ENDOWED SCHOOLS, IRELAND, COMMISSION.

REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE

ENDOWMENTS, FUNDS, AND ACTUAL CONDITION

OF ALL

SCHOOLS

ENDOWED FOR THE PURPOSE OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND;

ACCOMPANIED BY

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, DOCUMENTS, AND TABLES OF SCHOOLS AND ENDOWMENTS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
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COMMISSION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. To our Trusty and well-beloved CHARLES WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Esquire, commonly called Marquis of Kildare, CHARLES GRAVES, Doctor of Divinity, ROBERT ANDREWS, Doctor of Laws, one of Our Counsel learned in the Law, HENRY GEORGE HUGHES, Esquire, one of our Counsel learned in the Law, and ARCHIBALD JOHN STEPHENS, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Greeting:

Whereas an humble Address has been presented unto Us by the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and Commissioners of Shires and Burghs in Parliament assembled, humbly praying that We would be graciously pleased to issue a Commission to inquire into the Endowments, Funds and actual condition of all Schools endowed for the purposes of Education in Ireland, and the nature and extent of the instruction given in such Schools, and to report their opinions thereon.

KNOW YE that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your intelligence, discretion, and diligence, have authorized and appointed, and by these Presents do authorize and appoint you the said Charles William FitzGerald (commonly called Marquis of Kildare), Charles Graves, Robert Andrews, Henry George Hughes, and Archibald John Stephens, to inquire into the Endowments, Funds, and actual condition of all Schools endowed for the purposes of Education in Ireland, and the nature and extent of the instruction given in such Schools, and to report your opinions thereon.

And, for the better discovery of the truth in the premises, We do by these Presents, give and grant to you or any three or more of you full power and authority to call before you or any three or more of you such persons as you shall judge necessary, by whom you may be the better informed of the truth in the premises.

And We do further, by these Presents, give and grant to you or any three or more of you full power and authority to inquire of the premises and every part thereof by all lawful ways and means whatsoever, within all parts of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland.

And We do further, by these Presents, give and grant unto you or any three or more of you full power and authority, where the same shall appear to be requisite to administer an oath or oaths to any person whatsoever to be examined before you or any three or more of you touching or concerning the premises.

And We do further, by these Presents, give and grant to you or any three or more of you full power and authority to cause all persons to bring and produce, upon oath before you or any three or more of you, all and singular Records, Books, Papers, and other writings, touching the premises, which shall be in the custody of them or any of them.

And Our further will and pleasure is, that you or any three or more of you upon inquiry into the premises, do certify to Us, from time to time, under your hands and seals, your several proceedings as the same shall be completed, and do within the space of One Year,* after the date of these Presents, or sooner if the same can reasonably be, certify unto Us in like manner, the whole of your proceedings under and by virtue of these Presents, together with what you shall find touching or concerning the premises upon such inquiry as aforesaid.

And We further will and command, and by these premises ordain, that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, shall and may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

And We hereby command all and singular the Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, Officers, Ministers, and all other our loving subjects whatsoever, as well within liberties as without, that they be assistant to you, and each of you in the execution of these Presents.

And for your assistance in the due execution of this Our Commission, We have made choice of our trusty and well-beloved WILLIAM NEILSON HANCOCK, Esquire, to be Secretary to this Our Commission, and to attend you, whose services and assistance we require you to use from time to time, as occasion shall require.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself at Westminster, the Fourteenth day of November, in the Eighteenth Year of Our Reign.

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual,

C. ROMILLY.

* Commission extended to 1st of February, 1858, *vide* Report, p. 1.

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ANNO DECIMO OCTAVO & DECIMO NONO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. LIX.

An Act to facilitate Inquiries of Commissioners of Endowed Schools in *Ireland*. [23rd *July*, 1855.]

WHEREAS Her Majesty has been graciously pleased, on the Address of the Commons in Parliament assembled, to issue Her Majesty's Commission, dated the Fourteenth Day of *November* in the Eighteenth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, to *Charles William FitzGerald*, Esquire (commonly called Marquis of *Kildare*), *Charles Graves* Doctor of Divinity, *Robert Andrews* Doctor of Laws, One of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, *Henry George Hughes* Esquire, One of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, and *Archibald John Stephens* Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, and thereby authorized and appointed them Her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into the Endowments, Funds, and actual Condition of all Schools Endowed for the Purposes of Education in *Ireland*, and the Nature and Extent of the Instruction given in such Schools, and to report their Opinions thereon; and for the Assistance of the said Commissioners, *William Neilson Hancock* Esquire was appointed Secretary to the said Commission: And whereas Difficulties have been encountered in the Prosecution of the said Inquiries, and it is expedient that the said Commissioners should have Authority conferred upon them, as hereinafter expressed, to carry out the Objects of the said Commission, and that One or more Assistant Commissioners should be appointed to act under the said Commissioners and in their Aid: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same:

Construction of Terms.

I. In the Construction of this Act the following Words and Expressions shall, if not inconsistent with the Context, have the Meaning hereinafter assigned to them; (that is to say,)

The Word "Commissioners" shall mean the said Commissioners named in the said Commission, or any Three of them;

"Endowed Schools" or "Schools" shall mean and include all Schools of Royal Foundation in *Ireland*, the Schools on the Foundation of *Erasmus Smith*, the Charter Schools and Diocesan Schools, and all Schools endowed on charitable or public Foundations in *Ireland;*

"Endowments" shall mean and include the Estates, Lands, Funds, and annual or other Income given, granted, or applied for the Establishment or Support of such Schools, or for the Purposes of Education therein;

And "Lord Lieutenant" shall mean the Chief Governor or Chief Governors of *Ireland* for the Time being.

Commissioners to meet and to inquire into the Endowments and State of all Schools, &c.

II. The Commissioners, so soon as conveniently may be, shall meet from Time to Time at some convenient Place, and examine and inquire into the State, Condition, and Management of all Endowed Schools in *Ireland*, and the Nature and Extent of the Instruction given therein, and also into the Nature, Amount, and annual or other Value of the Endowments of such Schools respectively, and the annual Income derived from such Endowments, and how the same has been applied, and into such other Matters connected with such Schools, and the System of Education pursued therein, as to the Commissioners shall seem expedient.

Power to Commissioners to

III. The Commissioners, or any One or more of them, may repair to any School or to any other Place, and there to summon and examine, on Oath or otherwise, all and every Person or Persons touching any Matters which they are empowered or directed by this

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Act to examine or inquire into, and to call for Vouchers, Books, Deeds, Evidences, Maps, and all other Documents, and to examine and inquire into all Matters which to the Commissioners shall seem necessary and proper; and the Commissioners are hereby respectively empowered to administer an Oath to any Person who shall be so examined by or before them.

repair to Schools, examine Witnesses, and call for Documents.

IV. If any Person having Charge of any Document relating to any of the aforesaid Endowed Schools, or holding any Situation in connexion therewith, or having the Disposition, Control, or Management of any Money, Lands, or other Property for the Establishment or Support of any such Schools or the Purposes of Education therein, shall be summoned to appear before the Commissioners or any One or more of them, for the Purpose of being examined, or to produce any Documents before them, shall refuse to appear or to be examined by the Commissioners or any Three of them, or shall refuse to answer such Questions as shall be propounded by the Commissioners, or any of them, touching any Matter or Thing which they are empowered or directed by this Act to examine into, or shall refuse or neglect to attend before such Commissioners from Day to Day, when required so to do, or to produce such Records, Deeds, Parchments, Books, Papers, or Writings, or any of them, without good and sufficient Cause, to be allowed by the Commissioners, every such Person shall forfeit the Sum of Twenty Pounds for every such Refusal, Neglect, or Omission, to be recovered by Action in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Record, or by Civil Bill in the Court of any Assistant Barrister, by any Person who shall sue for the same.

Penalty on Persons refusing to attend to be examined or to produce Documents.

V. The Commissioners may from Time to Time, as often as they shall think proper, and as often as they shall be required so to do by the Lord Lieutenant, make a Report in Writing under their Hands, and Seals, or the Hands and Seals of any Three of them, to Her Majesty of all Matters arising upon such Examinations and Inquiries which shall appear to the Commissioners necessary or proper so to be reported, and shall in like Manner report and suggest to Her Majesty such Plans for the Improvement of Education in such Schools and the better Management of their Endowments, and for the better regulating, managing, and governing such Schools, and for the general Promotion, in connexion with said Schools, of Academical Education in *Ireland*, as shall appear to the Commissioners to be expedient and practicable.

Power to Commissioners to make Report to Her Majesty, and suggest Plans of Improvement of Schools.

VI. The Lord Lieutenant may, on the Requisition of the Commissioners, appoint One or more but not exceeding Four Assistants to the Commissioners, to be called Assistant Commissioners; and the Commissioners may from Time to Time remove such Assistant Commissioners, and the Lord Lieutenant may, on the Requisition of the Commissioners, appoint others in their Place; and the Remuneration to be paid to such Assistant Commissioners, in addition to their Travelling Expenses, shall be such Sum as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall appoint, not exceeding the Sum of Two Hundred Pounds for each Assistant Commissioner, to be paid out of such Aids or Supplies as may be from Time to Time provided and appropriated by Parliament for the Purpose.

Appointment of Assistant Commissioners.

VII. It shall be the Duty of the Assistant Commissioners to act in aid of the Commissioners, and under their Directions, in execution of the Objects of this Act, and for that Purpose to visit and inspect such of the Endowed Schools in *Ireland* as the Commissioners shall direct, and to examine into the Endowments and State and Condition of such Schools, and to report thereon to the Commissioners; and such Assistant Commissioners shall have and enjoy the same Rights and Powers as the Commissioners or any of them might or would have had if they had visited the Schools in Person.

Duties of Assistant Commissioners.

VIII. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to abridge, lessen, or affect the Powers of the Commissioners under and by virtue of Her Majesty's said Commission.

This Act not to affect Powers of Commissioners.

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ENDOWED SCHOOLS, IRELAND, COMMISSION.

REPORT.

STATEMENT OF THE COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

In the month of November, 1854, we had the honour to receive your Majesty's Commission, bearing date the 14th of that month, appointing us Commissioners to inquire into the Endowments, Funds, and actual Condition of all Schools Endowed for the purposes of Education in Ireland, and to report our opinions thereon; and directing us to certify the whole of our proceedings under the Commission, together with what we should find upon our inquiry.

By an Act of Parliament which received your Majesty's assent on the 13th of July, 1855, we were empowered to make a Report to your Majesty of all matters arising upon the examinations and inquiries under our Commission and the said Act, which should appear to us necessary and proper so to be reported. And we were by the said Act directed in like manner to report to your Majesty such plans as should appear to us to be expedient and practicable, for the improvement of Education in Endowed Schools in Ireland, and the better management of their endowments, and for the better regulating, managing, and governing of such schools, and for the general promotion, in connexion with them, of academical education in Ireland. 18 & 19 Vict. c. 59.

By Letters Patent, bearing date the 6th of October, 1855, the 17th of May, 1856, 6th of February, 13th May, and 13th November, 1857, respectively, your Majesty was pleased to extend the duration of the Commission to the 1st February, 1858.

We now humbly beg to certify to your Majesty our proceedings under the Commission and Act of Parliament, and to submit a Report of such matters arising upon our examinations and inquiries as appear to us to be necessary and proper.

We beg also to submit plans for the improvement of Endowed Schools in Ireland, for the better management of their endowments, and for the better regulating, managing, and governing of such schools, and for the general promotion, in connexion with them, of academical education in Ireland.

Our first meeting was held on the 25th of November, 1854, when we commenced our proceedings by directing the preparation of a list of Endowed Schools from the reports of previous Commissions, and the returns made from time to time to Parliament.

We addressed to the principal masters of Endowed Schools in Ireland a circular and tabular form of return, applying for information with regard to the nature of the foundation and endowments of each school, the emoluments of the master, and the attendance of the pupils. Forms, Evidence, vol. ii. p. 395.

We also sent a circular to the secretaries and registrars of the different boards having charge of Endowed Schools, and in many cases to individual trustees of such schools, requiring information and returns from them similar to what we required from the masters. Ibid. p. 396.

We applied, moreover, to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland for such information as they might be able to afford, with regard to endowed schools.

From many of the masters and trustees we received prompt replies to our inquiries, and also from all the boards except the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith. The governors of these schools declined to give us the information we required, and forbade their masters to supply it. They grounded their refusal on a privilege contained in their charter, which, as they alleged, exempted their schools from being visited by any person, unless authorized by Act of Parlia- Documents, Ev. vol. ii. p. 297.

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PROCEEDINGS OF COMMISSIONERS.

ment; and they furnished to us the opinion of counsel, to the effect that our Commission gave us no power by any compulsory means, and no right to inquire into the endowments, funds, or condition of the schools founded by Erasmus Smith, or to exercise any jurisdiction in respect of them.

A large portion of the endowments available for education in Ireland, and a numerous class of schools, being thus withdrawn from our inquiries by the refusal of the Governors of the Erasmus Smith's Schools to submit to the authority of the Commission, we addressed a communication to Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated 16th April, 1855, stating our apprehension that, unless additional powers were conferred on us, serious obstructions were likely to arise in the execution of your Majesty's commands, and that we felt it would be otherwise impossible for us efficiently to inquire and report our opinion to your Majesty. Subsequently the Act of Parliament, to which we have already referred, was passed.

Documents, Ev. vol. ii. p. 299.

Pending our application for increased powers, we proceeded with our inquiries; and as we experienced considerable difficulty in ascertaining the names of the patrons, governors, trustees, and managers of schools, we addressed a circular to masters of schools, asking for this information.

Forms, Ev. vol. ii. p. 397.

To secure, as far as possible, a complete list of endowed schools and endowments for schools in Ireland, we addressed a circular to the clergy in Ireland, inquiring whether there were in their respective parishes or districts, any endowed schools, and asking for the names of the masters and trustees of such schools; and also inquiring if there were endowments or funds for the establishment of schools which were not in operation. We addressed this circular to the following classes of clergymen in Ireland:—The Incumbents of the United Church of England and Ireland; the Parish Priests of the Roman Catholic Church; the Ministers of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church; the Reformed Presbyterian Synod; the Ministers of the Eastern Reformed Presbyterian Synod; the Remonstrant Synod of Ulster; the Presbytery of Antrim; the United Presbytery, or Synod of Munster; the Associate Presbytery of Ireland; the Secession Church; the Congregational Union of Ireland; the Ministers of the Methodist Church; the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Society; and the Pastors of the Baptist Churches.

Ibid. p. 397.

The number of persons to whom this circular was addressed was 3,588, and we received 1,793 replies, which enabled us to discover upwards of one hundred schools or endowments of which we had no other means of tracing the existence.

A similar circular was addressed to the trustees of each of the Quarterly Meetings of the Society of Friends, and replies were duly received.

With respect to National schools, we decided on limiting our inquiries to such as had endowments distinct from the aid which they received out of the Parliamentary grant; and we accordingly applied to the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland for a list of all schools having such endowments. In cases where the sole endowment consisted of a site, or a small portion of land vested in the Commissioners, or in trustees for them, we did not direct any inspection.

In the course of our inquiries we ascertained that a number of schools had received building grants, and that land had been conveyed to trustees for education in connexion with societies established for various purposes in Ireland. We accordingly prepared a circular, which we addressed to the several societies, inquiring as to the endowed schools which were now, or had been at any former time, in connexion with them. We also inquired whether it appeared from the records of the respective societies that endowments existed for the establishment of schools which were not in operation.

Ibid.

This circular was addressed to the Association for Discountenancing Vice, the Church Education Society for Ireland, the Church Missionary Society of Ireland, the Dingle Mission, the Irish Society for Promoting the Education of the Native Irish through the Medium of their own Language, the Baptist Irish Society, the Leighlin Church Education Society, the Society for Irish Church Missions, the Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor of Ireland, Kildare-street, the Society for Promoting the Scriptural Education of the Inhabitants of the Islands and Coasts, the Sunday School Society for Ireland, the Hibernian Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Society, the Hon. the Irish Society of London, the Worshipful the Company of Drapers, London, the Worshipful the Company of Ironmongers, London, the London Hibernian Society, the Ladies' Hibernian Female School Society, London; and the Wesleyan Missionary Society, London.

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We also addressed a circular to the Deans of the United Church, inquiring with respect to the endowments and schools in connexion with cathedrals in Ireland. PROCEEDINGS OF COMMISSIONERS.

It appeared by a communication received from the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, that the extracts of wills in their custody contained references to a considerable number of endowments for education. We accordingly directed two of our Assistant Secretaries to examine these extracts, and to take copies of all that related to education subsequent to the year 1830. We fixed on this year, as the endowments of an earlier period were nearly all included in the inquiries of previous Commissions, or Committees of the House of Commons. The last of these was the Committee on Foundation Schools, 1835. Their report gives a full digest of charitable funds designed for education up to that date. By means of the extracts made by our Assistant Secretaries, we were enabled to trace a considerable number of endowments, and in some instances, to make their existence known to trustees who had previously been entirely ignorant of them. The endowments so discovered are fully noticed in the volume of Tables of Schools and Endowments accompanying this Report. Forms, Ev. vol. ii. p. 397. Tables, vol. iii.

In making out lists of endowments from these extracts, we adopted the principle of not considering any bequest of less than £100, unaccompanied by directions to invest, as constituting an endowment that we should inquire into. In the case of money left for building, or expended on building schoolhouses, we did not consider it alone as constituting an endowment, but where the site was permanently secured, we took such money into consideration as affording means of estimating the value of the endowment.

In the progress of our inquiries we found that a large number of the communications addressed to the principal masters of schools, which appeared to have endowments attached to them, were returned through the Post Office as dead letters. In these cases we addressed a communication to the incumbents of the United Church, and to the parish priests, stating the evidence on which the circular had been sent, requesting such information as it might be in their power to afford with regard to the endowments said to have been in operation, and inquiring whether any income or benefit was now derived under them, and if so, who were the recipients.

In most cases we received replies, accounting for the endowments not being in operation; and in some instances we were instrumental in making known to clergymen the existence in their own parishes of endowments of which they had been previously entirely ignorant, and in assisting the trustees to recover them.

In the course of the year 1855, we addressed circulars to principal masters and trustees with respect to 1,900 schools or endowments; the circulars addressed to the clergy amounted to 3,588; the letters sent, in addition to the circulars, amounted to 3,819, making, with other circulars, a total of 11,305 communications sent during the year; and the total number of letters received by us in the same year amounted to 5,933. After the passing of the Statute (18 and 19 Vic., c. 59), we addressed new circulars to some masters and trustees who had neglected to answer our inquiries, apprizing them of the statutable penalty they incurred by a refusal. Forms, Ev. vol. ii. p. 398.

The returns which we received from the Commissioners of National Education with regard to schools having endowments and annual subscriptions, in addition to the Parliamentary grant, did not distinguish the cases of subscriptions from those of endowments, as the Commissioners of National Education stated that they were unable to do so. We accordingly addressed a circular to the managers of National schools named in the return, and we found that most of the schools on this list derived the additional assistance from voluntary subscriptions or land held at will, and not from permanent endowments of either money or land. Ibid. p. 398.

We directed our Assistant Commissioners to inspect those National schools only which had permanent endowments other than sites vested in the Commissioners or trustees, and the results are given in the Tables of Schools and Endowments. We obtained from the Commissioners of National Education a return of all the schools vested in them, or in trustees for them, or secured by bond, together with the cost of erecting the schoolhouses. We were thus enabled to prepare a table showing the number of vested National schools not included in the inspections of our Assistant Commissioners, and exhibiting the total estimated annual value of the school premises. Tables, vol. iii. p. 732.

The Statute 18 and 19 Vic., c. 59, having passed, we proceeded in the month

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PROCEEDINGS OF COMMISSIONERS.

Ev. vol. ii. p. 1.

of August, 1855, to hold public Courts in the order set forth in the Minutes of Evidence, and also to visit a number of the principal endowed schools in Ireland. These Courts were held in the chief town of each county in Ireland, and we are indebted to the High Sheriffs, the Sub-sheriffs, the constabulary, and the other local officers for the facilities afforded to us in the conduct of our inquiries.

Forms, Ev. vol. ii. p. 399.

We had notices of our public Courts inserted in the local newspapers, and Sir Duncan M'Gregor, Inspector-General of Constabulary, was so good as to order notices to be posted in the district of each sub-inspector of the constabulary. We also addressed a notice of our public Courts to all persons who had been in special correspondence with us in the respective counties, and to all the schoolmasters, from whom important communications had been received. The business of our office in Dublin Castle was meanwhile left in charge of two of our Assistant Secretaries.

In holding our public Courts we adopted the following course of proceedings. We first directed our Secretary to read the documentary evidence which we had collected from the reports of previous Commissions, from returns made to Parliament, and from other sources, with regard to the most important endowments. We examined the masters of the principal schools, and received evidence from magistrates, landed proprietors, the mayors, and principal inhabitants of towns, the clergy of all denominations, trustees of schools, and other persons interested in particular endowments, or in the subject of education generally. The evidence was taken down by our shorthand writers, and accompanies this report.

Ev. vols. i. and ii.

We visited upwards of 100 schools, including all the principal grammar schools in Ireland, and nearly all the endowed schools in the immediate vicinity of the chief towns in the several counties.

In the cases of Bishop Foy's School, at Waterford, and the Endowed School at Midleton, we held adjourned Courts for the purpose of closing the inquiries which we were unable to complete within the time originally allotted.

Whilst we were engaged in this visitation, His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in pursuance of the power conferred on him by the Statute 18 & 19 Vic. c. 59, appointed Arthur Sharman Crawford, George Whitley Abraham, Frederick William M'Blain, and Edward Pennefather, Esquires, Assistant Commissioners, to inspect "such of the Endowed Schools in Ireland as we should direct, and to examine into the endowments, and state and condition of such schools, and to report to us."

Forms, Ev. vol. ii. pp. 399–402.

Tables, vol. iii.

The Assistant Commissioners having been furnished by us with forms of report intended to guide them in the performance of their duties, commenced their inspection in November, 1855; and we have given in the Tables of Schools and Endowments some of the results of their inspection, accompanied by extracts from their reports.

In the course of our inquiries it appeared desirable that the accounts of the several trustees, and boards having charge of schools, should be examined. We accordingly applied to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant requesting that an official accountant might be appointed to assist us in the performance of this duty. His Excellency selected Richard S. Hickson, Esq., one of the Accountants of the Board of Works, who, under our directions, examined the accounts of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, of the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, and of the Incorporated Society, and also the accounts of the following endowed schools under the management of boards or individual trustees:—The Blue Coat Hospital, Blackhall-place; Pleasant's Asylum, Camden-street; Mercer's School, Castleknock; Morgan's School, Castleknock; the Hibernian Marine School, Rogerson's-quay; the Swords Borough School; the Parochial Schools of St. Bridget's, St. John's, St. Luke's, St. Mary's, St. Michan's, and St. Peter's; and the Roman Catholic Schools of SS. Michael and John's, Dublin; Wilson's Hospital, Leney, Westmeath; the Parochial Schools of St. Mary's Shandon, St. Nicholas, and St. Peter's, Cork, endowed by Moses Deane; and the Green Coat Hospital, Cork; Vaughan's Charity, Drumkeeran, Fermanagh; and Jackson's Charity, Monaghan; and his general report is given in the Appendix.

Appendix, p. 20.

At our public Courts in Dublin, as a part of our inquiry into the management of the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, the Incorporated Society, the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, and the Governors of the Blue Coat Hospital, Dublin, we examined the mode in which they kept their accounts, and we have noticed the results as to each Board in subsequent parts of our Report.

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The accounts of the other schools and institutions are noticed in connexion with the general question of Audit of accounts.

PROCEEDINGS OF COMMISSIONERS.

Having received evidence indicating unsatisfactory management of the estates under the charge of some of the public boards, and also under the charge of private trustees, we applied to Sir George Grey to authorize his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to appoint an Inspector of Estates to inquire into the general management of the landed property belonging to endowed schools in Ireland.

Vide p. 228, *infra.*

His Excellency selected James William Murland, Esq., who proceeded to conduct his inspections in accordance with our letter of instructions. His reports are given in the Appendix, and are noticed in a subsequent part of our Report.

Forms, Ev. vol. ii. p. 402. Appendix, p. 21.

We thus completed our proceedings for the year 1855, a quorum of our body having met for the despatch of business on 119 days. Thirty-four meetings were held at our office, Dublin Castle, twelve at public Courts in Dublin, and forty at public Courts in the several counties. Thirty-three days were occupied in travelling, and in visiting schools.

Vide p. 234, *infra.*

In the commencement of 1856 we instituted inquiries into the numerous fee-farm grants, and leases securing sites and schoolhouses which formed, in the aggregate, a large amount of property for educational purposes. We had applied for and obtained from John Litton, Esq., who had been secretary to the Commissioners of the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, the books of the Commissioners and the leases that were in his custody. We had also obtained the books and leases in the custody of the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and we subsequently got the leases in the custody of the Kildare-place Society. The leases of the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith were submitted to our inspection, as were likewise those of the Incorporated Society.

We were thus enabled to add considerably to the number of schools on our list. In several cases we forwarded copies of such leases to the trustees, and received replies, stating that the leases so forwarded had enabled them to recover the patronage, or the possession of the school, and to establish the existence of endowments which had been unknown to them.

In some cases we found that although the leases had been duly registered, and had acquired a Parliamentary title conferred on them by Stat. 4 Geo. IV., ch. 86, s. 10, some of the estates on which the sites were granted had, nevertheless, been sold by the Commissioners for the sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland, without any exception of such sites having been made in the conveyance.

Vide p. 195, *infra.*

In March, 1856, Mr. Pennefather, who was appointed Assistant Commissioner for the Northern District, sent in his resignation to us, and after some time his place was supplied by the appointment of William Dwyer Ferguson, Esq.

In April, May, and November, 1856, we held public Courts, at which we instituted inquiries into the condition and management of the Hospital and Free School of King Charles II., commonly called the Blue Coat Hospital; into the management of the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, and of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland.

Up to 14th of October, 1856, we were occupied during twenty-five days with our Public Courts, and with meetings for the despatch of business at our office in Dublin Castle.

From the 15th of October until the 17th of January, 1857, we were engaged in considering various plans and suggestions relating to the subject-matter of our Commission, and in revising the Drafts of portions of a Report prepared by our Secretary, in accordance with directions given to him in December, 1855.

On the 14th of January, 1857, two resolutions, embodying certain principles, were adopted by a majority of our body, and, on the 17th of January, a plan for a Draft Report was approved of by three of the Commissioners. It was then unanimously resolved that the preparation of the Draft Report, on the basis of the above-mentioned resolutions and plan, should be referred to the three Commissioners, viz.:—The Marquess of Kildare, the Rev. Charles Graves, and Robert Andrews, Esq.

They accordingly proceeded with the preparation of the Draft Report, but their labours were interrupted until the middle of October by the illness and consequent absence of Dr. Graves.

On the 2nd of January, 1858, the three Commissioners brought up the Draft Report, proof sheets of which had been sent in the preceding month to Mr. Hughes and Mr. Stephens.

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PROCEEDINGS OF COMMISSIONERS.

On the 29th of January Mr. Hughes submitted to the three Commissioners his reasons for not concurring in the Draft Report, requesting that they should be transmitted to your Majesty. They are accordingly annexed to this Report.

Mr. Stephens at the same time stated that, not having had time to complete his reasons for dissenting from the Report of the majority of the Commissioners, he would be unable to lay his objections before them previous to the period fixed for our reporting to your Majesty.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ENDOWED SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

From the Foundation of the Diocesan Free Schools, in 1570, *to that of the Royal Free Schools, in* 1608.

1570.
12 Eliz. c. 1.
28 Hen. VIII. c. 15.

The Diocesan Free Schools are the oldest of the existing Endowed Schools in Ireland. In the year 1570, they were placed on a permanent basis by an Act of the Irish Parliament, thirty-three years after the act which imposed on the clergy of the United Church the obligation of keeping parochial schools, and twenty-two years before the foundation of Trinity College.

State Papers, vol. iii. Part iii. p. 130.

In 1539, the report of a commission for the suppression of abbeys, called forth a recommendation for the preservation of some six of the religious houses, for the reason that—"In them young men and children, both gentlemen children and other, both of mankind and womankind, be brought up in virtue, learning, and in the English tongue and behaviour, to the great charge of the said houses; that is to say, the womenkind of the whole Englishry of this land, for the one part, in the said nunnery, and the mankind in the other said houses." This recommendation, however, was not successful, and the houses were suppressed.

Ibid. 468.

Four years later, the Lord Deputy, Sir Anthony St. Leger, devised a scheme, communicated in a letter to the King (27th August, 1543), for "converting Christ's Church into a free school:"—"whereof there is great lack in this land, having never a one within the same."

The suppression of religious houses, in which provision had been made for education, especially of a superior kind, created a want of schools, which the Diocesan Free Schools were intended to supply. The Act of Elizabeth founding them is entitled "An Act for the Erection of Free Schools," and recites—"Forasmuch as the greatest number of the people of this your Majesty's realm hath of long time lived in rude and barbarous states, not understanding that Almightie God hath by his divine laws forbidden the manifold and haynous offences which they spare not daily and hourly to commit and perpetrate, nor that hee hath by his Holy Scriptures commanded a due and humble obedience from the people to their princes and rulers, whose ignorance in these so high pointes, touching their damnation, proceedeth only of lack of good bringing up of youth of this realm, either in publique or private schooles, where through good discipline they might be taught to avoide these lothsome and horrible errours." It then provides that there should be henceforth "a free school within every diocese of Ireland;" the schoolhouses to be erected in the principal shiretown (where a schoolhouse had not been already built) at the cost of the whole diocese; the endowment to be paid one-third by the ordinaries, and two-thirds by the other ecclesiastical persons in each diocese.

As to the state of endowed schools during the short period that intervened between the act of Elizabeth and the foundation of the Royal schools, we possess but little information; but from such as we have, it appears that the schools were not in a flourishing condition. The following preamble to a proclamation issued by Sir John Perrot, Lord Deputy, nearly fifteen years after the passing of the Act of Elizabeth, shows that at that time it had not been carried into effect. The proclamation, dated 4th March, 1584, after reciting the wretched state of parish churches, goes on to state that "we also find that free schools, which are to be maintained and kept for the education and bringing up of youth in good literature, are now, for the most part, not kept or maintained," &c.; and therefore commissioners were appointed to "make inquiry into the same." In the troubled state of the country, it was hardly to be expected that this commission could produce any satisfactory results; and no other measure of importance relating to education in Ireland is recorded until a few years after the commencement of the subsequent reign.

1584.

Leland's History of Ireland, ii. p. 292.

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From the Foundation of the Royal Free Schools, in 1608, *to that of Erasmus Smith's Schools, in* 1669.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ENDOWED SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

The next endowments for education were the Royal Free Schools planned by King James I., in the early part of his reign, as part of his scheme for the plantation of Ulster. In 1608, King James I. made certain orders in the Privy Council which he required to be observed upon the plantation of the escheated lands in the Counties of Armagh, Tyrone, Coleraine (now Londonderry), Donegal, Fermanagh, and Cavan, among which is the following: "That there shall be one free school, at least, appointed in every county, for the education of youth in learning and religion." On the 21st of July, 1609, a commission was issued to Sir Arthur Chichester, then Deputy of Ireland, and others, containing the following, among other instructions:—

1608. "*Conditions to be observed on the Plantation of Ulster.*" Harris' Hibernica, part I. p. 167.

"That the parcels of land which should be allotted to the College in Dublin, and to the free schools in the several counties, are to be set out and distinguished by mears and bounds, to the end the same may be accordingly passed by several grants from us."

Concise View of the Irish Society, p. 14. Lond. 1842.

Several years were suffered to clapse before these intentions were carried into effect. On the 30th of January, 1612–3, the King wrote to the Lord Deputy directing that the escheated lands in several of the counties of Ulster, which had been assigned for the endowment of free schools, should be conveyed to the Bishops of the respective dioceses where they were to be established, to the use of the schoolmasters. It was also directed that, as there were no fitting school-houses erected, the rents of the lands should be suffered to accumulate until there were funds enough for the purpose: no masters being appointed in the meanwhile.

1612–3. Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 337.

It does not appear that these orders were complied with; for, on the 21st of April, 1614, we find the King again writing to the Lord Deputy, and directing him to convey the lands which had been bestowed for the maintenance of divers grammar schools. The lands were to be conveyed for distribution to the Archbishop of Armagh, who was also empowered to select the "most apte places" for the establishment of the schools.

1614. Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 338.

This was followed by the foundation of the Dungannon Royal School, on the 13th of May, in the same year, when King James, by letters patent, established a "perpetual free school for the county of Tyrone, to be held at Dungannon," the master to be nominated by the Archbishop of Armagh, and appointed by the King, and to enjoy certain lands described in the patent, the same as those afterwards granted by King Charles I. for a free school for the county of Tyrone, to be held, however, not at Dungannon, as originally intended, and where it is now actually held, but at the town of Mountjoy. By the same letters patent, King James appointed a person named John Bollingbrooke as master of the school.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 338.

For some time nothing further appears to have been done with respect to the endowment of the Royal Schools; but, on the 1st of August, 1618, the King wrote another letter to the Lord Deputy, referring to his previous letter of the 21st of April, 1614, and observing that though the Archbishop had appointed schoolmasters, yet the land had not been conveyed as directed, and was daily diminishing by encroachment. He then ordered that the lands should be conveyed to the Archbishop on a plan that does not appear to have been carried out.

1618. Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 339.

Notwithstanding the delay in the Endowments of these schools being properly conveyed, some of them must have been in operation, for we find that King James, on the 3rd of September, 1618, appointed Geoffry Middleton, master of the school of Fermanagh; and, on the 12th of February, 1621, he appointed John Sterne to be master of the Cavan School; and he afterwards appointed Nicholas Higginson to the same office, by letters patent, dated 13th November, 1623.

Patent Rolls in Chancery in Ireland.

In the appointments of masters by King James it is recited that lands had been assigned for the schools in six counties, among which Londonderry is enumerated; but we have found no trace that the Royal School for that county was ever in operation. With respect to it a difficulty seems early to have arisen, for we find that:—"On the 26th of March, 1615, King James issued a letter complaining of the conduct of the Corporation of London in reference to the plantation: and in 1616, the Corporation sent over Commissioners, who, on their return, report, among other matters, as follows:—'And for a free school we have allotted, when it is donne, 300 acres, which Mr. Springham has promised to build at his own charge next yeare.'" Mr. Springham erected the school in 1617.

Ev. 10770. 1615. Concise View of the Irish Society, p. 48.

It was stated before us that the townlands of Rossnagallagh and Gransha, yield-

Ev. 10770.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ENDOWED SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

ing about £450 a-year, the only property of the Irish Society on the east side of the Foyle river, were probably the lands allotted for the purposes of education. It is alleged that they have formed a part of the estate of the Irish Society ever since 1614. But how they came into the possession of the Society does not appear; for they form no part of the lands described in their charter. It was also stated that:—"Whatever the arrangements entered into, they were not satisfactory to the Crown, as in June, 1624, King James and the Privy Council issued the following order to the Corporation of London: 'that 700 acres, intended by His Majestie for the maintenance of a school within that city, if it be possible, may be found out, and employed to the use it was first allotted for; and that the twenty marks yearly stipend exhibited by the Londoners for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, now resident there, may be confirmed to him, the said schoolmaster and his successors for ever, and that there be a fair and convenient church erected in that citie, for the assemblage of the bishopp, clergie, cittizens, and parishioners, to have divine service.'"

Ev. 10770.

"To which the following answer was made by the Corporation:—'To the sixth—for 700 acres of land intended for the free school, they know not in whose possession the same is, but desire it may be examined and found out, whereby they may be freed from the twenty marks per annum, they have of their own benevolence allowed, and doe as yet voluntarily allow to that use, which being a free gift they humbly pray may be at their own pleasure, and for the building of a new church in that citty, they shall hereafter, when it shall please God that the citty shall be better replenished with inhabitants, take it into due consideration: in the meantime they have given orders for the inlarginge of the church there, which will be sufficient for the present use.'

Appendix to Society's Case in the Lords, p. 77.

"The Crown being still dissatisfied, the Common Council received in May, 1625, a further remonstrance from the Privy Council, containing the following:—'That the surveyors of Ireland be written unto, concerning the 700 acres allotted for the free school, and the stipend of twenty marks for the schoolmaster be confirmed unto him in perpetuity.'

Ibid. p. 78.

"To which the Corporation made the following reply:—'To the tenth—they humbly pray that the surveyor of Ireland may be writt unto for the finding out of the 700 acres of land allotted unto the free school, whereby they may be freed from the annual stipend of twenty marks, which they voluntarily allow for the maintenance of the schoolmaster, which being a free gift they humbly pray may rest at their pleasure.'"

It appears from this case that the difficulties of enforcing endowments existed at a very early period, and that impediments were sometimes interposed by bodies corporate, which in the reign of King James must have been difficult to surmount.

The endowment of Royal Schools for Armagh, Tyrone, Donegal, Fermanagh, and Cavan, by King James I. is noticed in a debate in the Irish House of Lords in the year 1640. The Bishop of Derry, in supporting a bill concerning free schools, said that it was intended only for Ulster where King James had erected several free schools and endowed them, some with £100, some with £200 per annum, and some with more, which schools being in places inconvenient for the entertainment of scholars, it was proposed by the bill to remove them to more convenient places, and to divide them, when the means were great, into several schools. The bill seems to have been of the same effect as the Act of Charles II., which we shall hereafter notice. The only schools we have any trace of in 1641, to which this language would be applicable, are the Royal Schools, originally endowed by King James I., and subsequently incorporated by King Charles I.

Irish Lords Journal, vol. i. p. 132.

Vide p. 10, *infra*.

Dr. Reid, in his History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, observes that Pynnar gives the extent of the forfeited lands at about 400,000 acres, situated in the Counties of Derry, Donegal, Tyrone, Armagh, Fermanagh, and Cavan, and states that, of these, 100,000 were granted for church, school, and Corporation lands.

Reid's Hist. Presb. Church, vol. i. p. 86, 3rd edit.

1624.

Besides endowing the Royal Schools of Ulster, King James assisted several others both in that province and elsewhere. On the 7th of April, 1624, he granted 200 acres for a free school for the county of Longford, an endowment which is no longer in operation; but it appears to have been in existence so lately as towards the close of the last century, though it was then unknown who the founder was; and, in the grants made by the King for the foundation of corporate towns, there was in general a stipulation that a small quantity of land,

Tables, vol. iii. p. 168.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 378.

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the diocesan contributions, and a free house repaired by the county—that there are no other schools in the town or neighbourhood except the Parochial and National Schools for the poorer classes—and, lastly, that the master himself is an excellent scholar and good teacher.

The explanation is, that the Roman Catholics, who constitute the bulk of the population, decline to send their children to the school, and there are not sufficient Protestant children in the locality to maintain it.

Formerly, Roman Catholics did attend the school; but latterly, in deference to the wishes of their clergy, they have been withdrawn, although no interference with the religious principles of the pupils was ever charged against the master. Mr. Lane, however (the Principal of the institution) is a Protestant clergyman; and, from what I could learn of the Roman Catholic mind there, I do not consider it at all probable that Roman Catholic parents will send their children to the Diocesan School so long as its sole master is a Protestant clergyman, no matter how exalted his attainments or how pure his character may be.

This, in reality, appears to be the true cause of the comparative failure of the school. The appointment of a Roman Catholic as assistant-master would (as suggested in the course of the inquiry held by the Commissioners at Naas), in all likelihood, induce a return of the Roman Catholic boys; and I may add, that the efficiency of the school would be increased if the education imparted partook somewhat more of the commercial character.

With regard to the District Diocesan School of Ossory and Leighlin, that is a still more remarkable failure than the school at Naas. The old diocesan schoolhouse having become dilapidated, the master, who is also a clergyman of the Established Church (Rev. D. H. Scott), removed about two years ago to a private house in the town, where he now holds the Diocesan School, so called. On the day of my visit there were only two pupils present, and there is, I fear, but slender chance of the school reviving under present circumstances. The Rev. Mr. Jameson, who preceded Mr. Scott in the school, had upwards of forty boarders and thirty day scholars. Mr. Scott has not a single boarder, and very few day boys indeed.

Carlow is a remarkably good town, containing upwards of 9,000 inhabitants, and a large and respectable Protestant population; and yet Mr. Scott, with an income of £120 per annum, derived from the diocesan fees, is unable to draw to his school a dozen pupils. There are, however, two other gentlemen in the town having private schools or classes, to which, although not in any way endowed, the majority of the respectable Protestant children resort for their education.

The Diocesan Schools in Ireland, with few exceptions, have proved failures. The Clare-street Commissioners, in their Report of the 14th April, 1851, say that, "This has arisen partly from the mode of payment of the masters, which is alike distasteful to the clergy and masters; and, partly, from the dilapidated state of many of the schoolhouses, for the repairs of which no funds beyond a voluntary presentment by a Grand Jury are provided by law."

Additional reasons are suggested by the consideration that these establishments are not subject to any inspection or visitation, and that no adequate control is exercised over the teachers in reference to the conduct and management of their respective schools.

National Schools.

As these schools are regularly and frequently examined by the competent inspectors appointed by the National Board, it may, perhaps, be unnecessary for me to offer any remarks as to their merits or demerits. I must be permitted to state, however, that in several instances I have found teachers not at all qualified for their positions or duties, and schoolhouses and rooms quite unsuited for the reception of scholars. Further, I would observe, that the rules of the National Board, requiring a certain average attendance to be attained at their schools as a condition of their being entitled to certain advantages, throw a temptation in the teacher's way of falsifying the averages, and consequently the statements of the average attendance at these schools must be received with some reserve.

In one school a master admitted to me that he was in the habit of frequently recording a larger attendance of pupils than actually occurred on the given day; and, when I asked him why he concealed that fact from the Inspector but admitted same to me, he accounted for the difference by the remark that he was speaking to me under the obligation of an oath.

In general, the salaries paid to the teachers of National Schools are inadequate, and they are thus very seldom able to maintain the social position which so much contributes to the usefulness and influence of the schoolmaster's office.

Almost all the National Endowed Schools in my district were under the management of the parish priest, and exclusively attended by Roman Catholic children. In many of these schools the duty of visiting and superintendence is very inadequately discharged by the Roman Catholic clergy, and but seldom do they undertake the business of examining the children in their secular attainments. They probably consider that the efficient inspection conducted by the paid officers of the National Board dispenses with the necessity of any active superintendence on the part of the clergy, at least so far as secular instruction is concerned.

Almost everywhere in my district the National Schools are regarded by the people and spoken of as "the Catholic schools," and this impression on the popular mind is strengthened by the unfortunate choice so generally made in the locality of the schools, viz., the chapel-yard, or its immediate vicinity.

Slight as this circumstance may appear, I have no doubt that it has exercised a powerful deterrent effect on the attendance of Protestant children at those schools.

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APPENDIX TO REPORT.

Reports of Assistant Commissioners.

E. W. M'Blain, Esq., LL.D.

THE ERASMUS SMITH SCHOOLS.

Only one of the Grammar Schools founded by Erasmus Smith was in my district, viz., the Drogheda Grammar School. This class of schools is entirely under the control and management of the head-master, who is subject to no manner of inspection or visitation, and who has received no rules from the Erasmus Smith's Board to guide him in the discharge of his duty. I think this state of things, while it is in contravention of the Charter regulating the Erasmus Smith Schools, is also injurious to the efficiency of the school, which would be much promoted by a regular and adequate inspection. I may observe that the masters themselves appear to desire inspection.

Two other matters occurred to me in reference to this school—first, the education given is scarcely of that practical character which the wants of the locality require. It is to be observed that not more than one-fourth of the pupils attending the school are destined for the university, and that the remainder generally turn to commercial or manufacturing pursuits; it is obviously, therefore, of leading importance to give a good mercantile education, and with it to combine instruction in modern languages. At present the modern languages do not form any part of the course of instruction: such of the pupils as choose may learn French, but then it is an extra, and not taught during the ordinary school hours. Second, the small college exhibitions of £8 or £10 a-year, which are reserved for the competition of pupils from the Erasmus Smith Grammar Schools, are quite too inadequate in amount to offer the necessary stimulus to exertion. A judicious suggestion has been made to diminish the number of exhibitions and increase the pecuniary value of each.

It is useless to continue these exhibitions on their present footing, as they are altogether inoperative for the purpose originally contemplated by their establishment.

With regard to the English schools founded by the Erasmus Smith Board, it is to be observed that they are subject to an annual inspection by a paid officer of the Board. It is not possible, however, that the work of inspection of these schools, now 113 in number, can be adequately discharged by a single individual, no matter how great his physical or mental endowments may be. The schools are ramified throughout every part of Ireland; and it must, I apprehend, be a very great strain on the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, who now discharges the arduous duties of Inspector, to visit and examine each of these schools, as he informs me he does, in the short space of five months each year. There should be at least two Inspectors appointed, and two inspections annually of their respective districts.

It would also tend to promote the efficiency of these schools if premiums were given to the pupils for proficiency as well as for regular attendance, to which latter, by the present regulations, they are confined.

A further circumstance, affecting the class of children attracted to the schools, is involved in the regulation of the Governors, which enforces the daily reading of the authorized version of the Scriptures on all children who are able to read. This rule is naturally obnoxious to Roman Catholics, and it will, therefore, excite no surprise that the benefits of these establishments are mainly restricted to the Protestant portion of the community. In general, too, the salaries of the teachers are inadequate in amount.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

The schools in my district belonging to this society were the Santry Training School, the Dundalk Institution, the Celbridge Female Institution, a male day school in Arklow, another in Dublin, and male and female day schools in Trim.

The Incorporated Society is entitled to much credit for the excellent system of competitive examinations which it has introduced, and by the result of which the admission of free boarders on the foundation of the three first-named institutions is determined. The usefulness, however, of these establishments would be considerably enhanced by the abolition of the rule which restricts the candidates for admission to the pupils of those schools in which Scriptural instruction is daily given to all the children in attendance.

The effect of this regulation is to exclude from the competition all those children, no matter what their Scriptural knowledge may be, who have been educated at the National or other schools, in which Scriptural instruction is not enforced on all who attend the same.

There is no paid inspector appointed by the Incorporated Society to visit their schools, that duty being gratuitously discharged by an annual deputation of the Society. I think, however, it would tend to increase the efficiency of these schools if a competent person were appointed and paid, on whom would devolve the duty of regularly inspecting, two or three times every year, the various establishments of the Society, and reporting to the general Board his opinion thereon.

There are, no doubt, at the present time on the Board of the Society several gentlemen of high educational attainments, and it is very creditable to them that they devote a considerable portion of their time each year to the arduous labour of conducting the examinations held in the different schools of the Society. It cannot, however, be calculated as a matter of certainty that there will always be on the Board a sufficient number of members able and willing to discharge this duty, for which no remuneration is allowed; and even if it were otherwise, it would not supersede the necessity of employing a paid inspector, responsible to the Board for the manner in which he performs the duty assigned to him. The disadvantage attending the inspection, as conducted by the annual deputation from

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the Society, is that full notice of their intention to visit must be given to the schoolmaster beforehand, so that he has ample time to prepare for their reception, whereas a paid inspector might visit the school with or without notice, as deemed advisable.

ROYAL SCHOOLS.

The only one in my district was the Carysfort Royal School. Here the children of the poorer classes of the locality receive a gratuitous education. The school is very far indeed from being as useful as the magnitude of the endowment would lead one to expect; it is, in fact, not at all superior, if equal, to the ordinary class of country National schools. The district is very wild, and there may be difficulties in the way of maintaining an efficient school; but it does occur to me that the total absence of inspection and supervision is in this case connected with the comparative inefficiency of the school.

The Clare-street Commissioners do not personally visit the schools which, like this, are nominally under their management; neither have they the services of paid inspectors. The result is that the master is left entirely to himself, without the semblance of check or control over his proceedings, and without the stimulus to exertion which the prospect of inspection would be sure to supply.

SCHOOLS TAUGHT BY RELIGIOUS TEACHERS.

I think it right to mention these schools as being distinguished by certain special excellencies.

I visited several boys' schools taught by the Christian Brothers, and several girls' schools, either taught by or under the immediate superintendence of Roman Catholic ladies belonging to various religious orders. I was much impressed with the general aspect presented by these schools, and particularly with their discipline and order, combined with the cheerfulness and docility of the pupils. The boys educated in the Christian Brothers' Schools have in general attained an unusual degree of proficiency in the different branches of learning in which they are instructed.

The superiority of these schools is doubtless in a great measure to be ascribed to the extraordinary personal influence exerted by the teachers over the pupils—an influence based on the distinction that these teachers have devoted their lives to the cause of education for no private or personal gain or reward, but solely in the discharge of a sacred and self-imposed duty.

In addition to this cause, the Christian Brothers who teach in the schools appear to have been remarkably well trained for the business of instruction, not merely that they are themselves good scholars, but that they have acquired a great aptitude in the art of teaching, and no ordinary skill in devising the most efficient method for the organization and discipline of their schools.

CHANGE OF SITE OF SCHOOLS.

There are some Endowed Schools which are quite inoperative for good in the locality in which they are placed, but which if transferred elsewhere, might become efficient. An instance of this is afforded by the Navan Endowed School. That establishment, although possessed of ample funds, does not appear at any period of its existence to have attained any degree of success. No doubt this might be accounted for in past times by the shameful mismanagement and jobbery which for a long time prevailed in its affairs; but now that these causes have long since disappeared, there seems as little prospect as ever of any appreciable improvement in its condition.

The school, situate in a dirty and very unattractive country town, is not likely to draw boarders; and the great bulk of the inhabitants being Roman Catholics, their children will obviously attend, in preference, the flourishing Roman Catholic seminary in the town. The Protestant children are very few, and by no means sufficient in number to support a school.

If the founder's will did not stand in the way, this is just the case in which the experiment of removing the school to another locality might fitly be tried. The school is under the Clare-street Board, and of course never inspected.

In my special report on this school I called attention to the fact, that the head master has no control over the under master; the result being that where there is a want of cordial and co-operative feeling between these parties, the efficiency of the school must necessarily be impaired. It appears to me that a school properly organized should, like an army, have but one head, and that where the authority is divided, no great amount of success will be achieved.

CHARITY BOARDING SCHOOLS IN DUBLIN.

As my labours were much conversant with the metropolitan district, my attention was frequently directed to the parochial and other small charity boarding establishments in Dublin. The general impression produced on my mind after visiting them was unfavourable to their continuance in their present form. Children brought up in these schools are not likely to acquire that self-reliance and experience of the world which are so necessary to fit them for the struggles of afterlife, and, therefore, I think that those parishes have acted wisely, which, wherever it was practicable, have broken up their boarding establishments, and made some other provision for the support of their orphans and destitute

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children. The plan adopted for this purpose has been (in conformity with the practice of the Protestant Orphan Society) to place out the children in the houses of farmers and nurses of good character, residing in country districts, and in the vicinity of some parochial or other poor school. This plan, while it avoids the evils incidental to the boarding-school system, is also found to be more economical in practice, so that the same amount of funds will, in this way, provide for a greater number of children than if they were congregated together in one establishment. The Protestant Orphan Society is the great agency for placing out the children of Protestant parents, and with the ample safeguards devised by that Society for securing the health and comforts of the children under their care, it does seem that this arrangement is more beneficial than the old boarding-school system. Several Roman Catholic charitable bodies have, I observe, also followed this mode of providing for their orphans. I should add that all the clergymen to whom I spoke on the subject, expressed opinions unfavourable to the continuance of this class of schools.

SUPERANNUATION AND PROMOTION OF TEACHERS.

There are two important points bearing directly on the efficiency of the teacher, and consequently on the efficiency of the school, to which attention should be directed—one is, that some provision should be made, wherever practicable, for meritorious teachers who have become incapacitated for duty by age or infirmity; and the other is, that some system of promotion or reward should be adopted whereby teachers may be stimulated to greater exertions. For want of the former, many men have been permitted, from motives of compassion, to continue as teachers of schools long after they have lost the necessary health and strength required for the adequate discharge of their duties; and for want of the latter, schoolmasters have, in too many cases, lapsed into indolence and apathy. I cannot, of course, here enter into the details of the subject: I merely indicate the defects which appear to exist in most of our large educational institutions. The Board of Erasmus Smith do not grant any retiring pensions or allowances to their teachers, no matter what their length of service or their merits may have been. One instance of the cruel operation of this rule came under my notice, at Donadea, in the county of Kildare, where two teachers (a husband and wife), after a faithful service of thirty-one years, were, in their old age, for no fault on their part, dismissed from the employment of the Board without any pension or remuneration whatever. The Incorporated Society appear, in some cases, to have made provision for their old and infirm teachers; and the National Board have, I believe, adopted the plan of giving gratuities to deserving teachers who have become old or infirm in their service. I do not, however, consider that in either case is the provision adequate to the end proposed. The Clare-street Commissioners do not provide, by pension or otherwise, for their old or infirm masters.

With regard to a system of promotion, I think it of great importance that schoolmasters should be encouraged to greater diligence by the prospect of being advanced to better schools or higher situations in the disposal of their employers. In none of our existing educational establishments does it appear to me that sufficient measures have been adopted to secure this important object.

I have observed, that in several cases teachers of schools have, by way of eking out their scanty salaries, procured themselves to be appointed to local situations—such as clerks of savings' banks or loan funds, postmasters, clerks of petty sessions, &c. It is obvious that these employments, by distracting the masters from their school business, and sometimes interfering with the school hours, have a direct tendency to impair the efficiency of the schools under their charge.

WANT OF RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS.

In very few instances have I found that proper records of the schools which came under my notice have been preserved, or that proper books of account have been kept. Owing to neglect in these particulars I have often experienced the greatest difficulty in ascertaining the simplest matters bearing on the past history, or the expenditure and funds of the schools. I am very strongly of opinion that the administration of educational trust funds should be intrusted, wherever it can be effected, to lay and not clerical hands, and mainly for the reason that laymen understand and manage pecuniary matters and affairs of business better than clergymen.

CUSTODY OF MUNIMENTS.

I would suggest that some adequate provision should be made for the safe custody of original deeds and documents relating to endowed schools. Many of these instruments are in the hands of private and irresponsible parties, and many have been lost or are not forthcoming now, in consequence of the negligence or default of the individuals to whose care they were intrusted. Of course where the muniments of title have been lost or cannot be produced, the security of the endowment will be imperilled, and that this is no merely fanciful danger, several cases of schools which fell under my own notice sufficiently attest.

It appears to me, therefore, very desirable that some proper place of depository should be provided, where the trust deeds and other muniments of endowed schools may be lodged for safe preservation.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. M'BLAIN.

W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., LL.D.

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Edward Pennefather, Esq.

6, Fitzwilliam-place, 24th January, 1857.

SIR,—I have received your letter, stating that you had been directed by her Majesty's Commissioners for Inquiring into Endowed Schools in Ireland to request that I would transmit to you, for the use of the Commissioners, notes of general impressions with respect to Endowed Schools, produced on my mind in the transaction of my business as Assistant-Commissioner, particularly with regard to special classes of schools and general causes of efficiency or inefficiency.

In the part of the country I visited I found a large number of children receiving instruction; and I also found, among various sects and different classes, a strong feeling in favour of Scriptural education, which to a great extent was carried out.

I would, however, premise that, with regard to certain classes of schools, I do not consider I had much opportunity of forming opinions by comparison. I inspected but one Royal school, and found but one diocesan school in operation. I think I was called upon to visit but one school under the community of the Christian Brothers, and but one English school under the Commissioners of Education.

ROYAL SCHOOLS.

With respect to the Royal School at Armagh, I have not lost the favourable impression of the efficiency of its present masters, the extent of education afforded, and the general good management of the school; and I look forward to its increase in pupils, and consequent advance.

DIOCESAN SCHOOLS.

The diocesan school at Downpatrick, would, I think, be rendered much more useful, if an assistant master were employed; one man, however efficient, cannot, in a school where various branches of instruction are given, bestow the requisite attention on boys of different ages, varied attainments, and with different objects in life. I cannot but think that, if an additional master were employed, there would be an increase in the number of boys attending the school, which would more than meet the increased expenditure which the appointment of an additional master would occasion. I believe, there are many parents, who would avail themselves of the advantages which a school such as the diocesan school at Downpatrick, so supplied, would offer. I think, also, that there should be some provision for the superannuation of the head master. I can conceive, that by increasing years, or the enfeebled health of the master, a school, large in number, and extensive in usefulness, might dwindle into but a school in name.

The school has been built and repaired by Grand Jury presentment. I am not aware that the presentment for repairs is compulsory on the Grand Jury, under the 6 & 7 Wm. IV. c. 116, s. 96. In the part of the country with which I am best acquainted, I cannot call to mind an instance of such a presentment. If it be not compulsory on the Grand Jury to present for repairs, if they found a school but nominal, they might, and probably would, refuse the presentment, and thus the benefit of such an establishment might finally be lost.

The schools on the foundation of Erasmus Smith which I visited, were English day schools. The general impression made on my mind was favourable. The houses usually are suitable. In many instances the schools are subject to clerical inspection, as well as the inspection by the officer of the Governors of the Board, and the Governors admit the inspection of the Church Education Society. If, however, the inspection were left to the Governors alone, I do not consider that their annual inspection is by any means adequate. The salaries, generally speaking, given by the Governors, are not sufficient to secure the services of efficient masters: they are, however, in many instances increased by the master filling the place of parish clerk, and receiving the salary attached to that office. In addition to the salaries allowed by them, the Governors give a gratuity to the teachers, if the school is reported as satisfactory, and in some instances, the income of the master is increased by local subscriptions.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS IN CONNEXION WITH THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

With respect to the parochial schools in connexion with the Church Education Society, I think their efficiency is impaired by want of adequate means. The funds at the disposal of the Society appear insufficient for the maintenance of a class of competent professional inspectors, for the provision of adequate salaries for masters and monitors, and for affording a sufficient supply of school requisites. The salaries are rarely of an amount to compensate the services of well qualified teachers. It is true that the salaries are often augmented by the same man filling the office of schoolmaster and parish clerk; and though the duties are consistent, the latter is a freehold office, from which the clerk cannot be removed except for misconduct, with the consent of the bishop (see 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 37, s. 63), and one can conceive a variety of instances in which it might be desirable to discharge him from his mastership, which would afford no ground for removing him from his clerkship. It will also be found in some few instances, that either to make up a salary, or in lieu of a salary, land has been given to the master. The occupation of land, especially if a man's livelihood is in a great measure derived from it, necessarily engages a larger portion of his attention than is consistent with the proper discharge of his duties as schoolmaster; it is no answer to say that there is a vacation at harvest time, for there is seed time as well, and markets to be attended. The clerical inspection to which these schools are subject is of great advantage; besides the benefit to the schools themselves, I think it tends to increase

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the interest in the minds of the clergy in education generally, and the inspection of other schools may supply useful suggestions for the management of schools in their own parishes. This inspection, which I found was frequently termed diocesan, is, however, but the voluntary act of the clergy, and their other avocations prevent as frequent inspection as the case requires, and it is not unattended with expense. The clerical inspection may, perhaps, have a disadvantage in this, that where several clergymen take the duty in turn, some may entertain different views respecting the merits of different parts of education, and thus prevent a uniformity of action, which is not only good in itself, but makes the comparative state of different schools more apparent. To the frequent visits of the clergy to their own parochial schools too much importance cannot be attached, and in some instances, I think a more active interest in the secular education of the children would be desirable.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

With respect to the National schools, the supply of school requisites is ample, and it is unnecessary to state that the books for secular education are remarkably good; the salaries for the masters and monitors appear adequate; a good deal is done in the way of inspection, but I think the inspection should be more frequent—in many cases it occurs but twice, in some but once a-year. In some instances, Saturday is the day on which religious instruction is given: I do not think the day well selected, as the attendance on that day is always thin; and in one or two instances, I found that religious instruction was only given occasionally on that day, the masters considering that this was a department rather for the priest of the parish than for themselves.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS AND OTHER SCHOOLS.

In the school under the management of the community of the Christian Brothers, which I was directed to visit, I found the teaching efficient, and the masters zealously devoted to their work.

The schools under the Society of Friends, which I reported upon, were, I think, two in number, they are conducted with method and regularity, and the endowments appeared to be managed with care and attention.

I visited but one English day school under the Commissioners of Education; it does not appear that it is subject to any inspection, save such as is voluntarily given by the clergymen of the Established Church in the parish; and with reference to this school, I beg to refer to my report.

To the active interest taken in the cause of education by different classes of persons in Belfast, I attribute the efficiency of many of the schools in that town. I was very favourably impressed with the Institution for Deaf and Dumb pupils at Belfast, and I beg to refer to my report on this establishment.

I was informed in the parts of the country where the linen manufacture in its various stages was carried on, that the children are removed from school at an earlier period than formerly, for the purpose of assisting in the business; this was assigned in some instances as the cause of the pupils not being more advanced. In order to make good the loss thus occasioned, I found that night schools for young persons had in some instances been established, these were held in the schoolrooms which had been occupied in the day time by the children.

It appears to me that every endowed school should be subject to frequent inspection by competent persons, that this inspection should not take place at stated times, but should as far as possible be unexpected. I think this particularly necessary in case of endowed schools which are not in connexion with any board or society. Where an endowment comes into operation during the lifetime of the grantor, the probability is that he will see that his intentions are carried out; but those who succeed him may not feel the same interest in the object, and thus the intention of the donor be, more or less, frustrated. It appears to me also that the inspectors of the different classes of schools, should respectively, as far as circumstances admitted, carry on their inspection in a uniform manner.

With regard to the schools for the poorer class of children, I think, as a general rule, no person should be appointed a master who had not been trained in a suitable training establishment; and that in this class of school there should be paid monitors. The school at large is benefited by such an arrangement, the prospect of succeeding to such a post is a stimulus to every pupil, it tends to provide efficient assistance to the master in the conduct of the school, and under a competent master it is a step towards the future training of such of the pupils as may hereafter become schoolmasters.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD PENNEFATHER.

W. N. Hancock, Esq., LL.D., Secretary to the Commissioners of Endowed Schools, &c.

W. D. Ferguson, Esq., LL.D.

William Dwyer Ferguson, Esq., LL.D.

49, Mountjoy-square, 13th December, 1856.

SIR,—As Her Majesty's Commissioners desire to have the general impressions with respect to the Endowed Schools produced on my mind in the transaction of my duties as Assistant Commissioner, I beg to state that in my tour of inspection I visited the Royal schools of Enniskillen and Raphoe, the Diocesan schools of Derry and Ballymena, several schools on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, two considerable classes of schools on the foundation of

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Colonel Robertson, and of the Honourable the Irish Society, in addition to a large number of schools in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and the Church Education Society, and many on private endowments, unconnected with public bodies.

ROYAL SCHOOLS.

As regards the Royal schools, I cannot but think that the excellent establishment at Raphoe is unfairly circumstanced, in comparison with its sister Royal schools. All the latter have attached to them valuable exhibitions, which constitute strong inducements to parents to send their children to be educated in them, in preference to the Raphoe school, which is by some unfortunate accident deprived of this collateral advantage. It also occurs to me that it were much to be desired that adequate retiring allowances could be provided for the head masters of Royal schools, after they have spent their youth and strength in the arduous and exhausting labours of education, in its higher branches.

COLONEL ROBERTSON'S SCHOOLS, IN COUNTY DONEGAL.

The schools on the foundation of Colonel Robertson, in the county of Donegal, subsisting in every parish in the diocese of Raphoe, constitute a class of endowments which deserve to be specially noticed.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland, upon a suit instituted to regulate this charity, declared (by decree, dated 7th March, 1803) that these bequests should be considered as a bequest of a sum of £300 for the benefit of each parish; and it appearing that there were thirty-one parishes in the diocese, he decreed the bequests to amount to a sum of £9,300, and he directed that the trustees should submit to the Master a scheme for the founding and conducting of the schools.

In pursuance of this decree, a report was made by the Master (Westby), bearing date the 11th March, 1805, in which, among other matters, the Master reported that it was highly necessary to the establishment of this charity that in every parish the clergyman thereof should procure the fee-simple of an acre of land, with a good title thereto; and that the plan of a schoolhouse should be laid before the Committee, and, when approved, that a sum of £30 should be paid for the building each schoolhouse.

He also found that £3 was a proper sum to be laid out on the purchase of books and incidental expenses for each school.

He further found that the bishop of the diocese should, at each annual visitation, appoint a visitor for the parishes contained in each barony, who should at least visit the schools on the foundation within the limits twice in the year, and report to the Managing Committee the state of the schools; and that the master of each school should keep a book, wherein any visitor who may choose to do so, might enter any remarks he might think proper, which should be returned by the visitors to the Committee at the ensuing visitation.

The income derived from the interest of the money invested in Government stock is now barely sufficient to contribute to thirty-one schools the annual sum of £15, Irish currency, of which £11 1*s.* 6*d.* is appropriated to the master's salary, and the rest to the purchase of books, school requisites, and sometimes to the repairs of the schoolhouse.

It must be remembered, that from the fall in the rate of interest from five to three per cent., the annual income, which Colonel Robertson intended for those schools is not now available; besides that, the value of money was much greater than it is now, while, on the other hand, the remuneration for educational labour is higher now than it was in 1790, and competent teachers cannot be procured for a sum of £11 1*s.* 6*d.*, with the insignificant addition of school fees in a country district. The endowment is therefore, under existing circumstances, incapable, *per se*, of supporting an efficient school, though forming a valuable basis, which, fairly supplemented, would support a school. The endowment has been almost invariably given to the parochial school of the parish; and though I do not see any thing in the will of Colonel Robertson absolutely entitling the parochial school to the benefit of the endowment, yet the circumstance of his constituting the bishop of the diocese and the rectors of all the parishes in the diocese collectively as trustees, renders the application natural and proper, so long as it does not defeat the intention of the testator, which was the establishment of an efficient school. Now, it appears to me, when the entire support of the master is thrown upon the endowment by the rector of the parish, who is, in many cases, under the obligation imposed by the Statute 28 Henry VIII. cap. 15, sec. 9, "to keep, or cause to be kept, within the parish, a school for to learn English," the bequest of Colonel Robertson becomes an evil rather than a benefit, as, by superseding all other support, it introduces a starveling, useless school; and I am bound to say that, with some honourable exceptions, I believe this diocese of Raphoe would have been provided with parochial schools of a better class if the endowment had never been made. More than one half of the Robertson Schools are unprovided with an adequate supply of books, maps, or other school requisites; and the majority of them are held in houses in a state of disrepair: one is held in a small cabin (Kilteevogue), another in a large and dilapidated house of worship (Letterkenny). Several of the schools are unprovided with any external accommodation—some of them being in the immediate neighbourhood of towns, as Raphoe and Killybegs, some of places of worship, as Kilmacrenan and Letterkenny. This is not only a source of nuisance, but is prejudicial to the training of children of both sexes in habits of decency and morality. With very few exceptions, these schools are unprovided with a time-piece, and though in some cases the teacher may have a watch, it imperfectly supplies the want. It is useless, under such circumstances, to post up time-tables prescribing a particular order of business, for it is unreasonable to expect the master or the children to observe its directions, when neither of them can know the hour of the day. Punctuality of attendance and dismissal is impossible.

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APPENDIX TO REPORT.

Reports of Assistant Commissioners.

W. D. Ferguson, Esq., LL.D.

The funds at the disposal of the Robertson Committee may be inadequate to provide these requisites of an orderly and efficient school, but their cost is so moderate that they might reasonably be expected to be provided by local contributions; and, as the endowment is thrown away, where a competent teacher, adequate school requisites, and a suitable school-house are not maintained, I think it is worthy of consideration whether the endowment should be given to any school in which they are not provided.

The want of an effectual system of visitation and inspection is very observable throughout these schools. The report of the Master in Chancery directs that there should be a visitor for each barony, and that there should be a report-book, in which the visitor might enter any remarks, to be returned to the Committee. In some instances the visitation is made by the rectors of adjoining parishes interchangeably. In the case of one visitor only did I find that any remarks were entered in the report-book, and as far as I could learn from the sworn testimony of the masters, the visitors do not generally offer suggestions or directions for their guidance or the improvement of their schools, and if such suggestions are given I saw no results flowing from them. The inspection in most instances is but a formality to entitle the teacher to his salary by ascertaining the number of pupils in attendance, and I believe it is of no further value. I have seen all the reports furnished by the visitors during the past half year, and the perusal of them does not alter my impression. No school can be kept up in a state of efficiency and progressive advancement without a system of vigilant and constant inspection. The continual visits of the clergyman of the parish, or the proprietor of the estate, are valuable, but cannot afford the advantages of external visitation by a trained inspector, who sees the merits and defects of a number of schools, and by comparison can correctly estimate what should be expected from any school placed under a given state of circumstances, and accordingly can suggest suitable remedies for ascertained defects. The want of external inspection, always impending, and frequently effected, appears to me to be the great desideratum in this class of endowed schools.

With reference to the evidence given by the Secretary of the Robertson Schools (Rev. Mr. Fullerton) before the Commissioners, to the effect that the Raphoe School which they had visited presented in his (Mr. Fullerton's) opinion a fair specimen of the Robertson Schools generally, I think it right to say that I cannot subscribe to that statement, if it refers to the efficiency and the competency of the teachers, as the context would lead me to suppose. Among all the Robertson Schools of which I had the opportunity of inspection, there were but four with which I was entirely satisfied in this respect, namely, All Saints, Inniskeel, Killygarvan, and Raphoe; ten were just satisfactory, and twelve were unsatisfactory. The rest were closed when I visited their localities. In three of them, namely, Killymard, Lettermacaward, and Raymonterdoney, English grammar was not taught. If Mr. Fullerton's evidence is to be understood as relating to the state of repair, or rather of disrepair of the schools, in that sense I would concur with him, as the state of the Raphoe School is a fair sample of the general condition of the Robertson schoolhouses. In the case of the Raphoe School, which answers for a parochial school, the rector holds a valuable preferment, and contributes nothing to the school; and I cannot but think that the Robertson Endowment is abused when it is made instrumental in releasing the incumbent from the duty cast upon him by law, in a case such as this where the income reaches a certain amount, to keep, or cause to be kept, a school within his parish.

THE HONOURABLE THE IRISH SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

I would also beg to call your attention to another large class of schools which I visited, and which derive their endowment wholly or in part from the funds of the Honourable the Irish Society, and to explain the circumstances under which these schools have to come under the consideration of the Commissioners as "endowed schools."

The Society of the Governor and Assistants in London of the New Plantation in Ulster, in Ireland, commonly called the "Irish Society," was incorporated by charter from King James I., dated 29th March, 1613: for the "better ordering, directing, and governing all and all manner of things for and concerning the city and citizens of Londonderry, and the county of Londonderry." The charter confirmed to the city of London the grant of the entire county of Londonderry, then called Coleraine, which was afterwards divided among the twelve London Companies, who contributed to the expenses of the plantation, in severalty. The charter also granted to the Irish Society 4,000 acres of land, next adjacent to the city of Derry, and lying on the western side of the river of Lough Foyle, and also the Abbey of Coleraine, and 3,000 acres of land adjoining it. In the reign of Charles II. a further charter was granted to the Irish Society, dated 10th April, 1662, reciting the charter of King James, and the several grants of lands made to the London Companies, and declaring that the Society retained in its own hands such parts of the lands as were not divisible, for defraying the charge of the general operations of the plantation. In the litigation which took place between the Irish Society and the Skinners' Company (one of the twelve subscribing companies which had allotted to it an estate in severalty) in the year 1836, the Irish Society not only admitted, but insisted, that they were merely trustees for public purposes connected with the plantation; and the House of Lords in that case decided that such was the true character of their position. The Lord Chancellor (Lord Cottenham) stated (12 *Clarke and Finnelly's Reports*, p. 481): "They have applied the funds for public purposes connected with the plantation, and connected with the affairs of the Society—they have applied them for the purposes of religion, partly in building and repairing churches and chapels, of public schools, and the payment of schoolmasters." He declared that they were but trustees for these purposes, and that the funds which they held were applicable to the discharge of these public duties, though they had a discretion as to the extent and manner in which they should apply them. The Lord

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endowment, and for giving the Lord Lieutenant a fund for building schoolhouses. Returns were also ordered with respect to the Diocesan Schools, and of the funds under the care of the Incorporated Society, and the Erasmus Smith Board, and a copy of the settled accounts of these Boards, properly authenticated, for three years preceding. It was also proposed, that all the statutes relating to Diocesan Schools should be revised, with the view of insuring their due execution, and to enable the Lord Lieutenant and Council to make regulations respecting these schools. Resolutions were also adopted for establishing four provincial schools for the gratuitous maintenance and education of children in the Established Religion, and in such a way as to fit them for the pursuits of husbandry, commerce, manufactures, and the arts; for instituting an inquiry into the foundations for classical learning; and for granting Parliamentary aid for one or more great schools, and reforming those already established, that they might give a perfect education, and that out of these funds some of the most meritorious of their pupils might be supported in the University. The House also recommended the establishment of a second University in Ireland, and the appointment of a board of four persons to prepare plans for the institution and regulation of the seminaries for classical education, proposed to be established or reformed. They resolved to proceed in the next Parliament to adopt measures to carry these resolutions into effect. And they applied to the Lord Lieutenant to have plans and estimates of the buildings required to carry out the resolutions, immediately made.

In consequence of these resolutions, an Act of the Irish Parliament was passed, enabling the Lord Lieutenant to appoint Commissioners to conduct the various inquiries into schools suggested by the resolutions. Under this act Commissioners were immediately appointed, who received evidence and obtained returns during the years 1788 and 1789, and made a report of the several matters appearing before them upon the examinations and inquiries made by them. We have not been able to obtain a copy of this report. The Record Commissioners state that this document was obtained from the Secretary of State's Office by the Commissioners of Education Inquiry, 1807–12, and it appears from an entry in the minutes of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, that this, amongst other papers, was transferred to the care of the Secretary of that Board, but cannot now be discovered.

1788. 28 Geo. III. c. 15.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 341.

Com. Pub. Records, Ir. Reps. 1810–15, 2nd Rep. Supp. p. 327.

The Commissioners of 1788 were continued in office by a renewal of the act of that year, and made their final Report in 1791. This Report has never been published, but is referred to by the Commissioners of 1807–12, and by the Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools in 1838. In the latter of these it is called the Report of 1788, though the passages quoted are from that of 1791. The original Report of 1791 seems, like its predecessor, to have been lost; but we succeeded in discovering a copy of it which had been presented by the Lord Primate, in 1807, for the use of the Commissioners of Education, who were then commencing their inquiries. We have printed it amongst the documents accompanying our Report.

1790. 30 Geo. III. c. 34.

Doc. Ev. vol ii. p. 341.

It contains special reports on the English parish schools, the Diocesan free schools, the Royal free schools, the schools of Erasmus Smith, the Hibernian Military and Marine Schools, the Blue Coat Hospital, Grammar Schools, and English Schools of private foundation; and it gives in an Appendix tables exhibiting the state of these schools in 1788.

As the general results of their inquiry, these Commissioners, of whom Provost Hutchinson, the Secretary for Ireland, was chairman, reported—"that charter schools, parish, royal, and diocesan schools, have not answered the intentions of the founders; that parish and diocesan schools, with very few exceptions, have been of little use to the public; and that the benefit derived from schools of Royal foundations have been totally inadequate to the expectations that might have been justly formed from their large endowments"—"that in many of the charter schools, the clothing, cleanliness, food, health, and education of the children have been shamefully neglected; and that this great national charity has not yet produced those salutary effects which the public expected from the institution; and that from these four different classes of schools, if properly conducted, the most extensive national benefits might be derived."

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 364.

They recommended "that proceedings should be had for vacating the offices of such schoolmasters as had deserted, or grossly neglected their duty, in such manner as should be recommended by His Majesty's Attorney-General."

Ibid.

They stated as their decided opinion, "that there should be no distinction

Ibid.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ENDOWED SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

made in any of these schools between the scholars of different religious persuasions, without meaning, however, to interfere with the peculiar constitution of the charter schools, or with the intentions of the founders of any other schools, expressed by their wills, or other instruments directing such foundations."

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 343.

They embodied the same views in their suggestions as to English Parochial Schools:—"It is our opinion that the children of Roman Catholics and Protestants should be admitted indiscriminately into the schools, and that the clergy of each persuasion should attend for the purpose of instructing the children belonging to their respective communions in the principles of religion; a mode practised, as we are informed, with great success, in the school of St. Andrew's, Dublin, and of St. Peter's, Drogheda."

Ibid. p. 364.

They recommended "that a summary jurisdiction should be created under the authority of an Act of Parliament, to receive and redress all complaints made of the conduct of masters and ushers of schools on public and private foundations, or of the misapplication or abuse of the funds belonging to the same, with an appeal from their sentence to the Court of Chancery."

Ibid.

They proposed the establishment of a Board of Control, with the "power of directing, from time to time, the plans of education to be pursued in schools on public and private foundation," with ample powers of insuring that such directions should be carried out, and that the general management of the schools should be carefully looked after.

Ibid. p. 365.

The endowments which they then found available for school education, amounted to about £30,000 a-year, with an addition of about £15,000 from parliamentary grants, and other aids to the Incorporated Society; and they stated as their opinion, "that a large proportion of those funds had been grossly misapplied, and that great frauds and abuses had been committed in respect to those charitable donations." They proposed a "Collegiate School, or school connected with the University, upon the plan of the great collegiate schools which, by long experience, have been so highly useful in England." They provided "in this part of the plan, for the maintenance of thirty-two King's scholars in the school, and for forty-two students in the university." And they also suggested the foundation of another new institution, "called the Professional Academy," to train up useful members for the army, navy, and commerce. They stated their belief that this would "be a great national institution; and would, at the same time, be a useful model for private seminaries of a similar nature, which would probably be established by private undertaking in several of the principal towns of this kingdom." This academy they proposed should be supported out of the surplus funds of the Erasmus Smith endowment, thus adopting to some extent the suggestions of Samuel Smith, the son of Erasmus, which we have already noticed.

Ibid. pp. 347, *et seq.* 365.

Ibid. pp. 354, *et seq.* 365.

Vide 13, *supra.*

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. pp. 343, 345.

To support these institutions, and to carry out their other suggestions, they proposed the following changes in the distribution of the funds—£1,900 to be taken from the annual Parliamentary grant to the Protestant charter schools, and applied towards raising a yearly sum of over £23,000 for English parish schools, the remainder to be made up chiefly by presentments; £1,924 from the same source for diocesan free schools; the remainder of the funds for the support of these last institutions to be derived from the contributions of the clergy, augmented from £616 to £1,700, and a like sum of £1,700 from presentments.

Ibid. pp. 355, 379.

The annual expense of the professional academy was to be £900 for the clothing and maintenance of 100 boys, £1,200 for the salaries of the several masters, which they proposed should be defrayed as far as possible out of the Erasmus Smith endowment; and the collegiate school was to be supported in like manner out of the Royal School endowment, the annual cost in connexion with which was estimated at £2,420, of which £420 was for masters and assistants, at salaries varying from £40 to £100, and the rest was for seventy-four King's scholars and students at from £20 to £50 each.

Ibid. p. 350.

Amongst the private endowments during the period 1781–91 are two on a liberal scale; one by Mr. Richard Jackson, who bequeathed a portion of his property for the education and maintenance of poor children of the United Church—a bequest under which nine schools at Forkhill, in the County of Armagh, are now endowed with £415 a-year; and the other by Colonel Robertson, who bequeathed to each of thirty-one parishes in the diocese of Raphoe, in the County of Donegal, £15 a-year, to assist in keeping up schools—persons of every religious persuasion to be eligible to enjoy the benefits of the bequest.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 460.

Ibid. p. 510.

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During the same period the Belfast Academy was founded by subscription in 1785, for the purpose of conferring education on the plan of having an extensive course of literature and philosophy, combined with a more elementary system of education, open to persons of all religious persuasions.

From the Report of the Commissioners of Education Inquiry in 1791, *to the Reports of the Commissioners of Education Inquiry in* 1807–12.

The only portion of the report of 1791 which seems immediately to have led to any result was the recommendation "that there should be no distinction made in any of the schools between scholars of different religious persuasions;" for early in the following year, the partial relaxation of the restrictive Statute of 7 William III. was succeeded by its total repeal—a measure which preceded by one year the Roman Catholic Relief Act of 1793, which removed all incapacities with regard to schools to which Roman Catholics, as such, had until then been subject. 1791. Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 364. 1792. 32 Geo. III. c. 21. 33 Geo. III. c. 21.

The report of 1791 was not presented to Parliament, and, as we have observed, does not appear to have been made public, or to have been further acted on; for in 1799, an address was presented to the Lord Lieutenant by the Irish House of Commons, praying that the Report of 1791 might be laid before the House; but we have not found any trace of this application having been complied with. In the same year, too, a Committee of the House of Commons reported that the state of the education of the poorer classes was then very defective, and recommended the establishment of one or more schools in every parish in Ireland; but no further step was taken on the subject of education until 1806, when the Act of 1788 was revived by a statute of the Imperial Parliament, and the Commissioners of Education Inquiry of 1807–12 appointed. Irish Commons Journal, vol. xviii. p. 19. Ibid. p. 32. 46 Geo. III. c. 122.

The sudden abandonment of the effort made to promote education in the few years preceding 1792, may be ascribed to the breaking out of the French Revolution, and the consequent European war in which Great Britain became engaged in 1793.

In 1792 the Association for Discountenancing Vice and Promoting the Knowledge and Practice of the Christian Religion, was established; and in 1800, received an act of incorporation and Parliamentary aid to the amount of £300 per annum. The Association then commenced to afford assistance to schools, their attention being principally turned to parochial schools under the Act of Henry VIII. This assistance was partly directed towards granting money in aid of building. But this aid was given only on the condition of a portion of land being obtained on a permanent grant, and vested in the minister and churchwardens; the minister to have the appointment of the master and the regulation of the course of instruction; and children of the Established Church to be taught the Church Catechism. Although the schools were founded principally for the education of children of the Established Church, they were open to children of all religious persuasions, provided they conformed to the rules, one of which required that all should read the Scriptures. The Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry of 1825 state, that they appeared to have been attended almost as numerously by Roman Catholics as by Protestants. By the prudent manner in which the Society contributed their aid to building, they effected the application of a large amount of private subscriptions with their grants, to the erection of school buildings of considerable value, which were permanently secured as endowments for education, and as such came under our inquiries. The Parliamentary grant to the society was withdrawn in 1827, after the Report of the Commissioners of 1825, and the Society subsequently gave up all connexion with schools. We found, however, the original conveyances of the school sites still remaining in the custody of their officers. These, with the books relating to the building grants, were deposited with us, and greatly facilitated our inquiries. Com. Ir. Ed. Inq. 1 Rep. 1825, p. 30–7. Rep. 1825, p. 33.

In 1800, as part of the arrangements for the Legislative Union, the business of the Committee of Charitable Donations of the Irish House of Lords was transferred to a local board in Dublin, which consisted of the prelates of the United Church, the judges, the incumbents of parishes in the city of Dublin, and a few other dignitaries, and continued to have charge of donations and bequests until the formation of the present board in 1844. 1800. 40 Geo. III. c. 75.

In 1806, the London Hibernian Society was established for founding schools and circulating the Scriptures in Ireland. Its proceedings are noticed in the Report of the Commissioners of Education Inquiry of 1825; but as no part of its 1806.

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funds were applied to securing permanent endowments, and as it has ceased to have any connexion with schools, none of those formerly maintained by it came under our notice.

No steps were taken on the subject of endowed schools from 1791 until the administration of Lord Grenville, in 1806, when the Act of the Irish Parliament of 1788 for appointing Commissioners of Inquiry was renewed by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, under which Commissioners were appointed to inquire into endowed schools. They continued their inquiries until the year 1812, and made fourteen reports—thirteen special and one general—the titles of which indicate the nature of their inquiries, and are as follows:—Free Schools of Royal foundation; Schools of Navan and Ballyroan, of private foundation; The Protestant Charter Schools; Diocesan Free Schools; Wilson's Hospital; Blue Coat Hospital; Hibernian School, in the Phœnix Park; Foundling Hospital; Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.; Hibernian Marine School; Parish Schools; Classical Schools of private foundation, and English Schools of private foundation. The fourteenth and final Report contained the Result, Retrospective View of the Schools, Plan for the General Education of the lower orders of the People of Ireland, and the Recorded Opinions (in an Appendix) of Mr. Grattan, Mr. Edgeworth, and Mr. Leslie Foster.

46 Geo. III. c. 122.

The general report relates chiefly to a proposed board for superintending the education of the poorer classes. This board was to carry on its proceedings by founding new schools, but the existing schools were to remain under their then managers. For the government of the grammar and other superior schools, the Commissioners proposed no general plan, although they suggested some particular amendments in their special reports.

1810.

Pending the inquiries of this commission, an Act of Parliament was passed in the year 1810, enlarging the leasing powers conferred in 1731 by the Irish Act of George II. By the act of 1731 persons under disabilities were enabled to grant sites in perpetuity, only in case the school was for the use of a resident Protestant schoolmaster to teach the English tongue, and the conveyance was made to the minister and churchwardens. The Act of 1810 enabled the lease to be made to any trustee for any school, provided only the bishop of the diocese approved of the conveyance. The leases made under the latter act had parliamentary title conferred on them in 1824. The leases to the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, and those to the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and those under the Commissioners of the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, were all made in accordance with the Act of 1810. It continued to be the principal School Leasing Powers Act for Ireland until the passing of the Act of 1855, under which congregations of persons not belonging to the Established Church in Ireland are enabled to obtain grants in perpetuity for their schools without the assent of the bishop.

50 Geo. III. c. 33.
5 Geo. II. c. 4.
4 Geo. IV. c. 86, s. 10.
18 and 19 Vict. c. 39.

About 1810, the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools commenced expending the surplus funds which had accrued to them, in founding English schools under the power conferred on them in 1723. The deeds of foundation were nearly all made under the Act of 1810, and they provided for the instruction of all the children in the Church Catechism. The leases also contained a clause of reversion to the proprietor in case of certain contingencies, which rendered the tenure insecure for the purpose of education.

50 Geo. III. c. 33.
Vide, p. 66, *infra*.

1811.

In 1811, the Society for promoting the education of the poor in Ireland, commonly called the Kildare-place Society, was established. This society was composed of persons of various religious persuasions, and their object was to support schools in which the appointment of teachers and the admission of scholars should be uninfluenced by religious distinctions. The Scriptures were to be read by all the scholars, but catechisms and all books of religious controversy were to be excluded.

Com. Ir. Ed. Inq. 1 Rep. 1825, p. 39.

To this society the support of new schools for the poorer classes was intrusted by Parliament; and in the session of 1814–15 a grant of £6,980 was made. This grant was increased to £10,000 in 1821, to £22,000 in 1824, and to £25,000 in 1827, but was altogether discontinued in 1832. The number of schools in connexion with this society increased from 8, in 1817, to 1,490, in 1825; and the number of pupils from 557, in 1817, to 100,000, in 1825. The Kildare-place Society devoted its funds to the encouragement of schools by inspection, publishing and supplying books, by training masters, and allowing annual gratuities to them; and only a moderate portion of its funds was devoted to

Committee on Foundation Schools, Ir. Rep. 1838, p. 11.

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grants for building. The leases which were made to the Society, or in trust for it, although made after the Act of 1810, were mostly of a terminable tenure, and but a small proportion of them continue as endowments at the present time.

The private endowments between 1791 and 1812 were not numerous. There was, however, a munificent bequest by a Mr. Lawrence Gilson, who left an endowment, now producing nearly £800 a-year, for the support of a school, at Oldcastle, in the county of Meath, his native place, the rector and parish priest to take part in the management, and Protestants and Roman Catholics to be equally admissible both as pupils and teachers. Tables, vol. iii. p. 188.

In 1800, £15,000 having been allowed to the inhabitants of Swords on the parliamentary disfranchisement of the borough, it was provided that the principal should be invested in Government securities, and the interest applied to the maintenance of one or more schools within the borough, and to other charitable purposes. The management of this endowment was the subject of much investigation before us, and is noticed in a special part of our Report. Ev. 14018. *Vide* p. 160, *infra*.

In 1808 was founded the Academical Institution, Belfast, as a great school for the middle classes, the masters and scholars being selected without regard to religious distinction. The school continues with scarcely any endowment, except the very extensive and suitable buildings erected by local subscription. Tables, vol. iii. p. 424.

From the establishment of the Commissioners of Education, in 1813, *to the Reports of the Commissioners of Education Inquiry, in* 1825–27.

The Commissioners of Education Inquiry of 1807–12, reported more favourably on the condition of endowed schools of public and private foundation than the Commissioners of 1791. They still, however, noticed considerable abuses, and made suggestions for improvements, which the managers of the schools were not likely to carry out. They did not, however, recommend the establishment of any board of control for these schools.

Sir Robert Peel, then Secretary for Ireland, introduced the Act of 1813, for establishing the Board of Commissioners of Education in Ireland, in conformity with the recommendation of the Commissioners of 1791. By this Act the care of endowed schools in Ireland was, with some exceptions, intrusted to the new Board, called "The Commissioners of Education, in Ireland." The schools exempted from their jurisdiction were the schools of Erasmus Smith and the Protestant charter schools, both of which were under Boards established by Royal Charter; schools of private foundation, under the control of visitors appointed by Charter or Act of Parliament; the parochial schools under the Act of Henry VIII.; and all schools of private foundation for the education of persons professing any other religion than that of the United Church of England and Ireland. 1813. 53 Geo. III. c. 107.

The Board was empowered to visit the schools, either in person or by deputy; and to hold, either at the time of their visit, or at any other time, visitations of the schools, to administer oaths, and to do all other acts appertaining to visitors. Ibid. s. x.

The Board had the powers of visitors at common law, with the usual authority to appoint deputies; and to enforce their proceedings, they were aided by very stringent statutable powers of inquiry. The evils that had so long existed, from the Royal Schools having been managed by the masters under the system of trust leases, were met by vesting the estates of these schools in the Commissioners. The Commissioners were also empowered to assign fixed salaries to the masters, and to apply the surplus to repairs, the payment of under-masters, the maintenance of free scholars in the schools, and the foundation of exhibitions in Trinity College, Dublin. The power of endowing free-scholarships, has been exercised by the Commissioners in the case of only one school, that of Enniskillen; but University exhibitions from the funds of the larger Royal Schools were founded, some in 1828, and some in 1834, and have ever since formed a prominent feature in these institutions.

The estates of the private schools of Navan and Ballyroan, which had been mismanaged, were also vested in the Commissioners.

The Commissioners were empowered to make orders and regulations for the control of schools, and to have their orders enforced by summary application to the Court of Chancery; and the Court was empowered to remove trustees of such schools, and to vest the property of the schools in the Commissioners or other trustees. The appointment of masters, however, was not intrusted to the Board, but remained with the patrons.

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With respect to Diocesan Schools, the Commissioners were empowered to unite them into districts, and to fix the sites. This power they exercised in 1824.

53 Geo. iii. c. 107, s. xv.

3 Geo. IV. c. 79.

The Board took charge of the Diocesan Free Schools and Royal Free Schools, but notwithstanding a provision in the Act of 1813, directing their attention to the schools of private foundation mentioned in the 12th and 13th Reports of the Commissioners of 1807, they took charge of only some of those schools; and although their powers were extended, in 1822, to similar schools founded after 1813, they took a very small number of them under their control.

1818.

In 1818 a decided change in the policy of the Government as to the Protestant Charter Schools, took place. The Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Grant, afterwards Lord Glenelg, by letter to the Incorporated Society, required them to reduce the number of their schools. This change of policy was accompanied by a Parliamentary grant towards the establishment of schools freer from restrictions than any previously so supported. This grant was for aiding the building of schools, and was placed at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant, and by him intrusted to the Commissioners of the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund. The sum placed at their disposal exceeded £3,000 in 1819, and rose to nearly £11,000 in 1824. The terms on which aid was given were usually grants of land for school purposes in perpetuity. The endowment might be vested in any safe hands, and some of the endowments were vested in Roman Catholic clergymen, and private lay trustees. But the great majority of the conveyances, made under the auspices of the Commissioners, were to ministers and churchwardens. Although the Commissioners ceased their operations, after the annual grant was withdrawn in 1830, the leases remained in the custody of the gentleman who had acted as their solicitor and secretary; and on our application they were deposited with us for the purpose of our inquiries. By means of these leases we were enabled to trace a large number of endowments.

1819.

1824.

In 1821 and 1823 returns with respect to the various schools in Ireland were ordered by the House of Commons. In 1824, the House of Commons agreed to an address for a Commission of Inquiry into the educational institutions of Ireland, maintained wholly or in part by public funds. The inquiry was also to include the parochial schools, and the Diocesan Free Schools, and the Commissioners were directed to recommend a plan of education for all classes in Ireland.

1825.

Ev. 23232.

The Commissioners appointed in pursuance of this address conducted their inquiries from 1824 to 1828. They made seven reports. In their first and principal report, they passed a very strong censure on the Protestant charter schools, which was followed by the withdrawal of the Parliamentary grant from the Incorporated Society, and by a total change in the policy of the Society in the management of these schools. The same report was followed some years afterwards by the withdrawal of the grant from the Society for Discountenancing Vice, the Kildare-place Society, and the Commissioners of the Lord Lieutenant's School-building Fund.

The Commissioners made reports on the Diocesan Free Schools, and some special institutions. The Commissioners also recommended a plan for the education of the poorer classes, and they collected and published statistics with respect to the state of all the schools in Ireland in 1824.

Amongst the new foundations noticed by the Commissioners, the most remarkable are the schools of the Christian Brothers, a religious order, which was confirmed in 1820. The schools in connexion with them are noticed in a subsequent part of our report.

Vide p. 130, *infra.*

From the Reports of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry of 1825–7 *until the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons in* 1838.

1828.

In 1828 the results of the inquiries of the Commissioners of 1825–7 were submitted to a select committee of the House of Commons, who also took into account the reports of the Commissioners of 1807–12. The Committee passed a series of resolutions in favour of the establishment of a system of education in Ireland, in which no attempt should be made to influence or disturb the peculiar religious tenets of any sect or denomination of Christians. Pupils of all persuasions were to be provided with literary instruction in common, and every facility afforded for their religious instruction separately. It was recommended that Parliamentary grants for popular education should be distributed through a Board appointed by Government, and applied in aid of local contributions for

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the foundation and support of schools. And to secure the efficiency of the teachers, and proper management of the schools, it was further recommended that the qualifications of the teachers should be tested by examinations in a model school, under the control of Government, and a system of inspection of schools adopted by the Board or its delegates. The resolutions of this select committee, which extend to many details of the system of education they proposed to establish, were followed by the formation of the Board of National Education in 1832.

In 1831 Lord Stanley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, addressed a letter to the Duke of Leinster, containing the principles of the new system under which Parliamentary grants are entrusted to the Commissioners of National Education. The schools are open to persons of every religious persuasion, and no pupil is required to attend at any religious exercise of which his parents or guardians do not approve. It is also provided that sufficient opportunity shall be afforded to the pupils of each persuasion to receive religious instruction separately at appointed times.

To secure the observance of these rules the Commissioners adopt a very efficient system of inspection; and they make annual reports to Government which exhibit the progress that has been made under the new board. In 1833 the number of schools in connexion with the Board was 789, attended by 107,042 pupils, and assisted by a Parliamentary grant of £25,000. In 1856 the number of schools was 5,245, the pupils, 560,134, and the Parliamentary grant, £227,641. The committee of the House of Commons, whose resolutions led to the formation of the Board of National Education, confined their attention to schools for the poorer classes, and adopted no resolutions on the subject of diocesan schools, the only class of endowed grammar schools which was reported on by the Commissioners of 1827.

In 1831 returns were moved for in Parliament with respect to the diocesan and other schools under the permanent Commissioners of Education.

In 1833 the Commissioners for Inquiry into Municipal Corporations collected and published much valuable information with regard to the school endowments connected with Corporations. 1833.

In 1834 Commissioners were appointed to inquire into the state of public instruction in Ireland. They obtained a religious census of the population, which is included in the tables appended to their first report, published in 1834. They made a second report in 1836, containing information with respect to schools, but expressed no opinion as to the state of these schools, and offered no suggestion as to their management. 1834.

In 1835 a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed, of which Mr. Wyse was chairman. The committee took evidence in 1835 and the following year. They also published a very accurate and complete tabular digest of endowments for education in Ireland, compiled by Mr. D'Alton, who was examined before them. 1835.

In 1837, the committee was re-appointed, and in 1838 made a full report of the state of elementary schools in Ireland, and proposed a permanent system of elementary instruction. They also reported on Diocesan and Royal schools, and other schools of public foundation, and suggested a permanent system of collegiate and academical education. The report likewise contains recommendations with regard to literary and scientific institutions and libraries, in connexion with a system of adult education. But the most important suggestion of the committee was to establish an academy for classics and science in each county, the existing schools of public foundation to be used as far as they were available, and new schools to be established only where the existing endowments were insufficient. 1838.

From the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, in 1838, *until the present time.*

In 1839, the Church Education Society was established to aid existing schools, and found new ones, on the principle of affording to all the pupils instruction in the Holy Scriptures; and to such as belonged to the United Church, instruction in the catechism and other formularies of the Church, under the directions of the bishops and clergy. The schoolmasters are required to be members of the United Church. The funds of the society have since been applied to many of the schools that have been inquired into by us; but as it is supported by voluntary subscriptions, the general management of the society itself and the expenditure of its funds, have not come under our inquiries. 1839. *Vide* p. 134, *infra.*

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1840.

The Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, in 1840, 1841, and 1842, expended a considerable portion of their funds in founding about forty English schools under regulations similar to those of the Church Education Society, and different from those adopted in the schools established by the Governors between 1808 and 1815. The leases of the schools of the recent foundation contained the provision that all the children shall be instructed in the Holy Scriptures, whilst the earlier leases make instruction in the Church catechism compulsory.

1844.

The Report of the Committee of 1838, contained a suggestion for the establishment of provincial colleges and a second university in Ireland. This recommendation was followed up by the foundation of the Queen's Colleges in 1845, and the Queen's University in 1850.

8 and 9 Vict. c. 66. Letters Patent, 30th Dec. 1845; 3rd Sept. 1850.

Whilst the opening of the Queen's Colleges, in 1849, occasioned an increased demand for classical and scientific education, the progress of the National schools diminished the number of private schoolmasters, and the facilities thence arising for obtaining the elements of collegiate education. Returns were moved for, from time to time, in the House of Commons, with regard to the different schools of public and private foundation; and in the year 1854 a deputation of persons connected with the Presbyterian Church, and the heads of the Queen's Colleges, presented statements to the Lord Lieutenant on the subject of intermediate education, urging the great want which existed of intermediate schools throughout Ireland. These papers were referred by his Excellency to us for our consideration.

1854.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 295.

In the same year an address to your Majesty was moved in the House of Commons, "For an Inquiry into the Endowments, Funds, and actual condition of all Schools endowed for the Purposes of Education in Ireland, and the Nature and Extent of the Instruction given in such Schools," and this address was followed by our appointment.

DIOCESAN FREE SCHOOLS.

1570. 12 Eliz. c. 1.

In 1570, the Diocesan Free Schools were placed on a permanent basis by an Act of the Irish Parliament. It was thereby provided that there should be thenceforth a free school within every diocese of Ireland, that the schoolmaster should be an Englishman, or of English birth of the realm (Ireland), that the Archbishop of Armagh, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Meath, and the Bishop of Kildare, should have the appointment of the masters within their several dioceses, every of them in his own diocese, and that the Lord Deputy, or other Governor of this realm, should appoint to all the other dioceses, the four dioceses beforenamed excepted. The schoolhouses were to be erected in the principal shire towns (where a schoolhouse had not been already built), at the cost of the whole diocese, under the superintendence of the ordinary of the diocese and the sheriff of the shire. The Lord Deputy and Council were to appoint the master's salary (where none had been previously appointed), of which one-third was to be paid by the ordinary, and two-thirds by the other ecclesiastical persons in each diocese.

Doc. Ev., vol. ii. p. 344.

The Commissioners of Education Inquiry of 1791, refer in their Report to the opinion of Sir John Davies, who was employed by the Government, in the reign of King James I., in promoting good order and civilization in Ireland, as showing the great national importance attached to diocesan schools immediately after their foundation. He says:—"Moreover, to give a civil education to the youth of this land in the time to come, provision was made by another law, [meaning the above Act of Elizabeth] that there should be one free school at least erected in every diocese of this kingdom."

Discovery why Ireland was never entirely subdued, p. 224 (3rd edit. Dublin, 1666).

Under the Statute of Elizabeth, the Lord Deputy and Council regulated the amount of the endowment; and although the standard of value of money has fallen since 1570 to about one-third of its value at that time, so that all salaries ought to have been increased at least threefold, and, perhaps, even more, if allowance were made for the more than proportionate increase of the incomes of the clergy and others connected with landed property, yet the salaries of the diocesan schoolmasters, if augmented at all, were never raised until 1824, above sums varying from £20 12*s.* 4*d.* to £40 (Irish). The average salary of £30 6*s.* 2*d.*, exceeded the value of many benefices in Ireland in 1570. Thus, the benefices in the dioceses of Ferns and Leighlin, in 1612, ranged from £7 to £50, giving an average of £28 10*s.*

Com. Pub. Rec. Ir. 1810–15, 2 Rep. Supp. p. 264.

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DIOCESAN FREE SCHOOLS.

The Commissioners of Education Inquiry of 1791 state, "After the most diligent inquiry we have not been able to find any appointment made by the Chief Governor and Privy Council pursuant to the Act of the 12th Elizabeth, or whether any such appointment has been at any time made, except only that in an original applotment for the diocese of Connor, an appointment for that diocese by the Lord Lieutenant and Council is recited. It is probable, from the name of the bishop, that this appointment was made some time after the year 1673, in which year the bishop therein mentioned was appointed; but the date of the appointment is not legible." The Commissioners of Education Inquiry of 1807–1812, in their report on diocesan free schools, notice, "that soon after the Restoration a commission appears to have been issued by the Lord Lieutenant and Council, directing the bishops of the several dioceses to carry the Act of 12th Elizabeth into effect, and for that purpose to applot the sums to be paid out of the different ecclesiastical livings in each diocese for the salary or stipend of the diocesan schoolmaster, which was accordingly done in many, and, perhaps, in all the dioceses."

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 344.

4th Rep. 1809, pp. 113, 114.

The Commissioners of 1791, further state—"Not having been able to obtain any information from the proceedings of the Privy Council, the books of which were consumed by fire in the year 1711, nor from the Rolls or Auditor Generals' Offices, we resorted to the registrars of the several dioceses of this kingdom, who have reported to us that they have no trace of any such appointments in any of their offices. We find, by the evidence of several diocesan schoolmasters, examined before us, that annual salaries of different amounts, from £20 12*s.* 4*d.* yearly at the lowest, to £40 yearly at the highest, are payable to the diocesan schoolmasters, and that one-third of this sum is paid by the respective ordinaries; but by what authority such salaries have been paid, or from what period they have been first fixed, or whether any salary had been appointed previous to the said Act, we have not been able to discover."

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 344.

There is little to notice respecting this class of schools beyond what we have referred to in the historical outline, until the passing of the penal Statute of William III., in which the prohibition against Roman Catholics teaching at home, or the education of them abroad, was followed by a provision for enforcing the Act of Elizabeth, which established diocesan free schools. They are there called Public Latin Free Schools, as if they had been intended to supply a similar kind of education to that furnished at the same period by the grammar schools in England.

1694. 7th Wm. III. c. 4.

The Statute of William III., so far as it affected grammar schools, was not suffered to remain a dead letter. This is proved by the following extract from a return made by Walter Taylor, Esq., Mayor of Galway, to an order of the Irish House of Lords, in 1731:—"I am also to acquaint your lordships, that some time ago, on the information of Mr. Garnett, master of the free school, I gave him my warrant against one Gregory French, whom he alleged to be a Popish schoolmaster, and to keep a Latin school; and having called upon Mr. Garnett to know what he had done in the said warrant, he said, French had dropped his school." Notwithstanding, however, this enforcement of restrictions on education by Roman Catholics, the endowments of these which formed almost the only Latin schools in three-fourths of Ireland, were allowed by the Lord Deputy and Privy Council, to remain at sums of from £20 12*s.* 4*d.* to £40 (Irish), from 1570 until the relaxation of these restrictions in 1781.

Irish Lords Journal, 1731, p. 171.

A further indication that even after the Act of William III. in 1694, due efforts were not made to bring the diocesan schools into efficient operation, is furnished by an act passed thirty years subsequently. In 1725 it was discovered that the Acts of Elizabeth and William were so defective that in many dioceses their provisions could not be carried out. An Act of that year recited, that the Statute of Elizabeth, "for erecting free schools, had not answered the pious and good design thereby intended, by reason of sundry defects that were in said Act. And that the places by the said act appointed for the building and erecting of such free schools, being the principal shire towns where schoolhouses were not already built, were left at too great an uncertainty, some dioceses, consisting of part only of one or more counties, and having no such shire towns, and others more than one within them; and it not being easy in some places to determine which is the principal shire town of the diocese." The Act then provided that the schoolhouse might be built wherever a site was granted by certain ecclesiastical dignitaries, who were thereby empowered to convey land for that purpose not exceeding one acre, the site to be near the cathedral church, or such other more

1725. 12 Geo. I. c. 9.

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Diocesan Free Schools.

convenient place as the Chief Governor might approve of; and that until such site were granted, the diocesan might erect a house for the school wherever he thought most suitable.

The remedy thus provided does not appear to have been effective; for, after another interval of thirty years a further defect was discovered in the Act of Elizabeth. It was found that, some dioceses not being conterminous with counties, the Grand Juries experienced such difficulty in applotting the expenses in a different manner from their usual mode of taxation, that it became necessary to procure a special Act, under which the expense of repairing and rebuilding diocesan schools might be levied off the county at large in which the school was situate.

1755. 29 Geo. II. c. 7

The provisions of the Act of 1755 were inadequate; for, in the Act of 1781 the fact of some of the diocesan schools "having been suffered to go to decay," is ascribed to the unsuitable situations in which many of the schools were placed; and it was then provided that the diocesans might accept leases of sites, for terms of not less than 999 years, at a pepper-corn rent, and that the Grand Juries might present such sums as they deemed reasonable for building and repairs.

1781. 21 & 22 Geo. III. c. 28.

An inquiry was made into diocesan schools by the Commissioners who acted from 1788 to 1791. They state, as the result of their inquiries, that "from this institution" [diocesan schools] "the public receives very inadequate benefit; in many dioceses there are neither diocesan schools or schoolhouses, in many the houses are ruinous, and the masterships of the schools mere sinecures. In the thirty-four dioceses we find only twenty diocesan schoolmasters, though the Act of Elizabeth directs that there shall be a free school in every diocese; of this number six received their salaries but did not act; in one instance the actual usher of another school had been appointed diocesan schoolmaster, and received the salary but kept no school; and of the remainder, very few kept such schools as in any respect answered the end of the institution." They then proceed as follows:—"to render diocesan schools more useful, we beg leave to suggest the following regulations:—that the Lord Lieutenant and Council should now make an appointment for each diocese in the kingdom, pursuant to the said Act of 12th Elizabeth; and that applotments should be made in pursuance of the said appointment, and agreeably to the directions of the said Act of Parliament; and that the impropriators should contribute equally with the clergy. If the power has not been already executed, it still remains in the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council; but this should be regulated by a new Act.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 344.

"By the Act of 12th Elizabeth, the whole expense is imposed upon the clergy; that of repairing was afterwards partly imposed upon the county. We beg leave to recommend that the whole expense of building, as well as repairing, and that half of the annual expense of the schoolmasters should be borne by the county; but we humbly submit it to your Excellency as our opinion, that this institution should be rendered more useful by the introduction of a second master, for the purposes of instructing in mathematical learning; and by the reception of a certain number of gratuitous scholars, not exceeding twenty, into each of those schools.

"The sums now payable by the clergy throughout the kingdom, for the support of these schools, amount to £616 5*s.* 7*d.* yearly: but the whole of this is not paid; fourteen of the dioceses do not at all contribute, and such as do contribute, which are twenty in number, pay at an average £30 16*s.* 3*d.* yearly."

"It is hoped that it would not be thought too heavy a charge if each diocese should, on a reappointment under the said Act of Elizabeth, contribute such an annual sum as would, upon an average, produce £50 yearly from each diocese. The total produce of this charge would amount to £1,700 yearly. The rateage of £30 16*s.* 3*d.* yearly, being the average sum now payable by each of the several dioceses, would, if each diocese were charged—and all are equally liable to the act—amount to the yearly sum of £1,047 12*s.* 6*d.* This small increase of £652 7*s.* 6*d.* yearly, divided among thirty-four dioceses, would not, it is hoped, be found burthensome, when the respective counties are recommended to contribute a yearly sum of the same amount, and when the object to be attained is of such general and great utility.

"In addition to this fund, it is supposed that £1,924 might be gained out of the sum yearly granted by Parliament to charter schools, some of which being of little public utility, on account of the difficulties of superintending them, of finding necessaries for the boys, and masters to take them as apprentices, might be suppressed.

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"These several sums would amount to £5,324 yearly, and would leave an overplus after the payment of the masters of £3,564 yearly, which would defray the expense of 396 exhibitions for the support of gratuitous scholars at the diocesan schools, at £9 yearly each, which would be at the rate of eighteen boys for each of the twenty-two bishoprics; and it is recommended that the said boys should be appointed by the bishop and his clergy assembled in visitation. Diocesan Free Schools.

"It is with extreme reluctance that we propose the smallest addition to the burthens of the clergy; but we are obliged to take the laws as we find them, and to follow the principles of those laws as far as they fairly lead to a general system of education useful to this country."

No step appears to have been taken by the Lord Lieutenant to make appointments for the dioceses then vacant, nor were any new arrangements made as to the emoluments to be paid to the teachers. The other suggestions of the Commissioners, which required Parliamentary intervention, do not appear to have been brought before Parliament. *Vide* p. 19, *supra*.

The next inquiry into diocesan schools was made by the Commissioners of Education Inquiry in 1809. In their Report on diocesan schools they state that "at no time do they appear to have fully answered the purposes of their institution," and that "there are several dioceses unprovided with proper school-houses, and some without any; and the general benefit derived from the whole institution is far from corresponding with the intention of the Legislature, or even with the number of schools actually kept, or supposed to be so. It appears from an abstract of the returns made from the several dioceses, and herewith submitted to your Grace, that out of the whole number, thirty-four, composing twenty-two archbishoprics and bishoprics, only ten are provided with diocesan school-houses in tolerable repair; in three others, the houses are either out of repair or otherwise insufficient; and the remainder are wholly unprovided, and the masters of such schools as are kept in them either rent houses for the purpose or are accommodated in other ways. But it appears from the same returns that in some of them no diocesan school is kept at all, and in others, no effective one, and that the whole number of effective schools in all the dioceses together is only thirteen, and that the whole number of scholars in all the schools together does not exceed 380. In the greater part of the dioceses in which no school is kept, there is no contribution from the clergy for the payment of a master; but in some instances the salary is actually paid by the clergy to a nominal master, who either keeps no school at all, or one on a different foundation, in which the diocesan is wholly absorbed." This indicates that the schools continued, in 1809, in the same unsatisfactory state as in 1791. Comrs. of Educ. Ir. 4th Rep. 1809, pp. 113, 114.

The Commissioners of 1809 then proceed to offer recommendations, which are introduced with the observation that "it may seem to be doubtful whether a system should be continued, which in its principle appears not altogether equitable, and has never been found efficient in practice; which is not called for by the present state of society; and, considered as a tax on the clergy, operates very partially and unequally, twelve out of the thirty-four dioceses contributing nothing towards its object." "If, however," they continue, "it should be deemed imprudent to abandon altogether long-established foundations, which, however imperfect or inadequate, are still productive of some advantage, we take the liberty of recommending"—"that instead of requiring a school to be kept in every diocese, which has been already found impracticable, a certain number only should be established in every province, to be supported out of the contributions from each diocese in the province." They further recommend that the average of the contributions from each diocese should be raised from £36 to £40, which they presumed would not bear hard on the clergy, especially if Impropriators were obliged to contribute, and the sons of the poorer clergy were to be admitted into the schools as free scholars. Ibid. pp. 114, 115.

The suggestion of the Commissioners of 1809 as to the union of Dioceses into Districts was adopted in the Act of 1813. It was provided by the 24th section that the Commission appointed to have permanent charge of Endowed Schools, might, with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant, unite dioceses into districts, and select the places where the district schools should be kept. The Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council were empowered to fix the salaries of district masters: the bishops were to appoint collectors and receive the salaries from the clergy; and persons under disabilities were authorized to convey sites for schools to the Commissioners, who had power, likewise, to purchase as well as to 1813. 53 Geo. III. c. 107.

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accept sites, and to sell or exchange those already in their possession, according as it might be deemed expedient. Also, Grand Juries were empowered to present the sums requisite for building or repairing diocesan and district schools, and for the purchase of sites for such schools.

The Act of 1813 had established the principle, that the diocesan schools were to be maintained and entrusted to the care of the Commissioners of Education. The new Board, however, refrained from the exercise of their powers until specially called on by the Irish Government about seven years afterwards. The first steps towards the improvement of diocesan schools, after the passing of the Act, were taken by the Grand Juries of the county and city of Limerick in 1816, by making presentments for building a schoolhouse, the old one having been reported to be in ruins, and the mastership vacant.

1816.

1819.

The Commissioners of Education in Ireland in their Report for 1819, in speaking of the Limerick diocesan school, state that up to that date they had been unable to mature a general plan of arrangement for the district schools; and in their Report for 1820 they state that their attention had been directed by the Lord Lieutenant to the digesting of a plan for their management.

1823.
Com. Ir. Ed. Inq. 5th Rep. p. 6.

In 1823 they finally settled a plan based on the following considerations:—First, that in fixing on the sites of district and diocesan schools, due regard should be had to the situation of other classical schools of public and private foundation; secondly, that schools for the dioceses and districts should be established (so far as might be practicable and consistent with the foregoing principles) in such of the houses provided for the diocesan schools as were in tenantable repair; and thirdly, that no consolidation should be made of schools subjected to the jurisdiction of distinct metropolitans.

They proposed that twenty-nine dioceses should be united into thirteen districts, and five dioceses remain separate: an arrangement which continues unchanged up to the present day, with the exception of the cases of the dioceses of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, which have been disunited, and three schools founded, and of the dioceses of Killala and Achonry, which have been united to Tuam.

1824.
Dublin Gazette, 17th April.

In 1824, the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, adopted the plan of the Commissioners of Education, and appointed salaries for the masters varying from £40 to £200, and contributions from each diocese from £15 to £100—the total amount thus to be raised being £1,790 (Irish), of which only £616 5*s.* 7*d.* was previously assessed in the twenty dioceses which alone supported masters.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 368.

In 1824, the Commissioners of Education recommended an application to be made to the Judges of Assize to urge the Grand Juries to carry out the Statutes of Elizabeth and George III., by making presentments for the schoolhouses. The Grand Juries, however, exercised the discretion they believed vested in them, by declining to make the presentments in most instances. The efforts of the Commissioners led to the foundation of three of the schools that are now best provided with houses—those of Monaghan, Ballymena, and Downpatrick.

Com. Ir. Ed. Inq. 5th Rep. 1827.

The Commissioners of Education Inquiry of 1825, were specially directed to report upon the diocesan free schools. They did so, accordingly, in May, 1827; and in the Appendix to their Report, show that of the eighteen schools, the endowments of which had been fixed, in 1824, by the Lord Lieutenant and Council, no less than six were then vacant, the Lord Lieutenant not having exercised his power of appointing masters. In two of the others there were no pupils, and in four there were less than eleven pupils, leaving only six out of the eighteen diocesan or district schools in a satisfactory condition as to attendance of pupils.

Nine were returned as having no houses, two as having old houses unsuited for schools, one as being badly placed, two as having houses in process of being built, and only four of the eighteen as being at that time adequately provided with schoolhouses.

Ibid. p. 19.

The same Commissioners then state—"We consider it extremely doubtful whether any attempt to establish permanent schoolhouses, appropriated for the diocesan schools, will be found ultimately successful. It has been seen that every endeavour hitherto made for that purpose from the reign of Elizabeth has failed, and that in fact there never were so few, either of schools or scholars, as at the present moment." "Instances have occurred in which there is reason to believe that masters of diocesan schools have even discouraged the attendance of pupils, being content with the salary, however small, when connected with the further advantage of a dispensation from ecclesiastical residence, which has hitherto been considered as attaching to their situation." They recommend that

Ibid. p. 20.

Ibid.

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the schoolmasters should provide themselves with suitable schoolhouses and dwelling houses, and keep them in repair, and that the counties, instead of being called upon to tax themselves for these purposes, should be taxed for the support of the master, to the extent of £3 for each day scholar, and £4 for each boarder, the entire salary thus payable to the master in lieu of residence not to exceed, however, in any case £100 per annum; and that the master should be removed when the number of his pupils for two successive years should not have exceeded ten boarders, or thirteen day scholars, or as many of both as would raise his emoluments from the Grand Jury to more than £40 a-year.

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The Commissioners then recommend that each master should be placed under the visitation of the Bishop, and his emoluments collected from the clergy by the Bishop's registrar; that no diocesan schoolmaster should be employed as a clergyman; and that it should be optional for him to receive free pupils. They also recommended that the Commissioners of Education should appoint an inspector to visit the diocesan schools annually, and report on their condition. They condemned the union of the thirty-four dioceses into eighteen districts, which had been formed in 1824, and proposed that the number of schools should be increased from eighteen to twenty-seven, retaining but seven of the unions. They proposed to provide in this way for having a school in each of twenty-three counties, with the exception of Down and Galway, which were to have two each, and Cork, which was to have three. Nine counties were left unprovided: five in Leinster—Dublin, Kilkenny, King's County, Louth, and Westmeath; three in Ulster—Cavan, Fermanagh, and Tyrone; and one in Connaught—Leitrim.

5th Rep. 1827, p. 21.

From 1827 to 1830 no proceedings were taken by Parliament, founded on the suggestions with regard to diocesan schools, made by the Commissioners of Education Inquiry. But in 1828 all the reports made by the Commissioners were taken into consideration by a Committee of the House of Commons. The resolutions of the Committee related to the education of the poorer classes only.

Vide p. 22, *supra*.

The effect of the Report of the Commissioners of 1827 was to create an uncertainty as to the towns where the schools were to be ultimately fixed, and thus to increase the reluctance of the grand juries to make presentments. This effect is noticed by the Commissioners of Education in their Report for 1828.

The Grand Jury of the county of Kerry, however, presented a small sum to purchase a site; and the Commissioners stated that they expected shortly to be able to have a schoolhouse erected in Tralee, for the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe. An impediment, however, to the efficient working of the system arose from the omission of successive Lords Lieutenant to appoint masters to the district schools that had been constituted by the order in Council of 1824. The Commissioners of Education, in their Report for 1829, made the following representation to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland.

"We take the liberty of suggesting to your Grace's consideration, the propriety of speedily appointing masters to such of the diocesan and district schools in the patronage of the Lord Lieutenant, as have not been as yet provided with masters, as likely to facilitate the endowment of these schools; and we have to remind your Grace, that the patronage of all the diocesan and district schools, with the exception of the schools of Armagh and Connor, of Dublin and Glandalagh, of Meath and Ardagh, and of Kildare, is vested in your Grace."

In 1830, an Act was passed which enabled the Commissioners of Education, if they approved, to carry out the suggestion as to disuniting diocesan districts, but made no provision with regard to any of the other recommendations of the Commissioners of 1827.

1 Wm. IV. c. 56.

In their Reports for 1830 and 1831, the Commissioners of Education made representations about the vacant schools to the Duke of Northumberland and the Marquess of Anglesea; the last of these reports was made after the Act of 1830 had enabled the Commissioners to put an end to all uncertainty as to the sites of the schools.

Ibid.

The effect of the non-appointment to the vacant schools is shown by the case of Tralee. The Grand Jury of the county of Kerry had, in the years preceding 1830, presented sums amounting to £700, for the district school of Ardfert and Aghadoe, to be opened at Tralee; but in 1830 they re-presented this money for the general purposes of the county. It may be noticed that this is one of the schools the masterships of which had been left vacant by the Lord Lieutenant, and still continues vacant. The Commissioners of Education had stated that the

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Grand Juries objected to present for schoolhouses, where the schools were vacant.

The Commissioners stated another reason, in their Report of 1830, for the failure of their efforts to establish the diocesan schools on a proper footing:—That the indisposition of the Grand Juries to present money, arose from "misapprehension of the nature and constitution of these schools, which were erroneously supposed by many, not to be open to free scholars of whatever religious persuasion."

Ev. 21215.

In 1830 the Commissioners, in order to remove this misapprehension, issued a circular letter; and in their annual Report for the following year, they made public the issue of this circular, stating that the diocesan schools were free schools, intended by the Legislature for children (of whatever religious persuasion) to obtain a classical education free of expense.

Ev. 21216.
Ev. 1196, 2466-7, 7387, 9006, 13926.

Dr. Kyle, however, who has been the secretary of the Commissioners since 1835, was not aware of any such circular being in existence; and several of the masters denied the obligation to receive free pupils at all, so that the circular of 1830 was not followed up by efficient steps to remove the misapprehension as to the right of admission of free pupils.

The Commissioners also proceeded, in their Report for 1831, to urge on the Government the introduction of a measure to give them effectual powers for having schoolhouses built. No measure, however, was introduced to increase the powers of the Board, and no appointments were made by the Lord Lieutenant to the masterships of the vacant schools.

1835.

In 1835, the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into foundation schools in Ireland, ascertained that the masterships of six of the diocesan schools were vacant, and that there were but twelve schools in operation. Of those in operation only six had more than twenty-five pupils, on an average for the five preceding years, and no more than these six, therefore, could be considered in a satisfactory condition.

Committee on Foundation Schools, Report, 1838, p. 48.

The Committee in their Report stated the following defects in the existing system of administration of diocesan free schools:—

"1. The uncertainty of the law, or the varying interpretation given to its provisions.

"The difference of opinion as to the objects of these schools, the rights of the public, and the obligations of the contributors, masters, and Commissioners, is injurious. It is not generally understood whether they are designed for gratuitous education, and open to all persuasions, or are classical boarding schools preparatory to the University, principally intended for the upper classes; whether the Grand Juries, masters, or Commissioners, have a right to interfere; what is the nature of this right, &c., &c. The collision of the parties tends to neutralize attempts at general or local improvement. The Lord Lieutenant will not appoint masters unless a salary be secured; the salary is refused by the clergy, unless the school be built by the Grand Jury; the Grand Jury refuses to build the school, unless the master stipulates to receive a certain number of free scholars; the master refuses to receive free scholars on the compulsion of the Grand Jury; and the Commissioners will not, or cannot, enforce the right either on the part of the Grand Jury or their own.

"2. The mode of collecting the contributions is objectionable.

"The contributions from the clergy are collected in small sums. The trouble of collection is thrown on the master. Delay, irregularity, and confusion are admitted.

"3. There is no security for a good class of buildings.

"Of those at present used, some seem not to have been intended for schools, and are situated often in the least eligible situations.

"4. The masters have too unlimited an authority.

"The Commissioners exercise no efficient superintendence; there is no constant inspection; there is no local committee. No specific rules are prescribed for their conduct. The differences existing upon the very nature of their obligations and duties are decisive proofs.

"5. The schools are not sufficiently numerous for the wants of the country.

"In the south and west, especially, several districts are unprovided with a diocesan school."

Ibid. p. 57.

The Committee also state, that the diocesan schools seem "to have almost exclusively confined themselves to preparation for the learned professions. The commercial classes have found in them scanty means for the supply of their

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peculiar intellectual necessities." * * * "The actual course reduces itself to Greek, Latin, and a small proportion of the abstract sciences, with a little geography, history, &c., &c." DIOCESAN FREE SCHOOLS.

With respect to the question whether the diocesan schools were exclusive or not, the Committee referred to the evidence of William Charles Quin, Esq., who had been Secretary to the Commissioners of Education in Ireland from 1827 till 1835, and who has since filled the office of Ecclesiastical Commissioner in Ireland. He stated before the Committee:— Ev. before Committee on Foundation Schools, 1835, 1478.

"I am not aware of any thing either in the laws of the country, or the regulations of the Board, to preclude a Roman Catholic from being appointed to the mastership of a diocesan school." And also—"As I am aware that the Commissioners of Education have stated, in their correspondence with the Committee of the Grand Jury, that the religious tenets of Catholics attending these schools should not be interfered with, I see no hardship in charging the county at large with the support of these schools." Ibid. 1483.

The Committee also referred to the evidence of William Cotter Kyle, Esq., who was then, and has since been, Secretary to the Commissioners of Education. He stated—"There is nothing to preclude the Lord Lieutenant from appointing members of the Catholic or Presbyterian communions on the Board of Commissioners of Education in Ireland; and many of those who are *ex-officio* members may happen to be Roman Catholics, without the appointment of the Lord Lieutenant, and in spite of the Lord Lieutenant." Ibid. 1825–1830.

In 1838 the Committee stated their opinion—"That the diocesan schools were intended by the Legislature to be open to all, without distinction of sect or class; open gratuitously, at least, to a large proportion;" and further, that—"There is no law now in force requiring the teachers to be of the Established religion; and Mr. Quin, the former secretary, declares no religious test is exacted, nor is there any thing which could preclude a Roman Catholic or Presbyterian from being appointed by the Lord Lieutenant (in whose hands such right is vested) to the mastership of any one of these schools." Committee on Foundation Schools, Report, 1838, p. 44.

The Committee proposed to include the diocesan schools in a general plan of academical education. They were of opinion, that there should be in each county in Ireland "one academy, at least, combining classical and scientific instruction;" and when supplying the existing deficiency, they would not deem it advisable to leave the present schools in their actual condition, and found other institutions for commercial and industrial instruction, but they thought it preferable "that advantage should be taken of the present system, enlarging, improving, and extending it, so as to render it applicable to both commercial and classical education, and thus fit it to the wants, at the same time, of both the middle and upper classes." Ibid. p. 65.

They considered the means by which the diocesan schools might be incorporated with a general system of academical education in Ireland, and for this purpose they recommended the repeal of existing Acts with respect to diocesan schools; that the clergy, instead of paying the diocesan schoolmaster, should compound for their contributions with the Government at a specified value; that the Grand Juries, instead of presenting for the building of the diocesan schoolhouses, should present for the annual repairs of the proposed academies and the salaries of the teachers—the building of the academies, wherever required, to be defrayed out of Parliamentary grants. In this manner it was proposed to abolish diocesan schools as separate institutions, to incorporate them with academies for the diffusion of education, and to apply to the support of these academies the revenues of the diocesan schools, or the compositions payable instead of them. Ibid. pp. 66–7.

The recommendation on such authority of the total subversion of the existing system appears to have stopped all further efforts on the part of those in charge of diocesan schools for their improvement. After the Report of this Committee, we find no further presentments for building by the Grand Juries; and the Commissioners of Education, in their Reports for 1844, 1845, 1848, and 1850, complained that it was impossible to get presentments even for the repairs of the schools, and that in most instances, the "schoolhouses were becoming dilapidated and ruinous in consequence." The Lord Lieutenant took no step to fill the vacant masterships; on the contrary, the number of vacancies increased.

As a result of the evidence of Dr. Kyle on this subject, it appears "that the following district diocesan schools, for which salaries were appointed by the Lord Ev. 21369.

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Lieutenant, namely:—Cashel, £100; Ardfert and Aghadoe, £80; Waterford and Lismore, £90; Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, £40; and Killala and Achonry, £50; making in the aggregate, £360, have not been in operation for upwards of twenty years. And that Cloyne, with a salary of £100, has not been in operation for five years; and that Wicklow, with a salary of £100, has not been in operation for sixteen years. These salaries have never been raised or paid, and thus a sum of £9,000 has, within the last twenty years, been illegally withdrawn from the purposes of education."

Pending our inquiries, the Lord Lieutenant filled up the vacant schools of Mallow for the diocese of Cloyne, and Wicklow for the dioceses of Dublin and Glendalagh; the Commissioners of Education united the endowment for Killala and Achonry with that of Tuam; and the Lord Lieutenant appointed to the new district school, thus leaving only four schools, and endowments of only £310 (Irish), vacant. The Wicklow school has again become vacant, under circumstances noticed in connexion with that school.

Vide p. 42, *infra.*

The Commissioners of Education in their annual Reports rarely notice diocesan schools, except to complain of the dilapidation and ruin of the schoolhouses.

The Report of the Committee of 1838 led to the foundation of the Queen's Colleges in 1844, as the Reports of 1825–1828 led to the establishment of the National Schools; but in neither case were the suggestions as to intermediate schools adopted; and thus the four Inquiries of 1788, 1809, 1827, and 1838, have left the diocesan schools in the same unsatisfactory state in which they were found seventy years ago.

From 1838 to the present time, Parliamentary Returns have been occasionally ordered as to diocesan and other schools in Ireland, and these returns are noticed in the Documentary Evidence relating to some of these schools, read at our Public Courts.

In 1850, the Commissioners of Education in their Annual Report state—"Feeling the value of constant and periodical supervision, we have determined to request the Bishops of the different dioceses to appoint from time to time, in their respective localities, competent persons to inspect the various diocesan schools, and to report to us such matters as shall appear to them to be deserving of remark in the management of these schools, and the instruction given in them." It did not, however, appear before us that this resolution had ever been acted on, or that any inspection had been carried out under the direction of the Bishops.

Ballina Diocesan Free School, *County of Mayo, for the Dioceses of Achonry and Killala.*

This district school was established in 1824. No appointment appears to have been ever made by the Lord Lieutenant, either for the separate dioceses before their union, or for the district since, and no schoolhouse was provided by the county.

This district school has during our inquiries ceased to exist as a separate institution, having been united, by warrant of the Commissioners of Education and the Lord Lieutenant, dated 29th September, 1857, with Tuam, so as to form the new district school at Tuam.

Ballymena Diocesan Free School, *County of Antrim, for the Dioceses of Armagh and Connor.*

Com. Ir. Ed. Inq. 5 Rep. 1827, p. 11.

There never was any diocesan school in existence for the diocese of Armagh, although the patronage was vested in the Archbishop. There is none mentioned in the Reports of 1791, 1809–10, or of 1827. But it does not appear whether the non-existence of this school is to be imputed to the omission by the Lord Lieutenant and Council to fix a salary, or to the neglect of the Archbishop of Armagh to appoint a master.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 367.

For the diocese of Connor there was a school in 1788, at Carrickfergus, then the county town of Antrim. There were thirteen scholars, and no house. In 1809–10 there was a master, but no scholars. In 1824, the dioceses of Armagh and Connor were united, and the district school fixed at Ballymena; until 1827, however, there was neither schoolhouse nor master. At that time, however, the proprietor granted a site, the Grand Jury presented £1,000

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Irish; and an efficient school was established, for we find that the number of scholars from 1830 to 1835 varied from twenty-two to forty-four day scholars, and from eight to nineteen boarders. We find again that in 1852 the number of boys was thirty-two. At present, by the report of our Assistant Commissioner, it appears that when he visited the school there were twenty-five on the roll, of whom eighteen were day scholars, three of these being free, and two at half charges.

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Our Assistant Commissioner states in his report—"I consider the master of this school a perfectly qualified person to teach a school of this nature, and the locality would seem eminently suitable for a good classical and mercantile seminary, but the endowment appears too stinted to secure the undivided attention of a competent master, and can scarcely be held but as an accessary to a parochial charge. This circumstance hinders the school from answering its purpose, to any considerable extent, as a place of resort to the children of the middle classes of the town, who must be much more numerous than is represented by the attendance. If the endowments cannot be increased, the appointment of head master should be confined to a class of teachers who might consider the salary a sufficient remuneration for their entire time and attention. At present the amount of salary is not adapted to the class of teachers appointed, and the public object in the endowment is almost entirely defeated. As a free school, it can scarcely be considered open to the class of pupils who would be most likely to avail themselves of its advantages, as the master looking to his remuneration from the wealthier and more respectable classes, finds it necessary to keep the school select and exclusive."

Tables, vol. iii. p. 446.

We are of opinion that it is objectionable for the master of a diocesan school to be allowed to hold it in connexion with any other office or appointment, such as the charge of a parish.

Carlow Diocesan Free School, *County of Carlow, for the Dioceses of Ossory and Leighlin.*

The first notice we have of Carlow Diocesan School is in the Report of 1791, which states that it was in existence at Carlow in 1788, and had in it twenty-five boys. In the report of 1809, it is stated that the house was then in good order, and the number of boys twenty-two. The Commissioners of 1827 reported that the school for the diocese of Leighlin had been held at Carlow, as far back as could be traced; but we find that in 1612 the school was at Maryborough, the assize town of the adjoining county.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 368.

Mant's Hist. Ir. Church, vol. i. p. 374.

In 1824 the endowment for Ossory was united with that of Leighlin to form the district school of Carlow; and there were, in 1827, eighty-nine boys in the school.

Com. Ir. Ed. Inq. 5 Rep. pp. 13, 24.

The master brought under our notice, at our court at Carlow, the efforts that he had made to procure the repair of the schoolhouse. He stated that at his appointment, in 1845, the house was in a ruinous condition, and that there were no funds available for repairing it. He applied to the Commissioners of Education on the subject, and, at the request of the bishop of the diocese, forwarded a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant; but the state of the law did not afford any effectual remedy; and in 1854, he left the house owing to the danger of the roof falling in, and kept the school in premises which he rented at his own expense. We found the schoolhouse roofless, and in a state of complete dilapidation. At his examination the master referred to a singular defect in the Act of 1813, the Grand Jury being enabled to limit the presentment, if they chose to make one, to the support of a school for one diocese, while the master for the district could not accept the assistance of the Grand Jury under such a condition, without forfeiting so much of his salary as arose out of the diocese excluded from the presentment. This defect had been removed by statute in 1822; but, in 1836, the restriction in the Act of Geo. III. was incorporated in the Grand Jury Act without any notice being taken of its repeal by that of 1822. Thus, a defect which the Commissioners thought important enough to require amendment in 1822, was re-enacted in 1836, without any apparent opposition on their part, and still continues in force. In the case of the Carlow school the Grand Jury, it seems, would have made it a condition to exclude from the benefit of a presentment one of the two dioceses, that of Ossory.

Ev. 16 *et seq.*

Ev. 4 *et seq.*

53 Geo. III. cap. 107, sec. 28.

3 Geo. IV. c. 79, s. 10.

6 and 7 Wm. IV. c. 116, s. 96.

There are now only eight boys on the roll, and our Assistant Commissioner reports that the state of education in the school is unsatisfactory. He observes, that

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DIOCESAN FREE SCHOOLS.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 9.

"It does seem remarkable that a school thus handsomely endowed should have dwindled away almost to nothing, and that the school premises should have been suffered to fall to ruin. In the time of the previous master, the school was very largely attended, both by boarders and day scholars; the attendance now is miserable to a degree. Strange as it may appear, other teachers in the town, although deriving no income from any endowment, manage to live by their exertions, in instructing the children of the inhabitants, while Mr. Scott's school with all its advantages, is almost deserted."

The circumstances of this case suggest the conclusion that the Grand Jury Act of 1836 should be amended by the re-enactment of the provisions of the 3rd Geo. IV. c. 79, s. 10, so as to deprive a Grand Jury of the power of insisting on the disunion of two dioceses, previous to granting a presentment for repairs.

We also recommend that diocesan schoolhouses, when built by Grand Juries, should be placed under the care of the Commissioners of Public Works, to be by them kept in repair; and that the Commissioners should applot the cost of repairs over the entire diocesan district to which the school belongs, whether corresponding with a county, or with part of one or more counties, and that the amount so certified should be an imperative presentment.

CORK DIOCESAN FREE SCHOOL, *for the Diocese of Cork.*

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 367.

Com. of Ed. Rep. 1809, p. 116.

Com. Ir. Ed. Inq. 5th Rep. 1827, p. 24.

Ev. 1188.

In 1788 the school for Cork was held in a dark room, and the schoolhouse was in a miserable condition. There were then fifty-eight boys, of whom none were free. In 1809 there were seventy boys, none free; and in 1827, the number of boys was ninety-seven, of whom twelve were free. There is no diocesan schoolhouse, and the present master conducts the school in his private residence. He states that he never heard of any rule as to the admission of free pupils; that he admits them as he likes, and limits himself to ten, the number then on the roll. He also states, that in his selection he is influenced by the inability of the parents to pay, giving a preference to the sons of the clergy, as his salary comes from that body, and receiving the children of artisans, with a preference to orphans, if the ten free places are not filled by the sons of the clergy.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports that the school is very fairly conducted as a private one for day scholars.

There are fifty-three pupils on the roll; of whom one is a Roman Catholic, and fifty-two are Protestants, thirty-nine of these belonging to the United Church. There were eight free pupils on the roll, five of whom were present.

DOWNPATRICK DIOCESAN FREE SCHOOL, *County of Down, for the Dioceses of Down and Dromore.*

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 367.

Ev. 10267.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 536, 563.

The Commissioners of 1791 report that the schoolhouse at Dromore was in ruins for want of repairs, as the master could not procure county presentments. There were in 1788 nine boys, none free. The school at Downpatrick had, at the same time, twenty boys, of whom there were none free. In 1809 there was no house at Downpatrick, and no free scholars. In 1824 the two diocesan schools were united into one district school, and the Grand Jury of the county Down presented £1,000 shortly afterwards, for building the schoolhouse. We found at the time of our inquiry that there were no free pupils, and that the master conducted all the business and kept no assistant.

Our Assistant Commissioner subsequently inspected the school, and reports it as not in a satisfactory condition. Although a spacious schoolhouse has been built at considerable expense to the county, no benefit results except to those who dwell in the immediate neighbourhood of the school, as the master does not take boarders. The number of pupils on the roll is twenty-three, and the few present, who were examined by our Assistant Commissioner, proved generally backward, their deficiency being peculiarly manifest in the most elementary branches of education.

Where a schoolhouse like this, suited for the reception of boarders, has been erected at the public expense, it ought not to be left optional with the master to take boarders or not; and we think that the Commissioners of Education ought to inquire into the cause of there being no boarders in the school at present.

We noticed with disapprobation the fact that there were no free pupils in the school at the time of our inquiry, and only one at the time of our Assistant Commissioner's inspection; though the county contributed so liberally to build the schoolhouse.

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DUNGARVAN DIOCESAN FREE SCHOOL, *County of Waterford, for the Dioceses of Waterford and Lismore.* DIOCESAN FREE SCHOOLS.

In 1824 Dungarvan was appointed as the site of a district school for the two dioceses of Waterford and Lismore. It does not appear that, either before their union or subsequently, either of these endowments was in operation, or that any schoolhouse was provided by the county.

We are of opinion that this endowment, at present amounting to £83 1*s.* 6*d.*, should not be allowed to remain longer dormant. The most effectual way of bringing it into operation would, we believe, be to unite it with the endowment of £92 6*s.* 2*d.* for the Dioceses of Cashel and Emly, and to form an efficient school at Waterford, where the endowment of the Grammar School has been curtailed by the Corporation, and is in danger of further diminution.

ELPHIN DIOCESAN FREE SCHOOL, *County Roscommon, for the Diocese of Elphin.*

We visited and received evidence as to the state of this school. In 1788 the house was in good repair, but there were no pupils. In 1809 there were thirty-one pupils, of whom twenty-two were day scholars, and seven of them free. The Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826, mentions the number of boys as nineteen, of whom ten were Protestants, and nine Roman Catholics. In 1831 it is stated that there were eleven free pupils; but at the time of our inquiry there were no free pupils. The boarders are seventeen in number, all Protestants, and the day scholars thirteen in number, all Roman Catholics. Thus the principle of the foundation has been long carried out in this school, so far as regards the attendance of persons of different religious persuasions. Ev. 7336. Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 367. Com. Ir. Ed. Inq. 2nd Rep. p. 1301.

In 1844 the Grand Jury of the County of Roscommon made a liberal presentment for the repairs of the school; but the master complained to us that although the schoolhouse was in a ruinous state, the Grand Jury had recently rejected a presentment for repairs. Mr. Kelly, a magistrate of the county, stated that the grounds of the rejection were that no free pupils were admitted. Ev. 7436. Ev. 7345. Ev. 7441.

The master stated that there were no free pupils, and that he did not consider himself under any obligation to receive them; that he had received no instructions from the Commissioners of Education to such an effect; that the school was not inspected, and that there was no interference whatever with regard to the management of the school except an annual return required by the Commissioners of Education. Ev. 7387.

Mr. Kelly stated that he thought the Grand Jury would be willing to make a presentment for repairs if a moderate number of free pupils received the benefits of the institution; so that in this case the state of the school, with respect to repairs, would seem to arise, not from the illiberality of the Grand Jury, but from an omission on the part of the Commissioners of Education to make known to the master and to those interested in deriving advantages from the school, its real constitution with respect to free pupils, as defined by themselves in 1831. Ev. 7443.

Our Assistant Commissioner, who inspected the school, reports very unfavourably of the state of instruction. In classics and science, and everything else except writing from dictation, the pupils were very backward. But, while he finds fault with the state of instruction, he gives the master credit for the care and attention bestowed on the material wants and comforts of the pupils. Tables, vol. iii. p. 721.

The salary of the master at Elphin at present amounts to only £73 16*s.* 11*d.*, and the Hodgson endowment has recently been withdrawn from the school. We think that the emoluments might be raised to a suitable amount by the addition of the endowment for the adjoining dioceses of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, which now amounts to £36 18*s.* 5*d.*, and has not been brought into operation.

LIMERICK DIOCESAN FREE SCHOOL, *County of Limerick, for Dioceses of Limerick, Killaloe, and Kilfenora.*

Our attention was directed to the state of the diocesan school of Limerick by the Mayor of Limerick, and also by Mr. Vandeleur, the chairman of a committee appointed by the Grand Jury to inquire into the school. They complained that the conditions on which the Grand Juries had made a presentment for the building of the schoolhouse had not been complied with. Ev. 2399, 2682.

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DIOCESAN FREE SCHOOLS.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 368.
Com. Educ. 4 Rep. 1809, p. 116.

It appears that there had been a school at Limerick in 1788, with a house in bad condition; there were then twenty-six boys, but none free. There was at the same time a school at Killaloe, with nineteen boys, of whom two were free, but no schoolhouse. In 1809 there was no available schoolhouse at Limerick, the old one being in ruins; but there was a schoolhouse with a garden at Killaloe, and twenty-eight boys, but no free scholars.

53 Geo. III. c. 107, s. 28.
Ev. 2430.

The Grand Juries of the county and city of Limerick were the first to exercise the enlarged powers conferred on them in 1813 to present for schoolhouses; and they began to create a fund for the purpose in 1816. This fund amounted to the sum of about £1,640 in 1823; but by a singular defect in the law the greater part of it was allowed to remain for many years in the hands of the Treasurer of the county of Limerick, interest free, and without any special security. The Commissioners of Education complained in their annual reports, that they were unable to obtain possession of the money, and they seem to have been equally unable to induce the Government to increase their powers so far as to enable them to compel the lodgment of the money, as in the case of other endowments entrusted to their care. In 1837, the money was at length handed over to a committee of management for the building of the schoolhouse. Thus, in the application, under an Act of Parliament, of public funds to a public trust, by two public bodies, an interval of upwards of twenty years was suffered to elapse, without, apparently, any power being vested in a competent authority to prevent the evils of delay, or possible misappropriation.

Coms. of Educ. Reps. 1833–4.
Ibid.

Ev. 2466.
Ev. 2457–8.
Ev. 2431.
Ev. 2692.
Ev. 21215.

The order for the payment of the money presented was finally made in consequence of a report of the Committee of Management, from which it appeared that the Lord Lieutenant, the Commissioners of Education, and the Rev. Mr. Hogg, the master of the school at the time of our inquiry, had adopted the rules and regulations proposed by former Grand Juries as the conditions on which the schoolhouse was to be built at the expense of the county. These provided for "the education of twenty free scholars, without religious distinction," on the nomination of the Grand Jury. It was shown, however, by the Rev. Mr. Hogg, that the trustees appointed by the Grand Jury never exercised the right of nomination, to which they apparently attached so much importance. Mr. Vandeleur stated that it had ceased to be generally known that such a right of nomination existed. Complaining of the general want of education in Limerick, he had been told of the diocesan school; and on reference to the Grand Jury books he had discovered the privilege of nominating free pupils, which many of the gentlemen of the Grand Jury had not previously been aware of. The master further denied the right of any one to nominate free pupils, except the Grand Jury. This denial on his part is remarkable, as he was appointed only a few years after the Commissioners of Education had published a circular addressed to the masters, stating, that they were bound to receive the children of residents free; a circular which ought to have been communicated to new masters as well as to those in office in 1830.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 355.

The Grand Jury complained of the small number of scholars educated. We found only five present in a school where there had been as many as seventy-four in 1838. One of our Commission examined the boys, and found the state of education extremely deficient. The school, it appeared, was subject to no inspection. We examined witnesses with respect to the causes of the decline of the school, and we came to the conclusion that the master, in his present infirm state of health, was not likely to restore it to the state of efficiency in which he had kept it when he was a younger and more active man. A year subsequently to our visit, the school was inspected by our Assistant Commissioner, who found it in a very unsatisfactory state. There was then but one pupil under instruction.

The master has since resigned, on being appointed to a living in the diocese of Limerick, and a new master has been appointed.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 301.

We received a memorial from the bishop and clergy of the Dioceses of Killaloe and Kilfenora, which was not before us when our court was held at Limerick. The memorial states, that formerly there was a diocesan school efficiently conducted at Killaloe, in the county of Clare, but that it had since been annexed to the Limerick district school, to the support of which the contributions of Killaloe and Kilfenora, £75 a year, are now applied, while the clergy of those dioceses receive no benefit from it. The memorial then suggests, that on the next vacancy of the mastership of the Limerick school, this sum of £75 should be transferred to

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a school in the diocese of Killaloe and Kilfenora, for the purpose of assisting the poorer clergy in educating their children by the establishment of scholarships, or the endowment of exhibitions in Trinity College, or in any other way that might be approved of. The memorial also suggested that the only endowed school now in the dioceses of Killaloe and Kilfenora, namely, that under the Board of Erasmus Smith, at Ennis, should be made to aid in promoting the object of the memorial, the benefit of the sons of the clergy of Killaloe and Kilfenora.

Diocesan Free Schools.

Although the Commissioners of Education, with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant, have full power to disunite the dioceses and appoint masters for each, they have no power to make any other application of the funds of the endowment, such as that suggested by the memorial; and we think that the proposal to convert the diocesan school endowment, which is not exclusive, into exhibitions attached to an exclusive trust like that of the Erasmus Smith foundation, is one that ought not to be acceded to.

We do not recognize that the payment of the diocesan school tax by the clergy gives them claims to direct benefits from the schools in priority to other inhabitants, as the tax was intended to be a charge on their income for the benefit of the inhabitants of the district generally.

The circumstances disclosed in our investigation of this case indicate most plainly the need of subjecting the diocesan schools to a proper system of superintendence and control.

They also manifest the expediency of establishing a system of retiring allowances for schoolmasters disabled by age or infirmity, after long and efficient service. They further show the necessity of an authoritative and public definition of the right of admission of free scholars in free schools.

Owing to the neglect of these principles of school management, the Limerick Diocesan School has for years given rise to loud complaints—the better founded because the liberality of the Grand Juries had provided a most commodious and substantial schoolhouse.

Londonderry Diocesan Free School, *commonly called* Foyle College, *County of Londonderry, for Diocese of Derry.*

The Londonderry School is the best endowed of the diocesan schools, as considerable endowments from the Irish Society are attached to it. In 1788 there were forty-one boys in the school, of whom six were free. In 1809 there were forty-eight, of whom three were free.

In 1809, an Act of Parliament was passed, in which it was recited, that the endowment of the school was too small for the exigencies of the public, that the site was unsuitable, and that the Corporation of Londonderry had resolved to provide a fund for the establishment of such a seminary as was required. It was then provided that the Bishop of Derry, and the Dean and Chapter, should be trustees of the school, and empowered to sell the old site and buildings, and take conveyance of any property for the school notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain. The Bishop was also empowered to grant a new site of part of the see lands in a suitable situation. Under this Act the present handsome and commodious schoolhouse was built in 1814, at an expense of about £13,000 by means of subscriptions from the Bishop, the London Companies, the Irish Society, and the Grand Jury of the county of Londonderry.

49 Geo. III. c. 59, (L. P.)

The annual subscriptions formerly given by the Corporation of Derry and the London Companies, with the exception of the Mercers' Company, which still pays £50, have been withdrawn; and the only other endowments are £50 from the Bishop, £430 from the Irish Society, and £40 from the Clergy. The endowment is much larger than that of any other diocesan school, and it is the only diocesan school which has exhibitions attached to it. In 1846 the Irish Society increased their subscriptions from £140 to £280, and in 1852 their payments, including the exhibitions, amounted to £430.

Ev., 10763.

By the Acts of Parliament by which the school building was erected, twenty free pupils were to be named by the Irish Society. The power of nomination is exercised by their agent, Mr. Greene, from whose evidence it appears that the selection is left absolutely to him without any instructions from the Society, or even a copy of the Acts of Parliament to direct his conduct. No provision seems to have been made declaring or limiting the general right of the residents of the diocese to obtain free education in the school.

48 Geo. III. c. 77.
49 Geo. III. c. 59, (L. P.)
Ev. 10947.

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Diocesan Free Schools.

49 Geo. III. c. 59, (L. P.)

The school is placed by the Acts of Parliament under the visitation of the Archbishop of Armagh; and there are special provisions for the making of by-laws, and the future regulation of the school.

It may be considered, therefore, as a local endowment with which the diocesan endowment has been incorporated, rather than as an ordinary diocesan school. The advantages which it enjoys seem to be evidenced by its state, for the Commissioners of 1827 report it as being then one of the best conducted and most useful diocesan schools in Ireland.

Appendix, p. 16.

Our Assistant Commissioner who inspected this school, makes a very detailed report with respect to its endowment, which is given in the Appendix to our Report.

We visited the school, and were satisfied with the state of instruction.

The master appears to have been successful in his endeavours to combine what is called an English or commercial education with a system of instruction fitting pupils to enter a University. In particular, we may notice that this was almost the only school in which we found navigation carefully taught. The domestic arrangements were marked by neatness and order. The striking contrast which exists between the satisfactory state of this school and the inefficient condition of other institutions of the same class suggests an inquiry as to the causes which have produced this result. We conceive that the most operative amongst them is the liberality of the endowment in Derry, which enables the principal master to engage the assistance of competent ushers in different departments and generally to keep the organization of the school up to a respectable standard. He stated before us in evidence that without the help of the endowment he would be unable to maintain the school in its present state of efficiency.

Ev. 10896.

Loughrea Diocesan Free School, *County of Galway, for the Dioceses of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh.*

Com. Ir. Ed. Inq. 5th Report, 1827.

This district school was established in 1824 for the dioceses of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh; but no schoolhouse was provided by the county, and it does not appear that any master was ever appointed.

As the present endowment of this school is only £36 18*s.* 5*d.*, we think it is insufficient for a school here; and we recommend that it be united with the Elphin endowment for a district school at Elphin.

Mallow Diocesan Free School, *County of Cork, for Diocese of Cloyne.*

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 367.

In 1788 there were no pupils in this school; in 1809–10, there were thirty pupils. In 1824 the school was united with those of Cork and Ross into one district school. In 1837, the dioceses were disunited and a separate school established at Mallow for the diocese of Cloyne. The mastership of the school became vacant before 1850 and remained so until September, 1857, when the Lord Lieutenant appointed a master who has opened the school.

The size of the town of Mallow, and its position in connexion with the railway communication of the south of Ireland, marks it out as well suited for a diocesan school.

Monaghan Diocesan Free School, *County of Monaghan, for Dioceses of Clogher, Kilmore, and Raphoe.*

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 367.

Coms. Educ. Rep. 1825.

The Commissioners of 1788 report that the school-room at Monaghan had neither floor nor ceiling, but that there were twenty-three day scholars. In the Report of 1810 it is mentioned that a schoolhouse had been commenced twelve years before, but was not finished: but by the recovery, in 1821, of the arrears of a bequest (a mismanaged charity), and with the aid of a presentment from the Grand Jury in 1825, the requisite funds were raised for building a very suitable schoolhouse. The endowments from the dioceses of Raphoe and Kilmore, where no diocesan schools appear ever to have existed, were united with that of Clogher by the Lord Lieutenant and Council, in 1824, and the endowment was raised to the very adequate amount of £130 (Irish). This salary, with the addition of £20 a-year for a mathematical master from the Cairnes endowment, along with a house and three acres of good land, made Monaghan one of the best endowed diocesan schools in Ireland. The school, however, seems never to have given satisfaction to the inhabitants; and it was made the subject of a special visitation by the Commissioners of Education in 1849.

Ev. 8910.

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The visitors state in their report that they had found general dissatisfaction prevailing in the neighbourhood respecting the school, but that no persons were willing to give evidence on the subject; that the school was well situated, and was kept in good repair by the master, as the Grand Jury would not present for the purpose; that the school was not in a prosperous condition, though the local circumstances seem peculiarly favourable to such an establishment. They also reported, that its success rested, in a great measure, on the master's extreme unpopularity; that the school had not been visited, by order of the Commissioners of Education, during his time, and that their inspection gave them an unfavourable impression of his habits of business, and of the arrangement between him and the assistant master. They recommended that a definite system of rules and discipline should be established for the masters by the Board; and that annual visitors, appointed by the Board, should, at stated periods, report on the condition of the school.

We found an equal disinclination to give evidence; but it was manifest that the school did not give satisfaction.

The master being examined by us, as to the cause of the failure of the school, complained that he had not been able to gain the confidence of the clergy, and that Lord Rossmore, without assigning any reason, had withheld for several years the endowment of £20 for the mathematical master. Ev. 9021.

He also denied that any one had a right to present free pupils, though he admitted some of his own selection; yet the date of his appointment shows that he was in office at the time when circulars on this subject were sent, as before noticed, to all the diocesan schoolmasters. Ev. 9006.

The report of our Assistant Commissioner who inspected this school is most unfavourable. He found but ten pupils present out of seventeen on the roll. Two pupils who were said to be learning mathematics were absent. Those present were examined in Latin and French grammar, writing from dictation, and a few other subjects, and acquitted themselves badly throughout. Tables, vol. iii. p. 633.

As the result of our inquiry, we think that a *prima facie* case of unfitness of the master is made out, and we recommend that, as he holds his appointment during the pleasure of the Crown, such proceedings should be taken as would enable the Lord Lieutenant to decide whether he ought in this case to exercise his power of superseding the master.

Mullingar Diocesan Free School, *County of Westmeath, for the Dioceses of Meath and Ardagh.*

Mullingar diocesan school was founded in 1824 in the county town of Westmeath, in place of two diocesan schools that had previously existed in the county towns of Meath and Longford. The Commissioners of Education sold the sites at these latter places, and thereby created a fund of £380 for building a schoolhouse at Mullingar; but they seem to have had no undertaking from the Grand Jury of the county of Westmeath to build a schoolhouse there. In their earlier reports they make frequent complaints of being unable to induce the Grand Jury to make a presentment for the purpose. There is, consequently, no schoolhouse now for the district. Ev. 13128.

The union of the diocesan school endowments of Meath and Ardagh was allowed to continue, notwithstanding the report of the Commissioners of Education Inquiry in 1827, in favour of the continuance of the school at Longford, where the attendance for a single diocese, and with a smaller endowment, was greater than it has ever been for both dioceses at Mullingar.

It appeared in evidence before us that the school was not in operation so far as the education of pupils was concerned. In 1841 there were ten, but at the time of our visit we found the school empty. In answer to our inquiries respecting the right of admission of free pupils, the master stated that he was left entirely to his own discretion by the Commissioners of Education as to receiving them or not. In addition to what came before us in evidence, we received other complaints about this school, which show that the public derive no advantage whatever from the endowment, and that there has been no interference on the part of the Commissioners, although the annual returns furnished by the master indicated to them the state of the school. This shows the importance of the recommendation of the Commissioners of 1827, that "the Board of Education should appoint an Inspector annually to visit the diocesan schools, and report their state to the Board, and that the Board should give their directions

Ev. 13148–9.

Ev. 13189 *et. seq.*

Ev. vol. ii. p. 301.

Com. Ir. Ed. Inq. 5 Rep. 1827, p. 22.

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Diocesan Free Schools.

generally with respect to the system of instruction and the regulations to be observed." "That every diocesan school should be subjected to their visitation, as well as to that of the several bishops, and that the masters should be liable to be removed by the authority of the Board, if circumstances should require it."

Tables, vol. iii. p. 229.

Our Assistant Commissioner, who inspected the school at a subsequent period, found the number of pupils in attendance but three, and the proficiency of these far below that of boys in an average National school.

We think that the state of this school affords a *prima facie* proof of unfitness in the master, and that an inquiry should be at once held for the purpose of determining whether the office of master ought to be vacated.

Naas Diocesan Free School, *County of Kildare, for the Diocese of Kildare.*

Ev. 13907.

We received evidence with regard to the diocesan school of Kildare, and visited the school which is held at Naas. In 1788 there were no pupils; in 1809-10 there were twenty; and in 1821, eighteen. The Commissioners of 1827 stated that the Grand Jury of the county of Kildare had recently presented £500 for the repairs of the school. A further presentment for repairs was made within the last few years. There were no free scholars in 1835, neither had any been received for five years prior to 1854. At the time of our visit the master returned one free pupil. He had only eleven pupils, of whom six were his own children. Though there were as many as ten boarders in 1809–10, the present master has had no boarders since 1844. The master stated that he did not consider himself bound to receive free pupils; a respectable inhabitant of the town deposed before us, that a successful school would be secured if arrangements were made for the admission of some free pupils. The master accounted for the state of his school, as to the small number of day boys, by the withdrawal of the Roman Catholic pupils; and this, although the Scriptures were not read in the school each day until after the Roman Catholics had left. The number of Roman Catholics in attendance at the school has varied at different periods from three to fifteen. The chairman of the Town Commissioners, a Roman Catholic, was examined before us, and he stated that when he was a pupil at the school many years before, he had been obliged to read "what he considered the unauthorized version of the Scriptures;" that, although this rule had been altered, Roman Catholics now objected to send their children, as the school was taught exclusively by a Protestant teacher; but that they would have no objection to send their children to the diocesan school if one of the teachers, even an assistant, was a Roman Catholic.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 368.

Ev. 13915-18.

Ev. 13924.

Ev. 13908, 13921.

Ev. 13926.

Ev. 13962.

Ev. 13930-13949.

Ev. 13978–14002.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 130, 137.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports favourably of this school so far as the state of instruction is concerned. The attendance was small, the number on the roll being but thirteen, all of them members of the United Church.

Rosscarbery Diocesan Free School, *County of Cork, for the Diocese of Ross.*

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 367.

In 1788 there was no schoolhouse, and no pupils at Ross though the master received the endowment. In 1809–10 the master received the endowment, and had but one pupil. In 1824 the endowment of Ross was united with that of Cork and Cloyne by the Commissioners of Education; but the schools were subsequently disunited in 1837, and the contributions of the dioceses appropriated to separate masters for each. The school now appears to be in an efficient state. Our Assistant Commissioner gives a very favourable report of it.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 298, 318.

The mastership of this school has been filled up since the commencement of our proceedings. We find that though the appointment fell vacant in March, 1854, it was not filled up until after January, 1855. The gentleman then appointed is a layman.

Thurles Diocesan Free School, *County of Tipperary, for the Dioceses of Cashel and Emly.*

This district school was established in 1824 for the dioceses of Cashel and Emly. In 1788 the diocese of Cashel appears to have had a school, but the house was in ruins, and the master had been dispossessed both of it and of the half acre of land attached thereto. There were at that time, however, twenty-seven boys in the school. In 1809–10 the number had fallen to sixteen. In 1813 the

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 367.

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school was vacant, and so continued until the removal of the endowment to Thurles in 1824. As to Emly, there is no evidence that the endowment was ever in operation. There has been no appointment to the united diocese.

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Com. Ir. Ed. Inq. 5 Rep. p. 14.

We are of opinion that this endowment should not be allowed to remain any longer dormant, and that it should be united with that for the dioceses of Waterford and Lismore, to form an efficient school at Waterford.

Tralee Diocesan Free School, *County of Kerry, for the Dioceses of Ardfert and Aghadoe.*

We held a court at Tralee, the site appointed in 1824 for the district school of Ardfert and Aghadoe. It appears that there was no school in either of these dioceses in 1788. There was one for the diocese of Ardfert, in 1809, at Castle Island, but it had ceased to exist for several years before the report of 1827. It is there stated that, so far as could be ascertained, no diocesan school ever existed in Aghadoe. The Grand Jury of the County of Kerry, as we have already noticed, had, in several years before 1830, presented sums amounting to £700 for the purpose of building a district diocesan school at Tralee; but they re-presented the money for other purposes. No appointment having been made to the school by the Lord Lieutenant, it has been allowed to remain vacant until the present time.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 368.

Vide p. 29, *supra.*

Com. Ed. Rep. 1830.

Tralee is a town containing about ten thousand inhabitants, and is one of the most prosperous of its size in the south of Ireland. It is, therefore, well suited as a site for a diocesan school, and we recommend that the vacant mastership be at once filled up.

Tuam Diocesan Free School, *County of Galway, for the Diocese of Tuam.*

In 1788 the diocesan schoolhouse was not habitable; the number of boys was twenty-nine, of whom ten were free. In 1809 there were twenty-four boys. The schoolhouse ultimately was pulled down and the site sold, and the funds, amounting to £558, Government stock, still remain vested in the Commissioners of Education, for the purpose of building a new house.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 368.

Ev. 6064.

There was a difficulty at first in obtaining a site from the proprietor, and afterwards the Grand Jury were unwilling to present the requisite funds. We received a complaint from Dean Plunket, which was read at our public court, stating that the clergy of the diocese did not, and could not, derive the slightest benefit from the school. It appeared by Dr. Kyle's return that the number of boys had decreased to two in 1852. There were five in 1854, of whom none were boarders or free pupils. As the master did not attend before us at our public Court, held in Galway, there was no opportunity of investigating the matter; and his death shortly afterwards prevented the inspection of the school by our Assistant Commissioner, the new master not having been appointed until after the county had been inspected.

Ev. 6063.

On our addressing some inquiries to the succeeding master, we learned that he had resigned, having been appointed to a foreign chaplaincy. We did not ascertain that he had ever brought the school into operation.

The Commissioners of Education and the Lord Lieutenant, by warrant, dated 29th September, 1857, united the dioceses of Killala and Achonry with Tuam, and the Lord Lieutenant has appointed a master to the new school.

By warrant of the Privy Council, dated 3rd October, 1857, the salary is fixed at £120: £70 being payable by Tuam; £35 by Killala; and £15 by Achonry.

Wexford Diocesan Free School, *County of Wexford, for the Diocese of Ferns.*

In 1788, the school for the diocese of Ferns was held at Enniscorthy, but no building was provided for the endowment. In 1809, the school had been moved to the vicinity of Wexford, where it was then held in a new house, the number of boys amounting to fifty. No evidence was given as to the Wexford school at our public Court.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 368.

The school was inspected by one of our Assistant Commissioners, who reports favourably both as to the state of instruction and the attendance. The number on the roll is forty-nine, of whom forty-three are members of the United Church, and six Roman Catholics.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 242, 249.

It is observable that the master of this school is a layman.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports that the diocesan schoolhouse is in such a bad state of repair as makes it dangerous to the inmates. We have already, in the case of Carlow school, made a suggestion that repairs of all diocesan schools built by the Grand Jury should be executed by the Board of Public Works, and that the cost when certified should be a compulsory presentment.

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Diocesan Free Schools.

Wicklow Diocesan Free School, *County of Wicklow, for the Dioceses of Dublin and Glandalagh.*

There does not appear to have been a diocesan school for the diocese of Glandalagh before 1824, when one was established for the united dioceses of Dublin and Glandalagh. The Grand Jury for the county of Wicklow refused to present any money for the building of a diocesan schoolhouse, and since 1834 when the first master died, who had been appointed by the Archbishop of Dublin, and who held the school in connexion with the Wicklow Free School, the school has been allowed to remain vacant. There had been a diocesan school in Dublin in 1788, for the diocese of Dublin alone, attended at that time by ten boys; there were none in 1809–10; and none up to 1824, when the diocese was united with that of Glandalagh.

Ev. 13689–90.
Ev. 21368.
Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 367.

By warrant of the Commissioners of Education and the Lord Lieutenant, dated 6th May, 1823, the dioceses of Dublin and Glandalagh were declared united into one district for school purposes. The proportion of the salary payable by each diocese was fixed by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, by warrant, dated 28th February, 1824, at £55 for Dublin, and £45 for Glandalagh, on the recommendation of the Commissioners of Education, they adopting the suggestion of Archbishop Magee. The Archbishop subsequently appointed Mr. Corcoran to the mastership of the school, and applotted the salary fixed by the Privy Council on the clergy of the two dioceses, adopting a different scale of taxation for each diocese, viz.:—three shillings and one penny in the £1, on the value of benefices, in Dublin, and seven shillings on that of those in Glandalagh.

53 Geo. III. c. 107, s. 22.
Ibid. s. 24.

The school, when in existence at Wicklow, does not appear to have been a large one, as there were only five or six boys in 1827, and from 1831 to 1835, not more than fifteen. It appears strange that the mastership should have been left vacant for a period of upwards of twenty years, and that no effort should have been made by the Commissioners of Education to have the appointment filled up. It was proved in evidence before us, that there was no classical school in the town, and that the want of such an institution was much felt. The clergyman of the place stated that a classical school, if established there, would succeed; and an intelligent merchant complained that he was obliged to send one son to Chester, and other children to Holland for education, and that his was not a peculiar case.

Ev. 21370.
Ev. 13691.
Ev. 13767.

In September, 1857, the Lord Lieutenant appointed a master to the Wicklow School.

The right of alternate appointment to the district school of the united dioceses, which appeared to be vested in His Excellency, was disputed by the Archbishop of Dublin, on the grounds that, although in 1823 and 1824 the dioceses of Dublin and Glandalagh were considered distinct, yet, that at the time of the passing of the Act of Elizabeth, and for years previously, they were really only one; that the words of the Act of Elizabeth implied, that the Archbishop of Dublin had but one diocese, and could therefore only have meant the incorporated diocese of Dublin and Glandalagh. It was also argued, that even assuming Glandalagh and Dublin to have been separate dioceses at the time of the Act of Elizabeth, yet, that Glandalagh being a diocese of the Archbishop of Dublin, it would have fallen within the exceptions of the Act, and its patronage passed to the Archbishop of Dublin.

53 Geo. III. c. 107, s. 23.
12 Eliz.

The Law Officers of the Crown having expressed their opinion against the right of His Excellency to appoint, and the Archbishop having made no appointment, the school may be considered as again vacant.

Concluding Observations on the Diocesan Free Schools.

Our Assistant Commissioners, in their general reports, notice the diocesan schools. Mr. Crawford directs attention to the bad state of repair of one of the two diocesan schoolhouses in his district, and suggests that, as the Grand Jury has refused to present for repairs, power should be given to charge the endowment with the cost of them.

Appendix, p. 2.

We think that the suggestion we have already made, viz.:—that where the schoolhouse has once been erected by the Grand Jury, the presentment for necessary repairs should afterwards be compulsory, is a more satisfactory way of providing for the maintenance of the schoolhouses.

Mr. Crawford observes that none of the four schools in his district answer the description of free schools.

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In connexion with the Limerick school, he suggests the importance of a proper system of selecting the masters, of removing them in case of inefficiency, and of providing superannuation. Diocesan Free Schools.

Mr. Abraham reports with regard to the diocesan schools of Mullingar, Monaghan, Tuam, and Elphin, that, in their present state, they are absolutely useless. Appendix, p. 6.

Dr. M'Blain states that the appointment of a Protestant clergyman as master, without a Roman Catholic as assistant, had the effect of preventing Roman Catholics from attending the diocesan school of Naas. In the case of Carlow he notices the want of success of the present master in a town well suited for a diocesan school. He also complains of the want of any inspection or visitation, and the want of any adequate control exercised over the teachers. Ibid. p. 9.

Mr. Pennefather, in connexion with the Downpatrick school, remarks upon the need of an assistant master, and the want of any provision for superannuating the head master. He also points out that, as the presentment for repairs is not compulsory on the Grand Jury, the power of putting an end to the benefit of the school is placed in their hands. Ibid. p. 13.

Dr. Ferguson observes that diocesan schools are practically without any species of supervision. Ibid. p. 19.

It appears that out of twenty diocesan or district schools, there were at the time of our Assistant Commissioners' inspection seven not in operation; only eight had houses suitable for the purpose; as to only six of them did we receive favourable reports of the state of instruction. Against four we have received public complaints as to their management; three are, in fact, private schools for the benefit of the masters. No less than five of the nine masters examined before us denied the existence of any right to the admission of free pupils; although this right had been, so recently as 1830, explained by the Commissioners of Education to all the masters under their control, in a general circular, and publicly announced by them in their annual report laid before Parliament in 1831. The number of vacant schools is now five, of four of which the patronage is vested in the Lord Lieutenant. Ev. 21215.

The Grand Juries of eight counties have either neglected, or refused, to make presentments for the building or repairs of the schoolhouses; but in five counties liberal sums of money have been granted by Grand Juries for the erection of schoolhouses within the last thirty years; and in two other counties recent presentments have been made for repairs. In one county the money presented for the building was, in 1830, re-presented for the general purposes of the county, in consequence of the Lord Lieutenant not having appointed a master. One of the remaining counties has been provided with a schoolhouse for many years. Under existing arrangements, there are no sites for diocesan schools within the bounds of sixteen counties.

We have shown that no effort was made to raise the salaries from the reign of Queen Elizabeth until 1824, and that the masterships of nearly one-third of the schools in the patronage of the Lord Lieutenant, were at all times left vacant; that whilst inquiries have been instituted, at various periods, into the state of these schools, and whilst legislative measures designed to promote the successful working of the system have been passed; yet, the suggestions and applications of the Commissioners of Education, and many of the recommendations of the various Commissions and Committees of the House of Commons, were not adopted.

The Commissioners of Education neglected these schools from 1813, when they were appointed, until their attention was called to them in 1820 by the Executive Government. In 1823 they devised a general plan for their management; from year to year they urged on the Grand Juries the building of schoolhouses, and on the Lord Lieutenant the necessity of appointing masters to the various vacant schools; and they apprized the masters and the public of the constitution of these schools, both as to the right of free admission and as to their being open to persons of all religious persuasions. Since 1833, it does not appear that they have taken any step to check the increasing decay and inefficiency of these institutions.

The failure of these schools may be ascribed in a great measure to the divided responsibility which was cast upon various parties, each of whom was only partially invested with the power required to secure their government and support; and this defect was not corrected by the formation of the permanent Board of Commissioners in 1813.

Another inherent defect in their constitution interfered with the prosperity of

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DIOCESAN FREE SCHOOLS.

these schools. The right of all persons resident in the district to provide for their children a classical education free of expense, by admission to these schools, not being conceded by the masters, it was reduced to a perfect nullity, or else the admission of free pupils became a matter of patronage in the master's hands.

We are of opinion that the diocesan schools are, by their constitution, essen-

ENDOWMENTS

Locality of School.	Endowment. Dioceses, and Amount of Provision for Master appointed by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.	£ s. d.	Acreage. A. R. P.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises. £ s. d.	Net Annual Income. From Land. £ s. d.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds. £ s. d.
LEINSTER:						
Carlow, *Carlow.*	Ossory,	64 12 4	Site.	30 0 0	110 15 5	—
	Leighlin,	46 3 1				
Kildare, *Naas.*	Kildare,	64 12 4	Site.	32 12 0	64 12 4	—
Westmeath, *Mullingar.*	Meath,	78 9 3	—	—	120 0 0	12 9 5
	Ardagh,	41 10 9				
Wexford, *Wexford.*	Ferns,	64 12 3	1 0 0	44 18 7	64 12 3	—
Wicklow, *Wicklow.*	Dublin,	50 15 5	—	—	92 6 2	—
	Glandalagh,	41 10 9				
MUNSTER:						
Cork, *Cork.*	Cork,	73 16 11	—	—	73 16 11	—
Cork, *Mallow.*	Cloyne,	92 6 2	1 0 0	1 0 0	92 6 2	—
Cork, *Rosscarbery.*	Ross,	27 13 10	—	—	27 13 10	—
Limerick, *Limerick.*	Limerick,	69 4 7	1 2 19	62 3 8	138 9 2	—
	Killaloe,	50 15 4				
	Kilfenora,	18 9 3				
ULSTER:						
Antrim, *Ballymena.*	Armagh,	64 12 4	1 0 0	28 13 10	110 15 5	—
	Connor,	46 3 1				
Down, *Downpatrick.*	Down,	36 18 5	0 3 9	28 10 0	‡87 5 6	—
	Dromore,	46 3 1	1 2 19			
Londonderry, *Londonderry.*	Derry,	92 6 2	3 2 0	377 3 10	92 6 2	—
Monaghan, *Monaghan.*	Kilmore,	41 10 9	3 0 38	48 4 9	120 0 0	—
	Raphoe,	27 13 10				
	Clogher,	50 15 5				
CONNAUGHT:						
Galway, *Tuam.*	Tuam,	**70 0 0	—	—	120 0 0	16 15 4
	Killala,	35 0 0				
	Achonry,	15 0 0				
Roscommon, *Elphin.*	Elphin,	73 16 11	—	—	73 16 11	—
	Total,	£1,384 12 3	13 3 5	653 6 8	‡1,388 16 3	29 4 9

* 5 Friends; 5 Wesleyan Methodists. † No regular register. ‡ Including £4 4s. from land.
¶ The high salary of the Derry Diocesan schoolmaster, arises from an endowment made by the Hon. the Irish Society in consideration of eighteen pupils being admitted

ENDOWMENTS NOT

Locality of School.	Endowment. Dioceses, and Amount of Provision for Master appointed by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.	£ s. d.	Acreage. A. R. P.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises. £ s. d.	Annual Income. From Land. £ s. d.	Annual Income. From Trust Funds. £ s. d.
MUNSTER:						
Kerry, *Tralee.*	Ardfert and Aghadoe,	73 16 11	—	—	73 16 11	—
Tipperary, *Thurles.*	Cashel,	64 12 4	—	—	92 6 2	—
	Emly,	27 13 10				
Waterford, *Dungarvan.*	Waterford,	18 9 2	—	—	83 1 6	—
	Lismore,	64 12 4				
CONNAUGHT:						
Galway, *Loughrea.*	Clonfert,	23 1 6	—	—	36 18 5	—
	Kilmacduagh,	13 16 11				
	Total,	286 3 0	—	—	286 3 0	—

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tially non-exclusive; they are not intended for pupils of any religious persuasion in particular, and the master has no power to compel all the pupils to receive religious instruction in his own tenets. We recommend, therefore, that these schools should be placed under the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools.

DIOCESAN FREE SCHOOLS.

Vide p. 245 *infra*.

IN OPERATION.

Master.			School.		Pupils.									
					Number.		Religion.				Annual Charges.			
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Pupils Dormitories suited for.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Free Pupils on roll.	State of Instruction.
	£ s. d.													
In Lord Lieutenant.	110 0 0	By Bishops or Ecclesiastical Commissioners and Clergy. To Londonderry School the Irish Society pay in addition £280 towards expenditure, and £150 for Exhibitions.	22	–	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	£4 4s. to £6 6s.	–	Unsatisfactory.
In Archbishop of Dublin as Bishop of Kildare.	60 0 0		52	16	12	13	13	–	–	–	–	Same.	–	Satisfactory.
In Bishop of Meath and Lord Lieutenant alternately.	132 9 5		45	–	2	3	2	1	–	–	–	£4 4s.	1	Very unsatisfactory.
In Lord Lieutenant.	64 12 3		57	34	47	49	43	6	–	–	£30	£1 14s.	3	Satisfactory.
In Archbishop of Dublin. *Vide Report, p.* 42.	92 6 2		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mastership vacant from 1834 until Sept. 1857. Mastership again vacant. *Vide Report, p.* 42.
In Lord Lieutenant.	73 16 11		56	–	47	53	39	1	3	10*	–	£8 8s. to £10 10s.	8	Satisfactory.
Same.	92 6 2		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mastership vacant from 1850 until Sept. 1857.
Same.	30 0 0		47	25	20	27	18	9	–	–	£30 to £33	£7 7s.	1	Satisfactory.
Same.	138 9 2		70	32	†–	5	5	–	–	–	£37 16s.	£6 6s.	–	Very unsatisfactory.
In Lord Primate and Lord Lieutenant alternately.	120 0 0		36	4	20	25	21	–	4	–	£47 5s.	£6 6s. to £8 8s.	3	Satisfactory.
In Lord Lieutenant.	100 8 11		36	6	18	23	8	3	§10	‖ 2	–	£2 to £4	1	Not satisfactory.
In Bishop of Derry, with approval of Lord Lieutenant.	¶330 0 0		110	45	50	51	46	–	5	–	£38	£8 8s.	18	Satisfactory.
In Lord Lieutenant.	120 0 0		50	9	16	17	12	5	–	–	–	£1 to £2	7	Very unsatisfactory.
Same.	136 15 4		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mastership vacant at time of inspection. Master of New District School appointed October, 1857.
Same.	73 16 11		29	12	†–	30	17	13	–	–	£30 to £36.	£4	–	Unsatisfactory.
			610	183	240	304	232	38	22	12			25	

§ Including Non-subscribing Presbyterians. ‖ Methodists.

free. The eighteen free pupils are consequently not on the Diocesan foundation.

¶ Endowment for Killala and Achonry united to Tuam, October, 1857; sums payable, English currency.

IN OPERATION.

Appointment of Master.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
In Lord Lieutenant.	None.	No appointment of Master for Ardfert since some years before 1824. No appointment ever made for Aghadoe, nor for the United Schools since their union in 1824.	Endowment not paid.
Same.	None.	No appointment in Cashel since 1813. No appointment ever made to Emly, nor to the United Schools since their union in 1824.	Same.
Same.	None.	It does not appear that any appointment of Master was ever made.	Same.
Same.	None.	Same.	Same.

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Diocesan Free Schools.

The right of free admission, being unlimited, has been practically nullified. We recommend that a minimum number of free places should be fixed, with power for the Commissioners of Endowed Schools, on the appointment of any new master, to increase the number; that some of the free places should be open under the regulations of the Commissioners to children whose domestic circumstances are very limited; that not less than half the free places should be awarded by examination amongst the sons of inhabitants of the district to which the school belongs, and in default of such candidates, to other boys; that free places should be held only upon condition of good conduct and progress in the school; and that the entire regulations respecting the free places should be confided to the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools.

These Commissioners ought to have power to remove masters for inefficiency as well as misconduct; and provision ought to be made for the retirement of masters becoming inefficient from old age.

The practice now generally adopted, of appointing clergymen of the United Church as masters, appears to us to interfere with the success of the schools as non-exclusive endowments. In the two schools in which we found laymen acting as masters, there was a good attendance of pupils of different religious persuasions, and the state of instruction was satisfactory.

We have already recommended, that where the Grand Juries build the schoolhouses, the presentment for repairs should be imperative. We are of opinion, that the execution of the repairs should be entrusted to the Commissioners of Public Works, and that the sum expended and certified by them, should be applotted over the entire district to which the school belongs, even though extending into different counties.

We have recommended visitations of the Monaghan and the Mullingar diocesan schools for the purpose of determining whether the office of master ought to be vacated.

We have recommended that the endowment of Loughrea diocesan school should be united with that of Elphin; and that the endowments for the dioceses of Cashel and Emly should be united with those for Waterford and Lismore, for a school at Waterford.

We have also recommended, that immediate appointments should be made by the Lord Lieutenant, to the school at Tralee and the proposed school at Waterford.

The present mode of paying the diocesan schoolmasters has been made the subject of many complaints. We therefore recommend that the collection of the sums payable by the clergy should be undertaken by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. We are also of opinion, that the sums applotted should be collected in the case of the school being vacant, and should, as in the case of other vacant endowments, be allowed to accumulate for the benefit of the foundation.

We are of opinion, that the diocesan schools should be subjected to a system of inspection under the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools, and that the Board should have power to direct the course of instruction, and the number of assistant masters to be employed.

We are of opinion, that the vesting of the patronage, inspection, and government of these schools in the same Board, would contribute in a great degree to their efficiency.

We would therefore recommend that the patronage of the diocesan schools, now vested in the Lord Lieutenant, should be transferred to the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools. This arrangement would not interfere with the patronage of such diocesan schools as are vested in the Archbishop of Armagh, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishop of Meath, respectively.

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ROYAL FREE SCHOOLS.

ROYAL FREE SCHOOLS.

The Royal Free Schools, as already noticed, were endowed by King James I. and King Charles I. 1608.

The endowments are nine in number, of which seven are in operation, and six are grammar schools. The grammar schools are those at Armagh, Banagher, Cavan, Dungannon, Enniskillen, and Raphoe; the school at Carysfort is an English school. The endowments not in operation are those at Clogher and Londonderry. *Vide* p. 7, *supra*.

As already stated, King James, in 1608 made an order in the Privy Council, that in the counties of Armagh, Tyrone, Londonderry, Fermanagh, Donegal, and Cavan, there should be appointed one free school at least for the education of youth in learning and religion; and on 21st of July, 1609, a commission was issued to the Lord Deputy and others, instructing them, among other things, that the parcels of land allotted to the free schools in the several counties should be set out by mears and bounds, to the end that they may be passed as grants from the Crown. On the 30th of January, 1612, the King wrote to the Lord Deputy, directing that the lands which had been assigned for the endowment of free schools, and with the stating and improving of which for such purpose the Archbishops and Bishops within whose several dioceses the said lands had been allotted had been specially entrusted, should be conveyed for the use of the schoolmasters, to the several Bishops of the respective dioceses where they were to be established. It was also directed that said several Bishops should nominate the masters to be appointed by the King, and should have power to lease the lands for twenty-one years. On the 21st April, 1614, the King again writes to the Lord Deputy, directing him to convey the lands to the Archbishop of Armagh, to be by him distributed to the several schools, on account of his ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the province, and his ability in consequence to select the most apt places for the schools, and allot suitable proportions of land to each. Immediately following the above letter, comes a charter of King James, dated 13th May, 1614, establishing the perpetual Free School of Dungannon, the schoolmaster thereof "to be at the nomination of the Lord Archbishop of Armagh, for the time being, and appointed and placed by us, our heirs and successors," and constituting John Bollingbroke master, and granting him the lands attaching to the office, free of rent, during commorancie and good behaviour.

1608. 1612. Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 337. 1614. Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 338. 1614. Dungannon.

The next document in order of time, appears to be a letter from the King to the Lord Deputy, dated 1st August, 1618. This recites the letter of the 21st April, 1614, stating that as he is informed it has not taken the effect which he wished it might, "and albeit as we are advertised the said Archbishop hath appointed certain schoolmasters for the several schools, and that there are incumbents in the several churches within the said province, yet, by reason, said lands are not accordingly conveyed for their maintenance as we intended, the same lands are daily diminished, and the schoolhouses not builded, to the hindrance of education, &c." He then orders that all said lands intended as maintenance for the schools, be granted to the Archbishop of Armagh, upon trust to convey same to the several masters and ushers of said schools, erected or to be erected, and "to such persons of quality and their successors, as the said Archbishop shall, under his handwriting, nominate, being first incorporated and enabled by letters patent under the great seal, by advice of some of our learned council, there to purchase lands and hereditaments to the value of fifty pounds by the year, to them and their successors, for the maintenance of the said schools, which said schoolmasters and ushers successively, our pleasure is, shall be from time to time nominated and appointed by the said Archbishop during his life, and after his decease by the Bishops of the several dioceses within the said province respectively."

1618. Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 339.

By letters patent, dated 3rd September, 1618, King James appointed Geoffrey Middleton master of the Enniskillen school. By letters patent, dated 12th February, 1620–1, King James appointed John Sterne master of the Cavan school; and again by letters patent, dated 13th November, 1623, he appointed Nicholas Higginson to the same office.

1618. 1620–1. 1623.

By charter, dated 15th December, 1627, King Charles I. granted to the Archbishop of Armagh, the several school lands in the counties of Armagh, Tyrone, Donegal, Fermanagh, and Cavan, to hold to the sole use of the masters of the free schools in those counties respectively. The charter assigns as a reason for conveying the lands in trust to the Archbishop, the fact that the masters of the

1627. Armagh. Dungannon. Raphoe. Enniskillen. Cavan.

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ROYAL FREE SCHOOLS.

free schools were persons unable by law to acquire, enjoy, or possess lands, &c., or the use of lands, &c., for ever in succession. The charter contains no provisions as to the patronage of the schools.

1629. Carysfort. Banagher. 1632. Clogher.

By charters, dated 23rd August, 1629, 16th September, 1629, and 24th of July, 1632, King Charles I. founded the Royal Schools of Carysfort, Banagher, and Clogher, respectively.

1660–61. Cavan.

The next document that we have been able to discover bears date 22nd February, 1660–1, being the letters patent of King Charles II. appointing John Newcomen to the public mastership of the public and free school of Cavan, and the emoluments and lands thereunto appertaining, with the advice and consent of the Lord Chancellor and Lords Justices of Ireland. The letters recite that the mastership was vacant, and that the right of appointment "lawfully belongs to our collation, disposition, and donation."

1661. Enniskillen.

In the same year we have the appointment by letters patent from King Charles II., dated 15th July, 1661, of Thomas Dunbar to the public mastership of the free school of Enniskillen, with the emoluments thereof, with the assent and consent of the Lord Chancellor and Lords Justices of Ireland. The letters recite that the "office of schoolmaster of the free school of Fermanagh is vacant, and in our gift," and further, with the assent aforesaid, grant to said Thomas Dunbar, and his assigns, during pleasure, the custody of all the lands conveyed and appointed for a Royal free school in said county, by King James I., to hold the custody of said lands, and enjoy the office in as ample a manner as Geoffrey Middleton, or Richard Bourke, or any previous masters exercised same, provided that if said Thomas Dunbar accept any benefice or ecclesiastical preferment, then the grant of the office and custody of the lands shall be void.

1663. Raphoe.

Following the above is the appointment by letters patent from King Charles II., dated 26th May, 1663, of Robert M'Cleland to the public mastership of the public and free school of county of Donegal, with the emoluments and lands thereto appertaining, with the advice and consent of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The letters recite that the mastership was vacant, and "lawfully belongs to our collation, donation, and disposition."

The next documents, in order of time, bearing on the question of the patronage of the Royal schools, have been furnished to us from the Armagh Diocesan Registry.

1682. Dungannon.

Under date of 27th July, 1682, Michael, Archbishop of Armagh, confers on John Fletcher the mastership of the Free School of Dungannon, of royal foundation, with all the privileges and emoluments thereto belonging, in as ample a manner as any other schoolmaster had previously enjoyed same; and, moreover, grants him full licence and power to exercise said office.

1684. Armagh.

And under date of 20th January, 1684, the same Archbishop of Armagh confers on Thomas Wadman the mastership of the public and free school of Mountnorris, of which Isaac Collyer had been master, with all the emoluments and privileges thereto belonging, in as ample a manner as any other schoolmaster had previously enjoyed same; and, moreover, grants him full license and power to exercise said office.

1794. Enniskillen.

We then have the appointment, by letters patent from King George III., dated 16th December, 1794, of Rev. Joseph Stock to the mastership of the Free School of Enniskillen, with the emoluments, &c., thereto belonging, with the advice and consent of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The letters recite that the "office is now void and in our disposal by death of late master."

1811. Raphoe.

And again, by letters patent, dated 8th April, 1811, reciting that the mastership of the Free School of Raphoe was vacant by the death of the Rev. James Irwin, and "is thereby in our disposal," King George III. grants said office, with the emoluments, &c., thereto belonging, with the consent and advice of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to Rev. John Irwin, during pleasure.

The above abstract comprises an account of the principal provisions of the several documents that we have been able to discover, affecting the question of the constitution of the Royal schools. Our search embraced the Archiepiscopal Register of Armagh; the Rolls' Office of the Court of Chancery in Ireland; the Record Office, in the Bermingham Tower, Dublin Castle; and the Irish Office in London. The Crown has always exercised the right of appointment of masters to all the Royal schools, except those of Dungannon and Armagh. The Archbishop of Armagh has appointed to Dugannon since 1682, and to Armagh since 1684, said to be the earliest appointments recorded on the Archiepiscopal Register. The first appointment to the Royal School of Armagh, that we have been able to trace, is that of 1684; but we find that on the 13th May, 1614, the King

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appointed to Dungannon, the patent of appointment reciting that the right of appointment thereto was in the Crown, and at the nomination of the Archbishop of Armagh. It does not appear why the Crown, while it has the patronage of the other Royal schools, has not the patronage of the schools of Dungannon and Armagh; and this is even more remarkable in the case of the former than of the latter, for, in 1682, we find the Archbishop of Armagh appointing to a school to which the King had appointed in 1614, no explanation being offered as to how the Crown had parted with a right which it had previously not only possessed but exercised.

In the draft of a proposed report by the Commissioners of 1791, which was found among the papers of the Commissioners of Education, it is stated that the Commissioners were unable to discover by what authority the Archbishop of Armagh appointed the masters of the Armagh and Dungannon Royal Schools, and as no mention is made in their final report of the origin of the assumed right of patronage in the Archbishop, it may be inferred that, although its investigation engaged their attention, they failed to bring their inquiry to a successful termination.

We have been equally unsuccessful in discovering any foundation for the Archbishop's alleged right of appointment. The letter of 1612 contemplated that the right of appointing the masters of the Royal schools should be reserved to the Crown. The nomination by the Bishops intended by it, is never referred to in subsequent appointments by the Crown; and it is inconsistent with the manner in which the Archbishop appoints to Armagh and Dungannon. The letter of April, 1614, intended that the Archbishop of Armagh should be entrusted with the allotment of the school lands, which, by the letter of 1612, was to have been entrusted to the several Bishops in their respective dioceses. In May, 1614, in the case of Dungannon, the Crown exercised its right of appointment. Four years later, however, we have a letter which recites the fact of appointments having been made by the Archbishop, and which intended that the nomination and appointment of masters should be given to the Archbishop during his life, and afterwards to the Bishops in their several dioceses. The lands were to be conveyed to the Archbishop in trust, to convey them to the several masters, and ushers, and such persons of quality as the Archbishop should, in writing, nominate, who should first have been incorporated and enabled by letters patent to purchase lands and hereditaments to the value of fifty pounds a-year, to them and their successors for the maintenance of the schools. This letter appears never to have been acted upon or acknowledged. We have no record of any such corporations as those referred to ever having been erected. The letter is inconsistent with that of 1612, with the letters patent of 1614, and with the immediately subsequent exercise of the right of appointment by the Crown in 1618, 1620–1, and 1623; and we have no instance of any Bishop having ever appointed to the schools of Cavan, Enniskillen, or Raphoe.

The Charter of Charles I., while it makes no mention whatsoever of the right of appointment, treats the five schools in every respect alike, in a manner somewhat remarkable on the assumption that two of them differed from the rest in so essential a particular as that of the right to their patronage.

In 1660–1, 1661, and 1663, we again find the Crown appointing to Cavan, Enniskillen, and Raphoe; the patents, in each case, reciting that the right of appointment is in the Crown.

In 1682 the Archbishop appoints to the "Free School of Dungannon, of Royal foundation," being the earliest appointment to this school that can be discovered after King James's appointment in 1614; and in almost the same words, he appoints to Armagh, in 1684.

In 1794, and again in 1811, King George III. appoints in the former year to Enniskillen, and in the latter to Raphoe, the patents in each case reciting that the appointment is in the Crown.

It is no doubt possible that documents have eluded our search, which may by their discovery elucidate what is at present inexplicable and anomalous. We have, however, been unable to discover any documentary evidence regulating the patronage of the Royal Schools of Armagh, Cavan, Dungannon, Enniskillen, and Raphoe.

The constant exercise by the Crown of the right of patronage as to Cavan, Enniskillen, and Raphoe, in the absence of such evidence, leaves the patronage of these schools in the Crown, but in the case of Armagh and Dungannon, dis-

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tinct evidence of the Crown having parted with its patronage, is required to sustain further appointments to them by the Archbishop of Armagh.

1662. 14 & 15 Chas. II. c. 10. Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 347.

The first Act of Parliament relating to the Royal schools was passed in the reign of Charles II. With regard to it the Commissioners of 1791 state:—"We observe that by an Act now in force, namely, the Act of 14th and 15th of Chas. II. power is given to the Chief Governor for the time being, with the assent of six or more of the Privy Council, and with the advice and approbation of the Archbishop and Bishop of the province, and Bishop of the diocese, to divide the possessions of any one of the free schools which are the foundation of his Majesty, or of his Royal progenitors, into two or more, where they shall find cause." Power is also given by the same Act to change the sites of the schools whenever it may be deemed advisable; and it was probably under this provision that the Royal Schools of Mountnorris, Mountjoy, and Donegal, were removed to Armagh, Dungannon, and Raphoe, the new sites being in the same counties and dioceses respectively as the original ones. The power of dividing the endowment, and applying it to several towns, seems never to have been exercised, although occasions for a resort to it would appear to have arisen. Thus, Omagh, the county town of Tyrone, a place of no less importance than Dungannon, is left without a classical school, as appeared by the evidence before us. There has long been a want of a classical endowed school at Newry, which is partly situate in the county of Armagh, and the Commissioners of 1827 recommended that the diocesan school should be placed there.

Ev. 11452.

1695. 7th Wm. III. c. 4.

In the Act of William III., which noticed the inefficient state of diocesan schools, the omission of any allusion to the Royal Free Schools affords presumptive evidence that they were not in an equally unsatisfactory condition at that time.

1725. 12th Geo. I. c. 9. s. 6.

An Act relating to the Royal Free Schools in the time of George I., recites the unimproved condition of the school estates, owing to the uncertainty of the tenure by which the tenants held; and provides, that leases may be granted in trust for the masters by the Archbishop of Armagh, for terms not exceeding twenty-one years.

1727. 1st Geo. II. c. 15.

This was followed by the Act of George II. which, after reciting the want of good schoolhouses attached to the Royal endowments, enacts that the master may charge the endowment to the extent of one and a-half years' income for money laid out by him in repairs and buildings.

1771–72. 11 & 12 Geo. III. c. 17.

It was afterwards provided by an Act of Geo. III., that fines might be taken on the making and renewal of the trust leases, to be expended on repairs or building of the schoolhouses, the rent reserved on the trust leases, however, not in any case to fall short of three-fourths of the true value of the lands.

These acts did not fundamentally alter the arrangements with regard to the estates being left in the hands of the master or his family, and subject consequently to the evils incident to temporary ownership; and accordingly the Commissioners of 1791 animadvert upon the lease of the Dungannon school estate. They observe that the transaction appeared to them "unfair on the part of the schoolmaster, calculated to acquire a property in the school lands for his representatives, in prejudice to the charity. The valuation was a suspicious, and in the event appears to have been, a fraudulent transaction, by which the fine was lessened, which should have been £2,114 10*s.* 11*d.*, instead of £1,235; and the further consequence was, transferring to the representatives of the present master a greater annual sum than his successor (who was to do the duty) was to receive." And they could "not help taking notice that if the master had paid a proper fine, estimated according to the rent which ought to have been reserved, the school lands would have been exonerated from the expenditure hereinafter mentioned in building the schoolhouse."

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 346.

1st Geo. II. c. 15. 11 & 12 Geo. III. c. 17.

Under the Acts of George II. and George III., schoolhouses were built for four of the schools between 1734 and 1791. The school that was not provided with a house was that of Cavan; but the cause of the Acts having failed in this case appears from the account given by the Commissioners of 1791 of the dealings in the patronage of this school from the year 1755. "The Rev. James Cottingham, D.D., was appointed by the King's letters patent, in the year 1755, to be master of this free school, in the room of the Rev. James Moore, to whom Dr. Cottingham gave £2,000 for his resignation, with the knowledge, as he stated to us, of Primate Stone, then a Lord Justice. Dr. Cottingham let the lands to a friend in trust for himself, reserving £90 yearly to the schoolmaster for the time being, and sold the school to the Rev. Mark Kerr, who was appointed by patent to succeed him, for £500. Kerr

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 347.

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resigned in favour of White, his usher, for £1,000. White died in four years, and Dr. Cottingham procured himself to be again appointed schoolmaster, merely, as he acknowledged, from an apprehension that the lease above-mentioned, which he had made to the prejudice of the charity, might be broken, if any other person should be appointed schoolmaster, and with an avowed intention of not keeping the school himself. This traffic in great charitable foundations, which might be rendered so highly useful to the community, is too shameful to need any comment."

As to the other Royal schools, the Commissioners stated that the master at Banagher school had not a single scholar, though he held his appointment during his Majesty's pleasure from 1777 to the time of their report. The master of Carysfort, who held his appointment during good behaviour, from 1784, had never kept a school or performed any of the duties of a schoolmaster, nor did he even reside in the town. He paid an obscure man £10 yearly, who had whatever profits arose from the school. In Raphoe school the master had done no duty for three years antecedent to 1788. The Commissioners recommended that proceedings should be taken by his Majesty's Attorney-General against the masters of these three schools, unless his Excellency should remove those of them, the tenure of whose appointments was during the pleasure of the Crown.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 347.

Ibid. p. 364.

The Commissioners reported that the Armagh Royal School was the only one then in a satisfactory state. They were of opinion that large salaries to schoolmasters were generally ruinous to schools; and that the salaries attached to the Royal Schools should not in future exceed £100 a-year.

Ibid. pp. 345, 365.

As to the constitution of the schools with regard to free pupils, they found that of the six schools that had pupils, in two, there were none free; in two, only five each; and in the remaining schools, twelve and sixteen respectively; thus making in all thirty-eight free pupils out of two hundred and eleven. The Commissioners made a recommendation that the master should be obliged to receive a certain number of day scholars gratuitously, not exceeding twenty in each school, which would give in the seven free schools, 140 free pupils, instead of thirty-eight, the then actual number. They concluded by stating that the schools on Royal foundation had not answered the intentions of the founders, and that the benefits derived from them had been "totally inadequate to the expectations that might have been justly formed from their large endowments; those schools being free schools, and the number of free scholars only thirty-eight, each boy (and they are only day scholars) costs the public annually above £100."

Ibid. p. 369.

Ibid. pp. 347, 365.

Ibid. p. 364.

The report also contained a passage bearing on the constitution of the Royal Schools, the Commissioners stating it as their "decided opinion that there should be no distinction made in any of the schools between scholars of different religious persuasions, without meaning, however, to interfere with the peculiar constitution of the charter schools, or with the intentions of the founders of any other schools, expressed by their wills or other instruments directing such foundations." They also recommended that the Royal Schools, amongst others, should be placed under a board of control, which they proposed to establish.

Ibid.

The Report of 1791 was not published, and it does not appear that its recommendations were acted upon. The objectionable trust lease of the Dungannon school estate was frequently renewed on terms disadvantageous to the endowment, and profitable to the master and his representatives; and the last renewal did not expire until 1832. Several other of the Royal Schools exhibited, many years after 1791, a continuance of the abuses so strongly pointed out in the Report of that year.

When the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry made their First Report in 1807, it appeared that though several of the schools had become much more efficient since 1791, yet the other schools remained in an unsatisfactory condition. No proceedings were taken against the master of the Cavan school, as recommended in the Report of 1791; and the Commissioners of 1807 report, that there had been no efficient schoolmaster there since the death of Mr. Arbuthnot, an usher, who died in 1803; and that the master's age and infirmities had rendered him incapable of attending to the duties of his school for several years before his death. There had been no school at Banagher in 1791; and no school existed there when the Commissioners of 1807 commenced their proceedings. It also appeared that nearly seventy-seven acres had been lost to the endowment by the encroachments of neighbouring proprietors, and the negligence of former masters,

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proving the impolicy of leaving the lands in the temporary ownership and occupation of successive masters. As to Carysfort school, notwithstanding the abuse commented on in 1791, of the masters being non-resident, and the prosecution recommended against him, the Government, in 1806, appointed the Rev. Sir Thomas Foster, Bart., to this small English school, whilst he had two church livings, and neither attended to the duties of the school in person, nor resided in Carysfort. The Commissioners of 1807–12 observe, with reference to these abuses: "We trust that no instance will occur in future, of any persons being appointed to be masters of public schools, or being suffered to continue to hold those situations, unless they reside and discharge the duties thereof in person."

Com. Educ. 1st Rep. 1807, p. 9.

The schools of Armagh, Dungannon, Enniskillen, and Raphoe, improved during the interval from 1791 to 1807—the first especially. The school of Armagh, which was the only one in a satisfactory condition in 1791, and which improved most from that period until the time of the report of 1807, was under the patronage of the Archbishop of Armagh. Dungannon school, which had also improved, was in the same patronage; whilst those Royal schools, which were in the most unsatisfactory state at both periods, were under the patronage of the Lord Lieutenant.

The Commissioners of 1807 recommended that the emoluments of the masters of the schools should be reduced, and that after providing for the endowment of assistant-masterships, a great part of the remainder should be employed in the maintenance of free scholars on the foundation, agreeably to the original intention of the establishment of these institutions, which are expressly denominated free schools.

Ibid. 14th Rep. 1812, p. 328.

The Commissioners, in their concluding Report, describe, generally, the condition of the Royal schools, by stating that their united endowments amounted to £5,800 per annum, and that the number of scholars taught in them at the time of making their report amounted to about 360; but of these very few were instructed *gratis*, there being then, they considered, "a general reluctance to accept of such a favour." With reference to the concluding observations, we may state, that the evidence brought before us on the subject of free places related chiefly to the reluctance of the masters to concede any right of free admission, and not of individuals to avail themselves of it. And we believe, that if free places were held up to honourable competition, as the reward of superior merit, to be claimed as a right and not accepted as a favour, no such reluctance would exist with regard to them.

1813.

The suggestions of the Commissioners of 1791 were carried out by the appointment of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, in whom the estates, with powers of leasing, were vested; and they were empowered to fix the salaries of the masters, and apply the surplus to the school buildings, and to the foundation of free scholarships and exhibitions. The management of these schools has constituted the chief part of the business of the Board up to the present time.

On their appointment the Board became entitled to enter upon the possession and management of the school estates, except where trust leases were still subsisting. In the case of the Armagh and Dungannon school estates, this provision prevented them from entering into possession until about the year 1832. We received a good deal of evidence, especially at Cavan and Enniskillen, as to the bad condition of these estates under the local agent appointed by the Board. We referred the matter to the Inspector of the School Estates appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, and the subject is treated of in his reports, and in our report on the Inspection of Estates.

Appendix, pp. 25, 27. *Vide* pp. 234–7, 242, *infra*.

With regard to the admission of free scholars, the Board seem to have always required returns from the masters, as to the number of their free pupils, thereby implying an obligation on the part of the masters to receive free pupils; but, except in the case of Armagh, they seem to have left the number to be admitted entirely optional with the master.

Ev. 21209.

Ev. 21208.

The rules of the Commissioners of Education, made in 1848, fix ten as the number of free pupils to be received in the Armagh school. Notwithstanding these rules, in a return made by the Commissioners of Education pursuant to an order of the House of Commons in 1854, the answer to the question—"By whom are free scholars selected," is, "By the masters," without any intimation that the selection is subject to the control of the Board or others.

Parl. Pap. No. 289. Ev. 9364.

Ev. 21228, 11892.

In Enniskillen alone, have school scholarships, as distinguished from free places, been founded; and this did not take place until the year 1831, when a

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limited number of scholars were placed on the foundation, and allowed £20 each towards education, maintenance, and clothing. It appears by a return made in 1850, that the expenditure for these scholarships for the five years preceding averaged £76 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly.

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Parl. Pap. 1850, No. 453.

The delay in obtaining possession of the school estates, and full control over their funds, arising from the existence of trust leases and special agreements with masters, prevented the earlier foundation of scholarships at Enniskillen, or of exhibitions in connexion with several of the Royal schools, the surplus funds out of which they could be supported not being in the first instance available.

In 1822 the Commissioners were empowered by an Act of George the Fourth to apply the surplus funds of any one of the Royal schools to the improvement and maintenance of the others, in priority to any application of them for the support of scholarships and exhibitions. They exercised this power by appointing a salary to the master of the Banagher school in 1834, out of the surplus rents of the Armagh, Dungannon, and Enniskillen school estates, and by building a school-house at Cavan, part of the cost of which they made good in 1829, out of the funds of the estate of Enniskillen.

1822. 3 Geo. IV. c. 79. Ev. 5273. Ev. 7834.

The Commissioners first exercised their power of establishing exhibitions in Trinity College, in connexion with Armagh school in 1828, and in 1834 they founded those that now exist in the three Royal schools of Armagh, Dungannon, and Enniskillen. The Commissioners proposed at first to make them open to candidates from all these three schools indiscriminately, but they found that the statute empowering them to create the endowments compelled them to limit the exhibitions belonging to each school to candidates who had been educated in it.

1828. Ev. 9343. Ev. 9348.

The constitution of the Royal schools formed part of the subject of inquiry of the Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools in 1835, and the Committee examined witnesses as to the possibility of these schools forming part of a general system of intermediate education.

Dr. Kyle, the secretary to the Commissioners, in his evidence before the Committee, says:—"I am not aware of any religious qualification; I believe all the masters are members of the Established Church, but I am not aware that the charter makes any distinction; I am not aware of any thing which would preclude a Roman Catholic or Presbyterian from being master of one of these schools; to my knowledge, instructions in one instance were given by the Board, that no course should be adopted which would interfere with the religious opinions of anybody; I believe Roman Catholics are in attendance in all the schools; the Board were anxious that the schools should be open to persons of all religious persuasions."

Ev. before Committee on Foundation Schools, 1835, 2190–2200.

The Committee reported that—"Though the course pursued in the instance of diocesan schools, of appointing masters from the Church of England, and generally clergymen, prevailed also in the case of the Royal schools, it does not rest on any law. The Lord Lieutenant, as in the case of the diocesan, has the appointment solely in his own hands, unshackled by any limitation of a religious exclusive character. The assistants also are usually Protestants, but chosen from the laity. The Royal schools have at all times been considered open to all religious persuasions."

Com. on Found. Schools Rep. 1838, p. 49.

The Committee made no special suggestions as to the Royal schools, except with a view to their forming part of the system of county academies, which they recommended.

The examination for the exhibitions at first consisted of the Trinity College entrance course, then purely classical, with two Greek plays added, and exercises in Latin and Greek verse; but in the year 1842, we find the history of the Old and New Testament, and "The Outlines of Sacred History," published under the superintendence of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, in the course, and this change was referred to by Dr. Darley, as the ground of his having, when master of Dungannon school, compelled all the pupils to receive religious instruction. The Board, in 1848, made an order stating "that no course of religious instruction which would exclude persons of any religious persuasion should be compulsory on any pupil who might be desirous of attending the Royal schools." Dr. Darley, who had then been master for seventeen years, stated that he had never previously received any directions from the Commissioners as to the course he should pursue with respect to religious instruction.

Dublin University Calendar, 1843, p. 96. Ev. 21285. Ev. 21285.

In the preceding year, 1847, we find the book called "Outlines of Sacred History" omitted from the exhibition course. The Board retained, however,

Dublin University Calendar, 1848, p. 120.

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and still retain, "The Old and New Testament History," as part of the course; but they stated in their order of 1848, to which we have referred, that "It is a knowledge of ancient history alone, as contained in the Old and New Testament, that is required as one of the qualifications for a Royal Scholarship;" and in their annual report for 1848, presented to Parliament, they announce that the exhibitions are conferred solely as the reward of successful competition, without any religious distinction whatsoever.

ARMAGH ROYAL FREE SCHOOL, *County of Armagh.*

Vide pp. 7, 47, *supra.*

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 346.

The Armagh Royal School was founded and endowed, as already noticed, by King James I., and King Charles I. The Commissioners of 1791 refer to it as being remarkable in comparison with the other Royal schools for the efficient state in which they found it. The Commissioners of 1807 state that no school in Ireland maintained a higher reputation than that of Armagh.

Ev. 9343.

Ev. 9347.

Ev. 9350.

Ev. 9357, 9625.

In 1828 the Commissioners of Education first exercised their power of founding exhibitions in connexion with Royal Schools, by establishing three of £25 each for one year for Armagh. Owing to the existence of a trust lease until 1832, they were unable to increase the exhibitions before that year, but in 1834 they established five exhibitions of £50 each, to last for five years. In 1836 the Commissioners made a grant for founding a lending library in this school. In 1850, shortly after the appointment of the present master, the Archbishop of Armagh advanced, interest free, a sum of £3,296, for putting the buildings, especially the dormitories, in a satisfactory state, adapted to the modern system of the most improved schools. This act of liberality on the part of the Primate at once contributed in a remarkable degree to the efficiency of the school, and rendered it a model for imitation, as regards its internal arrangements.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 456, 476.

The school was inspected by our Assistant Commissioner, who reports most favourably of the proficiency of the pupils, and the state of the schoolhouse. There were fifty-six pupils on the roll, of whom only four were absent from illness. Thirty were boarders, and twenty-six, day scholars, of whom fourteen were free. He also notices the distinctions obtained by the pupils of this school in recent years at the University of Dublin, as the best test of the completeness of the course of instruction, and the efficiency with which it is taught. From the Assistant Commissioner's Report, and the result of our own visit, we consider the state of instruction to be very satisfactory.

Ev. 9361.

The fifty-six pupils on the roll all belong to the United Church, except seven, who are Presbyterians. The attendance, however, though good, is much less than the school accommodation admits of. In 1850, shortly after the appointment of the present master, there were as many as ninety-four pupils.

Ev. 9362.

Ev. 9363, 9373.

In connexion with this school, a question was raised before us by Mr. Joshua Michael Magee, as to the constitution of the Royal schools with regard to the right of admission of free pupils. Mr. Magee raised the same question in a memorial addressed to the Lord Lieutenant in 1848, and also in a correspondence about the same period with the Commissioners of Education. His memorial states that he had been peremptorily refused admission to the school as a free scholar, and that he was aware that fruitless applications for a similar purpose had frequently been made by citizens of Armagh. He produced letters from the Rev. Dr. Miller, the late master of the school, in reply to an application to him to admit a Roman Catholic as a free pupil. In these letters Dr. Miller stated that he had never heard of any free places at the Royal School of Armagh, although he had, of his own choice, gratuitously educated a few boys under peculiar circumstances, and added that he did not then find it convenient to receive another day scholar to be educated gratuitously.

Ev. 9370.

The question of admission of free pupils was in part the subject of a memorial, addressed by a number of influential inhabitants of Armagh and its vicinity, to the Lord Lieutenant in 1851, in which they mentioned a regulation of the Commissioners of Education, that the masters should receive ten day scholars free, but complained that the boys so admitted were selected by the master solely according to his will and pleasure. They applied to have the admission of free places regulated by such rules as would accord with the present state of society. This memorial was referred by the Lord Lieutenant to the Commissioners of Education, who forwarded, in reply, a letter from the Archbishop of Armagh, in which His Grace stated that from the time the school had come under the management of the Commissioners of Education, there had always been free pupils in it. Thus the

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scholars would seem to have always been admitted in pursuance of the trust of the foundation, and not under the powers of the Act of 1813, as the Commissioners of Education made a return in 1851 to the effect that they had not made any order for maintaining, supporting, and providing free scholars under that Act. Ev. 9359.

His Grace also showed that the memorialists were mistaken in supposing there were no rules as to the admission of the free boys, inasmuch as the Commissioners of Education, in 1849, on the appointment of the present master (1849), had made the following regulations:—

"That there shall be educated, as free daily pupils, ten boys, children of parents residing in Armagh, and who inhabit houses rated at not less than £10 Poor-law valuation; or children of tenants on the Armagh school estate, paying not less than £20 per annum rent. Ev. 9370.

"That four such free daily pupils shall be admitted in the first year; four in the second year; and two in the third year; and that thereafter the full complement of ten shall be kept up by filling vacancies.

"That the age of the candidates shall not be under ten years, nor more than thirteen years.

"That no such daily pupils shall continue to receive a free education after the age of seventeen years.

"That the names of the candidates shall be submitted to the master, who shall examine and select such as he thinks most eligible, and likely to benefit by the course of education given in the school, and shall notify the same to the patron."

It appears, however, that no sufficient pains were taken either by the Commissioners of Education or by Mr. Guillemard, the master of the school, to make these regulations known, and hence the inhabitants might well be ignorant of their existence. Ev. 9485.

We have already noticed that these rules could not have been made in pursuance of the provision of the Act of 1813, referred to by the Board in their Returns in 1851; for that provision relates to free boarders, or to scholarships in lieu of board, and not to mere exemption from school fees. If this view be correct, it is not easy to see how the Commissioners were authorized to introduce the above limitations as to locality or property qualification.

At our public court a question was raised as to the meaning of the terms Free School, or *Libera Schola*, which are used in the charter of foundation. It appears, from the Statute of Queen Elizabeth founding the diocesan free schools, and the Statute of William III. for restraining foreign education, that the term "free" is applied to schools in a sense different from "public," as both words occur in these statutes, and in the latter the diocesan schools were called "public Latin free schools." Sir John Davies' reference to the diocesan free schools in Ireland is quoted by Johnson, in his Dictionary, to illustrate his meaning of Free School—"a school in which learning is given without pay." So far, therefore, as regards the common acceptation of the word "free," this authority may be referred to in support of the view that a free school is one where some class or number of boys have a right to education without payment, independent of the choice or discretion of the master. Ev. 9468.

A complaint was preferred by the inhabitants of Armagh, that the course of instruction was exclusively for the higher members of society, and that the mercantile and middle classes were virtually excluded; that book-keeping, practical arithmetic, natural philosophy, and other courses of instruction suited to them, were not pursued. It was urged by the Archbishop of Armagh, and by the master, Mr. Guillemard, that it was the real intention of the founder, that these schools should be classical schools for those intended for the higher professions, and not for persons intended for business. We find, however, that the masters of the other Royal schools on the same foundation carry on a combined system of mercantile and classical education. The master of Raphoe school states that he combines commercial with classical education. The master of the Dungannon school proposes special prizes should be allocated for the most distinguished answering in the mercantile department of the Royal school; he objects to what he calls the "dead language system," hitherto pursued, as injurious; and states that a combined system, uniting both classical and mercantile education, would be most advantageous for all. And the master of the Enniskillen school states that he has made arrangements for giving a good English education at reduced charges to those who do not desire instruction in classics. Ev. 9368. Ev. 9370–71. Ev. 11278. Ev. 11821. Ev. 11975.

Any plan of education that would prevent the Royal schools from affording a

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complete course, such as would qualify boys for entering the University, would defeat the intention of the foundation. On the other hand, it does not appear to us that the introduction into the Armagh school of a system of middle class education, similar to that pursued at Dungannon, Raphoe, and Enniskillen, under the same Charter and the same Board, would involve a violation of the trust of the school.

We are of opinion that the restriction of the free places, by a property qualification of the parents, is objectionable, and ought to be discontinued.

As the school appears to have been intended for the benefit of the entire county, the restriction of the free places to the children of tenants on the Royal School estate, and of inhabitants of the town of Armagh, is also objectionable, and ought to be discontinued.

We recommend that the free places should be open to all, and generally awarded by competition at a public examination, some being reserved to be given away on grounds of poverty, under the regulation of the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools.

In the Armagh Royal School it appears to us that the pupils have a right to require a course of education suited to prepare them for the universities; but as we see no reason to believe that the foundation was intended for the sole benefit of boys proceeding to Colleges, we are also of opinion, that it ought to furnish a complete English and commercial education, suited to prepare boys of the middle class for civil and mercantile employments, even though they should refuse to receive any classical instruction.

BANAGHER ROYAL FREE SCHOOL, *King's County.*

Doc. Ev. vol ii. p. 347.

In 1788 there was no schoolhouse, and there were no pupils in Banagher, and the Commissioners of Education Inquiry of 1791 found that seventy-seven acres of the original grant had been lost to the endowment by the encroachments of neighbouring proprietors.

Ev. 5265. Ev. 5270.

The school was not in operation in 1807, though at that period, as well as in 1788, the master was in receipt of the salary. Since 1818 the Commissioners of Education have rented the present schoolhouse. As the endowment was connected with the Corporation of Banagher, it came under the notice of the Municipal Corporation Commissioners in the year 1833. They reported that they found no free scholars in the establishment, and that the master insisted he was not obliged to receive any.

Ev. 5272.

Ev. 5277.

We received a communication from the Rev. Mr. Egan, the parish priest of Cloghan, which was read in court, stating that "the school had long ceased to be a free school for the class of persons for whom it was originally intended," and that "Roman Catholics and liberal Protestants appeared unwilling to send their children there." The master, when examined before us, said that he had two free pupils, but that he was in no way bound to receive any. When, however, the extracts from the charters and other documents were read by our direction in the public court, he stated that his opinion was changed. He also stated that he had never received any instructions from the Commissioners of Education as to the admission of free pupils. He mentioned that there was no interference with the religion of the pupils, and that the pupils, all but one Roman Catholic, were Protestants. We visited the school and were much dissatisfied with the want of neatness and cleanliness in the schoolroom, and inadequate supply of school furniture. Owing to the smallness of the endowment there are no exhibitions connected with the school, and from this fact, and the poverty and small size of the town—the population of which is only 1,846—Banagher is one of the worst circumstanced among the Royal schools.

Ev. 5383-8. Ev. 5393. Ev. 5295.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 154, 161.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports that the state of instruction is not satisfactory, and that the buildings are in bad repair. "The house was built many years previous to its occupation as a schoolhouse, and it had for some time been used as a military hospital. It has been standing probably some sixty years. It is repaired by the master, so far as he is permitted to do so, at the cost of the Commissioners of Education." The Commissioners of Education had full powers to provide for the repairs of the schoolhouse, but the lease terminated with the life of the Duchess of Gloucester.

Appendix, p. 30. *Vide* p. 234, *infra.*

The estates of the Banagher School have been inspected, and are noticed in connexion with the report of the Inspector, and our special report on the Inspection of Estates.

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We are of opinion that the Commissioners of Education should take steps to provide, out of the funds of the other Royal schools, a suitable schoolhouse, permanently secured for the trust. They ought, in the mean time, to require the present schoolhouse to be kept in a suitable state of neatness and order.

CARYSFORT ROYAL FREE SCHOOL, *Rathdrum, County of Wicklow.*
(See English Schools under Commissioners of Education, p. 121, infra.)

CAVAN ROYAL FREE SCHOOL, *County of Cavan.*

In 1788 there was no house for the Cavan Royal School. The number of pupils was then forty-six, of whom twelve were free. We have already noticed the unfavourable remarks of the Commissioners of 1791 with regard to the trafficking in the patronage of this school. Doc. Ev. vol. ii. pp. 346, 369. *Vide* p. 50, *supra.*

In 1806, Mr. Moore, father of the present master, was appointed under an arrangement made with a view to create a fund for the building of a schoolhouse. The arrangement then made was ratified by a clause in the Act of George the Third, which placed the remuneration of the master out of the control of the Commissioners of Education until Mr. Moore's resignation in 1834, up to which time he received for himself and his assistant, £400 a-year out of the endowment. Although the erection of the building fund was commenced in 1806, the schoolhouse was not ready until 1819, and the expense of building still continues a charge upon the endowment. Ev. 7827. 53 Geo. III. c. 107. Ev. 7832.

Notwithstanding the Act of 1822—which made the provision of suitable buildings in other Royal schools a prior trust to the maintenance of exhibitions in any one possessing surplus funds, after paying teachers and supplying sufficient school accommodation—the Commissioners of Education have not relieved Cavan School from this heavy liability. The only application of these surplus funds they have made to the Cavan School has been by way of loan from the Enniskillen rents, an application which does not appear to be in accordance with the Act of Parliament, which was intended to relieve insufficient endowments, not to burthen them. And while the Commissioners of Education have refrained from expending their surplus funds for the benefit of insufficient endowments, as permitted by statute, they have, contrary to its provisions, applied the surplus funds of the Enniskillen Estate in payment of law costs for the schools of Raphoe, Banagher, and Midleton, the latter moreover, not even being one of the Royal Schools which alone were the subject of the provision already noticed of the Act of 1822. 3 Geo. IV. c. 79. Ev. 7839. Ev. 23797–816.

In 1835, and for several preceding years, there "were no free pupils" at Cavan School. Ev. 7841.

The visitation of Cavan School, which took place in the year 1845, is one of the few cases in which the Commissioners of Education exercised their powers of appointing visitors of Royal schools. The visitors appointed by them made a lengthened report, which was read in evidence before us. Ev. 7846.

The visitors reported that the school was in a state of lamentable inefficiency, both as regarded attendance, instruction, and general management. The assistants were badly paid, and some of them, who resided in the house, were wretchedly lodged. The pupils were few in number, and the fees charged, and the severity of the punishments inflicted, were such as to account for the very small attendance. And as regarded the salaries of assistants, the course of instruction, and the number of pupils, the master's returns to the Commissioners were inaccurate, and calculated to conceal from them the facts of the case. This was most remarkable with respect to the remuneration of the assistants by the master, which at the investigation turned out to be considerably less than as returned by the masters to the Commissioners. They also reported that the appointment of the master had been made the subject of bargain. The visitors recommended that the master's salary should be made to vary with the number of his pupils, and that a suitable portion of the endowment should be paid to an efficient under-master, and due care be taken to prevent any unreasonable proportion of it, from being appropriated to the head master for board and washing, or under any other pretence. They also recommended occasional visitation on the part of the Commissioners of Education themselves, and strict inquiries as to the conduct and success of their schools, even though neither complaints, nor any other circumstances should indicate defective management. The Commissioners ordered a copy of the visitors' report to be forwarded to the master, calling on him to furnish an explanation within one month. But nothing followed this step except a reduction of the master's salary, and beyond thus punishing him the Commissioners did nothing to render Ev. 7848, 8069.

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Ev. 8070-1.

Ev. 8078-9, and 8099-100.

Ev. 7892 *et seq.*

the school efficient. No inspection or visitation has been held in compliance with the visitors' suggestions, and faults of the same kind as were then noticed by the Commissioners still exist, and produce similar results. The master still makes deductions from the salaries returned as paid his assistants; the Commissioners of Education do not inspect or visit the school, as was suggested by the visitors; the same person whose defective management formed the subject of the original visitation, is still master, and his returns suffice to show that his school is not in a satisfactory state.

Ev. 7851.

In 1844, an annual exhibition of £25 a-year, for five years, was established in Trinity College, Dublin, for the Cavan Royal School. During the ten years following only one candidate has been successful in obtaining this prize; and he did not hold it for two years, though the appointment was for five, provided he continued to deserve it. The endowment being burdened with the charge for building, the masters prospect of an increase of salary in part depended on having the funds applied rather in the discharge of the debt for building than in the support of exhibitions. In connexion with the building debt upon this endowment, it is important to notice the very unfavourable report of the Inspector as to the management of the Estates for some years past, for the loss caused thereby was the more serious in its effects in consequence of the indebted state of the endowment.

Appendix, p. 27.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 482, 493.

The school was inspected by our Assistant Commissioner, who reports very unfavourably as to the course of instruction, the proficiency of the scholars, and the general state of the school.

We consider that there is a *prima facie* case made out for a visitation being at once held by the Commissioners of Education to ascertain how far the present unsatisfactory state of the school arises from misconduct or neglect on the part of the master; and that the Commissioners should again take into consideration the facts disclosed on the last visitation.

The funds of the Enniskillen Royal School which have been applied towards the building of the Cavan schoolhouse, ought not, it appears to us, to be considered as a loan, but as having been applied by the Commissioners of Education, under the powers conferred on them by the Act of 1822; and any further debt for this schoolhouse, ought, in like manner, to be defrayed out of the funds of the other Royal Schools.

CLOGHER ENDOWMENT FOR A ROYAL FREE SCHOOL, *County of Tyrone.*

Vide p. 9, *supra.*

Ev. 11635 *et seq.*

Tables, vol. iii. p. 675.

The history of the endowment for Clogher Royal School has already been given, and the subject was noticed at our public court at Omagh. It was fully inquired into by our Assistant Commissioner. He reports:—"It appears to me, therefore, that there are very strong grounds on which to rest a claim on behalf of the existing school at Clogher to the rents of the lands mentioned in the letter of licence, at least those derived from what is now called Ratory.

"I find that, on the petition of the then bishop of the diocese, King Charles I. authorized the appropriation of 100 acres of land, designated by metes and bounds (about the identity of which there is no reasonable doubt), for the establishment of a school at or near Clogher. I find that a school has existed there for a period of time, which there is no evidence to show might not have had its commencement in the time of the said bishop, supported and maintained exclusively by the successive bishops of the diocese; who, if no actual grant was made in conformity with the letters of licence (and of this there is no certainty), gave an equivalent in an annual contribution for its support. I find that, on the abolition of the bishopric, the property of the see, including part of the lands so appropriated to the school, passed into the management and control of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and at the same time, the withdrawal of the support which the school had constantly received from the revenues of the see; and the school left without any sufficient means of support, and dependent in a great degree on voluntary and inadequate aid, which may be withdrawn from it at any time. All these circumstances seem to me to constitute a strong ground, if not a legal right, to claim for the existing school at Clogher, the benefit of the appropriation of land which was intended, if not actually made, for a school there.

"By sec. 27, of 4th and 5th William IV. cap. 90, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, may apply, out of any surplus or balance which may arise in any year, after making due provision

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for the several objects to which their funds are applicable under the Act of preceding year, such sums as they shall think proper for or to such charitable purposes as the bishops, whose temporalities may become vested in the Commissioners, may have annually subscribed or contributed towards.

"The legislature have, by that enactment, endeavoured, in some degree, though very imperfectly, to mitigate the injury which would be done to charitable institutions by the suppression of bishoprics; but the claim of the school at Clogher to aid from the property of the see of Clogher, now vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, seems to me to rest on much stronger and independent grounds."

We concur in the view of this case taken by our Assistant Commissioner; and we are of opinion that the income which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners receive from the lands ascertained to have been intended for the free school, should be made over to the Clogher school, and secured to it as a permanent endowment.

DUNGANNON ROYAL FREE SCHOOL, *County of Tyrone.*

Since 1682, stated to be the date of the earliest appointment of a master for the free school for the county of Tyrone on record in the Archiepiscopal register of Armagh, the patronage of this school has been exercised by the Archbishop of Armagh. *Vide* p. 48, *supra.*

We have noticed the mismanagement of the property of this endowment which had been permitted to remain under the system of trust leases, the last of which did not expire until 1832. In 1835 the Commissioners of Education were enabled to attach exhibitions in Trinity College to this school on a very liberal scale: five at £50 a-year for five years, and five at £30 for the same period. Ev. 11731. Ev. 9348.

This school laboured under a disadvantage for several years prior to 1832, in consequence of the lunacy of the master, there being no power of making a retiring allowance.

In 1851 a memorial was addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, similar to that in the case of the Armagh School, complaining that sufficient facilities were not given for the admission of free scholars, and that the course of instruction, as well as the school charges demanded for it, were such as to render the school of but little use to the commercial and trading classes. Ev. 11742.

The master, when examined before us, stated that his pupils were mostly of the Church of England; there were some Dissenters, but no Roman Catholics. He also stated that he never had any boarders but such as attended divine service according to the rites of the United Church; that Roman Catholics were excluded as boarders; and that as a clergyman of the Church of England he was unwilling to receive any boy to reside with him whose religious education he could not himself superintend. Ev. 11787–9. Ev. 11790. Ev. 11823–4.

Our Assistant Commissioner notices the education as of a superior class. From his report, and the result of our visit to the school, we consider the state of instruction to be very satisfactory. The arrangements made by the master to place a sound English and mercantile education within the reach of such pupils as are not intended for a University course, are creditable to him, and highly useful to the inhabitants of the town. The attendance also is very good, the numbers on the roll being sixty-five. Of these, all except eight belong to the United Church. Tables, vol. iii. pp. 646, 665.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports that the free pupils are nominated by the master at his discretion. He explained in his evidence that he always had some free pupils, and that his refusals were only on grounds of badness of character or some similar disqualification, and that, in fact, the admission of free pupils was only partly discretionary on his part. There were thirteen free pupils in the school at the time of the Assistant Commissioner's inspection. Ev. 11743. Ev. 11853.

ENNISKILLEN ROYAL FREE SCHOOL, *County of Fermanagh.*

Enniskillen School is the most richly endowed of all the Royal schools; and it has, consequently, not only exhibitions attached to it, in connexion with Trinity College, but also four school scholarships of £20 a-year. It has also a scholarship for pupils entering College, of £20 a-year, founded by Rev. William Burke, in 1818. We found the late master, Dr. Greham, aided by an efficient staff of assistants paid from the endowment; and under his management, the school, considered as a grammar school, attained a high state of efficiency. Out of the surplus rents of the Enniskillen School Estate the Commissioners of Education Ev. 11959. *Vide* p. 180, *infra.*

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3 Geo. IV. c. 79.

advanced, by way of loan, under the provisions of the Act of 1822, a large sum towards building the schoolhouse at Cavan; and also contributed for a time towards the payment of the master at Banagher.

Ev. 7834.

The inspector of estates has made a most unfavourable report as to the management of the estates attached to this school.

Ev. 5273.

Appendix, p. 25.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 554.

It was inspected by one of our Assistant Commissioners, who reports favourably of the school, but notices the English instruction as weak and not successful. From his report, and the result of our visit, we consider the state of instruction in classics to be very satisfactory, and the instruction in English unsatisfactory. Our Assistant Commissioner expresses his opinion that the town of Enniskillen is in need of a school more suited to the wants and pecuniary means of the inhabitants. Out of seventy pupils on the roll, there were sixty-six present; and of these twenty-five were boarders, and the rest day pupils, of whom thirteen were free.

We are of opinion that the inhabitants of Enniskillen are entitled to require that a complete course of English and commercial education should be provided for their sons in some department of the school, as a preparation for their entering upon civil and mercantile pursuits, even though they should refuse to receive the classical instruction which, if it be the primary, is not the exclusive, trust of the foundation.

Since the period of our inquiry the master of Enniskillen School resigned; and on the 23rd of June last, the Rev. William Steele, who had previously held Raphoe School, was appointed in his place. Since his appointment he has made a return to us, from which it appears that on the 31st of October there were 123 pupils in the establishment, 77 of whom were boarders, and 46 day scholars.

LONDONDERRY ENDOWMENT FOR A ROYAL FREE SCHOOL, *County of Londonderry.*

Vide p. 7, *supra.*

We have already noticed the circumstances attending the foundation of an endowment for a Royal school at Londonderry. This case was made the subject of special inquiry by our Assistant Commissioner, and the result is given in his general report. He states:—

Appendix, p. 18.

"The citizens of Londonderry allege that the Foyle College should properly be the free school appertaining to the county of Londonderry, and that the endowment intended for this school by King James I. was intercepted and appropriated to their own use by the Irish Society. The Irish Society, on the other hand, though contributing something to the support of the school, have always disclaimed that the school possessed of right any other character than that of a Diocesan Free School.

"From the lapse of time, it is, perhaps, impossible to arrive at any conclusion on this subject absolutely certain; but there are several facts which give more than a colour of probability to the allegations of the citizens of Derry."

Ib. p. 19.

"But whether or not these two townlands, Rossnagallagh and Gransha, are the identical 300 acres allotted to the free school in fulfilment of a previous obligation in that behalf, the free school of Londonderry has a strong claim against the Irish Society in this respect, and though lapse of time may have debarred all legal remedy in respect of that claim, it cannot destroy the moral and equitable claim upon the consideration of Parliament, in the event of the trust property now administered by the Irish Society being placed under other regulations."

Ev. 10770.

Vide p. 165–7, *infra.*

If the recommendation with reference to the Irish Society made by the Commissioners who inquired into the Corporation of London in 1854, elsewhere noticed by us, be adopted, the 300 acres allotted to the free school, or an equivalent for them, should, it appears to us, be set apart from the property of the Society and attached to the Foyle College, Londonderry, to be thenceforth called the Londonderry Royal Free School.

RAPHOE ROYAL FREE SCHOOL, *County of Donegal.*

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 346.

The Raphoe Royal School is noticed in the Report of 1791. For three years previous to 1788 the master had done no duty; but the school was kept by the usher, who had two boarders and eighteen day scholars, of whom five were free.

Ev. 11204.

In the Report for 1807 it is mentioned that the succeeding master, appointed in 1796, had memorialed for the expenditure of £1,200 on repairs and building, "having found the house and offices in a ruinous state, from ten years' non-residence of his predecessor;" and that he himself had "already expended £1,000 in improvements."

Ev. 11208.

In 1821 the Commissioners of Education had not the means of repairing the

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buildings, as they reported that the rents of the school estate were so badly paid, that the master's salary had fallen much into arrear; and that under the Act of 1813 there was no power of remedying such a state of things, by applying the surplus funds of any one of the Royal schools in support of another. It appears from a Parliamentary return of 1821, that part of the rent of the estate had been laid by previously for repairs; but it was then found necessary to apply it towards discharging the arrears of the master's salary.

53 Geo. III. c. 107. Ev. 11209.

In 1822 an Act was passed enabling the surplus rents of any one of the Royal schools to be applied towards the maintenance and support of another; but the Commissioners of Education do not appear to have made use of the powers thus given them to put the schoolhouse in a satisfactory state. In 1829 they reported that the school was in a flourishing condition; but that the accommodation for boarders was limited, and that the schoolhouse needed repairs and enlargement. A loan was raised for effecting repairs; but it appears that the condition of the schoolhouse was not much improved. This is specially noticed in a Report of the Commissioners in 1851, where they refer to the recent appointment of a new master, and mention that he had made pressing applications to them, calling their attention to the necessity of considerable expenditure on the buildings; and that they had procured from their architect a general report as to the condition of the schoolhouse. They regretted their inability to advance the funds reported by him as being necessary for making the repairs; but they granted a moderate sum to be expended under the direction of the master. This expenditure does not appear to have answered the desired purpose; for when the present master was appointed, in 1855, "the appearance of the schoolhouse was such that it was exceedingly discouraging," and the schoolroom appeared "in such a condition that no gentleman who saw it would send his son to it." The master represented the matter at once to the Commissioners; but they declared themselves unable to make him a grant in the present state of their funds. The receipts from the school estate had been very small for a number of years; and the wretched and disorderly state of the tenants is often noticed in the reports of the Commissioners down to a recent period, as well as the expenses they deemed it necessary to incur in consequence, both in providing education for the tenantry, to improve them, and in erecting a barrack for the police. A Parliamentary return for 1850 mentions that in 1846 and 1849 the sums of £42 and £77 14*s.* 6*d.* were expended on school buildings for the tenantry; and in 1845 and 1849, £161 14*s.* 8*d.* and £27 4*s.* 8*d.* on police barracks and police. But, notwithstanding this expenditure, and the condition of the estate which led to it, the Commissioners ought not to have suffered the school buildings to be in such a ruinous condition, since the Act of 1822 had empowered them to apply the surplus funds of any one of the Royal schools in aid of any other. The late master, the Rev. Mr. Steele, put the schoolhouse in repair at his own expense, aided by a loan of £200 from the Commissioners, which he repaid.

3 Geo. IV. c. 79. Ev. 11211. Ev. 11222. Ev. 11229. Ev. 11229, 11232. Ev. 11220. 3 Geo. IV. c. 79. Ev. 11232.

The system of education carried on is one in which a classical course is combined with a commercial one, the difficulties which are usually represented as opposing such a combination having been met in this instance by the appointment of a suitable staff of assistants. The Rev. Mr. Steele was subjected to a lengthened examination at our public court, in which he gave some valuable evidence as to the course of instruction and management best suited for Royal schools. We visited the school, and were much pleased with it. Our Assistant Commissioner reports most favourably of the Raphoe Royal School, both as regards the state of instruction, the numbers attending, and the general discipline. The numbers on the roll are fifty-five, of whom forty-five are members of the United Church, two Roman Catholics, and eight Presbyterians. Much credit is due to the master for the flourishing state to which he brought this school, despite the disadvantages attending imperfect schoolhouse accommodation, and the absence of University exhibitions, such as are attached to all the other Royal schools of Ulster.

Ev. 11278. Tables, vol. iii. pp. 512, 525.

The Commissioners of Education should exercise their powers by defraying the expense of the repairs of Raphoe schoolhouse out of the funds of the other Royal schools.

Concluding Observations on the Royal Free Schools.

We have satisfaction in noticing the efficiency of the great Royal Schools of Armagh, Dungannon, Enniskillen, and Raphoe, as to their course of instruction

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and system of education. We have also to remark the generally good condition of the schoolrooms and dormitories. The contrast they present to their state in 1788, when Armagh alone was efficient, is highly creditable to the patrons and to the Commissioners of Education. We regret that Cavan is still in an unsatisfactory condition.

The Commissioners deserve great credit for the way in which they have exercised their power of founding exhibitions in Trinity College, in connexion with the Royal schools. These exhibitions have been beneficial both to the schools and to the pupils, who have been advanced by them.

The right of admission to free places at the schools has not been placed by the Commissioners on a satisfactory footing. They have permitted the masters to deny the right of free admission, without any objection or censure. The whole number of free pupils now in the six schools is forty-seven, deriving a benefit of about £10 each or £470 in all, out of endowments of about £6,000 a-year. The Commissioners issued no circular on this subject to the masters of the Royal schools, when the question of free places was raised in 1830, by their circular to the masters of diocesan schools.

Their power of inspection was efficiently exercised in the case of Cavan School, where it was most required; but it is to be regretted that so little attention was paid by them to the judicious recommendations of their own visitors. Had this been done, the school would not have been in the state in which we found it.

With respect to repairs, whilst the well-endowed schools have houses in excellent order, we regret that those of Banagher and Raphoe should have been allowed to remain for so long a period in want of repair; and we think that the Board are responsible for not having exercised their powers of applying the funds of the wealthier Royal schools for this essential purpose, especially as this trust had statutable priority to the maintenance of exhibitions. An exercise of the same powers would have saved Cavan School from being so long in debt for the schoolhouse. From the Table which we give below, it appears that the funds which, with prudent management of the estates, might be applicable to these purposes, amount to nearly £1,992 0*s.* 9*d.* a-year.

The Commissioners ought, we think, to have laid down, at an earlier period, the rule with respect to the course of religious instruction made in 1848, and they ought to have communicated it to the schoolmasters and to the public, in such a way as to prevent any misapprehension on a point so seriously affecting the utility of these schools. From the Table which we subjoin, it appears that

ROYAL FREE

Locality of School.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income from Land.	Distribution of Net Annual Income as at present realized.				Surplus Income (if collected) for repayment of advances, for repairs, and for assistance to other Schools.
				Master's Salary.	Assistants' Salaries.	School Scholarships.	College Exhibitions.	
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LEINSTER: King's Co.; Banagher.	599 0 17 and site.	—	191 11 7	100 0 0	—	—	—	91 11 7
MUNSTER: None.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ULSTER: Armagh; Armagh.	1,514 1 31 15 0 0	255 0 0	1,265 17 9	400 0 0	150 0 0	—	250 0 0	465 17 9
Cavan; Cavan.	907 0 35 16 0 31	256 3 10	473 15 8	100 0 0	100 0 0	—	125 0 0	148 15 8
Donegal; Raphoe.	8,816 1 2 9 2 33 and site.	113 13 0	462 4 4	100 0 0	100 0 0	—	—	262 4 4
Fermanagh; Enniskillen.	5,512 2 22 53 1 20	316 15 10	1,949 10 4	500 0 0	350 0 0	80 0 0	400 0 0	619 10 4
Tyrone; Dungannon.	3,890 3 12	141 9 0	1,404 1 1	400 0 0	200 0 0	—	400 0 0	404 1 1
CONNAUGHT: None.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, . .	21,334 3 3 and 2 sites.	1,083 1 8	5,747 0 9	1,600 0 0	900 0 0	80 0 0	1,175 0 0	1,992 0 9

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ROYAL FREE SCHOOLS.

of 311 pupils now on the roll of the Royal schools, only nineteen are Presbyterians, only four are Protestant Dissenters of other denominations, and only three are Roman Catholics.

We are of opinion that the Royal schools are, by their constitution, essentially non-exclusive—they are not intended for pupils of only one religious persuasion, and the master has no power to compel all the pupils to receive religious instruction in his own tenets. The Royal schools, therefore, belong to the class of those which we recommend should be placed under the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools. *Vide* p. 245, *infra*.

The right of free admission, being unlimited, is practically defeated; and we recommend that a minimum number of free places should be fixed by statute, with power to the proposed Board, on the appointment of a new master, to increase the number; that the free places should be open to all without distinction of locality or religion, the greater number being awarded by competition at a public examination, but some being reserved to be given on grounds of poverty, under regulations of the Board; that free places should only be held on condition of good conduct and progress in the school; and that the power of making regulations as to the tenure of the free places, the management of the examinations, and the tests of good conduct and progress, be intrusted to the proposed Board.

The Commissioners of Endowed Schools should be authorized to remove masters for inefficiency, as well as misconduct; and provision should be made for the retirement of masters on their becoming inefficient from old age.

The Commissioners should also have the influence over the masters which patronage and the power of promotion would confer. And as the masterships of the Royal schools are open to persons of all religious persuasions, the patronage of the Royal schools, so far as it is in the Crown, should be transferred to the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools.

As the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway, and the Queen's University in Ireland have been established since the power of granting exhibitions out of the funds of the Royal schools was created, and as the persons receiving university education appear likely to become more numerous, we recommend that the exhibitions should be increased in number; that they should be awarded at examinations to be held under the direction of the proposed Board; and that the qualifications requisite for retaining them should extend to distinctions obtained either in Trinity College, Dublin, or any of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland. The exhibitions ought to be so regulated as to be open to pupils educated at the Royal schools without distinction.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Pupils.											
Number.				Religion.				Annual Charges.		Free on Roll.	State of Instruction.
School-room suited for.	Dormitories suited for.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Boarders.	Day Pupils.		
93	25	30	31	31	–	–	–	£36	£8 8s.	1	Not satisfactory.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	–	—
140	72	*–	56	49	–	7	–	£60	£10	14	Very satisfactory.
102	38	26	34	34	–	–	–	£20 to £34	£3 3s. to £6 6s.	2	Unsatisfactory.
50	38	50	55	45	2	8	–	£52 10s.	£10 10s.	4	Very satisfactory.
114	64	65	70	69	1	–	–	£42 to £44 2s.	£4 4s. to £8 8s.	13	Classics very satisfactory; English unsatisfactory.
147	45	56	65	57	–	4	4	£30 to £50	£4 to £10	13	Very satisfactory.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	–	—
651	282	227	311	285	3	19	4	—	—	47	

* No regular register.

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ROYAL FREE SCHOOLS.

We have already stated that pupils of the Royal schools are entitled to require that a complete course of English and commercial education should be provided for them as a preparation for civil and mercantile pursuits, even though they should refuse to receive the classical instruction which, if it be the primary, is not the exclusive trust of the foundation.

This English and commercial education should be supplied in a department of the school specially devoted to this purpose, at a charge not exceeding £6 for day scholars.

In the classical department of the school, the practical branches of a good English education, ought, we think, to be also attended to.

When the funds admit of it, school scholarships should be established, to be given away by examination under the regulations of the proposed Board.

We have already recommended that the funds of the wealthier Royal schools should, in accordance with the existing statutable powers, be applied to defray the cost of school buildings and repairs at Banagher, Cavan, and Raphoe.

We are of opinion that increased powers should be conferred on the proposed Board, to enable them to apply the funds of the wealthier schools to the foundation of exhibitions and school scholarships and other objects, for the benefit of the less wealthy schools. The Commissioners might thus place the six Royal schools, that are grammar schools, in an efficient state, and make them capable of promoting a complete system of intermediate education in the localities in which they are placed.

We have recommended that a visitation should be held at Cavan school, to ascertain how far its unsatisfactory state arises from the conduct of the master.

The Royal schools should be subject to a system of inspection under the proposed Board, and the Board should have power to direct the course of instruction, and the number of assistant-masters to be employed.

We are of opinion that the vesting of the patronage, inspection, and government of the Royal schools in the same Board, would contribute to their permanent efficiency.

ERASMUS SMITH'S SCHOOLS.

1669.

Charter. Com. Educ. Rep. 1810, p. 224.

Ev. 3815 *et seq.*

These schools were founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq., an alderman of the city of London, in the reign of Charles II. out of estates which he received at the time* of the settlement of Ireland. He originally intended to establish five grammar schools; but in order to secure a more liberal maintenance upon the schoolmasters, and also to make some provision for clothing poor children, and binding them as apprentices, by the charter of 1669, he founded only three schools, those at Drogheda, Galway, and Tipperary. The course of instruction was directed to be in writing and casting accounts, and as far as the pupils were capable, in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues, and they were to be fitted for the University if desired. The charter provided that they should be free schools, for twenty poor children to be named by the founder or governors, dwelling within two miles of the school, and for all the children of the tenants of Erasmus Smith, without limitation. The masters were authorized to receive entrance money from every scholar except from those who were thus entitled to free admission. The constitution of the schools with regard to religious instruction, was regulated by a rule of the foundation, by which the masters were bound to catechise their scholars on each Lord's day, in the catechism of Archbishop Ussher. The masters and ushers were to be approved of by the bishop of the diocese, and were required to sign the first two canons of the United Church. An exclusive religious foundation was thus established. The masters were to be appointed by the governors and visited by them, and the governors were also empowered to make regulations for the government of the schools. The charter contained some important provisions with regard to the appropriation of any increase of the rents of the estates. The surplus was, in the first instance, to be employed in raising the number of scholars in the schools, or in increasing the allowances of those already there. The next provision was, that if the rents exceeded £300 per annum, money should be expended in beautifying the schoolhouses. The next trusts were for the payment of ushers; for the founding a Hebrew or

Lodge's Records of the Chancery Rolls.

* The Indenture, dated 1st December, 1657, made during the Protectorate, by which Erasmus Smith conveyed his estates to found five grammar schools, was discovered after the Draft Report had been adopted by the Commissioners.

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other lectureship in Trinity College; for binding out poor children as apprentices under Protestant masters, and for clothing poor children in the grammar schools. Erasmus Smith survived the foundation of this endowment for upwards of twenty years, not having died until 1691. He exercised the power given to him in the charter of making laws under seal. These were not returned by the Governors to us in answer to our requisition, or brought forward or referred to by the Governors or their officers at any of our courts. After our public inquiries were completed, the Governors issued rules to the masters, founded upon them; we then applied for them, and they are annexed hereto. These laws contain specific directions as to religious instruction, and provide for the management of the schools, and the regulation of the schoolmasters, ushers, and scholars. We have already noticed the suggestions of his son, Samuel, for the foundation of a mathematical school in the city of Dublin, out of the surplus, which, however, were never carried into effect. At an early period the governors, finding a surplus in their hands, established the practice of granting exhibitions to poor scholars in Trinity College; and the surplus still increasing, they obtained a private Act of Parliament in 1723, to authorize the application of such funds to charitable purposes.

Erasmus Smith's Schools.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 390.

Vide, p. 13, *supra*.

10 Geo. I.

Ev. 3823, *et seq.*

This Act ratified the application of funds to exhibitions and empowered the governors to found a lectureship in oratory and history, and another in natural and experimental philosophy in Trinity College, and also three fellowships; and a provision was made that the Erasmus Smith exhibitioners should have a preference in the election of junior fellows, next after the scholars. The Erasmus Smith exhibitioners were to receive instruction at the above lectures gratis, and to have a preference in elections for the lectureships. The governors were to erect buildings in Trinity College for the exhibitioners, who were to be exempted from the payment of the usual chamber rent either in the rooms so erected, or elsewhere in the college. The act ratified an agreement with the Governors of the Blue Coat Hospital, for the maintenance of twenty boys. A power was given by this Act of Parliament of applying the surplus funds towards some public work or use in Trinity College, or the Blue Coat Hospital, or sending poor children to school, or putting them out as apprentices.

1723.

The last trust with regard to the surplus is the one that ultimately proved to be most important of all the powers conferred, for it led to the foundation of the English schools. As the suggestion of Samuel Smith for founding a mathematical school in Dublin, was approved of by the governors in 1709, there is some reason for supposing that the execution of his plans was contemplated when this provision was introduced into the Act of 1723.

Ev. 3827.

In 1773 the school at Ennis was founded; but although the power of the governors to found new schools was limited to English schools, this has always been a grammar school.

The Commissioners of 1791, in their Report, notice the following schools as having been founded before their inquiries:—Xelva in the island of Valentia, Nenagh, Templederry, and Tarbert. The school at Nenagh being then used as a grammar school, completed the number of five grammar schools originally intended by Erasmus Smith.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 353.

The remaining three were English schools, and of them, Tarbert alone is now in operation.

The Commissioners of 1791 stated that the income of the governors had increased from the £300 a-year mentioned in the charter to upwards of £4,200 a-year, whilst their annual disbursements were only about £2,800, leaving an annual surplus exceeding £1,400. These Commissioners noticed three of the grammar schools as being at that time in a flourishing state. They described the way in which the governors had applied their surplus; and they stated their opinion that, upon the whole, the trust had been executed with fidelity to the intention of the founder, and great care bestowed in managing the affairs of the endowment.

Ib. p. 354.

The Commissioners observed that the Erasmus Smith foundation, though originating in the intentions of a private individual, might, nevertheless, from the repeated interpositions of the Legislature and the Crown, be considered as a public institution. They then proposed to apply the future surplus funds of the endowment, which they estimated at about £2,000 a-year, in founding a professional academy in Dublin, to instruct young persons in mathematical learning, and the cognate sciences; in the principles of chemical knowledge, with its application to arts and manufactures; and in natural history; to prepare soldiers, seamen, and merchants,

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Erasmus Smith's Schools.

in the business of their respective departments; to give a general account of the manners, customs, and government of different nations, with a short abstract of their history; and to teach some of the modern languages, particularly French, Italian, and German. The academy was to be on the model of the Dundee Academy, and it was proposed that 100 eleemosynary scholars should be admitted; and that if the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools should think proper to appropriate the surplus of their funds to the support of this academy, they should be intrusted with the entire government and patronage of the institution, the appointment of the masters and ushers, and nomination of the gratuitous scholars.

They recommended that boys should be promoted from the grammar schools to the professional academy, thereby anticipating the principle of the plan which many years afterwards was adopted by the Incorporated Society, and has been found to produce such satisfactory results. The suggestion of the Commissioners was never carried into effect; and the surplus rents not being appropriated, continued to accumulate until 1807, when they reached the sum of £35,000.

Comrs. of Educ., Rep. 1810, p. 220.

1809.

Ibid. p. 223.

The Commissioners of 1807–12 noticed the different schools of Erasmus Smith, and reported that the allowance to the masters of almost all of them was unequal to what the funds could afford, and to the reasonable expectations of properly qualified masters. During the inquiries of the Commissioners, the governors proceeded to apply their large surplus in founding English schools, to be conducted on principles similar to those of the schools that then received aid from Parliament, and they founded sixty-nine between 1808 and 1815. The sites being leased to the Governors, we obtained the leases from them for the purposes of our inquiry, and found them nearly all in a printed form. They contained a provision requiring all the children to be taught the Church catechism, in accordance with a similar provision in the charter as to the grammar schools.

These leases contain an improvident clause of surrender. The governors, after expending usually about £300 on a grant of two acres of land, as a site, bound themselves to pay a salary to the schoolmaster of £30; and in default of such payment the land, with the buildings erected by them, was to revert to the landlord, thus making the application of the funds permanently binding against themselves, while they exacted no security from the proprietor, that if he should get possession of the building by forfeiture, it should still be used for educational purposes.

Ev. 24198.

The result has been that thirteen school sites, which reverted to the grantors, have entailed a loss of £5,807, expended on the schools by the governors, and £677 arising from private donations. As they pay less than £30 a-year in nearly all these schools, the improvident form of the covenant places the endowments under the leases to which we have referred in jeopardy.

The English schools established by the governors up to 1814, formed part of that system of primary schools under the care of special Boards, which was sanctioned by public opinion until 1825.

1813.

The Erasmus Smith Schools were exempted from the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, and were continued under the control of the governors alone, without being subject to any other visitations.

By the charter of William IV. the Governors are, among other things, empowered to appoint ushers to the schools, without reference to the number of scholars, and to appoint salaries for them. The charter was granted on a representation that the ends and purposes of the former charter would be more effectually promoted by giving further powers to the Governors.

1839.

The next important exercise by the Governors of the power of founding schools took place between 1839 and 1843, when fifty-two schools were founded. This movement immediately followed the foundation of the Church Education Society for Ireland, and the terms of the leases indicate the close connexion between the principles of the two bodies; for instead of requiring that the Church catechism should be taught, these leases provided that the children should be instructed according to the regulations of the governors, the Holy Scriptures being read in the school, and all the children instructed therein.

Ev. 24065.

These leases were more improvidently framed than those of 1810–14. Although on a common form, they were not, like the former, printed, but engrossed at length, thereby involving the governors in a large expenditure for law costs. They contained a clause that if the Scriptures are not read, or children not instructed therein, or if the school should be permanently discontinued, the land

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conveyed to the governors, and the buildings erected by them out of the funds of their charity, should belong, not to them, but to the proprietor who had granted the site, he not being placed under any obligation to continue the school. Erasmus Smith's Schools.

Of the schools founded from 1839 to 1843, two sites have already been lost, involving the loss of £304 2*s.* 4*d.*, expended by the governors on buildings, and £252 1*s.* 2*d.* contributed by private individuals. Ev. 24202-12.

These schools were not, in the first instance, returned by the governors as endowed schools, although the land and buildings were vested in them. They came under our notice when we inspected the leases at a later period of our inquiry; the lateness of their discovery precluded them from being in all cases visited by the Assistant Commissioners, but they are included in the Tables of Schools and Endowments. *Vide*, p. 87, *infra.*

In 1854, a return to the House of Commons showed that the governors had limited the expenditure on the grammar schools, the original object of the founder; and that they had allowed the exhibitions to remain at the small sum of £8 and £6 a year, whilst their exhibitioners were put in competition with the candidates from the Royal schools, competing for exhibitions of £30 and £50 a year; and that consequently out of fifty exhibitions that could be obtained by pupils in ten years, only fourteen had been awarded to pupils of their grammar schools on entrance into Trinity College, and none whatsoever in three of the four years immediately preceding the return; thus defeating the intention of the founder, of "having the pupils, as far as they were capable, instructed in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues and fitted for the University." Parl. Pap. 1854, No. 273. Ev. 3834, 5469-70.

It also appeared, that the provisions of the charter they thus referred to, had not been observed by them; for instead of the twenty pupils named by the Governors, and an unlimited number of children of their tenantry, holding free places in the grammar schools, there were in Galway, where a large part of the town is built on their estates, only five free pupils, and of these only three were children of tenants. In Tipperary, another school on their estates, there were only eleven free pupils, and of these only two sons of tenants. In Drogheda there were no free pupils; and in Ennis there were ten, none of them sons of tenants; but in the two latter towns the Governors had no estates. Parl. Pap. 1854, No. 273, p. 4.

We visited all the grammar schools, and a few of the English schools; and the masters of three of the grammar schools and several of the English schools were examined by us at our public courts, where other evidence was also submitted to us as to these schools. We proceed to state the result of our inquiries —first, as to the Grammar schools, and then as to the English schools.

Erasmus Smith's Free Grammar Schools.

Drogheda, County of Louth.

Drogheda School is noticed favourably by the Commissioners of 1791. They observe that—

"To the grammar school at Drogheda the Governors have been very liberal, and the success had in a great measure rewarded their endeavours, the school having been for many years past of considerable celebrity, with one radical defect, common to most of the schools in this kingdom—a total neglect of composition. The number of boys was 123; seventy-two of them were boarders, and fifty-one day scholars. Of the latter, between twenty and thirty were free scholars. Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 351.

"The Governors have been very liberal to this school in granting a salary of £250 to the master, though the charter limits the salary to be granted to every schoolmaster to 100 marks yearly. A second house and play-field had been purchased for the master, in the year 1780, for £1,170; and the sum of £200 was also allowed towards putting the said house in repair; and afterwards a further sum of £270 for new roofing." "The house of the head usher had also been enlarged, at an expense of £300, and will now receive fifty boarders.

"From the large sums already expended on this establishment, the great accommodations provided for the master, the high character of the school, the salubrity of this situation, and its convenient distance from the metropolis, we apprehend that a master trained in the habits of composition, and following the Eton or Westminster course, might soon be able to make this a great classical school."

The Commissioners of Inquiry in 1810 found that the Governors had reduced the salary of the master of the Drogheda School, and thrown upon him the burthen of repairs, at a time when they were accumulating a surplus of nearly £2,000 a-year. This neglect of the school, and of the comfort and position of

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Erasmus Smith's Schools.

the master, had a natural effect on the attendance; and we find accordingly that the school had dwindled to nearly twenty in 1807, although it afterwards rose to ninety-eight under Dr. Dowdall, who, at Dungannon, proved himself one of the ablest schoolmasters in Ireland, and who might have been retained at Drogheda, had the endowment been sufficient to induce a man of his acquirements to stay.

Ev. 12746. Ev. 12809–10. Parl. Pap., 1854, No. 273, p. 4. Ev. 12796–802. Ev. 12783–90.

It was stated in evidence before us that there are now only twenty boarders and forty day pupils, of whom six are free; the total number being only one-half of the number in 1789, and the free pupils being only one-fourth. The master was not aware that in pursuance of the charter he was bound to receive twenty free pupils. For the first time, in August, 1854, after the return to Parliament to which we have referred above, some free pupils, five in number, were presented to him for admission by the Governors.

The master was likewise ignorant of the rule that required the pupils to be catechised, and stated that when he gave religious instruction he allowed the Roman Catholics to absent themselves, and that many of the day pupils of other persuasions did not arrive until the termination of the religious instruction, which takes place at a very early hour.

Ev. 12772–8.

Neither was the master aware of the rule that it was optional with the pupils and their parents whether classics should be taught; and he mentioned that he experienced much inconvenience with regard to those who desired only an English education, from his conceiving he was bound to teach classics to all; whereas the charter provides that all shall learn "to write and cast accounts." And in the laws which Erasmus Smith was in his lifetime empowered, under the charter, to make, and which have been returned to us as so made, it is provided that certain children are to be taught Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and fitted for the University, if their parents or friends desire it; while others of them are to be taught "to write and cypher, that they may be fit for disposement to trades or other employments." The master informed us, however, that he had never seen the charter, and had received no copy of it, or of any rules or regulations from the Board for his guidance, and that his school was never inspected.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 390. Ev. 12780–2.

Our Assistant Commissioner found, of the boys present, only five free pupils, and of sixty-one on the roll, only six free. There were twenty-two boarders on the roll, and nineteen present.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 181.

Two Roman Catholics attended the school as day pupils. The state of instruction was generally satisfactory; but there was a great deficiency in English composition, arising, no doubt, from the master's misunderstanding the terms of the foundation.

We recommend that the master of Drogheda School should provide a course of English and commercial education for boys intended for business, even though they may refuse to learn classics.

Ennis, County of Clare.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 352. Ev. 3827. Com. of Ed. Rep. 1810, p. 222.

The school at Ennis was established in the year 1773, as a grammar school; though the power of the Governors was limited to founding English schools. In 1789 the school enjoyed a high reputation; there were then fifty-six boarders and twenty-four day scholars, of whom twelve were free. In 1810, it also appears to have been in a satisfactory state; there were then thirty-one boarders and sixteen day boys, of whom eight were free. The number at present on the roll is fifty-eight, and of these thirty-eight are boarders and twenty day pupils, nine of these latter being free.

Ev. 3836. Ev. 3971. Ev. 4011–12.

At our public court at Ennis we received evidence concerning the state of this school, and examined, amongst others, the master of the school and Dr. Cullinan, formerly chairman of the Town Commissioners of Ennis. Dr. Cullinan complained that the charges for instruction were quite as high as those charged by respectable private schools; so that the public received no benefit from the endowment. It appears from the report of our Assistant Commissioner that the terms are forty guineas a-year (without extras) for boarders, and ten guineas for day pupils.

Ev. 4013–4. Ev. 4033.

Dr. Cullinan did not consider the reception of free pupils, as now regulated, a benefit, as out of the small number who had been so received, he had never heard of any who had succeeded in the University. He also complained that the Board had never exercised their power of assisting free pupils by clothing them and sending them out as apprentices. The Erasmus Smith exhibitions, which do not exceed £8 a-year each, are not of sufficient amount to support the pupils who obtain them.

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It also appears that the Governors had undertaken to nominate free pupils, but had never done so but on one occasion. There was no inspection of the school, though required by the charter. In 1826, seven of the pupils at the Ennis School were Roman Catholics. And it appears from the report of our Assistant Commissioner, that of the day pupils, five are Roman Catholics, and of the boarders, one. And it is also stated that there is no religious instruction of a nature to interfere with the attendance of any class of persons whatsoever, although the charter required that the children should be taught in Ussher's catechism.

Ev. 3848.
Ev. 3898.
Ev. 3831.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports favourably as to the general state of the school, but notices the bad state of the schoolhouse. The master is unable to induce the governors to execute the necessary repairs, as they conceive it is not their duty to do so, although a trust to "beautify" the schoolhouses of the grammar schools is one of the earliest trusts in the charter, and has priority over those relative to the English schools on which the Governors spend so much. The pupils exhibited much proficiency in their studies, and their attention is directed to modern languages and science, as well as classics.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 272.
Ev. 3857, 3968.

We are of opinion that the Governors should place the schoolhouse in a suitable state of repair.

Galway, County of Galway.

In 1788, the schoolhouse at Galway being badly placed, and in other respects inconvenient, the building of a new one by the Board was in contemplation. The master received a salary of £100, and the number of pupils was fifty-three, all day scholars, and all free. The Commissioners of 1791 remarked that this school "differed materially from the other schools on this establishment, inasmuch as the scholars were all day scholars, and all received a gratuitous education"—a state of things which, under the then master, had continued for the preceding twenty years. In 1833, however, the Commissioners of Municipal Corporations Inquiry stated, with respect to Galway School, that, apparently, it was not open to free scholars. This apparent absence of free education is the more remarkable, as most of the people in the neighbourhood of the school being tenants on the school estate, upon which a considerable portion of the town of Galway is built, are entitled, under the terms of the charter, to free education, as a matter of right. The fact that so many of the inhabitants of Galway were entitled to free education may have led the master, in 1788, to admit all his pupils free as a conscientious fulfilment of the trust.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 352, 370.
Ev. 5722.

As a pay boarding school, however, the Galway School was, for some time after 1833, numerously attended; but it was stated in evidence before us, that under the last master, who had been incapacitated by age, the school had declined considerably. The present master, who was appointed in 1848, had never more than two boarders, while under a former master there had been as many as forty.

Ev. 5391, 5597.
Ev. 20116, 20134–8.
Ev. 5521, 5493.

As to religious instruction, it appears that at an early period Roman Catholics had been admitted in large numbers, but that in 1712 rules were framed "for the purpose of hindering the youth educated in the Grammar Schools continuing or turning Papists;" and that immediately afterwards the master of the Galway School complained that these rules had deprived him of eighty-five Roman Catholic pupils, "of whom seventy paid him for tuition; and that thereby he suffered very considerable loss." He prayed the governors to take the matter into their consideration, and either to relax the stringency of the rule or increase his salary. The matter was eventually referred to the Archbishop of Tuam, and it would appear that some compromise was entered into. It seems that after this Roman Catholics frequented the school, and it was stated before us that one usher was dismissed for interfering with the religious opinions of Roman Catholics. It thus appears that neither the intentions of the founder as to religious instruction, nor the rules of the Governors of 1712 were carried into effect.

Ev. 22789.
Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 391.
Ev. 5597.

Had this school been inspected as required by the charter, it is scarcely possible the intentions of the founder should have been so completely frustrated both as regards the admission of free pupils and the state of religious instruction, and this too entirely unknown to the Governors.

Ev. 20186–98.
Ev. 22777–90.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports the state of instruction to be not satisfactory. There were no boarders either in attendance or on the roll at the time of his inspection, although the buildings, erected in 1812, at a cost of £8,985 16*s.* 10*d.*, afford ample accommodation for boarders, and although the Queen's College, with its large endowments, holds out considerable encouragement to grammar school education in Galway.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 692.

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Erasmus Smith's Schools.

There were only twenty day scholars on the roll—just the number which the charter enables the Governors to select as free boys, independent of the sons of tenants—and of these only eight were free. Two of the eight free pupils, and one of the paying pupils, were Roman Catholics.

The Governors ought not, we think, to leave it optional with a master to refuse to take charge of boarders on moderate terms, where so suitable a building has been erected for them, at the expense of the charity.

Tipperary, County of Tipperary.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 351.

The state of this school in 1788 is thus noticed by the Commissioners of 1791: "The school in the town of Tipperary is accommodated with an excellent house for the schoolmaster, sufficient to contain eighty boarders, with nearly five acres of very valuable ground; also with ten acres of ground and a good house for the usher, sufficient to contain forty boarders; and though placed in a very convenient situation, and in a healthy and plentiful country, and though the master and usher are acknowledged to be men of abilities and good character, we are sorry to be obliged to observe, from the very small number of scholars (only five boarders and thirteen day scholars, of whom eleven are free scholars), that the school has fallen in its character, and does not answer the expectations that may be justly formed from the advantages before stated, and from the endeavours of the Governors to make it a great school."

Comrs. of Educ. Rep. 1810, p. 222.

The Commissioners of 1807–12 notice a similar state of inefficiency. The master was no longer the same, a new one having been appointed in 1796; and the Commissioners report that the bad state of the school was in some degree attributable either to want of exertion in the master, or to his not being so highly qualified in other respects as it were to be wished.

Our Assistant Commissioner found the schoolhouse in excellent condition, and well suited to serve as an extensive boarding and day school. It is kept in repair by the master, aided occasionally by grants from the Governors. But, notwithstanding this excellent schoolhouse, provided, moreover, with over fifteen acres of land, and with a master paid by the Board an increased salary of £100 per annum, there was not a single boarder in the school, and the number of day pupils in attendance was but thirteen, of whom only three were free, while the number on the roll was twenty-one, of whom seven were free. The pupils are the children of the neighbouring farmers and shopkeepers, and of those who were present, all were Roman Catholics but one, who was a Presbyterian. The former do not receive religious instruction. The master was appointed in 1830: he stated that there is no inspection of the school, and that he received no rules for his regulation and guidance. Inspection had been recommended in the Report of 1791, as the remedy for the inefficient state of the school, then attended by but five boarders and thirteen day scholars; and, in the Report of 1810, in addition to the exercise of the power of visitation, an examination, or some other test of the master's qualification, was proposed as a remedy for the state of the school, which still continued unsatisfactory, though the number of pupils had risen, in 1807, to twelve boarders and twenty-four day pupils, and to sixty-four pupils in 1809. Neither of these remedies was adopted, although one of them—inspection—is enjoined by the charter of foundation, and we now find the school without a single boarder since the year 1847, and with but thirteen day pupils present at the time of inspection, none of whom had made much progress in learning, even in classics. With regard also to their religious education, the wishes of the founder are not carried out. Although the grammar schools are not visited by the inspector appointed by the Board of Erasmus Smith, the half-yearly returns furnished by the master to the Governors showed that the school was not in a satisfactory state. When we interrogated the Chairman of the Governors on the subject, the only explanation offered was that the circumstances of the neighbourhood where the school is situate are such as to prevent it from arriving at a flourishing condition.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 387.

Ev. 22752–5.

The position of Tipperary, so near the centre of the railway communication of the south of Ireland, and the success of other boarding schools less advantageously placed, appear to us to demonstrate the inadequacy of this explanation.

Subsequent to the inquiries instituted by us, at our public court, with reference to this school, one of the Governors visited it, and his report led the Governors to call on the master to resign. They then appointed the Rev. Mr. Ryder, previously master of the Carrickmacross grammar school. Since his appointment we applied for a return of the number of pupils in the school, by which it appears

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that on the 31st of October there were 53 in attendance, 38 of whom were boarders, and of the day pupils 9 were free. Erasmus Smith's Schools.

The Governors should, by inspection, guard against the school being again brought into the unsatisfactory state in which it was before the appointment of the present master.

We proceed to notice such of the English Schools as were made the subject of inquiry at our public courts, or were visited by us.

Erasmus Smith's English Schools.

Ardee, County of Louth.

In 1808, the Corporation of Ardee granted upwards of an acre of land as a site, and also a rent-charge of £20 a year, late currency, payable out of the corporate property, to the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, they agreeing to build a schoolhouse at a cost of £300, and keep it in repair, and pay the master a salary of £20 a-year. The present Town Commissioners are dissatisfied with this arrangement, under which they are called on to support a school in which they can exercise no control over the course of instruction, though it is not such as to be satisfactory to Roman Catholics, the authorized version of the Scriptures being part of the daily lessons. The school was inspected by one of our Assistant Commissioners, who states the attendance as being forty-six on the roll, twenty-two of whom are free. Of these, twenty belong to the United Church, and twenty-six are Roman Catholics. There were present at the time he inspected, thirty-three pupils, of whom twenty were free. The state of instruction among the more advanced pupils was tolerably good. Ev. 12370-1.

Donadea Endowment for a School, County of Kildare.

In 1823 a site was granted for a school at Donadea, by Sir Gerald Aylmer, in consideration of £170, late currency, for the building of the schoolhouse out of the Lord Lieutenant's Fund. Shortly after this the Board of Erasmus Smith's Schools took the school under their management, and paying the master. It was stated in evidence at our court at Naas, that the Board had discontinued paying the master in 1854, on the ground that the school site had been encroached upon by the original grantor for the purpose of building a residence for the clergyman of the parish. Ev. 13863. Ev. 13851. Ev. 13795, 23091.

The proper remedy in this case would seem to have been an application on the part of the Governors to the Commissioners of Education to take steps for the due protection of the endowment.

Instead, however, of resisting the encroachment by legal means, the Governors withdrew their endowment, and dismissed, without compensation or pension, two old and most efficient teachers, who had been for years in their service.

The Chairman of the Governors alleged that they were under the impression that they had no power to grant pensions, although they had done so in several cases that were brought under our notice. Ev. 22773, 22956

Dundalk Boys' School, Dundalk Girls' School, County of Louth.

In 1812 the Earl of Roden granted a site for a school to the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools. The governors built a house, and as the deed of grant contained the improvident clause of surrender which has already been noticed, the endowment is liable at any time to be lost to the purposes of education. The deed also contained the clause as to teaching the catechism. There are two schools kept here, one for boys, and one for girls.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports the attendance at the boys' school as sixty present, out of ninety on the roll; there are but six Roman Catholics. The school is in connexion with the Church Education Society, and under their inspection, as well as that of Erasmus Smith's Board. The state of instruction is not satisfactory. Tables, vol. iii., p. 182.

The attendance at the girls' school was sixty-six on the roll, forty-three being present, all of whom were free, and six of them Roman Catholics. The state of education is noticed as being very unsatisfactory. The girls' school is connected with the Church Education Society in the same way as the boys' school. Ibid.

Faughanvale, Muff School, County of Londonderry.

We received evidence about this school at our public court at Londonderry, and referred the case to one of our Assistant Commissioners. The schoolhouse was Ev. 10593.

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Erasmus Smith's Schools.

built by the Board of Erasmus Smith, at a cost of £300, and in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826, it is mentioned that the school was attended by fifty-eight pupils, of whom eighteen belonged to the United Church, sixteen were Presbyterians, and twenty-four Roman Catholics. Of the total number, thirty-three were boys, and twenty-five girls. The attendance at the school now amounts to sixty, of whom half are stated to be free. Very few of them are Presbyterians. It seems the Presbyterian minister of the neighbourhood claimed a right to visit this school, but was informed that the rules of the Erasmus Smith foundation allowed only one visitor, the clergyman of the United Church.

Com. Ir. Ed. Inq. 2 Rep. 1826, p. 446.

Ev. 10733–38.

A complaint preferred to us on this matter, led to a public inquiry before our Assistant Commissioner. The evidence received by him was taken by one of our shorthand writers, and is annexed. We found that the inquiry offered nothing but a personal matter between the parties to the complaint.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 307.

Our Assistant Commissioner inspected the school. He reports the state of instruction as unsatisfactory. There were sixty pupils on the roll, of whom twenty-one were members of the United Church, thirty-six Roman Catholics, and three Presbyterians.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 596, 617.

Galway English Boys' School, Galway English Girls' School, County of Galway.

There are two of the Erasmus Smith English Schools at Galway, one for boys and the other for girls. The Governors gave the site and subscribed for the building about 1826. In the report of the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations in Ireland in 1833, both these schools are mentioned as free schools; but it is stated that the teachers are not required to educate gratis more than the limited number of twenty in each. The master and mistress have salaries from the Board of £20 each.

Ev. 5722.

The attendance in these schools, which is stated in the Report of 1826 to have been then forty-four boys and twenty-three girls, has since greatly declined; and at the time of our Assistant Commissioner's inspection there were but sixteen present at the boys' school, and nine at the girls', the numbers on the roll being twenty-one and twelve respectively, none of whom were Roman Catholics. All at the boys' school are free, but of those at the girls' only one of those present, and three of those on the roll, are so. The master of the boys' school stated that all pupils are taught the Protestant catechism; this statement following another, to the effect that there was no interference with the religion of Roman Catholics. It is remarkable that the Board of Erasmus Smith furnished the master with a school roll headed "Galway School under the Church Education Society," although the school is under their own management and visited by their inspector. The mistress also was examined at our public court.

Ev. 5719.

Ev. 5751–4.

Ev. 5758.

Ev. 5883.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports that the pupils in the girls' school were very backward, but that the answering in the boys' school, though generally not satisfactory, was good in some departments. The master stated that he was not adequately supplied with school requisites by the Board.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 692.

Glyde Farm, Endowment for a School, County of Louth.

It appeared in evidence at our public court at Dundalk, that the Erasmus Smith school at Glyde Farm had been closed some time previously, the purchaser of the estate on which it was built claiming the site as his private property.

Ev. 12250–2.

The Governors had to withdraw their grant, although the clergyman of the parish was most anxious for the revival of the school. This case illustrates the importance of having the buildings devoted to educational purposes permanently secured against the risks usually incident to the change of ownership of land.

Innishannon, County of Cork.

We received evidence concerning Innishannon school at our public court at Cork, and it was also visited by one of our Assistant Commissioners. The number of pupils on the roll is twenty-five, all day boys, and twenty-two of them free; and the number present at the time of inspection was nineteen, of whom sixteen were free. Of these, seventeen belonged to the United Church, and two were Roman Catholics. The Scriptures are read and expounded to all the pupils, but the catechism is taught only to those who belong to the United Church. The Board pays the master £25 a-year, and £5 gratuity, and he has no other emolument as teacher except pupils'

Ev. 1675.

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fees, which are very trifling in amount. He stated in evidence before us that he had received a gratuity in the preceding year from the Incorporated Society, which, it appears, is contrary to the rules of the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, as they do not allow their masters to receive any assistance from other societies. As the school is visited by the inspector appointed by the Governors, it implies some defect in the inspection that the school should be connected with any other body, such as the Incorporated Society, without the knowledge of the governors or their inspector. Our Assistant Commissioner reports that the instruction is satisfactory, but very elementary.

Erasmus Smith's Schools.

Ev. 1686.

Ev. 22906.

Killashee, County of Longford.

This school was endowed by the Rev. Sir James Hutchinson, with an acre of land, Irish plantation measure, and the Erasmus Smith Board contributed £300 late currency towards building, and have since supported the school by paying the master. His salary at present is £21 10*s.* a year. It is returned as a mixed school in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, 1835, endowed with a house and land rent-free, and then attended by seventy-seven boys and twenty-five girls. The attendance has fallen off greatly since that time, for when it was inspected by our Assistant Commissioner, the number present was but twenty-two, and that on the roll only thirty. All the pupils are free, and two of them are Roman Catholics. Our Assistant Commissioner states that he found the pupils very well taught, except that they were deficient in the knowledge of the derivations of English words.

Ev. 7767.

Tables, vol. iii., p. 170.

Kilmealy, County of Clare.

Our attention was called to the existence of Kilmealy School by evidence at our public court at Ennis. It was endowed about fifteen years ago; the Marquess of Conyngham having granted nearly an acre as a site, the Board contributed one half of the funds and paid the master. At the time our Assistant Commissioner was inspecting in the county of Clare, this school was temporarily vacant, on account of the death of the master.

Ev. 3810.

Tables, vol. iii., p. 268.

Pallasgreen, County of Limerick.

At our public court at Limerick we received evidence respecting Pallasgreen School, and it was inspected by our Assistant Commissioner. The schoolhouse is built on the Erasmus Smith estate, and the salary of the master (£25 a-year, with £5 gratuity), and all the other expenses connected with the maintenance of the school, are paid by the Board. The numbers on the roll are only twenty-four, five of whom are Roman Catholics; but among those present at the inspection—only eight in number—there were no members of that persuasion. Of those present there were five boys and three girls, the school being a mixed one.

Ev. 4256.

This school has been connected with the Church Education Society, and was visited by one of their inspectors so lately as 1853. The master stated in evidence before us that he was under the authority of the Church Education Society as well as of the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools; and when at our court in Dublin, inquiry was made if this connexion, and the visiting of the school by the Inspector of the Church Education Society, had the consent of the Erasmus Smith Governors, it was stated by the Chairman of the Governors that such was the fact.

Ev. 4452–3.

Ev. 22928.

The attendance at the school, though now so small, had a few years ago exceeded one hundred. One of the reasons by which the master accounted for the falling off was that most of the scholars were converts, and some had gone back to their old religious persuasion. It seems that rewards had been given to the scholars for good attendance during the year preceding our inquiry, and that meal, supplied by local subscription, as the master stated, had been given some time before, and served out under his superintendence and that of the rector, who likewise used to bring the meal. The attendance increased on this supply of food being given, and fell off when it was discontinued. It seems that the food, when procured, was given into the possession of the master, who accounted for the mode in which he disposed of it to the rector and to a missionary curate. To some of the children clothing was distributed, which was given by the Governors—being purchased through the daughter of their land agent, and accounted for by her

Ev. 4263.

Ev. 4267.

Ev. 4269, 4279.

Ev. 4363.

Ev. 4281–3.

Ev. 4369–70.

Ev. 4373.

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Erasmus Smith's Schools.

to them,—and being given to children as a reward for good attendance at the school, which was licensed for the performance of divine service.

Ev. 4374–5.

This school is, like the other English schools, under the inspection of Mr. Hamilton, the registrar and inspector of the Governors.

Ev. 4378.
Ev. 4402.
Tables, vol. iii. p. 356.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports very unfavourably of the answering of the pupils he found in the school, and he thought the instruction in a very backward state.

Sligo, County of Sligo.

Ev. 6766–8.

We received some evidence about Sligo School in our public court, and it was suggested by the curate that the aid of an assistant master was wanted. The Chairman of the Governors, when examined by us in Dublin, admitted the want, as he had visited the school himself, but stated that the Governors had no power to pay an assistant. We cannot, however, concur in this construction of the Act, as the power of founding and endowing English schools seems to be given to the governors in the largest terms.

Ev. 2911–12.

Ev. 6669.

It was stated in evidence before us that at a former period the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools had joined the Incorporated Society in maintaining for some time in the Old Charter School at Sligo, a school that met the wants of the middle classes. This school had, however, been discontinued for reasons not stated to us, and we received evidence of the great want that exists in Sligo of such a school. The Commissioners of Education Inquiry in 1827 recommended a diocesan school to be placed at Sligo to supply a similar want that they found to exist.

Our Assistant Commissioner visited the school that now exists at Sligo, on a site granted in 1823 by Mr. Wynne, of Hazelwood, the proprietor of the town. Sixty-four day pupils were present, of whom fifty-four were free. The number on the roll was ninety-six, of whom eighty-five were free. Our Assistant Commissioner states that the school was very promising, but a want of order was observable. This defect arises from leaving almost 100 boys to be taught by one master; the state of progress, under such a disadvantage, is very creditable to the master; but the state of instruction is not quite satisfactory. Of the ninety-six pupils on the roll, thirty-three are Roman Catholics, fourteen Dissenters, and forty-nine members of the United Church. This union of members of different religious persuasions exists, although it is stated that the Scriptures are read in the school by all the pupils, and the Church Catechism is taught to members of the United Church.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 730.

Sturgan, Killevy, Endowment for a School, County of Armagh.

Ev. 9314–15.

In our public court at Armagh our attention was called to a school on the foundation of Erasmus Smith at Sturgan; it is noticed in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1825. The school was then well attended. The house had been built out of the funds of Erasmus Smith at a cost of £300 Irish, and from the same source the master received a salary of £30.

Ev. 9327.

It was stated in evidence before us that the Board of Erasmus Smith had ceased to pay the teacher's salary since 1850. The curate of the parish was very anxious to have the endowment restored, and the school put in an efficient state.

Ev. 23059.

The Chairman of the Board stated that the school had been stopped because it was badly attended at the time when the Governors had to reduce the number of schools. The house and land had been allowed to remain rent free in the hands of the late master. If the Governors do not restore the endowment it will become the property of the landlord on whose estate the funds of the charity had been expended.

Tarbert Boys' School, Tarbert Girls' School, County of Kerry.

Ev. 21630.

Tarbert School—originally for both boys and girls, but about twelve years ago, divided into two—is the oldest of the English schools on the foundation of Erasmus Smith now in existence, having been established nearly seventy years ago.

Our Assistant Commissioner found at the boys' school twenty-six on the roll, fifteen of whom were free, and twenty-one present, of whom twelve were free. Of those on the roll, twenty-three belonged to the United Church, and three were Roman Catholics. At the girls' school thirty-four were on the roll, and twenty-one present, sixteen of the former and twelve of the latter being free. Of the thirty-four girls, four were Roman Catholics and thirty Protestants. The

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boys' school is supplied with Bibles by the London Hibernian Society, and the girls' school is supplied with school requisites by the Church Education Society, contrary to the rules of the Governors, and visited by the inspector of the Society, as well as by the inspector of the Governors. In other respects these schools do not differ either as to constitution, management, or course of instruction, from the generality of the Erasmus Smith English schools. The master of the boys' school, besides whatever fees he gets from pupils, has from the Board of Erasmus Smith £20 a-year, with £5 gratuity, dependent on the report of the inspector, and also some land, worth about £7, in respect of which not only is he rent-free, but the Board has lately paid the taxes. The mistress of the girls' school has £12 salary, and £5 gratuity from the Board, and £8 a-year from Mrs. Collis, the patroness of the school. With respect to the state of instruction, most of the boys answered tolerably in English dictation, grammar, and arithmetic, but only two knew any thing of Euclid. The answering at the girls' school was rather above average, except in mental arithmetic, in which they were deficient.

Erasmus Smith's Schools.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 334.

Templemichael, County of Longford.

We visited this school and received evidence with respect to it in our public court at Longford.

Ev. 7493.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports that he found twenty-two pupils present, of whom six were free; there were thirty on the roll, and eleven of them free. All were members of the United Church, and he states that the answering was satisfactory.

Tipperary Boys' and Girls' School, County of Tipperary.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports that the Tipperary Boys' and Girls' School has been in operation since 1817. The present teacher's salary is £25 a-year, and £5 gratuity, and he has besides apartments and land rent free, worth annually about £10. The attendance, out of twenty-nine on the roll, was twenty-four, thirteen of whom were free. Of those present, twenty-one were boys and three girls; eighteen belonged to the United Church, and six were Roman Catholics. As to inspection and religious instruction, this school seems to be managed in the same way as the generality of the Erasmus Smith's English schools. Our Assistant Commissioner states, that he did not find the pupils much advanced in learning, most of them being very young; but as far as they had gone they exhibited more than average proficiency, especially in writing from dictation.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 386.

Tralee, County of Kerry.

Tralee School had been originally a parochial school, but came under the management of the Board of Erasmus Smith about the year 1823.

Our Assistant Commissioner found thirty-six pupils present, twenty-eight of whom were free; and forty on the roll, of whom thirty were free. The rector of the parish nominates the free pupils, but the master states that he is not bound to take more than one free pupil for each pound of fixed salary he receives from the Board. This fixed salary is £22 and he has £5 gratuity, while from pupils' fees he has about £6 a-year more. All the pupils belong to the United Church. Although there are no Roman Catholics at present in attendance, the rules as to religious instruction are not more exclusive in this than in other English schools on the same foundation. The present master is reported as very efficient, and his pupils exhibited much proficiency.

Wexford Boys' School, County of Wexford.

The site of Wexford School was granted in 1829 by the Archdeacon of Ferns. The pupils are all free, and the master is paid by the Board of Erasmus Smith, assisted by local subscriptions.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports the number of pupils on the roll as fifty-eight, and the number present as thirty-eight. Two of the pupils are Roman Catholics. The children are catechised twice a-week, during which time those who are Roman Catholics absent themselves; but these latter take part in the reading of the Scriptures, which forms part of the every day course of instruc-

Ev. 485.

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Erasmus Smith's Schools.

tion. The school is inspected by the inspector of the Governors, and visited by the clergyman of the parish. Though not actually in connexion with the Church Education Society its rules and regulations are those adopted in this school.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports that the state of instruction is satisfactory.

Wexford Girls' School, County of Wexford.

The Board of Erasmus Smith also maintains a girls' school at Wexford.

Our Assistant Commissioner states that the number of pupils on the roll is forty, of whom twenty-six were present when he visited; all free, and belonging to the United Church. The teacher is paid by the Board of Erasmus Smith, £15 salary, and £5 gratuity, and receives £6 from local subscriptions. Most of the pupils are young; but those more advanced answered fairly in the elementary departments of English education, and read well. This school is kept in the same house as that for the boys, and is in all other respects under similar arrangements.

Concluding Observations on Erasmus Smith's Schools.

There are four Grammar schools and 140 English schools in connexion with the Governors, which we have treated as endowed schools, either on account of their receiving part of the annual income of the charity in payment of the salary of the master, or on account of the site and schoolhouse being vested in the Governors for educational purposes. In the Grammar and 117 of the English schools, the salaries of the masters are paid out of the funds of the charity. In 23 English schools the only endowment is the site and schoolhouse vested in the Governors.

The average attendance of pupils in all the grammar schools, for the year of inspection, 1855–56, appears from the annexed tables to be 116; the number of pupils on the roll, 160. Of these, 128 were ascertained to be members of the United Church, 23 Roman Catholics, and 1 a Presbyterian.

Vide p. 86, *infra*.

The average attendance for same year in all the English schools appears from the tables to be 4,241. The number of pupils on the roll is 7,010. Of these, 4,293 were ascertained to be members of the United Church, 875 Roman Catholics, 1,420 Presbyterians, and 47 of other religious denominations.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 731.

In the Table of General Endowments we have estimated the net annual income of Erasmus Smith's fund, applicable to schools, at £7,462 6*s.* 2*d.* The Inspector of Estates has reported that the rental or letting value of the estates may be estimated at £9,516 18*s.* 1*d.*; and deducting 15 per cent. for cost of collection and taxes, this leaves a net income from land of £8,089 7*s.* 5*d.* The Government stock held by the Governors, which is subject to the same trusts as the land, being the produce of land purchased from the Governors for public purposes, is £2,431 5*s.* 10*d.*, giving, at three per cent., an annual income of £72 18*s.* 9*d.*, making the entire net income of the Governors £8,162 6*s.* 2*d.* There are two trusts not connected with schools—one for certain Fellows and Professors of Trinity College, and the other for Christ's Hospital, London. The grants to Trinity College, estimated at the amount they were in 1846, before the reductions on account of the famine, would make £600 a-year; the £360 given for exhibitions being considered a school endowment. The grant to Christ's Hospital is £100 a-year; and these being deducted from £8,162 6*s.* 2*d.*, will give the net annual income applicable to schools as £7,462 6*s.* 2*d.*

Vide p. 84, *infra*.

We have inserted in our report tables showing a summary of the expenditure of the Governors for each half-year, from the 1st of November, 1843, to the 1st of May, 1855; and also of their income and expenditure for the half-years ending the 1st of November, 1854, and 1st of May, 1855; and their Account Balance for the 1st of November, 1854, and the 1st of May, 1855.

It appears from these statements, that whilst the expenditure on the grammar schools was, in eleven years and a-half, only £10,000, the expenditure on the English schools during the same period was £36,000.

Appendix, p. 2.

Our Assistant Commissioners, in their general Reports, notice the Erasmus Smith schools. Mr. Crawford says the masters of the grammar schools "are left almost perfectly uncontrolled by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Charity. The schools are never inspected, the terms for pupils undefined, course of education not prescribed, and there is nothing to distinguish these schools from other private schools, except that the receipt of a considerable salary and the

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use of large and commodious houses and grounds give to the masters such advantages over private teachers as should put down all competition. So far as my observations extend, these advantages enable the masters to pay less attention to the reasonable desires and wishes of the parents of the pupils, in respect to vacations and similar arrangements in relation to the school, than private teachers could dare to do." ERASMUS SMITH'S SCHOOLS.

He states, with regard to the English schools, "Some of them are efficient; some very much the contrary. It seems to me that there is not that frequent inspection which is essential to the success of this class of schools. There is only one in the year, and that at or about a fixed time; and I have reason to believe that the inspector does not see a school in its ordinary every day character. The salaries are also too low to attract the most efficient teachers; and I found, as a general rule, having but few exceptions, that wherever a school was maintained in part by this charity, local contributions to the school were inconsiderable, and sometimes non-existent. In many cases the parochial clergy, who made use of the school as their parochial school, did not add any thing to the salary of the master; and thus the objects of the charity of Erasmus Smith seemed to be, in practice, the neighbouring proprietors of land and the parochial clergy. I would suggest that no grant should be made by the Governors for salary of a master, unless it was of itself sufficient to secure the services of a good one, or a sufficient addition to the sum granted was guaranteed." Appendix, p. 3.

Mr. Crawford states that the inefficiency of several of the schools in the south of Ireland arises from the exclusively Protestant character of the trust not being satisfactory to the Roman Catholic population. Thus, he says:—"The masters of these schools are required to be of the Established Church, and all the pupils are required to read in school-hours the Holy Scriptures. In many of the places where these schools exist in the south of Ireland the population of the district is, in a large degree, Roman Catholic; and schools in which the teachers are exclusively Protestant, and in which the Holy Scriptures are read under such teachers, are regarded with suspicion by the Roman Catholic clergy, who generally exercise their influence to keep the children of their flocks, who are more than infants, from attending the school. The effect of this has been, in several cases, that after a large expenditure in erecting and establishing the school, the Governors have been obliged to abandon the school and the value of the house to the landlords." Ibid.

Mr. Abraham, whose district lay in the centre and west of Ireland, where the population is chiefly Roman Catholic, classes the Erasmus Smith English schools with the Church Education Society's schools, and states that they appeared to him miserably inefficient. He ascribes their inefficiency, amongst other causes, to the incompetency of the teachers, the defects of the system, and the inferiority of the school-books. Ibid. p. 5.

Dr. M'Blain says of the grammar schools:—"This class of schools is entirely under the control and management of the head master, who is subject to no manner of inspection or visitation, and who has received no rules from the Erasmus Smith Board to guide him in the discharge of his duty. I think this state of things, while it is in contravention of the charter regulating the Erasmus Smith's schools, is also injurious to the efficiency of the school, which would be much promoted by a regular and adequate inspection. I may observe that the masters themselves appear to desire inspection. Ibid. p. 10.

"Two other matters occurred to me in reference to Drogheda Grammar School—first, the education given is scarcely of that practical character which the wants of the locality require. It is to be observed, that not more than one-fourth of the pupils attending the school are destined for the University, and that the remainder generally turn to commercial or manufacturing pursuits; it is obviously, therefore, of leading importance to give a good mercantile education, and with it to combine instruction in modern languages. At present the modern languages do not form any part of the course of instruction; such of the pupils as choose may learn French, but then it is an extra and not taught during the ordinary school-hours. Second, the small college exhibitions of £8 or £10 a-year, which are reserved for the competition of pupils from the Erasmus Smith grammar schools, are quite too inadequate in amount to offer the necessary stimulus to exertion. A judicious suggestion has been made to diminish the number of exhibitions, and increase the pecuniary value of each.

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Erasmus Smith's Schools.

"It is useless to continue these exhibitions on their present footing, as they are altogether inoperative for the purpose originally contemplated by their establishment."

Appendix, p. 10.

With regard to the English schools, he notices the inadequate inspection, the exclusive character of the instruction, and the inadequacy of the salaries of the masters, as causes of inefficiency. He says:—"The English schools are subject to an annual inspection by a paid officer of the Board. It is not possible, however, that the work of inspection of these schools, now 113 in number, can be adequately discharged by a single individual, no matter how great his physical or mental endowments may be. The schools are ramified throughout every part of Ireland; and it must, I apprehend, be a very great strain on the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, who now discharges the arduous duties of inspector, to visit and examine each of these schools, as he informs me he does, in the short space of five months each year. There should be at least two inspectors appointed, and two inspections annually of their respective districts.

"It would also tend to promote the efficiency of these schools if premiums were given to the pupils for proficiency, as well as for regular attendance, to which latter, by the present regulations, they are confined.

"A further circumstance affecting the class of children attracted to the schools is involved in the regulation of the governors, which enforces the daily reading of the authorized version of the Scriptures on all children who are able to read. This rule is naturally obnoxious to Roman Catholics, and it will therefore excite no surprise that the benefits of these establishments are mainly restricted to the Protestant portion of the community. In general, too, the salaries of the teachers are inadequate in amount."

Mr. Pennefather, whose inspections were confined to the counties of Antrim, Armagh, and Down, where there is a large Protestant population, speaks more favourably of the Erasmus Smith English schools, but he also notices the inadequacy of the inspection and the insufficiency of the salaries of the masters. He says:—"The schools on the foundation of Erasmus Smith which I visited were English day schools. The general impression made on my mind was favourable. The houses usually are suitable. In many instances the schools are subject to clerical inspection, as well as the inspection by the officer of the Governors of the Board, and the governors admit the inspection of the Church Education Society. If, however, the inspection were left to the governors alone, I do not consider that their annual inspection is by any means adequate. The salaries, generally speaking, given by the Governors are not sufficient to secure the services of efficient masters; they are, however, in many instances increased by the master filling the place of parish clerk, and receiving the salary attached to that office. In addition to the salaries allowed by them, the Governors give a gratuity to the teachers if the school is reported as satisfactory, and in some instances the income of the master is increased by local subscriptions."

Ibid. p. 13.

The most remarkable circumstance to be observed about these schools is the extent to which the Governors have neglected the grammar schools, which were the original object of the endowment, and departed from the intention of the founder in their management.

The intentions of Erasmus Smith and of his son seem to have been to favour middle class education, and to enable the clever boy of the poorer classes to rise, by means of free places in the grammar schools and exhibitions in Trinity College, to the highest positions which a University education would enable him to attain.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 354.

The Commissioners of 1791 praised the Governors for their faithful fulfilment of the trust confided to them, and proposed and expected that the Governors would endow and maintain the professional academy specially intended for middle class education. After 1791 the grammar schools were generally in comparative decay, except when under a good master, and the Governors did nothing to check this evil.

The charter provided that there should be twenty free pupils selected by the Governors in each grammar school, and that a particular system of religious instruction should be pursued, and that the school should be inspected, with a view, no doubt, to see whether the charter was observed. It appears, however, that the Governors have almost entirely neglected to exercise their right of nominating

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free pupils, and have not made known to the tenants of their estates the existence of the right of their children to free admission. In none of the grammar schools are there the requisite number of free pupils; and as to one of the schools, an advertisement on the subject was not issued by the Governors until 1854. Erasmus Smith's Schools. Ev. 12796–805.

The trust with respect to the exhibitions was also an early trust, and the Governors had clearly power to increase their amount, and yet, although the candidates for these prizes are examined with those from the Royal Schools, and the result may have disclosed to the Governors the failure of their schools in preparing exhibitioners, they neither inspected the schools, nor raised the exhibitions to the same scale as those of the Royal Schools, so as to afford the same encouragement to clever boys, and thus to sustain the character of their schools; on the contrary, from 1839 to 1843, at the time when this failure of the exhibitioners was first manifest, they founded fifty-two new schools for the poorer classes, whose education was then most amply provided for by the large Parliamentary grants to the National Board. No doubt they had power to do this, and their anxiety to found English schools must be ascribed to the conviction that their schools were superior to those established under the National Board. But it must be observed that this wider development of the system of the English schools diminished their power to promote the education of the middle classes, which was specially intrusted to them, as the primary object of the charter.

The rules of the charter, as to religious instruction, are not observed in any of the grammar schools; and the masters seemed to be entirely unaware of the existence of such rules, although they were returned by the Governors to the House of Commons in 1854 as the only rules in existence. Ev. 5469.

The charter, which required that all pupils of the grammar schools should be instructed in the catechism of Archbishop Ussher, had been systematically violated in the three grammar schools as to which we received evidence. Thus, the master at Ennis says:—"I never interfere with their creed (*i. e.*, that of the Roman Catholics) in any one point or way." The free pupils at Ennis are in general Roman Catholics, and the rules as to instruction in catechism were never made known to the master. In Galway there was no interference with the religious opinions of Roman Catholics; an usher was dismissed for interfering with the religious opinions of the boys. It appears, also, that at one time the Roman Catholic religion was taught to the Roman Catholic boys at the school. At Drogheda Roman Catholic boys are allowed to absent themselves from religious instruction, and about one-third of the pupils do not attend it. Ev. 3969. Ev. 4120. Ev. 5594. Ev. 6017. Ev. 12786–90.

Although the Governors have, as an inspector for their English schools, a clergyman of the United Church, and a Master of Arts, who necessarily passes every year through three of the four towns in which the grammar schools are situate, he has never been directed to inspect them; and the masters have never received a copy of the charter, or any instructions to enable them to follow its provisions. The number of free pupils and the state of religious instruction might be ascertained even without inspection. Ev. 21737, 21845.

The governors also neglected some other trusts of the charter as to the grammar schools; thus, the beautifying of the schoolhouses is a trust which ought to have early priority in the application of the surplus. This, however, has been neglected, and the cost of repairs frequently thrown on the masters with their small endowments of £100 a-year. Ev. 21780–4.

Even the regulation of the course of instruction was neglected, for the master of the school situate in the rising mercantile community of Drogheda thought that a grammar school necessarily meant a school where all should receive a classical education, and had some hesitation in allowing any of his pupils to give up the study of classics; whereas the founder had clearly provided that those only who desired it should be taught the University course. Ev. 12776.

The English schools, to which the Governors have devoted so much of their funds, do not disclose a much more satisfactory system of management. They are inspected, but the inspector is the registrar, who thus has divided and inconsistent duties, whilst the consequent partition of duties between him and the assistant registrar leads to a most inconvenient division of responsibility.

Some of the English schools are, like that of Galway, inadequately supplied with school requisites. Sligo is without a sufficient number of masters. With regard to religious instruction, the leases of the English schools vary as to the trusts stipulated to be observed. The sixty-nine which were founded from

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Erasmus Smith's Schools.

1808 to 1815 require the catechism of the United Church to be taught to all; and the fifty-two which were founded from 1839 to 1843 require the Scriptures to be read by all.

The reading of the Scriptures is not enforced on all the pupils, and the teaching of the catechism to children of the United Church is added to Scriptural instruction in the schools where the latter only is provided for.

The inspection of the English schools does not seem to secure to the Governors the sole management and visitation, which they claim to be vested in them. One master got a gratuity from the Incorporated Society, another is inspected quarterly by the secretary of a diocesan society, and several schools are regularly inspected by, and in apparent connexion with, the Church Education Society; —indeed, so close is this connexion, begun, as we have observed, by the foundation of the schools in 1839, that the very forms of the Church Education Society are used in the schools by some of the masters in keeping their rolls.

Such divided responsibility as this connexion with other bodies produces, must be injurious, and its evil results are shown in case of the Galway English school where they were especially brought under our notice, for the master complained that he was not adequately supplied with books, and our Assistant Commissioners have noticed a similar defect in other schools.

Thus, the Governors have not only neglected the primary trust of their grammar schools, but have not managed prudently the secondary trust of English schools, which they have developed to an extent disproportionate to their resources.

The Governors applied to us to have a copy of the evidence that had been taken at our public courts on circuit furnished to them; we felt it would be inconsistent with our duty to comply with their request, but we had such portions of the evidence as related to these schools read out to their officers at our office in Dublin Castle, and they had an opportunity of taking notes.

We afterwards examined Mr. Barlow, the Chairman and Treasurer of the Governors; Rev. Mr. Hamilton, the Registrar and Inspector of Schools; Mr. Thorp, the Assistant-Registrar; and Mr. Fetherston, the Solicitor to the Governors.

Ev. 22737.

When Mr. Barlow was examined as to the complaints with respect to the grammar schools, he stated that the Governors "left the grammar schools to the control of the masters themselves, conceiving that they ought to have a greater interest in their welfare than the Governors had."

This view, of the interest of the master of an endowed school being the same as the interest of the public, is entirely inconsistent with the charter of the foundation, which intrusted the Governors with large powers to control the masters, to prevent their refusing free pupils or boarders, or to violate the trusts of the founder, by adopting a practice with regard to religious instruction contrary to his intentions, though that violation should be for the interest of the master.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 297. Ev. 22739–40.

The Governors at first stated to us that the trusts reposed in them by the late Erasmus Smith could not be submitted to any authority or inquiry, without involving a direct breach of duty on their part, on the grounds that, they alone had the exclusive right of visiting the schools intrusted to them by charter, and it required an Act of Parliament to authorize a visitation by any other authority.

Ev. 21845–55.

We found, however, that the Governors had not for years performed the duty which they thus claimed for themselves.

Ev. 21849.

There had not been any visitation by the Governors at Tipperary Grammar School for twenty years; Mr. Barlow admitted that the Governors rarely, if ever, visited; that they never inspected except by accident; and he stated that the Governors were not at all aware of the systematic violation of the charter as to religious instruction, that had for years taken place at their grammar schools.

Ev. 22782–98, 22978–82.

The want of personal visitation had not been supplied by inspection of subordinate officers, as the grammar schools were never inspected by the Inspector of English schools, nor was a special inspector appointed for them. The utility of this personal visitation of the Governors was shown by the case of Tipperary school, in respect to which, after our inquiries, Mr. Barlow's visit led to the master being called on to resign, and to an efficient successor being appointed.

We submitted the books of account of the Governors to the inspection of the

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Government Accountant, attached to the service of our Commission, and he made such an unfavourable report on the subject, that we proceeded to examine Mr. Thorp, the assistant-registrar, who had kept the books, and Mr. Barlow, the chairman and treasurer, who had audited them. ERASMUS SMITH'S SCHOOLS.

The charters of the Governors are very precise in their directions, as to the accounts being kept yearly, and in such a form as to indicate not merely the cash transactions, but the assets and liabilities of the Governors; some of the trusts, only arising in case of an overplus or residue, cannot, for this reason, be carried out, unless the assets and liabilities are ascertained. The proper mode of keeping accounts under such circumstances, is the ordinary business mode, by double entry; and accordingly, the Governors, about the year 1843, ordered their accounts to be so kept. Ev. 23994–98. Ev. 19382.

But it appeared in evidence before us that no balance sheet had been prepared from the time the leger was opened in November, 1843, until the period of our inquiry, and that the leger omitted some essential accounts, for instance, a stock account, a general account of income and expenditure, an account of each estate belonging to the Governors, an account for each agent of the Board, an account for the law-agent, an account of expenditure for law costs, and an account balance. As we were then unable to obtain a precise view of the condition of the Governors' accounts, we desired that the Governors should have their accounts stated in books kept according to a proper system of office accounts by double entry, and balanced from half-year to half-year, from 1st November, 1843, to 1st May, 1855. Ev. 19700.

The accounts which we have given in our Report are the result of the execution of this order by the Governors. *Vide* p. 84, *infra*.

The necessity of a business-like way of keeping accounts, even in cases where there is no risk of fraud, was strongly shown by the result of the investigation into the Governors' accounts, when they were made up and balanced by a professional accountant employed by the Governors. No wilful misapplication of the funds was discovered, but a sum of £1,811, accruing from the sale of lands of the charity to railway companies, and the dividends arising on that fund, had been omitted for seven years from the accounts; and the stock produced by this fund was not entered in the account as a special trust fund, which the Governors had no power to spend, but was mixed up with their general stock account, over which they possessed, and had in fact exercised, an absolute disposing power. When we examined witnesses as to the accounts, we found that there were four officers of the Board connected with them. The forms of accounts to be kept have been supplied by Mr. Fetherston, the solicitor to the Governors, or from his office; and to him we were referred by the Chairman of the Governors for every information with respect to the leger; but Mr. Fetherston stated that he never looked into the accounts, unless some question was raised with regard to special items. He never examined the leger or took any particular notice of it; he thought that Mr. Thorp, the assistant registrar, had charge of the book-keeping department; but this Mr. Thorp denied. The Rev. Mr. Hamilton, the registrar, when examined as to the railway trust funds, stated that he never had any thing to do with the accounts, and that he was not responsible for them, but only responsible for any money that was put into his hands, and he stated that Mr. Thorp kept the accounts. Mr. Barlow, the Chairman and Treasurer, thought it necessary to set Mr. Hamilton right, as to his responsibility, and stated that the Governors held Mr. Hamilton responsible for the accounts. Mr. Barlow stated, at the same time, that he was quite aware that it was Mr. Thorp who actually kept the accounts. Mr. Thorp stated at his first examination before us, that it was his duty to keep the accounts, and that he had been book-keeper to the preceding registrar from 1847, and in the employment of the Governors from 1850. Mr. Thorp, to whom the keeping of the accounts was thus intrusted for a number of years, said that he did not understand at all what was meant by double entry in book-keeping, and admitted that he did not know what assets meant. The only check upon the accounts thus kept, was the audit by Mr. Barlow, Chairman and Treasurer; his audit was confined to vouching the actual receipt and expenditure of money, but did not regard the form in which the accounts were kept, or test whether they were in conformity with the charter and the rules of the Governors; thus the last page of the registrar's account, which Mr. Barlow signed as auditor, contained a column of figures referring to the folios of a leger that was only half posted, and that had never been balanced.

Ev. 24083 *et seq.* Ev. 24265–85. Ev. 24007–13. Ev. 24086. Ev. 24251–56. Ev. 19106. Ev. 19110. Ev. 19328–33. Ev. 19581.

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Ev. 19625. Mr. Barlow stated that, he rather thought that those figures in the column referred to the vouchers; and when informed that they referred to folios in the leger, he said, "I know nothing of it, as I never looked into the leger in my life; I am not an accountant, I am not a book-keeper, and if I did look to it, I dare say, I would not be much wiser than I am at present; I am glad to have the opportunity of saying, I never looked into a page of it."

Ev. 24003. We examined Mr. Fetherston, the solicitor of the Governors; he admitted that the form of accounts by double entry had been supplied from his office, and ordered by the Board in 1843 to be adopted, but that it was never observed.

Ev. 24004–5. He admitted that the accounts should, in compliance with the charter and the rules of the Governors, have been made up annually, and should have included

Ev. 24019. all liabilities. But he stated that his first bill of costs was only furnished at the end of six years; his second, at the end of four years; his third and fourth, at the end of eleven years each; and his fifth and sixth, at the end of three years.

Ev. 24045. He admitted that the form of conveyance to the Governors of school sites, prepared under his advice, was not in accordance with the precedents of leases,

Ev. 24050. made under the Lord Lieutenant's School Fund Commissioners, or under the

Ev. 24053. Association for Discountenancing Vice, and that it contained an improvident clause, under which the Governors had already lost part of the charity funds that they had expended in building, and were liable to lose more.

He admitted that this form was adopted, although the Governors had, under a similar defect in the earlier conveyances to them, lost a still larger sum. The result of his evidence as to the earlier losses is:—

Ev. 24198. "Six schools have been discontinued in consequence of the falling off in the attendance, five schools for causes not stated, one school in consequence of the situation being unfavourable, and another, because it became an infant school. There was expended on these schools by the Governors, £5,807, and there were twenty acres of land attached to them, all which have reverted to the original grantors; the private donations amounted to £677, making an aggregate of £6,484; and if we estimate the twenty acres of land at £33 an acre, they will produce £660, making a grand total of £7,144. The loss of this sum of money to the Governors would not have taken place, if the leases had been drawn in accordance with the charter."

Ev. 24099–24119. Mr. Fetherston obtained out of the Court of Chancery trust funds arising from the purchase of lands of the charity by railway companies. These funds were paid to the Governors in such a way that they could treat them as available for the annual expenditure, instead of being required to invest them as a special inalienable trust fund.

Ev. 24213, 24223. It appeared from the bills of costs, that Mr. Fetherston attended nearly all the meetings of the Governors, that he performed many of the duties that properly belonged to the registrar, and others that belonged to the agent. Whilst he was thus acting no one attended at the taxation of his bills of costs extending over so many years, except on the last occasion, when he selected as the solicitor

Ev. 23978, 24227. to represent the Governors on the taxation of his costs against them, his son, Mr. Stephen R. Fetherston, who is in his office.

We are of opinion that the chief defect in the management of the Erasmus Smith charity, arises from the constitution of the body that forms the executive of the charity.

The management appears to have been largely intrusted to Mr. Fetherston, the solicitor. This, we think, is a bad arrangement; Mr. Fetherston does not devote his entire time to the business of the Governors, he is solicitor to many other public boards, and has a large private practice. His mode of payment by costs of attendance and law proceedings, is not the best for a manager or director.

Ev. 19079. In consequence of the registrar being also inspector a large share of the management devolves on Mr. Thorp, the assistant-registrar; he, however, gives no security; and Mr. Hamilton, the registrar, is said to be responsible for him, and thus a divided responsibility subsists between these officers.

Ev. 19068 *et seq.* The Governors have no bye-laws regulating the duties of their several officers, and hence the most conflicting opinions were given by the officers as to their duties and responsibilities.

The Rev. Mr. Hamilton fills the office of registrar and inspector of schools, the duties of the latter office take him several months in the year from Dublin. The various qualifications necessary for the two offices appear to us to indicate, that they should not be united.

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The Treasurer is *ex officio* Chairman of the Board of Governors and also Auditor, offices which we think should not be united.

The first change which we recommend is, to separate the office of registrar from that of inspector of schools. The registrar should, we think, be a man of business, conversant with public matters, acquainted with book-keeping, and able to check the agent's accounts, and advise the Board as to the transaction of its business, without the constant presence of a solicitor. The inspector of the English schools should be required to devote his entire time to the duties of his office.

The inspection of the four grammar schools would not be sufficient to occupy the time of one inspector, and we think this duty might be performed by some one holding an educational position in the University of Dublin, with which the charity is connected. It appears to us that these and other grammar schools in Ireland might be benefited by the application of the principles recently adopted in the University of Oxford with respect to middle class education.

The solicitor should be employed only with reference to the transaction of special legal business.

We think that the office of paid treasurer might be advantageously revived and separated from the office of chairman, and intrusted to some governor, whose duty it would be to attend the office regularly, in order to direct the registrar, the inspector of schools, and the agents, and on whom, as being a paid officer, a special responsibility would devolve.

The auditing of the accounts should not be intrusted to the chairman or any governor, but should be transferred to the Government Board of Audit which we propose. *Vide* p. 228 *supra*.

The Governors should place their grammar schools on an efficient footing; they should carry out the directions of the founders as to religious instruction, and increase the value of the exhibitions attached to the schools. They should draw up instructions for the masters, as to free places, the course of instruction, the charges for day scholars and boarders, and other matters of importance, and should also appoint a competent inspector to examine the schools. They ought also themselves occasionally to visit the schools, in compliance with the charter, in order to ascertain that the trusts of the charity and their own orders are carried into effect.

We are of opinion that all the free places should be defined in number and given away chiefly by examination, and partly on the grounds of poverty, and that the Governors should make regulations on the subject.

We have already stated our opinion that the Governors should place the school-house at Ennis, in a suitable state of repair; that the Governors ought not to leave it optional with the master of the Galway School, to take charge on moderate terms of boarders, where so suitable a building has been erected for them; and that the master of Drogheda School should provide an extensive course of English and mercantile education for boys who may refuse to learn classics, at a rate of charge not exceeding £6 per annum, and that the regulations founded on these cases should be applied to all the grammar schools.

We are of opinion that statutable powers should be given in all cases of persons under disabilities, authorizing the conveyance of their present school sites to the Governors, discharged of the clauses of forfeiture of the school premises contained in the existing deed of conveyance; and that powers should also be given in all cases of persons under disabilities to charge their estates for the purchase of any school premises which the Governors may decide on surrendering.

We think that the Governors should endeavour to secure an increase of salary to their masters, by applying for contributions from the proprietors and clergymen connected with each district, and that they should, if unable to secure enough of extraneous support, rather diminish the number of their English schools, than reduce the salaries of their masters below the sum necessary to secure efficiency, giving up those which are badly attended in consequence of the small number of Protestants in the neighbourhood.

We are of opinion that the Governors should also make provision for a better supply of school requisites; and we think that they should convert some of their most efficient English schools into model schools, furnishing training for pupil teachers.

Most of the errors which we have noticed have arisen from the undue extension of the system of English schools, which was not contemplated by the founder. The Governors have thus left themselves without means properly to execute the primary trust. But the founding of the English schools was not illegal. It was authorized

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Erasmus Smith's Schools.

by the letter of the Act of 1723, and the plan received the approval of the Commissioners of 1827.

Whilst we have thus observed on the course of proceeding of the Governors, in the management of their schools, and the administration of the affairs of the charity, we feel it is due to those who at present hold the office of Governors, to state that no malversation or actual loss of money appears to have occurred from

Summary of Expenditure.

1. Summary of Expenditure upon and for the purposes of the Schools, Trinity College,

Date.	Schools, &c.			
	Trinity College.	King's Hospital.	Christ's Hospital.	Grammar Schools.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Half-year ending 1st May, 1844,	—	544 3 10	—	480 12 4
,, ,, 1st November, 1844,	978 9 3	380 5 2	—	537 12 9
,, ,, 1st May, 1845,	978 9 3	300 0 0	200 0 0	522 4 5
,, ,, 1st November, 1845,	—	739 14 7	—	461 1 5
,, ,, 1st May, 1846,	960 0 0	303 1 11	100 0 0	458 14 2
,, ,, 1st November, 1846,	—	—	—	500 19 10
,, ,, 1st May, 1847,	960 0 0	691 0 3	—	586 11 1
,, ,, 1st November, 1847,	—	—	—	492 3 4
,, ,, 1st May, 1848,	960 0 0	622 9 1	200 0 0	585 0 5
,, ,, 1st November, 1848,	—	—	—	431 12 2
,, ,, 1st May, 1849,	—	674 2 10	100 0 0	341 9 6
,, ,, 1st November, 1849,	—	—	—	422 14 11
,, ,, 1st May, 1850,	752 6 2	573 0 9	100 0 0	409 3 8
,, ,, 1st November, 1850,	500 0 0	—	—	451 12 6
,, ,, 1st May, 1851,	—	582 0 10	100 0 0	373 16 1
,, ,, 1st November, 1851,	—	—	—	335 7 9
,, ,, 1st May, 1852,	1,004 12 4	629 2 11	100 0 0	329 3 8
,, ,, 1st November, 1852,	415 7 8	673 1 1	—	335 10 9
,, ,, 1st May, 1853,	415 7 8	—	100 0 0	318 1 0
,, ,, 1st November, 1853,	—	312 15 2	—	394 1 2
,, ,, 1st May, 1854,	415 7 8	316 5 1	100 0 0	339 18 9
,, ,, 1st November, 1854,	403 5 5	381 1 0	97 1 8	350 7 10
,, ,, 1st May, 1855,	—	381 8 8	—	562 2 7
Totals,	8,743 5 5	8,103 13 2	1,197 1 8	10,020 2 1

Income and Expenditure.

2. Income and Expenditure

Dr. Expenditure.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1854. Nov. 1.	To Sundries—For Amount of Expenditure these six months, viz.:—		
	Trinity College,	403 5 5	
	King's Hospital,	381 1 0	
	Christ's Hospital,	97 1 8	
	Grammar Schools,	350 7 10	
	Dublin Schools,	88 5 1	
	English Schools,	817 19 5	
	Inspectors' Salaries,	18 16 8	
	Incidental Expenses,	46 0 1	
	Governors' House,	1 11 3	
	Registrars' Salaries,	160 0 0	
			2,364 8 5
	To Stock—For excess of Income over Expenditure this half-year,	—	2,042 8 9
			4,406 17 2
1855. May 1.	To Sundries—For Amount of Expenditure these six months, viz.:—		
	King's Hospital,	381 8 8	
	Grammar Schools,	562 2 7	
	Dublin Schools,	67 5 6	
	English Schools,	1,581 4 3	
	Inspectors' Salaries,	20 0 0	
	Incidental Expenses,	76 4 3½	
	Governors' House,	50 19 3	
	Registrars' Salaries,	153 2 1	
			2,892 6 7½
	To Stock—For excess of Income over Expenditure this half-year,	—	1,494 2 11½
			4,386 9 7

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the defects in the accounts, and that many of the objectionable arrangements which we have noticed, seem to have gradually grown up, and to be attributable to a system of routine, resting on the authority of persons of dignity and influence, who had been active Governors in past times, and whose acquaintance with the affairs of the charity and the trusts of the foundation was supposed to be extensive and accurate.

ERASMUS SMITH'S SCHOOLS.

Summary of Expenditure.

KING'S HOSPITAL, &c., &c., from the 1st of November, 1843, to the 1st of May, 1855.

SCHOOLS, &c.						
Dublin Schools.	English Schools.	Inspectors' Salaries.	Incidental Expenses.	Governors' House.	Registrar's Salary.	Building Grants.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
252 2 3½	2,249 11 6	210 0 0	67 1 7	83 11 0½	—	—
193 5 3	1,161 5 7½	179 10 0	165 17 4	46 9 2	200 0 0	75 0 0
246 8 4	2,276 6 10½	200 0 0	83 6 2	92 11 3½	50 0 0	—
204 15 1	1,205 5 11	319 5 0	56 12 6	65 8 11½	150 0 0	50 0 0
434 16 3	2,098 16 9	270 0 0	91 16 7	110 7 10	100 0 0	—
109 5 8	1,203 14 2	120 0 0	54 10 2	34 15 9	100 0 0	—
290 19 3	1,999 1 6½	225 0 0	133 9 8	100 17 7	50 0 0	—
109 7 10	1,120 14 8	270 0 0	96 10 6	35 0 6	50 0 0	—
235 18 6	1,906 1 10	170 0 0	63 2 10	114 18 4	118 6 8	—
70 18 9	955 10 7	130 0 0	174 2 6	51 14 2	49 8 9	—
114 4 3	1,411 6 8	120 0 0	133 16 0	99 17 11	152 16 2	—
73 0 1	862 1 4	116 13 4	33 18 8	36 5 8	100 0 0	—
67 18 9	1,247 4 11	120 0 0	133 10 2	102 0 10	100 0 0	—
66 0 10	767 15 1	120 0 0	120 19 8½	46 0 8	66 13 4	—
71 15 6	1,188 8 0	20 0 0	196 19 3	82 19 4	160 0 0	—
67 11 1	771 8 5	20 0 0	92 1 3	10 7 11	160 0 0	—
73 8 2	1,261 9 1	20 0 0	172 16 2	61 13 0	160 0 0	—
64 0 0	772 1 3	20 0 0	678 18 5	7 11 6	160 0 0	—
68 4 9	1,245 17 4	20 0 0	58 6 0	66 10 9	213 6 8	—
67 3 9	614 11 4	20 0 0	34 4 6	12 8 8	—	—
126 12 6	1,391 13 7	20 0 0	66 15 3	67 19 4	310 13 4	—
88 5 1	817 19 5	18 16 8	46 0 1	1 11 3	160 0 0	—
67 5 6	1,581 4 3	20 0 0	76 14 3½	50 19 3	153 2 1	—
3,163 7 5½	30,109 10 1½	2,749 5 0	2,831 9 7	1,382 0 8½	2,764 7 0	125 0 0

FOR ONE YEAR (1854–55).

Income and Expenditure.

INCOME. *Cr.*

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1854.			
Nov. 1.	By Southern Estates—For Amount of Rents remitted by Agent this half-year,	—	1,900 0 0
	„ Western Estates, Ditto Ditto,	—	2,464 7 9
	„ Government Stock—For Half-year's Dividend due 5th October, 1854,	—	19 1 11
	„ Bank of Ireland—For Rent of Linenhall-street premises, lodged 6th May,	—	23 7 6
			4,406 17 2
Nov. 2.	By Southern Estates—For Amount of James J. Poe's balance of Rent,	—	47 9 7
1855.			
Jan. 1.	„ Bank of Ireland—For Rent of Linenhall-street premises,	—	12 10 0
Mar. 7.	„ Southern Estates—For Amount received from Edwd. —— on account of Rent,	—	174 18 1
May 1.	„ Bank of Ireland—For Rent of Lombard-street premises,	—	22 7 10
	„ Southern Estates—For Amount of Rent remitted by Agent this half-year,	—	2,590 8 8
	„ Western Estates, Ditto, Ditto,	—	1,256 1 1
	„ Government Stock—For Half-year's Dividends on £6,183 2*s.* 9*d.*, due 5th April, 1855, including £195 7*s.* 8*d.* lodged by M'Causland and Fetherston,	—	282 14 4
			4,386 9 7

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Erasmus Smith's Schools.

Balance Sheet.

3. Balance.

Dr. Balance.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1854. Nov. 1.	To Bank of Ireland,	—	3,725 3 0
	„ Government Stock, our Account,	4,247 18 6	4,060 4 6
	„ Consols, Account of Commissioners of Charitable Donations,	1,100 0 0	1,000 17 5
	„ Government Stock, Account of Lord Redesdale's Charity,	553 16 11	572 6 1
	„ Drainage and Improvement of Southern Estates,	—	2,127 16 0
	„ Edward Galwey, Suspense Account,	—	30 7 2
	„ Drainage and Improvement of Western Estates,	—	70 0 0
	„ Thomas Kearney's Drainage Account,	—	95 14 4
	„ Western Estates, due thereby,	—	1,054 17 9¼
	„ Thomas Kearney, due by him,	—	672 6 3¾
	„ Edward L. Hunt, Agent to Estate of Commissioners of Charitable Donations,	—	49 7 11½
	„ James J. Poe, Agent, due by him,	—	47 9 7
			13,506 10 1½
1855. May 1.	To Bank of Ireland,	—	3,736 15 7
	„ Registrar,	—	1,443 13 8
	„ Government Stock, new 3 per cent., our Account,	6,183 2 9	5,871 15 11
	„ Consols, Account of Commissioners of Charitable Donations,	1,100 0 0	1,000 17 5
	„ Government Stock, Account of Lord Redesdale's Charity,	553 16 11	572 6 1
	„ Drainage and Improvement of Southern Estates,	—	1,920 12 8
	„ Edward Galwey, Suspense Account,	—	30 7 2
	„ Drainage and Improvement of Western Estates,	—	70 0 0
	„ Thomas Kearney's Drainage Account,	—	86 3 0
	„ Edward L. Hunt, due by him,	—	347 11 9¾
	„ Edward L. Hunt, Agent to Estate of Commissioners of Charitable Donations, due by him,	—	41 10 2½
	„ Southern Estates, due thereby,	—	336 14 3½
			15,458 7 9¾

Grammar Schools.

4. Erasmus Smith's Grammar Schools.

Locality of School.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Annual Salaries paid by Governors.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Pupils. Number. Average during current year.	Number. On Roll.	Religion. United Church.	Religion. Roman Catholic.	Religion. Presbyterian.	Religion. Others.	Annual Charges. Boarders.	Annual Charges. Day Scholars.	No. of Free Pupils on Roll.	State of Instruction.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.									£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Leinster: Louth; Drogheda.	64 6 8	100 0 0 Master. 90 0 0 Assistants.	275	27	53	61	59	2	–	–	£31 10s. to £37 16s.	6 6 0	6	Generally satisfactory, but limited.
Munster: Clare; Ennis.	86 4 5	100 0 0 Master. 176 13 4 Assistants.	88	37	43	58	52	6	–	–	42 0 0	10 10 0	9	Very satisfactory.
Tipperary; Tipperary.	273 7 0	100 0 0	144	56	*–	21	–	12	1	–	—	30s. to £6.	7	Unsatisfactory.
Ulster: None.	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	–	—
Connaught: Galway; Galway.	282 18 0	100 0 0 Master. 90 0 0 Assistants.	120	50	20	20	17	3	–	–	—	£4 4s. to £6. 6s.	8	Not satisfactory.
Total,†	706 16 1	756 13 4	627	170	116	160	128	23	1	–			30	

* No regular register.

† Exhibitions in Trinity College, £360. *Vide* Tables, vol. iii., p. 731.

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SHEET (1854–55.)

ERASMUS SMITH'S SCHOOLS.

Balance Sheet.

CONTRA.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
			Cr.
1854. Nov. 1.	By Registrar, due to him,	—	56 18 11
	„ M'Causland and Fetherston, due to them,	—	630 8 8½
	„ Lord Redesdale's Charity, Stock,	572 6 1	
	„ Cash,	17 1 8	
			589 7 9
	„ Commissioners of Charitable Donations,	—	1,000 7 1½
	„ Commissioners for Drainage and Improvement of Land,	—	2,348 3 2
	„ James J. Poe's Dividend Account,	—	113 15 0
	„ Land purchased by Railway Companies, &c.,	—	619 14 5
	„ Edward Galwey, due to him,	—	10 5 11
	„ Southern Estates, due thereto,	—	709 9 11¾
	„ Edward L. Hunt, due to him,	—	1,054 17 9½
	„ Estate of Commissioners of Charitable Donations, due thereto,	—	49 7 11½
	„ Stock for Net Capital, exclusive of value of Estates,	—	6,323 13 5
			13,506 10 1½
1855. May 1.	By M'Causland and Fetherston, due to them,	—	690 7 0
	„ Lord Redesdale's Charity, Stock,	572 6 1	
	„ Cash,	7 11 3	
			579 17 4
	„ Commissioners of Charitable Donations,	—	1,005 19 8½
	„ James J. Poe's Dividend Account,	—	66 5 5
	„ Commissioners for Drainage and Improvement of Land,	—	2,140 19 10
	„ Land purchased by Railway Companies, &c.,	—	2,431 5 10
	„ Western Estates, due thereto,	—	347 11 9¾
	„ Thomas Kearney, Agent of Southern Estates, due to him,	—	336 14 3½
	„ Estate of Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, due thereto,	—	41 10 2½
	„ Stock for Net Capital, exclusive of value of Estates,	—	7,817 16 4½
			15,458 7 9¾

5. ERASMUS SMITH'S ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

English Schools.

Locality of School.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	Pupils. Number. Average during current year.	Pupils. Number. On Roll.	Pupils. Religion. United Church.	Pupils. Religion. Roman Catholic.	Pupils. Religion. Presbyterian.	Pupils. Religion. Others.	State of Instruction.
LEINSTER:								
Carlow.								
*Tullowmagimma; Graignaspidog,	–	–	28	–	–	–	–	Not inspected.†
Dublin.								
Donnybrook, Boys,	166	52	58	31	27	–	–	Not satisfactory.
Donnybrook, Girls,	166	30	57	38	19	–	–	Satisfactory.
Dublin City.								
Brunswick-street, Great, Boys,	84	84	100	90	5	–	5	Very satisfactory.
Brunswick-street, Great, Girls,	52	37	46	32	9	4	1	Satisfactory.
St. Michan's, Parochial, Boys,	228	40	50	50	–	–	–	Not at present satisfactory, but promising.
St. Michan's, Parochial, Girls,	86	40	52	50	2	–	–	Not satisfactory.
Kildare.								
Davidstown; Calverstown,	162	25	47	37	10	–	–	Not altogether satisfactory.
Kill,	56	25	33	31	–	2	–	Not altogether satisfactory.
Kilkenny.								
*Ballinamara, National	–	38	59	–	–	–	–	Not inspected.†
King's County.								
Philipstown,	66	40	61	47	14	–	–	Not satisfactory.
Tullamore; Charleville, Boys,	160	32	40	40	–	–	–	Not satisfactory.
Tullamore; Charleville, Girls,	160	32	46	46	–	–	–	Unsatisfactory.

* These schools have been partly built by the Governors, and are vested in them, but the masters receive no salary from their funds.

† Not inspected, owing to lateness of period when deed of endowment was received.

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Erasmus Smith's Schools.

English Schools.

5. Erasmus Smith's English Schools—*continued.*

Locality of School.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	Pupils. Number. Average during current year.	Pupils. Number. On Roll.	Pupils. Religion. United Church.	Pupils. Religion. Roman Catholic.	Pupils. Religion. Presbyterian.	Pupils. Religion. Others.	State of Instruction.
Leinster—*continued.*								
Longford.								
*Columbkill; Rathmore,	85	33	65	65	–	–	–	Not satisfactory.
Granard,	127	20	33	21	12	–	–	Pupils absent.
Killashee, Boys,	84	16	30	28	2	–	–	Satisfactory, but limited.
Longford; Templemichael,	67	30	30	30	–	–	–	Satisfactory.
Louth.								
Ardee, Boys,	106	32	46	20	26	–	–	Satisfactory.
Carlingford; Omeath,	87	40	62	58	4	–	–	Unsatisfactory.
Collon, Boys,	96	18	23	11	12	–	–	Unsatisfactory.
Collon, Girls,	96	43	51	41	10	–	–	Very satisfactory.
Dundalk, Boys,	332	51	90	74	6	10	–	Not satisfactory.
Dundalk, Girls,	141	30	66	50	6	10	–	Very unsatisfactory.
Meath.								
Ardmurchan; Hayes,	53	16	27	27	–	–	–	Satisfactory.
Kildalkey,	40	16	19	16	3	–	–	Satisfactory.
Slane	135	13	31	12	19	–	–	Satisfactory.
Westmeath.								
Killucan,	96	19	29	25	2	2	–	Unsatisfactory.
Wexford.								
Enniscorthy, Boys,	208	53	68	64	4	–	–	Satisfactory.
Enniscorthy, Girls,	87	42	51	51	–	–	–	Very satisfactory.
Ferns,	146	43	60	60	–	–	–	Not satisfactory, but senior pupils absent.
Gorey, Boys,	175	29	42	42	–	–	–	Satisfactory.
Gorey, Girls,	126	30	46	46	–	–	–	Very satisfactory.
*Kilbride; Ballymore,	136	17	22	22	–	–	–	No pupils present.
Newtownbarry, Boys,	122	31	45	45	–	–	–	Satisfactory.
Newtownbarry, Girls,	96	23	35	35	–	–	–	Satisfactory.
Templeshambo, Boys,	67	16	40	19	21	–	–	Closed on account of sickness.
Templeshambo, Girls,	53	13	37	16	21	–	–	Closed on account of sickness.
Wexford, Boys,	120	40	58	56	2	–	–	Satisfactory.
Wexford Girls	120	30	40	40	–	–	–	Satisfactory,
Wicklow.								
Aghold; Coolkenno,	113	31	64	61	3	–	–	Not satisfactory.
Delgany; Windgates, Boys,	85	33	41	41	–	–	–	Closed, master being ill.
Kilpipe,	58	27	40	32	8	–	–	Satisfactory.
Kiltegan,	80	33	52	52	–	–	–	Satisfactory, but limited.
Rathdrum, Boys,	93	27	43	43	–	–	–	Not satisfactory.
Rathdrum, Girls,	93	27	48	48	–	–	–	Closed for vacation.
	4,909	1,397	2,111	1,743	247	23	6	
Munster:								
Clare.								
*Kilmaley; Gortagarriffe,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Closed; master dead.
*Kilnaboy; Curofin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Not inspected †
Kilrush,	174	27	36	32	4	–	–	Very satisfactory.
Cork.								
*Ballymoney; Ballinacargy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Not inspected.†
Bandon; Kilbrogan, Church Education Society's Model and Training School for Munster.								
1. Erasmus Smith's English, Boys,	113	46	65	65	–	–	–	Satisfactory.
2. Erasmus Smith's English, Girls,	41	31	64	64	–	–	–	Very satisfactory.
*Coachford; Coolacullig,	–	–	31	–	–	–	–	Not inspected.†
Innishannon,	123	25	25	22	3	–	–	Satisfactory, but very elementary.
Kilmeen, Parochial,	75	16	31	31	–	–	–	Unsatisfactory.
*Newmarket, Parochial,	85	‡	35	30	5	–	–	Satisfactory.
Kerry.								
Tarbert, Boys,	120	22	26	23	3	–	–	Satisfactory, but limited.
Tarbert, Girls	41	26	34	30	4	–	–	Satisfactory, but limited.
Tralee,	260	36	40	36	–	–	–	Satisfactory.
Limerick.								
New Pallas, Pallasgreen,	106	14	24	19	5	–	–	Very unsatisfactory.
Tipperary.								
Ballingarry, Parochial,	72	13	9	7	2	–	–	Very unsatisfactory.
Cahir, Boys,	116	‡–	4	2	2	–	–	Unsatisfactory.
Cahir, Girls,	116	‡–	24	2	11	–	–	Unsatisfactory.

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† Not inspected, owing to lateness of period when deed of endowment was received.

‡ No regular register.

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5. ERASMUS SMITH'S ENGLISH SCHOOLS—*continued.*

Locality of School.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	Pupils. Number. Average during current year.	Pupils. Number. On Roll.	Pupils. Religion. United Church.	Pupils. Religion. Roman Catholic.	Pupils. Religion. Presbyterian.	Pupils. Religion. Others.	State of Instruction.
MUNSTER—*continued.*								
Tipperary—continued.								
Kilcooley,	70	30	62	23	5	–	–	Unsatisfactory.
Roscrea,	226	34	37	23	1	–	–	Unsatisfactory.
Templemore,	135	9	13	9	1	–	–	Very unsatisfactory.
Tipperary,	176	†–	29	18	6	–	–	Satisfactory, but elementary.
	2,049	329	589	436	52	–	–	
ULSTER:								
Antrim.								
*Aghoghill; Craigs, Parochial, Boys,	84	38	59	17	–	42	–	Satisfactory.
*Aghoghill; Craigs, Parochial, Girls,	42	22	57	17	1	39	–	Satisfactory.
Antrim; Bow-lane, Boys,	135	24	49	24	1	24	–	Satisfactory.
Antrim; Bow-lane, Girls,	135	22	50	20	2	28	–	Unsatisfactory.
Ballymoney,	140	36	52	31	6	15	–	Satisfactory.
Ballyrashane; Ballywatt,	96	26	42	12	–	30	–	Not satisfactory.
Billy; Eagry,	133	58	82	38	–	44	–	Very satisfactory.
Dunluce; Bonnyclassagh,	85	28	46	17	–	29	–	Satisfactory.
Templepatrick; Craigarogan,	260	26	43	–	–	43	–	Satisfactory.
Armagh.								
*Armagh; Aughavilly, Boys,	50	14	60	20	24	16	–	Satisfactory.
*Armagh; Aughavilly, Girls,	50	11	45	19	10	16	–	Satisfactory.
*Keady; Hermitage,	–	–	–	80	–	–	–	Not inspected.‡
Kilmore; Mullavilly, Boys,	114	42	64	54	7	3	–	Satisfactory.
Kilmore; Mullavilly, Girls,	114	37	57	44	10	3	–	Satisfactory.
Loughgall, Boys,	112	31	50	35	12	3	–	Satisfactory.
*Loughgall; Kinnigoe,	68	20	43	16	6	21	–	Satisfactory, but limited.
Loughgilly, Boys,	111	25	50	20	1	29	–	Satisfactory.
Lurgan, Boys,	§234	89	149	113	26	10	–	Satisfactory.
Lurgan, Girls,	–	74	117	85	24	8	–	Satisfactory.
Newtownhamilton, Boys,	66	46	81	53	5	23	–	Very satisfactory.
Newtownhamilton, Girls,	66	30	49	27	5	17	–	Satisfactory.
*Newtownhamilton; Tullyvallon,	–	–	53	–	–	–	–	Not inspected.
Richhill, Boys,	104	41	62	50	7	2	3	Satisfactory.
Richhill, Girls,	76	45	69	54	3	8	4	Satisfactory.
Tynan,	109	53	98	81	–	17	–	Satisfactory.
*Tynan; Derryhaugh,	–	–	90	–	–	–	–	Not inspected.‡
Cavan.								
Belturbet,	106	45	83	61	21	–	1	Unsatisfactory.
Donegal.								
Bunerana,	78	34	60	48	12	–	–	Satisfactory.
Caldaff; Grousehall,	128	10	16	10	–	6	–	Very satisfactory.
Milford,	63	65	92	11	23	58	–	Very satisfactory.
Mountcharles,	85	32	55	40	12	3	–	Satisfactory.
Stranorlar,	138	24	48	36	3	9	–	Satisfactory.
Down.								
Ardglass, Boys,	96	44	62	33	27	2	–	Satisfactory.
Ardglass, Girls,	60	26	46	8	36	2	–	Satisfactory.
*Ballymacarrett, Parochial,	–	–	72	–	–	–	–	Not inspected.‡
Comber,	198	66	100	38	4	58	–	Satisfactory.
Drumbeg; Hill Hall, Boys,	106	34	48	11	3	34	–	Not satisfactory.
*Drumbo, Parochial, Boys,	61	10	17	12	1	4	–	No pupils present.
*Drumbo, Parochial, Girls,	61	5	15	13	–	2	–	No pupils present.
Grey Abbey; Mountstewart,	120	109	192	15	4	173	–	Satisfactory.
Kilmood,	113	34	56	16	2	38	–	Satisfactory.
Newtownards, Boys,	171	92	129	24	1	104	–	Satisfactory.
Newtownards, Girls,	126	77	114	28	2	84	–	Satisfactory.
Seaforde,	151	32	42	20	13	9	–	Satisfactory.
Fermanagh.								
Derryvullen; Castlearchdall,	140	25	35	35	–	–	–	Very satisfactory.
*Enniskillen, Clabby,	–	–	52	–	–	–	–	Not inspected.‡
Londonderry.								
Ballyaghran; Agherton, Boys,	80	35	44	3	1	38	2	Satisfactory.
Cumber, Lower, Parochial,	86	42	70	16	6	48	–	Satisfactory.
Cumber, Upper,	110	37	57	29	10	18	–	Satisfactory.
Faughanvale; Muff,	80	58	60	21	36	3	–	Unsatisfactory.
Lissan,	155	51	81	31	27	23	–	Very satisfactory.
Newtownlimavady; Pound-lane, Parochial, Boys.	116	35	50	30	2	18	–	Very satisfactory.
Newtownlimavady; Pound-lane, Parochial, Girls.	116	20	37	20	3	14	–	Very satisfactory.
Templemore; Eden-Ballymore, Boys,	138	50	65	48	2	15	–	Satisfactory.
*Templemore; Eden-Ballymore, Girls,	138	37	53	30	–	23	–	Pupils not present.
Tyrone.								
Badoney, Lower; Ruskey,	104	55	47	20	22	5	–	Satisfactory.
Ballyclog,	128	21	29	14	3	12	–	Master and pupils absent.

* These schools have been partly built by the Governors, and are vested in them, but the masters receive no salary from their funds. † No regular register.

‡ Not inspected, owing to lateness of period when deed of endowment was received. § Including Girls' school.

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Erasmus Smith's Schools.

English Schools.

5. Erasmus Smith's English Schools—*continued.*

Locality of School.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	Pupils. Number. Average during current year.	Pupils. Number. On Roll.	Pupils. Religion. United Church.	Pupils. Religion. Roman Catholic.	Pupils. Religion. Presbyterian.	Pupils. Religion. Others.	State of Instruction.
Ulster—*continued.* *Tyrone*—continued.								
Camus,	68	26	35	6	4	25	–	Satisfactory, but elementary.
Clogher; Beltany, Boys,	130	45	108	65	17	26	–	Elementary.
Clogher; Beltany, Girls,	130	50	104	70	14	20	–	Satisfactory.
Dungannon, Boys,	70	28	42	30	2	10	–	Satisfactory.
Dungannon, Girls,	70	22	39	25	–	14	–	Not satisfactory.
Kildress; Drumshambo,	80	35	47	18	7	22	–	Pupils absent for vacation.
Killieshel, Boys,	56	48	35	8	24	–	3	Pupils absent.
Killieshel, Girls,	36	15	30	5	17	–	8	Unsatisfactory.
	6,276	2,312	3,984	1,675	511	1,390	21	
Connaught: *Galway.*								
Galway, Boys,	136	16	21	21	–	–	–	Not satisfactory.
Galway, Girls,	113	10	12	9	–	–	3	Unsatisfactory.
Mayo.								
Ballisakeery; Mullafarry	84	15	31	17	12	2	–	Very unsatisfactory.
Killala,	70	17	25	23	2	–	–	Very satisfactory.
Sligo.								
Dromard, Boys,	96	20	27	18	9	–	–	Pupils not examined.
Dromard, Girls,	70	22	32	23	9	–	–	Satisfactory.
Drumcliffe; Muninean,	60	*–	36	36	–	–	–	Very unsatisfactory.
Sligo, Boys,	146	70	96	49	33	–	14	Not quite satisfactory.
Sligo, Girls,	133	33	46	43	–	–	3	No pupils present.
	908	203	326	239	65	2	20	
Total,	14142	4,241	7,010	4,293	875	1,420	47	

* No regular register.

Incorporated Society's Schools.

THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

These schools were formerly known by the designation of Protestant Charter Schools. They owe their origin to a society that was incorporated in the year 1733, on the petition of the principal nobility, clergy, and gentry of Ireland, for the purpose of maintaining "a sufficient number of English Protestant schools, wherein the children of the Irish natives [might] be instructed in the English tongue, and the fundamental principles of true religion." The trust of the charter accordingly was to apply, under the regulation of the society, the annual income of its endowment to the establishment and support of English Protestant schools in Ireland, for the instruction, by masters appointed by the society, of children of Roman Catholics, and other poor natives of Ireland, in English, writing and arithmetic; in husbandry and housewifery, or in trades, manufactures, or other manual occupations; in the Holy Scriptures, and in the principles of the Protestant Established religion. The society was also to provide school requisites, diet and lodging, for such poor children as it should judge proper, until they should be fit to be apprenticed to trades.

The society received a large amount in private bequests and donations, annual grants from Parliament, and the proceeds of a tax on hawkers and pedlars.

Vide p. 14, *supra.* From 1733 till 1784, the charter schools were noticed in nearly every speech by the Lord Lieutenant from the throne, and also in nearly every address presented by the Irish Parliament in reply.

Vide p. 16, *supra.* Mr. Howard, the celebrated philanthropist, in his visit to Ireland, in 1784, discovered great inaccuracies in the statements of the society as to the number of their pupils, and serious abuses existing in their institutions.

Com. Ir. Educ. Inq. 1 Rep. 1825, p. 7. Irish Commons Journal, vol. xii. App. p. dccex.

He published an account which led to considerable controversy; and after a second visit by him, and an inspection of the schools by Sir Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, Inspector of Prisons in Ireland, the state of the schools was brought before a Committee of the Irish House of Commons. The report of the Committee contains a *resumé* of the evidence of the different persons examined, including Mr. Howard and Sir Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, Richard Vincent, Esq., one of the

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Committee of the Incorporated Society, and their Secretary, Mr. Gibbons. Mr. Howard had taken with him, on his tour of inspection, an account of the charter schools published in an appendix to a sermon preached before the society, by the Bishop of Raphoe, in 1781; and he found that the attendance at the schools was but a third of the number stated in the Appendix, and that the condition of the children in general was wretched, both physically and morally. This was confirmed by Sir Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, whose reports led to the dismissal of several masters.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

The Commissioners of 1791 reported that the fund for the support of the society, including parliamentary grants, amounted to £20,105 a-year; and that the total number of children in the charter schools, exclusive of the Ranelagh Schools, was 1,718, of whom 918 were boys; 537, girls; and 263, infants.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. pp. 357, 372.

The Commissioners observed that, "notwithstanding the miserable state of a great majority of the schools, according to Mr. Howard's testimony, yet it appears from the reports of the local committees from forty schools, that there were but three unfavourable, two of which were only so in respect to the clothing of the children; and that of the reports made from thirty-five of the schools, by the catechist visitors, there was but one unfavourable, and one but partly favourable."

Ibid. p. 357.

The Commissioners of 1791 also stated that it appeared from the testimony and report of Mr. Howard, "who had visited the four nurseries and all the charter schools (two only excepted), that in most of the establishments the instruction, cleanliness, and health of the children had been most grossly neglected; that they had not been allowed sufficient food, clothing, or other necessaries; that in many of these schools they were half starved, half naked, and covered with cutaneous disorders, the effects of filth and negligence, while in some of those the children of the masters and mistresses appeared fresh, clean, and in good health. This account of the wretched condition of these schools and nurseries was confirmed by further evidence, and also by the reports of some of the Commissioners who have visited several of the schools and nurseries; and upon the whole it appeared that of all the establishments—forty-four in number—not more than five or six were properly managed."

Ibid.

The Commissioners then recommended that the number of charter schools should be reduced, and the provincial nurseries suppressed,—that the parents of the children should have free access to them; and, lastly, that a certain number of the most promising boys from the parish schools might be recommended by the Committee of Fifteen, for admission into the charter schools.

Ibid. p. 359.

The Commissioners also recommended the reduction of the annual grant to the Incorporated Society; that £1,924 should be applied towards the parochial schools; and that the sum of £1,900, which would be saved by the abolition of the nurseries, should be applied to the support of the diocesan schools.

Ibid.

The suggestions made by the Commissioners of 1791, in the case of the Protestant charter schools, seem not to have been attended to.

In the year 1803, Protestants were admitted as pupils to the charter schools for the first time since 1775–6, when the society passed resolutions to confine the admission to Roman Catholics, a measure, indeed, which is stated to have been in accordance with the general practice of the society previously.

Com. of Educ. Rep. 1808, pp. 19, 38.

The Commissioners of Education Inquiry in 1808, reported that the system of separating children from their parents, or of transplanting them, as it was called, still prevailed; that the nurseries were still continued; that the number of children maintained in the schools had increased since 1791, when it was 1,798 to 2,187, and that the funds placed at the disposal of the society had increased from £20,105 to £30,157.

Ibid. pp. 20, 32.

The Commissioners of 1808, from their inquiries, were led to the conclusion that the schools were in a very satisfactory state, forming a contrast to the condition in which former inquiries had found them, and calculated to excite an expectation that a higher degree of improvement would be attained. The Commissioners, however, made some suggestions very similar to those of the Commissioners of 1791. They proposed that some of the schools should be suppressed, and the nurseries converted into schools. In 1818, a letter was addressed by Mr. Grant, afterwards Lord Glenelg, the then Chief Secretary of Ireland, to the Incorporated Society, intimating that the amount of their grant would be diminished.

Ibid. p. 22.

Ibid. p. 23.

In 1820, the society took the opinion of the Attorney-General, as to whether they were at liberty to receive Roman Catholics in their day schools without

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INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

instructing them in the Protestant religion, but he was of opinion that they could not.

After 1825, it was very difficult to induce Roman Catholic children to attend, and, from that time, the nature of the schools was changed. From being schools for the conversion of Roman Catholics, they became schools for the education of members of the United Church.

The Commissioners of Education Inquiry, in their Report for 1825, again disclosed the disastrous state of the charter schools, and recommended the discontinuance of the parliamentary grants. These were accordingly diminished from £19,500 in 1826, to £5,750 in 1832, when they were finally withdrawn.

Committee on Foundation Schools, Rep. 1838, p. 7.

In 1839, the society, at the suggestion of the Rev. Elias Thackeray, one of its members, adopted a plan by which children are elected on the foundation of the institution by means of their superior answering at a competitive examination. This election is restricted to children who come from some of the districts in which the society possesses estates, who are educated for at least one year at a school in which the Scriptures are daily read, and who are recommended by their parish ministers. No child is eligible for election who has been previously attending any school of public legal foundation—a rule which has the effect of excluding any child coming from the National schools and other mixed schools in Ireland, and also children educated in the workhouses.

Ev. 23233.

Ev. 23258–64.

The course of instruction has also undergone a change. The society was established by charter, amongst other things for communicating industrial instruction; but we find from the evidence that, this has almost entirely ceased, and that the system of apprenticeships has also been discontinued.

Ev. 23292.

Ev. 23305.

Some less important alterations have also been made—such as discontinuing the practice of charging masters for the labour of children, of giving bounties to well-conducted apprentices, and of giving marriage portions. The nurseries, and the system of transplanting the children were abandoned.

It appears, by a return from the Incorporated Society, that they have at present under their care, eight boarding schools and twelve day schools, exclusive of the parochial schools at Ramoan and Innishannon, towards the support of which they contribute. We visited some of the day schools, and visited or received evidence as to all the boarding schools. They were also inspected by our Assistant Commissioners.

BOARDING INSTITUTIONS OF THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY.

Athlone Ranelagh Institution for Boys, County of Roscommon.

1 Geo. III. c. 3.

In 1760 the estates which were granted by the Earl of Ranelagh for the support of charity schools at Roscommon and Athlone, were, by Act of Parliament, vested in the Incorporated Society. The grant was made in 1708, and the Act recites, that to that time the charitable intentions of the Earl of Ranelagh had not been carried out. The original intention was, that two free schools should be erected at Athlone, and two at Roscommon, that each should be provided with a chapel and a dwelling-house for teachers; and that twenty Protestant boys, and as many girls, should be educated gratuitously at the free schools in each of the two towns. It was directed that the schoolmasters should be in holy orders, and that both the master and mistress should either be English, or of English extraction, and Protestants.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 716.

At present there are upon this foundation two schools—one for boys at Athlone, and the other for girls at Roscommon.

Ev. 7007.

Ev. 7018.

We received evidence respecting the Athlone school at our public court at Roscommon, and examined the master, the visiting manager, and other witnesses. A complaint was preferred in evidence before us as to the right of admission of boys into the Ranelagh School; it was urged that the right was confined to the poor of Athlone, but that children were received from all parts of Ireland. It seemed to us, however, on investigation, that the complaint was without foundation. We ascertained that the society had acted in this matter on the opinion of counsel, given in June, 1839, to the effect that "children might be selected by the Incorporated Society from any locality for admission into schools on the Ranelagh foundation, the trusts the society are bound to carry out being those declared in the private Act of Parliament vesting the Ranelagh estates in them, not those in the original deed of grant."

Our Assistant Commissioner reports favourably as to the condition of this schoolhouse, which, unlike that of the corresponding establishment at Roscommon,

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is provided with a separate infirmary. The attendance at the time of inspection was very large, consisting of seventy-one out of seventy-six on the roll, fifty-six being boarders, and eighteen of these free. The free pupils are nominated by the incumbents of fourteen neighbouring parishes, and subjected, as in the other schools of the Incorporated Society, to a competitive examination. Of the day pupils three are Roman Catholics, for our Assistant Commissioner states that there is no interference with members of any religious denomination, unless received as boarders. The master receives from the Incorporated Society a salary of £100, and has besides some other emoluments. His two assistants are paid £35 a-year each. With respect to the state of education, it is noticed that the pupils answered unsatisfactorily in science, and that classical instruction likewise was backward. In the ordinary branches of English education, the pupils were better prepared, and much care appears to have been taken in teaching them to write, in which most of them succeeded remarkably well.

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Ev. 7077.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 720.

Our Assistant-Commissioner thought the arrangement under which classical studies were introduced into a school of this description an unfortunate one. The English studies of the classical pupils suffer, there not being any compensating advantages in the soundness of their classical instruction.

Celbridge Institution for Girls, County of Kildare.

The Celbridge institution was endowed by the Right Honourable William Connolly, in the reign of George I., and was at first intended exclusively for the benefit of the children of the tenantry on his estate. Subsequently the amount of the endowment was increased, and the objects of it more extended. In 1809, Lady Louisa Connolly, the surviving trustee of the bequest, transferred the management of the Celbridge school to the Incorporated Society.

Com. Educ. Rep. 1812, p. 297.

Our Assistant-Commissioner reports that, of fifty-eight pupils on the roll, fifty-five were present. Thirty of the free pupils are nominated by Mr. Connolly, and thirty-two by the Incorporated Society. The pupils, when nominated, must all be members of the Established Church. Those nominated by Mr. Connolly generally come from his own estates in Donegal, Westmeath, and Kildare; and those nominated by the Society are selected by examination from the Scriptural schools of the county of Kildare, and two from the Society's girls' schools at Trim and Stradbally. The parents of the free pupils are farmers, labourers, and servants. Our Assistant-Commissioner states that he was pleased with the reading of the girls, and with their answering in geography; their writing also was good, but in grammar they were deficient.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 135.

We are of opinion that the standard of instruction in this school ought to be raised. It might then be advantageously used as a training school for schoolmistresses.

Dundalk Institution for Boys, County of Louth.

The landed estate attached to this institution was the first of the kind held by the Incorporated Society. Mrs. Anne Hamilton left an estate of about 360 statute acres, in the county of Down, and a house in Dundalk, for the support of a school. The trustees, in 1738, conveyed the trust property to the Incorporated Society. At first this institution was a boarding school for girls, but in 1835 and 1839 changes were introduced, and at present it is a boarding and day school for boys.

Com. Educ. Rep. 1808, p. 16, Ev. 9821, 12254.

Our Assistant-Commissioner reports an attendance of eighty-two pupils, of whom seventy-three were boarders, thirty-nine of these being free. The master receives £100 a-year, with salaries for assistants, allowances for fuel and other requisites, besides a house and garden rent free.

Our Assistant Commissioner also reports that the pupils are well acquainted with the ordinary departments of English education, but that it is not satisfactory to find only two pupils learning book-keeping in an establishment so numerously attended by the inhabitants of a commercial town like Dundalk.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 182.

Farra Institution for Boys, County of Westmeath.

The endowment attached to this school was made by the Rev. William Wilson, the nephew of the founder of Wilson's hospital. In 1740, in a codicil to his will by which his property was left to the Incorporated Society, he directed that

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a school should be built at Farra, in the county of Westmeath; and in 1758 the school was established.

Ev. 13440,23277–89.

At our public court at Mullingar we examined the master of this school; and it appeared, from his evidence, that the system of agricultural instruction which had been formerly pursued in this institution proved unsuccessful, and that it was now almost abandoned.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports that the number of pupils, which in 1826 had been one hundred and eleven, is now forty-one, of whom thirty-eight were present. These thirty-eight are boarders, and thirty of them are free. The free pupils are admitted by competitive examination, the candidates being taken from the Scriptural schools of Westmeath. Though originally an agricultural school, the Farra institution does not now differ from an ordinary English school of the Incorporated Society, except that the pupils have an opportunity of voluntarily acquiring such a knowledge of agriculture and horticulture as may be obtained from the person who manages the farm attached to the school, but there is no obligation to study them imposed on the pupils. Considered as an English school, this institution is in a very efficient state. The pupils answered creditably in history, geography, grammar, and arithmetic.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 228.

Kilkenny, Pococke Institution for Boys, County of Kilkenny.

The Pococke Institution, at Kilkenny, was endowed in 1765, under the will of Dr. Pococke, Bishop of Ossory, who, subject to certain charges thereby made, left all his estates, both real and personal, to the Incorporated Society, "for founding a school for Papist boys to be bred to linen-weaving, and instructed in the principles of the Protestant religion"—"and if any other religion should at any time be established than the Protestant religion," then he left "the whole for such time to St. Patrick's Hospital, in Dublin, for lunatics," "to revert to the said society whenever it should be re-established."

Our Assistant-Commissioner reports that the founder's directions, as to industrial training, are not carried into effect; and that the rule, confining the admission to the children of Roman Catholic parents, is not observed. The society, however, took the opinion of counsel, in 1839, by whom they were advised that these changes were legal.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 150.

He also reports very favourably as to the state of instruction, particularly as regards history, geography, arithmetic, and algebra, the answering in which, he mentions, was such as he had rarely met with. The number of pupils present when he inspected, was twenty-six—all boarders, and eighteen of them free. The free pupils are selected, by competitive examination, by the Incorporated Society from certain specified Scriptural schools. The master's salary from the society is £60, and he is allowed also for fuel and some other requisites; and he has, besides, some land attached to the schoolhouse. A monitor, at £10 a-year, is attached to the school.

Ev. 23253.
Ev. 23266.

Primrose Grange Institution for Boys, County of Sligo.

In 1721, the Rev. Edward Nicholson granted a rent-charge of £40, a house and half an acre of land, for the support of a free school at Primrose Grange, which has subsequently become possessed of other endowments. The Commissioners of 1807–12 notice the inefficient state of the school at the time of their report, as well as the recommendation of the Bishop of Elphin, one of the trustees of the charity, that the endowment should be vested in the Incorporated Society. The master receives a salary of £50, and his assistant £30; and he has other emoluments, including apartments, and land at a moderate rent.

Com. Educ. Rep. 1812, p. 310.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 73.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports that the state of the school is generally satisfactory. There were thirty-six pupils on the roll, thirteen of whom were boarders, and twenty-three were day pupils. Twenty-two were present, thirteen of whom were boarders, and nine day pupils. There were eleven free pupils present, all either boarders or foundation pupils. It is proposed to increase this number to sixteen.

Roscommon Ranelagh Institution for Girls, County of Roscommon.

Ev. 7121–6.

The clergyman, who is the visiting manager of the Ranelagh Institution for Girls, and acts as catechist, was examined at our public court at Roscommon, and gave some information as to the course of industrial training pursued.

Our Assistant Commissioner states the attendance as twenty-five, out of

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twenty-nine on the roll, all boarders, and all free but three. The mistress receives £52 5*s.* from the Incorporated Society, and has also other emoluments, including apartments, fuel, and other requisites. The assistant is also paid £10 by the society, and a similar sum is allowed for a monitress. The state of instruction is noticed by the Assistant Commissioner as satisfactory. The sanitary arrangements of the school are defective, as regards the want of an infirmary. The lavatory arrangements, likewise, are not to be approved of, and are noticed by our Assistant Commissioner as bad and uncleanly.

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Tables, vol. iii. p. 721.

Santry Institution for Boys, County of Dublin.

This is the most important of the schools under the management of the Incorporated Society, being that to which they transfer pupils selected by competition from their other schools, and in which places are obtained as a species of exhibition. It also serves as a school for training masters. We made a special visit to this school, and examined very carefully into its nature and constitution.

Our Assistant Commissioner, who inspected the school, reports favourably as to the state of instruction, except as regards punctuation and orthography. The internal accommodation of the building is defective, and, altogether, the domestic arrangements of the institution not in that superior condition which, considering its reputation, and the large amount of the funds at the disposal of the society, might justly be expected.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 46.

DAY SCHOOLS OF THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY.

Arklow Boys' School, County of Wicklow.

We have elsewhere noticed the history of the endowment of this school, previous to its transfer to the Incorporated Society.

Vide p. 179, *infra*.

Cashel Boys' School—Cashel Girls' School, County of Tipperary.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports that he found these establishments in a cleanly and orderly condition. The roll in the boys' school exhibited an attendance of thirteen boys, of whom twelve were present. These were generally young, so that much could not be expected from them; but even in the department of education suited to their tender years, they proved very deficient. The master had received a classical education, and seemed better fitted to impart education of a superior grade than that of the very elementary description required for his school.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 382.

The girls' school was better attended, the number on the roll being twenty-three, and of those present eighteen. They were more advanced in education, and answering creditably in most of the subjects they were learning, and their writing was remarkably good. In both schools the children seemed to be treated with great kindness, and the schoolrooms were neatly kept. The master of the boys' school receives a salary of £35 out of the funds of the school, and has a house rent-free. The mistress of the girls' school has £20 salary from the same source. In both schools nearly all the children are free, the boys, however, being supposed to pay at the rate of 1*d.* a-week, which, however, only three or four of them in fact did; only four of the girls paid any thing, their payment being but 1*s.* 6*d.* a-quarter. The funds supporting these schools amount to £71 18*s.* 6*d.* a-year, of which only £27 13*s.* 10*d.* is paid by the Incorporated Society, the rest being paid partly out of a fund in the hands of the Town Commissioners, and partly by the bishop of the diocese, and the dean and chapter. The schools are inspected by the Church Education Society, as well as by the Incorporated Society.

Clonmel Boys' School, County of Tipperary.

At our public court at Clonmel, we examined the master of this school.

Ev. 928.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports that the number of pupils on the roll is twenty-six, all of them being free, and of whom seventeen were present. This school is united with the parochial school, and the master in consequence receives from other sources an addition to his emoluments from the Incorporated Society. Our Assistant-Commissioner reports that though he found the master a person of intelligence, yet the state of education in the school appeared below that usually to be met with in parochial schools of the better class. The pupils were deficient in the first elements of English education; and those who had commenced Euclid had made but small progress.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 366, 383.

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Establishment of a New School in Dublin by the Incorporated Society.

At a late period of our inquiries we received a communication from the Incorporated Society, announcing their intention to found a large Day School in Dublin, under their control and management, on a principle entirely new, in the management of their affairs—that of giving an English and Commercial Education. This school has been lately established, the course of instruction in it being English and the sciences, at a charge of £4, combined with French and German, at a charge of £2. There are no free pupils and no boarders. The pupils are chiefly the sons of persons of the middle class, from shopkeepers up to members of learned professions, and all belong to the United Church. The school was not inspected by our Assistant-Commissioner in time to allow of its being noticed in the Tables of Schools and Endowments; but he reports that the state of instruction and general condition of the school are satisfactory; and he considers the Incorporated Society entitled to much credit for this attempt on their part to afford to the middle classes of Dublin an opportunity of procuring for their children, on reasonable terms, a superior English and mercantile education, combined with instruction in modern languages. We are informed that the Committee took very great pains to select a properly qualified master, whose knowledge and capacity as a teacher were tested by a strict examination.

Concluding Observations on the Incorporated Society's Schools.

Our Assistant Commissioners notice the Incorporated Society's Schools in their General Reports. Mr. Crawford expresses an unfavourable opinion of the English day schools which he inspected. He says:—

Appendix, p. 3.

"The only division of these schools which came under my notice were English day schools, and I believe, with one exception, I reported unfavourably of them. Many of the observations I have made in reference to the second division of schools on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, apply to these schools, and I shall not repeat them. They are principally those which have reference to salary and locality, and the requirements as to the religion of the master, and the reading of the Scriptures. But, in addition, I would observe as to these schools, that I believe I did not find a single case in which the Society had ascertained, by a special examination, the qualifications of the master, or had required any course of training. The inspections are annual, but several months' notice is given beforehand, and during this period the attention of the master is principally directed to the preparation of a few of the cleverest of the pupils for an examination for what are called exhibitions, or scholarships, in the boarding-schools of the Society, to the neglect of all the others who, from age or want of intelligence, are not qualified to compete at the examinations. The master is generally presented with a gratuity for good answering for scholarships."

Ibid. p. 7.

Mr. Abraham says—"With two exceptions, I found the schools of the Incorporated Society in good working order."

Dr. M'Blain praises the system of selecting the boarders by competitive examination. He objects to the rule which limits candidates to pupils of Scriptural schools; and he thinks there ought to be a paid Inspector. He says:—

Ibid. p. 10.

"The schools in my district belonging to this Society were the Santry Training School, the Dundalk Institution, the Celbridge Female Institution, a male day school in Arklow, another in Dublin, and male and female day schools in Trim.

"The Incorporated Society is entitled to much credit for the excellent system of competitive examinations which it has introduced, and by the result of which the admission of free boarders on the foundation of the three first-named institutions is determined. The usefulness, however, of these establishments would be considerably enhanced by the abolition of the rule which restricts the candidates for admission to the pupils of those schools in which Scriptural instruction is daily given to all the children in attendance.

"The effect of this regulation is to exclude from the competition all those children, no matter what their Scriptural knowledge may be, who have been educated at the National or other schools, in which Scriptural instruction is not enforced on all who attend the same.

"There is no paid Inspector appointed by the Incorporated Society to visit their schools, that duty being gratuitously discharged by an annual deputation of the Society. I think, however, it would tend to increase the efficiency of these schools if a competent person were appointed and paid, on whom would devolve the duty of regularly inspecting, two or three times every year, the various establishments of the Society, and reporting to the general Board his opinion thereon.

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"There are, no doubt, at the present time on the Board of the Society several gentlemen of high educational attainments, and it is very creditable to them, that they devote a considerable portion of their time each year to the arduous labour of conducting the examinations held in the different schools of the Society. It cannot, however, be calculated as a matter of certainty, that there will always be on the Board a sufficient number of members able and willing to discharge this duty, for which no remuneration is allowed; and even if it were otherwise, it would not supersede the necessity of employing a paid Inspector, responsible to the Board for the manner in which he performs the duty assigned to him. The disadvantage attending the inspection, as conducted by the annual deputation from the Society, is, that full notice of their intention to visit must be given to the schoolmaster beforehand, so that he has ample time to prepare for their reception; whereas a paid Inspector might visit the school with or without notice, as deemed advisable." INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

We have given, at the end of this portion of our Report, a table showing the number of pupils and the state of instruction in both the boarding institutions and day schools of the Incorporated Society. We have also given a statement, as returned to us, of the income and expenditure of the Society for the year ending 31st March, 1855.

The estates of the Incorporated Society fall under two heads; those attached to particular schools, and those applicable to the general purposes of the Society. The former are given in the Tables of Schools and Endowments, and consist of 12,927 acres, and produce a net income of £2,988 a-year. The general estates of the Society are given in the Table of General Endowments, and consist of 4,303 acres, and produce a net income of £2,147. The Society has also £98,230 stock in the English and Irish funds, which may be considered as a permanent investment, producing, with about £9 from another trust fund, an income of £2,955. The total net annual income of the Incorporated Society, applicable to educational purposes, amounts to £8,179 11*s.* 2*d.* Tables, vol. iii. p. 31.

The history of the Incorporated Society's Schools discloses a remarkable change in the application of the funds of the charity: the persons intended to be benefited being no longer of the same religion as that chiefly contemplated by the charter, nor receiving the industrial instruction prescribed by it. So long as the charity was an institution in which persons of one religion provided for the education of others of a different religion from their own, the charity failed; but, since it was changed into an institution for the education of Protestants selected from Protestant schools, and entirely brought up by Protestants, the Boarding Institutions, which form the characteristic feature of the Society's operations, have been attended with a remarkable amount of success.

We examined the Rev. Mr. Ardill, the Secretary, as to the change of policy introduced into the management of the Incorporated Society's Schools, from the time of the Report of 1825, and he stated to us that the basis of that change was the substitution of competitive examination for the system of patronage in the selection of pupils for the free scholarships in the institution. This system was first introduced in the Dundalk Institution, in the year 1839, on the recommendation of the Rev. Elias Thackeray. Four free places were given to pupils selected from the county of Louth, and four to those selected from the county of Down; Louth being the county where the institution was located, and Down the county in which the property which formed the chief endowment of the school was situate. The system proved to be so successful in the Dundalk school that, in the year 1840, it was extended to the other boarding-schools of the Society. The system was found to be beneficial, not only in securing a good class of pupils in the institutions, but in affording a great stimulus to the Scriptural schools in the several districts of selection. Ev. 23,233.

In 1843 a further step in the same direction was taken by converting Santry into a training institution, and by applying the system of competitive examination to the re-election of pupils who had completed a period of four years in the boarding schools of the Society to a scholarship of three years at the training institution at Santry.

The same system was applied to the selection of one pupil for Santry from each of the day schools directly supported by the Society; and at the same time a plan was introduced of admitting paying boarders and day scholars on terms so moderate as to allow children of respectable persons of limited means to be admitted. This mode of selecting the candidates led to permanent arrangements for sending an annual deputation from the Committee of the Society to their different

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schools and institutions, and this now forms a characteristic feature in the management of the Society.

We received a return from the Incorporated Society, giving an account of these examinations as they are now conducted.

The subjects of examination are certain portions of Scripture, the Church Catechism, and Scriptural references; reading, writing, the rudiments of English grammar, the geography of Europe and Palestine, and arithmetic. There are rules as to the admission of candidates, the principal one being that they must have been in attendance on a Scriptural school, within a certain prescribed district, for at least one year previous to the day of examination. Scriptural schools are defined to be those where the Holy Scriptures are daily read by all the children who can read.

This rule, as we have already observed, excludes the pupils of National and other non-exclusive schools, and ought, we think, to be discontinued, as it is an undue limitation of the benefits intended to be bestowed on poor children.

The Society award special certificates to the schoolmasters of each school from which a pupil is selected. From the Reports of our Assistant Commissioners, and from our own observation, we are well satisfied with the state of the boarding institutions of the Incorporated Society; and we think that the greatest credit is due to the Society for the contrast that these institutions present to the state in which they were at so late a period as 1825. The Society were not deterred by the failure of the system which they had previously pursued, by the discredit into which the Society had fallen, or by the withdrawal of the large annual grants of public money. They courageously adopted an entirely new policy, and devoted their exertions to turning the great charity they had charge of to the best account for the benefit of those who could conscientiously avail themselves of it upon the exclusive religious principles on which it was founded. The institutions of the Incorporated Society were the only schools in which we found the free places all filled up, and all given on a system that secured to those intended to be benefited the full and fair enjoyment of their rights.

Whilst we consider the Incorporated Society entitled to this amount of approbation, we must notice some portion of their arrangements which we think capable of improvement. A twofold injurious effect has resulted from the fact of the annual visitation of the Committee to the day schools being chiefly conducted with a view to the examination of candidates for scholarship. From the nature of the case the master has full notice of the period of visitation, and the attention of the Committee is chiefly directed to the successful candidates, and not to the state of instruction of the entire school. The circumstance that the Committee judges of the master so much by the preparation of the successful candidates, has the effect of leading him to devote too much time to a few clever boys, to the neglect of the larger number, who have no chance of being successful. To obviate this injurious effect, the day schools should be subject to the inspection of a paid inspector, whose duty it should be to visit them without notice at different periods of the year, and to examine all the pupils.

Another portion of the business of the Incorporated Society which we had occasion to examine, was the state of their accounts; these were very accurately kept upon the plan that the Society had directed, and were very regularly audited. We find, however, that the form of accounts was not such as to enable the Committee to act in strict conformity with the charter. Its provisions require a distinction between the income and capital of the society; the correct method of effecting this object is to have the accounts kept in the business-like form of books by double entry. The accounts of the society were simply statements of income and expenditure; thus, whilst they showed the annual receipt of dividends on £98,000 worth of funded property, there was no account of the funded property itself. The system of audit was also defective. One of the auditors examined before us himself suggested that the auditing ought to be done in a public office, by responsible persons, who were men of business, which, generally speaking, clergymen are not.

Ev. 21513.

It appeared in evidence before us that purchases of annuities payable by the Society had been made by their land agent, and that in one of these transactions the law agent acted as solicitor at once for the Society, for the agent, and for the seller of the annuity. The circumstance that the annuity was conveyed, not to the agent in his own name, but to a trustee for him, shows that both these officers felt that the transaction was a questionable one. We think they are to be censured for having placed themselves in a position where

Ev. 23438–51.

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their interests were or could be at variance with the interests of the Society for which they were acting.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

We are of opinion that the rule limiting the competition for the free places to children educated in Scriptural schools, should be discontinued, and that the competition be open to all members of the United Church.

The day schools of the Society should be subject to the inspection of a paid inspector, visiting without notice, and examining all the pupils.

The accounts of the Society should be kept upon a system of book-keeping by double entry, and we are also of opinion, that the audit of the accounts should not be conducted by the members of the Committee or by clergymen, but should be transferred to the proposed Board of Audit in Dublin.

We have recommended that the Celbridge Institution should be converted into a training establishment for schoolmistresses.

We have recommended that schools for the exclusive education of members of the United Church, now under the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, should be transferred to the Incorporated Society. We have also recommended that Bishop Foy's School in Waterford, should be placed under its care, and that the instrumentality of the Society should be used for the protection of the funds of some other exclusive Church schools.

Vide p. 246, *infra*.

We are of opinion that all the schools so transferred to the Incorporated Society, should be made subject, so far as the intention of the founders admit, to all the rules of the Society, especially those which relate to the selection of candidates by competitive examination; and that the expense of administering the newly-transferred trusts be defrayed out of the several trust funds.

We think that the executive body for governing the Incorporated Society might be improved by having on it a paid member of the Committee, on whom a special responsibility would devolve, both as regards the visitation of schools and the inspection of estates.

As changes have been introduced into the policy of the Society which may render the sites of some of its schools no longer suited for the purposes for which they were intended, we think that in the case of persons under disabilities provision should be made for relieving the Society from restrictions in the deeds of foundation of the schools, or for charging the estates of such persons for the purpose of re-purchasing the school sites. The Society should also be enabled to sell, with an indefeasible title, the small estates that they hold in different parts of the country—the adjoining proprietors, however, should be first offered the option of purchasing, and the money arising from such sale should be held in trust to be re-invested in the purchase of other land.

While our report was under consideration, we received a communication from the Board of the Incorporated Society, applying to us to recommend "that power be granted to the Society to alter, from time to time, the localities of schools for the support or assistance of which funds have been intrusted to the Society, provided that, in each of such changes, the consent of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council for the time being should be first obtained." In support of this application, the Board states "At present the Society is bound in several instances to maintain or assist day schools of an inferior class, and in localities where the limited means at its disposal preclude a hope of any greater benefit resulting than may be expected to accrue from ordinary parochial schools, and, in fact, most of the schools in question really occupy the place of parochial schools. The Society then conceives that it is fully justified in respectfully calling the attention of the Commissioners to this matter, and in suggesting the expediency of relieving the Society from such burdens, and enabling it to divert the funds, now occupied to little profit, comparatively speaking, to more comprehensive efforts for the advancement of education in the country, generally; while by rendering necessary to the carrying out of any of the proposed changes the consent of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, security is afforded that the advisability of each alteration would be very maturely considered, and such attention paid to the interests of the locality likely to be affected, as so important a matter demands."

We desire to express our approval of the recommendation of the Board of the Incorporated Society. We think, however, that the benefit of the power thus proposed to be conferred on the Incorporated Society, should be extended to all trustees and corporate bodies, intrusted with the management of endowments of an exclusive character, with a similar restriction, as to the consent of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.

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INCORPORATED SOCIETY IN DUBLIN FOR PROMOTING

Dr. 1.—STATEMENT of the INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the

Sources of Income.	Particulars of Gross Income and Outgoings therefrom.	£ s. d.	Gross Income. £ s. d.	Outgoings. £ s. d.	Amount applicable to the general purposes of the Society. £ s. d.
Balance, . .	To Cash in Bank of Ireland to credit of Society, on 1st April, 1854, ...	1,982 6 1			
	,, Do. in hands of Secretary on 1st April, 1854, . .	288 11 8	—	—	2,270 17 9
Ranelagh Estate.	,, Do. received by Agent in Rent and Rent-charges, .	1,811 1 10½			
	,, Do. received by Secretary, being Dividends on Government Stock, ...	32 4 8	1,843 6 6½	759 11 9½	1,083 14 9
	Allowances for Poor Rate, Income Tax, Payment for County Cess, Repairs on sundry Premises, Quit Rent, Agent's Fees, Bailiff's Salary, &c., &c., per Agent's Account (including Balance due by Agent to Society, viz., £36), ...	556 1 10½			
	Allowance as Income Tax on Dividends, as above, ...	0 18 10			
	Payments made by Secretary to Ministers of Athlone and Roscommon, Rents of School Farms, &c., ...	202 11 1			
Pococke Estate,	,, Do. received by Agent in Rents, &c., ...	829 3 4			
	,, Do. Balance due to Agent on foot of year's Account, .	33 8 1			
	,, Do. Dividends on Stock to credit of Pococke Estate, .	18 12 8	881 4 1	273 0 2	608 3 11
	Allowances for Poor Rates, Income Tax, Head Rents, Rent-charges, Agent's Fees, Legacies under Gorman's Bequest, and Miscellaneous Disbursements, per Agent's Account, ...	197 2 8			
	Payments made to Ecclesiastical Commissioners and others, by Secretary, in Head Rents and Rent-charges, ...	74 15 10			
	Allowance as Income Tax on Dividends, as above, ...	1 1 8			
	NOTE.—It is to be observed that leases of the Pococke Estate are obtained from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners every fourth year. The renewal fines, fees, and costs thereon, average £220 to £230 per annum, an expenditure which is chargeable on above sum of £608 3*s.* 11*d.*				
General Estates,	To Cash received by Agent in Rents, &c., ...	5,104 19 1			
	,, Do. received out of Six Turnpike Road Debentures, .	15 4 6			
	,, Do. Balance due to Agent on foot of year's Account, .	26 4 7½			
	,, Do. Dividends on Stock to credit of Farra Estate, Boland's Devise, and Somerville's Bequest, .	63 2 6	5,209 10 8½	1,837 2 5½	3,372 8 3
	Allowances for Poor Rate, Income Tax, Cost of Improvements on certain Premises, Agent's Fees, Bailiff's Salary, Head Rents and Rents, Sundry Disbursements, per Agent's Account, ...	826 8 2½			
	Payments of Head Rents and Rent-charges by Secretary, ...	1,007 15 5			
	Allowance as Income Tax on Dividends, as above.	2 18 10			
British Funds, .	,, Do. Interest for year on £40,000, 3¼ per cent. Stock, .	1,300 0 0			
	,, Do. Like, £56,666 13*s.* 4*d.*, 3 per cent. Consols, ...	1,700 0 0	3,000 0 0	102 15 11	2,897 4 1
	Allowances as Income Tax, at 1*s.* 2*d.*, on said Stock in Consols, ...	99 3 4			
	Allowances as commission charged by Bank of Ireland on said dividends on stock in British Funds, ...	3 12 7			
	Ordinary Income, including balance as above, .		10,934 1 4	2,972 10 4	10,232 8 9
Ranelagh Estate,	,, Do. produced by sale of £1,082 1*s.*, 3¼ Government stock, same being required to meet expenses of building at Athlone Ranelagh school, . .		—	—	1,032 9 5
Miscellaneous, .	,, Do. received from three masters of institutions (Falloon, Turner, Cunningham), being payments on account of sums advanced to them by Society, £25 from each, ...	75 0 0			
	,, Do. received, being repayment of Premiums of Insurance on lives of George Clarke and George Payne, the Policies being assigned to the Society as security for debts due by those parties, . . .	12 7 9	—	—	87 7 9
				£	11,352 5 11

NOTE.—In cases where items are marked thus (*), see notes as hereunder:—

"Incidental and Miscellaneous Expenses," 6th column. Under this head are included cost of bedding, of house requisites and utensils, of taxes, &c.

Santry.—The amount of Allowances stated in 4th column, exceeds the average by £33 13*s.*, being balance of fuel account for preceding year.

Roscommon.—The Building and Improvements alluded to in 8th column, are erection of kitchen, porch, and scullery, kitchen-range, &c.

Athlone.—The Building and Improvements alluded to in 8th column, are enlargements to old schoolhouse, new offices, &c.

Athlone—*continued.*—Of the sum of £338 5*s.* 11*d.* stated in the 6th column, £267 13*s.* 7*d.* was expended in providing new bedsteads and bedding for new dormitories, &c., and £20 7*s.* 5*d.* in providing new desks for enlarged school-room.

Celbridge.—The sum stated in 1st column, under "Teachers' and Officers' Salaries," exceeds the average by £15, a gratuity to late usheress on her retirement from the Society's service.

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English Protestant Schools in Ireland.

Incorporated Society, for the Year ending 31st March, 1855. *Cr.*

Institutions and Day Schools.	Teachers' and Officers' Salaries. 1.	Dietary. 2.	Clothing. 3.	Allowances for Servants, Fuel, Soap, and Candles. 4.	Books, Stationery, and other School Requisites. 5.	Incidental and Miscellaneous Expenses. 6.	Ordinary Repairs. 7.	New Buildings and Improvements. 8.	Total. 9.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dundalk, Male Institution,	200 0 0	378 2 4	134 3 6	89 0 0	49 4 8	*110 5 3	48 2 8	12 0 0	1,020 18 5
Farra, ,, ,, .	133 15 0	187 3 0	72 1 10	82 0 0	15 0 10	35 5 10	28 5 1	—	553 11 7
Pococke, ,, ,, .	95 0 0	183 17 10	68 0 0	48 0 0	16 3 8	93 18 11	18 17 10	12 16 6	536 14 9
Primrose Grange, ,, .	95 0 0	76 4 2	32 10 0	16 0 0	9 16 5	10 17 10	10 13 2	—	251 1 7
Santry, ,, ,, .	178 10 0	135 10 10	46 15 0	*123 19 8	60 3 10	146 8 8	41 18 5	4 18 2	738 4 7
Athlone, Ranelagh, ,, .	170 0 0	167 3 9	60 0 0	69 0 0	23 16 9	*338 5 11	1 7 10	*1,120 0 0	1,949 14 3
Roscommon, do. Female, .	100 5 0	166 5 8	55 18 8	47 0 0	6 6 11	121 11 8	12 17 11	*56 12 4	566 18 2
Celbridge, ,, ,, .	*141 12 8	448 7 9	143 9 10	*144 6 3	3 10 3	58 6 8	15 19 5	*109 10 3	1,065 3 1
	1,114 2 8	1,742 15 4	612 18 10	619 5 11	184 3 4	915 0 9	178 2 4	1,315 17 3	6,682 6 5

	Salaries of Teachers.	Allowances for Fuel, &c.	Books, Stationery, and other School Requisites.	Incidental Expenses.	Ordinary Repairs.	Building and Improvement.	Total.		
Arklow, Male Day School, .	*28 10 0	4 0 0	3 17 11	0 6 8	0 8 6	—	37 3 1		
Clonmel, ,, ,, .	31 10 0	6 0 0	11 16 8	2 0 0	2 16 11	—	54 3 7		
Ray, Male and Female, ,, .	60 0 0	6 0 0	5 7 0	0 12 10	10 17 4	2 13 2	85 10 4		
Trim, Male ,, / Trim, Female ,,	43 18 4	8 0 0	6 5 8	—	5 6 0	—	63 10 0		
Newport, Male ,, / Newport, Female ,,	50 0 0	—	—	0 3 0	—	6 14 6	56 17 6		
Stradbally, Male ,, / Stradbally, Female ,,	35 0 0	5 0 0	0 18 0	2 5 5	0 5 0	—	43 8 5		
Cashel, Male ,, / Cashel, Female ,,	Annual Contribution towards support of Cashel schools, . .						27 13 10		
Birdhill, Male & Female ,, .	The like, do. Birdhill school, . .						10 0 0		
							378 6 9		
Ballycastle (Ramoan) Parochial School, Annual Contribution, ...							5 0 0		
Athlone, St. Peter's, do. do.							5 0 0		
Innishannon, do. do.							5 0 0		393 6 9

Officers' Salaries, viz.:—Secretary, Clerk and Book-keeper, and Messenger, ...		417 15 0
Law Expenditure.—Law Agents' Salary (£150), and sundry law costs incurred, ...		260 16 5
Stationery and Account.—Books for Secretary's and Agent's offices, Printing connected with schools and estates, . .		41 1 10
Advertisements, postage, and incidental expenses, ...		78 7 8
Society house.—Cost of fuel, taxes, insurance against fire, caring house, cleaning offices, sundry repairs, ironmongery, matting, &c., ...		*134 5 1
Annuities, viz.:—Sums paid to retired masters, mistresses, and officers of the Society, ...	£665 3 6	
Do. allowed invalid women, formerly inmates of the Society's institutions, . .	65 6 0	
		730 9 6
Schools in general.—Expenses of the Annual Deputation from the Society, in visiting its institutions and schools in June, July, 1854, ...	117 8 0	
Insurance against fire (£12 9*s.* 9*d.*), cost of 350 honorary certificates for presentation to teachers of successful candidates for admission (£17 9*s.*), ...	29 18 9	
		147 6 9
Innishannon.—Donation from the Society, as landlord, towards erection of a new church at Innishannon,		5 0 0
Balance.—By Cash to credit of Society in Bank of Ireland, 31st March, ...	1,914 18 11	
Do. ,, in hands of Secretary, do., ...	546 11 7	
		2,461 10 6
	£	11,352 5 11

Celbridge—*continued.*—The "Building," &c., stated in 8th column, was the erection of a cast-iron cistern, lavatory, &c.

Celbridge—*continued.*—In the sum stated under "Allowances" in 4th column, is included a sum of £37 11*s.* 1*d.*, a balance on foot of fuel account for preceding year.

Arklow.—The amount paid master is £36 per annum, and a monitor is allowed £2 per annum. Owing to an irregularity in the master's application, three quarters' salary and allowance, viz., £28 10*s.* only, were paid within the year in question, as stated in 1st column.

Society's House.—The amount here stated, £134 5*s.* 1*d.*, is in excess of expenditure properly chargeable under this head during year in question, inasmuch as it includes a sum of £25 6*s.* 6*d.* paid for fuel supplied during preceding year.

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INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

2.—INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S BOARDING INSTITUTIONS.

Locality of School.	School. No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	School. No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Pupils. Number. Average during current year.	Pupils. Number. On Roll.	Pupils. Religion. United Church.	Pupils. Religion. Roman Catholic.	Pupils. Religion. Presbyterian.	Pupils. Religion. Others.	Pupils. Annual Charges. Boarders.	Pupils. Annual Charges. Day Pupils.	Pupils. Free on Roll.	State of Instruction.
LEINSTER:												
Dublin.												
Santry Training Institution, Boys,	96	59	100	99	99	–	–	–	£16.	£2 to £4.	13	Satisfactory.
Kildare.												
Celbridge, Girls,	152	36	56	58	58	–	–	–	None.	–	58	Satisfactory.
Kilkenny.												
Kilkenny; St. John's, Pococke, Boys,	90	20	26	27	27	–	–	–	£13 to £14.	£2	18	Very satisfactory.
Louth.												
Dundalk, Boys,	140	42	84	85	82	2	–	1	£14 10s. to £24.	£2.	39	Generally satisfactory, but sufficient attention not paid to commercial studies.
Westmeath.												
Leney; Farra, Boys,	90	22	32	41	41	–	–	–	Non-foundation, £14. 10s.	£2	30	Satisfactory.
CONNAUGHT:												
Roscommon.												
Athlone; Ranelagh, Boys,	134	42	*	76	73	3	–	–	£16.	£2 to £3, and £4.	21	Not satisfactory.
Roscommon; Ranelagh, Girls,	69	17	*	29	29	–	–	–	£18 18s. to £20.	–	26	Satisfactory.
Sligo.												
Killaspicbrone; Primrose Grange, Boys,	114	12	20	36	36	–	–	–	£14 10s.	10s.	11	Very satisfactory.
	885	250	318	451	445	5	–	1			216	

* No regular register.

3.—INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S DAY SCHOOLS.

Locality of School.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	Pupils. Number. Average during current year.	Pupils. Number. On Roll.	Pupils. Religion. United Church.	Pupils. Religion. Roman Catholic.	Pupils. Religion. Presbyterian.	Pupils. Religion. Others.	Pupils. Annual Charges.	Pupils. Free on Roll.	State of Instruction.
LEINSTER:										
Meath.										
Trim, Boys,	287	22	28	28	–	–	–	4s. 4d. to £1.	13	Not satisfactory.
Trim, Girls,	42	26	33	31	2	–	–	10s. to £1.	10	Satisfactory.
Queen's County.										
Stradbally,	308	18	24	22	2	–	–	4s. 4d.	12	Unsatisfactory.
Wicklow.										
Arklow, Boys,	152	45	50	50	–	–	–	4s. 4d.	10	Not satisfactory.
MUNSTER:										
Tipperary.										
Cashel, Deanery, Parochial Free, Boys,	100	9	13	12	–	–	–	Some pay 4s. 4d.	About 10	Not satisfactory.
Cashel, Deanery, Parochial Free, Girls,	82	19	23	18	–	–	–	Some pay 6s.	19	Satisfactory, but elementary.
Clonmel, St. Mary's Parochial,	100	29	26	17	–	–	–	None.	26	Very unsatisfactory.
Kilcomentry; Birdhill,	166	13	25	22	3	–	–	None.	25	Satisfactory as an elementary school.
Newport, Boys,	132	24	51	24	9	–	–	None.	51	Very unsatisfactory.
Newport, Girls,	132	12	18	9	1	–	–	None.	18	Very unsatisfactory.
ULSTER:										
Donegal.										
Ray,	120	72	129	16	32	81	–	12s.	20	School closed for vacation.
	1621	289	420	249	49	81	–		214	

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Schools Founded by the Association for Discountenancing Vice.

This Association was founded in the year 1792, and was incorporated by Act of Parliament in the year 1800. One of the objects of the Association was the founding of schools; and out of the assistance which they obtained from private individuals and the annual grants from Parliament, they contributed a considerable sum towards the building of schoolhouses. It appears from the Report of the Commissioners of 1825, that there were then 226 schools in connexion with this Association, of which 167 were connected with it alone, and 59 with one or more other societies. The attendance at all these schools exceeded 12,600, about 9,000 belonging to the former class of schools.

Com. Ir. Ed. Inq. Rep. 1825, pp. 30–31.

Vide p. 19, *supra*.

Rep. 1826, p. 6.

The practice of the Association with regard to the schools, to the building of which they contributed, was to secure in every case a grant of land in perpetuity, as a consideration for the money which they advanced in aid of building. They also generally received subscriptions in aid of the building grant. Most of the schools erected under their auspices are still in existence, and carried on under the deeds of endowment, made in the way we have noticed.

These conveyances are all made to the minister and churchwardens; and the appointment of the schoolmaster and the regulation of the school are vested in the minister of the parish in which the school is situate; and the children of the United Church are required to be taught the Church catechism. The Society, down to the year 1827, received annual grants from Parliament, and out of these grants contributed salaries towards the support of these schools.

After their annual grant was withdrawn, they discontinued this mode of assisting schools, and finally gave up all connexion with them, although they retain in their custody many of the leases that were made. These leases were placed in our hands for the purposes of our inquiry; and the books relating to the building of schoolhouses, and the grants that were made for school purposes, were also placed at our disposal. By these means we were enabled to trace a number of endowments.

As the Society has no longer any connexion with schools, we have not thought it necessary to make a special class of those which they founded or supported, but they are noticed in the Tables of Schools and Endowments, in the counties in which they are respectively situate.

We cannot conclude our observations with regard to the Association for Discountenancing Vice, without noticing the great prudence and care with which their business, with respect to the schools, seems to have been conducted. We find that in scarcely any instance was the money paid without the lease having been perfected, that the leases were all made on printed and inexpensive forms, and contained no clause calculated to render the endowment insecure; and that they were duly executed.

The books of the Society have been kept in a careful manner; so that we were enabled to trace its proceedings with regard to endowments.

We recommend that all the leases, books, and papers belonging to the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and relating to endowments, should be deposited with the proposed Registrar of School Endowments for registration.

That power should be given by statute to the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and persons holding property in trust for them, to transfer to any trustee or trustees approved of by the bishop of the diocese in which the endowment is situate, all their authority or interest in any exclusive endowment connected with the United Church.

That all their authority or interest in any non-exclusive endowment should be transferred to the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools.

Endowments for Schools under the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland.

The first legislative provision in Ireland against the abuse or misapplication of charities was an Act passed in the tenth year of King Charles I., which made it compulsory on bishops, to whom donations were made, to execute trusts, but it was specially limited to this purpose.

1634. 10 Car. I. Sess. 3, c. 1.

The next step towards securing the application of charitable donations and bequests was taken by the Irish Parliament ten years afterwards, when the Registrar of the Prerogative Court was required to make a constat of all charitable legacies and bequests for pious uses. The duty of making similar returns was afterwards imposed on the Registrar by statute.

1644. Irish Commons Journal, vol. i. p. 324.

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School Endowments under Bequests Board.

1759. Irish Commons Journal, vol. vi. p. 156. 1763. 3 Geo. III. c. 18.

In 1759 the House of Commons appointed a Committee to inquire into the manner in which the lands and funds granted for charitable uses had been applied. The result was the enactment of the Statute 3 Geo. III. ch. 18, which recites that "the pious intentions of many charitable persons were frequently defeated by the concealment or misapplication of their donations or bequests, to public or private charities." The Act provided that annual returns of all charitable donations and bequests contained in any will should be made by Vicars-General and the Registrar of the Prerogative Court to the Bishop of the Diocese or the Archbishop of Armagh respectively, and copies of the return, upon oath, lodged with the Clerk of each House of Parliament. Executors were required to publish three times in the *Dublin Gazette*, within three months after probate, any charitable donation and bequest, with the date of the will, the names of the testator, legatees, and trustees.

1763. Irish Lords Journal, vol. iv. p. 277.

In 1763 the Irish House of Lords appointed a Committee to inquire and examine into charities, with power to send for persons, papers, and records. The Lords' Committee continued to be appointed each year, until the union of the two kingdoms, in the year 1800.

1766. Irish Lords Journal, vol. iv. p. 374.

In 1776, after the formation of the Committee of the House of Lords, the House of Commons prepared heads of a bill for transferring the jurisdiction of the Lords' Committee to Commissioners, and sent them to the House of Lords, but the Lords declined entering on the subject, preferring to await the Report of their own Select Committee, to whom the inquiry had been referred.

1800. 40 Geo. III. c. 75.

At the time of the union, the duties of the Lords' Committee were transferred to the first Charitable Bequest Board, which was then established. It consisted of the prelates of the United Church, the Lord Chancellor, the twelve Judges, the Incumbents of the parishes in the city of Dublin, and some other dignitaries; all members of the United Church. This board was empowered to sue for charitable donations "withheld, concealed, or misapplied," and to apply the same according to the intention of the donors. In case it were inexpedient, unlawful, or impracticable to apply the same strictly according to the directions and intentions of the donors, the Board was empowered "to apply same to such charitable and pious purposes as they should judge to be nearest and most conformable to the directions and intentions of the donors." The returns required in the Statute 3 Geo. III., c. 18, were directed to be made to the Secretary of the Board instead of to the Clerk of Parliament.

Ibid. s. 2.

1812. 52 Geo. III. c. 101.

The law with regard to charities was amended by a Statute passed in the year 1812, which facilitated the redress of abuses, and the settlement of schemes, by allowing application for those purposes in Chancery by summary petition.

1844. 7 and 8 Vic. c. 97.

The policy of intrusting the entire protection of charitable donations and bequests to an exclusive board having been objected to, a mixed board was constituted in the year 1844, composed of the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Baron, and the Judge of the Prerogative Court, together with ten persons to be nominated by the Crown, five of whom were to be Roman Catholics. It was provided that all matters relating to religious usages or discipline should be referred to a committee composed of the Roman Catholic members of the Board, where the charity concerned Roman Catholics, and in other cases to a Committee composed of the Protestant members.

Ibid. s. 12.

This Board was empowered to sue for charitable donations "withheld, concealed, or misapplied," and to apply the same according to the intention of the donors, but the *cy-pres* powers conferred on the preceding Board, in cases where the directions and intentions of the donor could not be strictly complied with, were not given to the new one.

The Statutes 3 Geo. III. c. 18, and 40 Geo. III. c. 75, were repealed by the first section of the new Act; but the above-mentioned provisions, requiring returns on oath of charitable devises or bequests to the Secretary of the Board, and advertisements in the *Dublin Gazette* by executors, were re-enacted.

Ibid. s. 19.

The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests are bound, in the discharge of their duties, to sue for endowments for schools when withheld, concealed, or misapplied, and to apply them according to the intention of the donors. These charities, however, form but a small portion of those falling under their care.

The Commissioners made a return to us of the funds vested in them for schools; the bequests were thirty-eight in number, only a few of them extending to charitable objects other than those of education. The amount of the endowments is £26,966 15*s.* 7*d.* in consols, the interest on which, together with

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rents and annuities producing £1,651 15*s.* 7*d.* forms a total annual income of £2,460 15*s.* 7*d.* These endowments were made the subject of inspection or inquiry by our Assistant Commissioners, and are noticed in the Tables of Schools and Endowments. Only two of them were brought under our notice at our public courts, held in the provincial towns—Tate's endowment for a school at Wexford, and the Killough school in the county of Down.

School Endowments under Bequest Board.

The subject of Tate's endowment was brought before us by the Mayor of Wexford, at our court held in that town. The testator's will bears date 1794, and the amount of the endowment is now £7,840 5*s.* 9*d.* This endowment has been inoperative for upwards of sixty years, although there was evidence given before us that the money might have been judiciously applied in promoting education in Wexford. We inquired as to the proceedings adopted by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, with regard to this charity, and found that it had been under the consideration of the late and the present board for a long time.

Ev. 421.

Ev. 422–428.

In the year 1833, about forty years after the death of the testator, his assets were administered by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, by distributing a portion among sixty-two persons, who claimed as poor relations, and by allocating another portion for the purchase of some bread for distressed housekeepers, in pursuance of part of the trusts of the will; and the residue of the fund was applicable to the foundation of a school in Wexford. In 1843, 1850, and in 1853, the subject of this endowment was re-considered at the board; but difficulties were experienced in obtaining the assent of the local trustees to a plan for the management of the school.

The Commissioners, after carrying on a voluminous correspondence with the trustees, and having had the subject under consideration for a number of years, have not yet succeeded in bringing the charity into operation, a fact which indicates that they are not invested with adequate powers.

We received evidence at Downpatrick and in Dublin, from the Rev. Mr. West, complaining of the state of the endowment for a school at Killough, and detailing a dispute between himself and the trustees of another endowment for a school in the same place, with which it had formerly been united, the funds for both endowments being vested in the Bequest Board. The fact that one of the bequests has not been in operation for some time indicates the want of power experienced by the Board to deal with cases of disputes amongst trustees as to the application of funds so vested, because they have no inspectors or other means enabling them to obtain the local information required for adjusting such disputes.

Ev. 9778.

Ev. 20305.

In the course of our inquiries several cases of abused or misapplied school charities which had not been previously under the notice of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, were brought before us at our public courts. We referred these cases to them with the view of having immediate steps taken for the protection of the endowments.

In the case of the Elphin Roman Catholic Diocesan Seminary which we have noticed elsewhere, the Commissioners succeeded in recovering the sum of £350. We have also noticed the Crofton Endowments, where proceedings are pending. The results of their proceedings in other cases which have been communicated to us are stated in the Tables of Schools and Endowments.

Vide, p. 184, *infra.*

Vide, p. 183, *infra.*

We have elsewhere noticed cases reported on by the Assistant Commissioners, which illustrate the management of the former Bequest Board, and the defects in the powers of the present Board.

Vide Bertrand's Charity, p. 169. Arklow, Incorporated Society's School, p. 179. Kellett's School, p. 171, *infra.* Illerton, p. 185.

Mr. MacDonnell one of the Secretaries of the Bequest Board, in his evidence before us, pointed out some defects in the powers of the Board, which affect school as well as other charities.

Ev. 23172.

The Board cannot interfere until after the donations have been "withheld, concealed, or misapplied;" and they have no power to accept endowments which parties are willing to intrust to their care, because if they accept them, they are not protected by the Act from private responsibility. They have very limited powers of inquiry with regard to endowments, much more restricted than those which exist under the recent English Acts for the better administration of Charitable Trusts, and than those as to School Endowments intrusted by Statute to the Commissioners of Education. The Board have moreover adopted a practice, founded upon their construction of the Act of Parliament, that still further limits their proceedings: for they do not usually take any steps with reference to an endowment, except on the complaint of persons cognizant of the circumstances.

Ev. 23180–1.

16 & 17 Vic. c. 137.

18 & 19 Vic. c. 124.

53 Geo. III. c. 107.

Ev. 23172.

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School Endowments under Bequest Board.

A divided responsibility at present exists between the Bequest Board and the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, in cases where the funds belonging to a school under a bequest are abused or misapplied; the duty of guarding against the abuse having been imposed upon each Board when called on to interfere.

The statutable provisions as to a return on oath of donations and bequests, by the Vicar-General and the Registrar of the Court of Prerogative, are not literally carried into effect, but certified extracts of wills, so far as they relate to such bequests, are, with the other information required in the return, regularly furnished to the Secretaries of the Bequest Board. The extracts from the wills do not show the amount when a share or residue is bequeathed or the amounts realized when the estate is inadequate.

Ev. 23174.

The following plan, based on a suggestion which was brought under our notice in evidence, would, in many cases, ascertain the exact amount and value of the testator's property applicable to educational purposes. Even where it did not do this, it would supply valuable information, tending towards the discovery of those particulars.

The Court of Probate in Ireland should be required, in all cases of wills, containing bequests for educational purposes, to make returns to the Registrar of School Endowments, showing the value of the testator's property, as estimated, with a view to the imposition of probate duty, together with the names of the representatives who have proved the will. The succession and legacy duty office should make similar returns, in any case where the representatives apply either to have a deduction of probate duty made, or to pay an increased amount. The same officer should return the exact sum or estimated value of all gifts made for educational purposes, whether by deed or will, consisting of real or of personal property, which it became necessary to ascertain, with a view to the collection of the legacy or succession duties.

The Court of Probate and the Succession and Legacy Duty Office in England ought to make like returns, in respect of any wills proved, or deeds executed in that country, which should contain gifts for educational purposes to be applied in Ireland.

There is no provision in the Bequest Act giving the public a right of access to the extracts in the Bequest Office, even on the payment of fees.

For searches by the public at the office for Registry of Wills fees must be paid, and where full copies of wills are required, these fees are very considerable. The persons searching are not allowed to take copies, nor will extracts be given to them. The officers of the Board are allowed to make searches without paying fees, and to obtain copies at half the usual charges.

We are of opinion, that the Registration of Charitable Bequests for schools should be consolidated with the registration of deeds and other documents containing evidence specially relating to educational endowments, under an officer charged with this special duty.

That the Registrar of School Endowments should compare every extract with the probate of the will, in order that the registered extract may be a complete document on which all persons may safely act.

That all searches in the office of the Registrar of School Endowments should be free of expense, the public being permitted without payment to take extracts or copies of the documents there lodged.

In defining the powers of the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools, care should be taken to guard against any divided responsibility between them and the Bequest Board.

That for this purpose it should be declared to be the primary duty of the Bequest Board to institute proceedings incidental to the recovery and realization of trust funds, in all cases where proceedings can affect other charities not under the care of the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools.

That it should be the primary duty of the Commissioners of Endowed Schools to proceed where the entire funds to be recovered would come under their care.

That either Board might take proceedings on the neglect by, or with the consent of the other Board, to recover funds falling under the jurisdiction of both.

That the Bequest Board should not retain any funds belonging to, or any control over, schools under the jurisdiction of the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed schools, but should transfer the funds, as soon as realized, to the latter Board.

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Schools of Private Foundation under the Commissioners of Education in Ireland.

Schools under Commissioners of Education.

The Commissioners of Education in Ireland were constituted in 1813 by the Statute 53rd Geo. III. c. 107. They were, as we have already noticed, intrusted with the management of the Diocesan free schools, and the Royal free schools. They were also empowered to visit all endowed schools except certain classes which were exempted from their jurisdiction. The classes of endowed schools exempted were nearly all exclusive schools; that is, schools where pupils of only one religious persuasion had a right of admission, or where the trustees, being of one religious persuasion, had power to enforce instruction in the tenets of their religion on all the pupils. The exempted schools, as defined in the Act of Parliament, are those on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, the Protestant charter or Incorporated Society schools, endowments for the education of persons professing any religion other than that of the United Church of England and Ireland, and schools under the control of visitors appointed by charter or statute. Institutions under special visitors, were, up to the year 1813, almost entirely for the exclusive education of persons of the United Church. The Commissioners had thus charge of all the non-exclusive schools, and of the few exclusive schools, not included in the exemptions. The parochial schools which the clergy were bound to keep, under Statute 28 Henry VIII. c. 15, which we have not however treated as endowed schools, were also exempt from their visitation.

1813. 53 Geo. III. c. 107. *Vide*, pp. 24, 47, *supra*. Ret. of Com. of Ed. to Ho. of Com. 1821. Par. Pap. 553, p. 3.

The powers intrusted to the Commissioners were of the most ample character; they had all the powers of visitors at common law, increased by a statutable provision for compelling parties to give them information, to produce documents, and to give evidence before them. They also had power to make orders for the better regulation or management of the schools under them; and, through the medium of the Court of Chancery, to remove trustees of private endowments, and to take the funds under their own care, or place them under the control of new trustees.

By a recital in the Act, the attention of the Commissioners was especially directed to the schools of Navan and Ballyroan, endowed by Alderman Preston, to the grammar schools referred to in the Twelfth Report of the Commissioners of Education Inquiry of 1807–12, and to the English schools referred to in the Thirteenth Report of the same Commissioners; thus implying an intention that the board should at once take charge of these schools to which their attention was directed. The number of schools thus recommended to their care was eighty-one; in the Reports of 1807–12, sixteen were reported on as grammar schools, and sixty-five as English schools.

In 1822 an Act of Parliament was passed, the 3rd Geo. IV. c. 79, which extended the powers of the Commissioners to all schools, whether endowed before or after the passing of the Act of 1813, subject, however, to the exemptions contained in the latter Act.

1822. 3 Geo. IV. c. 79.

We find that the number of schools of private foundation under the care of the Commissioners increased from twelve, in 1831, to twenty-two, in 1849, of which sixteen were grammar and six English schools; and a return for 1853, and another since made to us, show the same result, with the exception of one additional English school, that established at Kilbricken for the tenantry of the Navan and Ballyroan school estate.

Grammar Schools under the Commissioners of Education in Ireland.

The grammar schools returned* to us as being under the superintendence of the Commissioners of Education, are Ballyroan, Bandon, Carrickmacross, Charleville, Clonakilty, Clonmel, Dundalk, Eyrecourt, Kilkenny, Kinsale, Lifford, Lismore, Midleton, Navan, Waterford, and Youghal, which include all the grammar schools mentioned in the Twelfth Report of the Commissioners of 1807–12, except Castlebar and Rathfarnham, the endowments for which are not in operation. Of these, we had the opportunity of visiting some of the most important, and we also received evidence with regard to several of them in our public Courts.

Ballyroan, Queen's County.

Navan, County of Meath.

The endowment of the schools of Navan and Ballyroan presents one of the most remarkable instances of an abused trust. It was made, in 1686, by Alder- Ev. 4746.

* New Ross not returned, *vide* p. 115, *infra*.

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GRAMMAR SCHOOLS UNDER COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION.

man John Preston, of the city of Dublin, who granted lands, containing 1,737 acres, upon trusts, one of which was to pay a salary of £35 to a Protestant master to teach at Navan; and another to pay a salary of £25, on the like terms, to a master at Ballyroan. The Committee of Inquiry into abused charities, appointed by the Irish House of Lords in the year 1764, mention, in one of its earliest Reports, the endowment of Alderman John Preston for the foundation of the Navan and Ballyroan schools.

Appendix, p. 31. Irish Lords Journal, vol. iv., p. 330.

The charity had been misapplied for about thirty years before that time, and a Chancery suit was then pending for the purpose of carrying the trusts of Alderman John Preston's will into effect.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 360.

The Commissioners of 1791, in their notice of grammar schools of private foundation, observed on the neglected state in which they found the schools of Navan and Ballyroan. The Commissioners of 1807–12 devote the entire of their Second Report to these schools, and report the abuses in them as shameful.

Ev. 4749–50.

53 Geo. III. c. 107, s. 14.

Ev. 4751.

Ev. 4753.

Ev. 4759.

Com. Educ. 1807–12, Rep. p. 12.

In consequence of their Report, a special clause was introduced into the Act of 1813, vesting the estates of these charities in the Commissioners of Education, who in 1814 held visitations on these schools, and made arrangements for placing them on a proper foundation. The Commissioners next intervened in the above proceedings then still pending in the Court of Chancery, and applied to have the trustees removed; for several years afterwards they noticed these Chancery proceedings in each of their annual Reports; and finally, at the end of twenty years after their appointment, they succeeded in obtaining possession of the estates, and thus terminated the cause which had been pending in Chancery for ninety-nine years. It appears that the costs incurred in it amounted in 1808 to about £3,000.

Nearly twenty years more have elapsed since the conclusion of the Chancery suit, and during that time the schools have been under the Commissioners. We visited the schools, and examined the masters with respect to them.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 209.

Our Assistant Commissioner's report on the Ballyroan school is most unfavourable. He states that the schoolhouse is in a disgraceful condition, attended by only two day pupils, out of three on the roll, and that their education is very much neglected. Yet the master is paid, by the Commissioners, £92 6*s.* 2*d.* a-year, and is provided with a house worth £12 a-year; and he has an assistant, whose salary, from the same source, is £55 7*s.* 8*d.*, and who has a cottage worth £5 a-year. No benefit appears to arise from this endowment, so far as the public are concerned. The school has not been inspected by the Commissioners of Education since 1838.

Ev. 5120.

With regard to Ballyroan, it was suggested in evidence, that the endowment might be transferred to Maryborough, the chief town of the Queen's County, situate at a distance of seven miles, where there was at one time a diocesan school, and where a great want is felt of the means of education for the middle classes.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 197.

Another of our Assistant Commissioners, in his report on Navan school states, that he found no boarders, and but three day boys present out of five on the roll, of whom four were free, and all belonging to the United Church. Of the three boys present, one, who was preparing for Trinity College, seemed very well taught; but the others, who had but lately joined the school, knew less than the average of boys in the National schools. From what we could learn, there seems great difficulty in making the endowment efficient at Navan, and our Assistant Commissioner notices the bad situation of the schoolhouse.

It thus appears as if some fatality attended these schools, or the localities in which they are situate; for on no schools has a greater amount of inquiry been bestowed, and in the case of no schools have more expensive and protracted legal proceedings been adopted, and yet there are none to be found in a more unsatisfactory state.

We are of opinion that the purposes of the founder would be best accomplished by uniting the two endowments, and establishing one efficient school at Maryborough, which is the nearest large town to the charity estate.

Bandon, County of Cork.

The school at Bandon was assisted by the Earl of Cork about 1610; and, by his will in 1642, he created or confirmed a charge in its favour of £20 a-year for the master, and £10 for the usher, and gave directions that the school should be further assisted by the building of a schoolhouse, which he directed his heirs to keep in repair. This will was made during the great rebellion which

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commenced in 1641, and according to it the directions of the testator were not to be carried into effect until peace should be restored. The school was assisted subsequently by the Corporation of Bandon. The extent of this assistance was, in 1791, £20 a-year.

Our Assistant Commissioner notices that the salary at present paid by the Duke of Devonshire is £40, being an increase on the sum granted for the master and usher by the Earl of Cork.

The school is at present attended by twenty-five pupils, four of whom are boarders. There are no free pupils, and the right of admission to such is denied by the master. Fifteen of the pupils belong to the United Church, and ten are dissenters. As the majority of the pupils were absent at the time of the Assistant Commissioner's inspection, he had no opportunity for ascertaining, by examination, what general progress they had made in their studies, classical or English; but he refers to the distinctions, scientific and literary, obtained by pupils educated in the school, as evidencing the master's capacity to conduct a school of this kind successfully.

Carrickmacross, County of Monaghan.

Carrickmacross School was endowed in 1711, by Viscount Weymouth, who granted a rent-charge of £70 for the support of a grammar school, the proceeds to be devoted to the repairs of the schoolhouse and the payment of the master.

The Commissioners of 1791 state that a few years previously a schoolhouse, capable of containing fifty boarders, and a dwelling-house for the master, had been built by Viscount Weymouth. The attendance, however, did not exceed twenty-one, of whom but two were boarders. Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 373.

In 1803 a new master was appointed; when the attendance rose to forty-seven boarders, and eleven day scholars, but in 1812 he had ceased to be master. The schoolhouse was then much out of repair, and the school attended by only twelve boarders and nineteen day scholars. Com. Educ. 1807–12, Rep. p. 280.

Our Assistant Commissioner found the yard and offices in a ruinous condition. The attendance consisted of twenty-three pupils present, twenty of whom were boarders and three day boys, none of them being free. The number on the roll was twenty-six, and of these twenty-three belonged to the United Church, and the remaining three, who were day pupils, were Roman Catholics. Two of the day boys on the roll were returned as free. The pupils in general were well instructed, as well in classics as in several other departments. In English composition, however, they were not much advanced, although the rules of the foundation specially direct the master's attention to this branch of instruction. The founder conferred the right of free admission on all persons from the barony of Farney, which was his estate at the time of the endowment; nevertheless the master considers it altogether optional with himself whether or not he is to receive free pupils, and exercises the discretion, with which he conceives himself invested, by admitting a very small number. Table, vol. iii. p. 633.

The deed of foundation appoints the Lord Primate, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin, the Bishop of Clogher, and the Provost of Trinity College as visitors, with directions for them, or two of them, to visit annually, or oftener if necessary. The Assistant Commissioner reports that they never visit. Ibid.

We have elsewhere noticed this want of visitation. *Vide*, p. 181, *infra*.

Charleville, County of Cork.

Charleville School was endowed by the Earl of Cork about the commencement of the seventeenth century. The particulars of this endowment are at present unknown, the deed of foundation not being forthcoming, having, it is supposed been burned long since. Com. Educ. 1807–12, Rep. p. 286.

The school is noticed in the Report of the Commissioners of 1791. It is there stated that this school, which had been endowed by the Earl of Cork, was attended by eight day pupils, two of whom were free. It is also observed, that the ruins of a large schoolhouse existed, from which it would appear that the establishment had originally been conducted on an extensive scale. It had, in 1791, however, fallen into a very unsatisfactory state, and at present it appears to be much in the same condition. Our Assistant Commissioner found the number of pupils only four, and none of them free; the schoolhouse in ruins, and the state of education unsatisfactory. The master receives the original salary of £40 (late currency) from the Earl of Cork, by whom his appointment was made. Though this school was returned as being under the Commissioners of Education, it has never been inspected or visited by them. Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 373. Tables, vol. iii. p. 314.

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GRAMMAR SCHOOLS UNDER COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION.

Clonakilty, County of Cork.

Com. Educ. 1807–12, Rep. p. 287.

In the Twelfth Report of the Commissioners of Education, 1812, it is stated, that there was then, at Clonakilty, in the county of Cork, one of the largest endowed classical schools in the south of Ireland. They report it as having been opened in 1808, and to have been established by the Earl of Shannon, who contracted for the building of the schoolhouse, and that there was then half an acre of land, besides a garden, attached to it.

The Commissioners of Education included the school amongst those under their jurisdiction in 1849, and in 1853; and also amongst those that they have returned to us.

It is alleged, however, by the agent of the Earl of Shannon, by the Vicar, and by the master of the school, that the school is not endowed, and that the house and land, which were supposed to constitute the endowment, are held rent free, at the pleasure of the Earl of Shannon.

Our Assistant Commissioner reported, that the school was not endowed, and made no inspection.

Under these circumstances, it appears somewhat remarkable, that the Commissioners of Education should, for several years, have returned the school to Parliament as one of the endowed schools under their charge, and also have included it amongst those returned to us.

Clonmel, County of Tipperary.

Ev. 706.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 366.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. pp. 361, 374. Appendix, p. 32.

The Clonmel classical school was endowed by Richard Moore, Esq., and Stephen, his son, in 1685, being one year after the endowment of the College at Kilkenny by the Duke of Ormonde, and just before Alderman John Preston endowed the schools of Navan and Ballyroan. The lands which then let for £42 a-year, were conveyed to trustees, for the erection and support of a grammar school, where the children of Protestant freemen of Clonmel should be taught gratis. By the deed of grant it was provided that the founders or their heirs, the Duke of Ormonde, and the Mayor of Clonmel for the time being, or any two of them, should have power to appoint or change the schoolmaster as they might think fit.

The Commissioners of 1791 found this endowment in a very unsatisfactory condition. The lands, worth £370 a-year, had been leased for £200, at the instance of the Earl of Mountcashel, the heir of the founder; and of this sum, £120 was paid to a relative of his, appointed to be schoolmaster, but who did not perform the duties, while £80 was paid to the Rev. Mr. Carey, who kept the school. There were then twenty-one boarders and ten day scholars, of whom only two were free.

The Commissioners recommended that legal proceedings should be taken to set aside the lease, so as to render the funds of the school estate available for the purposes of the endowment.

Ev. 707.

Ev. 711.

The Rev. Mr. Carey being removable at the pleasure of the patrons, of whom the Earl of Mountcashel was one, acquiesced in the lease of the school estate until 1801, when the estate and town was transferred from the Mountcashel to the Bagwell family. He then, with the approbation of Mr. Bagwell, commenced proceedings in Chancery to set aside the lease, and eventually the Court decreed to that effect; but a sub-lease, which had been made by the lessee at £400 a-year, was upheld by the Court, and lasted for many years afterwards, its expiration not being noticed until the year 1841, when it is referred to in a Report of the Commissioners of Education. The master carried on the proceedings at his own expense, and in the meantime does not appear to have kept up the school in a satisfactory condition, for the Commissioners of 1807–12 observe that there were then no boarders, and but twenty-one day scholars, of whom only one was free.

Ev. 718.

The present master was appointed by the Earl of Mountcashel, who claims the right of appointment conjointly with the Marquess of Ormonde. It appeared in evidence that from the time of his appointment nothing could be more unsatisfactory than the state of the school. This is one of the few cases in which the Commissioners have exercised their power of visitation. The visitors selected by them were not members of their own board, or persons under their control, but local persons of dignity and influence.

Ev. 714.

The visitors found the affairs of the school in a most unsatisfactory state, but, at the same time, they did not suggest adequate remedies; and the Commissioners of Education made no further effort to put the school on a satisfactory footing.

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The unsatisfactory state of the school arises from the pecuniary embarrassments of the master. The difficulty felt by the visitors and by the Commissioners was the want of means for meeting cases in which mismanagement arises from imprudence and personal difficulties, and not from actual misconduct in the business of the school.

At our public court we examined the master and some of the principal inhabitants of Clonmel; we found a very strong feeling as to the want of a school fitted to provide the education which this school was intended to supply. It appeared to us, at the same time that a feeling of compassion towards the master restrained some of the witnesses from giving full expression to the dissatisfaction with which they regard the inefficient state of the school. Ev. 717.

Our Assistant Commissioner states the attendance to be twenty-seven. There were twenty-nine on the roll, all being day pupils, and ten of them free. The course of classical instruction is very elementary; but, as far as they had been instructed, the pupils seemed rather proficient.

We found the schoolhouse in good repair, admirably planned, and especially suited for boarders; yet, there were none in the school, and the master had received none for some years. Ev. 715, 906.

The state of this school indicates, that patronage in private hands ought not to be separated from the local connexion which is a check upon its proper exercise. The compassion of the inhabitants, visitors, and Commissioners appears to us greatly misplaced—it would have been much better to have dismissed the master at once, and thus prevented his imprudence from depriving an important town of an efficient school for some years, and we think that steps ought now to be taken for his removal.

Dundalk, County of Louth.

There is some doubt as to the origin of the Dundalk endowed school. It is alleged on the one hand, that the endowment was made by the Earl of Limerick, in 1725, in consideration of certain commons of Dundalk, on which he had some claim, being given up to him by the Corporation. It is alleged, on the other hand, that the claim was not well founded, but that the Corporation being under the influence of the Earl of Limerick, too readily yielded to it.

Our Assistant Commissioner inquired into the matter, and expressed himself unable to decide which of the two accounts of the origin of the foundation was correct. He was also unable to get a copy of the deed of foundation. A copy was stated to be in the custody of the present representative of the Earl of Limerick and Clanbrassil,—the Earl of Roden; but could not be obtained, as his solicitor was unable to find the original among his lordship's papers. Tables, vol. iii. p. 181.

Our Assistant Commissioner notices the state of instruction favourably, with the exception of the English department, which is not duly attended to. There was no roll of attendance, but the number of pupils present was twenty-six, of whom seventeen were boarders and nine day boys. There are two free pupils, but the master states that it is optional with him to receive any such. All the boarders belong to the United Church. The day pupils are Presbyterians, except two, of whom one is a Methodist and the other a Roman Catholic. The master has a salary of £46 2*s.* 6*d.*, paid by the Earl of Roden. He has also a house and garden valued at about £50.

Eyrecourt, County of Galway.

This school, which is under the superintendence of the Commissioners of Education, owes its origin to a private endowment, made by the Rev. R. Banks, under his will, in 1730. It originally amounted to a sum of £700; but the expenditure of £200, out of the principal, in repairs, reduced it to £500, which is now invested in Government three per cent. stock. Tables, vol. iii. p. 691.

Our Assistant Commissioner represents the state of instruction as being very unsatisfactory; and points out that the school in no way corresponds with the intentions of the testator. By his will, the above sum of £700 was left "for the founding of a charity school at Eyrecourt, for the maintenance and education of such poor children of the parish of Donanaghta, as the Bishop of Clonfert, John Eyre, Esq., the minister of that parish, or their successors should think fit." Neither the private trustees thus named, nor the public Board under whose jurisdiction this school was subsequently placed, appear to have taken any efficient steps for

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carrying out these directions. Instead of being a school for the poor, and therefore one giving an education adapted to their wants, it was from the commencement made a classical school; both the first master and his successors were clergymen. It followed from the neglect of the Trustees and Commissioners, that the direction of the testator, as to its being a charity, that is to say, a free school, was disregarded; and, in fact, no free scholars are received into it. With the very limited funds applicable to its support, there might now be some difficulty in maintaining it, even as a school for the poor, in conformity with testator's wishes; but as at present constituted, it is not only wholly at variance with these, but incapable of answering the ends, which, as a grammar school, it ostensibly proposes to accomplish.

The school is attended by ten day pupils, six of whom belong to the United Church, and four are Roman Catholics; none of them being free. There is but one boy learning Greek and Latin, and his proficiency in those departments is as low as that of the others in English, which could scarcely be more unsatisfactory than it is. It is stated, in our Assistant-Commissioner's report, that the mode of procuring masters is, that each one purchases the "good will" of his predecessor; this being the case, it is not surprising that the school should be in its present condition.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 692.

Kilkenny Grammar School, County of Kilkenny.

Kilkenny College was endowed, in 1684, by the Duke of Ormonde, who granted a large mansion, with some land adjoining, and certain rectories and tithes in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, for the support and maintenance of a school, the masters to be appointed, from time to time, by the founder and his male heirs, and, on failure of such, by the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Dublin. The masters were to be at liberty to make the same charges for pupils as those at "the most remarkable schools in Dublin;" but the children of the inhabitants of Kilkenny were to be admitted at half these fees, and those in the service of the Duke of Ormonde gratis.

Vide, p. 181, *infra*.

By the failure of the Duke of Ormonde's male issue, the patronage of the school became vested in Trinity College. The Commissioners of 1791 report that this school, formerly of great celebrity, had been suffered to decline in the time of the predecessor of the then master, Dr. Ellison, but that under his care it had revived. At that time there were thirty-six boarders and twenty-nine day scholars in the establishment. When Dr. Ellison was appointed, in the year 1773, he found the schoolhouse in ruins; but succeeded, after several applications, in obtaining a grant of £5,064 from the Irish Parliament for building a new one. With this grant the present spacious schoolhouse, capable of containing about fifty boarders, was erected.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. pp. 362, 374.

Com. Educ. 1807–12. Rep. p. 282.

When the Commissioners of 1807–12 made their report, the attendance, under a different master, had declined to twenty boarders and twenty-four day scholars, none of whom were free; this school having shared in the decline that the grammar schools, (except those in the North of Ireland,) appear to have experienced in the interval between 1791 and the Report of 1807–12.

At our public Court at Kilkenny we examined the master of this school, and it appeared from his evidence that during the fourteen years he had kept the school, there had been no inspection or visitation, either on the part of the Provost of Trinity College or of the Commissioners of Education. We have elsewhere noticed this want of visitation.

Ev. 97, 112. *Vide* p. 181, *infra*.

Our Assistant Commissioner notices the condition of the school as very unsatisfactory, as regards both attendance and inspection. The rules of the foundation are completely set at nought. These direct, amongst other matters, visitations at least yearly, but none such take place. The number of pupils on the roll is given as being forty-seven, of whom thirty-two are boarders, fifteen day scholars, and none free; but only thirty pupils were present when our Assistant Commissioner inspected the school. All the pupils are returned as members of the United Church, but it is stated that there is no restriction on the attendance of persons of any religious persuasion. The principal master receives the salary of £140, late currency, originally paid by the founders, and has, besides, house and lands worth about £100 yearly. The pupils are taught classics, French, German, arithmetic, and mathematics; the state of instruction is satisfactory, except in classics and English literature.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 149.

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Kinsale, County of Cork.

The school at Kinsale was endowed by Edward Southwell, Esq., afterwards Lord de Clifford, in 1767, with £30 a-year, and has also been assisted by the Corporation by an annual contribution of £20. Besides the rent-charge, Lord de Clifford granted a house, garden, and other premises for the support of the school; and stated that the grant was made in consideration of the "friendship and generosity of the Corporation" in transferring to him the right of presentation to a certain living. The master's salary of £30 (late Irish currency) is paid by the present Municipal Commissioners representing the old Corporation, who also exercise the right of appointing the master, though this was reserved to Lord de Clifford and his heirs male by the deed of 1767. It does not appear whether the £20 a-year, stated by the Commissioners of 1791, to have been paid to the school, was secured to it. Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 373.

Our Assistant Commissioner's report is unfavourable, as regards both the condition of the schoolhouse, the numbers attending, and the state of instruction. The number present when he inspected, was nine day pupils, of whom five belonged to the United Church, and four were Roman Catholics. There was one free pupil, nominated by the master. The total number on the roll was fourteen, none of whom were boarders. The attendance in 1788 was twenty, of whom four were boarders. Tables, vol. iii. p. 317.

Lifford, County of Donegal.

Lifford school is one of the earliest private endowments, having been made in the reign of James I., by the will of Sir Richard Hansard, in 1619, who left £30 a-year for the support of a master, and £20 for an usher, for instruction in learning at a free school at Lifford, where all the children in the parish of Clonleigh were to be entitled to a gratuitous education. When the Commissioners of 1791 reported, there were no free pupils in this school, the total attendance then being eighteen, of whom six were boarders. Ev. 11405. Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 373.

The Commissioners of 1807–12 notice this school as being at that time in a very unsatisfactory condition. While the head master received his salary of £30, and the usher received £20, the business of the school was in reality conducted by a third person at a salary of £6, who taught writing and arithmetic only to some children of the town. The Commissioners accordingly observed that the intention of the founder to establish a classical school at Lifford was not carried into effect. Ev. 11405.

The Commissioners of Education state in their Reports for 1837-8 and 1840, that complaints having been made to them, on the part of the inheritor of the estate of the original founder, of the inefficient manner in which the school was conducted, they held a visitation, and ascertained that the master had been guilty of much neglect. His resignation, however, rendered further proceedings unnecessary; and the attendance at the school, which for some years before had been so low as three pupils, rapidly increased. Ev. 11408–10.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports that this school was closed at the time of his inspection. It was in operation from the year 1697, and for some time went by the name of grammar school, and is so noticed by the Commissioners of 1791, and by those of 1807–12. It was kept by a classical teacher about 1840. The Earl of Erne, exercising the right of nomination which belonged to the Bishop of Derry, converted the establishment into an English school for boys and girls, and appointed a master and mistress. Both were dismissed in 1856 for alleged inefficiency on the part of the schoolmistress, and no master or mistress was appointed by the Earl of Erne. Our Assistant Commissioner suggests that the dwelling-house attached to the school, and now occupied by a former master, who pays no rent, should be rendered productive to the endowment. Tables, vol. iii. p. 527.

After our Assistant Commissioner's visit in 1857, the school was re-opened under the management of the Bishop of Derry, the visitor, who considers that under the terms of the will it ought to be an English school and not a grammar school.

Lismore, County of Waterford.

The Lismore school was assisted by the Earl of Cork about 1610, and was endowed as a free school under his will in 1642. It is referred to in the Appendix to the Report of the Commissioners of 1791, where it is mentioned that the en- Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 374.

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dowment consisted of a rent-charge of £30, and that there was half an acre of land in connexion with the schoolhouse. The school then appeared to be in a flourishing condition, attended by twenty-seven boarders, eight day boys, and five free pupils.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 408.

Its present condition is very different. Our Assistant Commissioner reports, there are now no pupils, nor have there been any since 1851. The master, however, is paid his salary of £30 by the Duke of Devonshire, who also allows him a house rent-free, and keeps it in repair. The schoolhouse is beautifully situated, and kept in good order. But it appears that the master has fallen into pecuniary difficulties, and has not exerted himself to fulfil the duties of his office, and thus the school, which for several years had been declining, has at length ceased to be attended by pupils. It is said that the master aspired to have the school (a free one by the terms of the foundation), attended by members of the highest classes alone, and actually discouraged the attendance of the middle and lower classes. The master, as in most free schools, does not admit the right of any one to nominate free pupils, and he retains the entire endowment for himself, though £10 of it is intended for an usher.

The annual returns made by the master of this school to the Commissioners of Education must have shown to them the declining state of the school, and the ultimate discontinuance of the attendance of pupils. The Commissioners are responsible, as visitors of the school, for having taken no step for the removal of the master under such circumstances; and we think that proceedings should now be taken with a view to his dismissal. Vigilance at an earlier period on their part would also have prevented the master from converting a free school into a private one, and denying the right of free pupils to be admitted.

Midleton, County of Cork.

The school at Midleton was endowed towards the close of the seventeenth century—a period to which the establishment of the principal endowments of classical schools by private individuals, is referable. It was founded by the

Ev. 17603.

Countess of Orkney, who granted certain lands in the county of Cork to trustees, to build a free school, and pay the master a salary of £100; the ushers and writing master, £20 each; £10, for the repair of the schoolhouse; and £50, for exhibitions in the Dublin University—not exceeding £15 each.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 362.

The Commissioners of 1791 observe that the £50 for exhibitions had then for some time ceased to be paid. The school, which, in 1783, contained sixty-five boarders, had fallen off so considerably, that, in 1788, there were only ten boarders and eight day boys—six of the latter being free.

Ev. 17605.

Com. Educ. 1807–12, Rep. pp. 283–4.

The state of the school continued unsatisfactory, and the Commissioners of 1807–12 report that it then had but fourteen scholars. The money left for exhibitions was still diverted from its legitimate use, and principally employed according to the master's statement, in the repairs of the schoolhouse—which notwithstanding, continued in a very bad state.

Ev. 17604, 17612.

The lands of this endowment had been let in 1710 and 1712, on two leases, renewable for ever, at a rent of £200, and renewal fines of £25 each. The lands thus let, becoming worth £2,000 a-year, an attempt was made by the Commissioners of Education, in 1828, to break the leases which had thus been granted with a total disregard to the interests of the endowment. A course of litigation was commenced in Chancery, and Lord Plunket decided in support of the leases.

Ev. 17613.

An appeal to the House of Lords against this decision was unsuccessful, and the leases were established. The charity is thereby limited to the small income now derived from the reserved rents.

Ev. 17614–18.

The school had been almost in abeyance, for a great many years, until the appointment of Mr. Turpin, in 1830, who raised it to great prosperity, but afterwards it declined under him, and finally he resigned in 1847, when the present master was appointed.

Ev. 17619.

In their Report for 1847, the Commissioners of Education mention the appointment of this master, and state that they had improved the schoolhouse for him at considerable expense. For several years afterwards the school is noticed

Ev. 17622–4.

as being well attended; but, as in the case of the previous master, this improvement was not permanent.

Two of our body visited the Midleton school, and instituted some inquiries

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into its condition. We found the state of instruction unsatisfactory. In consequence of the feeling respecting it in the neighbourhood, we also held a special Court at Midleton, and received evidence as to its state.

The subject of our inquiry was as to a charge that certain irregularities had taken place in the management of the school, and that the master was inattentive. The school is, by its constitution, under a board of local visitors, who had held a visitation upon the master; but whilst they censured him to a certain extent, the majority of them did not feel bound to call on him to resign, as they had power to do.

Ev. 17625 *et seq.*

Ev. 17632, 17781.

It appears that these local visitors had come to the resolution of visiting the school periodically, which, however, they failed to do.

Ev. 18303, 18306.

As the result of our inquiry, we think that there was elicited sufficient proof to show that the present master has not evinced sufficient energy in maintaining discipline, or zeal in the discharge of his duties, and that he unnecessarily gave dissatisfaction to some of the inhabitants of Midleton. We think, however, it is a case in which the Commissioners having charge of endowed schools might exercise the power of removing a master from one school to another. The charges established against the master were, we think, sufficient to show his unfitness for conducting a school at Midleton, but were not of such a nature as to affect his moral character, or his usefulness in conducting a school elsewhere under an efficient system of inspection.

The proceedings before the local visitors indicate that inspection would in general be more efficiently and rigorously carried on by persons who had no personal connexion with the master, or with the locality.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports that only eight day boys and fifteen boarders are attending the school, as shown by the numbers present when he inspected. The number on the roll exceeded that of those present by only two. Of the eight day boys, six are free, indicating that only two boys from the town where the school is situated, pay for their education, whilst in 1831 there were as many as thirty-seven day boys who paid.

Par. Pap. 1831, No. 106.

Navan, County of Meath [see *Ballyroan*].

New Ross, County of Wexford.

Amongst the schools visited by us, was one at New Ross, which was returned by the Commissioners of Education as having been under their jurisdiction in 1821 and 1831, but which has been omitted in their returns for 1849 and 1853, and in the returns that they have made to us. It does not appear how a school once placed under the Commissioners of Education, by the provisions of the Act of Parliament, could cease to be subject to their authority.

Par. Pap. 1821, 553.

Par. Pap. 1831, 106.

Par. Pap. 1849, 607.

Par. Pap. 1853, 400.

In 1713, John Ivory, Esq., granted certain premises in the town of New Ross, which had formerly been an Augustinian Abbey, for the support of a free grammar school, in which four members of the United Church should be entitled to receive a gratuitous education. The management of the school and the execution of the trust are confided to the trustees, and to the Corporation and Vicar of New Ross—the appointment of the master, in case of default, being vested in the Bishop of the Diocese; but the Corporation, represented by the present Town Commissioners, seem now to act alone, although in strictness some of the powers they exercise, such as that of leasing the premises, belong to the heirs of the trustees. It is generally believed in the town of New Ross, that the endowment has been encroached upon by neighbouring proprietors, but the description of the premises in the deed of endowment is not sufficiently definite to afford the means of tracing out their boundaries. In the Report of 1791 this school is noticed. It was then attended by thirty-four day pupils, of whom four, the prescribed number, were free. The school has since declined considerably. The attendance now is about only half of what it was in 1791, and though classics are part of the course of instruction, they are not cultivated to any great extent.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. 373.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 249.

Our Assistant Commissioner found the school buildings in bad repair, and the rest of the premises, which constitute the endowment, in such a condition that the present rent of £20 a-year, cannot be calculated on for a continuance. There were present in the school fourteen pupils, of whom two were boarders. Of the

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day pupils, five, being one more than the number required by the foundation, are free. On the roll there are nineteen pupils, all of whom belong to the United Church. The master, besides pupils' fees, has no endowment but the rent of such portion of the charity estate as is let, and the benefit of occupying the remainder, the endowment in all being worth to him at least £44 a-year.

Waterford Corporation Free Grammar School, County of Waterford.

Ev. 155.

Ev. 366–71.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 374.

Waterford Endowed School has been supported by the Corporation of that City from a very early period, but how or when the endowment arose is unascertained. In the books of the Corporation, so far back as the year 1669, and during many subsequent years, there are notices of appointments of masters, and there are several minutes relating to the schoolhouse. The Commissioners of 1791 state, with regard to this endowment, that in Waterford there was a grammar-school, supported by the Corporation, who paid the master £50 a year (Irish,) and allowed him the use of a house; and that the school was then attended by ten boarders and twenty day pupils, none of whom were free.

Ev. 252–3.

Ev. 371, 414.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 410.

After the Municipal Reform Act, the new Corporation of Waterford passed a resolution against paying the master's salary, or allowing him for the taxes of the schoolhouse; they afterwards took possession of the schoolhouse by ejectment, and placed the master under rent for it. The master took proceedings against the Corporation, and succeeded in establishing a claim to his salary for his own tenure of the office, the question as to the permanence of the endowment remaining undecided.

Ev. 161.

This school has been, and is still, numerously attended, and has at times enjoyed a high classical reputation. But the diminution of the endowment in the manner just described, and the deterioration which has taken place in the part of the town adjoining the schoolhouse are unfavourable to the efficiency of the school at the present day. We have already recommended that the Diocesan Endowments for the Dioceses of Waterford, Lismore, Cashel, and Emly, which have been long dormant, should be united for a district school at Waterford, thus supplying, in this important city, the educational wants of the middle classes, for which the Corporation school was intended.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 411.

Ev. 155.

Our Assistant Commissioner found sixty-one pupils present, six of whom were boarders, and none free. The number on the roll was sixty-nine. There are no Roman Catholic pupils, fifty, of those on the roll, being members of the United Church, and nineteen, Dissenters of various denominations. There is a small scholarship attached to this school of £15 a year (late currency), endowed in 1787 by Dr. Downes, and subject to the condition that the holder must reside in the University of Dublin. Being held for seven years, the vacancies do not occur sufficiently often to supply an adequate stimulus to the studies of the pupils. The Corporation pays the master £46 3*s.* 1*d.*, and allows him £18 9*s.* 2*d.* for premiums for pupils; he is also paid £46 3*s.* 1*d.* as lecturer in the Church of St. Olaves, this office being connected with that of the mastership of the school. The master has classical, English, and French assistants; and the state of education in the school is satisfactory.

Youghal Collegiate and Commercial School, County of Cork.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 373.

The school at Youghal was assisted by the Earl of Cork, about the year 1610, with a grant of £30 a-year and a schoolhouse, and attracted the favourable notice of King James I. who in 1613, directed the Lord Deputy to promote the success of the institution, by granting a charter of incorporation, and a licence to hold lands, notwithstanding the Mortmain laws. These directions, however, would appear not to have been complied with. The original grant was confirmed by the Earl of Cork in 1642, when, by his will, he specially charged his heirs with the payment of £30 to the free school at Youghal, £20 of which was directed to be for the master, and £10 for the usher.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 320.

This school was inspected by our Assistant Commissioner, from whose report it appears that at present there are no free pupils, and no boarders. The master does not admit that he is bound to educate any free pupils, notwithstanding the terms of the foundation. There were thirty-one day pupils present out of thirty-seven on the roll; and of these twenty belong to the United Church, and eleven are Roman Catholics. With regard to the state of instruction, he observed

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that the pupils were not much advanced in classics, though not more backward than might naturally be expected from their extreme youth. In most of the branches of English education they seemed very well instructed, as also in algebra and the elements of astronomy.

English Schools under Commissioners of Education.

English Schools under the Commissioners of Education in Ireland.

These schools consist of two classes—the Tenantry schools, established on the estates of endowed schools, and some English schools, of private foundation. The Tenantry schools are those in connexion with the school estates of Armagh, Raphoe, and of the Preston endowment; and the English schools are those of Athlone, Betaghstown, Cloyne, Kilworth, Rathvilly, and Tullyvin. There is one of the Royal schools—that of Carysfort—conducted as an English school, which we notice in connexion with this class.

Vide p. 121 *infra*.

Athlone, St. Mary's Parochial Boys' School, County of Westmeath.

So far back as 1705 a private endowment for a school existed at Athlone, an ancestor of Lord Castlemaine, William Handcock, Esq. having in that year left a rent-charge of £20 for that purpose. This endowment is noticed in the Appendix to the Report of the Commissioners of 1791, and it is there stated that the Corporation of Athlone allowed the schoolmaster £10 a-year during pleasure, in addition to the rent-charge of £20 a-year. The school was then attended by seven boarders and sixteen day boys, and was returned as a grammar school. At present, however, the school supported by this endowment is an English parochial one, which was built in the year 1826 by aid from the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, the Corporation having executed on the occasion a grant of a site for the building.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 374.

As the will of Mr. Handcock required that the master, in order to be entitled to the rent-charge, should be a graduate of Dublin or Cambridge University, the expedient has been adopted of appointing the rector to the office, leaving him to hand over the salary to the parish schoolmaster.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 228.

The pupils were mere infants, and could not spell without the book. The school is under the care of the Church Education Society. A great difference is observable between the number of pupils present and those on the roll, our Assistant Commissioner having found but four present, out of sixteen on the roll. The rector should, we think, be removed from the mastership as he does not perform the duties, and an attempt should be made to manage the endowment in conformity with the intentions of the founder, by the appointment of a University graduate, to conduct a school suitable for the middle classes.

Ibid.

Betaghstown, Clane, County of Kildare.

The endowment of the school of Betaghstown at Clane, arose under the will of Patrick Hewetston, Esq., who died in 1783, having left all his property towards the support of a charity school for as many poor boys and girls as his trustees should think fit and convenient; the children to be instructed in the Protestant religion, and apprenticed to Protestant masters and mistresses.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 135.
Com. Educ. 1807–12, Rep. p. 310.

This charity has been the subject of much litigation—in the first instance, on behalf of the trustees of the charity, to obtain control over the property; and in the second, on behalf of the Commissioners of Education, to prevent the trustees from misapplying the funds they had recovered. It appears that the acting trustee, the Bishop of Kildare, expended large sums out of the funds of this endowment, in maintaining, first, a manufacturing, and, then an agricultural establishment, for the employment of poor children; but the Commissioners, considering that these proceedings were not in accordance with the trusts of the will, commenced a suit in Chancery to put a stop to them. In 1824 they obtained a decree in their favour; the Bishop was directed to refund the sum lost by his method of administering the charity; and a scheme was settled by the Court for its management, according to which fifteen boys are admissible on the foundation, to be selected by the trustees from amongst the Protestant children in the diocese of Kildare.

Our Assistant Commissioner found the number in attendance eleven, exclusive of two sons of the master, and one pupil, who was a day boy. He states, that though the boys were formerly apprenticed, this practice has of late been discontinued for want of funds, a circumstance which appears extraordinary when we consider that the number of pupils is not large, and the value of the endow-

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ment very considerable; but in this endowment, as in the case of many others, the expenses incurred in managing it, and supporting the teachers leave but little remaining for any other purpose.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports, that the state of instruction in the school is satisfactory.

Cloyne, County of Cork.

The endowment of Cloyne school is derived under the will of Dr. Crowe, formerly Bishop of Cloyne, who, in 1719, left property for clothing, educating, and binding to apprenticeship poor boys of diocese of Cloyne. The endowment at present produces about £150 a-year.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 315.

The managers are the Chancellor of the Cathedral for the time being, and a visiting committee of clergymen appointed by the Bishop. Our Assistant Commissioner observes, that rules have been introduced providing that all the pupils must be instructed according to "the formularies and doctrines of the Church of England and Ireland, as at present by law established;" thus making the endowment exclusive, although the will of the founder contains no such direction.

The number of pupils now on the roll is twenty-three, none of whom are boarders; and of these but eleven were present at the time of inspection. It is said that the school is crippled for want of funds, and it was found necessary to close it some years ago, and employ the funds of the endowment in payment of past liabilities. At present it appears that the income of the school is exhausted by the payment of the master's salary and the outgoings in connexion with the estate, nothing being applied towards clothing and apprenticing children, which are two of the primary trusts of the endowment.

Kilbricken, Tenantry School, Clonenagh, Queen's County.

Ev. 4915.

The Kilbricken Tenantry school was established by the Commissioners of Education in 1850, on the estate which constitutes the Navan and Ballyroan endowment. It was designed for the benefit of the children on the estate, and provided with accommodation for a schoolmaster and schoolmistress. The school was placed in connexion with the Board of National Education, and so brought under their inspection; the Dean of Clonfert and the priest of the parish being appointed managers. At first the attendance was numerous, but it afterwards declined considerably, and now varies from one-half to about a third of its original number.

Ev. 4931–45, 5010–25.

Ev. 4916–9.

We received evidence at our Public Court with regard to this school. It appeared that shortly after its establishment arrangements were made to provide the children—all of whom were Roman Catholics—with instruction in the catechism of their church at stated hours in the schoolhouse; this, however, was objected to by the Dean of Clonfert, one of the managers, who feared that if the catechism were introduced the school would be withdrawn from the National Board, and placed on a footing still less in accordance with the feelings of the people of the neighbourhood. In consequence of this disagreement between the managers, the school ceased apparently to enjoy the confidence of the Roman Catholic clergy and the attendance rapidly declined.

Ev. 5027–32.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 210.

Our Assistant Commissioner observes that it appears to him that so long as the use of the catechism is not allowed on the same principles as it is permitted in schools exclusively under the National Board, the intention of the Commissioners of Education, to afford to the tenantry of the Ballyroan estate, the benefit of instruction near their homes, must be frustrated. This is much to be regretted, as in the meantime the aid so liberally contributed by the Commissioners of Education produces but a small portion of the advantages they designed to secure. The master receives from them £20 a-year, with a house and garden worth annually about £5, and the mistress has £12 a-year; the former receiving, in addition, £38 from the National Board, and the latter £15.

Our Assistant Commissioner found sixteen boys and twenty-four girls in attendance. They were in the same schoolroom, and superintended by the master, as the mistress was sick. The boys generally read well, but, except in this particular, very little proficiency seemed to have been made by them. The total number of boys on the roll was forty-six, all of whom were Roman Catholics but two; and the number of girls on the roll was thirty-three, being exclusively Roman Catholics. All the pupils, both boys and girls, are free.

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Kilworth, County of Cork.

Kilworth school was endowed in 1817, by the Earl of Mountcashel with a site, which was granted to the minister and churchwardens of the parish and their successors. The Association for Discountenancing Vice gave £50 (Irish) towards building the schoolhouse. The school is also assisted by an annual sum of £15 15*s.*, the interest of a sum of money left by the Rev. Mr. Moore for general charitable purposes, but applied exclusively to this school.

Our Assistant Commissioner found everything in connexion with the school in an unsatisfactory condition. The schoolhouse was very dirty. Out of twenty-four pupils on the roll—all of whom were free—only eight were present, four boys and four girls. These were very young, and the state of their education was extremely backward. This school is inspected by the Church Education Society. Tables, vol. iii. p. 317.

Mullaghmore Tenantry School, County of Armagh.

Mullaghmore Tenantry school was established by the Commissioners of Education for the benefit of the children of the tenantry on the Armagh Royal School estate. They mention, in their Report for 1836, that having received numerous memorials from the tenants, applying for the endowment of a school for their children, they had acceded to their application, having first taken the opinion of the Attorney-General as to the legality of such an application of their funds. The schoolhouse was built in 1840. Ev. 9350.

Our Assistant Commissioner found that the attendance at the boys' school was twenty-two, the number on the roll being thirty-six. All the pupils were free; and—with the exception of four, who belong to the United Church—all were Presbyterians. The master's salary is £35, and he has a house and garden, worth to him about £5 annually; the schoolmistress receives £20 a-year. The school is under the inspection, and subject to the rules, of the Church Education Society.

At the girls' school only nine were present, out of thirty-eight on the roll, and were all free. Of the pupils, thirty-three were Presbyterians, four belonged to the United Church, and one was a Roman Catholic. The very small number present in both schools may be accounted for by the circumstance that there was no fire kept up in the schoolroom. When the Inspector of Estates visited it in the summer he found the attendance large, and the school in a more satisfactory state. The master's salary had been raised £5 by the Board in order to enable him to supply fuel; but he states that when the advance was made he heard nothing as to any such condition. Appendix, p. 24.

As this school was founded by the Commissioners of Education for the tenantry on a Royal School estate, who are of different religious persuasions, it should not, we think, have been placed under the inspection and control of an exclusive body such as the Church Education Society.

Rathvilly Boys' School.—Rathvilly Girls School, County of Carlow.

The Rathvilly and Kilworth schools appear to be the only endowment of those actually under the superintendence of the Commissioners of Education which are not mentioned in the Reports of 1807–12, with the exception of the tenantry schools, which they themselves founded. They furnish one of the few instances, too, in which the Board has acted in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 3rd Geo. IV. c. 79, sec. 11, which extended their powers to endowments subsequent to 1813. This endowment arose, in 1814, under the will of Benjamin D'Israel, Esq., who left £3,000 to procure a site, build a schoolhouse, and pay a teacher to educate poor children, in the neighbourhood of Rathvilly, in the county of Carlow. The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests instituted a suit to have the trusts of Mr. D'Israel's will carried into execution, and they obtained a decree to that effect, which also directed that the testator's heir should be associated as a trustee of the charity with the bishop of the diocese, who had been named by the testator. A site, of eight acres, was purchased, the schoolhouse completed in 1826, and the residue of the bequest invested in consols, yielding £91 7*s.* 8*d.* per annum. Of this income, £60 is expended in payment of the teachers; the master of the boys' school and the mistress of the girls school having each £30; and £10 in addition being allowed to them for fuel. They have also house accommodation, and the use of the eight acres attached to the school.

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English Schools under Commissioners of Education.

Parl. Pap. 1831, No. 106.
Parl. Pap. 1849, No. 607.
Parl. Pap. 1853, No. 400.
Tables, vol. iii. p. 10.

Our Assistant Commissioner found only twenty pupils present, seven in the boys' school and thirteen in the girls', the numbers on the roll being but seventeen and fifteen respectively. This attendance contrasts strongly with that shown in a return to Parliament in 1831, when the number was 100, and in returns for several subsequent years, when it was nearly as large. With regard to the course of instruction, which is very elementary, the boys in general proved backward, but the answering of the girls was more satisfactory.

It is to be observed that the schools are occasionally supplied with books by the Church Education Society, and are, at present, under its inspection There is nothing in the terms of the will to make these schools exclusive; yet we find that the pupils, with the exception of one Roman Catholic in the boys' school, are members of the United Church. We think that the placing of non-exclusive schools under the inspection of an exclusive Society is an objectionable proceeding on the part of the Commissioners.

There is also a division of responsibility as to the funds of the endowment, the salaries being paid through the Bequest Board. The property ought, we think, to have been conveyed to the Commissioners of Education, and the entire control of the funds vested in them.

Townawilly Tenantry School, County of Donegal.

Ev. 11219.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 520.

Appendix, p. 30.

In their Report for 1848, the Commissioners of Education, after alluding to the unsatisfactory condition of the Raphoe Royal school estate, and the efforts they had made to improve it, mention that they had built a substantial schoolhouse, which was then largely attended by the children of the tenantry. The attendance of pupils continues good to the present time; but our Assistant Commissioner reports that the circumstances of the school are such that the pupils can derive little benefit from their attendance; for while nearly all in the junior classes could speak only Irish, the master was totally unacquainted with that language. The pupils were able to read and spell; but they appeared to do so merely from rote, without understanding the sense of the words, and were only commencing to learn writing. The Inspector of Estates notices the attendance of the school as being very large, and observes that the master informed him that nearly one-third of the youngest children who had spoken Irish only, were rapidly learning to speak English. The total number on the roll was eighty-seven, of whom forty-nine were present, twenty-one being boys and twenty-eight girls. All are free, and all but three are Roman Catholics. The master has a salary of £20 from the Commissioners, and a house with land, worth £6 annually.

Tullyvin, County of Cavan.

The school of Tullyvin was endowed in 1803 by William Moore, Esq., who left the sum of £4,000, now increased to £8,505 5*s.* 11*d.*, to be invested, and the interest to be applied in payment of a salary not exceeding £50, Irish, to a Protestant master to teach Protestant children, in purchasing school requisites, and some articles of clothing for the children, and in providing board and lodging for those of the pupils whose parents resided at too great a distance to admit of their daily attendance.

The Commissioners of 1807–12, in their Thirteenth Report, notice this endowment as being then in a very unsatisfactory condition. The schools, one for boys and the other for girls, were each kept in a cabin, and the intentions of the founder did not appear to be carried out, either as regarded the religion of the pupils, or the assistance to be afforded to them. The Commissioners of Charitable Donations were then engaged in a suit against Mr. Moore's executors, for the purpose of securing the principal sum of £4,000, which constituted the endowment. It appeared that the annual expenditure on the schools was not equivalent to the interest of the bequest; and altogether that the trusts of Mr. Moore's will were not properly carried out.

After the Tullyvin endowment came under the management of the Commissioners of Education, considerable delay took place before a schoolhouse was built. In several reports they refer to a treaty in which they were engaged for the purchase of a site, which ultimately, as stated in their Report for 1821, they were unable to carry out; the owner being unable to make out a clear unincumbered title to the land. They then purchased a site contiguous to the estate of the founder, on which finally the schoolhouse was built.

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Our Assistant Commissioner found the schoolhouse in good repair, and in every respect suitable; but he reports the state of instruction as not satisfactory. The boys answered well in the first elements of English education, but of arithmetic and geography they knew very little. The pupils in the girls' school were much more backward. The master receives a salary of £46, and has a house and garden, worth annually £6. The salary of the mistress is £30. The school is not under any inspection. It was attended when the Assistant-Commissioner was there by thirty-one boys and thirty-six girls, all of whom were day pupils, and all free. The numbers on the roll are sixty boys, and the same number of girls. Of the boys, twelve belonged to the United Church, eleven were Presbyterians, and thirty-seven Roman Catholics; and of the girls, the numbers of each religious persuasion were nine of the United Church, nine Presbyterians, and forty-two Roman Catholics.

English Schools under Commissioners of Education.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 493.

Concluding Observations on the Schools of Private Foundation, under the Commissioners of Education in Ireland.

We give, at the end of this chapter, a table of these schools indicating the result of our inquiries, from which it appears that in the majority of them, the state of instruction is not satisfactory.

We have noticed that in one school the master receives no pupils, and has had none for some years. In another the duties are performed by deputy. In a third a master is retained who receives no boarders, and has lost the confidence of the neighbourhood.

In several free schools, the right of free admission is denied; in all it is left without regulation or public announcement.

In some cases schools, not exclusive in their constitution, have been placed under the control and inspection of an exclusive Educational Society. In others, local visitors have been allowed to neglect the performance of their duties.

While the history and present state of these schools indicate the need of efficient inspection, we find that the Commissioners of Education have almost entirely omitted to exercise, either in person or by deputy, the large powers of visitation vested in them.

Whilst they have thus shown a want of diligence in superintending the schools taken under their care, they have entirely omitted to provide for the protection of a very large number of endowments, which were rendered subject to their jurisdiction.

With respect to this class of schools, we have already recommended that the masters of Athlone, Clonmel and Lismore schools should be dismissed, that the master of Midleton school should be changed to another school, that the schools of Mullaghmore and Rathvilly should be removed from the inspection of the Church Education Society; and that the Navan and Ballyroan endowments should be united for the foundation of a good school at Maryborough.

The intentions of founders, as to free admissions, are very generally evaded; and the trustees, and others charged with the management of endowed schools, ought to take steps to define the limits of the right of free admission, to make them known to the persons interested, and to guard, by examination or otherwise, against any abuse of the privilege of nomination, so as to secure to all those intended to be benefited the full and fair opportunity of sharing in the privilege of free admission.

Carysfort Royal Free English School, Rathdrum, County of Wicklow.

Carysfort School, although one of Royal foundation is conducted merely as an English day school for the benefit of the poor, in accordance with the recommendation made by the Commissioners of 1807–12. It is situate in a remote and mountainous district, six miles from Rathdrum. In 1788, the schoolmaster who had been appointed four years previously, had not kept any school, or even resided in the town, but had intrusted the discharge of the duties to a person to whom he paid £10 a-year.

Com. of Educ. 1807–12, 1 Rep. p. 9. Doc. Ev., vol. ii. p. 347.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports the state of instruction as being very unsatisfactory, and that there seemed to be very little system in the general conduct of the school. Of the 41 pupils on the roll there were 24 present at the time of inspection. The pupils are the children of small farmers and labourers living in the immediate neighbourhood. All who desire it are admitted as free pupils, the number of whom at present is twenty-nine.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 265.

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SCHOOLS UNDER REGULATION OF COMMISSIONERS

1.—*GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF PRIVATE

Locality of School.	Endowment. Foundation. Founder.	Date.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	From Trust Funds.	Object.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
LEINSTER: Kilkenny; Kilkenny.	Duke of Ormonde.	18 March, 1684.	9 3 32 Tithes, &c.	161 17 5	129 4 7½	—	For a grammar school, of which the master is to be a member of the Established Church, and to teach religion.
Louth; Dundalk.	Earl of Limerick, or Corporation of Dundalk, and Earl of Clanbrassil.	5 August, 1725.	1 2 19 Rentcharge.	64 2 6	46 3 1	—	—
Meath; Navan.	John Preston.	1686.	†760 0 5	—	309 1 9	—	For payment of a resident Protestant schoolmaster.
Queen's County; Ballyroan.	John Preston.	1686.	‡542 3 21 48 1 34	23 17 5	231 16 11	—	For payment of a resident Protestant schoolmaster.
Wexford; New Ross.	John Ivory.	19 Feb., 1713.	House property.	32 7 5	20 0 0	—	For a free school and resident schoolmaster; four free children of the Protestant Established religion to be constantly appointed.
MUNSTER: Cork; Bandon.	Earl of Cork.	24 Nov., 1642.	Rentcharge.	—	27 13 10	—	For a free school.
Cork; Charleville.	Earl of Cork.	—	Site and Rentcharge.	4 8 5	36 18 5	—	—
Cork; Kinsale.	Edward Southwell.	7 May, 1767.	Premises and Rentcharge.	41 2 0	27 13 10	—	—
Cork; Midleton.	Countess of Orkney.	23 Oct., 1696.	2,000 0 0 and 5 0 0	61 10 8	182 12 2	20 18 7	For a free school, with exhibitions in University of Dublin.
Cork; Youghal.	Earl of Cork.	24 Nov., 1642.	Site and Rentcharge.	23 6 0	27 13 10	—	For a free school.
Tipperary; Clonmel.	Richard and Stephen Moore; John Bagwell, grant of site.	7 May, 1685.	683 2 11 and site.	139 0 0	425 0 0	—	For the free education of children of Protestant freemen of Clonmel.
Waterford; Lismore	Earl of Cork.	24 Nov., 1642.	0 2 0 and Rentcharge.	20 10 0	30 0 0	—	For a free school.
Waterford; Waterford.	Corporation of Waterford; Bishop Downes.	Prior to 1669. 27 Sept., 1787.	Annuity.	—	78 9 2	—	For a Latin free school, with an exhibition in University of Dublin.
ULSTER: Monaghan; Carrickmacross.	Viscount Weymouth.	20 April, 1711.	Site and Rentcharge.	65 18 10	70 0 0	—	For a grammar school, in which English, mathematics, and Church catechism are to be taught.
Donegal; Lifford.	Sir Richard Hansard.	29 Sept., 1619.	Rentcharge and site.	9 10 0	46 3 1	—	For the maintenance of a schoolmaster and usher, for the education of children in learning in a free school at Lifford.
CONNAUGHT: Galway; Eyrecourt.	Rev. Richard Banks. Lord Eyre, lease.	September, 1730.	1 0 0	19 0 0	—	15 0 0	For a charity school.
	Total, . . .	. . . . .	4053 0 2	666 10 8	1688 10 8½	35 18 7	

* For Diocesan Free Grammar Schools and Royal Free Grammar Schools, *vide* pp. 44, 62, *supra*.
† Seven-sixteenths of acreage and income; five-sixteenths in Ballyroan, Queen's County, and four-sixteenths in Blue Coat Hospital, Dublin.
‡ Five-sixteenths of acreage and income; seven-sixteenths in Navan, County of Meath, and four-sixteenths in Blue Coat Hospital, Dublin.

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OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

FOUNDATION IN OPERATION.

Master.			Pupils.											State of Instruction.
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Number. Average during current year.	Number. On Roll.	Religion. United Church.	Religion. Roman Catholic.	Religion. Presbyterian.	Religion. Others.	Annual Charges. Boarders.	Annual Charges. Day Pupils.	Annual Charges. Free on Roll.	
	£ s. d.													
In Corporation of Trinity College, Dublin (male issue of founder having failed.)	129 4 7½	Marquess of Ormonde (from Endowment).	55	46	56	47	47	–	–	–	£40.	£8.	–	Classics and English literature unsatisfactory, other branches satisfactory.
—	46 2 6	Earl of Roden.	100	29	27	–	–	–	–	–	£40 to £45.	£4 4s. to £5 5s.	2	Generally satisfactory, but English not sufficiently attended to.
In heirs male of grantor.	96 2 6	Commissioners of Education.	51	–	5	*5	*5	–	–	–	—	£2.	4	Unsatisfactory.
	55 7 8 Assistant.	Same.												
Same.	92 6 2	Same.	40	16	7	3	2	1	–	–	—	£4 by one.	2	Very unsatisfactory.
	55 7 8 Assistant.	Same.												
In Sovereign, Recorder, Capital Burgess and Vicar of New Ross, or any three of them, and in default, in bishop of diocese.	20 0 0	From Endowment.	55	18	12	19	19	–	–	–	£31 10s.	£2 2s.	5	Not satisfactory.
—	40 0 0	Duke of Devonshire.	82	23	25	25	15	–	–	10	£42.	£8 8s.	–	Satisfactory.
—	36 18 5	Earl of Cork.	57	–	2	4	–	4	–	–	—	£6 6s.	–	Unsatisfactory.
In grantor.	27 13 0	Trustees.	82	22	16	14	5	4	–	–	£40.	£6 6s. to £8 8s.	1	Unsatisfactory.
In majority of Governors.	92 6 2	Commissioners of Education.	60	22	26	25	23	–	–	–	£40.	£8 8s.	6	Unsatisfactory.
	20 0 0 Assistant.	Same.												
—	27 13 10	Duke of Devonshire.	55	–	34	37	†20	†11	–	–	—	£4 to £6 6s.	–	Satisfactory.
In grantors, Duke of Ormonde and heirs, and Mayor of Clonmel.	200 0 0	Commissioners of Education.	118	36	‡–	29	25	–	1	1	—	£6 to £8.	10	Satisfactory.
—	30 0 0	Duke of Devonshire.	82	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	–	No pupils since 1851.
In Corporation, with assent of bishop of Waterford.	46 3 1	Corporation of Waterford.	191	31	63	69	50	–	8	11	£40 to £60.	£5 12s. to £9.	–	Satisfactory.
In owner of estate, and on lapse, in Bishop of Clogher and Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.	70 0 0	From Endowment.	40	17	30	26	23	3	–	–	£35 14s. to £50.	£6 6s.	2	Very satisfactory.
In Bishop of Derry, and Wardens and Burgesses of the borough of Lifford.	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	–	School closed at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit, but reopened, in 1857, by Bishop of Derry, as an English School.§
—	13 1 4	Commissioners of Education.	38	–	8	10	6	4	–	–	—	£4.	–	Very unsatisfactory.
			1106	285	311	313	240	27	9	22			32	

* Eight, the average of 1854, was inserted in Tables, p. 139, for number on roll. † Religion of only those present stated. ‡ No regular register.
§ The Bishop considers that, under the terms of the will, this school ought to be an English school and not a Grammar school.

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2.—Alleged Endowment for a Grammar

Locality of School.	Description of Alleged Endowment.
Cork; Clonakilty, ...	School premises from Earl of Shannon, ...

3. (1°)—English Schools of Private

Locality of School.	Endowment. Foundation. Founder.	Date.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	From Trust Funds.	Object.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Leinster: Carlow; Bough, Rathvilly, Boys.	Benjamin D'Israel, will.	3 Oct., 1814.	8 0 15	26 1 6	—	91 7 8	For a school, to be conducted on the most enlightened and liberal principles, under regulation of Bishop of Leighlin and Forns, and testator's heirs at law.
Carlow; Bough, Rathvilly, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	Same.
Kildare; Clane, Betaghstown.	Patrick Hewetston, will.	,, 1783.	824 1 20	46 16 9	219 17 8	79 2 8	For a Protestant charity school for poor boys and girls, and their apprenticeship to Protestant masters.
Queen's County; Kilbricken, Clonenagh, National, Boys.	Commissioners of Education.	,, 1850.	Site.	7 0 0	(Part of salary from the rents of Cappaloughlin estate).	—	For education of children of tenants on Cappaloughlin school estate.
Queen's County; Kilbricken, Clonenagh, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	Same.
Westmeath; St. Mary's, Parochial, Boys, Athlone.	William Handcock; Corporation.	9 Feb., 1705. 1 July, 1826.	Site and rentcharge.	2 3 3	18 9 2	2 18 0	For a Protestant school in Athlone.
Munster. Cork; Cloyne.	Bishop Crowe.	7 March, 1719.	63 1 32 And ground rents of houses.	16 5 7	114 7 5	32 18 6	For clothing, educating, and apprenticing poor boys of diocese of Cloyne.
Cork; Kilworth.	Hon. and Rev. Robert Moore; Earl of Mountcashel.	11 May, 1814. 31 Dec., 1817.	— 1 0 0	5 3 0	—	15 15 0	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church.
Ulster: Armagh; Loughgilly, Mullaghmore, Tenantry, Boys.	Commissioners of Education.	1835.	[*0 3 0]	11 2 5	(Salary from rents of Armagh Royal school estate.)	—	For instruction of children of tenants of Armagh Royal school estate.
Armagh; Loughgilly, Mullaghmore, Tenantry, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	Same.
Cavan; Kildrumsherdan, Tullyvin, Boys.	William Moore.	21 Jan., 1823.	5 0 33	15 0 0	—	255 3 0	For a Protestant schoolmaster of a public school for Protestant children, and for purchase of school requisities and articles of clothing, or providing pupils with board and lodging.
Cavan; Kildrumsherdan, Tullyvin, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	Same.
Donegal; Townawilly, Tenantry.	Commissioners of Education.	1846.	[†14 0 0]	8 2 0	(Salary from rents of Raphoe Royal school estate.)	—	For instruction of children of tenants of Raphoe Royal school estate.
	Total, . .	. . . .	902 0 20	137 14 6	352 14 3	477 4 10	

3. (2°)—English Free School

			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Wicklow; Rathdrum, Carysfort.	Charles I.	23 August, 1629.	590 1 25	12 7 10	119 1 4	—	For use of a schoolmaster appointed by Lord Lieutenant to reside and teach at Carysfort. *Vide Tables, Vol. III., p.* 253.

* Included in acreage of Armagh Royal School Estate.

† Part of Raphoe Royal School Estate.

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School of Private Foundation.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.
Commissioners of Board of Education in Ireland Reports, 1807–12, p. 287.	Premises referred to appear not to have been secured for educational purposes.

Foundation in Operation.

Master.			Pupils.											
			Number.				Religion.				Annual Charges.			
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Schoolroom suited for.	Dormitories suited for.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Boarders.	Day Pupils.	Free on Roll.	State of Instruction.
—	£ s. d. 30 0 0	Bequest Board.	133	–	6	17	16	1	–	–	—	—	17	Not satisfactory.
—	30 0 0	Bequest Board.	133	–	13	15	15	–	–	–	—	—	15	Satisfactory.
—	52 10 0	Trustees.	60	16	12	12*	12	–	–	–	Free.	£2.	11*	Satisfactory.
—	58 0 0	Commissioners of Education, £20; National Board, £38.	67	–	16	46	2	44	–	–	—	—	46	Not satisfactory.
—	27 0 0	Commissioners of Education, £12; National Board, £15.	67	–	14	33	–	33	–	–	—	—	33	Better than in boys' school.
Lord Castlemaine, with approbation of bishop of Meath.	— 21 7 4 Assistant.	— From endowment, through rector.	–	–	13	16	14	2	–	–	—	—	16	Unsatisfactory.
In trustees.	40 0 0	Trustees.	38	–	11	23	11	–	–	–	—	£1 to £2.	4	Satisfactory.
In minister.	18 0 0	Moore's bequest, £15 15s.; rector, £2 5s.	108	–	20	24	8	–	–	–	—	—	24	Unsatisfactory.
—	35 0 0	Commissioners of Education.	102	–	30	36	4	–	32	–	—	—	36	Satisfactory.
—	20 0 0	Same.	102	–	20	38	4	1	33	–	—	—	38	Satisfactory.
—	46 0 0	Commissioners of Education.	150	–	45	60	12	37	11	–	—	—	60	Not satisfactory.
—	30 0 0	Same.	150	–	–	60	9	42	9	–	—	—	60	Unsatisfactory.
In Commissioners of Education.	20 0 0	Commissioners of Education.	70	–	50	87	2	84	1	–	—	—	87	Very unsatisfactory.
			1180	16	250	467	109	244	86	–			447	

of Royal Foundation.

In Lord Lieutenant.	£ s. d. 55 0 0	Commissioners of Education.	46	–	32	41	41	–	–	–	—	5s.	29	Very unsatisfactory.

* Exclusive of two sons of Master.

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Kildare-place Society.

The Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in Ireland, called at first "the Kildare-street Society," and subsequently "the Kildare-place Society," was founded in 1811, and was first assisted by Parliamentary grants in the session of 1814-15. The Commissioners of 1807-12 in their final Report recommended a general system of national education, under which the poorer classes might receive a good secular education, without any interference with their religious belief. They proposed that the pupils should read, among their school books, ample extracts from the Scriptures; but any further religious instruction was to be left to their respective pastors. It was also recommended by the Commissioners, that a board should be appointed to prescribe the mode of education to be pursued in the new schools, and to exercise a general supervision over them, and that this board should be intrusted with the distribution of the funds to be supplied by Parliament for the establishment and support of the schools.

Com. Ir. Ed. Inq. 1 Rep. 1825, p. 39.

Com. of Educ. 1807–12, Rep. p. 333.

This proposition of the Commissioners, for the appointment of a board, was not adopted, but Parliamentary grants were made in accordance with their suggestion, and intrusted to the Kildare-place Society. At first the Society appears to have had some success in gaining the confidence of the general body of the people, and its schools were attended by Roman Catholics in considerable numbers. When the Commissioners of 1825 conducted their inquiries, they found very strong feelings of hostility directed against the Society; in consequence, chiefly, of its affording aid to schools under the control of other institutions, or individuals, who were supposed to interfere with the religious belief of the pupils. This Report led to the discontinuance a few years afterwards of Parliamentary aid to the Society, which, commencing with a grant exceeding £6,000, in 1815, received as much as £30,000 a-year, before the aid of the State was finally withdrawn from it and transferred to the National Board of Education.

Com. Ir. Ed. Inq. 1 Rep. 1825, pp. 53–58, 89–90.

Although the Kildare-place Society has ceased to exist, endowments were made in connexion with it, into which we inquired. The Society had, in some instances, made grants for building, on sites leased for the purpose; but most of the leases were of a terminable tenure, and have since expired; although, by an Act passed before the Society was established, facilities were afforded for procuring leases in perpetuity, and thus securing permanently, for educational purposes, whatever schoolhouses were erected wholly or in part at the public expense.

50 Geo. III. c. 33.

We did not receive in our public Courts any evidence with regard to these schools; many of them were not placed on our lists until we had obtained from the Kildare-place Society the leases and other documents securing the school sites and buildings; and from this circumstance, as well as in consequence of the late period at which we obtained the documents referred to, several of the schools, although on our list, were not inspected or inquired into by our Assistant Commissioners. The Society, however, with great courtesy deposited their leases with us, and placed all their books relating to building grants at our disposal. The state of many of the schools, and some particulars with regard to them, will be found detailed in the Tables of Schools and Endowments. From the late period, too, at which the books were obtained from the Society, we were not in all cases able to include in the Tables the information as to the amount of building grants.

We have already noticed that the leases of the Society were generally of a more terminable nature than in the case of other societies and bodies connected with education. From this circumstance, several endowments have expired, and the schoolhouses become the property of private individuals. The leases usually contain a clause entitling the Society to a sum of money if the school should cease to be in operation; but we found that this clause had been rarely acted on, and, although many schools have been discontinued, little money has been recovered by the Society.

The site of Freestone Quarry School, in the parish of Skerry, county of Antrim, was sold by the Incumbered Estates Commissioners. By directing the attention of the Society to the circumstance, we enabled them to establish a claim for compensation out of the purchase-money. The Society, after it ceased to receive large grants for the support of schools, does not seem to have taken any systematic steps for protecting the endowments that remained vested in itself, or in trustees on its behalf. This protection might have been readily

Vide p. 195, *infra*. Tables, vol. iii. p. 442.

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secured if the Society, in all cases where they were unable to continue the annual salaries, had intrusted the leases of the school sites, to the Commissioners of Education, who had full jurisdiction to protect the endowments. As the value of the property, consisting of school sites and schoolhouses, still belonging to the Kildare-place Society, is considerable, we recommend that provision should be made for placing these endowments under the care of bodies or persons more directly connected with existing arrangements for education, and who would in consequence be more likely to exercise the activity and vigilance which are necessary for the security of such small endowments, distributed over different parts of the country. KILDARE-PLACE SOCIETY.

We recommend that all the leases, books, and papers, belonging to the Kildare-place Society, and relating to school endowments, should be deposited with the proposed Registrar of School Endowments for registration:

That power should be given by statute to the Kildare-place Society and to trustees for them, to transfer to any trustee or trustees approved of by the Bishop of the diocese in which the endowment is situate, all their authority or interest in any exclusive endowment connected with the United Church:

That all authority or interest of the Society in any non-exclusive endowment should be transferred to the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools.

LORD LIEUTENANT'S SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

The creation of the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund was one of the plans for affording the means of education to the poorer classes, by means of Parliamentary aid, adopted previous to the establishment of the Board of National Education. In 1819, the Lord Lieutenant was empowered to issue out of the Consolidated Fund sums of money in aid of subscriptions, and voluntary grants for the establishment of schools. The management of this fund was entrusted to three unpaid Commissioners. Most of the funds of the Kildare-place Society, were expended in annual grants to schools previously established, but the Lord Lieutenant's Fund was chiefly applied to the building of schoolhouses, for which sites were granted in perpetuity. No provision was made as to the subsequent support of schools assisted from this fund, or the mode in which they were to be conducted. The original grants were generally made under circumstances which led to the belief that it was not intended to give Roman Catholics control over the schools, or any voice in their management; and accordingly the system did not enjoy the confidence of members of that religious persuasion. The grants by Commissioners of the Lord Lieutenant's School Fund, which in the year 1819 exceeded £3,000, rose to nearly £11,000 in 1824. The Commissioners of Education Inquiry of 1825 having condemned the system under which these grants were made, they were discontinued in 1826.

Com. Ir. Ed. Inq. 1 Rep. 1825, p. 58.

Ibid. pp. 59–60.

Ibid.

Committee on Foundation Schools, Rep. 1838, p. 11.

We received evidence in our public Courts with regard to some of the schools originally endowed from this Fund, and they were subsequently inquired into by our Assistant Commissioners.

Attanagh School, Queen's County.

Attanagh school was endowed in 1824, the rector of the parish having granted a site in perpetuity on the glebe land, in trust for a schoolmaster to be appointed by him and his successors. This grant was made in consideration of a sum of £40, being advanced from the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, in aid of an equal amount from local subscriptions.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 206.

This school came under our notice at our public Court at Maryborough, and we had a correspondence concerning it with the present rector, who was not aware that any such grant had been made. He also considered that the grant could not have been made in perpetuity, as an incumbent in general had no power to alienate the glebe lands. He was unaware of the Act of 50th Geo. III., c. 33, which empowered the incumbent to grant to the extent of an acre for the accommodation of a school.

Ev. 4737.

Ev. 4743–4.

Shortly after the school was built, the rector converted it into a police barrack, the disturbed state of the neighbourhood having rendered the proximity of such a force desirable. The school was for a time transferred by him to his gate-house, and afterwards a new schoolhouse was built on some land rented for the

Tables, vol. iii. p. 212.

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LordLieutenant's School Building Fund.

purpose. The original schoolhouse is still used as a barrack. The endowment is not in operation, and until our inquiry its very existence was unknown to those who ought to have been most interested in its preservation.

Ballymacbrennan School, Drumbo, County of Down.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 540. Ev. 9702.

Some time before 1823 a school was opened at Ballymacbrennan, towards the building of which £100 (Irish) was contributed from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund. At our public Court at Downpatrick we received evidence from one of the trustees of this school, who stated that the Marquess of Downshire gave a site rent free, and in addition ten acres of land at a low rent. Of late years, however, a rent of a shilling has been charged on the site. The school has been placed under the National Board, and is divided into a school for boys and one for girls, each of which is numerously attended.

Ev. 9701.

Our Assistant Commissioner states that the agent of the Marquess of Downshire informed him that a grant of one acre in perpetuity had been executed by the late Marquess in the year 1823, but that the deed had not been executed by the Bishop or registered. The want of the Bishop's signature makes the grant inoperative as an execution of the statutable powers under Statute 50 Geo. III., c. 33; but as the Marquess of Downshire, in 1823, applied for £100 from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, which was obtained on the terms of his making a perfect grant, he was bound to procure the Bishop's signature before the money was drawn. His real and personal representatives ought now to carry out the partly performed contract on which the money was obtained. The Commissioners of the Lord Lieutenant's Fund are reprehensible for having advanced the money before the grant was made perfect.

Bryansford School, County of Down.

Ev. 9766.

In 1821, Bryansford school received a grant of £100 (Irish) from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, which was afterwards paid to the Earl of Roden, on condition of a like sum being raised in the neighbourhood, and a site conveyed in perpetuity.

Ev. 9766–7.

Notwithstanding this fact, letters were read before us from the Earl of Roden, and the rector of the parish, in which it was stated that the school was not endowed.

Ev. 9770, 9776.

Lord Roden's agent was examined before us, and he also stated that there was no endowment. He also mentioned that the school on which the grant had been expended was supported by Lord Roden, and had been turned into an infant-school for girls.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 562.

Our Assistant Commissioner who was directed to inquire into the matter, reports that a grant of a school site was executed by Lord Roden in 1827, but that his lordship and his agent have no recollection of the occurrence, and that they stated they were unable to discover a counterpart in their possession. The original deed was found among the papers of the Commissioners of the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

Saintfield School, County of Down.

Com. Ir. Ed. Inq. 1 Rep. 1825, p. 652.

The school at Saintfield is referred to in the Appendix to the First Report of the Commissioners of 1825, where it is stated that £100 (Irish) which was granted out of the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, for building a schoolhouse, and £210 was raised for the same purpose by local subscription. The usual condition of such aid—the grant of a site in perpetuity—seems not to have been adequately secured in this instance.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 566.

The proprietor, Mr. Nicholas Price, put down his name for a subscription towards the school, and "one acre in perpetuity," and the Commissioners of the Lord Lieutenant's Fund advanced the money on the application of the subscribers, before Mr. Price executed the grant of land in perpetuity. Mr. Price's subscription and the other subscriptions were paid, and the schoolhouse completed; a committee of management was appointed, and in 1823 the school was opened.

Ev. 9752.

Subsequently a dispute arose about its management; the committee, contrary to the wishes of Mr. Price, placed the school, in 1849, under the National Board. It continued in connexion with the Board until 1855, when the Committee dismissed the master, and he gave up possession of the house to the agent of Mr. Price, who placed keepers in charge of it. When our Assistant Commissioner called to inspect the school, he was denied admittance.

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We entered into a correspondence with the present proprietor, Mr. James B. Price, who admitted the school to be an endowed one, as to part of the original site. A difference of opinion, however, still existed as to the appointment of trustees and the mode in which the school was to be managed. The original committee, appointed by Mr. Nicholas Price, had been composed of the vicar of the parish, two Presbyterian ministers, a Roman Catholic clergyman, and eight of the inhabitants of the town.

LORD LIEUTENANT'S SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

On the one hand, Mr. James B. Price and the persons who agree with him are desirous that the school should be a Scriptural one, under private management; the other party wish to connect it with the National Board. We pointed out the power of the Commissioners of Education to make regulations with respect to the endowment, and to have the appointment of new trustees enforced by application to the Court of Chancery. We furnished copies of the communications we had addressed to the several parties, in order that they might lay them before the Commissioners.

Pending our inquiries, the committee attempted to obtain possession of the schoolhouse by ejectment proceedings in the local court, but they failed through want of jurisdiction. A difficulty is also likely to arise in the way of the proposed Chancery proceedings in consequence of the Commissioners of Education requiring a guarantee against costs, under a belief on their part, which we have elsewhere shown to be mistaken, that they have no funds to defray them.

Vide p. 243, *infra*.

To facilitate the adjustment of legal questions as to charities of small value, where, as in this case, the schoolhouse and site constitute the whole endowment, we recommend that equitable jurisdiction should be given to the local courts as to all charities below a certain value, but subject to an appeal to the Lord Chancellor.

We also recommend that proceedings in the superior courts as to all charities, should be exempt from court fees and law taxes.

The other schools endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's School Fund, are noticed in the Tables of Schools and Endowments.

These schools were so fully noticed in the Tabular Returns of the Commissioners of Education Inquiry, in 1826, that they were placed on our list at a very early period, and a number of circulars were accordingly addressed to the masters and trustees; but we found that in the districts where the schools were situate, little was known of their existence as endowments. It also appeared from the evidence which came before us at our public Courts, that several of these endowments were in a very precarious state, in consequence of the ignorance that prevailed as to the existence of the deeds by which the sites were granted. The communications which we addressed to the clergy led, in several instances, to applications being made to us for copies of the leases. As these leases were all in a common form, we got the form lithographed, and forwarded copies of the leases to the trustees, and in several cases we received letters from them, stating that they had been thus enabled to recover the patronage or possession of schools, or to re-establish endowments, the existence of which had been previously unknown.

We found, on examining the leases, that in nearly every case the public had been put to the expense of registry for which the solicitor was paid his costs, and the officer of the Registry Office his fees. These leases, too, were made under the statutable leasing powers contained in the 50th Geo. III. c. 33, and in 1824 had a Parliamentary title conferred on them by Statute 4 Geo. IV. c. 86, s. 10. Notwithstanding this apparent security, we found the endowments imperfectly protected. The Commissioners of Incumbered Estates have adopted a rule of allowing no searches to be made for the acts of tenants for life. By this rule, all parties holding under such leases are deprived of the protection of registration, and forced in their own defence to take notice of the proceedings of the Incumbered Estates Court. The present system of registration must be singularly defective, when such searches are thought by the Commissioners to be too expensive to be ordered. The system of registration in Ireland being central merely, and not local at the same time, fails to secure the existence of these endowments becoming known in the various localities, where the knowledge of their existence would have some effect in providing for their protection.

Vide p. 195, *infra*.

The Commissioners of the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, when they ceased to discharge their duties, took no steps to provide for the permanent

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LORD LIEUTENANT'S SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

care of the numerous endowments that had been created under their auspices. The leases, the books of the Lord Lieutenant's Fund Commissioners, and correspondence, might naturally have been transferred to the Commissioners of Education, to whom the papers of the Commissioners of Education Inquiry of 1807–12 were handed over in 1814. All the leases and correspondence connected with the Lord Lieutenant's Fund were left in the custody of the gentleman who had acted as secretary and solicitor; but whilst they were left in his custody no duty was imposed on him of taking any measures to protect the endowments. He was left simply keeper of the papers; and so little protection did this afford, that in one case, as solicitor for a private person, he sold an estate without taking notice of the school site on it, which had been secured under the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, and the deed of which we found amongst the papers handed over to us by him. The insecurity disclosed in these extreme cases applies to all endowments for education, and shows that no measure would more effectually secure these endowments than a general registry of conveyances, based on a public map, recording the transactions of each county or poor law union in the same local office, with a central office, serving the double purpose of supplying a general index and means of reference, and securing the conveyances against any destruction or fraudulent alteration of the local registry.

The neglect of the Commissioners of the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund to provide protection for their endowments might have been supplied by the Commissioners of Education, who had full power, under the statute constituting their Board, to take charge of these endowments and provide for their security.

We recommend that all the leases, books, and papers, now in the custody of the gentleman who acted as secretary of the Lord Lieutenant's School Fund Commissioners, be deposited with the Registrar of School Endowments, the trustees of each school being entitled to obtain copies of the leases when duly registered.

We think that copies made and certified by the Registrar of School Endowments should be made by statute *prima facie* evidence in all cases of disputed endowments.

That in all cases where the public money has actually been expended on the promise of a lease, trustees should at once take steps to have the lease of the school made perfect.

That the school leasing powers under the 50th Geo. III. c. 33, should be extended to all school leases whether executed by the Bishop or not, and that all school leases hitherto made without that assent should be deemed as valid and as binding as if the assent had been actually given.

That the Parliamentary title conferred by 4th Geo. IV. c. 86, s. 10, should be extended to all leases of school sites not exceeding two acres of land.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS.

In the Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, in 1825, the establishment of the association of "The Brothers of the Christian Schools in Ireland" is noticed. The superior of the institute at that time was Mr. Edmond Rice, of Waterford, who, in the year 1802, had submitted the plan of the proposed association to Pope Pius VII., by whom he was encouraged to proceed with it; and by whom it was eventually approved of and confirmed in 1820.

Com. Ir. Ed. Inq. 1 Rep. 1825, p. 85.

1820.

The knowledge communicated in these schools embraces not only reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and book-keeping, but also an acquaintance with such branches of mathematical science as are suited to the tastes and talents of the pupils, and to the stations in life they are destined to occupy. Geometry, mensuration, drawing, and mechanics become special objects of attention. As to the manner of communicating knowledge, the most approved methods have been carefully reduced to practice. But it is to the communication of religious knowledge that this institution is chiefly devoted. To this object the members direct their main energies. The teachers are all under a religious obligation; they are in the first instance carefully selected and trained, and they are placed under a strict system of organization and discipline.

Since that time the Christian Brothers' schools have considerably extended, and

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there are, as we are assured, at present 15,000 pupils in their schools in Ireland, and 3,500 in England. Some of the largest of their schools of which those at Cork are liberally endowed, and have been visited by us, and inquired into at our public courts.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS.

Cork, Peacock-lane School, County of Cork.

The Christian Brothers' school at Cork was endowed in 1835, but had been in operation for several years previously, and is noticed in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826. It is there stated that the schoolhouse had been built by subscription, at a cost of £1,500, and was supported by subscriptions and charity sermons. It is now endowed under the will of John Barry, Esq., who left about £9,000 for schools in Cork. The money has since been invested in land, of which the gross rental, in 1853, amounted to £369, and the net rental to £243 5*s.* 2*d.*

Ev. 1242.

Ibid.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports very favourably of the school. In addition to the school first established at Peacock-lane, the Christian Brothers have two other schools in Cork. Besides the endowment before noticed under the will of Mr. Barry, several small bequests have been made for clothing and apprenticing and otherwise benefiting poor children in these schools. All the teachers are Christian Brothers, and they receive no remuneration for their labours, but are supported out of the general funds of the order, the rules prohibiting any member from possessing private property. About one-half of the pupils pay ½*d.* a-week; but, with this exception, all are free. There were present, at the time of inspection, 918, all of whom were Roman Catholics; the attendance was then less than the average, as it was only the first week after vacation. There was no roll, so that the attendance at other times could not be ascertained. The children answered admirably in the course of instruction, which included mensuration and geometry, besides the ordinary branches of English education.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 315.

The instruction given in drawing in the Christian Brothers schools was the best that we found in any schools that we visited.

Limerick, County of Limerick.

The Christian Brothers have established six schools in Limerick, which are now very numerously attended. It was stated in evidence before us that in one of these institutions many of the middle classes of the city of Limerick received their education, until a short time previously, when a classical school was opened as a private speculation, and proved very successful.

Ev. 4681 2, 4711–13.

Our Assistant Commissioner inspected these schools. Some of them appeared to be endowed with sites only, and in other respects supported by funds of the Christian Brothers, not appropriated to any one of the schools in particular. There were present in the school at the time of inspection 1,458 pupils, all of whom but one were Roman Catholics. Most of the pupils paid 1*d.* or ½*d.* a-week for stationery and other school requisites, and as a fund for premiums; but these small payments being optional all the pupils are practically free. Some of the schools are reserved for the reception of very young children, and as these advance they are removed to the other schools. The state of education is noticed as excellent. Several of the pupils could draw very well; their writing was generally unexceptionable; and the answering in Euclid, mechanics, arithmetic, and all the ordinary departments of English education, including dictation, was of a very superior order

Tables, vol. iii. p. 351.

Ibid. p. 352.

Tralee, County of Kerry.

In May, 1855, the Christian Brothers opened a school in Tralee. The principal stated in evidence before us that the school had been originally under the National Board, but was then no longer in connexion with it. The attendance, he stated, had been about 150 when he commenced keeping school, but had since risen to more than 400, the increase being partly composed of the sons of the neighbouring shopkeepers. The course of education comprises "reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, use of the globes, mensuration, short-hand, book-keeping, all that is included in an English and commercial education."

Ev. 2348–54.

Ev. 2353.

Our Assistant Commissioner visited the school, which was represented to us as being an endowed one, but he learned that the alleged endowment had not as yet come into operation; and that in any case it did not appear that it was intended for the Christian Brothers' School. The endowment consists of about nine

Tables, vol. iii. p. 330.

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CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS.

acres, which were granted in 1855 by a Mr. Mulchinock to trustees for the building of a school for sons of poor and industrious Roman Catholics resident in the parish of Tralee; the rents to be applied, until the building should be commenced, towards the clothing of girls receiving instruction in the Tralee Presentation Convent. The trustees cannot obtain possession of the lands for building purposes so long as a lease to which they are subject subsists.

The entire amount of endowments belonging to the Christian Brothers' schools is very moderate. Several of them were inspected by our Assistant Commissioners, and are returned in the Tables of Schools and Endowments. In their general reports, some of our Assistant Commissioners notice the state of instruction in these schools.

Appendix, p. 4. Thus, Mr. Crawford says:—"The most efficient schools, in my opinion, are those managed by the community of Christian Brothers; and I attribute this efficiency to the excellence of their system, the training of the teachers, and their zeal in the cause of education."

Ibid. p. 14. Mr. Pennefather says:—"In the school under the management of the community of the Christian Brothers, which I was directed to visit, I found the teaching efficient, and the masters zealously devoted to their work."

Ibid. p. 11. Dr. M'Blain says:—"I was much impressed with the general aspect presented by these schools, and particularly with their discipline and order, combined with the cheerfulness and docility of the pupils. The boys educated in the Christian Brothers' schools have in general attained an unusual degree of proficiency in the different branches of learning in which they are instructed.

"The superiority of these schools is doubtless, in a great measure, to be ascribed to the extraordinary personal influence exerted by the teachers over the pupils—an influence based on the distinction, that these teachers have devoted their lives to the cause of education, for no private or personal gain or reward, but solely in the discharge of a sacred and self imposed duty.

"In addition to this cause, the Christian Brothers who teach in the schools appear to have been remarkably well trained for the business of instruction; not merely that they are themselves good scholars, but that they have acquired a great aptitude in the art of teaching, and no ordinary skill in devising the most efficient method for the organization and discipline of their school."

With respect to the schools under the care of the Christian Brothers we received no complaints. Our Assistant Commissioners have expressed most favourable opinions as to these schools, in which we entirely concur.

We have reason to believe, that the managers of these schools object to any inspection or other control over them, exercised by an extraneous authority.

Under these circumstances we are of opinion, that it would not be desirable to interfere contrary to the wishes of those most interested in them.

We think that the endowments should be registered by the Registrar of School Endowments, so as to afford to them the protection which an efficient registration would secure.

SCHOOLS UNDER THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The Board of National Education was established in 1832, for the purpose of superintending the system of education then commenced upon the basis of the regulations contained in the letter of Lord Stanley, when Chief Secretary for Ireland, addressed to the Duke of Leinster. These schools are open to persons of every religious persuasion, and no pupils are required to attend any religious exercises of which their parents or guardians do not approve; it is also provided that sufficient opportunity shall be afforded to the pupils of each denomination, to receive religious instruction separately at appointed times.

The schools in connexion with the Board in 1856, were 5,245, with 560,134 children, and a Parliamentary grant of £227,641, and they might all have been considered as falling within the limits of our commission. We felt, however, that these schools had been very fully inquired into by Committees of both Houses of Parliament, and that they were under a Board directly responsible to Parliament; we resolved, therefore, to include in our inquiries only those National Schools which had endowments distinct from what was received from the Parliamentary grant. We accordingly applied to the Commissioners of National Education, for a list of such schools. We received from them a return, including as well schools

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that had endowments, as those which were aided by annual subscriptions in addition to the Parliamentary grant; but the Commissioners stated that the information which they possessed did not enable them to distinguish the cases of subscriptions from those of endowments. We accordingly addressed a circular to the managers of the National Schools named in the return, and we found that most of the schools referred to derived the additional assistance from subscriptions or land held at will, and not from permanent endowments of either money or land. The vested National Schools were in a position similar to many of those with respect to which we inquired, the site, with the building, being secured for educational purposes, and in itself constituting an endowment. The number of the vested schools not already on our list, was 1,507. To have directed our Assistant Commissioners to inspect these would have doubled the amount of their labour; on the other hand, to have omitted them altogether from our tables, would have given an erroneous view of the number of endowed schools, and the value of the endowments. We therefore applied to the Commissioners of National Education for a return of all the vested National Schools, distinguishing whether they were leased or assigned to the Commissioners or to trustees; we also inquired as to the annual value of the land and houses vested for educational purposes. We have given, in the Tables of Schools and Endowments, an analysis of this return, showing that 1,507 vested National Schools were exempted by us from the inspection of our Assistant Commissioners, with an aggregate value of the school sites and buildings, of £7,892 4*s.* 9*d.* Tables, vol. iii. p. 734.

The inspections of our Assistant Commissioners were thus limited by us to the small number of National Schools having endowments distinct from the school sites and the Parliamentary grant; the result of their inspection of each of those schools is given in the Tables of Schools and Endowments.

Some of our Assistant Commissioners notice the National Schools in their general Reports.

Mr. Crawford says:—"The National Schools are, for the most part, efficient, owing to the constant inspection they undergo, the training and selection of the teachers, and the excellence of the books, supplied at cheap rates; many of them, however, are inefficient, from the impossibility of getting rid, without some hardship to the individual, of an old master, whose school had been lately placed in connexion with the Board. This cause of inefficiency will gradually diminish." Appendix, p. 4.

Mr. Abraham says:—"I have no suggestion to make in connexion with the National Schools. They are generally in a state of high efficiency; and any defects I have had occasion to notice in my reports are referable to a departure, in each instance, from the National system." Ibid. p. 6.

Dr. M'Blain states—"In several instances, I have found teachers not at all qualified for their positions or duties, and schoolhouses and rooms quite unsuited for the reception of scholars. Further, I would observe, that the rules of the National Board, requiring a certain average attendance to be attained at their schools as a condition of their being entitled to certain advantages, throw a temptation in the teacher's way of falsifying the averages, and consequently the statements of the average attendance at these schools must be received with some reserve. Ibid. p. 9.

"In one school a master admitted to me that he was in the habit of frequently recording a larger attendance of pupils than actually occurred on the given day; and, when I asked him why he concealed that fact from the Inspector, but admitted same to me, he accounted for the difference by the remark that he was speaking to me under the obligation of an oath.

"In general, the salaries paid to the teachers of National Schools are inadequate, and they are thus very seldom able to maintain the social position which so much contributes to the usefulness and influence of the schoolmaster's office.

"Almost all the National Endowed Schools in my district were under the management of the parish priest, and exclusively attended by Roman Catholic children. In many of these schools the duty of visiting and superintendence is very inadequately discharged by the Roman Catholic clergy, and but seldom do they undertake the business of examining the children in their secular attainments. They probably consider that the efficient inspection conducted by the paid officers of the National Board dispenses with the necessity of any active superintendence on the part of the clergy, at least so far as secular instruction is concerned.

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NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

"Almost everywhere in my district the National Schools are regarded by the people and spoken of as 'the Catholic schools,' and this impression on the popular mind is strengthened by the unfortunate choice so generally made in the locality of the schools, viz., the chapel-yard, or its immediate vicinity.

"Slight as this circumstance may appear, I have no doubt that it has exercised a powerful deterrent effect on the attendance of Protestant children at those schools."

Appendix, p. 14.

Mr. Pennefather says—"With respect to the National Schools, the supply of school requisites is ample, and it is unnecessary to state that the books for secular education are remarkably good; the salaries for the masters and monitors appear adequate; a good deal is done in the way of inspection, but I think the inspection should be more frequent, in many cases it occurs but twice, in some but once a-year. In some instances, Saturday is the day on which religious instruction is given; I do not think the day well selected, as the attendance on that day is always thin; and in one or two instances, I found that religious instruction was only given occasionally on that day, the masters considering that this was a department rather for the priest of the parish, than for themselves."

We received no serious complaint as to the management of the National Board, nor did we receive any evidence of importance specially bearing on the National system of education.

The insecurity of many of the school buildings erected at the public expense, under the Commissioners of the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, and other bodies having the distribution of public money, led us to inquire into the security of the sites and buildings of the vested National Schools. We accordingly addressed a communication to the Commissioners of National Education, inquiring whether the leases referred to in their return of vested National Schools had been executed under the provisions of the School Leasing Powers Act of 1810, or any other Leasing Powers Act, and whether the leases had the security of Parliamentary title, similar to that conferred by the Act of 1824. We received a reply, stating that the leases were not executed pursuant to that statute or any other Leasing Powers Act, and that they had not a Parliamentary title.

50th Geo. III. c. 33.

4th Geo. IV. c. 86, s. 10.

We are of opinion, that the principle of the School Leasing Powers Act of 1810, should be extended, so as to render all leases that have been or shall be made for National Schools valid, without the assent of the Bishop of the Diocese; and that the Parliamentary title conferred by the Act of 1824, should be extended to all past and all future leases for National Schools.

We are of opinion that all the leases, and all the endowments, of National Schools, should be registered by the proposed Registrar of School Endowments.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

The Church Education Society for Ireland, was established in 1839. The objects of the society are, "to assist schools at present existing in the country, and to "establish new schools, on an improved system, for the purpose of affording to the "children of the Church, instruction in the Holy Scriptures, and in the catechism, "and other formularies of the Church, under the direction of the Bishops and "parochial clergy, and under the tuition of teachers who are members of the "United Church of England and Ireland."

The society supplies its schools with copies of the Holy Scriptures, in the authorized version, or integral portions thereof, the use of which they require in the daily instruction of every pupil who is capable of reading, and no other version of the Holy Scriptures is allowed to be used in the society's schools.

The schools of the society are open to all children whatsoever belonging to the parish in which the school is situated, and having the parochial minister's approbation for attending it; and no child is excluded on account of the inability of its parents to pay for its instruction.

The society connects itself closely with all the diocesan education societies existing in the country, it endeavours to promote the formation of others where none have as yet been established, and it keeps up an intercourse with them all. It has established, and maintains, a model and training school for the education of teachers; supplies books and other school requisites for the use of schools established by it; and assists in furnishing and repairing schoolhouses. It

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promotes the formation and furthers the operation of a system of inspection of the schools assisted or established by it.

Church Education Society Schools.

The main object of the society is the raising of annual funds for the maintenance of schools, and not their permanent endowment.

We addressed to the society the same circular that we did to other societies in any way connected with schools, inquiring whether there were any endowed schools in connexion with the society, or whether there were any endowed schools formerly in connexion with the society, and now disconnected from it; also the names and addresses of the masters and trustees, and whether the records of the society, or any other sources of information within its reach, indicated the existence of any endowments or funds for the establishment of schools not in operation. To this circular we received no reply. Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 397.

A number of schools connected with the Church Education Society came under our notice, in consequence of its having granted annual assistance to schools, the sites of which were secured for educational purposes. Few, if any, of these schools have any other endowment than the school sites, with the buildings erected thereon. No complaint was made to us in our public courts as to the Society's management of any endowed school in connexion with it.

These schools were inspected by our Assistant Commissioners, and the result in each case is given in the Tables of Schools and Endowments.

Our Assistant Commissioners in their general Reports notice the Church Education Society schools in connexion with the parochial schools, the class to which they chiefly belong. Thus Mr. Crawford says:—

"The parochial schools are, as a class, not good. The principal causes are the want of means to pay a sufficient salary to the master—of a sufficiently frequent inspection—and from the necessity, from the first cause, of combining the office of schoolmaster with that of parish clerk. Instances came under my notice in which the inefficiency of the master was admitted; but being also parish clerk, which is a freehold office, the dismissal of the schoolmaster would have deprived the school of its principal source of support." Appendix, p. 4.

And Mr. Abraham, speaking of the parochial or Church Education Society's schools, states that they are miserably inefficient, which he ascribes, amongst other causes, to the incompetency of the teachers, the defects of the system, and the inferiority of the school books. Ibid. p. 7.

He also says:—

"The male teachers are almost invariably the parish clerks of their respective districts, and the female teachers their wives. They have themselves, for the greater part, been educated in schools of the same description, and, except in rare instances, are not likely to communicate more instruction than they themselves received at school. They are usually very illiterate. The salary at the disposal of the clergy objecting to the National system is too small to procure the services of a qualified teacher; and as any thing the schoolmaster might receive as teacher merely, would be insufficient for his support, the clergyman is obliged to appoint the same man parish clerk and schoolmaster."

He reports that—

"The scale of proficiency, or school course, even supposing it accurately followed (which it never is), drops very far behind the National school course, the instruction given to each class in the parish schools being much inferior to that in the corresponding class of a National school. Ibid.

"Nothing can be more trumpery than the inspection of these schools. The day of inspection is always known for a considerable time beforehand, and express notice given to master and pupils. The pupils are promoted by the inspector to higher classes in the scale of proficiency, a year, or even two years, before their proficiency would warrant it."

"The school-books are of an inferior description, being, in fact, the old stock of the Kildare-place Society, every way out of date, and behind the time."

"I have found the local clergy to attach far less importance to the secular instruction given in their schools than it would seem to claim, viewed even as nothing more than a medium of religious teaching."

Dr. M'Blain, speaking of parish schools, the majority of them being in connexion with the Church Education Society, says:—

"To secure the services of a good teacher a suitable salary must be provided: in many parishes this has not been done, and the result has been that the school is placed in the hands of an incompetent or inferior master. This evil will Ibid. p. 8.

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CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY SCHOOLS.

continue until the teacher is adequately remunerated, as it is quite idle to expect that the miserable stipend, from which many unfortunate schoolmasters throughout the country now draw their scanty subsistence, will ever attract any other than a very inferior class of teachers.

"Here, therefore, the desideratum is money.

"The next important circumstance which determines the efficiency of these schools, is referable to the superintendence of the local clergy. Generally speaking, I think it will be found to be true that the usefulness of a parochial school (*cæteris paribus*) varies in proportion to the interest shown by the local clergy in its welfare. It is impossible to overrate the moral influence, not merely over the pupils, but as regards the teachers themselves, which is exercised by the conscientious clergyman, whose frequent presence in the schoolroom attests his sense of the vitally important work in which they are engaged. It has been truly said that a school to be good must have a friend—the best, and in many cases the only friend of the parochial school is the parochial minister.

"He best discharges his duty whose examinations embrace the secular as well as the religious instruction of the pupils.

"I attach the more value to the labours of the clergyman in reference to this class of schools, inasmuch as they are not subjected otherwise to any adequate supervision.

"The majority of them are, no doubt, in connexion with the Church Education Society, and subject to the annual inspection of their officers; but the hurried yearly visits paid to the schools by these gentlemen, however conscientious or indefatigable in the performance of their duties they may be, cannot, I fear, be regarded as productive of any very beneficial results.

"Many of the parochial schools are very badly supplied with school furniture, books, and other school requisites; and of course, wherever this is the case, the efficiency of the school will be more or less affected."

Appendix, p. 13.

Mr. Pennefather, speaking of parochial schools in connexion with the Church Education Society, says:—

"With respect to the parochial schools in connexion with the Church Education Society, I think their efficiency is impaired by want of adequate means. The funds at the disposal of the society appear insufficient for the maintenance of a class of competent professional inspectors, for the provision of adequate salaries for masters and monitors, and for affording a sufficient supply of school requisites. The salaries are rarely of an amount to compensate the services of well qualified teachers. It is true that the salaries are often augmented, by the same man filling the office of schoolmaster and parish clerk, and though the duties are consistent, the latter is a freehold office, from which the clerk cannot be removed except for misconduct, with the consent of the bishop (see 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 37, s. 63), and one can conceive a variety of instances in which it might be desirable to discharge him from his mastership, which would afford no ground for removing him from his clerkship. It will also be found in some few instances, that either to make up a salary, or in lieu of a salary, land has been given to the master. The occupation of land, especially if a man's livelihood is in a great measure derived from it, necessarily engages a larger portion of his attention than is consistent with the proper discharge of his duties as schoolmaster; it is no answer to say that there is a vacation at harvest time, for there is seed time as well, and markets to be attended. The clerical inspection to which these schools are subject is of great advantage; besides the benefit to the schools themselves, I think it tends to increase the interest in the minds of the clergy in education generally, and the inspection of other schools may supply useful suggestions for the management of schools in their own parishes. This inspection, which I found was frequently termed diocesan, is, however, but the voluntary act of the clergy, and their other avocations prevent as frequent inspection as the case requires, and it is not unattended with expense. The clerical inspection may, perhaps, have a disadvantage in this, that where several clergymen take the duty in turn, some may entertain different views respecting the merits of different parts of education, and thus prevent a uniformity of action, which is not only good in itself, but makes the comparative state of different schools more apparent. To the frequent visits of the clergy to their own parochial schools, too much importance cannot be attached, and in some instances, I think a more active interest in the secular education of the children would be desirable."

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As the Church Education Society is a voluntary society, not necessarily connected with permanent endowments, we did not examine its officers as to the results thus indicated, nor do we feel called upon to make any recommendation with regard to the society.

Mr. Stephens, one of our body, submitted to us a proposal for the settlement of the question of primary education in Ireland, which involved a modification of the rules of the National Board, and was intended to embrace all the non-endowed as well as the endowed schools under the Church Education Society, and all other schools of the same class. After fully considering this plan, the remaining members of our body rejected it, and resolved not to make the measures recommended by us for the improvement of endowed schools contingent on any change in the principles of the National Board.

We were indisposed to recommend any interference in the management of Church schools having endowments too small to insure their independent existence.

The management of Church schools with sufficiently large endowments, was considered by us, and a majority of our body were disposed to recommend the creation of a Board of Superintendence for such schools, with a paid Commissioner appointed by the Government, with the approval of the Lord Primate, and other Commissioners selected from the governing bodies of the Church school trusts; but we found that the creation of a Board for Church schools would not be acceptable to the heads of the United Church; and other difficulties having presented themselves to some of us, the plan of creating this Board did not finally meet with the approbation of a majority of our body.

CLASSICAL SCHOOLS OF PRIVATE FOUNDATION.

Of these schools we shall notice the Roman Catholic Diocesan Seminaries: those which we visited, being at Armagh, Belfast, and Cavan, and the Belfast Intermediate Schools.

Roman Catholic Diocesan Seminaries.

These institutions have been gradually established by the exertions of the Roman Catholic bishops, and exist in nearly every diocese in Ireland. The object of them is to train up pupils for the Roman Catholic priesthood; but with that course of education is combined one suited to fit the pupils for secular pursuits. These seminaries, in consequence of the smallness of the funds by which they are supported, supply, to a very inadequate extent, the means of education to the middle classes of Roman Catholics.

1°. *Armagh, County of Armagh.*

The Armagh Diocesan Seminary was built in 1838, by Archbishop Crolly, and the Roman Catholic clergy of the diocese of Armagh. The Archbishop, by his will, in 1849, devised the buildings and site to trustees for the support of the school, in order to afford moral and religious education to the candidates for the priesthood in the diocese of Armagh. He also devised a farm which he held from year to year for the benefit of the seminary. The site of the seminary, and the five acres of land adjoining it, are held under a fee-farm grant. The repairs of the schoolhouse are defrayed out of the receipts from the pupils.

Our Assistant Commissioner, when he inspected the school, found forty-eight pupils in the house, of whom thirty-six were boarders and twelve day pupils. The number on the roll was fifty-two. There are no free pupils, and the annual charges are £20 for boarders, and £4 for day pupils. Besides apartments, the master gets £60 a-year, and the assistant a like sum. The state of instruction was satisfactory; but cleanliness was not sufficiently attended to in this establishment.

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ROMAN CATHOLIC DIOCESAN SEMINARIES.

2°. Belfast, County of Antrim.

The Belfast Diocesan Seminary has been in existence since 1833, and comprises both a classical and English school. In addition to the site of the school-house, which is held under a lease for lives renewable for ever, it does not appear that there is any endowment in operation; for, although Mr. John Garr, by his will, in 1838, left money towards the support of the Belfast Diocesan Seminary, the bequest has not been rendered available, the validity of the will not having been established. The school was built with funds procured by the late Archbishop Crolly, and is now kept in repair out of pupils' fees, and the private resources of Bishop Denvir.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 444.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports that there were eight boarders and four day pupils in attendance at the classical school; and at the English school twenty boarders and thirty-five day pupils. No roll of attendance is kept, but some boarders not included in the preceding numbers were absent when the Assistant Commissioner inspected. Although the main object of the seminary is to educate pupils for the priesthood, persons of every religious persuasion are admitted to the school; and at present there are two Unitarians amongst the boarders, and one of the day pupils belongs to the United Church. The master of the classical school, who is a clergyman, and the master of the English school, are provided with board and lodging, and paid a salary of £30 each by the bishop. The pupils' fees go to the bishop to meet the expenses of the seminary.

The number of diocesan seminaries that came under our notice was not sufficient to warrant us in pronouncing any general opinion as to the efficiency of this class of schools, especially as those which we examined were not in the parts of Ireland where the Roman Catholic population is most numerous, and did not comprise the seminaries of Athlone, Carlow, Kilkenny, and Waterford, which are the chief of these institutions.

In judging of the state of education in them, the smallness of the endowments ought to be taken into consideration. These seem to be in no case more than sufficient to provide buildings, and in one case, even the repairs are defrayed out of the pupils' fees.

3°. Cavan, County of Cavan.

The Cavan Diocesan Seminary has been in operation since 1839, and was endowed by Mr. Edward Magovern, the Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, and Mr. John Brady. Bishop Browne, in 1838, for the sum of £3,500, procured an assignment of a lease for lives renewable for ever of the land on which the school is built; and he has since made a declaration of trust in favour of the seminary. Mr. Magovern devised to this endowment a fee-simple estate, the net rental of which was, from 1838 to 1851, about £10 a-year, but is at present worth considerably more. The Very Rev. Mr. O'Reilly bequeathed £400 to found a scholarship in the seminary for his relations, a preference to be given to those of his name, and Mr. Brady left £300 to trustees for the use of the academy. These, and other large sums, contributed in the neighbourhood, including Bishop Browne's subscription of £381, have been principally devoted to the building of the seminary. As at present conducted, the seminary is both a boarding and day school. The education given to the generality of pupils includes classics; in some few instances, it is commercial only. Of the pupils, many are prepared for Maynooth, and some have entered the Queen's Colleges.

Ev. 7786.

At our public court at Cavan, we inquired into the state of this school.

Ev. 7809.

It was inspected by our Assistant Commissioner who reports that the attendance was numerous: forty-six were present out of forty-nine on the roll, of whom twenty-one were boarders and twenty-eight day pupils. The charges are £1 1*s.* entrance-fee, and £1 1*s.* a quarter for day pupils; for boarders, £1 1*s.* entrance-fee, and £6 a quarter.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 492.

The course of instruction is comprehensive, and the answering in several of the subjects was satisfactory.

There is one head master and two assistants, of whom the former has £50 salary, deducted from the general receipts of the school; and the two latter, £30 and £50 respectively. The master and one of the assistants are also boarded —the former having also the profits of land, worth £40 a-year.

The buildings are kept in repair by means of private subscriptions—the funds of the school, after other outgoings, not being sufficient for this purpose.

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BELFAST INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS.

1°. *Belfast Academy, County of Antrim.*

The Belfast Academy is the result of the first attempt made in Ireland to found by local subscription a great intermediate school. It was founded in 1785, at the period when a general movement was set on foot for the improvement and extension of education for the middle classes in Ireland. A subscription was raised in the town of Belfast for the purpose of founding a school, but the funds were all expended in purchasing the site and erecting the building, and no provision was made for its permanent maintenance. The endowment which was then expected from the Irish Parliament, was not obtained, no measures having been brought forward based on the Report of the Commissioners of 1791. Ev. 10320. *Vide* p. 16, *supra*.

Since that Report, all the Parliamentary grants and other measures for promoting education in Ireland have been directed towards the providing of schools for the poorer classes, to the neglect of intermediate schools.

No funds were provided for the repairs of the Belfast Academy, and after some time, the consequence of this deficiency began to be felt. At first the patrons and trustees, in whom the school property was vested, and who had control over the institution, were constant in their attention to its welfare. But in 1792 they grew remiss, and from that date, often suffered many years to elapse without holding a single meeting. The result of this was, according to the statement of the present head master, that by the end of the year 1822, the Academy had fallen into a very bad condition. The classes for the higher sciences were discontinued, the school building had become decayed; and for want of a permanent fund for repairs, part of the school property had been sold to meet the deficiency, and the remainder burthened with a debt of £700. Attempts have since been made at various times to procure money by subscription, or otherwise, for placing the Academy in an efficient state, but they do not seem to have been successful, and the buildings at present are in a state of dilapidation which is discreditable to the enterprising town where they are situate. Ev. 10320.

The system of instruction pursued in the Academy is, as has been stated, based on the principle of the division of labour adopted in the Scotch Universities, each master having his own department, and the parents being free to choose the particular department in which they wish their sons to receive instruction. If the pupils are designed for mercantile pursuits, their attention is—should such be the wish of their parents—confined to the branches that bear upon commerce; and if intended for professions, they can follow the studies necessary for such pursuits. Some boys exclusively attend the classical school; some the mathematical school; some the English and writing schools only: in this way it is intended to provide in the same institution the education best adapted to the wants of each separate class. It is also attempted, as much as possible, to afford each pupil an opportunity, if he desires it, of joining a class in each of the four schools into which the Academy is divided. Ev. 10346.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports the buildings as dilapidated, and ill-suited for school purposes. He gives a favourable account of the state of instruction. Tables, vol. iii. pp. 446–7.

2°. *Belfast Royal Academical Institution, County of Antrim.*

In 1808 a still more extensive effort was made on the part of the inhabitants of Belfast to establish a great intermediate school which resulted in the foundation of the Academical Institution. The funds raised were sufficient to provide spacious and convenient buildings for the use of the different schools into which the Institution is divided. In connexion with the Institution a collegiate department was established. This department included a professorship in divinity to prepare students for the ministry in the Presbyterian Church. The Institution continued to prosper until 1830, shortly before which time a controversy in the Presbyterian Church led to a division of the Synod of Ulster, into Presbyterians belonging to the General Assembly and Non-subscribing Presbyterians. This controversy eventually affected the welfare of not only the collegiate, but the school department of the Institution, as the governing body consisted of persons, the majority of whom did not adopt the views of the General Assembly. Ev. 10415–16. Tables, vol. iii. p. 447. Ev. 10417–20.

The General Assembly ultimately obtained a Parliamentary grant for their Theological College at Belfast; and on the opening of the Queen's College there,

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BELFAST INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS.

the collegiate department of the Institution ceased to exist, the Parliamentary grant for it having been withdrawn.

The school department and general management of the Institution suffered from this controversy, and the schools did not begin to revive until the establishment of the Queen's College, from which time the number of pupils increased, and the schools became more efficient. There are six masters, all independent of each other, but under the government of a board of managers and visitors.

Ev. 10416.

For the establishment of the Institution the large sum of £25,000 was raised by voluntary subscription, chiefly in Ulster, the whole of which was expended on buildings, and school and collegiate requisites, and nothing left for repairs and other out-goings. The result, as appears from the "Statement" brought under our notice at Belfast by the secretary of the board of managers, is, that the Institution is now much crippled for want of funds, and its efficiency impaired.

Ev. 10420.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports that, as regards attendance and instruction, the Institution exhibits signs of improvement. The number on the roll at the classical school, at the time of his visit, was 32, but no return is made as to any previous average. In the other five schools the attendance was above average. In the mathematical school it was 145; in the English, 134; in the writing school, 89; in the French, 52; and in the drawing school, 19. The answering of the pupils in classics, English, and mathematics, was good; they wrote well; and in French and drawing several pupils exhibited considerable proficiency. We were particularly pleased with the course of instruction and answering in the English school.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 448.

From the position of the buildings, and the large play-ground attached to it, the Royal Academical Institution is well calculated to form the basis of an extensive establishment for intermediate education.

Vide p. 223 *infra*.

We elsewhere recommend that the existing want of education of this kind should be supplied by the union of local funds under the management of local trustees, with grants of public money.

We are of opinion that the munificent sum raised by local exertion, and expended in founding the Institution, ought to be considered as a local contribution, giving the Institution a claim to a liberal share of any public grant for promoting intermediate education.

SCHOOLS OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The schools of the Society of Friends are all under the care of the Quarterly Meetings of the Society which are held for religious purposes, in the districts in which the schools are situate. They are also governed by committees, which are confined to members of the Society of Friends. The masters belong to that body, and the system of religious instruction is that adopted by the Society.

One of the institutions is intended for the benefit of distressed children, being descendants of persons who had been Friends, but had left the Society. It is kept entirely distinct from those intended for the education of the children of Friends in full membership. But all the pupils are brought up in the religious principles of the Society, and upon a plan similar to that pursued in the other institutions.

1°. *Brookfield School, Magheramesk, County of Antrim.*

The object of the Brookfield institution is to furnish a good English education to children whose ancestors, other than parents, were members of the Society of Friends. The school was opened in 1836, the site of the house having been purchased, and buildings improved or erected out of various bequests and donations made for that purpose. Of these sums, about £1,400 now remains; the interest of which, together with subscriptions, and the fees of the few pupils who pay, constitutes the revenues out of which the school is at present supported. A committee of the Society of Friends has the management of this school, and regulates the admission of free pupils, and the course of instruction. Such of the children as are orphans are usually provided with employment when they leave the school. It is a boarding school for boys as well as for girls.

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We found the literary instruction and general state of the boys' school unsatisfactory; but the time of the pupils is much occupied in field labour. The master seemed very unfit for his position. A new master has, since our visit, and the report of the Assistant Commissioner, been appointed.

The girls' school, on the contrary, is well managed. They are all instructed in the different branches of an English education; they are likewise taught needlework, and perform all the household work of the establishment.

The school was inspected by our Assistant Commissioner, who returns the attendance as being twenty-nine boys, twenty of whom are free; and twenty-three girls, of whom sixteen are free. All are boarders, and are brought up as members of the Society of Friends. The master receives a salary of £60 from the committee; the mistress £25; and each is allowed board and lodging. The Assistant Commissioner reports favourably of the state of instruction in the boys' school. Tables, vol. iii. p. 437.

2°. *Clonmel Boarding School for Girls, County of Tipperary.*

In 1796, Mr. Robert Grubb, a member of the Society of Friends, devised for the support of a boarding school, for girls of his own religious persuasion, the site on which the school had been previously built, and the yearly rents and profits of certain premises, on which flour mills had been erected. The situation of the school not being eligible, the house and yard adjoining it were let in 1847, and the accumulated rent thereof, as well as the rent of the mill premises, was applied to building a new schoolhouse, on a site leased for ever. In 1850, an excellent schoolhouse was built at a cost of upwards of £2,000; part of the sum was procured as just stated, and the rest raised by mortgaging the school property, and by private subscriptions. Tables, vol. iii. p. 383.

The school was inspected by our Assistant Commissioner, whose report is very favourable. The pupils were well instructed in an extensive course of education, and also in such female accomplishments as are consistent with the rules of the Society of Friends. Nothing could exceed the cleanliness with which every thing was kept, and, on the whole, the state of the institution reflected much credit on its conductors. The attendance, however, is small, the number of pupils being but thirteen. This is not a free school, being exclusively intended for the wealthier classes. Ibid.

The annual revenue of the school estate is nearly £100, the principal part of which is absorbed by charges on the property. The residue, whatever it may be, is paid to the schoolmistress, who is also entitled to the pupils' fees, instead of receiving a fixed salary as in the other schools of the Society of Friends.

3°. *Lisburn, Ulster Provincial School, County of Antrim.*

This school was endowed in 1764 by John Hancock, a member of the Society of Friends, who bequeathed £1,000, to be laid out on lands, the rents of which were to be devoted to the support of a school, for persons of his own persuasion. The trustees purchased lands accordingly, the net rental of which is upwards of £60 a-year. They also took a lease for ever from the Earl of Hertford of twenty acres of land, and built a schoolhouse at a cost of £1,300, raised by subscriptions among the Society of Friends. Tables, vol. iii. p. 434.

The school was opened in 1774. The first master was John Gough, the author of the well-known treatise on Arithmetic. Besides the original endowment, there is attached to this school an annual revenue exceeding £200, which is composed of the interest of upwards of £5,000, and the produce of legacies and other donations invested in the funds, private securities, and land. Our Assistant Commissioner reports that this institution, which is a boarding school for less wealthy members of the Society of Friends, is attended by twelve boys and thirteen girls. None of them are entirely free; but those who are in less affluent circumstances pay only £5 a-year; and many of them are apprenticed from funds attached to the school when their education is completed; while others, according to their means, pay sums which vary in amount, and in one case reached £26 19*s.* 1*d.* The teachers are paid fixed salaries by the committee of management, and are also entitled to their board and lodging. They have no interest in the pupils' fees. This establishment is very neatly kept, and the children appear well dressed and comfortable. They answered satisfactorily in the elementary branches of English education. None of the pupils learn book-keeping, which seems a great omission in a school of this kind. There is no industrial training for any of the pupils, except needlework for the girls. Ibid. p. 450.

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SCHOOLS OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

4°. Mountmellick, Leinster Provincial School, Queen's County.

The Leinster Provincial school is for the education of children of the poorer members of the Society of Friends, and has been in operation since 1786. It has at different times been endowed and assisted by several individuals, both with real estate and personal property. The latter amounts to £2,216, producing £84 a-year; and the annual amount of the former is a little less.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 203, 211.

Our Assistant Commissioner states that the present number of pupils, all of whom are boarders, is twenty; of these, twelve are free, and the management of the school is in every respect most creditable.

5°. Newtown, Waterford, Munster Provincial School, County of Waterford.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 400.

The school in Waterford, endowed by the Society of Friends, was opened for the education of members of that persuasion in 1798. The endowment consists of a house and land, besides a rent-charge of £11 1*s.* 6*d.*, derived under the will of Mr. Robert Grubb, and several small legacies from different persons. A portion of the land is let to a tenant, and produces £90 a-year.

The school is under the superintendence of the Quarterly Meetings of the Society of Friends for the provinces of Leinster and Munster, and is managed and inspected by a local committee. The pupils are all boarders. None of them are free, but the charges vary from £12 to £35 yearly, according to the means of their parents. The teachers are paid fixed salaries by the managers, and are not entitled to receive the pupils' fees. The salaries in this instance are £150 for the head master, and £70 for the general assistant, with board and lodging for each. There are, besides, a French and a drawing master, the former at a salary of £30, and the latter, £10.

Ibid. p. 410.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports very favourably of the general management of the school, which he states to be superior in arrangement, order, and cleanliness, to any he had seen. The pupils are forty-eight in number, and nothing can exceed the care bestowed upon their health and education. The course of instruction does not include classics beyond the elements of Latin; but in the useful departments of education—principally commercial—which it comprises, the pupils answered very creditably.

The Friends' schools are remarkable for the neatness, order, cleanliness, economy, and attention to health, which prevails in them, for the business-like management of the trust funds, the judicious expenditure of the income, and the zealous and efficient nature of the local supervision exercised by the members of the committee.

The graduation of the charges in proportion to the means of the parent, indicates a kind and watchful care in securing the greatest benefit from the endowment to those most in need of receiving it.

We are of opinion, that it would be unwise to interfere with the management of these endowments, and that they should be left in the hands of the present trustees. We recommend that the endowments should be registered for protection by the proposed Registrar of School Endowments.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS VISITED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OR NOTICED IN EVIDENCE AT THE PUBLIC COURTS.

We now proceed to notice a number of the English Schools not belonging to any of the classes we have already referred to, which were visited by us, or were brought under our notice in the evidence taken at our public Courts.

Annadown, Corrundullá School, County of Galway.

Ev. 5442.

In 1824, the interest of a sum of £200, Irish, was left for the support of a school in Annadown, by the Rev. Redmond Hargadan, parish priest. He directed that fifty poor children should receive an elementary English education there, gratuitously; that the interest of the bequest should be divided equally between the teacher and his assistant, and that the principal should be invested as the Roman Catholic Archbishop should think fit. The money was subsequently employed in

Ev. 5417–22.

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building the Roman Catholic cathedral at Tuam, but the interest is still paid. The school is at present kept by monks of the Order of St. Francis, and the class-books used are chiefly those of the Christian Brothers.

We inquired as to this school at our public court at Galway, and examined the Rev. Mr. Keaveney, the parish priest of Annadown, who gave us particulars as to the management of the endowment. It seems the interest of the bequest had been formerly divided with a school at Woodpark, but the latter has been discontinued for a number of years.

Ev. 5413, 5431.

Ev. 5433.

Ballintemple and Fethard Schools, endowed by Rev. Morgan Hickey, County of Tipperary.

The loss of these endowments was inquired into at our Public Court at Clonmel. The Rev. Morgan Hickey, by his will, in 1746, after making a bequest for a Protestant Charter School, directed that £200 should be put out at interest for the use of a schoolmaster to teach English, reading, writing, and casting accounts, in the town of Fethard for ever; and £100 for a like purpose in the parish of Ballintemple. The money was left in the hands of Mr. Hickey's executor, the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, and the interest paid by him and by his representatives until 1816.

Ev. 658.

Ev. 661.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 377.

Mr. Chamberlain Walker, who was then just appointed Secretary to the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, obtained this fund from the trustees, by demanding it in the name of the Commissioners, under the authority of the Act of Parliament; and having obtained the money, he applied it to his own purposes, and paid the dividends on it to the school, as if by order of the Board. He continued this fraudulent practice, without detection, during the entire time he was Secretary to the Board; and it was not discovered until after his death, in 1827. An inquiry was then instituted by the Commissioners, and the facts ascertained; but as Mr. Walker died insolvent, and does not seem to have given any security, the loss accruing by the fraud of a public officer appointed by the Commissioners was allowed to fall on this charity.

Ev. 662.

Minute Book of Commissioners of Education.

The Commissioners showed culpable negligence in never auditing Mr. Walker's or their own accounts during the thirteen years he was in office, though he was known to have been in difficulties long before his death.

Ballynure, Doone, Dunohill, Templeneiry, and Toem Schools, endowed by the Rev. Mr. Doherty, County of Tipperary.

The Rev. John Doherty, by his will, in 1714, left £100, at 8 per cent., £3 of which was to be paid to some person of the Protestant religion—the parish clerk, if possible—to teach the children of the poor in the parish of Doone the English tongue and Church catechism; £2 for a like purpose, in the parish of Templeneiry; and £1 10*s.* each, on the same terms, for the parishes of Donaghill and Ballinure. In the Appendix to the Report of the Commissioners of 1791 this endowment is noticed as amounting to £200, and distributable among three parishes. And in the Thirteenth Report of the Commissioners of 1807–12, it is stated that the bequest then amounted to £300, and was in the hands of the representatives of Archbishop Cox, to whom it had been originally intrusted. The Cox family continued to pay sums of money, apparently on account of this bequest, until 1836, in which year £3 13*s.* 10*d.*, or £4 Irish, was paid by Mr. Michael Cox, of Castletown, to the schoolmaster of Templeneiry. Payments were also made, through the Rev. Mr. Cox, rector of Cahirconlish, of a similar amount, to the schoolmasters of the parishes of Toem, Doone, and Donohill. In making these payments, he was, however, supposed to be acting only as agent of the then owner of the Castletown estate, Mr. M. Cox, whose heiress is Mrs. Villiers Stewart. It is not unlikely that the original bequest of £100 increased, by accumulation, to the sum of £200, mentioned in 1791, and of £300, mentioned in 1812, on which larger sum interest would seem to have been paid until 1836. The payment, after that time, was resisted, by the agent of the Cox family, who required the persons interested in the endowment to prove their title.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 387.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 374.

Ev. 654.

Ev. 655.

This case illustrates the necessity of some inexpensive process, such as that in the assistant barrister's court, to try the validity of small endowments if disputed. The costs of proceedings in Chancery in such cases amounts to a denial of justice.

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Camus School, Strabane, County of Tyrone.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 670. Doc., Ev., vol. ii. p. 376.

In 1666, James Hamilton, Esq., is said to have granted a rent-charge of £32 for the support of a school, but the particulars of the endowment are not ascertained. The endowment is noticed in the report of 1791 as being attached to a school at Camus, now Strabane; and it is stated that twelve boys were clothed and educated there, and put to trades. The agent of the Marquess of Abercorn, the present representative of Mr. Hamilton, states that he knows nothing of the instrument creating the endowment, or of the particular school designed to be supported.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 670.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports that the present school was built by subscription in 1838; but, about ten years before, a different school had been supported at Strabane, which was subsequently converted into a shop, and the payment of the rent-charge discontinued. The original Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests then took up the matter, and the payments recommenced, and were made to the master of the new school, likewise in the town of Strabane. At present this school is attended by forty-four pupils; but of these only four are educated free, and none are apprenticed out of the funds of this endowment. The prevailing tradition, as to the objects of the foundation, is that expressed in the notice of the endowment in the Report of 1791, according to which the number of pupils on the foundation should be twelve, not four, and these to be clothed and apprenticed, as well as educated. The endowment, however, is too insignificant in amount to admit of the intentions of the founder being fully carried into effect. The school is inspected by the Church Education Society. The state of instruction is not satisfactory, so far as could be judged from the answering of the pupils present, who were but twenty-six in number, though forty-four were returned on the roll.

Cashel National Schools, County of Tipperary.

These schools are very largely endowed out of the property of the Borough of Cashel. That portion out of which the endowment arises had been appropriated by some members of the old Corporation; but after the establishment of the reformed Corporation in 1840, proceedings for its recovery were instituted, and prosecuted with success. A decree was pronounced in 1843, and under it a scheme was, in 1844, proposed for the management of the property so recovered, amounting at that time to £600 a-year. Of that sum £200 a-year was appropriated for the support of schools—£180 for two schools, one for boys, and the other for girls, to be placed under the control of the National Board; and £20 a-year for schools under the control of Protestant ministers. Shortly after the scheme was approved of, and these endowments came into operation, £100 was allotted for the boys' school, and £80 for the girls'. The funds are employed in payments of the teachers' salaries, repairs of the extensive school-buildings, and providing clothing for the more destitute of the pupils. The girls' school is under the management of the nuns of the Presentation Convent; but it, as well as the boys' school, is inspected and controlled by the National Board of Education.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 382.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports favourably of these institutions, as regards the number of pupils, the state of instruction, and the condition of the school buildings. Of the pupils, all of whom are free, and belong to the Roman Catholic religion, 121 were present at the time of inspection, in the boys' school, out of 246 on the roll; in the girls' school the numbers present were 145, and those on the roll 295. There are no restrictions on the admission of pupils, all who present themselves receiving education free of charge.

Vide p. 95, *supra*. Tables, vol. iii. p. 364.

The Protestant Schools to which the £20 a-year is applied are those of the Incorporated Society in Cashel, and are noticed in our Report on the Incorporated Society, and in the Tables of Schools and Endowments.

Clongesh Boys' School, County of Longford.

Clongesh Girls' School, County of Longford.

Clongesh school was endowed by Charlotte Amelia Mitchell with £1,000, the interest of which she directed should be expended, at the discretion of the trustees, on books, clothes, and other requisites, for the children of the poor. A further endowment was made by the Rev. James Mitchell, who granted an annuity of £55 7*s.* 8*d.*, and a house with four acres of land.

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Our Assistant Commissioner found the school in a very unsatisfactory state. As all the pupils are free, and there is no efficient inspection, the teachers are not stimulated to do their duty, either by the hope of gaining fees for instruction, or by the fear of losing their situations. The consequence is, that the pupils, both boys and girls, are very backward in their education. There were twenty boys present at the time of inspection, out of thirty-three on the roll; and twenty-one girls out of thirty-seven. All belong to the United Church, except six of the boys, who are Roman Catholics. The master's salary is £46, and that of the mistress, £20; they have besides a house worth, annually, £20. Tables, vol. iii. p. 170.

Being a non-exclusive school, it is one of those that we recommend to be under the care of the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools.

Cork, St. Anne's Shandon Green Coat Hospital, County of Cork.

In 1717, by the Act of 4 George I., chap. 14, the Green Coat Hospital, in Cork, was incorporated. The Act recites that several well-disposed persons had erected two schoolhouses, in which 100 boys and girls, of the Protestant religion, were educated, and also an alms-house for the reception of eighteen decayed housekeepers; and then provides that these premises be vested in certain persons therein specified, and their successors for ever; and managed according to the intentions of those who founded the charity. Of the various endowments made at different times the charity now enjoys £132 19*s.* 6*d.* a-year, net income, derived from land, rent-charges, &c. Ev. 1695.

At our Public Court, at Cork, we received evidence as to the state of this endowment, and examined the master of the school, the secretary of the trustees, and the treasurer. It is not surprising that this endowment is in an unsatisfactory condition, since the parties who are intrusted with its management appear to be very imperfectly acquainted with the particulars of the property which ought to constitute the endowment. There had been some money in the Funds to the credit of this institution, but it has lately been sold out, and the proceeds expended. Ev. 1694. Ev. 2020. Ev. 1966.

Our Assistant Commissioner found the boys' school in a very unsatisfactory state; but the girls were well instructed in a course which, however, was very elementary. Besides some few other emoluments, the master has a salary of £31 10*s.*, and the mistress, £21. There are twenty-six pupils in the boys' school, and twenty in the girls' school—all of whom are day pupils, and all free. Tables, vol. iii. p. 315.

Cork, Moses Deane's Endowments, County of Cork.

In 1726, Moses Deane, Esq., left some leasehold property, in the city of Cork, to trustees, who were directed to suffer the rents to accumulate, until there was enough to give £1,200 for the support of a charity-school, in the parish of St. Peter, where twenty poor boys, and as many girls, might be educated and clothed; and like sums, for like purposes, to the parishes of St. Nicholas, St. Mary's Shandon, and Christ Church. This charity was afterwards augmented from other sources; but much of the property appears to have been since lost. A considerable portion of the rents directed to be accumulated, were misapplied, and the leases of the premises, out of which they issued, have expired. Previous to their expiration, however, two sums of £1,200 had been paid to the use of the parishes of St. Peter and St. Nicholas, and £800 to that of St. Mary's Shandon; but it does not appear that any thing was allocated to Christ's Church.

1°. *Cove-street, St. Nicholas' Parochial School.*

St. Nicholas' School was one of the two schools on the foundation of Moses Deane, noticed as being in operation in the Report of the Commissioners of 1791; but it had ceased to be so before the Report of the Commissioners of 1807–12. They notice only one school on this foundation, that of St. Peter. It appears that some years before the Commissioners of 1807–12 reported, the sum of £1,200, intended for the parish of St. Nicholas, had been paid over to the rector. It remained in his hands for a long time, until at length the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests interfered, and, as stated in their return in 1824, had the money transferred to them, and invested in the Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 375. Ev. 2034.

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Ev. 2038, 2082.

Funds, when, having accumulated for a number of years, it produced £6,109 15*s.* Afterwards a schoolhouse was built, at a cost of £370; and the school is noticed in several reports as being numerously attended. At our public Court at Cork we inquired into it, and examined the rector of the parish, one of the trustees of the charity, and the schoolmaster.

The school was inspected by our Assistant Commissioner, who reports that in the boys' school the state of instruction, though satisfactory as far as it went, was very elementary; he notices the girls' school more favourably. In the boys' school the number on the roll is fifty-five; in the girls', seventy-four. The endowment at present consists of £166 16*s.* a-year, the interest of £5,559 17*s.* 8*d.*, besides the site and school buildings; and, out of this, the master has a salary of £30, the mistress a like sum, and the assistant, £5.

2°. *Newsom's-quay, St. Mary's Shandon Parochial School.*

Ev. 2259.

This is the last school brought into operation of those on Moses Deane's foundation. It was established in 1834, after the funds appropriated to the parish of St. Mary's were recovered by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. There was expended on the schoolhouse £743, of which £200 was part of a bequest made to this charity by Thomas Casey, Esq., who died in 1833. This school is the least richly endowed of the three in operation on the foundation of Moses Deane. It has personal property to the amount of £2,101 2*s.*, the interest on which is £63 0*s.* 8*d.*

Tables, vol. iii. p. 315.

Our Assistant Commissioner found on the roll, in the boys' school, thirty-eight, and in the girls' school thirty-five. The master's salary is £35, and that of the mistress, £15. This is the only one of the schools, on the same foundation, which is not noticed favourably. The state of education among the boys appears decidedly backward; and that among the girls, though not equally so, cannot be considered as satisfactory.

3°. *Peter's-lane, St. Peter's School.*

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 375.

St. Peter's School appears to have been the longest in operation of any of those on Moses Deane's foundation. It is noticed in the Report of 1791; and it is the only one which appears to have been in existence when the Commissioners of 1807–12 conducted their inquiries. More than the specified number of children were then clothed and educated in the school; but it was at that time assisted by an annual grant of £72 from the Corporation. This charity was also entitled to about £56 a-year, portion of a rent-charge devised by Sir Thomas Deane in 1734, but which had not been paid for many years. The present revenue of the school consists of the above rent-charge, and the interest of £1,107 13*s.* 10*d.*, lent to the Corporation, and of £252 18*s.* 4*d.*, Government Stock, producing together £63 12*s.* 4*d.* a-year. We examined the clergyman who visits this school, as also the treasurer and the master. The Rev. Mr. Walker stated, in evidence before us, that he visited the school every day. And the efficiency of the school gave satisfactory testimony of the good effects of this constant supervision.

Ev. 2165–6.

Ev. 2169.

The school was inspected by our Assistant Commissioner, who notices it favourably. The number of boys on the roll is sixty, and of girls forty-one, and they appeared to be generally well instructed. The master's salary is £36, and that of the mistress, £20; and they have in addition some other emoluments.

Cork, Stephen's-street Blue-Coat Hospital, County of Cork.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 375.

The facts with regard to this charity were brought under our notice at our public Courts held at Cork. It appears that the charity was the subject of investigation by the Commissioners of 1791, and also by the Commissioners of 1807–12; but we are indebted to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for some information as to its early history—information which seems entirely to have escaped the inquiries of preceding Commissions. Indeed, the Commissioners of 1791 and 1807–12 do not appear even to have seen any of the documents relating to this endowment, for they refer to the Bishop of Killaloe as being the founder, while, in fact, the person who professed to create the endowment which he subsequently allowed the Corporation of Cork to deal with in a manner so disadvantageous to the interests of the charity, was a layman,

Ev. 1367.

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the Honorable William Worth. This gentleman, in the year 1707, allowed leases in perpetuity to be made, the consequence of which has been that the estates of the endowment, now said to be worth above £7,000 yearly, yield to the charity an annual revenue of only £335 5*s.* 2*d.*

We called the attention of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests to this extraordinary misapplication; and the following is taken from the communication received in reply, prepared by Mr. Macdonnell, one of the Secretaries of the Board:— Ev. 1510.

"The origin of the endowment," he states, "is lost in antiquity, but it appears that, as far back as any records can be traced, the Corporation of Cork held the lands of Cahirgall and both Ballymoughs, in the north suburbs of Cork, and also the Spittal lands in the south, for the maintenance of a house of entertainment for poor Lepers and Lazars, and that a Prior or Governor was appointed to manage said lands and Hospital. Thus, in the Records of the Bermingham Tower, we have found a judgment in favour of said Hospital, dated Easter Term, 24 Edw. I. A.D. 1297. In the lapse of time there ceased to be objects strictly falling within the supposed original objects of the foundation, and the Corporation accordingly applied the fund to the maintenance and education of poor children of Cork.

"In 1656 the old Irish Corporation was succeeded by an English body, who appear to have remained in ignorance of this property and of its trust, till Dr. Edward Worth (Bishop of Killaloe) drew their attention to the matter. By his advice James Cox (brother-in-law to the Bishop) was appointed Prior and Manager. Upon his death William Worth (then Recorder of Cork, and son of the said Bishop) succeeded to the office, and so got into possession of the rents of the lands. He was afterwards made a Baron of the Exchequer, and possessed sufficient influence to obtain a grant of the lands to himself and his heirs, by patent from the Crown, dated July 21st, 1685.

"This grant appears, from a variety of entries in the books of the Corporation, to have been disputed by them; and a bill was filed in Chancery on the 28th February, 1695, against Baron Worth.

"The negotiations consequent on this resulted in the deed of September 2, 1699. That deed professes to be for the purpose of *founding* an hospital, and its endowment is ascribed to the benevolence of Baron Worth. It need hardly be observed, therefore, that without a knowledge of the facts above sketched, its recitals are calculated to mislead."

After noticing that the lands were leased, between the years 1708 and 1760, under the power of leasing in perpetuity, purporting to be granted in 1707, with a loss to the endowment such as has before been adverted to, Mr. Macdonnell states, "that as soon as the former Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests, created in 1800, was in possession of the facts, a case was prepared and laid, by its direction, in the year 1813, before the then Attorney-General, Mr. Saurin, with copies of all material documents, for his perusal. His opinion was given on the 13th April, 1813, and is both full and distinct. It was considered by the Board, and on the 28th of May following the Board decided formally that it would not be justified in taking proceedings on behalf of the charity."

"It also appears that the title, under the fee-farm grants, was impeached in a Chancery cause of *Perrier* v. *Hopper*, and a reference made to the Master, whose Report, dated 17th of November, 1814, was in favour of the title. Exceptions were taken to the Report on the 13th of November, 1814, and finally, the Chancellor refused to force the title on a reluctant purchaser. The exceptions, however, are of such a nature that this decision would not seem likely to affect the Attorney-General's opinion before referred to; and, it may be added, that a case having been subsequently laid before Mr. Blacker, on behalf of the Commissioners of Education, his opinion was given on the 8th of March, 1815, and was not of an encouraging nature; while the difficulty arising from the lapse of time is now, of course, considerably increased."

Besides losing so much of its income, the management of this charity was, in other respects, so unsatisfactory as to call for proceedings to compel the due performance of the trusts. These included the support of a school, where as many poor boys as the Corporation should nominate, were to be maintained, educated, and provided, on St. Stephen's-day, each with a blue coat and cap, and other fit clothing. These, and the other trusts of the endowment, not Ev. 1374.

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having been properly executed, an information was filed by the Attorney-General for the due administration thereof, and, on the 21st of August, 1851, a scheme for the future management of the charity was decreed by the Court of Chancery. It limited the number of free boarders to twenty, and empowered the trustees to reduce the number in case the funds of the charity proved deficient. The boys were to be legitimate, and their parents members of the United Church; and children from the Liberties of Cork to have a preference over other natives of the county.

From the evidence taken at our public Court held at Cork, it appeared that the trusts of the charity continued to be abused in relation to the management of the revenues which remained. Nor is this to be wondered at, since it appears that the master, who is himself the Secretary to the Board of Trustees, never saw the rules for the management of the establishment.

Ev. 1440.
Ev. 1468.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 315.

The school was inspected by our Assistant Commissioner, who does not report favourably, either as to the proficiency of the pupils or the cleanliness of the establishment. The trustees, in the exercise of the discretion conferred on them by the Chancery Scheme, have reduced the number of boarders to eighteen. Of these only fifteen were present at the time of inspection. The master receives a salary of £25, late currency, and has apartments, a garden, and other advantages. He is allowed by the trustees a fixed sum of £16 a-year, late currency, for the maintenance of each boarder—an arrangement which holds out a strong inducement to the master to provide for the wants and comforts of the pupils as sparingly as possible.

Vide p. 143 *supra*.

Doon School, by the Rev. Mr. Doherty, County of Tipperary—see *Ballinure*.

Downpatrick, Blue School for Boys.—Blue School for Girls, County of Down.

By a codicil to his will, in 1750, Edward Southwell, Esq., charged some lands in the county of Down with £218 15*s.* 5*d.* a-year, of which £144 18*s.* 1*d.* was in aid of the Blue Schools in the town of Downpatrick, and the rest for an almshouse. He appears to have previously assisted them; and he directed, by the codicil to his will, that the school buildings and ground then attached thereto, should for ever remain to the same purposes; and that ten poor boys and ten poor girls of the Protestant religion should be educated, clothed, and dieted, and apprenticed to Protestant masters and mistresses out of the funds of the endowment. The children thus placed on the foundation are called "Blue Scholars," and are all free; but the master may also receive as many pupils as he likes on terms fixed by himself.

The property out of which this annuity is payable passed from the possession of Lord de Clifford, the head of the Southwell family, and was purchased by Mr. Ker, who came into possession in 1845, and the charity is now managed under his directions. The free pupils are not boarded in the school, which is attended by day scholars only; but they or their parents are paid in money a fixed sum per quarter for board. Besides receiving assistance for boarding, the pupils are also entitled to be apprenticed out of the funds of the charity; and Mr. Ker's agent stated that this provision is invariably carried into effect.

Ev. 9836, 9860, 9871.

Ev. 9971–4.

Ev. 9980.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 563.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports unfavourably of these schools. The total number of pupils in the boys' school, including the Blue scholars, was thirty-nine, of whom seventeen were present; of the girls nineteen were present. Our Assistant Commissioner notices, with disapprobation, that the schoolmistress had been in the habit of taking in lodgers during the assizes; but he was informed that this practice would be discontinued. The school suffers much from the want of adequate inspection. The clergyman, who occasionally visits it, found his remonstrances as to the bad state of education neglected year after year. Under such circumstances, there is no encouragement to frequent inspection; and even were he to inspect frequently, so long as it is known that his remonstrances are not attended to, the visits would be of little use in promoting improvement. The incompetence of the master and mistress was made manifest at our public court. They have since been superannuated by the trustee, and trained teachers appointed in their places.

Ev. 9921–63, 10068–88.

Drogheda Blue School, County of Louth.

The origin of the Drogheda Blue School, which appears to have escaped the notice of the Commissioners of 1791 and 1807–12, is given in the Report on

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Municipal Corporations in Ireland (1833). It is there stated that in the year 1716 the Rev. Dr. Coxe, the Dean of Ferns, purchased a rent-charge of £20, from the Corporation of Drogheda, and devised it to trustees, for apprenticing to Protestant masters the children of Protestant freemen of the Corporation of Drogheda, and providing them with clothes. The school in which the objects of this grant receive their education, was built by subscription by the residents of Drogheda and its vicinity, who, likewise, contribute annually to its support. Ev. 12432.

We received evidence with regard to it at our public Court at Navan, and examined the master, the vicar's assistant, who catechises the children, and the treasurer. Nothing could be more revolting than the state of filth of the school-room and the dormitory; and it appeared from the evidence that this was caused partly by the neglect of the master, and partly by the insufficiency of the funds of the endowment. While these had been declining, the managers of the school sought to meet the deficiency rather by an undue economy than by making a suitable reduction in the number of pupils. Ev. 12434, 12682, 12719. Ev. 12728, 12733.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports that since our visit the state of the school has been completely changed. The premises have been repaired, and suitably furnished, through the liberality of the Lord Primate, and the exertions of the treasurer, Mr. Cairnes, and several other gentlemen. A new master has been appointed, and under his care the school is kept in the neatest condition, and the state of instruction has become satisfactory and progressive. Tables, vol. iii. p. 180.

Dublin, Blackhall-place, Blue Coat Hospital, or Free School of King Charles II.

This institution, commonly called the Blue Coat Hospital, was founded in 1672 by Royal Charter. The Mayor and citizens of Dublin petitioned the king to assist in the establishment of an Hospital and Free School; and his Majesty, in consequence, granted a site for the building in Oxmantown-green, near Dublin, and empowered the petitioners and their successors to appoint masters to make rules for the government and management of the Hospital and Free School for the Good Education and Support of Poor Children, and Aged and Impotent People, all of whom were to be taught by a minister appointed by the Archbishop of Dublin, who was also to catechise the children. The Governors were empowered to hold landed property not exceeding £6,000 a-year, which they were prohibited from alienating except by leases, made without fine, and at the best rent, for terms not exceeding forty-one or twenty-one years, according as they were for building or other purposes. The value of the endowments acquired under the Charter is considerable, and their net annual income amounts at present to £1,627 1*s.* 9*d.* from real property, and £29 18*s.* 8*d.* from personal, besides the very extensive buildings erected for the purposes of the charity. Ev. 21902.

In 1723 an arrangement was entered into between the Governors of the Blue Coat Hospital and those of Erasmus Smith's schools, by which the former undertook to maintain and support a certain number of boys, for whom the latter, by the terms of their Charter, were bound to provide. The Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools were to pay for the support, and subsequent apprenticing of the children they might nominate to the Blue Coat Hospital, and they also agreed to pay a master £5 a-year towards their education, with additional payment for mathematical instruction, if given, and to advance £300 for building an infirmary. This agreement was embodied in a private Act of 10 Geo. I. which also provided that there should be four Governors common to both Boards, in order to facilitate the making of mutual arrangements. Ev. 21904.

The most important change in the constitution of this endowment occurred in 1840, when by the 3 & 4 Vic., c. 108, the Corporation of Dublin was thrown open to persons of every religious persuasion. As the Charter of the Blue Coat Hospital confined the benefits of the institution to members of the United Church, it was provided that the Corporation, having ceased to be exclusive, should no longer exercise control over it, but that those who were Governors at the time of the passing of the Act should continue to be such, whether holding any municipal offices or not, and that vacancies should in future be filled up as the Archbishop of Armagh, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishop of Meath, might appoint. Ev. 21905.

The number of the Governors of the Blue Coat Hospital is very considerable, and it does not appear that the division of the responsibility amongst so many persons, has promoted the efficient management of the institution.

Its affairs were conducted for many years with extreme laxity, which has not

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only impaired its usefulness, but also occasioned much loss to the endowment. In the Report of the Commissioners of Municipal Corporations in Ireland, in 1833, it is stated that the then late Registrar had misapplied the funds of the endowment to a considerable extent; and it was suggested in evidence before us that the same person was concerned in the loss suffered by the endowment of a large amount of valuable land in the county of Tipperary, which having once been part of the Blue Coat Hospital estate of Noddstown, has been since appropriated by a neighbouring landowner. The maps by which it could have been identified are not, it seems, forthcoming.

Com. on Municip. Corp. Ir. Rep. p. 128. Ev. 22313, 22543. Tables, vol. iii., p. 98. Appendix, p. 51.

We examined several witnesses and received a great deal of evidence concerning the Blue Coat Hospital at our Public Court at Dublin. It appears that the expenses of management are very great, compared with the number of children assisted. And the Governors have, it appears, been acting under an impression which limits, within comparatively narrow bounds, the number entitled to be admitted by them; for, whilst the children nominated by the Bishop of Meath and Erasmus Smith's Board are not restricted, it was stated in evidence before us, that it was only the children or grandchildren of freemen of the city who were objects of the charity for the Governors' selection, a limitation for which there appears to be no foundation in the Charter.

Ev. 22041. Tables, vol. iii. p. 103.

The mismanagement of the funds of this endowment has been excessive, and the system of keeping the accounts was so imperfect, that the very large losses which have been suffered long escaped detection. Arrears of rent were allowed to accumulate for years, and in the end, the title which the Governors had to the property, when these first accrued, appears to have been lost. In order to make up for the loss of revenue thus incurred, the Governors, notwithstanding the strong protest of one of their members, applied part of their funded property to meet the current expenses; and they also applied to a like purpose the purchase-money of part of their property that had been bought by the Wide Street Commissioners, an appropriation which was prohibited by their Charter. It was alleged in part excuse for their having thus suffered arrears to accumulate so long, that the Governors had not the tenants' leases, and other documents required as evidence in case of legal proceedings, the Corporation of Dublin not having given them up when their powers over the Blue Coat Hospital expired. But this difficulty could have been surmounted, had proper exertions been made, and it was, indeed, admitted that no active measures had been taken.

Vide p. 233, *infra*. Ev. 22353, &c. Ev. 22243. Ev. 22395–402. Ev. 22363. Ev. 22365.

Our Assistant Commissioner has given an elaborate report upon the management of the Blue Coat Hospital, which is printed in the Tables of Schools and Endowments, and in it he notices several serious defects in the management of its endowments. Thus he says:—

"In the year 1836, a portion of certain premises was taken by the Commissioners of Wide Streets, who paid for same, according to the valuation of a jury, the sum of £663 13*s.* 10*d.* The Governors did not re-invest this sum in the purchase of land or otherwise, but applied same to the discharge of current liabilities."

Tables, vol. iii. p. 98.

"All the rents of the ten lots of ground in Stephen's-green and Oxmantown-green, are, it is apprehended, irrecoverably lost to the charity, owing to the bar created by the Statute of Limitations.

Ibid. p. 100.

"In every case, with the exception, perhaps, of one lot, the cause of the loss is directly traceable to the neglect of the governing body in allowing the rent to run in arrear beyond the statutable period of limitation. The excuse assigned for this neglect, viz., that the original fee-farm grants were withheld by the Corporation of Dublin, and, consequently that no proceedings could be adopted for the recovery of the rents, is not satisfactory, inasmuch as the Governors having the legal right to the deeds, could at any time have compelled the Corporation to give them up, as in fact that body was obliged to do in the year 1855."

In reference to premises on the Coombe, he says:—"There surely must have been great *laches* on the part of the Governors in allowing a heavy arrear of rent and fines to accrue due in respect of the premises held at a small annual rent of £3 Irish, and a like sum for renewal fine on the fall of each life."

Ibid.

When speaking of the lands of Kilcotty, county of Wexford, he says:—"I must concur in the censure passed by Mr. O'Brien in his Report, p. 72, on the management of the institution at this period. He says:—'It is scarcely possible to reprehend too strongly the very loose and inaccurate manner in which the accounts of the tenants were kept from 1818 to 1826. Accounts made

Ibid.

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up in pencilling; and omissions of debits, are of frequent occurrence, as well as omissions of the names of the tenants in the index to the Rent Leger. During this period the agent appears to have been not only uncontrolled, but left to himself, in most instances, to set lands, abate rents, and accept tenants as he pleased; and it is hardly possible to suppose that the Governors ever inspected the Rent Legers and would not have ordered them to be more regularly kept.'"

Very many bequests and donations have been made to the Hospital, from time to time, amounting to a large sum. The Assistant Commissioner states:—

"It is much to be regretted that the attention of the Governors was not directed to the importance of investing a portion at least of those large funds, so as gradually to increase the permanent capital of the charity. Tables, vol. iii. p. 104.

"The affairs of the Blue Coat Hospital have, from the commencement down to the present time, been very grossly mismanaged. It were useless to recapitulate here the evidence on which this statement is founded. Ample proofs of its correctness are afforded by the able Report of Mr. O'Brien, the evidence given before the present Commission in public Court, and the summary of facts contained in my Report.

"The loss of so much valuable property once belonging to the endowment, and the neglect to keep proper books of account and other records of the proceedings of the Governors are painful features in the past history of this noble charity. Had these instances of mismanagement occurred only in the earlier periods of the existence of the institution, the cause might have been attributed to the confusion of the times. But what excuse can be found for the fact, that within the last few years several of the Stephen's-green and Oxmantown lots have been for ever lost to the institution, owing to the Governors having neglected to take proceedings, within twenty years, for the recovery of the rents due thereout."

With regard to the present state of instruction and discipline of the school, his report is satisfactory. He says:—

"I had the opportunity of hearing the boys examined by the Rev. Dr. Graves, and I then formed a favourable opinion of their educational attainments. On the occasion of my subsequent visit to the institution, I examined the boys in English dictation, grammar, geography, and English history, and the general proficiency displayed was such as to satisfy me that my previously formed favourable impressions were fully justified. I therefore point out no defect in the quality of instruction given, so far as it extends. I could wish, however, to see the amount of instruction extended, by embracing navigation, drawing, some parts of experimental science, and French and German. Having regard to their after pursuits in life (which appear to be chiefly of a commercial character), an acquisition of modern languages, especially the two which I have indicated, is a matter of great importance to the pupils. It would, however, be obviously impracticable, with the present very limited educational staff, to introduce these or any other extensions of the present school course. One master and one assistant are not sufficient to superintend the education of seventy boys, even in the branches now taught in the school." Ibid. p. 105.

He noticed, in his first report, some defects in the arrangements of the school, but he stated the result of a subsequent visit to be, "that he was gratified to observe a considerable change for the better. The ventilation has been very much improved, a perforated ventilating zinc pane being introduced into each window of the dormitories and infirmary. The dormitories and schoolroom are heated by pipes filled with hot water. A gymnastic pole has been erected in the play-ground, and some additions have been made to the library, in pursuance of an excellent resolution passed by the Board, appropriating for the future an annual sum of £10 towards its maintenance. The number of boys has been increased, there being now eighty on the foundation." Ibid.

We are of opinion that the course of instruction in the Blue Coat Hospital should be extended so as to embrace navigation, drawing, experimental science, French, German, and book-keeping; that the establishment charges should be diminished, and the educational staff increased; that the number of boys maintained on the charity should be increased; that the Governors should be authorized to allow a provision for their maintenance in the form of scholarships to boys residing outside the hospital; that the school should be open to a large number of day scholars, properly selected; and that provision should be made for the admission of pupil-teachers, that the school might serve, to some extent, as a training-school for masters.

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Ev. 22412.

Another subject that came under our inquiry was the state of the accounts and the system of audit. It appeared that about the year 1845 the Governors had been under the necessity of employing an accountant to put the accounts of the charity in order. We had their accounts examined by the Government Accountant attached to our Commission, and he called our attention to the fact that they had not been audited by the Audit Office in London, as required by the provisions of the Municipal Reform Act, under which the charity had been separated from the Corporation of Dublin. There had been a Board of Audit in Ireland down to the year 1831; but in the year 1840, when the Municipal Reform Act was passed, it was provided that the auditing of the accounts of the Blue Coat Hospital and of the different Municipal Corporations in Ireland should be transferred to the Board of Audit in London, no such Board being then in existence in Dublin. It was stated in evidence before us, that in the year 1846 certain accounts were furnished by the Governors to the Board of Audit in London; but that these accounts had not been returned, nor had any certificate of audit been given. After that year the accounts had not been sent, nor had they been even asked for. It thus appeared that at the end of sixteen years the system of auditing the Blue Coat Hospital accounts by the Board of Audit in London, provided by the Municipal Reform Act, had entirely failed, for not one of the accounts for those sixteen years had been audited.

Ev. 22341.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 329.

Upon this state of facts appearing before us in evidence, we addressed a communication to the Commissioners for Auditing Public Accounts in London, inquiring at what time the accounts of the Governors were forwarded to the Board of Audit, and whether any accounts required by the Board had not been furnished, or whether those sent had been found unsatisfactory; and if so, whether any explanation had been applied for and not furnished.

Ibid.

We received a reply, stating that certain of the accounts referred to had been received at the Audit Office, but that certain questions having been referred to the law officers of the Crown, difficulties were found to exist as to a satisfactory audit of the accounts of the Municipal Corporations of Ireland, which, with the accounts of the Blue Coat Hospital, were to have been rendered to the Audit Office, under the 3rd and 4th Vic. cap. 108. The subject was subsequently brought under the notice of the Lords of the Treasury, with a view to its being determined whether these accounts should continue to be audited by the Audit Board, but it appears that no instructions had been received from the Treasury on the subject.

Ibid.

Upon the receipt of this communication, we felt it to be our duty to bring under the notice of the Lords Commissioners of your Majesty's Treasury the state of the Blue Coat Hospital accounts, as their Lordships had been mentioned in the letter from the Audit Office.

Ibid. p. 330.

We received a reply, stating that the subject of the audit of the accounts of Municipal Corporations and of certain Endowed Schools in Ireland had been taken into consideration by your Majesty's Government in 1846, when so much difficulty was found to exist in establishing an efficient system of audit by the Board in London, that further proceedings on the subject were then dropped.

Ibid.

The Lords Commissioners at the same time directed that a copy of a Report of the Commissioners of Audit of the 27th of February, 1846, should be transmitted to us, that we might learn from it the nature of the difficulties to which they had referred, and the Lords Commissioners were pleased to observe that it might properly form the subject of our consideration—what remedial measures could be adopted in the case of the Endowed Schools for the proper examination of their accounts.

In consequence of this reference to us, we have taken the Report of the Audit Commissioners into our consideration, and we find that the system of audit provided by the Municipal Corporation Reform Act has failed, as well with regard to the Corporations as with respect to the Endowed Schools.

3 & 4 Vic. c. 108, sec. 213.

It appears that out of the forty-seven annual accounts, comprising during a period of five years (the Act having been passed in 1840) 235 accounts, only two had been audited in 1846.

Some of the accounts furnished, which had been referred to the Audit Commissioners by the Secretary of State in 1843, had not been accompanied by vouchers, and had been found defective in other respects.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 331.

The Report further states, that up to 1846, out of forty-seven corporations (including the Blue Coat Hospital) that have corporate property, the accounts of

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only eighteen had been referred to the Audit Office, and it appeared that the accounts of sixteen boroughs had been ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, whilst the Commissioners inferred that thirteen boroughs had never rendered any account at all.

The Commissioners then complain of the want of regularity in the transmission of accounts, the influx of twenty-three accounts at one time without vouchers, and the uncertainty as to the period when further reference might be made to them. Any advantage arising from an early examination of the accounts was thus prevented.

It appears from the Report, that out of the 235 accounts that ought to have been referred to the Board of Audit before 1846, only thirty were actually referred to them. The provision of the Act for the transmission of the accounts having been thus unsuccessful, the question then arose, how the accounts were to come to the Secretary of State, for the purpose of being referred by him to the Audit Commissioners; and the law officers gave it as their opinion, that the accounts audited by the Borough Auditors were to be transmitted, with all proper vouchers, to the Lord Lieutenant, to be by him transmitted to the Secretary of State, by whom they were to be referred to the Audit Commissioners. Ibid. p. 332.

The Commissioners then stated that it was not to be expected that any examination which they could give the accounts would be a check on the revenue and expenditure of the corporations as effectual as that of resident auditors; and they state their opinion, that inasmuch as they had no authority to compel the delivery of accounts, to enforce surcharges, or to prosecute defaulters, that the advantages which might have been anticipated from a second audit could not be adequate to the labour required and the expense imposed on the public.

The Commissioners then recommend that the propriety of transmitting the accounts of the Corporations and of the Blue Coat Hospital to them, should be reconsidered; and suggest that in case the audit should be still intrusted to them, they should have increased powers of enforcing the punctual transmission of the accounts and vouchers.

From the facts that have appeared in evidence with regard to the past management of the Blue Coat Hospital, and from what we have already stated with regard to the defective audit of the accounts of the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, and of the Incorporated Society, we are of opinion that the audit of the accounts of the Blue Coat Hospital should not be left with the Governors, but we think that the recommendation which we have elsewhere made, for having the audit of accounts of schools conducted by a public board, should be applied to the accounts of the Blue Coat Hospital. The facts disclosed in the Report of the Audit Commissioners, and the opinions expressed by them, seem to us to establish that this official audit should be in Dublin and not in London. *Vide* p. 233, *infra*.

The Report of the Audit Commissioners indicates that the expense of such a Board need not be incurred for the sake of the Endowed Schools alone, but that the audit of the accounts of other local institutions, such as the Irish Municipal Corporations, might advantageously be included amongst the duties of the Board in Dublin.

We are of opinion that the proposed Board of Audit should have the additional powers suggested by the Commissioners of Audit, of enforcing the transmission of accounts and vouchers, of surcharging in case of default, of prosecuting defaulters, and of recovering balances; and that these powers should be given to them directly, without any reference to the Lord Lieutenant or the Secretary of State, save in so far as they should be obliged to make periodical reports to the Lord Lieutenant, to be laid before Parliament when required.

Dunohill School, by Rev. Mr. Doherty, County of Tipperary.—[See *Ballinure.*] *Vide* p. 143, *supra*.

Fethard School, by Rev. Morgan Hickey, County of Tipperary.—[See *Ballintemple.*] Ibid.

Kells, Dempsey's Schools, County of Meath.

Miss Catherine Dempsey, who died in 1838, left property, chiefly fee-simple, worth £439 a-year, to provide education for poor children of the town and parish of Kells. The bequest also included personal property. A school for boys and girls was built in 1842, and the agent of the trustees of the bequest informed us that the contract for building amounted to upwards of £5,000; £1,000 of the expenditure in building came from the rents of the estate. Tables, vol. iii. p. 186. Ev. 12412.

Our Assistant Commissioner returns the attendance as being 220 in the boys' school, and 112 in the girls'—all of whom are Roman Catholics. Some of the

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pupils in each school are free, and others pay—those in the boys' school at the rate of 4*s.* 4*d.* and those in the girls' school at £1 6*s.* a-year. Both schools are in a satisfactory state; but it is observed that, among the girls, those who pay are better instructed than the free pupils.

Kilglass, Valentine's School, County of Sligo.

Ev. 6334. The Rev. Dr. Valentine, by his will in 1763, left £400 for the support of a Protestant charity school, and for putting out a few Protestant apprentices to trades. At first it does not appear that the income of this bequest was employed except to the extent of about £2 a-year, for the rent of a cabin where the school was kept, and £8 salary for a master. The remainder of the interest was suffered to accumulate, and the Commissioners of 1807-12 notice that the endowment then amounted to £1,500. The school is under the management of the vicar of the parish in which it is situate, and the bishop of the diocese, as directed by the will of the founder. It appears that the directions to apprentice are rarely carried into effect; but the principal portion of the endowment is expended in paying a teacher, and providing requisites for a day school, at which nearly all the pupils are free. The remainder of the endowment is applied towards the support of two other schools in the same parish.

Ev. 6340-1.

Ev. 6324.

Ev. 6342.

Ev. 6544-5.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 724.

Ibid. p. 730.

When our Assistant Commissioner inspected the school, he found it in a very unsatisfactory state, the studies of the pupils being extremely limited, and their acquaintance, even with the brief course they had gone over, being very imperfect. The numbers on the roll were ninety-eight, of whom fifty-five belonged to the United Church, while forty-three were Roman Catholics. All the pupils are free, with the exception of a few, who pay a small sum for their education.

Killead Endowments, County of Antrim.

By his will, in 1825, John Campbell, Esq., bequeathed personal property, which now produces £20 9*s.* per annum, for the use of such school, in the townland of Ballyrobin, in the parish of Killead, as his brother might designate. This trust continues to be carried out, and the bequest goes to the assistance of a National School, which is well attended, and in a satisfactory condition. But there is another endowment for the same parish, sometimes confounded with the preceding, which was brought under our notice at our public court held at Belfast, and appears to stand in need of being protected. This arose in 1827, under the will of John Dunne, Esq., who bequeathed £400, £100 of which was for building a schoolhouse, and the interest of the remainder to constitute the endowment of a school which he had planned, for the benefit of his tenantry in Killead. His representative contented himself with making an annual payment to a pre-existing school, the teacher of the Killead National School, before referred to, being paid out of the Dunne bequest. At first, pecuniary payments were made; but, in 1850, the master became a tenant of part of the testator's lands, and instead of receiving the annual payment, as before, was allowed an equivalent in his rent. This continued until one year after the death, in 1852, of Mr. Richard Dunne, the testator's son, who was succeeded by Mr. Stewart, his devisee, who, after making the allowance on one occasion, in 1853, has since that time refused to do so.

Ev. 10300.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 452.

Ibid.

Our Assistant Commissioner inquired into this endowment, and recommended that immediate steps should be taken to protect it, before it is lost, by the operation of the Statute of Limitation. We accordingly forwarded an extract from his Report to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests.

Limerick, Bow-lane, Charity Blue School, County of Limerick.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 377.

In the Appendix to the Report of 1791 it is stated that "Mrs. Alicia Craven, in the year 1724, granted to the Bishop, Dean, Mayor, and Recorder of Limerick, and their successors, for ever, several houses, in trust for the support of a charity school, called the Blue School. The rents of those houses, with the aid of other donations and some casual benefactions, enable the trustees to clothe and educate twenty boys, and to bind them as apprentices, with a fee of £4 each."

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 340-351.

By her will, dated 1729, Alice Craven devised to trustees £40 a-year, out of two houses, "in trust for the charity schools of Limerick, as by deed of 1724 may appear."

Ibid.

The deed of 1724, alluded to in Alice Craven's will, was not in possession of the trustees, nor among the records of the Corporation; but at a late period of our inquiry we instituted a search with reference to it, which proved successful. From the memorial which we discovered, it appears that by deed, dated 20th

Ibid. 350.

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October, 1724, Alice Craven conveyed apparently five houses in trust, for schooling, clothing, and binding to trades, twenty poor Protestant children, to be nominated by grantor's relations, in manner specified. Without local inquiry, which we did not institute, owing to the lateness of the time at which we obtained the memorial of the deed, it is difficult to say whether all the property conveyed by the deed and will is enjoyed by the charity or not.

In succeeding Reports and returns this school is frequently noticed; and, until within a recent period, it seems to have been conducted on the footing just described, except that the number of boys maintained there was generally fewer. But when we inquired into this school at our public Court at Limerick, it appeared that it was managed in a very different manner, and reduced to a most unsatisfactory condition. For some time previously the school had been used almost entirely for the benefit of the boys in the Cathedral choir, the majority of whom were natives of England. Ev. 2893–8; 2911; 3294.

The children were no longer clothed out of the funds of the endowment, which it was alleged had been required for payment of a debt contracted; the practice of apprenticing had also been discontinued. The funds appeared to have been greatly curtailed, and were in danger of being reduced still further, owing to the uncertainty existing as to what they are or had been, and the disposition which always prevails in such cases to make encroachments. Ev. 3369 *et seq.*

As for the schoolhouse, built out of the funds of the endowment in 1773, so satisfied were the dean and chapter that it was their own property, that they contemplated at one time throwing it down, as being an excrescence on the cathedral. Ev. 2837, 3359.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports unfavourably on the condition of the school; but he observes that the present arrangements are merely of a temporary character, the late master having resigned, and the present one holding his appointment only until an efficient successor can be provided. Tables, vol. iii. p. 351.

With respect to the endowment of the school, it is stated that previous to Mrs. Craven's endowment, the Rev. John Moore, in 1717, granted a house towards the support of the charity, which house was let, in 1787, at an annual rent of £17. No benefit is now derived from this gift, nor can it be discovered at what time it ceased. The Corporation, it seems, paid £20 annually to this charity from 1721 to 1845, when they discontinued the payment; but it is not stated that it was otherwise than optional on their part. The trustees lent part of the funds of the endowment on private security, which has since been lost. At present the annual revenue of this charity amounts to £59 10*s.* 4*d.*, of which £27 is the rent of the property, or part of the property, granted by Mrs. Craven; £11 1*s.* 6*d.*, the interest of £200 lent by the trustees to the dean and chapter; and £21 8*s.* 10*d.*, the dividends on a sum which had been recovered by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, after having been lent on private security by the trustees. Ibid. p. 359.

We are of opinion that two inhabitants of Limerick, should, from time to time, be appointed trustees, in the place of the Mayor and Recorder, who have ceased to act; by the local knowledge of such trustees the property of the endowments and the rights of the children of the inhabitants would be protected.

Limerick—Villiers' Endowments, County of Limerick.

By her will, in 1819, Mrs. Hannah Villiers bequeathed a small portion of her property for certain charitable purposes, and stated that the trusts of the remainder should be declared in a codicil to her will; and, in default thereof, that her property should be employed for such charitable and humane purposes as her trustees should approve of. By a codicil, she disposed of but a very small part of the remainder of the property, and, after her death, a suit was instituted in Chancery to administer her estate. In 1826 it was directed by a decree of the Court, that the funds of the charity should be devoted to the support of an almshouse for widows, and several schools. The schools established in compliance with the decree, and the scheme prepared thereunder, are those in St. Nicholas-street—one for the education of poor boys, not to exceed 100 in number, and the other, for a like number of girls—the pupils to be instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and those in Henry-street—one for boys, like that of St. Nicholas-street, and the other, for boarding, lodging, and instructing in reading, writing, arithmetic, and plain work, a number of Protestant orphan girls, not less than twenty, or more than thirty; and also for a day school of the same kind as the others already noticed. The schools in St. Nicholas-street are placed Tables, vol. iii. p. 355. Ibid. p. 344. Ibid. p. 340–2.

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in connexion with the National Board of Education. Those in Henry-street remain on their original footing.

The charity estate applicable for those purposes, consists of £47 19*s.* 1*d.* a-year derived from a rent-charge, and £656 4*s.* from personal estate in the Funds, amounting to £21,873 2*s.* 3*d.* There has, moreover, been a sum of £7,507 18*s.* 1*d.* expended by the Trustees on the purchase of a site, and on building the school-houses and the almshouse.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 356.

Our Assistant Commissioner who inspected the schools on this foundation, notices them, for the most part, favourably. The boys' school at St. Nicholas-street, is not, indeed, altogether satisfactory; the proficiency of the pupils not being such as might be expected from the value of the endowment and the attainments of the master; but the girls' school in St. Nicholas-street, and the boys' and girls' schools in Henry-street, are noticed very favourably, especially Henry-street boys' school. The pupils, however, are not numerous in any of them. They are chiefly members of the United Church. The total number of pupils on the roll at St. Nicholas-street, are thirty-five in the boys' school, and forty-three in the girls'; and the numbers at Henry-street are, fifty boys and forty-four girls. The actual average attendance is much less, being twenty-one, twenty-four, forty-two, and thirty-two for each of these schools respectively.

Ibid. pp. 353–4.

Limerick, St. Mary's—Dr. Hall's Schools—Boys and Girls, County of Limerick.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 342, 354.

In 1687 Dr. Jeremiah Hall bequeathed some property for the support of an almshouse and charity schools. The number of children proposed to be kept in the school, at the same time, by the founder, was twenty boys and as many girls. And this was the attendance when the Commissioners of 1791 made their Report, in which it is also stated that all the pupils were free, and that the apprentice fees given with each amounted to two guineas.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 377.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 354.

The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests subsequently found it necessary to take proceedings with respect to this endowment, and in 1834 obtained a decree. The estate of the charity has since been under their control. It consists of house property, stated to be rapidly deteriorating in value, but now worth nearly £200 a-year; of this, the agent to the property, and manager of the establishment, is paid £50, and a bailiff, £10. Besides house property, there is a sum of £379 of three per cent. stock belonging to the institution; but no annual aid is afforded from this source, and it is to be presumed that the dividends are suffered to accumulate.

Ibid. p. 355.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports that the state of the boys' school is satisfactory, but that of the girls' school, not satisfactory. As there appears to be no efficient control exercised over the schools, the good condition of that for boys must be attributed altogether to the master. The number of boys on the roll is forty-five, all belonging to the United Church except seven, who are Roman Catholics. The number at the girls' school is thirty-two, of whom five are Roman Catholics, and the rest members of the United Church. Besides neglect in the management of the schools on the part of those in charge of the endowment, there seems also to be inefficiency in the management of the charity estate, which, it is stated, is deteriorating in value.

In connexion with the deterioration of the house property in this case and that of the Blue School, we are of opinion that house property, requiring, as it must, constant vigilance and expenditure, is not a suitable investment for trustees of charities, and that they should be enabled to dispose of it, and lay out the produce on land or head rents.

Limerick, Hartstronge-street, Leamy Free Schools—Boys and Girls, County of Limerick.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 340–352.

In 1814, William Leamy, Esq., left the residue of his property, amounting to upwards of £13,300, for the education of the children of the poor in Ireland, especially those in the neighbourhood of the city of Limerick. The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests were obliged to take proceedings in the Court of Chancery in England, to recover this endowment, which had passed into the hands of persons resident in London. They succeeded in the suit, and obtained a decree in their favour; and eventually, in the year 1842, a scheme was settled under the direction of the Court of Chancery, in Ireland, for the management of the charity, and governors were appointed to superintend its due execution. According to the provisions of the scheme, a mixed Board of eleven Governors was appointed, the vacancies to be filled up at meetings of the Board,

Ev. 3662.

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the selection being limited to persons to be approved of by the Lord Chancellor, and connected by residence, or property, with the neighbourhood of the city of Limerick. The pupils were to be taught gratuitously, and to receive a good English education; members of the United Church to be instructed in the Scriptures, and Roman Catholics, in the Scripture Lessons in the National school-books.

At our public Court, at Limerick, we received evidence as to this endowment. The Lord Bishop of Limerick brought under our notice a large claim for legacy duty, to the amount of £1,500, which has been made upon its funds. It is stated by our Assistant Commissioner that this claim has since been decided against the charity. The principal master was also examined as to the management of the school, and particularly as regarded the falling off of late years in the attendance. It seems that the Roman Catholic children left the school in considerable numbers some time back. The Lord Chancellor's scheme of management requires the daily use of the Scriptures as a school-book for Protestants, and of the Scripture Lessons for all the Roman Catholic pupils. This rule, the master stated, is enforced, and the Archdeacon attends to examine in the Catechism of the Church of England; but it is only the pupils belonging to the United Church who are expected to take part in this branch of instruction.

Ev. 3665.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 353.

Ev. 3674–8.

Ev. 3685, &c.

Our Assistant Commissioner, who inspected the boys and girls' schools on this foundation, does not notice either of them favourably, and dwells much upon the want of any efficient inspection. At the boys' school there are seventy-seven pupils on the roll, twenty-six belonging to the United Church, and fifty-one Roman Catholics; and at the girls' school seventy-five, of whom forty-eight are members of the United Church, and twenty-seven Roman Catholics. But the number on the roll far exceeds the actual attendance, which does not appear to have much exceeded forty during the past year. There is a strong feeling prevalent in favour of placing the schools under the management of the National Board of Education; and it is stated that a memorial has been prepared for the purpose.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 353.

Of the funds bequeathed for this charity, which, as before noticed, were recovered by proceedings in the Court of Chancery, in England, about £10,000 has been transferred to this country. Of this sum £3,940 has been expended on the school site and buildings, and the interest of the remainder is employed in the support of the teachers and maintenance of the schools. The portion of the residuary estate of the founder, not transferred from England, will, it is supposed, be almost entirely exhausted by costs and stamp duties. A particular exemption in favour of Irish Charities is given by the 38th section of Act of 5 and 6 Vic., c. 82, assimilating the duties in England and Ireland:—"Provided also that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to charge with duty *in Ireland* any legacy given for the education or maintenance of poor children in Ireland, or to be applied in support of any charitable institution in Ireland, or for any purpose merely charitable." The question at issue in the Court, in 1856, was, whether or not the domicile of the testator, at the time of his death, was in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. It was held to be in England, and, therefore, his residuary estate was not exempt from legacy duty.*

Ibid. p. 352.

We are of opinion that the principle of exemption from legacy duty should be extended to all charities applicable in Ireland, independent of the domicile of the testator.

Londonderry—Gwyn Charitable Institution, County of Londonderry.

The Gwyn Charitable Institution, one of the finest and best managed boarding schools of private foundation in Ireland, was endowed by the late Mr. John Gwyn, a merchant, of the city of Londonderry, who died in 1829. In 1830 an Act was passed for incorporating the trustees named in his will, and establishing and executing the trusts therein created. These were the clothing, support, and education of poor boys of the city of Derry and its vicinity; all to receive instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and such as showed superior talents to be taught book-keeping and navigation, and apprenticed to trading or seafaring pursuits. He directed, also, that the establishment should be open to persons of all religious persuasions, but coupled this with a provision that the master and assistant should be Protestants, or Protestant Dissenters, and all the children instructed in the Scriptures. The Roman Catholic pupils, however, are

Tables, vol. iii. p. 619.

1 Wm. IV. c. 47.

* *Times*, 24th July, and 2nd August, 1856.

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taught their catechism in the school by one of their own persuasion, and form a large proportion of the attendance.

Ev. 11034.

At our public Court at Londonderry this institution came under our notice, and we examined the secretary of the charity, who furnished full details as to the management and constitution of the establishment. A careful system of industrial instruction is pursued in the school. We may remark that the managers watch over the subsequent career of the apprentices, receiving periodical returns from the masters to whom they are bound, and distributing rewards for good conduct.

Ev. 11096.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports that the state of instruction is satisfactory, and that the institution is admirably conducted; that the attendance consists of seventy-one boys, all of whom are free, thirty-three of them being Roman Catholics, twenty-six Presbyterians, and twelve members of the United Church. The master, however, is too much advanced in years for the efficient discharge of his duties, and the Committee feel unwilling to remove him, because, by the terms of the foundation, they are not allowed to give a retiring pension. This is greatly to be regretted; the more so as the funds of the endowment, amounting to upwards of £1,700 a-year, are amply sufficient to permit such an expenditure, although they have been curtailed by outlay on the school buildings.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 620.

We are of opinion that statutable power should be given to the trustees to grant a retiring pension to the present master, after his lengthened and efficient service; and that, in future appointments, provision should be made by insurance, on the plan which we have elsewhere suggested, for superannuation at a fixed age.

Vide p. 225, *infra*.

Monaghan—Jackson's Schools, County of Monaghan.

Ev. 8280.

The late Richard Jackson, Esq., who died in 1831, charged certain lands with an annual payment of £84 7*s.* 3*d.*, for the support of a boys' and girls' school. He directed that the management of the charity should be committed to his wife during her lifetime, and that after her death it should be intrusted to the minister and churchwardens of the parish. He further directed that the schoolmaster and schoolmistress should be selected from among the members of the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Society. The master was to receive a salary of £22 3*s.*, with £4 13*s.* for school requisites, and the mistress, £16 12*s.* 3*d.*; and the remainder of the £84 7*s.* 3*d.* was to be devoted to certain other specified purposes in connexion with charity. Provision was made for the application of any surplus issuing out of the lands over and above £84 7*s.* 3*d.*; and Mrs. Jackson subsequently, by her will, left £5 a-year for the repairs of the school-houses. This endowment is at present in a very unsatisfactory condition. At the time the testator made his will, the lands which he charged did not produce £84 7*s.* 3*d.* They were then under lease, and he thought that when the leases expired they would let for that sum and more. In the meantime he provided that the deficiency should be made good out of his other property. The leases have expired, and the lands now yield less than £84 7*s.* 3*d.*, but the executors maintain that they are not bound to pay the deficiency any longer. Legal proceedings are threatened on the part of the master, to try whether the executors' construction is the right one or not; but, in the meantime, his salary has been reduced, in common with all other payments on account of this charity. The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests have declined to interfere in the matter.

Ev. 8281.

Another source of disorder is to be found in the regulations respecting teachers. They must belong to a sect very limited in number, and, therefore, the appointment of efficient teachers must often prove very difficult; nor does it appear that the trustees conceive themselves to be invested with a power of dismissal. The present master is unfit to discharge the duties of his office.

Ev. 8276.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 634.

The schools were inspected by our Assistant Commissioner, who reports very unfavourably of the boys' school. There were present in it at the time of inspection thirty-seven pupils out of eighty-seven on the roll; and in the girls' school sixteen pupils, the number of those on the roll. All are day pupils, and all free. The girls seemed cleanly and attentive. Of the boys, fifty belonged to the United Church, thirty-six were Protestant Dissenters, and one a Roman Catholic. The girls were all members of the United Church.

The school is under the inspection of the Church Education Society. Our Assistant Commissioner found the reports of their inspector, as to the state of education in the school, very different from his. The inspector had advanced

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many of the pupils to the fourth class in the Society's scale of proficiency, which entitles the master to a small gratuity on every pupil so advanced. The explanation offered by the rector as a reason for this promotion of pupils whom our Assistant Commissioner found very ignorant in every department of even the most elementary branches of English education, was that the principal object of the school was the diffusion of Scriptural instruction. The master admitted, in evidence before us, that he warned the pupils to attend when inspection was to be made, and that he himself received intimation as to when the inspector's visit would take place.

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Tables, vol. iii. p. 634.
Ev. 8550-1.

Monaghan—M'Ginn and M'Kenna Endowments, County of Monaghan.

By his will, in 1829, Philip M'Kenna, Esq. left £1,000 for the education of the children in the parish of Monaghan; the interest to be applied to this purpose, and appointed as trustees the Roman Catholic bishop and parish priest for the time being. The other endowment also arose by will, the Rev. Patrick M'Ginn, parish priest, having bequeathed, in the year 1818, his freehold estate for several charitable purposes, one of which was the founding or assisting a school for the education of the children of poor persons in the parish of Monaghan. The property allotted to this purpose was £10 a-year for ever. The will also contained a direction, that in case the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests should interfere in any of the testator's bequests, he, in that case, revoked them all, and devised them to two of his trustees for their own benefit.

Ev. 8604.
Ev. 8610.

In the case of the M'Kenna endowment a deficiency of the testator's assets led to an abatement of legacies, which reduced that for education of the Monaghan children from £1,000 to £805 10*s.*, which latter sum was further reduced to £724 19*s.*, by a charge made for legacy duty, although the terms of the bequest appear to have brought the legacy within the statutable exemption from duty in favour of donations for charitable or educational purposes in Ireland.

Ev. 8604.
5 & 6 Vic. c. 82.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports that these endowments are not in operation. For some time past the funds were applied towards the support of the Latlurkan National School; but this payment has been of late discontinued, and the revenues of the endowment have been suffered to accumulate.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 631.

Mullingar—Hevey's Endowment, County of Westmeath.

The late James Hevey, Esq., who died in 1837, left landed property, worth about £600 a-year, to trustees, to support and educate in literature, science, and theology, such poor children as they should select in the parish of Mullingar, and for that purpose to build and keep in repair a schoolhouse. The trustees, who are to be always five in number, are Bishop Cantwell and Bishop Higgins, their places to be filled, in case of death, by Roman Catholic bishops; Rev. Patrick Kelly, on his death, his place to be filled by another Roman Catholic priest of Mullingar; and Sir Richard Nagle and Gerald Dease, esq. and on their death two other Roman Catholic laymen to be chosen. The trustees were empowered to make rules and regulations for the management of the charity. The will contained a provision, that if any court, or the Commissioners of Charitable Donations, should attempt to interfere with the bequest, the property devised should vest absolutely in the Roman Catholic Bishops, two of the trustees, and the Rev. Patrick Kelly, free and discharged from all trusts whatsoever. It should be observed that this will was made several years before the establishment of the present mixed Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests. The landed property now produces a net income of £575 13*s.* 9*d.* and there is, besides, a sum of £3,149 8*s.* 7*d.* Government stock, producing £94 9*s.* 7*d.* a-year.

Vide p. 187, *infra.*
Ev. 13357.

In execution of the trusts of the will, it was resolved to devote part of the rents of the endowment to pay the teachers of existing schools for educating poor children, and to allow the remainder to accumulate as a fund for providing the proposed building. The master of a classical school at Mullingar is paid £40 a-year for teaching fifteen boys; and those poor children to whom it is desired to give only an English education, are sent to the National School, if boys, and if girls, to the school of the Nuns of the Presentation Convent; the trustees giving the teachers of the former a small sum in addition to what they receive from the National Board, and assisting the nuns by paying the rent of their school premises, which, in the year 1842, had also been built out of the funds of the endowment.

Ev. 13377-8.

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Ev. 13359. 50 Geo. III. c. 33. 18 & 19 Vic. c. 39.

The site selected by the trustees for the erection of a seminary, as directed by the founder, at an estimated cost of about £5,000, is only secured for a term of ninety-one years, the longest lease which the proprietor, the Earl of Granard, was entitled to grant. It has been already noticed that in 1810, persons under disabilities were empowered to grant school sites in perpetuity; but until 1855, it was necessary that a bishop of the United Church should be a party to the deed. This, no doubt, prevented the trustees of this Roman Catholic charity from obtaining in perpetuity the sites on which they expended so much; but at present, should the proper parties consent, there is nothing to prevent the trustees from placing their endowment on a secure and permanent basis.

Ev. 13357-9. Tables, vol. iii. p. 225. Ev. 13388, 13398.

We received evidence respecting this school at our public Court at Mullingar. When our Assistant Commissioner visited Mullingar, he found the school building not yet completed, but in a very forward state. It was intended to place the English department under the superintendence of the Christian Brothers. As to the classical department the arrangements had not been fixed.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 229.

Our Assistant Commissioner inspected the private classical school, where such children as the trustees think fit are at present instructed. The number of free pupils now there is twelve, exclusive of such day pupils as the master is paid for.

Swords' Borough School, County of Dublin.

Ev. 14018.

At the time of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, several boroughs were disfranchised, and pecuniary compensation awarded to the persons interested. In the case of the borough of Swords, the pecuniary compensation was £15,000. It had been one of those boroughs called "pot-walloping," where the suffrage was placed on so very extensive a basis, that it was popularly supposed to be enjoyed by every inhabitant who could boil his own pot. As Swords was not a close borough, the compensation money consequent on its abolition was given for the benefit of the inhabitants at large. The trustees for the management of this fund, incorporated by Charter in 1804, were the Lord Chancellor for the time being, and several dignitaries of the United Church. It was directed by the Charter that the compensation money should be invested in the funds, and the interest applied to the maintenance of schools for the daily education of the children of the inhabitants of the borough, in reading, writing, and arithmetic; the children not to be resident boarders, but to receive one meal a-day at the school. It was directed that the surplus remaining after this expenditure should be employed in apprenticing the pupils to useful trades and occupations; and if any further surplus remained, it was to be employed in premiums for the encouragement of agriculture and manufacture, or in such other manner as the trustees might think calculated to promote "the Christian religion and morality, good order, sobriety, cleanliness, industry, and wealth, within the said borough."

Ev. 14018.

Ev. 14023.

A schoolhouse was built shortly afterwards, and the school is noticed very favourably in the Thirteenth Report of the Commissioners of 1807–12. The number of pupils then amounted to 261. In the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826, the school is again noticed, and the attendance had then risen to about 300. It continued very large for some time afterwards, but eventually declined to a very insignificant number, owing to the withdrawal of the Roman Catholic pupils, in 1853, in consequence of dissatisfaction at the regulations of the school. This dissatisfaction had existed for many years, and numerous efforts had been made on behalf of the Roman Catholics to have the grounds of it removed. The Commissioners of Municipal Corporations in Ireland state, in their Report in 1833, that it was made a subject of complaint before them—that, while the great majority of the pupils were Roman Catholics, there were no teachers of that persuasion. Some years subsequent to this, memorials on behalf of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Swords were laid before the Governors of the school, after having been first submitted to the Archbishop of Dublin, one of their number. A copy of the memorial presented in 1842 being read before us in evidence, it appeared that the chief complaints then made were—that Roman Catholic pupils were required to use the Sacred Scriptures as a text-book; that none of the teachers were Roman Catholics; that the relief and assistance administered out of the funds of the endowment, whether in the way of apprentice fees, coals, or medical relief, was intrusted solely to the discretion of the Protestant vicar; that the girls were kept at needlework after school-hours, and not dismissed until nightfall, to the danger of their health and

Ev. 14024.

Ev. 14091, 14109.

Ev. 14025.

Ev. 14062.

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morals; and finally, that there was no public audit of the accounts of the funds of the endowment. The Governors declined to make the changes suggested, not so much on the grounds that they were generally unreasonable, as that the Board were not provided with the powers necessary for removing the causes of complaint. We are of opinion that the Charter of Incorporation does not prescribe the use of the Scriptures, nor impose any restriction on the religion of the teachers; and that the Board had full power to comply with the request on this head to which the memorialists attached most importance. It appeared from two letters of the late Archbishop Murray, that he was anxious that the school should be placed under the National Board. In the second of these it is stated, that in a conversation between the writer and the Archbishop of Dublin, his Grace expressed himself in favour of the proposed alteration, but recommended that it should not be brought forward until a more opportune time. This occurred in the year 1836; but it does not appear that any thing was done to satisfy the religious scruples of the Roman Catholics until late in 1855, two years after all the pupils of that persuasion had been withdrawn, and a few days before we inquired into the school. In October, 1855, a public notice was issued by the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, the Superintendent of the school, intimating that no children should be compelled to receive or be present at any religious instruction to which their parents objected; and that competition for apprentice fees should be open to the children of all who had been householders within the borough for three years previous to each examination.

Ev. 14066.

Ev. 16320–1.

Ev. 14038.

Ev. 14034.

At our public Court in Dublin we received evidence relating to the Swords school; and amongst the witnesses who appeared before us were, the Vicar of Swords, one of the Governors; the Superintendent (the Rev. Mr. Kennedy); two Roman Catholic clergymen of Swords; the teachers of the school, and several of the pupils. All the matters of complaint which had, for many years previously, been so often urged, were brought under our notice. It was distinctly charged, that in order to induce parents to send their children, apprentice fees, coals, and other advantages were conferred only on condition of the applicants or their children attending the school. Charges of excessive severity were preferred against the master. It was also alleged that in the girls' school some of the pupils were often employed until a late hour at needlework for the schoolmistress, and that the loss of apprentice fees was threatened in case of refusal. Both the principal schoolmaster and the schoolmistress, his daughter, were examined with reference to such of these charges as related to their departments. The evidence given by each was at variance with that of the pupils whom we examined on the same subjects, and appeared to us to be undeserving of credit.

Ev. 14763–808, 15261–92, 15320–63, 15449–70, 15567–83, 15516–635, 15875–81.

We visited this school and found the attendance small, and the state of instruction in the boys' school very unsatisfactory. Since the time we visited the school, and received evidence respecting it, the principal master has been dismissed; but his son-in-law, the former assistant master, has been appointed to succeed him; his daughter, the principal mistress, retains her place; and the dismissed master himself is allowed to reside in the schoolhouse. It is not likely that such inadequate measures of reform will secure public confidence in the management of the establishment, and render the school generally available for the benefit of the inhabitants of Swords. As yet no such result has been attained, and all the pupils belong to the United Church, with the exception of two, who are Presbyterians. The total number on the rolls in the boys', girls', and infant schools, are only sixty-five, and of these but forty-eight were present to partake of the benefits of an endowment exceeding £700 a-year. The state of instruction in the girls' school was very good, and, in the opinion of our Assistant Commissioner, reflected much credit on the efficiency of the second mistress. The state of the boys' and infant school was not equal to that of the girls', and in the former the course of instruction was very limited, but appeared to satisfy the requirements of the Charter, so far as related to secular education.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 46–7.

The conduct of the former assistant master, who has been appointed master, and of the principal mistress, seems to us so unsatisfactory as to call for their dismissal.

We are of opinion that this charity has not been managed with a due regard to the feelings and circumstances of the persons interested in it. Neither can we express our approval of the manner in which the duties of local superintendence have been performed.

It appears to us that a charity like the Swords Borough School, the benefits

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of which were intended to be conferred without religious distinction, ought not to be intrusted to the administration of an exclusive Board, and especially of one on which the most numerous class of the inhabitants are entirely unrepresented.

40 Geo. III. c. 34. Ev. 14018.

We recommend that the statutable provisions constituting the Board of Governors of the Swords Borough School should be repealed and the Charter rescinded, and that the funds and management of the charity should be transferred to the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools.

Vide p. 143 *supra*. *Templeneiry and Toem Schools, by Rev. J. Doherty, County of Tipperary.*—[See *Ballinure.*]

Tubrid—Vaughan's Charity, County of Fermanagh.

Ev. 12184.

By his will made in 1735, George Vaughan, Esq. left part of his estate for the purpose of establishing a school, which he directed should be called "the Charitable Charter School of George Vaughan, Esq.;" he also provided for the building of a church for the accommodation of the pupils. The number of children he proposed to assist was 300 boys and 200 girls, and these were to be educated and maintained, and instructed in the linen manufacture and in husbandry. In order that the property might become sufficient to support so extensive an establishment, he directed that the yearly produce should be suffered to accumulate, and laid out from time to time in the purchase of lands, until so much should be realized for the support of the charity as would yield £2,000 a-year. He directed that part of his estate not devoted to the school—a moiety of the entire—should revert to the Incorporated Society, then two years in existence, in default of the heirs of certain persons' objects of his bounty; but this contingent devise never took effect.

The testator's relations were debarred from enjoying their share of the devise until the property had accumulated to the extent directed, and in order to obviate the inconvenience of waiting so long, they came to an agreement with the trustees to divide the property without further delay. This agreement was sanctioned by statute in 1776, thirteen years after the death of the testator, the entire property, both real and personal, then producing but £1,284 15*s.* per annum.

15 & 16 Geo. III. c. 38.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 375.

This endowment was brought into operation in 1787, and the Commissioners of 1791 notice the institution in their report as supporting, owing to a law suit, only thirty boys, but the accommodation was deemed sufficient for seventy. Subsequent reports show an improvement in the attendance, but still it falls short of what the founder intended the endowment to support. The income of the property has increased considerably, though not, it would appear, so much as might reasonably have been expected; for while the lands of the endowment yield a net revenue, little exceeding £1,000, the government valuation, generally supposed to be below the letting value, exceeds £1,800 a-year.

Ev. 12184–6.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 584.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports favourably of the domestic arrangements of the schools. Indeed, the only fault he found with them is, that they are such as to accustom the pupils to a standard of living which persons in their rank of life are unable to maintain when they leave school. If the pupils were maintained on a less expensive scale, it would be possible to make a nearer approach to the accomplishment of the founder's intentions with respect to the number of persons to be aided by the charity.

The state of instruction is very satisfactory in the boys' school, but in the girls' school is not satisfactory; and it is to be regretted that the master, with sixty boys under his charge, is left without any assistance.

Waterford—Bishop Foy's School, County of Waterford.

Ev. 16452.

In 1707, Dr. Nathaniel Foy, Bishop of Waterford, left an estate for the support of a school in which poor children of the United Church should be taught gratis, clothed, and apprenticed. This charity was subsequently regulated by private Acts of Parliament, passed in the years 1727 and 1808; by the latter of which the powers of the trustees were extended so as to enable them, among other things, to board and lodge poor children gratis, as well as to instruct, clothe, and apprentice them. As the funds of this endowment at present exceed £1,400 a-year, they admit of a considerable number of children being adequately assisted on the more extended scale introduced by the Act of 1808.

In this school we found many of the defects that are so common in charitable

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boarding schools for the poor. The schoolhouse was dirty; the children neglected; and complaints were made that the food supplied to them was deficient in quantity, and bad in quality. We received evidence concerning the state of this school at our public Court at Waterford, and examined a considerable number of witnesses, including the bishop of the diocese, and the dean, both trustees of the charity, the schoolmaster and housekeeper, the physician who attended the school, the agent of the school estate, and the parents of several of the pupils. Their evidence showed a very unsatisfactory state of affairs, both as to the care of the children and the state of instruction. The school had formerly six more trustees and managers than at present, all dwelling in the locality, and thus more favourably situated for exercising supervision than the present trustees, who do not reside constantly in the town or in its immediate neighbourhood. The Mayor of Waterford was formerly one of the trustees; and he, with three of the aldermen, and the city sheriffs, had a voice in the admission of free pupils. But, as the charity is an exclusive one, when the civic offices were opened to Roman Catholics, it was provided that those holding them should no longer have any right to exercise power over the school, which was thus deprived of its resident lay trustees and managers.

Ev. 16457, 16557, 16698, 16775, 16822, 16967, 17107, 17139, 17260, &c.

Ev. 16779.

The school was inspected by our Assistant Commissioner a few months after our visit, and he found that in the meantime the house had been put in good order, and kept clean. There were thirty-two boys present, all of whom were boarders, and all free, and members of the United Church, receiving instruction in the Church catechism as well as the Scriptures. The general state of secular instruction was unsatisfactory. Only one boy could answer in the First Book of Euclid. And in history, as well as in most departments of English education, but little progress appeared to have been made, the deficiency being greatest in English dictation. The pupils answered well, however, in mental arithmetic. The Assistant Commissioner notices the want of inspection and control from which this school suffers. No one has any right to visit the school but the bishop and the dean, who are frequently absent from Waterford.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 409.

The Dean of Waterford admitted the unsatisfactory state of the school, and suggested that new trustees should be appointed, four Protestant laymen, and one Protestant clergyman, being added to the existing trustees. He also expressed an opinion unfavourable to boarding schools for the class of boys for which the school was founded.

Ev. 16776–7.
Ev. 16470.

The Bishop of Cashel stated that he was opposed to boarding schools for the poor, such as Bishop Foy's School; and that the great defect in the school was want of superintendence. He recommended that the number of trustees should be increased.

Ev. 17141.
Ev. 17152.

We think that the school stands in need of an efficient system of inspection, and that it would be desirable that it should be removed from the neighbourhood of the city of Waterford to the city itself, and converted into a day-school, with scholarships for orphans and poor children.

We recommend that the Acts of Parliament by which the school is governed should be repealed, and that the entire management of the school be transferred to the Incorporated Society, with power to effect the change which we have suggested in the constitution of the school.

1 Geo. II. c. 1. (P.)
48 Geo. III. c. 121. (L. & P.)

Waterford—Blue Girls' School, County of Waterford.

The Waterford Blue Girls' School was endowed by several members of the Mason family in the earlier portion of the last century, and subsequently by Mr. Alcock. Sir John Mason appears to have supported a school where poor Protestant girls of the city of Waterford were clothed and educated gratis. His intention to appropriate £300 for its endowment is recited in the will (dated in 1721) of his daughter, Sarah Mason, who left £300, "to be laid out to the best advantage for the providing schooling and clothing for ten girls, after the manner of the Blue Charity children that are now maintained in this city." John Mason, brother of Sarah, by his will, dated 1735, added £300 for a similar purpose. All these donations appear to have been handed over to the Corporation of Waterford, who, in return, granted in 1742, a rent-charge of £60 for 9,999 years, to trustees, to provide clothing and schooling for thirty poor Protestant girls of Waterford, "according to the generous and charitable intent and design of Sir John Mason, John Mason, and Sarah Mason." And in the following year, 1743, Mary Mason, another

Tables, vol. iii. p. 398.
Ev. 574.
Ev. 575.
Ev. 571, 573.

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Ev. 573., Ev. 577.

sister, secured to the school, for a term of 999 years, the schoolhouse, together with the garden and buildings adjoining. From a recital, in her will of that date, it appears that she herself was the owner, for a like term of 999 years, of the garden and premises, and had expended upon them a considerable amount of money, and those she devised to this charity. The endowment did not receive any permanent addition after this, until 1784, when Mr. Alcock left £1,000 to assist the Waterford Blue School; the interest to be employed in providing marriage portions for such girls brought up there as should continue members of the Protestant religion and intermarry with Protestants. He directed that a preference should be given to any one marrying a person brought up in Bishop Foy's school at Waterford; and also, that no portion should exceed £10. If the money should be more than sufficient for the purpose, he directed that the residue should be employed in portioning or apprenticing other girls of the Protestant religion in Waterford, who had not been educated at the Blue School.

We received evidence concerning this school at our public Court at Waterford, and examined the patroness, her son, and the schoolmistress.

The school was inspected by our Assistant Commissioner, who found twenty-one pupils present, out of twenty-four attending the school, all of whom were day pupils, free, and members of the United Church, every pupil being required to attend Divine Service, according to the rites of the United Church. The teachers were incompetent, the pupils badly instructed, and the schoolroom was not kept in clean condition. On the whole, this endowment is in a very unsatisfactory condition.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 410.

Concluding Observations on English Schools visited by the Commissioners or noticed in Evidence at the Public Courts.

We have, in connexion with the Ballinure and Saintfield endowments, pointed out the necessity for establishing a jurisdiction in the Assistant Barrister's Court, or some similar inexpensive process, for redressing all breaches of trust with regard to charities where the sum to be recovered was of a small amount, subject, however, to an appeal to the Chancellor on a statement of facts, signed by the Assistant Barrister.

We have recommended that the Clongesh School should be placed under the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools.

We have recommended that the course of instruction in the Blue Coat Hospital, Dublin, should be extended so as to embrace navigation, drawing, experimental science, French, German, and book-keeping.

That the charges of the establishment should be diminished, and the educational staff increased, and that a greater number of boys should be enabled to benefit by the charity.

That the Governors should be authorized to allow maintenance in the form of scholarships to boys residing outside the hospital.

That the school should be opened to a large number of day scholars properly selected, and that provision should be made for the admission of pupil-teachers, in order that the school may, to some extent, serve as a training school for masters.

We have recommended that the audit of the Dublin Blue Coat Hospital accounts should be transferred from the Board of Audit in London to the Board of Audit proposed to be established in Dublin, and that the proposed Board should have full power for enforcing the transmission of the accounts and vouchers, and for surcharging in case of default, and enforcing payment of the balances justly due. And we recommend that these powers should be given to them directly, without requiring a circuitous reference of the accounts through the Lord Lieutenant and Secretary of State.

We have already recommended, with respect to the Limerick Charity Blue School, that two inhabitants of Limerick should, from time to time, be appointed as trustees in place of the Mayor and Recorder, who have ceased to act.

In connexion with Dr. Hall's School, and the Blue School, Limerick, we have stated our opinion that house property, requiring, as it must, constant vigilance and expenditure, is not a suitable investment for the funds of charities, and that the trustees should be enabled to dispose of it, and invest the proceeds upon land or head rents.

We have recommended, in connexion with the Limerick Leamy School, that the principle of exemption from legacy duty should be extended to all charities applicable in Ireland without regard to the domicile of the testator.

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In connexion with Gwyn's Charitable Institution in Londonderry, we have recommended that statutable power should be given to the trustees to grant a retiring pension to the present master; and that in future appointments, provision for superannuation at a fixed age should be made, by means of a plan of insurance elsewhere suggested.

SCHOOLS VISITED OR NOTICED IN EVIDENCE.

Vide, p. 225, *infra*.

We have stated our opinion that the conduct of the former assistant master who has been appointed master, and of the principal mistress of Swords Borough School has been such as to call for their dismissal; that the duties of local superintendence have been ill-discharged, and that the management of the charity has not been judicious. We have recommended that the Act constituting the Board of Governors should be repealed; and the management of the charity transferred to the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools.

We have recommended that Bishop Foy's School should be removed from the neighbourhood of the city of Waterford, to the city itself, and converted into a day school, with scholarships for orphans and poor children; that the Acts of Parliament by which the school is governed should be repealed; and that the entire management of the school should be transferred to the Incorporated Society with power to effect the changes which we have suggested in the constitution of the school.

From a consideration of this class of schools, we are led to recommend that visitors and trustees should be required by statute to visit the schools at least once a-year; that the visitation should be in public and after due notice; that the results of the visitation, with the rules, orders, and decisions of the visitors should also be published in the *Dublin Gazette*, and in some newspaper circulating in the locality, and that a copy of all reports, rules, orders, and decisions of visitors and trustees, should be deposited with the Registrar of School Endowments.

OBSERVATIONS ON SOME OF THE SCHOOLS AND ENDOWMENTS REPORTED ON BY THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

1.—THE HONORABLE THE IRISH SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

In the beginning of the 17th century, extensive forfeited estates in the province of Ulster becoming vested in the crown, King James resolved to plant them with English and Scotch settlers. The business of this plantation having been undertaken by the Corporation of London, the Irish Society was incorporated on the 29th March, 1613, as "The Society of the Governor and Assistants in London of the New Plantation in Ulster, within the realm of Ireland;" and on the 28th of the following June, a Charter was granted to the town of Coleraine. The management of the plantation became soon the subject of complaint, and the Charter was revoked by sentence of the Court of Star Chamber. In 1641, however, it was resolved in Parliament that the sentence was unlawful and unjust; and on the Restoration, a new Charter—that of Londonderry—was granted, which restored the society to their rights, and under which they act at the present day.

Vide pp. 7–8, *supra*.

Concise View of the Irish Society, p. 32.

Ibid. pp. 40, 56.

Ibid. p. 61.

Ibid. pp. xii. 62.

In 1854, the Commissioners who were appointed to inquire into the Corporation of London investigated, as a part of their duties, the history and constitution of the Irish Society. They report that it possessed considerable property in and near the towns of Londonderry and Coleraine, and add that "its revenues are at present appropriated, partly to the expenses of management, partly in grants for the municipal institutions of Londonderry, and partly in grants to various charitable and educational institutions connected with the districts" in which its property is situated; and that "the society, from the Charter, and from its own present practice and avowed principle, are mere Trustees for the purposes declared in the Charter of Incorporation."

Comms. on Corp. Lond. Rep. 1854, p. xxxii.

Ibid, p. xxxiii.

Lord Chancellor Cottenham has pronounced "these trusts to be continuing;" and that the society have "still to take care of that which is closely and intimately connected with religion, and is a part of it—the education of the inhabitants of the district:" the education to be in connexion with the Protestant religion.

Appendix, 17. Tables, vol. iii. p. 600.

The society accordingly, from its foundation, devoted a portion of its revenues to the support of schools. It appears from their returns that for the year ending 12th February, 1856, they expended the sum of £1,351 in salaries to school-

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THE HON. THE IRISH SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

masters, £150 in exhibitions, and the sum of £333 12*s.* in repairs of Londonderry Free School.

From the constitution of the Irish Society, and in consequence of its being managed by a Board sitting in London, we cannot expect that in the management of educational trusts in Ireland it should possess the important assistance which personal observation and careful supervision can alone supply. Our inquiries have demonstrated that in order to make funds for educational purposes productive of valuable results, they must be expended with judgment and care in the support of efficient schools placed in suitable and well-selected districts and localities; that the continued efficiency of the schools should be maintained by the constant and vigilant supervision of intelligent persons interested in their prosperity and resident in the districts; by the frequent and careful inspection of competent inspectors; by a proper system of rewards and punishments—encouraging diligence and rewarding merit, both in teacher and pupils, and, when necessary, diminishing and withdrawing grants—and by the vigilant superintendence and control of a central Board, competent and well qualified, and charged with the offices of seeing that local patrons and managers, inspectors, and teachers, shall severally discharge the duties they undertake.

Appendix, p. 17.

The Irish Society has, except in the case of one school at Coleraine, not only no personal supervision, but it has taken no means to insure any adequate system of inspection of the schools which it mainly or exclusively supports. It cannot, therefore, excite surprise that the mode in which disbursements for education have been made by the Society is unsatisfactory; that the grants appear to be made without sufficient discrimination in the first instance, and without due regard afterwards to obtain the advantages they are intended to produce. The school it does superintend is in a very satisfactory state.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 520, 618, 650.

The expenditure of the society for the year 1855 was spread over upwards of ninety schools, and of this number fifty-seven received grants not exceeding £5 a-year. The schools, too, assisted by the society, are not limited even to the county of Londonderry; £66 10*s.* having been expended in the county of Donegal, and a donation of £10 is found in the county of Tyrone.

In the majority of cases, where its grants are but trifling additions to other incomes, the Society is incapacitated from exercising any influential superintendence, the schools being under other control. The money, thus spread over a large surface, becomes, in each locality, of little appreciable importance.

Appendix, p. 17.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports that three distinct cases came under his observation, in each of which the Society's donation was continued to a master whose salary had been withdrawn by the National Board, on account of either his inefficiency or misconduct. Dr. Ferguson adds, "that several of the grants of the Irish Society are open to this observation; that they are conferred upon inefficient and useless schools, which either did not deserve, or did not procure any sufficient local assistance;" and that "some of the grants are made to schools held in miserable hovels, in which discipline and habits of cleanliness and order are impossible."

Ibid.

We feel that immediate steps should be taken, in order that all the funds devoted to education under the Charter of the Irish Society should assume a definite form, and be placed under a system of efficient management. With this view, we recommend that the scattered funds of the society should be secured for, and concentrated on, a limited number of efficient endowed schools, on this foundation, in the county of Londonderry.

Ibid. p. 17.

Dr. Ferguson having observed that at present the Irish Society "do not exercise any control or supervision whatever over" "the schools which participate in the benefit of the funds placed at their disposal," suggests that, as he believes, "the political necessity which gave rise to the creation of the trust has long since passed away; and as the members of the Irish Society have confessedly no beneficial interest in the funds which they distribute, the natural and sensible course would seem to be to delegate the trust to local gentlemen, who would bring to bear upon the discharge of their duties the necessary information, the community of feeling and interest, and the opportunity of constant personal inspection and supervision which are essential to its due performance." He also observes, that the Commissioners on the state of the Corporation of London have, on independent grounds, recommended the dissolution of the Irish Society, and the repeal of its Charter.

If the society shall not appoint local patrons and managers, and put the

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primary schools under the proposed Board of Endowed Schools, or under the Board of National Education, we deem it to be of moment to the efficiency of the endowment, that a local board should be established, which should conduct, in accordance with the spirit of the Charter, the management of the schools supported from the funds of the society. By this means a system of inspection and supervision would be secured. THE HON. THE IRISH SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

We have elsewhere noticed the anomalous position of Foyle College in respect of endowment, as compared with that of the other Royal Schools. In King James's scheme of plantation, he designed that there should be one Free School at least in each of the six counties of Ulster. This design has been carried out in five of the counties, each of which has considerable estates devoted to educational purposes. In Londonderry, however, the county assigned to the Irish Society, no such estates are now recognised. It appears, however, that at the time of the plantation, 300 acres were allotted by a deputation of the society for a free school at that place. It also appears that, on the eastern side of the river Foyle, there are two townlands called Rossnagallagh and Gransha, now in possession of the Irish Society, and that these townlands contain 309 plantation acres, nearly the same quantity of land as that allotted for a free school. And again, the Charter of the Irish Society fixes its land to be on the western side of the Foyle, and does not account for their possession of any land on the eastern side. Under these circumstances it seems even more than probable that the townlands of Rossnagallagh and Gransha were originally allotted for a free school for this county. "But whether or not," as Dr. Ferguson observes, "these two townlands, Rossnagallagh and Gransha, are the identical 300 acres allotted to the free school, in fulfilment of a previous obligation in that behalf, the Free School of Londonderry has a strong claim against the Irish Society in this respect; and though lapse of time may have debarred all legal remedy in respect of that claim, it cannot destroy the moral and equitable claim upon the consideration of Parliament, in the event of the trust-property now administered by the Irish Society being placed under other regulations."

Vide p. 60, *supra*. Ev. 10770. Ibid. p. 18. Ev. 10770.

We consider, as we have elsewhere stated, that in the event of the recommendation of the Commissioners on the Corporation of London being carried into effect, and the Irish Society dissolved, that the townlands of Rossnagallagh and Gransha should be set apart for a Royal Free School for the county of Londonderry.

Vide p. 60, *supra*.

We also recommend, if the society shall not appoint local patrons and managers, and put their primary schools under the proposed Board of Endowed Schools, or under the Board of National Education, that a Local Board should be established in the county, which should have the management of the schools supported from such other funds of the Society as may be allocated to educational purposes.

We are of opinion, that by the means we have suggested, the trust-funds of this ancient society, which are applied to educational purposes, will be rendered productive of more beneficial results.

2.—COLONEL ROBERTSON'S SCHOOLS, COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

These schools are situate in the county of Donegal, the Robertson Endowment having been devised "for or towards establishing a school" in each parish in the diocese of Raphoe. Its sum was settled by a Chancery decree, in the year 1803, at £8,584 12*s.* 3*d.*, which, with accumulation of interest, has been invested in Government stock, now producing the annual income of £437 10*s.* 8*d.* In accordance with the scheme laid down by the Master in Chancery, for the regulation of the charity, its affairs are to be conducted by a committee, consisting of the Bishop, Dean, Archdeacon, Vicar-General, and five clergymen of the diocese, with power to elect another clergyman of the diocese, on the occasion of a vacancy in their body.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 510, 524. Ev. 11123.

The share of each parish in the endowment was fixed at £13 16*s.* 11*d.* for the salary of the schoolmaster, and £2 15*s.* 4½*d.* for the purchase of books, and for incidental expenses. It was also reported as necessary to the establishment of the charity that the clergyman of each parish should procure the purchase in fee-simple of an acre of land for the purpose of erecting a schoolhouse, and that a sum should be laid out by the Committee in building grants out of the balance of cash at that time in the agent's hands.

In consequence of the fall in the interest on public securities, the shares above mentioned have diminished. The annual income is now distributed in Ibid.

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COLONEL ROBERTSON'S SCHOOLS.

salaries of £11 1*s.* 6*d.* to the schoolmasters; the balance of the fund being applicable to the purchase of school-requisites and the repairs of the schoolhouses.

We have not found that these schools are in a satisfactory condition. The annual income appropriated to each parish from the endowment, though insufficient of itself to constitute the support of a good school, might, nevertheless, have induced other assistance, and become the nucleus around which local charity might have gathered.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 525.

The bequest, however, does not appear to serve such purposes in the parishes of Donegal. Of the thirty schools at present on this foundation, our Tables exhibit nineteen in which the salary of the master does not exceed the sum paid by the Robertson Committee; and, with four exceptions, in none of the remainder does the increase amount to £3. Among the nineteen we have referred to, are the schools in the populous parish of Kilbarron, and at the valuable living of Raphoe.

The consequences are such as we should have been led to anticipate. So small an income could not, at the present time, secure the services of efficient teachers, or place them in circumstances in which their exertions would be stimulated. Instead of this munificent endowment being made instrumental in enlarging the sphere and raising the tone of education in the diocese, it serves merely to continue the existence of schools in which the instruction, for a great part, is either limited in extent or deficient in quality, and, in few cases, the subject for unqualified approval.

Ibid. p. 524.

Dr. Ferguson, our Assistant Commissioner who inspected these schools, and has reported on their general management, observes that, "when the entire support of the master is thrown upon the endowment by the rector of the parish," "the bequest of Colonel Robertson becomes an evil rather than a benefit, as, by superseding all other support, it introduces a starveling, useless school;" and expresses his belief that, with some exceptions, "the diocese of Raphoe would have been provided with parochial schools of a better class if the endowment had never been made."

Ev. 11124, 11174.

The poverty unremoved, if not perpetuated, by the Robertson bequest is further depicted in the wretched condition of the schoolhouses, and the want of books and other arrangements for the children. The Master in Chancery's scheme fixed a sum to be expended in defraying incidental expenses; and the Rev. Mr. Fullerton, the Secretary of the Committee, stated before us in evidence, that it was "expected by the Committee that the incumbents will keep their schools in repair in each parish." However this may be, Dr. Ferguson reports that "more than one-half of the Robertson schools are unprovided with an adequate supply of books, maps, and other school-requisites; and the majority of them are held in houses in a state of disrepair; one is held in a small cabin, another in a large and dilapidated house of worship, and several of them are unprovided with any external accommodation."

Tables, vol. iii. p. 524.

Another source of the unsatisfactory condition of these schools is the inefficient system of inspection to which they are subject. The removal of this defect could not, indeed, raise the Robertson Schools to a high class, whilst their resources remain so small, but it would tend in some measure to prevent their continuing in their present low state. A system of adequate inspection is of the first moment. By its means negligence and indifference are corrected, diligence is noticed and guided, and life is infused into the whole business of instruction. The Master in Chancery reported that the schools on this foundation should be subject to the visitation of visitors appointed by the Bishop of the Diocese, with the view of preserving the schools from the neglect, inattention, or want of capacity of the schoolmasters, providing for their being effectually kept according to the intent of the testator; and the master's right to receive the whole or any portion of his salary was made dependent on the number of scholars that he should appear to have in his school. In order, however, that inspection should be really effective, it must be carried out by a class of competent inspectors, who could bring to the discharge of the duty the advantage of an experience derived from an extensive observation of schools, and the constancy and vigilance with which their disengagement from other pursuits would enable them to conduct their inquiries. The inspectors of the Robertson Schools are all clergymen of the diocese, whose time must necessarily be otherwise occupied, and who are consequently precluded from inspecting with the keenness of observation, and the frequency and regularity which the business requires. "In some instances,"

Ibid. p. 525.

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says Dr. Ferguson, "the visitation is made by the rectors of adjoining parishes interchangeably;" and he adds that, "in most instances, it is but a formality to entitle the teacher to his salary, by ascertaining the number of pupils in attendance, and, he believes, of no further value." COLONEL ROBERTSON'S SCHOOLS.

To render this endowment more productive of good results we would adopt Dr. Ferguson's suggestion, and recommend that powers should be given to withhold its payment in parishes in which a certain amount of local support is unprovided; and that the shares of the income so withheld, and at present so slender, should be allowed to accumulate, until they become capable of supporting efficient schools in their respective parishes. Tables, vol. iii. p. 525.

We also recommend that the management of the endowment should be transferred from the Robertson Committee to the care of the Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools, the establishment of which is proposed in this report. The adoption of this course would be facilitated by the terms of the bequest, as Colonel Robertson did not design that the benefits of his legacy should be restricted to children of any particular religious denomination. "It is to be understood," said he, "that such as in said parishes may not be of the Established religion are, notwithstanding, to share equally in this legacy, which, it is to be hoped, will contribute to their conformation to the English Church by enlightening their understandings." Ibid. p. 510. By such a transference of the management the evils that now interfere with the operation of the endowment will be removed, and provision will be made for that external inspection which Dr. Ferguson has reported to be the great desideratum of this class of endowed schools. Ibid. p. 525. We are of opinion that by the means we have recommended the endowment can not only be rescued from its state of comparative inutility, but rendered capable of producing results commensurate with the beneficent intentions of Colonel Robertson.

3.—SCHOOLS AND ENDOWMENTS IN THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

Bertrand's Charity.

This endowment, which was created by the will of Peter Bertrand, dated the 29th June, 1801, and proved in 1807, consists of real property, the present annual value of which is estimated at the large sum of £480 14*s.* 7*d.* This is, however, subject to the payment of interest on a mortgage of £5,000, with which the charity has been burdened in order to raise money for the discharge of accumulated head rents and renewal fines. At the time of Mr. Bertrand's death the yearly rental was only £230, late currency, subject to head rent and large septennial renewal fines. Tables, vol. iii. p. 88.

This property, which, after making all proper deductions, ought, under proper management, even if its value had not increased, to have yielded a considerable overplus, available for the purposes of the charity, has not, after a lapse of half a century from the period of the testator's death, been applied towards the establishment of any school. The history of the charity is not very clearly ascertained, but sufficient evidence has, we think, been furnished to us to warrant the conclusion, that the non-establishment of the school is attributable to the delay attendant on a Chancery suit in which the charity became involved, the accumulation of renewal fines and arrears of rents by the neglect and mismanagement of a receiver appointed in that suit, and more especially to the want of adequate exertion on the part of the former Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. We beg to refer to the extract from the report of our Assistant Commissioner, which is given in the Tables of Schools and Endowments, and concludes as follows:—"The Chancery suit in which the Commissioners were engaged has long since been determined, and the testator's property is now, and for some years past has been, under the exclusive management of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations. The peculiarities of the tenure of the property, and, in particular, the accumulation of long arrears of renewal fines, and the circumstances which occasioned the necessity of mortgaging the property to the Archbishop of Dublin for a sum of upwards of £5,000, appear to invite inquiry." Ibid. pp. 125–6.

Bethesda Orphan Girls' School, Upper Dorset-street.

Our Assistant Commissioner who visited this establishment reports that the schoolhouse, though healthily situated, and in excellent condition, is not altoge- Tables, vol. iii. p. 60.

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Tables, vol. iii. p. 107.

ther suited for its intended objects. The dining-room, which is also used as a kitchen, is, he states, underground, badly lighted, and too small. The proportions of the dormitories, also, seem not to be sufficiently large for the number of boarders received. With the exception of these and some other defects pointed out by our Assistant Commissioner, as given in the extract from his report, the establishment appears to be well conducted, though room exists for improvement in the department of teaching. The school is exclusively confined to boarders belonging to the Church of England, who, at a suitable age, are either apprenticed or sent out to service, and whose subsequent career and conduct are looked after by the ladies who are Governors of the institution.

East Essex-street, Boys' School.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 62.

This school was established about the year 1718; and its funds are derived from gifts and bequests made by various members of the Eustace-street congregation, from the period when the charity was founded down to the present time. Our Assistant Commissioner who inspected this institution reports, that the condition of the premises (in building which a sum of £700 was expended out of the trust funds, on a lease for seventy-three years), is good, although the situation does not appear to be a desirable one. The expenses of the school are paid in part out of the endowment and in part out of the fees which are paid by all the pupils, a few, who are free, only excepted, and which vary in amount according as the instruction given embraces what is usually called an English education alone, or extends to classics or the higher branches of mathematics. There are none but day-pupils, and these belong to various denominations. The instruction given in the school, pursuant to the rules adopted by the trustees, is of a purely secular character; but they render it imperative on the master to afford every facility for enabling the children to receive religious instruction elsewhere than in the school, in accordance with the wishes of their parents or guardians. There is a weekly inspection by the clergyman of the Eustace-street congregation, and also by a member of the committee under whose superintendence the school is placed. Our Assistant Commissioner reports, that the instruction afforded in this, as well as in the infant school attached to it, is satisfactory; and states that this endowment presented to him one of the very few instances in which books have, almost from the foundation of the establishment, been regularly kept, showing the receipts and expenditure on account of the trust.

Ibid. p. 107.

Female Orphan House, North Circular Road.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 60.

Ibid. p. 106.

Ibid. p. 107.

The state of instruction in this school is reported by our Assistant Commissioner as being only indifferent, although in other respects he considers the establishment to be well conducted, and particularly notices "the order and cleanliness which pervade every department, and the appearance of health and cheerfulness among the children." He also points out, "as a peculiar feature of the establishment, that no servants are kept in the house, the entire domestic work being performed by the children." In consequence of the gradual diminution of the annual Parliamentary grant to this institution, the Governors have been under the necessity of diminishing the number of orphan children on the foundation. We observe, however, that in the case of this, as of many other boarding schools, considerable portions of the principal of the trust funds have been from time to time sold out, "to supply deficiencies in the general expenditure of the institution."

Ibid.

Irish Clergy Daughter's School, Kildare-place.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 66.

This valuable educational institution labours, we regret to say, under the difficulty common to it with many others, of not possessing funds adequate for the complete and satisfactory realization of the ends it seeks to attain. The annual income derived from the endowment forms but a small portion of the expenditure requisite in order to maintain an establishment where thirty-two young ladies, the daughters of the Irish Clergy of the United Church, are boarded and receive a liberal education for payments varying from £12 to £24 per annum.

The rent of £115 per annum reserved by the lease for 98 years, of premises in Kildare-place, to which the governing committee have subjected the institution, constitutes a heavy deduction from its income, and renders increasingly necessary the praiseworthy and persevering efforts made, not altogether, we regret to say, with complete success, to maintain the establishment in a suitable and efficient condition, by means of contributions from private sources. Our Assistant

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Commissioner reports most favourably of the state of instruction, and of the qualifications, both intellectual and moral, of the lady under whose care and superintendence the school is placed. He remarks, however, that "the accounts of the school have been badly kept, and hitherto only annually audited." He also points out several deficiencies in the house accommodation. To remedy these would be, doubtless, impossible, in the present state of the income as now applied; but it seems to us, in this as in other cases which have come under our notice, that however natural may be the reluctance to diminish the benefits conferred by the institution, a reduction of the number of pupils would really increase its efficiency, and tend to secure its permanence.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 108.
Ibid. p. 109.

Kellett's School, Lower Dorset-street.

We think it right to call particular attention to this endowment, originally a very considerable one, but now, through want of efficient supervision, and successive acts of mismanagement, reduced almost to nothing. It affords a remarkable example of the injurious results that inevitably proceed from the defects in the powers confided to the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests, who are precluded from instituting effective inquiries respecting the trust funds of educational charities, and are consequently unable to protect funds nominally under their jurisdiction.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 88.
7 & 8 Vic. c. 97, s. 12.

Miss Kellett, by her will, bequeathed to her executors the sum of £3,000 for schools in the county of Meath, "for the cheap and good education of the children of the poor;" and the residue of her property, amounting to £1,893, for a like purpose, without restriction as to locality. The will was proved in 1812 by Mr. F. H. Holdcroft, one of the executors, who retained the sole and uncontrolled management of these funds down to his death, which happened in 1830; after which date they successively passed, in like manner, into the hands of Mrs. Holdcroft, the executor's widow; of Mr. Henry Holdcroft, his son; and of Mr. William Roscoe, of Dorsetshire, his son-in-law. The benevolent intentions of the testatrix were never carried out, for all the trustees have continued the misapplication first commenced by the executor, and which consisted in applying the entire of the trust funds, with the exception of a small sum of £131, employed in building a school-house at Carlanstown, in the county of Meath, to the establishment and support of a school in Lower Dorset-street, in the city of Dublin. The house in which this has been, until a recent period, held, was built at a cost of £1,756, and £310 more was spent in purchasing the site. The total expenses of the Dublin school do not appear to have ever exceeded £80 yearly; so that, with just and prudent care, a large surplus should have remained for educational purposes, as directed by the testatrix in her will. The executor, however, in the first instance, invested in 1820 the trust funds in city of Dublin debentures, a species of security, which, however good it may have seemed at the time, was not justified by the rules of the Court of Chancery as to investments by trustees, nor one, we think, that a public board, invested with proper powers of supervision and control, would have sanctioned. In 1851, Mr. Henry Holdcroft sold these debentures for £1,891 17*s.*; although the sum of £3,000, bequeathed to the Meath schools, ought then, if properly taken care of, to have accumulated to more than £7,000. This sum of £1,891 17*s.*, together with £138 12*s.* 7*d.* for interest, and the school site and premises in Dublin, constituted the whole of the endowment remaining at the death of Mr. H. Holdcroft, which occurred in 1852. These funds then passed into the hands of Mr. Roscoe, who, for his own advantage, invested them to the extent of £2,000, in shares of a speculative mining company, called the Anglo-Californian, which, after gradually declining, became utterly valueless, and in 1856 the company was finally dissolved. Mr. Roscoe fully admits his liability to replace the moneys thus squandered; but his circumstances appear, by the Report of the secretary of the Bequest Board, to be such as to preclude the hope of his being able to do any thing effectual. The only remaining portion of this endowment, originally so considerable, consists of school premises in Dublin and Meath, and the residence built for the master in Dublin, which last might, it is estimated, yield a profit of about £14 per annum. The school in Dorset-street has been closed since May, 1855, having been injured by fire; and though put into repair, has not been since re-opened, for want of funds.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 123–5.
Ibid.

Knight's Endowed School, Patrick's Close.

The endowment of this school consists of an annual sum of £55 7*s.* 8*d.* sterling, arising out of land, and was created by the grant of James Knight in the year

Tables, vol. iii. p. 70.

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Tables, vol. iii. p. 111.
Com. Educ. Rep. 1807–12, p. 297.
Tables, vol. iii. p. 111.

1725. But the school itself, although endowed so long ago, has only been in operation since 1819. This delay of nearly a century in establishing it is, as our Assistant Commissioner reports, "ascribed by the Governors to litigation." The endowment in question was noticed by the Commissioners of 1807–12 in their report. They stated "that a long and expensive suit for the recovery of this charity was instituted, and a decree in its favour given about the year 1780. The rentcharge, however, is not now paid, or any school kept on the foundation." Our Assistant Commissioner observes—"The earliest entry in the Minute Book of the Governors (with which I was furnished) is dated the 14th April, 1814, and thereby it was 'ordered, that the Dean be empowered to look out for a proper schoolhouse in the Little Close, pursuant to the deed executed by Mr. Knight for that purpose.' The Governors certainly appear to have taken ample time for deliberation before they arrived at this mature resolution." He reports, however, favourably of the state of instruction in this school. The number of pupils on the roll, when inspected, was 42, being all day pupils; of these 36 were members of the United Church, and the remainder Protestant Dissenters of various denominations. Fifteen were free pupils; the rest paid £1 10*s.* per annum for their schooling.

National SS. Michael and John's Boys' and Girls' Day Schools, Essex-street West.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 62, 107.

The state of instruction in the boys' school is stated by our Assistant Commissioner as being satisfactory; that in the girls' school, "highly creditable, owing, no doubt, to the exertions and ability of the assistant mistress." The management of the endowment as regards the accounts is unsatisfactory for many reasons which are stated in the extract given in the Tables. In this, too, as in the case of many other endowments of small amount, the principal of the trust fund has been from time to time encroached on, to meet the temporary exigencies of the school. The inadequacy of the funds appears also in the condition of the school premises, which seems to be very bad.

National St. Catherine's Boys' School, Meath-street.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 66.
Ibid. p. 109.

Although the annual income attached to this school is considerable, the state of education in it is reported as not being satisfactory. With respect to the management of the endowment, also, we think it right to refer to the extract given in the tables, from the report of our Assistant Commissioner, which indicates the double fault, of a confusion of the school endowment with funds devoted to other purposes, and the absence of any records by which the particulars of the former could be ascertained.

National Ragged Boys' and Girls' Schools, Park-street, West.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 68, 111.

The number of the pupils on the rolls of these schools is very considerable, but as is usually the case in those of the same class, the average yearly attendance is greatly less. In his reports, extracts from which will be found in the Tables, our Assistant Commissioner has pointed out the serious disadvantages, as regards the rooms and school requisites, under which these schools labour. Nevertheless, he considers that, having regard to these deficiencies, "the proficiency displayed in the boys' school must be regarded as creditable to the teachers and pupils;" and with reference to the girls' school, the present state of instruction in which is not so satisfactory, he observes, that the mistress is "an efficient teacher," and expresses his conviction, that under ordinary circumstances "the school in her hands would speedily and materially improve." He remarks, however, that the amount of time devoted to the general education of the girls is too limited.

Presbyterian Boys' School, Meetinghouse-lane, Mary's Abbey.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 68, 109.

The endowments of this school are small, but it presents a remarkable example of a well-conducted day-school. It is, to a considerable extent, self-supporting, and affords to all the pupils a good English education, combined with classical instruction for those who desire it. Instruction is also given in book-keeping and mensuration. For those who learn classics, the amount paid is £4 per annum; for others, from thirty to forty shillings; out of which fees the master maintains himself and pays an assistant who receives a yearly salary of £50. The answering of the pupils in English history, geography, grammar, and Latin, is reported to have been of a superior character. The school is in connexion with Mary's Abbey Presbyterian Church, and the pupils are chiefly, though not

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exclusively, Protestants of various denominations. It is now in the enjoyment of an annuity of £4 Irish, bequeathed to it by Mr. Joseph Leeson so far back as the year 1741, and also of £2 11*s.* 8*d.*, arising from another bequest of about £80. After having been regularly received down to the year 1843, further payment of the former annuity was refused by Lord Milltown, the representative of the testator, who put the committee of the school on proof of their claim. This they were unable to do, until our Assistant Commissioner suggested that it might probably be founded on Mr. Leeson's will; a supposition which, on inquiries made by him, proved to be correct. The inability of the natural protectors of this endowment to maintain its validity when unjustly disputed, proceeded from their not having any record of the will, which was its foundation; and the circumstances of the case illustrate, we think, the importance of having a central and public depository of such documents; and no less that of a vigilant supervision and forethought on the part of those who are locally intrusted with the care of each endowment.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 109.

Presbyterian Boys' School, Upper Ormond-quay.

This school enjoys from endowments in land and personalty an annual income of £77; nevertheless the state of instruction does not appear to be satisfactory, and the school premises are reported by our Assistant Commissioner as being "in every respect unsuitable for a school." He observes, "There is no schoolhouse. The school is held in a room, or, more properly speaking, a vault, underneath Ormond-quay Presbyterian Church. The situation of this room is most objectionable; it lies below the level of the street, and presents a gloomy, dungeon-like aspect."

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 68, 110.

Protestant Orphan Society's Boarding School, Percy-place.

The endowments stated in the Tables, which brought the Dublin Protestant Orphan Society within the jurisdiction of our Commission, form but a small portion of its considerable income, chiefly derived from voluntary subscriptions. But though the permanent resources of this institution are not great, their gradual increase presents an example of a progressive augmentation which would probably take place in other cases if a similar confidence in the management existed. The income derived from all sources is mainly expended in the support of Protestant orphans, who have no Protestant relatives able, or if able, willing to provide for them. They are placed by the Society under the care of respectable families of the same persuasion, residing in country parishes, in the county of Wicklow, within a convenient distance of some scriptural school, and of the parish church. With these they remain, subject to the superintendence of the parochial clergyman, and the systematic inspection of the Committee, until they reach the age of twelve or thirteen years. In the year 1856, it appears from a printed circular furnished to us by the Society, that there were four hundred orphans then provided for in this manner. Children, on reaching the above-mentioned age, are directly apprenticed or are transferred to the Society's boarding school, in St. Peter's parish, Percy-place, county of Dublin, for a short period, until apprenticed or put out to service, and where it is intended they should receive a more extended education. While, however, there is every reason to believe that the system pursued by the Society with reference to the younger children is attended with eminent success, and that the kind of domestic life thus afforded to them fosters their religious and moral education, without interfering with their intellectual training, we are obliged to state that the results of our Assistant Commissioner's inspection of the Society's boarding school appear to be in marked contrast with those we have just described as flowing from the adoption of the above plan. The report given to us by our Assistant Commissioner who inspected the Percy-place establishment is unfavourable, both as regards the quality of the instruction afforded, and the general condition of the establishment. The dormitories are unsatisfactory and too crowded. The attention of the girls is not sufficiently directed to the attainment of knowledge and mental discipline, and the instruction afforded both to them and to the boys appears to be of an inferior quality.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 28, 62, 107.

Vide p. 175, *infra.*

Ibid. p. 45.

St. Patrick's Grammar School, Stephen's-green, West.

The origin of this institution is to be found in a charter of Philip and Mary, which, among other things, enjoined the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick, Dublin, "to have and maintain one fit and proper school-

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 86, 122.

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Schools and Endowments in the City of Dublin.

master, and one fit and proper under-master to keep a Grammar School, and to teach and instruct in grammar all who come to the same." In conformity with this injunction, a school was established, and originally, it seems, held on the cathedral premises, the master receiving £20, late currency, and his assistant £10 per annum. These sums have been consolidated, and both are now received by the head master, who derives no other benefit from the endowment, and maintains the school as, a private academical establishment. He does not receive, nor is he, it seems, expected to receive, any free pupils; and our Assistant Commissioner reports, that "the office is a sinecure involving no duties that he could discover." With reference to this failure to carry out the intention of the founders, he observes as follows:—"If, as may be inferred, it was the intention of the charter that a Grammar School should be established and supported out of the cathedral fund, at which gratuitous education should be given to all who chose to apply for same, then it is clear that the Dean and Chapter have not fulfilled that intention, for no such school is in existence. It cannot be said that by paying £30, Irish, per annum, to Mr. Dundas, they obey the charter, which enjoins them 'to have and maintain one fit and proper schoolmaster, and one fit and proper under-master, to keep a Grammar School, and to teach and instruct in grammar, all who come to the same.' If a mandamus were applied for from the Queen's Bench to enforce the provisions of the charter, a return from the Dean and Chapter stating the way in which at present they discharge the Royal injunction, would not, I apprehend, be held good. The Dean and Chapter, it appears to me, should either establish the endowment on a different footing, conformably to the intentions of the founders, or seek in some legitimate way to get rid of the obligation imposed by the charter. In connexion with the subject of this school, it may not be amiss to observe, that the Cathedral of St. Patrick was originally a collegiate church, with the power of granting degrees, which seems to have been claimed so recently as the time of Dean Swift."

Tables, vol. iii. p. 122.

The Parochial Schools in the City of Dublin.

Parochial Schools in the City of Dublin.

These form a numerous class, which, in several respects, require to be considered apart from the other schools in the city of Dublin. The results of the inquiries of our Assistant Commissioner who inspected them are set forth very fully in the extracts given from his reports in the Tables of Schools and Endowments; but we think it advisable to submit some general observations on this head, and to notice, shortly, a few of the endowments which strongly illustrate these views, or, for other reasons, require particular mention. Our Assistant Commissioner, Dr. M'Blain, has recorded the results of his inspection of various parish schools throughout Ireland in the following observations, which are generally very applicable to those situate in the city of Dublin which came under his inspection. He observes:—

Appendix, p. 8.

"The efficiency of these establishments appeared to me to depend mainly on two causes—

"First, the appointment of a qualified teacher.

"Second, the superintendence of the local clergyman.

"To secure the services of a good teacher a suitable salary must be provided; in many parishes this has not been done, and the result has been that the school is placed in the hands of an incompetent or inferior master. This evil will continue until the teacher is adequately remunerated, as it is quite idle to expect that the miserable stipend, from which many unfortunate schoolmasters throughout the country now draw their scanty subsistence, will ever attract any other than a very inferior class of teachers.

"Here, therefore, the desideratum is money.

"The next important circumstance which determines the efficiency of these schools, is referable to the superintendence of the local clergy. Generally speaking, I think it will be found to be true, that the usefulness of a parochial school, *cæteris paribus*, varies in proportion to the interest shown by the local clergy in its welfare. It is impossible to over-rate the moral influence, not merely over the pupils, but as regards the teachers themselves, which is exercised by the conscientious clergyman, whose frequent presence in the school-room attests his sense of the vitally important work in which they are engaged. It has been truly said, that a school to be good must have a friend: the best, and in many cases the only friend of the parochial school, is the parochial minister.

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"He best discharges his duty whose examinations embrace the secular as well as the religious instruction of the pupils.

"I attach the more value to the labours of the clergyman in reference to this class of schools, inasmuch as they are not subjected otherwise to any adequate supervision.

"The majority of them are, no doubt, in connexion with the Church Education Society, and subject to the annual inspection of their officers; but the hurried yearly visits paid to the schools by these gentlemen, however conscientious or indefatigable in the performance of their duties they may be, cannot, I fear, be regarded as productive of any very beneficial results.

"Many of the parochial schools are very badly supplied with school furniture, books, and other school requisites; and, of course, wherever this is the case, the efficiency of the school will be more or less affected."

He also refers to a special class of schools, namely, the Charity Boarding Schools in Dublin, which include some of the parochial class, in these words:— Appendix, p. 11.

"As my labours were much conversant with the metropolitan district, my attention was frequently directed to the parochial and other small charity boarding establishments in Dublin. The general impression produced on my mind after visiting them was unfavourable to their continuance in their present form. Children brought up in these schools are not likely to acquire that self-reliance and experience of the world which are so necessary to fit them for the struggles of afterlife, and, therefore, I think that those parishes have acted wisely, which, wherever it was practicable, have broken up their boarding establishments, and made some other provision for the support of their orphans and destitute children. The plan adopted for this purpose has been (in conformity with the practice of the Protestant Orphan Society) to place out the children in the houses of farmers and nurses of good character, residing in country districts, and in the vicinity of some parochial or other poor school. This plan, while it avoids the evils incidental to the boarding-school system, is also found to be more economical in practice, so that the same amount of funds will, in this way, provide for a greater number of children than if they were congregated together in one establishment. The Protestant Orphan Society is the great agency for placing out the children of Protestant parents, and with the ample safeguards devised by that Society for securing the health and comforts of the children under their care, it does seem that this arrangement is more beneficial than the old boarding-school system. Several Roman Catholic charitable bodies have, I observe, also followed this mode of providing for their orphans. I should add that all the clergymen to whom I spoke on the subject, expressed opinions unfavourable to the continuance of this class of schools."

We shall revert to the topics thus suggested in our notices of individual parish schools, but we may add, in confirmation of our Assistant Commissioner's views on the point last referred to, that the extreme difficulty, generally amounting to an impossibility, of securing to children, and especially to those of the poorer classes, when educated in boarding houses, those domestic influences which contribute so powerfully to the well-being and, using the term in its largest sense, to the education of the young, constitutes an additional and very powerful reason for the conversion of these establishments into day-schools, and the adoption of the mode of providing for orphans which has been successfully adopted by the Protestant Orphan Society. This, it will have been observed, essentially consists in placing them in families of their own religious persuasion, residing in localities where the children can attend day-schools approved of by their parents or guardians, and also enjoy the spiritual instruction and care of the clergy of the same denomination. *Vide* p. 173, *supra*.

We are, therefore, of opinion that the trustees of all boarding-schools should be enabled to discontinue the boarding department, and to employ the endowment in the support of the pupils as residents in families specially selected to take charge of them on the principle above stated.

The observations which we have already made and quoted in that part of our Report which refers to schools in connexion with the Church Education Society, generally apply to the parochial schools. But this is not always the case, for some of those in the city of Dublin are unconnected with any religious society, being solely under the supervision and control of committees, of which the local clergy are *ex officio* members. The amount of attention and superintendence given by the clergy to schools thus circumstanced is very *Vide* p. 134, *supra*.

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PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS IN THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

28 Hen. VIII. c. 15, s. 9.

Com. Ir. Ed. Rep., 1825, p. 37.

Vide, p. 137, *supra*.

considerable. Their exertions are not, however, altogether voluntary, being partly in discharge of the obligation imposed on them, of "keeping, or causing to be kept, a school for to learn English."

We have already stated our indisposition to recommend any interference in the management of schools having endowments too small to insure their independent existence; and to this class the parochial schools in the city of Dublin, generally speaking, belong. The reports of our Assistant Commissioner indicate that their frequent inefficiency is, in part, attributable to the want of adequate supervision and more frequent examinations. A large number of the houses belonging to these, as, indeed, to many other schools in the city of Dublin and other large towns, are either in bad repair, ill-placed, defective in point of ventilation, warming, and lighting, or otherwise unsuitable for school purposes; and very generally no play-ground, or a very inadequate one, is attached to them.

The most prominent evil in the management of the Dublin parochial schools is the sale, for the purpose of meeting current expenses, of trust funds invested in stock. The power to sell stock should undoubtedly exist, but ought to be placed under restrictions calculated to insure its prudent exercise. With regard to the parish schools in Dublin, a very simple remedy could be applied, by having all the trust funds invested in the name of the Incorporated Society, jointly with the local trustees. By this means the trustees would be able to draw the dividends, but could not sell the principal without the consent of the Incorporated Society.

St. Andrew's Parochial Boys' and Girls' Schools.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 72, 112.

These which were formerly boarding are now day schools. The reasons for the change thus made by the Governors are stated in the extract given in the Tables from the report of our Assistant Commissioner. He also observes that "the early history and transactions of the school are enveloped in considerable obscurity, owing to the loss or destruction of all the old books of account and minute-books of the Governors." This was occasioned by a former treasurer having been permitted to keep possession of them, a circumstance indicating that absence of an adequate control and supervision which, we regret to say, diminishes the efficiency of so many endowments. The state of instruction in the boys' school is reported to be satisfactory, that in the girls', unsatisfactory. The number of children on the roll in the former was sixty-five, of whom forty belonged to the United Church, and twenty-five to the Roman Catholic persuasion; in the latter there were seventy pupils, an equal proportion of them belonging to each of the above religious denominations.

St. Audoen's Parochial School.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 72, 114.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports that the situation of this school, between two grave-yards, is bad and unhealthy. This is the more to be regretted, as a sum of £357 was, in 1847, expended upon building and furnishing the school-house. The instruction given here is stated to be satisfactory. The regulations adopted by the governing body in this, as in some other of the parochial schools, expressly exclude all children but those of the United Church. The school is, however, chiefly remarkable as affording an example of the absence of a proper system of keeping the accounts, and of considerable mismanagement of the endowments. These which were derived from successive bequests and donations, commencing in 1748, and amounting to the sum of £1,624 16*s.* 3*d.*, are now reduced to that of £571 13*s.*, Government stock. Allowing for the sum mentioned above as having been expended in building, the deficit appears to have arisen partly from an unjustifiable loan, and partly from causes the nature of which does not appear to be explained by the books belonging to the trust. The accounts have confounded the funds left for general school purposes, with a bequest appropriated to apprenticing children, the latter having been "mixed up with the other trust-funds, and its identity thus irrecoverably lost."

St. Bridget's Parochial Boarding School.

St. Bridget's Parochial Boys' and Girls' Schools.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 74, 115.

The state of the endowments connected with these schools is unsatisfactory. It appears from the report of our Assistant Commissioner, that the amount

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of bequests made to the boarding school prior to the year 1828 reached the sum of £4,746 12*s.* 2*d.*, but that out of this "the only available funds" remaining about that period consisted of "the moiety of a sum of £184 11*s.* 9*d.*, Government stock, and a sum of £528 18*s.* 5½*d.*, lent by the Governors to the Parish of St. Bridget." There are no account books showing how or when these trust funds were thus expended, though it may be presumed that they were employed in keeping up the boarding school, the day schools not having been established until after 1828. Moreover, the above remaining funds and those since acquired, the total income arising from which is now a sum of £29 3*s.* 1*d.* only, have been mixed up with those belonging to the Parochial Alms' House, a mode of proceeding which is not only calculated to produce confusion, but even appears, as our Assistant Commissioner has pointed out, to have led to the misapplication of the school funds. The insufficiency of the funds for the support of the boarding school may be inferred from the expenditure of the principal; since the establishment of the day schools the resources of the former appear to have been still further reduced, in order to keep up the latter. The number of boarders is now nine in place of twenty-four, the original number. Our Assistant Commissioner remarks on this head—"I learned that it has long been in contemplation to abolish the boarding-school altogether, and devote the entire funds to the support of the daily schools, an operation which, however abstractedly beneficial, could scarcely be carried into effect without the approval of the Court of Chancery." The project thus entertained by the Governors seems in the present case—supposing legal steps to be taken for its execution—to be justified by the existing state of the endowment, and especially by that of the buildings of the boarding school, the situation and condition of which are reported to us as very bad, the house being "built over an ancient graveyard, in a close, crowded, and dirty locality, and present a melancholy aspect of dilapidation and decay." The boarders, who are all boys, receive their education in the daily male school of the parish. Notwithstanding the assistance which the parochial school derives from the funds properly belonging to the boarding school, its state as regards instruction is not satisfactory, and the situation of the house in which it is held is also unhealthy, being close to a graveyard. The instruction given in the girls' school is reported as satisfactory, but the salaries of the teacher and assistant fall below even the low rate of salaries commonly given to teachers. Our Assistant Commissioner remarks, "How it can be expected that a school will prosper where the teachers are rewarded with £15 and £10 respectively, is more than I can conceive."

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 74, 116.

Ibid.

St. Catherine's Parochial Boys', Girls', and Infants' Schools.

The situation of the schoolhouse in which these are held is reported to be bad, and its condition only tolerable. The endowment is more considerable than those belonging to the generality of parochial schools, yielding an annual income of £72 3*s.* 4*d.* from land, and £76 4*s.* from personalty. Our Assistant Commissioner points out several defects, which are, we regret to say, very generally to be found in this class of schools, especially when placed in large cities. Among these are the absence of a play-ground, and, consequently, "the long uninterrupted confinement" often, as here, in "rooms the reverse of salubrious." He also points out the absence of a school library, and of rewards which "ought to be given at the annual examinations for good answering and good conduct." The state of instruction in the boys' and infants' schools is reported as being satisfactory, but that in the girls' school is not so.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 74, 116.

St. George's Parochial Boys', Girls', and Infants' Schools.

The state of instruction in the boys' school does not seem to be satisfactory. In addition to the absence of a play-ground, our Assistant Commissioner notices, as a defect in this school, the want of "proper supervision, it being left almost exclusively under the control of the master." The want of such superintendence shows itself in the "neglected aspect" of the school-room, and in the absence of a proper degree of system in the management of the school.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 74–76, 116.

St. John's Parochial Boys', Girls', and Infants' Schools.

Our Assistant Commissioner reports that the state of instruction in the boys' school is unsatisfactory, and in the girls' school not satisfactory; but that in both cases the present teachers had been too recently appointed to be held accountable

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 76, 117–8.

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PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS IN THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

for this at the time when he visited them. Large sums of money have, in this, and some other cases of parochial schools, been expended upon the premises, although the situation is undesirable as regards the health of the children. The present school, however, furnishes one of the few instances, where the play-ground attached to it is reported as being sufficient. There was formerly a boarding school for girls, but the then rector and the other Governors being, as our Assistant Commissioner states, "of opinion that the boarding school system did not work well, a resolution was passed on the 3rd of November, 1846, that the number of boarders should be diminished, and the daily schools be increased. That resolution was acted on; and it appears that on the 2nd of February, 1847, the number of boarders was reduced to four, and in 1848 the boarding-school was entirely broken up."

St. Mary's Parochial Boarding Boys' and Girls' Schools.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 78, 119.

The state of instruction in these schools is reported to be satisfactory; but we regret to say that the history of the management of the endowment is quite the reverse, and presents defects which are too common in this class of schools, and especially frequent in relation to boarding-schools. The total number of the boarders on the foundation is now fourteen, of whom ten are boys, and four girls. Various large sums have been, from time to time, withdrawn from the principal of the trust-funds, in ways, and for objects, which cannot be now ascertained, in consequence of the account books, and minutes of the Governors' proceedings having been carried off by a former schoolmaster, in whose power they seem to have been left. The expenditure may, probably, have been made in order to maintain the desired number of boarders, or to keep in repair the school premises. For this last purpose a sum of £600, Government Stock, was sold out in 1848, and expended on the school-house, although its situation, as our Assistant Commissioner states, is not healthy. The bequest of £500, late currency, made by the will of Mary Pennefather, dated 19th May, 1768, was directed by her to be laid out "at interest, or in the purchase of a freehold estate," the annual proceeds only of these trust-funds to be applied to the support of the charity children of the parish of St. Mary. Our Assistant Commissioner observes, that "this fund has long since totally disappeared," although it "ought, under the express trusts of the will, to be still in existence, and applicable to the maintenance of the schools." He was unable, by careful inquiry from the master and local clergy, to ascertain what had become of the money.

St. Michael's Parochial Boys' and Girls' Schools.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 80, 120.

We find here, also, the large sum of £633 9*s.* 3*d.* invested, so recently as 1845, in erecting, in the parish churchyard, a new schoolhouse, the situation of which has, for this reason, been reported to us as being unhealthy, though its state of repair is good. The defect arising from this cause is not compensated by the existence of a play-ground, there being none attached to this school. The state of instruction in the boys' school is reported by our Assistant Commissioner as satisfactory, while that in the girls' is stated by him to be very much so. The attendance also in the latter is considerably larger than in the former. These results arise, no doubt, in a considerable degree, from the exertions of the female teacher, who, for the long period of nearly forty years, has presided over this school; but, we think, they may also, in part, be attributable to the circumstance, that the girls' department is more frequently visited by the parish clergyman than the boys', and that in the former stated examinations are annually held under the superintendence of the clergy, at which rewards are given, in books, for diligence and good answering, whereas the boys' school enjoys no such benefits.

St. Paul's Parochial Boys' School.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 80, 120.

We refer to this school in order to call attention to a matter which is, we think, of much importance in education, we mean the study of history. Our Assistant Commissioner, in his report, remarks as follows:—"I have observed in this, and a great many other parish schools in Dublin, a singular ignorance displayed by the boys respecting the most ordinary events of English history. This branch of education appears to be much neglected in general, and it does seem strange to find boys at these schools who answer you satisfactorily in

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arithmetic, geography, or grammar, and yet have never heard of Runnymede, Bannockburn, Cressy, or Poictiers."

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS IN THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

St. Peter's Parochial Boarding and Day Boys' and Girls' Schools.

The state of instruction in these schools is reported by our Assistant Commissioner to be satisfactory; but the management of the endowment appears to have been very much the reverse, indicating a disposition to maintain a boarding establishment larger than was justified by the amount of the annual income, and a consequent practice of appropriating the principal moneys of the charity to the payment of its current expenses, accompanied, as we have with regret been obliged to remark elsewhere, by the absence of any sufficient accounts capable of explaining the time or mode of the expenditure thus made. The total income now derived from personal property is £28 10*s.* but our Assistant Commissioner observes, that "at some prior period of their history, the schools undoubtedly possessed a large amount of funded property, the entire of which has been from time to time, according to the exigencies of the moment, sold out and expended on current disbursements." He has reported the particulars of the funds, so far as they can now be ascertained, and these will be found in the extract from his Report given in the Tables of Schools and Endowments.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 82, 121.

St. Thomas's Parochial Girls' School.

We refer to this school as illustrating the value of constant inspection, and the stimulus which it gives both to teachers and pupils. Our Assistant Commissioner states in his report as follows:—"The reading of the girls was very good. Lady Harberton, during my visit, examined the entire school in geography, Scripture, and arithmetic. The answering, generally, was very superior. The advanced state of instruction in the school is, no doubt, attributable to the exertions of Lady Harberton who attends the school every day, and personally teaches for two hours. Along with great zeal and energy, her ladyship combines powers of teaching of a high order, and her influence over the pupils was remarkable. I was much pleased with the school."

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 82, 122.

While the situation and condition of the schoolhouse are good, the sewerage and drainage are reported as being very defective.

4.—OTHER SCHOOLS AND ENDOWMENTS.

Arklow Incorporated Society's Boys' Day-school, County of Wicklow.

We have not met with any instances by which the fatal effects and worse than uselessness of an incapable administration of educational charities are more clearly proved than by the history of this endowment, previous to its being transferred to the Incorporated Society in 1844. We therefore beg to call particular attention to the essential facts of the case, as stated in the extract from the report of our Assistant Commissioner, which indicates very clearly both the causes and the results of this deplorable instance of neglect and mismanagement. We here find a school whose endowment, though dating from the year 1812, was, nevertheless, not brought into operation for a period of more than thirty years (1844); and a charitable foundation which, originally consisting of property worth upwards of £200 per annum, and apparently capable of increase, under careful and active management, has been suffered to be permanently reduced to about one-fourth of that value; while instead of "the several thousand pounds, which should have been received out of the estate in the interval between 1812 and 1844, yet in point of fact, after payment of law-costs and other expenses, the Incorporated Society did not receive quite £300," when in the latter year the endowment was handed over to them by the Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests. Instances occur in the Tables, too frequently of losses which may be chiefly attributed to the defective state of the law, and the delays and expenses of Chancery management; the present case, however, though incidentally illustrating these defects, must be regarded as strongly inculpating the late Board of Commissioners of Donations and Bequests, who undertook proceedings for the protection of the endowment. Two considerations place this beyond a doubt: one, that, "no account was returned of the income of the property, nor any steps taken to preserve it from deterioration," for eighteen years, ending in 1836; the other, that the litigation was carried on from 1814, to 1844; a delay which, it can hardly be doubted, is mainly attribut-

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 252, 263.

Vide p. 95, *supra.*

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Observations on Schools and Endowments.

able to the Commissioners, when we find that in the suit instituted by themselves, "only one account had been passed by the receiver," from 1815, the year in which he had been appointed, down to 1836; and that during this interval "squatters were allowed to occupy portions of the premises, and hold the same free of rent, until from lapse of time it became impossible to disturb them." In addition to the loss permanently suffered by the property in this and other ways—amounting, as above stated, to three-fourths of the whole annual value of the estate—the prolongation of litigation occasioned the incurring of a double set of costs, one by the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests, and the other by the Incorporated Society, who were the objects of the testatrix's bounty. With reference to the former, it is worthy of remark, that "the Attorney-General gave his opinion that the solicitor of the Commissioners was highly culpable for the neglect manifested towards the charity, and was amenable at law for the consequences;" and that the case having been thereupon submitted to the arbitration of the Solicitor-General, he, in 1843, "made an award against the solicitor, and directed him to pay in discharge of his liability the sum of £600, to the Commissioners as trustees for the Incorporated Society." The costs incurred by the Incorporated Society in relation to the endowment amounted to a large sum, and were satisfied by the sale of £649 10*s.*, 3 per cent. consols; leaving for the benefit of the charity the residue of the sum of £869 15*s.* stock, which, together with the remnant of the real estate, constituted the whole of the property handed over by the former Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests, when, in the year 1844, they, in obedience to the decree of the Lord Chancellor, resigned the trust which they had so long and so entirely neglected.

Ballintoy School, County of Antrim.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 418.

This school exhibits a complication of those evils which are very generally to be found in schools supported out of private endowments, too small of themselves to maintain efficiency, and unaided by the contributions and local efforts of the resident gentry and clergy. Its sole means of support is derived from the endowment, consisting of a rent-charge of £13 16*s.* 11*d.* sterling, created by will, and which is paid to the schoolmaster, who also has the use of the house and half an acre of land, not secured by any deed, but presumed to have been granted. We beg to call attention to the extract given in the Tables of Schools and Endowments, from the report of our Assistant Commissioner, who describes this school as "a disgrace to civilized society." "It is," he observes, "wholly without superintendence of any kind. None of the clergymen of the district visit it. There is no supply of books or regular course of instruction. The attendance is very small; and it is so much lost time to those who do attend." The schoolhouse was built out of the accumulations of the rent-charge, and was originally an extremely substantial and commodious building, but our Assistant Commissioner found it "almost roofless." In addition to the evils arising from the dilapidated state of the premises, and the absence of any assistance in the way of books, the master himself is reported as being "unfit for his situation physically," owing to his suffering from asthma, and as not having had "an education for the office, being educated for the sea, and placed as a schoolmaster because unable to follow a more active pursuit." This state of things appears to arise partly from the circumstance, that the master's appointment is intrusted to the entire body of the parishioners in vestry assembled, thus causing an absence of responsibility, and a liability to be influenced by canvassing; but the absence of local interest and of periodical inspection would, we think, even without this cause, produce results nearly, if not altogether, such as those described. They are the more to be regretted, as there appears to be no other school in the district, or on the estate.

Burke's Scholarship; Enniskillen Royal Free School, County of Fermanagh.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 338, 344.

This endowment, created in 1818 under the will of the Rev. William Burke, is a scholarship of £20 a year for certain Protestants educated at Enniskillen School, on their entrance into Trinity College. It has been in operation since 1833.

Cahirconlish, Kilfinane, Kishequirk, and Lisnagry Schools, County of Limerick.

The above four schools present one feature in common, which, from its importance, and we regret also to say, the frequency of its occurrence, merits particular

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notice. The circumstance we refer to is, that, notwithstanding the grant of public money clearly proved to have been expressly made, on condition that the site should be duly secured for school purposes, no deed evidencing the same can now be discovered, and, in all probability, none was ever executed. The results of our Assistant Commissioner's inquiries into each of these cases are stated in the extracts given in the Tables of Schools and Endowments. In the first two, no evidence could be obtained to show that the deed which, from the register of the Lord Lieutenant's School Fund, appears to have been prepared and sent, was ever executed by any person; in the third, it seems that it was not executed by the landlord; and in the fourth, it appears doubtful whether the intended grantor had power to grant the site in perpetuity. We are of opinion that, in these and other similar cases, steps should immediately be taken by the Commissioners of Education for procuring the completion of grants of the school-sites, pursuant to the original agreements, on the faith of which the public money was granted.

Callan and Knocktopher, Endowments for Free Schools in the County of Kilkenny.

The origin of these endowments was the same, as was also the cause of their being lost. Both consisted of portions of common lands enclosed by an Act of Parliament—the 10 Geo. IV. cap. 27, secs. 28 and 29,—and set apart by it for the support of free schools, the one in Callan, and the other in Knocktopher. As regards the former, no steps appear to have been taken to carry out the provisions of the Act; and in the latter case, the only thing done was the keeping up the number of trustees. The result has been, the total loss to the schools of the allotted portions, which have been gradually encroached on and appropriated; and this can, we believe, be only accounted for by the culpable neglect of the original trustees, who, though gentlemen occupying elevated positions in society, seem to have taken no efficient measures for the protection of the trust committed to their charge.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 146.

We are of opinion that the Commissioners of Education should inquire into the facts of these cases, with a view to ascertain whether the trustees are not legally responsible for the loss that has occurred.

Carrickmacross Grammar School, County of Monaghan; Kilkenny Grammar School.

We have already noticed these schools amongst the Grammar Schools under the Commissioners of Education; we now desire to call particular attention to them, as furnishing very remarkable illustrations of two views, to the general ignorance or neglect of which we must attribute the comparative inutility and decline of so many educational endowments. Of these, the first is, the extreme importance of periodical visitation, and frequent and regular inspection; the second, the impossibility of securing these objects, by the appointment of persons who fill dignified official positions, and whose time is primarily, and often entirely, occupied by the duties incidental to their peculiar functions. The great similarity of the two endowments above mentioned, with regard to their statutes of foundation, to the long and complete neglect of the duty of visitation imposed by these, and the consequences of such neglect, induce us to place them together. In the case of the Kilkenny Grammar School, the duty of making an annual visitation is imposed by the foundation statutes on the Bishop of Ossory, and the Provost of Trinity College. Its performance has, however, been long disregarded, and the result has been, that the observance of the rules of the founder as to the management of the school has not been enforced. The evil effects of this omission appear, particularly in the unsatisfactory state of instruction, as regards the English course, attention to which was especially enjoined by the founder. Similar deficiencies appear in the management of the Carrickmacross Grammar School, the duty of visiting which was confided to the Lord Primate, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin, the Bishop of Clogher, and the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, or any two of them. The admission of free pupils is left altogether to the discretion of the master, although it appears to be at least doubtful, as our Assistant Commissioner observes, whether the master can require payment from the day scholars, being natives of the barony of Farney. The remedy which we propose for preventing the future occurrence of such neglect is, to empower *ex officio* trustees to appoint permanent deputies, who should be required to discharge all the duties devolving on the visitors.

Vide pp. 109, 112, *supra*. Tables, vol. iii. pp. 142, 624.

Vide p. 190, *infra*.

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OBSERVATIONS ON SCHOOLS AND ENDOWMENTS.

Castlebar, Endowment for a Classical School, County of Mayo.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 708.

The history of the endowment of this school, clearly proved to have been in existence in 1786, but now totally lost, illustrates in a remarkable manner the risks to which educational funds—especially when small in amount—are now exposed, owing to the absence of a proper system of registration and an efficient supervision. The facts of the case are fully stated in the extract from the report of our Assistant Commissioner given in the Tables of Schools and Endowments, and therefore we need not repeat them here. They also tend to illustrate the truth, to which we have already had occasion to refer, that the committal of such trusts to persons holding an elevated position in society does not of itself afford a guarantee for their due execution. The interests of endowments are, in fact, not unfrequently endangered by the multiplicity of the primary duties of such individuals, which leave them little or no time for the due discharge of extraneous functions.

Castlederg Boys' School, County of Tyrone.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 642.

This endowment, the history and particulars of which will be found in the extract from the report of our Assistant Commissioner, presents several matters for consideration. The principal among these are, first, the very long period of more than a century which elapsed between the death of the testator and the enforcement of his charitable intentions; the abandonment of the scheme of the testator, as regards both the boarding school and the apprenticing of the pupils to trades, but more particularly to that of weaving; and thirdly, the diversion of part of the funds from the boys' school to the establishment of one for girls. The changes with regard to boarding and apprenticing seem to be judicious, and indeed appear to have been necessitated by the present small value of the endowment; but the trustees in this and similar cases are placed in a difficulty by the expense of the proceedings in Chancery, now requisite in Ireland, for the sanction of indispensable modifications of charities, since we have no inexpensive procedure for that purpose, like that provided by the "Charitable Trusts Act" for England. The appropriation of the funds to a girls' school is, however, not only a departure from the terms of the trust, but in every way injudicious, the amount thus annually appropriated being quite insufficient to secure the services of an efficient schoolmistress. Our Assistant Commissioner, accordingly, represents the state of the girls' school as being unsatisfactory with regard to instruction.

16 & 17 Vic. c. 137, secs. 28, 32, 54.

Claremont Deaf and Dumb Institution, Glasnevin, County of Dublin.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Glasnevin, County of Dublin.

Ulster Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, Belfast, County of Antrim.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 20 & 426.

The peculiarity in the objects of the above three schools leads us to notice them together, they being all designed to furnish education for the deaf and dumb, while the last mentioned embraces also the blind. The first mentioned of them was established in 1816, the second in 1849, and the third in 1831. Our Assistant Commissioners, who respectively inspected them, speak favourably of the educational progress of the pupils, and also of their health and happiness. Our Assistant Commissioner who visited Claremont points out, however, some defects in the accommodation of the buildings; he also notices similar deficiencies in the St. Joseph's Institution, which, it was stated, would be rectified on the transfer, which has since taken place, of this establishment to the new building at Cabra. The last mentioned of these institutions is designed to receive pupils from all parts of Ulster, the first takes them chiefly from the other three provinces, the Managing Committee in both cases deciding on the fitness of the proposed objects. All three institutions aim at imparting religious as well as secular instruction to the children, the Belfast one, however, providing for two classes—namely, those of the Established and of the Presbyterian Church, while the other two confine their instructions to the tenets of the United Church and of the Roman Catholic Church respectively. They all, too, agree in fixing certain limits (varying between six years to thirteen years), before or after which the pupil cannot be admitted to the benefits of the institutions. The Committee who manage the Roman Catholic institution having declined to give our Assistant Commissioner

Ibid. p. 42.

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the information he sought on several points, we are unable to speak about it with the same degree of certainty and fulness that we can do respecting the other two schools. The Claremont institution receives none but boarders. Of these, when the inspection by our Assistant Commissioner took place, sixty were on the roll, of whom all but two were present, and forty-five were free. In the Ulster Institution our Assistant Commissioner found fifty-six deaf and dumb pupils (boys and girls) present out of sixty-three on the roll, and fourteen out of fifteen blind pupils. Of those on the roll, fifty-nine deaf and dumb and fifteen blind pupils were boarders, of whom fifty-one and fifteen of these respective classes were free. The pupils in both schools generally spring from the humbler classes. They receive an elementary English education, and efforts are made to fit them for trades, both by giving industrial employment during their residence in the institutions, and by apprenticing them when they leave. The Committees endeavour to keep those who have left the institution in view, and our Assistant Commissioners report, that the majority turn out well and earn a respectable livelihood. A case is mentioned in one of their reports to us of a deaf and dumb boy who, having been educated in the Ulster Institution, learned cabinet-making, emigrated, and is now earning £2 a-week in New York.

Clogh, Boys' and Girls' School, County of Fermanagh.

This school presents a very satisfactory aspect as regards instruction, but it is to be regretted that a master who is reported to us as being "capable of a more extensive range of instruction if the requirements of the children called for it," should have so little scope for his exertions. This arises from the scanty or irregular attendance and early withdrawal of the girls, whose attention is too exclusively directed to industrial pursuits, with the view of enabling them, not so much to fulfil domestic duties, as to gain a livelihood. The tendency of this system to prevent the acquisition of even the elements of a sound general education, and to deprive the children of that inestimable mental and moral training which,—especially in the humbler classes,—can be acquired only at an early period of life, is, we think, a matter deserving of very serious consideration. This is the more necessary, as the uniform testimony of the most competent authorities in the United Kingdom proves that the premature removal and irregular attendance of pupils are general features in existing schools, and oppose insuperable obstacles to the success even of the best directed efforts to educate the population in such a manner as the growing demands of society require. On this subject, the following observations of our Assistant Commissioner, made with reference to the above school, deserve, we think, an attentive consideration. He says:—"Both the master and the resident curate stated that the establishment of crochet-work schools in the neighbourhood had seriously hindered the attendance of female children. I have heard this complaint repeatedly made throughout this parish, and I think it is a subject worthy of attention. These crochet-schools are, in most instances, patronized by the clergymen of the parish; and though, no doubt, most valuable in affording industrial education, should not be made to preclude entirely all opportunity of a literary and religious education."

Tables, vol. iii. p. 574.

Ibid. p. 583.

The Crofton Endowments, Counties of Wicklow and Cork.

Mrs. Marcia Anastatia Crofton, by her will, dated 17th December, 1825, appointing her husband, the Rev. H. W. Crofton, and her sister, E. R. Carberry, executors thereof, created two school endowments, one for the county of Wicklow, the other for the county of Cork. With regard to the former she devises her estates in the county of Wicklow, after her sister's decease, to the Rev. H. W. Crofton, his heirs and assigns, for ever, they paying annually for ever £50 towards the maintenance and support of a school for the education of the poor children in the Protestant religion, for which purpose she also devises two acres of land on her estate, rent free for ever, for a schoolhouse and towards its support; £10 a-year, however, of the aforesaid £50, she wishes should be given annually, in clothing or blankets, to the old poor people of the neighbourhood; she then adds that she does not make this bequest during her husband's life, but that he knows her wishes and she is sure will fulfil them. It would appear that testatrix thus left it optional with her husband to establish the school during his lifetime and did not actually bind him to do so. The school has not been established.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 258, 304.

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With regard to the second endowment she devises all her real estates and freehold interests in the county and county of the city of Cork to her husband, subject, amongst other things, to a devise of two acres of her fee-simple estate, rent free for ever, for a school-house on said estate for the education of poor children of that neighbourhood; and also of a sum of £50, to be laid out annually for the support and maintenance of said school, furnishing each child that attends with a Bible; £10, however, of aforesaid £50, to be given annually, in blankets or clothing, to the poor old people of said neighbourhood.

Testatrix died in 1834.

This devise, unlike the former, should have come into operation at once on testatrix's decease. Trustees' circulars, addressed to the executor, were unanswered, and we could obtain no information showing that the endowment was in operation, and after repeated and unavailing efforts by one of our Assistant Commissioners to obtain an interview with the Rev. H. W. Crofton, we referred the case to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for their intervention. We subsequently received the following information from that Board. The bequest for Wicklow not appearing to the Board legally enforcible during the life of the Rev. H. W. Crofton they did not inquire into it.

With regard, however, to the endowment for Cork, it appears that a school-house was built by testatrix, during her lifetime, on her estate near Macroom, and two acres of land appropriated to its use. Since her decease, in 1834, a salary of but £12 a-year has been paid to the schoolmaster by the executor, and a sum of £20 has been spent in repairs, the Rev. J. Kyle making up the salary to £32 a-year, and expending a sum of £12 in repairs out of his private resources.

Out of the annuity of £50 (Irish) the sum of £10, which was to have been expended, has in fact been expended, but the manner of its expenditure, it would appear, was not in accordance with testatrix's directions. The total sum that should have been expended on the school in the twenty-three years since testatrix's death, should have been £849 4*s.* 9*d.*, sterling; the amount actually expended was but £296, thus leaving a balance due to the charity of £553 4*s.* 9*d.*

The Rev. H. W. Crofton has made several offers with a view to arranging the matter, and undertakes to pay the annuity regularly for the future. The case is still under the consideration of the Board.

The facts of this case indicate very clearly the importance of a system of registration of bequests for educational endowments such as we propose.

Had there been in 1834 a Registrar of School Endowments, charged with the duty of reporting annually the particulars and extent of endowments, the names of the trustees, and the amount of the trust property vested in them, the nature and value of the endowments would have become known in the localities, and misapplication for so long a time would have been impossible.

Elphin Roman Catholic Diocesan Seminary, County of Roscommon.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 718.

Vide, p. 105, *supra*.

7 & 8 Vict. c. 97, sec. 12.

The facts relating to this endowment, as reported to us by our Assistant Commissioner, are fully stated in the Tables of Schools and Endowments. We think it right to direct attention particularly to them, as furnishing a remarkable example of the evil effects which result from limiting the duty of superintending and controlling the administration of educational charities to cases where the intended endowment has been "withheld, concealed, or misapplied." Such a restriction operates, we think, injuriously in two ways. In the first place, the action of the public authority is generally delayed to a period far beyond that when its intervention has become desirable, and, not unfrequently, until the benefit intended to the public has been seriously compromised, or even lost. In the next place, it is possible that even this tardy protection may never be extended to the endowment, since it may be for the advantage of all best acquainted with the estate to be administered to disregard the interests of the charity. The present case illustrates both these defects in the law as it now stands; for a lapse of thirteen years occurred, after the death of the testator, before any portion of the educational bequest was secured. Moreover, the steps by which this was effected were taken by the Board of Charitable Bequests, only on our suggestion made in consequence of the circumstances being brought under our notice by the Report of our Assistant Commissioner, who states that he has not been able to learn that either of the trustees named in the will "ever acted in the trust, or interfered, in any way, for the protection of the charity."

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Forkhill, Jackson's Schools, County of Armagh.

This large endowment, which now produces £415 16*s.* 6*d.* a year, was founded by the will of Richard Jackson, esq., bearing date the 20th of July, 1776. Disputes having arisen as to its construction, an Act of Parliament (the 29th Geo. III. c. 3) was passed for finally settling them; and by it the trustees named in the will, together with certain others, were incorporated as the trustees of the charitable donations of Mr. Jackson, and the management of the endowment and administration of its funds were confided to them. Seven schools are now supported on this endowment. It is stated, in a return made to us by the Rector of Forkhill, that 400 day pupils attended them in 1854. It appears, however, from the reports of our Assistant Commissioner, that the average number actually frequenting these schools is very much less than that on the roll of each of them. The objects of this endowment were stated in the will of the testator as being, the clothing and educating, as many as the funds would allow, "children of the Church of Ireland;" these schools are, however, now thrown open to all the children of the neighbourhood, without distinction of creed, but all who attend are required to read the Scriptures daily, and are examined in them. Our Assistant Commissioner reports favourably of these schools as regards the education given, but he has pointed out a defect which we concur with him in considering as a serious one. He observes that the schoolmistresses of the Churchill and Mullabawne girls' schools instruct the pupils in sewing only, so that they are obliged to resort for their general education to the boys' schools situate in the same localities. The same objectionable arrangement of teaching both sexes in the same school also exists in the Aghadonove branch of this endowment. We think that, with the ample funds at their disposal, the trustees should endeavour to devise some better plan for the instruction of the girls.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 460.

Illerton School, County of Galway.

The history of this endowment, which, after the lapse of nearly half a century, is not yet in operation, presents a remarkable example of the injury which results to educational charities from the want of an efficient system of public supervision. If such a control existed, and were accompanied with adequate powers of inquiry and control, legal proceedings would be more effectual, and, in all probability, the necessity for it would less frequently occur. This endowment, created by the will of Mr. Persse in 1812, consisted of a legacy of £50, and a rent-charge of £25 (Irish). The lapse of twenty-seven years which occurred between the testator's death and the institution of legal proceedings by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, in 1839, caused the loss of the legacy and of considerable arrears of the rent-charge, extending over the long period from 1812 to 1830. The particulars of this case are stated in the extract from the report of our Assistant Commissioner, which will be found in the Tables of Schools and Endowments. We concur with him in regarding it as a striking instance of the insufficiency of the powers given to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests under the 12th sec. of the 7 and 8 Vic., c. 97, whereby the funds of a charity must have been withheld, concealed, or misapplied, before they can be brought within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners. This limitation is productive of evil in two ways; first, because such a postponement of interference on the part of the public authority tends to render it nugatory; and, secondly, inasmuch as one of the best modes of protecting public charities consists in stimulating private interest to efforts in their behalf; and this can only be accomplished by insuring a prompt and efficient attention to the representations of persons locally acquainted with the circumstances of each case.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 686.

Ibid. pp. 694–5.

Kilfinane [see *Cahirconlish*].

Vide p. 180, *supra*.

Kilkenny Grammar School [see *Carrickmacross*].

Vide p. 181, *supra*.

Kilkenny Subscription School.

This school possesses an ample revenue, chiefly derived from mixed funds of realty and personalty, created in 1818 by Joseph Evans, Esq. Pursuant

Tables, vol. iii. p. 142.

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to the intentions expressed by the founder in his deed of endowment, a private Act (the 59 Geo. III. c. 37) was obtained, which incorporated the trustees, under the name and title of the "Trustees of Evans' Charities." Out of the large amount of property thus vested in them, an annual sum of £100, late currency, was directed to be applied in aid of the above school, and a further annual sum of £200, same currency, towards "apprenticing ten children, male or female, of the Protestant religion, as by law established, who had been educated" thereat. It was stated in evidence at our Public Court held in Kilkenny, that the means of the trustees had been for some time past greatly crippled by the loss of a sum of £10,000, which was abstracted by their former agent. It was withdrawn by him from the Bank of Ireland, by means of a forged power of attorney. This he was enabled to do in consequence of the corporate seal having been left in the custody of the agent, whose conduct appears to have been but little superintended or controlled.

Ev. 144.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 150.

These circumstances sufficiently account for the state of the instruction given in this school, which our Assistant Commissioner reports as being, when he inspected it, almost as backward as any he had visited. The same cause has also prevented the application of the trust fund to the apprenticing the children educated in the school, pursuant to Mr. Evans' directions. By virtue of an award made in the suit instituted by the trustees against the Bank of Ireland for the recovery of the sum so abstracted, the latter was directed to transfer to the trustees the sum of £9,300 5*s.* 4*d.*, new three per cent. Government stock, and to pay them £2,964 5*s.* 10*d.*, the amount of dividends accrued since the sale of the charity funds, under the forged powers of attorney, together with their costs in the action. The endowment has, however, suffered great injury from this course of litigation, which, during a period of nine years, occasioned the frustration of the charitable intentions of Mr. Evans.

Vide p. 180, *supra.*

Kishequirk [see *Cahirconlish.*]

Vide p. 181, *supra.*

Knocktopher [see *Callan.*]

Loughash National School, Donagheady, County of Tyrone.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 644, 664.

Our Assistant Commissioner gives a favourable report of the state of instruction in this school; but he calls attention to the fact, that the school being designed not merely to impart general education, but to give special instruction in agriculture, the head master devotes too much time to the latter, and seems to take very little part in the literary instruction given in the school. Owing to this cause, and also to the withdrawal of the pupils at an early age, as soon as their labour becomes of any value, the higher branches of a good English education do not receive a sufficient share of attention.

Vide p. 180, *supra.*

Lisnagry, [see *Cahirconlish*].

Magherafelt, Rainey's Charity School, County of Londonderry.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 606, 620.

This school is reported, by our Assistant Commissioner, who inspected it, as not being in a satisfactory state. The circumstances which interfere with its efficiency arise from causes that deserve particular attention, because, we regret to say, they exist and operate in many other schools. The principal of these is the present inadequacy of the endowment to carry out the views of the founder, which, moreover, as expressed in his will, and confirmed by an Act of the Legislature, had reference to a state of things very different from that which now exists. The rent-charge of £175, late Irish currency, at which the endowment was fixed by the Act of Geo. II., is, of course, wholly insufficient to maintain, clothe, and educate twenty-four boys, as directed by the testator; and even the ten boarders now on the foundation can be supported only by the diversion of their time and attention from a course of instruction to the cultivation of a farm of twelve acres, which the master cultivates by permission of the trustee, his Grace the Lord Primate. Moreover, the period during which, in conformity with the testator's directions, the boys are allowed to remain in the school is only three years, of which three hours and one-half per diem are devoted to the ordinary branches of elementary instruction. The school-house is, as our Assistant Commissioner reports, falling into ruin, having no fund for

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its repair. The premises are held at will only; but it appears that the landlords, the Salter's Company, have expressed their willingness to build a new schoolhouse, and to aid the school in other ways.

Ev. 10581.

Malahide Adult School, County Dublin.

Our Assistant Commissioner notices, that the ground properly appertaining to this school has been withdrawn from it, and that the portion now held by the master is not that originally granted. He observes: "the latter was a badly-fenced strip of ground skirting the road, and as it interfered with the buildings and improvements now in progress in that locality, Lord Talbot De Malahide, in order to obtain possession of it, gave (a short time ago) a piece of land in lieu thereof of the same extent, but situate at the rere of the schoolhouse and much more convenient for the master. This exchange was consented to by the Rev. Mr. King (the incumbent), on obtaining, through the rural Dean, the permission of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin. No valid transfer, however, of the school-ground has been, or I apprehend could be, properly made to Lord Talbot De Malahide; and if it should hereafter prove more valuable (as seems not unlikely, owing to its frontage to the road) than the substituted premises, there can be no doubt that his Lordship would be bound to restore the ground originally granted to the school, or held accountable to the trust for its increased value." Tables, vol. iii. pp. 26, 44.

It appears to us, that the propriety of deciding on the advisability or otherwise of effecting such exchanges of sites, might with advantage be referred to the proposed Board of Endowed Schools, as to all endowments coming under their jurisdiction; and that they should have the power of effecting an exchange in a legal manner, if it should be considered for the advantage of the school so to do.

Moate Boys' School, Aghalurcher, Lisnaskea, County Fermanagh.

Our Assistant Commissioner has called attention in a portion of his report, which will be found in the Tables of Schools and Endowments, to the unsatisfactory state of this school. Besides the injurious effects arising from the extraneous avocations—farming and acting as clerk of petty sessions—which the master pursues, the defects of this school arise, as our Assistant Commissioner points out, from the circumstance that, the last Trustee who died had failed in his lifetime to exercise the power of nomination conferred on him by the will of the founder, Mr. Leslie. In consequence of this omission, Lord Erne, the proprietor of the estate on which the school is situate, and who, if associated in the trust of the endowment, would contribute to its support," has no connexion with it, and has withdrawn the payment of £8 yearly, which he used to give towards the salary of the master. The mistake can, in the present state of things, be rectified only by a proceeding in the Court of Chancery. We think that the power of appointing new Trustees in such cases, might be properly intrusted to the proposed Board of Endowed Schools, as regards schools placed under their care; and that as to other endowments, the expenses in Chancery should be lessened by abolishing all stamps and court fees affecting proceedings with reference to charities. Tables, vol. iii. pp. 572, 582.

Mullingar Presentation Convent National School, County of Westmeath.

The Hevey endowment, which we have noticed elsewhere, furnished the large sum of £2,062 for the erection of the house where the above school is carried on by a community of nuns of the Presentation Order. In various cases which have come under our notice the tenure of the site and premises is quite insufficient for the purposes of a school endowment, and especially for one so considerable as the above. In the present case the above sum has been expended by the trustees of the Hevey charity in erecting a school house and premises on a site secured by a lease for a term of no longer than three lives, or sixty-one years. At the period that the ground was taken the only leasing-power Act which authorized the granting of school sites in perpetuity required that the assent of the bishop of the United Church of the diocese in which the lands lay should be sought and obtained, in order to render the lease valid. The recent Act has rendered this unnecessary, but its provisions, though, in most respects, sufficiently ample and satisfactory, appear to us to be defective in one important respect, namely, that they do not confer an

Vide p. 159, *supra*. Tables, vol. iii. p. 222. Ev. 13357, &c.

50 Geo. III. c. 23.

18 & 19 Vic. c. 39.

Ibid. sec. xi.

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Observations on Schools Endowments.

18 & 19 Vic. c. 39, s. vi.

absolute Parliamentary title on grants made, in conformity with its requirements, for religious and educational purposes, and we recommend that this defect should be remedied by legislation. The title which the new Act confers is, however, very superior to the tenure under which the above site is held, and the trustees would, in our opinion, do well to endeavour to secure the benefit of the retrospective provisions contained in it, which appear designed to meet cases like the present.

Rahaghy National School, County of Tyrone.

Tables, vol. iii. pp. 638, 658.

Our Assistant-Commissioner reports that no persons claiming as representatives of the grantees of the site appear to have interfered, in any way, in the management of this school for a great number of years. This inattention of local parties has not been compensated for by any public supervision, although the endowment properly falls under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Education. The result has been, as will be seen from a perusal of the extract of our Assistant-Commissioner's Report, that the boundaries of the original endowment have become doubtful, and even its existence is now disputed by the landlord.

Vide p. 182, *supra*.

St. Joseph's Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Glasnevin [see *Claremont*].

Ulster Institution for Deaf and Dumb and Blind, Belfast [see *Claremont*].

OBSERVATIONS ON THE TABLES OF SCHOOLS AND ENDOWMENTS.

Having in a previous part of our Report considered the particular classes of schools and educational endowments respecting which we received evidence at our public Courts, we now beg to submit some conclusions to which we have been led, or in which we have been confirmed by a general review of the Tables of Schools and Endowments. We propose to arrange these under five heads corresponding to the divisions followed in the Tables.

Tables, vol. iii.

I. *Endowments in Operation.*

Tables, vol. iii. p. 732.

The number of endowments included in the Tables No. 1, and Table of General Endowments, amounts in the whole to 976, and the total acreage of the lands belonging to these is 75,600A. 0R. 2P. The estimated annual value of the school premises is £14,615 9*s.* 7½*d.*; the net annual income derived from land is £37,564 4*s.* 2*d.*; and that arising from trust-funds is £16,391 2*s.* 7*d.*—the aggregate value amounting to £68,570 16*s.* 4½*d.* per annum. The number of schools supported by these endowments is 1,321. The National Schools excepted from Table No. 1, as not having any permanent endowments other than sites vested in the Commissioners of National Education, or in trustees for them, are 1,507 in number, and the annual value of the school premises is £7,892 4*s.* 9*d.*

Ibid. p. 734.

The total number of endowed schools in operation is 2,828, with permanent endowments amounting in the aggregate to £76,463 1*s.* 1*d.*

The great proportion of small endowments arising partly from grants of public money and in part from private donations and bequests, is a pervading feature in the Tables. Many of these are, in their present state, inadequate for carrying out the educational purposes they were designed to promote, and the inevitable result of this shows itself in an unsatisfactory state of the school premises, or the instruction, and often of both. An inspection of the Summary of Tables will indicate to some extent how far this is the case. Hence it arises, that although the aggregate value of such endowments is very considerable, the influence exerted by them on the education of the people is far below what might be expected from the total amount thus appropriated. The schools which have suggested this observation are too numerous to require or admit of individual reference, but we may mention several classes which illustrate it. These are, firstly, schools which formerly received aid from public grants that have been withdrawn, as for example, those to the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, to the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and the Kildare Place Society. Many of the Parochial Schools, and of those under the Church

Ibid. p. 732.

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Education Society, also belong to this class. Of schools so circumstanced one of our Assistant Commissioners who inspected in the county of Antrim has noticed two, in one of which the master's total emoluments did not exceed the yearly sum of £12, and in the other, that of £7. This inadequacy of the funds to effect the objects attempted to be carried out is also very strikingly manifested in schools which owe their endowments, wholly or principally, to private benevolence; and of this class, more especially in boarding schools for the poorer classes. In many cases it arises from the dispositions made by the founders, which were either originally out of proportion to the funds of the charity, or have become so in consequence of the change in the value of money, and other causes. The injurious effects of this deficiency manifest themselves in all the schools thus referred to, but in various ways. As regards some, the school premises have been allowed to fall into decay, or the accommodation afforded is insufficient or of an unsatisfactory kind; and this is a state of things often to be met with in charity boarding schools. In connexion with these last, we have already, had occasion to comment upon the practice, not unfrequently resorted to, of selling out the principal of the trust funds to meet current expenses, thus gradually diminishing, and sometimes reducing them very seriously. The low scale of salaries too generally paid to teachers arises in part from the inadequacy of the existing endowments. Besides the injury inflicted on the cause of education, by thus lowering the social position of the schoolmaster, the instruction suffers from the tendency which such a state of things has to induce the teacher to undertake employments inconsistent with his primary functions, or in other ways to sacrifice the due performance of these to his pecuniary advancement or material support. In the schools for the poorer classes, the under-paid master ekes out his livelihood by cultivating land, or filling other offices, such as that of postmaster or parish clerk, the holding of which, even when not directly inconsistent with his duties as teacher, may be in other respects undesirable. As regards schools of a higher grade, the course which the master is induced to pursue in order to make his tuition remunerative, tends to prevent the admission of free pupils, and in other ways to frustrate the object of the endowment. In girls' schools, especially, the salaries are often inadequate, and the wives and daughters of the masters of boys' schools, which are on the same foundations with those for girls, seem in some instances, partly for this reason, to have been appointed as teachers although not sufficiently qualified.

Another effect of the inadequacy of endowments, which we have had frequent occasion to observe, is the insufficiency of the staff of masters; a defect which, of course, is most striking in schools for intermediate education. In Grammar Schools, especially, such a state of things throws great difficulties in the way of combining a classical with an English and scientific education.

An increase in the amount of small educational endowments would be, in most cases, the only means of remedying the evils of which we have been speaking. But, even without such an augmentation, these charities might, we think, be considerably benefited, by the introduction of certain reforms in their general management. The diminution of legal expenses, and, especially, the abolition of stamp-duties and court-fees on proceedings connected with charities, would diminish the difficulties which now deter trustees from seeking to make changes which altered circumstances may have rendered necessary or desirable for promoting the efficiency of schools; and the smaller the endowment the greater would be the benefits thus conferred.

The principle thus recommended has received a legislative sanction in an Act, which, however, does not afford adequate remedies for the state of things to which we refer. It has, besides, been adopted in relation to proceedings in Chancery respecting the properties of Municipal Corporations in Ireland.

We are also of opinion that, as regards schools under the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, the audit of the Government auditor should be a sufficient discharge to the trustees, without it being necessary to take any proceedings before the Master, or to incur the consequent expenses.

The insecurity of educational endowments appears, we regret to state, to be a circumstance of very frequent occurrence. We shall enter more fully into this subject in our observations on Tables Nos. 2 and 4; but those on which we are now commenting offer many examples of this evil. We have directed attention to such as occur in the Tables No. 1, in the observations relating to each school whose endowment is so affected.

OBSERVATIONS ON TABLES, VOL. III.

Camlin; Ballydonaghy, p. 426. Ballyclug, Parochial, p. 418. Col. Robertson's Schools, p. 510. Limerick, Blue, p. 340. Waterford, Blue Girls', p. 398. Rainey's Charity p. 606. Mercer's School, p. 16.

Vide p. 176 *supra*.

Ev. 1432; 1468; 5856. Raheny, p. 26.

Ev. 1239; 5395. Ballymena Diocesan, p. 418.

52 Geo. III. ch. 101, sec. 3. 3 & 4 Vic. ch. 108, sec. 139.

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This state of insecurity may, generally speaking, be traced to one of two causes; namely, either to the neglect of the trustees, or to their ignorance. Under the first head must be placed those cases where the public money has been expended in building school-houses, the site of which either never was secured, or cannot now be shown by documentary evidence to have been so. This appears to have been of no unfrequent occurrence in the administration of the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund; in one county alone (Limerick), four instances of such negligence will be found. We have already had occasion to comment on cases where the neglect of public boards, and especially of those where responsibility is not sufficiently individualized, has endangered and even caused serious loss to the school endowments committed to their charge. The same remark equally applies to the management of some endowments by private trustees.

Vide pp. 179–80, *supra.*

Arklow, Incorp. Soc. Day, p. 252.

On this subject Mr. Crawford, in his General Report, observes as follows:—

Appendix, p. 4.

"The inefficiency of several schools which I visited, I attribute to their being under the exclusive management of trustees, who are such only by virtue of official positions. Such persons have, in general, either not sufficient leisure from their other avocations to make frequent visitations and inspections of the school, or have not the tastes which are suitable for the office, or are not constantly resident in the locality. In some instances, I found that, having different views on education, these official trustees could not agree on the system of management to be pursued; and, as in these cases the number of trustees is generally small, the management of, and control over the school, became practically vested in one person only, who was frequently absent, or could not devote sufficient time to an efficient superintendence. It appears to me, that with official trustees should be associated some other persons, who, by constant residence in the locality, position in society, and possession of an interest in the advancement of education, would be enabled and inclined to devote some time to superintend the management of the school."

We are of opinion that the defect which Mr. Crawford has noticed might be advantageously met by authorizing *ex officio* trustees to appoint representatives to act in their place on any Board at which they find themselves unable to attend; the representative to hold office for a fixed period, specified in his appointment, of not less than one or more than three years, provided the person who appointed him shall so long hold the office which gives him the right of being trustee. The representative, when once appointed, ought to possess all the powers of a trustee. We also think that the other trustees of any charity, in case an *ex officio* trustee does not attend, should have power to call on him to appoint a representative, or, in default of his doing so, to appoint one themselves.

The second cause of the insecurity of endowments, as shown in Tables, No. 1, namely, the ignorance of trustees, arises very frequently from the great difficulty, often amounting to an impossibility, which now exists of obtaining correct information as to bequests, and the imperfect manner in which wills, grants, and other documents, are preserved for the benefit of, and made accessible to the inhabitants of the localities chiefly concerned in the endowments. Numerous cases are pointed out, in the marginal observations in the Tables, where the trustees were ignorant even of the existence of the bequest or donation. A consideration of this class of cases shows the importance of a local system of registration, and also of such a central office as that which we recommend for the proposed registry of school endowments.

Under the same head we must also place the cases where charity funds have been invested in a way calculated to endanger the endowment; as, for example, by laying them out in shares of Banking Companies.

Prot. Orph. Soc. p. 62. Essex-street, East, p. 62. Female Orph. House, p. 60. Hibernian Marine, p. 72. Bethesda Orphan, p. 60. Ennis Erasmus Smith's Grammar, p. 268. Banagher Royal, p. 154. *Vide* p. 174, *supra.* Jervis-street, Orphan, p. 326.

The causes of inefficiency in the schools, as indicated by the Tables of Endowments in Operation, may be considered under the heads of the school premises and accessories; the teachers; the pupils; and the course of instruction. As regards the first of these, the state of repair into which some of the houses have fallen, calls for attention; especially where—as is the case with reference to the schools under the Board of Erasmus Smith, and the Commissioners of Education—it might be obviated by a due administration of the endowment. In some cases, the shortness of the lease, under which the site is held, contributes to prevent steps being taken to put the schoolhouse in a proper state. This neglect of health, comfort, and even decency, is, we regret to say, especially observable in charity boarding-schools for the poorer classes, a state of things, the existence of which strongly indicates the want of efficient inspection in the

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cases where this is most needed. The same deficiency exists as to play-grounds, which often are of very scanty dimensions. This is particularly the case in large towns, where schools exist which have no play-grounds attached to them. The locality of some schools is undesirable in point of health, and of others, as being too remote from the homes of the scholars. To this latter circumstance must be, at least in part, ascribed the discontinuance of some schools. We recommend that steps should be taken for enabling trustees to change the sites, where such a course is, by them, deemed desirable; and that similar powers be conferred upon the proposed Board of Endowed Schools as to all schools vested in them, and that their consent be made necessary for such a change when the property and actual management of schools placed under them is vested in other trustees. In some of the larger schools, especially, the question is one of much importance. In these the locality, though well-chosen for a boarding-school, may not be convenient for the attendance of day-scholars; and, where such is the case, the objects of the endowment are in danger of being defeated. The supply of school requisites, also, such as books, maps, and writing materials, is far from being uniformly satisfactory.

Kilcullen Parochial p. 132. Hall's Endowment, p. 718.

Limerick Diocesan, Ev. 2598. Enniskillen Royal, Ev. 11913.

With reference to the teachers, the appointments are sometimes made without sufficient care; and the inefficiency of the masters and mistresses is often attributable, not so much to their want of intellectual qualifications, as to habits of remissness and inattention, caused, in a great measure, by the absence of inspection and control. Several cases will be observed, which indicate the want of the power of superannuating persons who, after long and faithful service, or by reason of illness, have become unable to discharge their duties as teachers. We have, in another part of the Report, made a suggestion for remedying this evil.

Blue Coat Hospital, Cork, p. 288; Ev. 1558.

Donadea, p. 128; Muckamore Abbey, p. 436; Clones, Aghadrumsee, p. 574.

Vide p. 225, *infra*.

The great irregularity of the attendance of the pupils is, we regret to say, a striking feature in the schools for the poorer classes throughout Ireland, but especially in those situate in agricultural districts. The children are also withdrawn at a very early age, so that the amount of instruction given, and discipline imparted, is much less than might be supposed. The discouragement arising to the teachers from these causes is great, and their injurious influences can be effectually combated only by systematic inspection and periodical examinations.

Ferns, Erasmus Smith's English, p. 234. Drumkeeran; Feddin's, p. 574.

We must also observe that, in many of the schools for the poorer classes, the children receive a superficial instruction, and are not sufficiently grounded in a knowledge of principles. In some cases this is attributable to the fact, that the teachers themselves are deficient in this respect; in others, it arises from the undue occupation of the pupil's time in that kind of special training, which is called industrial education, and which, although it may, when rightly directed, be useful as an accessory, should not be allowed to encroach on the main object of giving a sound mental and moral discipline. Such a deviation from the true course is especially observable in those girls' schools where much attention is given to instruction in the art of lace making and fancy work.

Charleville Convent National, p. 280. Clones, Clogh, p. 574.

As a general result, we feel bound to say that the defects we have noticed, as indicative of the abuse and inefficiency of endowed schools of all kinds, may be traced to the following principal causes—first, the want of inspection, conducted with authority, by duly qualified inspectors, visiting at short and uncertain intervals; secondly, the want of properly trained masters, receiving adequate remuneration, and animated in the discharge of their duty by the prospects of promotion, and of retiring pensions as the reward of faithful service.

We cannot conclude our remarks on these Tables, without calling particular attention to the very unsatisfactory state of the question of free admission, and the general disregard of the directions of founders and donors of charities in this respect. We have already noticed this serious defect with reference to the management of the Royal Schools, but it is equally observable in schools of private foundation; and we are of opinion, that there should be for all Free Schools, a clear definition and public announcement of the rights of pupils to free admission, and the qualifications expected from them.

Bangor, Ballymaconnell, and Ballymullen National, p. 532.

Endowments not in Operation.

The number of educational endowments throughout Ireland, which, though proved to exist, are not in operation, is very considerable, being 296 in number. In some counties it is more, in others less, but the aggregate value of the fund thus lying unused for the purposes of education is great, amounting for the whole of Ireland to the annual sum of £7,170 11*s.* 11*d.*

Tables, vol. iii. p. 732.

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Observations on Tables, vol. iii.

The majority of these endowments are individually of small amount, but this is by no means universally the case.

A very large proportion of the small endowments belonging to schools which have ceased to be in operation, were indebted for their origin or principal support to societies which at one time received annual grants from Parliament. Owing either to the discontinuance of the assistance received from these sources, or to other causes, such as changes in the population, and the competition of new schools, many of the schools thus endowed have been given up. The number of instances in which the funds of these foundations have been applied to other educational purposes, not inconsistent with the intention of the founders, is small. In some cases, however, this has been done, and the same probably might have been effected in others, were it not for the great difficulty and expense which now attends any endeavour to procure a legal authorization for making such changes. To obviate this, we recommend that jurisdiction, similar to that now possessed by the Court of Chancery, should be given to the Assistant Barrister, as to all charities, the funds of which, whether arising out of land or personal property, are of small amount; subject, however, to an appeal to the Chancellor, on a statement of facts signed by the Assistant Barrister.

Townsend-street Orphan Girls', p. 90; Hall's Endowment, p. 718.

In addition to the schools which have been abandoned from want of adequate support, or which are no longer needed, we find others which seem never to have been required in the localities thus injudiciously chosen for them. In some cases of this sort public money was improvidently granted by those who were then intrusted with its distribution; the public possess an especial claim to have such endowments rendered available for educational purposes.

Kilcullen Parochial, p. 132. Dunaghy; Cherois, Montalto, Russell, and William p. 440.

The bad consequences of such a state of things are numerous and patent. The want of care and providence which has caused them is indirectly productive of evil, since it tends to diminish the number of those donations bequeathed by private persons, the frequency and amount of which must greatly depend on the confidence which the public have in their being duly and efficiently applied. But the direct effects also deserve serious consideration, and call for the application of prompt remedies. Many of the buildings attached to these abandoned schools have already fallen into bad repair and are undergoing a process of constant deterioration, which, if not arrested, must seriously diminish their value. In other cases they are exposed to the risk of being lost altogether, unless looked after, while evidence can still be procured of their creation, or before the adverse possession of the landlords or of strangers has conferred an indefeasible title. We have pointed out in the Tables the individual endowments to which this remark is applicable.

Killann, p. 242. Aghada Parochial, p. 302. Nohaval, or Oatlands, p. 304.

Some cases of adverse possession indicate the existence of legal difficulties, which prevent the cheap and prompt recovery of school-premises from masters and others who improperly overhold.

These arise from the provision of the Civil Bill Act, which excludes from the jurisdiction of the local court cases where the title to land is called in question. We are of opinion that an exception should be made to the above rule as regards land not exceeding, in the whole, two acres, which has been at any time the subject of an educational charity; and that where such is proved to have been the case to the satisfaction of the Assistant Barrister, he should have full power to decide the rights of the parties, subject only to an appeal at the next assizes, or to one of the superior courts of common law, on a statement of facts signed by the Assistant Barrister.

St. George Endowment, p. 224. Cotter's Endowment, p. 306. Limerick Free, p. 346. Illerton, p. 686. Kellett's Endowment, p. 88. Bertrand's Charity, p. 88. Tait's Endowment, p. 244. Saintfield, p. 550. Monkstown, p. 36. Roman Catholic Diocesan, p. 718.

The Tables of Schools and Endowments Not in Operation afford additional proofs of that deficiency of supervision and control on which we have already animadverted. The delays which have prevented the establishment of some valuable educational charities, have no doubt, in part, arisen from the expenses, delays, and difficulties of legal proceedings, but still more, we think, from the cause to which we have just referred. Among the endowments which either have been discontinued, or were never established, some indicate the absence of adequate powers in the public bodies entrusted with their management; while the history of others manifests culpable neglect on the part of the authorities.

Cases also occur where, owing to the disagreement of trustees, great delays have taken place, which probably might have been avoided, had any authority existed competent to intervene, and whose decision would have been listened to with respect by all parties. Other endowments indicate the necessity for supervision and active interference on behalf of charities which are neglected by their private and local trustees, such being not unfrequently the case where these are relatives of the

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founder and recipients of his bounty. Numerous and striking instances will also be found in these Tables of endowments which have fallen into abeyance in consequence of the ignorance respecting them of local parties, and even of the very persons nominated as trustees, an ignorance which, we think, is traceable principally to two causes—first, the deficiency of local records, and secondly the want of a central and well-organized system of registration, which might render information easily accessible to all. Had things been thus arranged we should not have seen so many examples of endowments undisputed, yet never put in operation, or subsequently abandoned; accompanied, too, as such cases frequently are, by the loss of deeds, and the deterioration or loss of the property.

Observations on Tables, vol. iii.

St. John's College, p. 404.
Tew's Endowment, p. 192.
Reenascreena, p. 306.
St. John's School, p. 346.
Ardfinnan, p. 374.
Blue Coat School.

The Tables No. 2 comprehend a kind of endowments not in operation, different from the class which we have been considering, those, namely, where the donation or bequest is certain in its nature, but the enjoyment of it by the charity is postponed until the happening of specified events. The foundations of this kind which most commonly occur are legacies made subject to the life interest of persons named in the will. It is clear that this class of endowments require peculiar watchfulness, in order both that the property may be duly secured during the period of its enjoyment by the third party, and that the claim of the charity may be promptly enforced on the happening of the specified event. The existing system does not make any adequate provision for securing these ends, the attainment of which, we propose, should form a part of the duties of the proposed Registrar of School Endowments.

Contingent Endowments.

The endowments which are given by will upon the occurrence of events which may possibly never happen, are twenty-nine in number; and their value, so far as ascertained, amounts to £883 7*s.* 6*d.* The observation which we have made above, respecting that class of endowments not in operation, the enjoyment of which by the charity is postponed until the occurrence of some specified event, applies with still greater force to those comprehended under Tables No. 3; for in addition to the reasons already given, there generally exists in such cases, considerable difficulty in ascertaining the truth respecting the contingent events, which are often of a complicated nature, and seldom easily discovered. This class of endowments, as much as any other, requires the constant attention of an officer charged with the duties which we propose to intrust to the Registrar of School Endowments.

Tables, vol. iii. p. 733.

Endowments Lost or Expired.

The endowments which we have found to be lost or expired are 178 in number; and their aggregate—not unfrequently, also, their individual value—is such as to require an investigation of the causes which have thus seriously diminished the public property available for educational purposes. The total acreage of the endowments thus lost or expired was 1,314A. 2R. 31P. (exclusive of sites, less than one rood). The annual income derivable from land and trust funds, the loss of which to educational charities has been ascertained by us, is £2,574 18*s.* 7*d.* An inspection of the Tables, No. 4, will show that in several instances endowments respecting which no information was at first forthcoming, have been recovered by means of the inquiries which our Assistant Commissioners instituted or suggested. We think, that if due exertions had been made to preserve the evidence of the existence and endowments of these charities by the persons intrusted with the care of them, many would be at this moment in operation, which we have been obliged to class as lost, mainly for want of sufficient records and trustworthy evidence.

Doyle's Endowment, p. 8.
Davis' Endowment, p. 38.

The Tables, No. 4, illustrate, perhaps more fully and forcibly than any others, several of the topics on which we have already insisted.

They offer numerous cases, where the loss of the endowments must be ascribed to the prevailing absence of local records, and accessible sources of information; to the ignorance or the neglect of the trustees, both private and public; and to that want of an efficient and responsible system of inquiry, supervision, and control, which, we regret to say, too generally characterizes the management of educational charities. It is not always easy, or even possible, to refer individual cases of loss to any one of these causes; for it is worthy of remark, that they act and re-act upon each other, and are, therefore, generally found in combination. For example, the absence of powers enabling the authorities either to take charge of educational charities promptly themselves, or to assist others in doing so, almost inevitably fosters a spirit of inattention and indifference, which, even where

Hewitston's Endowment, p. 38.
Portland-street, St. James', p. 92.
Oatlands, p. 192.
Kellett's Endowment, p. 88.
Presbyterian Orphan Girl's, p. 94.
Roman Catholic Poor, p. 330.

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the power exists, postpones intervention not unfrequently until a period when interference is no longer availing. We have already noticed the practice of trustees selling out the principal of the charity funds, in order to meet current expenses; and this has caused the diminution of various endowments; among which we may refer to several of those attached to the parochial schools in the city of Dublin. A public audit of accounts would, we think, tend to check such abuses. Where schools are from any cause discontinued, there is a manifest danger that their endowments may, where due care is not taken, in course of time, be lost. The Tables now under consideration show that no adequate provision at present exists against such a danger. As regards the schools thus discontinued, it is not unfrequent to meet cases of adverse possession, prolonged so as to occasion the loss of the endowments.

An efficient system of registration of deeds and wills would have tended to prevent the oversights which have thus occasioned the loss of various endowments; but protection against similar errors and oversights, would, we think, be still further insured by the system of registering endowments, which we recommend. Notice of all intended judicial sales should be given to the proposed Registrar of School Endowments, and the attention of that officer should be, under all circumstances, carefully directed to their protection. Another, and a somewhat numerous class of losses, occasioned by the want of prompt intervention and constant supervision, consist of those where the funds of the charity have been placed on insecure investments. Most of these are cases where the security was merely personal, and the trustees, who were not unfrequently executors or relatives of the founders, took no steps for the proper investment of the property. The interval thus allowed to elapse before the intervention of competent authorities was invoked rendered the employment of legal measures difficult, and sometimes futile. The insecurity and ultimate loss of other investments has arisen from the expenditure of the funds in building houses upon sites secured only for short periods. This is closely connected with the important subject of leasing powers, the defective state of the law on this head having, probably, necessitated such an outlay in particular localities. We also find instances where the public money has been expended on sites held by leases which have determined in consequence of the eviction for non-payment of head-rent.

Vide p. 227, *infra*.

Benson's Endowment, p. 194. Ballynadrummy; Bradford; Ballitore, p. 132. Shane's Castle, p. 442. Kilcommon, Parochial, p. 260. Celbridge, Incorporated Society's, p. 132. Wicklow, Parochial, p. 260. Strand-street, Charity, p. 94. Kilcarron, p. 378.

Several examples occur of endowments yielding considerable incomes which, like annuities and house rents, have expired; and a consideration of these suggests the desirableness of conferring powers of exchange, under which trustees, subject to proper control, might vary securities, and convert such terminable interests into a permanent fund. We also find in those Tables losses occasioned, chiefly, if not entirely, by the ignorance of local parties and trustees, arising from the deficiency of records, and the difficulty, we might indeed say, the impossibility, which at present exists of procuring such full and accurate information as would be readily supplied by central authorities in a well-organized system.

Appendix, p. 12.

On this subject, Dr. M'Blain, in his General Report, observes as follows:—

"In very few instances have I found that proper records of the schools which came under my notice have been preserved, or that proper books of account have been kept. Owing to neglect in these particulars I have often experienced the greatest difficulty in ascertaining the simplest matters bearing on the past history, or the expenditure and funds of the schools.

"I would suggest that some adequate provision should be made for the safe custody of original deeds and documents relating to endowed schools. Many of these instruments are in the hands of private and irresponsible parties, and many have been lost or are not forthcoming now, in consequence of the negligence or default of the individuals to whose care they were intrusted. Of course where the muniments of title have been lost or cannot be produced, the security of the endowment will be imperilled; and that this is no merely fanciful danger, several cases of schools which fell under my own notice sufficiently attest. It appears to me, therefore, very desirable that some proper depository should be provided, where the trust deeds and other muniments of endowed schools may be lodged for safe preservation."

Although it cannot be denied that no such provision for the safe custody of all instruments relating to educational charities, and the protection of their endowments, at present exists so far as relates to foundations consisting of personal property, yet it might be thought that the case was different with respect to endowments of real property, which would seem to be protected by the operation

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of the Acts for the Registration of Deeds and Wills in Ireland, and the machinery of the office designed to carry out their provisions. That such, however, is by no means the case is established in the clearest manner from the history of numerous endowments recorded in the Tables, in relation to which it appears that the school sites have been sold by order of the Incumbered Estates Court, the Court of Chancery, or private parties, without preserving any recognition of the title of the charity. We have collected and referred in the margin to these cases, in some of which only has compensation been obtained for the loss sustained by the charity out of the proceeds of the sale of the estate. Two of these are, however, of so remarkable a character that we desire to draw attention more particularly to them.

OBSERVATIONS ON TABLES, VOL. III.

Newtownbarry, p. 246. Kilmoe; Coolredagh, Quin, Knopogue, p. 270. Dunbollogue; Carrickmavar, p. 288. Charleville R.C. Poor, p. 302. Kilmocamogue; Glengariffe, p. 308. Knockavilly, p. 310. Killorglin National, p. 326. Lorrha; Abbeville; Lorrha; Harvest Lodge; and Lorrha; Kilcarron, p. 378. Kilmeaden, p. 394. Cappoquin; Belmont, p. 404. Skerry; Freestone Quarry, p. 443. Killeshandra; Losset and Scrabby, p. 490.

The history of the endowment now lost, but once belonging to the Kilcarron school, is very fully given by our Assistant Commissioner in his report. It is narrated by him as follows:—

"It appears from the statement of George Bethel, who had been master of this school, that in the year 1846, Mr. Ralph Smith Smith, who became entitled to the Kilcarron estate, served Bethel with notice to quit; but the latter, instead of resting on the fee-farm grant (of the existence of which he seemed to be aware, but which he had not in his possession), submitted to become tenant to Mr. Smith. He states, that on a previous occasion, Mr. Ralph S. Smith being about to convert the schoolhouse into a barrack for the constabulary, in the year 1844 or 1845, he (George Bethel) wrote to 'Edward Litton, Esq., solicitor, Leeson-street, Dublin,' apprizing him of the intention of Mr. Smith. It is evident that the person intended was John Litton, Esq., the solicitor of the Commissioners of Lord Lieutenant's Fund, and probably owing to this mistake, he got no answer; and not being in a position to sustain his title under the fee-farm grant, he became tenant to Mr. Smith, and is now tenant of Mr. Going, the purchaser of the lands from the Commissioners for Sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland, who, it seems, purchased without reserve of any right under the fee-farm grant for a school. The house has been entirely removed."

Our Assistant Commissioner furnishes the following information in a second report on this endowment:—"In my former report on this case, I stated that the premises granted for this school, by Ralph Smith (20th September, 1825), to two trustees, Rev. Joseph Rogers and Thomas Hemsworth, had been sold by the Commissioners for the Sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland, without reservation of any right derived from that grant. It appears, however, that the attention of Mr. Baron Richards, the Chief Commissioner, and in whose office the proceedings for a sale had been conducted, having been called to the case, his Examiner, Mr. Rothwell, has forwarded a statement to the Commissioners of Inquiry into Endowed Schools on the subject. In that statement it is admitted that the premises were sold as I had reported; but it is alleged—first, that no part of the lands of Kilcarron was ever enjoyed under the grant; secondly, that every person in possession of the lands of Kilcarron was served with notice of the sale, and no claim was made in respect of the grant; thirdly, that the premises which had been, up to the year 1845, occupied in connexion with a school, were situate, not in Kilcarron, but in a townland called Kilgasky, which had been also the property of Ralph Smith, and sold by the Commissioners; and that the fact of the grant having been made, coming to the knowledge of the Commissioner after the sale, but before the settlement of the final schedule of incumbrances and the distribution of the purchase money, personal application was made to the Kildare Place Society, and Messrs. M'Causland and Fetherston, solicitors to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to ascertain if any claim was made in respect of the grant, and that notice of the final schedule was served on the supposed solicitor for the Archdeacon of Killaloe, and on Messrs. M'Causland and Fetherston, and that no claim was made; fourthly, that the schoolhouse had been removed in the year 1845, and that the lands were in the occupation of George Bethel, as tenant to the owner, at a rent; fifthly, that no part of the purchase money was paid out to any incumbrancers whose demands were not prior to grantor's estate and the deed of grant.

"There not being time for me to revisit the locality, I communicated with George Bethel, before mentioned, and who had been the master of the school, and, as such, in possession of the lands presumed to have been granted for the school, and who now holds them as tenant from year to year, as stated; and it appears that the first statement of Mr. Rothwell, that no school was ever established under the grant in the townland of Kilcarron, and that the premises

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Kilcarron, p. 378.

belonging to the school were situated in the adjoining townland of Kilgasky, mentioned by Mr. Rothwell, is correct. But it further appears that the district comprising the two townlands, Kilcarron and Kilgasky, was known by the name of, and was generally called Kilcarron, being the name of the residence and demesne of the owner, Mr. Smith; that the demesne of Kilcarron extended into the townland of Kilgasky, and was meared on the east by the school premises. Now, the lands mentioned in the deed are described by metes and bounds, which correspond exactly with the premises occupied in connexion with the school, the western boundary being stated to be Kilcarron demesne; and it appears that the lands are within from twenty-five to thirty perches of the boundary of the townland of Kilcarron. There can, therefore, be no doubt, that although the lands were described as being part of Kilcarron, the land on which the school-house was erected was the same as that granted and intended to be granted by the deed, and this could have been ascertained without any difficulty.

"As to the second and third statements of Mr. Rothwell it is observable, that it is not alleged that any application was made, or notice given, to the persons who, on the discovery of the grant, were obviously the proper persons to receive notice, viz., the grantees in, and trustees under the deed, Messrs. Rogers and Hemsworth, who, I believe, were then both alive. I know that one of them, Mr. Hemsworth, was living, in the early part of this year at Abbeyville, of which place he is described in the deed, although he has since died. The parties served with notice do not appear to have had any special connexion with the school or endowment, and it does not appear that any of them were called on to interfere, with the exception, perhaps, of Messrs. M'Causland and Fetherston, who are the solicitors of 'the Commissioners of Education;' but it seems that notice was given to them in their capacity of solicitors of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who were totally unconnected with the case, and in this respect there seems to me to have been a palpable miscarriage in the proceedings.

"As to the fourth statement of Mr. Rothwell, it is quite true that at the time of the sale, George Bethel was in possession of the land, and, I presume, received the usual notice served on occupiers. The circumstances under which he became tenant to Mr. Smith are stated in my original report. It would appear, that by a mistake on his part as to the name of the person who was Solicitor to the Commissioners of the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, he was unable to maintain his rights to the land when interfered with by Mr. Ralph Smith. He is unable now to state what was the exact claim which he made, if at all, on the service of the notice on him; but he had become, long before, tenant from year to year to Mr. Smith.

"The fifth statement suggests a point of law as a justification of the sale, viz., that the grant of the land was not valid as against creditors who had charges on the estate prior to the creation of the estate of the grantor, Mr. Ralph Smith.

"It appears to be admitted that Mr. Ralph Smith was tenant for life of the lands, and as there is no allegation to the contrary, it may be presumed that he was possessed or seized of such an estate as to bring him within the class of persons authorized to make grants for schools by the first section of the Act of the 50th year of his Majesty Geo. III. chap. 33, under the powers of which Act the grant is professed to be made; that Act authorized all persons whatsoever seized of any lands in fee simple, fee tail, or for life, in possession, with immediate remainder to his, her, or their issue, of any interest in lands by his or their deeds, to grant any part of such lands, not exceeding two Irish acres, not being situated within the liberties of any city or corporate town, of whatever value the same might be, and being no part of the demesne lands usually occupied with, or reputed as demesne, to any person or persons, &c., who shall be approved of for that purpose by the bishop of the diocese in which such lands lay, and to his and their heirs and successors in fee simple, or for any lesser interest, such approbation to be expressed by such bishop, being a party to, and signing and sealing such deed in trust, and for the use of a resident schoolmaster, subject to the conditions and regulations in the deed to be mentioned. The Act does not contain any provision expressly making the grant effectual against all persons whatsoever having interests or estates in the land prior or subsequent to the estate of the grantor. And it might have been a question of some difficulty under that Act, whether persons having interests in the land prior to such estate would be bound thereby, but it seems to me that a subsequent Statute settles the question. By section 10 of the 4th Geo. IV. chap 86, it is enacted, among other things, that all lands and

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grounds which shall have been, or shall be granted or conveyed for the building of any schoolhouse, or for the endowment, or in trust, or for the use of any schoolmaster in Ireland, under the provisions of the said Act of the 50th Geo. III. cap. 33, 'shall become, and be and remain absolutely vested in the person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, to whom such lands or grounds was, or were, or shall be conveyed for any of the purposes aforesaid, free from all demands or claims of any body politic or corporate, or person or persons whatsoever, and without being at any time subject to any question as to any right, title, or claim thereto, or in any manner affecting the same.'

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"The deed in the present case seems to have been executed in exact compliance with the provisions of the first-mentioned statute, all the parties thereto, including the bishop of the diocese, having executed it, and it was registered in the Office for the Registration of Deeds. It appears to me that, referring to the enactment to which I have last referred, the sale cannot be justified on the ground that the sale took place in order to discharge incumbrances affecting the lands prior to the estate of Mr. Ralph Smith, the grantor."

The site of the Kilmeaden school was also sold by the Incumbered Estates' Court; although, in this case, it was re-conveyed by the purchaser, in consequence of proceedings taken by the Commissioners of Education, when the circumstances were brought under their notice by us. These are stated by our Assistant Commissioner, in his reports, as follows:—"The only permanent endowment which this school possessed was a lease, bearing date January, 1824, from John D. Langley and Charles Langley, to John Malcolmson and Robert Hardum, of twenty-two perches of land, on which the house is erected, for ever, in trust, for the use of a school in the parish of Kilmeaden, at the yearly rent of one pepper-corn. This is the representation made to me of the lease by the Rev. W. Bourke, the rector of the parish; but, as the lease is in the possession of the Commissioners themselves, this representation can be verified. The Commissioners are also aware that the estate of the lessor in that lease has been lately sold by the Commissioners for Sale of Incumbered Estates, and that the purchaser, Rev. William M'Cance, claims to hold the land discharged of any such lease. I have seen his conveyance, and it seems to me that he is right in this view, as that lease does not seem to be in any way noticed in the schedule, and the house admittedly stands on the property purchased by Mr. M'Cance, as described in the conveyance."

Kilmeaden, p. 407.

"Since the preceding was written, the case of this endowment has been brought by the Commissioners under the notice of the Commissioners of Education, Clare-street, in order that steps may be taken for its protection. They accordingly instructed their solicitor to take proceedings in the Court of the Commissioners for the Sale of Incumbered Estates, who made a conditional order that the school premises should be conveyed by the purchaser, at his own expense, to new trustees, for educational purposes. Against this order the purchaser appealed to the full court, and his appeal having been disallowed, with costs, he subsequently appealed to the Privy Council."

"The order of the Incumbered Estates Commissioner was substantially affirmed, and Mr. M'Cance has consented to re-convey."

Taking, therefore, the foregoing facts into consideration, we are of opinion that it is expedient that an officer should be appointed to register all bequests, devises, and trusts for school or educational purposes, and to report annually the nature and extent of such endowments, the names of the trustees, and the amount of the trust property that became vested in them; and that all deeds, documents, leases, and papers, in the power or possession of the Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission, or of the Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant's School Commissioners, the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and the Kildare-place Society, and the originals or copies of all other deeds, or perfect extracts therefrom, containing bequests or devises for such purposes, should be deposited with such Registrar, who should make an index thereof, and preserve the same.

Vide p. 227, *infra*.

In addition, however, to cases of mere oversight or ignorance, we regret to have to call attention to others where the loss can only be attributed to culpable neglect and mismanagement on the part of private trustees and of public boards. The most striking examples of such negligence will be found among endowments which once belonged to the foundation of Erasmus Smith, but which have been abandoned by the Board to whose care they were intrusted. We refer to those cases where the discontinuance of schools has been accompanied by the surrender or re-conveyance of the sites to the landlords, without obtaining any compensa-

Blue Coat Hospital, p. 92.
Callan Free; Knocktopher Free, p. 146.
Kilmocamogue; Glengariffe, p. 308.

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Coombe; Erasmus Smith's English, p. 92. Rathmore Ditto, p. 132.

tion for the property thus parted with, although its value had been greatly augmented by the erection of houses, built wholly or in part out of the funds of the charity. We mention in the margin two of these lost endowments. One of them alone involved the sacrifice of the sum of upwards of £1,000, and the aggregate value of the sites and premises thus lost to the foundation is very considerable.

Alleged Endowments.

We have placed in the Tables, No. 5, all cases where some indication of an endowment having existed appeared from the results of inquiries of previous Commissioners, or in evidence tendered to us, but with reference to which we were on inquiry able to ascertain that there was no endowment, or were unable to obtain satisfactory evidence of the existence of any.

These Tables indicate very clearly that the existing arrangements fail to insure a full and accurate record of educational charities. Many of the alleged endowments were found to be annual payments of a purely voluntary nature, or funds, the application of which to the purposes of education was merely discretionary with the trustees. The frequent imperfection of the descriptions given, and the difficulty of identifying them, shows the deficiency of authentic information and permanent records; and this is the more remarkable, since, in a large proportion of the cases comprised in these Tables, the inquiries were instituted on the authority of the reports of previous Commissions, and the books of public Boards. In very many instances the examination we have caused to be instituted respecting the allegations thus made, has terminated in showing that no such endowments existed; that they were appropriated to purposes other than those of education; that the payments were voluntary or discretionary; that the funds were not properly secured, or that the alleged endowments were identical with some other foundations.

All these classes of cases afford testimony of the existence of the defects which we have indicated above, and the consideration of them tends still further to convince us of the necessity for remedial measures for insuring the safety of educational charities.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION AND DISCIPLINE IN ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

The observations which we have made, and the evidence which we have collected with reference to education, and especially to intermediate education in Ireland, enable us to state at some length our impressions respecting its present state; and we think it right to accompany these remarks with some suggestions for its improvement. It can hardly be doubted that extensive changes, not of detail only, but affecting the general course of education now pursued in the grammar schools, are needed, in order to bring them into harmony with the real wants of our time, and to avert the great social dangers which would necessarily ensue, if the standard of instruction for the upper classes were permitted to remain in any essential points below that level to which primary instruction has gradually attained. This last has, during the last quarter of a century, been steadily rising in Ireland; and in some important respects it now holds a position with reference to the former which demands the most serious consideration from all who are engaged in the work of education, or interested in the well-being of society. We propose, therefore, to review briefly the various branches of education, and more especially of grammar-school education as offered to our own observation, or presented to us in evidence. These remarks, together with the recommendations we have to offer, may be conveniently classified under four heads, embracing—first, the general development of intellect in scholars; secondly, their practical training, considered with reference, both to their general duties as members of society and to the special career for which they may be destined; thirdly, their religious and moral discipline; and fourthly, their æsthetic culture.

Intellectual Education.

The requirements of a modern course of instruction and mental training are of two kinds, literary and scientific. The first of these, so far as concerns our present subject, comprises, Reading, Writing, English Dictation, English Grammar, Composition, and Literature, Modern Languages, Greek and Latin, Geography, and History; while the second embraces, Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, Astronomy, and so far as may be practicable, the Elements of Physics, Chemistry, and Physiology.

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Although the phrase, an "English Education" is sometimes narrowed and made to mean little more than reading and writing, we think that such an interpretation is very far from conveying its real significance. This is obscured by the prevalence of ideas, derived from an antiquated standard of education, and still to a great extent predominant in our grammar schools. Our conception of the real import of this phrase will be shown by the observations which we beg to submit under each of the above heads.

LITERARY INSTRUCTION.

Reading.

We are of opinion that the art of reading is in general very imperfectly taught. We rarely met with a pupil whose elocution evinced an intelligent comprehension of the subject, combined with clearness of enunciation, and a correct appreciation of the niceties of punctuation, and the grammatical relation of phrases and sentences to each other. We attribute this general prevalence of bad reading to several causes, among which the most prominent are—ignorance of the meaning and derivation of words; want of knowledge of the grammatical relation of the different clauses of the sentence to each other, and of the logical connexion of the sentences themselves; and lastly, lack of instruction in the art of modulating the voice. The deficiencies of instruction in grammar, logic, and music, thus found to exist in the most elementary branch of a good English education, arise, we think, from causes which equally affect its higher departments. We would particularly point attention to two—the one being too low an estimate of the value to every educated man of a sound knowledge of his own language and literature; and the second, the practice that too generally prevails in grammar schools, of committing the English department to an inferior class of persons, holding very subordinate positions, and receiving inadequate remuneration. The latter of these errors inevitably results from the former.

The system of intermediate education cannot be brought into a satisfactory state until it has undergone great changes in both of these respects; and we are of opinion, that while the details of every department must, to a certain extent, be intrusted to subordinates, the general supervision of the English, no less than of the Classical and Scientific departments, is an essential part of the duty of the head master, and that its conduct and management ought to be committed to the charge of accomplished scholars.

Having spoken in terms of condemnation respecting the style of elocution commonly met with in schools, we feel bound to state that in some cases the correct reading of the pupils was a marked indication of the general efficiency of the teachers.

Writing.

The practice of teaching to write on slates, is, no doubt, economical, and in the early stages of progress it may answer sufficiently well; but we do not think that it can take the place of writing with paper and pen. We frequently observed a neglect to use engraved head-lines even when these were furnished to the schools, the result of such omission being that the pupils learned to imitate the defective writing of the master. We think it right to record our approbation of the method of tuition in the art of writing pursued in the schools of the Christian Brothers. The first line in the page is an ordinary engraved head-line; the second is blank; the third and each alternate line in the rest of the page exhibits a faint tracing of the head line. The pupil fills in the page, being in one line left to proceed without assistance, whilst in the succeeding one he is aided by the tracing. The excellent effects of this system may be ascribed to two circumstances: one being, that the attention of the pupil is in this way forcibly drawn to the contrast between his own copy and the model proposed for his instruction; the other, that in thus retracing his steps, he not only observes his errors, but learns how to correct them. The instruction in free-hand drawing given to junior pupils in many of the continental schools is found conducive to their improvement in writing, and the example thus set might, we think, be advantageously followed in this country.

We also found that short-hand was taught in the Christian Brothers' School at Tralee; and the proceedings of the Public Court which we held at that place were reported for a newspaper by a schoolboy of about twelve years of age. Ev. 2353.

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Course of Instruction and Discipline.

Ev. 14619–38.

We recommend that the copy books should be preserved, so as to enable the Inspectors, at their successive visits, to form a judgment of the progress made by the pupils. We noticed with disapproval that, in one of the most richly endowed schools in Ireland, the head-master was in the habit of selling the copy-books as fast as they were filled up by the scholars, and applying the proceeds to his own use.

First Report, C. S. Commissioners, p. xix; Second Report, C.S. Commissioners, p. iv.

We would observe that increasing prominence is given to good writing, as one of the tests for the granting of certificates by your Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners.

English Dictation.

Ev. 9466.

We are of opinion that the practice of exercising the pupils in writing from dictation has been hitherto much neglected, and that its importance as an element of universal education is very imperfectly appreciated. In many of the primary schools, however, this subject has been attended to more carefully, and with better results than in the grammar schools. In these last the amount of time and care devoted to it are quite disproportionate to the demands of a branch of education which, in our judgment, constitutes one of the most indispensable qualifications for persons in every rank, and is especially so for the educated gentleman. Even in cases where an anxiety was expressed to promote this study, we observed that lessons in dictation were supposed to occupy an undue amount of time, and were, consequently, postponed to pursuits which, though certainly important, are not more so than that of which we are now speaking. This is, in our opinion, a great error; for, when intelligently conveyed, no lessons are more instructive than those in English dictation, nor could the time of the pupils be better employed than in following them. We think they ought to form part of the daily course, at all events for the less advanced pupils; because they furnish the best means of instruction in some parts of an English education which, though elementary, are very material. Among these may be mentioned spelling, punctuation, and other requisites of orthography. Without an acquaintance with these, it is impossible that anyone can write a good letter; much less can he succeed in the more difficult species of composition. The defects of the present system of education, as regards not only the poorer, but the middle classes, have been strikingly manifested in the results of the examinations held by your Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners. They state, in their First Report, "that, although the range "of examination includes, in some instances, Latin, or a modern foreign lan-"guage, history, geography, &c., the great majority of rejections have been "occasioned, not by ignorance of these subjects, but by inability to spell with "ordinary accuracy. The failures, moreover, have not been errors in words of "rare occurrence, or technical character, but discreditable mistakes in those of "every-day use." They add, that out of a list of 185 rejected candidates, who were examined (among other things), in writing from dictation, and tested as to their power of correcting the orthography of a lithographed manuscript, purposely misspelt, forty-one were refused certificates on the ground of spelling alone, and twenty-three for mistakes in spelling combined with bad writing; while deficiencies of the same sort entered more or less into nearly all the cases of rejection on other grounds.

First Report, C. S. Commissioners, p. xiv.

The practice of copying printed extracts, selected from good authors, would, we think, tend to train the junior pupils in the observance of the rules of orthography and punctuation, and to give them habits of accuracy. This exercise would also afford an introduction to English dictation, which should itself be made subservient to instruction in the higher branches of English composition. In reviewing all such exercises, the master should comment upon the mistakes into which the pupils have fallen, pointing out for the benefit of the entire class the rules which, in each instance, have been violated. This, we think, is a point seldom sufficiently attended to, but one of great importance. Among the subjects for such observations, the teacher should include not only errors in orthography and punctuation, but the want of neatness and propriety in the writing. The dictation lessons of the more advanced pupils ought to be corrected out of school-hours by the master, whose remarks, addressed to the entire class on the following day, would thus have more weight. We may add, that when the passages are judiciously selected by an intelligent teacher, the exercise in dictation may be made a channel, not only for giving direct

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instruction of the most valuable and effectual nature in English grammar, but for incidentally imparting much interesting knowledge in collateral subjects, such, for example, as geography and history. Thus, we may gather from this department also the importance of committing even the most elementary branches to minds possessing qualifications much higher than those which might, on a superficial examination, seem sufficient. It will, we are convinced, be found that teachers of an inferior stamp are incapable of imparting, in a satisfactory manner, direct instruction even of an elementary character; while their deficiencies, both of heart and head, entirely disqualify them from realizing the great aims of a good education, in the true and comprehensive sense of that word.

English Grammar, Composition, and Literature.

If, as already stated, the standard at present maintained with respect both to the instructors of youth and the instruction given, is unsatisfactory with reference to the inferior branches of an English education; its deficiencies are, as might be expected, still more striking as regards the higher departments. We have, however, in some instances, found in masters an increasing sense of the necessity for assigning to these subjects a much higher place, and of devoting to them a far larger share of time and attention than have hitherto been allotted in the general scheme of education, and especially in that pursued in grammar schools. We have also received testimony to the value attached by intelligent men of business and others to a liberal English education, both as indicating general mental progress, and as furnishing special qualifications for the performance of the duties incident to commercial and industrial pursuits.

Ev. 5278, 7412, 11280, *et seq.*

Vide p. 217–23, *infra.*

We found, in the grammar schools visited by ourselves, a prevailing deficiency of sound instruction in the meanings, derivation, and composition of English words, and a very general neglect of exercises in the grammatical analysis of sentences. Our Assistant Commissioners have confirmed these observations in their reports on various schools which came under their inspection.

As already remarked, these fundamental defects are the chief causes of bad reading, but their influence extends much farther, for their existence precludes the possibility of attaining a correct style of speaking and writing in our own language; and these we believe to be the most valuable accomplishments which any man can possess, let his rank and position in society be what it may.

Regarded as a means to this end, we consider that the study of grammar merits much attention; and we by no means share the opinion of those who suppose that the knowledge of the grammatical structure of the dead languages can supply the place of a direct study of that of our own tongue, although, no doubt, the former, if judiciously used, may materially facilitate the latter.

The attention of the more advanced pupils might be directed, in connexion with their grammatical studies, to such elementary portions of logic as an experienced teacher, himself thoroughly master of the subject, could usefully convey by means of oral instruction. When the Aristotelian logic formed the subject of the first science examination of undergraduates in Trinity College, Dublin, it was taught in Irish schools. In making this remark, however, we have no intention of recommending the introduction of logic as a separate department into general intermediate education, much less would we wish to see any attempt at teaching metaphysics to schoolboys.

Ev. 11396, &c.

It is unnecessary that we should enlarge on the benefits, extending not only to the wider social relations of life, but to the domestic well-being of the many, which would flow from the general diffusion of a practical facility in English composition, especially in its simpler forms. Numerous and undeniable as they are, we regret to be obliged to state that little pains have hitherto been taken in our schools to secure their realization. In this respect many of the Continental schools set us an example worthy of imitation. The pupils are there led on, step by step, to the acquirement of the art of composition, the teacher commencing his course of tuition by narrating a short story, which the scholars are afterwards required to write out in their own words from memory. Your Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners have adopted a test of proficiency in English Composition somewhat like this in its character, the selection, namely, as the topic upon which the candidate is to write, of "some very simple and familiar subject; sometimes an imaginary letter to a friend, describing an event of the day, or some place or book, with which he might happen to be familiar." They remark, however, that "notwithstanding the easy form they had in this

Second Report, C.S. Commissioners, p. iv.

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Vide p. 218, *infra.*

manner given to the examination, they found but few instances in which a candidate showed great facility of composing even an ordinary letter." The wish to secure the services of persons as clerks and assistants who are qualified to conduct a correspondence, and are able after receiving brief instructions, to write the necessary letters, is increasingly felt by merchants and persons engaged in every department of business. The present state of education, however, does but little to supply this want; the needful facility being in general acquired only after a long apprenticeship, and many failures. This, we think, must be ascribed more frequently to the want of power to compose correctly in the English Language than to a deficiency in tact and intelligence on the part of the clerk.

The exercises employed by the master for training pupils in the art of English Composition, may be varied indefinitely. Subjects may be chosen which give more and more scope for the exercise of intelligence and good taste on the part of the pupil, until finally he becomes competent to amplify a few disjointed phrases into a connected narrative, having all its parts well arranged, and every sentence expressed in clear and appropriate language. In connexion with this subject, we may also mention another test employed in the Civil Service Examinations, in conformity with the wishes expressed by the heads of many departments of the public service: this is, a trial of the candidates' ability to make an abstract, or *précis* of official papers or correspondence. Your Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners attach great importance to this test, on the ground both of its special value in various public departments, and also as "testing several important intellectual qualities." They express the hope that when the existence of this test for the public service becomes generally known, those persons who are likely to enter into it will take proper steps for procuring the necessary instruction. We think that this recommendation might with advantage be kept in view, as regards the more advanced classes of pupils in grammar schools.

First Report, C. S. Commissioners, p. xx. Second Report, p. iv.

With reference to a knowledge of English literature, although the age at which boys usually leave school would render it difficult to introduce much instruction of this kind into the regular course, we think that an intelligent and zealous master might do a good deal towards promoting a taste for so important a part of a liberal education by reading with the head class selections from the writings of our best English authors. Something, also, might be done by the establishment of school lending-libraries; and, as already observed, the regular tuition in the elementary branches of the English course would, in the hands of superior teachers, indirectly prove the means of imparting much valuable information on this as well as other subjects.

Ev. 11289.

Ev. 11299.

Modern Languages.

We regret to state that the study of the modern languages is greatly neglected in our grammar schools. Most frequently they are treated as *extras*, and form no part of the regular and prescribed course; but even where this is not the case, the number of lessons given—one, or, at farthest, two a-week—is quite inadequate to produce any permanent good results. Some masters have, indeed, sought to introduce these studies into the general system of education, and we received testimony, showing not only the practicability of so doing without detriment to classical studies, but the reciprocal advantages which might be expected to flow from the union of these several branches of philological study. We are of opinion that the change thus required would be greatly facilitated by attending to two things—first, the commencement of instruction in the living languages at an early stage of education, before the greater part of a boy's time and attention are engrossed by mathematical and classical studies; secondly, the abandonment of the system at present pursued of teaching languages chiefly, if not entirely, by books. We would recommend the substitution, for the mere eye-knowledge now too exclusively imparted, of instruction given according to the natural method, that is to say, through the ear. The value of oral instruction in this, and, indeed, in almost every department of study, cannot, we think, be too highly estimated, whether it be regarded as a means of awakening the interest of the pupils, and training their mental and moral faculties, or as furnishing a test of the master's acquirements, and especially of his capacity for teaching.

Ev. 3888, 11393, 11821.

We received at our public courts abundant and convincing evidence of the interest which is widely felt by intelligent men of all ranks and professions in the promotion of these studies. Gentlemen engaged in various branches of

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commerce and manufactures gave their testimony to the increasing importance, in relation to their pursuits, of a familiar acquaintance with modern languages, and particularly with French and German. They also expressed their conviction that such knowledge should embrace not merely the power of reading and translating these languages, but of speaking and writing them correctly, and with ease.

Thus, Mr. Robert Malcolmson, a merchant in Clonmel, deposed that his firm were obliged to procure the services of persons, not habitually employed in their own establishment, "in translating contracts and letters, bills of lading, and such like." Ev. 1073.

Mr. Thomas Revington stated in evidence, that the establishment with which he was connected in Limerick "sent a buyer regularly to France; that they were obliged to have a person in their counting-house who could read French; and that he considered it would be for their interest, if they had young men acquainted with the French language, to send them over frequently to France." Ev. 4239.

Mr. William Franklin, the manager of the Limerick Branch of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, stated to us, that it was very desirable that a knowledge of modern languages, and of French especially, should form a part of that general education which he considered an essential qualification for clerks and assistants in the bank; since they had occasion, in the course of their business, not only to have French letters read and answered in the same language, but at times to translate other foreign documents which came into their hands as bankers. Ev. 4629.

Mr. Peter O'Connor, a merchant in Sligo, deposed to the same effect. As to German particularly, he observed that "he thought an acquaintance with that language necessary; that they found much inconvenience from not having it; and that when our continental neighbours come into competition with us they are successful, when we fail for want of a knowledge of the habits and language of the country." Ev. 6726.

Mr. William Dunville, a merchant in Belfast, likewise gave strong testimony, both as to the great importance for commercial purposes of a competent knowledge of French and German, and the inadequate manner in which this want is supplied in the existing system of grammar school education. Ev. 10487.

We likewise received evidence from gentlemen belonging to various professions, some of them being directly engaged in tuition, all of whom agreed in pointing out the advantages which must accrue from an increased attention to the study of modern languages. We concur with them in thinking that the motives for such a change are to be found, not only in the special wants, important as these certainly are, incident to industrial pursuits, but in the very nature and essential requirements of modern and liberal education. Whether we regard the increased facilities for travelling, and the opportunities for an enlarged intercourse thus created, or consider the modern languages as furnishing the key to the treasures of modern literature, and not less to a knowledge of the history and structure of our own language, the study of them, and especially that of French and German, forms, in our opinion, an indispensable part of the education of an English gentleman. To the student also, the knowledge thus acquired is invaluable; for it constitutes one of the foundations of comparative philology. Ev. 2648, 3887, 5143, 6154, 6696, 10353.

We believe that the difficulties which are supposed to stand in the way of the introduction of modern languages into the general course pursued in grammar schools, are much over-rated; and we think that an impulse would be given to the more assiduous culture of this branch of education, if a prospect were held out of the introduction of one, at least, of the principal continental languages into the entrance examinations in our Universities.

Greek and Latin.

We are far from thinking lightly of the importance of classical pursuits; on the contrary, we consider that nothing can ever dispense with the study of the dead languages, as a part of intellectual discipline in a complete scheme of general education. These, as being the most perfectly inflected languages, furnish the best foundation for the acquisition of grammatical knowledge and logical training and culture. Notwithstanding, also, the serious moral imperfections of various kinds which pervade most of the writings of antiquity, and which render it so necessary that the duty of giving tuition in them should be intrusted to teachers of a superior class, we think that a knowledge of the master-

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pieces of ancient literature is to be desired, for the sake of their intrinsic value. Besides, the want of an acquaintance with them renders us unable to sympathize with the great minds that have been formed in the classical school, and incapacitates us for the due enjoyment of some of the noblest works in modern literature.

While, however, giving due weight to these studies, regarded both as the means for acquiring knowledge and as a discipline of the mental faculties, we are obliged to record our disapproval of the system of classical instruction hitherto pursued in grammar schools in Ireland, which, in our opinion, requires alteration in two important respects. In the first place, we think that the amount of time devoted to the study of the dead languages has been too great; and in the second, that the knowledge of them ordinarily attained is very imperfect, and quite disproportionate to the labour expended upon their acquisition. Our conviction on the first head is based on a consideration, not merely of the special demands of what is called a commercial education, but of those requisites which we conceive to be an essential part of a liberal and enlightened system of general education. Two errors are frequently met with, of an opposite kind indeed, but both equally prejudicial to the prevalence of sound educational views and aims: while some, imbued with ideas not only narrow but illusory, would limit the education of the commercial man to objects of direct and palpable utility; others disregard the resources for mental discipline furnished by the modern sciences and literature, and overlook the importance of these as branches of universal education.

Ev. 1222, 2653, 5364, &c. 9221, &c. 10346, &c. 10860, &c. 11279, 11819, &c.

We received at our public courts a good deal of evidence bearing on the practicability and usefulness of combining instruction in the English language, in the sciences, and in the classics, in such a manner that the general course might embrace all, without unduly abridging the special tuition needful for the destined careers of the pupils, whether professional or industrial. The testimony thus given has confirmed us in the belief that such a combination, though no doubt presenting difficulties well adapted to test the zeal and capacity of the master, is practicable, where the pecuniary resources of the school are sufficient; and that if judiciously effected, it leads to the better prosecution of each class of studies, and the elevation of the general standard of education throughout the community.

Annual Report and Course of Study in the High School of Edinburgh, during the Session ending July, 1855, pp. v. vi.

We also think that pupils intended for the pursuits of commerce or manufactures might with advantage carry on the study of Latin, provided they are not likely to be removed from school at too early a period. The study of this language is made indispensable in the high school of Edinburgh.

Ev. 3889, 11366, &c. 11388, &c.

As regards the second ground of objection to the existing state of grammar school education, we are of opinion that the system of teaching the classics now pursued is very imperfect. One great mistake made is the time spent in the attempt to compose Greek and Latin verse. This is, generally speaking, time wasted; for the exercise is useful only in the case of a few who are gifted with a peculiar aptitude, while all others are painfully conscious that they are labouring in vain. The same observation does not, of course, apply to Greek and Latin prose; the practice of composing in which is essential to the acquisition of sound classical scholarship. We must note as another defect, the insufficient attention paid to oral instruction, and to the practice of speaking the dead languages, an exercise which is as important in relation to them as to the modern languages. We also think that far too much time is devoted to the attempt to render young scholars familiar with the notes of commentators; a kind of knowledge that is easily forgotten, and consumes the hours which would be better spent in acquiring a facility of reading classical authors, and a more general familiarity with ancient literature and life.

Geography.

We have followed the usual arrangement in classifying geography under the head of literary rather than of scientific studies, and as one, therefore, which falls under the care of the English master. It is essential, however, that the teacher's qualifications should be of a much higher order than is generally sought for; as the range of knowledge and reflection required to enable him to do justice to this subject is very considerable, and embraces alike literary and scientific acquirements of a superior kind. The inefficient system of instruction in geography which now prevails is characterised by nothing more than by the practice of teaching merely by rote, and from books. A competent master, on the contrary, is thoroughly conversant with his subject, and carries all the principles and the main features of it in his head. There are, we think, few branches of

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education in which the method of oral instruction is of more importance, whether for the teacher or the pupil. On this head we desire to quote the interesting passage in which Mr. Horace Mann describes a lesson in geography which he witnessed in a Prussian school:—

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Report of an Educational Tour in Germany, France, &c. by Horace Mann, p. 104.

"I will describe, as exactly as I am able, a lesson which I heard given to a class a little advanced beyond the elements, remarking, that though I heard many lessons given on the same plan, none of them were signalized by the rapidity and effect of the one I am about to describe.

"The teacher stood by the blackboard, with the chalk in his hand. After casting his eye over the class, to see that all were ready, he struck at the middle of the board. With a rapidity of hand, which my eye could hardly follow, he made a series of those short divergent lines, or shadings, employed by map-engravers, to represent a chain of mountains. He had scarcely turned an angle, or shot off a spur, when the scholars began to cry out, Carpathian Mountains, Hungary; Black Forest Mountains, Wurtemberg; Giants' Mountains (Riesen-Gebirge), Silesia; Metallic Mountains (Erz-Gebirge), Pine Mountains (Fichtel-Gebirge), Central Mountains (Mittel-Gebirge), Bohemia, &c. &c.

"In less than half a minute, the ridge of that grand central elevation, which separates the waters that flow north-west into the German Ocean from those that flow north into the Baltic, and south-east into the Black Sea, was presented to view, executed almost as beautifully as an engraving. A dozen crinkling strokes, made in the twinkling of an eye, represented the head waters of the great rivers which flow in different directions from that mountainous range; while the children, almost as eager and excited as though they had actually seen the torrents dashing down the mountain sides, cried out, Danube, Elbe, Vistula, Oder, &c. The next moment I heard a succession of small strokes or taps, so rapid as to be almost indistinguishable, and hardly had my eye time to discern a large number of dots made along the margins of the rivers, when the shouts of Lintz, Vienna, Prague, Dresden, Berlin, &c., struck my ear. At this point in the exercise, the spot which had been occupied on the blackboard was nearly a circle, of which the starting point, or place where the teacher first began, was the centre; but now a few additional strokes around the circumference of the incipient continent, extended the mountain ranges outwards towards the plains, the children responding the names of the countries in which they respectively lay. With a few more flourishes, the rivers flowed onwards towards their several terminations; and, by another succession of dots, new cities sprang up along their banks. By this time the children had become as much excited as though they had been present at a world-making. They rose in their seats, they flung out both hands, their eyes kindled, and their voices became almost vociferous, as they cried out the names of the different places, which, under the magic of the teacher's crayon, rose into view. Within ten minutes from the commencement of the lesson, there stood upon the blackboard a beautiful map of Germany, with its mountains, principal rivers, and cities; the coast of the German Ocean, of the Baltic, and the Black Seas; and all so accurately proportioned, that I think only slight errors would have been found, had it been subjected to the test of a scale of miles. A part of this time was taken up in correcting a few mistakes of the pupils; for the teacher's mind seemed to be in his ear as well as in his hand; and, notwithstanding the astonishing celerity of his movements, he detected erroneous answers, and turned round to correct them. The rest of the recitation consisted in questions and answers respecting productions, climate, soil, animals, &c. &c."

It is very important that geographical instruction should be addressed as much as possible to the eye. Even the sense of touch may be made a valuable adjunct to the visual organ in teaching geography. For younger pupils, especially, "dissected maps" are extremely useful, since they not only exercise memory, but ingenuity; and the sight and handling of the separate pieces impress on the child's mind a distinct conception of the various parts, their form, size, and relative position, with a degree of vividness which can be attained in no other way. The pupils should acquire the power of accurately representing to their own minds the outlines of various countries and the relative position of their chief features. This is much facilitated by the use of outline maps, and by the habit of map-drawing, a practice which, however, in some of the schools of the Incorporated Society, we thought was pursued to excess, and in such a manner as to occasion a wasteful expenditure of time and eyesight. We

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think that the principle of the method of teaching writing, which we have noticed with commendation under that head, might, with a slight modification, be advantageously employed, in relation to this department, for the tuition of the more advanced pupil. After drawing from memory the country selected, with its principal subdivisions and features, the scholar, having his own design set before him, might trace the outlines of the same region on transparent paper, placed upon a map prepared for that purpose.

A knowledge of the geography of Great Britain and Ireland, and of our principal colonies and dependencies, is obviously of primary importance, yet, we regret to say, that its study is greatly neglected in grammar schools. We found, in some instances, that pupils who possessed a tolerable knowledge of the geography of Palestine were wholly unacquainted with that of Ireland. The instruction given should embrace not only the elements of descriptive and physical, but also those of commercial and political geography. As regards the teaching of all these branches, and especially of the latter ones, we have noticed in many schools a great deficiency. An intelligent instructor might make his geography lessons peculiarly interesting to his pupils by blending with them some information as to varieties of climate, the distribution of vegetable productions and animals, and the different races of mankind. From physical geography he might pass to geology and mineralogy, and illustrate what he taught of the general conformation of the earth's surface by reference to the climate, the plants, the animals, and the minerals of the country in which his school was situate. The bearings, too, of the knowledge thus acquired upon the history of mankind, and generally the relations between the physical and the moral worlds, might in like manner be pointed out and illustrated. The interest of the pupil might also be engaged by references to the history of geographical discovery, and the principal narratives of travel by land and sea; and the attention of the more advanced scholars would be usefully directed to cotemporary aims and efforts of a like nature, and to a consideration of their connexion with, and probable influence on, the progress of society. The instruction of a general kind thus interwoven with the simpler elements of geography is not only valuable and interesting in itself, but tends to impress the latter more vividly on the mind.

Ev. 953.

The foregoing considerations further illustrate the vital truth that successful tuition in those branches of an English education, which we deem to be of universal importance, can only be secured by obtaining the services of superior men. The instruction given by such teachers, even when only elementary, is the reverse of superficial; and the influence they exercise on their pupils draws out feelings of confidence and respect which, apart from their direct moral value, furnish the best incentives to present acquisition, and the surest foundation for independent progress.

History.

We have rarely found history taught in the primary schools. English history is, we think, much neglected in the grammar schools, and Irish history is entirely so. The opinion expressed by your Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners as to the great deficiencies in this department of education among all classes corresponds with our own impressions. We feel that the difficulty of teaching mediæval and modern history in mixed schools is considerable; but we think that the evils arising from its total exclusion greatly outweigh the disadvantages which may arise from making it a part of the general school-course. The force of the objection, too, must vary with the locality and circumstances of the school, and may occasionally be diminished by paying a due attention to these in the choice of the head master or of his assistants.

Second Report, C.S. Commissioners, pp. v, vi.

In the primary schools of Germany the elementary principles of jurisprudence form part of the regular course. We see no reason why our own youth should not learn the general nature of the laws and constitution under which their country is governed.

We have already suggested the propriety of introducing historical references, as part of the lessons on geography. We think that the instruction directly given in history should be accompanied by a constant reference to maps, regarding this practice as not only essential to the right understanding of the subject, but as furnishing a powerful stimulant to the attention and interest of the pupils. By this means the great events which have characterized the life of nations, and form the land-marks of social progress, being presented as images

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and not as abstract signs only, become indelibly fixed in the mind. Maps expressly adapted for this purpose, and constructed so as to represent in a connected series, the principal historical epochs, have been published of late years. Besides the large and expensive works of Spruner, we may refer to an admirable school atlas of this kind, published under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Brewer. It would, we think, be very desirable that school maps of this nature, drawn on a large scale, should be habitually used in connexion with the history lesson. Such maps, in addition to their value as localizing events, and presenting vividly to the mind the geographical and political consequences of the facts narrated, furnish an effectual means of impressing on the memory the principal dates of the portions of history selected for study. Chronology, which if taught, as it too commonly is, as a series of unconnected dates, is dry and easily forgotten, becomes not only intelligible, but interesting, when associated with history and geography, and applied to illustrate the succession of events, their contemporaneous bearings, and their mutual connexion.

Scientific Instruction.

Arithmetic.

Having now concluded our observations on the departments of education which are chiefly or exclusively literary, we turn to those that are essentially scientific. Among these arithmetic deserves the foremost place, both on account of its great utility to persons in every position in society, and as furnishing, when properly taught, a most valuable means of mental discipline. Ev. 4641.
The practice too generally prevails, and more especially so in the grammar schools, of intrusting this branch to persons of inferior mathematical attainments. We regard this as a great mistake; for a mechanical facility of working sums, imparted by masters possessing no scientific power themselves, is, even for practical purposes, of comparatively little value. To this cause we mainly ascribe that absence of a sound instruction in the principles on which arithmetical rules and operations are based, which we had frequent occasion to remark in the schools we visited, and which was also observed by our Assistant Commis- Ev. 4983.
sioners in the schools that came under their inspection. In some schools we even found an ignorance of numeration, a subject which, however, receives due attention in the schools of the Christian Brothers, and in those under the National Board.
Mental arithmetic also is very important, for its exercise directs the teacher's Ev. 5315.
attention to oral instruction in opposition to mere routine book learning, and trains the pupils to a valuable habit. The natural aptitude for arithmetic varies very much in different individuals, and we remarked with regret in some of the best schools a neglect of the less intelligent pupils when taught simultaneously in a class with others possessing greater ability.

It would be desirable to convey to the pupils a practical acquaintance with existing and even proposed systems of weights, measures, and moneys. Knowledge of this kind has been made a prominent part in the programme of instruction in the French schools, as affording the best means of making the people familiar with the decimal system which is not even yet universally adopted in France, owing to the ignorance and prejudices of the uninstructed. In our own country the difficulties attending a reform of coins, weights, and measures, will have been greatly diminished in consequence of the spread of education amongst the poorer classes.

Geometry, Algebra, and Trigonometry.

The value of these sciences as means of intellectual discipline has never been doubted; and the circumstance that mathematical talent is commonly met with in Ireland, furnishes an additional reason for their cultivation in our schools. On the occasion of our visiting the Christian Brothers' School at Tralee, an observation was made to us by the teachers there, which furnishes a proof of the use of geometry as a part of mental discipline. They stated that their scholars after commencing it usually made much more rapid progress in all their other studies. Plane geometry is, we think, generally well taught, but the instruction in algebra is less efficient, and the pupils are not sufficiently trained in the use of logarithmic tables. Solid geometry also, though attended to in many of the primary schools, is neglected in the grammar schools. The practice of computing numerical examples, if judiciously employed, is valuable, and ought to be more generally adopted. But, as it may happen that pupils who have

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mastered the difficulties of mere calculation are often at fault in the solution of problems, for want of knowing what calculations they must actually make, we desire to point the attention of teachers to the primary importance of training their pupils to apply general principles.

It would be, no doubt, very desirable, if it were practicable, to give the pupil some familiarity with the great inventions of modern mathematical science, algebraic geometry, and the differential calculus. But, as a superficial knowledge of them is quite unprofitable, and as the extent to which instruction in the higher mathematics, if given at all, can be carried, must vary greatly, not only with the mental aptitude of the pupil, but with his practical destination, and the amount of time which he can devote to these subjects; we are not disposed to recommend the general introduction of them into the grammar school course. We think, however, that as sounder methods of tuition are introduced, under the influence of superior teachers, more could be done in this way than is generally supposed; and we are of opinion that great room for such improvements in the method of instruction exists in this department, no less than in that of classics. The importance of oral instruction as contra-distinguished from mere book-learning is equally great in both.

The practice of "cramming," and the undue importance often given to particular mathematical deductions committed to memory, and frequently exercising no other faculty, are greatly to be regretted in the present system of education. They impede the acquisition of a sound knowledge of general principles, and interfere with that mental discipline, the attainment of which is the main object of these studies.

Astronomy and the Use of the Globes.

We attach very great importance to the study of astronomy, or celestial physics, as a fundamental branch of general scientific instruction, and a powerful instrument of mental discipline. It is so, both as it furnishes the simplest means of familiarizing the mind with the application of abstract mathematical truths to the concrete realities of the external world, and also as it exemplifies the operation of general laws, and the certainty of that prevision which at once constitutes the practical end and the principal test of real science. It, therefore, combines in a high degree the conditions of sound education. The degree to which these benefits can be secured must, no doubt, greatly depend upon the extent to which a proper foundation has been laid in mathematical knowledge. A certain familiarity with geometrical conceptions is indispensable as a preliminary even to the most elementary study of astronomical phenomena; and at every stage, the teaching ought to stop short so soon as it becomes superficial, in consequence of the insufficiency of the pupil's mathematical preparation. Due attention to this will be best secured by employing teachers who are not merely well acquainted with the results of astronomical science, but familiar with its philosophical principles. Having regard to such limitations, we think that the elementary principles of Astronomy ought to be taught in all, even in primary schools. The use of the globes, and also, where this is practicable, the observation of the heavens, and the practical employment of astronomical instruments, would be very desirable, and might be rendered the means not only of imparting much valuable instruction, but of awakening strong and elevating interests in the minds of the pupils. The intelligence of more advanced scholars should be still further called forth, by indicating the connexion which subsists between the progress of astronomical knowledge and that of the other sciences. An enlightened teacher might also point out its bearings on important social events, such as the successive reformations of the calendar, and the progress of geographical discovery.

Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

A certain amount of instruction in mechanics, and other branches of natural philosophy, can be conveyed by means of models and diagrams, even to those who have but little knowledge of mathematics; and this, though no doubt of a very elementary character, is valuable, and might, we think, be given even in primary schools. Considerable difficulties exist as to including experimental physics and chemistry in the course of grammar schools; but having regard to their importance as departments of general education, and also to the fact that an acquaintance with them is of increasing utility in the various branches of industry, and, moreover, forms one of the tests proposed in examinations for certain departments of the public service, we think that efforts should be made to

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give instruction in these subjects to the most advanced classes, and that this might be successfully done where the pupils remain sufficiently long at school. Lectures, when only occasional, are of little use as a means of scientific instruction; but as sources of intelligent recreation they might be introduced with some good results. The logical value of the physical sciences, which are mainly founded on observation and experiment, is very considerable, since they furnish new and important types of reasoning, and call into play faculties which are not adequately exercised by pure mathematics, or even by astronomy. This is particularly the case with regard to chemistry, where the novelty of the experiments, and the wonderful results obtainable from them, are calculated to interest the mind in a very high degree.

Ev. 3882, 6740, 9459, 10335, 10487.

We think that these departments of scientific education have not hitherto received, in our general school-system, that attention which is due to their eminent utility, understanding that term in its highest sense. The causes which we shall presently notice as having prevented instruction from being given in the natural, have, no doubt, extensively operated with reference to the experimental sciences; and, in addition to them, we may mention the general deficiency in schools of collections of models and instruments essential for illustrating the fundamental laws of mechanics, optics, and the other physical sciences; also of laboratories sufficiently well furnished for the purposes of elementary instruction in chemistry. These could, we believe, be provided without incurring any great expense. We think it right to notice the Royal Belfast Academical Institution as forming an exception to the above remark, for we observed there, with pleasure, the existence of an apparatus such as we have referred to.

Physiology and Natural History.

The comparatively recent growth of the natural sciences, combined with the high place which mathematical and philological studies have so long maintained in the public estimation, sufficiently accounts for the almost universal exclusion of the former from our system of education. The causes which necessitated this exclusion have, however, in our day, been in great part removed, and are capable of being so to a still greater degree; while the arguments often alleged in justification of its continuance appear to us to admit of being satisfactorily answered. The general theory of the structure and functions of organized existence, as manifested in vegetable and animal life, is established on a solid basis; and already books can be procured of a nature sufficiently elementary to form the ground-work of instruction in schools. The same observation applies to natural history. Oral instruction, however, is here indispensable, and the difficulty of finding competent teachers is one that must be admitted to exist at present, though it is capable of being gradually diminished and ultimately removed. It must be admitted that a thoroughly scientific instruction in these branches cannot be given, until a sufficient foundation has been laid for their study in a knowledge of the experimental sciences and chemistry; and, in order to accomplish this, it is necessary that the pupil should remain at school up to a somewhat advanced period. Still, even as a source of recreation, combining, if judiciously conducted, both physical exercise and mental occupation, the acquisition of a knowledge of the natural sciences, though elementary only, would be valuable; and the experience furnished by some schools, both grammar schools and National Model Schools, proves the practicability of securing these advantages without detriment to other studies. In the French normal schools the pupils are instructed in these subjects; and it is also worthy of remark, that wherever the locality admits of its being done, they are exercised in the rearing of esculent vegetables, and in the pruning and grafting of trees. Opportunities for obtaining practical knowledge of this latter kind are, we think, valuable, but they are not afforded in many schools in Ireland. With the exception of the Gwyn Institution at Londonderry, the Farra and Primrose Grange Institutions, under the Incorporated Society, we met with scarcely any instances of systematic instruction in horticulture, which, apart from any material utility, would be desirable as a means of healthful recreation, and might often prove a source of domestic enjoyment.

Ev. 10356, &c. 10511, &c.

We think that a school system which does not include instruction in the experimental and natural sciences, is incomplete, and falls, in point both of information and of mental discipline, below the just standard of a sound modern education. The perceptive powers are peculiarly alive in the young; and natural

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history, if properly taught, not by rote from books, but by a person who can take the pupils into the fields and distinguish the different plants and animals, is a study peculiarly congenial to them. Mr. Robert Patterson, of Belfast, in his pamphlet "On the Study of Natural History as a branch of general education in Schools and Colleges," has also remarked that it powerfully tends to form prompt and accurate habits of observation, which cannot be said to be adequately cultivated by the ordinary system of tuition. The same writer also points out the efficacy of such pursuits in stimulating the power of the imagination in the young by giving them constant and healthful objects. The stores of practical knowledge thus laid up in early youth would not only contribute to the awakening and discipline of important faculties, but would serve as the foundation for that scientific study of the principles of the natural sciences which must be reserved for later years. Without such previous training the philosophical teacher of biology and natural history must often be embarrassed by the difficulty of avoiding, on the one hand, mere specialities, and on the other, vague generalities. At every stage of education, but especially at the earliest, the relaxation afforded by these subjects, judiciously introduced, so far from interfering with severe studies, sends the pupil back to them with refreshed and reinvigorated powers. We have reason to regard the activity of the observing faculties as a prominent feature of the human mind in the early stages of its development; and if we find at present among young men, commonly supposed to be well educated, very little knowledge of the natural sciences, and few manifestations of a capacity or disposition for these pursuits, it would be a mistake to suppose that such a taste is an uncommon gift. On the contrary, almost all children are inclined to observe external objects with interest, and when trained by philosophical instructors show a surprising familiarity with the classifications of natural history. We are, therefore, led to ascribe the circumstance that so few persons manifest these tastes in later life to the exclusive character of our school systems, in which scarcely any studies except those of language and mathematics are allowed to hold an honourable place.

Ev. 10359, 10511.

Ev. 10505.

Ev. 10511, 11339.

Ev. 10358, 10506.

Ev. 10359.

In order, however, duly to appreciate the importance of these studies as part of an enlightened scheme of education, it is necessary also to take into account their logical efficacy, and to consider them as furnishing the fit, and, in truth, the only means of evoking and disciplining various faculties, distinct from, and superior to, those of observation. The study of grammar and mathematics exercises, no doubt, our reasoning faculties in certain ways; but inductive habits, the powers of discriminating, classifying, and generalizing, can only be formed in the school of nature and experiment. These are not merely valuable for their own sake, but as preparing the mind for that investigation of causes which is philosophy. The mere familiarity with collections arranged in obedience to certain definite principles, and still more the practice of making such collections, tends to form many valuable habits, and particularly to enable the student to realize to his mind the relation which exists between external arrangement and mental order, and the manner in which the one facilitates the other. A real insight into the great principles of inductive philosophy can only be obtained through an acquaintance with its leading results; and the discipline thus acquired, under a philosophic teacher, must prove as valuable to the practical man as to the professed theorist. Bishop Butler has pointed out with admirable sagacity the errors which result from the habit of regarding mathematical reasonings as alone capable of furnishing tests of truth; and the contracted habits of thought engendered by a too exclusive familiarity with one logical type, constitute the intellectual sources of much, in relation both to theory and practice, that impedes the progress of society. But the mischief does not stop here, for, in addition to the narrowness thus produced, the consequence of refusing to give the experimental and natural sciences their due place in the system of general education is, that men are debarred from a kind of logical training, which is exclusively the result of the gradual development of these sciences, and has a close relation with habits of thought and reasoning most important in relation to the practical exigencies of social life. In short, the propriety of including the experimental and natural sciences in the general system of education rests on two grounds: first, that their study forms the best corrective of the one-sidedness apt to be contracted by a too exclusive devotion to mathematics; and secondly, that a familiarity with these principles and methods is essential to the formation of many important mental habits. As an illustration of our meaning, we may observe, that even the

Ev. 10356, 10505.

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study of the physical sciences or of chemistry does not supply the place of the training afforded by the philosophical culture of the natural sciences; for in the former, experiment—that is to say, the actual elimination of all phenomena but those which are the subjects of investigation—predominates; whereas, in the latter, such a process is, owing to the complication of the phenomena, and other causes, generally speaking, impossible. Now, the inquiries presented by the phenomena of social life resemble the problems of vegetable and animal life much more closely than they do those of inorganic existence; and hence the importance of familiarizing the mind with the characteristic methods which have gradually led to the solution of the former.

The principle which requires us to embody, as far as may be practicable, in the general scheme of education, the results of modern science, applies with still greater force to the methods, by following which these results have been arrived at. The mental discipline thus enforced, and the habits thus acquired, even more than the information gained, must prove most valuable to the practical man, while they would tend to increase his usefulness and dignity as a member of society.

Mr. Patterson, in his evidence given before us at Belfast, also pointed out the important influence which a cultivation of the natural sciences exercises on the formation of the taste. He observed:—"No great improvement in the arts of design can be looked for, until the tastes of both producers and consumers shall have been cultivated by a thorough acquaintance with the leading forms of animal and vegetable life, and the laws of their development." Neither can it be doubted, that the neglect of sanitary laws arises, in part, from the ignorance which prevails with respect to the very elements of physiology. Until a knowledge of its fundamental laws is generally diffused, it is vain to expect an intelligent co-operation on the part of the public in measures of general sanitary reform; or even the observance of those precautions which are essential to the health of the individual. Ev. 10502.

The pursuit of natural history is also valuable as a recreation, which enables the pupils to combine mental improvement with physical exercise. Mr. Patterson, in his evidence, observed that this study is very agreeable to the pupils. The subjects which it brings under their notice are intrinsically interesting, and many of the observations are such as they are themselves able to verify. Mr. Patterson mentioned the following fact, which strongly illustrates this view. He said:—"It came to my knowledge, on one occasion, that the study of zoology was introduced into a school in England; the boys took great delight in it; and the master himself was interested in it. It was the great thing the boys took pleasure in; but after a time the parents came forward and said they were unwilling the boys should have their time thus occupied: they would rather have it differently employed. The master of the school said to the boys, he regretted the circumstance, but, of course, it must be given up. In a few days after that, the master was waited upon by a deputation of the boys to say, that if he would be so good as to teach them, they would be very glad to come half-an-hour earlier, so that they might continue their zoological studies without interference with ordinary school-hours. When we know the value boys attach to half-an-hour of play, it shows what an interest these studies had for them." Ev. 10511.

Against the introduction of these sciences into a school course, it is commonly objected that school-boys have many other subjects to attend to, a knowledge of which is more useful than a superficial instruction in those departments. A satisfactory answer to this objection was, we think, given by the head master of the Belfast Academy—the Rev. Reuben John Bryce—whose testimony is the more valuable as it is the result of his own experience of the tuition of the natural sciences. He said:—"In the first place, I do not think it is true that the instruction in these departments must be superficial. I think a great deal of very valuable information may be acquired before boys come to the years at which heavier studies press upon their attention. In the second place, the amount of knowledge acquired is not the object; it is the mental discipline which constitutes the great improvement in education. At the present day, there is a cry for communicating knowledge that will be valuable. That, in my opinion, is not the object of education at all; its object is to enable a boy, when he becomes a man, to use whatever knowledge may be presented to him in a rational and intelligent manner, to acquire habits of thought and reasoning." Ev. 10360.

It might be supposed that considerable expense must be incurred in carrying on a system of instruction in these departments. The experience of the same

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Ev. 10364.

intelligent master has, however, enabled him to prove that a useful museum may be collected at a very moderate expense. The boys of the Belfast Academy formed themselves into a Natural History Society; they subscribed money for the purchase of some specimens, and collected a great many more in the course of geological and botanical excursions, made in company with their teacher. The nucleus of a museum was thus formed, which was subsequently increased in the same way, and also by means of donations. The evidence of Mr. Patterson on this head was to the same effect.

Ev. 10512.

Ev. 10513.

The same gentleman also expressed to us his conviction, that school instruction in the natural sciences might be given which, even when elementary, would not be superficial; adding, however, that "the great difficulty would be to find competent teachers." This, no doubt, does exist, but, as we have already pointed out, it affects tuition not only in these departments, but in most of the branches already recognised as indispensable. We do not, therefore, regard the objection as indicating insuperable obstacles, but only such as may be temporarily met by judicious arrangements; while the complete victory over them must be secured by an increasing sense of the importance of such studies in the public, and an augmented attention to them on the part of the Universities.

Practical Training.

By this we mean that species of intellectual discipline which has a direct bearing on the actual business of life. We prefer the above term to that of "industrial instruction," for two reasons—first, because the former points attention not only to the requirements of commercial and industrial pursuits, but to the requisites for the performance of many important social duties, the knowledge of which is essential to the man and the citizen; and secondly, because we think that the class of instruction which may be called special, or industrial, should not be allowed to usurp the place of, or encroach upon, the more important elements of a sound general education. It is especially necessary to bear this in mind, having regard to the early age at which boys are in general withdrawn from school, and we must add the irregular attendance of pupils of the poorer classes. We may also observe that a certain amount of general intellectual training seems to be necessary, in order to awaken the desire for special instruction. But, apart from these circumstances, we should make it our first object to teach the pupils, while young, those things which, unless learnt at that period, will not, except in rare instances, be learnt in later life; and, especially, to give them a good moral and intellectual training. The acquisition of the habits thus formed is invaluable, even for the purposes of trade, since the boy whose intelligence has been well and systematically developed, readily acquires from actual apprenticeship, a knowledge of the business to which he is obliged to resort as his means of livelihood. In all endeavours too, to impart special or industrial instruction, there is great danger of such efforts being misdirected and proving eventually useless, the boys being taught trades which they cannot afterwards pursue with profit. Thus, for example, it was part of the original scheme of the Pococke institution, that instruction should be given to the pupils in hand-loom weaving, but experience has led to the discontinuance of such teaching. There are, however, certain practical branches, the scientific character and general utility of which render it, in our opinion, desirable that they should form part of the education of all classes, while the extent to which they may be pursued should depend on the intended destination of the pupil. These are, book-keeping, mensuration, and drawing, subjects which may pre-eminently be classed among the scientific arts.

Ev. 6142.

Vide 217, *infra*.

There is, we apprehend, little reason to doubt that a sound and available knowledge of every art can be acquired only by the practice of it; and that while, moreover, each kind of art must vary greatly in its details from every other, and even from itself at various times and under different circumstances, the scientific principles on which it directly reposes are generally few, simple, and easily deducible from the abstract laws that constitute the correlative science or sciences. Hence, the paramount importance of laying the foundation of all education in a sound and familiar knowledge of these fundamental laws. Still, it is quite possible that such knowledge may be satisfactorily acquired, and yet that the pupil may never be made acquainted with the intermediate principles, essentially practical in their aim, yet scientific in their nature, on which the art directly reposes. Thus, the power of using the globes, so important both in an

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intellectual and practical point of view, presupposes a certain amount of mathematical and astronomical training; yet our present school and University systems show too plainly that a high degree of familiarity with the latter may coexist with great ignorance of the former. These remarks apply to all scientific instruction; the imparting of which can, we think, be rendered, in every way, much more efficacious where the teacher judiciously intermingles views of the relations between science and art. But they bear with peculiar force on the above three arts, both on account of their great practical utility, and because their principles are easily deducible from those branches of mathematics which may be introduced into the most elementary course. We shall presently make some observations on each of them, considered as forming part of the general system of education.

As regards the practical instruction of girls, everything which is essential to the due performance of their domestic duties, according to their station in society, should, we think, be considered as part of their general education; and on this, as well as on other grounds, plain work must be regarded as indispensable. In some girls' schools, the amount of time devoted to fancy work is altogether excessive. A shortsighted anxiety to furnish what is called "industrial instruction," leads its promoters to overlook the essential parts of a sound education for women, to the great detriment of their intellectual and moral culture, and the consequent injury of society. In charity boarding-schools for girls, all the pupils ought, in turn, to be required to perform the various household tasks. This system is pursued in the Girls' Boarding-schools under the Incorporated Society. To some extent, at all events, it might also be followed in boarding-schools for boys of the poorer class.

Where opportunities of doing so present themselves, gardening, carpentry, or masonry, being healthful and interesting occupations, might, we think, be advantageously taught to some of the pupils as a matter of recreation and a reward for good conduct. Ev. 16615, &c.

Book-keeping.

The principles of book-keeping, drawn partly from those of arithmetic, and partly from a consideration of the practical ends intended to be secured, are of a scientific character. The insufficient appreciation of this truth, as yet so prevalent, manifests itself in our educational system in two ways: on the one hand, book-keeping is, in some schools, taught in a way so purely mechanical as to produce little benefit; while in others it is wholly neglected, or purposely rejected, as being merely a matter of detail, and, therefore, not requiring any intellectual training previous to entering upon its practice. Thus, the Rev. Mr. Guillemard, in his observations on the "difficulties of combining commercial and grammar school education," expresses his disbelief "that there is any intrinsic value whatever in what is called the commercial element "including book-keeping" as a training for mercantile pursuits," and describes it as "a mechanical preparation for the shop or the counting-house." From this view we must altogether dissent, believing, as we do, for the reasons already stated, that instruction in the principles of this subject, and in some of their leading applications, may be advantageously given in schools. Neither is its utility confined, as Mr. Guillemard seems to suppose, to persons destined for commercial careers. There is no rank of life in which such knowledge may not be useful. It is on every account desirable that all persons should learn how to keep accounts by double entry; and this knowledge is essential for the right performance of all those offices of private or public trust, and there are many such, which involve the keeping or auditing of accounts. Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 305.

We may observe that one good manual of book-keeping has been published by your Majesty's Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, and another as part of Chambers' Educational Course. This branch has been successfully taught in the schools of the Christian Brothers in the city of Cork, to such pupils as are seeking to qualify themselves for the situation of clerks. Ev. 1278.

Mensuration.

Besides furnishing, when judiciously employed, a valuable means of impressing on the youthful mind the principles of geometry and trigonometry, mensuration has, we think, great practical utility. In various trades it is essential, and there are few situations in life where a knowledge at least of its elements may not be valuable. The Christian Brothers have found that there is a considerable demand for instruction of this kind; fifty-nine boys were learning it under them Ev. 1307.

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in Cork. We think that it is well taught in their schools, and also in some of those under the National Board of Education in Ireland.

Drawing.

As a branch of practical instruction we think drawing is of much importance; and deserves to have a place in the system of general education. We have already pointed out the utility of free-hand drawing in learning the art of writing. Geometrical drawing, besides its special value in the mechanical and other arts, is useful as a discipline of neatness and exactitude. Persons of every class in society would find it advantageous to be able to make even a rough drawing of any object to a given scale, while the education of the eye and taste, thus acquired, cultivates a perception of the beautiful in nature and in art. Besides these benefits of a general nature, such a culture of the eye and taste is valuable to persons employed as assistants or buyers in various branches of trade.

Vide p. 199, *supra*.

Drawing has been successfully taught by the Christian Brothers in their school in Peacock-lane, in Cork; where, at the period when we held our public Court in that city, forty-nine boys were instructed in architectural and mechanical drawing, and in the art of designing. It was stated to us by Mr. Duggan, one of the teachers in that school, that the pupils so taught were, generally speaking, the children of mechanics, who had shown an ability for drawing. These receive instruction intended to fit them for trades; learning geometry, mechanics, mensuration, and drawing. He also expressed his opinion that the drawing lessons did not occupy an unreasonable portion of the school hours; and mentioned that the boys thus instructed had been able to turn their proficiency in drawing to account.

Ev. 1263.
Ev. 1264.
Ev. 1278, 1297.
Ev. 1297, 1300, 1356.

This school was supplied with requisites in the way of casts, models, drawings, and prints, by means of a grant of £50 from the Corporation of Cork, which was continued during four years, and was then withdrawn only because the Corporation were advised that such an application of their funds was illegal. This drawing school was visited by Mr. Cole, who expressed his approval of the system of instruction pursued there, and directed that specimens of each kind of drawing executed by the boys should be sent to Marlborough House.

Ev. 1301–2, 1356.
Ev. 1266, 1356.

We may also mention that Mr. Flynn, in a report presented to the Governors of the Blue Coat Hospital some years ago, recommended the introduction of drawing into the school course.

Ev. 22571.

Navigation.

Although the remarks we have made with respect to the scientific character of the above three arts are equally applicable to that of Navigation, it does not appear to us that the latter possesses the same claims for admission into the general scheme of intermediate education as the former. Some notions on the subject might be advantageously introduced into the teaching of spherical trigonometry and astronomy, and in connexion with the use of the globes; but as a distinct department, we would confine tuition in it to schools situate in or near sea-ports. In these, and especially in such of them as are the principal resorts of commerce, instruction in navigation would be very valuable, and, in our opinion, ought to be given to all pupils who are destined for a seafaring life. This branch is at present seldom taught in Ireland; but we must mention Foyle College as offering an honorable exception to this remark.

Ev. 10878.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL DISCIPLINE.

The paramount importance of a sound religious and moral discipline as the basis of education might seem to require a more lengthened examination of this subject than we here propose to undertake. We dispense, however, with the discussion of this question, because we regard it as almost an undisputed one. We fully admit the principle, but we insist upon the propriety of securing due facilities for its application in such ways as are consistent with a regard to parental authority and responsibility, and the maintenance of the rights of conscience. We also think it right to declare our belief in the possibility of separating the courses of secular and religious instruction so far as to enable scholars of different religious denominations to receive instruction of the former kind in the same school, without compromise of opinions or risk of offence.

It is our conviction that one of the chief recommendations of day schools, and one of the great advantages which they possess over boarding schools, consists in the facilities which the former afford for combining home instruc-

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tion in religious and moral principles with school instruction of a purely secular nature. In addition to the special difficulties which, with reference to this subject, attend a system of mixed education when conducted in boarding schools, we think that the diminished sense of responsibility, as to religious instruction, which almost inevitably results from the removal of the pupil out of the domestic sphere, must act injuriously both on the parents and the children. The regular visitation of the pupils by the clergy of their respective denominations, according to the wishes of their parents, appears to furnish the best practical mode of solving this difficulty, compatible with a successful system of mixed education in boarding schools. Apart, however, from direct instruction on these points, it cannot, we think, be doubted that much may be done by competent teachers towards imbuing the youth of both sexes with a high sense of moral and religious responsibility, and inspiring them with an elevated tone of feeling and character. To do this in the daily course of secular instruction requires qualities which are not easily met with; and this consideration gives additional weight to the view we have already insisted on, as to the great moment of securing the services of teachers superior by nature, as well as in point of acquirement.

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Ev. 6630, &c. 6721, &c. 6788–94.

Scriptural Instruction.

We must observe that in many primary schools we found the instruction given in the Scriptures defective, in consequence of the imperfect knowledge possessed by the pupils of the meaning of the commonest English words. Such a state of things indicates great inattention to the elementary branches of education, and is of course incompatible with an intelligent perusal of Holy Writ.

Discipline.

In schools where the pupils are well taught, and due provision is made for their recreation, it will be found that there is the least necessity for resorting to corporal punishment. A bad master thinks to make up by severity for his ignorance of the art of teaching.

We believe that in well-managed schools such punishments as the deprivation of privileges, exclusion from the play ground, occasional confinement, extra tasks, and a temporary withdrawal of the teacher's favour, are sufficiently efficacious, except in cases of extreme misbehaviour, where it may be necessary to resort to severe chastisement, or even to expulsion from the school. The rarity of corporal punishment adds considerably to its effect, both upon the individual who undergoes it, and upon all the rest of the school. We have to notice a general neglect on the part of masters to record the infliction of flogging in the report book of the school. This rule ought to be rigidly adhered to, in order that the persons charged with the duty of superintending the management of the school may have the assurance that no undue severity has been resorted to by the master.

Ev. 1343, 13061.

The schoolmaster, in proportion as he is a good teacher and an exemplary man, will be found to govern his pupils by eliciting their affections and respect rather than by the principle of fear. The influence which he thus acquires over the pupils becomes of itself the most powerful means of stimulating their intellectual efforts, and, at the same time, of cultivating their moral nature and forming their character. Though far inferior to such means, both in dignity and real efficacy, the system of giving prizes, if used with judgment and moderation, and based on periodical examinations, may, we think, be advantageously employed, and a fund for this purpose should exist in connexion with all endowed schools. The obtaining of the reward should, however, depend, not merely on the answering of the pupil at the special examination, but also, to a considerable extent, on his general progress and conduct, as evidenced by the daily judgment-book, during the previous period, to this extent at least, that the answering at the examination, however good, should not procure him a prize unless the general report was sufficiently favourable. In all schools, but more especially in those for the poorer classes, regard should be likewise had to the regularity of the pupils' attendance. On this subject we may remark, that while many special circumstances throw obstacles in the way of such regularity, we have observed that the attendance is least interrupted in those schools where the teaching is best.

Ev. 3907, 11783–6, 11348–51.

Ev. 11348.

Neatness and Order.

Much may be done in well-managed schools towards the gradual formation of

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Course of Instruction and Discipline.

these valuable habits. Their cultivation is not only advantageous to the pupils themselves, but also, and especially in the poorer classes, reacts beneficially on the state of their homes and families. The teachers should direct their attention to the personal clothing and cleanliness of the pupils; and should also endeavour to make them feel the importance of punctuality and regularity of attendance. As aids to the attainment of these ends, time-pieces and time-tables are indispensable; and it is to be regretted that both of these requisites are so frequently wanting in schools for all classes. In this respect we found many of the grammar schools extremely deficient. On the other hand, in those of Armagh, Dungannon, Raphoe, and St. Columba, and a few others, we found instruction given with a strict regard to the distribution and economy of time.

Although the condition of the schoolhouses is not directly the subject at present under consideration, the influence which their state has upon the mind and habits of the children should not be altogether passed over here. With reference to this point we desire to quote some excellent remarks addressed to us in a letter of the Rev. Nicholas Colthurst Dunscombe, a gentleman who also gave evidence at our public court in Cork. He observes as follows:—"If the schoolroom be consigned to neglect and disorder—the walls discolored, the windows full of cobwebs, the desks covered with dust, the floors encrusted with mud—it is vain to speak to the children of the excellence of order and neatness. Their eyes will have become so familiar with disorder that they can hardly understand any thing else." He, therefore, strongly urges the necessity for stringency on this head,—a recommendation in which we fully concur. He also notices the good effects which, in cases within his own knowledge, have resulted from the improvement of the schoolhouses, by cultivating these valuable habits not only in the children attending them, but in the adult population of the neighbourhood.

Ev. 2038.

Æsthetic Culture.

The cultivation of the taste and imagination, independently of its æsthetic value, would, if confided to teachers capable of appreciating the influence of these faculties on the moral nature, be attended with important effects. This we shall presently point out, under the head of Vocal Music. We have already remarked, that drawing deserves a place in general education, as a means of cultivating the taste, and have also indicated the high value we attach to the culture of the imagination, by the perusal of standard authors in prose and poetry in connexion with, and, where practicable, as forming part of, the English course.

Vide p. 214, *supra*.

Vocal Music.

There are very few schools in Ireland where the children are taught to sing from note. We think that the introduction of vocal music into the general system of education would be very desirable, both as furnishing the means of rational recreation, and because it exerts a moral and refining influence. Pupils who have received instruction in music of a higher kind, listen with distaste to the coarse and too often obscene performances of ballad-singers. Songs embodying noble and virtuous sentiments may be ranked among the most powerful agencies by which the moral nature is elevated and character is formed; and the influence of such music on the human heart is greatly enhanced when it is performed by many persons singing tunefully in concert. The union and harmony of the voices awakens in the singers sympathies by which the effect of the words upon their feelings and imaginations is rendered more intense.

We received, at several of our public courts, testimony confirmatory of these views, and tending to prove the practicability of carrying them into execution. The master of the Incorporated Society's School at Clonmel recommended the teaching of vocal music, both as a recreation after difficult study, and as a means of refining the taste. He stated, that his pupils took pleasure in such instruction, and asked for it as a favour. Mr. Duggan, one of the teachers in the Christian Brothers' School in Cork, expressed a strong opinion in favour of teaching moral and religious songs to the pupils daily, and stated that they found such training to be one of the most efficacious means of educating neglected children. Vocal music is taught in the Model Schools under the National Board of Education in Ireland, at extra hours. The number of the pupils that attend on those occasions is very considerable; they take great pleasure in the subject, and make rapid progress in learning to sing at sight and in parts. The master of the Blue Coat Hospital in Dublin (the Rev. Louis A.

Ev. 989–994.

Ev. 1254–6, 1292–6.

Ev. 22615–23.

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Le Pan) expressed his opinion in favour of making music a part of the school course. Attached to this institution is an organist, whose salary is £40 a-year; he teaches the boys singing twice a-week, but they are not taught to sing from note.

We recommend that, in the training schools for masters, instruction in music should be given to all who are capable of receiving it. Almost all the masters of primary schools in Germany are taught to play both the violin and organ. They are thus enabled to give instruction to the pupils in their schools, and, in many instances, to act as organists in the parish churches.

GENERAL STATE OF INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant having directed documents relating to intermediate education to be laid before us, our attention has been particularly directed to this subject, and at several of our public Courts we received evidence respecting the opportunities which the middle classes now possess of affording to their children such a general education as is necessary to fit them for the various branches of the industrial arts, for commercial pursuits, and the public service, or as a preparation for a higher course of collegiate instruction. We, therefore, propose briefly to pass under review the statements made to us by the principal witnesses respecting the imperfections alleged to exist, and their causes; the desire expressed for the cessation of these deficiencies; and the plans suggested for effecting their removal, and for establishing a new and better system. Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 295.

At Clonmel, the Mayor and several influential inhabitants, members of the Society of Friends, concurred in expressing their opinion, that the locality greatly needed a suitable commercial school, adapted to give children of the middle classes a good English education, and instruction in modern languages, together with such an elementary knowledge of mathematics, the physical sciences, and chemistry, as would form a suitable preparation for their practical study of the agricultural and manufacturing arts. Ev. 1050, &c. 1080, &c. 1108, &c.

One witness referred to the National model schools and Mechanics' Institutes as affording, to a certain extent, opportunities for obtaining such an education; but, it was observed, that the existence of the National model schools did not prevent many of the middle classes from seeking it at a distance; that even the pupils who now frequented such schools would prefer attending one exclusively designed for persons of their own rank; and that the advantages afforded by the former were hardly intended for any but the children of the poorer classes. Ev. 1085, 1097.

At Cork, Dr. Bullen, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine in the Queen's College, dwelt strongly on the want of intermediate schools, a deficiency which, as he observed, by limiting the number of persons prepared to seek a higher class of instruction, must greatly diminish the beneficial results which ought naturally to flow from the establishment of the Queen's Colleges. In illustration of this view he stated, that on one occasion, out of thirty students who presented themselves as candidates for admission to the Queen's College at Cork, the want of the requisite preparatory training occasioned the rejection of no less than eleven. Ev. 2093, &c. Ev. 2101.

At Limerick, the Mayor and several other gentlemen, including the heads of some of the large mercantile establishments, gave evidence as to the existing state of intermediate education; and, with one exception, they agreed that it was in a very backward condition. The manager of the Provincial Bank, Mr. Franklin, in particular, dwelt on the deficiency generally prevailing as regards the knowledge of mental arithmetic, modern languages, and several other important departments of education. Ev. 2397, &c. 4147, &c. 4214, &c. 4612, &c. 4681, &c.

Dr. Cullinan, coroner for the county of Clare, adverted strongly to the absence of facilities for affording the middle classes the instruction best suited for them, and stated his belief that this defect might be removed by a more judicious application of the existing endowments for educational purposes. Ev. 4094, &c.

The witnesses who appeared before us at Maryborough concurred in representing the want of means for obtaining intermediate education in that locality. They agreed in thinking that a suitable school would be well supported in the neighbourhood; but it was doubted whether a mere classical school would succeed in gaining general support. Ev. 5118, &c. 5130, &c. 5135, &c. 5193, &c.

At Galway, the Rev. Mr. Daly, the parish priest, pointed out the educational requirements of the inhabitants; and several witnesses at Castlebar, including the rector of the parish, a surgeon, and a magistrate of the vicinity, gave evidence as to the want of superior education. Their testimony tended to show that a middle class school was much wanted, but that an endowment would be necessary in Ev. 5992, &c. Ev. 6115, &c. 6149, &c. 6173, &c. 6233, &c. 6258, &c.

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INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.

order to insure its success, inasmuch as the number of pupils likely, in the first instance, at least, to attend, would not be sufficient for its independent support.

Ev. 6577. When holding our public court at Sligo, we received a letter from Mr. Wynne, the member for the borough, in which he adverted to the absence of any "provision for the education of clerks, land-stewards, or that numerous class who do not require a knowledge of the classics." Several of the principal inhabitants of the town deposed to the want of superior education. Our attention was also called to the diminution, caused by the National school system, in the number of teachers qualified to instruct the middle classes. The poorer and more numerous portion of these prefer to attend the National schools on account of their cheapness, and the remainder are not sufficiently numerous to support an unendowed teacher capable of affording a superior education.

Ev. 6584, &c. 6651, &c. 6690, &c. 6712, &c. 6739, &c. 6748, &c. 6777, &c.

Ev. 6584, &c. Mr. James Kidd, a merchant in Sligo, and one of a deputation who waited on the Lord Lieutenant upon the subject of intermediate education in Ireland, gave it as his opinion that schools suited to the wants of the community did not exist in that town, and that something superior to what they at present possessed—a school adapted to give "not only a good English education, but, also, a knowledge of the modern languages, as well as a classical and scientific education—was much needed." Mr. Kidd continued as follows:—"I think it is a great mistake to undervalue the quality of education that is required for the mercantile classes. I do not think it can be too good. I think it would be very desirable to have a superior education for them; and, in point of fact, I think it would be very important if they were obliged to undergo a real hard study in reading, for the pure purpose of acquiring habits of application, which, I think, would be very useful to the commercial community." He stated that he found in the young men employed in his business a great deficiency with respect to their elementary knowledge and general education, and that he was anxious they should be well qualified before commencing business. He also mentioned the case of a youth desirous of pursuing a more advanced course, with a view to entering the Queen's College; but who, being unable to obtain such an education in Sligo, was obliged to accept the situation of a clerk. It appeared from his evidence that several persons in Sligo had sent their children to schools in distant places—to Derry, Belfast, and Enniskillen.

Ev. 6587. Ev. 6588. Ev. 6594–5. Ev. 6610.

Ev. 6612, 6641. Mr. Kidd having been requested by one of our body to state his views as to the best manner of meeting this want of intermediate education, advocated the establishment of schools for the middle classes in towns whose population was sufficiently large, and their endowment out of the Consolidated Fund to the extent of £100 or £200 per annum, or as much more as might be necessary for rendering them efficient; the emoluments of the master, however, he thought should be made to depend a good deal on the success of the school. These institutions, according to the view of this gentleman, should be presided over by highly qualified teachers, and frequently visited both by local and general inspectors, placed under the supervision of a Central Board. They ought to be thrown open to all classes, no religious education being attempted in them. He considered the best arrangement for religious instruction to be that of intrusting it solely to the parents, or to members of the clergy deputed for this purpose by them, the facilities afforded for uniting the religious principle with domestic influences being, in his opinion, one of the chief recommendations of such schools. The masters ought not, he thought, generally speaking, to be allowed to receive boarders; for, if the schools were sufficiently numerous, and located in towns of sufficient magnitude, the necessity for sending children from home would be greatly diminished.

Ev. 6641. Ev. 6624, &c.

Ev. 6937, &c. 6956, &c. 6965, &c. At Carrick-on-Shannon, the Roman Catholic clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Dawson, and the Rev. Mr. Percy, the clergyman of the United Church at that place, as well as Mr. Cox, an extensive land agent, were agreed upon the want of intermediate schools, but fears were expressed that the obstacles arising from differences of religion would prove serious impediments to their success. Contrary to the opinion of most other witnesses who adverted to the subject, Mr. Cox thought that local taxation for the support of such schools would not be objected to.

Ev. 7313, &c. We received evidence on this subject at Roscommon from the Very Rev. Mr. Warburton, the Dean of Elphin. He was of opinion that, while many pupils obtained a middle class education in the National schools, a great want existed of schools of a superior description, adapted for giving instruction in science and modern languages, and in classics also, to such as desired to learn them.

Ev. 7699, &c. At Longford, the Chairman of the Town Commissioners, and another member

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of the same Board, supported the opinion elsewhere expressed in evidence before us, that the majority of the middle classes were mainly dependent on the National schools for commercial and scientific instruction. They were not, however, insensible to the difficulties which intermediate schools, designed for the united education of persons of different religions, would have to encounter. 7739, &c. 7743, &c. 7751, &c.

At Armagh, Mr. Kirk, the member for Newry, laid a written statement before us on the subject of intermediate education. In this he expressed his conviction "that, though education is much more general now than it was twenty years ago, it is of a lower quality." We think it right to quote at length the remarks of Mr. Kirk on this head, as being those of a gentleman long resident in and well acquainted with the north of Ireland. He observed as follows:— Ev. 9639, &c.

"The cause arises, in my opinion, from the fact, that before the establishment of national schools there was in every town one or more schoolmasters who were capable of teaching, and did teach, classics and science; and though not many pupils took advantage of this, a few did; and these were almost invariably those who had a taste for a higher education. But the opening of the national schools took away almost all the children who wished for merely elementary knowledge; since while the national schoolmaster taught all the rudiments for a penny a-week, the old schoolmaster charged from sixteen shillings to twenty-six shillings a-year, or even more; and when the junior classes were taken away, the senior were too few to pay; so that, in most cases, the masters sought other employments, and it is only in a few of the larger towns that such schools now exist at all. At the same time there never was such a demand for educated persons, both at home and abroad, more especially for such as possess a knowledge of languages, literature, and science. The son of the merchant or country gentleman who can bear the expenses can acquire all this, first at an academy or boarding school, and secondly at one of the Queen's Colleges or Trinity College, Dublin; but it is clear that this is far beyond the reach of the son of the small farmer, the shopkeeper, the clerk, the artisan, the mechanic, or the manufacturer; and even if it were not, we know that if a young man has been sent a session or two to a college, he acquires a distaste for standing behind a counter, for managing a bleach work, a dye work, a spinning mill, or a manufactory, and still more for any handicraft trade; yet it is evident that vast benefits to themselves and to society at large would arise if all these classes were made acquainted with the scientific principles of their respective trades or future occupations, and that at a moderate cost, in the neighbourhood of their homes. I think it is evident that the endowed schools were intended for the benefit of the middle classes generally, and not for the instruction of the higher; or even to be what they are, feeders of Trinity College; and that the time has arrived when they should be changed, and adapted to the wants of the country." Ev. 9642.

Mr. Kirk expressed his conviction that the royal, and other endowed schools did not furnish such an education as was now increasingly demanded by the middle classes. He, therefore, advocated the remodelling of them, and the establishment of new intermediate schools "wherever they would be self-supporting or nearly so," and proposed, that in order to furnish a test of this, the localities which demanded their foundation should be called on to subscribe one-third of the cost of erecting the necessary houses and premises, in proof of their desire and ability to comply with the condition thus specified. According to the views expressed by this gentleman, the funds for the new schools might be supplied out of existing endowments, or, if these failed, "by a small educational rate to be levied by the Grand Jury, and collected with the county cess." Mr. Kirk urged the importance of making scientific instruction a prominent feature in such schools; and he recommended that the rates of tuition should be moderate, and that boarders and free scholars should be excluded, on the ground that their presence prevented that feeling of equality which he thought ought to prevail among the pupils. In his opinion it would be inadvisable to make religious instruction a part of the general course, or to provide for its being given to the various denominations on the premises, but he expressed his wish that "the school should be opened and closed with a general kind of prayer, such as all could unite in." The emoluments of the teachers should be made, to a considerable extent, dependent on their own exertions, the fixed annual stipend being merely in aid of these. Mr. Kirk also recommended that the intermediate schools so established "should be placed under a Board of Commissioners in Dublin, selected from all parties in the country, of whom one should be paid." Ev. 9641 9646, &c. Ev. 9651. Ev. 9661. Ev. 9642, 9655. Ev. 9642.

The witnesses whom we examined at Belfast agreed, generally, as to the defec- Ev. 10486, &c.

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INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.

10514, &c.
10547, &c.
10549, &c.
Ev. 10547.
Ev. 10514.

tive condition of intermediate education in the north of Ireland, and the great necessity for supplying this local want, which was, they stated, increasingly felt by all classes. Among them were several Presbyterian clergymen, who also adverted to the effect of the National schools in diminishing the number of middle class teachers; and in connexion with this topic, the Rev. Dr. Wilson noticed the diminution in the number of educated candidates duly qualified for the ministry.

The Rev. Dr. M'Cosh, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the Queen's College, Belfast, stated his belief that there was a great want of intermediate instruction in the country, and advocated the establishment of endowed schools for the middle classes, both as a means of furnishing a superior kind of education, and on the ground that a set of schools holding a position between that of the National schools and the Universities, were required as feeders to the collegiate institutions. He pointed out the inadequacy of the existing endowed schools to meet this want, a fact more especially indicated by the small proportion of the students which they annually furnish to the Queen's Colleges. According to Dr. M'Cosh, this is mainly to be ascribed to the constitution of the Board of Education, and the circumstance that the course of education pursued in the Grammar schools under it is too exclusively based on that prescribed by Trinity College. The following passage, read to us by Dr. M'Cosh, from a pamphlet published by him on this subject, forcibly illustrates the serious deficiencies that now exist in the system of intermediate education in the north of Ireland. He observed as follows:—

Ev. 10516.

"There are large villages, populous rural districts, and even market and borough towns, which are not within five, ten, or even twenty miles of any classical school. I will submit a few statements, which are confined to Ulster, not because it is worse than the other provinces (it is notoriously in a better position), but because it is the part of Ireland with which I am best acquainted. Beginning with the county Down, we have Donaghadee, with a population of 4,000, without a single classical school, endowed or private, in the town, or within six miles of it. In Rathfriland, with a population of upwards of 2,000, there is no public school for the upper branches; and the only private one, from frequent change of teachers, is almost extinct. In Newtownards, with a population of 10,000, there is no endowed classical school, though there is a private school in which the classics, along with the branches of an English education, are taught. Going north, to the county of Antrim, we meet with Larne, with a population of between 4,000 and 5,000, but having no classical school. In Antrim there is a private classical school, confined to twelve boys of the upper classes, but no provision for the children of the middle or lower classes. I have heard of some boys in the neighbourhood of Antrim who come in every day, a distance of eighteen miles, by railway, to school in Belfast. Those families which do not live in the vicinity of a railway station must just do without education in the higher branches for their children. In the neighbouring town of Randalstown, which is so important as to have a branch railway leading to it, there was lately no classical school of any description. Passing on towards Derry I ascertained, when in Coleraine, a few months ago, that in this town, while there have been from time to time private teachers giving instruction in classics, yet these being inadequately supported, have either been drawn away to other localities, or have failed for want of encouragement; and that there is not at this present time in Coleraine, which has a population of 6,000, or within a circle of twenty miles, including the thriving and populous towns of Ballymoney and Newtownlimavady, and the lesser, though still important towns of Garvagh, Kilrea, Portglenone, Maghera, Bushmills, Dervock, Portrush, and Portstewart, a single endowed classical school, or upper school, on any foundation which can be described as permanent. In most of the places named there is no classical school whatever; and I heard of small farmers living in populous country districts, of shopkeepers, and poor Presbyterian ministers, living in towns of considerable importance, sending their boys of only ten or twelve years of age to board at places which are at the distance of twenty or thirty miles. It is proper to mention, however, that in a very few of the places referred to there are classical schools. Thus, in Newtownlimavady there is a school kept by a clergyman for about a dozen boys of the upper classes; but no school intended for the other classes, or adapted to them. In Ballymoney there is no endowed school; but there is a private school, taught by the Non-subscribing Presbyterian minister, in which classics are combined with the usual branches of an English and mercantile education. I rather think, that in nearly the whole of the other towns referred to, there are no means whatever of acquiring

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the higher branches. At Dungiven, for instance, a town of considerable importance in the county of Londonderry, there is no classical school of any description. Passing round to the north-west of Ireland, correspondents write me that they are ten and twenty miles distant from the nearest classical school of any efficiency. At Ramelton, with a population of nearly 2,000, there is no school in which the Latin language is taught. A gentleman writes me from the chief town of one of our northern counties, that there is no endowed classical school in the place, and that a private school, at which classics are taught, is of no great usefulness. Another, writing from a town with a population of 2,000, says, 'the teachers we have had from time to time are young men looking forward to the Presbyterian ministry, and who, after a short stay, generally leave for some other locality, or for College.' Their removal has the effect of scattering the school, and great difficulty is experienced in collecting it. This remark applies to many other places. Coming round towards the point from which I started, I find that in the market town of Ballibay, in Monaghan, with a population of 2,000, and seated in the heart of a populous district, there is no classical school of any description."

In order to obviate these defects Dr. M'Cosh proposed the establishment of a system of intermediate education; of which the Royal, and all other schools supported by public money, should form a part; while its completion ought to be effected by new foundations. The funds for these, he thought, should be partly supplied by Government; only, however, in aid of local contributions, which he estimated as amounting, in large towns, to one-third or one-half of the entire expense. The number of such schools, and the salary of the teachers, should vary with the locality; and he advised the adoption of a low scale of fees for tuition. He also recommended the appointment of a new commission, so constituted as to represent the various interests in the community, religious, educational, and commercial, to manage the funds, and generally to take charge of the schools. He strongly expressed the wish that the local authorities should have some powers of supervision, but was opposed to giving any privileges to subscribers. He recommended that a local fund should be formed for paying the fees of poor pupils, who ought not, however, in his opinion, to be admitted unless they had previously undergone some examination in order to test their ability, and to remove any prejudice on the score of poverty. Ev. 10522. Ev. 10522. Ev. 10539.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, Professor of Biblical Criticism in connexion with the Presbyterian body, and the Rev. John Scott Porter, Professor of Hebrew and Biblical Criticism and Theology to the Non-subscribing Presbyterians of Ireland, also deposed to the absence of a system of education adapted to meet the wants of the middle classes, and expressed their conviction that the desire for a higher education was not declining in the north of Ireland, but, on the contrary, existed to a high degree, although the means had been wanting to foster and cherish that desire as it ought to be cherished. Ev. 10547, &c. Ev. 10549, &c.

At Londonderry, Sir Robert Ferguson, member for Londonderry, pointed out, as did Mr. Wynne at Sligo, and Mr. Kirk at Armagh, the absence of the means of providing a good education for clerks and other persons placed in similar positions, and gave it as his opinion that education of that kind was not increasing, but, on the contrary, rather diminishing in efficiency. Ev. 11003, &c. Ev. 11014.

A deputation of the principal inhabitants of the neighbourhood waited on us at Omagh to give information with respect to the state of education, and from two of their number, the Rev. Mr. Chapman, rector of Drinnagh, and Mr. Alexander, manager of the Branch of the Provincial Bank, we received much evidence on this subject. The absence of an adequate educational provision to meet the wants of the district for any class above those who were willing that their children should attend the National schools was strongly adverted to, as well as the desirableness of some endowment with a view to meet this deficiency. Ev. 11452. 11453, &c. 11556, &c.

At Enniskillen several persons gave evidence respecting the general defects of education, and among others the Rev. John Grey Porter, who suggested the appointment of a minister of education, such as exists in some countries on the Continent. Ev. 12198, &c.

The master of the Roman Catholic Diocesan Seminary at Navan when examined by us, adverted to the fact—noticed by so many other witnesses—that private middle-class schools had been displaced by those under the National Board. Ev. 13019, &c.

Some evidence was given on the same subject at our public courts at Wicklow and Naas. The want of a good classical and English school to meet local requirements was stated. Ev. 13068. Ev. 13691, &c. 13764, &c. 13943, &c. 13962, &c.

In Dublin, Mr. Kennedy, one of the members for Louth, brought under our notice the question of industrial training. In speaking on the subject of inter- Ev. 14823.

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mediate education, he, also, adverted to the effect of the national schools in supplanting non-endowed private schools for the middle classes.

We also received evidence in Dublin as to the general state of education from Mr. Alexander Thom, the author of the well-known Directory and Almanac; from Mr. Robert Murray, who has been for thirty years the manager of the Provincial Bank of Ireland; and from Mr. Richard Davis Webb, who for many years has been extensively engaged in the printing trade. Mr. Webb stated that owing to the want of suitable schools in the vicinity of Dublin he had been obliged to send his children to Manchester in order to give them a good English education. Mr. Murray stated that during a long experience, acquired in the examination of young persons who were candidates for clerkships, he had found them, even when belonging to the better classes, very generally deficient, being both unable to write their own language correctly, and backward in the knowledge of arithmetic. Mr. Thom also was very unfavourably impressed with the present state of the education of the middle classes.

Ev. 23471.

Ev. 23495, &c.

Ev. 23522, &c.

We have thus shortly noticed the leading points presented by the important evidence which we have received on the subject of intermediate education. It manifests the prevalence of a very strong feeling respecting the existence of deficiencies which now, to a great extent, debar the middle classes from the enjoyment of the inestimable advantages of good instruction. So far are these from diminishing that, in the opinion of many of the witnesses, they are on the increase. This circumstance they agreed in attributing to the fact, that while, on the one hand, the national schools now afford to the poorer classes an elementary education of a better kind and at a far cheaper rate than that formerly given by the private schoolmasters; on the other hand they have displaced the schools kept by these masters, who augmented the subsistence which they chiefly derived from the humbler scholars by the fees received for instructing the children of the middle classes in the higher branches of education. The witnesses were equally unanimous in expressing their conviction that the desire to procure for their children an education of a superior kind is rapidly gaining ground among the middle classes, who increasingly feel its necessity as a preparation for those various callings, which the progress of agriculture, of the industrial arts, of commercial intercourse, and, generally, of society in all its departments, has either created or raised into a position at once of increasing difficulty and of greater importance.

In opposition to the views of those gentlemen who, as it will have been seen from the foregoing evidence, urged on us the necessity for Government grants in aid of local efforts for the establishment of suitable intermediate schools, it has been objected by some that the deficiencies admitted to exist in this respect might be supplied by a re-distribution and more judicious application of the educational endowments already in being.

In this view we cannot concur for reasons, the sufficiency of which is, we think, fully established by the results of our inquiries. Thus it appears that the funds at the disposal of the Governors of Erasmus Smith's foundation, besides being entirely inapplicable to a system of non-exclusive education, are fully absorbed in providing for the schools at present in operation under that Board. The same remark applies to those administered by the Incorporated Society.

So far are the endowments of the Diocesan schools from affording a surplus over and above what is requisite for the efficient support of the schools of that class now in operation, that they appear to be inadequate even for this purpose.

The endowments attached to some of the Royal schools are, no doubt, considerable; but, with a few exceptions, they are not greater than is needed for their due maintenance as educational establishments; and in cases where there is a surplus remaining from the funds of any individual school, this would be best employed in making provision in all the Royal schools for enlarged courses of scientific and English instruction, and tuition in foreign languages, and in giving increased efficiency to such of them as are less amply endowed.

Of the remaining endowments applicable to educational purposes, a very large proportion are of an exclusive nature; the residue do not furnish greater incomes than are required for the proper support of the institutions, to the maintenance of which they ought to be applied. These are, besides, for the most part, only schools intended to afford elementary education.

App. pp. 55, 56.

We have had tables prepared, from which it appears that the entire number of Endowed Grammar Schools in Ireland is fifty-two, forty-nine of which are in towns, and of these only fifteen have endowments of £250 a-year and upwards;

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and that the superior English schools are only two in number, of which but one has an endowment of upwards of £250 a-year. There are thus ninety-one towns having above 2,000 inhabitants, according to the Census of 1851, and in which there is situate no Grammar or superior English school which is in operation and included in the Tables of Schools and Endowments.

From the evidence referred to above, we are convinced that the establishment of a system of primary education by Government has had the effect of greatly diminishing the resources which, though no doubt scanty and imperfect, the middle classes, to a certain extent, formerly enjoyed for giving a suitable education to their children; and there seems to be no prospect that the void thus left will be supplied by exertions of a purely voluntary nature.

Having, therefore, received, from so many quarters, evidence of the great want of intermediate education, and of the inadequacy of existing endowments to provide it, we were led to consider in what manner this acknowledged want might be best supplied.

At the outset we were met by the difficulty brought under our notice by one of the Commissioners, Mr. Hughes, who submitted the following proposition:—

"That it is right and just that endowments, in which different religious denominations have, or shall have rights or interests, should be divided among the several religious denominations according to their wants and numbers in the localities to which such endowments are applicable."

At the same time Mr. Hughes laid before us the Synodical Address of the Council of Thurles, and the Rescripts on the Queen's Colleges referred to in the Address, with a request that they should be published amongst the documents of the Commission. He also stated, that he believed that the Address and Rescripts referred to represented the opinions of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and that any new Government institutions for intermediate education, on a plan inconsistent with those opinions, would not be acceptable to Roman Catholics. Mr. Hughes also presented the following papers relating to the same subject:—Address of the Archbishops and Bishops, dated 9th September, 1850; Archbishop Cullen's Letter to the Clergy of the Archdiocese of Armagh, dated 26th November, 1850; and the Pastoral of Archbishop Cullen to the Clergy of the Archdiocese of Dublin, 1st December, 1856. We considered it unnecessary to publish these documents in connexion with our Report. They have been already extensively circulated; and they appeared to us to be nearly identical in substance with the preceding, and less authoritative in their nature.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 380.

After mature consideration, we have come to the conclusion that we cannot recommend the adoption of these principles. They are completely at variance with those which have been recognised for some years past as the basis of Parliamentary aid to education in Ireland. They are also at variance with the recommendations of the Commissioners of Education Inquiry of 1791, and with the plan proposed by Mr. Wyse's Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools in 1838.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 341.

Rep. 1838, p. 64.

We were most anxious to have matured a plan that would have met with the concurrence of Mr. Hughes; but, notwithstanding his dissent from our views, we feel that the demand for intermediate education is so considerable, especially in the north of Ireland, that we are called on to suggest means of supplying it in accordance with principles that we can approve of, in those localities where it is required by the inhabitants, without providing a Government system of intermediate education in places where it might not be acceptable to the majority of the population.

We think that this may be effected by the union of local funds, under the management of local trustees, with grants of public money. The provision for local management would enable the trustees to make suitable regulations for religious instruction, provided that the school shall, as a condition of its partaking of the grant of public money, admit of the united education of persons of all religious persuasions; and provided, also, that the local managers shall be subject to the direct control of the proposed Commissioners of Endowed Schools.

Competitive Examinations for Appointments in the Public Service.

A member of our Commission, Mr. A. J. Stephens, brought forward a resolution affirming the expediency of continuing to hold competitive examinations for appointments in the public service from time to time in Dublin, but open to all your Majesty's subjects. This measure has received the unanimous approval of our body, who regard it as an effectual method of

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COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR APPOINTMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

promoting intermediate education. The experience already obtained respecting the operation of public and competitive examinations, so far as they have hitherto been tried, leaves no doubt on our minds that the extension of this system would, under judicious management, produce very beneficial effects, both in raising the standard of instruction, and in stimulating the efforts of masters and of pupils. The educational tests best adapted for examinations for the public service would be, in our opinion, of all others the most general in their character, and, therefore, those best calculated to direct the efforts of teachers to that course of mental discipline and moral training, the attainment of which constitutes, in our opinion, the chief object of a liberal education. That such has, in fact, been the tendency of the system of Government examinations, clearly appears from the reports of your Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners, since there is no point on which these gentlemen dwell more strongly than the shortcomings of all classes, with reference to the most elementary branches of a scientific and literary education. In other ways, also, the Commissioners indicate the superior importance which they attach to instruction of a general nature, as compared with knowledge of that special kind which can quickly be learned in actual practice by those whose faculties have been properly developed, and their mental activity called forth. With a view, therefore, to the maintenance of this just standard of school education, and in order to avoid the serious evils which would arise from directing the attention and efforts of masters to what may be called the special requirements of the public business, we think it is very important that the same generality which has hitherto characterized the public competitive examinations should continue to prevail, as the application of the system is extended to more numerous branches of your Majesty's service.

1st Report, C. S. Commissioners, p. xx.

2nd Report, p. iv.

We received at our public courts a good deal of evidence on this subject, and we think it desirable to refer shortly to the testimony thus given, as its general tenor strongly corroborates the views just stated.

Ev. 302, &c. 1235-7, 1691-3.

The Archdeacon of Waterford, and the Rev. H. J. O'Brien, head master of the Cork Diocesan School, expressed their opinion that the holding of competitive examinations in Dublin for appointments in the public service, would tend to promote general education. The former gentleman also observed that such a system would enable private schools or endowed schools, which had no exhibitions attached to them, to compete on a more equal footing with schools possessing such advantages; while the latter pointed out that parents would thus be induced to leave their children at school to a later age than that early one at which they are now so generally withdrawn, with a view to their entering on mercantile pursuits.

Ev. 2122, &c. 2148, &c.

Dr. Bullen, Professor of Surgery in the Queen's College, Cork, stated his conviction that such a system would have the best effects on education, in the following terms:—

"No movement ever made will so materially advance education in this country as the throwing open public situations in the civil service. It has given already a great impulse to education, and will give greater. With regard to education, every person enters school with a view to a future profession and settlement in life. Heretofore there was no object to which a young man could turn but a profession—he should either enter the law, or the medical profession, or the church. Now, in consequence of the civil service being thrown open to the public, every young man looks forward to getting a station of independence, and, probably, of respectability and wealth, as the result of his academical exertions. The consequence already is beginning to tell—although only in operation a few months, it has told in a most satisfactory manner in this city; and, from what I can see, it is likely to have the happiest results on education generally."

Ev. 2162.

He also thought that it was undesirable and impracticable to hold all examinations for the public service exclusively in London.

Ev. 3873, &c.

The Rev. Luke White King, head master of Erasmus Smith's Grammar School at Ennis, pointed out the improvement which the Civil Service examinations had already caused in his own school by inducing him to give instruction in natural history, as well as other branches which he had never taught before.

Ev. 4724-6.

The Rev. William Burke, Roman Catholic Administrator of St. John's Parish, in Limerick, approved of the above scheme, and mentioned that the private examinations latterly adopted in that city for testing the capacity of candidates for commercial situations, had already exercised a great influence on education.

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The Dean of Elphin and the Bishop of Down advocated the same system, on the ground of its tendency to produce competition between schools, and to stimulate private enterprise. The former considered that the moral character of candidates would be satisfactorily tested by requiring certificates of good conduct from the clergyman or resident magistrates of the localities whence the candidates came.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR APPOINTMENTS IN PUBLIC SERVICE.

Ev. 7327 &c.
Ev. 10484, &c.

Mr. Kirk, the member for Newry, also thought the holding of competitive examinations for appointments in the public service in Dublin would give a great stimulus to education.

Ev. 9644–5.

The Rev. Dr. M'Cosh expressed his conviction that "the means of competing for the offices in the public service is denied to a very large portion of Ireland, in consequence of the middle classes not having the means of higher education."

Ev. 10522.

The Bishop of Cashel thought that competition for public offices would be more valuable, and more likely to insure good education than the endowment of schools giving education gratuitously. And the Rev. Nicholas Power, head master of the Meath Diocesan Seminary, expressed an opinion to the same effect.

Ev. 17228.
Ev. 13070–5.

The Rev. F. H. Ringwood, head master of Dungannon Royal School, expressed some doubts as to the effect of such examinations in promoting a sound system of intermediate education; principally on the grounds that the standard at present proposed, except for the artillery and engineers, was not at all high, and that the system would have a tendency to encourage the masters to pay too much attention to special branches, and particular pupils, to the injury of the general course of instruction. He considered, however, that the interests both of school education and those of the public service would be best consulted if examination in a very general course were insisted on, and if the candidates who succeeded in this were afterwards furnished with special instruction to fit them for their particular duties.

Ev. 11859, &c.

Ev. 11868–71.

In confirmation of the above views, and as an illustration of the benefits likely to accrue both to the cause of education and to the public service from the extension of the system of competitive examinations, we may add that, at the late competitive examination for certificates of merit held by the Royal Dublin Society, Mr. Samuel Chapman, who was educated solely by the Incorporated Society, as a foundation boy, obtained the first place and a prize of £5. In consequence of this success, the Bank of Ireland immediately appointed him to a clerkship. Mr. Chapman was originally elected to the Pococke Institution, from a parish school, by a competitive examination; and on his leaving the Santry school Professor Galbraith appointed him his assistant in Trinity College, in consequence of the skill in drawing which he exhibited, and his knowledge of mathematics, as proved by his final examination.

SUPERANNUATION AND PROMOTION OF MASTERS.

There are few things more required for securing the efficiency of schoolmasters than the adoption of a system of promotion where the master has shown merit by the good conduct of his school.

To secure this object, we have recommended that patronage should be transferred to the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools.

Vide p. 246, *infra*.

The patronage would be much restricted and diminished in value unless a limit was put to the age beyond which masters would not be allowed to continue to act.

This subject is noticed by some of our Assistant Commissioners. Thus, Mr. Crawford says:—"It is not less important to the success and efficiency of a school having a permanent endowment, that a power should be vested in some person or body to remove a master who might be originally well qualified, but who, from the effects of age, or mental or physical infirmities, has ceased to possess his original qualifications. In such a case, the school naturally dwindles to small dimensions, and often ceases to be operative at all. Its reputation or prestige is gone; and a new master has to undergo the tedious and up-hill drudgery of re-establishing it.

Appendix, p. 1.

"It is probable that a power of this kind must be accompanied by a system of superannuation, which can only co-exist with endowments of considerable value. I do not pretend to suggest how the scheme I propose can be carried out, but I feel strongly its necessity."

Dr. M'Blain says:—"There are two important points, bearing directly on the efficiency of the teacher, and consequently on the efficiency of the school, to which attention should be directed—one is, that some provision should be made, wherever practicable, for meritorious teachers who have become incapacitated

Ibid. p. 12.

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SUPERANNUATION AND PROMOTION OF MASTERS.

for duty by age or infirmity; and the other is, that some system of promotion or reward should be adopted, whereby teachers may be stimulated to greater exertion. For want of the former, many men have been permitted, from motives of compassion, to continue as teachers of schools long after they have lost the necessary health and strength required for the adequate discharge of their duties; and for want of the latter, schoolmasters have, in too many cases, lapsed into indolence and apathy. I cannot, of course, here enter into the details of the subject. I merely indicate the defects which appear to exist in most of our large educational institutions. The Board of Erasmus Smith do not grant any retiring pensions or allowances to their teachers, no matter what their length of service or their merits may have been. One instance of the cruel operation of this rule came under my notice at Donadea, in the county of Kildare, where two teachers (a husband and wife), after a faithful service of thirty-one years, were, in their old age, for no fault on their part, dismissed from the employment of the Board without any pension or remuneration whatever. The Incorporated Society appear, in some cases, to have made provision for their old and infirm teachers; and the National Board have, I believe, adopted the plan of giving gratuities to deserving teachers who have become old or infirm in their service. I do not, however, consider that in either case is the provision adequate to the end proposed. The Clare-street Commissioners do not provide, by pension or otherwise, for their old or infirm masters.

Ev. 21758.

"With regard to a system of promotion, I think it of great importance that schoolmasters should be encouraged to greater diligence by the prospect of being advanced to better schools or higher situations in the disposal of their employers. In none of our existing educational establishments does it appear to me that sufficient measures have been adopted to secure this important object."

We have found the same difficulty in several cases that came under our consideration, where the school was injured by the continuance of the master after he had ceased to be able to discharge the duties efficiently; and yet where there was no fund to provide a pension without unduly burthening the charity, and diminishing the salary of the successor so seriously as to interfere with the acceptance of the appointment by a really efficient master.

In the public service it is still the rule that the officer cannot retire until the age of sixty-five, unless he be incapacitated by infirmity from discharging his duties. On superannuation, he continues to receive, by way of pension, a part of the salary he enjoyed on his retirement, proportioned to the period of his service, provision for its payment being made by a compulsory abatement deducted from his salary. This plan, if justly conceived, and carefully adjusted, is capable of producing some satisfactory results; but it is open to serious objections. No provision is made in it for the family of, or persons otherwise dependent on, the officer, in case of his death, either while still in office or after his retirement, but before he has received the full benefit of the deductions made from his salary. There is a method of insurance sometimes adopted, which would obviate the objection to the civil service arrangement for superannuation, and at the same time secure what is really required. If the age for retirement were fixed, schoolmasters might be required to insure a sum equal to, at least, three times their annual salary, payable at the fixed age, or at death, if it should happen sooner, and the policy might be assigned to the managers of the school, and premiums paid by a deduction from salaries where the salary is large, and by an increase where the salaries are really too small. Such a system of insurance would be no more than requiring each master to do what he ought to do in the discharge of duties incumbent on him, and would, therefore, be no burthen on him, whilst it would afford some assistance to those naturally dependent on him in case of his early death, and secure some provision for himself in old age; and so would prevent the general enforcement of a rule of retiring at the fixed age being considered as a hardship. The amount of the premium on the policy would be small in the case of masters appointed at an early age, and would only be large in the case of those appointed at an advanced period of life. The amount of the premium, and the amount of the sum insured would be alike independent of the management of those having charge of the schools, and would be alike regulated by the ordinary principles of insurance, and could, therefore, give rise to no dissatisfaction, nor be subject to any insecurity, except that arising from the insolvency of Insurance Companies, a matter entirely unconnected with the Boards having charge of schools.

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REGISTRATION OF SCHOOL ENDOWMENTS.

During the course of the present inquiry our attention has been called repeatedly, and in a great variety of ways, to the very serious evils which result from the defective state of the existing records of school endowments, and the total absence of any thing approaching to a systematic provision for the preservation of deeds and other instruments containing evidence specially relating to educational foundations. In our observations upon the five classes of endowments comprised in the Tables, we have noticed this deficiency, and pointed out the mode in which it operates in relation to each. The institution of an office for the registration of school endowments is, in our opinion, equally needed, and equally justifiable in relation to all educational endowments, from whatever source they proceed, and for the benefit of whatever class they may be designed. We may here briefly indicate the general advantages which we think must flow from the establishment of a central office for the registry of school endowments. They are principally of two kinds, and relate, firstly, to the preservation of the instruments which constitute the foundation of educational endowments; secondly, to the publication of the contents of these instruments for the benefit of the community at large, and especially for that of persons inhabiting the locality directly interested in the charities.

Vide p. 189, *supra.*

The Tables contain numerous cases which show how imperfectly muniments of title are now protected, not merely with regard to private endowments, but to such also as have been placed under the immediate charge of public boards. On this head we cannot refer to any example more striking than that afforded by the conduct of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, as elsewhere stated by us. Neither can it be doubted that most prejudicial consequences must unavoidably result from the absence of full and accurate records, so placed and arranged as to be easily accessible to the public. A just estimate may be formed of their nature and extent by a reference to many cases noticed in the Tables, and especially to those previously commented on in our Report, where the school sites have been sold by the Incumbered Estates Court.

Vide p. 243 *infra.*

Vide p. 195 *supra.*

For the purpose of remedying the deficiencies now existing in relation to this matter, we beg to recommend the establishment of a separate Office for the Registration of School Endowments, where all deeds and other documents containing evidence specially relating to educational charities, or copies thereof, should be lodged and committed to the custody of an officer exclusively charged with the duty of preserving and arranging them, and making their contents accessible and known to the public. Our inquiries have brought to light numerous title deeds and documents pertaining to schools founded under the auspices of the Lord Lieutenant's School Fund Commissioners, the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and the Kildare-place Society, of which some have come into our possession. We recommend that such instruments, so far as the same relate to schools which were founded by these bodies during the continuance of the parliamentary grants, as well as all muniments of title of schools actually vested in the proposed Board of Endowed Schools, be transferred to the Registrar; and that this officer should be empowered to call for copies of like documents from the trustees of all other schools; and also to take charge of the originals in case the trustees should be willing to deposit them in his office. We further recommend that it be made part of the business of the Court of Probate and of the Office for the Registration of Deeds and Wills in Ireland, to make returns to the Registrar of all charitable devises, bequests, grants, and other donations relating to schools or destined for educational purposes. These returns ought, so far as wills are concerned, to consist of extracts, and it would then be the duty of the Registrar of School Endowments to satisfy himself that the latter were in a legal point of view sufficient, and constituted complete documents on which all persons could safely act.

The Court of Probate in Ireland should be required, in all cases of wills containing bequests for educational purposes, to make returns to the Registrar of School Endowments, showing the value of the testator's property as estimated for the purpose of imposing probate duty, together with the names of the representatives who have proved the will. The Succession and Legacy Duty Office should make similar returns in any case where the representatives apply either to have a deduction of probate duty made or to pay an increased amount, and also returns of the exact sum, or estimated value of all gifts, made for educa-

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REGISTRATION OF SCHOOL ENDOWMENTS.

tional purposes, whether by deed or will, and consisting either of real or of personal property, which it became necessary to ascertain with a view to the collection of the Legacy or Succession Duties. The Court of Probate and the Succession and Legacy Duty Office in England should also be required to make similar returns in respect of any wills proved or deeds executed in that country, which might contain gifts for educational purposes in Ireland.

The information thus given would, in very many instances, be all that was requisite for the efficient registration of the endowments; and, even when falling short of this, it would be most valuable, both intrinsically, and as enabling the Registrar to institute further inquiries. With a view to this last object, it ought to be part of the duty of the public offices above mentioned to give every facility for the complete performance of the Registrar's functions, and no fees should be chargeable in respect of any such searches as he might deem it necessary to make.

It should also form part of the duty of this officer to make the list of foundation deeds and other similar instruments as complete as possible; to add statements showing the amount realized, the names of the trustees, and generally the nature and extent of the endowments; and to classify the information thus obtained, with indices to the several heads, in such a manner as to render it available for the protection of the endowments and useful to the public. The Registrar should, periodically, and at short intervals, make returns to the proposed Board of Endowed Schools of the above matters, so far as the same might relate to non-exclusive endowments. He ought also to receive formal notice of all judicial sales. Copies of all proceedings had upon visitations, and of all reports, rules, orders, and decisions relating to educational endowments should be deposited with the Registrar, whose duty it would be to ascertain their correctness. Copies of any documents in his custody, made and certified by him, should, we think, be rendered *prima facie* evidence by statute. The public should be entitled to inspect the registers, and to make copies of, or take extracts from them, free of expense; and the Registrar should be bound to give such information and advice to parties seeking the same, as might be calculated to promote the interests of the charities. With the same view the Registrar should be required to make an Annual Report, showing the existing state of educational endowments in Ireland.

We have thus given a general view of the important public objects in relation to educational charities, which in our opinion may be attained by the establishment of a separate Office for the Registration of School Endowments. There are, however, we do not doubt, many ways, not expressly pointed out by us, in which an intelligent officer, sincerely anxious to render his office available to the utmost possible extent for the protection of school endowments and the advancement of the interests of educational charities, might promote these objects.

The effective discharge of his functions, taken in connexion with the proposed Board of Endowed Schools, would greatly aid the Commissioners in the performance of theirs.

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS.

Vide p. 4 *supra.*

We have already stated that the accounts of several charities, and Boards having charge of endowed schools, were examined by an official Accountant selected by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to assist us in our inquiries. His reports led to an examination at our public courts respecting the accounts of the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, of the Incorporated Society, of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, and of the Governors of the Blue Coat Hospital, Dublin; also to the correspondence concerning the Hibernian Marine School, and Madam Mercer's School, given in the Appendix of Documents; and to the attention of the Inspector of Estates being specially called to the agent's accounts of Wilson's Hospital Estate, and Morgan's Charity Estate, the result of which is stated in his reports thereon.

Doc. Ev. vol ii. pp. 323–8.

Appendix, pp. 47–49.

The Government Accountant also examined the accounts of the several other endowed schools under the management of Boards or Trustees, already detailed, the result of which examination is stated to be that in all those minor institutions, errors and imperfections appear to exist, of a similar nature to those pointed out in the larger charities.

Vide p. 4 *supra.*

Appendix, pp. 201.

The report of the Government Accountant on the books of account of the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, submitted by us for his inspection, was unfavourable; and our examination of Mr. Thorp, the assistant registrar, and

Ev. 19062 *et seq.*

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Mr. Barlow, who discharged the duties of chairman, treasurer, and auditor of accounts, satisfied us that the accounts of the Governors were kept in a very unsatisfactory manner. AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS.

An additional motive for accuracy is supplied to the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, in the strict and precise directions on this head given in their Charters. The Charter of Charles II. provides, that the treasurer "shall every year give up a true and just account of all his receipts, disbursements, and arrears of rent, and of all and every such sums of money and other the goods and revenues of and belonging to the same schools," and shall receive final discharges thereof; and the Charter of William IV. provides, that not only the treasurer, but also "the register and agent, and all and every other the officers and persons employed by the said Governors or their successors, in the receiving, keeping, paying, and disposing of the moneys, rents, revenues, and other the goods and treasure belonging to the said schools, shall yearly and every year, or oftener whensoever thereunto required by the said Governors or their successors, or any five or more of them, make and give up a true and just account of all his and their receipts, disbursements, balances, and arrears of rent, and of all and every such sum and sums of money and other the goods and revenues of and belonging to the same schools as shall have been by him or them received or disposed of as aforesaid, unto the said Governors," or any person or persons deputed by them to investigate the same; and that the Governors examine and allow of such accounts, and give final discharges thereof if required.

About the year 1843 the Governors, for the first time, ordered their accounts to be kept by a system of double entry. For three years preceding November, 1843, there had been no leger kept, and from 1843 to the period of our inquiry the leger that was kept omitted essential accounts, such, for instance, as a stock account, a general account of income and expenditure, separate estates and agent's accounts, an account for law agent, &c.; and there never had been a regular balance sheet struck, indicating the exact state of the finances of the Board. There had been no attempt at balancing the accounts for a period of eleven years. There was a divided and indefinite responsibility among the officers connected with the accounts. The solicitor of the Board supplied the form of accounts; the assistant registrar kept the accounts, but denied that he was the book-keeper; the registrar stated that he never had any thing to do with the accounts, and was not responsible for them; the treasurer and auditor, however, considered the registrar responsible, though aware at the same time that the accounts were kept by the assistant registrar; the treasurer and auditor confined himself to vouching the actual receipt and expenditure of money, not regarding the form in which the accounts were kept; he was not a book-keeper; he had never looked into the leger in his life, and did not believe he would be the wiser for having done so. The registrar knew nothing of the accounts except as far as the assistant registrar informed him; and the assistant registrar professed himself ignorant of what was meant by "double entry" in book-keeping, and could give no explanation of the term "assets."

Ev. 19382. Ev. 23990, 24003. Ev. 19075. Ev. 24011. Ev. 24249–50. Ev. 24255–6. Ev. 19621, *et seq.* Ev. 19625. Ev. 19309, 21575–7. Ev. 19110. Ev. 19328 *et seq.*

From this laxity there arose, however, no fraud or serious misapplication of the funds of the charity; but, through the error of the assistant registrar, a sum of £44 12*s.* 2*d.* was twice entered to the credit of the Calverstown School, with only one corresponding entry in the bank account, and so was suffered to remain until we pointed out the mistake, and the loss thereby to the Governors. There was, moreover, a sum of £1,811, the proceeds of the sale of portions of the school lands for railway purposes, the dividends arising from which had not been brought into account for seven years; the stock produced by this fund was not entered in the accounts, or treated as a special trust fund subject in common with the estates to the several trusts of the foundation, but was mixed up with their general stock account, over which they exercised an absolute disposing power.

Ev. 19267 *et seq.* Ev. 24083 *et seq.* Ev. 24249 *et seq.*

The irregularity and want of system which existed respecting the accounts of the Board were admitted at our Public Court, while it was at the same time alleged that the charity suffered nothing in consequence. "I think," says Mr. Barlow, the treasurer and auditor, "if you look to the body of men who have the government of this institution, you will find that the property of the charity, notwithstanding the system of keeping the accounts, is perfectly safe. I think, therefore, I am correct in saying there is no want of integrity on their part; but I do not at all dispute that our mode of keeping the accounts is not such as a

Ev. 19668.

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AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS.

banker and merchant, or men of that class, would like; they would rather have them kept in a regular way."

While we concur with Mr. Barlow, that there is no want of integrity on the part of the Governors, we cannot at the same time avoid the conclusion that it is in spite of the system and mainly owing to this very integrity, coupled with the great experience and ability of individual members of the Board, and not the least so of Mr. Barlow himself, that the financial affairs of the charity are in a satisfactory state.

Vide p. 83, *supra*.

In connexion with the accounts of this Board, we have recommended that the office of Inspector of Schools should be disunited from that of Registrar; that the Registrar should be a man of business, conversant with public matters, acquainted with book-keeping, able to check the agent's accounts, and advise the Board as to the transaction of its business, without the constant presence of a solicitor; that the offices of Chairman, Treasurer, and Auditor, should be disunited; that the office of Paid Treasurer should be revived and some Governor appointed to it, who should attend the office regularly, in order to direct the Registrar, Inspector of Schools, and the Agents; that the audit of the accounts should not be intrusted to the Chairman, or any Governor, but should be transferred to the proposed Public Board of Audit.

With respect to the accounts of the Incorporated Society, we have to observe, that they were regularly kept, and audited upon the plan directed by the Society; but the form of keeping them was not such as to enable the Society to distinguish between their income and capital, a distinction required by the provisions of the Charter, and which a system of accounts by double entry alone would put them in a position to carry out. These accounts were simple statements of income and expenditure, and while they showed an income on funded property, failed to show the funded property itself. Under the system pursued, it was utterly impossible at any particular time to ascertain exactly the assets and liabilities of the Society. The system of audit adopted was entirely defective, consisting merely of the examination of vouchers of items of income and expenditure. The

Ev. 21499.

Rev. Mr. Abbott, who audited the accounts for 1849, 1850, and 1851, could not tell the pecuniary position of the Society for any one of those years. He believed, that, as auditor, he was responsible for correctness only so far as the documents placed before him were concerned; but thinks that such a statement should have been placed before him as would have enabled him to determine the question of the assets and liabilities of the Society. We believe that the system of audit by clergymen, who are not accountants or men of business, is necessarily defective;

Ev. 21482–3.

and we coincide in the opinion expressed by the Rev. Mr. Abbott, that auditing ought to be effected in a public office by responsible men of business; that it requires some moral courage to audit a friend's account; and that however high the character of a gentleman may be above suspicion, there is a temptation in cases which may be the subject of a doubt, to pass over lightly what may not be

Vide p. 99, *supra*.

actually wrong. In the case of this charity, we have recommended that the accounts should be kept on a system of book-keeping by double entry, and that the audit of accounts should not be conducted by members of the Committee or by clergymen, but should be transferred to the proposed Public Board of Audit.

Vide p. 243, *infra*.
Ev. 21467.

With respect to the Commissioners of Education, we have elsewhere noticed that their accounts were never audited from the date of their foundation to the present time. This neglect on the part of the Commissioners existed, although one of their secretaries having died in 1827, in insolvent circumstances, it was

Com. Ed. Ir. Rep. 1814–16, p. 3.

discovered that he had, so early as 1816, appropriated certain trust funds reported in the same year by the Commissioners as having been converted into Government stock, and placed in the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the schools. He had thus carried on a fraudulent system of concealment for eleven years undetected.

Ev. 23797, *et seq.*

It also appeared, that since 1827, illegal charges had been constantly made on various charities. The expenses of visitation and law costs were by Act of Parliament chargeable on the Consolidated Fund, yet, we find some charities not only charged with their own expenses in this regard, but also made to pay the

Ev. 24843.

expenses of others. Banagher, Raphoe, Midleton, Eyrecourt, Clonmel, and some others, were thus charged with a sum of £596 0*s.* 4*d.* in 1829; and since then the Enniskillen estate has been charged for Banagher, and the Cavan estate for Carysfort, Dungannon, and Midleton; this last, it will be observed, not being

Ev. 23697, *et seq.*
Ev. 23795–6.

even a Royal School. Both the solicitor and secretary to the Commissioners, who were examined before us, admitted that these charges were illegal.

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AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS.

It was the duty of the Commissioners, as the provisions of the Act under which they were constituted clearly show, to take an annual account of the assets and liabilites of the several Royal School estates. This they neglected to do. The law agent's accounts remained unfurnished for a period of nearly fourteen years, and when furnished, contained amongst other things, exorbitant charges for notices to quit, served, it appears, however, under circumstances sanctioned by the Board. Such charges could not have continued, and for so long a time, had the accounts been regularly audited by an independent auditor. A system of independent audit we are convinced is the only safety in this and all such cases; and we therefore recommend that the audit of the accounts of this Board be transferred to the proposed Public Board of Audit.

Ev. 23695–6.
Ev. 23604, *et seq.*

The Hibernian Marine School accounts were kept on a uniform system, and audited at the close of each year. We found, however, that the leger was imperfect, in so far as it did not contain the several separate accounts afterwards adopted at our suggestion. In 1847, the master absconded, leaving unaccounted for, a sum of £231 15*s.* 6*d.*, which should have been received and brought to account by the Registrar, which sum became a loss to the charity, with the exception of £33 4*s.* 6*d.*, which the Registrar was required to pay out of his salary. Though it is stated that this was the only defalcation suffered by the society during its operation since 1766, yet the possibility of such an occurrence indicates a laxity of audit, such as should not exist in the accounts of public charities. We recommend that the audit of the accounts of the society should be conducted by a Public Board of Audit.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. pp. 323–5.

In the accounts of Madame Mercer's School, we found somewhat more than the ordinary amount of error and confusion. The rental of the school estate is about £644 13*s.* 3*d.*, and the out-goings, under the heads salaries and wages, agent's fees, bailiffs, &c., come up to £330 7*s.* 5*d.*, or more than half the entire. It appears that the agent's fees were double the usual charges, that they were made on the gross rental, as also on the total amount of the debit side of the account, including balances remaining on hand, on which the fees had already been allowed and paid. Some of these balances were such large sums as £239 1*s.* 7*d.*, £154 3*s.* 6*d.*, and £225 12*s.* 10*d.* Agent's commission had also been allowed on stock sold out to meet the current expenditure of the school, on sums received for the maintenance of pay boarders, and even on money never received at all. The law costs on an average of the last twenty-five years are five per cent. on the gross income of the school. There was no rental of the estate kept, and the rents were entered in the cash book as received. A half year's dividend on stock, £5 3*s.* 10*d.*, was altogether omitted to have been credited to the school since 1827. On our drawing the attention of the Trustees to the above matters, some of the circumstances alluded to by us, were admitted as errors that ought not to have occurred, and should be remedied, while the justification of others of them was attempted. We recommend that the accounts of this charity should be kept by a system of double entry; that the several objectionable arrangements hitherto tolerated with reference to the management of its funds be altered; that all unnecessary burdens on the income of the charity, preventing it from being as efficient as may be in discharging the benevolent intentions of its founder, be removed; and that the audit of its accounts be transferred to a Public Board of Audit.

Ibid. pp. 326–8.

As has been already stated, the accounts of Wilson's Hospital and Morgan's Schools were referred to the Inspector of Estates for his consideration. It appears from his report, which is given in full elsewhere, that—

Vide p. 228 *supra.*

"The accounts between Mr. Hamilton and the Trustees have been furnished about the 20th of November in each year. This account also seems to be kept very accurately; but, as Mr. Hickson observes, it includes on one side the receipts for rents due up to the 1st of November in the preceding year, omitting any sums which may have been received on account of the May rents; and on the other side of the accounts, it includes payments made to 31st July. This is not a correct way of making out an account, for both sides should be brought down to the same date. The accounts seem to have been made out in this way for upwards of thirty years, and, perhaps, much longer. It does not seem to me that the accounts were kept in that way for the purpose of making the balance in the Trustees' hands appear small, but because the 31st July was the usual period to which the accounts with the master of the hospital were settled."

Appendix, pp. 47–9.

"The balance now shown is, of course, much less than the balance in favour of the Trustees is at the end of November, just after the greater part of the May

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rents have been collected; but, on the other hand, it is greater than the balance is at some parts of the year: in other words, though the balance shown is not the maximum balance in the hands of the agent, neither is it the minimum.

"There appears to have been generally a considerable balance in Mr. Hamilton's hands. This should not be in the case of a mere agent, whose duty it would be to lodge the money in the bank to the credit of the Trustees, from time to time, as he received it; but Mr. Hamilton has acted as Treasurer and Banker, as well as agent, to the Trustees in these cases; and, as he had to make payments from time to time, on account of the charity, it was necessary he should have funds in his hands to meet these demands, unless the Trustees should attend to draw cheques on the bank when required. It does, however, appear that the balance in Mr. Hamilton's hands was generally from one to two thousand pounds more than was required for the purpose of meeting the demands upon him: on some occasions, it even exceeded two thousand pounds."

The Inspector of Estates recommends that "in addition to the annual account which is at present laid before the Trustees, the cash account, which is regularly kept by Mr. Hamilton, and which shows all the receipts and expenditure for the trust, should be balanced up to the end of each month, and also laid before the Trustees; this would show the amount of the balance in the Treasurer's hands above what was required to meet current expenditure, and so enable them to judge of the propriety of having it invested, or of directing an increase of expenditure.

"With respect to Morgan's charity, the case is somewhat different. That account is balanced up to the 1st of November in each year, and all the payments made till that date are charged on one side, and no sum received on account of the preceding May rent is credited on the other side; in fact, very little, if any, of the May rent has been then received, but the greater part of it is received in the month of November.

"The effect of balancing the accounts at that particular time is, that the balance in Mr. Hamilton's hands is nearly at its minimum; two or three weeks later the balance would be increased by the amount of half a year's rent then received. This mode of keeping the accounts was attended with some loss to the trust funds prior to 1849; for, before that time, the balance struck at the 1st of November in each year was to the debit of the Trustees, and interest on that amount for the year is charged in the accounts for the next year: whereas, if the accounts had been balanced to the 20th of November, instead of the 1st, the balance would have been on the other side of the account." "The amount charged for interest, in the years 1846 to 1849, is not considerable. If, however, an interest account had been kept as merchants would keep it, allowing interest to the Trustees when the balance was in their favour, and charging interest when the balance was against them, it is probable that for some of these years, instead of having to pay interest, the Trustees would have received interest; and if the account had been kept as a banker would keep it—that is, not allowing any interest when the balance was in favour of the Trustees, but charging interest only on whatever balance there was from time to time to their debit, the amount chargeable against the trustees for those years would have been reduced. It appears to me that the accounts in this case should have been kept in the latter manner—that is, treating Mr. Hamilton as the banker for the charity."

We concur entirely in these recommendations of our Inspector of Estates.

A Board, it appears to us, consisting of persons unacquainted with accounts, can never be safely intrusted with the important and responsible duty of examining and auditing the accounts of its various officers. Audit, to be efficient, must be publicly conducted by a competent and independent Board, and to such we recommend that the audit of the accounts of these charities be transferred.

Ev. 21957.

We examined Mr. Addison Hone, at our Public Court, with reference to the financial affairs of the Blue Coat Hospital, Dublin. His duties as Registrar comprised general control of the establishment, receiving the rents and keeping the accounts. A blotter, a leger of disbursements, and a leger of tenant's accounts, appear to constitute the books of account of the institution. The blotter, which is made to serve as a cash-book, is totted in pencil, not balanced, irregularly posted in the disbursement leger, and fails to show the actual cash balances on hands or in bank. The leger of disbursements, which it is intended should supply the place of a general leger, contains no general annual income and expenditure, bank, funded property, or bequests' accounts; and for several

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years past, accounts of rent received, casual revenue, general expenditure, law expenditure, &c., have been discontinued; it has been irregularly kept, and, in some instances, does not anywhere show items charged in the annual statements which profess to be made up from it. In the leger of tenant's accounts, the accounts of each estate are mixed up indiscriminately. The accounts with the agent of the Noddstown estate were in arrear since 1850, and the funded property account, which should not have been in this book at all, was in arrear since October, 1853. The books do not show that the annual accounts were duly examined and audited; and any audit that did take place was from simple vouchers of income and expenditure. In 1844, Mr. O'Brien, a professional accountant, was employed by the Governors to make out such a correct rental and statement of the property of the institution as would enable the Governors to see what ought to be the sources of their income, and also to put five years' accounts, then in arrear, into such a state as to pass the Government audit. Mr. O'Brien made many valuable recommendations with reference to the accounts and property of the school, which appear to have been very little attended to. The serious mismanagement of the funds of this charity, resulting in the loss of portions of its property, themselves considerable endowments, as well in the earlier periods of its existence as within the last few years, and the difficulty experienced in even detecting the occurrence of such losses, owing to the imperfect system of accounts, and the culpable neglect of providing an accurate and sufficient register of the property of the institution, have been already treated of in detail.

Ev. 22412.

Vide, p. 149, *supra*.

In connexion with the accounts of the Blue Coat Hospital, we addressed a communication to the Commissioners for Auditing Public Accounts in London, which led to our bringing the state of the charity under the notice of the Lord Commissioners of your Majesty's Treasury. The correspondence is given among the documents appended to the evidence. The Lords Commissioners stated in reply to our communication, that much difficulty was found to exist in establishing an efficient system of audit by the Board in London, with regard to Municipal Corporations and certain endowed schools in Ireland, and that further proceedings on the subject were dropped. The Lords Commissioners at the same time directed that the difficulties referred to should be communicated to us, and were pleased to observe that it might properly form a subject of our consideration, what remedial measures could be adopted in the case of endowed schools, for the proper examination of their accounts. We accordingly took the matter into our consideration, and found that the system of audit provided by the Municipal Corporation Reform Act for the Blue Coat Hospital has failed. The result of our investigation we have already stated at large.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 329.

Vide p. 142, *supra*.

The facts which have come to our knowledge, respecting the accounts of the several charities into which we have inquired, disclosing, as they do, misapplication of funds or their loss, ignorance, error, and systematic neglect, impairing and not unfrequently paralysing the efficiency of institutions, the monuments of public or private munificence, abundantly prove the necessity for the constant and strict exercise of an external and independent supervision, to control and direct their financial affairs, and thereby save them from the mismanagement and loss to which they are from their very nature at present so much exposed. A uniform system of accounts by double entry, kept with regularity and in accordance with a definite plan, would prevent many of the abuses now existing, and to which we have adverted.

A necessary condition to the existence of such a system, is the establishment of a Public Board of Audit.

Vide p. 158, *supra*.

We have already expressed our opinion that such a Board should be established in Dublin, either as a separate Board of Audit, or as a branch of the general Board of Audit; the expense of which need not be incurred for endowed schools alone, inasmuch as the audit of accounts of other local institutions, such as the Municipal Corporations, may advantageously be included in its duties. We have also recommended that the proposed Board of Audit should have the additional powers suggested by the Commissioners of Audit in London, of enforcing the transmission of accounts and vouchers, of surcharging in case of default, of prosecuting defaulters and recovering balances; and that these powers should be given to the Board directly, without any reference to the Lord Lieutenant or the Secretary of State, save in so far as they should be obliged to make periodical reports to the Lord Lieutenant, to be laid before Parliament when required.

Ibid.

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INSPECTION OF ESTATES.

In consequence of having received evidence indicating unsatisfactory management of the estates under the charge of some of the public Boards, and also under the charge of private Trustees, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was, on our application, authorized by your Majesty's Secretary for Home Affairs to appoint an Inspector of Estates, to inquire into the general management of the landed property under the care of Boards having charge of Endowed Schools, and the estates belonging to Endowed Schools in Ireland.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 402.

His Excellency selected James William Murland, Esq., for this office, who proceeded to inspect, in accordance with our letter of instructions, the following classes of estates:—

1. Estates under the management of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland.
2. Estates under the management of the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.
3. Estates of the Incorporated Society in Dublin, for Promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland.
4. Other estates belonging to Endowed Schools in Ireland, comprising—
   First, Wilson's Hospital Estate.
   Secondly, Morgan's Schools Estate.
   Thirdly, Bishop Foy's School Estate.
   Fourthly, the Estate of the Hospital and Free School of King Charles II., Dublin, commonly called the Blue Coat Hospital.

In our letter of instructions we stated the object of the inspection to be, to ascertain whether the estates constituting the endowments of schools in Ireland are as well managed as the estates of a prudent proprietor would be by an agent under his direction.

We also requested the Inspector to state his general impression as to the management of each property, and to mention any improvements that the inspection suggested to him.

Appendix, p. 21.

In the Appendix to our Report we have given the Reports of the Inspector in full.

1. *Estates under the Management of Commissioners of Education in Ireland.*

Ev. 23550, *et seq.* 23739, 23852, &c. 23868, &c.

With respect to the Dungannon Royal School Estate, the Inspector brought under our notice a system, which he strongly condemned, of serving periodical notices to quit, at great expense to the charity. We made this a subject of inquiry at our public Courts, held in Dublin on the 10th and 11th of November, 1856, and found that in March, 1847, a charge of £91 was made for filling up notices to quit, for service on all the tenants on the estate, in pursuance of a practice which had continued for many years; that there was due in November, 1846, by 142 tenants, £441 0*s.* 8*d.*, the largest amount then owing by any one tenant being £11 2*s.* 4*d.*, and the smallest, 6*s.* 5*d.*; that, taking the tenants on the Dungannon Charity Estate to be, in round numbers, 350, there were 208 tenants who at that period were not one farthing in arrear, yet that, in March, 1847, the year of the famine, they were all served with notices to quit. The course thus indicated was systematically pursued from 1843 to 1853, when the Commissioners directed that in future no notices to quit should be served on tenants who paid their rents. This system was, in our opinion, both unjust and impolitic, since it placed the punctual and deserving on the same level with the negligent and dishonest tenant. It also directly tended to produce one of the worst evils which, as the Inspector has justly remarked, attends the actual accumulation of arrears, namely, that the tenant who knows that he may at any time be evicted, suffers his houses and farm to go to ruin. In addition to this objectionable system the charge made by the Commissioner's solicitor, for filling up the notices, was altogether exorbitant. We, therefore, concur with the Inspector in his condemnation of these proceedings, and agree with him in thinking that notices to quit should only have been served on defaulters, and that "the proper course was to have one form settled by the solicitor and the others printed and filled up in the agent's office."

Ev. 23550, 23891.

Appendix, p. 23.

In other respects the Inspector expresses his satisfaction with the management of the property by the late and present local agents, having regard,

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especially, to the extent of bog and waste on this property, the difficulties occasioned by the number of small holdings, and the deterioration of the property which took place during the continuance of a lease of the entire estate, which only terminated in 1831. The Inspector points out, that the tenantry residing on the townland of Derrytresk have no school sufficiently near for the convenient attendance of their children, and recommends that steps should be taken "to have a national school established within the reach of the children on that part of the estate." With reference to this subject he makes the general observation, that "an estate cannot be well managed when the tenants' children have not some means of education within their reach." We concur in this view on the grounds thus advocated as well as for reasons which are no less obligatory on public boards than on private individuals who are landlords, and we recommend the adoption of the suggestion made by the Inspector in the foregoing as well as other cases. Appendix, p. 53.

In relation to the Armagh Royal School Estate, the Inspector notices some improvements effected under the directions of the Commissioners, and the generally satisfactory condition of the property; and observes that the Commissioners have erected a school for the children of the tenantry. He reports, however, that the tenants are greatly in arrear, and that these arrears have been allowed to accumulate from 1845 to 1855. He recommends that some measures should be taken to diminish the amount of the arrears. We remark in this, as in other respects, a want of uniformity in the management of the properties under the Commissioners of Education with reference to matters essentially common to all. Thus, in the interval between the years 1846 and 1852 various abatements were made to the tenants on the Dungannon Estate, amounting, however, on the whole only to one half year's rent, and on it there are no arrears. No such abatement, however, has been made as to the holdings on the Armagh Estate, in respect of which the arrears now due accrued during the same period. We concur with the Inspector in thinking that the same abatements should be allowed; that proceedings should be taken for the removal of such tenants as are unable to pay the residue of the rent due; and that care should be taken not to allow the arrears to accumulate for the future. Ibid. p. 24. Ibid. pp. 22, 24.

The Commissioners of Education have, in our opinion, shown a censurable neglect with regard to the Enniskillen Royal School Estate, the arrears due upon it when the agent furnished his account, in October, 1855, amounting to £9,231 9*s.* 0½*d.*, a sum equal to nearly four and a-half years' rent of the whole property, while as much as seven, eight, and nine years' rent were then owing on many individual holdings. Moreover, allowances had been from time to time made to the tenants. We think that such a state of things affords clear evidence of gross mismanagement, and are of opinion that the agent of this estate should be dismissed. In addition to the evils thus arising to the charity, both directly from loss of income, and indirectly from the unimproving state of the tenantry, necessarily incident to such an accumulation of debt, this mismanagement has produced a further mischievous result. The Inspector observes in reference to this, "In consequence of the tenant being in arrears the receipts for rent were only given on account, and no receipts were given up to a particular date, so that it was difficult for the tenants to know how they stood as to arrears, and also to check the agent's accounts." We concur with him in condemning this practice on both the above grounds, and think that the receipts should always indicate the gale day up to which the rent is paid. Ibid. p. 25.

The Inspector of Estates suggests a plan for getting rid of the large arrears above stated, which ought, in our opinion, to be adopted where the circumstances of the tenant require it. It consists in abandoning all arrears due for more than six years; in giving receipts in full for all rent accrued due within that period, on payment of £50 per cent.; and, in allowing those who are unable to pay up even the one-half of their arrears in money, to satisfy the debt by executing such improvements on their farms as may be marked out for them; all tenants, however, who do not choose to liquidate the arrears in one of these ways, to be removed from the estate. The Inspector points out the want of sufficient school accommodation for the children of the tenantry on this estate; and particularly remarks the defects of the schoolhouse at Rosdoney. We think the Commissioners ought to turn their attention to this subject, with a view to remedy the defects thus indicated. The subdivision of farms is also noted by the Inspector, as being another of the causes which have produced the present deteriorated condition of Ibid. p. 27.

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these lands. There being no leases on this estate, this may the more easily be remedied by energetic and judicious management on the part of the agent. To this end the Inspector recommends the adoption of the following plan, in which we concur: "Notice should be given that no tenant would be allowed, either by will or otherwise, to divide his holding; and that no tenant would be permitted to transfer his holding without first having obtained the assent of the agent, whose duty it would be in such cases to make him transfer his holding to the nearest tenant who might be able to manage it, so as to tend, as much as possible, to the consolidation of farms; these rules to be strictly enforced, by ejecting any tenant who might violate them."

Having regard to the bad condition of this estate, the Inspector recommends that an experienced agriculturist should be employed for several years, to reside upon it, and superintend the execution of improvements approved of by the agent, whether undertaken in discharge of arrears of rent, as above suggested, or as part of a general system of thorough draining instituted by the landlord; the tenants to be, in the latter case, charged with an increased rent, equal to five per cent. on the money so expended. We are of opinion that this suggestion merits the attentive consideration of the Commissioners of Education.

Appendix, p. 27. The observations of the Inspector, which we have quoted, as to the arrears and subdivision of holdings on the Enniskillen property apply as well to the Cavan Royal School Estate, which is under the same agent; and we concur with him in recommending the adoption, in the latter case also, of the above mode of clearing off the arrears and preventing subdivision.

Ibid. p. 29. The Raphoe Royal School Estate long presented a very discouraging state of things, the tenantry being very poor and insubordinate, and the land unimproved. Its existing state seems to be considerably better and promises still further amendment; but the Inspector represents it as being not yet satisfactory. He particularly calls attention to the importance, in relation to such a property, of encouraging improvements, and providing efficient tenantry schools; and urges the necessity for great care and vigilance on the part of the agents intrusted with the management of the property. The arrears on this estate are equal to nearly three years' rent, and we agree with the Inspector that steps should be taken to prevent their further accumulation; for which purpose the plan recommended above might with advantage be adopted in case a full liquidation of the rent now due could not be obtained.

Ibid. p. 30. The Inspector reports that the Banagher Royal School Estate is let below its fair value at present, and considerably below its former rate of letting. The history of this property, when under the late agent, is indicative of bad management. The accounts for the years from 1842 to 1849 were not entered up in the agent's account book; large arrears were lost about the year 1849; and, finally, the agent was dismissed as a defaulter for sums which the Commissioners of Education failed to recover from the surety. The estate being then relet at a period of distress, the rents reserved were considerably below the present value. There are no leases on this property. The Inspector advises "that the estate should be revalued, with a view to its being relet, not charging the tenants for their recent improvements." In this recommendation we concur, and we are of opinion that great energy and perseverance and judicious management will be needed on the part of the local agent, in order to bring this property into a prosperous condition.

Ibid. p. 32. The observations we have just made with reference to the Banagher property are equally applicable to that of the Clonmel School. The impoverished state and subdivision of the land, when, on the expiration of the subsisting lease, in 1841, the Commissioners obtained possession, occasioned the reletting of it, in subsequent years, at very reduced rents. The Inspector is of opinion that "the fair letting value of the estate is probably about £500 per annum;" but he observes that considerable portions of the property have been set on leases for twenty-one years, made in 1851 and 1852. We concur in his recommendation, that the holdings out of lease should be relet at a moderate letting value—not charging for any improvements recently made, and that the tenants should be called on to pay according to such valuation.

Ibid. p. 52. The Inspector of Estates, in his General Report, notices that the estates under the Commissioners of Education were, when placed under their management about forty years ago, "in a most neglected and unsatisfactory condition." This seems to have been chiefly owing to the circumstance that these lands had been long in the hands of middlemen, who held them only on short leases and were in no way

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restrained from subletting, as has been particularly noticed with respect to the Enniskillen and Dungannon Estates. Most of the properties were valued by the Commissioners in 1816, yet the lands are, in some cases, now let at a rate "much below the valuation which was then made," a remark which particularly applies to the Banagher and Clonmel Estates. The Commissioners appointed local agents for each estate according as it fell out of lease, and so far as the Inspector observes, "the course pursued was judicious." We concur, however, with him in thinking that this measure "should have been followed up by some provision for inspecting the estates occasionally, to see that the local agents did their duty." The absence of such a system of supervision and control produced injurious results of a two-fold nature. In the first place, the local agents selected differing very much in point of character and intelligence, "where the Commissioners were unfortunate in their choice, the estates have remained in the same very unsatisfactory condition in which they came into their hands." In such cases arrears have been allowed to accumulate, the tenants have been given receipts on account only, the agents have not kept and delivered proper accounts, and the properties have remained unimproved. In the second place, we must attribute to the same cause the want of a sufficient uniformity in many matters equally affecting the management of all the estates. Thus, for example, on some, improvements have been made or encouraged by the Commissioners; the payment of rents at a proper valuation, and the rendering of accounts by the agents has been attended to; the subdivision of land has been prevented, and convenient schools have been provided for the tenantry; while on others, all these matters have been disregarded. We shall notice hereafter the general remedies which we recommend for the future avoidance of these and similar errors in the management of school estates. We also concur with the Inspector, in thinking that the leasing powers of the Commissioners are insufficient, it being a matter open to considerable doubt whether even the powers of granting agricultural leases, which were vested in the Archbishop of Armagh, were transferred to, or could be properly exercised by, the former, regard being had to their nature and conditions.

Inspection of Estates.

10 Geo. I. ch. 9.
11 & 12 Geo. III. ch. 17, sec. 12.

2. *Estates under the Management of the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.*

The Inspector has made a report to us on each of the estates forming the endowment of Erasmus Smith's Schools. We are of opinion that their management is, generally speaking, to be commended, but admits of improvement in some important respects. A greater uniformity is observable as regards these than with reference to the properties under the Commissioners of Education, and consequently, most of the defects pointed out by the Inspector, in his General Report, are found in all of them. The expenditure of the Governors in improvements, forms, however, an exception to this remark, for while "a large sum of money was expended on the southern estates during the years from 1845 to 1850, in drainage work and other improvements," on the western estates no expenditure worth noticing has been made for this purpose.

Appendix, p. 33.

Ibid. p. 53.

The Inspector reports that "the present agents appear to discharge their duties in a satisfactory manner;" but he observes that "until about twenty years ago, the estates were for the most part let to middlemen," The leases thus granted contained no clauses prohibiting the subletting and exhaustion of the land; an omission which, no doubt, contributed greatly to the impoverished state of the property, and the excessive smallness of the holdings which existed when the estate fell into the possession of the Governors. The Inspector points out that the same defective form of lease is still in use on these estates, and we concur in his recommendation that it should be altered in the above two respects.

The course pursued by the Governors in renewing leases appears to have been just and prudent; the land being valued at the expiration of the term, and "a new lease granted to the former lessee at the fair letting value of the land, not charging for buildings erected by the tenant at his own expense." In consequence of this, as the Inspector states, "very valuable houses have in some cases been erected on lands which were held by lease for only twenty-one years, the tenants confiding in the justice of the Governors." We concur, however, with him, in recommending that powers of granting building leases for a long term of years, and with proper building covenants, should be conferred on the Governors.

We think that it is not desirable or safe to intrust the exercise of leasing

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powers, even for agricultural purposes, to the agent solely, but that his recommendations should be reviewed by an inspector, to whom the general supervision and control of the estates should be confided.

20 & 22 Geo. III. c. 27.
25 Geo. III. c. 55.
Ev. 5984, 6005.

On part of the Western Estate in the town of Galway, the Governors have granted building leases of forty-one years, under a statutable power, and the tenants can now, by complying with certain conditions, require renewals. The Inspector points out that this system of periodical renewals is disadvantageous to both the Governors and their tenants, and we concur in his recommendation for extending to such cases the principle of the Renewable Leasehold Conversion Act.

The Inspector notices the unusually great amount of the arrears which were abandoned by the Governors during the famine year, and those immediately succeeding it. From 1845 to 1850 "the net receipts lodged in the bank to the credit of the Governors did not exceed half the gross rental of the Southern Estates;" this he mainly ascribes to the deterioration of the land, and the inferior condition of the tenantry, caused by the absence of any check upon subletting and by the continuance of exhaustive methods of cultivation. He also points out some discrepancies in the accounts of the agent for the Southern Estates, which indicate "that they have not been kept with the uniformity and clearness with which they should have been."

3. *Estates of the Incorporated Society.*

Appendix, pp. 40, 54.

The Inspector, in his General Report, notices that these estates, though widely apart, are all under the care of one agent, but he approves of such an arrangement under the circumstances, most of the estates being individually small. The agent "resides during part of the year at Dublin, and during the remainder of the year at Athlone, where the largest of the Society's estates is situate." The Inspector reports that the agent's management appears to have been careful and judicious; and that "the rentals and statements of accounts submitted annually to a committee of the Society, appear to be clear and accurate, and have been regularly audited." He recommends, however, that the agent's accounts of receipts, disbursements, and lodgments should be examined by the committee at each of its stated monthly meetings, and we think that it would be desirable that the society should act upon this suggestion. The want of maps of many of the properties of this Society is noticed by the Inspector, and this is a defect which we think it very important to have remedied. The Ordnance Survey and the Tenement Valuation afford the means of having such estate maps prepared at a very moderate expense. He also points out that an efficient school is much needed for the tenantry of the townland of Rooskagh, on the Ranelagh Institution estate.

4. *Other Estates belonging to Endowed Schools in Ireland.*

In consequence of the observations made by Mr. Hickson, the Government Accountant attached to the Commission, upon the mode in which the accounts of the estates, both of Wilson's Hospital and Morgan's Schools, have been kept by the agent, we referred the subject to the Inspector of Estates for his consideration.

Ibid. p. 47–9.
Vide p. 231, *supra*.

In his Report, which we have noticed more fully in connexion with the subject of audit, he confirms the view taken by Mr. Hickson; and, while absolving the agent from any intention to prejudice the interests of the charities, he recommends that the accounts should, in both cases, be brought down, so as to show the balance due on foot, both of the receipts and expenditure on the last day up to which the account is rendered. The Inspector also observes that the balances remaining from time to time in the hands of the agent, who has also acted as treasurer and banker, to meet the expenditure on account of Wilson's Hospital charity, seem to be larger than is needed for that purpose. He therefore recommends that, in addition to rendering his annual account, the agent's cash account should be balanced monthly and laid before the Trustees, together with the former. "This," he observes, "would show the amount of the balance in the treasurer's hands above what was required for meeting current expenditure, and so enable them to judge of the propriety of having it invested, or of directing an increase of expenditure." We concur in these views, and recommend their adoption. The Inspector reports that "the agent appears to have given much attention to the improvement of the estate during the last fifteen years," and commends the plan adopted by the Governors of striking off arrears, the recovery of which is hopeless, instead of allowing them to accumulate.

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With reference to Bishop Foy's School Estate, the Inspector notices the improvement which has taken place since the expiration of the intermediate leases and the concentration of the holdings in the hands of a comparatively smaller number of tenants, who, he observes, appear to have confidence that, though they have no leases, the Governors will "allow them to have the fair advantage of their improvements;" a confidence which, as he observes, it is very important not to shake. He recommends that the Governors should encourage and aid the tenants to provide themselves with better houses. He notices that "there are no good maps of this estate;" and points out the absence of any regular and recent valuation of the property, on behalf of the Trustees. He also recommends that the portion of the arrears which are of long standing should be cleared off by forgiving part, and requiring the tenant to execute improvements for the remainder. We concur in the suggestions thus made, and advise their adoption.

INSPECTION OF ESTATES.

Appendix, p. 49.

Much negligence appears to have been shown in the collection of the rents of the estates of the Free School of King Charles II., commonly called the Blue Coat Hospital, as regards both the house property in Dublin and the Noddstown lands. The losses thus incurred have been very considerable, and we think no sufficient justification of them has been given. We are of opinion that they are closely connected with and mainly owing to that absence of a proper audit of accounts, on which we have taken occasion to remark more particularly elsewhere.

Ibid. p. 50.

Vide p. 228, *supra*.

General Report of Inspector of Estates.

Having thus noticed in succession the principal observations and recommendations made by the Inspector in his special and general reports, with reference to each class of school estates, we arrive at the last branch of the subject, namely, the general arrangements which appear to be necessary for the efficient management of properties thus situated. These are principally of two kinds, and relate on the one hand mainly to the Agents, and on the other to the Trustees and Governors themselves.

Appendix, p. 54.

The most important recommendations of the Inspector, on the first head, are, that the agent should be chosen with a careful regard to his skill, energy, and character, and his residence near the property, when it is sufficiently large; his ability to visit it frequently being made indispensable, and the circumstance of his having successfully conducted and continuing to hold other agencies for neighbouring estates being regarded as constituting an additional qualification; that the agents should be required to adopt a uniform system of printed rentals and accounts, and that the latter should, in every case, be furnished within six months after the gale-day to which they are made out, stating the date when each tenant paid his rent, and showing all the items both of receipts and expenditure up to the period of rendering it. Whenever the balance in the agent's hands amounts to a specified sum he ought to lodge it in bank. He should, as a portion of his general duty, direct his attention to all plans for the improvement of the property, subject to the approval of the Trustees; and especially aim at reducing or getting rid of existing arrears, and preventing their future accumulation, by insisting on the punctual payment of the rents, or, in proper cases, by temporary abatement or remission.

With reference to the second head, namely, the duties and powers of the governing body, the Inspector recommends the adoption by them of a system of inspection of estates with a view to secure both the efficiency of the agents and uniformity in the general management.

The Inspector also points out the importance of promulgating general rules against the subletting and dividing of farms, and the exhaustion of the land, for the guidance of both agents and tenants, and of inserting covenants prohibiting these practices in all agricultural leases. As part of the same system of supervision, the Trustees should turn their attention to general plans for the improvement of the properties, varying of course with their circumstances and locality, and based on the principle either of executing the required works themselves or of assisting the tenants in doing so, an additional rent being charged by way of interest for the sums thus expended or advanced.

The Inspector also recommends, "that ample leasing powers, with due restrictions to prevent their abuse, should be granted to the Trustees of all the estates of Endowed Schools."

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INSPECTION OF ESTATES.

We concur in the general views of the Inspector thus indicated respecting the management of the school estates. With respect to the last-mentioned recommendation, we are of opinion that the proposed Board of Endowed Schools should be empowered, as to all estates under its jurisdiction, to grant agricultural leases for the term of twenty-one years, and building leases for long terms; and that similar powers should, under proper precautions, be given to all boards and trustees having estates for endowed schools under their management.

The Inspector, in conclusion, observes, that "the arrangement for the efficient management of these estates, which appears to him of paramount importance, is the careful selection of experienced agents, acting under inspection, so that the estates may be managed as nearly as possible in the way in which a judicious landlord would manage his own property."

We concur in this view, and are of opinion that the inspection of each estate ought to take place annually, and to be such as a prudent landlord would make of his own estate. The person to conduct the inspection ought, therefore, to hold such a position as to command the respect of the agent and tenants.

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Doc. Ev. vol. ii. p. 364.

53 Geo. III. c. 107
3 Geo. IV. c. 79.
1 Wm. IV. c. 56.
Vide, pp. 21, 104, *supra*.
Ev. 21127–8.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Commissioners of 1791, a Board was established by Act of Parliament in 1813, for the superintendence and control of endowed schools, under the name of the "Commissioners of Education in Ireland." By subsequent Acts, the constitution of this Board was altered, and its powers —to which we have already referred—were enlarged. Under the first of the above-mentioned Acts it was composed of the following persons:—The Lord Primate, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Archbishop of Tuam, and the respective coadjutors of the Primate and Archbishops; the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Provost of Trinity College; and also four of the Bishops of Ireland, to be appointed from time to time by the Lord Lieutenant (one Bishop for each province in Ireland); together with four other proper and discreet persons, whom the Lord Lieutenant should think fit to appoint to be Commissioners; such four bishops, and four other persons so appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, to be renewable at his pleasure.

Ev. 21127.

The subsequent Act of 3 Geo. IV. ch. 79, modified the constitution of the Board, by the addition of the Archbishop of Cashel and his coadjutor, the Chief Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant, and the member chosen to serve in Parliament for Trinity College, Dublin, for the time being; and authorized the Lord Lieutenant to appoint "two other proper and discreet persons who should be usually resident in the city of Dublin."

The Diocesan Schools and the Royal Schools were placed under the care of the Commissioners, and their attention was particularly directed to various Grammar and English Schools, which had been reported on by the Commissioners of 1807–12.

The schools exempted from the supervision and control of the Board thus constituted, comprised all the principal classes of exclusive schools—the Erasmus Smith's, the Protestant Charter or Incorporated Society's, and the Parochial Schools, all schools of private foundation for the education of persons professing any religious persuasion other than that of the United Church of England and Ireland, and those under the inspection of visitors appointed by Act of Parliament or Charter. With these exceptions, the authority of the Board extended over all school endowments, both of public and private foundation in Ireland.

The Commissioners were intrusted with very large powers of visiting and controlling the masters and other persons concerned in the management of schools. They were also empowered to depute assistant visitors to act in their stead, and to appoint a secretary and other subordinate paid officers.

For the purpose of rendering their visitations more effective and of giving full scope to their general jurisdiction, the Commissioners were authorized to make orders for the better regulation of the schools placed under them. The Act of 53 Geo. III. ch. 107, provided for the enforcement of these through the instrumentality of the Court of Chancery, upon the matter being brought before it in a summary way. The same court was also empowered, on the appli-

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cation of the Commissioners, to remove the trustees of mismanaged schools, and to vest their property and management in the Commissioners or other trustees. The appointment of masters was left in the hands of those who previously possessed this power; but the Commissioners were enabled to dismiss them for misconduct, and the preamble of the 53 Geo. III., ch. 107, in reciting the objects for which the Board was instituted, expressly included among these, "the control of the masters and other persons concerned in the management and direction of the endowed schools in Ireland."

The jurisdiction of the Commissioners, therefore, embraced three classes of endowed schools, viz., the Diocesan Free Schools, the Royal Free Schools, and (with the exceptions above stated) those of private foundation. In the previous part of our report, we have noticed each of these in detail; we shall now, therefore, only very briefly refer to some of the more salient points in their management.

We have noticed the evil effects produced in Diocesan schools by the system of divided responsibility, under which the Commissioners, though nominally charged with the care of them, neither have the right of appointing, promoting, or superannuating the masters, nor possess adequate powers of providing for the due maintenance of the teachers and the repairs of the schoolhouses. To a considerable extent, therefore, the gradual decline and present inefficient state of most of these schools, the diminution in the attendance at some of them, and the total cessation of others, may be attributed to causes for the operation of which the Commissioners were not directly responsible. We think, however, that greater and more systematic efforts might, and had the Board been properly constituted, in all probability would, have been made to keep these schools in an efficient state; since the Commissioners are possessed of powers which, if duly exercised, would have tended to arrest their downward course. We refer especially to two important branches of their jurisdiction, the obligation imposed on them by statute of making visitations; and the duty of enforcing attention to the directions of the founders, more particularly as regards the rights of pupils to free admission. With reference to the first of these duties, it has never been performed for these schools by any members of the Board in person, and very rarely by deputy, although it appears by a return furnished at our request that several complaints relative to Diocesan Free Schools have been made to them by the clergy of the diocese and other local parties. As regards the second omission, it is remarkable, that in the year 1830, the Commissioners did issue a circular to the masters, upon the question of the right of free day scholars to be admitted to the Diocesan Schools; but no effectual steps were taken for enforcing the observance of any rules on the subject, and even the fact that such a circular had been issued seems not only to have been permitted to drop out of the recollection of the masters, but to have been forgotten by the Board itself.

Vide p. 43, *supra*.

Ev. 21178, 21345.

Ev. 21311, 21317, 21336.

Ev. 21333–34, 21369–70.

Ev. 21224, &c. 21352, &c. 21231–41, 21298, &c. 21316, &c. 21322, &c.

Ev. 21328, 21331.

Ev. 21214, &c.

Ev. 21216.

With reference to the management of the Royal Free Schools, we have already pointed out the unsatisfactory state in which the question of free admissions has been left by the Commissioners, and the imperfect manner in which they have exercised their powers of inspection, as well as those specially given with a view to the maintenance of all the schoolhouses in a proper state of repair; omissions which are, in our opinion, the more censurable, as the Commissioners seem always to have devoted a greater share of time and attention to the affairs of the Royal, than to those of the Diocesan Schools. We have also noticed the disregard shown by the Board to the primary object of the Royal Schools, considered as non-exclusive endowments, in not having at a sufficiently early period laid down and promulgated rules as to the course of religious instruction consistent with the admission of all denominations to the enjoyment of benefits designed for the entire community. We think, too, that these endowments might have been rendered more generally useful, as well as more conformable to the intentions of their royal founders, by making such arrangements respecting the course of instruction and the fees as would have thrown the schools open to a greater number of day pupils.

Vide p. 63, *supra*.

Ev. 21208.

Ev. 21222.

Ev. 21277.

Ev. 21261, &c.

As regards the schools of private endowment under the Commissioners, the absence of any systematic visitation or inspection, and the neglect to take efficient steps for carrying out the intentions of the founders respecting free admissions, are likewise very remarkable. We have also pointed out their disregard of the statutory provisions by which they were authorized, and, therefore, by necessary implication, enjoined to extend their care to private endowments, founded at any time since the passing of the 53 of Geo. III., ch. 107, subject only to the class of

Vide p. 121, *supra*.

3 Geo. IV. c. 79, sec. 11.

Ev. 21291.

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exceptions pointed out in this Statute. The number of schools thus overlooked is very considerable, and Mr. Crawford has described the state of those which he visited, in the following terms, which are, we regret to say, generally speaking, applicable to the entire class:—

Appendix, p. 3.

"The only distinction, practically, between these schools and private schools is the enjoyment by the masters of the endowment permanently attached to the school, the amount of which is independent of the usefulness of the school. I do not find that the Commissioners of Education ever actively interfere with the management of the schools. The efficiency of these schools depends, in a great degree, on the efficiency or the inefficiency of the master, and the locality of the school. The appointment of the masters is generally vested in private persons; and, unless that power is interfered with or controlled, I see no hope that any great improvement can take place in this class of schools. The Commissioners of Education have a power of deprivation for misconduct; but this would not meet the case of such a school as Lismore Endowed School, where there is not a single pupil, and yet no positive misconduct or incompetency could be proved against the master. I believe that what in his case is wanted is such a stimulant to exertion as the danger of being deprived of any part of his endowment would be.

"The circumstances of Clonmel Endowed School will be found detailed in my report on it. It is in an unsatisfactory state, into which the Commissioners of Education did institute an inquiry, but, it would appear, without result. The circumstances of the master, which preclude him from going out of the precincts of the school, except on Sundays, prevent any hope that the school can ever, during his incumbency, be restored to efficiency; but he is in receipt of a handsome salary. In the meantime, the benefit of a large expenditure in erecting a house which is almost useless, is lost, and the character of the school damaged."

Having thus adverted to the proceedings of the Commissioners of Education, in relation to the several classes of schools placed under their care, we proceed to notice their management of the school estates; their mode of conducting the business of the Board; and the manner in which they have understood and practised the obligations imposed on them by the Legislature as to the application of the endowments to educational purposes.

Ev. 21151, &c. 21163.

It is of particular importance to consider the working of the Board with reference to the first point, since the business transacted by the Commissioners appears to have been more of a financial than an educational character.

Vide p. 234, *supra*.

We have already called attention to the defective manner in which the Royal School properties have, in various particulars, been managed by them. The plan of appointing local agents was judicious; but we think that, in addition to this arrangement, systematic inspection, conducted by a qualified agent of the Board, and occasionally by some of the Commissioners themselves, was essential. Little was done or even attempted in this way by the Board, the consequence being that correspondence was resorted to, in cases where personal examination and intercourse could alone be effectual. Complaints of tenants, and other matters of a like nature, being presented, in the shape of memorials, the practice has arisen of referring them to a few of the Commissioners, whose habits and avocations were supposed to qualify them for forming a correct judgment on such subjects, and by their opinion the Board has been guided. Personal inspections have been adopted to a very limited extent, and the duty of making these has been confided to but one member of the Board, and even this has been done as to only two of the estates. It is sufficient here to refer to our previous remarks, upon the want of uniformity in the mode of managing the Royal School estates—the accumulation of arrears on some, and the absence of proper school accommodation for the tenantry on others of these properties—and the long continued custom of serving notices to quit on tenants who were not in arrear. The solicitor of the Board was also permitted by the Commissioners to make an exorbitant charge for drawing these notices. This practice, as appears in evidence, was not merely tolerated but sanctioned by the Commissioners until 1853, at which time law costs to the amount of £750 had been incurred for this single item. In relation to the same matter, that absence of uniformity, which so frequently characterizes the proceedings of the Commissioners, is observable, for we find that within the period of twenty-two years the solicitors were permitted to make charges for preparing those notices according to five different rates.

Ev. 21156, &c. 21412.

Ev. 21151–3–9, 21412–9.

Ev. 21154–7–8.

Ev. 21166, &c. 21394, &c. 21402, &c. 23549, &c. 23609, &c. 23621–5–6, 23644, &c. 23657, 23734, &c. 23742–52.

Ev. 23686–91.

Ev. 21091–3.

In connexion with this part of the Commissioners' business we notice that it was

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their practice to have the solicitor always summoned to attend their meetings, although no law business was to be transacted; and this gentleman stated, in evidence before us, that a large part of his business at the Board arose from complaints as to tenants not paying their rents. We observe that the Commissioners have recently made an order that the solicitor should not attend the Board unless when specially summoned. The course just described was pursued and considerable expense incurred, although the Board did not appoint inspectors over either the estates or the schools, the cause alleged for this omission being the non-existence of funds applicable to such purposes. Nevertheless, in some cases, the Board did incur expenses for the purpose of carrying out the objects of their jurisdiction, and certified them for payment out of the Consolidated Fund, in accordance with the provisions of the Act. In matters, however, of such importance as inspection and visitation—the latter of these being a duty expressly prescribed by the Statute—they neglected to pursue the same course, which, in our opinion, would have been the right one. In other respects, too, we had occasion to observe, in the evidence given at our public courts, that the Commissioners had applied the Charity Funds in a manner at variance with the true policy, and even with the express words, of the Acts. It appears, from the provisions of the Acts of Parliament under which the Commissioners of Education were constituted, that it was a part of their duty to take an annual account of the assets and liabilities of the Royal School estates. This, however, was not done; but, on the contrary, the accounts of the law agents were allowed to accumulate during a series of years, no provision being made for the payment of them. The accounts thus omitted contained, as before observed, some excessive charges, yet they were allowed to remain untaxed during thirteen years. In addition to this, the accounts of the Board were never audited since the date of its foundation down to the present time; and this neglect on the part of the Commissioners took place, although it was discovered after one of their secretaries died in insolvent circumstances, in the year 1827, that he had appropriated the funds of one or two charities so long before as the year 1816, which they had reported in that year to have been invested in Government stock, and had carried on a fraudulent system of concealment for eleven years previous to his death without detection. It also appeared in evidence that, since 1827, considerable sums, for the payment of law costs, had been debited to several charities, which ought properly to have been charged on the Consolidated Fund, and that payments had been made out of the funds of other endowments without any legal authority to warrant such an appropriation. Both the solicitor and secretary of the Board, when examined before us, admitted that some of these payments were illegal and constituted misapplications of the funds of the charities.

Ev. 23538–67–78.
Ev. 23695.
Ev. 21098, &c. 21179.
Ev. 21084–6, 23730, 23770, 23783, 23836.
53 Geo. III. c. 107, sec. 4.
Ev. 23328, &c. 23712, &c. 23772.
Ev. 23794.
Ev. 23595, &c. 23829.
Ev. 21373–6, 23597.
Ev. 21467.
Vide p. 143, *supra*.
Com. Educ. Ir. Rep. 1816.
Ev. 23794, 23822.
Ev. 23772.
Ev. 23805.
Ev. 23579.

The Commissioners of Education appear to have paid no attention to another very essential branch of their public function—the preservation of the foundation deeds and other documents appertaining to the endowments placed under their charge. Having applied to the secretary of the Board for a list of all foundation deeds belonging to endowed schools under them, with the date of each deed, and the name of the person in whose custody it was, we received from that gentleman the following reply:—

"In reply to your letter requesting a list of the deeds of foundation of the endowed schools under the Board, I beg to state that I am not in a position to supply the same, none of them having ever been under my control, or in my custody. Some of them, it is probable, are not now in existence. Any, however, that may have come into the possession of the Board may, doubtless, be had on application to Messrs. M'Causland and Fetherston, 21, Wellington-quay, who have been solicitors to the Board from, I believe, the date of its first formation."

On the receipt of this letter we wrote to the solicitors of the Board, asking for the desired information, and the answer we received from them was as follows:—

"Since the receipt of your letter of 22nd March, requesting to be furnished with a list of the deeds of foundation of endowed schools under the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, we have made a careful search in our office for deeds of the class indicated, and beg to inform you, that we have not in our custody any such deeds, and that it is not in our power to state in whose custody such deeds will be found."

We subsequently examined Mr. Fetherston on this subject, and he said he had custody of some of the title deeds of the schools, some of which he had not come upon for twenty years, and he sent copies of those we applied specially for; the other title deeds, he thought, were with the Board.

Ev. 23579.

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The whole course of our inquiries has convinced us that a careful attention to the preservation of foundation deeds and other documents of the same nature, is most important in relation to educational charities; and we are of opinion that the omission of the Commissioners of Education to take charge of all such as belonged to schools whose properties were vested in them, and to keep a full and accurate record of the muniments of those placed under their supervision, was a serious oversight, and one that proved how imperfectly they had apprehended the real meaning and policy of the Legislature.

Ev. 21328.

We are obliged to notice another very grave neglect on the part of the Board with reference to the scanty number of visitations held by them, either in person or by deputy. We obtained from their Secretary a return of the visitations or inquiries held by the Commissioners of Education from the 24th of February, 1835 (being the date of that gentleman's appointment) down to the 10th of November, 1856, showing also the expenses of each inquiry, the number of cases in which inquiries had been refused, the names of the complainants, and those of their schools against which the complaints were made. From this document it appears that, during the above period of more than twenty years, inquiry was demanded in the case of nineteen different schools—Royal, Diocesan, and private,—by various parties, who, generally speaking, were persons likely, from their vicinity to the institutions and position in society, to be well informed as to the necessity for the step they asked the Commissioners to take in the interest of the public and for the promotion of education. It is stated to us in the above-mentioned return that none of the inquiries thus sought were refused. In point of fact, however, it, appears, that in eleven of these nineteen cases, no visitation, either in person or by deputy, was ever made; that except in the cases of schools that had no funds, the Commissioners never exercised their statutory right of charging the cost of visitations as incidental expenses of the Board upon the Consolidated Fund; that the expenses of the few visitations that did take place were usually charged to the account of the separate endowments of the schools inquired into, and still remain, in several instances, not only unpaid but untaxed; and finally, that the complainant himself was, in one instance, called upon to pay, and in fact did pay the expenses of an inquiry—the result of which abundantly showed how much it was needed—a proceeding assuredly but little calculated to encourage applications of a similar nature.

Ev. 21179, 21181, &c. 23765, &c. 23778, &c. 23838.

Ev. 23712.

Vide p. 110, *supra*.

Ev. 23729, &c. 23838, &c. 21197, 21208, 21210, &c. 21266, 21274.

We have already adverted to the absence of business-like habits, and a proper degree of uniformity, as characterizing the Commissioners' management of their estates, and, in an equal degree, that of the schools placed under their care. We have likewise noticed the manner in which they have overlooked important questions, such, for example, as the admission of free scholars; the promulgation of general rules for the guidance of masters; the making adequate provision for children residing sufficiently near the schools to attend them as day pupils; and the adaptation of the course of instruction to the educational wants of the middle classes.

Ev. 23770, &c. 23838, &c.

We have also pointed out, that the Commissioners have not acted on any settled principle, with respect to the charging of incidental expenses on the Consolidated Fund, and that they have placed to the account of individual endowments considerable items of expenditure, which ought to have been defrayed out of the general taxes.

Ev. 23677, 23599.

It further appears that the Commissioners exercised no sufficient supervision or control over their solicitor, having not only permitted him to frame his bills of costs on a principle at variance with the true meaning and object of the Statute of 53 Geo. III. ch. 107, but also, in contravention of their own express order, allowed him to neglect sending in his account for taxation during a period of thirteen years.

We next proceed to consider the causes which have produced the inefficiency of the Board of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, and occasioned its failure as an institution for the promotion of education.

The first and principal of these lay, we think, in the constitution of the Board. This was, in our opinion, ill-adapted for carrying out the objects proposed by the Legislature. We have previously stated its component members; the majority of them, it will be observed, are *ex officio* members, already charged with onerous duties, the performance of which must, necessarily, absorb the greater portion of their time, and effectually prevent their paying such attention to the business of the Board as would be required for its efficient discharge. Of the six Commissioners who have been appointed by the Lord Lieutenant two do not reside in

Ev. 21129, &c. 21149, 21161.

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Dublin, so that the number of resident members who do not hold their position *ex officio* is only four.

To this it must be added that none of the Commissioners are paid for their services, their office being purely honorary. Ev. 21129, 21202.

Their number is, no doubt, considerable; too large indeed, we think, for the efficient constitution of such a body. Nevertheless, the attendance of the members at the board meetings has been uncertain and irregular, and, for some years past, increasingly so. It was stated to us in evidence by Dr. Kyle, the Secretary of the Board, that for the last few years it has been very difficult to procure the presence of the Commissioners, and that he has been frequently obliged to make personal solicitations to induce the members to come. The quorum necessary for the transaction of business is only three; yet, out of a Board consisting of seventeen persons, the number attending its meetings has often been reduced to this minimum, while the average attendance has been but three or four. The presence of one *ex officio* member is made essential, by statute, for the transaction of business; nevertheless, Dr. Kyle stated that there had latterly been a difficulty in securing the presence of even one such Commissioner. Ev. 21138, 21342, &c. 21092, 21131–7, 21141–50. Ev. 21132, &c. Ev. 21135.

From this state of things have unavoidably arisen the want of uniformity in the general management of business already noticed by us; the absence of that continuous attention so essential to the interests of schools and education; and the deficiency of a proper feeling of individual responsibility. The business has thus been left too much in the hands of subordinate officers, and a system of routine, wholly incompatible with proper supervision and the effective control of educational endowments and schools, has been tolerated. Ev. 21148–50.

The circumstance that the *ex officio* Commissioners were either themselves dignitaries of the United Church, or, necessarily, members of it, was another serious defect in the constitution of the Board. This is the more remarkable, since the Legislature, in framing the 53 Geo. III., ch. 107, withdrew from its jurisdiction the most important classes of exclusive schools. The exception, however, that was made with reference to schools of private foundation designed for the education of members of the United Church only—of which some were placed under the Commissioners—probably was the reason why the Commissioners, appointed by the Government, though not restricted by statute to any one religious denomination, have, in point of fact, been nearly always chosen among members of the United Church. To the character thus given to the Board it must, we think, be ascribed that the regulations made respecting endowments, intended for the entire community, have been, in some instances, such as to have a tendency to exclude Roman Catholics and Dissenters from a participation in their benefits. 53 Geo. III. c. 107, sec. 15.

The defective constitution of the Board as regards numbers, qualifications, the selection of the non-official members, and the absence of any paid and responsible officer forming part of the body, seems to have led the Commissioners to misconceive their duties, and narrow their powers to the extent to which they have done; and also to have caused their imperfect performance of even the limited functions they did assume. The most important duty intrusted to the Commissioners was, in our opinion, that of directly superintending and promoting education in Ireland, in all the schools placed under them; and their primary error—that, too, which, indirectly, but necessarily, caused all the rest—consisted in postponing this function to those incidental to the management of the charity estates. This misapprehension appears to have characterized their proceedings for a long period, and naturally led them, first to overlook the large powers conferred for educational purposes; and next to contract the sphere of their labours in a manner quite at variance with the intention, and even with the express words, of the Acts which defined their office and authority.

PROPOSED BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

Having thus pointed out the mistakes which we conceive to have been made in the original constitution of the Board, the deficiencies of the Commissioners' powers, and the errors prevailing in their management, we feel bound to state our views as to the course which ought in future to be pursued. The system of supervision and control over educational endowments requires, we think, to be reconstructed, placed upon a broader basis, and modified in such a manner as to admit of advantage being taken of the experience gained within the last forty years. We believe, however, that an improved system of regulating endowed

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PROPOSED BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

schools, in conformity with the principles already stated, can be most effectually carried into operation by adhering to the general policy of the original Acts, the failure of which is, in a great degree, attributable to the imperfect machinery by which it was proposed to carry their provisions into effect.

53 Geo. III. c. 107. 3 Geo. IV. c. 79.

With this view we submit the following recommendations, calculated, as we believe, to carry out the objects for which the present inquiry was instituted, and to place on a satisfactory basis the management of non-exclusive school endowments, and the application of their funds to educational purposes.

We recommend, in the first place, the repeal of the Statutes constituting the Commissioners of Education in Ireland; and the establishment of a new Board, composed of a sufficient number of members, all of whom should be nominated by the Government, and selected with a due regard to the representation of the various religious persuasions. One of the Commissioners ought to receive a salary, and devote his whole time to the business of the Board; on him, therefore, the chief responsibility should devolve. Regarding the educational function as being the primary and most important office of such an institution, we are of opinion that the paid Commissioner should be selected mainly with a view to the promotion of this end.

Ev. 21199, 21340.

In furtherance of this primary object, we are of opinion that it is essential to establish a system of efficient and periodical inspection, and that this can only be effected by the instrumentality of an inspector, well trained, and adequately paid. Such an officer, or, if necessary, several paid inspectors, should, therefore, be connected with the Board. The benefits derived from systematic inspection would be enhanced by periodical visitations, which, as regards some, at all events, of the chief schools, it should be the duty of the paid Commissioner to make. A secretary and other subordinate officers would be necessary; and provision should be made for the paid inspection of the school estates. The cost of this establishment, as well as the incidental expenses of the new Board, should be defrayed out of the Consolidated Fund, in accordance with the principle established by the 53rd Geo. III. c. 107.

As the proposed Board would be a mixed Board, constituted for the management of non-exclusive schools, we are of opinion that their jurisdiction should not extend to exclusive schools, under which term we mean to include those into which pupils of only one religious persuasion have a right of admission, or where the trustees, being of one religious persuasion, have power to compel all the pupils to receive religious instruction in their own tenets.

With reference to such exclusive schools, connected with the United Church, as are now under the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, we recommend that they be transferred to the Incorporated Society, so as to be under that society, to the same extent and in the same manner as they are now under the Commissioners of Education. With the exception of exclusive schools, as above defined, and also of any primary school, the trustees of which shall place it in connexion with the National Board, we recommend that all other endowed schools in Ireland be placed under the proposed Board of Endowed Schools; and that the new Commissioners have powers enabling them to inspect, regulate, and superintend the management of them, similar to those now intrusted to the Commissioners of Education in Ireland.

Ev. 21164, 21241.

We are of opinion that the property, as well as the management of the Royal and Diocesan Schools, and of all other non-exclusive schools now vested in the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, ought to be vested in the new Board, with power (where necessary or deemed advisable) to redistribute the revenues, to consolidate or divide the schools, and to remove them to different localities.

Ev. 21179, &c.

We believe that the success of the proposed Board as an educational institution, must in a great degree depend on its having adequate authority for the management of the schools placed under its control, and with this view, we recommend that the Commissioners should, so far as is consistent with existing rights of private patronage, have the appointment of the head masters of all schools vested in them, and should besides, possess a large measure of control over the teachers, and a power of dismissing for inefficiency or other sufficient cause shown, although no actual misconduct might be proved to exist. We also recommend that they be empowered to regulate the salaries of the teachers and assistant teachers in such schools; to promote them; and in cases of long and faithful service to grant retiring pensions. The Commissioners should, we think, have the power of regulating the course of instruction in all schools within their jurisdiction.

Ev. 21228.

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As regards the property and actual management of non-exclusive schools, which are vested in trustees other than the Commissioners of Education, we recommend that they should, as a general rule, remain vested in the existing trustees; but we are of opinion that they should be empowered, if they desire so to do, to transfer the management of such schools and of their revenues to the proposed Board; and we also think that the Court of Chancery should have power, on the summary application of the Commissioners to remove existing trustees in case of mismanagement, and to transfer to the new Board the care of the non-exclusive schools endowments, as well as to enforce its orders in like manner as is provided by the Act establishing the Commissioners of Education.

PROPOSED BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

53 Geo. III. c. 57, sec. 16.

As a general principle, we recommend that land granted or devised for the endowment of schools should be preserved, the Commissioners making due provision for its efficient management. With a view to this, we are of opinion that, it is desirable to continue the practice generally adopted by the Commissioners of Education, of employing local agents; but we think that there ought also to be an inspection of the estates, at least once a-year, on behalf of the central Board. Such an inspection, if conducted by a competent officer, would prevent the time of the Commissioners being taken up with details of estate management, and also diminish the necessity for having recourse to a solicitor.

Ev. 21094.

Having thus recommended that the inspection of estates should be mainly conducted by a paid functionary, we are desirous of expressing our opinion, that great benefit would result from occasional visits by some of the Commissioners who might be specially fitted to perform such an office.

Another part of the business of the Commissioners of Education has been taking charge of the repair of the schoolhouses. We have recommended that the Diocesan schoolhouses should be placed under the care of the Commissioners of Public Works; and we are of opinion that the proposed Board might with advantage be enabled to avail themselves of the assistance of the Commissioners of Public Works, in other cases where they might deem it advisable.

Vide p. 46, *supra*.

Whilst, as already stated, it is, generally speaking, desirable to preserve landed endowments, we think that it might in some cases be advisable to consolidate properties with a view to rendering the management of them more easy and economical; we, therefore, recommend that the proposed Board should be empowered to sell estates vested in it, with the consent, however, of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, and subject to the condition that the proceeds of the sales shall be reinvested in land.

We recommend that the Commissioners should have powers of granting agricultural leases for twenty-one years, and building leases for long terms of years.

Being of opinion that the incomplete and unsafe mode of keeping the accounts of school funds and revenues at present in use, and the want of a proper system of audit, are among the chief causes of abuse and inefficiency in endowed schools, we recommend that the accounts of the proposed Commissioners of Endowed Schools, and of the several schools under their superintendence, should be audited at least once a-year, by the proposed Board of Audit in Dublin.

In conclusion, we beg to recommend that the proposed Commissioners of Endowed Schools should annually make a report to Parliament of all their proceedings, including the results of their inspection of schools.

In case our suggestion for the discontinuance of the Commissioners of Education be adopted, the office of secretary to the Board, under these circumstances, will cease. We feel bound to state that we have received full information and great facilities from Dr. Kyle during our inquiries, and that he appears to us to have discharged his duties as secretary of the Board for a period of upwards of twenty years in such a manner as to entitle him to compensation equal to the full amount of his present salary and emoluments.

GENERAL RESULTS OF THE INQUIRY.

In the foregoing parts of this Report, and in the Volume of Tables appended to it, we have fully described the condition of particular schools and classes of schools, and we have in many cases offered such suggestions for the remedy of abuses as the special circumstances of each case appeared to dictate. We now beg leave humbly to lay before your Majesty a statement of the general results of our Inquiry, embodying the conclusions to which we have been led by a

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General Results of the Inquiry.

review of the whole. We shall thus have occasion to explain our views with respect to the principles of school management, and to exhibit the grounds of the recommendations which we make for the reformation of endowed schools in Ireland.

We propose to arrange our observations under the following heads:—

1. Instruction and Discipline.
2. Masters.
3. School Premises, Furniture, and Requisites.
4. Pupils.
5. Superintendence and Management.

1.—*Instruction and Discipline.*

The course of instruction adopted in the endowed Grammar Schools of Ireland may be described, in general terms, by saying that it comprehends the subjects usually taught to scholars preparing to enter the Universities.

In this course classical and mathematical studies preponderate; comparatively little attention being paid to English literature, modern languages, or the sciences of observation and experiment.

The masters appear to have assumed that it was essential to the grammar-school system that all the pupils should learn both Greek and Latin; and in tracing out their school curriculum they seem to have been guided principally by a regard to the entrance course in Trinity College, Dublin. Such at least would have been a fair representation of the state of teaching in almost all our endowed Grammar Schools, down to a very recent period.

Of late, however, several causes have conspired to turn the attention of schoolmasters to subjects which they had previously overlooked.

The Commissioners of Education in Ireland, using the powers committed to them by the Legislature, have founded exhibitions in Trinity College, Dublin, in connexion with some of the Royal Schools. With the view, no doubt, of making the competition for these prizes re-act beneficially upon the schools, the Commissioners have prescribed such a course for the candidates as would test their proficiency, not merely in the subjects appointed for the College entrance examination, but also in English composition, history, and other branches of what is called an English education. The institution of these exhibitions giving rise to a wholesome rivalry amongst the pupils in the different Royal Schools, has certainly produced a good effect, in promoting studies which were formerly almost neglected.

The Universities themselves have likewise given a powerful impulse to these studies, by establishing new classes of Honors at the Degree Examination designed to reward the successful pursuit of them.

Hitherto we have only noticed agencies affecting those scholars who looked forward to a university career. And if no other forces but these had been called into activity the Grammar School system would have still continued to be quite dependent upon that of the Universities, and arranged for the special benefit of future collegians.

A new order of things was introduced by the establishment of competitive examinations for admission into the public service, both civil and military. In the list of subjects in which the candidates are liable to be examined, the language, literature, and history of our own country hold a prominent place. Opportunities are also afforded of displaying proficiency in the languages, history, and geography of the continental countries; and the importance of chemistry, physical science, and natural history, is recognised by the introduction of these subjects into the prescribed course.

The most intelligent masters of Grammar Schools speedily perceived the bearing of this great social reform upon the question of school management, and endeavoured to make such arrangements as might secure to their pupils a fair chance of ultimately obtaining some of the prizes thus proposed for competition.

The actual value and honorable nature of these rewards must, necessarily, attract many candidates. In amount they exceed most of the rewards offered to students in our colleges, and they are brought within the reach of persons who would be disqualified if measured by the old scholastic standard.

Perhaps all the agencies which we have noticed ought to be referred to a common source, the growth and diffusion of a belief in the necessity of enlarging

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the foundations of our school system. It appears to be very generally admitted, that this system requires reconstruction, for the double purpose of improving the course marked out for boys intended for the learned professions, and organizing a new department of study for the benefit of persons belonging to the middle classes, and designed for the pursuits of manufacture and commerce. Of the existence of such opinions many proofs have come before us in the course of the inquiries which it has been our duty to conduct. Testimony bearing on the subject, both written and oral, has been submitted to us by persons of great intelligence and experience in matters relating to education. Almost all of these witnesses protest against the expediency of confining the attention of masters and scholars to the acquirement of the dead languages, of ancient history and geography, and of elementary mathematics. They plead on behalf of modern languages and history, modern geography, both physical and political, the experimental and biological sciences, and, above all, the careful study of our own language, its structure, and its literature, together with the history of our own country and its dependencies. They argue, too, that instruction may be given in these branches without sacrificing any valuable element in our existing school systems. They discountenance any attempt to interfere with the classical studies which are indispensable to mental training; they only ask to have that training made more complete by its union with other studies, which are necessary for the development of faculties of a different kind. To these views we profess our general adherence, and we entertain no apprehensions lest the usefulness of our schools should be impaired by the eagerness of masters to teach too extended a course of literature, science, and art.

With reference to the existing state of instruction in Irish Endowed Grammar Schools, we are obliged to state our opinion, that it falls, on the whole, below the level at which we think it ought to be maintained. We have much pleasure in stating that there are some classes of endowed schools affording a very superior education, and managed in accordance with the general principles which we have just laid down. In some of the Royal Schools, under the superintendence of the Commissioners of Education, most efficient instruction in Greek and Latin is imparted to the pupils. Of this, their constant success in the pursuit of collegiate distinctions is a sufficient proof. But, besides this, we observe the importance of other branches of study, English literature, modern languages, and experimental science has been acknowledged, and properly qualified assistants are employed to teach these branches.

In the boarding schools under the care of the Incorporated Society, a well arranged course of reading, writing, grammar, English dictation, geography, use of the globes, geometry, algebra, mensuration, and book-keeping, is carefully taught; and considerable proficiency is attained in these branches by the foundation pupils, all of whom possess more than average ability, having gained admission into the boarding schools as the reward of their success in a competitive examination.

As a contrast to these classes of schools, we are called upon to notice the inferior condition of the Diocesan Schools. The low state of education in these and other institutions upon which we have commented with disapproval in former parts of this Report is owing to several causes which we shall presently have occasion to explain.

Our remarks have been hitherto intended to apply to the state of instruction in grammar schools, or other institutions designed to furnish teaching intermediate between that of the elementary school and the college. Of the primary schools possessing endowments we are not enabled to make a favourable report. Amongst them, indeed, we found the greatest possible difference, both as regards the nature of the instruction provided, and the efficiency of the means taken to impart it. We visited primary schools, in which all the usual elementary branches were taught, and the admirable answering of whole classes of children, whom we ourselves examined, furnished conclusive evidence of the zeal and competency of their teachers. But, in melancholy contrast to these instances of efficiency, we are constrained to declare, that we met with still more numerous cases in which the instruction given was nearly valueless—not so much because it was limited in extent, as because of its utter want of system and exactness. Great, indeed, would be the advantages diffused amongst the poorer classes by a school in which reading, writing, and the elementary rules of arithmetic were tolerably well taught. But we cannot report that the advantages even of this

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General Results of the Inquiry.

scanty instruction are generally brought home to the cottages of the poor in due accordance with the generous intentions of those persons who have given or bequeathed money for the endowment of schools.

In the number of well-managed primary schools we may include several which happen to have small endowments, but are really under the management of the National Board, and profit by the advantages to which that connexion gives rise. We must also mention the large schools kept by the Christian Brothers in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Tralee; to these we may add some of the English schools under the Board of Governors of Erasmus Smith's foundation.

In the Tables annexed to this Report will be found notices of the state of instruction in all the endowed schools which have been inspected by our Assistant Commissioners. After making full allowance for the difference of opinion which may exist as to the efficiency of any particular school, we feel that we may yet depend, with confidence, upon the general conclusion deduced from the analysis of these returns. They indicate a small proportion of schools where the instruction was very satisfactory; whilst, in the majority of cases, they represent the state of instruction as being not satisfactory, unsatisfactory, or very unsatisfactory. We might well regard such a result as an extremely discouraging one if we did not feel persuaded that we are able to point out the principal causes of the inefficiency complained of, and to suggest attainable means of counteracting them to a great extent.

The discipline observed in the Endowed Schools of Ireland does not furnish matter for any lengthened observations. We observed with pleasure the general disinclination of teachers to resort to corporal punishment as a means of enforcing attention to school tasks. Even in the case of breaches of school discipline, and offences involving no high degree of moral culpability, other punishments are, in general, found sufficiently efficacious. Personal chastisement seems, in general, to be inflicted only in cases of extreme misbehaviour; but we must notice with censure the prevailing neglect of masters to enter in the report book of the school a record of the infliction of each flogging, and of the circumstances which led to its infliction. The governors of the school are thus left without the means of checking any undue severity on the part of the master.

We found that the necessity of resorting to punishments of any kind was least felt in those schools in which the best instruction was given, and the greatest pains taken to promote the general well-being of the pupils. The personal influence exerted by a worthy and intelligent teacher is found most effectually to promote both diligence in study and submission to school discipline. In subordination, however, to this, which is the highest and the best influence, we think that the system of distributing prizes at half-yearly examinations may be advantageously employed, if regulated with judgment, and conducted in such a manner as to avoid the danger of unduly exciting the principle of emulation. Managers of schools must also be on their guard against the temptations to which masters are exposed by periodical examinations. They must take means to secure the continuous attention of the teacher even to those less advanced pupils who are incapable of making any public display of their attainments. Periodical examinations ought to test the progress of all the pupils in a school from the highest to the lowest. We observed that, in the English schools under the care of Erasmus Smith's Board, prizes are given only to those scholars who have earned them by the regularity of their attendance. It would be more judicious, we think, to make the reward depend upon proficiency in studies taken in connexion with regularity and general good conduct. This system is adopted by one of the masters of the Royal Schools. He has instituted distinct prizes for diligence and good conduct, and made the attainment of them an essential qualification for obtaining the class prizes, which reward distinction in particular branches of study. It is our opinion, that funds for the purpose of establishing prizes should exist in connexion with all Endowed Schools. In cases which came under our observation, the expense of providing them was allowed to press unfairly upon the masters.

II.—*Masters.*

Observations on the efficiency of schools immediately suggest an inquiry as to the qualifications of the masters who preside in them: for the master is the life

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of the school. It prospers under the rule of a preceptor who, by a happy intuition, or by a judicious training, has acquired the art of teaching; who knows how to cultivate the affections, as well as to stimulate the intellectual activity of his pupils; who unites diligence to skill; and who performs his duties from a deep sense of his responsibility. Blest by the services of such a master, a school may flourish, though deprived of almost every other condition of success. His well-stored mind, and ready powers of illustration, make up for a deficient supply of books. His love of order communicates itself to the scholars, and compensates, in a great measure, for the want of those material appliances which we look for in a well organized school.

It would be unreasonable to expect that an office, the proper discharge of which demands the combination of many high qualities, should be filled in a satisfactory manner by persons who have undergone no training specially fitting them to undertake it. There is no employment to which this observation applies with more force than that of a schoolmaster. In order to teach any subject well, he must have, himself, thoroughly learned it, and he must also have acquired by imitation, by instruction, and by practice, the art of conveying to a class clear notions of what he is endeavouring to teach. We lament to say that the inefficient condition of many of the schools which have fallen under our observation is owing to the want of masters who have passed through a proper course of preliminary training. As yet, the supply of such masters falls very far short of the demand for their services, although the sums of public money placed at the disposal of the National Board have enabled the Commissioners largely to extend the benefits of their model and training schools. On the other hand, the endowed grammar schools, and other institutions furnishing superior education, do but little to supply the want complained of.

In the principal boarding school under the care of the Incorporated Society, young men receive an education qualifying them to hold the office of schoolmaster. They have also an opportunity of acquiring expertness in teaching, by giving instruction to pupils in the junior classes. But even this school is not professedly a training school. With this exception, we are not aware that there is any endowment which affords to pupils adequate means of fitting themselves for the office of schoolmaster.

It may be said that something is effected towards this end in all schools where the monitorial system is carried into effect. We must remark, however, that the experience of those who have most closely scrutinized the working of this system has led them to recommend the restriction of it within narrow limits. The monitor's progress in his own studies is often unduly interfered with by the devotion of a large portion of his school-time to the class of junior pupils whom he is employed to instruct; and his relation of superiority to them is apt to possess him with an exaggerated notion of his own intelligence. Besides all this, it is certain that instruction, even in elementary subjects, can be best conveyed by those who have long and completely mastered them. It must be remembered, too, that success in teaching depends, in a great measure, upon the good temper and tact with which it is conveyed. Taking these circumstances into account, we do not recommend an extension of the monitorial system as a desirable mode of compensating for the want of well-trained adult teachers.

The Church Education Society devotes a portion of its funds to the training of masters and mistresses; and, we believe, that in proportion to its resources, its training schools produce very satisfactory results; but the number of pupils trained is small, not even sufficient to supply the demands of the schools under the special care of the Society.

However difficult it may be to procure the services of properly qualified schoolmasters, the want of well-trained mistresses has been represented to us as being even more pressing. The opportunities presented in Ireland to young females of educating themselves as schoolmistresses are quite insufficient; and the bad consequences are painfully apparent in the low state of instruction in many schools for girls.

In connexion with the need of training for masters, our attention has been directed to the fact, that the science of education, and the art of teaching, do not enter in a sufficiently definite form into the course of instruction provided for candidate schoolmasters. We believe that, in this respect, the system of our model and training schools falls far short of that carried into effect in the forty normal schools of Prussia. There Pædagogy, as it is called, is a substantive

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portion of the extended course through which the pupil-teachers are made to pass, and occupies a large share of their attention.

It has also been observed to us, that public lectures on this subject would be useful, not only to persons engaged in tuition, but even to parents and others, who would thus have an opportunity of learning how much it is their duty and interest to co-operate with teachers in the instruction of the young.

The schoolmaster, having secured a good preliminary training, ought to be enabled to devote himself exclusively to the duties of his office. These duties are well known to be laborious; but they are even more engrossing, when adequately discharged, than most persons suppose them to be. The schoolmaster, in order to be able to give really efficient instruction, must refresh his knowledge by going back sometimes to the sources from which he drew his original stock of information, and constantly gathering fresh materials for the purpose of giving life and substance to his oral lessons. For the delivery of these he ought carefully to prepare himself. When once he ceases to be a learner, he ceases to be a thoroughly competent teacher. The scholars must not slake their thirst for knowledge at a cistern of stagnant water; they ought to drink from a stream which is itself kept fresh and full by unfailing springs.

Holding such views with respect to the many and the high endowments, both moral and intellectual, which the teacher ought to possess, we are forced to recognize the claims of those who are thus qualified to a liberal remuneration. It is not to be expected that persons will devote themselves to a calling for which they must fit themselves by a long course of preliminary training, and on the discharge of which they must be prepared to spend unceasing labour, unless they are impelled by motives of a powerful kind. When these motives are, a love of teaching for its own sake, a benevolent desire to diffuse the advantages of knowledge to the poor and illiterate, and, above all, a pious anxiety to promote the religious and moral well-being of others—when the teacher appears in the character of a missionary in the cause of civilization and religion, we may expect to find him willing to perform his task as a labour of love; but even he ought to be maintained in a position of comfort and independence. In general, however, the teacher engages in his office as a means of earning an honest livelihood, and any regulations affecting a person who undertakes employment of this nature, must be framed on the supposition that he is to receive emoluments sufficient to raise him above the cares attendant upon straitened circumstances, and to place him in a social position commanding the respect of his pupils and their parents. If many of our endowed schools are inefficient, it is chiefly because the endowments are quite inadequate to secure the services of competent instructors.

The average amount of the salaries of the masters in our endowed grammar schools is £112. The average amount of the salaries of the masters and the mistresses in the endowed primary schools of Ireland is about £23 a-year.

This low scale of remuneration too well accounts for the inefficiency of the schools. Persons of intelligence are discouraged from adopting a calling which is so ill-requited; or, finding themselves engaged in it, are tempted to undertake employments inconsistent with the due discharge of their duties as teachers. The underpaid masters of primary schools, in order to maintain themselves, are too often obliged to cultivate land, or to engage in other avocations which distract them from the performance of their school duties, even if they are not otherwise objectionable. In some schools of a higher kind, where the salary is not sufficient by itself to enable the master to maintain his position, he is induced to undertake ministerial duties, or to augment the emoluments of the mastership by raising the school fees, and excluding from the school the very persons for whose benefit it was endowed. Besides an adequate salary, there are other motives which ought to be held out, for the purpose of stimulating persons to adopt the scholastic profession, and to persevere in the zealous and diligent discharge of it. They ought to see before them a reasonable prospect of promotion as the reward of faithful and efficient service; and lastly, they ought to have an assurance of some retiring allowance, when age or infirmity shall have disqualified them for the performance of active duties. We regret that it is our duty to report that arrangements of this kind have been made in hardly any instances for the benefit of masters of endowed schools in Ireland. The patronage of these schools being vested in many different hands, it has not been possible to organize an extensive system of promotion, and

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even where opportunities existed, enabling the holders of patronage to promote efficient masters from inferior to superior situations, this power has not been as fully exercised as was consistent with the interests of the schools.

We shall have occasion to observe that schools in general languish where the duty of inspection is either neglected or carelessly performed. The master's activity is much stimulated by a well-conducted inspection; his diligence, if he has been painstaking, is rewarded by the appreciation of its fruits, and the consequent approbation of those to whom he has to give an account. On the other hand, if left altogether without this stimulus, he is tempted to become remiss. We received evidence from several schoolmasters, complaining that their schools had never been visited or inspected by the persons who had authority to do so. All the masters who mentioned this defect, expressed their regret at being thus left without notice and encouragement. It is only the careless and the inefficient who would wish to pass unobserved. In the course of our inquiries we brought to light some cases of gross neglect, which could never have arisen, if the masters of the schools had been taught, from time to time, to prepare for the visits of competent inspectors. These exposures led to the dismissal of several incapable masters, who had been allowed to retain their offices, although the inefficient condition of their schools ought, long before, to have subjected them to censure and punishment. Even where abuses had become notorious, and the attendance at schools had been almost discontinued, we still found a prevailing disinclination to dismiss incompetent teachers; the interests of many children, just entering into life, being sacrificed to a mistaken lenity, shown to an individual. In some cases it is to be observed that the governors of the endowment are empowered to dismiss masters only on proof of actual misconduct. It appears to us that clearly proved inefficiency ought to be made an equally valid ground for deprivation. We are not of opinion that our endowed schools can be reformed by the pressure of an external authority brought to bear upon them; there must be internal principles of life. Measures must be taken to secure, as far as possible, the selection of properly-qualified masters; and those masters, when appointed, must be animated in the discharge of their duty by every fitting motive. We must facilitate the training, we must elevate the condition, we must improve the prospects, we must raise the self-respect of the masters; and thus we shall take the surest steps to promote the efficiency of our schools.

School Premises, Furniture, and Requisites.

We have to report that the schoolhouses established or maintained by endowments are, in general, in a bad state of repair, or imperfectly supplied with the essential furniture and other appliances. This state of things is mainly owing to the inadequate amount of the endowments, which are, in many cases, so scanty, as to threaten the discontinuance of the schools as soon as the present tenements shall have fallen into decay. A few of the Grammar Schools are well circumstanced as regards their state of repair. First amongst these must be noticed the Royal Free Schools under the care of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland. For their maintenance large estates are available, and, with few exceptions, these resources have been applied with liberality and judgment. To the generous aid and superintending care of the Lord Primate of Ireland must be ascribed, in a great measure, the excellent condition as regards both accommodation and repair of the Grammar Schools of Armagh, Dungannon, and St. Columba. Large sums of money advanced by his Grace as gifts, or loans free of interest, have enabled the masters to make the dormitories and other parts of the buildings fit models for imitation in all institutions of this kind.

The late master of Raphoe School, partly by help of a loan obtained from the Commissioners of Education, but chiefly at his own expense, has executed extensive repairs and provided suitable dormitory accommodation in a schoolhouse, the condition of which was ruinous at the time of his appointment.

With the exception of the Grammar Schools already mentioned, and a few others under the care of the Commissioners of Education, we have to complain that the institutions of this class are dilapidated and ill-supplied. This description applies with most force to the class of Diocesan, or District Free Schools. For the maintenance of their schoolhouses no funds are available, except such as can be raised by the voluntary presentments of Grand Juries. Many causes have concurred to render these bodies disinclined to lay the burden of additional

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GENERAL RESULTS OF THE INQUIRY.

taxation upon their respective counties for the sake of maintaining the Diocesan Schools. In some cases, the persons charged with the patronage of the schools have failed even to fill up the vacant masterships. In others, owing to injudicious appointments and the want of inspection, the schools were allowed to fall into a state of complete inefficiency. Everywhere uncertainty was permitted to exist as to the right of free admission; and a mistaken belief appears to have prevailed that the Diocesan Schools were not intended to bestow equal benefits on persons of different religious persuasions. Moreover, difficulties have arisen from the mode which the Legislature has prescribed for applotting the sums presented for the purposes of building or repair. The causes which we have mentioned appear sufficiently to account for the unwillingness of Grand Juries to present. But whether the explanations we have offered be adequate or not, the fact remains undeniable, that the presentments are not made, and that, consequently, either no schoolhouses have been erected, or those which have been built have become ruinous, or are rapidly falling into decay. As we have already intimated, the inadequacy of the endowments is the principal cause of the bad state of repair of the remaining classes of schoolhouses. A zealous and intelligent master may keep up a good school, although the accommodation afforded him is insufficient; but his efforts to promote good order and neatness are almost paralyzed by the ruinous condition of the school premises. We may add, that his own self-respect, and that of his scholars, are compromised by the mere fact of their occupying squalid and dilapidated school buildings. The defects to which we have referred are even seriously prejudicial to health, for the preservation of which it is especially requisite that light, warmth, cleanliness, and ventilation should be secured in rooms where large numbers of young persons are congregated. It has been well said that the training to practical habits of neatness and order, conveyed to children in a well-arranged schoolroom, is one of the most valuable lessons which they learn in it. We regret to say that these advantages are beyond the reach of, or are but imperfectly attainable by, the scholars of our poorly endowed schools.

We noticed that due provision was not always made to secure proper ventilation in schoolrooms and dormitories. In one of the schoolrooms visited by us the air was so impure as to produce serious if not dangerous effects upon the health of two of the members of the Commission.

In more instances than one we found that it was customary to wash the boarded floor of the schoolroom only once in six months.

There is one class of Grammar Schools, the dilapidated state of which is not traceable to the inadequacy of the endowment. We here refer to those under the care of Erasmus Smith's Board. The practice adopted by the Governors has been to put each schoolhouse into good order, on the appointment of a new master. After that first outlay he is required to keep the house in repair. The effect of this arrangement has been to throw an undue pressure upon the masters, whose salaries were already insufficient. We were told that the Governors made occasional grants towards the repair of the schoolhouses, in aid of the sums disbursed by the masters; but it was apparent that the Governors are much indisposed to contributing in this way towards the maintenance of the school premises, and have not recognised their obligation to fulfil this primary and chartered trust of the foundation. The houses in general, and especially the schoolrooms, presented an unfavourable contrast to those of the Royal Schools. The Governors have excused their parsimony in this respect, by pleading the urgency of other claims upon their funds. It is our opinion that the Grammar Schools under their care would have been better filled with pupils, and more efficient in every respect, if the Governors had profited by the example presented by the Royal Schools.

The primary schools, having small endowments, are generally in a bad state of repair. It is to be regretted that, in many cases, no funds appear available for their continued maintenance, whilst their present inefficient state precludes the hope of exciting in their favour such local support as would save them from ruin. These remarks apply with special force to a group of thirty-one schools, endowed by Colonel Robertson, in the county of Donegal.

Many of Erasmus Smith's English Schools are provided with respectable and well-planned schoolhouses; the best of them being much superior in their arrangements to the Grammar Schools under the same Board.

Several instances have been brought under our notice, where schools have been

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discontinued, or have fallen into a state of inefficiency, in consequence of their sites having been at first injudiciously chosen, or having afterwards become unsuitable, through a change in the condition of the neighbourhood. Evils of this nature, if they cannot be entirely obviated, may be much abated by combining the resources of local knowledge, with an acquaintance with those general principles which have been established by the experience of persons engaged in school management. To a want of such knowledge we think it is owing that many primary schools, particularly those situate in towns, have been left unprovided with playgrounds. In schools thus circumstanced it is usual to continue the studies of the scholars, without interruption, during the five hours which make up the daily school-time. This practice is injurious to the health, and by no means conducive to the progress of the scholars. Short intervals allowed for recreation, into which the children enter with zest, are found to operate beneficially in more ways than one. They refresh the bodily and mental energies of both teacher and pupil, and they help to associate in the minds of the latter the recollections of school with ideas of cheerfulness and enjoyment, rather than constraint and weariness. It was only in a few of our best managed schools that we found proper arrangements made for the recreation and physical development of the pupils.

Next to a commodious schoolhouse, kept clean and in a state of good repair, it is essential that a school should be provided with desks and forms, so arranged as to facilitate the organization of the classes. With the exception of some of the Royal Schools, we found but few of the endowed Grammar Schools supplied with proper school furniture. The condition of the Grammar Schools, under Erasmus Smith's Board, was, in this respect, very discreditable. Amongst the primary schools, the same deficiency was found to prevail, except in the case of the most flourishing schools under the care of the National Board, the Institute of the Christian Brothers, and the Board of Erasmus Smith.

The deficiency here complained of is generally traceable to the inadequacy of the endowments, but in some instances to a want of perception, on the part of the managers of the schools, of the importance of attending to matters of this nature. In the course of our inspection of schools, we, ourselves, witnessed, and we received evidence from many quarters declaring the general deficiency of common school requisites. In many cases we found the scholars provided with unsuitable books. In many more the supply of books was altogether disproportionate to the number of the pupils. Outline and other maps, upon a large scale, are not as frequently found in the schoolrooms as they ought to be. Even writing materials are, in many cases, too scantily supplied. After such a representation of the deficiency of the commonest school requisites, it will excite little surprise if we add, that globes, diagrams, models, and collections of objects are but rarely seen. But few school lending-libraries exist. Museums of natural history are hardly to be found. We noticed but one laboratory in which chemical instruction could be carried on. It is scarcely possible to conceive the difference between the destitute state of some schoolrooms, and the well-furnished condition of the few, whose well-covered walls bear witness to the efficiency of the instruction carried on within them. We cannot help observing, that while the best managed primary schools are adequately supplied with the most essential school requisites, the schoolrooms of our ordinary Grammar Schools are nearly destitute of them. It would almost seem that the masters of the latter regard it as inconsistent with the dignity of their system of teaching to keep the eyes of their pupils familiar with the representations of objects treated of in their various lessons. We are even forced to admit, as a result of the comparison just instituted, that instruction in some important branches of education receives a greater amount of attention in the primary than in the superior schools.

We believe that almost all schoolmasters would gladly improve their methods of tuition if they were only furnished with the necessary information and appliances. Many hints might be gathered from the inspection of well-managed schools; but perhaps no opportunity would furnish the teacher with so many suggestions for the better practice of his vocation, as a visit to a museum, where he might be allowed to inspect a complete collection of educational apparatus, including books, maps, globes, diagrams, models, specimens of natural and artificial objects, requisites for art instruction, mathematical and philosophical instruments; in short, all the furniture and appliances of the school or lecture room.

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No schoolroom is completely furnished if it be not provided with a time-piece. Our Assistant Commissioners noticed the prevailing want of this requisite, so essential to secure punctuality and regularity in the school business. It is in vain to furnish time-tables to masters and mistresses who are left unprovided with time-pieces. The cost of these articles is now so inconsiderable that they ought to be found even in the poorest school.

Pupils.

In our inquiries into the condition of endowed schools, we have directed our attention to the circumstances of the individuals for whose benefit the endowments were established. It is our belief that these institutions originated in the desire to extend the blessings of education to persons of different ranks. But the first objects of the charities were undoubtedly those, who, were it not for the endowment, would have been left without the means of obtaining an education suited to their state of life. Parents possessing ample means have it in their power to procure for their children all the advantages that a good school affords, even though no such school may exist in the neighbourhood of the place where they reside. They can either engage in their own homes the services of the best private teachers, or they can send their children to receive instruction in well-managed boarding schools at a distance. Persons of the middle or poorer classes do not possess this great advantage. They must avail themselves of the educational resources existing in their immediate neighbourhood; and if these be deficient, they and their children must patiently bear the disastrous consequences.

The means of primary education supplied by the Parochial Schools, and endowments of various kinds, being wholly disproportionate to the wants of the poorer classes, the State has undertaken to provide for them by the establishment of a system of National schools, in which a very large number of children receive elementary instruction of a superior kind. So far as regards primary instruction, we have no occasion to complain that the children of the poor are left destitute ; and we have to report that the endowed primary schools, though not as well managed as might be wished, are yet conferring benefits upon the class of persons whom they were designed to serve.

It is not so with the endowed Grammar Schools. According to our view of the primary object of these schools, they were founded, mainly, for the benefit of persons in the middle rank of society, and were designed to provide an education suited to the wants of persons of that class. To the son of the farmer, artisan, or shopkeeper, the Free Grammar School gave instruction qualifying him intelligently to carry on the business of his father's calling. To the children of the merchant and manufacturer, it furnished the higher intellectual culture necessary for their employments; whilst, to the sons of the landed gentry and persons following the learned professions, it supplied such classical and mathematical training as was necessary to fit them for the Universities. Researches into the history of Grammar Schools have established the fact, that persons differing thus from one another in their condition of life, were in the habit of frequenting the same Grammar Schools. Thus, the register of the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools contains lists of scholars, from which it appears that some, on leaving school, passed into the University or the army, whilst the majority of the pupils on quitting school were apprenticed to different trades ; and the Governors, in accordance with the terms of their charter, expended considerable sums in defraying the apprentice fees. At present, we believe that the state of things in our endowed Grammar Schools is very different. The practice of devoting a portion of the charity funds to the payment of apprentice fees has been generally discontinued, and a large proportion of the pupils educated in these institutions are received as boarders, paying such stipends and receiving such instruction as indicate that their parents are in comparatively easy circumstances, and that they are themselves preparing for the Universities and the learned professions, rather than for the pursuits of commerce and trade.

There is reason to conjecture that the masters of Free Grammar Schools were originally permitted to receive boarders, partly, no doubt, in order to spread the benefits of instruction over a wider surface, but partly that the emoluments thus arising might, along with a moderate fixed salary, be sufficient to induce men of superior attainments to accept the office of master. In process of time, the boarding school became the first object. If no external authority interfered

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with the exercise of the master's discretion, he was left free to manage the school in such a manner as to attract scholars of the higher grade. One mode of accomplishing this would be to adapt the course of school instruction to the special wants of persons of that class, to the comparative neglect of those branches in which instruction is particularly required by persons in the lower walks of life. And it may be observed that such a limitation of the school course would fall in naturally with the inclination of the most learned and accomplished masters. The restriction of the Grammar School course to studies required for pupils intending to enter the Universities, would have the effect of practically excluding the majority of the middle class pupils who look forward to a commercial career. In recent times the master would have a direct interest in limiting the admission of day and free scholars wherever he can furnish accommodation for the reception of a large number of boarders. Parents in the ranks of the gentry are now less willing than they were in former times to place their sons at schools attended by boys belonging to the middle and lower classes. We fear that out of this feeling has grown a corresponding inclination on the part of schoolmasters to discourage the attendance of those whom their more wealthy patrons would wish to see excluded. In short, it becomes the interest of the master to make his school select. He may do this in different ways. He may raise the charges payable for day scholars to such an amount as practically to exclude the sons of all except the wealthier residents in the neighbourhood; or, as we have already intimated, he may render the school studies unsuited to the wants of pupils preparing to follow the pursuits of trade and manufacture. He may also throw difficulties in the way of the admission of free scholars, or actually refuse to receive them.

Our inquiries into the condition of Free Grammar Schools in this country, have convinced us that the influences and the practices of which we have here indicated the nature, are not merely imaginary. On reviewing the Reports of our Assistant Commissioners, we find that of the pupils educated in forty-six of our endowed Grammar Schools, 506 are boarders paying from about £20 to about £60 a-year. The number of day scholars attending the same schools is 1,091, whilst the number of free pupils admitted amounts to only 161. The total annual value of these endowments is about £12,360. From these figures it might be inferred that the annual cost of providing free education in Grammar Schools for the benefit of the public is at the rate of £76 for each pupil. In such a calculation, the indirect advantages gained by the public in the establishment of schools where otherwise none would have existed, and in the improvement and cheapening of the education provided for the paying pupils, must not altogether be lost sight of; still the result to which we have just drawn attention shows too plainly that these endowments are not producing the effects they were intended to accomplish. A more signal instance of a disproportion between the magnitude of an endowment and the result produced by it in promoting free education, is presented in the case of the Royal Free Grammar Schools. The annual value of the endowments connected with these institutions is £6,830 2*s.* 5*d.*; the number of boarders educated in them and paying on an average £43 a-year, is 177, whilst the day scholars number only 134, and the whole number of free pupils received into them is but forty-seven. Thus the large endowments attached to these schools are principally expended in improving and cheapening the education of the boarders, whilst for only forty-seven scholars are the Royal Schools, as their name declares them to be, free.

Nothing can be farther from our intentions than to recommend such a revolutionary change in the management of these schools as would, practically, banish from them the pupils of a higher class, and degrade the course of instruction which they now very efficiently provide. It is our opinion, that the admission into these schools of the sons of persons of the upper ranks is productive of many social benefits; but we cannot admit that a consideration for their interests ought to be the guiding principle in regulating the management of the schools. The founders may have had some regard to the advantages incidentally placed within the reach of such pupils; but the primary object contemplated by them was, as we believe, the extension of education amongst the middle classes. It would, we think, be quite inconsistent with this view of the object of such foundations to lower the standard of classical instruction now adopted by the masters. It is our desire to see this standard kept up and even raised. By this all the scholars will benefit; the intellectual atmosphere in

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which they all move will be of a purer kind; and if there be amongst the scholars a boy of humble origin, but great natural capacity, he will be enabled, by the aid of the endowment, to make his way upwards to the heights of professional eminence.

It is much to be regretted that the rights of free admission have not been sufficiently defined. It is not enough that a school is called a free school, for we find that the masters of such schools deny the obligation to receive free pupils, and claim the right to refuse or grant admission according to their own discretion. In consequence of the privilege not having been adequately defined, it has been practically nullified. Inquiries of an antiquarian or philological nature have been entered upon for the purpose of ascertaining the signification of the term Free School, it being assumed that the word "free" must have a meaning different from "gratuitous." To us it appears that Free Schools were designed to provide gratuitous instruction, at all events, for a certain number, or a certain class, of pupils, irrespective of the master's choice; and we observe, with regret, that wherever the number and class have not been distinctly specified by a competent authority, and wherever the rights thus established have not been duly published, the middle and lower classes have derived very little benefit from the foundation of free schools.

In our review of the proceedings of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, we have complained that the rights of free admission into the Royal and Diocesan Schools have not been properly defined and announced. The same complaint applies in the case of the Free Grammar Schools, under the management of the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools. In the latter class of Grammar Schools we found that, at the time when our inquiries commenced, there were but thirty free scholars, though the founder expressly declared his intention that twenty poor children should receive gratuitous instruction in each of the Grammar Schools on his foundation, exclusive of the sons of tenants holding portions of the school estates. The Governors have recently taken some steps to make known the existence of these rights of free admission.

It is very gratifying to us to be able to report most favourably on the course which the Governors of the Incorporated Society have adopted in filling the free places in the boarding schools under their superintendence. It was formerly the custom to make the distribution of these places a matter of patronage, exercised by the committee; but in 1839 the Reverend Elias Thackeray suggested the introduction of the existing system under which admission to the free places in the boarding schools of the Incorporated Society is made the reward of success at examinations in which a large number of boys or girls compete. The competition is not absolutely unrestricted. Those only are allowed to present themselves for examination who have been educated in primary schools approved of by the society and lying in certain districts. The following is the mode of conducting the examination, as described by the Secretary. Notice is sent to all the schools privileged to forward candidates for admission; these candidates must be of a certain age, and they must be provided with testimonials certifying their health, their moral character, and their attendance at the primary school from which they come. Being assembled in the schoolroom, they draw at random, from a box, cards bearing numbers by which they are designated, until the result of the examination has been declared. Neither their names nor the places from whence they come, nor any circumstance relating to them is known to the persons who conduct the examination. When the candidates have drawn their numbers, they are placed in corresponding order, and the examiner is furnished with a sheet of paper having upon it the numbers of the candidates and a list of the subjects of examination. The neighbouring clergy and gentry are all invited to be present; in fact, the examination is made as public as possible. The examiner then proceeds with his examination in the prescribed subjects, carefully taking note of all the answers according as they are correct or incorrect. Every person in the room has an opportunity of doing the same if he desires to check the accuracy of the examiner's marks. As soon as the examiner has reported that candidates denoted by particular numbers are the best answerers, each spectator may convince himself that such a conclusion has been justly arrived at. Inquiry is then made for the boys' certificates, which declare what their names are, from whence they come, and whether they have complied with the prescribed regulations. These points having been ascertained, the boys are admitted on the foundation of the school for

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four years free of all cost to parents or friends, save the expense of travelling to school. At the termination of these four years, the foundation pupils are again examined, and those who are found most proficient are promoted to the Santry Institution, where they undergo a higher course of instruction for three years more; they are then qualified for whatever situations may be filled by young persons of good character, who have passed through an extensive course of English education. So great is the demand for the services of persons who have had the advantage of this training, that two or three times as many pupils as now obtain appointments might be provided for, if the institution could only furnish accommodation for so many. As it is, applications are so frequent, and the situations offered are so desirable, that the pupils are frequently tempted to leave the institution prematurely, forfeiting the advantage to which they are entitled of continuing there for one or two years longer.

We have described this excellent system at length, in the belief that it deserves to be widely extended. It is certainly true that, in the case of the Incorporated Society, some of the most valuable results arrived at are due to the great zeal and ability of the gentlemen who conduct the competitive examinations. These trials are carried on with judgment and fairness, and exercise a beneficial influence upon the state of primary education in the districts from which the candidates are allowed to come up for examination.

There is only one circumstance connected with this matter which we see reason to notice with disapproval. According to the rules of the society, those pupils only are permitted to present themselves as candidates who have been educated in primary schools, where the Holy Scriptures are daily read by all the scholars. This restriction operates to the exclusion of all Protestant children educated in poorhouse schools and other institutions conducted in accordance with the principles of the National Board, no matter how well instructed they may be in every portion of the prescribed course, or how well entitled, on the score of poverty and every other ground, to share in the benefits of the charity. Nor is it only individual pupils who suffer in consequence of the operation of this rule. The beneficial influence of these arrangements in stimulating primary education is confined to a much smaller number of schools than might be affected by them.

The experience which has been gained in the working of the plan adopted by the Incorporated Society appears to us to be available for the establishment of general principles, regulating the admission of free scholars into endowed schools. It has been represented to us by the masters of Free Grammar Schools that, under the present system of granting free admissions as a matter of favour or patronage, they deem it expedient to conceal the fact that any particular scholar receives a gratuitous education. It is supposed that their schoolfellows are inclined to look with contempt upon the free scholars. No such feeling would exist, if the privilege of free admission were gained as the reward of merit. Instead of carrying with it a stigma of reproach, the name of free scholar would then be a title of honour. A remarkable instance confirming this view is suggested by the case of sizarships in Trinity College, Dublin. As these situations are the objects of a severe competition, the students who are fortunate enough to obtain them are placed far above the reach of any reproach on the score of narrow circumstances, or humble origin.

We find that, in the Royal School of Enniskillen, free scholarships of the value of £20 per annum have been established for the benefit of poor and deserving scholars, who, by means of this assistance, are enabled to partake of all the benefits which the school affords, and thus to prepare themselves for a university career. No similar foundations exist in any of the other Royal Schools. Wherever funds were available for the purpose, we think that it would be expedient to found scholarships of this kind, open to competition in a well-arranged course of elementary instruction.

In 1828 the Commissioners of Education established exhibitions in Trinity College, Dublin, in connexion with one of the Royal Schools. In 1834 a certain number of these prizes were attached to several of these schools to be competed for by the pupils at the time of their entering the university. Objections have been repeatedly urged by the most competent authorities against the system of university exhibitions. It has been alleged that students having once gained them, are tempted to pause in the career of diligence which they have commenced, instead of making fresh exertions to secure the higher rewards of col-

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legiate and professional distinction. No such objections can be fairly brought against the system of granting exhibitions established in connexion with the Royal Schools. They are tenable only so long as the exhibitioners give proofs of diligence by gaining a certain number of collegiate honors. We have received evidence abundantly showing that this institution of exhibitions has produced good effects. It has in each school promoted competition amongst the pupils, and raised the general standard of acquirement. It has, at the same time, given rise to a wholesome rivalry between the schools themselves. But the most decisive proof of its beneficial operation is to be found in the fact, that a number of young men who have been aided by these foundations have had a remarkable success in the University of Dublin, and have already attained to high positions in professional life.

Representations were addressed to us by several masters, complaining that the schools under their care are carried on under circumstances of great disadvantage, in consequence of their having no University exhibitions established in connexion with them. They alleged that the Endowed Grammar Schools, to which exhibitions are connected, attract to them, not only the greater number of scholars, but, also, those pupils who possess the greatest amount of natural talent.

The inquiries which we have made with respect to the attendance of pupils instructed in endowed primary schools have disclosed some unsatisfactory results. We must first mention that we see reasons to doubt the accuracy of the returns of attendance, as furnished in the report books of some of the schools. The numbers actually found in attendance by ourselves and our Assistant Commissioners appear to fall so frequently below the reported averages, that we are inclined to suspect the existence of a disposition, on the part of masters, to represent the attendance as being more numerous than it really is. We have also to observe, that, in schools where it is customary to announce, beforehand, the times of inspection, it is usual to find a largely-increased attendance for the week in which the visit of the Inspector falls. If this circumstance be not noticed in the Inspector's report a false impression may be conveyed to the minds of the managers of the schools, who might naturally suppose that the numbers returned by the Inspector represent the real averages.

It is well known that in agricultural districts the attendance of the elder children undergoes very considerable fluctuations. The labour of all who are capable of rendering any efficient help in the various harvest operations, and in the preparation of turf, is more valuable, in the present state of the labour market, than it was a few years ago. The irregularity of attendance thus produced materially affects the progress of the children in their various studies throughout the period during which they frequent the schools. This period, again, is much shorter than it ought to be, in order to enable the pupils to obtain such solid instruction, even in common things, as would make their school education a fit preparation for the employments and duties of life. It is true that the evil to which we here draw attention is not as much felt in this country as in England, because the labour of young persons is not so generally in demand for the various purposes of manufacture. The evil, however, exists, and, we believe, it will be difficult to obviate it by any direct interference. Prizes, held out as the rewards of an advanced proficiency, may produce some effect in prolonging the attendance of pupils in the higher classes; but more powerful influences must be brought to bear. Parents will learn, by-and-by, that it is their interest in a pecuniary sense to leave their children as long as possible at school; and there can be no doubt but that they will be more ready to bear with the consequent inconveniences, when admission into the lower offices in the various departments of the public service is fully thrown open to competition. That such a measure would produce very considerable effects in promoting primary education, is rendered evident by the results which we have already seen to flow from the application of the competitive principle in the higher branches of the military and civil service. In the end, as public opinion becomes more enlightened, the intrinsic value of a good education will be generally recognized; and parents will consent to make present sacrifices in order to procure for their children those blessings of intellectual improvement and moral elevation which a good education will insure, irrespective of any advantages of a merely temporal nature. Acted upon by no higher influence than self-interest, employers may see the expediency of engaging the services of workpeople whose intelligence has

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been developed, and in whom habits of discipline and exactness have been formed by school routine. But we dare not trust to the sufficiency of this motive. We believe that those employers alone will effectually promote the intellectual and moral advancement of persons dependent upon them who recognise the moral obligation of doing this, as growing out of and inseparably connected with the relation in which they stand to the employed.

There is another influence affecting the attendance at school of children in the senior classes which must not be lost sight of. We refer to the interest which well-taught pupils feel in the studies they are carrying on. We have observed that in schools where the teachers take the greatest interest in the progress of the scholars, and where the standard of instruction is highest, the attendance in the senior classes is unusually large. We have before us one return,—that of the Christian Brothers in Richmond-street, Dublin,—from which it appears that, in a school deserving this commendation, out of 644 pupils in attendance 188 were between the ages of twelve and eighteen.

Persons interested in education have reason to lament that documents recording its practical results have been so seldom preserved. In very few instances have we found that the masters of schools keep an account of the history of their pupils, and register their success or failure in afterlife. This omission appears to us to indicate a want of thoughtfulness in the managers of schools. Statistics of this kind would be peculiarly valuable as throwing light upon the beneficial or injurious tendencies of particular methods of education. We are glad to be able to notice one very honourable exception to the general charge which it has been our duty to make. The Governors of the Gwyn Institution in Derry devote a considerable portion of their time and attention to the circumstances of the young persons formerly educated in their school. From the masters to whom the boys are apprenticed the Governors receive periodical reports as to the behaviour of the apprentices, and the progress made by them in learning their respective trades; and rewards are given, from time to time, to the most diligent and the best conducted.

Superintendence and Management.

In the course of the inquiries which it has been our duty to institute we have frequently had occasion to notice the want of due superintendence and control over the affairs of school endowments. We have found that schools have degenerated into an inefficient state, or become wholly inoperative, in consequence of the neglect of the individual Trustees, or Boards of Governors, to whom the care of them was entrusted. The case of charities committed to the administration of private Trustees is most precarious. Persons interested in education engage in schemes intended to promote it. These are carried on with zeal and success during their lifetime, and, perhaps, by the immediate successors whom they appoint for the purpose of continuing the work they have commenced. In making provision for the appointment of future Trustees, thay are able to secure the possession of the requisite qualifications in the persons upon whom the duties of superintendence are next to devolve; but it is impossible for them to insure a continued succession of duly-qualified Trustees. Thus, the management of the charity passes, before long, into the hands of persons who take no interest in its operation, or are actually incapable of administering it aright. The very nature of the trusts to be executed by degrees becomes less generally, and less exactly known; and, in many instances, the loss of documents illustrating the objects and the history of the foundation, sometimes even the disappearance of its essential muniments, the charter, will, or deed, by which the endowment was first instituted, completes the series of causes which render it a prey to abuse or neglect.

It might be supposed that schools committed to the care of public Boards, including members who hold prominent places in society, would be secured against the dangers which we have described. We cannot say that our inquiry into the working hitherto of such bodies has assured us of their efficiency. They appear to us to have generally neglected that precaution, without which all attempts to manage schools must be unsuccessful. They have failed to organize and keep up a proper system of visitation and inspection. This omission, and the inadequacy of endowments, are the fundamental causes of nearly all the evils which it has been our painful duty to represent. In executing the Commission entrusted to us by your Majesty, we have been for more than three years

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General Results of the Inquiry.

almost constantly exercising the functions of visitors and inspectors of schools. We have thus, practically, learnt the importance of these offices, and we have seen many abuses remedied, in consequence merely of the attention directed to them by investigations held in our public courts.

The experience which has been forced upon ourselves has convinced us that the visitation of schools, in order to be effective, must be conducted in a systematic manner. It is not enough to provide visitors, at whose hands remedies may be sought for abuses that have actually grown up: schools ought to be inspected, from time to time, with a view to *prevent* abuses, by insisting upon an exact adherence to prescribed rules of management. The inspection for this purpose can hardly be too minute; the inspector ought to examine all the classes, so as to ascertain the progress of every scholar, and not merely the proficiency of the most advanced. In some cases it would be desirable that he should judge of the master's capacity for teaching, by hearing him give a lesson to a class. He ought to ascertain the attendance of the pupils, and the general state of discipline. It would also be his duty to examine the condition of the school premises, noting whether they are in a proper state of repair, and kept with a due regard to neatness and order. It is obvious that a complete inspection will occupy a considerable time. The inspector, therefore, ought to be enabled to perform his duty without hurry. Each school ought to be visited at least twice a year: more frequent inspections would be desirable. It appears to us to be inexpedient to give notice of the inspector's intention to visit. When he gives the master time to prepare for his reception, he is sure not to see the school in its average state. The inspector ought to have special qualifications, and be carefully trained; he ought also to have such a social position as would entitle him to the respect of the master. The outline which we have here given of his duties and qualifications renders it manifest that the office of inspector must be liberally remunerated; but we assert, with confidence, that no outlay incurred in the management of a system of schools is so indispensable as that which makes provision for the salary of a competent inspector. The influence of this officer is felt in even more ways than we have indicated; he becomes more useful in each particular school, as his field of duty becomes wider; he is continually gathering materials which enable him to discharge his functions in a more efficient manner; and he carries with him, from one school to another, ideas of improvement, which may not occur to the schoolmaster himself, absolutely confined to one spot, and possessing less opportunities of learning what progress has been made in the principles and practice of education.

Hitherto we have spoken of the necessity and mode of conducting inspections by paid officers, acting under the authority of the Governors of schools; but we are not of opinion that such an arrangement fulfils all the conditions of an adequate visitation. To render it complete, the Governors ought occasionally to visit their schools in person, in order that they may judge with their own eyes of the state of the institutions, and on the spot institute inquiries and take measures, transcending the authority of an inspector. The name of Visitor is but improperly applied to those who never visit the institutions committed to their care. It may, no doubt, be urged on their behalf, that their primary duties frequently leave them no time to exercise the functions of visitors. This leads us to consider a fundamental defect in the constitution of Boards charged with the superintendence of Endowed Schools. Many of the component members of these bodies are named *ex officio*, as holding offices of dignity and responsibility, and already charged with onerous duties, the performance of which occupies nearly all their time and thoughts. Persons thus circumstanced cannot pay such continuous and regular attention to the business of a charity as would be required for its efficient management. The number of persons constituting these Boards is also, in some cases, calculated to weaken the sense of individual responsibility, which is the less definite, as all the members hold a purely honorary office.

The governing bodies being indisposed, or not well fitted to exercise the functions of visitation, it became the more necessary that they should institute efficient means of inspection through the agency of paid officers. This has been either left undone, or the means provided have fallen short of the exigencies of the service.

The Commissioners of Education employ no permanent inspectors, and they have very sparingly exercised the ample powers of visitation committed to them by the Act of Parliament under which their Board was constituted. From February, 1835, until November, 1856, the Board held only eight visitations,

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either in person or by deputy; and the further steps consequent on these proceedings do not appear to us to have been marked by sufficient energy. The Secretary of the Commissioners has urged, in explanation, that their activity has been restricted in consequence of their having no available funds to defray the expenses incurred in visiting and instituting the legal proceedings necessary to protect the property of school endowments, and to secure the execution of the trusts. It appears to us that the Act which empowered them to visit the schools under their jurisdiction, enabled them likewise to provide for all the expenses unavoidably incurred in the performance of their duties; and we are of opinion that the Commissioners could have been warranted in employing paid inspectors and organizing a complete system of visitation. If it were ascertained that the Act of Parliament did not furnish them with means for accomplishing this, the Commissioners ought long ago to have sought for its amendment, and declared themselves unable to perform their duties whilst unprovided with the necessary resources.

The Grammar Schools under the Board of Erasmus Smith have been left without inspection or visitation, although the Charter imposes these duties upon the Governors, and prohibits the exercise of a visitatorial power over the schools by any other party. The consequences of the neglect were as injurious as might have been expected; and we believe that the knowledge of them which has been forced upon the Governors, in consequence of our inquiries, will lead to the better management of these schools in future.

The Governors have appointed a clergyman to inspect the English schools which they maintain or assist; but we think that this inspection is insufficient. This gentleman has other duties to perform as Registrar to the Board of Governors, and can only devote five months in the year to his business as inspector, in the discharge of which, he is obliged to visit about one hundred and twenty schools, scattered over the whole of Ireland. Although this gentleman has manifested great ability and diligence, we think that it is physically impossible for him to accomplish such a visitation of these schools as it is the duty of the Governors to provide.

The visitation of the boarding schools under the care of the Incorporated Society, is very efficient. Members of the Committee, themselves gentlemen of high attainments, and thoroughly conversant with all the affairs of the Society, gratuitously devote a considerable portion of their time to the arduous labour of visiting the schools, and conducting the competitive examinations which are held in each of them. There is reason, however, to doubt, whether the Society can depend upon the continuance of this system. Its success is owing to the zeal and ability of the gentlemen who at present take an active part in managing the affairs of the society; and even if such services might always be counted upon, we do not think that they would dispense with the need of employing a paid inspector, directly responsible to the Board. The reports which we have received as to the mode of conducting the inspection of the primary schools under this society, are not so favourable; and we believe, that they would be rendered more efficient, if subjected to the visits of an inspector, making his appearance unexpectedly from time to time.

With the exception of those which have the advantage of being visited by the officers of the National Board, very few other endowed schools enjoy the benefit of an adequate inspection. It might be supposed that the superintendence exercised by persons resident in the neighbourhood of the schools, and especially by clergymen, would compensate for this want; and the founders of charities appear to have placed much confidence in the sufficiency of such a control. Our experience does not warrant us in asserting that these expectations have been realized. If residence in the neighbourhood of the charity to be inspected, confers some advantages upon a trustee or governor, we have found that these are more than counterbalanced by disturbing influences. Local superintendents are more liable to be misled by personal or party feelings; they are also too frequently deterred by an unwillingness to offend a neighbour, from carrying into effect those decisions to which they would be led by a strict regard to the interests of the charity; they are, also, generally wanting in that special experience in educational matters which the governors of schools ought to possess. For these reasons, we think, that however useful their services may be in checking deviations from a prescribed routine, they cannot be relied upon for the discharge of the more critical duties connected with instruction and discipline.

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General Results of the Inquiry.

We have found reason, on several occasions, to notice the neglect of Governors to make rules for the guidance of schoolmasters and other officers acting under their directions. Moreover, the rules which have been made are not sufficiently published, and frequently become obsolete for want of any inquiries into their observance. Ignorance of the objects of endowments is therefore by no means uncommon, even among the persons employed in administering their affairs. Many instances came before us where Governors and registrars confessed to an almost total ignorance of the charters and other documents declaring the objects and past history of the charities. It is true, that this kind of knowledge can only be acquired at the expense of considerable labour; but it is absolutely essential to the managers of an institution; and we believe that the want of it is commonly excused, because Boards of Governors, in general, consist of persons, not one of whom could reasonably be expected to take the pains to master the contents of registers and account books. Trustees, the greater part of whose time is occupied with their private business, find it impossible to acquire this kind of knowledge, and are obliged to guide themselves by the routine of a practice supported by the authority of former trustees and officers. Some of the preceding observations receive a remarkable illustration in the history of the Board of Erasmus Smith's Schools. The treasurer and registrar of this great foundation, when examined before us, appeared to possess but little acquaintance with the charter and other records of the foundation. No rules for the regulation of the grammar schools appear to have been promulgated since 1712; and neither the code of rules then made, nor that which the founder drew up appears to have been known to the Governors, or they would no doubt have complied with the regulations by which the benefits of these schools were restricted to members of the United Church. In fact, the Governors appear to have thought it unnecessary to make rules for the regulation of the grammar schools, inasmuch as they have left them to the control of the masters; and they have regarded these schools as being the private schools of the masters, who are assisted by a small salary, and by grants for occasional repairs, rather than as public schools belonging to the Governors, and administered under their direction for the public benefit.

A very considerable part of the duties devolving upon individuals or Boards administering school trusts have relation to the financial affairs of the charities. In our inquiries into the manner in which these duties have been fulfilled, we have not only endeavoured to ascertain the nature and amount of the property now constituting each endowment, but we have sought for information as to the means taken to provide for its safety and proper application.

The total amount of the property available towards the maintenance of Endowed Schools in Ireland is very considerable. Excluding such National Schools as have no permanent endowments other than sites, we find that these charities in operation possess 75,600 acres of land, the rents of which amount to £37,500. The estimated annual value of the school premises is about £14,500; and the revenue arising out of trust funds is about £16,500; thus the aggregate value of school endowments in Ireland amounts at present to about £68,500 per annum. Under better management, we believe that the revenues, in many cases, might have been increased, and losses might have been avoided which have been incurred, owing to the operation of causes of various kinds.

We shall here briefly notice the defects which we have observed in the administration of the school estates. In the first place, we have to complain that great negligence has been shown in the care of the records relating to the several endowments. Charters and title-deeds have been in many cases lost, and schedules of them appear to have been but seldom prepared. A serious case of disregard to the preservation of foundation deeds and other documents of the same nature came before us in our inquiries into the administration of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland. Neither the secretary nor the solicitors of the Board appeared to have any such records in their custody, and the former even intimated a doubt as to their existence. Serious losses appear to have been incurred by the Blue Coat Hospital, in consequence of the neglect of their officers to preserve the leases and maps of the school lands; and to this negligence must no doubt be ascribed a very great encroachment upon the estates of the charity. In this manner, lands to the extent of about 100 acres appear to have been irrecoverably lost. Several other instances of the loss of school lands

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have been brought under our notice. Some of these may have been caused by the objectionable practice of allowing masters to grant trust leases for their own benefit, but we believe they are in general traceable to the want of an efficient system of registration of landed property. In some instances leases have been improperly made, and tenants, through lapse of time, have been allowed to acquire rights destructive of the interests of the charity. Thus, about 150 years ago, fee-farm grants were made of lands bequeathed for the support of a Blue Coat School in the city of Cork; the reserved rents being only about £400 per annum, although the annual revenues now arising out of these lands are represented to us as exceeding £7,000. The trustees by whom these grants were executed, had no powers authorizing them to make such a conveyance. We regret to be obliged to report, that legal opinions and decisions already given, almost preclude the hope of recovering the property thus improperly alienated.

Having received evidence indicating unsatisfactory management of the estates under the charge of some of the public boards, and also under the care of private trustees, we applied to your Majesty's Government, praying that an Inspector of Estates might be appointed to inquire into these matters. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland accordingly selected James William Murland, Esq., for the performance of this office; and that gentleman, acting in accordance with our instructions, has minutely inquired into the management of the most considerable estates belonging to endowed schools in Ireland.

In his report on the estates belonging to the Royal Schools he has commented on some practices which appear to us to be very objectionable. One of these was a system which continued to exist down to the year 1853, of serving tenants on the Dungannon School Estate, whether they were in arrear or not, with periodical notices to quit, and that at a great expense to the charity. This system was, in our opinion, both unjust and impolitic, since it placed the punctual and deserving on the same level with the negligent and dishonest tenant. It is also calculated to produce one of the worst evils attendant upon the accumulation of arrears, namely, that the tenant who knows that he is liable to eviction at any moment, is disposed to suffer his farm and buildings to go to ruin. Mr. Murland also reports, that proper measures have not been taken to clear off the arrears due by the tenants on some of the Royal School Estates. For instance, on the Enniskillen Estate, the arrears of rent due, when the agent furnished his account in October, 1855, amounted to nearly four and a-half years' rent of the whole property; while as much as seven, eight, and nine years' rent was then owing on many individual holdings. To the tenants thus in arrear allowances were made from time to time, and receipts for rent were only given on account, so that it was difficult to know how the tenants stood, and properly to check the agent's accounts. The Inspector notices the subdivision of farms, as another of the causes which have produced the present unsatisfactory condition of the estates attached to the Royal Schools. Mr. Murland reports, that the Banagher School Estate has not been judiciously managed. Large arrears of rent were lost about the year 1849, and the agent was dismissed as a defaulter for sums which the Commissioners of Education failed to recover from the surety. The estate being then relet, at a period of distress, the rents reserved were considerably below the present value. As the Commissioners of Education have selected local agents, differing very much in character and intelligence, there was reason to expect a want of uniformity in many matters equally affecting all the estates committed to their management. Thus, for example, on some improvements have been made or encouraged by the Commissioners; the payments of rents at a proper valuation, and the rendering of accounts by the agents has been attended to; the subdivision of land has been prevented, and convenient schools have been provided for the tenantry; while on others, all these matters have been disregarded.

The Inspector has reported to us that the management of the estates forming the endowment of Erasmus Smith's Schools is, in general, to be commended. He observes, however, that it admits of improvement in some important respects. Sufficient care has not been taken to guard against the evils of subletting and exhausting the land. We also had occasion to notice the unusually large amount of the arrears which were abandoned by the Governors between the years 1845 and 1850. The net receipts lodged in the bank to the credit of the Governors during that period did not exceed half the gross rental of the property. The Inspector ascribes this heavy loss to the evils which we have just referred to.

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General Results of the Inquiry.

The management of the estates of the Incorporated Society is reported to us as having been careful and judicious.

Much negligence appears to have been shown in the collection of the rents of the estates of the Free School of King Charles II., commonly called the Blue Coat Hospital. The losses thus incurred have been considerable; and we are of opinion that they have been mainly owing to the want of a proper system of auditing the accounts of the charity.

The management of estates belonging to other endowed schools in Ireland presents few features of such importance as to deserve notice here. We may remark, however, that the balances sometimes allowed to remain from time to time in the hands of agents appear to be larger than is consistent with an exact regard to the interests of the charities.

With the aid of a professional accountant appointed to assist us in our inquiries, we have examined, minutely, into the mode in which the accounts of several school charities have been kept. The charters of some foundations provide that annual accounts shall be rendered of all the revenues belonging to them; and, without such periodical balances of the assets and liabilities of the charity, it would be impossible to determine the proper application of surplus funds.

We have been called upon to notice some instances of a culpable neglect to observe this regulation. Towards the close of the year 1843, the Governors of Erasmus Smith's schools appear to have directed their accounts to be kept by a system of double entry; but, from that date down to the period of our inquiry, the plan of accounting which they adopted was but imperfectly carried into effect. Their books were not balanced for a period of eleven years, so as to show the precise condition of the finances of the Board, and many essential accounts were either never opened or not kept up. We did not discover that any fraud or serious misapplication of the school funds arose out of this laxity; but we could not avoid the conclusion, that, if the charity has suffered neither loss nor entanglement in its financial affairs, its escape from these bad consequences has been owing to the integrity of the individuals through whose hands money has been allowed to pass without the control of the ordinary checks, and, above all, to the great experience and ability of Mr. Barlow, the present Treasurer.

We found that the accounts of the Incorporated Society were regularly kept, according to the plan prescribed by the Committee; but the form of keeping them was not such as to enable the Society to distinguish between income and capital, a distinction required by the provisions of the charter. The Committee, at our suggestion, have rectified this error, and their accounts are now kept on a system of book-keeping by double entry.

In our review of the accounts of the Commissioners of Education, we found that certain expenses of visitation and law costs had been improperly charged to the account of some of the charities under the superintendence of the Commissioners. This error appears to have arisen from the difficulty which they felt in providing for the incidental expenses attendant upon the transaction of their business.

It is unnecessary here to dwell upon the inaccuracies which were discovered by us in the accounts of the smaller school endowments. Our accountant detected but few actual mistakes and consequent losses to the funds of the charities; but he reported to us the prevalence of irregularities which certainly endanger them. The practical conclusion to which we have been led, as regards this portion of our inquiries, is, that the accounts of school endowments are, in general, ill kept, because they are imperfectly audited. This office is seldom committed to persons who are sufficiently well acquainted with money matters and accounts to be able to perform it in a strictly methodical manner. We may here notice that the accounts usually kept indicate no more than the annual income and expenditure; they fail to exhibit the state of the capital belonging to the charity. This omission appears to us to be attended with very considerable danger, and perhaps it is in consequence of it that encroachments have been made upon charity funds. Many instances have been brought under our notice, where stock belonging to parochial schools has been sold without any record of the transaction, or any proof that it was sanctioned by proper authority. We are convinced that the willingness of benevolent persons to make charitable donations must be very much abated, unless they receive assurance that the State will watch over the execution of their intentions and the safe-keeping of the trust funds.

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SUMMARY OF SUGGESTIONS.

The commission entrusted to us by your Majesty imposed the two-fold duty of reporting the existing condition of the endowed schools in Ireland, and of suggesting such plans for their improvement and the advancement of education, as we should deem expedient and practicable. The information obtained on the first of these heads, by means of the evidence given at our Public Courts, and our own visitation of many of the principal endowed schools in Ireland, as well as through the inquiries conducted by our Assistant Commissioners, has been largely employed in the construction of the Tables of Schools and Endowments which we have the honour of submitting to your Majesty. Of the knowledge thus acquired, much will be found in our Special Reports upon the various classes of endowed schools, and such individual schools as appeared to require particular notice. These also, to a considerable extent, embody the recommendations which it formed a part of our duty to make, and we have endeavoured to complete the second branch of our subject, by devoting distinct chapters of our Report to several matters, the importance and frequent recurrence of which rendered their consideration in a separate shape desirable.

Tables, vol. iii.

We now desire to present in a single and connected view, the general conclusions at which we have arrived, and the recommendations which we humbly submit to your Majesty, as the final results of our labours.

We have arranged these recommendations under six heads, according as they relate, first, to endowments generally, irrespective of their special nature or objects; secondly, to the various classes of non-exclusive endowments placed under central management; thirdly, to the promotion of intermediate education; fourthly, to the several classes of exclusive schools placed under central management; fifthly, to groups of schools existing in particular localities; or, sixthly, to individual endowments, placed under the management of local trustees or special governors.

I.

RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO SCHOOLS AND ENDOWMENTS GENERALLY, IRRESPECTIVE OF THEIR SPECIAL NATURE OR OBJECTS.

The General Government of Schools.

We are of opinion—

1. That the intentions of the founders of all private school trusts should be adhered to.

2. That the chief causes of abuse and inefficiency in endowed schools of all kinds are the following:—

a. The want of inspection, conducted with authority by duly qualified inspectors, visiting at short and uncertain intervals. Ibid. pp. 253, 261–2.

b. The want of properly trained masters receiving adequate remuneration, and animated in the discharge of their duty by the prospects of promotion and of retiring pensions as the reward of faithful service. Ibid. pp. 225–6, 251–3.

c. The smallness of many of the endowments. Ibid. pp. 188–9, 252.

d. The incomplete and unsafe modes at present in use of keeping the accounts of school funds and revenues, and the want of a proper system of audit. Ibid. pp. 194, 228–33.

e. The want of a clear definition and public announcement of the qualifications and rights of pupils to free admission. Ibid. pp. 46, 63, 121, 258–9.

3. That it is possible to separate the courses of secular and religious instruction so far as to enable scholars of different religious denominations to receive instruction of the former kind in the same school, without compromise of opinions or risk of offence; and that one of the chief recommendations of day schools, and of the great advantages which these possess over boarding schools, consists in the facilities which they afford for combining home instruction in religious and moral principles with school instruction of a purely secular nature. Ibid. pp. 213–4.

4. That the trustees of all boarding-schools should be enabled to discontinue the boarding department, and to employ the endowment in the support of the pupils as residents in families specially selected on the principle of their holding the same religious belief, and residing in localities where the children can attend day-schools approved of by their parents or guardians, and where they can also enjoy the spiritual instruction and care of the clergy of the same denomination. Ibid. p. 175.

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SUMMARY OF SUGGESTIONS.

5. That it is objectionable for the master to be allowed to conduct a school in connexion with any other office or appointment.

Vide pp. 33, 189, 252, *supra*. Ibid. pp. 38, 40, 42.

6. That any delay in the appointment of masters in vacancies in schools is peculiarly injurious, as the education of the children is interrupted, and the risk incurred of the school being entirely broken up.

Ibid. pp. 215, 250.

7. That masters should be required to record the infliction of flogging in the report-book of the school, and that the observance of this rule should be rigidly enforced.

Ibid. pp. 46, 63, 121, 258-9.

8. That the intentions of founders, as to free admissions, are very generally evaded; that the trustees, and others charged with the management, should take steps to define clearly the rights of free admission; that they ought strictly to enforce the observance of the rules thus framed, to make them known to the persons interested, by a public announcement, and to guard, by examination or otherwise, against any abuse of the privilege of nomination, so as to secure to all those intended to be benefited the full and fair opportunity of sharing in the privilege of free admission.

Ibid. pp. 215, 250.

9. That it is desirable that a well-regulated system of distributing prizes should be established in connexion with all endowed schools.

Inspection of Schools.

We are of opinion—

Ibid. pp. 181, 191, 253, 261-3.

10. That systematic inspection and periodical examinations are essential in order to maintain the efficiency of schools; and that the want of inspection, conducted with authority, by duly qualified Inspectors, visiting at short and uncertain intervals, constitutes one of the chief causes of abuse and inefficiency in Endowed Schools of all kinds.

Ibid. pp. 165, 262-3.

11. That visitors and trustees should be required by statute to visit the schools at least once a-year; that the visitation should be in public, and after due notice; that the results of the visitation, with the rules, orders, and decisions of the visitors should be published in the *Dublin Gazette*, and also in some newspaper circulating in the locality; and that copies of all reports, rules, orders, and decisions of visitors and trustees should be deposited with the proposed Registrar of School Endowments.

Ibid pp. 181, 182, 190.

12. That *ex officio* trustees should be empowered to appoint representatives to act in their place on any Board that they find themselves unable to attend; the representative to hold office for a fixed period, specified in his appointment, not being less than one, or more than three years, provided the person who appointed him should so long hold the office which gives him the right of being trustee, the representative, when once appointed, to possess all the powers of a trustee; and that in case an *ex officio* trustee does not attend, the other trustees of the charity should have power to call on him to appoint a representative, and, in default of his doing so, to appoint one themselves.

Teachers.

We are of opinion—

Ibid. pp. 158, 165, 191, 201, 206, 215, 225.

13. That the want of properly trained masters, receiving adequate remuneration, and animated in the discharge of their duty by the prospects of promotion, and of retiring pensions, as the reward of faithful service, constitutes one of the chief causes of abuse and inefficiency in Endowed Schools of all kinds.

Ibid. pp. 33, 189, 252.

14. That the provision made for the teachers ought to be such as to enable them to maintain themselves and to provide for their families in a manner suitable to their education and position in society, without its being necessary for them to resort to any extraneous employment as a means of livelihood.

Ibid. pp. 158, 165, 225-6.

15. That with a view to the adoption of a system of superannuation, so far as may be practicable, statutable provision should be made, enabling the trustees of charities to grant retiring pensions to masters in recognition of faithful service.

Ibid. p. 226.

16. That the following plan is well adapted to form the basis for a system of superannuation as regards all endowments, the amount of which admits of its being put in execution; namely, that the age for retirement should be fixed, and that schoolmasters should be required to insure a sum equal to, at least, three times their annual salary, payable at that period, or at death, whichever

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should first happen, the policy being assigned to the managers of the school, and the premiums paid by a deduction from salaries where the salary is large, and by an increase where the salaries are too small to admit of this being properly done.

SUMMARY OF SUGGESTIONS.

Course of Instruction.

We are of opinion—

17. That the requirements of a liberal system of modern education embrace instruction not only in the classics and mathematics, but in the English language and literature, foreign languages, and the experimental and natural sciences. *Vide* pp. 198–212, *supra*.

18. That with adequate endowments, competent masters, and suitable arrangements, such a combined course can be made the basis of a general system of intermediate education. Ibid. p. 204.

19. That the extent to which it can be carried out as a whole, and the relative development given to each department in the education of the individual pupil, must vary with circumstances, and especially with the period during which his stay at school is prolonged, and the sphere of active life for which he is destined. Ibid. p. 208.

20. That pupils of the middle class, intended for the pursuits of agriculture, commerce, and manufacture, might with advantage carry on the study of Latin, provided they are not likely to be removed from school at too early a period. Ibid. p. 204.

21. That the practice of oral instruction should be adopted in all departments much more generally than is done at present. Ibid. pp. 204, 207, &c.

22. That the general supervision of the English, no less than of the classical and scientific departments, is an essential part of the duty of the head master; and that its conduct and management ought to be committed to the charge of accomplished scholars. Ibid. p. 199.

23. That the amount of time and attention at present devoted to the English department and modern languages in most Grammar Schools is very insufficient; and that the existing methods of teaching these branches are defective. Ibid. pp. 199, &c., 202, &c.

24. That the system of classical instruction hitherto pursued in Grammar Schools in Ireland is defective, and requires alteration by diminishing the amount of time at present devoted to the study of the dead languages, and improving the method of teaching them. Ibid. p. 204.

25. That the scientific course in intermediate schools should be enlarged by the introduction of the elements of astronomy, experimental physics, chemistry, and the biological sciences for the more advanced classes. Ibid. pp. 208–12.

26. That it is desirable that funds should exist in connexion with all endowed intermediate schools for providing the models and instruments essential for illustrating astronomy and the physical sciences; laboratories for elementary instruction in chemistry; and collections of objects relating to natural history. Ibid. p. 208–9.

27. That instruction in book-keeping, mensuration, and drawing, should form a part of the general course in all schools; and that navigation should be taught in such as are situate in or near seaports. Ibid. pp. 212–14.

28. That proper attention should be paid in girl's schools for all classes, but especially in primary schools, to instruction in needlework, as forming part of their general education; but that the teaching of lace-making and fancy work should not be allowed to take the place of this, or to interfere with the main object of giving a sound mental and moral training. Ibid. p. 213.

29. That, in schools for training teachers, instruction in music, and especially in singing from note, should be given to all who are capable of receiving it; and that vocal music should be made a part of the general system of education. Ibid. pp. 216–7.

Registration of School Endowments.

We are of opinion—

30. That a separate Office should be established for the Registration of School Endowments, where the originals or copies of all deeds, wills, and other documents containing trusts for school purposes, or perfect extracts therefrom, should be lodged and committed to the custody of an officer exclusively charged with the duty of preserving and arranging them, and making their contents accessible and known to the public; and that the cost of maintaining this office, together with all expenses incidental thereto, properly incurred in the exercise of the Registrar's functions, should be borne by the Consolidated Fund. Ibid. p. 227.

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Vide p. 227, *supra*.

31. That all title deeds and documents in the power or possession of the former Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant's School Fund Commissioners, the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and the Kildare-place Society, relating to schools founded or assisted by them respectively; all educational documents, and instruments relating to endowments now in the possession of our Commission; and also all muniments of title of schools actually vested in the proposed Board of Endowed Schools, should be transferred to the Registrar; and that this officer should be empowered to call upon the trustees or persons having the management of all other schools and school endowments, whether exclusive or non-exclusive, for copies of, or perfect extracts from, all deeds, wills, or other documents containing trusts for school or educational purposes in their possession or power; and to take charge of the originals in case the trustees should be willing to deposit them in his office.

Ibid. 32. That it should be made part of the business of the Court of Probate and of the Office for the Registration of Deeds and Wills in Ireland, to make returns to the Registrar of all devises, bequests, grants, and other charitable gifts relating to schools or destined for educational purposes; such returns, so far as wills are concerned, to consist of extracts, which it would be the duty of the Registrar of School Endowments to examine in order to satisfy himself that they were, in a legal point of view, sufficient, and constituted complete documents on which all persons could safely act.

Ibid. 33. That the Court of Probate in Ireland should be required, in all cases of wills containing bequests for educational purposes, to make returns to the Registrar of School Endowments, showing the value of the testator's property as estimated for the purpose of imposing probate duty, together with the names of the representatives who have proved the will.

Ibid. 34. That the Succession and Legacy Duty Office should make similar returns in any case where the representatives apply either to have a deduction of probate duty made, or to pay an increased amount; and should also make returns of the exact sum, or estimated value of all gifts, made for educational purposes,—whether by deed or will, and consisting either of real or of personal property,—which it became necessary to ascertain with a view to the collection of the Legacy or Succession Duties.

Ibid. p. 228. 35. That the Court of Probate and the Succession and Legacy Duty Office in England should be required to make similar returns in respect of any wills proved or deeds executed there, which might contain gifts for educational purposes in Ireland.

Ibid. 36. That it should be part of the duty of the public offices above mentioned to give every facility for the complete performance of the Registrar's functions, and that no fees should be chargeable in respect of any such searches as he might deem it necessary to make.

Ibid. 37. That it should also form part of the duty of this officer to make the list of foundation deeds and other similar instruments as complete as possible; to add statements showing the amount realized, the names of the trustees, and generally the nature and extent of the endowments; and to classify the information thus obtained, with indices to the several heads and references to maps and plans, in such a manner as to render it available for the protection of the endowments, and useful to the public.

Ibid. 38. That the Registrar should, periodically, and at short intervals, make returns to the proposed Board of Endowed Schools of the above matters, so far as the same might relate to non-exclusive endowments.

Ibid. 39. That he should receive formal notice of all judicial sales.

Ibid. 40. That copies of all proceedings had upon visitations, and of all reports, rules, orders, and decisions relating to educational endowments in Ireland, should be deposited with the Registrar, whose duty it would be to compare them with the originals, with a view of ascertaining their correctness.

Ibid. 41. That copies of any documents in his custody, made and certified by him, should be rendered *prima facie* evidence by Statute.

Ibid. 42. That the public should be entitled to inspect the registers, and to make copies of, or take extracts from them, free of expense; and that the Registrar should be bound to give such information and advice to parties seeking the same, as might be calculated to promote the interests of the charities.

Ibid. 43. That the Registrar should be required to make an Annual Report, showing the existing state of school endowments in Ireland.

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Audit of Accounts.

SUMMARY OF SUGGESTIONS.

We are of opinion—

44. That a uniform system of keeping the accounts of educational charities by double entry, with regularity, and in accordance with a definite plan, would tend to remove many of the present abuses of school endowments. *Vide* pp. 194, 228–233, 266, *supra*.

45. That the facts which have come to our knowledge respecting the accounts of the several charities into which we have inquired, disclosing, as they do, misapplication of funds or their loss, ignorance, error, and systematic neglect in the management of endowments, abundantly prove the necessity for the constant and strict exercise of an external and independent supervision to control and direct their financial affairs. Ibid. pp. 194, 233, 243, 266.

46. That Boards, consisting of persons unacquainted with accounts, cannot be safely intrusted with the important and responsible duty of examining and auditing the accounts of their various officers; and that audit, to be efficient, must be publicly conducted by a competent and independent Board. Ibid. pp. 232, 266.

47. That a Board of Audit should be established in Dublin, either as a separate office, or as a branch of the general Board of Audit; that the expense of maintaining it need not be incurred for endowed schools alone, inasmuch as the audit of accounts of other local institutions, (such as the Municipal Corporations,) may advantageously be included in its duties; that the proposed Board of Audit should have the additional powers suggested by the Commissioners of Audit in London, of enforcing the transmission of accounts and vouchers, of surcharging in case of default, of prosecuting defaulters and recovering balances; and that these powers should be given to the Board directly, without any reference to the Lord Lieutenant or the Secretary of State, save in so far as it should be obliged to make periodical Reports to the Lord Lieutenant to be laid before Parliament when required. Ibid. pp. 153, 233.

The Protection and General Management of Endowments.

48. That the protection of school sites and other endowments consisting of land would be greatly facilitated by the establishment of a general registry of conveyances, based on a public map, and having the transactions of each county or poor law union registered in the same local office, with a central office serving the double purpose of supplying a general index and means of reference, and securing the conveyances against any destruction or fraudulent alteration of the records contained in the local registry. Ibid. pp. 129–30, 194–7.

49. That the practice of trustees selling out the principal of the charity funds, in order to meet current expenses, merits condemnation, and that a public audit of accounts would tend to check this abuse. Ibid. 194.

50. That the principle of exemption from legacy duty should be extended to all charities applicable in Ireland, independent of the domicile of the testator. Ibid. p. 157.

51. That as regards endowments terminable in their nature,—such as annuities for life,—or requiring constant vigilance,—as house property,—trustees should be empowered to vary the security, and, with that view, to dispose of the endowment, laying out the proceeds in land, head-rents, or Government security. Ibid. pp. 156, 164, 194.

52. That stamp duties and court fees on all proceedings, both at law and in equity, instituted respecting educational charities, should be abolished. Ibid. pp. 182, 187, 189.

53. That as regards schools under the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, the Audit of the Government Auditor should be a sufficient discharge to the Trustees without its being necessary for them to account before the Master, or to incur the expenses attendant thereon. Ibid. p. 189.

54. That jurisdiction, similar to that now possessed by the Court of Chancery, should be given to the Assistant-Barrister, as to all charities of a small amount, subject, however, to an appeal to the Court of Chancery, on a statement of facts, signed by the Assistant-Barrister; and that the decision of the Assistant-Barrister upon the amount or value of the endowment in any case, should be final and conclusive. Ibid. pp. 129, 143, 164, 192

55. That jurisdiction should be given to the Assistant-Barrister empowering him to entertain cases of ejectment on the title as regards land not exceeding, in the whole, two acres, which has at any time been the subject of an educational charity, where such is proved, to his satisfaction, to have been the fact, subject only to an appeal at the next assizes, or to one of the superior Courts of Common Law, on a statement of facts, signed by the Assistant-Barrister. Ibid. p. 192.

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Schoolhouses and Premises.

We are of opinion—

Vide pp. 130, 181, 190, 194, *supra.*

56. That in cases where it can be proved that the public money was expended on the faith of a promised grant, steps should now be taken for having such intention carried into effect; and that legislative provision should, so far as may be necessary, be made for empowering the present owners, or persons on their behalf, to complete such grants, and enabling the trustees to enforce the execution of the agreement originally made.

Ibid. pp. 99, 187, 191.

57. That boards intrusted with the actual management of endowed schools should be empowered to change their locality, and also to dispose of the existing school sites and premises, or portions thereof, by way either of exchange or sale (the proceeds of such sale to be invested in land, head-rents, or Government security), where such a course may be deemed by them desirable; the consent thereto of the proposed Board of Endowed Schools being first obtained as to endowments under their jurisdiction, and that of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in all other cases.

18 & 19 Vic. c. 39. *Vide* pp. 187–8, *supra.*

58. That the title conferred on grants made under the provisions of the "Leasing Powers Act for Religious Worship (Ireland), 1855," should be made an absolute Parliamentary title.

Ibid. pp. 130, 190, 194.

59. That leasing powers should be conferred on all persons under disabilities, enabling them, or others on their behalf, to execute grants of land for the use of schools, not exceeding half an acre in towns, or two acres in the country; and that grants so made should give an absolute Parliamentary title.

Management of Estates.

We are of opinion—

Ibid. p. 239.

60. That the local management of endowed school estates should be intrusted to agents chosen with a careful regard to their skill, energy, and character; their residence near the property, when sufficiently large, and in all cases their ability to visit it frequently, being made indispensable. The circumstance of their having successfully conducted and continuing to hold other agencies for neighbouring estates being regarded as constituting an additional qualification.

Ibid.

61. That the agents should be required to adopt a uniform system of printed rentals and accounts, and that the latter should, in every case, be furnished within six months after the gale-day to which they are made out, stating the date when each tenant paid his rent, and showing all the items, both of receipts and expenditure, up to the period of rendering it.

Ibid.

62. That whenever the balance in the agent's hands amounted to a specified sum he ought to lodge it in bank.

Ibid.

63. That the agent should, as portion of his general duty, direct his attention to plans for the improvement of the property, subject to the approval of the Trustees; and should especially aim at reducing or getting rid of existing arrears, and preventing their future accumulation, by insisting on the punctual payment of the rents, or, in proper cases, by their temporary abatement or remission.

Ibid. pp. 239, 240.

64. That the Trustees should adopt a system of inspection of estates with a view to secure both the efficiency of the agents and uniformity in the general management; that the inspection of each estate should take place annually, and be such as a prudent landlord would make of his own estate, and consequently that the person to conduct the inspection ought to be in such a position as to command the respect of the agent and tenants.

Ibid. p. 240.

65. That general rules should be promulgated, for the guidance of both agents and tenants, against the subletting and dividing of farms, and the exhaustion of the land, and that covenants prohibiting these practices should be inserted in all agricultural leases; and that the Trustees should turn their attention to general plans for the improvement of the properties, varying, of course, with the circumstances and locality of these, and based on the principle either of executing the required works themselves, or of assisting the tenants in doing so; an additional rent being charged by way of interest for the sums thus expended or advanced.

Ibid.

66. That powers to grant agricultural leases for the term of twenty-one years, and building leases for long terms, should, under proper precautions, be given to all Boards and Trustees having estates for endowed schools under their management.

Ibid. pp. 237–8.

67. That it is not desirable or safe to intrust the exercise of leasing powers,

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even for agricultural purposes, to the agent solely, but that his recommendations should be reviewed by an inspector, to whom the general supervision and control of the estates should, subject to the approval of the trustees, be confided.

SUMMARY OF SUGGESTIONS.

68. That lands granted or devised for the endowment of schools should, as a general rule, be preserved; but that with a view to the advantageous consolidation of the property, or for the purpose of otherwise rendering the management of the endowments more easy and economical, Boards and Trustees should be empowered to sell school estates vested in them, reinvesting the proceeds in land; the consent of the proposed Board of Endowed Schools being first obtained as to endowments under their jurisdiction, and that of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in all other cases.

Vide pp. 99, 247, *supra.*

II.

RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO NON-EXCLUSIVE* SCHOOLS AND ENDOWMENTS PLACED UNDER CENTRAL MANAGEMENT.

Government and Superintendence of Non-Exclusive Schools and Endowments, and proposed Board of Endowed Schools.

We are of opinion—

1. That the Statutes constituting the Commissioners of Education in Ireland should be repealed, and that a new Board should be established, composed of a sufficient number of members, all of whom ought to be nominated by the Government, and selected with a due regard to the representation of the various religious persuasions; that one of the Commissioners should receive a salary, and be expected to devote his whole time to the business of the Board; and that the educational function being the primary and most important office of such an institution, the paid Commissioner should be selected mainly with a view to the promotion of this end.

Vide p. 246, *supra.*

2. That it is essential to establish a system of efficient and periodical inspection of schools, and that this can only be conducted by an Inspector, well trained, and adequately paid; that this officer, or, if needed, several paid Inspectors, should be connected with the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools, and that it should be part of the duty of the paid Commissioner to make visitations with reference to some, at all events, of the chief schools.

Ibid.

3. That a secretary and other subordinate officers would be necessary; that provision should be made for the paid inspection of the school estates; and that the expenses of the proposed Board should be borne by the Consolidated Fund, in conformity with the principle established by the 53rd Geo. III. c. 107.

Ibid.

4. That, as the proposed Board would be a mixed one, constituted for the superintendence of non-exclusive schools, their jurisdiction should not extend to exclusive schools, under which term we mean to include those into which pupils of only one religious persuasion have a right of admission, or the trustees of which, being of one religious persuasion, have power to compel all the pupils to receive religious instruction in their own tenets.

Ibid.

5. That, with the exception of exclusive schools, as above defined, and also of any primary school, the trustees of which shall place it in connexion with the National Board, all other endowed schools in Ireland should be placed under the proposed Board of Endowed Schools; and that the new Commissioners should have powers enabling them to inspect, regulate, and superintend the management of these, similar to those now intrusted to the Commissioners of Education in Ireland.

Ibid.

6. That the property, as well as the management of the Royal and Diocesan Schools, and of all other non-exclusive schools now vested in the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, ought to be transferred to the proposed Board, with power (where necessary or deemed advisable) to redistribute the revenues, to consolidate or divide the schools, and to remove them to different localities.

Ibid.

7. That the Commissioners should, so far as is consistent with the existing rights of private patronage, have the appointment of the head masters of all schools vested in them; and should, in addition to this, possess a large measure of control over, and a power of dismissing, the teachers in such schools for inefficiency or other sufficient cause shown, although no actual misconduct might exist or could be proved; and that they should also be empowered to regulate the salaries of the teachers and assistant teachers in such schools, to promote them, and, in cases of faithful service, to grant retiring pensions.

Ibid. & p. 225.

* For definition of Exclusive and Non-exclusive schools, *vide* paragraph No. 4 in this page.

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8. That the Commissioners should have authority to regulate the course of instruction in all schools within their jurisdiction.

Vide p. 246, *supra*. Ibid. pp. 46, 63, 121

9. That the Commissioners should be empowered to make regulations as to the admission of free pupils into endowed schools vested in them; and that they should, as regards all schools within their jurisdiction, endeavour to secure a clear definition and public announcement of the qualifications and rights of pupils to free admission.

Ibid. p. 246.

10. That the property and actual management of non-exclusive schools, which are vested in trustees other than the Commissioners of Education, should, as a general rule, continue in the existing trustees; but that these should be empowered, if they desire so to do, to transfer the management of such schools, and of their revenues, to the proposed Board; and that the Court of Chancery should have power, in cases where mismanagement is shown to exist, on the summary application of the Commissioners, to remove the existing trustees of non-exclusive schools, and to transfer the care of the school and endowment to the new Board, as well as to enforce its orders in like manner as provided by the Act establishing the Commissioners of Education.

Ibid. p. 247.

11. That, as a general principle, land granted or devised for the endowment of schools should be preserved, the Commissioners making due provision for its efficient management; that, with a view to this, it is desirable to continue the practice generally adopted by the Commissioners of Education, of employing local agents; but, that there ought also to be an inspection of the estates, once a-year, at least, conducted by a competent officer, on behalf of the central Board.

Ibid.

12. That occasional visits to the estates should be paid by some of the Commissioners themselves who might be specially fitted for that office.

Ibid.

13. That, for the building of new schools and the repairs of existing ones, the proposed Board of Endowed Schools should be enabled to avail itself of the assistance of the Board of Public Works.

Ibid.

14. That the new Board should be empowered to sell the estates vested in it, with the consent, however, of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, and subject to the condition that the proceeds of the sale be reinvested in land.

Ibid. pp. 187, 191.

15. That the proposed Board of Endowed Schools should be empowered to decide on the propriety of selling or exchanging school sites, or portions thereof, or of changing the locality of schools, and also to appoint new Trustees; and that similar powers, together with the power of exchanging or selling school estates, should be conferred on the Trustees who have the actual management of endowments under the jurisdiction of the proposed Board, to be exercised, however, only with its consent.

Ibid. p. 247.

16. That the proposed Board should have powers of granting agricultural leases for twenty-one years, and building leases for long terms of years.

Ibid.

17. That the accounts of the Commissioners of Endowed Schools, and of the several schools under their superintendence, should be audited at least once a year by the proposed Board of Audit in Dublin.

Ibid.

18. That the Commissioners of Endowed Schools should annually make a report to Parliament of all their proceedings, including the results of their inspection of schools.

Diocesan Free Schools.

We are of opinion—

Ibid. p. 44–5.

19. That the Diocesan Free Schools are, by their constitution, essentially non-exclusive; that they are not intended for pupils of only one religious persuasion, and that the master has no power to compel all the pupils to receive religious instruction in his own tenets.

Ibid. p. 46.

20. That the vesting of the patronage, inspection, and government of these schools in the same Board, would contribute in a great degree to their efficiency, and that they should be placed under the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools.

Ibid. p. 46.

21. That the patronage of the Diocesan Free Schools now vested in the Lord Lieutenant, should be transferred to the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools; this arrangement not interfering with the patronage of such Diocesan Schools as are vested in the Archbishop of Armagh, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishop of Meath, respectively.

Ibid.

22. That the practice now generally adopted of appointing clergymen of the United Church as masters of these schools interferes with their success as non-exclusive endowments.

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SUMMARY OF SUGGESTIONS.

23. That the present mode of collecting the sums payable by the clergy to the masters of Diocesan Free Schools is unsatisfactory; and that this duty should be performed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. *Vide* p. 46, *supra*.

24. That, although the mastership of the school should be vacant, the sums payable by the clergy ought to be collected, and, as in the case of other endowments, allowed to accumulate. Ibid.

25. That a minimum number of free places should be fixed by statute, with power for the Commissioners of Endowed Schools, on the appointment of any new master, to increase the number; that some of the free places should be open, under the regulations of the Commissioners, to children whose domestic circumstances are very limited; and that not less than half of them ought to be awarded by competitive examination, amongst the sons of inhabitants of the district to which the school belongs, and in default of such successful candidates, to other boys; that free places should only be held upon condition of good conduct and progress in the school; and that the entire regulations respecting the free places be intrusted to the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools. Ibid. pp. 43, 46.

26. That where the Grand Juries build the schoolhouses, the presentment for repairs should be imperative; that the schoolhouses should be placed under the care of, and the execution of the repairs intrusted to the Commissioners of Public Works; and that the sum expended and certified by them, should be applotted over the entire district to which the school belongs, even though extending into different counties. Ibid. p. 34.

27. That the Grand Jury Act of 1836 should be amended by the re-enactment of the provisions of the 3rd Geo. IV., cap. 79, s. 10, so as to deprive the Grand Jury of the power of insisting on the disunion of two dioceses previous to granting a presentment for repairs. Ibid.

28. That when a Diocesan schoolhouse suited for the reception of boarders has been erected at the public expense, it should not be left optional with the master to take boarders or not. Ibid.

29. That the ruinous state of the Diocesan schoolhouse at Carlow and the want of repair of that at Wexford, are such as to make it desirable that a remedy should be applied by promptly effecting a change in the state of the law in the manner before recommended. Ibid. pp. 33, 41.

30. That the endowment of Loughrea Diocesan Free School should be united with that of Elphin, and that the endowments for the dioceses of Cashel and Emly should be united with that for Waterford and Lismore, for a school at Waterford. Ibid. pp. 38, 41, 46.

31. That immediate appointments should be made by the Lord Lieutenant to the school at Tralee, and to the proposed school at Waterford. Ibid. p. 46.

Royal Free Schools and School Estates.

We are of opinion—

32. That the Royal Free Schools are, by their constitution, essentially non-exclusive; that they are not intended for pupils of only one religious persuasion, and that the master has no power to compel all the pupils to receive religious instruction in his own tenets. Ibid. p. 63.

33. That the vesting of the patronage, inspection, and government of these schools in the same Board, would contribute to their permanent efficiency; and that they should be placed under the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools. Ibid. p. 64.

34. That the patronage of the Royal Free Schools, so far as it is vested in the Crown, should be transferred to the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools. Ibid.

35. That the Commissioners of Education ought to have laid down, at an earlier period, the rule made by them in 1848 with respect to the course of religious instruction, and should have communicated it to the schoolmasters and to the public, in such a way as to prevent any misapprehension on a point so seriously affecting the utility of these schools. Ibid. p. 62.

36. That a complete course of English and commercial education should be provided for pupils of the Royal Free Schools, suited to prepare boys of the middle class for civil and mercantile employments, even though they should refuse to receive the classical instruction which, if it be the primary, is not the exclusive, trust of the foundation; that the English and commercial education should be Ibid. p. 64.

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supplied in a department of the school specially devoted to this purpose, at a charge not exceeding £6 a-year for day scholars; and that in the classical department the practical branches of a good English education ought also to receive great attention.

Vide p. 63, *supra*.

37. That the right of free admission being unlimited, is practically defeated; that a minimum number of free places should be fixed by statute, with power to the proposed Board, on the appointment of a new master, to increase the number; that the free places should be open to all without distinction of locality or religion, the greater number being awarded by competition at a public examination, but some being reserved to be given on grounds of poverty, under regulations of the proposed Board; that free places should only be held on condition of good conduct and progress in the school; and that the power of making regulations as to the tenure of the free places, the management of the examinations, and of the tests of good conduct and progress should be intrusted to the proposed Board.

Ibid. pp. 63, 260.

38. That inasmuch as the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway, and the Queen's University in Ireland have been established since the power of granting exhibitions out of the funds of the Royal Free Schools was created, and as the persons receiving university education in Ireland appear likely to become more numerous, these exhibitions should be increased in number; that they should be awarded at examinations to be held under the direction of the proposed Board; that the qualifications requisite for retaining them should extend to distinctions obtained either in Trinity College, Dublin, or any of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland; and that the exhibitions ought to be so regulated as to be open to pupils educated at the Royal Free Schools, without distinction.

Ibid. pp. 64, 259.

39. That when the funds admit of it, school scholarships should be established in connexion with each of the Royal Free Schools, to be given away by examination under regulations made by the proposed Board.

Ibid. p. 64.

40. That increased powers should be conferred on the proposed Board to enable them to apply the funds of the wealthier schools to the foundation of exhibitions and school scholarships and other objects, for the benefit of the less wealthy schools, so as to place the six Royal Free Grammar Schools in an efficient state, and to make them capable of promoting a complete system of intermediate education in the localities in which they are placed.

Ibid. pp. 56, 58, 61, 64.

41. That the funds of the wealthier Royal Schools should, in accordance with the existing statutable powers, be applied to defray the cost of school buildings and repairs at Banagher, Cavan, and Raphoe.

Ibid. p. 56.

42. That the restriction of the free places, by a property qualification of the parents, and the limitation of them to the children of tenants on the Royal School estate, and of inhabitants of the town of Armagh, is objectionable, and should be discontinued.

Ibid. p. 235.

43. That measures should be taken to diminish the amount of the arrears on the Armagh Royal School estate, by making to the tenants on it the same abatements—amounting, in the whole, to one half year's rent—that were made to those on the Dungannon estate; and that proceedings should be taken for the removal of such tenants as are unable to pay the residue of the rent due.

Ibid. p. 236.

44. That the Royal School estate of Banagher should be re-valued, with a view to its being re-let, the tenants not being charged for their recent improvements.

Ibid. pp. 235–6.

45. That the existing arrears on the Cavan and Enniskillen Royal School estates should be reduced, where the circumstances of the tenant require it, on the plan recommended by the Inspector of Estates, and which consists in abandoning all arrears due for more than six years; in giving receipts in full for all rent accrued due within that period, on payment of £50 per cent.; and in allowing those who are unable to pay up even the one-half of their arrears in money, to satisfy the debt by executing such improvements as may be marked out for them; all tenants, however, who do not choose to liquidate the arrears in one of these ways, to be removed from the estate.

Ibid. pp. 236–7.

46. That the subdivision of farms on the Cavan and Enniskillen Royal School estates is an evil that requires to be remedied; and that the following plan, recommended by the Inspector of Estates, should be adopted—namely, that notice should be given that no tenant will be allowed, either by will or otherwise, to divide his holding, or permitted to transfer his interest without first having obtained the assent of the agent, whose duty it would be in such

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cases to make him assign his holding to the nearest tenant who might be able to manage it; and that these rules should be strictly enforced; that the funds of the Enniskillen Royal School, which have been applied towards the building of the Cavan schoolhouse, should not be considered as a loan, but as having been applied by the Commissioners of Education, under the powers conferred on them by the Act of 1822; and that the further debt, if any, for this schoolhouse, should, in like manner, be defrayed out of the funds of the other Royal Schools. *Vide* p. 58, *supra*.

47. That sufficient school accommodation should be provided at a convenient distance for the children of the tenantry on the Enniskillen estate. Ibid. p. 235.

48. That the income which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners receive from the lands ascertained to have been intended for the founding a Royal Free School in the county of Tyrone, should be made over to the Clogher School, and secured to it as a permanent endowment. Ibid. p. 59.

49. That steps should be taken to have a National School established at a convenient distance for the attendance of children on the townland of Derrytresk, forming part of the Dungannon Royal School estate. Ibid. p. 235.

50. That in case the recommendation with reference to the Hon. the Irish Society, made by the Commissioners who inquired into the Corporation of London in 1854, be adopted, the 300 acres shown to have been originally allotted for a free school or an equivalent for them, ought to be separated from the property of the Irish Society, and attached to the Foyle College, Londonderry, which should thenceforth be called the Londonderry Royal Free School. Ibid. p. 60, 167.

51. That the plan above recommended for the reduction of arrears of rent on the Cavan and Enniskillen Royal School Estates should be applied to the Raphoe Royal School Estate. Ibid. p. 236.

Non-Exclusive Schools and Endowments of Private Foundation under the Commissioners of Education in Ireland.

We are of opinion—

52. That all the non-exclusive endowments of private foundation vested in, and properly coming within the jurisdiction of, the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, should be respectively transferred to, and placed under, the superintendence of the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools. Ibid. pp. 246–7.

53. That the schools of Mullaghmore and Rathvilly, being non-exclusive schools, should be removed from the inspection of the Church Education Society. Ibid. pp. 119, 120, 121.

Schools under the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

We are of opinion—

54. That the principle of the School Leasing Powers Act of 1810 should be extended, so as to render all leases that have been or shall be made for National Schools valid, without the assent of the bishop of the diocese; and that the Parliamentary title conferred by the Act of 1824, should be extended to all such leases. Ibid. p. 134.

55. That all the leases and endowments of National Schools should be registered in the proposed Office for the Registration of School Endowments. Ibid.

Endowments for Schools under Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests.

We are of opinion—

56. That it should be the primary duty of the Bequest Board to institute proceedings for recovering trust funds in all cases where such proceedings affect charities not under the care of the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools. Ibid. p. 106.

57. That it should be the primary duty of the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools to proceed where the entire funds to be recovered would come under their care. Ibid.

58. That, as to funds falling under the jurisdiction of both Boards, either Board might take proceedings on the neglect by or with the consent of the other.

59. That the Bequest Board should not retain any funds belonging to, or any control over, schools under the jurisdiction of the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools, but should transfer the funds, as soon as realized, to the latter Board. Ibid.

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SUMMARY OF SUGGESTIONS.

Schools founded by the Association for Discountenancing Vice.

We are of opinion—

Vide p. 103, *supra*. 60. That all the authority or interest of the Association for Discountenancing Vice, in any non-exclusive endowments should be transferred to the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools.

Ibid. 61. That all the leases, books, and papers in the possession or power of the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and relating to schools founded or assisted by them, should be deposited with the proposed Registrar of School Endowments, the trustees of each school being entitled to obtain copies of the leases when duly registered.

Schools founded by the Kildare-place Society.

We are of opinion—

Ibid. p. 127. 62. That all the authority or interest of the Society in any non-exclusive endowments should be transferred to the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools.

Ibid. 63. That all the leases, books, and papers in the possession or power of the Kildare-place Society, and relating to schools founded or assisted by them, should be deposited with the proposed Registrar of School Endowments.

Schools founded under the Commissioners of the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund.

We are of opinion—

Ibid. p. 130. 64. That all schools founded or assisted by the Commissioners of the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, and the endowments connected therewith, which are non-exclusive in their character, should be transferred to the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools.

Ibid. 65. That all the leases, books, and papers, now in the possession or power of the gentleman who formerly acted as Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant's School Fund Commissioners. should be deposited with the proposed Registrar of School Endowments, the trustees of each school being entitled to obtain copies of the leases when duly registered.

III.

RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO THE PROMOTION OF INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.

We are of opinion—

Ibid. p. 223. 1. That the establishment of a system of primary education by the Government has had the effect of greatly diminishing the resources which, though, no doubt, scanty and imperfect, formerly enabled the middle classes, to a certain extent, to provide a suitable education for their children; and that there seems to be no prospect that the void thus left will be supplied by exertions of a purely voluntary nature.

Ibid. p. 222. 2. That the deficiencies admitted to exist in the system of intermediate education in Ireland cannot be supplied by a redistribution and different application of the educational endowments already in being.

Ibid. p. 223. 3. That the demand for intermediate education is so considerable, especially in the north of Ireland, that we are called on to suggest means of supplying it in accordance with principles that we can approve of, in those localities where it is required by the inhabitants, without providing a Government system of intermediate education in places where it might not be acceptable to the majority of the population.

Ibid. 4. That this may be effected by the union of local funds, under the management of local trustees, with grants of public money.

Ibid. 5. That the provision for local management would enable the trustees to make suitable regulations for religious instruction, provided that the school, as a condition of its partaking of the grant of public money, admit of the united education of persons of all religious persuasions; and provided, also, that the local managers be subject to the direct control of the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools.

Ibid. pp. 223–4. 6. That it is expedient to continue to hold competitive examinations for appointments in the public service, from time to time, in Dublin, but open to all your Majesty's subjects; and that this measure would constitute an effectual method of promoting intermediate education.

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7. That the educational tests best adapted for examinations for the public service would be, of all others, the most general in their character, and therefore those best calculated to direct the efforts of teachers to that course of mental discipline and moral training, the attainment of which constitutes the chief object of a liberal education. SUMMARY OF SUGGESTIONS. *Vide* p. 224, *supra*.

8. That with a view to the maintenance of this just standard of school education, and in order to avoid the serious evils which would arise from directing the attention and efforts of masters to what may be called the special requirements of the public business, it is very important that the same generality which has hitherto characterized the public competitive examinations should continue to prevail as the application of the system is extended to more numerous branches of your Majesty's service. Ibid.

9. That school scholarships, such as already exist at the Enniskillen Royal Free School, might with advantage be established in connexion with all schools for intermediate education under the proposed Board. Ibid. pp. 64, 259.

IV.

RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF EXCLUSIVE* SCHOOLS AND ENDOWMENTS PLACED UNDER CENTRAL MANAGEMENT.

Schools and Endowments under the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools.

We are of opinion—

1. That the office of registrar should be separated from that of inspector of schools; and that the former should be a man of business, conversant with public matters, acquainted with book-keeping, and able to check the agents' accounts and advise the Board in relation to their affairs, without its being necessary to have a solicitor constantly present at its meetings. Ibid. p. 82.

2. That the solicitor should only be employed with reference to the transaction of special legal business. Ibid. p. 83.

3. That the office of paid treasurer might be advantageously revived, and separated from the office of chairman; and that it ought to be intrusted to some Governor, whose duty it would be to attend the office regularly, in order to give directions to the registrar, the inspector of schools, and the agents. Ibid.

4. That the auditing of the accounts ought not to be intrusted to the chairman or any Governor, but should be transferred to the proposed Board of Audit in Dublin. Ibid.

5. That the Governors should carry out the directions of the founders as to religious instruction; that they should place their Grammar Schools on an efficient footing; that they should increase the value of the exhibitions attached to the schools; that they ought to draw up instructions for the masters, as to the course of instruction, charges for day scholars and boarders, and other matters of importance; and to appoint a competent inspector to examine the Grammar schools; and that they ought also themselves occasionally to visit the schools, in order to ascertain that the trusts of the charity and their own orders are carried out. Ibid.

6. That the Governors should be empowered to make provision, by way of superannuation, for teachers who have faithfully served them. Ibid. p. 71.

7. That the free places in the Grammar Schools should be defined in number and given away chiefly by examination, but partly on the grounds of poverty; and that the Governors should make regulations on the subject. Ibid. p. 83.

8. That the Inspector of the English Schools should be required to devote his entire time to the duties of his office; but that, inasmuch as the inspection of the four Grammar Schools would not be sufficient to occupy the whole time of one person, this function might be performed by some gentleman holding an educational position in the University of Dublin, with which the charity is connected. Ibid.

9. That the masters of the Grammar Schools should provide a course of English and mercantile education, for boys who may refuse to learn classics. Ibid.

10. That these as well as other Grammar Schools in Ireland, might be benefited by the application of the principle recently adopted in the University of Oxford with respect to middle-class education. Ibid.

11. That the Governors ought not to leave it optional with the masters of the Grammar Schools to take charge of boarders on moderate terms, where suitable buildings have been erected for their reception. Ibid.

* For definition of Exclusive schools, *vide* paragraph 4 in page 273 *supra*.

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SUMMARY OF SUGGESTIONS.

Vide p. 83, *supra*.

12. That the Governors should endeavour to secure an increase of salary to their masters, by applying for contributions from the proprietors and clergymen connected with each district, and if unable to obtain an adequate amount of extraneous support, ought rather to diminish the number of their English schools than reduce the salaries of their masters below the sum necessary to secure efficiency.

Ibid. 13. That the Governors should make provision for a better supply of school requisites.

Ibid. 14. That the Governors should convert some of their most efficient English schools into model schools, furnishing training for pupil-teachers.

Ibid. 15. That statutable powers should be given in all cases of persons under disabilities, authorizing the conveyance of the present school sites to the Governors, discharged of the clauses of forfeiture of the school premises now contained in their foundation deeds; and that powers should also be given authorizing the charging of the estates of persons so situated, for the purchase of any school premises which the Governors may determine to surrender.

Ibid. 16. That the Governors should place the Grammar School premises in a suitable state of repair.

Ibid. p. 237. 17. That powers of granting building leases for long terms of years, with proper building covenants, should be conferred on the Governors.

Ibid. 18. That the agricultural leases granted by the Governors, should in future contain proper clauses restraining the tenants from sub-letting and exhausting the lands.

Ibid. p. 238. 19. That the principle of the Renewable Leasehold Conversion Act, should be extended to building leases granted by the Governors under the provisions of the 21st and 22nd Geo. III. c. 27, on part of the Western Estate, situate in the town of Galway.

Schools and Endowments under the Incorporated Society.

We are of opinion—

Ibid. p. 99. 20. That the executive body of the Incorporated Society might be improved by having on it a paid member of the Committee, on whom a special responsibility would devolve, both as regards the visitation of schools and the inspection of estates.

Ibid. 21. That the accounts of the Society ought to be kept upon a system of book-keeping by double entry; and that the audit of the accounts should not be conducted by the members of the Committee or by clergymen, but transferred to the proposed Board of Audit, in Dublin.

Ibid. 22. That the rule limiting the competition for the free places to children educated in Scriptural schools should be discontinued, and the competition be opened to all members of the United Church.

Ibid. & p. 263. 23. That the day schools of the Society should be subject to the inspection of a paid inspector, visiting without notice, and examining all the pupils.

Ibid. p. 163. 24. That the management of the endowments of Bishop Foy's School in Waterford should be transferred to the Society.

Ibid. p. 99. 25. That all schools transferred to the Society, in pursuance of our recommendations, should be made subject, so far as the intentions of the founders admit, to all the rules of the Society, and especially to those which relate to the selection of candidates by competitive examination.

Ibid. 26. That the expense of administering the newly transferred trusts should be defrayed out of the several trust funds.

Ibid. 27. That changes having been introduced into the policy of the Society which may render the sites of some of its schools no longer suited for the purposes for which they were intended, provision should be made, in the case of persons under disabilities, for relieving the Society from restrictions in the deeds of foundation of the schools, or for charging the estates of such persons for the purpose of re-purchasing the school sites.

Ibid. 28. That power should be granted to the Board of the Society to alter, from time to time, the localities of schools, for the support or assistance of which funds have been intrusted to the Society, provided that for each of such changes the consent of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council be first obtained.

Ibid. 29. That the Society should be enabled to sell, with a Parliamentary title, the small estates which it holds in different parts of the country, the adjoining

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proprietors being first offered the option of purchasing—the money arising from such sale to be held in trust to be re-invested in the purchase of other land.

SUMMARY OF SUGGESTIONS.

30. That the Celbridge Institution should be converted into a training establishment for schoolmistresses. *Vide* p. 93, *supra*. Ibid. p. 238.

31. That good maps should be made of all the properties of the Incorporated Society, the Ordnance Survey and the Tenement Valuation affording the means of having such prepared at a moderate expense.

32. That a tenantry school should be established on the townland of Rooskagh, forming part of the Ranelagh school estate. Ibid.

Exclusive Schools and Endowments of Private Foundation, under the Commissioners of Education.

We are of opinion—

33. That schools for the exclusive education of members of the United Church, now under the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, should be transferred to the Incorporated Society, so as to be under that Society to the same extent and in the same manner as they are now under the Commissioners of Education. Ibid. pp. 99, 246.

34. That the holdings out of lease on the Clonmel school estate should be re-valued at a moderate rate, not charging for any improvements recently made, and that the tenants should be called on to pay according to such valuation. Ibid. p. 236.

35. That the purposes of the founder of the Preston charity would be best accomplished by uniting the two endowments of Navan and Ballyroan, and establishing one efficient school at Maryborough, which is the nearest large town to the estate. Ibid. pp. 108, 121.

Exclusive Schools formerly Endowed by means of Parliamentary Grants.

We are of opinion—

36. That power should be given by Statute to the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and persons holding property in trust for them, to transfer to any trustee or trustees approved of by the bishop of the diocese in which the endowment is situate, all their authority or interest in any exclusive endowment connected with the United Church. Ibid. p. 103.

37. That power should be given by Statute to the Kildare-place Society, and to trustees for them, to transfer to any trustee or trustees approved of by the bishop of the diocese in which the endowment is situate, all their authority or interest in any exclusive endowment connected with the United Church. Ibid. p. 127.

V.

RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN GROUPS OF SCHOOLS EXISTING IN PARTICULAR LOCALITIES.

Schools of the Honorable the Irish Society.

We are of opinion—

1. That immediate steps should be taken in order that all the funds devoted to education under the Charter of the Irish Society should assume a definite form, and be placed under a system of efficient management; and with this view, that the scattered funds of the Society should be secured for, and concentrated on, a limited number of Endowed Schools, on this foundation, in the county of Londonderry. Ibid. p. 166.

2. That, in the event of the recommendation of the Commissioners on the Corporation of London being carried into effect, and the Irish Society dissolved, the townlands of Rossnagallagh and Gransha should be set apart for a Royal Free School for the county of Londonderry. Ibid. p. 60.

3. That in case the Society shall not appoint local patrons and managers, and put their primary schools under the proposed Board of Endowed Schools, or under the Board of National Education, a Local Board ought to be established in the county, which should have the management of the schools supported from such funds of the Society as may be allocated to educational purposes. Ibid. p. 167.

Colonel Robertson's Schools, County of Donegal.

We are of opinion—

4. That the management of the endowment should be transferred from the Ibid. p. 169.

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SUMMARY OF SUGGESTIONS.

Robertson Committee to the care of the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools.

Vide p. 169, *supra*.

5. That power should be given to withhold payment of any portion of the Robertson endowment in parishes where a certain amount of local support is unprovided; and that the shares of the income so withheld should be allowed to accumulate, until they become sufficiently large to support efficient schools in their respective parishes.

VI.

RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO SCHOOLS AND ENDOWMENTS PLACED UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL TRUSTEES OR SPECIAL GOVERNORS.

Parochial Schools in the City of Dublin.

We are of opinion—

Ibid. pp. 176.

1. That the power for the trustees to sell trust funds invested in stock should exist, but ought to be placed under restrictions calculated to insure its prudent exercise; and that, with this view, the trust funds of the parochial schools in Dublin should be invested in the name of the Incorporated Society, jointly with the local trustees; by which means the latter would be able to draw the dividends, but could not sell the principal without the consent of the Society.

Ibid. p. 175.

2. That the trustees of parochial boarding schools in Dublin should be enabled to convert them into day schools, so, however, as not to apply the funds in relieving the wealthier classes from the support of such schools, but preserving the entire of the funds for boarding, and applying them on the plan of the Protestant Orphan Society, in placing the children entitled to the benefit of them in families of their own religious persuasion, residing in localities where they can attend day schools approved of by their parents or guardians, and also enjoy the spiritual instruction and care of the clergy of the same denomination.

Other Schools in the City of Dublin.

We are of opinion—

Ibid. p. 190.

3. That it is undesirable to have any portion of the endowments of schools invested in the shares or stock of commercial or banking companies, and that the trustees of the Female Orphan House, the Bethesda Orphan Girls' School, the Protestant Orphan Society, the Essex-street (East) School, and the Hibernian Marine School, should direct their attention to this subject.

Ibid. p. 173.

4. That the Protestant Orphan Society should take into consideration the propriety of applying the funds now employed in maintaining their boarding school, Percy-place, wholly or in part, towards the further extension of their system of boarding in families; and, in case they determine on continuing their boarding establishment, that they should endeavour to improve the condition of the premises and house accommodation.

Ibid. pp. 151–3, 164, 232–3, 239.

5. That the course of instruction in the Blue Coat Hospital should be extended, so as to embrace navigation, drawing, experimental science, French, German, and book-keeping; that the charges of the establishment should be diminished, and that the educational staff, as well as the number of boys maintained on the charity, should be increased; that the Governors should be authorized to allow maintenance in the form of scholarships to boys residing outside the hospital; that the school should be opened to a large number of day scholars, properly selected; that provision should be made for the admission of pupil-teachers, in order that the school may, to some extent, serve as a training school for masters; and lastly, that the audit of the accounts should be transferred from the Board of Audit in London to the Board of Audit proposed to be established in Dublin.

Ibid. p. 172.

6. That the school premises of the National Schools, Essex-street, West, should be put into a proper state of repair.

Ibid.

7. That the local patron of the National Boys' School, Meath-street, should endeavour to separate the school endowment from funds devoted to other purposes, which are at present mixed with the former.

Ibid.

8. That better school accommodation, and a larger supply of school requisites, should be provided for the National Ragged Schools, West Park-street.

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9. That the Trustees of the Presbyterian Boys' School. Upper Ormond-quay, should endeavour to provide school premises of a better and more healthy character.

SUMMARY OF SUGGESTIONS.

Vide p. 173, *supra*.

Schools and Endowments in Ireland generally, under the management of local Trustees or special Governors.

We are of opinion—

10. That the management of the Clongesh School, county of Longford, and the Ballintoy School, county of Antrim, should be transferred to the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools. Ibid. pp. 144, 164, 180.

11. That the Commissioners of Education should institute inquiries respecting the Callan and Knocktopher schools, in the county of Kilkenny, with a view to ascertain whether the trustees are not legally responsible for the losses that have occurred in relation to these endowments. Ibid. p. 181.

12. That the munificent sum raised in Belfast by private exertion, and expended in founding the Royal Academical Institution, should be considered as a local contribution, giving the town a claim to a liberal grant of public money in any plan for the promotion of intermediate education. Ibid. p. 140.

13. That Bishop Foy's School should be transferred from the neighbourhood of the city of Waterford to the city itself, and converted into a day school, with scholarships for orphans and poor children; and that the Acts of Parliament by which the school is governed should be repealed, and the entire management of the school transferred to the Incorporated Society with power to effect the above changes in the constitution of the school. Ibid. p. 163.

14. That good maps should be provided, and a regular valuation made of the property attached to Bishop Foy's School; that the tenants upon it should be encouraged and assisted to provide better houses; and that the portion of the arrears of rent which are of long standing should be cleared off by forgiving part and requiring the tenants to execute improvements in discharge of the residue. Ibid. p. 239.

15. That with respect to the Limerick Charity Blue School, steps should be taken to have two inhabitants of Limerick, from time to time appointed as trustees in place of the Mayor and Recorder, who have ceased to act. Ibid. p. 155.

16. That the trustees of the Hevey Endowment should endeavour to secure the benefit of the provisions of the 18th and 19th Vic., c. 39, s. vi., in relation to the site of the intended seminary, and that of the Presentation Convent National School. Ibid. pp. 159, 187.

17. That steps should be taken with reference to the Rahaghy school, county of Tyrone, to ascertain the site originally granted, and to have it marked out with boundaries distinguishing it from the surrounding land. Ibid. p. 188.

18. That Swords Borough School has not been managed with a due regard to the feelings and circumstances of the persons interested in it; that we cannot express our approval of the manner in which the duties of local superintendence have been performed; that the benefits of the charity being intended to be conferred without religious distinction, the charity ought not to be intrusted to the administration of an exclusive Board, especially one on which the most numerous class of the inhabitants are entirely unrepresented; that the statuable provisions constituting the Board of Governors of Swords Borough School should be repealed, and the charter rescinded, and that the funds and management of the charity should be transferred to the proposed Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools. Ibid. p. 161–2, 165.

19. That the trustees of the estates of Wilson's Hospital and Morgan's Schools should require the agent to bring down his accounts so as to show the balance due on foot both of receipts and expenditure, on the last day up to which the account is rendered; that in addition to rendering his annual account the agent's cash account should be balanced monthly and laid before the trustees, together with the former; and that the audit of accounts should be conducted by the proposed Board of Audit. Ibid. pp. 231–2, 238.

20. That the original scheme of the Castlederg Boys' School, county of Tyrone, should be varied as regards apprenticing to trades and the boarding department; that the girls' school should be discontinued, and the entire funds applied to the support of a boys' school; and that the equitable jurisdiction before recommended to be conferred on the Assistant Barrister might be advantageously applied for the purpose of sanctioning the above alterations. Ibid. pp. 182, 271. Ibid. No. 54, p. 271.

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SUMMARY OF SUGGESTIONS.

Ibid. No. 56, p. 272.

21. That the recommendation we have already made with reference to cases where the public money has been expended on the faith of promises to grant sites, has an especial application to the Cahirconlish Girls', the Kilfinane Parochial, the Kishequirk National Boys', and the Lisnagry National Girls' Schools, all situate in the county of Limerick.

Ibid. p. 187.

22. That the exercise of the equitable jurisdiction which we have recommended should be conferred on the Assistant Barrister in relation to small endowments, might be beneficially employed for the appointment of new trustees for the Moate Boys' School, county of Fermanagh.

Ibid. No. 54, p. 271.

Ibid. p. 186.

23. That the measure which we have recommended for authorizing trustees to apply the endowments of charity boarding schools to a system of boarding in families would be very beneficial in relation to Rainey's Charity School, county of Londonderry.

Ibid. No. 4, p. 267.

All which we humbly submit for your Majesty's gracious consideration,

Witness our hands and seals, this First day of February, 1858.

KILDARE. (L.S.)
CHARLES GRAVES. (L.S.)
ROBERT ANDREWS. (L.S.)

W. NEILSON HANCOCK,
Secretary.

I dissent from this Report.

ARCHIBALD JOHN STEPHENS.

LETTER FROM HENRY GEORGE HUGHES, ESQ., Q.C., TO THE MARQUESS OF KILDARE, REV. CHARLES GRAVES, D.D., AND ROBERT ANDREWS, ESQ., LL.D., Q.C.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

I have read with great interest and the utmost attention, the Draft of the Report which you propose to submit to Her Majesty.

We all concurred in opinion, that the demand, in Ireland, for "intermediate" education is considerable. I believe that it is not only considerable, but that the demand is rapidly increasing, while the means of supplying it are diminishing, and it is therefore of the most serious importance to the State to devise and carry out a system which will provide for that increasing demand.

The adoption, by the State, of the most correct theory on the subject of education, if unsuited to the condition of the country in which it is to be applied, will have the effect of postponing the education of the classes it is intended to promote. The mere effort to carry out a system that is opposed to the religious convictions of a people, increases the difficulty of providing for their education; and it is therefore, I believe, essential, that any theory the Commissioners propose should not only be right in principle, but suited to the condition of society in Ireland.

Vide p. 21, *supra.*

In the Draft Report you state your "belief in the possibility of separating the courses of secular and religious instruction, so far as to enable scholars of different religious denominations to receive instruction of the former kind in the same school without compromise of opinions, or risk of offence;" and you then proceed to suggest the means of carrying out a system of "intermediate" education on that principle, "by the union of local funds, under the management of local trustees, with grants of public money."

Vide p. 223, *supra.*

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LETTER FROM H.G. HUGHES, ESQ., Q.C., TO THE MARQUESS OF KILDARE, &c., &c.

I cannot concur in a Report which proposes to establish a system which I believe to be wrong in principle, and impossible in practice; and it is therefore right that I should state the reasons which induced me to oppose the adoption of the principle of "mixed" education, and which now induce me to decline to concur in your proposed Report.

It will be admitted, I believe, that education must be conducted either on the "mixed" system, or on the "separate" system. That is, the system must be, either for the united education of persons of different religious denominations, in respect of secular instruction, or for the separate education of the members of each religious persuasion.

I believe that religious instruction should form a portion of every system of education. I am persuaded that the religious belief of the teacher must, of necessity, and, perhaps, even unconsciously, influence the mind of the pupil, and that the wiser and the better the teacher is, the more dangerous is that influence to the faith of the pupil who differs from him in religion.

The Legislature has imposed on some of the officials of this country an oath, in which they declare that they believe the religion of the Church of Rome to be "idolatrous." It is not unreasonable to expect that the religious instructor of a Government school would teach his Protestant pupils to believe in the truth of that declaration. On the other hand, Roman Catholic divines have pronounced the Protestant religion to be "heretical." A Roman Catholic religious instructor would be unwilling to dispute the soundness of that doctrine. You now propose that pupils thus instructed shall receive their "secular" education from a teacher whose religious faith is liable to be thus impeached or denounced. The pupils find their secular teacher a wise man, and they believe him to be a good man; they remain under his tuition, and subject to his influence for many hours daily. Their religious instruction occupies but a small portion of the week's work. The secular teacher is constantly before them; the religious teacher seldom. Is it safe to leave the mind of the pupil to waver between the wisdom and virtue of the secular teacher, and the doctrines of the religious teacher? I fear that under such circumstances the pupil would, in a short time, regard his secular teacher with a deference involving the sacrifice of faith or an approach to indifferentism. I have, therefore, come to the conclusion that the teacher and the pupil should be of the same religious persuasion.

In your Draft Report you state—"That much may be done by competent teachers towards imbuing the youth of both sexes with a high sense of moral and religious responsibility, and inspiring them with an elevated tone of feeling and character." "To do this," you say, "in the daily course of secular instruction, requires qualities which are not easily met with; and this consideration gives additional weight to the view we have already insisted on, as to the great moment of securing the services of teachers superior by nature as well as in point of acquirement." *Vide* p. 215, *supra*.

I heartily concur in these opinions, but what is to become of the faith of a child who is placed under the tuition of a teacher of a different religion, who is "superior by nature, as well as in point of acquirement," and who "does much" in the course of secular instruction, "towards imbuing the youth with a high sense of moral and religious responsibility"? If the child respect and trust his teacher, he may adopt his views of religious responsibility, and the faith of the child would thus become shaken or altered. I have, therefore, come to the conclusion that it is dangerous to separate "religious" from "secular" instruction.

But even if the "mixed" system were right and sound in principle, I believe that it is incapable of being carried out in Ireland. It is admitted that the education of the middle classes, or, as it is called, "intermediate education," ought not to be effected altogether at the expense of the State. It is felt that the middle classes should be made to contribute to the expense of the education of their children, either by donation or by local assessment. I think it is manifest that voluntary contributions, either by temporary or permanent endowment, would not supply the requisite funds. It would, therefore, be necessary to have recourse to an educational assessment to be enforced in the localities that would receive Government assistance. If, then, in the north of Ireland, the majority of the inhabitants of a district shall receive from the Government a grant for "mixed" education, on the terms of providing a local assessment, the Roman Catholics of the district will be compelled to contribute to the sustainment of schools from which they will be practically excluded. What I have said of

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LETTER FROM H.G.HUGHES, Esq., Q.C., TO THE MARQUESS OF KILDARE, &c., &c.

Roman Catholics in the north of Ireland is equally true of Protestants and Presbyterians in the south and west of Ireland, if they shall be opposed to education on the "mixed" system. Of course, Protestants and Presbyterians will determine for themselves whether they will adopt or repudiate the system of "mixed" education. But the most authentic documents prove that it would receive the determined opposition of the Roman Catholic Bishops. I cannot believe that a new tax, involving questions of religious feeling and distinction, could now be enforced in Ireland. "Tithes" have been reduced, and "Ministers' Money" has been abolished, in consequence of the resistance to the collection of these ancient imposts, and it would involve this country once more in rancorous agitation, if a new assessment were imposed in aid of a system of education from which Roman Catholics would be practically excluded. I, therefore, assert that the "mixed" system, if requiring the aid of local assessments, would be impossible.

Comrs. of Educ. Rep. 1812, p. 341.

In the year 1811, Mr. Leslie Foster, then a member of the Board of Education, addressed a letter to the secretary of the Board, in which he stated, "That whatever plan may appear to this Board most eligible, it should be laid before the heads of the Roman Catholic clergy previous to our Report." "No person," he adds, "acquainted with the discipline of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland can doubt, that on the sentiments of the bishops will depend the degree of resistance or co-operation which such a plan would receive from the subordinates of their religion." I believe that the same discipline still exists, and that the same results would inevitably follow. The sentiments of the Roman Catholic Bishops on the subject of 'mixed' education are beyond doubt. The documents which I laid before the Commissioners, and some of which accompany your Report, demonstrate that the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland disapprove of and condemn the system of "mixed" education. Their views on that subject are not peculiar either to their order or to their religion. Similar views have been entertained by the most eminent divines of the Protestant Church*, and have been advocated by the most distinguished statesmen in the British Senate†.

Doc. Ev. vol. ii. pp. 380–9.

I am, therefore, of opinion, that under these circumstances, the "mixed" system you propose cannot be made to provide for the education of the Roman Catholics. If it does not include them in its arrangements, then it only provides for the education of the fewer and the richer, at the expense of the many and the poorer. It not only endows the fewer and the richer, but it contemplates that a portion of that endowment shall be levied from the funds of the excluded and the poor.

If, then, the "mixed" system will not be adopted by the Roman Catholics, why not apply the "separate" system? The latter principle is that carried out in England under the Privy Council, and it cannot be said that it would not succeed in Ireland, because it has been tried here and has succeeded. The existing schools in Ireland that have received the highest commendations of the Commissioners are those of an essentially "separate" and exclusive character. They are the schools of the Christian Brothers‡, the schools of the Incorporated Society§, and the schools of the Society of Friends‖. In these schools the managers, teachers, and pupils are of the same religious persuasion. In these institutions religious instruction is not only incorporated with secular instruction, but the latter is made subservient to the former, and it has been ascertained that in these "separate" schools larger numbers receive a better education, at less expense, than the pupils of any other schools that came within the scope of our Commission.

I am convinced that the "mixed" system is wrong in principle, and cannot, even if right, be carried out in Ireland. I believe that the separate system is

* The late Archbishop of Canterbury, 3rd May, 1839, Hansard, 3rd Series, vol. 47, page 764; 5th July, 1839, ibid, vol. 48, page 1248. The late Bishop of London, 10th June, 1839, Hansard, 3rd Series, vol. 48, page 91.

† Lord Derby, 14th June, 1839, Hansard, 3rd Series, vol. 48, pages 229–230. Lord John Manners, Hansard, 3rd Series, vol. 80, pages 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140. Lord John Russell, Speech at Sheffield, 25th September, 1857, Reported, *Times*, 26th September, 1857. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Hansard, vol. 80, page 1261. Lord Dunraven, Hansard, vol. 80, page 1143.

‡ *Vide* p. 132, 199, 207, 213, 214, 216, *supra*.

§ *Vide* p. 97, 98, 99, *supra*.

‖ *Vide*, 140–1–2 *supra*.

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sound in principle, and if that is doubted, I think it is worthy of being submitted to a fair trial, as the only alternative the State can adopt, if it proposes to legislate for the education of the middle classes.

LETTER FROM H.G. HUGHES, Esq., Q.C., TO THE MARQUESS OF KILDARE, &c., &c.

I have the honour to remain,
My Lord and Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,

(Signed) HENRY GEORGE HUGHES.

29th January, 1858.

Endowed Schools' Office, Dublin Castle,
1st February, 1858.

SPECIAL REPORT AS TO SERVICES OF OFFICERS OF COMMISSION.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

Having completed the investigation which your Majesty commanded us to institute, we desire to acknowledge, in the strongest terms, the efficiency of the various officers who have aided us in executing our Commission.

For the three years, during which our labours have been carried on, we have received the most valuable assistance from our Secretary, William Neilson Hancock, LL.D. Acting under our directions, with exemplary diligence, ability, and uprightness, he has conducted the whole of our extensive correspondence, and accurately digested the great mass of information collected in the course of our inquiries. He has also rendered important services in the preparation of the foregoing Report.

We are likewise bound to acknowledge the zeal and ability with which the Assistant Commissioners, the Inspector of Estates, and the Government Accountant, have discharged the laborious offices committed to them by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Their minute examination into the state of schools and endowments has enabled us to construct the elaborate Tables annexed to this Report.

The faithful services of the Assistant Secretaries entitle them to the warm expression of our approval.

The Shorthand-writers, the Chief Clerk, and the other Clerks employed in our office, have performed their several duties to our entire satisfaction.

KILDARE.
CHARLES GRAVES.
ROBERT ANDREWS.
HENRY GEORGE HUGHES.
ARCHIBALD JOHN STEPHENS.

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APPENDIX TO REPORT.

REPORTS of ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS with respect to SPECIAL CLASSES of SCHOOLS, and GENERAL CAUSES of EFFICIENCY and INEFFICIENCY.

Reports of Assistant Commissioners.

Arthur Sharman Crawford, Esq.

A. S. Crawford, Esq.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst., requesting me to transmit to the Commissioners a report of the general impressions, with respect to Endowed Schools, produced on my mind in the transaction of my business as Assistant Commissioner; particularly with regard to special classes of schools, and general causes of efficiency and inefficiency.

In compliance with that request, I submit the following observations:—

The schools which have been the subject of my inquiry, whilst acting as Assistant Commissioner, may be ranked under the following general classes:—

1st. Diocesan Schools, established under Act 12th Eliz., c. 1.
2ndly. Royal Schools, founded by King Charles the First.
3rdly. Schools on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, Esq.
4thly. Schools under the Incorporated Society.
5thly. Schools on private foundation, over which the Commissioners of Education exercise a nominal control (not being Diocesan or Royal).
6thly. All other schools, on private foundations.

Before referring to each of these classes specifically, I desire to state some general principles, the observance or non-observance of which oporates to cause the efficiency or non-efficiency of schools, according to the impressions made upon me by particular instances.

First—The success of any school, endowed or non-endowed, depends mainly on the master, or head, being well qualified for his duties in all the departments of the school; and, therefore, the first essential is, that proper means should be taken to ascertain the qualifications of candidates, in the first instance; and I am very strongly of opinion that such qualifications cannot be ascertained by a mere examination as to literary or scientific acquirements. The conductor or chief manager of a school should have many other qualifications, which can only be tested by practice, and acquired by experience; and, for this reason, it occurs to me that a system of promotion from inferior to superior endowments, and, also, from assistants to principals, for merit, should be adopted in any general plan for regulating permanent endowments for education.

But it seems to me to be not less important to the success and efficiency of a school having a permanent endowment, that a power should be vested in some person or body to remove a master who might be originally well qualified, but who, from the effects of age, or mental or physical infirmities, has ceased to possess his original qualifications. In such a case, the school naturally dwindles to small dimensions, and often ceases to be operative at all. Its reputation or prestige is gone; and a new master has to undergo the tedious and uphill drudgery of re-establishing it.

It is probable that a power of this kind must be accompanied by a system of superannuation, which can only co-exist with endowments of considerable value. I do not pretend to suggest how the scheme I propose can be carried out, but I feel strongly its necessity.

The Act 53rd Geo. III., cap. 107, gives to the Commissioners of Education powers of deprivation for misconduct, but seems to provide for no other case; and even if it did, it would be found practically inoperative without a power of superannuation from the funds of the school.

Secondly—As incidental to the first proposition, there should be a frequent unexpected inspection of schools, by persons independent of local connexions; with a view to ascertain, at the earliest possible period, whether a master is discharging, or qualified to discharge, his duties properly; and to hear complaints, if any exist.

The powers of inspection vested in the Commissioners of Education, by the above Act, and the amending one, 3rd Geo. IV., cap. 79, are large, but seem practically inoperative.

Thirdly—Although a master may not become disqualified from any of the causes mentioned in my first proposition, he may cease to be efficient from a lack of zeal, loss of energy, or from an indolent disposition, and from the value of the endowment or from private means in addition to it, having a competence according to his tastes, without the drudgery of conducting a school.

The only effectual way of providing for this contingency which I can suggest (for it is difficult to prove that the inefficiency of a school arises from any of these causes, so as to make out a case for deprivation), would be, to make the emolument received from the endowment proportionable, to some extent, to the number of the pupils, and the success of the instruction given in the school, as evidenced by the subsequent career of the pupils.

There should also be a rule, that a master should not have any other occupation, or means of livelihood, which can in any way interfere with his duties as master; and should

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not farm any land, beyond a certain number of acres which may be necessary for the absolute comfort of his establishment.

Fourthly—The success of a school very much depends on its locality; and the relative advantages of localities for schools, as well as for other establishments, will, in the course of time, be frequently found to change. Nothing has had a greater operation, in this respect, than the introduction of the railway system, which, unlike the old public highways, not being universally diffused over every part of the country, has given particular localities advantages over others which they did not formerly possess. It seems to me, therefore, that it would be desirable that there should be vested in some body the power to change the locality of an Endowed School, within certain limits. Without such a power, the endowment will become, in some instances, perfectly useless.

Fifthly—In order to make an educational endowment efficient in its operations, the principles on which it is administered should be consonant with the prevailing feelings of, and adapted to the wants of, the community within the sphere of its operations. This principle applies more to schools for day pupils than to boarding establishments.

I shall now, as briefly as possible, state how far these propositions are illustrated in reference to the several respective classes into which, at the commencement of these observations, I have divided educational endowments which came under my notice. It is impossible for me to do more than to select one or two illustrations in each class.

FIRST—AS to DIOCESAN SCHOOLS.

I visited four of these—viz., Cork, Ross, Ferns, and Limerick. The endowments of the three first-named are not considerable. To two of them alone—viz., Ferns and Limerick—is a schoolhouse permanently attached; and the bad state of repair of Ferns—sufficient to cause danger to the inmates—suggests that, as Grand Juries refuse to present for repairs, if these schools to which houses are annexed as part of the endowment are to be maintained, there should be some power of charging the endowment with the cost of necessary reparation. These three schools are in a fair state of efficiency, but do not, in any way, answer the description of free schools, as they are characterized in the Statute under which they have been founded.

The Limerick School, however, affords a striking illustration of the propriety of my three first propositions. In its present condition, a very handsome endowment is nearly, if not altogether, worthless for effecting the objects intended by its establishment. Whatever might have been his original qualifications—and I believe they were fair—the master has become, from infirmity, unfitted for his position; and yet it might be impossible to establish such a case as would subject him to deprivation by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of Education.

SECONDLY—AS to ROYAL SCHOOLS.

I visited one of these, only—viz., Dungannon. I found here an efficient master, and, consequently, an efficient school; but it is evident that, from various causes, such as impaired vigour of mind or body, the attainment of a competency by which one stimulant to exertion may cease to operate, or such like causes, the original efficiency may terminate. Such a case did occur in reference to this very school of Dungannon, and proves the propriety of the application of my three first propositions to these schools. Like the Diocesan Schools, they seem to have been intended, to some extent, as free schools; but no power of nominating free pupils seems to have been vested in any person or body in particular by the charter under which they were established, or by any contract with the master in his appointment. The present head master of Dungannon School claims the right to decline having any free pupils; but he has admitted about thirteen (at present in the school) at his own discretion, and states that he has never refused to receive any, except on the ground of badness of character or like reasons.

THIRDLY—SCHOOLS on FOUNDATION of ERASMUS SMITH.

There are two divisions of this class—viz., Grammar Schools and English Day Schools.

I visited two in the first division—viz., Tipperary and Ennis. The former is in an unsatisfactory condition, and the latter is efficiently conducted. As they are under the same government, and, at least so far as they are boarding establishments, not very different in their relative advantages (and perhaps if there is any difference in this respect it is in favour of Tipperary), I can attribute the difference in their condition only to a corresponding difference in the capability of the respective masters. Although a very large sum of money has been expended in erecting a most commodious house at Tipperary for the reception of boarders, there is not one in the establishment, and the day school is of an inferior kind. I am not able to state whether the present master was originally well qualified for his office, or if so, the cause of the present state of the school; but I entertain no doubt that if some such principle as I have suggested in my third proposition had been acted on, an improvement would have taken place in this school. The masters of these schools are left almost perfectly uncontrolled by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's charity. The schools are never inspected—the terms for pupils undefined—course of education not prescribed—and there is nothing to distinguish these schools from other private schools, except that the receipt of a considerable salary, and the use of large and commodious

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houses and grounds, give to the masters such advantages over private teachers as should put down all competition. So far as my observations extend, these advantages enable the masters to pay less attention to the reasonable desires and wishes of the parents of the pupils, in respect of vacations and similar arrangements in relation to the school, than private teachers could dare to do.

The second division of this class of schools is a very large one. English Day Schools on the foundation of Erasmus Smith are to be found in all parts of Ireland—some of them are efficient, some very much the contrary. It seems to me that there is not that frequent inspection which is essential to the success of this class of schools. There is only one in the year, and that at or about a fixed time; and I have reason to believe that the Inspector does not see a school in its ordinary every-day character. The salaries are also too low to attract the most efficient teachers; and I found, as a general rule, having but few exceptions, that wherever a school was maintained in part by this charity, local contributions to the school were inconsiderable, and sometimes non-existent. In many cases the parochial clergy, who made use of the school as their Parochial School, did not add any thing to the salary of the master; and thus the objects of the charity of Erasmus Smith seemed to be, in practice, the neighbouring proprietors of land and the parochial clergy. I would suggest that no grant should be made by the Governors for salary of a master, unless it was of itself sufficient to secure the services of a good one, or a sufficient addition to the sum granted was guaranteed.

The inefficiency of some of these schools arises from their locality. The masters of these schools are required to be of the Established Church, and all the pupils are required to read, in school-hours, the Holy Scriptures. In many of the places where these schools exist in the South of Ireland, the population of the district is, in a large degree, Roman Catholic; and schools in which the teachers are exclusively Protestant, and in which the Holy Scriptures are read under such teachers, are regarded with suspicion by the Roman Catholic clergy, who generally exercise their influence to keep the children of their flocks, who are more than infants, from attending the school. The effect of this has been, in several cases, that after a large expenditure in erecting and establishing the school, the Governors have been obliged to abandon the school, and the value of the house, to the landlords.

To these schools I think my first, second, fourth, and fifth propositions apply. As to the third, it may be observed that there is a part of the salary paid to teachers, not fixed, but dependent on the report of the Inspector. It is called a gratuity; but, I believe, never exceeds in amount £5; and is seldom withheld.

FOURTHLY—As to SCHOOLS under INCORPORATED SOCIETY.

The only division of these schools which came under my notice were English Day Schools, and I believe, with one exception, I reported unfavourably of them. Many of the observations I have made in reference to the second division of schools on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, apply to these schools, and I shall not repeat them. They are principally those which have reference to salary and locality, and the requirements as to the religion of the master, and the reading of the Scriptures. But, in addition, I would observe as to these schools, that I believe I did not find a single case in which the Society had ascertained, by a special examination, the qualifications of the master, or had required any course of training. The inspections are annual, but several months' notice is given beforehand; and during this period the attention of the master is principally directed to the preparation of a few of the cleverest of the pupils for an examination for what are called exhibitions, or scholarships, in the boarding-schools of the Society, to the neglect of all the others who, from age or want of intelligence, are not qualified to compete at the examinations. The master is generally presented with a gratuity for good answering for scholarships.

It appears to me that the entire of my five preliminary observations apply to these schools.

FIFTHLY—PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS over which the Commissioners of Education exercise a nominal control, (not being Diocesan or Royal Schools).

The only distinction, practically, between these schools and private schools is the enjoyment by the masters of the endowment permanently attached to the school, and the amount of which is independent of the usefulness of the school. I do not find that the Commissioners of Education ever actively interfere with the management of the schools. The efficiency of these schools depends, in a great degree, on the efficiency or the inefficiency of the master, and the locality of the school. The appointment of the masters is generally vested in private persons; and, unless that power is interfered with or controlled, I see no hope that any great improvement can take place in this class of schools. The Commissioners of Education have a power of deprivation for misconduct; but this would not meet the case of such a school as Lismore Endowed School, where there is not a single pupil, and yet no positive misconduct or incompetency could be proved against the master. I believe that what in his case is wanted is such a stimulant to exertion as the danger of being deprived of any part of his endowment would be.

The circumstances of Clonmel Endowed School will be found detailed in my report on it. It is in an unsatisfactory state, into which the Commissioners of Education did institute an inquiry, but, it would appear, without result. The circumstances of the master, which preclude him from going out of the precincts of the school, except on Sundays, prevent any hope that the school can ever, during his incumbency, be restored to efficiency;

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but he is in receipt of a handsome salary. In the meantime, the benefit of a large expenditure in erecting a house which is almost useless, is lost, and the character of the school damaged. I would apply to these schools all the propositions which I have laid down.

SIXTHLY—All other SCHOOLS on PRIVATE FOUNDATION.

It would be impossible, within any ordinary limits, to offer suggestions as to the cause of the efficiency or inefficiency of these schools, they are so various in their circumstances. This class comprises Parochial Schools, National Schools, Convent Schools, Monastery Schools, Church Education Society Schools, and many others. They are efficient, according to the efficiency of the teachers. The most efficient, in my opinion, are the schools managed by the community of Christian Brothers; and I attribute this efficiency to the excellence of their system, the training of the teachers, and their zeal in the cause of education.

The National Schools are, for the most part, efficient, owing to the constant inspection they undergo, the training and selection of the teachers, and the excellence of the books, supplied at cheap rates; many of them, however, are inefficient, from the impossibility of getting rid, without some hardship to the individual, of an old master, whose school had been lately placed in connexion with the Board. This cause of inefficiency will gradually diminish.

The Parochial Schools are, as a class, not good. The principal causes are the want of means to pay a sufficient salary to the master—of a sufficiently frequent inspection—and from the necessity, from the first cause, of combining the office of schoolmaster with that of parish clerk. Instances came under my notice in which the inefficiency of the master was admitted; but being also parish clerk, which is a freehold office, the dismissal of the schoolmaster would have deprived the school of its principal source of support.

The inefficiency of several schools which I visited, I attribute to their being under the exclusive management of trustees, who are such only by virtue of official positions. Such persons have, in general, either not sufficient leisure from their other avocations to make frequent visitations and inspections of the school, or have not the tastes which are suitable for the office, or are not constantly resident in the locality. In some instances, I found, that having different views on education, these official trustees could not agree on the system of management to be pursued; and, as in these cases, the number of trustees is generally small, the management of, and control over the school, became practically vested in one person only, who was frequently absent, or could not devote sufficient time to an efficient superintendence. It appears to me, that with official trustees should be associated some other persons, who, by constant residence in the locality, position in society, and possession of an interest in the advancement of education, would be enabled and inclined to devote some time to superintend the management of the school.

At the same time, my observations led me to come to the conclusion, that it is not desirable that the number of trustees or managers should be large; where such was the case, I generally found that, each individual relying on the attendance of others, there was a difficulty in obtaining a sufficient attendance to constitute a quorum, in order to transact the more important business of the trust, requiring the presence of a certain number.

Before concluding, I desire to call attention to one class of schools to which I have not particularly referred before, viz., to those which have been established under the decree, and are regulated according to a scheme of the Court of Chancery. They are generally under the control of local trustees. In some cases the schools are efficient, in other cases the opposite; but it struck me that there should be some other tribunal which, after the establishment, should have the supreme control over the schools. In case of complaints against the administration of the trust, there is no other remedy than the expensive one of an application to the Court, at the risk of the complainant being mulcted in costs if the complaint should not be formally established according to very strict rules. I need hardly say, that, except in a very gross case, and where some personal interest is involved, few persons will be found who will be bold enough to undertake the risk, and the abuse is probably perpetuated.

According to the schemes of Court, under which some of these schools are managed, the trustees are bound to account annually before a master of the Court; the cost of doing so is very considerable, combined with the incidental costs of obtaining the necessary order for payment of the funds out of Court, and for any small variances in the application of the funds, which, from time to time, by a change of circumstances, may be advisable. In the case of the Villier's Schools, at Limerick, the annual law costs are ordinarily from £30 to £40.

It appears to me that such duties, as hearing complaints against the trustees and auditing the accounts, should be vested in some less expensive court or board than the Court of Chancery.

The foregoing observations, made in compliance with the desire of the Commissioners, I respectfully submit to their consideration, and,

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. SHARMAN CRAWFORD,
Assistant Commissioner.

W. N. Hancock, Esq., LL.D., Secretary to
the Commission of Inquiry into Endowed Schools.

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George Whitley Abraham, Esq.

27, Upper Rutland-street, December 14, 1856.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd inst., directing me, on the part of Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into Endowed Schools in Ireland, to furnish a report of my impressions with respect to Endowed Schools generally, distinguishing them where possible into classes, and assigning such causes of efficiency or inefficiency as should have occurred to my judgment.

Agreeably to these directions, I am now to make the following statement of my impressions, formed or modified from time to time in the course of my inquiries.

I divide the Endowed Schools into four classes, viz.:—

I. Classical or Grammar Schools.
II. National Schools.
III. Charter Schools.
IV. Parochial or Church Education Society Schools.

I.—CLASSICAL OR GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

I subdivide the first class into—

1. Royal Schools.
2. Diocesan Schools.
3. Schools of private foundation.

1.—*Royal Schools.*

Of these I had occasion to visit only two, viz., the Banagher and Cavan Schools. I believe they are not fair samples of Royal Schools; but, although they are affected by *local* disadvantages, many of their deficiencies will, I think, be found to range under those common to the entire class, or at least to schools in connexion with the Clare-street Board.

The schools in question suffer from the want of inspection and supervision. I cannot find that the Board interferes at all in the management of its schools, or takes any notice of their discipline or course of studies. It is steward and paymaster, but nothing more. The schools are, to all intents, private speculations, and the master a private teacher, with a bounty, but by no means the officer of a public board.

I think I am bound to state here a matter of very general complaint against the Commissioners of Education, Clare-street, as well as against the Governors of the Erasmus Smith Schools. It is found extremely difficult to bring the members of these Boards together for the despatch of business. Notwithstanding, as I am informed, the strenuous exertions of the Registrar of the latter Board, intervals of as many as six months are suffered to elapse between the days of meeting. The accumulation of letters, memorials, and routine work to be gotten through at these rare and occasional meetings, is quite sufficient to absorb the labour of the day; and projects of reform or improvement, which require consideration and discussion, are either never started or indefinitely adjourned. I do not know that individual Commissioners or Governors are much to blame in the matter. They are usually judges, bishops, or other persons in office or of high professional standing, and cannot attend with all the punctuality desirable to duties merely honorary, encroaching, perhaps, upon duties far otherwise imperative, or, at best, upon moments of relaxation not too liberally measured. Some, indeed, and probably those under the greatest pressure of duties, are always at command; but it is still found impossible to secure attendance sufficiently large and frequent for the purposes of real work. It would certainly seem nothing more than right, that public boards should be composed of men equal to, and responsible for, the discharge of public trust. Perhaps it may be right for me to notice, by way of illustration at least, that these remarks apply with equal or even with greater force to the Commissioners of Charities. Not to speak of numerous occasional failures of attendance, three or four successive adjournments are of frequent occurrence, and there can be no doubt that educational charities, as well as others, suffer from the want of prompt and sustained action on the part of the Commission.

First, then, it occurs to me that the Board should be a working Board; and, secondly, that its relation to the master should be clearly defined. The master, at the outset, believes he is succeeding to chartered rights; and, when he finds his salary reduced, or his advantages in any way diminished, he works under a sense of disappointment and of grievance, which affects his zeal and good will very seriously. I think it very desirable that any man taking charge of a Royal School should have no prospect of boundary suits between himself and the superior jurisdiction, but should understand his rights and his position once for all. I think it unfortunate that he should look upon the school as his freehold, to be dealt with exactly as he pleases; and, although I am far from recommending that he should be subject to arbitrary dismissal, I certainly would make his tenure of office depend upon adherence to well-considered and jealously-watched rules.

I also think that the master should be made sufficiently independent in circumstances, not to find himself obliged to strain a point for the sake of catching an occasional pupil. I have more than once been told by masters that they found it impossible to carry out their own views either as to study or discipline; because, if the attempt were made, such or such a pupil would be withdrawn. In this way the master is obliged to submit to the terms imposed often by ignorant and ill-judging parents, because he cannot afford to do without the small profit derivable from even one pupil. I do not think that, without a complete recasting of the two schools I have mentioned, and a fresh start for all parties, they ever can be made to flourish. It is not conceivable that an intelligent parent, seeing

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half a dozen of boys in a great rambling house, dozing over such oddly assorted books as they may have been able to pick up, would think of increasing the number by his own son.

It is also my impression that, in whatever school classical studies form part of the course, they should be the characteristic part, and be made obligatory upon every pupil; otherwise the school loses caste. Few of those requiring a classical education will resort to it at all, and none with advantage. I confess, however, that I look upon classical studies as very incomplete without the English classics. In France, the pupils of the Lycées, and indeed of private schools, read the French classics as part of the school course, and deal with them in every respect as we do with the Greek and Latin classics. In French schools, also, every pupil is obliged to study at least one modern language; and at home I certainly would not suffer French to be made an extra charge in any Endowed School of public foundation, or to be omitted from the course. Altogether, I would give to these schools a more practical character than belongs to them at present. I have visited only one school in which the pupils have an idea of English composition, and I have not seen one whose pupils understood the simplest rule of criticism. The principles of arithmetic are almost totally unknown, even by pupils of evident smartness and tolerable proficiency in mathematics; while modern languages are, as a rule, either totally neglected or very badly taught, even where the teachers, as sometimes happens, are natives of the respective countries

With respect to exhibitions, I am convinced they could be made much more useful to the schools to which they are attached than I am inclined to consider them at present I believe they should be competed for in the school itself. Under the existing system a clever boy is noticed by the master; undergoes a forcing process, while other pupils are neglected; and is then sent to Dublin to win a character for the school. Were these exhibitions competed for at periodical examinations, I am quite satisfied they would be found productive of much good. In the first place, it would lead to the revival of those examinations at present completely or all but completely fallen into disuse; and secondly, it would give to the examinations, so revived, a considerable degree of interest and solemnity not otherwise likely to belong to them.

It is my view, also, that the admission of free pupils should no longer be at the discretion of the master, inasmuch as I have found the masters disposed to treat every such admission as a sacrifice, or at least as a perfectly gratuitous act of kindness upon their part, although the deed or other instrument of foundation seldom fails to point out very precisely the object of the founder's bounty, such as the tenants of a certain estate, or the inhabitants of a certain town or barony. I would further recommend that, should it be found desirable to make any of the present schools available to a different class of pupils from those resorting to them now, the actual distinctive character of such school should be completely altered, unless, indeed, the school estate were considerable enough to support a second foundation of the new character required, side by side with the existing school. I have already stated the grounds of my opinion that classical studies should be the feature in a classical school. I have an equally strong persuasion that any school intended for the benefit of the commercial classes should be emphatically commercial in character, and that it would be a particularly unfortunate attempt to graft a classical upon a commercial school; for this reason, amongst others, that the master of a commercial school can never have the proper oversight of his classical assistants, with the subject matter of whose teaching he is not supposed to be, and rarely is, conversant. I would venture to suggest that the pupils of a commercial school should learn not only the principles of book-keeping, but of banking, and perhaps of life and marine assurance, with, say, a little of mercantile law and custom.

I have taken pains to ascertain the feeling of such of the Roman Catholic clergy or laity as I have had occasion to meet, with reference to the advisability of Roman Catholics resorting for education, under proper guarantees, to institutions like the Royal Schools. That feeling I have found to be invariably hostile; and, for my own part, having regard simply to what may be possible, and omitting altogether the consideration of what might be desirable or the reverse, it would, I apprehend, be quite hopeless to think of making the Royal Schools available for Roman Catholic education. It has constantly been urged upon me that the absence of tampering with religious belief and the most absolute respect for conscience are purely negative advantages, and that it seems strange to leave a boy without positive religious instruction, at the precise age when the best and worst qualities of mind and heart are in process of formation.

2.—*Diocesan Schools.*

I had to deal with four Diocesan Schools. In their present state they are absolutely useless.

3.—*Grammar Schools of Private Foundation.*

Most of the previous observations apply to this subdivision. The Carrickmacross School in Monaghan, the Kilmore Academy in Cavan, and the Missionary College in Athlone, stand by themselves; and with respect to them I beg to refer to my Report upon each.

II.—NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

I have no suggestion to make in connexion with the National Schools. They are generally in a state of high efficiency; and any defects I have had occasion to notice in my reports are referable to a departure, in each instance, from the National System.

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III.—CHARTER SCHOOLS.

With two exceptions, I found the schools of the Incorporated Society in good working order.

IV.—PAROCHIAL OR CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

Of these schools, and also of the Erasmus Smith English Schools, I may say, as will appear from my reports, that they are miserably inefficient. I ascribe their inefficiency to the following causes:—

1. To the incompetency of the teachers.
2. To the defects of the system.
3. To the inferiority of the school-books.
4. To the ideas of the superintendents (the local clergy of the Established Church) with regard to secular education.

1. The male teachers are almost invariably the parish clerks of their respective districts, and the female teachers, their wives. They have themselves, for the greater part, been educated in schools of the same description, and, except in rare instances, are not likely to communicate more instruction than they themselves received at school. They are usually very illiterate. The salary at the disposal of the clergy objecting to the National System is too small to procure the services of a qualified teacher; and as any thing the schoolmaster might receive as teacher merely would be insufficient for his support, the clergyman is obliged to appoint the same man parish clerk and schoolmaster. The clergyman has often expressed his regret to me that it is not in his power to get rid of the parish clerk, although he may dismiss the schoolmaster; for not only are these teachers almost invariably ignorant, but we find them occasionally immoral. And here, I confess, I have been surprised that clergymen should think it right to keep men of this character in their employment as schoolmasters, although their dismissal should involve the closing of the school. In one instance the rector of the parish admitted to me that the master was a drunkard and a liar, and yet he retained him as master in preference to closing the pretence of a school he was in charge of; and not only did he intrust to him the religious training of the pupils, but directed him to pay particular attention to the Scriptural instruction of the Roman Catholics. The master's neglect of the direction in question was mentioned to me as an instance of his bad faith and want of principle.

2. I shall content myself with noticing three defects in the Church Education Society system:—

First.—The scale of proficiency, or school course, even supposing it accurately followed (which it never is), drops very far behind the National School course, the instruction given to each class in the parish schools being much inferior to that in the corresponding class of a National School.

Second.—Nothing can be more trumpery than the inspection of these schools. The day of inspection is always known for a considerable time beforehand, and *express* notice given to master and pupils. The pupils are promoted by the inspector to higher classes in the scale of proficiency, a year, or even two years, before their proficiency would warrant it. This the masters have frequently admitted to me; and I fear it is impossible to avoid connecting this practice with a very unfortunate, though well-meant rule, which I instance as the—

Third defect in the system—a rule, according to which the master receives a shilling gratuity from the Society for every pupil promoted. Indeed, there is hardly a school in which the inspector's report would not lead you to believe that every thing was in the most flourishing condition possible; and when defects are glanced at, it is after the mildest fashion, and usually by way of suggestion that "a little more attention be paid to such or such a branch."

3. The school-books are of an inferior description, being, in fact, the old stock of the Kildare-place Society, every way out of date, and behind the time. The only geography in the hands of pupils is a compendium of about twenty pages; and their spelling-books give them no assistance whatever in learning the derivation of words. Indeed, I have not visited a single Church Education Society School in which the pupils had been taught any thing with respect to the roots of words, or the nature and power of prefixes and affixes, with which the pupils of the National Schools are so familiar.

4. I have found the local clergy to attach far less importance to the secular instruction given in their schools than it would seem to claim, viewed even as nothing more than a medium of religious teaching. I have generally observed that in entering their visits in the Report Book they make no allusion to the result or nature of the examination they hold, beyond mentioning occasionally that they heard the pupils read a chapter in the Bible or New Testament. In many schools the Bible was the only reading-book. The following circumstance will serve to illustrate the views of the clerical superintendents of the parish schools. The master of a school in the county of Monaghan, in filling up the printed form of return sent to him by the Commission, wrote what follows under the head of "General Remarks:" "The Holy Scriptures is (*sic*) compared to a lamp, and a schoolmaster to give light and teach; and as the (*sic*) make the simple wise unto salvation, the (*sic*) are taught here daily, although the majority are Roman Catholics. From the above I am taught by the Saviour, if I love him, to feed his lambs, together with arithmetic, book-keeping, and mensuration." I drew the attention of Archdeacon Russell, of Clontibret, the rector of the place, to this production, when he admitted that the author was quite illiterate, but, at the same time, an invaluable teacher, and one whose loss could not easily

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be supplied. I had occasion also to notice before another clergyman, the rector of Monaghan, the ignorance of the meaning of the simplest words, exhibited in a school in his neighbourhood; but he asked me to bear in mind that it was a *Scriptural* school—as if the use of the Scriptures, and a knowledge of the meaning of words, were incompatible.

I am not aware that I can offer any suggestion for the reform of those schools. Although in very many instances built from public funds, their management is almost invariably secured to the clergy of the Established Church, and they are under their absolute control.

It is quite possible these observations may have travelled into topics not before the minds of the Commissioners when they desired to have a statement of our views upon the subject generally. I should have preferred a more limited discretion; but under the directions contained in your letter, I thought I should best meet the wishes of the Commissioners by stating every thing that occurred to me in connexion with the schools I had visited.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,

GEORGE WHITLEY ABRAHAM.

W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

F.W. M'Blain, Esq., LL.D.

Frederick William M'Blain, Esq., LL.D.

23rd December, 1856.

SIR,—In pursuance of the request of the Commissioners that I should furnish them with a report of general impressions produced on my mind in the transaction of my business as Assistant-Commissioner, particularly with regard to special classes of schools and general causes of efficiency or inefficiency, I beg to submit the following observations; and, first, with regard to the

PARISH SCHOOLS.

The efficiency of these establishments appeared to me to depend mainly on two causes—

First, the appointment of a qualified teacher.

Second, the superintendence of the local clergyman.

To secure the services of a good teacher a suitable salary must be provided: in many parishes this has not been done, and the result has been that the school is placed in the hands of an incompetent or inferior master. This evil will continue until the teacher is adequately remunerated, as it is quite idle to expect that the miserable stipend, from which many unfortunate schoolmasters throughout the country now draw their scanty subsistence, will ever attract any other than a very inferior class of teachers.

Here, therefore, the desideratum is *money*.

The next important circumstance which determines the efficiency of these schools, is referable to the superintendence of the local clergy. Generally speaking, I think it will be found to be true that the usefulness of a parochial school (*cæteris paribus*) varies in proportion to the interest shown by the local clergy in its welfare. It is impossible to overrate the moral influence, not merely over the pupils, but as regards the teachers themselves, which is exercised by the conscientious clergyman, whose frequent presence in the schoolroom attests his sense of the vitally important work in which they are engaged. It has been truly said that a school to be good must have a friend: the best, and in many cases the only friend of the parochial school, is the parochial minister.

He best discharges his duty whose examinations embrace the secular as well as the religious instruction of the pupils.

I attach the more value to the labours of the clergyman in reference to this class of schools, inasmuch as they are not subjected otherwise to any adequate supervision.

The majority of them are, no doubt, in connexion with the Church Education Society, and subject to the annual inspection of their officers; but the hurried yearly visits paid to the schools by these gentlemen, however conscientious or indefatigable in the performance of their duties they may be, cannot, I fear, be regarded as productive of any very beneficial results.

Many of the parochial schools are very badly supplied with school furniture, books, and other school requisites; and, of course, wherever this is the case, the efficiency of the school will be more or less affected.

DIOCESAN SCHOOLS.

Two Diocesan Schools only were in operation in my district, viz., the Diocesan School of Kildare, held in Naas, and the District Diocesan School of Ossory and Leighlin, held in the town of Carlow.

Neither of these schools is, at the present time, of much practical use. The former school had, at the period of my visit, only thirteen pupils on the roll (all of them day boys) of whom five were the master's own children.

The schoolhouse is an old-fashioned, rickety building, situate in the town of Naas. That boarders would not be likely to be attracted to the locality, is easily intelligible; but certainly one does at first feel some surprise that a school such as this, placed in the heart of a wealthy and flourishing district, in a county town numbering 3,500 inhabitants, and having no rival, is not attended by a respectable number of day pupils. The wonder increases when you add that the master has a secured income of some £60 per annum arising from

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the diocesan contributions, and a free house repaired by the county—that there are no other schools in the town or neighbourhood except the Parochial and National Schools for the poorer classes—and, lastly, that the master himself is an excellent scholar and good teacher.

The explanation is, that the Roman Catholics, who constitute the bulk of the population, decline to send their children to the school, and there are not sufficient Protestant children in the locality to maintain it.

Formerly, Roman Catholics did attend the school; but latterly, in deference to the wishes of their clergy, they have been withdrawn, although no interference with the religious principles of the pupils was ever charged against the master. Mr. Lane, however (the Principal of the institution) is a Protestant clergyman; and, from what I could learn of the Roman Catholic mind there, I do not consider it at all probable that Roman Catholic parents will send their children to the Diocesan School so long as its sole master is a Protestant clergyman, no matter how exalted his attainments or how pure his character may be.

This, in reality, appears to be the true cause of the comparative failure of the school. The appointment of a Roman Catholic as assistant-master would (as suggested in the course of the inquiry held by the Commissioners at Naas), in all likelihood, induce a return of the Roman Catholic boys; and I may add, that the efficiency of the school would be increased if the education imparted partook somewhat more of the commercial character.

With regard to the District Diocesan School of Ossory and Leighlin, that is a still more remarkable failure than the school at Naas. The old diocesan schoolhouse having become dilapidated, the master, who is also a clergyman of the Established Church (Rev. D. H. Scott), removed about two years ago to a private house in the town, where he now holds the Diocesan School, so called. On the day of my visit there were only two pupils present, and there is, I fear, but slender chance of the school reviving under present circumstances. The Rev. Mr. Jameson, who preceded Mr. Scott in the school, had upwards of forty boarders and thirty day scholars. Mr. Scott has not a single boarder, and very few day boys indeed.

Carlow is a remarkably good town, containing upwards of 9,000 inhabitants, and a large and respectable Protestant population; and yet Mr. Scott, with an income of £120 per annum, derived from the diocesan fees, is unable to draw to his school a dozen pupils. There are, however, two other gentlemen in the town having private schools or classes, to which, although not in any way endowed, the majority of the respectable Protestant children resort for their education.

The Diocesan Schools in Ireland, with few exceptions, have proved failures. The Clare-street Commissioners, in their Report of the 14th April, 1851, say that, "This has arisen partly from the mode of payment of the masters, which is alike distasteful to the clergy and masters; and, partly, from the dilapidated state of many of the schoolhouses, for the repairs of which no funds beyond a voluntary presentment by a Grand Jury are provided by law."

Additional reasons are suggested by the consideration that these establishments are not subject to any inspection or visitation, and that no adequate control is exercised over the teachers in reference to the conduct and management of their respective schools.

National Schools.

As these schools are regularly and frequently examined by the competent inspectors appointed by the National Board, it may, perhaps, be unnecessary for me to offer any remarks as to their merits or demerits. I must be permitted to state, however, that in several instances I have found teachers not at all qualified for their positions or duties, and schoolhouses and rooms quite unsuited for the reception of scholars. Further, I would observe, that the rules of the National Board, requiring a certain average attendance to be attained at their schools as a condition of their being entitled to certain advantages, throw a temptation in the teacher's way of falsifying the averages, and consequently the statements of the average attendance at these schools must be received with some reserve.

In one school a master admitted to me that he was in the habit of frequently recording a larger attendance of pupils than actually occurred on the given day; and, when I asked him why he concealed that fact from the Inspector but admitted same to me, he accounted for the difference by the remark that he was speaking to me under the obligation of an oath.

In general, the salaries paid to the teachers of National Schools are inadequate, and they are thus very seldom able to maintain the social position which so much contributes to the usefulness and influence of the schoolmaster's office.

Almost all the National Endowed Schools in my district were under the management of the parish priest, and exclusively attended by Roman Catholic children. In many of these schools the duty of visiting and superintendence is very inadequately discharged by the Roman Catholic clergy, and but seldom do they undertake the business of examining the children in their secular attainments. They probably consider that the efficient inspection conducted by the paid officers of the National Board dispenses with the necessity of any active superintendence on the part of the clergy, at least so far as secular instruction is concerned.

Almost everywhere in my district the National Schools are regarded by the people and spoken of as "the Catholic schools," and this impression on the popular mind is strengthened by the unfortunate choice so generally made in the locality of the schools, viz., the chapel-yard, or its immediate vicinity.

Slight as this circumstance may appear, I have no doubt that it has exercised a powerful deterrent effect on the attendance of Protestant children at those schools.

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THE ERASMUS SMITH SCHOOLS.

Only one of the Grammar Schools founded by Erasmus Smith was in my district, viz., the Drogheda Grammar School. This class of schools is entirely under the control and management of the head-master, who is subject to no manner of inspection or visitation, and who has received no rules from the Erasmus Smith's Board to guide him in the discharge of his duty. I think this state of things, while it is in contravention of the Charter regulating the Erasmus Smith Schools, is also injurious to the efficiency of the school, which would be much promoted by a regular and adequate inspection. I may observe that the masters themselves appear to desire inspection.

Two other matters occurred to me in reference to this school—first, the education given is scarcely of that practical character which the wants of the locality require. It is to be observed that not more than one-fourth of the pupils attending the school are destined for the university, and that the remainder generally turn to commercial or manufacturing pursuits; it is obviously, therefore, of leading importance to give a good mercantile education, and with it to combine instruction in modern languages. At present the modern languages do not form any part of the course of instruction: such of the pupils as choose may learn French, but then it is an extra, and not taught during the ordinary school hours. Second, the small college exhibitions of £8 or £10 a-year, which are reserved for the competition of pupils from the Erasmus Smith Grammar Schools, are quite too inadequate in amount to offer the necessary stimulus to exertion. A judicicus suggestion has been made to diminish the number of exhibitions and increase the pecuniary value of each.

It is useless to continue these exhibitions on their present footing, as they are altogether inoperative for the purpose originally contemplated by their establishment.

With regard to the English schools founded by the Erasmus Smith Board, it is to be observed that they are subject to an annual inspection by a paid officer of the Board. It is not possible, however, that the work of inspection of these schools, now 113 in number, can be adequately discharged by a single individual, no matter how great his physical or mental endowments may be. The schools are ramified throughout every part of Ireland; and it must, I apprehend, be a very great strain on the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, who now discharges the arduous duties of Inspector, to visit and examine each of these schools, as he informs me he does, in the short space of five months each year. There should be at least two Inspectors appointed, and two inspections annually of their respective districts.

It would also tend to promote the efficiency of these schools if premiums were given to the pupils for proficiency as well as for regular attendance, to which latter, by the present regulations, they are confined.

A further circumstance, affecting the class of children attracted to the schools, is involved in the regulation of the Governors, which enforces the daily reading of the authorized version of the Scriptures on all children who are able to read. This rule is naturally obnoxious to Roman Catholics, and it will, therefore, excite no surprise that the benefits of these establishments are mainly restricted to the Protestant portion of the community. In general, too, the salaries of the teachers are inadequate in amount.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

The schools in my district belonging to this society were the Santry Training School, the Dundalk Institution, the Celbridge Female Institution, a male day school in Arklow, another in Dublin, and male and female day schools in Trim.

The Incorporated Society is entitled to much credit for the excellent system of competitive examinations which it has introduced, and by the result of which the admission of free boarders on the foundation of the three first-named institutions is determined. The usefulness, however, of these establishments would be considerably enhanced by the abolition of the rule which restricts the candidates for admission to the pupils of those schools in which Scriptural instruction is daily given to all the children in attendance.

The effect of this regulation is to exclude from the competition all those children, no matter what their Scriptural knowledge may be, who have been educated at the National or other schools, in which Scriptural instruction is not enforced on all who attend the same.

There is no paid inspector appointed by the Incorporated Society to visit their schools, that duty being gratuitously discharged by an annual deputation of the Society. I think, however, it would tend to increase the efficiency of these schools if a competent person were appointed and paid, on whom would devolve the duty of regularly inspecting, two or three times every year, the various establishments of the Society, and reporting to the general Board his opinion thereon.

There are, no doubt, at the present time on the Board of the Society several gentlemen of high educational attainments, and it is very creditable to them that they devote a considerable portion of their time each year to the arduous labour of conducting the examinations held in the different schools of the Society. It cannot, however, be calculated as a matter of certainty that there will always be on the Board a sufficient number of members able and willing to discharge this duty, for which no remuneration is allowed; and even if it were otherwise, it would not supersede the necessity of employing a paid inspector, responsible to the Board for the manner in which he performs the duty assigned to him The disadvantage attending the inspection, as conducted by the annual deputation from

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the Society, is that full notice of their intention to visit must be given to the schoolmaster beforehand, so that he has ample time to prepare for their reception, whereas a paid inspector might visit the school with or without notice, as deemed advisable.

Royal Schools.

The only one in my district was the Carysfort Royal School. Here the children of the poorer classes of the locality receive a gratuitous education. The school is very far indeed from being as useful as the magnitude of the endowment would lead one to expect; it is, in fact, not at all superior, if equal, to the ordinary class of country National schools. The district is very wild, and there may be difficulties in the way of maintaining an efficient school; but it does occur to me that the total absence of inspection and supervision is in this case connected with the comparative inefficiency of the school.

The Clare-street Commissioners do not personally visit the schools which, like this, are nominally under their management; neither have they the services of paid inspectors. The result is that the master is left entirely to himself, without the semblance of check or control over his proceedings, and without the stimulus to exertion which the prospect of inspection would be sure to supply.

Schools taught by Religious Teachers.

I think it right to mention these schools as being distinguished by certain special excellencies.

I visited several boys' schools taught by the Christian Brothers, and several girls' schools, either taught by or under the immediate superintendence of Roman Catholic ladies belonging to various religious orders. I was much impressed with the general aspect presented by these schools, and particularly with their discipline and order, combined with the cheerfulness and docility of the pupils. The boys educated in the Christian Brothers' Schools have in general attained an unusual degree of proficiency in the different branches of learning in which they are instructed.

The superiority of these schools is doubtless in a great measure to be ascribed to the extraordinary personal influence exerted by the teachers over the pupils—an influence based on the distinction that these teachers have devoted their lives to the cause of education for no private or personal gain or reward, but solely in the discharge of a sacred and self-imposed duty.

In addition to this cause, the Christian Brothers who teach in the schools appear to have been remarkably well trained for the business of instruction, not merely that they are themselves good scholars, but that they have acquired a great aptitude in the art of teaching, and no ordinary skill in devising the most efficient method for the organization and discipline of their schools.

Change of Site of Schools.

There are some Endowed Schools which are quite inoperative for good in the locality in which they are placed, but which if transferred elsewhere, might become efficient. An instance of this is afforded by the Navan Endowed School. That establishment, although possessed of ample funds, does not appear at any period of its existence to have attained any degree of success. No doubt this might be accounted for in past times by the shameful mismanagement and jobbery which for a long time prevailed in its affairs; but now that these causes have long since disappeared, there seems as little prospect as ever of any appreciable improvement in its condition.

The school, situate in a dirty and very unattractive country town, is not likely to draw boarders; and the great bulk of the inhabitants being Roman Catholics, their children will obviously attend, in preference, the flourishing Roman Catholic seminary in the town. The Protestant children are very few, and by no means sufficient in number to support a school.

If the founder's will did not stand in the way, this is just the case in which the experiment of removing the school to another locality might fitly be tried. The school is under the Clare-street Board, and of course never inspected.

In my special report on this school I called attention to the fact, that the head master has no control over the under master; the result being that where there is a want of cordial and co-operative feeling between these parties, the efficiency of the school must necessarily be impaired. It appears to me that a school properly organized should, like an army, have but one head, and that where the authority is divided, no great amount of success will be achieved.

Charity Boarding Schools in Dublin.

As my labours were much conversant with the metropolitan district, my attention was frequently directed to the parochial and other small charity boarding establishments in Dublin. The general impression produced on my mind after visiting them was unfavourable to their continuance in their present form. Children brought up in these schools are not likely to acquire that self-reliance and experience of the world which are so necessary to fit them for the struggles of afterlife, and, therefore, I think that those parishes have acted wisely, which, wherever it was practicable, have broken up their boarding establishments, and made some other provision for the support of their orphans and destitute

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children. The plan adopted for this purpose has been (in conformity with the practice of the Protestant Orphan Society) to place out the children in the houses of farmers and nurses of good character, residing in country districts, and in the vicinity of some parochial or other poor school. This plan, while it avoids the evils incidental to the boarding-school system, is also found to be more economical in practice, so that the same amount of funds will, in this way, provide for a greater number of children than if they were congregated together in one establishment. The Protestant Orphan Society is the great agency for placing out the children of Protestant parents, and with the ample safeguards devised by that Society for securing the health and comforts of the children under their care, it does seem that this arrangement is more beneficial than the old boarding-school system. Several Roman Catholic charitable bodies have, I observe, also followed this mode of providing for their orphans. I should add that all the clergymen to whom I spoke on the subject, expressed opinions unfavourable to the continuance of this class of schools.

SUPERANNUATION AND PROMOTION OF TEACHERS.

There are two important points bearing directly on the efficiency of the teacher, and consequently on the efficiency of the school, to which attention should be directed—one is, that some provision should be made, wherever practicable, for meritorious teachers who have become incapacitated for duty by age or infirmity; and the other is, that some system of promotion or reward should be adopted whereby teachers may be stimulated to greater exertions. For want of the former, many men have been permitted, from motives of compassion, to continue as teachers of schools long after they have lost the necessary health and strength required for the adequate discharge of their duties; and for want of the latter, schoolmasters have, in too many cases, lapsed into indolence and apathy. I cannot, of course, here enter into the details of the subject: I merely indicate the defects which appear to exist in most of our large educational institutions. The Board of Erasmus Smith do not grant any retiring pensions or allowances to their teachers, no matter what their length of service or their merits may have been. One instance of the cruel operation of this rule came under my notice, at Donadea, in the county of Kildare, where two teachers (a husband and wife), after a faithful service of thirty-one years, were, in their old age, for no fault on their part, dismissed from the employment of the Board without any pension or remuneration whatever. The Incorporated Society appear, in some cases, to have made provision for their old and infirm teachers; and the National Board have, I believe, adopted the plan of giving gratuities to deserving teachers who have become old or infirm in their service. I do not, however, consider that in either case is the provision adequate to the end proposed. The Clare-street Commissioners do not provide, by pension or otherwise, for their old or infirm masters.

With regard to a system of promotion, I think it of great importance that schoolmasters should be encouraged to greater diligence by the prospect of being advanced to better schools or higher situations in the disposal of their employers. In none of our existing educational establishments does it appear to me that sufficient measures have been adopted to secure this important object.

I have observed, that in several cases teachers of schools have, by way of eking out their scanty salaries, procured themselves to be appointed to local situations—such as clerks of savings' banks or loan funds, postmasters, clerks of petty sessions, &c. It is obvious that these employments, by distracting the masters from their school business, and sometimes interfering with the school hours, have a direct tendency to impair the efficiency of the schools under their charge.

WANT OF RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS.

In very few instances have I found that proper records of the schools which came under my notice have been preserved, or that proper books of account have been kept. Owing to neglect in these particulars I have often experienced the greatest difficulty in ascertaining the simplest matters bearing on the past history, or the expenditure and funds of the schools. I am very strongly of opinion that the administration of educational trust funds should be intrusted, wherever it can be effected, to lay and not clerical hands, and mainly for the reason that laymen understand and manage pecuniary matters and affairs of business better than clergymen.

CUSTODY OF MUNIMENTS.

I would suggest that some adequate provision should be made for the safe custody of original deeds and documents relating to endowed schools. Many of these instruments are in the hands of private and irresponsible parties, and many have been lost or are not forthcoming now, in consequence of the negligence or default of the individuals to whose care they were intrusted. Of course where the muniments of title have been lost or cannot be produced, the security of the endowment will be imperilled, and that this is no merely fanciful danger, several cases of schools which fell under my own notice sufficiently attest.

It appears to me, therefore, very desirable that some proper place of depository should be provided, where the trust deeds and other muniments of endowed schools may be lodged for safe preservation.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. M'BLAIN.

W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., LL.D.

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Edward Pennefather, Esq.

6, Fitzwilliam-place, 24th January, 1857.

SIR,—I have received your letter, stating that you had been directed by her Majesty's Commissioners for Inquiring into Endowed Schools in Ireland to request that I would transmit to you, for the use of the Commissioners, notes of general impressions with respect to Endowed Schools, produced on my mind in the transaction of my business as Assistant-Commissioner, particularly with regard to special classes of schools and general causes of efficiency or inefficiency.

In the part of the country I visited I found a large number of children receiving instruction; and I also found, among various sects and different classes, a strong feeling in favour of Scriptural education, which to a great extent was carried out.

I would, however, premise that, with regard to certain classes of schools, I do not consider I had much opportunity of forming opinions by comparison. I inspected but one Royal school, and found but one diocesan school in operation. I think I was called upon to visit but one school under the community of the Christian Brothers, and but one English school under the Commissioners of Education.

ROYAL SCHOOLS.

With respect to the Royal School at Armagh, I have not lost the favourable impression of the efficiency of its present masters, the extent of education afforded, and the general good management of the school; and I look forward to its increase in pupils, and consequent advance.

DIOCESAN SCHOOLS.

The diocesan school at Downpatrick, would, I think, be rendered much more useful, if an assistant master were employed; one man, however efficient, cannot, in a school where various branches of instruction are given, bestow the requisite attention on boys of different ages, varied attainments, and with different objects in life. I cannot but think that, if an additional master were employed, there would be an increase in the number of boys attending the school, which would more than meet the increased expenditure which the appointment of an additional master would occasion. I believe, there are many parents, who would avail themselves of the advantages which a school such as the diocesan school at Downpatrick, so supplied, would offer. I think, also, that there should be some provision for the superannuation of the head master. I can conceive, that by increasing years, or the enfeebled health of the master, a school, large in number, and extensive in usefulness, might dwindle into but a school in name.

The school has been built and repaired by Grand Jury presentment. I am not aware that the presentment for repairs is compulsory on the Grand Jury, under the 6 & 7 Wm. IV. c. 116, s. 96. In the part of the country with which I am best acquainted, I cannot call to mind an instance of such a presentment. If it be not compulsory on the Grand Jury to present for repairs, if they found a school but nominal, they might, and probably would, refuse the presentment, and thus the benefit of such an establishment might finally be lost.

The schools on the foundation of Erasmus Smith which I visited, were English day schools. The general impression made on my mind was favourable. The houses usually are suitable. In many instances the schools are subject to clerical inspection, as well as the inspection by the officer of the Governors of the Board, and the Governors admit the inspection of the Church Education Society. If, however, the inspection were left to the Governors alone, I do not consider that their annual inspection is by any means adequate. The salaries, generally speaking, given by the Governors, are not sufficient to secure the services of efficient masters: they are, however, in many instances increased by the master filling the place of parish clerk, and receiving the salary attached to that office. In addition to the salaries allowed by them, the Governors give a gratuity to the teachers, if the school is reported as satisfactory, and in some instances, the income of the master is increased by local subscriptions.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS IN CONNEXION WITH THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

With respect to the parochial schools in connexion with the Church Education Society, I think their efficiency is impaired by want of adequate means. The funds at the disposal of the Society appear insufficient for the maintenance of a class of competent professional inspectors, for the provision of adequate salaries for masters and monitors, and for affording a sufficient supply of school requisites. The salaries are rarely of an amount to compensate the services of well qualified teachers. It is true that the salaries are often augmented by the same man filling the office of schoolmaster and parish clerk; and though the duties are consistent, the latter is a freehold office, from which the clerk cannot be removed except for misconduct, with the consent of the bishop (see 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 37, s. 63), and one can conceive a variety of instances in which it might be desirable to discharge him from his mastership, which would afford no ground for removing him from his clerkship. It will also be found in some few instances, that either to make up a salary, or in lieu of a salary, land has been given to the master. The occupation of land, especially if a man's livelihood is in a great measure derived from it, necessarily engages a larger portion of his attention than is consistent with the proper discharge of his duties as schoolmaster; it is no answer to say that there is a vacation at harvest time, for there is seed time as well, and markets to be attended. The clerical inspection to which these schools are subject is of great advantage; besides the benefit to the schools themselves, I think it tends to increase

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APPENDIX TO REPORT.

Reports of Assistant Commissioners.

E. Pennefather, Esq.

the interest in the minds of the clergy in education generally, and the inspection of other schools may supply useful suggestions for the management of schools in their own parishes. This inspection, which I found was frequently termed diocesan, is, however, but the voluntary act of the clergy, and their other avocations prevent as frequent inspection as the case requires, and it is not unattended with expense. The clerical inspection may, perhaps, have a disadvantage in this, that where several clergymen take the duty in turn, some may entertain different views respecting the merits of different parts of education, and thus prevent a uniformity of action, which is not only good in itself, but makes the comparative state of different schools more apparent. To the frequent visits of the clergy to their own parochial schools too much importance cannot be attached, and in some instances, I think a more active interest in the secular education of the children would be desirable.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

With respect to the National schools, the supply of school requisites is ample, and it is unnecessary to state that the books for secular education are remarkably good; the salaries for the masters and monitors appear adequate; a good deal is done in the way of inspection, but I think the inspection should be more frequent—in many cases it occurs but twice, in some but once a-year. In some instances, Saturday is the day on which religious instruction is given: I do not think the day well selected, as the attendance on that day is always thin; and in one or two instances, I found that religious instruction was only given occasionally on that day, the masters considering that this was a department rather for the priest of the parish than for themselves.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS AND OTHER SCHOOLS.

In the school under the management of the community of the Christian Brothers, which I was directed to visit, I found the teaching efficient, and the masters zealously devoted to their work.

The schools under the Society of Friends, which I reported upon, were, I think, two in number, they are conducted with method and regularity, and the endowments appeared to be managed with care and attention.

I visited but one English day school under the Commissioners of Education; it does not appear that it is subject to any inspection, save such as is voluntarily given by the clergymen of the Established Church in the parish; and with reference to this school, I beg to refer to my report.

To the active interest taken in the cause of education by different classes of persons in Belfast, I attribute the efficiency of many of the schools in that town. I was very favourably impressed with the Institution for Deaf and Dumb pupils at Belfast, and I beg to refer to my report on this establishment.

I was informed in the parts of the country where the linen manufacture in its various stages was carried on, that the children are removed from school at an earlier period than formerly, for the purpose of assisting in the business; this was assigned in some instances as the cause of the pupils not being more advanced. In order to make good the loss thus occasioned, I found that night schools for young persons had in some instances been established, these were held in the schoolrooms which had been occupied in the day time by the children.

It appears to me that every endowed school should be subject to frequent inspection by competent persons, that this inspection should not take place at stated times, but should as far as possible be unexpected. I think this particularly necessary in case of endowed schools which are not in connexion with any board or society. Where an endowment comes into operation during the lifetime of the grantor, the probability is that he will see that his intentions are carried out; but those who succeed him may not feel the same interest in the object, and thus the intention of the donor be, more or less, frustrated. It appears to me also that the inspectors of the different classes of schools, should respectively, as far as circumstances admitted, carry on their inspection in a uniform manner.

With regard to the schools for the poorer class of children, I think, as a general rule, no person should be appointed a master who had not been trained in a suitable training establishment; and that in this class of school there should be paid monitors. The school at large is benefited by such an arrangement, the prospect of succeeding to such a post is a stimulus to every pupil, it tends to provide efficient assistance to the master in the conduct of the school, and under a competent master it is a step towards the future training of such of the pupils as may hereafter become schoolmasters

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD PENNEFATHER.

W. N. Hancock, Esq., LL.D., Secretary to the Commissioners of Endowed Schools, &c,

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W.D.Ferguson,Esq., LL.D.

William Dwyer Ferguson, Esq., LL.D.

49, Mountjoy-square, 13th December, 1856.

SIR,—As Her Majesty's Commissioners desire to have the general impressions with respect to the Endowed Schools produced on my mind in the transaction of my duties as Assistant Commissioner, I beg to state that in my tour of inspection I visited the Royal schools of Enniskillen and Raphoe, the Diocesan schools of Derry and Ballymena, several schools on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, two considerable classes of schools on the foundation of

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Colonel Robertson, and of the Honourable the Irish Society, in addition to a large number of schools in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and the Church Education Society, and many on private endowments, unconnected with public bodies.

ROYAL SCHOOLS.

As regards the Royal schools, I cannot but think that the excellent establishment at Raphoe is unfairly circumstanced, in comparison with its sister Royal schools. All the latter have attached to them valuable exhibitions, which constitute strong inducements to parents to send their children to be educated in them, in preference to the Raphoe school, which is by some unfortunate accident deprived of this collateral advantage. It also occurs to me that it were much to be desired that adequate retiring allowances could be provided for the head masters of Royal schools, after they have spent their youth and strength in the arduous and exhausting labours of education, in its higher branches.

COLONEL ROBERTSON'S SCHOOLS, IN COUNTY DONEGAL.

The schools on the foundation of Colonel Robertson, in the county of Donegal, subsisting in every parish in the diocese of Raphoe, constitute a class of endowments which deserve to be specially noticed.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland, upon a suit instituted to regulate this charity, declared (by decree, dated 7th March, 1803) that these bequests should be considered as a bequest of a sum of £300 for the benefit of each parish; and it appearing that there were thirty-one parishes in the diocese, he decreed the bequests to amount to a sum of £9,300, and he directed that the trustees should submit to the Master a scheme for the founding and conducting of the schools.

In pursuance of this decree, a report was made by the Master (Westby), bearing date the 11th March, 1805, in which, among other matters, the Master reported that it was highly necessary to the establishment of this charity that in every parish the clergyman thereof should procure the fee-simple of an acre of land, with a good title thereto; and that the plan of a schoolhouse should be laid before the Committee, and, when approved, that a sum of £30 should be paid for the building each schoolhouse.

He also found that £3 was a proper sum to be laid out on the purchase of books and incidental expenses for each school.

He further found that the bishop of the diocese should, at each annual visitation, appoint a visitor for the parishes contained in each barony, who should at least visit the schools on the foundation within the limits twice in the year, and report to the Managing Committee the state of the schools; and that the master of each school should keep a book, wherein any visitor who may choose to do so, might enter any remarks he might think proper, which should be returned by the visitors to the Committee at the ensuing visitation.

The income derived from the interest of the money invested in Government stock is now barely sufficient to contribute to thirty-one schools the annual sum of £15, Irish currency, of which £11 1*s.* 6*d.* is appropriated to the master's salary, and the rest to the purchase of books, school requisites, and sometimes to the repairs of the schoolhouse.

It must be remembered, that from the fall in the rate of interest from five to three per cent., the annual income, which Colonel Robertson intended for those schools is not now available; besides that, the value of money was much greater than it is now, while, on the other hand, the remuneration for educational labour is higher now than it was in 1790, and competent teachers cannot be procured for a sum of £11 1*s.* 6*d.*, with the insignificant addition of school fees in a country district. The endowment is therefore, under existing circumstances, incapable, *per se*, of supporting an efficient school, though forming a valuable basis, which, fairly supplemented, would support a school. The endowment has been almost invariably given to the parochial school of the parish; and though I do not see any thing in the will of Colonel Robertson absolutely entitling the parochial school to the benefit of the endowment, yet the circumstance of his constituting the bishop of the diocese and the rectors of all the parishes in the diocese collectively as trustees, renders the application natural and proper, so long as it does not defeat the intention of the testator, which was the establishment of an efficient school. Now, it appears to me, when the entire support of the master is thrown upon the endowment by the rector of the parish, who is, in many cases, under the obligation imposed by the Statute 28 Henry VIII. cap. 15, sec. 9, "to keep, or cause to be kept, within the parish, a school for to learn English," the bequest of Colonel Robertson becomes an evil rather than a benefit, as, by superseding all other support, it introduces a starveling, useless school; and I am bound to say that, with some honourable exceptions, I believe this diocese of Raphoe would have been provided with parochial schools of a better class if the endowment had never been made. More than one half of the Robertson Schools are unprovided with an adequate supply of books, maps, or other school requisites; and the majority of them are held in houses in a state of disrepair: one is held in a small cabin (Kilteevogue), another in a large and dilapidated house of worship (Letterkenny). Several of the schools are unprovided with any external accommodation—some of them being in the immediate neighbourhood of towns, as Raphoe and Killybegs, some of places of worship, as Kilmacrenan and Letterkenny. This is not only a source of nuisance, but is prejudicial to the training of children of both sexes in habits of decency and morality. With very few exceptions, these schools are unprovided with a time-piece, and though in some cases the teacher may have a watch, it imperfectly supplies the want. It is useless, under such circumstances, to post up time-tables prescribing a particular order of business, for it is unreasonable to expect the master or the children to observe its directions, when neither of them can know the hour of the day. Punctuality of attendance and dismissal is impossible.

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The funds at the disposal of the Robertson Committee may be inadequate to provide these requisites of an orderly and efficient school, but their cost is so moderate that they might reasonably be expected to be provided by local contributions; and, as the endowment is thrown away, where a competent teacher, adequate school requisites, and a suitable schoolhouse are not maintained, I think it is worthy of consideration whether the endowment should be given to any school in which they are not provided.

The want of an effectual system of visitation and inspection is very observable throughout these schools. The report of the Master in Chancery directs that there should be a visitor for each barony, and that there should be a report-book, in which the visitor might enter any remarks, to be returned to the Committee. In some instances the visitation is made by the rectors of adjoining parishes interchangeably. In the case of one visitor only did I find that any remarks were entered in the report-book, and as far as I could learn from the sworn testimony of the masters, the visitors do not generally offer suggestions or directions for their guidance or the improvement of their schools, and if such suggestions are given I saw no results flowing from them. The inspection in most instances is but a formality to entitle the teacher to his salary by ascertaining the number of pupils in attendance, and I believe it is of no further value. I have seen all the reports furnished by the visitors during the past half year, and the perusal of them does not alter my impression. No school can be kept up in a state of efficiency and progressive advancement without a system of vigilant and constant inspection. The continual visits of the clergyman of the parish, or the proprietor of the estate, are valuable, but cannot afford the advantages of external visitation by a trained inspector, who sees the merits and defects of a number of schools, and by comparison can correctly estimate what should be expected from any school placed under a given state of circumstances, and accordingly can suggest suitable remedies for ascertained defects. The want of external inspection, always impending, and frequently effected, appears to me to be the great desideratum in this class of endowed schools.

With reference to the evidence given by the Secretary of the Robertson Schools (Rev. Mr. Fullerton) before the Commissioners, to the effect that the Raphoe School which they had visited presented in his (Mr. Fullerton's) opinion a fair specimen of the Robertson Schools generally, I think it right to say that I cannot subscribe to that statement, if it refers to the efficiency and the competency of the teachers, as the context would lead me to suppose. Among all the Robertson Schools of which I had the opportunity of inspection, there were but four with which I was entirely satisfied in this respect, namely, All Saints, Inniskeel, Killygarvan, and Raphoe; ten were just satisfactory, and twelve were unsatisfactory. The rest were closed when I visited their localities. In three of them, namely, Killymard, Lettermacaward, and Raymonterdoney, English grammar was not taught. If Mr. Fullerton's evidence is to be understood as relating to the state of repair, or rather of disrepair of the schools, in that sense I would concur with him, as the state of the Raphoe School is a fair sample of the general condition of the Robertson schoolhouses. In the case of the Raphoe School, which answers for a parochial school, the rector holds a valuable preferment, and contributes nothing to the school; and I cannot but think that the Robertson Endowment is abused when it is made instrumental in releasing the incumbent from the duty cast upon him by law, in a case such as this where the income reaches a certain amount, to keep, or cause to be kept, a school within his parish.

THE HONOURABLE THE IRISH SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

I would also beg to call your attention to another large class of schools which I visited, and which derive their endowment wholly or in part from the funds of the Honourable the Irish Society, and to explain the circumstances under which these schools have to come under the consideration of the Commissioners as "endowed schools."

The Society of the Governor and Assistants in London of the New Plantation in Ulster, in Ireland, commonly called the "Irish Society," was incorporated by charter from King James I., dated 29th March, 1613: for the "better ordering, directing, and governing all and all manner of things for and concerning the city and citizens of Londonderry, and the county of Londonderry." The charter confirmed to the city of London the grant of the entire county of Londonderry, then called Coleraine, which was afterwards divided among the twelve London Companies, who contributed to the expenses of the plantation, in severalty. The charter also granted to the Irish Society 4,000 acres of land, next adjacent to the city of Derry, and lying on the western side of the river of Lough Foyle, and also the Abbey of Coleraine, and 3,000 acres of land adjoining it. In the reign of Charles II. a further charter was granted to the Irish Society, dated 10th April, 1662, reciting the charter of King James, and the several grants of lands made to the London Companies, and declaring that the Society retained in its own hands such parts of the lands as were not divisible, for defraying the charge of the general operations of the plantation. In the litigation which took place between the Irish Society and the Skinners' Company (one of the twelve subscribing companies which had allotted to it an estate in severalty) in the year 1836, the Irish Society not only admitted, but insisted, that they were merely trustees for public purposes connected with the plantation; and the House of Lords in that case decided that such was the true character of their position. The Lord Chancellor (Lord Cottenham) stated (12 *Clarke and Finnelly's Reports*, p. 481): "They have applied the funds for public purposes connected with the plantation, and connected with the affairs of the Society—they have applied them for the purposes of religion, partly in building and repairing churches and chapels, of public schools, and the payment of schoolmasters." He declared that they were but trustees for these purposes, and that the funds which they held were applicable to the discharge of these public duties, though they had a discretion as to the extent and manner in which they should apply them. The Lord

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Chancellor added—"What was the object of this plantation, and the object of the grant? It was a great public object. It was for the purpose of providing for the settlement of this district, which had been laid waste by the rebellion. It was to introduce civilization and order into that district; to provide for the establishment there and the maintenance of the Protestant religion. These trusts are continuing. They have still to provide for the Protestant religion, the Protestant establishment of that district; and, with the establishment of religion in that district, they have also to superintend and take care of that which is closely and intimately connected with religion, and is a part of it—the education of the inhabitants of the district."

The Irish Society may, therefore, be described (in the language of the Royal Commissioners of Inquiry into the State of the Corporation of London) as a large charitable endowment for the North of Ireland, managed by an absentee committee in London: and of all the objects of the plantation, that which seems most to bear the character of a continuing and unfulfilled trust, is the education of the inhabitants of the district. The Irish Society has at all times recognized the claims of education upon their funds, to some extent; and it appears from their statements that grants for schools in Londonderry and Coleraine were made from the year 1613, or contemporaneously with the date of their first charter. But how much of the revenues of the Society have been applied in earlier times to the purposes of education, I am unable to say. The Skinners' Company, in their case before the House of Lords, complained that while the management of the estates of the Society for the eight years ending in 1832, cost upwards of 50 per cent., or £5,000 per annum, the annual expenditure upon schools did not exceed £480. It appears that in the year 1828, out of an income of £7,259, the disbursements for education were £542; in 1829, out of £7,282 the school disbursements were £439; in 1830, out of £10,513, but £438. However, it is right to add, that from the year 1836, the Irish Society have been gradually increasing their grants for educational purposes; and they have now raised them to an amount somewhat more commensurate than formerly with the just claims of the district. In the year 1855, out of an income of about £10,000, a sum of £1,478 was devoted to the support of education in schools, in addition to some small donations for their erection and repairs. Of this sum, £430 was applied towards the maintenance of the large establishment near Derry, called the Foyle College; £253 to the Irish Society's Schools in Coleraine; £80 to the Agricultural School at Templemoyle; and the residue, or £715, was distributed among about eighty-six schools (Sunday and daily) in sums of from £30 to £1. The grants to fifty-eight schools were in sums of from £5 to £1.

With the exception of the keeping of their own very excellent school in the town of Coleraine, the Irish Society cannot be said to superintend, in any proper sense of the term, the education of the district committed to their charge. They have no other school or establishment properly under their superintendence or control. They merely give grants in aid to the Foyle College, the Templemoyle Agricultural School, and to the other eighty-six schools which participate in the benefit of the funds placed at their disposal; but they do not exercise any control or supervision whatever over them. The greater part of these schools are, no doubt, under very efficient inspection, at the hands of other bodies, and this might be supposed to dispense with the necessity of inquiry on the part of the Irish Society as to the application of their grants; but I have found instances in which schools struck off the roll of the National Board from the incompetency or misconduct of the teachers (and upon grounds which, on examination, I highly approved of), still continued as recipients of the grants of the Irish Society. In such cases the grants were not merely thrown away, but made productive of positive mischief, by enabling the teachers to hold out against the National Board, and by keeping possession of the schoolhouses to prevent the appointment of proper and efficient teachers. I beg to refer to my reports on the schools of Ballongry, Molenan, and Sheriff's Mountain, in illustration of this statement. Indeed, from the very constitution of the Irish Society, its members being absentees, living in London, and in a constant state of mutation every second year, it is impossible that they could exercise any efficient supervision or superintendence over the schools which they contribute to; and I am obliged to say that their grants are in a great many instances given without discrimination, as they are continued without regard to the altered circumstances of the school and the locality. I cannot say that it is a judicious application of the large funds at their disposal to distribute them in driblets of £5 and £2 10*s.* to schools here and there, apparently with a view to please all parties, or to put an end to the importunities with which the deputations from the Society are assailed at their annual visits. Small grants, such as these, should be made with the utmost caution, as in certain cases they become instruments of mischief instead of benefit to a neighbourhood. The grant is in itself incapable of providing an efficient school, but may help to keep up a starveling and a useless one. The grant may become valuable in aid of adequate local contributions; but when given without regard to the existence of such support, it is thrown away. Several of the grants of the Irish Society are open to this observation, that they are conferred upon inefficient and useless schools, which either did not deserve or did not procure any sufficient local assistance. In one instance I observed that the grant was given to support a school upon a gentleman's estate for the benefit of his own tenantry, and to which the gentleman himself contributed not a farthing, nor would suffer it to obtain the benefit of inspection or assistance from either the National Board, or the Church Education Society. The teacher's salary was confined to the £10 given by the Irish Society. The school was without books, maps, slate pencils, discipline, or instruction. Some of the grants are made to schools held in miserable hovels, in which discipline and habits of cleanliness and order are impossible.

It appears to me to be contrary to the nature of things, that a trust of this nature could

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be discharged effectually by a fluctuating body of London merchants, having no personal interests, feelings, or sympathies in the matter. The political necessity which gave rise to the creation of the trust has, I believe, long since passed away; and as the members of the Irish Society have confessedly no beneficial interest in the funds which they distribute, the natural and sensible course would seem to be, to delegate the trust to local gentlemen, who would bring to bear upon the discharge of their duties the necessary information, the community of feeling and interest, and the opportunity of constant personal inspection and supervision which are essential to its due performance.

The Royal Commissioners, on the state of the Corporation of London, have, upon other and independent grounds, made a recommendation to this effect. They say—"We recommend that the Irish Society be dissolved, and its charter repealed by Act of Parliament, and its property be vested in a new set of trustees, whose number and character should be defined by the Act."

With regard to the Foyle College or Diocesan Free School of Londonderry, there is a special matter which arises for consideration in regard to its relations with the Irish Society. The citizens of Londonderry allege that the Foyle College should properly be the free school appertaining to the county of Londonderry; and that the endowment intended for this school by King James I. was intercepted and appropriated to their own use by the Irish Society. The Irish Society, on the other hand, though contributing something to the support of the school, have always disclaimed that the school possessed, of right, any other character than that of a diocesan free school.

From the lapse of time it is, perhaps, impossible to arrive at any conclusion on this subject absolutely certain, but there are several facts which give more than a colour of probability to the allegations of the citizens of Derry. In the original scheme of plantation of the six escheated counties of Ulster, propounded by King James I., A.D., 1608, he expressly declared that there should be one free school, at least, in every county, for the education of youth, in learning and religion; and it is singular that his purpose should have miscarried only in the county of Londonderry, the settlement of which was undertaken by the Irish Society and the London Companies. It appears that the Corporation of London accepted the King's proposal to undertake the plantation of the county Londonderry (then called Coleraine), after having first sent a deputation of their body to Ireland to inspect it. They required, as a condition for their doing so, that the towns of Derry and Coleraine should be given as the sites of two towns; and that 4,000 acres of land adjoining Derry, and 3,000 acres adjoining Coleraine, should also be conferred upon them. The 4,000 acres near Derry are determined by the charter to have been on the western side of the Foyle; that tract, and the 3,000 acres near Coleraine, formed the property of the Irish Society; all the intermediate tract, between the Foyle and the Bann having been allotted, in severalty, to the twelve London Companies.

It further appears that another deputation, consisting of Alderman Proby and Matthew Springham, visited the plantation in 1616, and in consequence of the reclamations of King James upon the non-fulfilment of the terms of the charter, the deputation reported to the Corporation of London as follows:—"And for a free school we have allotted, when it is done, 300 acres, which Mr. Springham has promised to build, at his own charge, next year." This report seems strongly to confirm the claim of the free school of Derry to the endowment intended for it by King James, and recognized by the deputation of the Corporation in 1616, to an extent of 300 acres at least, and to prove that it was then actually allotted to the school. On the other hand, the Foyle College, assuming it to be the Royal free school designated by the charter, has lost its appropriate endowment, and stands in singular contrast with the free schools of the other five escheated counties, as will appear from the following return presented to Parliament in the year 1849, of the endowments of the several free schools:—

County.	Contents in Plantation Acres of			Gross Income.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
Armagh,	935	0	21	1,469	5	7
Tyrone,	2,381	1	4	1,457	0	2
Fermanagh,	3,435	3	14	2,142	12	11
Cavan,	590	0	11	557	7	11
Donegal,	5,390	0	19	491	17	7
Londonderry,	Nil.			Nil.		

Thus, somehow or other, one of the main conditions of the plantation has been unobserved, as regards the county of Londonderry; and the allotment of the 300 acres stated to have been specifically made by the Commissioners of the Irish Society in 1616, has been withdrawn or withheld. In connexion with this, there is another circumstance, which is very remarkable, if I am correctly informed in respect of it, namely, that although the charter fixes the 4,000 acres of land adjacent to Derry, intended as the peculiar property of the Irish Society, to have been on the western side of the river Foyle, the Irish Society happens to have possession of two isolated townlands on the eastern side, called Rossnagallagh and Gransha, and of no other lands on that side of the river, except some lands reclaimed from the sea; and the possession of these two townlands, surrounded by the church lands, and the separate estates of the Companies, cannot be accounted for by their charter. The two townlands correspond in their acreable contents very closely with the amount of land (300

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acres) stated to have been allotted to the free school in 1616; containing by recent and, probably, more accurate survey, 309 plantation acres. But whether or not these two townlands, Rossnagallagh and Gransha, are the identical 300 acres allotted to the free school, in fulfilment of a previous obligation in that behalf, the free school of Londonderry has a strong claim against the Irish Society in this respect; and though lapse of time may have debarred all legal remedy in respect of that claim, it cannot destroy the moral and equitable claim upon the consideration of Parliament in the event of the trust property now administered by the Irish Society being placed under other regulations.

But independently of this special claim on the part of the Foyle College to a specific allotment of an endowment of land, it appears to me to have a general claim on the funds of the Irish Society to a more liberal support than it has, as yet, received. The school was, for a long period of time, mainly dependent on the liberality of the Bishops and Corporation of Derry, and the twelve London Companies having property in the neighbourhood, and received, until later times, little assistance from the Irish Society. The support of the London Companies was a precarious resource for a public school, as appears from the changes which have taken place in the list of donations within the last forty years. The following donations have altogether ceased:—Corporation of Derry, £80; Fishmongers' Company, £100; Ironmongers', £60; Carpenters, £5 5*s.*; Barbers', £5; Grocers', £100; Drapers', £100; Skinners', £100; Cooks', £10; Brewers', £9; Pewterers', £5. The Mercers' gave £105; they now give £50, but nominate two boarders who pay £10 each, but for whom the regular charge is £79 16*s.* The Irish Society has increased its grant from £110 15*s.* 4*d.* to £420; but the school has, notwithstanding, lost an annual income of £496, and is reduced to a state of very great destitution. This is the more to be lamented, as it occupies a commodious and handsome building, within a convenient distance of the thriving city of Londonderry. The house is well built, and in good preservation as regards the main parts of the building. It is capable of accommodating from seventy to eighty boarders, and at least as many day boys; and has been declared by several successive sets of Commissioners, to be capable of becoming one of the most useful schools in Ireland. It has at present an excellent head-master, who is both competent and zealous, but may well feel oppressed with the weight of his pecuniary responsibilities. This fine establishment has the floors and bedsteads of its dormitories in a state of decay; it is without suitable class-rooms and school requisites, models, or apparatus for the liberal education of its pupils. It has no adequate means of amusement or exercise for the boarders; its playground is insufficient; the ball-alley is not in a proper state; there is no library of useful and entertaining books; in fact, it has little beyond its substantial walls, half empty rooms, and dreary corridors.

General Remarks.

In conclusion, I beg to say that the paramount and prevailing impression on my mind, derived from my tour of visitation, is, that the Endowed Schools, as a general body (excepting only those which are in connexion with the National Board), are under a most serious disadvantage, from the absence of any thing like an efficient system of inspection. The Royal and Diocesan Schools are practically without any supervision. The schools on the foundation of Erasmus Smith and Colonel Robertson, and the schools in connexion with the Church Education Society, are under a system of inspection which (so far as my experience went) is quite ineffectual to promote the advancement of the schools, or even to ascertain, for the information of central bodies, the true state of their proficiency.

In saying this, I desire to pass no reflection whatever on the gentlemen who conduct the inspection of the schools to which I refer. Many of these gentlemen are as intelligent and energetic as could be desired, and do their duty as well as it could be done under the circumstances; but it is beyond the power of any man, living at a great distance, by an annual or half-yearly visit, which is anticipated and prepared for, to exercise a real influence on the character of a school, or to make permanent impressions on its teacher.

Frequent and authoritative inspection appears to me to be a matter of primary necessity to every school, from the highest Royal to the lowest Parochial. Without it, the best managed school is apt to lapse into a formal routine. Too many teachers are wanting in that hearty zeal and intelligence in their office which would prevent the discharge of its duties becoming dull and monotonous; and all require to be stimulated and encouraged and kept up to their work by an active, vigilant superintendent, who can enforce his admonitions by rewards and punishments. Many of the schools to which I refer possess an invaluable superintendence on the part of the clergymen of the Established Church and other patrons; but this, though inestimable in its way, does not supply the place, nor does it command the influence, of external inspection by trained men, who have a wide sphere of observation to draw upon. The system of inspection in operation over the schools of the National Board appears to me admirably calculated to promote the efficiency and advancement of their schools; but it is a costly system, which no resources less than National can well command. For the year ending 31st December, 1855, their inspection cost £20,637 4*s.* 5*d.*, and yet it was not more than adequate to meet the requirements of their schools. It appears to me that all Endowed Schools, inasmuch as they are more or less permanently conducing to one of the objects of all good Government—the education of its people—are entitled to the benefit of systematic inspection, and that some more effectual measures than are at present in operation should be taken to protect the corpus of their endowments from being misappropriated or encroached upon. The periodical appointment of a Commission, such as the present, when a fresh crop of abuses has grown

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APPENDIX TO REPORT.

Reports of Assistant Commissioners.

W. D. Ferguson, Esq., LL.D.

up and shed its seeds, is neither an economical nor a judicious method of keeping these endowments (which, as a whole, must be very valuable) safe and effective. I am unable to say whether the Clare-street Board was provided with adequate powers to preserve the Endowed Schools in working order; but if it was, the powers have been suffered to lie comparatively inactive.

Another thought was constantly present to my mind when visiting the schools under the Church Education Society and the Robertson Committee—namely, the general inadequacy of the remuneration of the teachers, and the impoverished state of the schools as to books and apparatus. Where the salary of the teacher ranges from £8 to £13, it is impossible to expect that a man possessing even a moderate acquaintance with the elements of learning will undergo the drudgery of instructing a village school, unless prevented by some physical infirmity from earning his bread by manual labour. In these schools I have found a continuous and rapid fluctuation in the teachers, and that the more competent have gone to trades or emigrated to America. Here again, I fear, that the work of the education of a people is a matter beyond the power of private resources, and that in very few instances is there a prospect of a school for the poor proving self-supporting. I think that such schools would be greatly relieved, and the cause of general education immensely advanced, if even the apparatus for the schools was supplied to them, and some uniform system of books kept in use in our primary institutions. A feeling of jealousy may at present prevent the adoption of the books of the National Board in schools connected with the Church Education Society; but I have found them pretty largely mixed with other books in the Robertson Schools.

There is a class of endowments, many of which are not at present in operation, that seems to me to deserve a special consideration. I allude to the very considerable number of endowments, constituted of small grants of land in fee-simple, made by proprietors of estates, and devoted for ever to the purposes of education, free of rent. In a great many instances the schools have been closed, the schoolhouses have fallen into dilapidation and ruin, and are an eye-sore to the neighbourhood. Most of those schoolhouses were erected in times when it was the policy of the State to promote Scriptural education, chiefly through the instrumentality of the Kildare-place Society; and building grants were made from the Lord Lieutenant's School Fund and other Parliamentary funds, on condition that the proprietor should dedicate for ever an acre of land to the school. Without offering any opinion upon the original expediency of these measures, it cannot be disputed that they have, in a great many instances, led the proprietors of estates into positions which they never would have assumed but for the Parliamentary grants; and when the grants were withdrawn, without restoring the proprietors to their original position, something like a breach of faith, or at least of an honourable understanding, seems to have been committed. In case it should ever be in contemplation to superintend and to supplement the existing endowments at the hands of the Government, the class of endowments to which I allude, appear to me to deserve special consideration.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM DWYER FERGUSON.

Wm. N. Hancock, Esq., LL.D.,
Dublin Castle.

Report of Government Accountant.

Richard S. Hickson, Esq.

GENERAL REPORT of RICHARD S. HICKSON, Esq., Government Accountant, on the Audit of Accounts of Endowed Schools.

6th January, 1857.

SIR—Having, in compliance with the directions of the Commissioners, most carefully examined the accounts of a large number of the minor charities and institutions connected with the endowed schools of Ireland, in addition to those already specially reported on by me, viz.:—

1. The Governors of Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.
2. The Incorporated Society.
3. The Commissioners of Education.
4. The Blue Coat Hospital, or Free School of King Charles II., Dublin.
5. The Hibernian Marine School, Dublin.
6. Madam Mercer's School, county Dublin.
7. Wilson's Hospital, county Westmeath.
8. Morgan's Charity, county Dublin.

The four first-named Boards, being the principal institutions of this nature, were brought before the public Courts held by the Commissioners, and are, therefore, fully noticed in the evidence.

The Reports relating to the Hibernian Marine School and Madam Mercer's School, in the documentary evidence, with the replies of the Governors of the charities, to whom my remarks had been submitted for explanation, and the Reports as to Wilson's Hospital and Morgan's Charity School, were referred to the Inspector of Estates, and the subject is noticed in his Report on these charities.

I have now the honour to report, for the information of the Commissioners, in general terms, that in all those minor institutions, errors and imperfections appear to exist in the accounts, of a similar nature to those already pointed out in the above-mentioned cases.

A very general and great impropriety, to which I beg leave to direct attention, is the frequent disposal or sale of the funded property of the schools, and the appropriation to

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Report of Government Accountant.

Richard S. Hickson, Esq.

current expenditure of bequests and legacies which should, I respectfully submit, in all cases be held sacred, as an addition to capital.

The greatest and most serious defect, however, to which I feel called on to direct more especial attention, as it appears to me the source of the gravest evils, is the absence of experienced persons to act as auditors of the accounts; by this I mean properly qualified persons, unconnected with the establishment, and having the means of knowing the real extent and nature of the income and property of the institution, as well as its legitimate expenditure. In most cases, the audit is merely confined to an examination of tradesmen's bills and other vouchers connected with the expenditure alone. This is, no doubt, an essential duty; but it by no means forms a perfect or satisfactory audit, as it is most important that the income and assets should be likewise properly looked after, and that the auditors see that the rents, dividends, and all other sources of income are duly received and brought to account, and that the funded or other property is not interfered with or lost sight of.

In some instances the signatures of the tradesmen themselves have been obtained to the certificate of audit, as auditors, though it appears evident that no further examination of the accounts had actually taken place on their part, than a mere check of the tot of the credit side of the account, and that the nature and extent of the debits were entirely unknown to them.

I would very respectfully suggest that a uniform system of accounts might be adopted and acted upon in all cases, and that it should be incumbent on the auditors to see that the system of accounting, once approved of and adopted, should not in any case be permitted to be departed from.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

RICHARD S. HICKSON.

W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., LL.D.,
Secretary, Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission.

Reports of the Inspector of Estates.

J. W. Murland, Esq.

REPORTS of the INSPECTOR of ESTATES.

TO HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS for inquiring into Endowed Schools in Ireland.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,—Having been appointed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to inspect the estates under the management of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq., the Incorporated Society, and other estates belonging to endowed schools in Ireland, and to report to you thereon, and having received your instructions for my guidance, I proceeded to inspect the several estates referred to, and beg leave to submit to you the following report :—

For the purpose of making this report more intelligible, I have had the several estates carefully laid down on the Ordnance Survey maps of Ireland, from the surveys of the different estates supplied to me. They are delineated on the county index maps, and also on the townland maps, both of which accompany this report.*

The Commissioners of Education in Ireland.

I. *Estates under the Management of Commissioners of Education in Ireland.*

The first estates visited were those under the management of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland. Before proceeding to report on each of these estates separately, I take leave to make one or two suggestions applicable to them generally.

Leasing Powers.—The Commissioners of Education in Ireland, do not seem to possess any proper power of leasing. In their Act of Incorporation, (53 Geo. III., ch. 107, sec. 13), it is enacted that the Commissioners under that Act should have all such powers of leasing and demising all and every the lands and hereditaments belonging to the said last mentioned schools respectively as the several trustees or other persons in whom such lands were vested immediately before the passing of that Act had by law for leasing and demising the said lands and hereditaments respectively. The only authority which the trustees of the Royal School estates possessed, when the last mentioned Act was passed, was to grant leases for twenty-one years, the rents to be in trust for the masters of the respective schools.

Accordingly, the Commissioners do not appear to have made any leases of the Royal School Estates. It would, in my opinion, be advantageous to these estates that the Commissioners should have ample leasing powers, but, of course, so restricted as to prevent them from being abused.

Accounts.—The rentals and accounts furnished by the agents of the several estates, and copied into the books of the Commissioners, have not been kept on a uniform system, or as clearly as they might have been; and the yearly accounts have in some cases not been sent in by the agents till many months after the time at which they should be furnished. To remedy this I beg to suggest that printed forms of rentals and accounts, prepared on the best plan, be furnished to the several agents; this would not only save trouble to the agents, but it would secure uniformity and accuracy in the accounts; and further, the annual rentals and accounts should be furnished by the agents on or before a fixed day, say, not later than the 1st of April, or at latest, 1st May in each year.

I now proceed to report on each estate.

* These maps are preserved amongst the papers of the Commission.

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APPENDIX TO REPORT.

Reports of the Inspector of Estates.

J. W. Murland, Esq.

The Commissioners of Education in Ireland—Dungannon Royal School Estate.

DUNGANNON ROYAL SCHOOL ESTATE.

This estate is in the county Tyrone, four to six miles from Dungannon; it is bounded on two sides by Lough Neagh and the river Blackwater. It consists of six townlands, containing, according to the survey made in 1832 by M'Arthur, 3,890A. 3R. 12P., statute measure, of which 1,340 acres are arable land, 1,380 acres meadow and pasture, including a considerable extent of partially reclaimed bog, and 1,170 acres of undivided bog. The rent, according to the rental of 1855, was £1,458 2*s.* 2*d.*, together with £209 8*s.* 5*d.*, received for bog rent. The latter varies from year to year. For the last three years the average amount received for the turf banks was £193 14*s.* 5*d.*

Value.—In 1832 the estate was valued by Mr. Richmond at £1,439 9*s.* 9*d.*, exclusive of the turf banks.

The new general valuation of the county Tyrone is not yet made. The old valuation of this property amounts to £1,046 5*s.* 7*d.* Even making the usual allowance of twenty per cent., which this valuation is said to be under the letting value, it is still much under the rent which the tenants do pay punctually. On the three large townlands of Aughamullen, Derrytresk, and Derrylahan, the tenants have the advantage of an ample supply of turf, and the linen manufacture which is carried on in that part of the county no doubt assists them to pay their rent. On the whole, I am of opinion that the estate is fairly let, and at the same time the rent is as high as is consistent with the prosperity of the tenantry.

Arrears.—The rents are punctually paid. It appears by the accounts of the agents, furnished on the 29th of March last, that all the rent due up to, and on the 1st November preceding, had been paid, and that there were no arrears whatever due on the property. I do not find by the accounts that any arrears have been written off.

In the years 1846 and 1847 an allowance was made to the tenants, £205 7*s.* 0½*d.* being the rent of the land under potatoes in the year 1846. In the year 1848 an allowance of five per cent. was made to those who paid up their rent; and in the years 1849 to 1852, inclusive, an allowance of ten per cent. was given in like manner; and this appears by the accounts to be the whole of the loss sustained by reason of the potato failure; taken together it only amounts to about half-a-year's rent, and was, I believe, less than was generally suffered where the holdings were small, and the tenants held from year to year.

There are no leases on this estate.

Improvements.—Before the Board of Education was constituted, a lease of the estate had been granted, which did not expire till November, 1831. The Board, as appears by their report to the Lord Lieutenant, then found the lands "impoverished, and in the hands of a very numerous and poor tenantry." The late Mr. Blacker, an agent of experience, was appointed by the Board to manage the property. Under his directions the estate was surveyed and valued, the farms readjusted, the old and crooked fences removed, and straight ones substituted. A considerable sum of money has been since expended, from time to time, in making drains, forming roads, and assisting the tenants to improve their houses.

An agriculturist, paid by the Board, resides on the estate; he superintends the making drains, roads, and other improvements, suggests to the tenants the best mode of cultivating their farms, and, where it is necessary, recommends that lime and seeds should be supplied to them. The lime and seeds are purchased out of a fund which has been placed in the agent's hands for the purpose, and the cost of them is punctually repaid by the tenants at the end of the year with their rent.

It has been observed that when the Board of Education got possession of the estate it was occupied by a great number of poor tenants, and the holdings were, consequently, very small. This has been remedied, as far as it could be, without turning any tenant out of his holding, by insisting that when a tenant was leaving the estate he should dispose of his farm to one of the other tenants, thus diminishing the number of tenants on the estate. The extent to which this has been done appears from the fact, that since 1833 the number of holdings on the estate has been reduced by seventy-four.

The money expended in making drains and roads has been usefully applied. The new road made through the townland of Derrytresk (and which is marked yellow on the Ordnance map sent with this report), was very much required, but as this road has heretofore terminated at the Coal Island Canal, it has been a private road, and the tenants going to Dungannon, their market-town, had to go a round of two miles, and pay a toll besides. At present a bridge is being built over the canal and the river Torrent, at the joint expense of the county and the Commissioners of Education, by which the new road through that part of the estate will be made a county road, and the tenants will then have a direct communication opened to them with Dungannon, Armagh, &c. This will be a great benefit to the estate, particularly if the branch-roads leading from it be improved and extended as they should be.

Present State of the Property.—The houses of the tenants are, with a few exceptions, fairly comfortable, considering the size of the holdings.

The farms are carefully cultivated, and improvements of various kinds, as draining, fencing, &c., have been made on most of them.

The tenants appear to be industrious, and the spirit of insubordination which I am told did exist some years ago, seems to have disappeared. It was not, perhaps, to be wondered at that a little resistance should have been made by the tenants in the first instance to the change which, in consequence of prior neglect, it was necessary to introduce for the good, not only of the estate, but also of the tenants themselves. Notwithstanding what has been done during the last twenty years to consolidate farms the holdings are still very

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small, and were it not for employment in weaving the tenants could not live comfortably by such small farms.

A coal-mine was worked on the estate for a few years, but, in the year 1853, the working of the mine was discontinued, because it was not found profitable.

The large extent of bog on the estate produces, as has been seen, an income of about £190 per annum, by letting the banks each season for turf; and after the deep bog shall be cut away the agent considers that, from the nature of the soil below the peat, and the facility for drainage, this tract of ground may be reclaimed and made arable land. It is important that this object should be kept in view in the management of the turf-banks.

There is one school on the estate for the children of the tenantry; it is erected on the townland of Aughamullan. It does not seem adequate to supply the wants of such a numerous tenantry; and as it is two miles distant from part of Derrytresk, the tenants there complain that they cannot send their children to school in winter, there seems to be some ground for this complaint; and it would be desirable that steps should be taken to have a National school established within the reach of the children on that part of the estate.

I have only to observe, in concluding my report on the Dungannon school estate, that it appears to me to have been very judiciously managed both by the late agent, Mr. Blacker, and by the present agent, Mr. Wann. From the number of small holdings, and the large extent of bog and waste on this property, more than ordinary care and vigilance are required in its management.

Law Costs.—Since writing the above report, the bills of costs furnished to the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, by their solicitors, Messrs. M'Causland and Fetherston, have been forwarded to me, and I was requested "to take them into consideration when making my report, so far as they relate to the estates of the Commissioners."

On looking into these bills of costs I found that the sum of £444 6*s.* 4*d.* is charged for business done for the Dungannon estate, from March, 1843, to April, 1853, and nearly the whole of this amount is charged for preparing notices to quit; being for each year notices were served about £85 more than the agent's entire remuneration.

I wrote to Mr. Wann for an explanation of this large and extraordinary expenditure, and I beg to send herewith copies of my letter and his reply.

I do not think the reason he assigns for serving notices to quit so frequently on all the tenants is satisfactory. Notice should only have been served on defaulters. When notices were necessary it is plain that the proper course would have been to have had one form settled by the solicitors, and the others printed, and filled up in the agent's office. In this way the costs would not have been more than a few shillings instead of several hundred pounds.

Mr. Wann says, that "he believed the late Mr. Blacker was informed that the solicitors of the Board were the proper parties to prepare notices to quit." How this may be I have no means of ascertaining.

It must be admitted that the estate has not been charged with any local law costs.

Correspondence as to Law Costs.—COPY LETTER TO MR. WANN.

Mountjoy-place, Dublin, 4th October, 1856.

DEAR SIR,—The bill of costs of Messrs. M'Causland and Fetherston, for law business done in connexion with the Royal School Estates, has been sent to me by Her Majesty's Commissioners, for my consideration when making my report.

And I observe that the sum of £444 6*s.* 4*d.* is charged for business done for the Dungannon Estate from March, 1843, to April, 1853.

Nearly the whole of this amount is charged for preparing notices to quit. The sum of 5*s.* is charged for each notice and copy; and notices appear to have been prepared for every tenant, or nearly so, in the years 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, and 1851. I have not met with any thing of this kind before, and will feel obliged if you will let me know why it was necessary to serve notices on every tenant so frequently.

If it were necessary, it seems to me that one notice must have been a copy for all the others; and one having been prepared by the solicitors, a common clerk could have prepared the rest at a trifling cost, instead of at the enormous cost of upwards of £400. I presume there is not so much expense incurred in this matter on the other estates under your management.

As I have to send in my report very soon, I will thank you to favour me with some explanation on this subject at your earliest convenience.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

JAMES W. MURLAND.

Wm. Wann, Esq.

[Answer.]

Markethill, 6th October, 1856.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of 4th instant I have duly received, relative to the service of notices to quit on the Dungannon School Estate tenants. In 1846 I was entrusted with the agency of that property, previous to which I was fully aware, from my personal knowledge of the tenants, whilst assisting the late Mr. Blacker, that unless they felt there was perfect and almost immediate control over them, no *certainty* of rent-paying could be calculated on; and as times did not improve about the period referred to, I did not conceive it prudent to discontinue a plan, the efficacy of which I had known so well; and by observing a strict and firm determination to have punctuality established (when I knew there was means to do so), the result has been of late, almost a universal attendance to pay rent on the days I appoint for that purpose. Seeing these facts, the Commissioners of Education desired me to discontinue the practice of serving notices to quit, save on such of the tenants as might appear refractory.

In further replying to your letter as to "the bill of costs" for these notices, I beg to say that I was perfectly unacquainted with their extent or nature until I received your letter yesterday morning—the payment of them not having passed through my hands. The late Mr. Blacker, I believe, was informed that the Solicitors of the Board were the proper parties to supply the notices, and I followed

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APPENDIX TO REPORT.

Reports of the Inspector of Estates.

J. W. Murland, Esq.

The Commissioners of Education in Ireland—Armagh Royal School Estate.

his example, furnished a list of the tenants to Messrs. M'Causland and Fetherston, received from them the notices ready for my signature, and acknowledged their receipt.

I think, taking my accounts altogether, it will be discovered that the estate has not been made chargeable for any local law costs; when I had to take proceedings, I made the defaulting party pay the costs.

I am, dear Sir, very faithfully, your obedient servant.

James W. Murland, Esq., Mountjoy-place, Dublin. WILLIAM WANN.

ARMAGH ROYAL SCHOOL ESTATE.

This estate is situated on the leading road between Newry and Armagh, about midway between those towns. It consists of six townlands, containing 1,514A. 1R. 31P., statute measure, including therein some waste and about sixty-seven acres of marsh.

The present rental is £1,469 5*s.* 7½*d.*, together with £20, received for the grass of the marsh. This latter amount varies a little from year to year.

In the year 1833 the estate was valued by J. Thomas Noble at £1,413 18*s* per annum.

The new general valuation is not yet completed for the County Armagh. The old valuation is £1,303 1*s.* 3*d.*

The present rent corresponds with Noble's valuation, the tithe rent-charge being added to it, and it has been unchanged since 1833.

The estate appears to be let at its full value, consistent with the prosperity of the tenantry.

Arrears.—The arrears due on the estate to the 1st November, 18 5, when the agent furnished his account in May, 1856, amounted to £2,601 15*s.* 1½*d.*, equal to nearly one year and three quarters' rent of the whole estate. It has been usual in that part of the country to let half a year's rent remain outstanding, and those tenants who do not owe more, consider their rent fully paid up. There are, however, seventeen tenants who owe three years' rent or upwards. These arrears, with the exception of the one half-year, which is due by all the tenants, accrued between the years 1845 and 1851; the amount of arrears due now is less than it was in the year 1851, and the agent thinks he will be able to get them all in.

With the exception of an allowance of £170 3*s.* 2*d.*, made for the failure of the potato crop in 1846, the tenants on this estate seem to have received no allowance or abatement whatever. They did not get the abatement of ten per cent. for three or four years, which was given on the other estates.

There are no leases on the estate.

Improvements.—From the time the Commissioners of Education got into possession of the estate, in 1833, till 1847, nearly £800 was expended on improvements; about £400 of that sum was expended in draining and reclaiming the bog and marsh, and the residue in giving premiums and assistance to the tenants for improving their houses and farms. The efforts made to drain the marsh have not been very successful, for it is still liable to be flooded during a great part of the year by the overflowing of the River Cushier; and there does not appear to be any way of remedying this, except by removing or altering the weir which is across the river a little below the estate. This weir was for the use of a mill on the estate of Mr. Cope, which is no longer worked; and possibly some arrangement might be made with Mr. Cope, by which the weir could be removed, or at least larger sluices put into it. In this way the water in the river would be kept lower, and a considerable extent of land on Mr. Cope's estate, as well as on the school estate, would be much benefited.

As to the money expended on improving the houses and farms, it seems to have been very usefully applied.

Present State of the Property.—The tenants generally have comfortable slated houses, and appear to be respectable and industrious.

The farms for the most part are well cultivated. Flax is generally grown on the estate.

The houses and farms of those tenants, who are much in arrear, are an exception, however, to the observations just made. Their houses are in bad order and their farms exhausted.

The Commissioners of Education have erected a school on the estate, which is under the Church Education Society. It contains a schoolroom for boys, and one for girls, also a suitable house for the master and mistress. The school appears to be well conducted, and there is a large attendance of pupils.

Suggestions.—I beg to suggest that some means be taken to reduce the amount of arrears. It was certainly injurious to the estate to let so much arrears accumulate. Notwithstanding the opinion expressed by Mr. Millar, that he expected to be able to get them all in, and that it would not be judicious to cancel any of them, I think it would be advisable to make an abatement on payment of arrears.

The facts of those arrears having accumulated during the years 1845 to 1850, and of the tenants not having received the same abatement during those years as the tenants of other estates, seem to give them some claim for such an abatement on the payment of arrears.

Subject to such abatement, they should be compelled to pay up, and care should be taken not to allow arrears to accumulate again. From the exhausted state of the farms of some of those in arrear, it is probable they will not be able to pay up any part of what they owe: in these cases it will be necessary to remove them, and there will be no difficulty in finding neighbouring tenants able and willing to occupy their farms, and to pay up the arrears on them if it be thought expedient to require it.

The present method of letting the grass of the marshes by auction, is liable to abuse. It might have been judicious while attempts were being made to reclaim them; but if nothing more can be done in this way by removing the weir above alluded to, it would be better to let the marsh to the adjoining tenants, from year to year. If let in this way, it would produce more rent and give less trouble.

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ENNISKILLEN ROYAL SCHOOL ESTATE.

The estate consists of forty-one townlands in the county of Fermanagh, distant from four to nine miles from the town of Enniskillen, on the road leading to Swanlinbar; together with Portora, adjoining the town of Enniskillen, and a tenement in the town. The forty-one townlands contain 5,512A. 2R. 22P., statute measure, (including about 685A. 1R. 27P. of mountain and bog); Portora contains 53A. 1R. 20P. The present annual rent, as stated in the rental, is £2,094 12*s.* 11*d.* for the land; £22 for the Constabulary Barracks, built on the estate by the Commissioners, and £26 for the tenement in the town of Enniskillen, making together £2,142 12*s.* 11*d.* Portora yields no rent, the Royal School is built on it, and the master of the school occupies the land free of rent. It was valued at £120 0*s.* 9*d.* per annum.

In 1816 Messrs. Sherrard and Co. valued these lands, exclusive of Portora, at £2,940 7*s.* 10*d.* late currency, equal to £2,714 4*s.* 2*d.* present currency. In 1841 Mr. J. J. Byrne valued this estate, exclusive of Portora, at £2,293 11*s.* 0*d.* The new general valuation of Ireland has not yet been made for the county Fermanagh. The existing valuation of this property is £1,854 8*s.* 10*d.*; but this valuation is considered to be about twenty per cent. under the present letting value.

It may be safely stated, that if this estate were held by improving tenants, and if the farms were of a proper size, it would be at least worth the value placed on it by Mr. Byrne, in 1841. As matters now stand, the majority of the holdings are so small, the land so exhausted, and the tenants so poor, that many of them have difficulty in paying the present rent, and in case of any loss of cattle or failure of crops, the arrears would be further increased.

Arrears.—The arrears due on this estate, up to 1st November, 1854, when the agent furnished his account in October, 1855, amounted to £9,231 9*s.* 0½*d.*, equal to nearly four and a-half years' rent of the whole property. However, the arrear on many of the holdings was greater: for example—

Twenty-one owed five years' rent.	Eleven owed seven years' rent.
Fifteen owed five and a-half years' rent.	Nine owed seven and a-half years' rent.
Fifteen owed six years' rent.	Ten owed eight years' rent.
Eleven owed six and a-half years' rent.	Thirteen owed nine years' rent.

Twenty-one owed ten years' rent and upwards.

It appears by the accounts, that in the year 1840, arrears to the amount of £522 2*s.* 2*d.* were cancelled by order of the Board. Again, in 1845, arrears to the amount of £100 15*s.* 4*d.* were cancelled in like manner.

In the years 1846, 1847, and 1848, allowances were made to the tenants for the potato failure, to the amount of £1,213 12*s.* 2*d.*, besides £298 9*s.* 3*d.* allowed them in the same years for draining.

In the years 1849 to 1853, inclusive, an abatement of ten per cent. was allowed on the rental.

In consequence of the tenants being in arrears, the receipts for rent were only given on account, and no receipts were given up to a particular date, so it is difficult for the tenants to know how they stand as to arrears, and it is also difficult to check the agent's account. But from Mr. Benison's character, I have no reason to doubt that it was faithfully kept.

In several instances the tenants state that the arrears set down in the rental against them accrued before they got into possession of their farm, the former tenants who incurred the debt having sold their interest and left the estate; they admit, however, that they knew there were arrears against the farms at the time they took them.

Leases.—There are no leases. The tenants hold from year to year.

Improvements.—It appears from the accounts during the last twenty years the following sums have been expended in improvement, viz.:—About £400 were expended in making and repairing roads through the estate; about £300 were allowed to the tenants during the years 1846 and 1847 for drainage; £380 were expended in building a police barrack, and small sums were allowed in three instances to assist tenants in building houses.

The sums so expended on roads appear to have been usefully applied, as the roads made have been well laid out and have opened up the estate. These roads also afford access to the bogs and to the lime quarries.

The amount of drainage done is quite trifling, and draining at present is much required on a large portion of the estate.

Present State of the Property.—On the portion of the estate nearest to Enniskillen, comprising the townlands of Clonatrig, Derryinch, Drumbargy, Rosdoney, Drumbrocus, Derrylester, Drumcard, Mulnaveigh, Seisaght, and part of one or two other townlands, the soil is of comparatively good quality. On the remainder of the estate the soil is generally thin and light. The dwellings of the tenants, with one or two exceptions, are thatched cottages; on the greater part of the estate their cottages are constructed of clay or sods, but on the land adjoining the mountain, where stones are plenty, they are built of stone. Some of the cabins are of the most wretched kind.

The farms in general are very small, too small to support a family in moderate comfort, even if there were no rent charged for them, particularly as there is no manufacture carried on in the neighbourhood to afford employment to those members of the family who are not occupied on the land. The impoverished condition of the greater portion of the estate has, no doubt, arisen from the practice of sub-dividing holdings; many farms have been divided two or three times in the course of the last twenty or thirty years. The practice has been, for the father to divide his farm among his children, and there has not

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been any effectual check put on the practice, which has been carried so far that at the last Census there were 419 houses on the estate, and a population of 2,142 persons. Comparing this with Mr. Griffith's value of the estate, it leaves only seventeen shillings and three pence of value to each person.

The practice of subdivision has not only reduced the size of the farms below the extent which can support a family, but has been attended with another very injurious result. It has caused many of the farms to be divided into a number of scattered patches; in this way a small bit of meadow is sometimes divided into four or five portions, each too small to be separately fenced, and these small portions are distinguished by marks which the owners alone can recognize.

During the years 1847 to 1850 some of the tenants left their farms, and sold their good will to adjoining tenants. In one instance a tenant purchased five small holdings in this way, and the property was so far improved from the state it had been in before. It is to be regretted that a number of the poorest tenants were not at that time assisted to leave the estate, thereby enlarging the farms of those who remained.

A few of the farms, particularly on townlands next Enniskillen, are carefully cultivated, but the system of agriculture pursued on the great majority of the farms is as bad as possible. It is a usual course to sow oats two or three times after potatoes, till the land is completely exhausted, and then leave the ground to "rest," as they term it, without sowing any grass seed in it; in this state it remains for three or four years nearly unproductive. It is a common practice to burn portions of the land and ditches for manure. It is also common to take the sods of the fields to build houses. Both these practices are very injurious, and should be prevented.

A great portion of the estate wants draining, and no effectual improvement can be made in the cultivation of the ground until draining is carried out extensively. This remark applies particularly to the high lands adjoining the mountains at the south-western part of the estate. This portion, if drained, would be good pasture-ground; from its high elevation it is much more suitable for pasture than tillage.

There is plenty of limestone on the estate, and a limekiln was erected many years ago for the use of the tenantry. For several years the kiln was not worked, but, during the last three years, it has been used occasionally, and lime supplied to the tenantry to a small extent. If the ground was first properly drained this facility of procuring lime would be of great value to the tenants.

On the townland of Mulnaveigh, and some of the neighbouring townlands, there is clay for making bricks and tiles of very superior quality, which might be turned to good account; at present a few of the tenants make brick of it, but they do not pay any thing for the privilege of doing so, nor does there seem to be any restraint placed on their cutting up their ground and leaving it useless where the bricks are taken from.

Schools for Tenants' Children.—On the southern part of the estate, towards Swanlinbar, there is a National school, held in a thatched cottage taken from one of the tenants. This was established about seven years ago.

On the northern part of the estate there is a school kept by Bernard Maguire, an elderly man, for which he receives £10 per annum from the Clare-street Board; and he states the only books or school requisites he has received were a few furnished seven years ago, through the Rev. J. G. Porter.

There are on this part of the estate, besides Maguire's school, two National schools; one held in a very small thatched cabin belonging to one of the tenants in Rosdoney, which is largely attended, and another at Drumcard cross-road. In reference to the former the tenants expressed much anxiety to get a better house, and stated that the inspector from the National Board of Education threatened to have the grant to the school withdrawn if a better house were not provided. It would be desirable to have a better schoolhouse, and an efficient school established on this portion of the estate, as the children attending the Rosdoney school are very numerous, and the school at Drumcard cross-roads is too distant for them to attend it regularly.

Suggestions.—The first alteration I would take leave to suggest in the management of of this property is, as to arrears. It is plain that while arrears are allowed to accumulate on the tenants as they have been here, there is no chance of their farms being improved, and on those holdings on which the largest amount of arrears are due, the land is worst cultivated, and the houses most neglected, so that the rent is not only lost, but at the same time the estate injured. It is, therefore, essential to the proper management of the property, that the regular payment of rent should be insisted on. The present system of giving receipts on account, which do not show how the tenant's accounts stand, should be discontinued, and proper receipts substituted. For the purpose of securing regularity in the payment of rent, and preventing the accumulation of arrears, the board should insist, whenever a full year's rent had not been collected, that the agent should explain in the rental furnished to it, the reason why, or what steps he had taken to enforce payment. If a calamity, such as the loss of cattle, had happened to the tenant, which put it out of his power to pay, and the agent thought it a case for some allowance, the better plan would be for the board to at once remit the year's rent, or so much of it as was thought right, and not suffer arrears to accumulate.

The agent's rentals and annual accounts, should be furnished regularly in March or April, and not allowed to lie over till October, as in this case.

With respect to the large amount of arrears at present existing, it is difficult to suggest any way of dealing with them which is free from objection, where some of the tenants have been paying pretty regularly, and others as little as possible, it would be very dis-

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couraging to the good tenant to place the bad tenant on an equality with him, by expunging all arrears; on the other hand, if proceedings were taken to compel the tenants to pay up all arrears, it would be equivalent to ejecting three-fourths of the tenants. This would be a very harsh measure, and one that I would not at all recommend.

A portion of the arrears has been due for a great length of time, and in some instances before the present tenants got into possession. It would be hard in such cases to insist on all the arrears being paid up, even if the tenants were able; but in three cases out of four they are unable. I would suggest the following method of dealing with the existing arrears:—

1st. Let all arrears exceeding six years be struck off.

2nd. Let any tenant who will pay £1 of arrear, in addition to his accruing rent, get a receipt for £2 of arrears, this is equivalent to allowing a discount of fifty per cent. on payment, or in other words, of throwing off half the arrear. I understand this plan has been adopted with advantage on a property in the same county. However, there is a large proportion of those most in arrear who could not pay any money in addition to their accruing rent: I would let those who prefer it, be allowed to execute such draining, fencing, or other improvement of a like kind, on their farms, as should be marked out for them; and when those improvements were executed properly and approved of, allow for them at a fixed price, and the sum so allowed should go in liquidation of the arrears, throwing off £2 of arrears for every £1 worth of work done.

The work being spread over three or four years, would fall lightly on the tenants, and only compel them to use increased exertion, while the improvements on their farms would assist them to pay the current rent.

I expect that this mode of clearing off the arrears would be gladly taken advantage of by most of the tenants. There are, of course, some who can neither make improvements nor pay rent, and the sooner they are got off their farms, the better for themselves and the estate.

The next evil to be guarded against is the subdivision of farms. To this end, notice should be given that no tenant would be allowed, either by will or otherwise, to divide his holding, and that no tenant would be permitted to transfer his holding, without first having obtained the assent of the agent; whose duty it would be, in such cases, to make him transfer his holding to the nearest tenant who may be able to manage it, so as to tend as much as possible to the consolidation of farms. Of course there is no use in laying down these rules unless they are strictly enforced by ejecting any tenant who may violate them.

For the purpose of carrying out the draining and other improvements so much required on the estate, and also of trying to change the present very defective method of cultivation generally pursued on it, by suggesting to the tenants the most advantageous way of managing their farms, I would recommend that an experienced agriculturist should be employed for a few years. He should reside on or near the estate, and occupy his whole time in superintending such improvements as the agent should approve of. In addition to the draining done in payment of arrears, if that suggestion should be adopted, it would be desirable in some cases for money to be advanced for thorough-draining; but in such cases the tenants should be charged an increased rent, equal to five per cent. on the money so expended. Any expenditure incurred in carrying out these suggestions will be amply paid for, by enabling the tenants to pay their rent regularly; and if accompanied with vigilant and energetic management on the part of the agent in the other respects indicated, will in a few years greatly improve the estate.

Cavan Royal School Estate.

Cavan Royal School Estate.

This estate is situate within a mile of the town of Cavan, and consists of four townlands, and part of a fifth, containing 907A. 0R. 35P., statute measure, together with 16A. 0R. 31P. of land adjoining the town of Cavan, on which the Royal School is built.

The rent, according to the present rental, is £557 7*s.* 11*d.* per annum. This does not include any rent for the 16A. 0R. 31P. of land, on which the schoolhouse is erected; that is occupied by the master of the school rent free.

In the year 1817 the Commissioners got the latter piece of land in exchange for 48A. 2R. 15P. of the townland of Billis, it being a more eligible site for the school.

Mr. J. J. Byrne valued the estate in 1841, at £574 0*s.* 4*d.*, exclusive of the piece of land on which the school is built.

According to the new general valuation of Ireland, the value is £637 9*s.* 0*d.*, and for the schoolhouse and the land on which it is erected, £100 per annum, £70 being for the house, and £30 for the land.

The rate at which this property is at present let, is certainly very low for land so near to the town of Cavan, and I think it is let below its fair letting value; at the same time, on the larger portion of the estate, the farms are so small, and the lands in such bad condition, that the tenants are not able, at present, to pay more than the existing rent.

The Rev. W. Prior Moore has furnished a rental of the property from 1804 to 1812, by which it appears that the lands were let at about twenty-five per cent. higher at that time than they are at present. However, as the value of land was enhanced at that period, by the depreciation of the currency and "war prices," the rent then is not a fair criterion of the present value.

Arrears.—The arrears up to the 1st November, 1854, when the agent furnished his account, amounted to £1,679 7*s.* 2*d.*, equal to three years' rent of the whole property. With the exception of the bailiff, there was no tenant owed less than one year's arrear of rent, while there was one who owed eight years'; three, who owed seven years'; two, six and a-half years'; two, five and a-half years'; three, five years'; the rest various

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amounts, equal to from one to four and a-half years' rent. The greater part of these arrears accrued in the four years, November, 1845, to November, 1849. During those four years the net receipts remitted to the Commissioners of Education were £826 19*s.* 2½*d.*, equal to an average of £206 15*s.* per annum, or little more than one third of a year's rent.

The Commissioners allowed the tenants £376 15*s.* 11*d.* for the failure of the potato crop during the same period, and gave them credit for all their poor rates, though some of them paid no rent for two or three years.

On inquiring from several of the tenants who owed the largest amount of arrears, how they owed so much as was set down against them in the rental, they stated that they could not owe so much. They were then required to produce their receipts. These, with one exception, were not for rent due to a particular period, but on account of rent generally, and frequently for small sums, less than half a year's rent, so it is difficult for ignorant persons, as most of the tenants are, to know how they stand as to arrears. On comparing the receipts with the books kept by Edward Smith, the bailiff, it was found, in the cases investigated, that with two exceptions, the tenant had received credit for the sums mentioned in the receipts. The difficulty of investigating the correctness of the arrears charged in the agent's account, is very great, in consequence of the fact that many of the holdings mentioned in the rental have been subdivided; and further, one tenant occasionally holds small portions of two or three different holdings. In these cases no sum is found in the account to correspond with the sum mentioned in the receipt, but several smaller sums, which in the aggregate, make up the sum in the receipt. In this way the accounts have become very complicated.

The bailiff, Mr. Edward Smith, has acted also as under-agent, and has received a large portion of the rents and signed receipts. The following endorsement, however, appear on receipts issued in October, 1855:—"Future rents to be paid to me, and on office days only.—JAMES BENISON."

There are no leases on this estate; the tenant holds from year to year.

Improvements.—Between the year 1831 and 1843, the Commissioners appear, by their accounts, to have allowed £78 to thirteen tenants for improvements in their houses, being at the rate of £6 per house. They also allowed, during the same time, £277 for making ditches. During the last twelve years they do not appear to have been making any improvements on the estate.

Present Condition of the Property.—Notwithstanding the allowance made for improving some of the houses on the estate, the majority of them are in bad order; they are particularly so in the townland of Stradgally, which is the worst land, and most over-populated part of the estate; many of the tenants seem very poor, and most of the farms are badly cultivated; some of the land requires draining, without which it cannot be much improved.

The evil practice of subdividing farms has prevailed very much on this estate, and has not been checked as it should have been. This, I think, is the chief cause of the poverty of so many of the tenants, and of the inferior state of the cultivation. It has also caused, as usual, the fields of the different holdings to be intermixed, in a way which is a serious loss to the tenants. In a report, which Mr. J. J. Byrne made to the Commissioners of Education, on this estate, in the year 1841, he states that the number of persons resident on the lands was much greater than they could support in comfort; and should the evil of over-population be suffered to increase, the lands would every day be getting worse. I do not find that this suggestion has been acted on as it should have been.

The evil of allowing arrears to accumulate is shown by the impoverished and neglected state of those holdings on which the largest arrears are due.

The townland of Terquin is separated from the other townlands. It is situate within a mile of the town, on the south-east. The soil of most of this townland is better than the rest of the estate. The houses on it also are better, and the tenants appear more comfortable.

Schools.—There is no schoolhouse on the estate, but from the vicinity of Cavan and other National schools, the tenants have an opportunity of getting their children educated.

Suggestions.—Before any improvement can be expected on this estate, some arrangement must be made for reducing the large arrears hanging over so many of the tenants. I would suggest that the same plan should be adopted which I have pointed out in my report on the Enniskillen School Estate; but whether that plan or some other be adopted, nothing, I think, can be clearer, than that while a tenant feels himself liable to be called on at any moment for a large arrear of rent, he will neither improve his land nor pay any rent he can avoid.

At the same time that some arrangement is made as to the existing arrears, the tenants must be given to understand that if the accruing rent is not punctually paid, steps will be at once taken to enforce it, and no tenant will be suffered to remain on the estate who does not pay the rent.

The present system of giving receipts on account should be discontinued, and receipts given up to a particular day, so that the tenants may know how they stand, and be relieved from the necessity of preserving all their old receipts.

Notice should be given that no tenant will be allowed, by will or otherwise, to subdivide his holding; and that no tenant will be allowed to transfer his holding without first having obtained the agent's permission, whose duty it would be to make him transfer it to the nearest adjoining tenant who is capable of managing it. In case of any violation of these rules, the tenant violating them should be ejected. Where draining is most needed, and the tenant unable to do it himself, I would suggest that money should be allowed him for

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the purpose, and an addition made to his rent equal to five per cent. on the money so expended; of course it would be essential in such cases to watch that the money was honestly and judiciously expended. The estate should be frequently visited by the agent; and, besides, the bailiff should be held responsible for giving him notice of any violation of the rules laid down for the management of the estate.

It is absolutely necessary that a more vigilant and energetic system of management be pursued on this estate than has been done heretofore.

Raphoe Royal School Estate.

Extent.—This estate consists of twelve townlands and a large tract of mountain, in the county of Donegal, situate about five statute miles north-east of the town of Donegal; it contains 8,816A. 1R. 2P., statute measure, but of this 6,960A. 1R. 21P. are mountain.

Rent.—The annual rent of it, as returned in the rental, is £495 11*s.* 11*d.*

In 1816 it was valued by Messrs. Sherard, Brassington, and Greene, at £954 7*s.* 5*d.*, late Irish currency, equal to £884 13*s.*, present currency.

In 1846 it was valued by Mr. Rutledge at £543 15*s.* 8*d.*

The Griffith's old valuation is £498 4*s.* 11*d.*

Mr. Rutledge's valuation appears to me to be about the fair letting value of the property in its present state.

Arrears.—The arrears due up to 1st May, 1854, were about £600; but as this included all receipts up to 31st of March, 1856, when the last account was furnished, there were in fact nearly two years' more rent due. This account of arrears has been carried forward only from the year 1844, when Mr. Wray was appointed agent. It must also be observed that large sums were expended on improvements, as well as large allowances made to the tenants, during the years 1844 to 1851. That expenditure, together with the allowance to tenants, the poor rate, the tithe rent-charge, the bailiff's and the receiver's fees, exhausted the whole rent of the estate from 1844 to May, 1850, with the exception of £58 0*s.* 3*d.*; and from 1844 till March, 1855, the whole amount lodged to the credit of the Commissioners was only £570 8*s.* Thus, for eleven years, the net receipts have been equal to little more than one year's rent.

There are no leases on the property.

To understand the position of this estate it is necessary to refer to its past history.

It appears by the report of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland to the Lord Lieutenant, in the year 1820, that by "reason of the refractory disposition of the tenantry, they were unable to collect the rent."

The Commissioners tried various ways of managing the tenants, without success, and at length, in the end of the following year, they handed the management of the estate over to the Rev. James Irwin, the master of the Royal School of Raphoe, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Millar. These persons seem to have succeeded but little better, for it is stated in a subsequent report that the estate in their hands was in a state of total insubordination; Again, in the report made in the year 1846, the Commissioners state that "the Raphoe School "Estate, which, under the management of the masters for the time being, had been so long "remarkable for its wildness, and the poverty of the tenantry as well as of the soil, they "trusted would, in a short time, under their care, present a very different appearance, as they "had, under the management of an active resident agent, applied considerable sums in "improvements, by endeavouring to abolish the rundale system, by separating and squaring "farms, by reclaiming waste land, and by giving assistance to the tenants to enable them "to build a better class of cottages; and they were causing, under the superintendence of "their agent, a proper schoolhouse to be built on the estate for the benefit of the tenantry."

The agent here alluded to, Mr. Wray, resigned the agency in 1851.

It is evident from the map made in 1816, that the farms were then much intermixed, the fences crooked, and the houses more numerous than they are at present; the improvements made under the superintendence of the late agent, by which these evils were mitigated, must have benefited the estate; and if they are steadily carried out, the property will, in the course of some years, be made to yield a net income to the Commissioners of Education proportioned to its fair value, which it does not appear to have done heretofore.

The Census Returns show that in 1841, the population was 1,133, and in 1851 it was reduced 867. It is still, however, too numerous to be supported properly on the land, and it is the duty of the agent, for the sake of the people themselves as well as of the property, as far as he can, without acting harshly towards them, to endeavour gradually to consolidate the farms till they are of such a size that the tenants can live on them in comfort.

State of the Property.—The houses of the tenants differ very much in quality, about one-half of them are thatched cottages, moderately comfortable; but many of the others are very poor, and some of them are hovels of the worst kind. On part of the estate the land is of fair quality, and very susceptible of improvement; some of the tenants are taking advantage of this by draining and applying lime, which they have in abundance on the estate.

There is one tenant who had been in America, and returned with money; he has built a good slated house, and expended a considerable sum in fencing, draining, and taking stones out of his land, thus setting a very useful example to his neighbours; the majority of the tenants, however, have done little to improve their farms; they have the privilege of putting cattle and sheep on the large tract of mountain, and this is a great assistance to those who have stock to put on it; at the same time it makes them, in some degree, independent of the arable land, and induces them to neglect it.

School.—In the year 1846 the Commissioners of Education caused a schoolhouse to be

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erected, and have since continued to pay the master £20 per annum, besides giving him a farm rent free. The agent states that the school was at first well attended, but for some years back the attendance fell off, and in the beginning of the present year it became so small that it was thought necessary to change the master. The present master was appointed in last April, and has given so much satisfaction to the people, that the school has rapidly increased; when I visited it there were fifty-six boys and forty-nine girls present; the master said that nearly one-third of the youngest children could only speak Irish, but that they were rapidly acquiring a knowledge of the English language. It is stated that the cause of the falling off in the attendance during the term of the late master was that he did not duly attend to his duty, being occupied with his farm and other business. It is better not to have the schoolmaster depending in any degree for his support on a farm; and there is a difficulty in not having this school subject to some regular inspection; at present it is not inspected, in consequence of not being under the care of either boards which send round inspectors.

The schoolroom is not sufficiently large to accommodate the number of pupils now attending. It is desirable to have a room added to the house for a girls' school, to have the schoolroom floor boarded, and to have a mistress to teach the girls. For the purpose of having the school duly inspected and supplied with school requisites, and also having a female teacher supplied, I would suggest that it should be placed under the care of the National Board of Education. The children are almost all Roman Catholics.

It is of the utmost importance for the improvement of the estate, that this school should be well conducted, as it is the only chance the children of the tenants have of getting education; and educating the children is the most likely way of improving the habits and character of the tenants.

The last rental of this estate furnished, is up to 1st May, 1854, whereas the other side of the account is brought down to March, 1856. This is irregular; the rental should be furnished up to the 1st November, 1855, as on the other estates. If this were done, the arrears would appear to be equal to nearly three years' rent. It is to be feared these arrears are accumulating rapidly, and something should be done, if possible, to prevent it.

It is difficult to lay down rules for an estate which has been so lately in a state of insubordination, but all possible means should be taken to avoid the accumulation of arrears, either by inducing the tenants to execute improvements on their farms equal to the amount they cannot pay in cash, or in some other way.

The successful management of an estate, situate as this is, entirely depends on the discretion, firmness, and constant attention of the local agent. There is no doubt that his duty, if properly discharged, is much more arduous than the duty of an agent generally is, and it is right he should receive the extra rate of remuneration which he does, viz., 10 per cent. on the rental. Where so much money has been expended on improvements, and where considerable progress has been made, it is to be hoped there will be no relaxation of the necessary care and attention on the part of those intrusted with its management, till the property is placed in a satisfactory state.

Carysfort Royal School Estate.

CARYSFORT ROYAL SCHOOL ESTATE.

This estate is situate in the county of Wicklow, about six miles west of Rathdrum.

It consists of the single townland of Sheanamore, containing 305A. 1R. 34P. of arable land, and 284A. 3R. 31P. of mountain, making in all 590A. 1R. 25P. statute measure.

The present rent is £140 1*s.* 6*d.*

The Ordnance Valuation is £153 9*s.*

The arrears returned on the last rental were £136 2*s.* 9*d.*, but the agent states that £40 of this arrears have since been liquidated.

There are no leases.

The Commissioners are in the habit of allowing the tenants liberally for whatever lime they bring on their farms each year; they have to bring the lime from a great distance.

The portion of this estate which is considered arable land, is a very light soil, and at an elevation of 650 feet above the sea level. It is consequently ill-adapted for tillage; besides, it is far from any market. It is at present occupied by thirteen tenants. Their dwellings are thatched cottages, and with one or two exceptions, as good as could be expected on such small and poor farms. They have the privilege of putting cattle and sheep on the mountain part of the property—the grass on it, however, is not of much value. One of the tenants, who is three years' in arrears, has his land in a totally exhausted state; and he must, I fear, be removed. The others seem to be cultivating their ground industriously, but from its elevated position they should break up less of it than they do.

Banagher Royal School Estate.

BANAGHER ROYAL SCHOOL ESTATE.

This estate is situate in the King's county, and consists of two parts. One called Boolinarig, is about a mile and a-half to the north of Parsonstown, the other comprises the townlands of Ballincurry and Derry, and is situate about four miles further from Parsonstown than Boolinarig.

The two parts contain 599A. 0R. 16P., statute measure; of this 211A. 1R. 8P. are deep bog.

The present rental is £164 10*s.* 7½*d.*

In 1816 it was valued by Messrs. Sherard, Brassington, and Greene, at £307 9*s.* 8*d.* late currency, equal to £283 16*s.* 7½*d.* present currency.

According to the general valuation of Ireland, the valuation is £180 15*s.*

The rental in 1842 was £260 3*s.* 5½*d.*, together with £10 12*s.* for the rent of bog lots,

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making together £270 15*s.* 5½*d.*, and about £250 per annum seems to have been received for several years out of this property.

The present rent, therefore, is much less than was formerly received out of this estate. The agent, Mr. Owens, states that it was re-let in the very distressed times, and that he now estimates it as fairly worth £214 15*s.* 9*d.* per annum; this is exclusive of the bog lots.

Arrears.—The arrears as returned in the last rental, amounted to £8 6*s.* 2*d.* But this account of arrears is only carried back four or five years, to the time when the estate was re-let; and I find by the rental of 1849, that on the 29th of September, in that year, the arrears amounted to £1,034 17*s.* 1½*d.*, which must have been lost to the Commissioners. Besides this, the Commissioners had to change their agent, and to take proceedings against the surety of the late agent, for the sum of £289 18*s.* 7*d.*, for which he was considered a defaulter. These proceedings unfortunately were unsuccessful, and the Commissioners lost the further sum of £198 of costs, as appears by the bill of costs lately furnished by their solicitors, together with £52 0*s.* 9*d.*, being the taxed costs of the defendant. In the "agent's account book," the accounts for the years from 1842 to 1849, are not entered. It was necessary to refer to the copies of the rental for information as to those years.

There are no leases on this estate.

There does not appear by the accounts to have been any money expended on improvements, but some of the tenants have, during the last five years, improved their farms.

The portion of the property called Boolinarig, was held by thirteen tenants in 1849. There are now only five holdings on it. The houses on four of them are fairly comfortable. The fifth belongs to a person residing in Parsonstown, who has, I understand, considerably improved his farm. It is now well cultivated.

The other part of the estate is occupied by five tenants. Their houses and farms are in fair order. There is a large tract of bog, of which no use seems to be made at present, and the boundaries between it and the bog belonging to the adjoining estate are not clearly defined. If a drain were opened along the mearing, it would serve the double purpose of defining the boundary, and taking some of the water off the bog. An English gentleman, who has lately purchased a property in the neighbourhood, said he proposed to take a portion of the waste ground which lies into his estate, for the purpose of improving the appearance of it. It would be judicious to let it to him on fair terms.

As this estate appears to be at present let below its fair value, and considerably below the rate at which it used to be let, I think it should be re-valued, with a view to being re-let; not charging the tenants for their recent improvements.

NAVAN AND BALLYROAN SCHOOLS ESTATE.

Navan and Ballyroan Schools Estate.

This estate consists of the townland of Cappaghloughlin in the Queen's county. It is situate on the river Nore, about a mile and a-half from the town of Mountrath. The Great Southern and Western Railway passes through it, and the Mountrath railway station is on the property.

Extent.—Cappaghloughlin contains (according to the survey made in 1816) 1,737A. 0R. 35P., statute measure, including 304A. 0R. 5P. of bog.

Rent.—The annual rent, according to the last rental, is £727 15*s.* 3*d.*

Value.—In 1816 Messrs. Sherard, Brassington, and Greene valued this property at £1,154 11*s.* 11*d.*, late Irish currency, equal to £1,065 15*s.* 7*d.*, present currency.

The value of this property, according to the new general valuation of Ireland, after deducting the value of the part taken for the railway, is £654 10*s.*

The agent, Mr. Owen, states that the rate of letting is not uniform on the different holdings, and this is very evident in some cases; he also suggests that the estate should be revalued. In this suggestion I concur; and if the estate be revalued at a moderate rate, without charging for recent improvements, the result, I think, will be to make some increase in the rental.

Arrears.—When the agent furnished his account in January, 1856, the arrears, up to the 29th September preceding amounted to £614 1*s.* 11½*d.*, being less than one year's rent of the estate. The majority of the tenants owed only the half-year's rent, which it is customary in Ireland to leave outstanding. The cases in which a larger amount of arrear is due are generally cases in which some reason existed for indulgence, such as the death of a member of the family, or loss of cattle.

Leases.—There is only one tenant on the estate, Mr. Hawksworth, who has a lease: he holds about 100 acres by a lease for twenty-one years, which will expire next year. The other tenants hold from year to year.

Present state of the Property.—This estate had been in Chancery for ninety-nine years, and when, at the end of that time, it came under the management of the Commissioners of Education, in 1834, it appears to have been sub-let to a number of small and poor tenants.

The number of holdings on the estate at that time appears by the old maps to have been about 120. The number at present is fifty-six. The cabins which the additional tenants occupied have been removed, and the farms readjusted. Timber and slates have been supplied to a few of the tenants who built new houses, and some money has been expended on draining. These are all useful improvements as far as they go.

The portion of the property held by Mr. Hawksworth, as already mentioned, is well fenced and drained. The fields are large, and cultivated in a superior manner. The only houses on this part of the land are office houses and a house in which a caretaker resides. On the other holdings the dwellings, with the exception of four or five slated houses, are thatched cottages; they seem generally pretty comfortable. Most of the farms are carefully cultivated, having crops of wheat and turnips, in addition to the other crops usual on small farms.

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APPENDIX TO REPORT.

Reports of the Inspector of Estates.
J. W. Murland, Esq.

The Commissioners of Education in Ireland—Navan and Ballyroan Schools Estate.

School.—In 1851 a school was erected on the estate by the Board of Education. It is a commodious house, containing a schoolroom for boys, another for girls, and a dwelling-house for the master and mistress. This school is situate in the centre of the estate, and is calculated to confer great benefit on the tenants. It is, however, to be regretted, that it is not taken advantage of so much as it should be, for only fourteen boys and fourteen girls attended on the average during the last year.

As the management of this school was fully inquired into at the public court, held at Maryborough, it is unnecessary for me to report as to the causes which are said to prevent its being better attended.

Suggestions.—Mr. Hawksworth desires to have his lease renewed, and it is right that so good a tenant should have his lease renewed on fair terms; but it would be desirable to reserve out of it two or three acres of the ground adjoining the railway station for building purposes. The village of Mountrath is a mile and a-half distant from the station. The public would be accommodated, and the Cappaghloughlin estate improved, by the erection of an hotel and other buildings near the station; and if the land were offered to be let on building leases, it would most probably be taken for that purpose.

Connected with this endowment, there are 48A. 1R. 34P., statute measure, of land at the village of Ballyroan, in the Queen's county.

This land is held by lease at a rent of £30 per annum.

The Commissioners purchased the interest in this lease, in the year 1838, to get a good house, which was on the land, for a schoolhouse. The Rev. John Lyons, the master of the school, occupies the house; he also occupies 12A. 2R. 25P., statute measure, of the land adjoining the house, at a rent of £22 8*s.* 9*d.* per annum. The remainder of the land, with the exception of a few perches, is occupied by two tenants, who use it for meadow and grazing, at a rent of £34 0*s.* 11*d.*, thus making the whole rent received out of the land at Ballyroan £56 9*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

This land seems to be let at its full value. According to the general valuation of Ireland, the value, £58 10*s.*, including £16 5*s.* for the buildings.

The Commissioners have built a small house on an angle of the ground for the assistant-master of the school, who occupies it and a few perches of land about it, free of rent.

In addition to the lands just mentioned, there is a small piece of ground, about 2R. statute measure, in the village of Ballyroan, on which there are the ruins of a house. This is stated to have been the old schoolhouse, and the bit of ground attached to it is occupied by the assistant-master of the school.

Clonmel School Estate.

CLONMEL SCHOOL ESTATE.

This estate consists of the Townland of Lissanure, in the County of Tipperary, and is situate about five miles to the east of Templemore.

Extent.—According to the survey made in 1843, it contains 683A. 2R. 11P. statute measure, including 58A. 1R. 34P. of bog.

Rent.—The rent of the property as returned in the last rental was £392 4*s.* 10*d.*

Value.—This property was valued by Mr. Byrne at £578.

The new general valuation of it is £420 15*s.*

It appears by the rental of the year 1842, that when the Commissioners of Education got the management of this property on the termination of an old lease, the rent then paid by the occupying tenants was £600 15*s.* 11½*d.*

There can be no doubt that the present rental is below the fair letting value of the land. This is accounted for thus:—when the old lease expired in 1841, a part of the estate was let to a great number of poor tenants, who, when the years 1846 and 1847 came, were unable to pay their rent, and most of them had to give up their holdings. These holdings were re-let in 1849 and three following years, when the value of land was greatly depressed, and the land was in bad condition; at the same time a corresponding reduction was made to the other tenants. The fair letting value of the estate at present is probably about £500 per annum, but as leases for twenty-one years were made in 1851 and 1852 to Mr. M'Garry, of 275A. 1R. 19P. statute, at the rent of £160, the rent of that portion, of course, cannot be changed till the leases expire.

Leases.—There are no other leases on the property.

Arrears.—The rents were paid up to November, 1853, except the one half year, which it is usual to leave outstanding, but it has been seen already that, prior to the year 1850, a great number of the tenants had to give up their lands, being unable to pay the rent, and the arrears due by those persons were lost by the Commissioners; small sums were also given to several of them to assist them to emigrate.

The account of arrears on the estate is not correctly kept, for example, in the account up to the 1st November, 1851, the arrears then due are stated to be £423 15*s.* 2¾*d.*; and in the next account, for the year ending 1st November, 1852, the arrear on passing last account is set down as £65 11*s.* 10½*d.* This discrepance probably arose from striking off arrears due by tenants who were evicted, but no explanation is given of it in the account; this could not occur if the accounts were kept on a uniform and correct system.

Improvements.—When the Commissioners got into the management of Lissanure, it was occupied by fifty tenants; and as nearly two-thirds of it was occupied by two tenants, it follows that the remaining one-third was divided into forty-eight holdings, which were far too small to enable the tenants to live comfortably or pay their rent regularly. The place

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of these forty-eight tenants is now occupied by only nine; the old cabins have been removed, and the surplus fences levelled; this must be regarded as a great improvement to the property.

Two or three large open drains have been made through the estate. These drains seem to have taken off the water from some of the low ground, but they are left in an unfinished state, and not kept in proper order.

Present State of the Property.—It has been stated that one tenant occupies 275A. 1R. 19P.: this is used entirely for grazing and meadow; the greater part of it is good pasture land. Mr. M'Garry does not reside on it; the only houses on it are two cottages, occupied by his herds, and some office houses.

Another tenant occupies 171A. 0R. 15P. On this portion there is a good dwelling-house and offices, and the farm and grounds are in excellent order. The most of the farm is kept for grazing, and is a good sheep pasture.

On the remainder of the townland the holdings are much smaller, but the farms are carefully cultivated. The houses, with the exception of the bailiff's, require improvement, but none of them are of the worst class of cottages.

The only suggestion I have to make as to this property is, that the holdings out of lease should be re-valued at a moderate letting value—not charging for any improvements recently made, and that the tenants should be called on to pay according to such valuation.

II. *Estates under the Management of the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.*

The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.—Southern Estates of the Governors.

SOUTHERN ESTATES OF THE GOVERNORS.

These estates are situate in the counties of Limerick and Tipperary. The Limerick portion is crossed by the Waterford and Limerick Railway; and the Pallas station, fourteen miles from Limerick, is on the estate. It consists of the townlands of Pallas, Lisheen, Drumneenbuoybeg, Garrane, Kilduff, Ballinlody, Tullow, Ballyhusty, Drumlara, Pollough, Gortavaley, Carrigeenagoonagh, Ballytarsna, Knockderk, and Clonabrogy, and containing 4,343A., 2R., 19P., statute, according to survey made by Sherrard, Brassington, and Greene, in 1818.

The portion of the estate in the county of Tipperary consists of several detached parcels of land, some of them, viz., Abbeylands and Rathsisseragh, adjoin the town of Tipperary; the townland of Solohodbeg is two and a-half miles to the north of it; and the remainder of the estate, being the townlands of Drumbane and Poolavarla or Gortaculrush, lie six miles to the west of Thurles. The whole estate in the county of Tipperary contains 3,037A. 2R. 28P., statute measure, according to survey by Armstrong in 1835. Thus, the entire of the southern estates contain 7,381A. 1R. 7P., statute.

According to the rental, to May, 1854, the gross amount of rent of the Limerick Estate was £3,829 0*s.* 4*d.*, and of the Tipperary, £1,813 5*s.* 8*d.*, making together £5,642 6*s.*, including receiver's fees.

In addition to the regular rents, there are sums received for stone sold from quarries on the estate, from the tolls of Pallas fair, and for turf banks. The receipts from these sources, for 1854, amounted to £188 11*s.* 11½*d.*; but they vary from year to year, and the agent expects an increase of from £100 to £200 per annum from the turf banks, in consequence of a new scale of letting recently introduced.

The Limerick Estate was valued by Sherrard, Brassington, and Greene, in 1818, at £4,258 1*s.* 7*d.*, late currency, equal to £3,930 10*s.* 8*d.* of the present currency.

This estate, exclusive of the townlands of Knockderk and Clonabroga, was valued by Mr. J. J. Byrne, in 1840, at £3,251 1*s.* 4*d.*; and if to this we add the present rent of Knockderk, Clonabroga, and premises in Nenagh, £480 17*s.*, we have the whole value of the Limerick Estate, £3,731 18*s.* 4*d.*

According to the late general valuation of Ireland, the value is £3,244 5*s.*, exclusive of railway.

The estate seems to be let at about its fair letting value; there is, however, one holding, containing 34A., 0R., 26P., plantation measure, occupied by the incumbent of the parish of Grean, for which he pays only £12 12*s.* per annum, about 7*s.* 6*d.* per acre, whereas it was valued by Mr. J. J. Byrne at £3 8*s.* per acre, so that he holds it at £102 per annum below its value. I do not find any thing in their charter which warrants the Governors in letting this part of the estate so far below its value; and the agent was not able to give any reason for it.

The Tipperary Estate was valued by Mr. Armstrong in 1835, at £1,940 14*s.* 2*d.*

According to the late Government valuation of Ireland, the value is £1,830 2*s.*

The portion of the Tipperary Estate called Solohodbeg, has been re-let in the present year, and the rent has been raised by £70 5*s.* 8½*d*; this will make the whole of the Tipperary Estate in future £1,883 11*s.* 4½*d.*

Nearly ten Irish acres of fine land, adjoining the town of Tipperary, are occupied by the master of the school rent free; the rest of the Tipperary Estate seems to be let at its fair letting value.

Arrears.—According to the rental, up to 1854, the arrears due on the estate only amounted to £99 11*s.* 11½*d.*; but arrears were struck off by order of the Board, dated 14th November, 1844, to the extent of £5,329 12*s.* 1*d.*, together with £2,642 4*s.* 5*d.*, stated to be arrears on the county of Clare Estate. There does not appear to have been any rent received out

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APPENDIX TO REPORT.

Reports of the Inspector of Estates.
J. W. Murland, Esq.

The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.—Southern Estates of the Governors.

of the Clare Estate for many years; and after November, 1844, it does not appear in the rental. Between the years 1847 and 1853, arrears were allowed, or struck off, at different times, to the amount of about £4,900; and again, by an order of the Board, dated 12th April, 1854, arrears to the extent of £2,297 6*s.* 1½*d.* were struck off. In addition to this large amount of arrears, which was struck off, abatements were made to numbers of the tenants between the years 1847 and 1850, amounting to £1,133 11*s.* 1*d.*; and, during the same period, allowances were made to the tenants for improvements, and money expended on draining and other works, to the extent of upwards of £1,200, and £1,289 10*s.* 0½*d.* was expended on the Drumbane quarry. This expenditure is exclusive of the £3,250 borrowed from the Government for drainage. I must observe that I have collected these figures from the agent's accounts, as furnished to the Governors, but it is difficult to discover from them the exact amount of arrears which have been struck off from time to time, as the amount of arrears taken credit for in the account of the late agent, Mr. Galway, up to May, 1850, does not correspond with the amount charged in Mr. Kearney's first account; and, again, the balance due at foot of the account for the year ending May, 1852, does not correspond with the balance charged at the commencement of the following account. There are observations written across the accounts, which give some explanation of these discrepancies; but I have not been able to fully reconcile them, and, certainly, the accounts have not been kept with the uniformity and clearness they should have been. There seems no doubt, however, that the sums mentioned above have been struck off, and when to these amounts and allowances are added the sums paid for tithe rent-charge, poor rates, &c., during the years 1845 to 1850, it will appear that during those years the net receipts lodged in the bank to the credit of the Governors did not exceed half the gross rental of the property.

The chief cause of this heavy loss was the practice which formerly prevailed of letting these lands on leases, without preventing the lessee from subletting; the result was, that the immediate lessees of the Governors in most cases sublet the land at a profit rent, and the subtenants again had occasionally numbers of cottier tenants under them, so that a great part of the estate got into the hands of a numerous and impoverished tenantry. The Governors, for the last fifteen years, have been endeavouring to remedy this state of things; but it could not be done hastily or without considerable loss, and that loss was of course further increased in years 1845 to 1850, in consequence of the failure of the crops.

Tenure.—The rental does not specify the tenure by which the different tenants hold: but the agent states that only three or four of them have leases. The greater part of the Limerick Estate was relet in 1840; the majority of the tenants did not choose to incur the expense of taking out leases, probably being confident that the Governors would treat them as if they had leases, and not disturb them during the term of twenty years from the date of such re-letting, provided they continued to pay their rents then agreed for.

In letting the lands, the Governors seem to have had in view the provisions of their charter, which are as follow:—The Governors are prohibited from making any lease or conveyance of the land for more than twenty-one years, whereupon the highest yearly rent, or more, which any tenant or occupier of the lands did pay at any time within seven years next before the making of such lease shall not be reserved. They are also prohibited from taking fines; and it is directed, that "For the better preserving and improving the full rent, the lands to be demised shall always be viewed before any lease thereof is made." Accordingly, in 1840, before the lands were re-let they were viewed by a very competent valuer, and the re-letting, with the exception of the part held by the incumbent of Grean (already alluded to), appears to have been based on the valuation then made. This mode of letting land for agricultural purposes is well calculated to secure the objects of the trusts, provided that when permanent and valuable improvements are made by a tenant, fair allowance is made for it at the re-letting, and provided that a good tenant can feel confident of getting a preference for land at a fair rent, so that it will be his interest to keep his farm in good order until the expiration of his term; and, on the other hand, where leases are granted, care should be taken to insert in them such provisions as will prevent the tenant from injuring the property. The printed form of lease in use on this estate (a copy of which is sent herewith) is objectionable on two grounds—it contains no covenant against sub-letting, and no provisions to prevent a tenant from abusing his farm and leaving it exhausted at the end of his term. It was, probably, in consequence of the first of these defects that sub-letting has prevailed on the estate to such an extent as it formerly did; and the evil consequences of the latter omission in the form of lease are strikingly illustrated in the case of a farm let to the late Rev. R. Lloyd.

That farm is considered the best land on the estate; and when Sherrard, Brassington, and Greene valued the estate, so far back as 1818, they remarked on it, "That great care should be taken in the selection of a tenant for it, as many persons would be found to propose an extravagant rent for it, with the view of breaking the land, as ten pounds per acre, and upwards, could be had for nearly the entire ground possessed by Mr. Lloyd for a few years; but it would be afterwards thrown up in a worn and exhausted state." In 1840, when Mr. Byrne valued the property, he made a precisely similar observation on this holding. The lease made to Mr. Lloyd will expire in about four years, and his representatives have lately commenced letting it in con-acre, at some £10 or £12 per acre. If this practice should be continued till the end of the lease, the land will be lessened in value for many years to come. The agent stated that he had represented this matter to the Board; but there seemed to be no remedy, as the covenant in the lease only provided against the breaking up of meadow.

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While mentioning leases, it may be proper to observe that the leasing powers given to the Governors under the charter and subsequent Acts of Parliament seem to be insufficient. The Governors have no power to grant any longer leases than for twenty-one years, except of lands situated within counties of cities and counties of towns, and even in these twenty-one year leases, they are required to reserve "the highest yearly rent, or more, which any tenant or occupier of the lands did pay, at any time within the space of seven years next before the making of any such lease." The consequence of this is, that if land has been let too high, or the value of land has fallen, a new lease cannot be granted at a fair rent.

In the report of the Commissioners to Inquire into the Law and Practice as to the Occupation of Land in Ireland (commonly called Lord Devon's Commission), the Commissioners stated that they thought it would be desirable that extended leasing powers should be given, under proper restrictions, to tenants for life, and to boards and corporations whose powers are restricted by law, such as (amongst others) the Trustees of Erasmus Smith, the Board of Education, and the Trustees of Wilson's Hospital.

Improvements.—The principal amount expended by the Governors in improving these estates was a sum of £3,250, borrowed from Government, and expended on draining from years 1848 to 1850; of this sum about £1,000 was expended on the Limerick Estate, and the remainder on the Tipperary Estate. Much benefit was derived from this expenditure, as draining was very much required, and some further draining might be advantageously done. Assistance has also been given to the tenants, in some instances, in improving their houses; allowances have been made to them from time to time, and particularly during the years 1846 to 1850, as already stated, for draining and other improvements made on their farms. This expenditure has been very beneficial, and a further sum might be advantageously expended in encouraging the tenants to improve their dwellings, many of which are in bad order. Some steps should also be taken to either remove or improve the cottiers' houses. A certain number of men are required to labour on the land, and probably most of the cottiers on the estate at present are required, as wages are said to have risen considerably in that part of the country; but it is only reasonable that those tenants who have cottiers should be compelled to keep their houses in decent order, and they should not be permitted to retain the wretched huts which they have, in some instances unfit for human beings to live in.

Present State of the Property.—It appears by the rentals and the valuations of the property, that up to the year 1840 almost all the County Limerick Estate was let to middlemen, and it is evident, from the remarks made by the gentlemen who valued the estate in 1818 and in 1840, that the actual occupiers of the land were, in many cases, very poor, that their farms were small and much abused, and that they occasionally permitted cottier tenants to settle in their holdings, charging them an exorbitant rent for small patches of ground. For example, in the valuation of 1818, by Messrs. Sherrard and Co., there are the following remarks:—"The entire of Kilduff is held by Mr. R. Smithwick, under the lessee of the Governors; all the prime grounds upon it are greatly exhausted by tillage, Mr. Smithwick being in the habit of letting them every year in con acres, at from ten to twelve guineas per acre." Again, it is said that "the lands of Ballytarsna have been let by the lessee of the Governors to Robert Smithwick, Esq., who has demised them to the sundry occupying tenants. The ground is altogether of a very fine quality, but greatly exhausted and worn from being let out in such small divisions, and, in general, to a poor class of tenantry, who are unable to put the description of stock on it suited to the soil, or till it to advantage." Mr. J. J. Byrne, who valued the estate in 1840, makes such observations as the following on several of the holdings. Of the lands of Moymore, which were let to C. L. O'Grady, Esq., and sublet by him to Edmond Ryan, and part of it further sublet by Ryan to sundry persons, Mr. Byrne observes, "The entire (holding) appears rapidly approaching to a ruinous state, caused by continual tillage without manure, which bespeaks the character of the occupier." Again, of part of the lands of Kilduff, which were sub let by Mr. Hunt, he observes, "These are all small holdings, in tillage; the soil is naturally good, but impoverished by repeated tillage without adequate manure." The foregoing extracts afford sufficient evidence of the bad effects of letting the property to middlemen. At the reletting in 1840, part of the lands were let directly to the occupying tenants; and some denominations, which continued to be let to middlemen, were taken out of their hands in 1850, so that the system has now nearly disappeared, and at the next letting it should cease entirely; however, the evil consequences of the system still remain to some extent on several of the townlands, where the occupying tenants are too numerous, and not able to cultivate their holdings properly. This remark applies particularly to Gurtavalla, North and South, Ballycoshowen, Garrane, Ballyhurst, Ballyloddy, and part of Kilduff. Most of the dwellings on this part of the estate are mud cottages, in bad order, and the farms are exhausted by repeated tillage without manure. The turnip crop is very poor; the tenants seem ignorant of the proper methods of cultivating them. Several of the tenants have cottiers residing on their holdings in very poor houses; in one case, in the townland of Ballycoshowen, there are as many as eight huts, of the very worst kind, without windows or chimneys, in a farm of eleven acres; this, however, is an extreme case, and the agent stated that since the year 1850, when the Governors got the lands of Gortavalla into their own hands, they had improved them considerably.

A portion of the estate is very different from the townlands just described, and is now held in farms of a proper size, by improving tenants, and chiefly used in dairy and grazing land, for which it is particularly well adapted. The agent, Mr. Kearney, occupies the

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APPENDIX TO REPORT.

Reports of the Inspector of Estates.

J. W. Murland, Esq.

The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.—Southern Estates of the Governors.

entire townland of Pullough, and seems to have improved it by draining. A Mr. Apjohn also occupies a large tract as a grazing farm, and appears an improving tenant. I have already, when remarking on the form of lease, noticed one of the best grazing farms on the estate, which is now broken up, and, it is to be feared, will be much injured when the lease expires. On the whole, the Limerick Estate is evidently improving, and with the same system of management which has been pursued latterly, I have no doubt it will continue to improve.

My attention was called to the mode of letting the turf banks on this estate. The practice was to charge a small rent, barely sufficient to pay the expense of management. As, however, many of the tenants violated the rules, and made a practice of selling turf, the Board, at the suggestion of the agent, has laid down new rules for the management of the turf banks, by which a fair rent is now charged for them; this the agent expects will increase the income of the property by from £100 to £200 a-year. This seems to be the fairest and best way of letting the turf banks, and prevents them from being rapidly exhausted. It is, no doubt, equivalent to a slight rise of rent on the tenants; but from the moderate rate at which the land is let, I do not think they have just reason to complain of the alteration in the method of letting the banks.

There is a school at Pallas, founded and supported by the Governors; but at present it is badly attended. When I visited it, there were only ten children of both sexes present, and four of these were the children of the master. There are, however, two other schools in the neighbourhood, one in the parish of Doon, and the other a National School, so that the tenants have ample opportunity of having their children educated.

The portion of the Tipperary Estates called Abbeylands, immediately adjoins the town, and is land of superior quality. The Tipperary School is on it, and the Board of Ordnance has taken a part of it for barrack ground; the Poor Law Guardians have also taken a part of it for a farm attached to the poorhouse, and a small part of it has been sold to the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, for their station; four acres and a-half, which, according to Moland's survey (made in 1711) belonged to the Governors, are now held by Mr. Smith Barry.

The division called Rathsisseragh lies on the east side of the town; it contains 57A. 2R. 6P.; one tenant occupies about twenty-seven acres of it, and the rest is divided between eight tenants, and used chiefly as market gardens; nearly eight acres, which, according to Moland's survey, formed part of this denomination, and then belonged to the Governors, are now held by the tenants of the Duke of Devonshire.

Solohodbeg, as has been stated, is two and a-half miles to the north of Tipperary, and the Great Southern and Western Railway passes through it. In 1835, this, as well as the rest of the Tipperary Estate, was surveyed and valued by Mr. Armstrong. Previous to that year, the greater part of Solohodbeg was held by middlemen, and let by them to the occupying tenants, at a rent thirty-three per cent. higher than what the Governors, acting on Armstrong's valuation, afterwards let it for to the occupying tenants. As might be expected, the tenants had got into arrear, and their farms were generally exhausted and badly cultivated. The Governors have since expended a large sum on draining the land, which it appears by Armstrong's report, was then much required. In consequence of this, the land was so much improved, that on the re-letting which has just been made of it, the rent has been raised £70 5*s.* 8½*d.* per annum, being about ten per cent. on the previous rental. The increased rent, the agent states, will about pay the instalments payable to Government on the money expended on draining the property, so that the Governors will have the debt paid off in twenty-one years by this means, and have a clear increase in their income of £70 per annum. Some of the tenants on this townland have made great improvements on their farms, and generally the land is carefully cultivated, and the rents punctually paid up.

There is a valuable limestone quarry on this part of the estate.

The townlands of Drumbane and Poolavarla are very inferior in quality of soil to the other parts of the southern estate, the best of it is light inferior land, and portions of it are heathy and mountainous. Prior to the time of Mr. Armstrong's valuation in 1835, it had been let to a middle-man, who had let it to a numerous tenantry, at rents much higher than it has since been let at. Mr. Armstrong describes the tenants at that time as being extremely poor, their houses in wretched order, and their farms badly cultivated, they were also much in arrear. Since that time the condition of this townland has been much improved; the number of persons living on it is diminished from 908 in 1835 to 715 in 1851; a large sum of money, as already stated, was expended by the Governors in draining and other works, and allowances were made to the tenants for improvements. A few of the tenants have good slated houses, and their farms are in excellent order; the houses of the majority are thatched cottages, fairly comfortable, and their farms show some marks of improvement. The Rev. Mr. Peacock has taken a farm of upwards of 100 plantation acres, which had formerly been held by several tenants, and he is cultivating it in a manner very superior to that pursued on the neighbouring holdings, and, thus setting a useful example. There is a valuable quarry of sandstone on Drumbane: the Governors expended a considerable sum a few years ago in making a road into it, and sinking a drain to take the water off it. The stone is disposed of by the agent according to a fixed scale of prices; but the demand of course fluctuates considerably, and it seems doubtful whether the Governors will be repaid for the large amount they have expended on it.

In concluding my report on the Southern Estates, I think it right to observe, that since the year 1850, those estates have been under the care of Mr. Kearney, a gentleman who

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lives on the property, and has done so for many years; he is, consequently, very familiar with every part of the estate, and with the tenants on it, and he appears to be managing the property judiciously.

WESTERN ESTATES of the GOVERNORS of the SCHOOLS founded by ERASMUS SMITH, Esq.

The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.—Western Estates.

These estates are situated in the counties of Galway, Sligo, Westmeath, and King's County; they are managed at present by the same agent, Mr. E. L. Hunt, and produce a gross annual rent of £3,413 14*s.* 6½*d.*, including receiver's fees, but exclusive of renewal fines, which amount on the average to about £52 per annum, in addition. The agent's accounts of these estates are kept on a correct system, they are balanced half-yearly, on the 1st of June and 1st of December in each year, and the balance lodged in the Bank of Ireland. I will now report on the estates in the several counties, separately.

THE GALWAY ESTATE.

The Galway Estate.

This estate is all situate within the county of the town of Galway, it consists of eleven denominations: two of these, viz., Newtown Smith and Bohermore, though outside of the old walls, constitute a part of the present town of Galway, the nine other denominations are contiguous to the town; there is also a detached tenement situated in the old town, and described in the rental as the old schoolhouse.

The Galway Estate contains 2,738A. 17P. statute measure, according to survey made by Sherrard in 1786, or, deducting Lough Attalia, the Glebe of Roscam, and part of the commons, it contains 2,617A. 2R. 21P.

The present rental of the Galway Estate, including receiver's fees, amounts to £2,550 7*s.* 10*d.* together with the renewal fines on the building leases, the average amount of these fines is not set out in the accounts, but as the annual rent of the premises let on renewable leases amounts to £362 0*s.* 1*d.*, and as the tenants are liable to pay one year's rent as fine on each renewal, which must be taken out every seven years, it follows that the average annual amount of the renewal fines would be £51 17*s.* 2*d.*

Out of the whole rent of the Galway estate, the sum of £474 3*s.* 3*d.*, together with the renewal fines, is received for rent and fees out of Newtown Smith, Fair Green, and Bohermore, the whole of the two former, and the greater part of the latter, are let on leases for forty-one years, renewable for ever, and are now almost entirely occupied by buildings: some of them, including the county and city court-houses, are very valuable. Of course, the Government valuation of this part of the estate, or any other valuation made at the present time, would be no just criterion of the letting value of the property when the leases were made, and when the land was not built on; such valuation can only show that the property is let much below its present value, and consequently, that the rent is well secured.

Griffith's valuation of those three denominations is £3,378 7*s.*, being more than six times the amount of the rent.

The rest of the rent, viz., £2,076 4*s.* 7*d.* issues out of the nine remaining denominations; the lands are valued in the new valuation of Ireland at £2,194 6*s.*, including the buildings on them, and the land, exclusive of the buildings, is valued at £1,986 14*s.*

Considering the situation and the quality of the Galway estate, it seems to be let at very moderate rents; there is, however, one disadvantage in its proximity to Galway, that being within the county of the town it is subject to the town taxes.

The arrears due on the estate up to the 1st November, 1854, according to the rental furnished, amounted to £1,559 18*s.* 6*d.*, and the whole of this was due by two persons who had then ceased to be tenants on the estate, and no part of it has yet been paid; one of them owes £1,013 14*s.* 2*d.*, and the other £546 4*s.* 4*d.* The only arrears which appear to have been struck off from the year 1843, were £22 17*s.* 5*d.*, by order, dated November, 1844, and £260 13*s.* 3¾*d.*, by order, dated the 12th April, 1854, there was some loss by portions of the estate remaining untenanted from the year 1849 to 1851, and for which the Governors had then to pay very heavy taxes.

As has been already stated, the portion of the property in the town of Galway is let on leases for forty-one years, renewable; these leases are granted under the provisions of the 21st and 22nd of George III., c. 27, and the 25th George III., c. 55. By the first-mentioned Act the Governors were authorized to make leases of any part of the lands situated in counties of cities and counties of towns, for any term not exceeding forty-one years, provided that in such lease there should be contained a covenant on the part of the tenant to lay out a sum of money in building on the demised premises; and the Governors were further authorized to renew such leases from time to time, taking fines for such renewals, provided the lands severally demised should not contain in the whole more than twenty acres plantation measure.

The second act above referred to made it compulsory on the Governors to renew leases made pursuant to the powers contained in the former Act, when such renewals were applied for within seven years after the commencement of such leases, or after any renewal of them, and one year's rent paid down as a fine for every renewal; and the costs of preparing two parts of such new lease were also paid down. And the Act further provides that no tenant shall have any benefit whatever by it, or shall have any relief at law, or in Equity, under it, who shall suffer seven years to elapse from the commencement of his last lease or renewal without performing the several requisites by the Act prescribed. This lease is certainly not a satisfactory building lease, or calculated to promote the interest of the charity, for as against the Governors it is practically a lease for ever, and yet it has not nearly the value

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of a perpetuity for the lessee, as there is much trouble and expense attending the frequent renewals required, and there is besides the chance of the property being lost by an oversight. It appears by the evidence* given on the subject in the Court held at Galway, that the disadvantages of such a tenure are much felt, though it was admitted that the Governors had heretofore in one or two cases, not taken advantage of a lapse on the part of the tenants. The principle of the "Leasehold Conversion Act," 12 and 13 Vic., c. 105, applies to these leases, and there is no reason why it should not be so amended (if necessary), as to include them.

The portions of the estate not let for building purposes, are, with a few exceptions, to be noticed presently, let on leases for twenty-one years, and most of these lands have been re-let within the last six years. The practice with respect to them appears to be, to have the lands valued at the expiration of a lease, and to grant a new one to the former lessee at the fair letting value of the land, not charging for buildings erected by the tenant at his own expense; and in some cases very valuable houses have been erected on lands which were held by lease for only twenty-one years, confiding in the justice of the Governors. It would, I think, encourage the tenants to improve, and also increase the funds for the schools if the Governors had power to grant building leases, under proper restrictions, on all their lands.

For agricultural purposes, the twenty-one years' leases I think are very suitable; but I beg to refer to some remarks on the form of these leases, and on the leasing powers of the Governors, in my report on the Southern Estates.

The lands held by tenants from year to year, are immediately adjoining the town and Lough Attalia; and the Governors, at the last lettings, prudently retained control of these lands, as they may, in the course of a few years, become valuable as building ground.

Improvements.—The Governors do not appear to have expended any money in improving the Galway Estate, except £56 10*s.* 6*d.* expended on building walls, and £40 allowed for making a road; but valuable improvements have been made by the tenants at their own cost.

Newtown-Smith is let as building ground, the Fair Green and the greater part of Bohermore are let in the same way. Some of the best streets in Galway, and also some of the best buildings, are erected on this part of the property.

Forthill, which is situated between the town and Lough Attalia, has the Erasmus Smith's school erected on it, and 26A. 3R. 22P. of land about the school are occupied by the the master; the remainder of Forthill is held by tenants from year to year, with the exception of four small holdings, which are let on twenty-one years' leases; before the year 1848 it was all let on twenty-one years' leases. The lessees had allowed a number of very poor cabins to be built on it. When the leases expired, the Governors made arrangements, by which they got possession of these cabins, and had most of them removed. This denomination is well suited for building ground, and must become very valuable if the town of Galway improves.

The remaining denominations, viz., Glenanayle, Ballybanebeg, Ballybanemore, Parkmore, Ballybrit, Rinmore, Roscam, and Murragh, are let to seven tenants, exclusive of sixty-one acres of Rinmore, which is let to the Board of Ordnance as a site for proposed barracks.

It will be seen that the holdings are large. One of the tenants, P. M. Lynch, pays upwards of £850 a-year rent. There are no arrears due by any of these tenants, and some of them have made very valuable improvements. Two of them, Messrs. Joyce and Lynch, have not only very much improved their land, but have also erected handsome dwelling-houses, with office-houses, &c., such as no man would erect on a twenty-one years' lease, unless he had great confidence that when his lease expired he would be fairly dealt with.

Parts of the estate are very rocky, and the limestone is generally near the surface. When the land is free from rocks, the qualities of the soil are much varied, parts being thin and poor; but the greater part is very good sheep pasture.

In each of the townlands there are a number of sub-tenants, and though there are not so many as there were a few years ago, still the number is considerable. According to the tenement valuation, there are on Roscam twenty-six sub-tenants holding small farms; on Murragh, there are twenty-two sub-tenants, eight of these holding small farms, the remaining fourteen, only houses; on Ballybanebeg there are ten sub-tenants—most of them holding small farms; on Glenanayle there are nine tenants holding houses and gardens. On Ballybanemore there are twelve sub-tenants with farms, and six having only houses without any land attached; on Ballybrit there are eight sub-tenants, six of them having farms; on Parkmore there are six sub-tenants; on Rinmore there are seventeen sub-tenants having houses and land—thus, making in all 110 sub-tenants on these lands. They generally reside in thatched cabins, and some of their cabins are in bad order. As far as I have been able to discover, there has been no restraint put upon sub-letting.

The Westmeath Estate.

THE WESTMEATH ESTATE.

This estate consists of the lands of Kilpatrick, situated about two miles from Mullingar. The Royal Canal and Midland Great Western Railway pass through it. It contains, according to Sherrard's survey, 767A. 2R. 32P. statute measure, including 268A. 2R. 21P. of bog, and is at present let for £413 7*s.* 4*d.* per annum, including receiver's fees. The value of this townland, according to the new general valuation, is £389 5*s.*, excluding the value of railway and canal. It is correctly described by Mr. Sherrard as an excellent tract of ground, and no doubt it is very moderately let.

* Evidence, 5918.

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It appears by the rental there are no arrears due on this property. It is held by two tenants on lease for twenty-one years, from 1st November, 1848.

The holdings on it are large, one of the tenants paying about £308 a-year rent, and the other £105. They have their farms in good order. The owner of the larger farm is at present building a new house; he uses his land chiefly for grazing. All the bog portion of the property is included in his holding, and most of it is comparatively unproductive; but he has improved it a little by making some drains; and if the level of the Belvedere Lake be lowered, as it is likely to be, this land can be further improved.

THE SLIGO ESTATE.

The Sligo Estate.

This estate consists of four detached parcels of land, two of them within a mile of the town of Sligo, and the remaining portion—tracts of mountain—distant about five miles from Sligo. The two portions of the estate near Sligo contain, according to the survey made in 1711 by Moland, 278A. 0R. 32P. statute measure, and the mountain tracts, 1,942A. 0R. 29P. There does not appear to be any recent survey of the Sligo property, except a rough sketch of the mountains. According to the Ordnance Survey, the two portions of the estate near Sligo, contains 284A. 0R. 7P. There appears to be some encroachment on the mountain part of the estate. The estate, as laid down by Moland, is coloured blue on the Ordnance map sent herewith; but it will be seen that dotted lines, representing the present boundary are within the old boundary; the value, however, of the ground intervening is very trifling, as it is rough and high mountain.

The present rent of the estate, including receiver's fees, is £426 9*s.*, of which £279 9*s.* is for the parts adjacent to Sligo, and £147 for the tracts of mountain.

According to Griffith's valuation, the parts near Sligo are valued at £294 10*s.* 7*d.*, and the mountain parts at £91 6*s.* 6*d.*, making a total of £385 17*s.* 1*d.* Before the last letting, the portions of the estate near the town of Sligo were let at £432 17*s.* 8*d.*, which was £153 8*s.* 8*d.* more than the present rent. The former rent seems to have been rather high, and the present too low. The latter is to be accounted for by the time at which the present leases were made, in 1851, when the value of land was very much depressed. The leases are for twenty-one years. There are no arrears due on the Sligo Estate; but for the years 1847 to 1850, some losses were sustained by part of it being untenanted.

Present State of the Property.—The townland called Townaphubble, which lies to the south of Sligo, at the distance of about three-quarters of a mile, is well enclosed, and is all held by one tenant. Considering the quality of the ground, and its proximity to the town, the present tenant has a valuable interest in it. The denominations called Clonserry and Farrannacardy, lie to the north-east of the town, adjoining the demesne of the Right Hon. John Wynne, who held them until the year 1849, when his lease expired; he now holds only a portion of Clonserry, which lies into his demesne, and the remainder is let to two tenants. Mr. Wynne improved this part of the estate, and he drained and planted some of it, which must have been waste before.

The tracts of mountain are held by Sir Robert Gore Booth, by a lease for twenty-one years, made in 1839. They are mostly high mountains, and chiefly valuable for the right of shooting on them. There is, however, at the foot of the mountain called Keelogyboy, a piece of rough land, partly arable and partly pasture, let by Sir Robert to eight or nine tenants. The Governors were fortunate in having so good a tenant as Sir Robert for this mountain district, as they escaped the losses which they must have sustained if they had been dealing directly with the poor tenants during the trying years of 1845 to 1850.

THE KING'S COUNTY ESTATE.

The King's County Estate.

This estate consists of the townland of Ballywilliam, in the barony of Ballybrit, and contains 300 acres, or thereabouts. Out of this estate, the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith receive a fee-farm rent of £25, late Irish currency, equal to £23 1*s.* 6½*d.* present currency. It is stated that the Governors have not in their possession any map or valuation of these lands.

THE CALVERTSTOWN SCHOOL ESTATE.

The Calvertstown School Estate.

The farm of Pillsworth and lands of Lacken, in county of Westmeath, which constitute this estate, do not form any part of the estates of the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq., but the management of them has been intrusted to the Governors by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, for the benefit of the Calvertstown Schools; and as the rent is received by Mr. Hunt, the agent of the Western Estates, and the accounts returned with his other accounts, it is thought right to mention it here. The only information I have received concerning it is, that the rent is a fee-farm rent of £93 3*s.* 1*d.* per annum, and that the Governors have no map or valuation of the property.

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APPENDIX TO REPORT.

Reports of the Inspector of Estates.
J. W. Murland, Esq.

The Incorporated Society for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland.

III. *Estates of the Incorporated Society in Dublin, for Promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland.*

The estates belonging to this society, or out of which it receives rent-charges, are very numerous, but the majority of them are small. In addition to the Ranelagh Estates and the Pococke Estates there are thirty-six different properties included in what is called the General Rental of the Incorporated Society. The rent of the Ranelagh Estates for the year ending the 1st May, 1855, amounted to £1,831 2*s.* 9*d.*; the rent of the Pococke Estates, for the same period, was £772 8*s.* 7*d.*; and the rent of all the other properties included in the general rental was £5,167 19*s.* 1*d.*, making together £7,771 10*s.* 5*d.* The gross rental, as just stated, has been increased, however, since May, 1855, by £54 per annum, received for the police barrack in Dundalk, which was unlet at that time; but from this must be deducted the rents, head-rents, &c., payable out of several of these properties, amounting to £1,393 8*s.* 9*d.*, besides £153 16*s.* 1*d.* payable for tithe rent-charges, and £221 14*s.* 3*d.* payable annually for renewal fines and fees on the Pococke Estates, making a total of £1,768 19*s.* 1*d.*

As a large portion of the property is let on perpetual leases, or consists of rent-charges, the annual income is not liable to much fluctuation.

There are several of the properties of which the society has no maps, and of others there are detached maps made at different times, and on different scales. The maps of the Ranelagh Estates, made in 1787 by Mr. Sherrard, are valuable old maps; but, of course, the property must be much changed since they were made. The society should procure good maps of all its property, as it is impossible, without them, to guard against loss, or to manage it satisfactorily.

The entire of the estates belonging to the Incorporated Society are managed by one agent, Mr. Pidgeon, who seems to discharge his duties efficiently. His rentals and statements of accounts submitted annually to a committee of the society appear to be clear and accurate, and have been regularly audited. Mr. Pidgeon keeps a rent blotter, which shows the exact date of each receipt of rent. He also keeps a cash book, which shows on the one side all his receipts, and on the other all payments for the society connected with their estates, as well as the lodgments in the bank. This latter book is not audited; but, if it were placed before the committee, at its monthly meetings, and examined, it would enable the committee to see that due diligence was used in collecting the rents, and also that the money in the hands of the agent, from time to time, was duly lodged in bank, to the credit of the society.

I do not make these suggestions because I entertain any doubt that the present agent faithfully discharges his duty; but in such large estates it seems to me the society should have this check in addition to the auditing of the annual accounts.

The rentals and annual accounts of the Ranelagh Estates and the Pococke, are kept perfectly distinct from those of what are called the General Estates of the Incorporated Society. I will now report upon each separately.

Athlone and Roscommon.—Ranelagh Institutions Estates.

ATHLONE AND ROSCOMMON.—RANELAGH INSTITUTIONS ESTATES.

This is the largest estate under the management of the Incorporated Society. It consists of the tithe rent-charge of thirteen parishes in the counties of Roscommon and Galway, also of lands in the county of Roscommon, together with lands and houses in the town of Athlone. In the year 1786, after the management of this property was intrusted to the Incorporated Society, it was surveyed and maps made of it by the late Mr. Sherrard. On these maps there are several lots of ground in the town of Athlone, marked as having at one time belonged to the estate, but having ceased to do so when that survey was made. The rental of this estate for the year ending 1st May, 1855, was £1,831 2*s.* 9*d.*, exclusive of renewal fines; of this amount the sum of £663 9*s.* 1*d.* was received for tithe rent-charge. This latter seems more troublesome to collect than tithe rent-charges generally are, as it is payable by a great number of properties; and, owing to many properties having changed owners of late in that part of the country, the agent states that he has frequently had a difficulty in finding out the person to whom he should apply for the rent-charge: thus the arrears amount to, at present, £447 16*s.* 7*d.*, which is larger than it should be under ordinary circumstances.

The lands in the county of Roscommon comprise several detached denominations, but are all within a few miles of Athlone, except the farm attached to the old charter school, near the town of Roscommon. They contain, according to survey made in 1786, by Sherrard, 6,006A. 0R. 35P. plantation measure, which is equal to 9,729A. 0R. 13P., statute measure, together with 64A. 3R. 6P. statute, attached to the Roscommon school. Of this, 3,012A. 2R. 22P., plantation measure, are described by Sherrard's map, as bog and unprofitable land. By far the greater part of these lands is let on leases of lives renewable for ever, made by the late Lord Ranelagh about one hundred and sixty years ago, and the rent reserved by these lands is, of course, very much below the present value.

Thus the lands of Clonowen and Bealnamulla, containing, according to the rental, 3,155A. 2R. 15P., statute measure, were let for ever, by lease made in 1687, at £65 2*s.* per annum.

Callownamanagh and Bonaribba, containing 485A. 2R. 33P., were, by lease of lives renewable for ever, made in 1680, let at £7 5*s.* 5*d.* per annum.

Lisnagabroth, containing 377A. 0R. 35P., was let by lease of lives renewable for ever, made in 1700, at the yearly rent of £9 13*s.* 10*d.*

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Cloonykill, containing 272A. 3R. 35P., was let by lease of lives renewable for ever, made in 1680, at the yearly rent of £7 7*s.* 8*d.*

Clonarke, containing 3,293A. 1R. 36P., was let by lease of lives renewable for ever, made in 1679, at the yearly rent of £23 1*s.* 6*d.*

Bigmeadow and some other lands adjoining the town of Athlone, containing 216A. 0R. 5P., were let by lease of lives renewable for ever, made in 1704, at the yearly rent of £23 13*s.* 6*d.*

With respect to these lands the only duty which the society and their agent have to perform is to collect the rents.

There are, however, two townlands—viz., Rooskagh and Gortacusan—which are let to tenants who hold from year to year under the society. There is also some land adjoining the town of Athlone held in the same way on a terminable lease. These lands have required, and appear to have received, a good deal of attention from the agent during the last few years. Rooskagh, until the year 1850, was let to a middleman for £120, and when the society got it into its possession it found it occupied by forty-seven tenants, living for the most part in wretched cabins, and very poor. The number of tenants has since been reduced, though it is still larger than the land can properly support. More than the half of the townland is bog, the remainder is very light land. The houses of the tenants are poor, and most of them in bad order, and built in a sort of village, away from the farms to which they belong; this, of course, is very inconvenient and unprofitable for their owners. It will be desirable to take some steps to have suitable houses erected on the farms as soon as they are adjusted, and made of a reasonable size. The rent of Rooskagh is now £229 6*s.* 5*d.* a year.

Gortacusan is situate near the former townland, and is much smaller. It appears, like it, to have been let formerly to a middleman, and to have been very much over-populated with poor tenants; there were fourteen tenants on it; there are now only three, the others having voluntarily left at the time of the failure in the potato crop; one of the present tenants has a tolerably large holding. The society have built a comfortable house and erected fences for him.

There is a school, kept by a poor man, in a half ruinous house in Rooskagh, which is largely attended. This school is entirely supported by the poor people themselves. As there is no other school within reach of their children, it would be a great advantage to them to have a better one established.

Of the land adjoining the town of Athlone, seventy-four acres are held by the Board of Ordnance, at a rent of £268 10*s.* 6*d.* a-year, and on this ground the barracks and fortifications are constructed.

The remainder of the land near the town, amounting to about ninety-eight acres, together with thirty-two acres of bog, is held by nine tenants, on terminable leases.

Most of the town plots consist of houses and premises, let for ever; there are also some town plots held on terminable leases, and some held by yearly tenants. The agent states that there is only one of these on which any considerable increase of rent is to be expected. The lease of this will terminate in two years, and then a rise of about £50 a-year may be looked for.

KILKENNY.—POCOCKE INSTITUTION ESTATES.

Kilkenny.—Pococke Institution Estates.

These estates consist of the lands of Kilronan, in the county of Waterford, and of several detached pieces of land and premises in the county of Kilkenny, containing, together, 1,147A. 2R. 5P. statute measure, as stated by the agent, and producing the annual rent of £744 14*s.* 9*d.* There is also a perpetual rent-charge of £27 13*s.* 10*d.* issuing out of the lands of Brownstown, in the county of Kilkenny, thus making the total annual income belonging to the Pococke Institution amount to £772 8*s.* 7*d.*; but this is subject to large deductions for head-rent, £131 8*s.* 3½*d.*; for, renewal fines, £221 14*s.* 3*d.*; and for tithe rent-charge, £49 5*s.* 10*d.*; making a total of £402 8*s.* 4½*d.*

The townland of Kilronan, in the county of Waterford, is let for £428 17*s.* 1*d.* The Government valuation of it is £373 5*s.* It seems at present to be fairly let; but taking into consideration improvements, which have nearly in all cases been made by the society on the northern portion of it, the scale of letting on the southern appears higher.

The Society has expended, during the last twelve years, £687 3*s.* 9½*d.* on improvements on this property; of this sum, £399 3*s.* 6*d.* has been expended on farm buildings, and the remainder on draining, fencing, &c. The money appears to have been judiciously expended, and to have increased considerably the value of the property, as well as the comfort of the tenants. William Barron's holding is very susceptible of improvement; part of it lies low; and in order to drain this it is necessary that a main drain should be sunk through it and the adjoining ground, which is equally low. It is stated that, in order to effect this, the agent made application to the owners, asking them each to contribute, jointly, his portion of the funds necessary, and that the society would also contribute their portion towards it. The owners refused. Until this is done, no thorough draining can be effected on this part of the property.

There are now only eight holdings on the lands; on four of these there are good slated houses and offices, and on three of the others there are comfortable thatched cottages, two of which have slated out-offices attached to them. A tenant's holding, from which he emigrated, has been divided amongst three others; these have levelled the old fences and made new ones in their place, which have had the effect of squaring their holdings and rendering them more compact.

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There are some plantations on the property; these not only improve its appearance, but also afford shelter for cattle, which in some places is much required.

There are two national schools (a male and female) adjoining this townland; both are stated to be well attended.

The rents of this property are punctually paid. The tenantry seems comfortable and respectable.

There are maps of this townland, made in 1820 and in 1840; but from the improvements which have taken place on it, and from the consolidation of farms, these are now comparatively useless.

Loughnacush and Cooleshalbeg, containing 103A. 3R. 19P. (statute), are detached pieces of ground in the county Kilkenny, let for £71 5*s.* 9*d.* and £45 6*s.* 9*d.* respectively, on twenty-one years' leases.

Bishopsknock contains 27A. 0R. 9P., and is let to a yearly tenant at £9 18*s.* 6*d.* per annum. The Government valuation of it is £8 3*s.*

Bishopsland contains 186A. 1R. 20P., and is let to the Right Honourable W. F. Tighe, for twenty years, at a rent of £40 3*s.* 2*d.* The Government valuation of it is £31 9*s.* per annum. At the town of Kilkenny there are some premises producing £17 per annum.

The lands of Grove were left to the Pococke Institution by Miss Gorman. They are situated in the county Kilkenny, and are stated by the agent to contain 297A. 3R. 34P. (statute), and are let to two tenants, at a rent of £132 3*s.* 6*d.* There is no map of these lands.

General Estates.

GENERAL ESTATES.

There are thirty-six properties included in the general rental of the Incorporated Society, as has been already stated. The gross annual rent of these amounts to £5,167 19*s.* 1*d.*; but out of this sum there are head-rents and rent-charges to be deducted, amounting to £1,109 18*s.* 4*d.*, thus leaving the net annual rent £4,058 0*s.* 9*d.* The total contents of the different properties, as furnished in agent's return, are 6,288A. 2R. 22P. (statute).

The whole arrears, as appears by the rental to May, 1855, amounted to £284 10*s.* 1½*d.*, and this was all, except a mere trifle, due out of two holdings; one of these holdings is on the Rogerson's Cork estate, on which the arrears accrued in consequence of the holding being the subject of a suit in Chancery. This arrear, the agent states, has been lately paid off. The other holding, on which there was an arrear of £161 10*s.* 6*d.*, is on Nicholson's estate, in county Sligo. In this case the tenant has a cross claim for head-rent, and the matter is now in the hands of the society's solicitor.

The following are the several estates included in the General Rental:—

1. *Rogerson's Cork Estate.*—The annual rent is £887 17*s.* 2½*d.* A small part of this estate, producing £11 1*s.* 8½*d.* per annum, is in the town of Kinsale, all the rest of it consists of houses and premises in the city of Cork, about seven-eighths of it are let on leases of 999 years, the remainder on leases for short terms. There is a map of this estate. It is liable to a quit rent of £12 2*s.* 4*d.*

2. *Rogerson's Dublin Estate.*—The annual rent is £768 10*s.* 4*d.*, subject to head rents amounting to £31 9*s.* A portion of the estate, containing 205A. 0R. 27P. (statute), and producing about £440 a-year, is situate in or adjacent to the village of Glasnevin, and was for the most part let in perpetuity by the Rogerson family before it came into the possession of the society. The rest of this estate consists of houses in the city of Dublin, let for terms of years, at about their present value. There is no map of this estate.

3. *Killinchy Estate.*—The rent of this estate is £314 19*s.* 6*d.*, subject to £24 2*s.* 6*d.* for head rent. It consists of 363A. 3R. 17P. (statute), being part of the townland of Killinchy, in the county of Down. The Ordnance valuation of it is £307 5*s.* It is let to seventeen tenants, two of whom have leases for twenty-one years; the others are yearly tenants. They are all said by the agent to be industrious, and it appears by the rental that they pay their rents punctually. The society has a good map of the Killinchy estate, made by Messrs. Brassington and Gale, in 1849.

4. *Dean Stewart's Estate.*—Dean Stewart's estate (as it is named in the rental) consists of the townlands of Rathiddy and Ardpatrick, in the county of Louth, containing 360A. 0R. 31P. (statute). The annual rent of this property for the year ending 1st May, 1855, was £405 2*s.* 6*d.*, but to this must be added the rent of the police barrack, in Dundalk, which was unlet at May, 1855, but is now let for £54 per annum, which now makes the total rental £459 2*s.* 6*d.*, subject to a quit rent of £1 19*s.* 8*d.*

The value of the lands, according to the Government valuation, is £360 per annum. There were no arrears due on this property at May, 1855, and the society has not expended any money on improving it. There is one tenant who holds 114A. 0R. 3P., of Ardpatrick, at a rent of £160 0*s.* 9*d.* per annum. On this farm there is a good house and offices, and some old plantations; this holding is chiefly used as pasture, and is held by lease for thirty-one years; the remainder of the land is held by seventeen tenants. The majority of the holdings are necessarily small, but the houses of the tenants, with the exception of three, are comfortable, and the land pretty well cultivated. The agent states that on this, as well as on the other estates of the society, when the tenants hold from year to year,

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the rule against sub-letting and dividing of farms is strictly enforced, and when the holdings were very small, they were in existence long before he was intrusted with the management of the estate. I examined several of the receipts given to the tenants for their rent, and found them properly filled, and corresponding in every respect with the rental.

5. *The Farra Estate.*—The annual rent of this property for the year ending May, 1855, was £383 13*s.* 6*d.*, subject to a deduction for head rent of £50 16*s.* 1½*d.* It comprises the townlands of Rathaniska, and Rathbennett, in the county of Westmeath, and contains 467A. 3R. 24P., according to the map made in 1845.

The Government valuation of this property, including the value of the schoolhouse belonging to the society, is £423 14*s.*

It is occupied by twenty yearly tenants, and the only arrear due on it was £1 2*s.* 7½*d.* The Incorporated Society tried to establish an Agricultural School on the Farra estate, but were obliged to give it up, as they found the number of pupils attending it was not sufficient to defray the expense; the schoolhouse, however, is at present used for an ordinary school.

6. *Mitchell's Bequest.*—The annual rent is £298 1*s.* 10*d.*; of this sum £35 per annum is derived from houses in Church-street, let on leases of thirty-one years, at their full value. The rest of the rent is derived from lands in the county of Tipperary, containing 2,878A. 0R. 29P. (statute), let in perpetuity, and of these lands the society has no map. This estate is subject to £2 18*s.* 10*d.* quit rent.

7. *Kevin-street—House and Premises.*—The annual rent is £175, derived from two houses in Kevin-street, in the city of Dublin, let for a term of years, but for these premises the society pays a rent of £263 1*s.* 4*d.*

8. *Aungier-street and York-row.*—The rent is £65 per annum, from the houses in York-row, in the city of Dublin, let to yearly tenants; but for these premises, together with others in Aungier-street, now used as a day school, the society pays a rent of £184 12*s.* 4*d.*

9. *Baggot-street.*—The rent of this property is £105 5*s.* per annum, issuing out of a building used as an hospital, let on lease. These premises are subject to a head rent of £59 8*s.* 6*d.*

10. *Boland's Bequest.*—This property produces a rent of £63 2*s.* per annum, issuing out of houses and premises in Arklow, let on lease.

11. *Clonmel.*—The rent of this property is £122 10*s.*, and is derived from a house, and ground containing 39A. 3R. 1P. (statute) attached to it, which is let for a term of years, but is subject to a rent of £11 1*s.* 8*d.* These premises are in the town of Clonmel, and were formerly used as the charter school.

12. *Nicholson's Estate.*—The annual rent of this property is £159 19*s.* 4*d.*, subject to head rents of £18 11*s.* 1*d.* The agent states that it consists of lands in the county of Sligo, containing 143A. 0R. 13P. (statute), together with rent-charges out of some other lands in Sligo and Galway, and that this property was transferred to the society about three years ago, and is intrusted to its management for twenty-one years; there are six tenants on it, four of whom have long leases. On one of these holdings there is a large arrear of rent due; but a satisfactory explanation has been given of this, as has been already stated. The society has no map of this property, nor of any of the six preceding properties.

13. *Santry School Farm.*—This farm is let at £105 15*s.* 4*d.*, to two tenants, one of them the master of the Santry Institution, which is erected on this ground. It contains 54A. 3R. 35P. (statute), and is subject to a head rent of £34 7*s.*

14. *Stradbally.*—The rent received out of this is £45 3*s.* 7*d.* a year, and the rent payable is £46 15*s.* 4*d.* It is situated in Queen's County, and consists of a house, which was formerly a charter school, and of some land attached, containing 48A. 2R. 15P. (statute); it is now held by four yearly tenants.

15 & 16 *Farra (Carroll), and Farra (Jessop).*—The rent received from these two estates is £47 1*s.* 6*d.* a year. It is a head rent issuing out of 575A. 1R. 13P. statute, of land in Westmeath, which is let in perpetuity, and it is paid over by the society to the head landlord, so that the society has no benefit out of it. It probably undertakes the duty of receiving and paying it over, because it holds lands adjoining, held under the same lease.

17. *Brackley.*—This yields an annual rent of £37 10*s.*, subject to a head rent of £6 10*s.* 10*d.* It is land in the county of Armagh, containing 48A. 2R. 15P. (statute), held by one tenant, under an agreement for a lease. There is no map of this.

18. *Ballycastle.*—The rent of this is £40 a year. It is a house and 33A. 1R. 27P. (statute), in the county of Antrim, held by one tenant, on a terminable lease.

19. *Charlemont-place.*—The rent of this is £35, received for a house in the city of Dublin, let for a term of years. It was formerly one of the society's schoolhouses, and is subject to a rent of £63 per annum.

20. *Clontarf.*—This is a house which had been a schoolhouse, and 10A. 2R. 0P. (statute), let to one tenant for £111 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, on a lease for thirty-one years. The

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society pays a rent of £37 7*s.* 8*d.* for these premises. There is no map of them except on the lease.

21. *Celbridge.*—This is a perpetual rent-charge of £239 1*s.* 6*d.*, payable out of the estate of Mr. Connolly, in the county of Kildare.

22. *Celbridge School Farm.*—The rent of this property is £79 1*s.* 2*d.*, which is paid by two yearly tenants, for 80A. 3R. 38P. (statute), of land adjoining the society's school, at Celbridge. There is no map of it.

23. *Cleagh.*—This is a rent of £23 2*s.*, issuing out of 124A. 2R. 36P. (statute), of land in the county of Limerick, let for ever.

24. *Curraghlass.*—This is a rent of £75 13*s.* 10*d.*, issuing out of 711A. 0R. 17P. (statute) of land in the county of Tipperary, also let for ever. There is a quit rent payable out of this property, amounting to £5 12*s.* 8*d.*

25. *Dunmanway.*—This is a house, and 32A. 1R. 23P. (statute) of land, in the county Cork, held by a tenant on a lease for years, at a rent of £26 7*s.* 8*d.*, subject to a head rent of £2 2*s.* It had been used as a schoolhouse formerly.

26. *Garrigoteen.*—This is a rent of £235 10*s.* 2*d.*, issuing out of 413A. 1R. 0P. (statute) land in the county of Limerick, let for ever.

27. *Innishannon.*—The rent of this was £33 14*s.* 6*d.*, issuing out of an old schoolhouse and 64A. 3R. 6P. (statute) of land, in the county of Cork. The agent states that proceedings have lately been taken against the society to evict them out of this property. It is subject to a rent of £9 4*s.* 7*d.*

28. *Killoteran.*—This is an old schoolhouse and 42A. 2R. 14P. (statute) of land, in the county of Waterford, let to one tenant, on a short lease, at £52 a year.

29. *Mountstewart.*—Is a rent of £4 12*s.* 3½*d.* out of 68A. 0R. 28P. (statute) in the county of Dublin, let for ever.

30. *Newport.*—This is an old schoolhouse and 32A. 1R. 23P. (statute) of land in the county of Tipperary, let for £34 16*s.* a-year, to one tenant on a lease for a term of years.

31. *Ormsby's Bequest.*—This is a perpetual rent-charge of £32 6*s.* 2*d.*, issuing out of land in the county of Sligo.

32. *Price's Annuity.*—Is also a perpetual rent-charge of £27 13*s.* 10*d.*, issuing out of land in the county of Tipperary.

33. *Ray.*—Is about 28A. 1R. 25P. (statute) of land in the county of Donegal, held by one yearly tenant, at £35 per annum, and for which the society pays a rent of £5 14*s.* 11*d.*

34. *Shannon Grove.*—An old schoolhouse and garden, in county of Limerick, let for £5 a-year for a term of years.

35. *Trim.*—The rent received out of this is £33 15*s.* for 14A. 2R. 12P. (statute) of land, adjoining the society's school at Trim, in the county of Meath. This school was formerly a boarding school, but is now a day school.

36. *Town Parks, Dundalk.*—In this case a rent of £59 is paid by the master of the society's school at Dundalk for 21A. 0R. 6P. (statute) of land, which the society takes from the Earl of Roden for the master's accommodation. The society pays to Lord Roden about the same rent which it receives, and it pays a further sum of head rent at Dundalk, amounting in all to £88 4*s.* 2*d.*

The society has no maps for the last eighteen properties, unless there be maps on leases in some cases. The contents of the entire of these properties have been furnished by the agent, as before stated.

In concluding my report on the estates of the Incorporated Society, I must observe, that I did not consider it necessary to visit the numerous small properties of this society.

It will be seen by the foregoing statement that many of their properties are let for ever. Some of them are merely rents charged on estates, and many again are houses with a few acres of ground attached, and scattered over distant parts of the country.

After examining the rentals and accounts of all these estates, I visited the Ranelagh Estates, in the county of Roscommon; the Pococke Estates, in the county of Waterford; and the Dean Stewart's Estates, in the county of Louth.

Wilson's Hospital Estate.

IV. Wilson's Hospital Estate.

This estate is situated in the counties of Westmeath, Longford, Kildare, and Dublin. It contains 5,881A. 0R. 16P., statute measure, according to the survey made by Vaughan, in 1822.

The rent, as stated in the rental, to November, 1854, is £3,487 15*s.* 4*d.*; but as the townland of Piercefield has been re-let at an increase of £86 3*s.*, to take effect from that date, and the townland of Daars has been since re-let at an increase of £66 0*s.* 6*d.*, the annual rent must now be taken at £3,639 18*s.* 8*d.*

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The only general valuation of the property which appears to have been made for the governors is one made by Mr. Vaughan, in 1821. It amounted to £3,503 13*s.* 5*d.*, late currency, equal to £3,234 3*s.* 1½*d.*, present currency; but as the valuation did not include the lands of Garrow and Tonyn, nor the tithes and glebe lands of Balrothery, the rent of them, £392 11*s.*, must be deducted from the present rental before comparing it with Vaughan's valuation. In this way the present rental, as lately increased, is £13 4*s.* 6½*d.* higher than Vaughan's valuation.

According to the new general valuation of Ireland the annual value of this property is £3,880 12*s.* From this amount is excluded the value of Tonyn and Farron, which are let for ever; also of the hospital buildings, the railway, and the tithe rent-charge of Balrothery. The rent for which the same lands are now let is £3,416 10*s.* 2*d.* There are a few acres of land attached to the hospital which do not pay rent; but after allowing for this, the whole estate appears to be let for less than the Ordnance valuation by a sum of at least £400 a-year, and the only denominations which are let at a rent equal to the Ordnance valuation are Piercefield and Daars, which have been lately re-let at an increased rent.

The arrears remaining due to November, 1854, according to the rental and accounts furnished, November, 1855, amounted to only £162 15*s.* 1½*d.* This is a very small amount of arrears; but it must be observed, that if the account of arrears had been brought down to the 1st May, 1855, as would be the case if the accounts were kept in the same manner as those of the estates under the Commissioners of Education, then the amount above stated would be increased by half a-year's rent. It must also be observed, that there had, during the ten years preceding, been £828 14*s.* of arrears written off. The greater part of this amount was struck off in the years 1848 and 1849, and was arrear due by persons who either emigrated or were ejected in those years. During the same period a sum of £956 11*s.* 3*d.* appears to have been paid to an emigration agent to assist the tenants in emigrating. There does not appear to have been any abatement made to the tenants during the year of the potato failure, as was common in Ireland; but from the year 1842 to the present time, the trustees have given £200 each year to carry out agricultural improvements on the estate. This fund has been expended by Mr. Hamilton in paying the salary of an agriculturist, whose duty it has been to instruct the tenants in the proper cultivation of their farms; it has also been used to defray the expense of draining and other improvements, and to supply seeds. It is probable that the judicious application of this fund was as beneficial to the tenants as a temporary abatement of rent would have been, and it has undoubtedly been more advantageous to the property. The loss of income to the trustees, from the failure of crops in the years 1845 to 1851, was small as compared with most other estates, considering the class of tenants on a large part of the property; and the greater part of the money which was expended has added to the value of the estate. On looking back to the accounts prior to the year 1836, I find that the rents had not been got in so regularly as they have been since, and in that year old arrears, to the extent of £3,229 1*s.* 11*d.* were written off, which had been accumulating for many years.

During the last twenty years the system has been adopted of noting in the rental any arrears which there was no probability of being recovered, and obtaining the consent of the trustees to write them off. This is evidently a much better plan than to allow such arrears to accumulate; it is more satisfactory to the tenants, and it tends to secure the punctual payment of rent.

Improvements.—The agent, Mr. Hamilton, appears to have given much attention to the improvement of the estate during the last fifteen years. He has been authorized by the trustees during that time, as we have just seen, to expend £200 per annum on improvements, and a further sum in assisting those tenants to emigrate who were unable to hold their farms. In addition to this, about £430 was paid to the Government for arterial drainage, which affected the estate. These different sums of money appear to have been very usefully expended. Mr. Hamilton has also circulated among the tenants printed rules, prohibiting subletting, dividing of farms, and other injurious practices. These, together with the instruction and superintendence of an agriculturist, have increased the comfort of the tenantry and improved the estate.

Present State of the Property.—The estate of Wilson's Hospital, as has been remarked, is situated in the counties of Westmeath, Longford, Kildare, and Dublin. The hospital itself, as well as the greater part of the estate, is in Westmeath. There are thirteen denominations in this county, viz.—Heathfield, Piercefield, Monkstown, Rathaspick, Downs, Rathcorbally, Sheefin, Cummerstown, Coyne, Crossane, Ballybeg, Garvoge, and Garrow. Heathfield, on which the hospital is erected, is on the road between Mullingar and Longford, at the distance of seven miles from the former place. The Dublin and Longford Railway passes through it, and the Multifarnham station is near the hospital. A portion of Heathfield is used as garden and grounds for the hospital; another portion, adjoining the house, is occupied by the master, the Rev. H. T. Ringwood, for which he pays a rent of £40 a-year; and the remainder is held by one tenant, as pasture and meadow. The whole is now let for £146, which is much below the value set on it by Vaughan, and also below the Ordnance valuation, which is £210, exclusive of the value of the hospital and railway. A sum of £209 2*s.* 8*d.* was paid for draining land near the hospital.

Piercefield is situated near the preceding denomination, at about six miles from Mullingar, and is the best portion of the Westmeath Estate. It has been recently valued by Messrs. Brassington and Gale, and they correctly describe it as being chiefly land of good quality, and, with trifling exceptions, well managed, and in the hands of respectable and solvent tenants; they also state, that about ten acres of bottom land is very much injured

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Reports of the Inspector of Estates.
J. W. Murland, Esq.

Wilson's Hospital Estate.

by the high level of Lough Iron, and that on the completion of the drainage works now in progress, this low land may be reclaimed. Piercefield is now let, according to new valuation, at £86 3*s.* per annum more than it had been; and as the rent of some of the farms is raised about 25 per cent., while the rent of others is not raised at all, the revised valuation must have been much required. This naturally suggests that, perhaps, some other parts of the estate might be re-valued with advantage.

The four townlands of Monkstown, Downs, Rathcorbally and Sheefin, adjoin each other, and are about five miles to the north-east of Mullingar; they are light inferior land; these lands, as well as the other portions of the estate which are now let in small holdings, appear, by an old rental, to have been formerly let in large lots to middlemen; and it is stated that they were by them sublet to a great number of tenants who, when the leases to the middlemen expired, became direct tenants to the trustees: in this way many of the holdings became much smaller than it was desirable they should be. The tenants reside in thatched cottages, for the most part fairly comfortable. The state of agriculture on these small farms is better than is generally met with in this country on such lands. Some of the tenants on these townlands, and on Cummerstown, observed that, a few years ago, they had been in the habit of letting the ground, after taking two grain crops off it, lie out to recover itself without sowing any grass seeds in it, but that Mr. Hamilton had sent a person to instruct them in a better method of cultivating their ground, that they had found great benefit from adopting a proper rotative system of crops, and laying down their farms with suitable seeds, instead of pursuing the very injurious practice above referred to. On two or three of the larger holdings there are good slated houses, and the lands are more improved.

Cummerstown lies north-east of Mullingar, at the distance of about ten miles; it is also a light inferior soil, and has forty-one tenants on it; with the exception of six or seven, they have very small holdings; the same remarks apply to the small holdings on this denomination, as to those on the last-mentioned townlands. Of the larger holdings, one, the rent of which is £86 5*s.* per annum, is very badly cultivated, the fences falling down, and the place generally much neglected; the others, however, have comfortable houses, and are in a satisfactory state.

Coyne and Crossane are about eight miles west of Mullingar, and Ballybeg nine miles still further to the west, being near to the town of Moate. I have not visited these townlands, but I find by the accounts that a considerable portion of the money allowed by the trustees for improvements was expended in draining, building, and other works upon them. It appears also by the rental, that in the year 1846, there were forty holdings on them, most of which were too small to support a family; the number of holdings on these lands is now reduced to sixteen.

Garvoge is situated near Lough Iron; it contains only 14A. 0R. 16P., statute. This and all the foregoing denominations are let from year to year. There is a small piece of ground, called Garrow, containing 15A. 2R. 21P., which is let on a lease of lives renewable for ever, at the rent of £8 a-year, late currency.

In the county of Longford there are two denominations situated five miles south of the town of Longford; one of these, Tonyn or Toneen, is let on a lease of lives renewable for ever, at a rent of £36 per annum. This lease, as well as the lease of Garrow, were made before the trustees got the property. The other denomination, Aughinaspick, is let to two tenants, at a rent of £117 a-year.

The portion of the estate in the county of Kildare consists of the townland of Daars. It is two miles beyond the Straffan station, on the Great Southern and Western Railway, and the line passes through a small part of it. Daars contains 491A. 2R. 35P., and is all, except a very few acres, let to one tenant, who uses as much of it as he holds in his own hands, as a pasture farm, for which it is well adapted. The trustees expended £235 8*s.* 5*d.* two years ago in draining this land; about seventy plantation acres of this denomination has been sub-let to four or five under-tenants: a new lease for twenty-one years of Daars was lately granted, to commence from 1st May last, at a rent of £520 per annum, being £66 0*s.* 4*d.* higher than the former rent. It still seems moderately let, as in the general valuation it is valued at £525 15*s.*, excluding the railway.

The property in the county of Dublin belonging to Wilson's Hospital, consists of the tithe rent-charge and the glebe lands of Balrothery.

The rent-charge now amounts to £179 19*s.* 5*d.* per annum. The glebe lands consist of several detached pieces of land situated in and about the village of Balrothery. The whole contains, according to Vaughan's map, 152A. 3R. 1P., statute measure, and the present rent of it is £169 2*s.* 6*d.* The Ordnance valuation is £172 15*s.* It seems to be moderately let; there are no arrears due by the tenants, who are seventeen in number. On some of the holdings there are no houses, being occupied by persons residing in the neighbourhood. On one holding, which is sublet at a small profit rent, there is a good slated farm house. The other houses are thatched cottages, and some of them are in good order, but a few are much out of repair. No part of the money allowed by the trustees for the improvement of the estates belonging to the hospital has been expended on this part of their property.

There is one plot of ground in the village, containing three roods and three perches, plantation measure, which is marked on Vaughan's map, made in 1822, as belonging to Wilson's Hospital, and being at that time held by Hans Hamilton, Esq. This plot is at present occupied by a person called Maguire, who is stated to pay rent to Mr. James Hans Hamilton's agent; but no rent is now received by the hospital out of this plot of ground. I have no doubt that when Mr. Hamilton's attention is called to this matter, he will do whatever is right in it.

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V. Morgan's Schools Estate.

The estate of Morgan's Schools consists of lands situated in the counties of Dublin, Limerick, and Leitrim, together with some houses in the city of Dublin and town of Drogheda.

The estate in the county of Limerick consists of the townlands of Park Lewis, Ballywilliam North and South, Graigue, and Rathnaseer. The trustees have no map of this estate, but according to a rough sketch on the Ordnance Survey, furnished by the agent, it contains 1,060A. 3R. 4P. (statute).

The estate in the county of Leitrim consists of the townland of Corglass, containing 423A. 0R. 22P. (statute).

The estate in the county of Dublin contains 785A. 3R. 2P. (statute).

The rental of the whole property for the year ending 1st November, 1854, amounted to £1,514 19*s.*, but of this £111 1*s.* 7½*d.* was the rent of leasehold premises in Malpas-street and Bonny's-lane, the lease of which expired in March, 1855, so the present rental must be taken at £1,403 17*s.* 4½*d.*, and this is subject to a deduction for head-rent and quit-rent, payable out of the several properties, as stated by Mr. Hamilton, of £372 14*s.* 7½*d.*, and a further reduction for a perpetual rent-charge, payable out of the Newcastle property, of £276 18*s.* 4*d.* This brings the rental down to £754 4*s.* 5*d.*, after which there are still to be made the usual deductions for tithe rent-charge, poor rates, and receiver's fees.

According to the new general valuation of Ireland, the value of the Newcastle property is £645, and it is let for £614 9*s.* 6½*d.*, being £30 10*s.* 5½*d.* less than the Ordnance valuation.

The valuation of Ballyboggan is £82 10*s.*; it is at present let for £81.

I cannot ascertain the Ordnance valuation of that portion of the Limerick estate called Lower Ballywilliam as I have not been furnished with a map of it.

The other parts of the estate of Morgan's Schools are either let in perpetuity or on very long leases, so it is useless to compare the rent with the Government valuation.

The arrear returned in the rental up to the 1st November, 1854, was £234 1*s.* 4*d.*, and arrears to the amount of £718 15*s.* 9*d.* appear to have been struck off during the preceding ten years; of this sum £211 appears to have accrued on the townland of Lower Ballywilliam, and to have been written off when reductions were made in the rent.

The part of the property situated at Newcastle, in the county of Dublin, is about a mile from Hazelhatch Station, on the Great Southern and Western Railway. It consists of several detached pieces of land mixed with other properties in a very unusual and inconvenient manner. This evil was rectified, in some degree, by an exchange made a few years ago between the trustees and Lord Cloncurry, by which a portion of Morgan's School Estate adjoining his Lordship's demesne of Lyons, was given to him in exchange for some pieces of ground which formerly belonged to him, but which lay in the middle of the school estate. The position of this property will be better understood by a reference to the maps* which accompany this report. The Newcastle property is at present let to thirteen tenants; one of these tenants occupies the old dwelling house which was formerly occupied by Mr. Morgan, the founder of the charity. This and another tenant occupy large farms; their rents together amounting to £420 9*s.*; these farms are used chiefly for pasture. There are three other tenants whose holdings are of a moderate size. A rent of £6 15*s.* 5*d.* is paid by the representatives of the late Right Hon. D. Latouche, for the upper part of an old house in the village of Newcastle, in which the Petty Sessions court is held, and which Mr. Latouche took a lease of for ninety-nine years; the other seven holdings are extremely small, the aggregate rent of them being only £22 18*s.* 2*d.* In one or two places the boundaries are defaced, and I think should be restored in some way.

Ballyboggan is situate on the Royal Canal, two miles from Dublin; it contains 31A. 2R. 2P., statute measure, and is let to two tenants at a rent of £81 per annum.

The estate of Clondalkin is let to two tenants on leases renewable for ever. This property also consists of several detached pieces, as may be seen by reference to the map.

The estate in the county of Limerick is situated near Rathkeale, and the greater part of it is let for ever; the only part of it which is not so let is the townland of Lower Ballywilliam, which is held by one tenant at a rent of £100 per annum. Until the year 1847 the rent of it was £233 9*s.* 6*d.* a-year; it was then reduced to £150 a-year, and in 1851 it was further reduced to £100. This part of the estate should, I think, be surveyed and valued.

The land in the county of Leitrim is called Corglass, and is held by the representative of the late Sir Josias Rowley, on a lease for ever, at a rent of £31 4*s.* 3*d.* per annum; no map of it has been furnished.

The house in Dublin is in Kildare-street, and let at £60 a-year; and the premises in Drogheda consist of two tenements, one let on lease for ninety-nine years, at £15 a-year, and the other on a lease for 150 years, at £13 a-year.

My attention has been called to the accounts of Mr. Hamilton with the trustees of Wilson's Hospital and Morgan's Charity, and some observations made by Mr. Hickson, the Government Accountant attached to the Commission, upon them, have been forwarded to me, and I have been directed to consider them in making my report. With reference to Wilson's Hospital, Mr. Hickson observes, that the account between Mr. Hamilton and the trustees "ought to show all he received and paid up to the last date in it, and the true balance on that date in his hands; but instead of that, Mr. Hamilton deducts all that he had received on account of the rents that fell due on the 1st May preceding the date of

* The maps are not published, but are deposited amongst the documents of the Commission.

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closing the account in November, although his practice is to collect a large part of this May rent before the time of accounting."

"He also deducts the sums he has paid between the 31st of July and the 1st November, from the other side of the account: the effect of thus deducting, in one case, about half a year's receipts, and in the other about a quarter's payments, is, of course, to leave a balance in Mr. Hamilton's hands unaccounted for at the time of the meeting of the Governors, and thus reduce the real balance to a smaller apparent balance."

Mr. Hickson also remarks that Mr. Hamilton keeps his own accounts, so as to show to the day what he owed to the charity, and what he had received and paid on account of it.

With reference to Morgan's Charity Mr. Hickson observes that, from the year 1823 to the year 1848, sums have been charged for interest on the balance appearing due by the trustees on the 1st November in each year, which sums amount in all to £849 8*s.* 3*d.*; and he further observes that, from the accounts for the past few years, it would appear that in years in which the charges for interest were made the agent must have had in his hands funds not brought to account.

I have looked carefully into the rentals and accounts furnished by Mr. Hamilton to the trustees, and I find that they have been kept with great clearness and accuracy, and the increase or diminution in the amount of rents, from year to year, is explained at the end of each rental in a very satisfactory way. The accounts between Mr. Hamilton and the trustees have been furnished about the 20th November in each year. This account also seems to be kept very accurately; but, as Mr. Hickson observes, it includes on one side the receipts for rents due up to the 1st November in the preceding year, omitting any sums which may have been received on account of the May rents; and on the other side of the accounts it includes payments made to 31st July. This is not a correct way of making out an account, for both sides should be brought down to the same date. The accounts seem to have been made out in this way for upwards of thirty years, and, perhaps, much longer. It does not seem to me that the accounts were kept in that way for the purpose of making the balance in the trustees' hands appear small, but because the 31st July was the usual period to which the accounts with the master of the hospital were settled. Assuming that as a convenient period for balancing the annual accounts, no doubt all the receipts up to the same period should be credited on the other side. If this had been done the balance shown in favour of the trustees would probably have been about the same as that now shown. The balance now shown is, of course, much less than the balance in favour of the trustees is at the end of November, just after the greater part of the May rents have been collected; but, on the other hand, it is greater than the balance is at some parts of the year—in other words, though the balance shown is not the maximum balance in the hands of the agent, neither is it the minimum.

There appears to have been generally a considerable balance in Mr. Hamilton's hands; this should not be in the case of a mere agent whose duty it would be to lodge the money in the bank to the credit of the trustees from time to time as he received it; but Mr. Hamilton has acted as treasurer and banker as well as agent to the trustees in these cases; and as he had to make payments from time to time on account of the charity, it was necessary he should have funds in his hands to meet these demands, unless the trustees should attend to draw cheques on the bank, when required. It does, however, appear that the balance in Mr. Hamilton's hands was generally from one to two thousand pounds more than was required for the purpose of meeting the demands upon him—on some occasions it even exceeded two thousand pounds; and it would, I think, be very useful, if, in addition to the annual account which is at present laid before the trustees, the cash account, which is regularly kept by Mr. Hamilton, and which shows all the receipts and expenditure for the trust, were balanced up to the end of each month, and also laid before the trustees, this would show the amount of the balance in the treasurer's hands above what was required to meet current expenditure, and so enable them to judge of the propriety of having it invested or of directing an increase of expenditure.

With respect to Morgan's Charity the case is somewhat different: that account is balanced up to the 1st November in each year, and all the payments made till that date are charged on one side, and no sum received on account of the preceding May rent is credited on the other side—in fact, very little, if any, of the May rent has been then received, but the greater part of it is received in the month of November.

The effect of balancing the accounts at that particular time is, that the balance in Mr. Hamilton's hands is nearly at its minimum; two or three weeks later the balance would be increased by the amount of half a-year's rent then received. This mode of keeping the accounts was attended with some loss to the trust funds prior to 1849; for, before that time, the balance struck at the 1st November in each year, was to the debit of the trustees, and interest on that amount for the year is charged in the accounts of the next year; whereas, if the accounts had been balanced to the 20th November instead of the 1st, the balance would have been on the other side of the account. This is undoubtedly the case since the year 1845, as appears by Mr. Hamilton's books, which since that time have been kept with greater care than they had been previously. With reference to the antecedent period, when the greater part of the interest was charged, it is stated that owing to the rents not having been collected regularly, the balance against the charity on the 1st November was not greater, nor so much as at other parts of the year. This may have been so, if the May rents, instead of being received during November, were not got in for three or four months afterwards. The amount charged for interest in the years 1846 to 1849, is not considerable; if, however, an interest account had been kept as merchants would keep it, allowing interest to the trustees when the balance was in

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their favour, and charging interest when the balance was against them, it is probable that for some of these years, instead of having to pay interest, the trustees would have received interest; and if the account had been kept as a banker would keep it, that is, not allowing any interest when the balance was in favour of the trustees, but charging interest only on whatever balance there was from time to time to their debit, the amount chargeable against the trustees for those years would have been reduced. It appears to me that the accounts in this case should have been kept in the latter manner, that is, treating Mr. Hamilton as the banker for the charity.

In this case, as in that of Wilson's Hospital, the cash accounts, balanced monthly, should be placed before the trustees at the time of auditing the accounts.

VI. Bishop Foy's School Estate, Waterford.

Bishop Foy's School Estate, Waterford.

This property consists of five townlands in the county of Waterford, about twelve miles to the south-west of the city of Waterford, and contains 1,339A. 2R. 32P., plantation measure, equal to 2,170A. 0R. 15P., statute measure, as returned in the rental furnished to the Commissioners. This measurement is less than that set down in the old map of 1721, by 57A. 0R. 7P., plantation measure. The trustees of this charity also hold 16A. 1R. 10P., called Grantstown, situate about a mile and a-half to the east of Waterford; this was taken on lease in the year 1812, for 812 years, at the yearly rent of £88 7*s.* 4*d.*, and on it the school-house, &c., are erected.

The present rental of the property, including receiver's fees, is £1,650 17*s.* 9*d.*; the Ordnance valuation of it, excluding Grantstown and the two houses in Waterford, is £1,367 11*s.*, and the rent now received for the same lands, £1,568 7*s.* 2*d.*, including receiver's fees.

There does not appear to have been any regular valuation of this property made on behalf of the trustees, at least no copy of any such valuation has been furnished by them. There is, indeed, a rough valuation on a single sheet of paper, which purports to have been made in 1808 by one Valentine Gill; but the value therein placed on the land is evidently extravagant. As some of this property is let at rates fixed thirty years ago, and some at reduced rates at which it was let in the years 1851 and 1852, when land was depressed in value, the rate of letting is not uniform: the parts recently let seem to have been let at fair rents, having regard to the value of land at the time, and the condition in which the farms then were, but the rents are under the present value; on the other hand some of the farms, let thirty years ago—and on which no change has since been made—appear to be let at a high rate, and it is on these farms that arrears are now due.

The whole amount of arrears returned on the rental up to November, 1855, are £1,053 4*s.* 5*d.*, which is less than one year's rent. The majority of the tenants owed no arrears, and there are only four tenants who owe more than one year's rent. With respect to these the agent observes, that the arrears are of long standing, some of them having accrued upwards of twenty years ago; and he thinks it would be advantageous to have these cleared off, which might be done by striking off part of the amount, and requiring them to execute improvements for the remainder. This appears to be a wise suggestion, as the arrears have existed so long, and the tenants are not able to pay them; it would be very desirable to have them cleared off in some such manner as that proposed. The arrears struck off during the last ten years amounted to £1,377 1*s.* 3*d.*; most of this was also of old standing, and was written off when tenants who owed it were ejected for non-payment of rent. Some abatements were made to the tenants during the years 1848 to 1852, inclusive.

There are no leases on the property at present. The lands of Ballyquin, Mothel, and Kilenasbeg, were let on lease for thirty-one years, which expired 1854, and these lands are since held from year to year. The lands of Ballyvad and Hacketstown were held under an old lease made in 1786, which was evicted 1852, for non-payment of rent. The lessees in this lease had sublet the land at an extravagant rent, and the evil effects which usually attend such subletting occurred in this case. When the old lease was evicted, the land was found to be occupied by a numerous and poor tenantry, and sadly neglected and abused. These lands also are now let from year to year; the trustees have power, under the Act 1st Geo. II., to grant leases for any term not exceeding thirty-one years, or three lives, at the best improved rent that can be got.

With the exception of two small sums, amounting together to only £19, which were allowed for repairing houses, no money appears to have been expended by the trustees of this estate in improvements; the estate, however, has been much improved during the last few years by the tenants themselves.

The townland of Ballyquin adjoins the demesne of the Marquis of Waterford, and a few acres of it have been let to the Marquis, which he has fenced and greatly improved; the rest of the townland is held by six tenants, one of whom holds ninety-nine acres, and is making valuable improvements on his farm; the other tenants seem to be industrious, and to be making some improvements.

Mothel and Kilenasbeg are about half a-mile to the south of Ballyquin, and the tenants on these lands also seem to be, with one or two exceptions, improving their holdings. It was found necessary, a few years ago, to remove some of the tenants from these lands, and the new tenants, who got the land at a reduced rent, are improving their farms and houses. There are some cottier houses on these lands, but not more than what are required to accommodate labourers to work the land; however, some of the cottier houses are in very

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J. W. Murland, Esq.

Bishop Foy's School Estate, Waterford.

bad order; and the tenants on whose lands they are, and who charge a rent for them, should be required to keep them in proper order.

The townlands of Ballyvad and Hacketstown, which were held, as has been already stated, by middlemen, under an old lease, granted in 1786, are very light land, generally much inferior to the other townlands; parts of them are covered with furze, and other parts marshy. When the interest of the middleman was evicted, there were twenty-seven tenants in occupation of the lands. It is now held by twelve, whose holdings are of a fair size, and now that the tenants have the land at a moderate rent, and hold it directly from the trustees, they seem to take an interest in making improvements. Some of them have already done a great deal in clearing away the furze, removing old useless fences, and draining. They seem to feel, that though they have no leases, they will be allowed to have the fair advantage of their improvements, and it is very desirable that nothing should be done to shake the confidence they now have in the management of the property. Some of the tenants on the estate have comfortable slated houses, but the majority dwell in thatched cottages, which want improvement. They should be encouraged to get better houses; and, perhaps, the best way of doing this would be to allow the cost of the slates and timber to any tenant who would build such a house as the agent approved of. The tenants themselves are sensible of the loss and inconvenience of having all their houses thatched, and are anxious, as far as they can, to get them slated.

There are no good maps of this estate; in addition to the old map of 1721, there is a very imperfect map of two townlands made in 1808, and a map of Hacketstown and Ballyvad, made in 1853. The quantity of land stated in the old map does not correspond with the present rental, but exceeds it by 57A. 0R. 7P., as already stated. It would be useful to have good maps made of the whole estate, and also a valuation which could be relied on. I have only to observe, in conclusion, that Mr. Roberts, the agent, who is intrusted with the management of this property, appears to keep the accounts with regularity and accuracy, and to manage the property judiciously.

Estate of the Hospital and Free School of King Charles II., or Blue Coat Hospital, Dublin.

VII. Estate of the Hospital and Free School of King Charles II., Dublin, commonly called the Blue Coat Hospital.

The real estate of the King's Hospital consists of houses and premises in the city of Dublin, the lands of Noddstown, in the county of Tipperary, and the rectorial tithe rent-charge of the parish of Mullingar.

According to the rental for the year ending the 29th September, 1854, the gross annual rent of the property in the city of Dublin, amounted to £905 16*s.* 6¼*d.*; the gross annual rent of Noddstown, to £498 10*s.* 9*d.*; and the net receipts, on account of the tithes of Mullingar, to £278 14*s.* 7*d.*; making the total annual rent of the real estate, £1,683 1*s.* 10¼*d.* In addition to the properties just mentioned, the hospital is entitled to receive one-fourth of the rents of the Cappaghloughlin Estates, in the Queen's County, the present gross rent of which is £727 15*s.* 3*d.* This estate is under the management of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, and has been already mentioned in this Report. The hospital derives a further income from money in the funds, from some casual revenues, and from contributions out of the funds of Erasmus Smith's Schools.

In the charter of King Charles the Second, the Crown granted to the mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens of Dublin, and their successors for ever, "all that piece or parcel of ground on Oxmantown-green, near the city of Dublin, on which the intended Hospital and Free School is already begun to be built."

The charter does not state the quantity of the land so granted, and the Governors of the hospital do not, as far as I can ascertain, possess any map of it. The ground on which the hospital stands, and the garden attached to it, and also the ground on the south side of Blackhall-street, appear to be the ground granted by the charter, and at present in the possession of the hospital; but in the absence of any map, it is impossible to say whether the hospital is now in possession of the whole of the ground so granted for its use.

The other property in the city belonging to the hospital was surveyed, and maps made of it by Mr. J. J. Byrne, in 1832. Previously the Governors had only an old map showing the outline of the different lots, and setting out the measurements. Mr. Byrne's maps are at present on loose sheets; for their better preservation they should be bound together.

In the maps which accompany this Report, the property delineated on Mr. Byrne's maps is coloured red; the ground in occupation of the hospital, but of which it has no map, is surrounded by a red line.

Of the Noddstown property, also, the Governors had no proper map till 1830, when Mr. Byrne made a map which only shows the outlines of the property.

Until comparatively lately, the Governors appear to have been at a loss for a statement of the titles to their different properties, which are in some cases very complicated. They also much required a schedule of their deeds and leases. This want has been supplied by an elaborate Report prepared by Mr. O'Brien, in the year 1846, in which the nature of the title of the Governors to the several properties belonging to the hospital is very clearly and fully explained.

The Dublin Estate includes that part of Oxmantown-green on which the Blue Coat Hospital and part of Blackhall-street now stand; it also includes the rents of the whole of the houses and premises surrounding Stephen's-green, and the rents of that part of Oxmantown-green on which part of Blackhall-street, Blackhall-parade, a considerable part of North Brunswick-

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street, North King-street, and Queen-street, have been built. These rents were conveyed to the hospital for ever, by deed of gift from the Corporation of Dublin, dated the 4th February, 1669. The property had shortly before that time been divided into lots, and the several lots let by the Corporation, in fee-farm leases, reserving small rents. It appears by Mr. O'Brien's Reports that there are two lots in Stephen's-green, and one in Oxmantown-green, out of which the hospital does not at present receive any rent. The loss, however, is trifling, as the rents only amount to about £4 per annum. In addition to these rents so granted by the Corporation, other house property in the city of Dublin has been conveyed to the hospital from time to time, which, though small in extent compared with what was granted by the Corporation, yet yields a larger income, as the hospital receives the improved rent of it, whereas it only receives small ground-rents of the property granted by the Corporation.

The rents of the Dublin Estate are collected by the Registrar of the hospital; the holdings are very numerous, and the rents payable out of the majority of them very small. Out of many holdings the rent payable is less than twenty shillings; this renders the collection troublesome. It appears by the rental that the arrears due on the Dublin property, up to the 29th September, 1854, amounted to £785 5*s.* 2½*d.*; on twenty different holdings arrears for ten years and upwards, were due; in a few cases upwards of twenty years' arrears were due. The reason assigned by the Registrar for so large an amount being due, where the rents being trifling in proportion to the present value of the property, should be punctually paid, was, that it had been found impossible for some time to enforce the payment of arrears, by reason of the Governors of the hospital not having possession of the counterparts of the old leases which had been made by the Corporation of the city of Dublin, before the property was granted to the hospital. The Governors have now obtained these documents, and are getting in some of the arrears; but as the tenants cannot be compelled to pay more than six years' arrears, the amount due exceeding six years will in most cases be lost to the hospital. I have not learned why it was that steps were not sooner taken to obtain possession of the necessary documents from the Corporation, and so to have guarded against this loss. In consequence of this want of proper diligence there appears to be some risk, not only of losing a few years' rent, but of losing the right to enforce payment of rent out of several lots of the property.

Noddstown.—This townland is in the county of Tipperary, between Gold's-cross and Cashel, about three miles from the former place, and four miles from the latter. It contains, according to the map made in 1850, by Chadwick, which seems to be a copy of the Ordnance Survey, 614A. 1R. 12P., plantation measure, equal to 995A. 0R. 16P., statute measure, and the rent, according to the present rental, is £498 10*s.* 9*d.* From the time these lands were granted to the hospital, in 1675, until the year 1850, they were let from time to time in one lot to tenants, on leases for twenty-one years; the rent reserved in the lease made in 1820, was £999 12*s.* 8*d.* per annum, but about two years afterwards this rent was reduced to £692 6*s.* 2*d.* present currency; and at that rate it continued until the lessee was ejected for non-payment of rent, in 1850. The lessee was a middleman, who had sublet the ground at a profit-rent, so that the rents which the tenants in occupation were then liable to, were probably about double their present rent. When the middleman was ejected, the Governors had the lands valued by a person residing in the neighbourhood, and let them to the tenants in possession as yearly tenants, at the value then placed on them. At that time the value of land was very much depressed, and according to the valuer's report, many of the farms were much exhausted. The value of Noddstown, according to the recent Government valuation, is £685 18*s.*, so that the present rents of the property seem to be considerably below its fair value. With reference to the Government valuation of this and the other estates referred to in these reports I would beg to observe, that I have endeavoured to obtain the valuation as accurately as possible; and for this purpose tracings from the maps were sent to the General Valuation Office in cases where there was any doubt about the boundaries. And I wish further to state, that every assistance has been most kindly afforded me by Mr. J. B. Greene, superintendent of the valuation department.

The arrears due to 1st March, 1855, were £105 1*s.* 1*d.*; but this account is only carried on from the year 1850. Previous to that time the Governors forgave half a-year's rent to the lessee, amounting to £346 3*s.* 1*d.*, and when he was ejected in the following year, for non-payment of rent, a further sum of £592 12*s.* 1*d.* was lost.

The Governors do not appear to have expended any money in improvements. About 100 plantation acres of this estate are described by Mr. Chadwick (the person who recently valued it) as being in want of draining, and very susceptible of improvement. This part of the land is let at present at rents varying at from 7*s.* to 10*s.* per Irish acre, and there can be no doubt its value would be increased if some money were judiciously expended in draining it. This might be done by the Governors themselves, or the tenants might be allowed to do it, and paid a portion of the expense; but in either case the rent should be raised as soon as the work was completed, so as to pay interest on the money expended.

Present State of the Property.—When it was valued, in 1850, there were forty-two tenants in occupation of the land. The number of holdings is now reduced to twenty-five. It is stated by the local agent that the farms are much improved since the tenants commenced holding directly under the Governors. The rents previously had been so high that the tenants were unable to make improvements; besides, from the uncertainty of their tenure under middlemen, they had not any inducement to do so. The land (except

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APPENDIX TO REPORT.

Reports of the Inspector of Estates.
J. W. Murland, Esq.

Estate of the Hospital and Free School of King Charles II., or Blue Coat Hospital, Dublin.

that portion which requires draining) is now pretty well cultivated. Mr. Chadwick described a considerable part of it as being "good land, on a limestone bottom." The lime is burned on the estate, and used as manure. A few of the tenants have slated houses, but the majority reside in thatched cottages, which are fairly comfortable. On the whole, the tenants seem to be at present in a prosperous condition, and to have a valuable interest in their farms.

There is some land, called the Retrenched Land of Noddstown, adjoining the estate already described, and which, it is supposed, must have at one time formed part of it. It appears that the law agent of the Governors, a few years ago, took some steps to establish the right of the hospital to this land, but the proceedings were dropped. Mr. O'Brien, in his report, states that the comparatively recent severance of the principal part of the Retrenched Lands from the hospital estates, by means of a boundary ditch, and some other reasons he mentions, would warrant the supposition that these retrenched lands originally formed part of the hospital estates. If this be so, and the land be lost to the charity, as, I fear, it is likely to be, the loss must be attributed to the neglect of the Governors, in former times, to get proper maps of their property.

General Report of Inspector of Estates.

GENERAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF ESTATES.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, requesting me to transmit for the information of Her Majesty's Commission, notes of the general impressions with respect to the management of estates of Endowed Schools produced on my mind during my inspection, particularly with regard to general causes of defects which I may have observed, and as to the arrangement it would be desirable to make for the future efficient management of such estates. In compliance with this request, I beg to submit the following observations. I shall first briefly state my general impression of the management of the estates under the three principal Boards, viz., the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq., and the Incorporated Society.

First.—As to the estates under the management of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, it will be seen in the foregoing Report, that when the estates were placed under the care of the Commissioners, about forty years ago, they were in a most neglected and unsatisfactory condition. The Royal School estates had been let by the schoolmasters on short leases to middlemen, who, having only a temporary interest in them, made no attempt to improve them, and when their leases expired, the lands were in an exhausted state, occupied by a numerous and poor tenantry.

The Commissioners of Education, soon after their appointment, had the several estates surveyed and valued, and as soon as the lease of each estate expired, they appointed a local agent to take charge of it. So far the course pursued appears to me to have been judicious; and if it had been followed up by some provision for inspecting the estates occasionally, to see that the local agents did their duty, the arrangement would have been complete.

Under the management of the Commissioners, some of the estates have much improved, while others have rather deteriorated; on the latter the tenants are poor, the farms very small and badly cultivated, their dwellings uncomfortable, and large arrears have been allowed to accumulate. This difference in the estates seems to have arisen from the different characters of the local agents, to whose care they were respectively entrusted. Those estates which were under the care of experienced and energetic agents were improved; and the Commissioners appear to have readily adopted the suggestions which were made by these agents, from time to time, for the benefit of the tenants and the improvement of the properties. On the other hand, where the Commissioners were unfortunate in the selection of local agents, the estates have remained in the same very unsatisfactory condition in which they were when they came into their hands. In fact, the management has been left with the agents, and no effectual means have been taken to supervise and control them. I have had occasion to observe, that in a few cases the lands are at present let below their fair letting value, and much below the valuation which was made of them in 1816, when the Commissioners, soon after their appointment, had most of the estates valued. It would, I think, be desirable to have lands let for agricultural purposes valued at intervals of say twenty years, and to have the rents fairly adjusted after each valuation, to meet the changes which must necessarily take place in such long periods in the prices of agricultural produce, as well as in the local advantages affecting each property; but of course on such readjustment of rents care should be taken not to charge the tenants for permanent improvements made at their own cost, nor, on the other hand, to let a bad tenant have any advantage from his own negligence.

I have remarked that, as regards the Royal School estates, the Commissioners do not seem to have any powers of leasing; and as regards the other estates under their management, their powers are insufficient. Some of the agents have kept their accounts very accurately, and furnished them punctually; but others have not kept them as accurately as they should have done, and have not furnished them till several months after the proper time.

Arrears have been allowed from time to time to accumulate on several of the estates. On those belonging to the Schools of Enniskillen and Cavan the arrears at present amount to a very large sum in proportion to the rent, and a great part of it will be lost; but in

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addition to the loss, this further evil attends the accumulation of arrears, that every tenant who is liable to be called on for arrears which he has not the means of paying, knows that he may at any time be turned out, and therefore suffers his houses and farm to go to ruin.

I have also observed, that on the Enniskillen and Cavan estates, the tenants have got receipts on account only, and not up to any particular period; so the tenants frequently do not know the exact amount which they owe, and it is almost impossible to check the agent's accounts. On most of the estates the Commissioners have, at different times, made liberal allowances to the tenants for improving their houses, draining their farms, and other similar things. These allowances appear to have varied according to the views of agents who recommended them. When they have been made, they have produced beneficial results; and it is to be regretted that such improvements have not been carried out on a uniform system, and on all the estates under the care of the Commissioners.

It seems to have been the wish of the Commissioners to prevent the subletting and dividing of farms, and most of the agents have carried out their wishes in this respect; but on the Enniskillen and Cavan estates, the rule has not been properly enforced, and to the neglect of it must be attributed, in a great degree, the present unsatisfactory condition of these properties.

It will be seen by reference to the preceding report on the Raphoe School estate, that it has been in a singularly lawless condition, and has heretofore yielded but a very trifling income to the Commissioners. The late agent had done a good deal to improve it, and it is desirable that the course adopted by him should be energetically followed.

I have thought it right to remark that in some places there are no schools for the children of the tenantry within a convenient distance, and that it would be advantageous to the tenants if the Commissioners would take steps to have schools established in those places.

I am aware that it is no part of my duty to report on schools; but I consider that an estate cannot be well managed when the tenants' children have not some means of education within their reach. This remark applies not only to some parts of the estates under the management of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, but also to some parts of the other estates belonging to endowed schools.

Secondly.—With respect to the estates belonging to the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq., I have to observe, that they are placed under the care of two local agents, one having the management of the Southern, and the other of the Western Estate; and that the present agents appear to discharge their duties in a satisfactory manner. The estates, however, were for the most part let to middlemen until about twenty years ago, without any restraint on subletting. This system, probably, at that time saved trouble to the Governors and their agents; but it produced very injurious results on the portions of the estates which were so let, incumbering them with a great number of poor tenants who were unable to cultivate them properly. For the last twenty years the Governors have been endeavouring successfully to remedy the evils produced by the subletting and subdivision of farms; but in doing so, there has necessarily been a heavy loss sustained, and the evil effects of the former system are still apparent on some parts of the property. I have no doubt that if the Governors had been aware in times past of the extent to which portions of the property were deteriorated by subletting, they would not have allowed the practice to prevail so long; but it does not appear to be the practice of the Governors to inspect the estates, so that they have no regular means of knowing the condition of the tenantry, or the way in which the agents discharge their duty beyond the mere receipt of the rent.

The Southern Estates are for the most part excellent land, and very favourably situated, adjoining stations on the Waterford and Limerick Railway. The Western Estates are also very advantageously situated, the greater part adjoining the town of Galway, and the other parts near Mullingar and Sligo. The lands are generally let at fair rents, somewhat lower, I believe, than what similar lands are let at by neighbouring proprietors. This, however, seems to me to be judicious, for I think the policy of the Governors should be, not to let the land at the highest rent which might be obtained, but to let it at such a fair rent as the tenants can pay punctually and consistently with their prosperity and comfort. The practice of the Governors has been to let the land on twenty years' leases, and prior to each letting to have it valued, not charging the tenants for houses built at their own cost. This practice seems generally to work well; but I have had occasion to remark that the leases do not provide against sub-letting and the exhausting the farms by excessive tillage before the expiration of the terms for which they are held. I had also to notice the existence in several places of cottier houses of a very wretched description.

The Governors have powers of granting certain building leases in towns, and leases for twenty-one years in the country; but for the reasons I have pointed out in my Report, these leasing powers are not as ample as they should be.

A large sum of money was expended on the Southern Estates during the years 1845 to 1850, in drainage work and some other improvements. On the Western Estates there has been no expenditure by the Governors worth noticing.

Thirdly.—The estates of the Incorporated Society are all under the management of one agent, who resides during part of the year at Dublin, and during the remainder of the year at Athlone, where the largest of the Society's estates is situate.

A considerable portion of their property is let in perpetuity, and consequently does not require any further care than to have the rents regularly received and the accounts correctly kept. There are, however, portions of the estates which require a good deal of attention, and these appear to have been carefully and judiciously managed by the present agent.

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Reports of the Inspector of Estates.

J. W. Murland, Esq.

General Report of Inspector of Estates.

As a general rule, I think it is very desirable to have the agent living within a short distance of the property under his management; but the number of very small properties belonging to this Society is so great, that it would be impossible to get good local agents to take charge of each of them, and to have a number of separate agents would increase the expense of management and the trouble of keeping accounts, without any corresponding advantage.

I have had occasion to notice, particularly with reference to the estates of the Incorporated Society, the want of maps of many of the properties. This want should be supplied as soon as possible.

I have now given a brief statement of my impressions as to the management of the estates under the three principal societies, and of the defects which I noticed; but I beg to refer to my report for fuller information about each estate, as well as about the other estates belonging to endowed schools in Ireland; and in conclusion I take leave to submit a few observations as to the arrangement which I consider necessary to the efficient management of these estates.

Generally, it is desirable that the agent should reside so near the property under his care that he can visit it frequently, and that the tenants can, without inconvenience, go to him when they have occasion to consult him. As the prosperity of any estate will very much depend on the skill, energy, and character of the agent, it is of great importance that no person should be appointed to that office who has not had experience in the management of property. It is, therefore, I think, desirable, as far as possible, to appoint gentlemen who have other agencies in the same neighbourhood, and whose characters, as efficient agents, are established. In addition to this, some means should be adopted to have the estates inspected at least once in each year; this would be satisfactory to an agent who was zealously discharging his duty, and at the same time it would prevent an agent of a different character from neglecting it.

This inspection might be done by the secretary to the trustees, when qualified for it, or by some of the trustees themselves. The extension of railways through the country now affords great facility for such inspection.

The different agents should be required to adopt a uniform system of rentals and accounts, and the accounts should in every case be furnished within six months after the gale day to which they are made out—that is to say: if the account is made out to the 1st November, showing the arrears, if any, due by each tenant up to that date, such account should be furnished at furthest some time before the 1st of May following; and the rental should state the date when each tenant paid his rent, so that by comparing this statement with the receipt given to the tenant, the account could at any time be checked. The agent should be required to lodge the rents in bank, from time to time, whenever the balance in his hands amounted to a certain limited sum.

For the guidance of the agents, as well as the tenants, general rules should be promulgated against subletting and dividing of farms; and when agricultural leases are granted, covenants should be inserted prohibiting these practices, and also the practice of exhausting farms by excessive tillage.

The punctual payment of rents should be insisted on: if a case occurred in which the agent considered that the tenant should have some consideration extended to him, in consequence of his having met with a fatality such as loss of cattle, &c., such case should be represented to the trustees; and if they concurred in the agent's view, it would be better at once to remit as much of the rent as the tenant was unable to pay, and not in any case to allow arrears to accumulate.

Ample leasing powers, with due restrictions to prevent their abuse, should be granted to the trustees of all the estates of endowed schools.

On those estates which require draining, or on which the tenants' houses are in very bad order, some general plan should be adopted of carrying out the necessary improvements, or at least of assisting the tenants in doing so. In most cases an addition might be made to the rent equal to the interest on the money so expended.

With respect to the large arrears at present existing on the Enniskillen and Cavan school estates, I have suggested in my report a plan for their liquidation; whether that plan be adopted or not, it is essential that in some way these arrears should, with as little delay as possible, be got rid of.

There are some other suggestions made in my report, with reference to particular estates, which it is, I think, unnecessary to repeat. But the arrangement for the efficient management of these estates, which appears to me of paramount importance, is the careful selection of experienced agents, acting under inspection, so that the estates may be managed as nearly as possible in the way in which a judicious landlord would manage his own property.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

JAMES W. MURLAND.

W. N. Hancock, Esq., LL.D.

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Tables relating to Intermediate Schools.

I.—Towns with Grammar Schools in operation, Endowed to extent of £250 a year, with Population of Town.

Province, County, and Town.	Name of School.	Estimated Annual Value of Endowment, inclusive of School Premises.	Population of Town in 1851.*
		£ s. d.	
Leinster.			
Kilkenny; Kilkenny,	Kilkenny Grammar,	291 2 0½	15,257
Louth; Drogheda,	Erasmus Smith's Grammar,	254 6 8	16,810
Meath; Navan,	Navan Endowed,	309 1 9	3,979
Munster.			
Clare; Ennis,	Erasmus Smith's Grammar,	362 17 9	7,843
Cork; Midleton,	Midleton Endowed,	265 1 5	3,658
Tipperary; Clonmel,	Clonmel Endowed,	564 0 0	11,589
,, Tipperary,	Erasmus Smith's Grammar,	373 7 0	6,816
Ulster.			
Antrim; Belfast,	Royal Academical Institution,	589 0 3	97,784
Armagh; Armagh,	Royal Free,	1,520 17 9	8,578
Cavan; Cavan,	Royal Free,	729 19 6	3,034
Donegal; Raphoe,	Royal Free,	575 17 4	1,491
Fermanagh; Enniskillen,	Royal Free,	†2,286 6 2	5,792
Londonderry; Londonderry,	Diocesan Free,	899 10 0	19,727
Tyrone; Dungannon,	Royal Free,	1,545 10 1	3,835
Connaught.			
Galway; Galway,	Erasmus Smith's Grammar,	472 18 0	20,055
Exhibitions attached to Erasmus Smith's Grammar Schools,		360 0 0	
		£11,399 15 8½	

* Not including persons in Public Institutions. † Including Burke's Exhibition.

II.—Towns with Grammar Schools in operation, Endowed with less than £250 a year, with Population of Town.

Province, County, and Town.	Name of School	Estimated Annual Value of Endowment, inclusive of School Premises.	Population of Town in 1851.*
		£ s. d.	
Leinster.			
Carlow; Carlow,	Diocesan Free,	140 15 5	†8,690
Dublin; Dublin,	St. Patrick's Grammar,	27 13 10	246,679
Kildare; Naas,	Diocesan Free,	97 4 4	3,010
King's; Banagher,	Royal Free,	191 11 7	1,846
Louth; Dundalk,	Dundalk Endowed,	110 5 7	9,842
Westmeath; Mullingar,	Diocesan Free,	132 9 5	4,817
,, Mullingar,	Hevey's Classical,	40 0 0	—
Wexford; New Ross,	New Ross Endowed,	52 7 5	7,903
,, Wexford,	Diocesan Free,	109 10 10	11,958
Wicklow; Wicklow,	Diocesan Free,	92 6 2	2,946
Munster.			
Cork; Bandon,	Bandon Endowed,	27 13 10	6,909
,, Charleville,	Charleville Endowed,	41 6 10	2,662
,, Cork,	Diocesan Free,	73 16 11	82,625
,, Kinsale,	Kinsale Endowed,	68 15 10	5,501
,, Mallow,	Diocesan Free,	93 6 2	5,439
,, Rosscarbery,	Diocesan Free,	27 13 10	1,041
,, Youghal,	Youghal Collegiate and Commercial,	50 19 10	7,630
Limerick; Limerick,	Diocesan Free,	200 12 10	48,785
Waterford; Lismore,	Lismore Endowed,	50 10 0	2,319
,, Waterford,	Munster Provincial School of Society of Friends,	242 1 6	22,979
,, Waterford,	Corporation Free Grammar,	‡78 9 2	—
Ulster.			
Antrim; Ballymena,	Diocesan Free,	139 9 3	6,136
,, Belfast,	Belfast Academy,	85 11 9	97,784
,, Belfast,	Roman Catholic Diocesan Seminary,	§—	—
Armagh; Armagh,	Roman Catholic Diocesan Seminary,	‖—	8,578
Cavan; Cavan,	Kilmore R. C. Diocesan Seminary,	203 15 4	3,034
Donegal; Lifford,¶	Lifford Free,	55 13 1	572
Down; Downpatrick,	Diocesan Free,	115 15 6	3,845
Monaghan; Carrickmacross,	Carrickmacross Grammar,	135 18 10	2,529
,, Monaghan,	Diocesan Free,	168 4 9	3,328
Connaught.			
Galway; Eyrecourt,	Eyrecourt Endowed,	34 0 0	936
,, Tuam,	Diocesan Free,	136 15 4	4,929
Roscommon; Ballinasloe,	Irish Missionary College,	84 0 0	3,679
,, Elphin,	Diocesan Free,	73 16 11	1,229
Total,		£3,182 12 1	

* Not including persons in Public Institutions. † Including Graigue. ‡ Including Downe's Exhibition.
§ School premises subject to head rent, &c. ‖ Cost of buildings not returned. ¶ Vide Report, p. 122.

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III.—Grammar Schools not in Towns.

Province, County, and Locality.	Name of School.	Estimated Annual Value of Endowment, inclusive of School Premises.		
		£	s.	d.
Leinster.				
Dublin, Whitechurch,	St. Columba's College,	105	0	0
Queen's, Ballyroan,	Ballyroan Endowed,	255	14	4
Munster.				
Waterford, Lismore,	Mountmelleray Abbey,	12	0	0
Total,		£372	14	4

IV.—Towns with superior English Schools in operation, with Population of Town.

Province, County, and Town.	Name of School.	Estimated Annual Value of Endowment, inclusive of School Premises.			Population of Town in 1851.*
		£	s.	d.	
Leinster.					
Queen's; Mountmellick,	Leinster Provincial School of Society of Friends,	177	7	9	3,657
Ulster.					
Antrim; Lisburn,	Ulster Provincial School of Society of Friends,	320	9	9	6,533
Total,		£497	17	6	

V.—Towns having above 2,000 Inhabitants, according to Census of 1851, and in which there is situate no Grammar or superior English School, which is in operation, and included in Tables of Schools and Endowments.

County.	Town.	Population. in 1851.*
	Leinster.	
Carlow,	Bagnalstown,	2,292
,,	Tullow,	2,966
Dublin,	Balbriggan,	2,309
,,	Blackrock,	3,276
,,	Bray,	3,152
,,	Haroldscross,	2,934
,,	Kingstown,	10,438
,,	Ranelagh,	3,209
,,	Rathmines,	3,215
,,	Ringsend,	2,064
,,	Skerries,	2,327
Kildare,	Athy,	3,873
Kilkenny,	Callan,	2,368
King's,	Parsonstown,	5,480
,,	Tullamore,	4,630
Longford,	Longford,	4,467
Louth,	Ardee,	2,752
Meath,	Kells,	3,660
Queen's,	Maryborough,	2,078
,,	Mountrath,	2,079
,,	Portarlington,	2,730
,,	Mountmellick,	3,657
Westmeath,	Athlone,	6,199
Wexford,	Enniscorthy,	6,010
,,	Gorey,	2,972
Wicklow,	Arklow,	3,300
,,	Wicklow,	2,946
	Munster.	
Clare,	Kilrush,	4,471
Cork,	Bantry,	2,943
,,	Clonakilty,	3,297
,,	Dunmanway,	2,212
,,	Fermoy,	5,846
,,	Kanturk,	3,131
,,	Macroom,	3,717
,,	Mitchelstown,	3,084
,,	Passage West,	2,852
,,	Queenstown,	11,405
,,	Skibbereen,	3,834
Kerry,	Dingle,	3,273
,,	Killarney,	5,901
,,	Listowel,	2,134
,,	Tralee,	9,445
Limerick,	Newcastle,	2,403
,,	Rathkeale,	2,988
Tipperary,	Caher,	3,694
,,	Carrick-on-Suir,	6,211
,,	Cashel,	4,650
,,	Fethard,	2,767
Tipperary,	Nenagh,	6,818
,,	Roscrea,	3,389
,,	Templemore,	4,372
,,	Thurles,	5,985
Waterford,	Cappoquin,	2,144
,,	Carrickbeg,	2,108
,,	Dungarvan,	6,865
,,	Portlaw,	4,351
	Ulster.	
Antrim,	Antrim,	2,325
,,	Ballymoney,	2,578
,,	Carrickfergus,	3,543
,,	Larne,	3,076
,,	Lisburn,	6,533
,,	Whitehouse,	2,236
Armagh,	Lurgan,	4,205
,,	Portadown,	3,091
Cavan,	Belturbet,	2,054
,,	Cootehill,	2,105
Donegal,	Ballyshannon,	3,698
Down,	Banbridge,	3,301
,,	Bangor,	2,849
,,	Donaghadee,	2,821
,,	Gilford,	2,814
,,	Newtownards,	9,566
,,	Newry,	13,435
,,	Portaferry,	2,074
,,	Rathfriland,	2,053
Fermanagh,	—	—
Londonderry,	Coleraine,	5,920
,,	Newtownlimavaddy,	3,295
Monaghan,	Castleblayney,	2,077
,,	Clones,	2,319
Tyrone,	Cookstown,	2,993
,,	Omagh,	3,054
,,	Strabane,	4,324
	Connaught.	
Galway,	Gort,	2,398
,,	Loughrea,	3,621
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EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS

OF INQUIRY INTO THE STATE OF THE

ENDOWED SCHOOLS

IN IRELAND.

VOLUME I.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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ENDOWED SCHOOLS, IRELAND, COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

CARLOW, 14th AUGUST, 1855. CARLOW.

Present:—The MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

CARLOW DIOCESAN SCHOOL. *Diocesan School.*

1. *Secretary.*—The first case to be brought before the Commission is that of the Rev. Mr. Scott, who has a statement to make as to the diocesan school of which he is the principal master.

Rev. *David Henry Scott* examined. Rev. David Henry Scott.

2. *Chairman.*—What statement have you to make?—I have to state that the diocesan school-house and the premises adjoining are in a ruinous condition and quite unsuited for the purposes for which they were intended. They have been so ever since my appointment in 1845. I have exerted myself during the past ten years endeavouring to have them repaired and settled: however, up to the present I have not succeeded. I have memorialled the Clare-street Commissioners, representing to them, carefully, the condition of the building, and the general dissatisfaction existing throughout the neighbourhood, and the county, and the diocese at large, in consequence of the insufficient state of the premises for school purposes. At the request of the Lord Bishop of the diocese I have also memorialled the Lord Lieutenant on the subject. It is quite impossible to carry on business in the premises owing to their dilapidated condition.

3. Why not make application to the Grand Jury of the county?—The Grand Jury are not obliged to present for the school under the circumstances.

4. Mr. *Hughes.*—What are the circumstances?—This is a district diocesan school, and there is no provision in the Act for the repair, by presentment, of schools for united dioceses.

5. Dr. *Andrews.*—Is it by reason of the union of dioceses the difficulty you refer to, as to this school, arises?—I would suppose so; but I cannot construe the Act of Parliament.

6. Mr. *Hughes.*—Was any document brought before the Grand Jury on the subject.—I have, on two or three occasions, communicated with the members of the Grand Jury, and they gave me to understand they would not be disposed to interfere.

7. [*Secretary.*—The Act of Parliament to which the Rev. Mr. Scott refers is the 53rd Geo. III., cap. 107, sec. 28.

"And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Grand Jury of any county in which any diocesan school or district school, or the site appointed for the same shall be, to present on the county any sum or sums which they shall think proper, for purchasing, providing, building, or repairing any such school-house or a dwelling-house for the master thereof, or any of the offices or appurtenances properly belonging to such school-house or dwelling-house, or for purchasing or procuring a site for the same, not exceeding the said quantity of two plantation acres: Provided always, that whenever any Grand Jury shall make such presentment for any school-house or dwelling-house, as and for the school-house of the diocese only, within which such county shall be situate, or as and for the dwelling-house of the schoolmaster of such diocesan school only, such diocese shall not be or remain united to or with any other diocese under any of the provisions of this Act; but such diocesan school shall be supported within its proper diocese only, and the money raised in such diocese shall be applied solely and entirely to the use of such diocesan school, and not to any district school, or other school out of such diocese."]

8. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is your school for a district?—Yes.

9. What diocese is it for?—It is for the dioceses of Ossory and Leighlin. The objection of the Grand Jury to present is, that if they did so they would be presenting for the benefit of districts outside the county.

10. *Chairman.*—The money would be raised in this county for the entire district to which the school belongs.—Yes.

11. Dr. *Andrews.*—Is there any diocesan school in Ossory?—No.

12. Is this the diocesan school of Ossory and Leighlin?—Yes, it is the district diocesan school.

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CARLOW.

Diocesan School.
Rev. David Henry Scott.

13. Then the difficulty arising upon the Act is by reason of the school being for different counties and for different dioceses?—Yes.

14. This was a district diocesan school long before the passing of the Act uniting the two dioceses?—Yes; the diocese of Leighlin is principally in the County of Carlow, but it also includes parts of the Counties of Wicklow and Kilkenny, and of the Queen's County. If the Grand Jury built a school-house they would make it a condition to exclude the diocese of Ossory; in other words, the school would only be for the portions of the district within the County of Carlow.

15. *Chairman.*—When were you appointed to this school?—In January, 1845.

16. When did you first make application about this school?—The year following my appointment; I have a copy of the annual report in which I made a representation. I memorialled the Clare-street Commissioners; this led to a communication to me from Dr. Kyle.

17. Mr, *Stephens.*—When did you make your first complaint to the Clare-street Board?—In 1846, on receiving the annual form of return [produces copies of memorials].

18. What is the difference between the memorials you presented in 1846 and 1847?—In substance they are the same. This is the substance of what I placed before the Commissioners [hands in a document, which is read, as follows]:—

"September 1st, 1847.

"The diocesan school-house is in a ruinous condition; and as I will be obliged to remove my family from the premises before the coming winter, I take the liberty of inquiring whether the Commissioners, under the circumstances, will allow me to take a house in the neighbourhood till such time as arrangements may be made to put the building into proper repair.

"A memorial conveyed to Dr. Elrington, through the Rev. W. S. King, in November last, and signed by the beneficed clergymen of Leighlin diocese, and my own reports to the same effect, representing the ruined state of the school-house, were laid before the Commissioners at the same time.

"Would you kindly let me know (if not trespassing too much on your time) what the feelings of the Commissioners may be, and whether I am to expect an indulgence of which I am so much in need.

(Signed), "D. H. SCOTT.

"To William Cotter Kyle, Esq."

19. I hand in the document I placed before the Lord Lieutenant [the same is read, as follows]:—

"To His Excellency the EARL of CLARENDON, Lord Lieutenant-Governor and General Governor of Ireland, &c., &c.

"The Memorial of DAVID HENRY SCOTT, A.B., Master of the DISTRICT DIOCESAN SCHOOL of LEIGHLIN and OSSORY, Carlow,

"HUMBLY SHOWETH,—That the school-house and offices attached are in a very dilapidated state, and altogether unfit and unsafe for the reception of boarders, or as a dwelling-house; and being situated in the back part of the town, the approaches are very confined, inconvenient, and even dangerous. In consequence of such disadvantages, so injurious to the well-being and future prospect of the school, memorialist humbly begs the Lord Lieutenant will be pleased to give such directions as will place the establishment in such a condition as may enable your memorialist to give full effect to the intention of the Legislature, and memorialist will ever pray.

(Signed), "DAVID HENRY SCOTT.

"District Diocesan School,
"Carlow, 1st July, 1850."

20. Mr. *Hughes.*—What answer did you get?—I received no reply from the Commissioners. I received this letter from the Castle: it is dated 8th of July, 1850, and is in answer to my memorial [hands in the following document, which is read]:—

Dublin Castle, 8th July, 1850.

"SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your memorial of the 1st instant, relative to the dilapidated state of the diocesan school-house of Carlow, and to inform you that it has been referred to the Commissioners of Education.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed), "T. N. REDINGTON.

"D. H. Scott, Esq., Carlow."

21. What reply did you get to the statement of the 1st of September, 1847, addressed to Dr. Kyle?—It was not answered.

22. What did you do next?—I next memorialled the Lord Lieutenant, on the 1st of July, 1850. I had intended memorialling his Excellency in 1846; however, on considera-

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tion of the subject with the Lord Bishop of the diocese, I found it desirable to suspend doing so for a time. The memorial was referred to the Clare-street Commissioners, and Dr. Kyle told me they had reported on it to the Lord Lieutenant, directing me to apply to the Grand Jury of the county; but it was useless to do so.

23. Did you get a written reply from Dr. Kyle?—I did.

24. Have you got it?—No; it merely stated that the memorial had been reported on to the Lord Lieutenant.

25. *Chairman.*—What steps did you take to bring the matter before the Grand Jury?—Having ascertained the feeling of the Grand Jury on the subject, I did not do so. In fact they declined to interfere. They were aware of the provisions in the Act which has been referred to. It was useless to press the matter on them.

26. Mr. *Hughes.*—Then, in fact, you made no application to the Grand Jury, as a Grand Jury?—No; I did not.

27. Are you conducting the business of the school in the schoolhouse?—Not in the schoolhouse.

28. How long is it since you left the schoolhouse?—The severity of the winter compelled me to leave it.

29. What year?—The past year, 1854.

30. Where are you carrying on the school?—In Brown-street, in the town; in a house I have taken at my own expense.

31. Did you conduct the diocesan school in the old schoolhouse up to 1854?—I did.

32. How many pupils had you there?—I had eighteen. That was the number I think I reported at that time.

33. How many have you now?—I have fifteen.

34. Eighteen in 1853, and fifteen in 1854?—Yes.

35. Have you accommodation for more?—Oh, yes. The new house is not exactly suited for the school; it would require some fitting up, an outlay, to make it suitable. In fact, I took it from necessity and in a hurry.

36. Can you form an opinion as to the number of pupils you would have, if you had proper accommodation; if you had the diocesan schoolhouse in a proper state of repair?—I might calculate upon a respectable school. It is very difficult to state a specific number. There is not a great number of youths in this town to attend a school. They have diminished very much in number of late years. But I am sure, from what I know of the feelings of many persons and acquaintances in the neighbourhood, that if there was a respectable and suitable building, there would be a very respectable diocesan school. The feeling has been, and is very strong against the place as it is at present, and there is great difficulty in inducing persons to support it.

37. What progress have your pupils generally made—have they gone to Trinity College?—No, with one exception, none of the pupils have entered Trinity College or any University for the past twelve years. Most of them have entered upon a mercantile life.

38. Do you give them a classical education?—I do when it is necessary.

39. But there has been only one instance of a pupil entering Trinity College?—Yes; within twelve years.

40. Are you able to state any thing as to the after pursuits in life of the pupils generally?—Yes; I think I know pretty well what have been their after pursuits.

41. What are they?—Two of my pupils, or two who received their education from me, are in the army. One has been in the navy. Others have been engaged in mercantile pursuits. They belong to that class in life.

42. Dr. *Andrews.*—Is there any classical school in Carlow besides yours; or any school where a classical education can be given?—Yes; at least it is styled a class, that I refer to—there is a gentleman here who instructs a class.

43. Mr. *Hughes.*—How is that?—He takes a certain number of pupils to form a class.

44. Dr. *Andrews.*—Is it a private school?—It is. Indeed there are two. A new one has been lately advertised, another private school.

45. Mr. *Hughes.*—That is a mere private speculation?—Yes.

46. Is there any school of an inferior kind for the education of the humbler classes?—There are the day schools.

47. Are there any private schools for mere English education?—Not that I am aware of. There is a respectable school kept by a Mr. Percy—that, I think, is the name.

48. In the town?—In the town. That school belongs to the Roman Catholic bishop of this diocese.

49. That is what is called the Academy, attached to the Bishop's residence?—Yes; the same.

50. Do you know how many pupils there are there?—No.

51. Are there national schools in the town?—Yes.

52. How many?—I am not aware of any but one.

53. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you know any thing of Graigue?—I do.

54. Do you know of any endowed school at Graigue?—No.

55. Mr. *Stephens.*—Are we to understand you as saying that you reported the dilapidated state of the schoolhouse to the Clare-street Commissioners in 1846; that your next application was to the Lord Lieutenant, and that you have reported the matter to the Secretary, Dr. Kyle, every year since 1845?—Yes; I mean from my first report after 1845.

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CARLOW.

Diocesan School.

Rev. David Henry Scott.

56. Have you reported the matter to the Clare-street Board every year since 1846?—Yes.

57. Did you receive any answers?—On two occasions I received answers. Once within ten years Dr. Kyle did reply, referring me to the Grand Jury.

58. Did you make eight applications to the Clare-street Commissioners?—At least eight.

59. How many answers did you receive?—To the best of my recollection three answers at the utmost.

60. *Chairman.*—Were those answers only formal acknowledgments?—Yes.

61. Dr. *Andrews.*—Except those referring you to the Grand Jury?—Yes. In two of the communications, mention was made of the Grand Jury. I do not recollect having received more than three acknowledgments. I waited on the Commissioners, in the hope of seeing them, but I did not. I had a conversation with Dr. Kyle, and he told me there were no funds at their command. They reported so themselves.

62. Mr. *Hughes.*—In the Report of 1845, the Commissioners say, "The diocesan schools of Derry, Limerick, and Ferns, are numerously attended both by boarders and daily students; but considerable difficulty exists as to keeping in repair the schoolhouses of the different diocesan and district diocesan schools, there being no funds under our control for such purposes, and there exists on the part of the Grand Juries a great indisposition to present any sums of money for such objects." That is signed by Dr. Kyle.

63. *Chairman.*—Are you aware whether this matter was brought before the Grand Jury by any other person?—Yes; it was brought before them by my predecessor.

64. But not since your appointment?—Not since my appointment at all.

65. Do you recollect what was the result of your predecessor's application?—An arrangement was about to be made by which a sum of money was to be given with these premises and the ground attached for another house.

66. Mr. *Hughes.*—On the 14th April, 1851, the Clare-street Commissioners made a report, and in it they state:—"As regards the diocesan schools generally, we regret to be obliged to state, that with a few exceptions, they have failed to be productive of the benefit originally expected from them. This has arisen partly from the mode of payment of the masters, which is alike distasteful to the clergy and masters; and partly from the dilapidated state of many of the schoolhouses, for the repair of which, no funds beyond a voluntary presentment by a Grand Jury is provided by law." In the Report of the 25th of April, 1854, they say, "We regret, to be obliged to state, that many of the diocesan schoolhouses are much in want of repair; but, we have no funds whatever under our control applicable to so desirable an object."

67. Dr. *Andrews.*—I suppose Dr. Kyle in his answers to you stated they had no funds, and referred you to the Grand Jury?—Yes. I may state, that in the forms sent us there is a blank for observations by the schoolmaster, and in that blank and in reports I represented the condition of the school.

68. Then, as I now understand, you did not write a formal letter on the subject of the dilapidated condition of the school, but merely represented it in the return?—Yes.

69. That is different from what I understood you to say before?—There were two applications.

70. And to these you got answers?—Yes.

71. What you call an application was merely a remark in the annual return?—Yes.

Endowment by Mr. Waddell.

ENDOWMENT BY MR. WADDELL.—ENDOWMENT BY MRS. DAWSON.

PARISH SCHOOL of CLONMULSK.—GRAIGUE SCHOOL.

72. *Secretary.*—The next communication has been received from the Rev. Frederick Trench, Rector of Carlow. He states:—

"I am credibly informed that Mr. Henry Waddell, who died May 2nd, 1783, left a large sum of money, as an endowment for a parish school in Carlow; but that neither the principal or interest was ever allocated by the executor to the object specified in the will."

Endowment by Mrs. Dawson.

73. *Chairman.*—Can any one present give any information respecting this legacy?—[*Secretary* reads a statement* relative to a bequest of four guineas a year, by a Mrs. Dawson, for education in the County of Carlow.]

74. *Chairman.*—Can any one present give any information respecting this bequest?

Rev. Frederick J. Trench.

Parish School of Clonmulsk—Graigue School.

Rev. *Frederick J. Trench* examined.

75. I have been making inquiries both about Mr. Waddell's bequest, and Mrs. Dawson's. With regard to the latter I cannot learn any thing respecting it. No one of whom I have made inquiries knows of any such bequest, and I do not think it has been made to any school in the County of Carlow. The parish school of Clonmulsk, for which there appears to be an endowment, still exists. The Graigue school is also in existence. I never heard of any school endowed by Mr. Mathew Murphy.

R. C. Browne, Esq.

Robert Clayton Browne, Esq. examined.

76. Mr. Waddell's bequest was for apprenticing boys of the parish of Carlow, Protestants

* Tabular Digest of Charitable Funds, designed for Education in Ireland, in Appendix to First Report of Select Committee of House of Commons on Foundation Schools (1835) p. 536.

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and Catholics indifferently; but the will, of which I have a copy, makes no mention of schools.

Endowment by Mr. Waddell.

77. Mr. *Hughes.*—Has the bequest reference to educational training?—No; it is merely for apprenticing.

R. C. Browne, Esq.

Carlow Free School, Endowed by Mathew Murphy, Esq.

CARLOW FREE SCHOOL, ENDOWED BY MATHEW MURPHY, ESQ.

Thomas Richardson, Esq. examined.

Thomas Richardson, Esq.

78. *Dr. Andrews.*—Is the "Carlow Free School, endowed by Mathew Murphy," the same as the school in Tullow-street?—I think it will be found to be the same.

R. C. Browne, Esq.

79. [*R. C. Browne*, Esq.—There is no endowment for that school. But the house was left by a gentleman free of rent as long as it should be used as a school. It was first used as a school, then as a dispensary. It was next occupied by some old women and is now a schoolhouse again.]

80. It was for some time called "the Free School," and I heard it had an endowment. For many years, it was called "the Carlow Free School," but the endowment of which I heard, I understand to be an ancient one.

81. Mr. *Hughes.*—The will of Mathew Murphy is since 1830.

82. [Mr. *Lalor* mentions that he knew a Mr. Mathew Murphy who for many years paid a guinea a-year to a school in Chapel-lane.

83. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is that school still in existence?—Yes; as a free national school.]

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KILKENNY.

KILKENNY, 15th AUGUST, 1855.

Present:—The MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS; Mr. HUGHES, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

Kilkenny Grammar School.

KILKENNY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Rev. John Browne, LL.D.

The Rev. *John Browne*, LL.D., examined.

84. I hand in a pamphlet and list of the books read in the course of education.

85. *Chairman.*—Will you state the nature of the endowment of this school?—It was endowed by the first Duke of Ormonde, but I do not know the exact date of the endowment, the amount was £140 a year, which has remained up to the present. Had not the property from which it was first paid been alienated from the College the amount would now be greater than it is. The school was first at St. Canice's church-yard; it was afterwards removed to John-street, in Kilkenny; and in 1790 a grant of £5,000 was obtained from the Irish Parliament to build the present house. The endowment was £140 a year, Irish, and the tithes of several parishes were assigned for the payment of this sum. The amount has never varied since. There is five guineas a year paid for a portion of the lawn which it was not in the Duke's power to transfer to the College at the time, owing to some impediments; there was, I believe, a long lease against him. We do not now receive the tithes of the parishes.

86. Can you state when the misapplication of funds referred to in your return which has been read, took place?—I cannot tell.

87. What is the number of pupils in attendance?—Between sixty and seventy.

88. Has that been the average for the last year?—I was in doubt as to the form in which I would make the return which the Commissioners sent for to me, for there is always a good many coming and going, some leaving for the university. I did not return the number of pupils in it at the moment. I understood you as wishing to learn how many pupils attended the school and took the benefit of instruction for the year. I made the return in that way and not of the number in the school at the time.

89. Mr. *Hughes.*—The number in 1854?—There were fifty-four boarders in the school that year, but there were not fifty-four in it at the time when I made the return, for some had gone to the various universities.

90. What was the average in 1854?—There were forty-five or forty-six altogether at one time.

91. How many are there in the school at the present hour?—The vacation has just ended, and twenty-eight, I think, have returned. Next week there will be, I suppose, between thirty or forty. I never know the precise number for about a month or six weeks after the termination of the vacation.

92. What number of day scholars do you anticipate you will have when you are really at work?—Indeed the number of scholars attending is not so great as you would expect in such a city as this; but the Roman Catholics have a very good college of their own, and there are several schools besides mine in the town.

93. *Chairman.*—You say the establishment is in good repair?—It is in perfect repair. I expended a great deal of money on it out of my private purse. Trinity College gave me £300, and gave me a claim on my successor for one-third of the expenditure.

94. Mr. *Hughes.*—What was the gross expenditure?—One thousand nine hundred pounds.

95. And the college paid you £300, and gave you a charge on your successor for one-third of the remainder?—Yes, for £600 or £700, and he may have a claim on his successor. When I came the college was in a bad state of repair. I put a new roof on, new slating, and new offices. The costs of the repairs came out of my pocket; and if I do not keep it up in perfect repair, they will not give me the money they promised me.

96. Is there any inspection of the school?—Yes, by the Provost of Trinity College and the bishop of the diocese. There were two bishops—of Leighlin and Ossory; but the two dioceses are now united. They are bound to inspect. The Bishop does sometimes look in.

97. Did the Provost ever inspect it?—Never since I came.

98. Did the Bishop inspect it formally, or only visit it?—He came and looked over the house and place.

99. Does he register his report of inspection?—He does not. He knows the working of the school perfectly. I see him often at his house. We get a very fair average of the honors and distinctions of the university.

100. When was he last in the establishment?—Not for the last six months, certainly.

101. Do you report to Trinity College?—No.

102. Do you make any report at all?—No; the Provost is aware of the honors of my pupils.

103. Not by a report, but by his knowledge of what occurs in the college?—Yes.

104. Mr. *Stephens.*—Are the Provost and the Bishop of Ossory the visitors?—Yes. I suppose if things were not going on well they would be likely to come down.

105. Do you call your school a classical school?—A classical school. A grammar school, I believe, they would call it in England.

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106. By whom are the books supplied?—I supply them; they are paid for by the boys. They sometimes bring them from home. Their parents pay for them.

107. Of what class in life are the pupils?—They are gentlemen's sons, almost all of them. Some persons in business also send their sons.

108. Of what religious persuasion are your pupils?—Protestants. I have one Roman Catholic boarder, only, at present. The majority are Protestants. I have had, from time to time, two or three Roman Catholic boarders, but the great majority are always Protestants.

109. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is the Roman Catholic boy from the neighbourhood?—No, from Mayo.

110. Has there been any inspection by what is called the Clare-street Board?—No inspection, but returns called for every year.

111. You make a return to Dr. Kyle?—Yes.

112. But there has been no personal inspection by any gentleman connected with that board?—No; I do not think they have the authority, but I am not sure.

113. They have, by commission; but in point of fact the schools have never been inspected by any gentleman deputed by that Board?—Yes; I think the bishop of the diocese has a veto on the appointment of the schoolmaster; at least he need not show cause.

114. That can be determined by the Act of Parliament?—Yes.

115. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you ever make any report in respect of your school?—No, except to Dr. Kyle, when he sends me a circular.

116. But that circular is only to ascertain the number of pupils and the books?—He occasionally sends a hasty report to me to fill; that is, I suppose, when he is called on himself. I think that is in the autumn of every year, October or November.

117. Mr. *Hughes.*—In the Statute of Incorporation it is stated, "that Thomas, Lord Bishop of Ossory; Narcissus, Lord Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns; and Robert Huntingdon, D.D., Provost of Trinity College, in Dublin, while they live in this kingdom; and the Bishops of Ossory, Leighlin, and Ferns, and the Provost of the College for the time being, be nominated and appointed the visitors of the said school. And that they, or the majority of them shall, at or upon the last Thursday in July, yearly, or oftener if they shall see occasion, publicly visit the said school, between the hours of eight and twelve in the morning, where and when they shall first cause the statutes to be read audibly and distinctly by one of the scholars, and afterwards proceed to examine the proficiency of the scholars, and inquire after any breach of the statutes, and after the behaviour of the master, &c." That is the statute?—Yes.

118. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did Dr. Kyle ever come to the college during your time?—Never.

119. How long have you been there?—Nearly fourteen years.

120. Mr. *Hughes.*—These statutes or orders are under the hand and seal of James, Duke of Ormond, the 18th March, 1684. By the 53rd Geo. III., chap. 107, sec. 9, it is provided, "that it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners (of Education) from time to time,"—"at all times when they shall think proper,"—"to visit each or any of the endowed schools hereinbefore described, except only as hereinbefore excepted, either in person or by deputies to be appointed by them as is hereinafter directed." The exceptions are in the 2nd section, which provides that none of the schools on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, nor the Protestant charter schools, nor any parochial school established under the 28th of Henry VIII., chap. 15, nor any establishment for the purposes of education, now under the control of visitors appointed by Act of Parliament or Charter, shall be deemed subject to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners. This school has no Charter. That is the reason the Clare-street Board required the returns to be made, and that gives them authority to visit, if they please, and to make those inquiries.

121. You said there were several schools in the city of Kilkenny; can you shortly enumerate them?—First, there is the Roman Catholic College—that holds the first place, I think. Then, of private schools, there is Dr. St. John, who keeps a classical school.

122. Has he been long in Kilkenny?—He was here when I came. It is a comparatively small school, with eighteen or twenty boys, I think. There are, besides public schools,—parochial and national schools. There have been from time to time other private schools, but they disappeared after a little while.

123. Is there any other private classical school in Kilkenny besides Dr. St. John's?—From time to time schools have been opened in the town and closed again. There was a Mr. Disney had a school for a while, and he is gone. I am not aware of any other private classical school in the town.

124. Has any objection been made on religious grounds to pupils attending your schools?—Never. I never heard of any. One of the masters is a Roman Catholic; and when I get Roman Catholic pupils, he attends them to their own church. He is a conscientious, good man. I commit them entirely to his care.

125. Has he been long in your establishment?—He has been with us twenty years. I am in the fourteenth year of my connexion with the school. I had the endowed school at Bandon before I came here. Another master has been twenty-five years in the school.

126. Do you include the Scriptures in your system of education?—For the Protestant boys.

127. How do you arrange as to the Roman Catholic pupil, when you give instruction in the Scriptures?—He has a separate room to himself.

128. What religious instruction does he receive?—I commit him to the care of Mr. M'Carthy, the gentleman I have mentioned, and he takes him to his own clergyman. He has full liberty to attend to his own religious instruction.

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KILKENNY.

Kilkenny Grammar School.

Rev. John Browne, LL.D.

129. But the Roman Catholic clergyman does not attend the school to give religious instruction?—No. I came from Bandon, which is supposed to be a very Protestant town, and I had a great number of Catholic pupils there. When I came here the number was very small indeed, but that I account for by the Roman Catholics having an excellent college of their own here.

130. At that school the pupils are intended principally for the Church, but parents, if they wish, can send their children to it to receive a lay education, as in ordinary schools?—Yes.

131. Mr. *Hughes.*—That is generally the case in schools attached to the residences of the Roman Catholic bishops. You mentioned to-day the progress that some of your pupils had made recently in Trinity College. Have the kindness to repeat the statement?—Four of them entered in July before last; and, as well as I can remember, they got the 2nd, 4th, 7th, and 10th places. They got honors in classics and science. They made their way very well. One got double honors in classics and science in January. Five gentlemen who were pupils of mine are Junior Fellows of the University. Three got professorships in succession and Madden's Prize. George Longfield, and Dr. Longfield, the Commissioner, knew me as a scholar of college. And when the Duke of Devonshire appointed me to the school at Bandon, he sent his half-brother to me.

132. You have no exhibition connected with your school?—I have no exhibition, I am sorry to say. In England, at Woolwich, and at the East India College, not one of my pupils has ever been rejected. One of them got one of the highest prizes at the East India examination on Tuesday last. Another who went direct from the school was highly commended at Addiscombe—a grandson of the late Chief Justice Bushe.

133. Do you recollect any other instances of pupils from your college passing at Addiscombe or the East India House?—Yes; but they went previously into college at Addiscombe. I do not consider when they receive instruction from any one after me, that I am entitled to claim the credit of their success. When they go direct from us without reading with other masters, we claim the credit of their answering. I had three pupils who went to Woolwich; there is a son of my own there. A pupil entered the other day who went direct from the school, and passed creditably.

134. Mr. *Stephens.*—How many years were you at Bandon?—In 1826 I was appointed; I remained there till 1848.

135. What was the average number of pupils at the Bandon School during the time you were there?—I think the year I was removed to Kilkenny there were thirty-four boarders. Before that there were eighty boarders; but scarlatina broke out amongst them and they were scattered.

136. How many of the thirty-four boarders were Roman Catholics and how many were Protestants?—I could not say from memory. The Roman Catholics were chiefly day scholars; but I had Roman Catholic boarders.

137. Had you Roman Catholic boarders during the entire time you were master of the Bandon School?—Yes; I think I was never without Roman Catholic boarders, and day scholars also.

138. Is that school now in existence?—Yes. A brother of mine, who was a scholar of the university, is the present master.

139. Can you give the proportion of Roman Catholics to Protestants?—I cannot.

140. One-third?—Oh, no; I never had one-third of the pupils Roman Catholics, either as boarders or day scholars. I think there were near ten when I left.

141. Dr. *Andrews.*—Can you say from your own knowledge whether there is any class, somewhat under the higher class, desiring classical instruction, who experience any difficulty in obtaining it?—There are no difficulties in the way. It is a singular thing that I do not find here the same desire for classical education that I found in Cork. I consider that strange in this large and wealthy community. I do not find that any of the gentry send their sons to the learned professions at all.

142. Mr. *Hughes.*—Cork has always been a district in which classical education was very much sought after—as, indeed, in the south of Ireland generally?—Yes: Kerry much more than Cork. They do not seem to care about it here at all.

143. Dr. *Andrews.*—Then any person in any rank of life, desiring classical education, and having pecuniary means, can obtain it here either at your college or at the Roman Catholic college, or at Mr. St. John's?—Certainly. I think I am bound to open my doors to every pupil that comes, except on the score of bad conduct.

Kilkenny Protestant School, Endowed by Mr. Joseph Evans.

PROTESTANT SCHOOL, ENDOWED BY MR. JOSEPH EVANS.

Rev. *John Browne*, LL.D., examined.

144. *Chairman.*—Can you give any information with regard to a Protestant school endowed by Mr. Joseph Evans?—For many years there has been a law-suit going on between the trustees of that charity and the Bank of Ireland. The former agent of the charity drew £10,000, by means of a forgery, from the Bank of Ireland, and the trustees think the Bank did not exhibit due caution in giving the money; and they brought an action against them, which was before the House of Lords. It is still undecided. I think some question was sent back by the Lords to the Judges in Ireland. In the meantime the school has not been worked efficiently; but they are doing as much as they can.

145. Is there a school?—I think there is. I have been in the infant school connected with Evans's Charity, and I think the mistress still keeps the female school.

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146. Mr. *Hughes.*—But there is no master?—No; I think that school is thrown into the parochial school.

Kilkenny Protestant School, endowed by Mr. Joseph Evans.

147. Is there a building?—A very fine building; it is used more for decayed servants. I know the means of the Trustees have been very much crippled by the loss of that money.

Rev. John Browne, LL.D.

Kilkenny Female Orphan School.

KILKENNY FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL.

John G. A. Prim, esq., examined.

148. *Chairman.*—Can any one give information respecting a female orphan school of which Mrs. Meehan is Trustee?—I think that is the convent. The house has, I think, been given up to the Board of Guardians.

St. Mary's Parish School.

ST. MARY'S PARISH SCHOOL.

149. As to the school of St. Mary's parish?—That is the parochial school at the corner of King-street.

St. John's School, Kilkenny.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, KILKENNY.

150. As to St. John's School, Kilkenny?—That is the national school.

School endowed by Bishop Tenison.

SCHOOL ENDOWED BY BISHOP TENISON.

151. Mr. *Hughes.*—Do you know any thing about the will of Bishop Tenison?—I am aware that the will of Bishop Tenison is not in the registrar's office, Kilkenny. I have searched for it and could not find it. The Secretary should write to Mr. Tenison, Barrister of County Armagh, who can give further information.

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WATERFORD.

WATERFORD, 16th AUGUST, 1855.

Present:—The MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr ANDREWS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

Waterford Corporation Free School.

CORPORATION FREE SCHOOL.

152. *Secretary.*—The first case in this county with respect to which the Commissioners have received communications is the Waterford Endowed School. The following memorial has been addressed to the Commissioners, relative to this school:—

"The Memorial of the Undersigned Inhabitants of the City of Waterford and its vicinity

"SHOWETH—

"That the Endowed School of Waterford is of ancient foundation, and has been productive of great benefit to successive generations, by sending into public life many well educated youths who have distinguished themselves in various professions and stations in society.

"That this school is the only endowed school in the city for providing a classical education, there being no diocesan school in the district, this school having been considered a substitute.

"That the Waterford School is very inadequately endowed; and that the endowment, which is in effect scarcely more than nominal, is secured only to the present master.

"That the school is very efficiently conducted by the Rev. Dr. Price, and is attended by numerous pupils.

"That your Memorialists beg that the Commissioners will institute an inquiry into the circumstances and history of the establishment and endowment of the Waterford School, and will take into their consideration the best means to extend its usefulness and to secure its permanence."

153. This memorial is signed, amongst others, by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, the Dean of Waterford, and the Archdeacon, and the Mayor of the city, with several members of the Corporation, making forty-four signatures in all.

154. *Chairman.*—Read the documentary evidence respecting the school.

Documentary Evidence.

155. *Secretary.*—The first information before the Commissioners is contained in the report of the Commissioners of Education appointed under the Act which enabled the Lord Lieutenant to appoint Commissioners to inquire into endowed schools in Ireland. In their Twelfth Report (1812), page 284, they state, with respect to the Corporation School of Waterford city, "We have not been able to trace the history of this endowment; and according to the conception of the present master, whom we examined in May 1809, it is optional on the part of the Corporation of Waterford whether to allow any salary or not. They have never, however, refused to pay the master of this school; for it appears that £100 per annum has been annually paid by the Corporation, by orders on their city chamberlain, to the master for the time being, who is likewise bound in consideration of this salary to preach and read prayers on every Sunday in St. Olave's Church, in that city; the occasional duties of the parish being discharged by a curate. The present master, the Rev. John Frazer, was appointed by the Corporation of Waterford, in the year 1793, by an order entered in the Corporation books. The schoolhouse consists of two adjoining tenements, situate in Stephen-street, in Waterford, one of which was purchased by the Corporation (in what year we are not informed), and the other erected by them at an expense of about £1,300. They are capable of accommodating sixty boarders, but are stated to have been, at the time of our examination of the master, in bad repair; and what repairs have been made have been executed at the expense of the master. There were in the school in 1809 six boarders and twenty day scholars, none of which are free, nor does it appear that any such privilege is claimed. Mr. Frazer's terms are, for boarders, thirty guineas per annum, and six guineas entrance; for day scholars that learn Latin, six guineas per annum; and for English scholars, four, and one guinea entrance for both, with the usual opportunities of instruction in arithmetic, French, dancing, &c., upon paying for the same. It appears that this master has had at one time heretofore fifty-five scholars, of which twenty-three were boarders; at present he has no usher or classical assistant. It does not appear that there are any statutes or regulations for the government of this school, nor any visitors, unless the members of the Corporation of Waterford, in whom the appointment is vested, are to be considered as such; nor has any other endowment or bequest been made for the use of the school, except an exhibition of £15, given by the will of the late Dr. Downes of Waterford, for the use of a student in Trinity College, till he shall have arrived at the standing of A.M.; such student to be from time to time elected in the manner and subject to the conditions set forth in Dr. Downes' will. The course is much the same as that pursued in most of the classical schools in Ireland. There are two other classical schools, but not upon any foundations, kept by private individuals, in the city of Waterford."

156. The next information is from the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, who conducted their inquiries, from 1824, to 1828, in the Appendix to their Second Report, page 1184, under the head of County of Waterford, they state that in the parish of St. Stephen, there was a school, the Rev. John Graham, A.M., master; his annual income £500; that the house was built of stone and lime, and was slated, and that the cost was £2,500. By one return the number of pupils is given as 58, and by another, 60. The Corporation of

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WATERFORD.

Waterford Corporation Free School.

Documentary Evidence.

Waterford, it is stated, built the schoolhouse, and pays the master £100 a-year salary. The authorized version of the Scriptures read by Protestants only. That report was principally with regard to the schools of the poorer classes, and these large endowed schools were only mentioned incidently in the return, to complete it. The endowed schools were not specially reported on, although the facts with regard to them were collected in these tabular returns.

157. The next information is from the report of the Commissioners who inquired into Municipal Corporations in Ireland. At page 605, they say, "The Corporation have built Dr. Graham's school, which is situate in Waterford, and is commonly called the Waterford School. They have the appointment of the master, to whom they pay a salary of £100 a-year, late currency, and they have the privilege of sending four boys there to be educated without further charge."

158. In connexion with Dr. Downes' charities, I read a passage respecting them from the same report, page 610:—"There is an annual sum of about £320 a-year, late currency, arising from a perpetual rent-charge bequeathed by the late Dr. Downes to the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter of Waterford, in trust for certain purposes not disclosed to us; but we were informed that they had no connexion whatever with the Corporation of Waterford. There are also two annual sums amounting to about £82 a year, late currency, bequeathed by Dr. and Mrs. Downes, or one of them, for charitable purposes. We were also informed that this charity was in no way connected with the Corporation of Waterford. There is also a perpetual rent-charge of £100 a-year late currency vested in the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter of Waterford for charitable purposes. This also was derived from Dr. Downes; but we were informed that it had no connexion with the Corporation of Waterford."

159. The next information before the Commissioners is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland in 1835. They did not make any formal report, but merely presented the returns to Parliament. At page 7[e] they state that in the parish of St. Stephen, in the city of Waterford, there was a day and boarding school kept by Dr. Graham. Sources of support:—Payments of the children, and £50 a-year from the Corporation. Average attendance, seventy. Classical education given.

160. The next information is in the tabular digest of the charitable funds for education in Ireland, in the Appendix of the First Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools, dated 1835, page 554. It is stated there, under the head of the county of Waterford, that there was £100 a year for the object of the Corporation School at Waterford, granted by Bishop Milles. It refers to the report of 1809 as an authority; but in that report the name of Bishop Milles is not mentioned. There is mention of an Archdeacon of Waterford who left money, and he, most likely, was the real founder of the school. The next mention of it is as an endowment of £50 a year for the grammar school, endowed by the Corporation. It is mentioned again as having £15 a-year—an exhibition in Trinity College.

161. That is all the information contained in the Parliamentary papers. So far as relates to the inquiries directed by the Commissioners with regard to this school; circulars were addressed to the Commissioners of Education, who have charge of this school, and also to the master, and returns have been received. In the return from Dr. Kyle, the Secretary to the Education Commissioners, he refers for information to the Report of the Commissioners of Education from 1807 to 1812. He states the master's income is £92 6*s.* 2*d.* a-year from the Corporation of Waterford. He mentions that the number of boarders was fifty-eight in 1852, sixty-five in 1853, and in 1854, ten boarders and fifty-seven day scholars. Annual stipend—£42 for boarders, £9 for day scholars, and £5 12*s.* for extras. The Rev. Dr. Price, the master, has made a return in which he does not mention any thing about the endowment, but proceeds to give an account of the salary and appointment of the principal master. The principal master has £100 a-year late currency. It was granted under the late Corporation, and is paid by the reformed Corporation. The second master, Mr. M'Lean, is appointed and paid by the head master. The number of pupils is taken for the first week in November in each year. In 1854 there were twelve boarders and fifty-six day scholars.—Total, sixty-eight. [The return is read.]

Rev. *William John Price*, LL.D., examined.

Rev. William John Price, LL.D.

162. *Chairman.*—Where do you live?—In Stephen-street, in this city.

163. What position do you hold in connexion with the Waterford Endowed School?—Master.

164. How long have you been master?—Since July, 1836. [Hands in his letter of appointment, which is read as follows]:—

"County of the city of Waterford. At an assembly of the Council, held in the council chamber of the said city on the fifth day of July, 1836, for the purpose of electing a master to the Waterford School, and lecturer of St. Olave's, the following resolution was adopted:—'Resolved, that William J. Price, of this city, Esquire, be, and he is hereby elected and appointed master of the Waterford Latin School, and lecturer of St. Olave's, in this city, at the usual salary and allowances to said offices belonging, in the room and place of the Reverend Dr. John Graham, lately resigned.

(Signed), "RICHARD COOKE, Town Clerk."

165. I hand in a document relating to the preceding master, by which you will perceive that he held the premises rent free.

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WATERFORD.

Waterford Corporation Free School.

Rev. William John Price, LL.D.:—

"Council Chamber, March 26th, 1816.

"RESOLVED—That it is the opinion of this Council that a sum of £200 should be granted by this Board to the Rev. William Price, master of the Latin school, to put the dwelling-house and schoolhouse into good and sufficient repair, and that a lease be granted to said Price of said premises at a pepper-corn yearly rent, for a term for years, provided said Price be, or be continued so long a master of the said school, with a clause or covenant of reassumption on the part of the Corporation at any time during the said time they shall think fit. Also a covenant on the part of the said Price during his continuance as master, to keep said premises in good tenantable repair, with liberty for the Corporation at all times to enter upon and view the state and condition of the premises, and such repairs as shall appear necessary to point out from time to time, and to require the same to be done within the space of three months from the time of pointing out such repairs as necessary to be done.

"R. COOKE, Town Clerk."

166. I should mention that the Rev. Mr. Price mentioned in that document was my father.

167. What is the nature of the endowment?—The whole endowment is £100 a-year late currency, £92 of the present. One half of this is paid for the master and the other half is paid to him as lecturer at St. Olave's Church; I am not sure whether that distinction be really taken; but I always understood that one-half was considered as the master's endowment, and the other half on account of his clerical duties in the church of St. Olave. They were united about the year 1774.

168. Are you aware whether there has been any loss of property or any misapplication of the funds of the school?—Not with regard to the endowment I am not; I know nothing further about it but that I have been paid the money since I came to the school.

169. Does any portion of that £100 a-year arise from any endowment under the will of Bishop Milles?—I am not aware; I rather think not.

170. Did you ever hear of the name of Bishop Milles in connexion with the charity?—I have heard Bishop Milles' name.

171. Does any of the £100 a-year arise from Dr. Downes' bequest?—I am not aware that it does; I always understood it was granted by the Corporation. I have heard something about Dr. Milles leaving a bequest for the lecturer of St. Olave's; but I have not a sufficient recollection of it to enable me to make any statement on the subject.

172. Mr. *Hughes.*—Was there a Dr. Milles Bishop of Waterford?—There was, I believe.

173. Dr. *Andrews.*—You receive your salary from the Corporation, and you do not know from what source it is derived?—No, I do not.

174. *Chairman.*—You have not got a copy of Dr. Downes' will?—I have not.

175. Have you seen it?—No, I have never seen it.

176. Have you any of the Acts of Parliament relating to this school?—With regard to the endowment I have not. There is an exhibition tenable for seven years; it was left by Dr. Downes.

177. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is there any other exhibition but that?—No other; the amount of that is not so much as £15 now; I do not think it is more than £11 when the poor-rate and other charges are deducted. It is, in fact, I may say, useless as regards the school: it occurs seldom, being tenable for so long a period; and the qualification for holding it prevents many people from caring about it: residence in the university is necessary in order to hold it. It is scarcely worth holding.

178. *Chairman.*—What number of pupils have you in attendance?—There are sixty-five at present on the list, but there are not that number in attendance to-day. We resumed business only on Monday last, after the vacation, and the pupils have not all come in. I dare say that there are about fifty there to-day.

179. What is the result as compared with previous years?—An increase: in April, 1855, there were seventy boys; in 1854 there were sixty-nine boys; in April, 1853, there were sixty; in April, 1852, there were fifty-eight; in April, 1851, there were sixty-two; and in April, 1850, there were sixty-two.

180. To what do you ascribe the increase in the number of pupils?—I cannot assign any particular reason.

181. Is there any inspection of your school?—None.

182. Do you make any reports?—I make a report occasionally to the Commissioners of Education. I receive a circular once or twice in the year, and I have to send answers; but there is no inspection. In April, 1840, there were seventy-one pupils.

183. What is the course of instruction in the school?—We give a collegiate education, and one suited for the military colleges, and for the different professions, engineering and so on. In fact, it is a very general education; I should think as general as in most schools.

184. To what class of society do the pupils generally belong?—The higher class.

185. Mr. *Hughes.*—Are they from the vicinity?—They are almost all day pupils, and, of course, from the vicinity.

186. You did not distinguish between day scholars and boarders.—I did not.

187. Tell the number.—There are six boarders at present; I have had a larger number.

188. That is the entire number on the list?—Yes, but then we have resumed only since last Monday week.

189. *Chairman.*—Can you state any thing as to the subsequent pursuits of your pupils?—They are in different professions. They have been successful in the university and obtained some of the highest honors—moderatorships in science and classics, and

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scholarships. The memorial that was read to-day is signed by one moderator, who was a pupil of mine, Mr. Ryland, a first science moderator. Another pupil of mine, Mr. Nicholson, got a first classical scholarship.

190. What are the religious professions of your pupils?—I cannot tell immediately; the majority are of the Church of England, a number of the body of Friends, some Presbyterians, and some Dissenters.

191. Are there any Roman Catholics?—There have been, but not at present.

192. Mr. *Hughes.*—When was the last Roman Catholic in the school?—About two years ago.

193. Had you more than one?—Not at that particular time, I think.

194. *Chairman.*—Are there any free scholars?—Not at present.

195. Are there any exhibitions?—No, with the exception of the one of Dr. Downes.

196. Mr. *Hughes.*—Have the Corporation ever nominated any free scholars?—They used to do so before they put a rent on the premises. Up to that time, in Dr. Graham's time, and during the time of preceding masters for a certain period, they appointed four pupils, who obtained a free tuition. After I was appointed to the school, the Corporation granted an additional endowment of £75 a-year to pay an English master. They thought English education was not sufficiently carried out in the town, I believe; and to provide for that they made the addition of £75 a-year. That was in my time. Then they appointed a master and paid him something additional. When the reformed Corporation came in, the Act of Parliament, I believe, established only such appointments as had existed for seven years before 1832. The appointment of English master being within that time was annulled, and also the increase which had been granted for premiums. There was £20 a-year given for premiums when I was appointed. Shortly after I memorialled, and I think they increased it to £30 a-year of the present currency. The reformed Corporation had it in their power to annul any endowment or grant made within the seven years preceding 1832. I was appointed in 1836; and consequently, both the endowments for the English master and for the increase of premiums they were by law enabled to annul, and they did so. The endowment for the school, £100, Irish, had existed so long back that it was outside the Act of Parliament, and it remained good. They brought an ejectment for the premises, and they carried it; and they put a rent on the schoolhouse, which, as far as I know, was held rent-free by former masters.

197. Did they ever since the ejectment nominate pupils?—Never.

198. Since your appointment were there free pupils in the schools?—There were free pupils. I should have stated, that when the late Corporation at my appointment added £75 a-year to the endowment of the school, they added at the same time four free pupils; so that instead of there being but four free pupils there were eight. When the present Corporation came in they ceased sending any free pupils. They put a rent of £30 a-year on the house.

199. They pay you a salary of £100 a-year, Irish?—Yes; they were compelled to pay it by mandamus.

200. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Have any complaints been made in consequence of the cessation of these free scholarships?—No; I never heard any complaint. On two or three occasions some respectable boys required education who could not afford to pay, and I took them at a merely nominal sum; but I never heard any complaints on the subject. In fact, the terms are very low for boys that require only an English education, they are almost within the reach of any one that would come to the school; and in a few cases where the difficulty has arisen I have obviated it, by taking the pupils at a nominal sum.

201. You have regard not merely to the capacity of such boys, but also to their moral character?—They were recommended to me by persons I knew to be respectable, and it was desirable that they should be educated.

202. *Chairman.*—What number have you taken within some definite period?—Not more at any time than two or three. At present I have none. The last I had in that way was an exceedingly promising boy, and I had an opportunity of doing something to put him forward myself.

203. Do you, as master, personally give instruction?—Yes; I can appeal to the parents of some of the pupils that I see here. I had a son of the Dean with me and a son of Counsellor Walsh was a pupil of mine before now.

204. Mr. Walsh was a Roman Catholic?—Yes.

205. What is the effect of that exhibition of £15 a-year?—I do not think it has any effect whatever of any kind. I do not think it is of the slightest use to the school, or if any, very little. It occurs only every seven years, and it is so uncertain when the examination for it will take place, that I think it is of no manner of use.

206. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Perhaps the terms of the will do not permit of any other arrangement with respect to the exhibition; but if it was permissible, could any means be devised to improve its effect?—I think it would be much better if competed for every two or three years; and if there was some definite examination, and also if the successful competitor was not required to reside in the University. It is a condition for holding the exhibition, that the person must reside in the University.

207. Mr. *Hughes.*—During the seven years continuously?—It has not always been insisted upon, but I have known it to be refused to a person who would not agree to reside for seven years in the University.

208. Dr. *Andrews.*—Is it for seven years or only for the four or five years necessary for the Bachelor of Arts Degree?—I think it is for the whole time mentioned in the will. My own

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Rev. William John Price, LL.D.

brother looked for it, and on leaving the University they refused to give it to him. There is no doubt about the residence being required, for I remember on one particular occasion there were two persons competing for it: one was much superior to the other, and because he would not live in the University it was refused to him. I am perfectly certain residence in the University is required for it.

209. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have you ever refused any pupils presented by the Corporation?—They were never presented.

210. Have you refused any pupils?—Never. I understood, since this Corporation came in, that I had no right to take pupils presented by them; I may have stated that, but I never refused pupils, because the Corporation never sent me a pupil since they came in.

211. Mr. *Hughes.*—Did they ever claim the right?—Never. I speak under correction—they never did.

212. Dr. *Andrews.*—You were asked to what professions and occupations your pupils were generally devoted. You commenced your answer by stating, they went to the University, and were successful there; but you omitted to answer as to their general occupations in afterlife. To what professions or occupations have your pupils generally applied themselves?—The majority of my pupils, I would say, do not go to college. The majority are intended for commercial avocations. I understood what was asked me was what success they had. I should think, that out of seventy boys there are not more than fifteen or twenty who entertain the idea of going to the University. Of that fifteen or twenty I do not think ten will ultimately go and present themselves. One reason many do not go from such schools as mine is, that the exhibition schools offer an inducement for clever boys to go to them. They must be there three years.

213. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you speak of the exhibitions attached to the Royal Schools?—Yes. There is one particular case I may mention, that of a pupil of mine; he has gone to the Royal School with that view. The Dean is aware of the case.

214. Mr. *Hughes.*—The master of the Royal School is your uncle?—Yes; he was my predecessor in this school.

215. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have you any suggestion to offer for making your school of greater public utility?—I think if the endowment was increased, and that there were exhibitions. If there were some opportunity for the pupils to avail themselves of exhibitions it would be well. I will mention a particular case to show the necessity for them. I had a pupil lately, and I am satisfied he would have attained to great eminence in the University if he had the means to go there—if, for instance, he had been in an exhibition school, and had no difficulty getting on; but having no means to support him, he had to take to a profession not of as high a class as he would otherwise have attained to. If he was in an exhibition school, I am satisfied he would have carried off the highest exhibition, and attained to any eminence in a University. The school premises are old, and they want repair frequently. The Corporation declined to repair them, and the consequence is, the endowment is, between rent, and taxes, and repairs—the master's endowment of £50, Irish—entirely swallowed up, I should think, if not more.

216. What amount of endowment do you wish to have?—I should think about £300 a year; but it is very hard to say.

217. What additional advantage would the public derive by giving you £300 a year?—I might have a better classical master by paying a higher salary, and the school premises might be in better repair.

218. Would you give the public any free pupils?—Oh yes, that might be accomplished too.

219. To what extent, supposing you received an endowment of £300 a year?—I really made no calculation upon the point. I suppose the public might get twenty. I doubt very much if there would be twenty requiring the advantage here. I doubt very much whether there would be that number in Waterford that would take free education, of the class that come to me.

220. Is it feasible to give classical and commercial education in the same school?—Perfectly; that is what I have done. I suppose there are twenty-five boys in the school that learn no classics at all. It is quite feasible to unite the two branches of education, and carry them on together. I have proved that now by many years' trial. At the same time we have observed that the boys who learn a more extensive course of classics are generally superior. I have often spoken to my science master—a very clever man—on that point, and he has agreed with me that the boys who have received classical education are, generally speaking, superior to the boys instructed in English alone, even in the English departments.

221. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you mean that a boy who has had the advantage of a classical education will be found superior in English, and other things, to what he would have been if he had not received a classical education?—I find it so. It might be supposed that as a large portion of time is devoted to the learning of classics, that the boy who learned classics might be inferior in English to the boy who gave all his time to English; but I have found that the boy who learned the whole course is superior, even in English, to the boy who gave the greater part of his time to that alone.

222. *Chairman.*—Of the £300 a-year, do you intend any part to be applied in founding exhibitions?—I think it would be a very good thing to have exhibitions. I think if there were four exhibitions of £25 a-year each, and the remainder for endowment, it would be well. I know the school of Enniskillen has £500, a-year; Dungannon, £400, and Cavan, £400.

223. Mr. *Hughes.*—Cavan school has only £200?—The endowment I suggest would be less than any I have mentioned. I think the endowment of the Clonmel school is £500 a-year;

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I am not sure; it is something large. Erasmus Smith's schools have £200 a-year; therefore I should not say that £200 a-year would be very unreasonable. I think if there were exhibitions it would be a very great improvement to the school, indeed.

224. Which would be the most beneficial to the school—£100 a-year to the master, or four exhibitions of £25 each?—I think the four exhibitions would; and if there was something to pay assistants. The money that used to be given to the English master by the Corporation has been withdrawn, but that was given only in my time. If there was something to pay assistants it would be a great advantage.

225. Dr. *Andrews.*—You think the public would be benefited by having four exhibitions attached to the school. Do you not think the master would also be thereby benefited by an increase in the number of his pupils and of his emoluments?—I doubt very much if the addition of four exhibitions to the school, without an increase of endowment, would answer; because if four exhibitions were added to the school, the classical education should be carried on to a more advanced stage than we carry it to at present. I have prepared no man for exhibitions, and I think if I had exhibitions to prepare men for, I should probably have an additional master, or at least a classical master of a much higher class than I have now.

226. Would they not have the effect of increasing the number of pupils, and by that means increase the amount of your emoluments?—I do not think they would increase the number. My pupils are generally day-pupils. The house I have is not calculated for boarders. It is in the middle of the town, not in the country. It has never been at any time I remember a very large school. It would increase my labour and responsibility very much to have exhibitions, but I doubt very much whether it would increase the number of my pupils. I doubt very much whether I would have more than seventy pupils if I had four exhibitions.

227. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have you any objection to put in writing your suggestions for making your school of greater public utility? I want to know what advantages the public would derive if you received an endowment of £300 a-year?—I have no objection to put my views in writing.

228. *Chairman.*—Could you suggest any other improvement, if an increase were given to your school. What do you think as to change of locality?—A change of locality would be a great improvement, and if the Corporation repaired the premises, it would be a great improvement also to the school. And many other things might be done, if exhibitions were attached, and money given to pay competent masters. I cannot fix what sum ought to be given for these things, but taking an analogy from other schools, I think the sum I mentioned was not unreasonable.

229. Would you have the kindness to send in a list of your books, divided into classes?—I shall do so.

230. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—It would be convenient, in arranging the list of books, to distinguish the books used in the various departments. As you say you combine classical and commercial education, it would be convenient to state the books used by the boys engaged in classical studies, and also those used in the commercial course.

231. Mr. *Stephens.*—Be particular in giving the number of boys receiving classical education, and those receiving a commercial education.—I shall at once do so.

232. Let the average be given for the last three years.—Yes.

233. The witness hands in the following statement:—"The Master of the Waterford School considers that the grant of a suitable endowment to the school would be beneficial to the public; first, by holding out inducements to a superior class of men to seek the mastership; and secondly, by enabling the master to pay his assistant masters more liberally, and thus secure the services of highly qualified persons in the different departments of the school. The master also is of opinion, that the annexation of exhibitions to the school would tend to its advantage; provided that at the same time a suitable endowment were granted to meet the increased expense consequent on the necessity of imparting instruction in a course so much more extended than is at present pursued."

John O'Brien, Esq., Town Clerk of Waterford, examined. John O'Brien, Esq.

234. *Chairman.*—Can you produce the Corporation Records relating to the schools in Waterford?—I cannot just now. In consequence of the brief notice I received of the holding of this inquiry, I could not make a search, but I have extracts from them here. I had occasion to make a search through them some years ago, in connexion with this school, and I have copies of the documents relating to this school which I then procured.

235. Can you furnish the records and the extracts?—I can.

236. Mr. *Stephens.*—And of all endowed schools in the City and County of Waterford?—I know nothing of any school but Dr. Price's, commonly called "the Waterford Endowed School."

237. Have you the books of 1793?—I have.

238. Will you produce them?—I will.

239. Have you a copy of Dr. Downes' will?—I have not.

240. Do you know where it was proved?—I should say in the Consistorial Office.

241. Have you a copy of Bishop Milles' will?—I have not.

242. Have you the local and personal Acts relating to Waterford?—I have not.

243. You ought to have them amongst the records of the Corporation?—We have not. There are some local and public Acts.

244. I am asking about local and personal Acts.—We have not got them. I was looking myself for an Act, some time ago, relating to the school here, and I could not get it.

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245. There is no index of the local Acts? Have they been published in a volume of public statutes?

246. *Chairman.*—There has not been any collection made?—No.

247. Dr. *Andrews.*—When making inquiries about these schools, did you look for local Acts with regard to them?—No.

248. *Chairman.*—Have you any statement that you wish to make?—I have not.

249. Mr. *Hughes.*—Do you know the reason why the £100 a-year was divided into two moieties?—I do not.

250. Dr. *Andrews.*—Does that paper before you contain extracts from records?—Yes.

251. Hand it in. [Witness hands in the document.] It was proved in the ejectment cause relative to Dr. Price's School.

John C. Alcock, Esq.

John C. Alcock, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, examined.

252. The Municipal Act came into operation, I believe, in this city, in 1842; and, as I recollect, the Corporation declined to pay Dr. Price his usual stipend of £100 a-year, and Dr. Price, through his attorney, consulted me on the subject. I directed a notice to be served on the Corporation, and that a proceeding by mandamus should be taken, under the 3rd & 4th Vic., chap. 108, sec. 101, which enacts, "That all pensions and allowances granted on or before the 5th day of June, 1835, by the Corporate body named in the said schedule A. V., and all stipends and allowances which, during the seven years next before the said 5th day of June, have been usually paid and granted to the minister or late minister of any church or chapel, or to the master or usher of any school, or to the governor or master of any hospital within such borough, and all charitable allowances which have been usually paid, as aforesaid, to the inmates of any alms-houses by such Corporate Body, shall be secured, as soon as convenient may be after the passing of this Act, to every person entitled or accustomed to have and receive same, by bond or obligation under the common seal of the borough out of whose funds the same shall be paid, in a sufficient penalty conditioned for the payment, to such person, his executors and administrators, of such pension, stipend, or allowance, with all arrears thereof, if any, accrued due before the date of such bond; and such bond or obligation shall be prepared or executed at the expense of the borough fund." We insisted that, inasmuch as this £100 a-year had been paid for the seven years immediately preceding the 5th of June, 1835—that is, from 1828 to 1835—that it was one of those moneys protected by this Act of Parliament, it being a payment to the master or usher of a school; and that, therefore, it was obligatory on the Corporation, not only to pay it, but to secure its future payment by bond, according to the Act of Parliament; and we also claimed that the schoolhouse should be secured to us, it being part of the endowment; but upon a very critical construction of the Act of Parliament the Queen's Bench held—

253. Mr. *Stephens.*—Where shall I find that case reported?—I suppose it is in the Irish Term Reports; it may or may not be; it is a mandamus case—the Queen at the prosecution of the Rev. W. Price, against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses. The Queen's Bench refused to take any proceeding with reference to the house; but Mr. Justice Perrin observed that the Corporation would not damage their own endowment by interfering with the house. They did, however; for they brought an ejectment for the recovery of the house, and succeeded in it; and they then put a rent upon the house, which merges the endowment, considering the situation of the house, in the centre of the town, and a most disadvantageous part of the town. I may further state, I was myself educated at that school; and during the time I was a pupil of the school, Dr. Graham, the uncle of Dr. Price, and Dr. Price, the father of the present master, were there. Dr. Graham was transferred to Enniskillen. That was a disadvantage, in some respects, to the school, because a large portion of the boys availed themselves of not only the benefit of Dr. Graham's high attainments, but of the endowment which existed there; and a great many boys from this place were transferred to Enniskillen, which accounts for there being so few boarders here; for the sons of the principal families have gone to the Enniskillen School, to avail themselves of the endowment. The most promising boys have gone. I always considered that this school, clogged with the present house, was under a disadvantage; and that if Dr. Price were to go out into the neighbourhood of the town—into a more attractive, and apparently a more healthy residence—he would have a number of boarders corresponding to the number of day scholars; so that, virtually, I do not think the school is benefited by endowment at all.

254. If I understand you aright, you think that if Dr. Price were to remove to the vicinity of the town, he would get a large number of boarders?—I think he would be more likely to get boarders if he had a house in a more attractive situation. It is in the very centre of the town at present—a portion of the town occupied by the humbler classes, where fever and other diseases may prevail. The approaches to the house are very bad.

255. If he took a house in another locality, you think the number of pupils would increase?—I think he would be likely to have a larger number of boarders. He has a very large attendance of day-scholars at present. When I was there there was a great number of boarders, and a great proportion of them were Roman Catholics.

256. Do you think the school would be eminently successful if removed to a better situation?—I think the school holds out advantages. It would appropriate all the day-scholars, and those in the neighbourhood would not, probably, be sending their children to Enniskillen.

257. If the number of scholars were increased, and Dr. Price's emoluments increased,

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where would be the occasion of giving an endowment of £300 a-year? Dr. Price says he combines two systems of education, and this involves additional expense. He also says the system of giving classical and commercial education together has been eminently successful.—I may observe further, as to this Act of Parliament, that it protects such endowments as have been usually paid and granted during the seven years preceding 1835—that is, when the English Act was brought in; and then to prevent endowments becoming a permanent charge, they took that period as a limit. I believe the £75 paid to the English master was given by the Corporation subsequent to 1828, and it could not be enforced against the present Corporation as a permanent endowment.

John O'Brien, Esq.

John O'Brien, Esq., Town Clerk of Waterford, re-examined.

258. Mr. *Hughes.*—Have you got the books of the Corporation for 1774?—I have.

259. Produce one of the 3rd of January, 1777. On that day the Mayor produced the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Jessop, master of the Latin school, and lecturer of St. Olave's. The resignation was accepted. "Resolved unanimously—That the said offices be consolidated, and that they shall in future be so." I find that in a copy of the extracts you handed in; will you produce the original to-morrow?—I will.

260. Dr. *Andrews.*—Have you the books containing an account of the receipts and expenditure of the Corporation?—I have.

261. To what year do they go back?—I do not think they go farther back than the present century. I have council books from the year 1660.

262. Be good enough to bring with you to-morrow the Corporation books, and the books connected with the payments made on foot of this school; they may enable us to ascertain the funds from which the payments were made?—I don't think the books disclose that; I made the same search before.

263. Mr. *Stephens.*—The Municipal Corporation Commissioners, speaking of Dr. Graham's school, say—"The Corporation have the appointment of the master, to whom they pay a salary of £100," and they have the privilege to send four boys there. When did that privilege cease?—On the election of the present Corporation.

264. Mr. *Hughes.*—It only ceased to be exercised?—Yes.

265. Mr. *Stephens.*—We shall want the first book in which you find an entry of the Corporation exercising the privilege of sending four free boys to the endowed school, and the last entry?—I shall produce those books.

266. Let me see the governing charter immediately anterior to the passing of the Municipal Reform Act?—Yes; there was a subsequent charter of the 7th of Charles I., of which we have not a printed copy.

Very Rev. Edward Newenham Hoare.

The Very Rev. *Edward Newenham Hoare*, Dean of Waterford, examined.

267. It occurred to me, when the Secretary read out the different documents with regard to those schools, that some information might be found in the reports of the Commissioners from 1824 to 1827. I was in their employment from 1824 to 1827, and I think they made a separate report as to endowed schools. The appendix the Secretary read from was a mere summary of the schools; but I think there was a separate report on endowed schools in which there might be some allusion to this school.

268. [*Secretary.*—There was a report on diocesan schools.]

269. And I think also on endowed schools.

270. [*Secretary.*—There was a report on diocesan schools, and a report on certain public institutions receiving public money, but there was not a report on endowed schools. The terms of the patent of 1824 directed the Commissioners to inquire into such public institutions and into the state of the diocesan and district schools in Ireland, and the nature of the education given. Thereon the Commissioners made nine reports—the first report was in 1825. It does not mention endowed schools.]

271. I have it so strongly on my mind that I have seen the document, that I think it would be well to inquire whether Bishop Milles did not leave the sum of 600 and odd pounds to the Corporation of Waterford, which was the foundation of the endowment for the lecturership of St. Olave's. I have it strongly impressed on my mind that Bishop Milles, who built St. Olave's church about 120 years ago, left a sum invested with the Corporation of Waterford of about £600 on the condition of their giving £50 a-year for the lecturership. That might be the cause of the two endowments, forming the £100 a-year, but Dr. Price on getting that £100 a-year has more than the school to attend to: he has also to attend as lecturer of St. Olave's in the church every Sunday morning, when he reads prayers. That is the reason of the two endowments. 1733 is the date of the rebuilding of the church.

272. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have you any documentary evidence respecting this grammar school?—Mr. Hickey, Registrar of the Diocese, has, I think. It was with him I saw that document—James L. Hickey.

273. With the exception of that document in the possession of Mr. Hickey, have you any other document about this school?—I have not. I had occasion to refer to the duties of the lecturer in my church, and it was in pursuing that inquiry that I saw this document, or a copy of the document, with Mr. Hickey, who showed it to me. It was Bishop Milles that founded that lectureship.

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Very Rev. Edward Newenham Hoare.

274. What made you imagine that Bishop Milles had any thing to say to it?—I remember the sum that he gave—a sum of between £600 and £700—to the Corporation.

275. Did you see the original grant?—I did not. I saw an extract of a particular part, but not the whole.

276. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do the pupils of the school, generally speaking, attend at St. Olave's church?—I am sure the boarders do; but as it now occurs there are no Roman Catholics in the school, I suppose they all go; but they do not necessarily go there. I do not apprehend the lectureship was at all intended for the benefit of the school. The bishop wished to establish a lectureship in the church, and he connected it with that school, as an endowment of the school.

277 As a mode of payment, or of increasing the schoolmaster's emoluments.—Yes.

278. *Chairman.*—Have you any other statement to make with reference to the memorial?—No; except what we have stated in the memorial. It has occurred to me ever since I came to Waterford, five years ago, that this school was a very excellent and efficient one, and it is most efficient indeed; and I think it might be still greatly improved by an increased endowment, and also by exhibitions. I think a change of locality would be much in favour of the school. The house for which Dr. Price now pays rent used to be rent free, and it is in a part of the town which was very good 100 years ago, but certainly is very unfavourably situated at present. I am not surprised there are but few boarders there. I think if it was removed to a short distance from the town, to a healthy locality, not too remote for day scholars, there would be more boarders. I know the want of exhibitions tells strongly against the school. I know of parents to remove their boys to schools where there are exhibitions, without having ground for dissatisfaction with the present master.

279. Mr. *Stephens*—Suppose the school-house be removed to a better locality, what in your opinion would be the increase in the number of pupils. In 1852 there were seven boarders, in 1853, fifteen, and in 1854, twelve. What do you think would be the increase if the school was removed to a healthier locality?—It would be difficult to say; I think the boarders would be at least two or three times as many as they are at present. I think there would be twenty boarders, for there are many in the county of Waterford and Kilkenny, not far from here, who send their boys at great expense—if it were only the travelling expenses—to distant schools; they would not do so if there was a good school in Waterford. Parents do not like to send their children to a disagreeable place, in a close town. This school is in one of the worst places in the town, in a close street in Waterford, and in an old, dilapidated, decayed house, without gardens or pleasure fields about it.

280. Do you consider if there was a good house that had pleasure-grounds and fields about it, in a healthier locality, the number of boarders, instead of being twelve, would be twenty?—I have of course no data to make a calculation upon, but I know the clergy of the county, and the gentry living within a convenient distance, would rather send their boys to a boarding-school within twenty miles than to a distance of 200 miles.

281. Would the number of the day scholars be diminished?—I think the day scholars would not be diminished at all, provided it was within a convenient distance to go to.

282. If this schoolhouse be removed, would the wants of the locality be satisfied?—I think so. I think it would be a most valuable institution in Waterford. It would be most important to have in Waterford a good boarding and day school for classical and commercial education. There is no diocesan school, as we stated in the memorial, and this school seems to be a substitute for that; and so far the clergy, for example, have no boarding-school near them to send their boys to.

283. If a grammar school be established in the town, with twenty-four boarders and fifty-six day scholars, would not that afford a fair income to the master?—I think it might; but I think some endowment would make it better, in order to employ further teachers and assistants. I think the exhibitions would be the more important; I think that a change of locality, and founding exhibitions, would greatly increase the emoluments of the master, irrespective of the endowment; I think the additional advantages to the school would bring more pupils, but at the same time, I think it would be still more complete if there was an endowment, because the more respectable and better established the school, the more inducements are there for a first-rate master, and the more means to employ first-rate masters. The school, even with that attendance, would be scarcely such as to be an inducement to a man to remain, without looking to a better one, such as Dr. Graham got, who went to Enniskillen.

284. You will admit that a fair income would be derived from twenty-four boarders and fifty-six day pupils?—I don't exactly know. I should think there would.

285. Do you think that endowing schools largely is of advantage?—As a general principle, I think very large endowments are not desirable. I think there would be a temptation, if schools were very largely endowed: according to human nature there might be a liability to be careless about the number of pupils, if the master was certain of a good income. I think there is a medium; a moderate endowment would be serviceable, and I think that too large an endowment is worse than none at all.

286. *Chairman.*—Could you suggest any alteration in the management of the school that would induce boys of other denominations to attend. Do not you think that would be desirable?—I think it would, and highly desirable that all denominations should be there; and I think it would be highly desirable that whatever is the cause which keeps Roman Catholics from going there should be removed. I cannot imagine the difficulty or obstruction there may be; I do not say it is, but it may be that Roman Catholics will not feel satisfied

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to have their children at schools where there is a Protestant ecclesiastic, or Protestant clergyman conducting; but at the same time, I acknowledge that as to the arrangements of the school, and as to the principles upon which it is conducted, there is nothing whatever to prevent Roman Catholics sending them, from any grounds of apprehension of interference with their religious principles. Roman Catholics are free to attend it; they have attended it, and had no reason to complain. I think if there was a Roman Catholic usher—and if there was an endowment, I think it would be very desirable that there should be a Roman Catholic usher to give confidence to all parties, not that I have any doubt at all about it without such an usher.

287. Dr. *Andrews.*—Is there any classical school in Waterford to which Roman Catholics go ?—Dr. O'Brien's school is a classical school; it is called the college.

288. Is that for the education of persons intended for the Roman Catholic Church?—I have understood it is; but I cannot say it is exclusively so.

289. [*John O'Brien*, Esq., Town Clerk of Waterford.—It is partly a school for persons intended for holy orders, and partly a lay school; there are lay pupils there.

290. Dr. *Andrews.*—Can you say to what extent it is taken advantage of by Roman Catholics?—I cannot. I was educated myself at Dr. Graham's.

291. *Chairman.*—Was there any Roman Catholic among the masters in Dr. Graham's school when you were there?—No, my Lord.]

292. Dr. *Andrews.*—I see in the Municipal Corporation Report mention of £125 a-year to the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter by Dr. Downes. Is there any portion of that endowment for education?—No, except the £15 Irish for this exhibition, subject to the deduction of poor rates. That £15 a year is paid by the Bishop and Dean. The Bishop and Dean are trustees of that exhibition; the student to be nominated by the Bishop, Mayor, Recorder, and Dean—if the latter be non-resident, the next resident member of the chapter—the master of the Latin school, the executor of Mr. Downes, or the greater part of them. There is no Recorder of Waterford, and the Mayor, since the reformed corporation came in, does not vote, so that it rests with the Bishop and Dean, and the master of the school, and the executor of Dr. Downes' will. If the Dean be non-resident, the Precentor would have a vote.

293. Mr. *Stephens.*—How is it that the Mayor has no vote?—I think the mayor has still a right to vote. I was confounding this with another establishment which is an exclusively Protestant school. I dare say the Mayor could vote in this.

294. [*John O'Brien*, Esq., the Town Clerk.—I don't think he does.]

295. I know he did not, for he was not present at the meeting when we adjudicated upon the exhibition three years ago, and granted it to a pupil in the school. On that occasion it was the Bishop and I alone met, and decided between the two candidates, and in favour of the one who enjoys the exhibition.

296. [Mr. *Stephens.*—What was the title of the Corporation?

297. *John O'Brien*, Esq.—Before the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, the title of the corporation was "The Mayor, Sheriffs, and Citizens of the county of the city of Waterford."]

298. There is a sum of £50 that goes to Trinity College. Out of the £320, we pay £50, Irish, to Trinity College for Downes' premium in the university.

299. [*John C. Alcock*, Esq.—I wish to call the attention of the Commissioners to the 3rd and 4th Vic., chap. 108, sec. 102 (the Irish Municipal Corporations Act), in connexion with what I have already stated.]

Ven. Robert Bell.

The Venerable *Robert Bell*, Archdeacon of Waterford, examined.

300. Our school here is worked at a very great disadvantage, in many respects, from the want of exhibitions; but it still holds its place very high indeed in this country.

301. Mr. *Stephens.*—Supposing that exhibitions were granted to this school, what would be the increase of boarders?—I cannot possibly form a conjecture, except a most general one. I know it is a great temptation to persons, particularly to persons with moderate means, who have clever boys, to select schools where there are exhibitions; and there are in different parts of the country, to my own knowledge, clever boys whose parents are in moderate circumstances, who are sent to Royal schools in the hope of getting the exhibitions; of course they naturally give a preference to schools within their own reach possessing the same advantages.

302. Do you think it would be advantageous to have certain situations in the army and the navy, and in the civil service, given to the boys who answered best?—Very great, indeed.

303. Would not that be much better than exhibitions, especially as the money for exhibitions would be saved for general education?—That is something in the nature of exhibitions. I have not thought sufficiently of the way it should be done, but I think it desirable that honors and situations, if it could be possibly done, should be thrown open to pupils in all schools. I do not know the nature of exhibitions sufficiently to speak of them.

304. Supposing a certain number of commissions in the army and the navy, and so many appointments in India and the civil service were granted, and that the boys who answered best at some public examination in Dublin were to be selected for them, would that have a beneficial effect?—I think it would be a very great stimulus, and that it would be found so here; it would be of very great importance. At present, so far as I know, there is nothing in that way, but those different exhibitions connected with the Royal schools. I know instances—indeed I have a relative of my own, not in very affluent circumstances, who would naturally have sent his son to a school within reach, but who was glad to send

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him to a Royal school, in which he carried away an exhibition of £50 a year for five years. It is plain that is a great advantage to a parent, and it throws boarders into such schools.

305. Would not the advantages be much greater if a proportion of public offices were thrown open to public competition?—I think it would be a great advantage.

306. Would it be of greater advantage than exhibitions?—I think both might be done: and if one were to choose between the two, I doubt not but what you suggest would be more advantageous.

307. In the city of Waterford would it not be of greater advantage?—It would be very great. The only point I was anxious to call attention to was the disadvantage at which an admirably conducted school is placed with reference to similar educational establishments having exhibitions.

308. Supposing public offices were thrown open to public competition, would not Dr. Price's school be on a footing with any other school?—In reference to the offices it would.

309. Supposing public offices were thrown open to public competition, and that Dr. Price's schoolhouse was removed to a better locality, with gardens and fields about it, do you not think the number of pupils would be so much increased that Dr. Price would have a very good income?—That depends upon so many contingencies that I could hardly answer.

310. Dr. Price has twelve boarders, and you say if the school had exhibitions the number of boarders would be considerably increased?—I do not say that.

311. Then the exhibitions would not increase the number of boarders?—What the increase of boarders might be depends upon so many circumstances that I really cannot tell what the result would be.

312. Then, supposing that exhibitions were granted, you cannot say that the number of boarders would be increased?—It is a matter of conjecture. I do not know that any one could answer that.

313. What would be the advantage of giving exhibitions if the number of boarders were not increased?—I think one may speak generally without presuming to say the particular amount of increase that would take place in any particular school in Ireland.

314. To what circumstance is it attributable that the Armagh school has more or less boys from Waterford than the Enniskillen school?—I think anybody may answer for it, that if a school is placed more upon a level with other educational establishments it is calculated to promote the success of that school.

315. You have no doubt the schools would be benefited by exhibitions?—I think so.

316. If the school be benefited, would not Dr. Price's income be increased?—I think so. If the number of pupils were greatly increased, I suppose his income would be greatly increased.

317. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are we to take it as your opinion that, generally speaking, the schools would be benefited by the foundation of exhibitions in connexion with them?—Yes.

318. Mr. *Stephens.*—Then the only improvement you would suggest in the Waterford endowed school is, its having exhibitions attached to it?—I agree with those who have already stated, that they think the emoluments of the foundation here are very insufficient for a respectable master. I think Dr. Price is more anxious to have his school on a good footing—able to take its place with other schools in the country—than for the mere addition that would be made to his income.

319. *Chairman.*—Has any gentleman any observation to address to the Commissioners with reference to this school?

Rev. William John Price, LL.D.

Rev. *William John Price*, LL.D., re-examined.

320. I wish to suggest, that even although exhibitions were given to the schools, unless the endowments were in some degree equalized, they would not be on equal terms with a school having more means of providing good masters.

321. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is it not an advantage to have prizes for professions?—Of course it is.

322. Then ought it not to be the same in schools?—Yes.

323. Ought there not to be prizes for schoolmasters as in other professions?—Certainly.

324. If the endowments were equalized, then the state of things would be different, so far as regards schoolmasters, from the state of things in other professions?—If the exhibitions were thrown open, of course all schools could not in the same degree compete for them without the same advantages. For instance, if one school had £500 a-year, and the other had no endowment, it is quite evident that the one school would have great advantage over the other.

325. Still there would be an inducement to the master who had nothing, to conduct his school with such diligence as to compete as far as possible with the school having £500 a year?—No doubt.

326. Dr. *Andrews.*—As I understood, your proposal to have an additional endowment for the master is to enable him to employ a better class of assistant teachers?—I think, in the first place, the endowment is required to secure a respectable man; secondly, to furnish means of paying competent assistants. We always find the ablest men selected for those high schools.

327. Mr. *Stephens.*—Then the effect would be to destroy private schools?—I think the effect of exhibitions at present, and of endowments, must operate more or less against private schools.

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328. Suppose you had four exhibitions, and that the master had an endowment of £300 a-year, would not the effect be to destroy private enterprise?—No; for those persons who would be aspiring to such places, something would be held out to them to attain the places.

329. You are now speaking of a supposed equality?—I merely said the schools would not be in an equal position if they had not equal advantages.

[The evidence as to Waterford Corporation Free School, is continued at page 22.]

KILMEADEN SCHOOL

Kilmeaden School.

Documentary Evidence.

330. *Secretary.*—The only other case with respect to which a notice has been directed to the Commissioners for public inquiry is that of the school at Kilmeaden. I commence by stating the documentary evidence the Commissioners have before them. The first information is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, 1835, p. 6[e]. A day-school kept by Anne Sloane. Sources of support: stationery from the Kildare-place Society; from Mrs. Christmas and other persons, £12 annually; a house, playground, and payments of children. The number of pupils—males, 64; females, 86. Average attendance increasing. Kind of instruction for the girls: reading, writing, plain and fancy needlework. In consequence of reference being made in the papers to a house and plot of ground, the school was put upon the list; and a letter has been received on the subject from the Rev. John Bourke, the Vicar of Kilmeaden, in which he states that the property on which the school is situated has been sold in the Incumbered Estates Court, and that the purchaser is endeavouring to break the lease under which the school-ground is held, in order to get possession of it and put it under rent. He says he has spent a great deal of money contesting the matter, and has succeeded up to the present; but as new proceedings have been taken, he would be glad to get advice and assistance from the Commissioners, if they could be given. To this letter the Commissioners replied that the land constituted an endowment. He makes a return [the return is read], stating 22 perches of land, a house built in 1824, and £200 expended on the premises. Income of the master, £25. I have examined the Reports of 1825 and 1826, but from the date of the lease (1824) under which the ground is held, I find it is subsequent to the collection of information contained in the Reports; but I can state the general practice that was adopted with regard to these schools—the general practice not only with regard to the Kildare-place Society schools, but those endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's fund, and by the Association for Discountenancing Vice. From these three sources grants were made for building schools from 1816 to 1824. There was an Act of Parliament passed in 1810 (30 Geo. III. ch. 33, § 1) to enable parties to grant land for schools. I believe the general practice was to have leases made of the ground. The Commissioners have had a lease under the Lord Lieutenant's fund before them, and from the recitals it would appear that those leases were made in pursuance of that Act of Parliament; and the question of law raised in this case would turn mainly on the validity of the lease so made. That is all the information the Commissioners have on the subject.

The Rev. *John Bourke* examined.

Rev. John Bourke.

331. I have nothing more to state than what has already been laid before the Commissioners, except that I may observe there was no notice from the Incumbered Estates Court served on the trustees, or on me as patron of the school. In the rental under which the property was sold there is a false return relative to the school. It is there returned that this was held under a tenancy from year to year.

332. Dr. *Andrews.*—Your difficulty does not arise from the lease being an improper or illegal one, but in consequence of the property having been sold in the Incumbered Estates Court, described as being held under a tenancy from year to year?—Precisely.

333. There was no notice served upon you prior to the sale?—No notice of any kind.

334. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What is the extent of ground?—Three roods and some perches.

335. Dr. *Andrews.*—How long is it since the sale took place in the Incumbered Estates Court?—About two years ago.

336. Has any application been made to the Incumbered Estates Court on the subject?—My schoolmaster was served with a demand for £6, a year's rent. I resisted that demand. The case was brought to the quarter sessions; it went to the assizes. There was a record, and I succeeded in defeating the attempt, but not upon the merits. It was dismissed on a point; but now the purchaser has served us with a notice to quit, with a view to break the lease.

337. Did you apply to the Incumbered Estates Commissioners on the subject?—No.

338. What is the name of the estate?—Ballyduffe.

[The Commissioners having consulted—]

The Rev. *John Bourke* sworn and examined.

Rev. John Bourke.

339. Dr. *Andrews.*—Are you rector of the parish?—I am Vicar of Kilmeaden.

340. Have you the lease under which the land belonging to the school is held?—Yes; here it is. [Hands in the lease.]

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Rev. John Bourke.

341. It is held by trustees at present, acting under that lease?—Yes; one of the trustees is dead, and the other is Mr. John Malcolmson, of this town.

342. How long have you been vicar of the parish?—Since 1837.

343. Was that school in existence when you came to the parish?—It was.

344. And does it still continue as a school?—It has been so since I became vicar. Mrs. Christmas, who was then patroness, built rooms for the master and mistress at the end of the original schoolhouse, upon the same site.

345. That school has been carried on to the present time?—Yes.

346. Has any difference taken place lately with reference to the school?—No.

347. Have any proceedings been taken?—Yes; proceedings have been taken to dispossess the trustees of the school.

348. What were these proceedings? Have you copies of the documents relating to them?—My solicitor has them.

349. Was there an ejectment?—There was a civil bill ejectment. We were called upon to pay a year's rent, in the first instance, and succeeded in defeating it. Since that there has been a notice to quit served upon us.

350. What was the rent claimed?—Six pounds.

351. You consider that not properly payable under the reservation in the lease, and you refused to pay it?—Just so.

352. And the ejectment proceedings were for that?—Yes; and the trustees succeeded in defeating that; and now there is a new process resorted to, of serving us with a notice to quit.

353. Have you any objection to let us have a copy of the lease?—Not the slightest.

354. Have you any other document in connexion with these proceedings?—No.

355. Had you heard the property was sold under the Incumbered Estates Court?—Yes.

356. Are you aware of any notice having been served, with reference to these premises, upon the trustees or upon yourself?—None upon me; and the trustee told me no notice was served upon him.

357. Mr. *Stephens.*—Who was the other trustee?—Mr. Hardum.

358. Dr. *Andrews.*—Who has acted as your solicitor?—Mr. Delandre; he has copies of the documents connected with the suit.

359. Mr. *Stephens.*—Will you ask him to attend here?—I will. I saw him before I came here, and he told me that the purchaser under the Incumbered Estates Court had been the manager of the property, and was fully aware of all the particulars of the property.

360. Was he fully aware of the existence of the school?—Quite so.

361. Who was the petitioner in the Incumbered Estates Court?—It appears the purchase has been made by the trustees, or in the name of the trustees. The mortgagee was Mr. M'Cance.

362. Have you any additional information to communicate?—No.

[For continuation of evidence respecting Kilmeaden school, see page 24.]

Waterford Corporation Free School—con.

J. L. Hickey, Esq.

WATERFORD CORPORATION FREE SCHOOL—(continued).

J. L. Hickey, Esq., Registrar of the Diocese, examined.

363. Bishop Downes' will was proved in the Prerogative Court, in Dublin. I produce a book containing a copy of that will made for local purposes.

Bishop Milles' Bequest to Waterford Corporation Free School.

Very Rev. Edward Newenham Hoare.

The Very Rev. *Edward Newenham Hoare* further examined.

364. I beg to observe as to the statement which I made respecting Bishop Milles having bequeathed a sum of money for the endowment of the lecturership of St. Olave's—my authority for that is "Ryland's History of Waterford," which states—"Bishop Milles bequeathed £266 13*s.* 4*d.*, the interest of which was to be paid to a lecturer of St. Olave's and St. Patrick's churches. The Corporation, with whom this money was placed at interest, amply fulfilled the intention of the donor by granting an allowance of £100 per annum to the lecturer of St. Olave's, who is also master of the endowed school." I stated the sum was £600, but that was entirely from recollection; it is £266. Though this is no authority, being a mere printed book, giving the history of Waterford, I may observe, however, it is generally considered correct; and it occurred to me as proper to state to the Commissioners, with a view to their instituting inquiries to ascertain what foundation Ryland had for that statement, so that some light might be thrown upon this endowment.

Edward Elliot, Esq.

Edward Elliot, Esq., examined.

365. That legacy was never accepted. I was solicitor for Mr. Price, and I found it necessary at one time to investigate the Corporation books; and I ascertained, by a minute of council in the year 1742, they declined to receive it, as the executor, the Rev. T. Milles, had declared his intention of deducting from the legacy £139, due to the Bishop of Waterford for dilapidations. I have been unable to obtain a copy of Dr. Milles' will. The Corporation books contain the following extract from it, under date the 21st of December, 1742:—"And whereas, I paid to the executors of my immediate predecessor, Dr. Nathaniel Foy, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, at my first coming to the see, the sum of £533 6*s.* 8*d.*, being two-third parts of £800, said and certified to have been by him laid out

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Edward Elliot, Esq.

and expended in repairing of the Episcopal House at Waterford, according to an Act of Parliament, made in this kingdom of Ireland, one moiety of which sum of £533 6*s.* 8*d.*, viz., £266 13*s.* 4*d.*, is to be repaid to me, my executors, administrators, or assigns, by my successors, according as by the aforesaid Act of Parliament (special reference being had thereto) it is in that case enacted and provided. Now, I do give and bequeath the aforesaid sum of £266 13*s.* 4*d.*, when recovered, to be paid into the hands of the Corporation of the city of Waterford, in trust, that the yearly interest thereof shall be paid half-yearly to a clergyman, who shall be nominated, appointed, and licensed by the Bishop of Waterford and Lismore for the time being, to read prayers and to preach the morning and afternoon lecture on Sundays, in St. Olave's Church, within the city of Waterford. And if it should so happen that the said lecture should drop, or that the lecturer should not be nominated, appointed, and licensed by the said bishop for the time being, I do, in this case, then give and bequeath the yearly interest of the said £266 13*s.* 4*d.*, to be paid half-yearly as aforesaid, by the said Corporation, to the minister who shall officiate in reading of prayers and preaching, &c., in the parish church of St. Patrick, within the city of Waterford; and if the city of Waterford should refuse to accept the above sum, on the conditions before specified, I then give and bequeath the said sum of £266 13*s.* 4*d.* unto my nephew, the Rev. Richard Pocock, Doctor of Laws." I find the following minute of council, under date the 21st of April, 1742:—"Upon reading a letter, dated at London, January 5th, 1741, and signed Jeremiah Milles, and directed to the Worshipful the Mayor of Waterford, relating to the legacy bequeathed by the late Bishop of Waterford and Lismore to the Corporation of Waterford, it is unanimously resolved that this city will accept of said legacy of £266 13*s.* 4*d.*, for the use mentioned in the will of the said late bishop, at the rate of £5 interest for each £100 yearly, the interest to commence from the day that said legacy is paid to said Corporation." Upon the faith of it they, in the same year, appointed the Rev. Richard Wilson, as lecturer of St. Olave's. In the same year, however, the following minute appears:—"And whereas, the Rev. Terence Milles, the executor in the said will named, refuses to pay the said whole legacy of £266 13*s.* 4*d.* to this board, for the uses in the said will mentioned, insisting to deduct thereout a sum of £139 5*s.* 1½*d.*, due for dilapidations to the present Bishop of Waterford. It is, therefore, unanimously resolved that this board shall, and do therefore hereby refuse and reject the receiving of the said legacy, or any part thereof, and do therefore hereby decline and refuse the taking upon them the execution of the said trust in the said will mentioned." That is all that appears in the Corporation books on the subject; I mention this lest the Commissioners should be led into any useless investigation.

Waterford Corporation Free School—con.

366. Mr. *Stephens.*—How far back do your searches extend?—We come to 1669, and find that Andrew Coulter was elected master, at £20 per annum. With reference to the endowed school, I find in 1673, "the taxes of the schoolhouse (which appears to have been the property of the Corporation), standing on the site of the new bishop's palace, ordered to be paid out of the council funds." There is an entry that in 1686 leave of absence was allowed to the Rev Andrew Coulter for twelve months, on the terms of providing an usher, to be approved of by the bishop. In 1687 the Rev. Lewis Alcock was appointed master. There are a series of minutes relative to the house. Our object, in the suit for which I made the search, was to show that the house was part of the endowment, and therefore our searches were for the purpose of showing that the Corporation had repaired this building for the use of the master. I find a chimney ordered to be built, and the floor of the schoolroom directed to be repaired. In 1753, the Rev. Joseph S. Jessop was elected master; in 1775 £10 was added to his salary, which raised it to £50 per annum, at which it has continued ever since. The first mention I find of a salary to the preacher of St. Olave's is the 30th of March, 1728. It says—"Resolved—That the salary of the Rev. Hugh Barber, as preacher of St. Olave's, be increased from £10 to £20 per annum."

367. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you find any maps or surveys of the corporation property?—No, I only found the books; I had no right to look for more.

368. Do you know whether any are in existence?—I cannot say. On the 19th of June, 1764, the Rev. A. Sterling appointed Lecturer of St. Olave's, at a salary of £30 per annum. The 1st of September, 1766, I find the Rev. S. Jessop, master of the endowed school, appointed lecturer of St. Olave's; and in consideration of his extraordinary character for piety, an additional salary of £20 per annum allowed him, which raised the lecturership to £50, at which it has ever since continued.

369. Give the first date as to the lecturership?—The first date is 1742, with respect to the lecturership.

370. Give the particulars of the entry?—"The 29th of the" —— [the month was blotted on the books] "1742, the Rev. Richard Wilson appointed Lecturer of St. Olave's, at a salary of £20 a year." Then comes the entry, which I read, of the refusal to accept the trust.

371. Confine yourself to the endowed school and the lectureship.—There are various entries denoting the appointment of different masters, till we come to 1753, when the Rev. S. Jessop was elected master, at the usual salary; and by a minute dated in 1775, £10 was added to the salary, which raised it to £50 per annum, at which it has ever since continued. We then come to the 3rd of January, 1774, when the two offices of Latin master and lecturer were consolidated. "Resolved unanimously—That the said offices of Latin master and lecturer be consolidated, and that they shall for the future go together, as a provision for the master of the said Latin school for the time being." The Rev. Gabriel Stokes was then appointed. "Resolved unanimously—That the Rev. Gabriel Stokes, in the said recommendation mentioned (from the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin), be and he is hereby appointed master

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of the said Latin school, and lecturer of St. Olave's, in the room of the said Rev. S. Jessop resigned, at the yearly salary of £100 sterling, in the whole and at the usual emoluments belonging thereto respectively." In 1794 the school was removed from Lady's-lane to the present site in Stephen-street. "About the year 1794 the school was removed from Lady's-lane to its present site in Stephen-street, at which place a house, the property of the Corporation, was assigned as the residence of the master, and a school-room, dormitories, &c., were built on a vacant space immediately adjoining, at the expense of the Corporation." On the 1st of October, 1816, the Corporation, by a resolution of this date, granted the master of the endowed school, for the time being, £20 per annum of the then currency, to be expended in premiums for distribution. In 1826 the Rev. William Price died, and the Rev. John Graham was appointed. On the 5th of July, 1836, the Rev. William John Price was appointed. Matters so continued till the new Corporation came in; and on the 10th of January, 1843, they passed the following resolution:—"That under the provisions of the Municipal Act, this council resolve unanimously against paying the salary of Mr. Price as master of the endowed school, allowances for premiums for same, and the taxes as heretofore paid of the endowed school." It was in consequence of that we took the proceeding by mandamus to enforce the salary. We obtained that. We also claimed the house which the masters had always enjoyed rent free, and even the taxes had been paid for them.

372. What became of the mandamus?—The Corporation struck, and gave us a bond for the salary, being of opinion that it was not a money payment contemplated by the statute.

373. What became of the bond?—Dr. Price has it.

374. Did he make an affidavit in support of the application for the mandamus?—Yes.

375. Was the judgment of the court reported?—I think it was.

376. Was the rule made absolute?—I am almost certain it was.

377. Will you hand in the bond and the affidavit in support of the application for the mandamus?—I have an attested copy of the affidavit [document is handed in]; I have also an attested copy of the searches in the Corporation books, and of the resolution of the Corporation of 1843. [These documents are also handed in.]

378. Dr. *Andrews.*—Did you make any inquiries about the school in Lady's-lane—what became of the premises there?—The Bishop's palace is on the site.

379. Was that made over to the Corporation by the bishop?—I am almost certain it was rented.

380. Were both Lady's-lane and the site of the present school Corporation property?—The site of the present school was Corporation property. A house stood upon the former ground which they rented, and the Corporation paid the rent, and they then transferred the school to the property in Stephen-street.

381. Mr. *Stephens.*—Will the corporate records give additional information?—They gave me as little information as they could, and naturally enough, for I was generally opposed to them.

[For further evidence as to Waterford Corporation Free School, see next page.]

Kilmeaden School—continued.

Edward Elliot, Esq.

KILMEADEN SCHOOL—(continued).

382. I may observe that the Rev. Mr. Bourke fell into an error respecting the proceedings in the Incumbered Estates Court about the Kilmeaden School. The petition for the sale was presented by Mr. M'Cance, but he knew nothing of the facts beyond the general knowledge that so and so were the tenants. He gave no instructions whatever to the solicitor, nor had he any means of obtaining the information. Mr. Langly, the owner of the property, knew all the facts of the case, and either he or his bailiff furnished the information to Newman and M'Cance. Mr. M'Cance stated to me most distinctly that he gave no information whatever on the subject. When the property was purchased, the schedule annexed to the deed recited as to the National School, "no rent; tenancy from year to year." We found a post-office upon it, and some portion of ground attached. The purchasers were originally the trustees of Mr. M'Cance. They proceeded at once to get some equivalent for this, and they took proceedings in the civil bill court, in order, if they could, to establish a tenancy, so as to bring it within the jurisdiction. But it could not be tried, where a question of title arose, in the assistant-barrister's court.

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WATERFORD (second day), 17th AUGUST, 1855.

WATERFORD.

Present:—The MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

KILMEADEN SCHOOL—(continued).

Kilmeaden School—con.

Rev. Wm. M'Cance.

383. Rev. *William M'Cance.*—Will your Lordship and the Commissioners grant me the privilege of replying to statements made yesterday respecting me. I conceive it necessary that you should hear what I have to say on the subject, as the evidence given yesterday was taken down?

384. *Chairman.*—We will hear you before the rising of the Court.

385. Dr. *Andrews.*—It may save trouble and unnecessary statements if it be known what exactly was done in this case yesterday. It is our duty to ascertain the state and condition of endowed schools; it is, therefore, right for us to receive evidence as to endowments; and we received evidence as to the lease under which the premises intended for a school at Kilmeaden are held. We also received evidence as to measures that were taken, which, if successful, would interfere with the endowment; any other matter appearing upon our notes may be struck out, if it does not come within the legitimate province of our Commission.

386. *Chairman.*—Are you prepared to give any evidence respecting the case?—What I intend to say I conceive to be evidence respecting the Kilmeaden school-house.

387. We adjourn the case for the present.

WATERFORD CORPORATION FREE SCHOOL—(continued).

Waterford Corporation Free School—con.

John O'Brien, Esq., Town Clerk of Waterford, sworn and examined.

John O'Brien, Esq.

388. *Chairman.*—Are you prepared to hand in any documents relative to the endowed school of Waterford?—I am, my Lord; I hand in the council book of the city of Waterford, beginning the 29th of September, 1770; I hand in the council book of the city of Waterford, commencing in the year 1662.

389. Mr. *Stephens.*—Put in the charter.—I have not got it here; I could not get a printed copy. I have the original charter, but I did not think you required it.

390. Is there any thing in it relating to the schools?—Nothing whatever.

391. Or to education?—No. I hand in another council book of the same date as the last.

392. Dr. *Andrews.*—What is the distinction between them?—I think one is a counterpart of the other. This is another council book commencing in the year 1668.

393. Mr. *Stephens.*—I presume these books contain passages that bear upon the endowed schools?—I think they do; but it would be impossible, upon the short notice I got, to make search for the entries.

394. How long would you take to examine these books?—It would certainly take four or five days.

395. I am anxious to see all corporate documents relating to the schools of this town?—We have no entries as to any except the endowed school; I think I will be able to refer you to the extracts in those book; I find nothing under the date of 1662. I hand in the council book commencing in the year 1704, and read from that "Then a letter was read from the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Waterford, directed to the Right Worshipful the Mayor."

396. Have you a book with the date 1669?—I have that book here and I hand it in.

397. Have you in it the date of the 13th January, 1669?—I have that date before me.

398. Read any thing in it that relates to the school?—"It was then ordered, upon the petition of Andrew Coulter, Master of Arts, that he be presented by the City to the Lord Bishop for admission to the schoolmaster's place of the free school, and that the Mayor and whom he please to take along with him do speak to the Lord Bishop about his examination."

399. Dr. *Andrews.*—Is there any minute of that having been done?—No; there is nothing further under that date. The next entry is under date the 7th of October, 1695.

400. Mr. *Stephens.*—Turn to the minute of the 27th June, 1673.—I have it: "Ordered, upon the petition of Mr. Andrew Coulter, master of the free school, that he be freed of taxes in the future, whereof all churchwardens of the parish of the Holy Trinity, and all other applotters and collectors of such taxes are to take notice."

401. Turn to the minute of the 15th of January, 1683.—I have it: "Concluded that Mr. Andrew Coulter shall defend the charges of any suit of law that shall happen between said Coulter and Mr. Daniel Raye, at said Coulter's own proper costs and charges, relating to said Raye's patent lately granted relating to the free school of this city, or relinquish said school." I think the next entry is the 7th of October, 1695: "Upon reading a letter from the Lord Bishop of this diocese, concluded that £10 sterling per annum shall be added by the Corporation to the schoolmaster's salary for the space of three years from his entrance; and the Rev. Mr. France is recommended by his Lordship, and that he have the city's presentation accordingly."

402. Turn to the 28th of August, 1696.—I have no record of any council on that

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WATERFORD.

Waterford Corporation Free School.

John O'Brien, Esq.

day. I have no minute of any council between the 29th of June, 1696, and the 6th of October, 1696.

403. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Try the year 1695.—No sir, I have no council under that date. The days of the week are not given.

404. Try the same month in 1699.—I have the 27th of August, 1698; I have the 6th of August, 1697: I have no entry as to the school under the date of August in these years.

405. What is the next entry you propose to read?—Fifteenth December, 1704: "Then a letter from the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Waterford, directed to the Right Worshipful the Mayor, together with the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen, of the City of Waterford, was opened, and is as follows:—'Waterford, December 15, 1704. Gentlemen,—These are to certify to you that the Free School of Waterford, being now vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Thomas France, it belongs to you now to nominate another schoolmaster; and that as a fit person to succeed into that office, I recommend to you Mr. John Fell: which is submitted to you by, gentlemen, your affectionate friend and humble servant, Nathaniel, Waterford and Lismore.' Then the following resignation was read, viz.: 'I do hereby resign my title to the Free School of Waterford, and do humbly desire the city to dispose of it as they shall think fit. Given under my hand this 16th of December, 1704.—Thomas France.' Then also Mr. John Fell's petition to be admitted to the office of schoolmaster was read; and the question being put, whether the said Mr. John Fell shall be admitted to the said office, it was passed in the affirmative: 'Ordered, that Mr. John Fell have the presentation of the Board to the office of schoolmaster of this city, under the common seal, directed to the Right Rev. Father in God, Nathaniel, Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, as usual;" which presentation is as follows—

406. *Chairman.*—Produce the conveyance of the 5th of December, 1742, conveying the site of the new school to the Bishop of Waterford.—I do not think I have that document.

407. Dr. *Andrews.*—Make a note to search for it.

408. Mr. *Stephens.*—Look at the order of the council dated the 21st of December.—It is the 21st: "It is unanimously resolved that the ground on which the new school stands in the church-yard in this city be and is hereby granted to the Right Rev. Father in God, Charles, now Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, his executors and administrators, for the term of nine thousand years from the date hereof, at and under the yearly rent of one pepper-corn, payable on the 1st day of May yearly, in trust for his own benefit, and for the benefit of his successors, Bishops of Waterford and Lismore, for the time being; but that the materials now standing on said ground be forthwith removed towards building another school elsewhere."

409. Have you the order of the council of the 31st of January, 1774?—I have. "Resolved, that this board will pay the yearly rent of the house assigned to Cornelius Bolton and Henry Alcock, Jun., Esqrs., in trust for the masters of the Latin school in this city, during the continuance of the lease by which it is held under this board by the representatives of the late Alexander Boyd; and that the salaries of the Latin schoolmaster and lecturer of St. Olave's, shall be paid in cash; and that Alderman Bolton do acquaint the Rev. Dr. Gabriel Stokes with the same."

410. Dr. *Andrews.*—Have you a copy of the lease there referred to?—I cannot say. It may be amongst the deeds. There are four or five thousand leases and deeds.

411. Have you any list of your deeds and leases?—I have a schedule of them.

412. *Chairman.*—Furnish the Commissioners on Monday morning with any entries you find on these books relative to the endowed schools? The Lord Lieutenant has the power of appointing Assistant Commissioners, one of whom will come down here to visit schools and collect information.

Edward Elliott, Esq.

Edward Elliott, Esq.

413. I hand in a document containing the result of the searches made in the Corporation books from 1669 to 1839, relative to the endowed schools. [Hands in an attested copy of the affidavit in support of the application for a mandamus, to compel the Corporation to pay the master of the school the Rev. Dr. Price, the salary.] I also hand in the case on behalf of the Rev. Wm. Price, for the advice and opinion of the then Solicitor-General, the conditional order for the mandamus and the absolute order.

John C. Alcock, Esq.

John C. Alcock, Esq., examined.

414. Mr. Stephens asked me yesterday for a report of the case between the Rev. Dr. Price and the Corporation of Waterford. There is no report of the mandamus case that I can trace, but there were two ejectment cases. At the first trial there were exceptions taken by the defendant's counsel on account of entries in the Corporation books having been admitted in evidence, and on other grounds. There was issued a *venire de novo*, and the verdict had for the Corporation was set aside—(*Irish Law Reports for* 1846, 9 vol. page 310, Hilary Term, 1846; Lessee of the Corporation of Waterford, *v.* the Rev. W. Price). The 3 & 4 Vict. chap. 108, sec. 101, which I referred to yesterday, is a transcript of the corresponding English Act, the 5 & 6 Wm. IV., chap. 76. The same difficulty would arise in both countries. A question arises as to whether or not this section was intended to save the rights of existing officers, or whether it was to be a permanent endowment of the several institutions. The same difficulty arose in both countries, but the difficulty would be much greater in Ireland. I state this by way of suggestion in reference to any legislation that may be on the subject. You will observe there are four classes of institu-

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WATERFORD.

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tions referred to in the Act. It is manifest, as to the two last, hospital and alms-houses, that the bond is to be executed to the trustees, because the inmates of an hospital and an alms-house are a fluctuating body. They vary every day, and I suppose it would not be contended that the endowment ceased either by the death of one or every one of the inmates who were sick at the time the bond was executed. Nor do I think it would be contended that the endowment ceased upon the death of the trustees. I would say, as to hospitals and alms-houses, that the only intelligible construction that can be given to the Act is, that the endowments were intended to be permanent. Now, if as to these two classes of institutions in the category, the true construction of the Act is, that the endowments were to be permanent, I would say, that by a parity of reasoning, the endowments for churches and schools were to be permanent, and therefore, *toties quoties*, on the death of the master of the school or the minister, it would be imperative on the Corporation to appoint a successor. But then a great difficulty would arise.

415. Dr. *Andrews.*—The Corporation do not pretend to have any right as to the lecturership of St. Olave's; and if they had, and appointed a person to be master, not in holy orders, he could not be the lecturer of St. Olave's. They do not pretend to have any control over the two?—The provisions to which I refer says, that Roman Catholics are not to vote in reference to ecclesiastical appointments. Then we come to the provisions of the Municipal Act, and there is an express provision in the Irish Municipal Act, that where any of the Corporations were seized of advowsons, they should sell them.

416. Mr. *Stephens.*—There is no advowson in this case?—A provision is made for the case of an incumbent dying before the sale, the clear meaning of which is that Roman Catholics are not to have or exercise any control or power in the appointment of the successor. This power is given to the bishop.

417. The power is not claimed here?—If the office of master became vacant, and that the Corporation refused to appoint a master, certain parties would apply to the Queen's Bench for a mandamus, to compel the Corporation to do so, upon the construction of these Acts. Then, suppose they did appoint a person, who, upon presenting himself to the bishop, would not receive a licence to act, a direct conflict at once arose.

418. Dr. *Andrews.*—There is no likelihood of that.

John O'Brien, Esq.

John O'Brien, Esq. Town Clerk, examined.

419. I may state in reference to that, that the Corporation have been advised, that the present master, Dr. Price, might refuse to act as master, and yet be entitled to the salary, his salary would be considered compensation.

420. Dr. *Andrews.*—We have to deal only with the question as affecting education and not with reference to the lectureship of St. Olave's.

Bishop Foy's School.

BISHOP FOY'S SCHOOL.

[For evidence taken this day as to this school, see minutes of adjourned court, held at Waterford after conclusion of circuit.]

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WEXFORD.

WEXFORD, 18th AUGUST, 1855.

Present :—The MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

Tate's Endowment for a School at Wexford,

Documentary Evidence.

TATE'S *Endowment for a* SCHOOL *at* WEXFORD.

421. *Secretary.*—The only communication the Commissioners have received, in pursuance of the public notice, is one from the Mayor of Wexford, calling the attention of the Commissioners to Tate's Charity for Education in Wexford. I now proceed to read the information that the Commissioners have collected, with regard to this endowment, up to the present. In the return from the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland of the names of schools, and the amount of funds vested in them, for the use of same, which has been made in answer to inquiries addressed to them by the Endowed Schools Commissioners, under the title of William Tate, donor, I find—"three per cent. stock, £7,840 5*s.* 9*d.*; object of the charity and county where situate, school, Wexford; names of recipients and local trustees, none as yet;" and "by half-yearly investments the fund has accumulated to £7,840 5*s.* 9*d.*" Observations of the Commissioners of Bequests:—"The Mayor, Sheriff, Rector, and Churchwardens of Wexford are the local trustees; but they have not agreed as to the form of the intended school." The usual trustees' circular was then addressed to the Rector and Mayor of Wexford, as the principal trustees named by the Commissioners of Bequests; and in answer to that a return has been made by the rector, stating as to statutes and regulations, *nil;* endowments from land, *nil;* personal property, *nil;* salaries and appointment of master, *nil;* number of pupils, *nil.* And there is an observation—"The attested copy of William Tate's will, and other documents, as well as the funds arising from his bequest, are in the hands of the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests. The trustees agreed, in April, 1853, to take ground for building, but have not yet succeeded in procuring an eligible site, although they have had three offers.—Signed, Richard Waddy Elgee, Rector of Wexford." A return was received from the Mayor of Wexford, stating, "There is a will of William Tate, dated 12th May, 1792; and the codicil thereto dated the 15th July, 1794. Copy probate of this will is in the hands of the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests in Ireland, who can afford full information respecting same. The principal sum is £7,000; annual proceeds, £227 10*s.* The money is invested in the Government funds. This sum of £7,000 is composed of the original sum devised for charity schools in the town of Wexford, by the will and codicil of William Tate, and the accumulated interest or dividends thereon since testator's death in 1794, no appropriation thereof having ever been made. The exact amount now in the funds can be ascertained from the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests." These observations are endorsed on the return—"Testator devised the interest of £1,000 to the Mayor, Rector, Sheriffs, and Churchwardens of the town of Wexford to pay and apply same in the purchase of bread, to be impartially distributed among the indigent housekeepers of the town of Wexford, without any distinction of religion, every Sabbath day, immediately after divine service, for ever. The present or past mayors, so far as the respondent knows of, never knew any thing of this distribution of bread further than that the Rector of Wexford makes a weekly distribution of bread to such persons as he pleases, without reference to the Mayor, or, as it is believed, to the other trustees of the charity. There are no such officers existing as the sheriffs of the town of Wexford. At the time of testator's death, under the then existing Corporation, there were two bailiffs of the borough of Wexford who were somewhat in the character of sheriffs. Under the present charter of incorporation there are no such officers as bailiffs. From the vast number of children in Wexford, and the great efforts made by the inhabitants generally for several years past, towards the support and maintenance of schools for the humbler classes, no town in Ireland is more deserving of an immediate application of any funds applicable for such purpose; but more particularly of those which were solely intended for the poor of the town, without any religious distinction."

Robert J. Crean, Esq., M.D.

The Mayor of Wexford, *Robert J. Crean*, Esq., M.D., examined.

422. *Chairman.*—Have you any observations to address to the Commissioners on the subject, Mr. Mayor?—I have little more to add to what I stated in the return, except that in Wexford there is a great deficiency of means for educating the children of the town; and I think it is a melancholy circumstance, when there is a great want of the means of education, that so large a sum for the purpose should remain unemployed. I think, if you examine the will carefully, you will find that Mr. Tate has left other charities without any regard to religious distinctions. He has left a certain sum for the supplying of bread to the poor of all denominations, and when such a feeling actuated him in that instance, I think it may be inferred he entertained the same feelings with regard to the educational portion of the bequest. There can be no doubt, that if the funds could be expended in the way intended, many of the poor children of the town would be greatly benefited. We have schools in Wexford, but owing to the want of funds, they are, at present, unable to give instruction to all the children applying for it. There are 100 or 200 on the books applying for admission. That is a melancholy circumstance when there is so large a sum as £7,000 or £8,000 unemployed.

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Tate's Endowment for a School at Wexford.

R. W. Ryan, Esq.

R. W. Ryan, Esq., examined.

423. *Chairman.*—Have you any copy of the will, or of any other document relative to the fund?—I produce a copy of the will. I procured that from the Secretary of the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests. The testator leaves several sums to the members of his family; and in case of their death, and other contingencies, the money then goes to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Rector, &c., of Wexford.

424. [*R. W. Elgee*, Rector of Wexford.—I produce a document containing extracts from the will.]

425. The fund originally devised by the will was not very large. It has been lying and accumulating since 1794. There is a sum of £1,000 mentioned in the will, the interest of which is applied to the purchase and distribution of bread; but the portion for the furtherance of education is locked up. The large amount in the hands of the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests will show that several of the legacies must have lapsed and fallen into the fund.

Robert J. Crean, Esq., M.D.

Robert J. Crean, Esq., M.D., further examined.

426. *Chairman.*—Mr. Mayor, have you any thing to say as to why the intentions of the testator have not been carried out?—Since I came into office there has been no meeting of the trustees, nor have we had any correspondence on the subject. I am not aware that any thing was done during the time of my predecessors. I am prepared to substantiate the fact that there are a couple of public schools in Wexford on whose lists there are the names of hundreds of poor children who cannot be admitted from the want of means.

427. Dr. *Andrews.*—The educational wants of Wexford are greater than can be supplied in all the establishments?—Yes.

428. There are applications for admissions that cannot be acceded to?—Yes.

R. W. Ryan, Esq.

R. W. Ryan, Esq., further examined.

429. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you procure the copy of the will which is now produced from the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests?—I did.

430. Dr. *Andrews.*—Is there any reference to lands in the will?—None.

431. Was there any other fund except the money mentioned in the will?—No other. He had no lands here. He left Wexford in early life and accumulated a fortune abroad. He was under the impression his native city had sheriffs, for he names sheriffs as trustees. There was never a sheriff in Wexford. There were persons who were called bailiffs, and they acted pretty much like sheriffs.

432. [Extracts are read from the will as follows]:—

"I give, devise, and bequeath unto the said Mayor, Rector, Sheriffs, and Churchwardens for the time being of the said town of Wexford, the further sum of One Thousand Five Hundred Pounds sterling money of Great Britain, to be paid unto them in six annual payments within six years next after my decease, in trust to pay and apply the same, when it shall come to their hands, to and amongst my several poor relations in the kingdom of Ireland, who shall satisfactorily prove themselves, according to their several exigencies and wants, as in the discretion of the said Mayor, Rector, Sheriffs, and Churchwardens, for the time being, shall seem most equitable and just. I order and direct that a fair transcript, duly authenticated, of the bequests hereinbefore given of the said Mayor, Rector, Sheriffs, and Churchwardens of the town of Wexford aforesaid, be transmitted, immediately after my decease, to the said Mayor (William Tate), Rector, Sheriffs, and Churchwardens, the better to enable them to find out the objects of their trusts, and to act faithfully, as men of honour, in fairly accomplishing my wishes and intentions aforesaid." There is a residuary bequest to the same effect:—"And as to all the residues and remainder of my estate, both real and personal whatsoever and wheresoever, in possession, reversion, remainder or expectancy, I give, devise, and bequeath the same and every part and parcel thereof, unto my nephew, George M'Mullen, and to his heirs lawfully begotten, for ever. * * * But in case of the death of my said nephew, George M'Mullen, without issue lawfully begotten, then I hereby give, devise, and bequeath the said residue of my estate to the said Mayor, Rector, Sheriffs, and Churchwardens of the town of Wexford aforesaid, to be by them applied and disposed of in such and the like manner as the said legacy of £1,500 so as aforesaid given to them is directed to be applied and disposed of."

433. *Chairman.*—Have you any other document to hand in relative to the charity?—There is no other document existing with respect to this charity that we are aware of. There are several codicils to the will, all of which bear direct reference to the will itself, and they do not speak of any other document.

Rev. Richd. W. Elgee.

Rev. *Richard W. Elgee*, Rector of Wexford, examined.

434. *Chairman.*—Have you, Mr. Elgee, any observations to make to the Commissioners on the subject of this charity?—The only observation I have to make is, that in April, 1853, the trustees met and they agreed at that time to carry out the will. I was empowered by them to look out for a site for the school, and I accordingly made applications in different quarters, but there was no eligible site offered at the time. The will will be carried out according to the letter. The mode of selecting the children and all are given in the will. I wish also to state that when I first came the sum was only about

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WEXFORD.

Tate's Endowment for a School at Wexford.

Rev. Richd. W. Elgee.

£5,000, and I did not wish to take any step about the matter as the money was in safe hands—in those of the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests—and I thought it better to allow the money to accumulate so that the will could be carried out efficiently. Since then nearly £3,000 of interest has accumulated. Of course when we get a site the will will be carried out according to the letter and wishes of the testator. My object when I first came was to allow the money to accumulate, as it was in safe hands. I was offered a site a few days ago, but I do not think it an eligible one.

435. *Chairman.*—Have you any documentary evidence that you wish to put in?—No. I suppose there is a copy of the minutes of the meeting of April, 1853. The Mayor at that time has, I should think, preserved the original document of the minutes, and transmitted it to the Commissioners.

436. [*Mayor.*—I never heard any thing about that proceeding. I beg leave to call upon the Commissioners, on the part of the inhabitants of Wexford, that it would be most desirable this money should be appropriated in a way that would be in accordance with the religious feelings of the majority of the people of Wexford. I would also represent to the Commissioners that it would be very desirable to have the will carried into effect as soon as possible, in consequence of the great want of educational means in Wexford.

437. Dr. *Andrews.*—Are we to understand you as requiring that this money should be applied for the exclusive benefit of those professing the religion of the majority of the inhabitants?—By no means. What I ask is that the claims of the majority would be considered.

438. That the feelings of the majority shall be considered along with all others?—Certainly.]

439. Mr. *Stephens.*—Could you give any reason, Mr. Elgee, why this fund has not been applied?—In the first instance, there was a delay in getting the money. For forty or fifty years the money was in the West Indies. The executor at the time threw every obstacle in the way; and there was a sum of money recovered which was partly distributed amongst the relatives, and partly applied to the purchase of bread, and the remainder was laid by for the purpose of carrying out this plan of the school. As to the delay, if there is blame for it, I take the blame to myself; I took no steps in order that the money would accumulate, knowing it was in safe hands, and that there might be an efficient school, according to the will of the testator, to be carried out to the letter.

440. Dr. *Andrews.*—Can you lay before us a statement of the accounts?—We have no accounts; they are with the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests.

441. Did not the money pass through your hands originally?—No. It was with my predecessor, Archdeacon Strong; I daresay he may have the accounts, or probably he sent them to the Bequests Commissioners.

442. You have no documents relative to the fund?—No. There was an application made some years ago to know whether the will could be carried out under another form; and the opinion of the Attorney-General was, that it could not be carried out under any other form.

443. Could you give us any information as to the sources from which the funds came, and in what manner they reached the present amount. I suppose the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests remit to you the money for the distribution of bread?—They do.

444. And that passes through your hands?—Yes.

445. You have not the fund in your own hands, nor any portion of it?—I merely receive the interest half-yearly for the distribution of bread.

446. *Chairman.*—Have you any other information to give us with respect to this charity?—I have not.

Robert J. Crean, Esq., M.D.

Robert J. Crean, Esq., M.D., is further examined.

447. *Chairman.*—Have you, Mr. Mayor, any other information to lay before us with respect to this charity?—None, my lord, except what I have stated. I may observe that in my opinion, the views and intentions of the testator would be defeated if Mr. Elgee's ideas on the subject of the school were carried into effect, when you remember that the great majority of the children to be educated in Wexford are Roman Catholics.

448. [Rev. Mr. *Elgee.*—There is not a word to show that in the will].

449. It is a clear inference from the way he has made the other charitable bequests.

450. [Rev. Mr. *Elgee.*—He is silent in this school bequest as to religious distinctions, so I draw a contrary or different inference.]

451. Mr. *Stephens.*—Favour the Commissioners by furnishing them, in writing, with your views, as to the construction of the will, and perhaps the Mayor will do the same.

452. *Chairman.*—Any person having information to communicate to the Commissioners on the subject of this charity, will please to send it to the Secretary, Dublin Castle.

453. *Secretary.*—That is the only case in which a notice has been addressed to the Commissioners, pursuant to the public notice in this county.

Erasmus Smith's Male and Female School.

Mr. James Freeman Booth.

The ERASMUS SMITH'S MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL, WEXFORD.

Mr. *James Freeman Booth*, sworn and examined.

454. *Chairman.*—Hand in all the documents connected with the school of which you are master?—I hand in the school register.

455. What is the number of pupils attending your school at present?—Fifty-nine.

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456. Are any of the boys Roman Catholics?—Only two.
457. What is the average attendance for the last three months?—Forty-eight.
458. What are the hours of study?—From ten to three.
459. Are there any holidays?—There are; at Christmas, Easter, and Midsummer.
460. How many holidays at Christmas?—About a fortnight.
461. At Easter?—Something better than a week.
462. At Whitsuntide?—About a fortnight at Midsummer.
463. State your salary and emoluments?—My salary for last year was about £43—the aggregate salary.
464. Dr. *Andrews.*—Distinguish your emoluments from your salary?—The emoluments are only about £3.
465. Mr. *Stephens.*—What was your salary last year from the Board?—Twenty-nine pounds.
466. How do make up £43?—Twelve pounds from the local governors, and about £3 emoluments.
467. *Chairman.*—Do the pupils pay?—They are free pupils.
468. Dr. *Andrews.*—You do not reject any boys who do not pay?—No; nor on account of religion.
469. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—How many could the school accommodate at present?—About sixty-four, or seventy.
470. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do the pupils require any recommendations for admission?—They do.
471. From whom?—The Rev. Mr. Elgee.
472. No free pupils are admitted without a recommendation from Mr. Elgee?—None; but the recommendation of one of the Committee will do.
473. *Chairman.*—How do you account for there being so few pupils in attendance on a Saturday?—I cannot account for it.
474. Mr. *Stephens.*—What is the average attendance on Saturdays?—About twenty-five, or from that to thirty.
475. Were there twenty-five boys there to-day?—Twenty-three.
476. *Chairman.*—Who supplies the books to the school?—The local committee.
477. Have you a list of the books?—I have.
478. Hand it in?—It is in the report book.
479. Mr. *Stephens.*—How often does the clergyman attend to catechise the children?—Twice a week.
480. What days?—Tuesdays and Saturdays.
481. Between what hours?—At two on Tuesday.
482. What time does he go away?—Three o'clock.
483. What time does he attend on Saturdays?—Saturday, from twelve to one o'clock.
484. Who attends on Tuesdays?—The curate. The rector on Saturday.
485. What becomes of the Roman Catholic children during that time?—They go home.
486. Dr. *Andrews*—The religious instruction is after the secular has terminated?—Yes.
487. [Rev. Mr. *Elgee*?—The Scriptures are read during the school hours, but the catechetical instruction is after.]
488. Mr. *Stephens.*—At what hours are the Scriptures read?—About twelve.
489. Every day?—Yes.
490. What becomes of the Roman Catholic pupils?—They read it then also.
491. *Chairman.*—Up to what age are pupils admitted into the school?—At sixteen or seventeen, sometimes as old as eighteen.
492. Do you prepare them for any school?—Not since I came to the school.
493. I suppose it is unusual to admit them at the ages of sixteen or eighteen?—Sixteen is not an unusual age.
494. Mr. *Stephens.*—Was there any boy at school to-day above twelve?—There was. There was one boy fourteen.
495. *Chairman.*—Do they usually remain until that age?—Not very often.
496. Mr. *Stephens.*—How many boys have you at present of the age of sixteen?—I do not think there is a boy at present in the school sixteen years of age, but one.
497. Is there one of fifteen?—I do not think there is.
498. Is there one of fourteen?—There are a good many.
499. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What in general is the condition in life of the parents of the pupils?—Some of them are respectable.
500. When pupils leave the school into what kind of employments do they generally go?—They mostly go into shops and to trades.
501. Is the education you give specially directed to the object of fitting them for employments of that kind?—Yes.
502. Mention more particularly the kind of instruction you give?—Arithmetic, book-keeping, mensuration, and algebra, and so on.
503. How long have you been master?—About four years and a-half.
504. What do you know of your own knowledge of the success in life of the young persons who have been educated in the school?—Some of them are doing very well.
505. Do you mean that only a few have succeeded?—Those that I can call to mind at present are doing well.
506. Do you know of any who have not got on well?—None that I can call to mind.

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WEXFORD.

Erasmus Smith's Male and Female School.

Mr. James Freeman Booth.

507. You have been master only for four and a-half years?—Only for that time.

508. Have you been always a resident of Wexford?—No.

509. Who appointed you?—Mr. Elgee and the local committee.

510. Have you any suggestion to offer with respect to changes which you think would render the school more efficient?—I have not.

511. Are the children in general healthy?—They are.

512. You say you cannot offer any suggestion as to changes that would render the school more efficient?—No.

513. Do you think the system of the school perfect?—I think it is working very well.

514. Is there nothing that could be done as to books or other appliances to render the school more efficient?—An advanced description of books might be supplied.

515. Are you adequately supplied with maps?—Tolerably well.

516. Are you satisfied that the system of continuing the instruction of children for five consecutive hours is a good one?—I am sure it is, situated as the school is in the town.

517. But if you had a play-ground attached, would you think it desirable to allow the children an interval for playing?—I do not know; I never had an opportunity of observing it. In all the schools I ever was in the instruction was continuous.

518. The children have no play-ground?—No.

519. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you observe their attention to flag towards the end of the day?—I do not, so as they are not left too long at the one business.

520. Do you think they would come more cheerfully to school provided they had half an hour or twenty minutes during the day for recreation?—I never had an opportunity of observing it.

521. Have you ever thought on the subject?—No.

522. Do you find the children willing to come to school, or is there a tendency on the part of any of them to remain away?—In some instances some do wish to remain away.

523. To what would you attribute that?—The children of the poorer classes are inclined to be idle.

524. Is it merely to the inclination of the children of the poorer classes to be idle you ascribe that?—I find the respectable children never inclined to stay away.

525. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you think singing would make the school more attractive?—I think it might.

526. Do not forget to send a list of the books you use?—I will send it.

527. *Chairman.*—And the number of boys reading each book?—Yes.

528. Mr. *Stephens.*—Also a list of the books that you would wish to have introduced into the school?—Yes.

529. When the rector and curate attend to give catechetical instruction, are the boys and girls mixed?—They are.

Rev. R. W. Elgee.

Rev. *R. W. Elgee* examined.

530. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Allow me to ask what is your experience of the success in life of those educated in this school?—One is a clerk at present in the Post Office; another, who was attending the school a good while and went from it, is a clerk with Mr. White, the hotel-keeper; and there are several in shops through the town. I think the education is sufficiently good for those purposes.

531. Mr. *Stephens.*—What is the extent of your experience?—I may say from the formation of the school.

532. How long ago is that?—Twenty-five years. I was away awhile from it; but from my observation of the school at that time, and since I returned to Wexford, I can say the pupils have turned out well.

533. Have they turned out remarkably well?—I may say remarkably well for the class.

534. How many during that time have turned out bad?—I cannot say.

535. One?—Oh, yes, a good many who were idle from the first and would not improve; but the great preponderance is in favour of success.

536. What salary has the female teacher from the Commissioners?

537. [Mr. *J. F. Booth.*—Twenty Pounds.

538. How much from the Local Committee?—Twelve Pounds.

539 How much from emoluments?—None.]

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WATERFORD.

WATERFORD (third day), 20th AUGUST, 1855.

Present:—The MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

THE KILMEADEN SCHOOL.—(continued).

Kilmeaden School—continued.

Rev. *William M'Cance* sworn and examined.

Rev. Wm. M'Cance.

540. *Chairman.*—What is the nature of your statement?—What I wish to say is in reference to statements that have been already made to the Commissioners. I purchased the property on which the Kilmeaden schoolhouse is situate, and no proceedings whatever were taken until last year. I purchased in 1851, and what led to the proceedings was this: on examining the property I found that there was a post office in the schoolhouse or on the premises, and also a good house, which was occupied by Mr. Bourke's tutor, as I was told. Of course Mr. Bourke was the party beneficially interested; and on this account, as I had purchased the property, and as the Commissioners had sold it discharged from the lease, I wished to have a further inquiry into the matter. I sent my son, who is an attorney, to Mr. Bourke. He took the original conveyance from the Commissioners of the Incumbered Estates Court with him, and went to him to explain what I had found, and to say I had no desire to give any trouble, to incur any expense, or to go to law; but that I conceived the property was now mine, and that I wished, therefore, to know, as I had the full disposal of it, what his views were upon the subject. I did so, expecting he would have met me in the same spirit. However, Mr. Bourke seemed to think he had the right, and that I had no right. He did not call upon me, nor communicate with me in any way, after having sent my son and the original conveyance, and also stating it was my wish to know from him if any thing could be done in the matter. I was thrown entirely upon my rights; and I must either assert those rights, or I must surrender them entirely to Mr. Bourke. It was that which led to the proceedings; and I may state—and I am on my oath—that had I been met in the same spirit which dictated what I did, that with regard to the schoolhouse alone there should never have been a question. But I was thrown upon my rights at once: they were questioned and I was resisted. I should never have hesitated to accommodate the schoolhouse. That conduct led entirely to the proceedings. I may also state I had nothing whatever to do with the instructions; I was but the mortgagee in possession, and I merely purchased to save myself. I did sustain a loss, for I lost between £1,100 and £1,200 by it. I beg leave to state that I had nothing whatever to do with any final notices. Only that you are not a court competent to enter into the matter I could explain it; I knew nothing whatever of this affair. I purchased as mortgagee, and my object in sending to Mr. Bourke was that, perhaps, it might lead to an arrangement which it was my wish should be the case.

541. Dr. *Andrews.*—Were you not always aware that there was a school upon the property?—I was; but I was not at all aware as to how it was held or by whom. I believed there was a lease, but I did not know to whom it was made or for what term of years. That was after the sale.

542. Who was in receipt of the rents during the time the estate was in the Incumbered Estates Court?—A receiver.

543. Under the Court of Chancery?—Appointed by the Lord Chancellor.

544. In a case in which you were plaintiff?—Yes; I was four years in Chancery, and after getting a decree to account, I was obliged to go into the Incumbered Estates Court; Charles Newport was the receiver.

545. I take for granted his accounts were passed in the usual manner in the Court of Chancery?—Certainly; the rental under which I purchased is here. [The rental is produced.]

546. Is there any national school upon the lands at all?—There is a schoolhouse; as to whether it is a national school or not I do not know.

547. Is there any other school besides the one in question?—There is a schoolhouse adjoining, which Mr. Christmas built, but which, I believe, is not occupied now as a schoolhouse. He pays rent to me for it.

548. At the time you lent your money upon mortgage who acted as your solicitor?—Tandy and Newman.

549. Are you aware there was a regular statement of title furnished to them at that time? Before you lent your money was there a statement of title furnished to you?—I should think so; but I left that entirely to old Mr. Tandy.

550. Do you remember looking to the rental to see the value of the property?—I did; the property was thought to be much more valuable.

551. Did you see a rental when you lent your money showing the annual value of the property?—I think I saw a general rental; I do not know any thing of the particulars; but I am sure I must have seen a rental.

552. You say that if you were met in the same spirit in which you made the proposal to Mr. Bourke no difficulty would have arisen?—I state that now.

553. What exactly was the object of your application to Mr. Bourke, and what precisely was your intention?—My precise object was this: I wished to give him the particulars, and let him know exactly every thing as it really was, and to give him an opportunity of taking counsel's opinion correctly, and to let him see how the matter stood, and I left it to be inferred I should be glad to hear from him. The object was this, that with regard

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WATERFORD.

Kilmeaden School.
Rev. Wm. M'Cance.

to the school itself I did not intend to prevent the Protestants of that neighbourhood—for it is entirely a Protestant school—from any benefit they would derive from the school. Quite the reverse, although the number of scholars is small, a very tolerable stipend is paid to the schoolmaster: but the school is one thing. And I conceived—and it was that that led to these proceedings—that there was a diversion of the trust; because there is a house there in which, I was told, Mr. Bourke's tutor resided; and, of course, there is valuable consideration for that. In the schoolhouse there is a post office, and Government pay for that. Three years elapsed before I took any notice of this at all.

554. Was your objection merely this, that a portion of the property you thought should have been applied to the purposes of the trust was misapplied?—Why, I do not like to use such a word as misapplied.

555. Applied for other purposes than those of the charity?—Exactly.

556. Then if the property was made available—if that property comprising two roods and twenty perches was made available for the school, would you make any objection then?—With regard to the schoolhouse alone I say.

557. Is it your intention, or was it your intention in applying to Mr. Bourke, to recover, or to obtain, if possible, all the other property, except the schoolhouse?—Decidedly not to touch the school.

558. But did you mean to take, for your own use and purposes, all the other buildings, and the two roods and twenty perches?—I thought the school was what he ought to have, and that the public there ought to have, but that the rest was mine.

559. If the rest of the property there was bought by public money, and intended to be made available for the purposes of the trust, did you consider that your property?—I considered this, that it was quite sufficient for me to express what I would do when I recovered the property; I did not state what I would do, but I state distinctly I would never have interfered with the school.

560. That is exactly what I want to understand from you; and what you meant by saying that if you were met in the same spirit in which you sent to Mr. Bourke, there would have been no difficulty?—Not so far as the school is concerned. What the result may be I cannot tell, and what I may do, as I have been driven to assert my right.

561. You meant, originally, as I understand, to assert your right to all but the schoolhouse?—At once I should have yielded the schoolhouse.

562. But as to the land and other buildings you contemplated from the first, that you should appropriate them to your own use?—I conceived the trust was diverted.

563. Would not the trust be equally diverted, whether you or Mr. Bourke obtained the advantage by a breach of the trust, for the purposes of education?—Yes; but I certainly conceive that in the one case I would not have been the purchaser. I am the purchaser of it now, as it stands; and if the right had been established, the difficulty would have been obviated.

564. If Mr. Bourke had given you up every thing but the school you would not have made any objection about it?—I conceived that was the intention of the deed. I do not conceive it was the intention of the deed that there should be a post office there, or that there should be a house for the benefit of any individual.

565. Is it the deed executed by Langly you are referring to?—I have never seen the deed.

566. What deed are you referring to?—The deed by which they hold. I do not know even the date of it. I do not know any thing about it. I believe it was executed in 1824.

Waterford Blue Girls' School.
Documentary Evidence.

WATERFORD BLUE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

567. *Secretary.*—I now proceed to state the evidence and information before the Commissioners with regard to the Blue Girls' School, in the county of the city of Waterford. In the Thirteenth Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland, made in 1812, page 321, they state, under the head of "The Blue Girls' School," "The Blue Girls' School, in the city of Waterford, was founded by the Mason family, and is supported by a permanent annual income of £143 7*s.* 6*d.*, of which sum £60 is a rent-charge for ever, payable to it by the Corporation of Waterford. In the year 1784 Counseller Alcock left £1,000 to the institution, the interest of which, £60, is part of the above annual fund. There is a schoolhouse, part of which is let in lodging, and thirty-four girls are clothed and educated in this school. We have had no return of the salary of the master. The children do not appear, by the account furnished to us, to be dieted."

568. The next information is from certain returns addressed to the House of Commons in March, 1821, as to the funds and revenues of all schools on public or charitable foundations in Ireland. It is there mentioned—"Blue School, Waterford, Girls'.—Interest of £1,100 bequeathed by a Mr. Alcock, in 1784, in the hands of Trustees; also a rent-charge of £60 a-year from the Corporation of Waterford, granted for ever by the Mason family. Thirty girls." The next information is contained in the Appendix to the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, published in 1826, page 1184:—"In the parish of St. Peter, diocese of Waterford, and at Lady's-lane, there is a school kept by Mrs. O'Hara, a Protestant; it is a free school. Total annual income of the mistress arising in all ways from the school is stated to be £13. The schoolhouse built of stone and lime, and is slated, cost £750. Twenty-nine pupils in attendance, Protestants, by one return; and by another return, forty Protestants and ten Roman Catholics. The patroness of the

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WATERFORD.

Waterford Blue Girls' School.

Documentary Evidence.

school is Lady Alcock. The authorized version of the Scriptures read. The salary of mistress paid by the interest of money bequeathed to this school by the Mason family, who also built the schoolhouse." The next information is contained in the Report of the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations in Ireland, made in 1833, page 610. They state—"There is a school called the Girls' Blue School, to which the Corporation pay £60 a-year, late currency, being the interest of £1,000, left in their hands by Sir John Mason, with directions to apply the interest to the support of this school." The next information is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, in 1835, page 6°:—"In the parish of St. Peter, diocese of Waterford, a Female Blue School; annual payment of £60 by the Corporation of Waterford from a bequest of £900 vested in their hands. The children are fed, educated, apprenticed, and portioned. Thirty females—nearly all in attendance. Instruction given in reading, writing, arithmetic, and needle-work." The next information is contained in the digest of charitable funds designed for education in Ireland, contained in the Appendix to the First Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools in Ireland, made in 1835. They mention, under the head of county of Waterford, at Waterford, there is an annual income of £60 a-year, for the object of a female school, granted by John Mason, by will, in 1738. There is also an annual income of £60 for a Female Blue School by a Mr. Alcock, under a will made in 1784. Also £60 a-year for a Protestant school for girls, by Mrs. Mary Mason." The only other document relating to the case is a return from the mistress. The usual circulars were addressed to the mistress and the trustees. No answer has been received from the trustees, but there is an answer from the mistress, Mrs. O'Hara.

Robert Thos. Carew, Esq.

Robert Thomas Carew, Esq., sworn and examined.

[Hands in the original charge upon the Corporation.]

569. *Chairman.*—Have you any other document?—I have this document of the rent-charge on account of the £900 lent to the Corporation. I hand in the will of Mary Mason, who, as I understand, built the school.

570. [*Secretary.*—The first document is an indenture, made the 29th of October, in the year of our Lord 1742. It bears the seal of Waterford, and the names of the mayor and sheriffs for the time being. The second document is a copy of the will of Mary Mason.]

571. The following extract from the deed of the 29th of October, 1742, is read:—

"To have and to hold, serceive, and yearly to receive, take, and enjoy the said annuity, or yearly rent-charge of £60, to the said Henry Mason and Aland Mason, and the survivor of them, his executors, administrators, and assigns, for the term of 9,999 years, from the 29th day of September last, payable half-yearly on the 25th of March and the 29th of September, by even and equal portions; the first payment thereof to begin and be made on the 25th day of March, next ensuing the date hereof, to the intents, trusts, and purposes hereinafter mentioned and expressed; and to no other use, intent, trust, or purpose whatsoever, that is to say, to the use, intent, and purpose that they, the said Henry Mason and Aland Mason, or to the survivor of them, his executors, administrators, and assigns, shall and will yearly and moietively, according as they or either of them shall receive or take the said annuity or rent-charge during the said term given, and expend the said yearly sum of £60 for the clothing and schooling of thirty poor Protestant female children, native and born in the said city, according to the generous and charitable intent and design of the said Sir John Mason, John Mason, and Sarah Mason."

572. I hand in the will of Sarah Mason, giving £300 to the school. The will of Mary Mason is dated 2nd of December, 1743. Sarah Mason's will is dated 10th January, 1721.

573. [An extract is read as follows from the will of Mary Mason]:—

"Item.—I devise and bequeath the charity schoolhouse, in Lady-lane, with all the buildings and little garden thereunto belonging, which I hold by lease from the Corporation of the city of Waterford, for 999 years, at a pepper-corn rent a-year, and on which I have expended above £700 sterling, to my dear brothers, Henry Mason, Dean Alcock, Alexander Boyd; and to my dear sisters, Henrietta Alcock and Susanna Mason; and my nephew, John Alcock, Chancellor of the Cathedral of Waterford; and to my good friend, Archdeacon William Denis; and after their decease, to the Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, to the Dean of Waterford, and to the Chanter, Chancellor, and Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of Waterford, for the time being; and to the two eldest descendants of my father, Sir John Mason, that shall reside in the city of Waterford; that the same may be continued for the use of the thirty poor girls, which are clothed and taught to read and work, by the charity of my father, Sir John Mason, and his family; and for which purpose the sum of £900 sterling is lodged with the Corporation of said city, and for which they have obliged themselves to pay the sum of £60 yearly for the use of said charity. Now, my will is, that my dear sister, Susan Mason (if she be so minded), shall have the sole use of that part of said building which I reserved for my apartment, during her life, and after her decease, that the forementioned trustees, or any three of them, shall let and dispose of said apartment so as the rents thereof may be applied to the keeping of said schoolhouse, the mistress's house, and the said apartment, garden, &c., in constant good repair."

574. [An extract is read as follows from the will of Sarah Mason, dated 10th of January, 1721]:—

"In the name of God, amen. I, Sarah Mason, spinster, of the city of Waterford, being

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WATERFORD.

Waterford Blue Girls' School.

Robert Thos. Carew.

of a sound mind and memory, but calling to mind the uncertainty of this human life, do, therefore, make this my last will and testament in manner and form following:—First, I commend my soul to Almighty God, and my will is, that my body be buried after a decent manner, without any great expense or charge, within the sum of £50. Item.—I give and bequeath, after the example of my dear father (who, I know, designed £300 of his substance, after his death, for the clothing and schooling ten poor girls every year), £300 sterling, to be laid out to the best advantage for the providing schooling and clothing for ten girls, after the manner of the Blue Charity children that are now maintained in this city; that is to say, the £300 to be put out to use, or laid out in a purchase of land, so that it may be a certain fund for ever; and the yearly produce only, either by interest or rent, be laid out as my executor shall appoint for making the above-mentioned provision of schooling and clothing for ten girls yearly; and it is my express will and desire that my executor do, as soon as possible, secure, after the most firm manner, the £300, either by a parcel of land or other way as he shall think proper or find most convenient, that my charitable design may be accomplished, as far as human prudence can provide."

575. I produce a copy of the will of John Mason, dated 1st of October, 1735, leaving £300 to the Blue Girls' School. [An extract is read as follows]:—

"I further bequeath £300 sterling to be added to the £300 sterling, legacy left by my sister, Sarah Mason, deceased, in her last will, the whole making up £600 sterling, which sum of £600 sterling I desire my executors may lay out on a purchase of land (the income or rent of which land, or till such purchase be made, the interest of said £600), I bequeath for ever to provide schooling and clothing for twenty poor female children, after the manner of the Blue Charity girls, now educated and clothed in the said city of Waterford."

576. On the same sheet of paper is a copy of the Indenture of the 20th of January, 1701, with the Corporation of Waterford.

577. I have a copy of the will of Counsellor Alcock, leaving £1,000 in trust to the Blue Girls' School. There is no date on the document. [The copy is read as follows]:—

"A True COPY of COUNSELLOR ALCOCK'S BEQUEST to the Blue Girls.

"Then, I leave and bequeath to my dear wife and my executors hereafter named, the sum of £1,000 in trust, and upon this especial confidence, that they do, as soon as conveniently may be after my decease, put out the same to interest, in the funds, or on such other permanent security as they shall think advisable; and that they do pay the interest thereof as marriage portions to such girls as have or shall be educated in the Blue School, in Lady-lane, in the city of Waterford, they continuing at the time of their marriage of the Protestant religion, as by law established, and appearing from a certificate from the mistress of the school to have behaved well during their residence at said school. Those to be preferred, who have most regularly attended Divine Service on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the usual days of their going to church. And my will is, that the persons they intermarry with must be members of the Protestant religion, as by law established, and residents of the city of Waterford; and my further will is, that any man, educated in Bishop Foy's school, be preferred before any other, by my executors, or the future guardians of this charity, they having an eye to his character. And I also will and desire that not more than £10 be the marriage portion of each girl so educated in the Blue School of Waterford. And I also will, devise, and bequeath, that after the decease of my executors, or the survivor of them, that the Bishop of Waterford, for the time being, and the Dean and Chapter thereof, for the time being, be the future guardians of this charity for ever; and I also desire that these my trustees to this charity do, on every Easter Tuesday in every year, publish an account in the Waterford newspaper, if it continues to subsist, if not, in some other newspaper of notoriety, an account of their yearly proceedings, wherein the names of the several persons married, and to whom the portions of marriage shall be paid, shall be inserted, and that the expense of the publication be defrayed out of this charitable fund, if payment be demanded by the printer. And my further will is, that if it should happen there should not be a sufficient number of girls belonging to said school, married in one year, to expend the interest of the above £1,000, that then my executors, or the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter, after their decease, shall portion off, or apprentice, such other girls of the city of Waterford and of the Protestant religion, as by law established, as the funds will admit of, giving £10 to each girl so portioned or apprenticed; and that they in such case publish their proceedings on Easter Tuesday in every year as above-mentioned; and that the names of such girls be inserted in such publication."

578. The returns of the mistress of the school to the Commissioners was filled up in the handwriting of Mr. Sargeant, the solicitor of Mrs. Carew, the Patroness.

579. [*Secretary.*—The return was received on the 21st of May, 1855, and in pursuance of the direction of the Commissioners, the usual circulars were sent to Mrs. Carew, she appearing to be the Trustee of the charity.]

580. Mr. *Stephens.*—Are you acquainted with the school?—I cannot say that I am.

581. There is a statement in the return that the girls do plain work, and that the mistress receives the emoluments arising out of the same; do you know any thing about that?—I cannot say whether she does or not; I very seldom go there.

582. In the return of the endowment I find only £900 stated, the actual proceeds of which are £55 7*s.* 8*d.*?—Yes; I understand £300 was left by Sir John Mason; £300 by Sarah Mason; and £300 by Sir John's son, which make £900. Mary Mason left merely the schoolhouse.

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583. The endowment for which Mrs. Carew is Trustee does not exceed £900; but there is £1,000 left by Counsellor Alcock for portioning and apprenticing girls, and the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter are Trustees of that fund?—Yes.

584. Dr. *Andrews.*—Was it the £900 under the three deeds that went to purchase the £60 a-year?—Yes.

585. You have not the interest of the £900, and £60 a-year, in addition, from the Corporation?—No; the Corporation payment is a rent-charge for the £900.

586. [*Secretary.*—The will of Mary Mason states that she leaves the schoolhouse for the use of thirty poor girls, which are clothed and taught to read, and work, by the charity of her father, Mr. John Mason, and his family, and for which purpose the sum of £900 sterling is lodged with the Corporation of said city, and for which they have obliged themselves to pay the sum of £60 yearly, for the use of the said charity.]

587. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is there any book showing the receipts and expenditure?—Yes. [Hands in a book containing accounts of the school.]

588. According to this book the school is in debt £62 14*s* 8½*d.* down to and ending December, 1854?—Yes; my father died in 1853, and I have made up the accounts since then.

589. Who is most familiar with the accounts?—My mother receives the money from the Corporation, and she pays it out, so that she must be the most familiar with them.

590. Is there any person who has a more familiar knowledge of the school than your mother?—No. She kept that account.

591. The return says "the Girls' Blue School of Waterford is open for the admission of thirty day-pupils—and has always the complete number—without paying for their education"?—It is not always completed; no girl has been refused.

Mrs. *Carew* sworn and examined.

Mrs. Carew.

592. Mr. *Stephens.*—What salary do you pay the schoolmistress?—Twelve pounds a-year.

593. What does the assistant schoolmistress get?—She gets no fees, but she gets lodging.

594. What does each girl cost?—It varies; sometimes the charge is very high for various things; I paid 1*s.* 5*d.* a yard for serge. Each girl gets three pair of shoes. We get the shoes for 3*s.* 6*d.* a pair. Each girl costs 10*s.* 6*d.* for shoes.

595. Is this a mere estimate; "the clothing of each girl, exclusive of shoes, costs thirty shillings in a year"?—I think so. I put down what each girl in general costs. The charge is sometimes less, and sometimes more.

596. You have £55 7*s.* 8*d.* to meet an expenditure of £69 7*s.* 6*d.* Taking an average of twenty-four girls—thirty shillings to clothe, and 10*s.* 6*d.* to buy three pair of shoes, and the other charges—I find the total expense is £69 7*s.* 6*d.*?

597. [Mrs. *O'Hara*, the schoolmistress.—It often costs more. The clothes could not be made up for less than thirty shillings each suit.]

598. Mr. *Stephens.*—Supposing the expenditure of the school exceeded £55 7*s.* 8*d.* per annum, how do you make up the difference?—The school owes money.

599. What is the amount of the debt; is it £62 14*s.* 8½*d.*?

600. [*R. T. Carew*, Esq.—Yes. In some years the income has been more than the expenditure. There are some items not charged to the school, which, strictly speaking, ought to be charged to it, such as premiums.]

601. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—In the early accounts there is no mention made of any payment for church room?—There is a form in the church for the girls.

602. Has any objection been made to the clothing or uniform of the children?—Yes.

603. What is your opinion with respect to that peculiar dress?—I think it ought to be continued.

604. [*R. T. Carew*, Esq.—Those objections were made when the girls wore orange knots on their shoulders].

605. [Mrs. *O'Hara.*—If I brought them through Patrick-street in the dress, they would be insulted.

606. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—At present?—Yes. They wear cloaks which Mrs. Carew bought for them; £12 was paid for them. They wear them when going up to Patrick's Church on Wednesdays. They could not go up in the uniform of the school without being insulted].

607. Do you think the peculiarity of the dress prevents children from offering themselves as candidates for admission?—Yes.

608. And still you think it ought to be continued?—Yes.

609. The elder children in the school have, almost all of them, expressed a strong opinion that the present description of clothing ought to be got rid of?

610. Mr. *Stephens.*—All except the two youngest girls?—I do not doubt that.

611. Dr. *Andrews.*—Does this book which has been handed in contain the accounts of the receipts and expenditure since you became Trustee?—Yes.

612. Who recommends the children for admission?—The clergy, or any person of respectability that we know, if the children are Protestants.

613. But if a girl was sent to you, who, while professing to be a Roman Catholic, complied with the rules of the school in reading the Scriptures and learning the Church

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WATERFORD.

Waterford Blue Girls' School.

Mrs. Carew.

Catechism, would you still feel it your duty to exclude her?—I would feel it my duty to do so. They might comply with the rules to get clothes.

614. But supposing you found them attending from day to day for twelve months?—I would feel it my duty to reject them.

615. Whenever any recommendation is sent in, is it entered in a book?—I tell the mistress of the school to put down the name of the girl and to get clothes for her.

616. Would it not be convenient to keep an admission book, and an entry of the recommendations?—Indeed it would.

617. To put down when a pupil was admitted, or when rejected, and the reason for rejection?—I think it would be a very good plan. The time of admission is from Christmas to Easter. They are all clothed at Easter.

618. Do the children get any advantage from the school when leaving?—Sometimes I give them clothes.

619. That is out of your own pocket?—Yes. I do so if they went on well in the school. I give to those leaving a written recommendation, stating they have conducted themselves properly in the school and are deserving of a marriage portion.

620. What becomes of the recommendation after; do the clergy notify to you when they give a marriage portion?—I do not know.

621. [Mrs. *O'Hara.*—Two of the four girls that left the school last year were bound].

622. Mr. *Stephens.*—How often does a clergyman attend to catechise the children?—Once a week.

623. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you know any thing about the work done in the school?—There is plain work done in the school; also, whatever is done, Mrs. O'Hara has an option as to it.

624. Are you aware she charges for it?—I am sure she does not.

625. Whoever made out the return, and stated she got the emoluments of the work done, was inaccurate?—Yes. The work of that school formerly was very valuable. The pupils embroidered.

626. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Can you state any thing as to how the girls educated in the school have gone on in afterlife?—I should say they turned out well, they are very respectable Protestant characters in Waterford.

627. [Mrs. *O'Hara*—One girl was head milliner in an establishment in town].

628. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You are not aware of any instances of girls turning out badly?—No.

629. But you are aware of many instances in which they have turned out well?—Yes; very respectable children.

Mrs. Sarah O'Hara.

Mrs. *Sarah O'Hara* sworn and examined.

630. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—This return is signed by you?—Yes.

631. This is your handwriting and signature?—Yes.

632. Were you aware when you signed it, that it contained a statement to the effect that the schoolmistress received the emoluments for the plain work done by the school girls?—No, Sir; Mrs. Carew brought that paper to me on a Saturday and told me to sign it, and I ran and signed it.

633. Mr. *Stephens.*—Without reading it?—Without reading it. I was paid for the work before, but not within these eight years. They found it did not answer; that the girls could be taught with work that belonged to themselves; that the work prevented them from learning; and that there was not time to work for payment.

634. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—It was stated that it was customary to let part of the house in lodgings, to provide funds for the charity?—Yes.

635. How did that operate; did it lead to inconvenience?—No; Mrs. Budd was satisfied to give £8 a-year for the lodgings.

636. Did the letting of a part of the house in lodgings in general interfere with the management of the school?—No.

637. Do you know what sum was formerly received as rent for lodgings?—I know that one lady, Mrs. Kitt, paid £6 a-year. Mrs. Little got it for £6 a-year, but Mrs. Carew then said she would not let it for that sum, that it was too low. Then the lodgings were raised to £8. It is in better repair now than when it was set for £6.

638. If I understand rightly, the assistant mistress receives no salary, but is given the use of the lodgings, which are valued at £8 a-year?—Yes.

639. Have you any suggestion to offer with respect to the management of the school?—No.

640. Could you suggest any changes that would render the school more efficient?—Nothing but to dress the children. I agree to that.

641. What is your opinion as to that matter?—I should not like to alter the dress. I would rather leave it as it is.

642. You know the children themselves would wish to have it altered, and that the uniform deters children from coming to the school?—Yes.

643. Does your reason for wishing to continue the uniform arise from your knowledge of the fact that the Patroness of the school is in favour of it?—No; I say it from myself, that after having been worn for so many years it is a pity to alter it; I like it dearly; I think it a very becoming, clean dress; it is very old-fashioned; it is for that I like it.

644. Is the school adequately supplied with books?—Yes; all books and slates asked for are supplied.

645. I see that in the year 1854 the expenditure for slates and books amounted to

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WATERFORD.

Waterford Blue Girls' School.

Mrs. Sarah O'Hara.

something less than 6*s.*; did that keep the school adequately supplied?—I think Mrs. Carew has not put down all that was supplied; one time it cost £1 for books, and another time 12*s.* for books, within four years; she has not marked down all that it cost her for books.

646. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have you any private book containing an account of the expenditure of the school?—No; but it comes to me; all that she lays out I get the accounts and give them to her.

647. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—It is stated that premiums are given to the children for being regular in attendance, and diligent in their studies?—Yes.

648. What is the usual amount of those premiums?—Five shillings; about four get 4*s.*, having been a few days absent; all the others get 5*s.*

649. Do you approve of this mode of distributing the premiums?—Yes; it encourages the children. Whatever they fancy they can buy. They get tickets to go to a shop for any thing they wish for themselves, bonnets, shawls, and dresses.

650. Is there any annual examination to ascertain the progress made by the children in their learning?—Yes; Miss Carew examines twice a year; she often visits the school, but never marks the visitor's book.

651. Dr. *Andrews.*—I understand that several of the children are sisters; can you explain how it is there are in the school so many sisters. I wish the explanation in reference to the mode of selection and admission?—Of course when a girl is educated in the school and leaves, and that she has younger sisters, we give them the preference, and take them in before strangers. When girls are bound out, we take in their younger sisters.

652. Then it does not arise from any preference given to any particular families?—Not at all.

653. It arises from the circumstance that you have a good feeling towards the sisters of those educated in the school?—Yes.

Bishop Foy's School.

BISHOP FOY'S SCHOOL.

[For the evidence taken this day as to this school, see minutes of adjourned court held at Waterford, after conclusion of the circuit.]

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CLONMEL.

CLONMEL, 21st AUGUST, 1855.

Present:—The MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

Schools endowed by the Rev. J. Doherty, at Toem, Templeneiry, and Doon.
Documentary Evidence.

SCHOOLS endowed by the REV. J. DOHERTY, at TOEM, TEMPLENEIRY, and DOON.

654. *Secretary.*—The first communication I have received, in answer to the public notice of the Commissioners, is from the Rector of Templeneiry, Bansha. This relates to a school endowed by the Rev. J. Doherty. The first information the Commissioners have with regard to that school is contained in the Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education, who conducted their inquiries from 1807 to 1812. There are four or five schools endowed by the Rev. J. Doherty, and the same question relates to them all. At page 299 they state, "*Toem.*—An endowment in the same diocese of £100, left by the will of the Rev. J. Doherty in trust to the late Archbishop Cox, at £4 per cent., as an additional stipend to the schoolmaster of the parochial school of Toem. The schoolmaster having lately died, the school is kept by his widow, who has ten scholars, who pay 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. No house belonging to the endowment. *Templeneiry.*—An endowment of £100 at £4 per cent., in the same hands, left by the Rev. J. Doherty for the same object, and under the same rules. The parish clerk is here the schoolmaster. He has twenty scholars, who pay at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. No schoolhouse belonging to this endowment. *Doon.*—An endowment of £100, also left by the same person, in the same hands, and for the same purpose. The parish clerk is the schoolmaster; he has no house; number of his scholars is not returned. The foregoing sums are each secured in the hands of the representatives of the late Archbishop Cox, at £4 per cent. interest, which has been regularly paid." A circular was addressed to the principal master of the school, endowed by the Rev. J. Doherty at Templeneiry, Bansha, but it has been returned as a dead letter. Communications were then addressed by the Commissioners to the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen of the parish, stating the evidence that I have read, and asking them for such information as was in their power as to the time when the endowment in question was in operation, whether any benefit was derived from it, and if so, by whom. Similar letters were written with respect to the parish school of Bansha, which appeared by the Parliamentary paper of 1823, page 8, to have had an endowment of £4 per annum from Smith's charity.

655. The following letters have been received from the Rev. B. H. Banner, Rector of Templeneiry:—

"Bansha, Tipperary, 24th July, 1855.

"SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 21st and 23rd instant, and to inform you that I never before heard of 'Smith's Charity,' or 'Rev. J. Doherty's Bequest,' as regards Bansha parochial school. But, on reference to an old account book, I find the following entry:—'Mr. Michael Cox, of Castletown, near Carrick-on-Suir, pays annually on 1st July, to the Protestant schoolmaster of Bansha, £3 13*s.* 10*d.*, British. Application to be made to H. Devereux, Esq., Mr. Cox's agent, Kilkenny.

"'Paid Peter Smithwick, schoolmaster, up to 1st July, 1835, for two years, £7 7*s.* 8*d.*'

"'Paid Peter Smithwick, schoolmaster, up to 1st July, 1836, £3 13*s.* 10*d.*'

"Now whether this was Mr. Cox's private subscription, or proceeded from some charity or bequest, I am unable to ascertain, though, from your communication of the 23rd instant, I suppose it must have been from the endowment of £100 left by Rev. J. Doherty. I applied afterwards for the grant, but payment of it was altogether stopped since July, 1836, nineteen years ago. Previous to the appointment of Peter Smithwick as schoolmaster it was sent direct to Purse, the former parish clerk and schoolmaster

"There are at present two schools in the parish, a Church Education, Mr. Robert O'Callaghan, master, and one kept by a Roman Catholic master.

"I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

"B. H. BANNER,

"Rector and Vicar of Templeneiry, *alias* Bansha.

"W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., LL.D."

"Bansha, Tipperary, 27th July, 1855.

"SIR,—Since the 24th instant, when I wrote to you on the subject of schools at Bansha, I have been informed that Mr. W. Villiers Stuart, in consequence of his having married the daughter and heiress of the late Mr. Cox, is now the proprietor of the Castletown estate, County Kilkenny, near Carrick-on-Suir, and there resides.

"I think it right to apprize you of the circumstance, as it may possibly help towards the recovery of the endowment of £100, left by the Rev. J. Dogherty for the Protestant schoolmaster in this parish.

"I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

"B. H. BANNER,

"Rector and Vicar of Templeneiry, *alias* Bansha.

"W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., LL.D."

656. *Chairman.*—Is there any gentleman present can give us information relative to those schools endowed by the Rev. J. Dogherty; if so we will be happy to receive it?

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FETHARD AND BALLINTEMPLE SCHOOLS, endowed by Rev. MORGAN HICKEY and Mr. BERRY.

CLONMEL.

Fethard and Ballintemple Schools, endowed by Rev. Morgan Hickey and Mr. Berry.

Documentary Evidence.

657. *Secretary.*—The next communication I have received is from the Rev. W. Sandys, Rector of Ballintemple, Cashel. It is as follows:—

"Rectory, Dundrum, Cashel, Aug. 20th, 1855.

"SIR,—In reply to your circular notice of a Court to be held in Clonmel to-morrow, by the Commissioners for Endowed Schools, in the County of Tipperary, thereby inviting all who have any information upon that subject to transmit to you an account of the nature thereof, I herewith enclose papers relative to an endowment made towards the support of a schoolmaster for the parish of Ballintemple. The interest of said was paid regularly to the Incumbent of Ballintemple up to about thirty years back, or less, when it ceased, upon the plea that the principal was taken out of the hands of representatives of the executor, Rev. John Armstrong, and paid to the law agent or secretary of the Board of Charitable Bequests, who became insolvent.

"Your faithful servant,
"W. R. SANDYS, Rector of Ballintemple, Cashel."

658. The paper he has sent is the will of the Rev. Morgan Hickey, V.G. of Cashel. It bears date the 10th of December, 1746. I read from the will the following extract:—

"I likewise bequeath the following legacies—that is to say, £400 for erecting a working Protestant Charter School in Fethard, to be put to interest by my executors, the survivors or survivor of them, till the Corporation grant a sufficient number of acres, and the neighbouring gentlemen deposit such sums of money as the Governors of the Charter Schools think will be sufficient to support ten boys and ten girls. Item: £200 to be put to interest by my executors, the survivors or survivor of them, for the use of a schoolmaster, to teach English, reading, writing, and casting accounts, in the town of Fethard, for ever. Item: £50 to be distributed by my executors, the survivors or survivor of them, to the poor housekeepers of the Union of Fethard. Item: £100 to be put to interest by my executors, the survivors or survivor of them, for the use of a schoolmaster to teach English, reading, writing, and casting accounts, in the parish of Ballintemple, for ever. The nomination of the teachers of these two English schools to be in my executors and their assigns."

659. There are some other charitable bequests which do not relate to education. The Rev. Mr. Sandys encloses a letter, dated the 2nd July, '45, from W. P. Mathews, Secretary to the Charitable Bequests Commissioners. It is from the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests to the Rev. W. H. Bagnall, Rector of Ballintemple, and is as follows:—

"BERRY'S CHARITY. "Office of Charities, 2nd July, 1845.

"SIR,—Can you afford the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequest for Ireland any information respecting a small sum of money, hitherto paid by the Rev. Messrs. Lord and Armstrong, towards supporting a school in the parish of Ballintemple, arising from the bequest of a person named Berry. It appears that this charity has been withheld for the last fifteen or twenty years. What has become of the money? In whose hands was the principal left? and who should be applied to for the recovery of this charity fund?

"In affording the Commissioners any information you may either possess or can acquire in this case, be good enough to say whether you could procure for them an extract of the testator's will creating this charity, or say when and where it was proved.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
"WILLIAM PETER MATHEWS, Secretary.

"The Rev. Wm. H. Bagnall, Incumbent,
"Ballintemple, Dundrum, Cashel."

660. The following letter was addressed by Wm. P. Mathews to the Rev. Mr. Sandys:—

"REV. MR. HICKEY'S CHARITY. "Office of Public Charities, 20th May, 1846.

"SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, referring to a charity created by a clergyman of the name of Hickey, for the support of a parish school at Ballintemple, which you state has not been paid for some time back, on the plea that the Board of Charitable Bequests got possession of the principal originally bequeathed.

"In reply, I have to inform you that inquiries shall be instituted in reference to this charity, and the result thereof communicated to you. I may, however, here mention that the Board never got possession of the fund to which your letter refers.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"WM. P. MATHEWS, Secretary.

"Rev. W. R. Sandys, &c."

661. I now proceed to read the information before the Commissioners, from Reports to Parliament and Parliamentary returns. In the Thirteenth Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland, made in 1812, at page 299, I find the following:—

"*Fethard School.*—This is a small endowment of £200 left by the will of the Rev. Morgan Hickey, many years ago, in the hands of the Rev. John Armstrong, of Tipperary, at five per cent., in trust, as an additional stipend to the schoolmaster of the parochial school of Fethard. There are thirty-four scholars at this school, who pay from three shillings to five shillings, per quarter, for their instruction. There is no schoolhouse belonging to the endowment." In the same Report, on the same page, there is the following, under the head of Ballin-

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CLONMEL.

Fethard and Ballintemple Schools, endowed by Rev. Morgan Hickey and Mr. Berry.

Documentary Evidence.

temple School:—"An endowment of £100, left by the same person, in the same hands, for the like object, and under the same rules. No schoolmaster at present, but one to be appointed as soon as a proper person can be obtained. No schoolhouse." The foregoing sum of £300 is in the hands of the Rev. Wm. Armstrong, Rector of Mealliffe, in the diocese of Cashel, eldest son and representative of the late Rev. John Armstrong. The interest has been regularly paid, save for three years, when there was no schoolmaster. The arrear is in the hands of the Rev. Wm. Armstrong. In a return to the House of Commons, dated the 1st of March, 1821, with reference to the funds and revenues of schools in Ireland, it is stated—"Ballintemple, Co. Tipperary.—The interest of £100, bequeathed by the Rev. Mr. Hickey, and now in the five per cents. 120 children in summer; sixty in the winter season." As to the Fethard school, it states—"The interest of £200 in the five per cents., left by the Rev. Mr. Hickey." A schoolhouse was at that time building, and the children, whose number had been sixty and upwards, were then dismissed. There was a former communication from the Rev. Mr. Sandys, dated the 4th of May, 1855. It is as follows:—

"Rectory, Dundrum, Cashel, May 4th, 1855.

"SIR,—Your Forms of Inquiry, &c., addressed to the master of the school endowed by Rev. Morgan Hickey, at Ballintemple, have come to me as Rector of the parish of Ballintemple, there being no schoolmaster nor school under such endowment during my incumbency, for the last nine years, nor for some fifteen years previous thereto. Before that the incumbent of this benefice received £10 yearly of the endowment of the late Rev. Morgan Hickey, through the hands of the late William Armstrong, of Mealliffe, Cashel, Esq., grandfather of the present proprietor of Mealliffe.

"The Rev. Morgan Hickey bequeathed a sum or sums of money to endowed parochial schools in this neighbourhood, one of which was my benefice of Ballintemple, which moneys were invested in the hands of Mr. Armstrong, of Mealliffe, by whom the endowments were, I understand, duly paid to the several incumbents for some years, till the Board of Charitable Bequests (I believe) compelled Mr. Armstrong to deliver up the said money of endowment to them. He accordingly paid that money to the agent or attorney employed by that Board to recover it, and subsequently said agent or attorney failed, and so the money was lost; and so, between the two stools, my poor parish, with others, I believe, fell to the ground. Thus, for the last twenty or thirty years, my parish has been deprived of the endowment by the bungling of the Board of Charitable Bequests.

"Your faithful servant,

"W. R. SANDYS, Rector of Ballintemple, Cashel."

662. I read the correspondence with respect to the school at Fethard, obviously the same endowment. A circular was addressed to the master of the parish school at Fethard, endowed by the Rev. Mr. Hickey. It was returned through the Post Office endorsed "not known." Communications were addressed to the Rev. Mr. Woodward and Archdeacon Laffan, the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen of the parish. The passages referred to were quoted in the letters. The following answers have been received:—

"Fethard, Tipperary, August 7, 1855.

"SIR,—In reply to your letter received this day, I beg to say that all the light which I can throw on the subject of it is as follows. When I first came to this parish, in the year 1812, there had not been, for some years, any parish schoolmaster; in consequence a fund which had been left, I believe, by a Mr. Hickey, had accumulated so as to amount to some hundred pounds. This sum was lodged in the hands of the Rev. Wm. Armstrong, of Mealliffe, in this county. On my appointment to this parish, I raised subscriptions, and with the aid of the Association for Discountenancing Vice, &c., built a schoolhouse and procured a schoolmaster, who received regularly the interest of the money in Mr. Armstrong's hands. Some years after, a Board of Education was established, with power to call in all such funds as the above, and Mr. Armstrong accordingly paid in his fund to the Board. For some years Mr. Walker, the secretary, paid the regular dividends issuing from this capital sum, supposed to be vested in the five per cents. Mr. Walker then died, and upon inquiry it was found that he had embezzled the money, and never placed it in the funds. The Board was, not long after, dissolved, and our money was lost, Mr. Walker having died a pauper. I recollect consulting the late Archbishop of Cashel, Dr. Lawrence, who was himself an able lawyer, and he told me we had no remedy.

"This is all the light I can throw on the subject of your inquiry.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"H. WOODWARD, Rector of Fethard."

"Fethard, August 10th, 1855.

"SIR,—In reply to your circular of the 6th ultimo, regarding an Endowed School here, I beg to say that I know nothing of any Endowed School in Fethard. There is a Protestant school here, but whether it is endowed or by whom endowed, I have no information to give on the subject.

"Yours,

"MICHAEL LAFFAN, P.P., Fethard,

"R. C. Archdeacon of Cashel."

663. *Chairman.*—Can any gentleman give any further information relative to the schools endowed by the Rev. Morgan Hickey?

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INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S ESTATE.

CLONMEL.

Incorporated Society's Estate.

664. *Secretary*—The next communication is from Mr. Stoney, High Sheriff of Tipperary last year, addressed to the Commissioners with regard to the Incorporated Society's Estate.

665. *Chairman.*—Is Mr. Stoney in attendance?

[No answer is given.]

666. The case is adjourned for the present.

KILLALOAN SCHOOLS.

Killaloan Schools.

Documentary Evidence.

667. *Secretary.*—The next case as to which I have received a communication is that of Lady Osborne's school at Kilcash. The master states that it is not endowed, that it is an ordinary national school. In returns to the House of Commons, dated July, 1822, and February, 1823, containing accounts relating to diocesan and parish schools in Ireland, it is mentioned. "A day school in the parish of Kilcash, in which 100 boys are instructed, founded and supported by Lord Ormonde; and another school, founded and supported by him, wherein 100 girls are instructed. A female school in the parish of Killaloan, founded and supported by Lady Osborne, wherein forty-one children are instructed, clothed, and receive one meal daily." In all cases in which the word "founded" was used in these reports, I have been directed by the Commissioners to send circulars to the masters.

Mr. Thos. Jameson.

Mr *Thomas Jameson* examined.

668. This is an ordinary national school without any endowment.

669. Dr. *Andrews.*—Is there any other school there?—There was a school of Lord Ormonde's, which is broken up.

670. What about Lady Osborne's school?—I teach that; but it is not an endowed school, at least as I understand.

671. By what lease is the schoolhouse held?—No lease. I have it rent-free.

672. Under whom?—Lady Osborne.

673. Are you aware of any deed under which it is held rent-free?—I think not.

674. Who is the patron?—Lady Osborne.

675. What salary have you besides what you get from the National Board of Education?—From Lady Osborne £20 a-year.

676. Had your predecessors that?—No.

677. How long have you been there?—About twenty-four years.

678. And you have had the £20 a-year for twenty-four years?—Not all that time; first it was much less.

679. What at first?—I think £10 at first.

680. How long did the £10 continue?—I am not sure.

681. Can you say how long you have had the £20 a-year?—I think for ten or twelve years. It is the same as any national school, with a salary from the patron.

Mr. *Thomas Jameson* sworn and further examined.

682. Dr. *Andrews.*—Are you the teacher of the school at Killaloan?—Yes.

683. Is it a mixed school, male and female?—Yes.

684. Is there any other teacher?—Myself and my wife, and what we call a paid monitor.

685. By whom were you appointed?—Lady Osborne.

686. Who was your predecessor?—I am ashamed to say I do not know; I think it was closed for a time before my appointment.

687. Have you ever heard of a person named Mahony being your predecessor?—No. There was a John Mahony taught in Waterford, in Kilcor, in the united parishes of Killaloan. My school is in the county of Tipperary. The other is in Waterford, Kilcor, about a mile opposite; Kilcor was a national school also, like mine.

688. Is there any ground attached to the school of which you are master?—There is the house and play-ground.

689. What is the extent of the play-ground?—Something larger than this room.

690. What kind is the house?—A very nice building, something in the Elizabethan style, I think—the pointed style.

691. Is it held rent-free?—I pay no rent; it is on the Osborne estate.

692. Do you know under whom it is held?—Mrs. Osborne, or the trustees of the property.

693. Is there any deed granting it for the purposes of education?—No, there is not.

694. Why do you say no?—I know every thing about it. I am under the one family twenty-four years.

695. Was there not a school there before you went there?—In another house, a little school; it was taught by a little girl.

696. On the same ground?—No sir; since I went a new school has been built.

697. The schoolhouse has been built in its present situation since you went there?—Yes.

698. And you are not aware of any grant of land made for the purpose?—There was no grant.

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Killaloan Schools.
Mr. Thos. Jameson.

699. The owner of the estate built the house?—Yes; in connexion with the National Board.

700. Are you aware of any other schools in the district? Are you aware of any school in the parish of Kilcash, that was formerly supported by Lord Ormonde?—There was one.

701. What has become of it?—It is in existence now under the National Board, and lately rebuilt, made much larger by the Commissioners.

702. Are you aware whether there is any endowment connected with it? Is there any fund by which the schoolmaster is paid, besides what he gets from the Board of Education, and from the pupils?—He gets nothing, but from the Board of Education and the pupils. I am speaking to the best of my knowledge.

703. Are you aware of another school there, where 100 girls were instructed?—Yes.

704. Is it still in existence?—It is. It is rebuilt.

705. Is it in connexion with the Board of Education?—It is under the joint patronage of the Rev. Mr. Hyland, P.P., and Lord Ormonde. I think it is no more than any other ordinary national school, with a salary from the patron. The Kilcash teacher has not a salary from the patron. The Newtonanner school, I have been advised to say by a relative of Lady Osborne's, was built entirely and solely by the Osborne family, and kept at their sole expense. The total number on the books is 120, and the daily average 100.

Clonmel Endowed School.
Documentary Evidence.

THE CLONMEL ENDOWED SCHOOL.

706. *Secretary.*—The next school to be brought under the notice of the Commissioners, is the school of Clonmel, endowed by Richard Moore. I read the information before the Commissioners respecting this school, from reports of previous Commissioners and from Parliamentary papers. The first document before the Commissioners is a report from the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland, that sat from 1807 to 1812, under an Act of the Irish Parliament, renewed by the English Parliament, enabling the Lord Lieutenant to appoint Commissioners to inquire into endowed schools. In their Twelfth Report, which relates to classical schools of private foundation, page 279, they state, with regard to the Clonmel school:

707. "This school was endowed in the year 1685, by Richard Moore, Esq., and Stephen his son, who, on the 7th of May, in the year aforesaid, conveyed certain lands in the county of Tipperary, to Charles Alcock and Thomas Batty, Esqrs., their heirs and assigns to the intent that a free school should be erected in the town of Clonmel, for the education and teaching of all the Protestant children gratis; and in trust, that they employ the yearly rents arising from the said lands in maintaining the said school; and the said deed empowered James, Duke of Ormonde, the said Richard Moore and Stephen Moore, Esqrs., or their heirs, and the Mayor of Clonmel, or any two of them to appoint and change the master and masters of the said school, as they shall think fit and convenient. And it should seem that there were other limitations respecting the patronage of said school, as will appear in the subsequent part of this report. This endowment consists of 370 acres of land in the county of Tipperary, and of a very old schoolhouse in the town of Clonmel, which the present master, the Rev. Richard Cary, upon his examination before us (11th of May, 1809), declared to be capable of accommodating forty boarders, but to be at present in such very bad repair, as to require several hundred pounds to be expended upon it to make it fit for the reception of resident pupils. Mr. Carey having purchased from a Mr. Watts, who had been, in 1773, joint master with him, his interest in the income of the school for £870, was appointed sole master of this school in the year 1777, by the then Earl of Mountcashel, the descendant of the founder, and the Mayor of Clonmel, the trustees of the endowment. It appears that the lands which belong to this foundation were leased in the year 1788, by the then Earl of Mountcashel and the Mayor of Clonmel, to Edward Collins, Esq., for three lives or fifty-two years, whichever should last the longest, at the yearly rent of £200 (subject to a quit rent of £5 14*s.* per annum), which rent was very much under their real value; for it appears that in five years after this lease was made, Mr. Collins let the lands to a Mr. Maher, for the remainder of his term, at £400 per annum. It further appeared from the examination of the master, Mr. Carey, that he having been appointed by the said Earl of Mountcashel and Mayor of Clonmel, and being removable at their pleasure, did acquiesce in the said lease till about the year 1801, when the patronage of this school having been, as Mr. Carey has stated to us, transferred from the Mountcashel family to John Bagwell, Esq., by the sale of the estate to which it was appended, Mr. Carey commenced a suit in Chancery, with the approbation of the present patron, to set aside the said lease. It appears that this suit at law has been carried on at the sole expense of the master, and that it was lately determined by the Chancellor's decree that the lease to Edward Collins, Esq., should be set aside, but that the under lease made by him to Mr. Maher, should be confirmed for the residue of his term, of which, as we are informed, about thirty years are unexpired, and two of the lives still in being. The present income, therefore, which the master derives from the estates of the endowment is £400 per annum, but Mr. Carey has stated their present value to be about £700 per annum. With respect to the present state of the school itself, we find that Mr. Carey has not at present any boarders, but he states that at former periods he has often had forty; his number of scholars, when we examined him, consisted of twenty-one day scholars, most of whom were Roman Catholics. One only of his boys is a free scholar; six of his pupils are the sons of

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freemen of the town of Clonmel, and as such are entitled, under the original grant, to their education gratis, but their parents being persons in good circumstances, do not claim the privilege. The terms of tuition for day scholars are four guineas per annum, and one guinea entrance; the course of education is confined to the classics. No assistants are kept by Mr. Carey, nor is there any provision for instruction in writing and arithmetic, &c., in this establishment, for it appears that there is an English and writing school in the town of Clonmel, to which Mr. Carey's scholars resort; and he has further stated to us that there is not much demand for classical instruction in Clonmel, although the town is rich and populous, most of the inhabitants preferring to educate their children for trade and business. There do not appear to be any statutes or regulations for the government of this school, nor is there at present any visitor to examine into its management. The master, however, by the original grant, is removable at pleasure. There is not any fund or provision for the repairs of the schoolhouse (which is a very extensive concern), except what the master pleases to appropriate out of his annual income for that purpose."

708. The next information before the Commissioners is contained in the returns to addresses of the House of Commons, dated 1821, relating to the funds and revenues of schools in Ireland. At page 6, with regard to Clonmel, it is stated—"£400 proceeding from the school lands granted by Richard and Stephen Moore, in 1685, for the education of Protestant children gratis. There are at present eighteen boys; the whole income is received by the present master; preceded the establishment of the Commissioners of Education under the 53rd George III." The next information is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, published in 1826. At p. 1116 it appears—"In the county of Tipperary, parish of Clonmel, an endowed school in Richmond-place. Name of the master, Dr. Bell; Protestant school; a pay school. The lands produce £400 per annum. The boarders pay fifty pounds, and day scholars from eight to ten guineas per annum. Number of pupils in attendance, fifty-four Protestants of the Established Church, one Protestant of another denomination, and five Roman Catholics. This endowment was made by an ancestor of Lord Mountcashel, for the gratuitous education of the sons of freemen of the borough. Authorized version of the Scriptures read in the school. The next information is contained in Parliamentary Returns with regard to schools in Ireland, dated 1831, Parl. pap. 106:—"Private school at Clonmel. Number of scholars in 1831, ninety-five, of whom forty-five were boarders; fifty were day scholars, and none were free. Emoluments attached to the school, £369 4*s.* 7*d.*;" that appears to be English money for £400 Irish, "subject to the payment of £240 per annum to Government in repayment of a loan for building the schoolhouse, which is enjoyed by the master."

709. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the reports of the Commissioners of Municipal Corporations in Ireland, dated 1833, p. 485:—"There is an endowed school in Clonmel. The endowment was made in the year 1685, and consists of the lands of Lissenure, which produce at present about £400 a-year Irish, received by the present master. These lands are supposed to have been granted to the school by the representatives of the Mountcashel family, and by the Corporation, but it would seem that the original grant has been lost. The sons of Protestant freemen are entitled to their education in the Latin tongue, at this school, free of expense; and the master, in consequence, makes a reduction in his charge for their education, equivalent to that right. The master frequently educates young persons gratuitously at this school, not as a matter of right, but as a matter of favour. On such occasions he never asked whether they were the sons of freemen or not; and he does not confine such gratuitous education to children of any particular religious persuasion; he has educated several Roman Catholic children gratuitously in this school. This school is within the local limits of the Corporation. The present schoolhouse is not on the site of the ancient one, but is built in another part of the town. The change of site was made at the suggestion of the late Colonel William Bagwell (the old schoolhouse having become uninhabitable) for the purpose of giving a more healthy and airy situation, and more accommodation for play-ground. The whole was an arrangement between the Board of Education and Colonel William Bagwell. The master of the school being consulted by the Board of Education, and considering it an important advantage to the public, concurred in the change. The former site contained 1R. 28P., the present site contains 3R. 28P. Colonel William Bagwell gave the new site at a nominal rent of £1 a-year; and it is said that at the time it was worth about £50 a-year. Two or three schools have been lately commenced to be built on the former site, under the direction of the rector of the parish. The Rev. Robert Bell, the present master, was appointed by the late Colonel William Bagwell. That appointment was in writing, and was lodged in the Ecclesiastical Court of Waterford, from which Court the master received his licence. We were, however, referred to an entry on the Corporation books of the date of the 19th of April, 1748, with respect to the Corporation joining at that time in the appointment of a schoolmaster."

710. The next information on the subject is contained in one of the reports of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, appointed in 1813, in consequence of the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, who sat from 1807 to 1812. For the sake of distinction they are sometimes called "the Clare-street Board," because their present offices are in Clare-street. In their Report of April, 1833, page 3, they say—"We have further to report to your Excellency that of the loan which was advanced from the consolidated fund, for the new schoolhouse lately erected at Clonmel, the commissioners have caused the second instalment in repayment, amounting to £240, to be lodged to the credit of the Teller of the Exchequer." The next information is in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, published in 1835, page 22*c*. "In the parish of Clonmel there is an endowed

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boarding and day school kept by the Rev. Dr. Bell; £52 10*s.* annually for boarders. The endowment is by the families of Mountcashel and Ormonde; amounts to £400 Irish, annually. Part of this, amounting to £240 annually, is paid to the Commissioners of the Board of Education, as rent for the schoolhouse built by them. Number of pupils, 90. Classical, commercial, and mathematical education, with accomplishments." The next information is contained in the tabular digest of funds designed for education in Ireland, contained in the Appendix to the First Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools in Ireland, who reported in 1835, Parliamentary paper 630, page 553—"In the county of Tipperary there is a school, at Clonmel; annual income estimated at £700 a-year. A free school. Grantor, Richard Moore. Evidence thereof the reports of the Commissioners of Education in 1809, and of the Commissioners of Municipal Corporations. This endowment took place in the year 1685, when 400 acres were left for its accomplishment, the rental of which has been so estimated."

711. The next information on the subject is contained in the report of the Clare-street Board in 1841, page 2:—"The Clonmel school estate, the lease of which having expired, and with regard to the new letting, of which very great legal obstacles existed (which have now, however, been overcome), we have directed to be surveyed and valued; and in the interim, we granted a tenure of the entire, for one year, to the principal tenant thereof." I also read from the report of the same commissioners for 1842, page 3—"In the case of the Clonmel school, we have, acting under the advice of the principal law officer of the crown, let for one year to the tenant in possession, the lands which form the endowment of the school, at the termination of which period we purpose, with the assistance of an agent, undertaking the management of this estate in a manner similar to that acted upon by us with regard to the other estates under our care." I read from the report of 1843, page 2—"The master of the endowed school of Clonmel (which is one of private foundation) having resigned his office, the patrons appointed, as his successor, a gentleman of distinguished literary attainments. And the Board, acting in conformity with the directions of its legal advisers, selected a local agent for the management of the estate which forms the endowment of this school; and also procured from an eminent surveyor a survey and valuation thereof, and have taken such other steps with regard to this estate, and the tenantry generally, as seemed to them most advisable." In the report of 1844, page 2, they say—"Amongst classical schools of private foundation, those of Clonmel, Carrickmacross, Ballyroan, and Bandon, continue to be the most successful." In the report of 1845, page 2, they state—"Amongst the schools of private foundation, those of Kilkenny, Carrickmacross, Bandon, and Clonmel, continue to be the most numerously attended."

712. In the report of 1846 they say—"We have further to state to your Excellency, that we have, in the course of the past year, paid to the credit of the consolidated fund the regular annual instalments in repayment of the sums advanced by government in the cases of the Raphoe and Clonmel schools." In the report of 1848, page 3, I find the following—"In reference to Clonmel, we have to report that we have been, and still are engaged, under the directions of Her Majesty's Attorney-General, in carrying on certain legal proceedings. And we have further to inform your Excellency that we have, on the recommendation of our agent, applied to the Board of Works for the advance of a large sum of money, to be applied in drainage and improvement of the Clonmel school estate." The next I refer to is the report of 1849, page 3—"On the Clonmel school estate, we have to report to your Excellency that we are about to expend in draining a sum of £750, advanced to us by the Board of Works, pursuant to the provisions of the 10th Vic., chap. 32." The next document I read from is Parliamentary paper No. 607, dated July, 1849. It states the number of free pupils at the Clonmel school as follows:—In 1842, 7; in 1843, 10; in 1844, 7; in 1845, 7; in 1846, 4; in 1847, 7; in 1848, 6; and in 1849, on the 1st of May, 12. The next information is contained in the report of the Clare-street Board for 1850, page 3—"As regards the Clonmel school, which is one of private endowment, we beg to refer your Excellency to a special report lately made by us to your Excellency, in consequence of certain publications emanating from the master of that school. And we have further to state to your Excellency, that we have sealed a deputation to visitors to hold a public visitation at the schoolhouse in Clonmel, pursuant to the powers vested in us by the Acts of Parliament regulating the proceedings of this Board; the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works in Ireland having, since our last report, agreed to advance for drainage on the Clonmel school estate, pursuant to the 10th Vic., chap. 32, a further sum of £250, making with £750 already granted, a sum of £1,000 originally applied for, we have executed the necessary legal documents for obtaining the same. The sum of £240, for which we obtained a verdict against the representative of the late Dr. Bell, formerly master of the Clonmel school, has been paid to us since the date of our last report."

713. The next is a Parliamentary return, dated May, 1850, of the total amount of rents received in each year by the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, appointed under the Act of the 53rd Geo. III., out of the lands of each school of public or private endowment, from the 1st of November, 1844, to the 1st of November, 1849, with an account of the annual disbursements thereof, particularly specifying the sums paid of income and salaries of the several masters and assistants; the sums repaid to the consolidated fund on account of loans advanced for building, and all sums paid for repairs to the several schoolhouses, &c., &c." From this return it appears that in the year ending the 31st of October, 1845, the amount of rent received out of the lands of the Clonmel school was £216; in 1846, £560; in 1847, £296; in 1848, £589; in 1849, £560. The salaries paid for the year ending October, 1845, amounted to £550; in the other four years, £200 a-year. The

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repayments to the consolidated fund were in 1845, £240, and in 1846, £240. No repayments in 1847–48, or 1849. In the entire five years only £4 10*s.* were spent in repairs. Paid to agents, receiver, and others, for collecting rents—in 1845, £40 5*s.*; in 1846, £23 15*s.*; in 1847, £43 3*s.* 6*d.*; in 1848, *nil*; in 1849, £28 15*s.* 10*d.* Paid solicitors and others for law expenses—in 1845, £18 0*s.* 6*d.*; in 1846, *nil*; in 1847, £2 11*s.*; in 1848, £43 15*s.* 10*d.*; in 1849, £7 11*s.* 6*d.* Amount expended on the property—in 1845, £44 2*s.* 9½*d.*; in 1846, £20 14*s.* 11*d.*; in 1847, £19; in 1848, £38 1*s.* 4*d.*; in 1849, £225. The return also gives the tithe rent-charge and poor rates paid. When these returns were presented to the House of Commons, there was a return ordered of the miscellaneous disbursements. This return is dated 1850, Parliamentary Paper 453. At page 6 the particulars of miscellaneous expenses with regard to the Clonmel school are given—for 1845, £53 7*s.* 9*d.*; 1846, £42 4*s.* 10½*d.*; 1847, £66 9*s.* 2*d.*; 1848, £7 17*s.* 9*d.*; 1849, £110 19*s.* 6¾*d.*

714. The next information is contained in the Report of the Clare-street Board for 1851, page 2:—"In reference to the visitation held at Clonmel endowed school, and which was adverted to in our last annual report, we beg to state to your Excellency that on a consideration of the evidence taken thereat, and the report made to us by the visitors, although there appeared much cause for regret as to the manner in which that school has been conducted, the case proved and reported to us was not one which warranted us in proceeding to deprive the master of his situation; and we are sorry to be obliged to report that the master, apparently actuated by excited feelings, arising from misconceptions on his part as to matters of fact, and unsound conclusions deduced from his mistaken views, continues to publish and circulate documents, which we conceive cannot contribute either to raise the character of the school, or benefit that of the present master. We have not, however, thought it right to take any steps in reference to these publications, further than to make a special report, bearing date the 29th May, 1849, to your Excellency, in contradiction of the principal statements contained in some of them. On the schoolhouse of Clonmel we have expended a moderate sum in certain repairs, which were reported to us to be essentially necessary for the preservation of the building; but the great difficulty that exists in collecting the rents forming the endowment of this school, and the necessary allowances to tenants, together with losses and a considerable reduction of rents, which the condition of the country rendered imperative upon us, have prevented our being enabled to undertake all that was reported as necessary in the way of outlay on the building. In addition, however, to the payment of the master's salary, viz., £200 per annum, we were induced, at his pressing instance, to grant to him a sum of £50 in part payment of money heretofore expended by him on the schoolhouse. We have also paid for him the rates and taxes on the schoolhouse; and we have paid to the credit of the Drainage Commissioners the regular instalments on a sum of money borrowed from them for the improvement of the estate connected with the school."

715. The next paper is a return to the House of Commons, dated 8th of April, 1853, Parliamentary paper 400. This is a return stating the names of the schools under the management of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, and where situated, with the number of boys in each on the 1st May, 1852, and the number of boys taught in each school gratis. for the last four years, ending 31st December, 1852. "Clonmel school.—Number of boys on the 1st May, 1852, eleven; number of boys taught gratis for the year 1849, four; for 1850, six; for 1851, five; for 1852, six." The next I refer to is a similar return in March, 1854, Parliamentary paper 132. Pupils in the Clonmel school on the 1st of November, 1853, ten; on the 1st of February, 1854, sixteen; number taught gratis in 1853, five. The next document I refer to is the Report of the Clare-street Board for 1854, in which they state, "At Clonmel, where the endowed school appears now to be reviving, we have purchased from the master, at an expense of £60, certain fixtures which he had erected at his private cost, and which we are of opinion are beneficial to the establishment." In the Report of 1853 they say, "On the Clonmel estate (one of private foundation), we have, after much loss of time, been enabled to let on lease certain farms, which for some time past had been nearly unproductive to this endowment; but we regret to be obliged to state that we are still wholly unable to make any further payment of the instalments remaining due to the Government, on account of money heretofore advanced for the purpose of building the schoolhouse of Clonmel." The next document is a Parliamentary return printed in June, 1854, Parliamentary paper 289. This gives the number of free scholars in 1850, two; day scholars, five; boarders, *nil*. In 1851, free scholars, eleven; day scholars, eighteen; boarders, *nil*. In 1852, free scholars, six; day scholars, nine; boarders, *nil*. In 1853, free pupils, six; day scholars, sixteen; boarders, *nil*. Charge for day scholars, £8, which includes classics; ordinary instruction, £6." Such is the entire of the information regarding this school contained in the Parliamentary papers and other documents that the Commissioners up to the present have been able to collect. A circular was addressed to the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, and also to the master of the Clonmel school. I proceed to read the returns received from them. [The returns are read.] I read also a communication received from the Rev. Mr. Kettlewell.

"Endowed School, Clonmel, 31st January, 1855.

"SIR—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 2nd instant, and, in compliance with your request, to enclose, filled up, the blank form which you transmitted 'to enable me to make conveniently the returns required by Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the endowment funds, and actual condition of the schools endowed, for the purposes of education in Ireland.'

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"Having, on several occasions since my appointment to the Clonmel endowed school, published pamphlets and letters asserting my rights and inculpating the proceedings and acts of the 'Commissioners of Education in Ireland' towards me, I will, when a convenient opportunity for their transmission shall have presented itself, forward to you copies of the several publications which I have sent forth in reference to the Clonmel endowed school; and I will feel obliged by your having the kindness to deliver to each of Her Majesty's Commissioners the several copies which I shall forward.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

"THOMAS KETTLEWELL, Clerk."

716. I read the letter of the Rev. William Brown, dated 4th June, 1855; it is in answer to the circular addressed to the clergy.

"Dungarvan Glebe, Kilfane, *via* Thomastown, June 4, 1855.

"SIR—In reply to your letter of the 17th ultimo, I have to state, for the information of the Commissioners, that there is neither an endowed school, or endowments, or funds for such in my parish.

"Having been for several years connected with the endowed school of Clonmel, I beg to direct the attention of the Commissioners to the large landed property belonging to it.

"The late Dr. Bell told me that a large portion of the property had been illegally severed from the endowment by a previous master or trustee, I forget which; that were it not for that circumstance the endowment would be nearly £3,000 yearly. I was with Dr. Bell on the property it has near Templetuohy in the county Tipperary.

"I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM BROWN.

"William Neilson Hancock, Esq., Castle."

Rev. Thos. Kettlewell.

Rev. *Thomas Kettlewell* sworn and examined.

717. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold in the school?—I am master of the school; I am a clergyman of the Established Church.

718. When were you appointed?—My original appointment was on the 29th January, 1842. That was signed by Lord Ormonde and Lord Mountcashel. That appointment was not acknowledged, and on the 4th of May, 1842, a stamped appointment was signed by Lord Ormonde and Lord Mountcashel in London.

719. Are there any statements you wish to make with respect to the endowment of this school; if so we will be happy to hear you?—I have heard the Secretary read several reports submitted to Parliament. These reports, as far as I have heard them read, are mostly filled up from returns made by myself with regard to the management of the school. They are generally correct. The only mistake was that in the commencement, it said there was only 200 acres of school property—there are 385 plantation acres. That was laid down originally in 1685.

720. [*Secretary.*—It is not stated in any of the reports there were only 200 acres. It was £200 a-year.]

721. How many boarders are there?—I discontinued receiving boarders in January, 1848.

722. Why did you discontinue receiving them then?—I took the school under the impression that I was to receive the same as had been paid to the master of the school from 1685 up to my appointment; and, under that impression, I incurred very considerable expense in fitting up the house. I was kept in perfect ignorance of the state of the property, and of a conveyance having been executed in November. The first intimation I had about the salary was a letter from Dr. Kyle, with £100 to pay two quarters' salary. I kept the money, but refused to give any receipt for salary, but I gave a receipt on account. In 1844, two years after, Lord Mountcashel brought the state of the Clonmel school before the House of Lords, and applied for a committee to examine into its management and state. He was advised by the House, and especially by the Duke of Wellington, to refer my statement to the Secretary for Ireland, the present Lord St. Germans. In that year, 1844, I obtained an interview with Lord Elliot, to which he invited the Attorney-General, the present Master of the Rolls. There was a subsequent interview, at which Dr. Kyle, the Secretary, Lord Elliot, the Attorney-General, and myself were present. I detailed the entire of the circumstances, and the Attorney-General stated I had not asked as much as I was entitled to demand from the Commissioners; and though he was their own counsel, if they did not comply with what I asked, he would file an information in Chancery, and oblige them to accede to my demands.

723. What were your demands?—That I should be treated in the same manner as the previous masters.

724. Mr. *Stephens.*—How were previous masters treated?—By getting the entire income and paying the sums that ought to be charged, such as the £240 a-year to liquidate the debt for building the house. The house was built in 1829; there was a mortgage on the property for sixteen years and nine months for the repayment of the money at six per cent.; the interest is £240 a-year. The house was built in 1829; so that I conceived, when I came in in 1842 there ought to have been thirteen instalments paid off.

725. What ought to have been the amount of your income?—All moneys received from the estate.

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726. How much?—I cannot specify how much at this moment. I ought to have received, according to the original terms of Lord Mountcashel's endowment, all moneys that the masters before me received. If I was so paid it would fall upon me to repair the house. All sums not applied for the benefit of the property, the repair of the house, or the payment of the rates, should be paid to me, as it had been from 1685 down to my appointment.

727. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you object to the payment of the annual instalments?—No.

728. Did you object that that should be paid by the board?—No; and I was content the board should manage the property, though I was prepared to prove the board got possession of the property under what I believe to be an illegal conveyance.

729. You wanted only what remained after paying all charges?—Certainly; and that was what I stated before Lord St. Germans and the Attorney-General. Lord Elliot asked me, "Do you require the property should be handed over to you?" I said, "No; I will never impugn or impeach the conveyance, provided the Commissioners treat me as every master was treated from 1685."

730. Have you any means of saying how much you think you have lost by the Commissioners withholding the rents from you?—I am prepared to say this much, that having taken the school, I gave up my chances of preferment in the church. I served eight years as curate in this diocese; and thinking the getting a school, of which money might be made—as money was in the habit of being made in those days in these schools—it was better for me to take what I heard settled at £700 a-year, than to wait for a living in the diocese. I was not told I was to get only £200 a-year; after giving up my curacy I found I was to get but £200; that there was a departure from the original intention.

731. Have you got the balance after the outgoings?—I do not know; I have not seen any of the accounts.

732. Do you get any thing less than the balance?—I continue to get from the Commissioners £200 a-year each year from my appointment. The Commissioners have made allowances with regard to the purchase of water-closets and repairs. I have a statement of the money I received from the Commissioners, and a statement of the way I expended that money.

733. If it turns out that £200 a-year is the entire produce of the estate, after paying all outgoings; if that was so would you then suffer any injury?—Certainly not, if I am paid all except what are legal charges.

734. What they call annual outgoings?—Yes, annual outgoings.

735. Can you take it upon you to say whether or not you really are prejudiced by the way in which you are dealt with?—I must state that until this day I never knew the returns from the property till I heard them read out.

736. Your grievance may or may not be real?—I consider this a real grievance, that I was induced, at great expense, to enter into arrangements and get up a splendid house for the reception of pupils. This has put me in a situation that I am liable to arrest for debts which are still unpaid. I swear distinctly and clearly these debts did not arise from any imprudence or extravagance of mine.

737. There was imprudence in not asking what the income would be on accepting the appointment.—Lord Mountcashel said to me, Mr. Kettlewell, the school is worth so much; it is £700 a-year; and I said, My Lord, I will take it.

738. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is it because Lord Mountcashel told you the property was worth £700 a-year you imagined it was worth that sum?—I heard this from Lord Mountcashel in Dublin—that the best valuator in Dublin—Mr. Byrne—had valued the lands when I was appointed master at £700 a-year.

739. Dr. *Andrews.*—Would that not be, under any circumstance, an extreme valuation, rather more than £2 an acre?—The return for 1842 is £619 11*s.* 0½*d.*, the year I came in from 1842 to 1843.

740. [*Secretary.*—With regard to the rental of the estate, it does not appear at any time, from any paper I read, that the rental ever exceeded £400 a-year; £700 a-year was the estimate made by the Commissioners of the Board of Education in 1812; the sum referred to was the sum received in one year. It was not the rental, but the sum received in the one year. There is no evidence showing the rental of the estate has ever been, as well as I can make out, above £400 a-year].

741. *Chairman.*—Is the agent present?—I have not seen him; he is Mr. John Healy Owen, living at Rathdowney.

742. Do you not recognise under the deed of appointment the right of the Mayor of Clonmel to appoint with the other trustees?—That has been decided.

743. Dr. *Andrews.*—By what tribunal?—By the Attorney and Solicitor General, in 1842. My appointment was made out upon it.

744. Mr. *Stephens.*—Am I to understand that you do not know the annual value of the lands?—I am not in the receipt of the rents, and cannot, therefore, know the value.

745. Then you do not know the value of the lands?—I was told by Lord Mountcashel they were valued in 1842 at £700 a-year, by a Mr. Byrne.

746. Except from what Lord Mountcashel told you in 1842, you do not know the value of the lands?—I am not a valuator myself; I only know the value of the lands from what Lord Mountcashel told me, and from returns made by the Commissioners of sums received out of the lands.

747. What was the cause of your discontinuing to receive boarders since 1848?—Because I would be receiving them at a ruinous price. It was part of the years of famine, and

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creditors were pressing me for the payment of money, and I could not receive boarders; I lost seriously by them.

748. How many boarders had you before 1848?—The first year I had but three boarders; the second year, I forget how many; but there was one year I had at least twenty-eight boarders in addition to the day-boys; in 1842, three; in 1843, seventeen; in 1844, twenty; in 1845, twenty-six; in 1846, twenty-seven; in 1847, twenty-three. No boarders in 1848, 1849, or 1850.

749. Do you know how many boarders were at the school in 1841 in the time of your immediate predecessor?—I do not. Dr. Bell was master of the school; he received from the late Bishop of Cashel, in November, 1841, a living in the diocese of Cashel. He dismissed the school upon receiving that living. Lord Mountcashel appointed me on the 29th of January. The Commissioners objected to the appointment signed by Lord Ormonde and Lord Mountcashel, and they did not admit me, as master of the school, into possession until the 24th of May, 1842. Several of the boys would have come as boarders to me.

750. Do you know the number of boarders in 1841?—I do not know the number.

751. [*Secretary.*—The figures Mr. Kettlewell refers to are in one of his pamphlets; the heading of the column is "Total amount of rents received by the Commissioners of Education from the 1st May, 1842 to 1843, none; from 1843 to 1844, £619."]

752. That is one of the cases in which I have come into collision with the Commissioners. I can produce their own return from 1842 to 1843, showing £619. In a subsequent return they made it from 1843 to 1844. I got the return from Lord Mountcashel, from the house. The Commissioners entered into possession of the property, under this illegal conveyance, on the 1st of May, 1842, previous to my appointment; and the return they made to the House is, from the 1st of May, 1842 to 1843, £619. Subsequently they made all the moneys received be from 1843 to 1844.

753. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you ever state that the reason you discontinued taking boarders on the 24th January, 1848, was, that you considered yourself justified in taking that step, because the keeping of a boarding-school was not contemplated by the original bequest?—That was one of my reasons. If I kept boarders I would consider myself liable to dismissal. The reception of boarders was never contemplated. Certainly the original endowment in 1685 was for the gratuitous education of the sons of Protestant freemen. The property yielded, from 1685 to 1688, £40 a year; and it could never be contemplated that the master of the school could instruct and feed the freemen's children for £40 a-year.

754. Have you any other reason but the one which you have assigned for not receiving boarders since 1848?—I would also assign the dearness of provisions. If the boarding-school had been remunerative I would not have given it up. I gave it up because it was not remunerative. I told Dr. Kyle I was pressed for the payment of money, and that, from necessity, I should give up receiving boarders, unless the Commissioners held out some inducement to me to continue them.

755. Have you any other reason for not receiving boarders except the two you have assigned?—Except that, at the time, I was pressed by creditors, and I did not wish to bring gentlemen's sons into the house, and have them inconvenienced by bailiffs coming in.

756. Have you any other reason?—No other reason occurs to me at this moment. It was not remunerative, and I was in difficulties.

757. *Chairman.*—In this return the number of day-scholars put down as attending your school is eleven in 1854, and five free pupils. Were the five free pupils in addition to the eleven?—No; eleven in all.

758. For 1853 the number put down is, "sixteen pupils; six free pupils?"—That is, sixteen in all.

759. The same in 1852?—Yes; I furnished the number I had on the 1st of February last.

760. Mr. *Stephens.*—I have two returns before me—one by Dr. Kyle, the other by yourself. I find by Dr. Kyle's return the number of day-scholars in 1852 was nine; in your return the number is ten. Which is accurate?—I should think mine must be accurate.

761. Is it accurate?—A reference to my books will tell.

762. Have you your books here?—I have them at the schoolhouse.

763. Let them be sent for. In 1853, in Dr. Kyle's return, I find sixteen day-scholars, and in yours nine. Which is correct?—There were returns made at different periods of the year. Dr. Kyle sends down a return for me to state the number of boys, suppose the 1st of February. If he sends a second return after vacation there might be a lower number of boys.

764. How many day-scholars had you in 1853?—I must refer to my books.

765. Upon what principle did you make a return of sixteen pupils in 1853 to Dr. Kyle?—That was the fact, that they were there.

766. If you stated in any return you made to the Commissioners that you had only nine day-scholars, that was incorrect?—That may have been so when I made the return at the end of the year. It will depend on how often returns were made within the twelve months. My return is correct; if Dr. Kyle stated sixteen, that is incorrect. There is only one mistake with regard to the return made to Dr. Kyle. In the beginning of the year I sent up a return as having twenty-six boys. After sending up the return, I recollected I had three boys more, and I wrote to Dr. Kyle to insert twenty-nine. Dr. Kyle sent me down the former return, and I sent up an amended one for twenty-nine. That return I have here. That is the only instance of any inaccuracy in the return I made to Dr. Kyle with regard to pupils. That occurred within the year.

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767. In your return of the number of day scholars in 1854, you have stated that there were thirty-four. Is that correct?—On my oath it is correct.

768. In the return that has been sent to the Commissioners eleven only are entered?—Because those boys came to me after the summer vacation. They were not with me in the previous part of the year. It was after August, 1854, I got the increase of boys from that small number. That is for the last year, 1854, I believe.

769. In 1853 how many free pupils had you?—I cannot answer from memory. I swear to the truth of these returns.

770. You have stated five, and Dr. Kyle states six?—I say my return is correct.

771. In 1854 you have returned six free pupils, and Dr. Kyle five; which is correct?—Mine must be correct.

772. What is it that constitutes a free pupil?—The freedom of the Borough of Clonmel, as I understand it. It is confined to Protestants.

773. How many freemen are there?—There was a list given at the visitation in 1850. There are fifty-nine freemen in the town of Clonmel. Three of these are Roman Catholics; and the rest are Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and of the Society of Friends.

774. What is the difference of payment between the day scholars and the free pupils?—When I first established the school in 1842 I charged for the classical education of a day pupil £10. I educated freemen's sons for nothing. I never received a halfpenny for the education of any freeman's son, though it was done before me. I interpreted Lord Mountcashel's grant in this way, that he, in leaving so fine a property in 1685, intended that every person sent to the school should have the benefit of a classical education, that they should be fitted for the University both in Greek and Latin. I gave, in every instance, to freemen's sons education when they desired it, gratuitously, as I considered myself bound by the deed of 1685. I never charged a sixpence, but it was confined to Protestants.

775. Did you ever refuse to educate the son of a freeman?—Never; some freemen refused to send their children if I would not take money. I told them I considered myself well enough paid by the original endowment. I not only educated freemen's sons, but I did, in some instances, educate persons for nothing who were not free nor entitled to the education.

776. Rev. Dr. *Graves*—What is the nature of the education given to day scholars at present attending the school?—If their parents desire it, I educate them to enable them to enter any of the universities—the whole college entrance course.

777. Are there pupils who are receiving instruction of another kind?—There are; some parents say they want their children educated for business, and they do not wish them to learn classics.

778. What success have your pupils had in the University?—I established the school in 1842. I may mention persons educated by me—very few persons entered from me. There was a boy I educated for nothing. He remained with me for seven years. The poor fellow said he had no means, he said he would get a tuition. I taught him his letters—how to spell dog and cat. He went to a tutorship in the county Limerick; from it he entered Dublin College. He mentioned that though having to instruct three children every day, he was in excellent health. The only time he had for reading was from ten at night till two o'clock in the morning. He is in college still, and he never presented himself without being recommended, except on one occasion—for honors in both classics and science. His name is Hutchinson. He is at present a tutor in the family of a lady living near Bray. He is a divinity student. I educated another boy, Sullivan, son of a Methodist preacher in town. He wrote to me stating that from the education I gave him he was now the chief support of his family. He passed himself through college, had assisted his father, and was putting his brother through college, and receiving in a year £150. I mention these two boys. Their conduct was good at school, they were very diligent. I mention them as instances to show that if others had availed themselves of the instruction I gave them, and applied themselves with the same assiduity, those educated by me would have distinguished themselves in college.

779. Can you refer to other instances?—No other instances. It happened, unfortunately, that some of the boys I sent to college were idle. I was myself a scholar in college. In 1829 I got first scholarship. There were twenty places. Out of twenty there were three lost scholarship upon seven best marks.

780. What is the nature of the commercial education given in your school?—The way I understand commercial education is this—I maintain no person whatever can learn any thing whatever with regard to his own language unless he learns Latin grammar and the elementary books. The difficulty and art of a master is to teach a boy English grammar, and he cannot do that unless he teach him Latin grammar, and I teach him that without receiving any thing extra.

781. In what branches do you give instruction yourself?—I instruct in classics, both Greek and Latin.

782. Do you instruct the commercial pupils?—In Latin. To show you the grounds on which I hold that opinion, that no person can get a respectable English education unless he knows something of grammar, take a single sentence, "*Miror te non scribere.*" "To wonder" is not an active but a deponent verb. I wonder what. It is not I wonder you, but I wonder that you. Unless a boy learn that by being taught Latin grammar, he never can learn that "you" is the accusative case, going before the verb, "do not write."

783. Do you, in the same way, think it necessary that a person receiving a commercial education should also learn German, because a great portion of the English language consists of

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Anglo-Saxon roots?—I do not; the English student gets over the tedious process of learning the meaning of this and that word, if he knows the Greek and Latin roots, and almost all the words in English are derived from Greek and Latin.

784. Do you think the English language is more nearly related to Latin than to German?—I am not a German scholar.

785. If you thought the English language more like German than Latin, would you think it necessary to instruct commercial pupils in German?—I think not. I think most of the words in our language are derived from Greek and Latin words.

786. How have the commercial pupils educated in your school succeeded in life?—Why, when you take the number of years I have been a schoolmaster, I cannot point to any particular distinction amongst them. Their parents have expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the education they received.

787. Have any of them employments in the town of Clonmel?—I believe not at present. I would refer to a son of Mr. Graham of the town, who is a clerk in Fermoy. I would refer to two sons of Mr. Wallace, both in the Provincial Bank. The parents of each expressed themselves under great obligations to me for the manner in which their boys were taught.

788. Can you mention any other cases in which boys to whom you gave a commercial education had marked success in life?—I cannot at present.

789. Is there a large number of boys in Clonmel for whom their parents desire to procure a commercial education?—I do not think the parents of Clonmel, whether it be a prejudice against me or otherwise, value a classical education.

790. You undertake to give a commercial as well as a classical education?—I do.

791. Do they object to your system of compelling pupils who require a commercial education to learn Latin?—I do not compel them, but I tell the parents of it.

792. Am I to understand that you do not believe there is a large number of boys in Clonmel for whom their parents desire to procure a commercial as distinguished from a classical education?—I think there are; but I think the parents do not know themselves the way to go about it. I think the general impression in the town of Clonmel is this, that this is a classical school. My principle is that their knowledge of English depends upon a knowledge of English grammar. I think the parents do not understand what they are speaking about.

793. Are you in the habit of asking pupils, who receive instruction in English, to write from dictation?—I have done so.

794. Is it a regular practice in your school?—It has been within the last year. Upon several occasions I have done so, so far as the duties of the school would allow.

795. Is it not a part of the regular daily course of instruction?—Not daily. They parse to me every day. A man cannot write a letter properly unless he knows how to parse; but with regard to writing from dictation, I have done it.

796. Occasionally?—Only occasionally. I think one day in the week quite sufficient for that.

797. Are you aware that it is used as a test by which to ascertain the fitness of persons for Government employments?—Perfectly.

798. That being the case, do you not think that it would be desirable to practise them constantly in it?—My own impression is that if they receive proper instruction in grammar during the week, one day is quite sufficient for them to write from dictation, and for me to correct inaccuracies in grammar and spelling. I would do that only with pupils somewhat advanced; I would not make every little boy sit down and write from dictation; he will arrive at a facility of doing it if he is taught parsing and analyzing sentences.

799. May not a boy learn to write pretty correctly from dictation without having made any considerable progress in the study of English grammar?—I think it a very tedious process.

800. Is it not one of the best tests of spelling?—They are spelling every day of their lives, and I have them to parse every day.

801. Besides English, in what else do you give instruction to the commercial pupils?—As I have told you, if parents would follow my advice, I advise any one who sends a son to me, and says he is intended for business, to leave him to my own management in teaching him a quantity of classics.

802. What else besides?—They are taught book-keeping.

803. You direct your assistant to give instruction in book-keeping—what else?—Arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, and trigonometry.

804. Do they receive instruction in the practical applications of mathematics, as for instance, mensuration?—I do not think they do. Mr. Molony, my assistant, will answer on that point.

805. You have not directed him to give instruction in mensuration?—Not mensuration particularly.

806. What means have you of knowing whether your assistant carries out your orders with respect to the instruction of the boys?—Because I am in the school with him during the day.

807. Then you must know whether he gives instruction in any particular matter or not?—I am engaged myself in teaching. I did not specify to him mensuration particularly.

808. Do you from time to time yourself examine the classes taught by the assistant?—I do not, for this simple reason, that my forte in college was exclusively classical. I am not as good a science scholar as a classical scholar, and I confine myself to that which I know. I

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get a person of whose qualifications I judge, and I see him faithfully discharge his duty. I do not say to him, get this particular mensuration, but I tell him the books in which he is to examine the boys.

809. Do you trust to his judgment and discretion as regards the instruction to be given in those departments in which you do not teach yourself?—I trust to this, that I see him employed from the time he comes in the morning in the faithful discharge of his duties, till the day is over; and from the character I received with him, I take for granted he discharges his duty faithfully—he is never absent.

810. But you hold yourself responsible that such and such things shall be taught?—I do.

811. Do you yourself select the books which are to be used in all departments of the school?—I told Mr. Molony the Euclid I would wish to have would be Elrington's. I do not object if the parent sends another. I do not want to put the parent to the expense of a new book, when Mr. Molony says the boy can learn out of the book he brings. I told him the arithmetic I would like would be Thomson's.

812. Do you know whether it is in use in the school?—It is.

813. What treatise on mensuration is in use in the school?—I cannot answer that, or whether there is one, whether he does teach mensuration or not.

814. You do not now know whether he teaches mensuration?—I do not.

815. Do you not think mensuration would be an important thing to teach boys who are likely to obtain commercial employment?—I do not myself know the value of mensuration; it depends upon what they go to. In a merchant's office or a bank I do not think they would require mensuration. I was never taught it myself; but going to engineering, or any thing of that kind, you would require to know mensuration.

816. Are the modern languages taught in the school?—There is a French master in town who has the *entré* to the schoolroom for teaching any pupils the parents may commit to him. He teaches Hebrew and German, but I do not profess to teach either Hebrew, German, or French.

817. Are you not of opinion that the teaching of French would be useful to a boy intended for commercial pursuits?—I think it would; but you will recollect I could not afford to pay a French master, when I receive for the boys but £6 a-year. I could not pay the French master four guineas a-year out of that.

818. Is there any lending library belonging to the school?—None whatever.

819. Do you not think it desirable that there should be such a library?—I do.

820. Have you applied to the Commissioners for funds to procure books?—I never did.

821. By whom are the school requisites furnished—such things as parents are not called upon to purchase for their children—for instance, maps on a large scale?—I have supplied maps. I supplied five large maps, Chambers' I believe they are; but the parents supply the books, even the parents of freemen's children.

822. Would the Clare-street Commissioners, if you asked them, supply articles of that kind?—I do not think they would.

823. You have never applied to them?—I never did.

824. Do you not think the efficiency of the school would be much increased if you were furnished with appliances of that kind?—I do.

825. Do you think it would be desirable to make the experiment of applying to the Commissioners for the requisites, or the money to procure them?—I think the probability is the answer I would get would be, that they had not funds to provide such things; they cannot pay the Government debt on the house; and I do not think, when they cannot pay that, they would be prepared to furnish money to provide what I think it probable they would look upon as extras.

826. What is at present the number of day scholars in attendance at your school?—At this moment twenty-six: twenty-nine, I believe, was what I returned to you. When I say twenty-six, there is a boy returns to me to-morrow, who gets gratuitous education, and I have included him in the list; and there is another boy I have admitted to a gratuitous education; that makes the entire number at present.

827. Of these how many are free pupils?—Eight free.

828. Of the twenty-six, how many are receiving a classical education?—I will tell you if you postpone the question till I get the books.

829. You mentioned that you left some parts of the commercial instruction to be conducted by the assistant?—Yes.

830. Is it not possible that he may carry on a system of instruction, or use books of which you are not yourself perfectly cognizant?—Of course it is possible, but I think it is very improbable: I should say I think it impossible. I am there constantly every day; I hear the questions he is asking; I go over occasionally and look over the sums they are doing, and look at the copies.

831. Might he not also use books of which you are not aware?—I do not think it is probable he does.

832. You mentioned just now that you did not know whether he taught mensuration?—I did.

833. In that particular case might he not be doing it?—He might in that unknown to me. I know he is teaching Euclid, Algebra, Thomson's Arithmetic, and Geography; and I know he has maps and a globe. I am by when he instructs.

834. Are the free pupils taught the classics?—Those that desire. I said a while ago I think no person can be taught or know the English language, without knowing a certain portion

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of the classics. If parents desire me not to teach them classics, of course I do not. I am not certain but I may have included mensuration in the return. I have heard him often asking a boy how many inches in that surface or this solid, and about areas. I consider that mensuration; but a regular treatise on mensuration I am not aware of his having. I heard him speak to them about solids, and what solids contained, and about liquid measure—how many cubic inches in a hogshead.

835. Mr. *Stephens.*—Had you in 1854 thirty-four day scholars and six free pupils?—Six free pupils out of the thirty-four.

836. In your return it appears: immediately opposite day scholars, 'thirty-four;' immediately opposite free pupils, 'six?'—I intended it to be but a total of thirty-four. Free pupils are day scholars; they are a particular description of day scholars.

837. Then it is an incorrect return. Do you wish to amend it?—Very well, I will write in it "six included in the thirty-four." You will understand me as stating I did not mean it to bear any other meaning.

838. Had you in 1855 eighteen day scholars and eight free pupils, making twenty-six?—Yes; this is in 1855.

839. Then there is a decrease in your scholars?—Yes.

840. Can you account for that?—Yes: two boys concluded their education after the July vacation. There are two boys of the name of Hughes; their father said it was too troublesome to send them such a distance from the country, and that he made arrangements with a person living near to teach them; and another boy, named Close, removed for some reason. There is a son of the Rev. Mr. Sargent going into commercial life, and he has withdrawn from the school.

841. Have you had any new pupils?—I admitted a boy yesterday as day scholar, free, who was not entitled to a free education; and a boy originally with me is returning to the school.

842. What are your hours of study?—The nominal hour is from ten to three. If the boys conduct themselves properly I allow them to come in at half-past ten: on Saturdays they are dismissed at one o'clock.

843. What holydays do you give at Christmas?—A week or ten days: in the summer vacation three weeks. There are two or three days at Easter: they go away on the Thursday before Good Friday, and I desire them to come back on Easter Tuesday. In a return which was made to the House of Commons, it states, from the 1st of May, 1842, to the 1st of May, 1843, received £619 15*s.* 11½*d.*; from 1843 to 1844, the sum is then given. I call attention to this to show they charged the receipt of the money from 1843 to 1844, instead of from 1842 to 1843.

844. [*Secretary.*—The return ending July, 1844, is contained in a Parliamentary Paper before me. It states the return of monies received since the expiration of leases, &c., from 1840 to 1841, *nil*; from 1841 to 1842, *nil*; from 1842 to 1843, £600 15*s.* 11½*d.* for rent, and £18 5*s.* for turbary.]

845. That is a return dated 1st May, 1844.

846. [*Secretary.*—This is signed by Dr. Kyle, 12th July, 1847. It is a return to an order of the House of Lords. It states the total amount of rent received each year by the Commissioners of Education for the school of Clonmel from the 1st May, 1842, to May, 1847. It then gives from 1843 to 1844, £619 0*s.* 11½*d.* From the sums being the same, I have no doubt it is a clerical mistake as to the date; but this does not prove there was more money received out of the estate during that year.]

847. They did not enter into possession of the estate till the 1st of May, 1842; and I did not get possession of the house till 24th May, 1842. Dr. Bell had the management of the estate in his own hands, and received the rents: Mr. Owen only entered into possession on the 1st of May, 1842. The clerk of the church, Mr. Legg, will tell you he gave up possession on the 1st May, 1842, to Mr. Owen.

848. [*Secretary.*—The Commissioners state that the whole amount they received from May, 1841, to May, 1846, was £1,800, if you divide that by five years, you get less than £400 a-year; so there is no evidence to show the rental of the estate was at any time more than £400 Irish.]

849. On the 1st May, 1842, Mr. Legg was sent down by Dr. Bell to give Mr. Owen, the Commissioners' agent, possession of the estate; he will tell you all about it; you will then get when Mr. Owen got into occupation, and under what circumstances. In reference to the sums of money received in each year by the Commissioners, as read by the Secretary, you will recollect these years were years of famine in the country, that accounts for the small payment.

850. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have you any evidence to produce as to the actual value of this estate, besides that which you have given?—I have not any person to produce as to the actual value; I only tell you what Dr. Kyle stated to Lord Mountcashel in my presence, that the lands were valued by Mr. Byrne, the best valuator in Ireland; and he valued the lands at £700 a-year.

851. What fraudulent deed did you refer to: and by whom was it executed?—By Miss Stanwix. In 1685 Lord Mountcashel gave 385 acres of ground in the barony of Ikerrin; there were two trustees appointed for the management of the property, Charles Alcock and Thomas Batty; they were the money trustees; Lord Mountcashel appointed trustees to appoint the master—his own son, Lord Ormonde, and the Mayor of Clonmel. The lands were let at £40 a-year for ever; and in 1788 a lease of the lands was made to Stephen Collins for fifty-two years or three lives; that would

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become terminable in 1840; Stephen Collins sub-let that to Gilbert Meagher; Dr. Carey was master of the school, and in 1802 he filed an information in Chancery, and the Chancellor appointed the Rev. Edward Labart trustee, to pay to the master money under this lease for £400, for the sub-letting that was to terminate in 1840; the lands in 1840 fell out of lease, and no application was made to the Chancellor on the part of the Commissioners on the subject, or to extend the Rev. Mr. Labart's power, which expired. Dr. Bell, as I am informed, went down to the tenants on the lease expiring, and took possession, and kept it from the 1st of May, 1840, till the 1st of May, 1842, when he delivered it to Mr. Owen; the Commissioners were advised to try and revive the trusteeship created in 1685, and which died in 1788; they lighted on a lady in Versailles named Stanwix, whom Mr. Fetherston said was a lineal descendant of Mr. Batty; she, Dr. Bell, and Mr. Kemmis, executed a conveyance to the Commissioners; that conveyance is dated by Miss Stanwix, and signed by Dr. Bell, 19th April, 1841; Dr. Bell was in possession of the property at the time, and had rent paid to himself from 1840 to May, 1842; on the 1st of May, 1842, previous to my being acknowledged master, Dr. Bell sent the clerk of the church to deliver possession to Mr. Owen of the estate under that conveyance, which I call a fraudulent one, of the 19th April, 1840.

852. Why is it fraudulent?—Because Miss Stanwix is illegitimate. I do not imagine any deed signed by a woman illegitimate could convey a trust.

853. Dr. *Andrews.*—You think the legal estate was not properly conveyed?—Precisely.

854. What injury arose from that?—I stated in conversation at the Castle, that I did not want possession of the estate.

855. What injury arises to the estate by reason of that deed having been made by an illegitimate person?—It gives the estate to a party who will not render an account, or give any explanation, to the master of the school.

856. Look to the 12th sec. of 53rd George III., ch. 107. Are you aware that section provides that the Commissioners shall have power from time to time to collect sums of money to be laid out in Government funds?—I am aware of all that.

857. And that such share or proportion as they shall think proper, of the estate, for the support of the school, should be paid to the use of the schoolmaster?—I know that is the provision; but I contend this—I am not a lawyer, but it strikes my simple intellect—that the Commissioners in 1842 had not the power of setting aside the purpose for which Mr. Moore, in 1685, left that estate.

858. Though the Act of Parliament has given them power, generally, as to the estate, to pay such share and proportion as they shall think proper, to the schoolmaster, and then to provide for an under-master, and then if there be any surplus, that they shall apply it to build and enlarge the school?—I am not a lawyer. I will tell you the opinion I got from Sergeant Warren: his opinion was, that the Commissioners, instead of getting that conveyance from Miss Stanwix, should have made application to the Chancellor to provide a trustee for the property; and his opinion was, that if I could prove the illegitimacy, that deed was illegal.

859. What would you gain by that, supposing the funds administered by the Clare-street Board?—I answered that at the meeting in October, 1844. When Lord Elliott asked me did I wish to have the management of the property, I said, certainly not; I would never impeach the Commissioners' title, if they dealt with me as the masters before me were dealt with; I would not take possession of the property to-morrow, for I am sure the Commissioners, with the advantage of an intelligent agent, like Mr. Owen, could get more money than I would; I think it is the business of a master to mind his school; I complained of it as a great irregularity on the part of a body composed of such eminent men.

860. Were you aware that by the 16th section of this Act the Chancellor can invest the estate in Commissioners?—Why was not an application made? It was said the Commissioners had not yet paid Mr. Fetherston for executing the conveyance, because the funds had not allowed it. Would it not be better in the daylight, and while the town was interested in the question, to make a motion in Chancery to have a trustee appointed?

861. Could not the Chancellor have done so?—He did not do it.

862. Are you aware the 16th section gives the Chancellor power to vest it in Commissioners if he is so pleased?—I am aware he did not do it: that they did it by a circuitous route.

863. Would not proceedings in Chancery cost more?—I do not know the amount of Mr. Fetherston's bill. He told Lord Mountcashel, in my presence, that had they not fished out Miss Stanwix, that they intended to get possession of the estate, to have an Act of Parliament, which would cost £500: would it not be as easy to go to Chancery?

864. *Chairman.*—Have you any suggestion to make as to what steps might be taken to put the trust on a better foundation?—I would not presume to offer any suggestion whatever; it is in the hands of the first men in the country; and it is at present in the hands of the Legislature; and ignorant as I am of the law and its technicalities, I would not presume to offer any suggestion.

865. Will you furnish the Commissioners with a list of the books used in your school, and the number of pupils reading each book?—I will; there are eighteen boys paying for their education.

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CLONMEL.

Clonmel Endowed School.

Mr. Cornelius Molony

Mr. *Cornelius Molony* sworn and examined.

866. *Chairman.*—What situation do you hold?—Assistant teacher in the endowed school.

867. When were you appointed?—25th July, 1854.

868. By whom?—By Mr. Kettlewell.

869. What is your salary?—Forty pounds; and instruction in the classics.

870. By whom is the £40 a-year paid to you?—By Mr. Kettlewell.

871. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What is the exact nature of your duties?—Science is the principal part: I teach geometry, algebra, mensuration, arithmetic, and geography.

872. Do you give instruction in the classics to pupils intended for the University, and also to those who come to receive a commercial education?—There are none preparing for the University: there are some preparing for commissions in the army.

873. Have you any commercial pupils?—Yes, sir.

874. Can you state exactly what instruction you give them?—They get instructions in commercial arithmetic, including sums and compound proportion and practice, and interest and other rules like these; and in geography they get instruction with the other boys.

875. Do you give instruction in mensuration?—I do; and those boys preparing for the army require to know a large course of science.

876. What treatise on mensuration do you use?—It is the treatise used by the National Board of Education.

877. Are the boys taught to solve questions which involve arithmetical calculations?—They are.

878. Are any of the boys familiar with the use of logarithmic tables?—There are none familiar with these.

879. Do you teach any surveying?—Mensuration and superficies apply to the same things as surveying.

880. What rules do you teach them for the purpose of estimating areas with irregular boundaries. How do you instruct them to take the area of fields having curvilinear boundaries?—We will resolve it into triangles and polygons; there are several offsets taken from the lines if necessary, the mean is taken then.

881. Do you teach them to resolve triangles by trigonometry?—Not yet; none are far advanced enough for that yet.

882. Do you know any thing of the success in life of pupils who have received commercial instruction in the school?—None have left for commercial business since I went but one.

883. Did he obtain commercial employment?—I understand he is in a commercial office in town.

884. Do you know any one elsewhere?—I do; there is a young gentleman who left the school: he is in the bank at Fermoy, in the county of Cork.

885. Are you charged with any superintendence of the conduct of the boys?—Yes, while they are in the school: if Mr. Kettlewell happens to go to receive visitors or the parents of children, I am in charge of them while he is out of the room.

886. Do you think that the practice established by Mr. Kettlewell, of giving classical instruction to those pupils who seek a commercial education, produces the effect of deterring pupils from coming to the school for that purpose?—Not in the least: I am sure that a classical and English education Mr. Kettlewell has found to be of service to those going to business; for I am sure that without a good knowledge of classics and English, they cannot become good commercial persons, they cannot write well.

887. Have you derived benefit in your knowledge of English from your instructions in Latin?—I have.

888. Is the selection of the books in the scientific and commercial departments of the school left to your discretion?—Yes.

889. Is the class of boys receiving instruction of that kind ever examined by the master?—He superintends it on various occasions; he comes and sees what they are doing.

890. What particular books has the master directed you to use?—As well as I can recollect, the books Mr. Kettlewell told me to use were books used by the National schools:—Ehrington's Euclid, Thomson's Algebra, used under the National Board, and Bonnycastle's Algebra and Mensuration books by the Board.

891. Do you in teaching use any book of which the master is not cognizant?—No; he knows all the books I teach.

892. *Chairman.*—Is there any other gentleman present who wishes to give any information respecting this endowed school?

Mr. Michael Gleeson.

Mr. *Michael Gleeson*, (Town Clerk of Clonmel), examined.

893. *Chairman.*—Have you any information to give?—No more than to produce the list of freemen.

894. Have you the original grant empowering the Mayor to nominate the master of the school. Have you any copy of the original grant?—No.

Rev. Thos. Kettlewell.

Rev. *Thomas Kettlewell* further examined.

895. My brother, Joshua Kettlewell, is in attendance to give evidence, if required; he has been associated with me in the management of the school for six years; I thought it my duty to acquaint the Secretary that, as a witness, he should be available for you if you desired to examine him. He is ready to give any information on the subject. He is a Master of Arts in the College of Dublin.

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896. *Chairman.*—Is there any thing additional he can state?—Not with respect to any thing entered into on to-day.

897. Dr. *Andrews.*—Can he give any evidence on any subject as to which you desire to examine him?—I have no desire: we are both ready to answer any question that may be propounded to us.

898. How can we, without some suggestion, know what we should examine him about?—There is nothing that has entered into the proceedings up to this moment I would think it material to examine him about; at present I say nothing with regard to the possession of the property. If you desire to have a witness to tell you how the property was held previous to my occupying the schoolhouse before the 24th May 1842, Richard Legg can give information that will show you they could not make any return of the property from 1840 to 1842, because they were not in possession of the estate.

899. *Secretary.*—Your own statement is, that Miss Stanwix's conveyance was executed on the 17th April, 1841, which would entitle them to receive rent from that; and that when made there was less than £400 a-year?—I have a copy of the proposal Dr. Bell made to me with reference to settling up every thing to 25th March, 1842. Mr. Legg will tell you the Commissioners did not or were not to receive any money before 1842. You say they were entitled from the conveyance; Mr. Legg will tell you whether they received the money or not.

Stephen Moore, Esq., sworn and examined.

Stephen Moore, Esq.

900. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Where do you reside?—At Barn, near Clonmel.

901. Have you a general acquaintance with the gentry resident in the neighbourhood of Clonmel?—I should think I have.

902. Do you know whether there are many persons resident in the neighbourhood of Clonmel who have sons, and desire to obtain classical instruction for them?—I know a good number of people: whether they have them now or not I do not know: I know a good many families have children.

903. Do you know generally to what schools these parents send their sons to receive classical instruction?—Generally a long way off: to Dublin, and different other places, at least most of my friends have done so—England and soforth.

904. What reason exists, in your opinion, why they send their children to be educated at remote places?—I cannot say exactly: some like an English education better than an Irish: I believe there is no regular school about Clonmel they would like to entrust their children to.

905. Do you know any parents in the neighbourhood sending their sons to be educated at remote places in Ireland?—Oh, yes, I know several.

906. Do you think they entertain any objection to the education provided at the school of Clonmel?—It not being a boarding-school—I know there is no man more fitted to conduct it than Mr. Kettlewell, if it was kept up as a boarding-school; but it has not been so for some time.

907. Are you of opinion that a well-managed boarding-school at Clonmel would receive the support of a large number of the gentry in the neighbourhood?—I do not know. I know under the former master sons of mine were educated there and went to college, and several other gentlemen in the country: it was kept up in very capital style by Dr. Bell: my brother, the judge, was educated there by Dr. Carey: Baron Pennefather, and other eminent men, were educated there by Dr. Carey; and the late Chief Justice Pennefather.

908. Have you heard that the pupils educated in the school in the time of Dr. Bell's mastership were distinguished in the University, and afterwards successful in life?—Very much so: my sons went through college very creditably from Dr. Bell; they were with him both in Youghal and here: in fact three of my sons were educated here with him.

909. Had Dr. Bell a large school?—Very large.

910. About what number of boys?—I always understood him to have over sixty boys, or from that to seventy.

911. That is altogether?—No; I think boarders.

912. The house is a very large one?—Very large.

913. Would it accommodate a considerable number of boarders?—I never was in it except when I sat with the Commissioners there.

914. The want of success of the school is not owing to the house furnishing insufficient accommodation?—Certainly not.

915. To what cause would you be inclined to attribute the falling off in the school?—As one of the Commissioners, if I have permission to mention what occurred before us, I will state it if his Lordship has no objection to me, as one of the Commissioners, giving any reasons, we having made our report.

916. *Chairman.*—You are bound to give us all information?—I was one of the Commissioners. I only wish to know, having been one, whether any evidence I would give you would be objectionable, we having made our report.

917. On the contrary, the Commissioners present think you are bound to give any information you possess.

918. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—I repeat the question. To what cause are you inclined to ascribe the falling off of the school?—I can certainly say it appeared to me and to the other Commissioners, it was a good deal in consequence of the liabilities of Mr. Kettlewell that he was not able to support the school: they appeared to us to be heavy: he was not able to carry on the school from these liabilities—he himself admitted that. What came before us

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CLONMEL.

Clonmel Endowed School.

Stephen Moore, Esq.

was that there was an immense deal of money due to tradesmen, and that these tradesmen were pressing. We were impressed with that idea that it was under these circumstances he was obliged to give up keeping boarders. He could not open the school, and it was a dangerous thing, as he properly remarked, to bring boarders into a school where the liabilities were so great. Our report on that subject is very full.

919. Do you think it likely that if this debt were removed a well managed school would have as many pupils as there were here in Dr. Bell's time?—Most assuredly it would be very flourishing if Mr. Kettlewell was in a situation to be able to carry it on to the satisfaction of the gentry of the neighbourhood.

920. Has the number of gentry in the neighbourhood decreased?—They have not; but the sons have grown up.

921. Are you of opinion that a school would receive support from the commercial and trading community?—I am certain of it. I am sure every one of them have the highest opinion of Mr. Kettlewell as to his abilities.

922. Even under the present circumstances, could you suggest any arrangement which would tend to increase the number of pupils?—I could not; I am afraid Mr. Kettlewell is in that difficulty that appeared before us at the Commission, that the unfortunate gentleman can hardly get out of.

923. Do you think the school renders as much service to the town, in the way of giving gratuitous instruction, as might be desired?—I cannot say what he has done in that way. You have heard from him here.

924. There are at present, according to Mr. Kettlewell's return, eight boys receiving gratuitous instruction. Do you think that number commensurate with the wants of the town?—I do not think it is. I should think there ought to be a great deal more, from the number of freemen. Their reasons for not sending them I cannot tell.

925. You have heard no complaints of applications for admission having been refused?—No; I am not in the way of hearing these things. I seldom or never come into town, except on magisterial business, or that kind of thing; and not mixing with the people who would be requiring it, I cannot tell.

926. Do not you think that if a good classical and commercial education were given in the school, a place in which there is so much wealth and intelligence as Clonmel ought to furnish a very considerable number of applicants?—I am quite confident that if the school was kept up as in former times, and from the report I heard of the great number of day-boys there were, that the school would be a very flourishing one, both in that way and as a boarding-school.

[The further evidence as to this school is in a subsequent part of the Minutes of this day.]

Incorporated Society's School.

THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S SCHOOL.

927. *Chairman.*—We will now go into the case of the Incorporated Society's School, but shall return to the case of the Endowed School.

Mr. Edward O'Hara Canavan.

Mr. *Edward O'Hara Canavan* sworn and examined.

928. What situation do you hold?—Master of the Incorporated Society's school.

929. When were you appointed?—Four years last March; in 1851.

930. By whom were you appointed?—By the Incorporated Society.

931. How many pupils have you?—I think, thirty-five; thirty is the average.

932. What class of education do you give?—English and scientific.

933. You are also master of the parochial school?—I am; the two are united.

934. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What is the general system of instruction at present carried on in the school of which you are master?—English and science.

935. What do you mean by English instruction; what are the principal parts of it?—Reading, writing, grammar, and spelling.

936. What do you mean by writing?—That is, the art of writing, as well as grammatical writing.

937. Do you practise your pupils in dictation?—Every day.

938. Do you practise all classes of boys who are able to write in dictation, or only the senior boys?—All.

939. What do you find to be the effect of that kind of instruction?—It makes them good spellers, and gives them words to express their ideas.

940. Do you think it is peculiarly fitted to qualify them for situations as clerks?—Most undoubtedly.

941. Will you state in what manner you convey instruction in arithmetic?—Orally; mental arithmetic, as well as working them, in a class, from Thomson's arithmetic.

942. Do you teach them book-keeping?—I have not taught it since I came to the school.

943. Do you not think it would be desirable to give instruction in it?—I think it would, if any boy desired it.

944. What do you mean by practising them in mental calculations: give instances?—I ask them, forty yards, at 6½*d.* a-yard; five cwt. of oatmeal, at any price—whatever price is current.

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CLONMEL.

Incorporated Society's School.

Mr. Edward O'Harn Canavan.

945. What proportion does the oral instruction in arithmetic bear to the other instruction?—I practice them more at oral instruction.

946. Do you teach them vulgar and decimal fractions?—Yes; decimals principally.

947. Do you teach them the principles of fractions, that they may understand the theory of them?—Yes.

948. Do you teach them the extended multiplication table?—I do.

949. What is the advantage of it?—It makes them good mental calculators; they can calculate with more readiness.

950. Do you teach them to commit to memory many tables of weights and measures?—No; I have not done so.

951. In what manner do you conduct their instruction in geography?—Orally; I give them lectures, and then question them.

952. On the lecture which you have given?—Yes.

953. Do you intermix the study of history and geography in the lessons?—Always; just as Thomson.

954. Do you think they remember geography better when taught in connexion with history?—I think so.

955. Do you think they remember history better when it is taught in connexion with geography?—Certainly.

956. In what manner do you convey instruction in grammar?—Orally; the only thing I make them commit to memory is the rules of syntax.

957. Do you practise them in parsing?—Yes; two or three times a-week.

958. Do you give them any instruction in the etymology of their own language?—Every day.

959. Give instances?—If they write a sentence, and make a mistake, I make them spell the word and parse it.

960. Do you give them instructions as regards the component parts of the words of the language, such as prefixes?—No further than those that I teach from Butler's Spelling-Book, which teaches them the Latin derivations.

961. Do you find that those who have not a knowledge of the Latin language yet retain such a knowledge of the Latin roots as proves that this kind of teaching is serviceable?—I do.

962. Do you find that they take an interest in instruction of this kind?—A very great interest, indeed. That is of late institution; I have not this book more than six or eight months.

963. What knowledge do you possess yourself of classics?—I have learned the entrance course of Trinity College.

964. Where were you educated?—At Santry.

965. What is Santry school?—It is a training, classical, and commercial school.

966. Under whose management?—Under the management of the Incorporated Society.

967. Under their superintendence?—It is their head school.

968. Is it usual for the Incorporated Society to employ masters educated in their own training school?—Yes; lately they have done so almost exclusively.

969. Is it a principal object of the school at Santry to fit the pupils to give instruction afterwards as masters?—Yes; no matter what they are prepared for, the senior boys having instructed the junior boys, are fit themselves to be teachers.

970. Do you find there is a great desire on the part of your pupils to receive a commercial education?—Principally that.

971. There is a greater number of applicants for instruction of that character?—Yes.

972. If a good commercial school were opened, possessing all the necessary means and appliances would the number of pupils be very great?—I think so.

973. Of the middle classes?—Yes; they might amount to sixty.

974. Do you think a well-managed commercial school, if opened in Clonmel, would obtain as many as sixty pupils?—Yes.

975. Of what class?—Of the middle class.

976. The sons of merchants and shopkeepers?—Yes.

977. If such an institution were opened what do you think ought to be the course of instruction adopted in it? Ought any other matters be taught in the school besides the branches you have enumerated?—Yes, to teach the senior boys the physical sciences.

978. Is instruction of that kind given in your own school?—No.

979. Or in any of the schools of the Incorporated Society?—In Santry.

980. What are your school-hours?—From ten to three.

981. Do you find it possible for the pupils to maintain their attention so long as five hours without an interval of recreation?—I never found, except a very studious boy, capable of doing so.

982. Then it is your opinion that the almost universal system of keeping boys at school without interruption from ten o'clock to three is not a good one?—It is not, in my opinion.

983. They become jaded towards the end of the day?—I think so.

984. Have you means in your school of giving recreation to the boys?—Not sufficient means; the play-ground is very much confined.

985. Could any thing be done to increase the size of the play-ground?—Not in its present position.

986. What is the size of the play-ground?—Not quite so large as this room, I think.

987. How many boys could it accommodate?—It is too small for thirty boys; I let out the junior boys at one time, and the senior boys at another.

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CLONMEL.

Incorporated Society's School.

Mr. Edward O'Hara Canavan.

988. You are not able to let them all out together?—No; I have had reasons for not doing so, as the senior boys sometimes play too roughly with the junior boys.

989. Do you think it desirable that in such a school as is placed under your management instruction should be given in music?—I think so.

990. State your reasons?—It is a kind of recreation to the boys after difficult study, and it refines their taste.

991. Do you think it would interfere with their other studies—that any unreasonable time would be withdrawn from book-learning?—I think not.

992. Would the pupils themselves like it?—I am sure they would.

993. Have you ever been present where the pupils of a school received instruction in it?—I have; I teach my boys psalmody; and the day I neglect psalmody they invariably ask me to have it, as a favour.

994. You think it would be desirable to introduce it as part of school education?—I think so.

995. What is your experience of the success in life of pupils educated in your school?—I am but four years in it: five boys have taken scholarships upon the foundation of the Farra institution, county Westmeath.

996. Explain the nature of that institution?—The boy is supposed to go from this to the Farra institution free; but when he arrives there he is supported, clothed, and educated for four years, free of all expense to his parents. At the end of the four years there is another examination for admission into Santry school.

997. Is it only a small proportion of those in training at Farra that go to Santry?—A very small proportion; only one or two of all who enter from the different schools of the society.

998. A scholarship in the Farra institution is given after examination?—Yes.

999. State the method of examination.—The boys are put in a class; every boy gets a number—one, two, three, and so on.

1000. What is the use of that number?—It is to maintain order, in the first place, and to show the examination is impartial.

1001. The number stands in place of the name?—Yes; the examiners go through a series of questions; they have written questions which they take with them.

1002. Who are the examiners?—The Rev. Mr. Stubbs, Mr. George Blacker, Mr. Ardill, the Secretary of the institution, and Mr. Pidgeon.

1003. Do the pupils know beforehand the nature of the questions to which they will be subjected?—They know the book which they will be examined in; they know nothing of the form or style of the questions to be put.

1004. Is the examination a strict one? Is the competition severe?—It is very severe sometimes.

1005. Then, if so, the examination must be. Have any complaints been made on the score that the examination was not conducted in an impartial manner?—I have always heard to the contrary: those who visited the school at the examination liked it very much.

1006. Besides the instance you have referred to of the boys at Farra, do you know of others to show that boys educated in your school have been successful in life; can you state instances of boys who have obtained employment?—There was one boy who attended for a short time got a situation; there are others who go out for trades, who are bound by the rector of the parish to trades, and others who got trades by my application, on account of their efficiency.

1007. Do masters, therefore, desire to obtain apprentices from the school?—The town is supplied with apprentices from the school—that is, to trades.

1008. How often is the school inspected by these gentlemen connected with the Incorporated Society?—Once every year, midsummer.

1009. There are other persons who visit the school?—Yes.

1010. Who are they?—The rector and curates of the parish.

1011. They visit from time to time?—Yes.

1012. For what purpose?—Some come to examine; others just come to see if the business is going on right.

1013. Do they visit the school to give religious instruction?—Not hitherto.

1014. Do visitors recommend any improvements that appear to them to be desirable in the course of instruction?—One visitor alone has ever recommended a change of that kind. Mr. Leyne, the treasurer, recommended oral instruction when I came first.

1015. You did not then give oral instruction to the same extent as at present?—Not to the same extent.

1016. By whom are the books and other school requisites furnished?—By the Incorporated Society.

1017. You get any school books you demand?—Any I demand.

1018 Are you amply supplied?—Yes.

1019. Are all the pupils free pupils?—Not all free; they are supposed to pay something, at least 1*d.* a-week.

1020. That is the minimum—what is the maximum?—5*s.* a-quarter.

1021. To what class do those persons belong who pay 5*s.* a-quarter?—The middle class; shopkeepers.

1022. Is there at present considerable demand for superior instruction in Clonmel?—I think so.

1023. How does this appear—what means have you of knowing?—From the earlier hour

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the pupils are sent to the national model schools. Another reason is, from the number of private tuitions which I get.

1024. In what do you give private instruction?—In English, science, book-keeping, and sums, occasionally classics.

1025. Are you of opinion that there is a demand for more classical instruction than is furnished under existing circumstances?—I think so.

1026. Mr. Moore, the last witness, stated it to be his belief that a well-managed classical and commercial school here would be attended by a large number of scholars. What do you suppose would be the number of scholars that would attend such a school in this town?—I think the middle classes would supply about forty or fifty boys, besides the resident gentry, that is the gentry of the neighbourhood who send their children away.

1027. Do you think that a considerable number would attend for the purpose of obtaining a classical education necessary to fit young men for the University?—Yes; about forty or fifty.

1028. So that the attendance at a well-managed classical and commercial school might be about 100?—I think so.

1029. Do you know has so great a number ever attended any school such as I have described in this place?—I do. Before the Incorporated Society amalgamated their school with the parochial one they had a very respectable school, giving a commercial education solely; and I know when Dr. Bell was in this town he had a very large school, exclusive of classics.

1030. Is there any private classical school in Clonmel at present?—Not that I am aware of; but there were two a short time since.

1031. What number of pupils had they?—One had twenty or thirty pupils. I am not acquainted with the other.

1032. Do you think that the Incorporated Society's school and the national model school operate to the detriment of the endowed school?—I think not.

1033. How do you explain that?—There are a great number of pupils who go to schools away out of this who might attend that school, and a great number of the boys who attend the model school would very likely attend the other, if it was carried out properly.

1034. Would not these schools withdraw from the endowed school some of the pupils intended to receive a commercial education?—Well, they do; yet if a respectable school were established, I think these boys would go back; because parents do not like their children to mix with the poorer class of boys who might attend the national model schools.

1035. Are the model schools attended by any of the children of the upper classes?—I think so; of the middle classes there are many.

1036. Are they the children of parents who might be expected to send their children to college?—I think so.

1037. Then they do not object to sending their children to schools where the children of the poorer classes are sent?—They may object, and I have known instances where they objected, but they do it as a matter of necessity.

1038. Why do they send their children to be educated there?—Because they have not better schools.

1039. Are they induced by the positive attraction of the model school or the absence of it elsewhere?—I think the latter is the case.

1040. Don't you think both causes combine?—They may.

THE ENDOWED SCHOOL OF CLONMEL—(continued).

Joseph Kenny, Esq., Mayor of Clonmel, examined.

1041. I concur in what has been said by Mr. Moore, that there can be no doubt of Mr. Kettlewell's great abilities; but for some years, from embarrassments, not created by his own extravagance, but by some mistake on his part, he got into serious difficulties, and the character of the school fell. Dr. Carey, who was a man of great genius, kept up the school. Dr. Bell had a very admirable school and Mr. Kettlewell had a very admirable school, when, conducted with the assistance of the most respectable and clever gentleman under him. He became embarrassed, however, and lost the assistance of his brother, and the support of the greater part of the respectable inhabitants. He never refused to take the son of a freeman; he was ever ready to take any one having a just claim to be educated in the school. I am certain if he were placed in a position of independence, there is no man in Ireland better capable of conducting the establishment; but as it is at present constituted, there is something wanted about it. I believe myself that the embarrassments which have unfortunately fallen upon Mr. Kettlewell, fell upon him by the mistake he laboured under, in supposing he would have a greater amount of means derivable from the endowment; and those means not coming to him, he became involved. If he is relieved from debt in any way, the school will become again what it was, one of the best institutions in Ireland. I would suggest that as the freemen of Clonmel are becoming very few indeed, that if this establishment could be so modified as to meet the times we are in at present, it would be well. It was intended to be a Protestant institution; but times have altered considerably, and we see every day a sort of amalgamation of all classes and creeds. It may be disagreeable to some gentlemen for me to give my opinion, but I feel bound to do so. I think when the number of freemen has diminished, and is likely to diminish, that the funds of the institution should be applied for the public good of Clonmel, and not for any sect or class. An endowment of £400 or £500

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CLONMEL.

Endowed School of Clonmel—con.

Joseph Kenny, Esq.

a-year for the education of six or seven boys, is not keeping up with the march of intellect or the times. I think we should follow the example we see in other places as to education, and apply those funds for the uses of the public, and not for the benefit of any particular class or creed. That is my view of the thing. I see by what the Secretary has read they are intended for the exclusive use of Protestant freemen's sons. I am a freeman of Clonmel. I have been mayor three times, and I would conceive my children would have as much claim to receive their education free at the hands of Mr. Kettlewell as any Protestant freeman of Clonmel. If gentlemen of your great cleverness and capabilities, understanding the uses of education, if you turn your minds to the thing, and set an example of having a sort of fusion between all classes, it would tend much to the advantage of the country, and do away with a vast deal of those prejudices and heart-burnings which unfortunately distract this land, and have done so for a long time. I feel deep regret in making any observation that could wound the feelings of any one, but I am bound to state exactly what my opinions are, and in doing so I wish to do it as delicately as I can.

1042. [Rev. Mr. *Kettlewell.*—I am ready to do the utmost for the public benefit, and for the entire investigation of truth. As the Mayor has come forward and spoken with regard to my embarrassments, I ask him has my moral character suffered in the slightest degree?]

1043. No man's character can suffer when he is not himself the cause—when the misfortune has not originated with himself. I believe your embarrassments did not arise from any extravagance, but from the grand mistake you made in involving yourself in debts, without first looking forward and seeing what means you had to meet them. You took it, upon the representation of Lord Mountcashel, according to your statement, that you were to have £700 a-year. I believe what you say to be true, that you did believe you would have that money; and that you went into expense you would not have gone into had you been aware you were to have only £200 a-year. It was neither the character of yourself nor any of your family to do a wrong to any man.

1044. [Rev. Mr. *Kettlewell.*—With regard to the school being an exclusive institution, I am perfectly prepared to cast that distinction to the wind, and to make no distinction, but to have education for the benefit of all. I am an advocate for the national system of education, from conviction.]

1045. I think the number of boys in my time, when I was at Dr. Carey's school, did not exceed the number at present. The number did not exceed thirty. I was there for two or three years.

1046. [Rev. Mr *Kettlewell.*—There is a gentleman here who was a pupil, in 1839, of Dr. Bell's, and he has suggested that he can state the number at it for three years before I came to the school.]

1047. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you not think, Mr. Mayor, it would be of great advantage to Clonmel to have a well regulated classical school?—Yes.

1048. Do you not also think it would be of great advantage to the town of Clonmel to have a well regulated commercial school?—Most certainly.

1049. Do you consider, if such schools were well established, they would be well supported?—I am quite certain they would; but Mr. Canavan, who was under examination, has taken away a vast number of the middle classes, and even higher, all from the want of a good school. I had a son with Mr. Kettlewell, and he was admirably taken care of.

General State of Education.

Robert Malcomson, Esq.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

Robert Malcomson, Esq. (a member of the Society of Friends), affirms and is examined.

1050. *Chairman.*—Do you live in the neighbourhood of this town?—Yes, since I was born.

1051. What is your profession?—I am a general merchant, a miller, and ship-owner.

1052. Are you acquainted with the state of the trading and commercial community of Clonmel?—Yes, I am.

1053. Do you consider there is a want of commercial instruction in Clonmel?—There has been.

1054. Does that want still exist?—Not so much as heretofore. The model school of Clonmel has been of great advantage, and the school of the Mechanics' Institute.

1055. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—The school connected with the Mechanics' Institute is of recent formation?—Yes; it is, perhaps, seven or nine years. I am not certain.

1056. Have you any idea how many receive instruction in it?—I have not. I have not attended to it much.

1057. Are you aware of the nature of the instruction?—No; I have not been there.

1058. But your opinion is, that it tends to increase the opportunities of obtaining the kind of instruction necessary for persons entering into trade and business?—Certainly, so far as I have heard.

1059. Can you offer any suggestion as to the best mode of supplying increased facilities in Clonmel for commercial education?—Well, I rather think that the model school has been of more advantage to Clonmel than any we have had: perhaps it is not as extended as it might be.

1060. Do you think that parents of the middle class, who object to send their children to the model or any other school where they must mix with boys of the lower class, desire to obtain for their children, in another establishment, instruction of the same nature as is given in the model school?—Such a school would certainly be of advantage. There are

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some parties in the middle state of life that would not like to send their children to the model school to mix with the lower classes.

1061. Do you think that feeling interferes at present so as to prevent parents availing themselves for their children of the advantages of the model school?—I could not give a positive answer to that.

1062. What is the nature of the instruction which, as a man of experience in commerce and trade, you would say ought to be given in a commercial school?—A plain education. I do not think the languages are much required.

1063. That is, what is called classical instruction?—That is not much required, I would say.

1064. Would you make any distinction between ancient and modern languages. For the purposes of trade and commerce would it not be desirable that children should learn French?—French particularly, or German; these two languages are more required at present in the commercial world.

1065. You will oblige the Commissioners by stating, generally, the nature of the different branches of instruction you think ought to be taught in a practically useful commercial school?—The English language, reading, writing, arithmetic, history—modern history—geography, mathematics.

1066. The elementary parts of natural philosophy and mechanics?—As much information as could be given suitable for a mechanic would be of advantage.

1067. Do you think there ought to be, in such a school, the means of setting before the pupils the principles and construction of the steam-engine?—Perhaps in Clonmel it might not be wanting; but it might be of advantage. There are no manufactures here to any extent.

1068. In a model commercial school would instruction of that nature be advantageous?—Certainly.

1069. Do you think it would be desirable also to have instruction given in a school of that kind in agricultural chemistry?—Yes.

1070. Do you think the establishment of such a system of instruction would induce persons to send their children to the school for the special purpose of fitting them for agricultural employments?—If there were a school of that kind I have no doubt some would take advantage of it. I cannot say positively who would.

1071. What is the kind of instruction which ought to be preferred in a school, the object of which was to fit young persons educated in it for those employments and occupations which the town of Clonmel itself affords?—I pretty much answered that before.

1072. A plain English education?—Yes; and modern languages, French and German.

1073. In carrying on your own business, have you occasion to use the different continental languages, or to employ the services of others acquainted with them?—We have to employ the services of others in translating contracts and letters, bills of lading, and such like.

1074. In what language are the majority of your foreign contracts written?—I cannot well answer that question, because it is more connected with our establishment in Waterford, and I reside here altogether. My brothers manage that branch of our business.

1075. Are you engaged in the corn trade?—Yes.

1076. That must render it necessary for you to deal with persons speaking Italian and modern Greek?—That is principally managed through interpreters.

1077. Interpreters on the spot?—Yes.

1078. Is it your opinion that the town of Clonmel is in want of a good commercial school in which these various branches of instruction would be taught?—It is not so much in want at present as it was, but it certainly would be an advantage to have it.

1079. You think the establishment of the model school has to some extent supplied the deficiencies before experienced?—Yes; and also the Mechanics' Institute.

Benjamin Grubb, Esq. (a member of the Society of Friends), affirms and is examined.

Benjamin Grubb, Esq.

1080. *Chairman.*—Have you resided long in this town?—Yes; this is my native place, and I have not resided anywhere else.

1081. Have you any knowledge of the state of education in this town?—I have, to some extent.

1082. You are a trustee for some endowed school?—I am a trustee for one or two small things, and one of the Friends' endowed schools.

1083. Do you think there is a want of schools for the middle class in this town, of the commercial kind?—I do think there is a want of schools for the middle and respectable classes in Clonmel. That want has existed for several years past.

1084. Do you think there are a sufficient number of inhabitants of that class to maintain a school?—I would wish to speak cautiously; but I apprehend there are several children abroad at school who would, in all probability, be educated at home if there was a school suitable for them; and I believe Clonmel does not possess, at present, such a school. Therefore I conclude that a well-conducted classical and commercial school would gain many pupils at the present time; such as was formerly in Clonmel, in Dr. Bell's time.

1085. Do you think there are children now attending the national schools who would attend such a school?—I think there are probably some. The national model school is a very great advantage, and the very low price at which education is offered there is, no doubt, a great inducement to many whose means are not large; but, from my knowledge of some of the children who have been at that school, and who I suppose are there still, they would, I think, attend such a school if it was founded.

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CLONMEL.

General State of Education.

Benjamin Grubb, Esq.

1086. Do you not think a number of middle class children attend those schools, children for whom they were never intended?—I cannot say to what extent the intentions of Government went. The charges in those schools vary from 1*d.* a week to 5*s.* a quarter; therefore it was the intention of the Government there should be different classes in these schools.

1087. Do you not suppose there are children in the model school whose parents could afford to pay a great deal more for them?—There have been, certainly, I have no doubt of it.

1088. Rev Dr. *Graves.*—What is the kind of instruction you would wish to see given in a school of that kind, I speak with reference especially to commercial instruction?—I would like to see the best English instruction that would be thought by parents and commercial men necessary for the children. I am not at all a teacher myself, nor did I ever examine a class. I would consider the very best English education should be afforded in Clonmel.

1089. In the Friend's school you include under the term English education several branches of instruction?—Yes; I consider French and German should also be included.

1090. Do you not think the commercial education should be such as to fit pupils to take situations in remote places as well as any that might be afforded in Clonmel?—Most certainly; I think it should be fully equal to any school in these countries. I think there should be such a school in Clonmel on a good foundation. It would be a very great advantage. We have a highly respectable neighbourhood in Clonmel; it is not the town itself, but there is a very large neighbourhood around for two or three miles, and the people would gradually avail themselves of such a school rather than be sending their children abroad.

1091. You think that a well conducted school would be well supported by the inhabitants?—I have no doubt of it.

1092. And you state to the Commissioners that there is a want of such a school at present? You stated that many young persons leave Clonmel and go to remote places to obtain a good commercial education: have you any reason to believe that young persons are also sent to schools in remote places to obtain classical instruction?—I did not mean my answer to apply to commercial education exclusively, I meant to include both classical education and others.

1093. Mr. *Stephens.*—I understood you to coincide in opinion with the Mayor, that a great want of a classical and commercial school exists?—I do.

1094. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—And you concur in the views of Mr. Malcomson, as to the nature of the education that ought to be given in such a school?—Yes.

1095. You are in favour of instruction in the modern languages?—Having heard his examination, I would be inclined to go farther. I would speak more decidedly than he did. He seems to place a great deal of reliance on the model school and the mechanics' school filling up the blank. I do not think they fill up much of the blank. I think there is a great blank beside, more than at the moment he seemed to take into consideration.

1096. Have you many persons in your own employment?—I am not in trade at present.

1097. Dr. *Andrews.*—You think, considering the wants of the neighbourhood for classical and commercial instruction, that a good classical and commercial school could co-exist with the national school and the other educational establishments as they at present stand?—I do; I am very decided in that.

1098. Mr. *Stephens*—Do you think if a good commercial school were established in Clonmel, many pupils who go to the national school would become pupils of the commercial school?—I think there are some.

1099. Then, if I understand you aright, some boys go to the national school because a good commercial school is not established in the town?—I am of opinion there are.

1100. Dr. *Andrews.*—Are you aware that not long since there was a movement to attach a classical school to the model school?—I heard of it, but there are many parents who would not send their children to the national schools, having a very decided objection to the association of their children with the boys.

1101. They prefer a higher class, more suitable to the rank they are in?—Yes.

1102. *Chairman.*—You think that movement for introducing a classical education in connexion with the model school arose from the want of the means of obtaining a classical education?—I cannot say I thought much about what it arose from.

1103. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you know any thing of the Munster provincial school?—I do; I was there this day week.

1104. Have you a copy of the printed rules and regulations—there are some, I believe, in manuscript?—We have no other rules than those I have in my hand, these last passed by the meeting within the last year.

1105. These are the new ones?—Yes, I have the old ones at home.

1106. Could you favour the Commissioners with a copy of the old and new rules?—I think so.

1107. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners have visited that school, and were more pleased with it than any school they have seen. It was in most creditable order. The object in asking for the old rules is, to see by comparing them with the new ones, what improvements have been made.

John Hughes, Esq.

John Hughes, Esq. (a Member of the Society of Friends), affirms and is examined.

1108. *Chairman.*—How long have you resided in this neighbourhood?—Since I was born; over fifty years.

1109. You know the neighbourhood well?—Yes, I know it pretty well.

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1110. Do you consider there is a want of a commercial school in this town?—I should think we do want a good commercial school in this town.

1111. Do you think if there was one established it would be well supported?—I should think it would.

1112. What are your reasons for thinking so?—Indeed I cannot state any particular reason?—I have seen a great many persons come here to teach; a good many boys went from one school to another, and changed about.

1113. Do you believe any children are sent away from this part of the country to receive education?—I do believe it.

1114. Do you think those children would remain in Clonmel if there was a good school to send them to?—I believe some would and some would not. Some persons like sending their children away altogether out of the town to England, and other parts of the country to school.

1115. Do you think there are children at present in other schools that would be sent to such a school?—I do.

1116. In the model school?—Yes; the higher class of children, I think, would be sent to a good commercial school.

1117. Do you think there would be a sufficient attendance to maintain both a commercial and classical school?—I cannot say I could answer that question, what number would be required to support a classical and commercial school.

1118. If there was a good classical and commercial school united, what number would be likely to attend?—I cannot state correctly; but I should think perhaps from thirty to forty respectable lads might be sent there. I doubt very much if this neighbourhood would supply more than that, if so much.

1119. [Rev. Mr. *Kettlewell.*—Mr. Hughes had two sons at my school, he can state the reasons why he removed them.]

1120. I sent two of my boys to England to school.

1121. *Chairman*?—Have you any objections to state your reasons for doing so?—I wish to educate them in England, and send them away from home, and let them rough it a little, and see the world. They were with Mr. Kettlewell for six months.

1122. You have a son with Mr. Kettlewell now?—Yes; and he is going on very well—very satisfactorily.

1123. Mr. *Stephens.*—How long has your son been with Mr. Kettlewell?—I think, going on nine months.

1124. How long were the boys with him who subsequently went to England?—I do not recollect.

1125. [Rev. Mr. *Kettlewell.*—Six months.]

1126. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Have you, Mr. Hughes, any persons in your employment?—I have, several.

1127. Are the situations they hold of such a nature as to require intelligence and education?—Not particularly so. They are labouring men principally, and millers, and I have one clerk.

1128. What is the kind of duty which he has to perform?—To look over the mill generally. Until my sons grew up, he kept the books and cash; since then he oversees the mill.

1129. Is it necessary for him to have a knowledge of machinery?—Certainly; and he has a very good knowledge of machinery.

1130 Does he keep accounts?—No.

1131. Does he carry on any correspondence?—No.

1132. What kind of education ought a person to receive in order to qualify him for such a situation?—Science.

1133. Could a person get that kind of education at present in Clonmel?—I think they could.

1134. At what school?—At the model school, and at Mr. Kettlewell's.

1135. Could they get at Mr. Kettlewell's school instruction in machinery?—No.

1136. A person filling that situation with you must have a practical knowledge of machinery?—Certainly.

1137. Is there any school here where that knowledge could be acquired?—I do not think there is.

1138. Is not that a want?—Decidedly: a mechanical school.

1139. If a good commercial school were established, would it not be necessary to have facilities for instruction in such things?—Decidedly so.

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Cork.

Cork, 24th August, 1855.

Present:—The Marquess of Kildare; Rev. Dr. Graves, Dr. Andrews, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Stephens, and Dr. Hancock, Secretary.

1140. *Chairman.*—If any gentleman has any information to communicate to the Commissioners with respect to any endowed school we will be most happy to receive it.

Aghada School.

Aghada School.

1141. *Secretary.*—The first communication I have received is from the Rev. Mr. Townsend, Rector of Aghada, with regard to the school at that place; it is as follows:—

Documentary Evidence.

"Rev. William R. Townsend, Rector of Aghada, begs to state, that one acre of land was granted in the year 1729 by the Rector of Aghada, being a portion of the glebe of Aghada, to the Churchwardens, for the use of a resident Protestant schoolmaster. It was so held until the year 1833, when the parish clerk who held the land died. The house and land were not then taken from his widow. I have not heard that any possession was demanded until I (the Rev. William R. Townsend) became incumbent, when possession was demanded, and refused; when an ejectment was brought, and the proceedings conducted by Messrs. M'Causland and Fetherstone. A trial in the superior courts was held in Cork, at summer assizes, 1839, when a verdict was given against the Churchwardens. This arose from the very imperfect manner the case was brought on by the law agents, who lost a very important letter—that of Rev. Robert Kindrother, who died in the interim, and whose writing was not provable—or from the agent not coming to Cork until the beginning of the assizes, and making very little investigation, and important witnesses left unsummoned. The land remains in the possession of a son of the former clerk, who lets his sister hold one part, and another sister's children hold another. A good house has been built on it since the trial by these people. They pay neither rent or rent-charge. The latter being too small—4*s.* a-year—to satisfy the expense of recovery; and it is a question whether the land and house—the value about £5 a-year—are worth the expenses of recovery even if that were certain. The Rev. W. R. Townsend will attend at the court to be held on the 24th, to give any information, and answer any question.

"Aghada Rectory, Rostellan, 23rd August, 1855."

1142. I will read the information already before the Commissioners about this school. In returns to orders of the House of Commons, dated in 1823, with respect to diocesan and parish schools in Ireland, at page 11, on the diocese of Cloyne, there is mentioned a parochial school at Aghada: 266 boys, and 199 girls. In the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, made in 1826, page 956, it is mentioned:—"In the county Cork, barony of Imokilly, parish of Aghada, a free school. Annual income of the master £2. Built with stone; neatly thatched; probable expense about £30. Parish school £2, from the incumbent, with a house and two acres of land." On referring to the parish of Aghada, in the Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, I find no mention is made of this school. That is all the information I have been able to glean from the Parliamentary papers. The only other communication with regard to the school was an early letter from the Rev. Mr. Townsend.

Rev. W. R. Townsend.

Rev. W. R. Townsend sworn and examined.

1143. *Chairman.*—Have you any further information to give the Commissioners respecting this school?—I still think the land is recoverable, if it is thought worth while to proceed about it. There are two houses on it, and something more than an acre of land. I have a copy of the original grant of it. The original grant is in the registry of Cloyne.

1144. Mr. *Hughes.*—The schoolhouse was not built upon it?—There was no schoolhouse. There was a house, residence for the master, and in that he had a school-room; but since the trial I mentioned they built a very good house. There was one thing would have been evidence. The daughter of the man, when I applied, had possession. She said, "If I am to give the land to any one I will give it to you"—to the parish clerk and schoolmaster, who was present—"for it is yours of right." It is well known it belongs to the parish. I would say that if you thought it worth while to look further into it, you should have some agent to come down. I will give you every assistance I can to procure evidence, and show you the books and papers in the Cloyne Registry.

1145. Dr. *Andrews.*—When did the master die?—In 1833, in the month of March. There was a letter from the curate of importance; the agent mislaid it; did not produce it on the trial; and, I think, we lost the trial by that.

1146. *Chairman.*—We will have this case reported to the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests.

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OATLANDS SCHOOL.

Oatlands School.

Documentary Evidence.

1147. *Secretary.*—The next case is one brought forward by Mr. T. Walton Knolles, of Oatlands. The following letter has been received from him:—

"Oatlands, August 21, 1855.

"SIR,—Your letters of June 8 and August 17, addressed to the principal master of the Endowed School, Oatlands, Kilmanagh, Kinsale, have been forwarded by the postmaster to me, being the landlord of the schoolhouse and premises, there not being at present any master. The late master was dismissed about six or seven years ago, but has continued to hold the house and land in spite of all efforts to eject him; and, in consequence, no successor has been appointed by the minister and churchwardens, who are the trustees. He has himself gone to reside in a neighbouring parish, but has left some of his family in possession. His name is Joseph Barrett, and his present residence is Palacetown, near Kinsale.

"I shall attend in Cork on Friday next, to give any further information in my power.

"Yours truly,

"T. WALTON KNOLLES.

"W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., Dublin Castle."

1148. [Mr. Knolles is called, but does not answer. The case is resumed at a later period of the sitting.]

BUTTEVANT SCHOOL.

Buttevant School.

Documentary Evidence.

1149. *Secretary.*—In the next case the Rev. J. L. Robinson is in attendance with regard to the Buttevant School. I read the following letter, which has been forwarded to the Commissioners by the Lord Bishop of Cork:—

"Buttevant, January 20, 1855.

"MY LORD BISHOP,—The substance of what I have been able to collect from several conversations with the widow of the late master of the Buttevant School, and other people of intelligence, in this neighbourhood, on the subject of the Endowed School of Buttevant, is as follows:—

"The school was endowed towards the close of the seventeenth century, by the Honourable Robert Boyle; a house was assigned to the master, and a salary of £20 a-year made a permanent charge upon the Buttevant estate.

"The last master was the Rev. James Hamilton, who was also Incumbent of Buttevant. I enclose the document of his appointment by the Countess of Barrymore.

"It appears that the Rev. Mr. Hamilton was a very indolent, easy-tempered man, and that though he occupied the schoolhouse, now in ruins, till his decease, in the year 1828, he, for several years previous, neither discharged the duties, nor received the salary of his office; it is, indeed, well known now that this neglect of his duties as schoolmaster was made the pretext for discontinuing the payment of his salary, by the then owner of the estate, Sir James Anderson.

"I cannot learn the exact time at which the school was discontinued, but it is certain that there has been nothing of the kind in Buttevant since the year 1820.

"Having learned all this on my arrival here four years ago, and further, that Lord Doneraile, the present owner of the Buttevant estate, was still responsible for the payment of a schoolmaster's salary, I caused a search to be made among the wills in Dublin, but I was only able to obtain the enclosed copy of a will, by a Lady Lanesborough, who was merely a tenant for a term of years under Lord Barrymore, and one of the conditions of whose lease was the payment of the master's salary.

"This obviously leaves still undecided the question as to whether the owner of the estate and manor of Buttevant is still liable to the payment of the master's salary.

"I have nothing further to add, except to suggest that perhaps the original will may be still procurable, and to express an earnest hope that the Commissioners will cause every inquiry to be made into this matter, and if possible, re-establish an institution which would be so useful to this parish.

"I have the honour to be, your Lordship's faithful servant,

"JOHN L. ROBINSON."

1150. The following is the appointment, by the Countess of Barrymore, of the Rev. James Hamilton, on the 2nd January, 1783, to be master of the school.

"To all to whom these presents shall come, know ye that I, the Right Honourable Margaret Countess Dowager of Barrymore, guardian to my grandson, the Right Honourable Richard Earl of Barrymore, now a minor, do hereby nominate and appoint the Rev. James Hamilton, of Buttevant, in the county of Cork, and Kingdom of Ireland, gentleman, to the office of master of the Endowed School of the town and manor of Buttevant, in the diocese of Cloyne, and county aforesaid, to have, hold, and exercise the said office of master of said Endowed School, together with the salary and all other emoluments to the said office appertaining, as the same have been heretofore paid and rendered to or received by the master of the said school for the time being for and by virtue of the said office. In witness whereof, Robert Dobson, of Anngrove, in the county of Cork, Esq., by virtue of a power of Attorney, from the said Countess of Barrymore, and now inrolled in the Rolls Office of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, hath signed the name and fixed the seal of the said Countess of Barrymore, this 2nd day of January, 1783.

"MARGARET BARRYMORE. (*Seal.*)

"Witness present and duly stamped, DANN DALY."

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CORK.

Buttevant School.

Documentary Evidence.

1151. The following is an extract from the will of Frances Dowager Viscountess Lanesborough, dated 8th December, 1719.

"And whereas I am possessed of the Castle and lands of Buttevant, containing nine plowlands and a-half, or thereabouts, in the said county of Cork, for the residue of a term of ninety-nine years, for which I pay £180 a-year to the Earl of Barrymore, and also the several burgess plots formerly belonging to the freeholders of Buttevant, for the residue of a term of ninety-nine years, at a pepper-corn rent. I do hereby give and bequeath the said several premises (freed and discharged of and from the payment of any of the legacies in this my will), to the said Lady Vesey, her executors, administrators, and assigns, for the residue of the several terms of ninety-nine years yet to come and unexpired, subject only to the payment of £20 a-year to the schoolmaster; then for the residue of the said term, and subject also to the payment of £21 a-year to Mr. John Abbott for so many years as he shall live, by half-yearly equal payments, with a power of distress if not made."

1152. [Mr. *Hughes.*—That lease has expired.]

1153. I read a passage respecting the school from the Thirteenth Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education, in 1812, page 306, "Buttevant.—The Countess of Lanesborough endowed this school in the year 1698, with a house, half-an-acre of ground, and £20 per annum." The school is not mentioned in the Reports of 1826 and 1835.

Rev. J. L. Robinson.

Rev. *J. L. Robinson,* Incumbent of Buttevant, sworn and examined.

1154. I may state that Lady Lanesborough herself became possessed of part of the estate of Buttevant, subject to the addition of this school, with £20 a-year for the schoolmaster. It was not she who endowed the school originally. She became in some way possessed of part of the Buttevant estate, to which was attached the condition of providing for the schoolmaster. She had only a terminable interest subject to the £20 a-year. She seems to have held under Lord Barrymore.

1155. *Chairman.*—Has there been a search made for any previous grants?—I have made all the search possible, but I have not been able to discover any thing, except the extract from the will of Lady Lanesborough.

1156. [*Secretary.*—The Commissioners of the Board of Education, in their Thirteenth Report, from which I have just read, state the school was endowed, in 1698, by the Countess of Lanesborough.]

1157. Mr. *Hughes.*—She disposes of the land subject to the £20 a-year. That extract is consistent with the will. Taking this to be accurate, it would stand thus:—That the Countess of Lanesborough, in 1698, endowed the school with £20 a-year, and then in 1719 she devises the lands for ninety-nine years subject to the £20 a-year. In the will of 1719 she recognises the existence of the previous grant of £20. It is an existing endowment if it was by the previous grant of 1698—if it was created by the will of 1719, it has ceased; but if that will was merely a recognition of a previous grant, it still exists?—An inquiry was made by a predecessor of mine, the Rev. Mr. Walker, and he concluded from that extract of Lady Lanesborough's will, that the whole thing had fallen to the ground, without considering that had reference only to a terminable interest.

1158. *Chairman.*—Is there any school there now?—Not the least.

1159. Is it known when there was a school?—As far as I have been able to ascertain, probably not later than 1820—probably not later than 1810; but there are people resident there who have some recollection of a school.

1160. Is there any school in the immediate neighbourhood?—No. We are badly off from the want of a superior class of school in that neighbourhood. Of course I have a parochial school myself, for the education of the lower classes; and there is the national school there, but the founder of this school appears to have contemplated a superior style of education, in fact a classical education. The clergyman, and his father before him, who were both masters of the school, would seem to show the founder contemplated a better class of education than is given in what are called the second-rate schools.

1161. When you say there is no school in the neighbourhood, you mean a school of the higher class?—No classical school.

1162. How near to Buttevant is there a classical school?—Fermoy is the nearest, I think, which is about twenty-two miles.

1163. *Chairman.*—Have you any further information to communicate at present?—No, my lord.

1164. In case you obtain any, will you have the goodness to forward it to us?—Yes.

Oatlands School—con.

Documentary Evidence—(con.)

OATLANDS SCHOOL—(continued).

1165. *Secretary.*—Mr. Knolles is now in attendance to be examined, if the case of the school is proceeded with. I will state the evidence before the Commissioners with regard to this school. In the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826, page 974:—"In the barony of Kinalea, parish of Kilmonogue, at Oatlands, a school was kept by Joseph Barrett, a Protestant free school. Annual income of the master, £10; a slated house, in excellent repair; £63 granted from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, as part of the cost of building. There were eighteen children of the Established Church in attendance; nine boys, and nine girls. It is a parochial school; the Incumbent gives £5 annually, and £5 also raised by private subscription." The Lord Lieutenant's Fund that is referred to, is explained in the First Report of the same Commissioners, page 59.

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CORK.

Oatlands School.

Lord Lieutenant's School Fund.

1166. "LORD LIEUTENANT'S SCHOOL FUND.—A parliamentary grant was made in the year 1819, empowering the Lord Lieutenant to issue sums of money from the Consolidated Fund, in aid of schools established by voluntary subscriptions, and grants for the same purpose have since been annually continued. The several grants have been as follows :—

In 1819, ...	£3,250 0 0
„ 1820, ...	3,250 0 0
„ 1821, ...	4,333 6 8
„ 1822, ...	4,333 6 8
„ 1823, ...	7,583 6 8
„ 1824, ...	10,833 6 8

"The management of this fund has been entrusted to three Commissioners, the Rev. James Dunne, James Digges La Touche, Esq., and Major Benjamin Blake Woodward. These gentlemen give their services gratuitously; no particular power or authority over the fund has been delegated to them; but the Lord Lieutenant refers to them all applications for aid, and acts upon their report. These Commissioners did not receive any instructions as to the particular principles upon which the fund should be administered. Mr. Digges La Touche and Major Woodward, whose evidence is given in the Appendix, state, that it has been applied in aid of the building or purchasing of schoolhouses, unaccompanied by any condition, either with respect to the government of the schools or the mode of instruction; and that the points to which the Commissioners direct their attention, previous to recommending a grant, are the quantum of private subscription, the endowment of land, the number of children likely to be educated, and the prospect held out of an adequate annual fund for the future support of the school. They state that in general they require a grant of land in perpetuity; that they allow the applicant to put it into any safe hands; that they do not require it to be made to the Protestant clergy, or any particular persons; that they have had leases made to Roman Catholic clergymen, and to private lay trustees, whenever the proprietors of the school wished it; but that in general they have been made to the minister and churchwardens of the parish; that a great many of the schools which they have assisted have been established by the parochial clergy; that many of the schoolhouses, after they have been built, have been adopted by the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and by the Society for the Education of the Poor; that a great number of them have become parochial schools; and that when the lease is made to the minister and churchwardens, the appointment of the master is vested in them.

"Applications for assistance from the fund are made by memorial to the Lord Lieutenant; this memorial is then referred to the Commissioners, who forward to the applicant a paper of printed queries, to ascertain the quantity of land to be granted, the amount of the private subscriptions, the number of children to be educated, and the estimated amount of the building. Upon the return of answers to these queries, they dispose of the case; and, in general, reject the application, unless half the amount of the estimate be raised by private subscriptions. If they approve of the application, they require a grant of the land to be made to the minister and churchwardens of the parish, or to other proper trustees; and upon this being done, and the house being built, the money is paid. The lease or conveyance of the land is then lodged with the Commissioners, and from thenceforth they interfere no further with the school, nor make any inquiry as to the manner in which it is managed, or what may be the system of instruction which the patron or teacher thinks proper to pursue.

"It appears that the Commissioners have received, by virtue of the different grants, which we have already mentioned, the sum of £33,583 6*s.* 8*d.* (Irish currency), and that they had expended, prior to the month of August last, the sum of £31,355 10*s.* 5*d.*, leaving at that time a balance in hand, amounting to £2,227 16*s.* 3*d.*, almost the whole of which, however, had been appropriated for schoolhouses not yet finished."

1167. In the Report of 1835, page 120[c], the school is mentioned:—"Schoolhouse rent free; payments by children; twenty-four children in attendance."

Thomas W. Knolles, Esq.

Thomas W. Knolles, Esq., sworn and examined.

1168. *Chairman.*—Have you any information to give us respecting this school?—I have, my lord. It is contained in this document which I hand in; I also hand in the fee-farm grant of one and a-half acre of land for the school. The Archdeacon, who is the rector of the parish, brought an ejectment, and failed in it, about eight or ten years ago. Since then there has been no school kept; the master has overheld it, and there has been no school in the parish at all.

1169. Can you state the causes of the failure of the ejectment proceeding?—I am not exactly aware, but as well as I recollect, that it was twenty years in the possession of the schoolmaster, Barrett, without paying any rent. When the curate came, he found him incompetent as schoolmaster, and dismissed him, both as clerk and schoolmaster.

1170. *Secretary.*—The information which Mr. Knolles has to give is contained in this paper which he hands in. It is as follows :—

"1821, July 9th.—A lease was made of date, by Thomas Knolles, Esq., conveying part of the lands of Oatlands, in the parish of Kilmonogue, containing* A. R. P., to the

* The blanks in this paper are in the original document.

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Cork.

Oatlands School.

Thomas W. Knoller, Esq.

minister and churchwardens of the united parishes of Noboval and Kilmonogue, in trust, for the purpose of erecting a schoolhouse thereon for the use of said parishes. And a grant of £40 was received from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, and expended on the premises in the building of the said schoolhouse.

"1823.—The schoolhouse erected, being found too small, an application was made to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant for a further sum of £25, by Thomas Knolles and George A. Daunt, Esquires, for the purpose of making an addition to the same; and on the 12th of September, 1823, a grant was made by the Lord Lieutenant for the purpose of said addition,

Of the sum of	£23	0	0
To which was added by Mr. Daunt, ...	5	4	5½
Which sums being found insufficient, Mr. Daunt added a further sum of	8	8	6½
	£36	13	0

"That the expenditure of the above sums were accounted for by Mr. Daunt, and the money paid to him in the month of April, 1824.

"That Joseph Barrett, the parish clerk and schoolmaster of the said parishes, was put into occupation of the said schoolhouse when first erected in the year , and he resided therein, and kept a school in it, with some interruptions, from that time to the year , during the curacies of the Rev. J. H. Madrass, the Rev. W. R. Townsend, and the Rev. Charles Adams.

"That the Rev. J. C. Rogers, the present perpetual curate of those parishes, finding, when he came in, that the school had been hitherto very imperfectly conducted, and being satisfied that Joseph Barrett was a person incompetent to act as master, he considered it expedient to remove him from the situations of schoolmaster and parish clerk, and to substitute a more efficient person in his place.

"That on his dismissal from his situations, the aforesaid Joseph Barrett refused to deliver up the possession of the said schoolhouse and premises, and still continues to overhold the same.

"That in the year proceedings were instituted in the Court of the Assistant Barrister of the East Riding of the county of Cork, to remove the said Joseph Barrett from the possession; but the plaintiffs, in consequence of
failed to procure a decree for his removal.

"That since which the trustees have taken no further steps for his removal, and the said Barrett has transferred the possession of the house and premises to another person, who now occupies them."

George Daunt, Esq.

George Daunt, Esq., sworn and examined.

1171. *Chairman.*—Where do you reside?—In the parish of Kilmonogue, near the town of Kinsale.

1172. Can you give any information relative to this school?—Not further than what is in that paper that has been read.

1173. You were one of those who applied for the additional grant from the Lord Lieutenant's fund?—I was the person who applied for the second grant, to Major Woodward. There was a counterpart of that conveyance from Thomas Knolles, dated in 1821, which has been handed in. This is the landlord's part. Barrett, the schoolmaster, I think, has the lessee's part.

1174. Mr. *Hughes.*—The other part ought to be with the archdeacon and churchwardens, the grant is to the minister and churchwardens of the parish?—I believe they have not got it.

1175. Did the Assistant Barrister decline to hear the case?—I cannot tell.

1176. [Mr. *Knolles.*—The question of title was set up, and he had no jurisdiction. The lease was made by my father.]

1177. Dr. *Andrews.*—There were no proceedings taken in the superior courts?—There were not, as the trustees did not wish to go to the expense.

1178. They merely proceeded in the Assistant Barrister's court, where the question of jurisdiction was raised?—Yes.

1179. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners will be happy to receive any further information about this case. It can be forwarded to the Secretary, at Dublin Castle. We will have this case reported to the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests.

Cork Diocesan School.

Documentary Evidence.

THE CORK DIOCESAN SCHOOL.

1180. *Secretary.*—The first information before the Commissioners with regard to the Diocesan School of Cork, is contained in the Appendix to the Fourth Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland, made in 1809. The report relates entirely to the diocesan free schools. With respect to the Diocesan School of Cork it is mentioned "that it was kept in the city of Cork, in the master's own house. The Rev. G. Lee was master. Salary £30 a-year. No free scholars; no boarders; but seventy day-scholars." The next special report with regard to diocesan schools is contained in the Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, made in 1827. At page 16 it states:—"Cork.—A diocesan school appears to have been long kept in this diocese in a

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Cork.

Cork Diocesan School. Documentary Evidence.

private house, provided in the city of Cork from time to time by the masters. The number of pupils does not appear to have been considerable. In the year 1821 the Rev. George Armstrong, who had held the diocesan school at Ross for several years, gave up that situation and came to reside at Cork, where he kept school in a house which he rented. He was soon afterwards appointed master of the diocesan school of Cork, which had become vacant, and he received £30 a-year in that character. At the time of the projected union of the dioceses of Ross, Cork, and Cloyne, by the Board of Education, in 1823, Mr. Armstrong was appointed master of the district school for the three united dioceses, and the schools of Cloyne and Ross were discontinued. Mr. Armstrong received £200 a-year as salary from the three dioceses. In the year 1825 he had 117 day boys and thirteen boarders, and in 1826 ninety day boys and seven boarders; and his school was expected still further to decrease in consequence of his having been obliged to remove to a house less conveniently situated. Application had been made to the Grand Jury at two different assizes to provide a house for the diocesan schoolmaster; but they did not think the act imperative upon them, and declined to present." In a Parliamentary paper of 1831 it is stated, that the number of boys in the diocesan school of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross was seventy, of whom fifty-eight were day-scholars, and twelve free pupils. From a Parliamentary paper of 1846 it appears the number of boys, between 1836 and 1845, varied from twenty-four to fifty; the number of free pupils from one to thirteen; the number of day-scholars from seventeen to forty; and the number of boarders from one to seven. In a Parliamentary paper of 1853 it is stated, the number of boys thirty. Between 1849 and 1853 there were from eight to twelve free pupils. In a Parliamentary paper of 1854 the number of boys is given as twenty-three in 1853, and twenty-four in 1854. The number of free pupils in 1853 thirteen.

Rev. *Henry James O'Brien* sworn and examined.

Rev. H. Jas. O'Brien.

1181. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold?—I am head master of the diocesan school of Cork; and also rector of Killcully, a small parish in the neighbourhood of Cork.

1182. By whom were you appointed?—The appointment is in the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—I think it was Lord Ebrington at the time; but my appointment came through the present Earl of Carlisle, then Lord Morpeth, Secretary.

1183. When were you appointed?—I think in 1841.

1184. Was there any schoolhouse at the time of your appointment?—No schoolhouse.

1185. Had your predecessor any pupils?—He had no pupils. He left the country and emigrated to Australia under distressed circumstances.

1186. How many pupils have you?—There are forty-six in the room at present.

1187. How many of these are free pupils?—There are ten free pupils on the roll at present.

1188. Who selects the free pupils?—I receive them myself on the representation of such parents as declare they are unable to pay for their children. I have not been limited in any kind of way, nor never heard there was any control over me in any kind of way with respect to that.

1189. What is your mode of selecting free pupils?—I always give the preference—indeed never refuse to receive the child of any clergyman, as the fund comes entirely from clergymen; and if there should be any vacancy after that (for I limit myself to ten, which I consider a fair number), I receive the child of any artizan, giving the preference to orphans, of course.

1190. Of what class are the parents of the pupils?—Of all classes of society—mercantile, military, clergymen.

1191. What class of education do you give?—English and classical; also the modern languages are taught, and scientific education.

1192. What pursuits do your pupils follow after leaving your school?—Many of them go to business, some go to the university, and others go to the army.

1193. By whom are the requisites for the school furnished?—The books that are requisite for the pupils are provided by themselves; all other requisites are provided by myself.

1194. Are there any exhibitions attached to your school?—None.

1195. Mr. *Stephens.*—You say you have ten free pupils?—Yes.

1196. Do you exercise an absolute discretion in the receiving or the rejection of the free pupils?—An absolute discretion.

1197. *Chairman.*—Is there any inspection of your school?—No, my lord; I have never had an inspection. I make returns to the Commissioners of Education through a printed document, which I receive once a year.

1198. Mr. *Hughes.*—There is no personal inspection?—No.

1199. *Chairman.*—As to the management of the school, is there any authority but your own?—None whatever; none that I ever heard of to be exercised; and none, certainly, has ever been exercised.

1200. Mr. *Stephens.*—What is the amount of endowment?—£73 16*s.* 11*d.*

1201. What are the deductions?—£5 10*s.* for collection, that is the only deduction that I am aware of.

1202. What advantage do the public at large receive from this endowment of £73 16*s.* 11*d.*?—The advantage of having so many young persons educated free.

1203. But you stated that you exercised an absolute power in the rejection or admission of free pupils?—But when they are admitted they belong to the public, not to me. I receive a number. I do not know that I ever rejected one in my life that came to me.

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CORK.

Cork Diocesan School.
Rev. H. Jas. O'Brien.

1204. Is there any control exercised over you?—I have not ever heard there was any control over the master with regard to the reception or rejection of pupils.

1205. You said you exercised an absolute power in the admission or rejection of free pupils?—Yes.

1206. You have also stated that you take ten free pupils, but that it is purely discretionary upon your part?—Yes.

1207. Then, if you reject these ten free pupils, you would be receiving £73 16*s.* 11*d.* for nothing?—I presume so.

1208. Have you always had that number?—It varies. Sometimes I have twelve, and sometimes but eight. It varies according to the number that apply. I do not seek them. I think eight was the smallest number of free pupils I ever had.

1209. Suppose you did not receive any free pupils, do you consider yourself entitled to this endowment of £73 16*s.* 11*d.*?—Certainly; the Act of Parliament established a classical school in the city of Cork, and, I suppose, the object of the Legislature in establishing a diocesan school was to have a classical school. I conceive, therefore, I am entitled to the endowment, just as if no one attended the church I should receive the rent-charge.

1210. Then, as far as the public are concerned, you are receiving this £73 16*s.* 11*d.* from the public funds?—It depends on what you consider public funds.

1211. Dr. *Andrews.*—Suppose you had not an endowment;—would there be a risk that there would not be a classical school?—I must candidly say, that in the present state of Cork I do not think there would be any risk of the kind. I deduce that from the fact that there are several classical schools at present.

1212. You confine that to Cork alone?—Yes.

1213. You do not mean to say, that because Cork has classical schools without endowments that endowments would not be advantageous in other places—endowment to secure classical instruction?—I am sure that without an endowment in many localities there would not be a classical school.

1214. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are the classical schools numerously attended?—Some are, and some are not; probably my own is about the average. There was a large classical school at one time in Cork till lately—Mr. Hamilton's and Dr. Porter's; the former died, and Dr. Porter has resigned. I think it was the first classical school in the south of Ireland while it lasted. I should say my own school is a fair average of the attendance in classical schools in Cork city.

1215. When the school of Dr. Porter was in its most flourishing state, what was its greatest number of pupils?—I could not answer that; I do not know, even by report; but there was a great number.

1216. Could you form any estimate—even a rough estimate—of the number of boys receiving classical instruction in the private schools of Cork at present?—I could not do so.

1217. Are there 100?—Oh, certainly; I should say 200 fully. I have always understood Dr. Porter's to be a very large school.

1218. You mentioned that the parents of children in your school were of different professions and occupations—some merchants, others officers, and some clergymen?—Several citizens, shopkeepers, that I wish to include under the name of merchants.

1219. What information can you give the Commissioners with regard to the employments and success in life of the pupils educated in the diocesan school of Cork?—I think, for the time I have presided over the diocesan school, several have gone into the church, and have done well; some engaged in tuitions; one is second master of Greenwich Hospital School at this moment; several in the army. I should think their success in life is tolerable; it is of the average of boys well instructed.

1220. You give commercial education also?—Yes; in a commercial city like Cork the great majority of the pupils will go to commercial pursuits.

1221. Have the pupils who were educated in the school engaged in trade and commerce in the city successfully?—Yes.

1222. The Commissioners desire to know whether you are of opinion that classical instruction interferes with commercial instruction—the ordinary English instruction?—I do not think it does. I have always been of opinion, and endeavoured to convince such parents as entrusted their children to me, that it is quite the contrary. I do not think you can keep any young man employed sedulously for five hours over any one pursuit; and, I think, a little diversity is of considerable advantage to the boys themselves; and I have always, therefore, endeavoured to advise them to continue both together—of course, giving the weight of attention and time to such pursuits as would be most useful to the boy; that is to say, persons intended for professional pursuits should give more time to classics, and those intended for commercial pursuits to commercial instruction—but both combined.

1223. Do you think the intellectual exercise of learning the classics useful to those who are receiving a commercial education?—I do.

1224. What do you do with parents desiring a commercial education for their children, and objecting to classical instruction?—Of course I confine them to commercial instruction.

1225. Are you of opinion that instruction in the modern languages is useful or indispensable?—I should hardly venture to say indispensable, but I think it is very useful, and very much to be desired, both for commercial and literary pursuits.

1226. Is there any university exhibition in connexion with your school?—None whatever.

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1227. Do you think that the want of an exhibition attached to your school operates unfavourably on the success of the school; I mean, would the fact that your school has no exhibitions in connexion with it furnish a reason why it should not be filled with pupils?—I have no doubt that where a lad exhibits any degree of ability, the parents are very much induced to send him to a school where there are exhibitions.

1228. The establishment, then, of exhibitions in connexion with other schools, has a tendency to withdraw pupils from yours, and from others which have no exhibitions?—Undoubtedly, a tendency.

1229. What pupils does it withdraw?—Those pupils, I should say, who show most ability.

1230. Have you formed any opinion as to the policy of making other arrangements in reference to exhibitions attached to schools?—It is not a subject that has occupied very much of my thoughts; but, of course, whenever I have spoken on the subject, I have always been of opinion it is not the best way of eliciting the talent of the country to confine exhibitions to individual establishments; that it would be a much more desirable plan to open exhibitions to general competition, if you wish to develop the talent of the youth of the country. If the design of an exhibition be to advantage an individual school, of course it is an excellent thing, and those that establish the exhibition have an undoubted right to do that if they please; but if the design of the exhibition be to develop the intellectual resources of the country—of the young—I should say, most undoubtedly, open it to public competition.

1231. Are there any schools in this part of the country having exhibitions attached to them?—I cannot at this moment recollect any in this country that have exhibitions; there are schools that have them; it is not a subject I ever much inquired into.

1232. Then you are not aware whether there is in this part of the country any school that has grown into importance by reason of its being assisted by exhibitions in connexion with it?—Well really I cannot at this moment undertake to say that I am aware of it as a matter within my own knowledge; there is no doubt, generally speaking, that when a school is successful, we may always depend upon it there is an excellent master attached to it, who would probably draw a school, independent of exhibitions, but I cannot of my own knowledge answer your question.

1233. *Chairman.*—Can you mention any school to which any of your pupils have been sent in which there were exhibitions, and in consequence of the exhibitions?—I cannot.

1234. Mr. *Hughes.*—Have any of your pupils left your school to go to schools that had exhibitions?—Yes.

1235. Mr. *Stephens.*—Would it be advantageous to the youth of Ireland that a certain number of commissions in the army and a certain number of employments in the civil service were thrown open to public competition?—Undoubtedly; I, of course, say that as my opinion.

1236. Do you think such a policy would produce a good effect on the education of the country?—Yes, surely; provided there was no suspicion of any kind of favouritism, that the examination was supposed to be conducted by men above suspicion, and that the youth declared successful would be admitted to be the successful candidate by his competitors. I have no doubt it would develop the intellectual ardour of our young men successfully; the more encouragement you give to them the better.

1237. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What effect would it have on the masters of schools?—It would stimulate them to those things that tell upon the success of a school, to exhibit more or less of the system pursued there. I think a little supervision is good for us all and necessary.

1238. Dr. *Andrews.*—I think you told Lord Kildare that there is no schoolhouse in the diocese the property of the diocese?—None.

1239. Who built your schoolhouse?—I built it myself.

1240. It is your own property?—Yes.

1241. And on your ceasing to hold office, the present schoolhouse would cease to be used for that purpose, unless your successor took it?—Yes.

Christian Brothers' Schools, Peacock-lane, Cork.

Christian Brothers' Schools.
Documentary Evidence.

1242. *Secretary.*—The first report in reference to the Christian Brothers' Schools in Peacock-lane, is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826, page 1002:—"Parish of St. Anne's, Cork, Peacock-lane, Roman Catholic Free School; religion of master, Roman Catholic; free school; income derived from subscriptions and charity sermon; schoolhouse built with stone and lime; cost £1,500; number of pupils, 900; all boys; all Roman Catholics. The society with which the school is connected is the Society of Christian Brothers; the schools built by subscription." In the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, made in 1835, page 112*:—"Peacock-lane, school superintended by monks; supported by public contributions and charity sermon; number of pupils, 900; average daily attendance in winter, 150; in summer, 650; attendance increasing; instruction given in spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and the Roman Catholic catechism." The next information is contained in a tabular digest of the charitable funds designed for education in Ireland, contained in the Appendix to the First Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools, in 1835, page 538, it is mentioned, that "in the city of Cork there is an endowment of £323 a-year, for schools, left by John Barry, by will, dated July, 1834. He bequeathed £9,235 in the three per cents. for these schools." In answer to a communi-

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cation addressed to the Superior of the Christian Brothers' schools (Mr. Leonard), a copy of the will of John Barry has been returned; and a return has been made, stating the endowment of the schools as 920A. 2R. and 8P. of land in the barony of West Muskerry. Annual income in 1853, £369 4*s.* 7*d.*; net annual income, £243 5*s.* 2*d.*, after deductions. Number of children in attendance (stated to be all free pupils) in 1852, 1,140; in 1853, 1,170; in 1854, 1,100. The numbers here given are exclusive altogether of the Sunday schools held at their establishment, where from 800 to 900 children and adults receive on Sundays religious instruction. Education of the poor entirely gratuitous. These are the numbers of the boys in actual attendance when the returns were made. The number of day scholars deriving advantage from the schools, must be 1,300.

James Bernard Duggan, Esq.

James Bernard Duggan, Esq., sworn and examined.

1243. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold in the school?—I am one of the teachers of the school, and I occasionally act for the superior, and the management of the school is a good deal entrusted to me, in his absence particularly.

1244. How long have you filled that office?—I entered the society in the year 1826, nearly thirty years since; but in my present office I suppose I am twelve years; I am not quite satisfied on that point, indeed; but I think it must be something about that time; I did not anticipate the question or I should have taken a note.

1245. Are you an ecclesiastic?—No.

1246. Is any teacher in your school an ecclesiastic?—Our brothers can never aspire to the ecclesiastical state: they must devote their whole lives to the education of the poor.

1247. How many scholars have you at present in Peacock-lane school?—I have a return in my hand of last year's attendance. We take a report every year as to the state of the schools; and I find that in the three last years, which the Commissioners are desirous of having some information about, I find the number in attendance in the year 1852—that is in actual attendance when the report was made—was 1,140; in the next year, 1,170; and from some accidental circumstance it was last year only 1,100. I should observe that there are ten rooms, and a difference of seventy boys between ten rooms we do not consider very important. I should think that at present, suppose to-day, there are more than that number. I may just remark, as has been stated in the return, we have at least 1,300 deriving advantage from the establishment; I say at least.

1248. Can you state how many you had in the Peacock-lane establishment yesterday, or to-day?—Yesterday, owing to the wetness of the day, we had not so large a number as ordinarily; and I am not quite certain as to what we have had to-day; but I am satisfied we must have had 670 under the roof on Wednesday, and an equal number on Monday and Tuesday. I should observe we have two branch schools connected with these schools, one in Blarney-lane and the other on Sullivan's-quay, similarly conducted, by brothers, who go from the house in the morning, and return in the evening.

1249. How many rooms have you in Peacock-lane?—Six rooms.

1250. Can you state the dimensions of these rooms?—Not precisely; but I think they are forty-five feet long by twenty-eight feet wide each; ordinarily our schools are forty-five feet by twenty-eight feet, or forty-five by thirty; some are shorter than that; I would be disposed to think they are not longer than that. I can furnish you with the number of feet accurately.

1251. Will you state how the boys are classed in these six different rooms?—Yes: our first book of reading—in the report before me (on looking over the last three years' reports, or four years', I found they are very similar as to the state of the schools, and therefore I brought but this one, but can supply the three)—the number learning our first reading book is 180; the second reading book, 393; and the third and fourth, 527.

1252. The children who are reading the first reading book are in "No. 1" school?—Yes; we have a school in which we receive neglected children; and, strictly speaking, the school with boys learning the first reading book is "No. 1;" but, generally speaking, we call the other No. 1.

1253. No. 1 are the neglected children?—Yes.

1254. State what you mean by neglected children?—Children who have grown up to a certain period of life without having received education. Some come without a knowledge of the alphabet—these are a very small number though; they are taught to read and write; they are prepared for the sacrament, instructed in their religion, many of them orally. I should mention I have before me the state of the schools, which you might be desirous of knowing.

1255. Can you state how the children are transferred from No. 1 to the other rooms?—As the children advance they are drafted to the higher circles; and from these they are drafted to the second room; when they have completed our first reading book and are examined in it, they are then drafted to the second school, where they learn the second reading book, the simple rules of arithmetic (up to division), drawing, and writing; and by the time they go through the second room they have a tolerably good knowledge of the Roman Catholic catechism.

1256. Can you state any peculiar means you take in the instruction of neglected children?—One means is singing: we teach them moral and religious songs; we find that to be a very great assistance; but we instruct them in matters of religion, and in their religious duties, and endeavour also, as soon as possible, to have them receive the holy sacrament of confession. I may mention, that of these neglected children at our last "first communion" of children, we had forty from that room, and twenty-five the preceding one.

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1257. Will you state now the class of education in No. 3 room?—In No. 3 room the boys read our third reading book; they are generally speaking from simple proportion upwards; the monitors of the school (for a portion of the time at least) are learning book-keeping, and a small portion of geometry—these are monitors; but the ordinary class of children in that room learn our third reading book, geography, grammar, and the rules of arithmetic.

1258. Can you state the average age of the boys in the school who have commenced algebra and mensuration?—We have none of those in that school.

1259. Geometry?—We sometimes begin as early as, I think, from twelve to fourteen years old.

1260. What do the children learn in No. 4 school?—I believe I made a mistake in calling No. 3 school what is the second. The children learning the second book I have been speaking of.

1261. Go on with No. 4 school.—In the next school to which we go the boys are learning all the rules of arithmetic, mensuration, geometry, algebra, mechanics and globes; there are learning geometry in other rooms 139, in all the rooms of the establishment; 102 of the number in Peacock-lane; there are in mensuration 59; algebra 16; mechanics 32; globes 20; in all the schools.

1262. What is the average age of boys in that school?—In that higher school from twelve to fifteen; some few at sixteen, seventeen, and eighteen; the number of the boys between the ages of twelve and eighteen is 320.

1263. Proceed to the next room?—The next room is the drawing department: in that room forty-nine boys are taught drawing; there is an additional number of boys in one part of the school, making the whole number in that school seventy boys; they are taught algebra, mensuration, mechanics, and so on; in those upper rooms they go from one room to another.

1264. What kind of drawing do the boys learn?—Architectural, mechanical drawing, and designs.

1265. Is your drawing school in connexion with Marlborough House?—It is not.

1266. Are any of the drawings of the pupils sent there?—Mr. Cole called a short time since, accompanied by Mr. Maguire (the representative of Dungarvan), and he was kind enough to say he was rather pleased with the state of the drawing; and that specimens of each kind of drawing might be sent to Marlborough House, and we accordingly sent them.

1267. Can you state any directions he gave with respect to the drawings?—He requested they might be made an eighth of an inch on a larger scale than the patterns which he saw, in order that there should be no doubt as to their having been done without tracing; an eighth of an inch on the scale, which would make the drawing considerably larger than the original, or the scale on which the drawings were taken.

1268. You said the boys are drafted from one room to another according to their progress?—Yes.

1269. What are the hours of study?—The schools are opened at nine in the morning and closed at three.

1270. Can you state from what class in society the boys in general come?—The great body of children are the children of labourers; a very large number of mechanics; we have very few, if any, beyond that class. As regards the children I may mention, speaking of that—portion of the children pay one halfpenny a week, and that is devoted to the purchase of pens, ink, slates, and maps—indeed all the ordinary school requisites; and I had the books consulted this morning to know what proportion of the children pay that halfpenny a week—and we suppose that those who are able of the entire do pay it—the number paying it is 600; the average is about 25*s.* weekly, but that is quite sufficient for the ordinary outlay.

1271. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is any part of that fund applied to purposes of the library?—The library is quite an independent thing.

1272. *Chairman.*—How is the library maintained?—By the contributions of the children. A great many years ago we contrived to get a few books, and for some time the children paid a penny a week; and then we thought it would be better for those who borrowed books to pay only a halfpenny, and that we would have a good circulation of them and do more good; and we commenced about ten years ago at a halfpenny a week, and it has been since that time self-supporting. I was not aware I should be examined on this point, or I should have brought an account of the exact number of books in the library: I think there are 800. The impression on my mind is, that it is near 1,000.

1273. Mr. *Hughes.*—It is a lending library?—Yes, and self-supporting.

1274. And the halfpenny a week is a voluntary payment?—Yes.

1275. *Chairman.*—Have you a great many applications for admission to the school?—A great many; we have not sufficient school accommodation. I was obliged myself to send away from the school door, not more than three months ago, nearly 100 children.

1276. On one occasion?—On one Monday morning, the ordinary day for receiving children. When I reported it to the local superior, we contrived to get an additional number of the children into the higher part of the drawing school, in order to get in some of the 100 poor children.

1277. Mr. *Hughes.*—You advanced some of the pupils?—We drafted about thirty of the children into the higher department of the drawing department, in order that we should have accommodation for an equal number of those poor children; but our schools are constantly filled.

1278. Can you state any fact in reference to the dress of the children in the drawing school, the proportion that wear shoes and stockings?—I cannot say as respects the drawing

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school, but I think that one-half of our children do not wear shoes. As regards the drawing school, I may make this observation, the children drafted to the drawing school are, generally speaking, the children of mechanics; for we are to suppose they are to be prepared for trades, and we think it of great importance that they should learn geometry, mechanics, mensuration, and drawing; but if we find we have any with an aptitude for accounts, and who seems desirous to become a clerk, we turn him to book-keeping and arithmetic.

1279. Are not the boys in the drawing school better dressed?—First of all the sons of mechanics are better dressed, generally, than the sons of labourers; and we observe that when there are three or four children in the school of the same family, the older children are better dressed—with shoes if they can be afforded; while the younger children, their parents do not think so much of sending them in a distressed condition.

1280. *Chairman.*—Can you make any observation as to the future life of the boys?—We find, generally speaking, they turn out very well in the different situations in which they are placed; they are generally mechanics and clerks, and their conduct is known to the public.

1281. Is there any demand on the schools for well educated pupils?—Continual demand; so much so, that we cannot provide them fast enough. We had applications very recently we could not meet. We had not boys sufficiently qualified for these establishments. I think in Mr. Burke's, for instance, there must be from eight to ten.

1282. Mr. *Hughes.*—Of boys educated in your school?—Yes; and in other establishments an equally large number, and smaller in others.

1283. *Chairman.*—Can you afford any idea of the proportion of the boys that turn out well to those that turn out ill?—On that I cannot give much information. I think my own opinion, from the observations I have made, and from conversation with other Brothers, the opinion which I have formed is that, as a whole, the system has been eminently successful. But, like all other things, of course there will be exceptions; but I cannot, at the present moment, bring before my mind one who has turned out decidedly bad. There must be some, and no doubt were, but no instance has come under my knowledge. I was not aware I should be examined till yesterday evening, and, therefore, I did not refer to all the matters that might enable me to give information.

1284. Dr. *Andrews.*—If boys turned out very ill you could not fail to hear of it?—I think not. As to the results of the education, I would beg most respectfully to refer to some of our citizens, for they are more competent to speak on that subject.

1285. Mr. *Hughes.*—You said that the labouring classes supplied, principally, pupils for your school—now do you find that education disqualifies boys of that class from resuming or entering upon the life of a labourer?—The kind of instruction which we impart does not; that I am perfectly satisfied of.

1286. That is the boys who are obliged afterwards to work for their livelihood, as labourers, are not dissatisfied with it because of their education?—Certainly not.

1287. Do you find they are benefited by the possession of education?—I am quite confident of that.

1288. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—The education given in your school embraces a great many different branches. Your pupils, as I understand, are taught reading, grammar, writing, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, mensuration, geography, history, music, drawing, and the elements of natural philosophy?—All these. I should have added a very important thing for the junior children—lessons on objects; and I quite forgot that the English higher classes practise English composition, and sometimes little essays on moral subjects, such as would prepare them to write letters.

1289. I was going to ask whether it could be alleged that the knowledge of boys instructed in so many different branches is of a superficial description?—I think not; for this reason, that every child does not go through this course of which we have been speaking Some of the children will learn only reading, writing, and arithmetic; others are advanced to geography; other boys will learn book-keeping with their knowledge of arithmetic; other boys will learn mensuration, and of course geometry, for they must go together.

1290. Having myself examined the boys who are instructed in algebra and geometry yesterday, and finding that they possess a very sound knowledge of both these branches of mathematics, I am anxious to know whether the instruction of these boys in the different branches of their English education has been equally attended to, or whether they have been advanced in these studies for special reasons?—No; I think they are rather better attended to; and I only regretted yesterday I had not an opportunity of showing you the details of the education, because we hold it to be of the greatest importance that a child should, in the first instance, be taught to read and write very well before being advanced to these higher studies; that he should know something of grammar and geography, and that he should know all the things necessary for the ordinary intercourse of life.

1291. Then you assure the Commissioners that these boys, whose proficiency in geometry and algebra was found so satisfactory, are receiving competent instruction in the ordinary branches of English education?—There will be exceptions among the large number of children whom you examined; but, as a whole, they have received such an education as you describe.

1292. Do you think the time spent in the teaching and practice of music encroaches unduly on the other studies of the boys?—I think not. Our children receive at twelve o'clock, every day, half an hour of religious instruction, after that the ordinary prayer; the whole may occupy forty minutes, the remaining twenty are given to music.

1293. What is the effect of this musical education on the character and intellect of the

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boys?—I think it a very important element of education, provided it be carried to a certain extent, and no further; and that the children are taught to sing moral and religious songs. I myself, on walking out in our neighbourhood, have heard the children in their houses singing the little songs they learned in the schools; and I know that, as regards children remaining to a certain period, it has been a powerful instrument in softening their dispositions.

1294. You think it has a useful moral influence on the children?—That is my opinion.

1295. Do you think it has a refining effect?—I think there can be no question on that point.

1296. It influences the taste as well as the moral feeling?—Decidedly.

1297. Does not drawing occupy an unreasonable portion of the time at your disposal for instruction?—When once children are advanced to those second reading-books—it is generally about a period of eight years of age, of from eight years to nine years, some may be earlier there—the master takes a board and draws a figure; they see him draw it; and those children are supplied with pencils, and they draw on slates, and we discover then where there is an ability for drawing; and we watch the progress of that child till he gets a certain amount of information, and then we get that boy taught to draw. I may give an instance of what occurred very recently: we had a child in the junior school about eight years old; our local Superior observed him as a boy of very great ability. We missed him; and on inquiry we found him in the poorhouse. His father was mate of a vessel; he died, and his mother was left in poor circumstances; and the aunt, conceiving she was not bound to support him, put him into the poorhouse. The local Superior sent for her, told her it was a shame, and that the boy might be her support at a late period of life; he said, I will support him in part, if you take him out of the poorhouse and send him to school. We took him out and gave a small sum weekly, which was given by a person who would not have his name mentioned. This child remained in the school for some time with us; he is rather young—too young—for a situation; but when a situation offered about a month ago, we asked the gentleman would he take him—would he take him as a clerk. He is now in that situation; we seized the opportunity of sending the child as he had no means of support; he is not thirteen years old. I mention that to show we look after those children, and where we see a boy of decided ability we try to get him into the drawing-school.

1298. Have the boys, in general, been able to turn their proficiency in drawing to account?—Yes.

1299. In what way?—In their respective trades; it must strike you at once that there is not a trade in which mechanical drawing is not absolutely necessary; there are some trades in which design is necessary. We need not go out of this room to be aware that the tradesman who has had to make the door, to paint the wall; the paper-stainer; take the cabinet-maker, the upholsterer; there is scarcely a trade we could mention in which we cannot say drawing has a powerful influence: we see a great many tradesmen in this city who would be much better of the education we are giving.

1300. Do you find that among employers there is a demand for those who have received instruction in drawing, such as you give in your school?—I cannot speak of that from my own knowledge; but some few instances have come under my observation where they did give a decided preference; and I am quite satisfied from what I know of tradesmen that they give a decided preference to boys having such ability. I remember an instance which did not occur in Cork: a young lad, possessed of some ability, was in very distressed circumstances; a gentleman, an architect, met him one day; he said, "Can you write?" "Yes;" "I want to have a document transcribed; will you do it?" "Yes." They went to the office, and while writing it the gentleman said, "What education have you received?" The boy described it: he said, "I am on the look out for an apprentice; will you take it?" The boy was delighted. "As your parents are poor I will give you weekly money in the first instance." He served an apprenticeship, and is now in good circumstances.

1301. The school requisites in the drawing-school are rather costly; how are you supplied with casts, models, drawings, and prints, to be copied?—We had drawing going on (partially confined to architectural drawing) for many years, and had no separate grant for that; we then saw there was a necessity for enlarging that department, and we made our wants known to the Corporation of Cork. The gave us first £50, in a year after £100, and I think we got £50 in about twelve months or two years; in all we got £200 from the Corporation to establish the drawing-school. I do think if they had the power they would have favoured us every year with a similar grant.

1302. Is the school at present adequately supplied with casts and models?—I may mention one circumstance in reference to that—the person's name I am not at liberty to tell; I do not think there are more than three persons on earth that know the circumstance:—when the Corporation could not, in consequence of the Act of Parliament, give us the £50, a gentleman came to the house one day, and said to the Superior, "You have been deprived of £50 a-year; here are £50 I have brought; and, more than that, I will give you £50 a-year to support your school."

1303. You mentioned that the pupils receive instruction in the elements of natural philosophy; have you models or philosophical instruments to illustrate the lectures given?—That is a branch of knowledge in which very little is done; indeed I should say the only use we make of that branch is merely to illustrate the advanced reading lessons.

1304. I thought I saw philosophical instruments?—There is an old electrifying machine the boys were diverting themselves with in the school; we are not anxious to advance to that stage; we desire to confine our attention to things useful to the class of children we desire to educate.

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1305. Refer to the paper before you, from which you stated there were fifty-nine boys receiving instruction in mensuration?—Yes, fifty-nine.

1306. Can you tell me what is the average age of those boys?—I should think from twelve to fourteen.

1307. There is a considerable demand for instruction of that nature?—Among the children of tradesmen there is.

1308. What manual do you employ for instruction?—We have a manual which has been compiled by one of our community; by one of the masters of the school.

1309. Is that the gentleman who gives instruction in mathematics?—Yes.

1310. And are there fifty-nine boys receiving instruction out of that manual?—I should think out of that manual; the children are sometimes very poor; if a child buy an old book, or happen to have it, or can procure it, we teach him; but we greatly prefer he should have our own; there are instances in which they cannot afford to buy them.

1311. Of the fifty-nine can you give me any idea of the number who have made considerable advance in reading that book?—Not having the charge of that department I cannot say precisely, but judging from examinations at which I have been present, I should think that a considerable number of the boys are advanced in it.

1312. You stated the ages of the pupils?—From twelve to fourteen, there are some fifteen or sixteen; but I take it the average would not be found to be more than thirteen.

1313. There were two bare-footed boys whom I examined in geometry—can you tell me their ages?—I should think not more than fourteen.

1314. Mr. *Hughes*.—One said he was thirteen; the other said he was fourteen?—I should think that correct.

1315. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—In what class of life are the parents of these two boys?—As I mentioned before.

1316. These two boys in particular?—One of the boys is the son of a poor labourer, but is a boy of very superior ability; but we are training him up for some such situation as tradesman or engineer: he has great ability; I have seen him go through the six books of Euclid in a very short time.

1317. Do you know how long he has been under instruction in mathematics?—I should think it is now at least three years since he began, but he has not attended school regularly during that time; he was a very long time away, owing to circumstances with which I am not acquainted; he has returned within the last six months.

1318. Have you any idea how long those boys have been in your school who are now most proficient?—They are not more than fourteen years of age.

1319. How many years receiving education in the school; I am anxious to know how long they are under your instruction?—We are obliged, in consequence of the absence of infant schools, to receive children at a much earlier period than we would otherwise, and therefore receive them at six years old: too much importance cannot be attached to infant schools; in these children are admirably trained: some of the finest boys we ever got were from an infant school got up in the neighbourhood by a lady, where females trained them: they were admirably trained; some of those who came to us at six will, in all probability, remain till they are fourteen; very few remain longer than that, for they are generally provided for by their parents or ourselves at that time.

1320. Then I am to understand that those boys who attain considerable proficiency in the schools of the Christian Brothers have been, generally speaking, six or eight years under instruction?—I should say six or seven.

1321. Do you think that, generally speaking, for boys of average ability six years would be sufficient to enable them to go through the very extensive course of study taught at your school?—I think if the children were trained in an infant school, and brought to our school at seven, at thirteen a boy would be such as you saw yesterday, provided he was of fair average ability.

1322. I ascertained in the course of my examination that you were in the habit of practising the boys in writing English from dictation?—We do.

1323. Can you state your reasons for adopting that as a method of instruction?—I think it gives a reflective turn to the mind; I think it familiarizes the children with habits of attention, and I think it is the best method of teaching them to write correctly; I mean as to spelling and punctuation, and where capital letters should be used, and so on.

1324. Are you aware that the practice of calling on persons to write from dictation is now introduced into the examination of persons receiving appointments in government offices?—I am quite aware of that.

1325. And are you aware that a great many of those persons who have received appointments, and have failed to get their appointments confirmed after they had been subjected to examination, owed their failure to their incompetency to write English from dictation?—I have heard of some instances; and I know of one myself, of a young gentleman very well educated in every other respect, who failed in his examination in consequence of that.

1326. Are you of opinion that it would be advantageous to introduce the study of the classics in the higher classes of your school?—Decidedly not.

1327. Will you state your reason for that opinion?—Of course there can be no question as to the professions, that a person intended for a profession must be a classical scholar; for certain situations in life as an accomplishment it is essentially necessary; but I think for the class of boys we have a mere English education is the best they can receive; it would be better, as an ordinary course, that boys received a tolerably good English education before

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they attempted to learn classics; at least they should have some knowledge of the English language before they went to learn the one they did not know.

1328. You heard it stated that the net annual income arising out of the Barry endowment is £243 5*s.* 2*d.*?—I think it is something about it.

1329. Would you have any objection to state what is the average amount of the voluntary contributions, which along with that endowment constitute the total sum at your disposal for the purposes of education?—Not the slighest.

1330. You educate 1,100?—We have those actually in attendance.

1331. It is a matter of importance to the Commissioners to ascertain what precisely is the amount of the fund enabling you to give such an education as is given in your schools to 1,100 boys?—When the schools were first established in Cork there were only two Brothers; and they were patronized by the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese: he was very anxious to have the children educated; he told them he would do all in his power to forward what they were about; they went through the city, and in one month collected £2,000, and with that they commenced the building of the school and the house; I think the citizens of Cork have expended on the house and the dwelling of the Brothers, between £4,000 and £5,000; that was the original expense; they very liberally contributed yearly towards the support of the schools for many years; up to the year 1834 by the annual subscriptions and an annual sermon; then Dr. Barry's bequest was left, and when we received the amount of that, I believe, it was seen there was no necessity for having so large a sum as before; from whatever cause, the subscriptions dropped off in some measure, and the sermon was not so productive as it used to be. I know, it is fresh in my memory now, that last year our sermon and subscriptions produced £149, or about that.

1332. Am I right in saying that the total yearly revenue of your schools is £243 5*s.* 2*d.*, from the Barry endowment, and £150 from subscriptions and an annual sermon, and a sum of £65 a-year arising from the payment of the children of a halfpenny a-week?—With that we have nothing to do; that is all expended on the requisites of the schools; it is kept in a distinct fund from the other; that is the childrens' own; we distinguish the childrens' money from what we receive from the public.

1333. You may distinguish, but I add it to show the total amount of revenue enabling you to work the schools?—But I should observe we have a little spot of ground which, when taken, was a mere barren spot; it took years to till; it has been improved; we have a dairy; and by the industry of one of our Brothers we can pay the rent which is £35, and there is a small surplus, which goes to the general fund.

1334. I might set down the profits from the ground at £40?—I think you may; it covers the rent, £35; and there may be some residue.

1335. You are not aware of any other source of revenue enabling you to maintain the establishment?—We get voluntary contributions from time to time, donations through the year.

1336. On the score of these voluntary and occasional donations, ought I to raise the sum £150 a-year?—There are some houses also that were built by our Superior; and these, I think, produce something, not a great deal of late; they are cottages; but if you want to ascertain the exact expenditure, I could easily tell you what the whole establishment is supported by; I should say £380 a-year; and in that is included all the common expenses of the Brothers; for the maintenance of the community of sixteen persons; in our community, which is a large one, we are able, including fire, candle-light, and every thing, to support ourselves with £24; that was the average last year. I did not calculate on this line of examination or I should have brought a memorandum with me, but there will be no hesitation in giving every information.

1337. Dr. *Andrews.*—The expenditure of the school is diminished by your giving your talent and time gratuitously?—Some of our Brothers brought in a portion of their own maintenance; it is supposed, if a Brother enters into our society, and has no money, the great body of the community will not know whether he has or not; for there must be perfect equality; all we know is that he comes to join us in instructing the poor: he receives no salary.

1338. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—The Commissioners have a right to inquire only respecting the endowment. Do you think the Superior and Brothers would object to furnish the Commissioners with a statement of the financial condition of the institution?—Not the slightest, I should say.

1339. Showing the total revenue from all sources and the expenditure?—Not the slightest; I may mention, with regard to the endowment, that it is expended on the establishment; and then what is necessary for the maintenance of the establishment is got by means of subscriptions and a sermon; if there is any residue it goes to the fund of the establishment, and must come to the poor in some shape or other: directly or indirectly, we make no use of it.

1340. Dr. *Andrews.*—We want to learn what the educational department costs.

1341. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—A certain number of children are educated; they receive an education of a certain kind; we desire to know what that education costs?—You can have it.

1342. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you administer corporal punishment to the boys?—I regret to say that it has not yet been completely abolished; but it is used very partially.

1343. How often have you had occasion to administer corporal punishment to the boys?—I have known instances of a Brother conducting a school for an entire day without any; but it is hard for me to say precisely how others act; my own opinion about it is that five or six receiving one slap on the hand in the day is quite sufficient to keep the school in order.

1344. Do you ever flog a boy?—Never. We furnished the Commissioners with the rules of the school, which we are bound to observe: so particular are we on this point, that the very dimensions of the instrument are marked out for us.

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Cork.

Christian Brothers' Schools.

James Bernard Duggan, Esq.

1345. Then the corporal punishment you inflict is striking a boy on the hand with a piece of leather?—Yes.

1346. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Does the regular attendance of the boys in the schools indicate that they take pleasure in their studies?—Certainly: that is a very pleasing fact; the attendance is remarkably good, we have nearly 1,100 children in the rooms every day, and that, out of 1,300, we think a very good attendance.

1347. *Chairman.*—What is your more severe punishment?—There is one subject, my Lord, on which it may not be fit for me to enter: the success of our schools is owing to religion; that is the whole secret of our power. I have seldom met a boy who, on being remonstrated with, and made to approach the holy sacraments of penance and communion, has resisted: I look on that as supernatural; but there is a power in going to a clergyman, communicating the state of his soul, revealing his faults to that clergyman, who he knows has a direct interest in him: that has a deep influence upon him, and the sense of the presence of God, which they are taught from early life. Some of the Brothers have occasionally, for a very serious fault, disgraced a boy by desiring him to take his jacket off: but no more than that; some child interfered for him, and something was done to try and reconcile the poor boy, the object being to reform him; there might have been instances of punishment that just now do not strike me.

1348 It was mentioned to me yesterday that the severest punishment was taking off a boy's jacket?—I think it is looked on as the severest.

1349. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What means are taken to secure cleanliness?—This is a point on which we have great difficulty, our children come from so poor a grade of society, that it is exceedingly difficult to keep them as clean as we could wish; an inspection takes place, and in some instances they have been sent home to be cleaned: they are encouraged to be clean.

1350. Do you think it would be possible to make an arrangement for their washing in the school?—I think it would be very difficult: I never turned my attention to that point; and I think that all the advantage, and perhaps more, could be obtained by obliging the children to come clean to school, to wash themselves at home; in the influence it would have on the families.

1351. Mr. *Hughes.*—It operates beneficially on the families, the mother and father?—Most decidedly.

1352. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are there public baths established in Cork?—I am not aware.

1353. *Chairman.*—Are there any other observations you wish to address to the Commissioners?—It does not strike me there are.

1354. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you not think, in reference to those boys and their families, that it would be desirable there should be public baths and wash-houses?—I believe so: I believe there can be no question on that point.

William Fagan, Esq., M.P.

William Fagan, Esq., M.P., sworn and examined.

1355. My desire is to state, more from general reputation, the estimation in which these schools belonging to the Christian Brothers are held in the city of Cork; and the eminent success that has attended them in Cork. I have known them myself for over thirty years. I have attended carefully to the education they afford. I frequently visit them, as I did yesterday, and often in company with men of great distinction; and I can state to your lordship that the greatest confidence is held in the education received in these schools, by the citizens of Cork. Whenever persons in mercantile establishments in Cork are anxious to give employment to young people, they invariably look for them in the schools of the Christian Brothers. There is that confidence in them, for there is united with the secular education given in the schools, religious instruction. The consequence is, that the citizens of Cork have the greatest confidence in the education given, and in the youths educated there; and generally they are, as I before stated, employed in many ways by the citizens as clerks or otherwise; but, independently of that, I have myself known instances of persons that have been educated in these schools reaching very considerable distinction. I may mention a very remarkable instance. I happened to accompany the Marquess of Lansdowne to these Christian Brothers' schools some years ago, and he was struck with the nature of the education and with the examination the boys underwent. Among them was one young lad who distinguished himself before the Marquess by the knowledge he exhibited of chemistry and natural philosophy. That young man is Professor Sullivan, in Dublin, whom we consider to be one of our most distinguished chemists. I have known other young men who have obtained Government employment, and who have been altogether educated in this establishment. Your lordship must have been struck with this fact, that here we have 1,100 pupils attending these schools, and the average income is something about £400 a year, that is not more than 7*s.* or 8*s.* per head. If you examine the cost of the national system of education you will find it is considerably higher, even leaving out of consideration the expenses of the model schools; the cost of the mere teaching the pupils in the national schools is considerably higher in proportion than the total expenses of the Christian Brothers. You will bear in mind there are sixteen gentlemen supported out of this £400 a year, and 1,100 boys educated. So you have not precise returns or data as to the annual expenses for the mere education of pupils. That is all that occurs to me to mention to your lordship. I should not think testimony of this kind of any value; but the gentlemen themselves came to me (probably in my capacity of their representative in Parliament) to ask that I should attend to state the estimation in which they are held by all classes, and, I believe, by all persuasions. They are held equally in the same estimation by those who differ from them in religion.

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John Francis Maguire, Esq., M.P., sworn and examined.

CORK.

Christian Brothers' Schools.

J. F. Maguire, Esq., M.P.

1356. *Chairman.*—I believe you are a member of the Corporation of Cork?—Yes; I moved in the Corporation that £50 a year should be given from the funds to these schools. The Corporation consists of gentlemen of different religious persuasions and of different political parties; but the vote, if I remember rightly, was, on all occasions when it was proposed, unanimously made; and the only reason that the grant ceased to be given was because it was found to be illegal. From the very first the Corporation had no power to allocate any portion of the funds to such a purpose; but such was the idea entertained of the advantage to be derived from such allocation that the Corporation did not stop to consider the question of legality or otherwise, but looked to the advantages, and they made the grant. Some member of the Corporation, however, consulted the Attorney-General of the day as to the illegality of such a grant—not altogether to these schools, but to the Government school of design; and it was found the application of the funds in that way was illegal, and the grant ceased. I know there was a strong expression of regret on the part of every member of the Corporation, no matter what his religious or political opinions might be. I must say, as a citizen, who has been Mayor some years since, and who must have a very deep interest in the education of the poorer classes, that I consider there is no language sufficiently strong to express my admiration of these schools. I remember visiting them at the time of the famine—I visited frequently, but I visited then—and I witnessed a spectacle at that time which I certainly can never forget. The Monks then fed the children as well as taught them. I believe they were the means of saving hundreds of lives. Nothing could be more touching than what I saw on one occasion at the schools—hundreds of little children actually withering before one's eyes, devouring the food supplied them—the only food they got all the day. Such a spectacle I never witnessed before. I can also state that some of the very first scholars of the city have expressed to me, from time to time, their wonder at the proficiency of the pupils. You heard the account of the examination by one of the Commissioners; and it is quite unnecessary for me to advert to it. I would merely corroborate what Mr. Fagan has said—though it is quite unnecessary to corroborate any thing he says on the matter—that the citizens of Cork have the greatest confidence in the conductors of the schools, and in their disinterestedness, zeal, and devotion—all unpaid for their labours. No words of mine can add to the impression already made, I am sure, on the Commissioners. I may mention that Mr. Cole, of the department of art, came down to Cork some time since for the purpose of making some new arrangement respecting the Government school of design; and I requested of him to visit the drawing department of the Monks' school. He did so, and was surprised at the extraordinary proficiency of the boys in the higher department of drawing, especially mechanical and architectural drawing. I know instances myself of boys who have been employed in various professions. Some are now in architects' offices, and have advanced themselves considerably—not only in this country, but elsewhere—through the art education they received in these schools. The Monks did more in that respect with the £200 they received from the Corporation, than almost any Government school of design throughout the United Kingdom has done, with perhaps ten times the amount.

1357. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you know of any gentleman present who employs clerks, labourers, apprentices, or artizans, who have been educated in these schools?—I am sure that, as a newspaper proprietor, I employ some who have been educated in the Monks' school. I know several who have boys from the schools in their employment.

Richard Dowden (R.), Esq., Alderman, examined.

Richard Dowden (R.), Esq.

1358. I am concerned in a very large manufactory in Cork; I cannot speak of the persons employed in the factory, which is not my department; but I can state that in the office department the person who represents me, in my absence, was a pupil of the Monks' school. He is more competent to represent me than I am myself. He is better able to write than I am, and is a much better accountant than I am. I have the most perfect confidence in him. He is (if I was in Dublin or elsewhere) quite competent to receive and reply to letters of business, and has every qualification of integrity and respectability that a man in his position can have.

J. F. Maguire, Esq., M.P., further examined.

J. F. Maguire, Esq., M.P.

1359. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—At what age did you receive these young persons into your employment?—These people are in the printing department of the office; and some are remarkable for very great intelligence. If I wanted a very competent boy to-morrow, I would apply to Mr. Leonard, the superior of the Monks. I have applied on several occasions for boys upon whose intelligence not only, but on whose character and conduct, I could rely. They are in confidential positions in the office. I have got one especially I have the greatest confidence in. He is a boy of remarkable intelligence. He was educated in the schools.

1360. Have you had several in your employment that were educated there?—Yes.

1361. What would you say, generally, as to their character?—I have the greatest confidence in their character and conduct, and equal confidence in their ability.

1362. Is it above the average?—I would say certainly.

1363. Did you ever know one that turned out ill?—I have happily never known one: Indeed I know persons in the city, who have risen to a very high position, and who are not ashamed to say they owed their education to the Monks; which requires an amount of moral courage that very few are capable of.

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Cork.

Christian Brothers' Schools.

Richard Dowden (R.), Esq.

Richard Dowden (R.), Esq., further examined.

1364. Rev Dr. *Graves.*—At what age did you receive into your employment the boy to whom you have referred?—At not more than sixteen; I cannot say precisely; he came to me early from the Monks' school. If I had a single remark to make about him, it was that he was a little technical and formal in his form of language; but he has softened down into the common world in our office.

1365. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did he come direct from this school to your employment?—He must, from his age.

Blue Coat Hospital.

Documentary Evidence.

THE BLUE COAT HOSPITAL, CORK.

1366. *Secretary.*—The next school is the Blue Coat Hospital of Cork. I proceed to read the information before the Commissioners with regard to that school. The first document is the Thirteenth Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education, made in 1812, page 303.

1367. BLUE COAT HOSPITAL, CORK.—"This endowment was founded in or about the year 1699, by Doctor Edward North, bishop of Killaloe. The following is the information which we have received respecting it:—Some time previous to his death, Doctor North executed a deed to William Goddard, Mayor of the Staple of Cork, and William Andrews and Jonathan Perry, the then constables of Cork, by which deed he vested in them and their successors for ever, the lands known by the name of the Little Spitalfields in the South Liberties of Cork, and also the lands of Chapel East and Chapel West Ballynought, and Cahergall in the North Liberties of Cork, subject to a head rent of £20 per annum, to Doctor North and his heirs. By this deed, the Mayor and Corporation were bound to erect a commodious school house on said lands, to be called St. Stephen's Hospital, and therein to educate as many boys of the Protestant religion as the funds would maintain; that the Mayor and Corporation of Cork were to have the government and power of visiting the school and making rules for its administration, and that they were to let leases of only twenty-one years of the lands called the Spitalfields, taking half a year's rent as a fine; said fines to be converted only to the use and maintenance of said school or hospital; that the other part of the lands belonging to the endowment, East and West Ballynought, &c., &c., were to be leased at twenty-one years at the best improved yearly rent; the rents to be expended in the maintenance and support of the school; that also four students in Trinity College, who must be natives of the city of Cork, in preference to all others, should receive £20 per annum as exhibitions, and that the Bishop of Cork, the Mayor of Cork, the Provost of the College of Dublin, and the heir of the North family, should nominate the students; that the other scholars were to be apprenticed to trades. Such is the account which we have received of the contents of this deed; the original we have not seen, nor have we been able to obtain a copy of it. The lands therein granted to this charity produce now (if our information be correct), from £5,000 to £6,000 per annum.

1368. "We are also informed that, in or about the year 1707, these lands were *leased for ever*, at the annual rent of £457 16*s.* per annum, by the then Mayor and Corporation of Cork, under a second deed; but whether executed by Dr. North or by his brother our information does not specify; but it states that, in the making of these *leases for ever*, the then Mayor and Corporation of Cork attended more to the advantages of their friends, to whom they let the lands, than to the interests of the foundation for which they were trustees.

1369. "Under all the circumstances of this case, as represented to us, we have thought it our duty to refer the further investigation of it to the Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests, who have powers to sue for the recovery of charities cancelled, embezzled, or misapplied. We have reason to think that, without great difficulties and delays, we could not obtain the accurate information respecting this charity which we would desire; and though the information which we have detailed above was given to us with the reserve that it was collected from report and conversation, and might not be accurate, still we thought it our duty, by referring the subject to the Board of Charitable Donations, to put it into such a train of inquiry that if it should be found that the property of this charity has been improperly demised, it may be sued for, recovered, and applied according to the original intentions of Dr. North.

1370. "There is a very spacious school belonging to this foundation, in which as many boys as the present income will maintain (twenty or twenty-four) are lodged, clothed, dieted, and educated, and receive a better kind of education than what is usually given at charity schools. They are mostly the sons of decayed citizens of Cork, and are recommended for admission by the members of the Corporation."

1371. The next information is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, made in 1826, page 1014. "In the parish of St. Nicholas, a school in Stephen-street; James Carr Coogan, master, a Protestant. A free school. Total annual income of the master, £397, including a salary, which is nominally £25, for clothing and maintaining twenty-two boys. An excellent dwelling-house; could not be erected for less than £1,000. Number of pupils, twenty-two, all of the Established Church. The Mayor and Council of the City of Cork are trustees. Endowed by Baron North more than 100 years ago. Authorized version of the Scriptures read." The next information is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, 1835, page 115°. "In the parish of St. Nicholas an endowed school, St. Stephen's Hospital. Sources of support, a bequest from the late Baron North, of about £420 a-year. The Corporation of

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Cork trustees. Number of children on the books at the time of inspection, twenty-two males. Average attendance, twenty-two; attendance stationary. Kind of instruction: reading, writing, arithmetic, the Scriptures and Church Catechism. The children are clothed, lodged, and dieted."

1372. The next information is contained in the Report of the Commissioners of Municipal Corporations, 1833. "Another charity under the direction of the Corporation is the Blue Coat Hospital. In the year 1699, the Hon. Wm. North, by deed, granted to the Mayor and Constables of the Staple of Cork a house, garden, and tenements in the South Liberties, called the Spital Lands, and the lands of East and West Ballymote and Cahergal in the North Liberties, in fee-farm, reserving a rent of £20 in trust, to erect a house on the Spital Lands for the reception of as many poor boys of the Protestant religion as the Mayor and Common Council of Cork should nominate, there to be maintained, educated, and provided, each with a blue coat and cap, on St. Stephen's day, and with other fit clothing. By this deed the Mayor and Constables of the Staple were empowered, with the consent of the Mayor and Common Council, to make leases of the South Spital Lands for twenty-one years in possession, reserving the old rent at least, and taking a fine of one half-year's rent; and of the lands of Ballymote and Cahergal, for a like term, reserving the best improved rent that could be obtained for the same. In 1705 the same Wm. North executed another deed, bearing date the 1st of March in that year, whereby he took upon him to license the Mayor and Constables of the Staple, with like consent as before, to make leases of any part of the lands for twenty-one years, reserving the old rent at the least; and seven years before, or at the expiration of such lease, to make further leases of said premises, or any part thereof, for twenty-one years, at the best improved rents that could be had. The Mayor and Constables of the Staple having entered into possession of these lands, made leases pursuant to the power; and some years afterwards the grantor, Wm. North, was induced to execute a deed, bearing date the 12th of December, 1707, whereby, after reciting the last-mentioned deeds, and that the lands were then set for the highest rent that could be had for the same, he purported to authorize the Mayor and Constables of the Staple, with the like consent as aforesaid, to convert the then existing leases into grants in fee-farm, reserving the same rents. Under the authority conferred by this deed the entire lands were covered by fee-farm grants, at rents amounting in the whole to £442 11*s.* 9*d.*, Irish. If the lands were now to be let, they would produce many thousands, per annum. That the deeds which Mr. North took upon himself to execute, after he had departed with all his interest in the lands, could not give authority to the trustees to make leases for a longer term than the powers in the original deed enabled them, appears quite plain; but whether titles acquired under such powers could now, after such a lapse of time, be successfully disputed, may admit of doubt. The income derived from the land, and from the interest of a sum of £500, which the trustees have been enabled to save, is expended in the clothing, maintenance, and education of twenty-two boys, and in assisting to support four students in Trinity College, Dublin; the fee-farm rent of £20 reserved out of the lands having been directed, by the deed granting the lands, to be so applied. The children admitted into the institution are all the sons of respectable reduced citizens of Cork, and are all Protestants."

1373. The next document to which I refer is the tabular digest of charitable funds designed for education in Ireland, contained in the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, in 1835. It states the annual income to be £800 for a Protestant school, granted by Dr. North, bishop of Killaloe. According to the Report of 1826, the rental of the lands bequeathed to the Corporation for this purpose ought to be nearly £5,000 a-year. "The Report of 1826" would seem to be a misprint of the Report of 1812.

1374. A return has been received, with regard to this endowment, from Mr. Chatterton, the agent for the trustees. Along with this return there is set forth a deed of the Hon. Wm. North, dated the 2nd of September, 1699. The deed mentions the purposes, which are the same as I have already read from the other documents. It then conveys "All that and those the houses, gardens, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, commonly known or called by the name of the Spittle Lands, lying and being in the South Liberties of the City of Cork, by what name or names the same are commonly known, named, or reputed; together with St. Stephen's Chapel, with its appurtenances, in and upon the said Spittle Lands; and also all that and those towns, lands, tenements, and hereditaments of East and West Ballymought and Cahirgall, lying and being in the North Liberties of the City of Cork; and all and singular other lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, in the said Spittle Lands and Chapel, and East and West Ballymought and Cahergall aforesaid, whereof or wherein the said William North hath any estate, to have and to hold all and singular the premises, with their and every of their appurtenances, unto the said William Goddart and William Andrews, and Jonathan Perry, present Mayor and Constables of the Staple of the City of Cork, and their successors." It then declares the trust:—"That in and upon the Spittle Lands, in some convenient place near the said Chapel of St. Stephen, there may be, out of the rents and profits of all and singular the premises, builded and erected one fit and convenient house, building, and rooms, for the dwelling of such a competent number of poor boys of the Protestant religion now by law established as the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Cork and their successors for the time being shall name, limit, and appoint, to be lodged, remain, and be relieved there; and for the dwelling and necessary use of one schoolmaster, of the same religion, to teach and instruct the said poor boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and to govern the said poor boys and other persons of, in, or belonging to the said house; and that the said house so to be built shall and may be called and named St. Stephen's Hospital, of Cork, founded and erected by William North,

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Cork.

Blue Coat Hospital.

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Esq., at all times hereafter; and that the Mayor of the City of Cork and the Common Council thereof, and their successors for the time being, shall and may be governors and overseers of said hospital at all times hereafter, and of the goods, lands, revenues, and hereditaments thereof; and shall and may have power, by these presents, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, to name and choose one fit person to be schoolmaster of the said hospital, to teach and instruct the said poor boys to read, write, and understand arithmetic; as also to name and choose such a number of poor boys as they shall think fit, from time to time, to be lodged, maintained, and taught in the said St. Stephen's Hospital of Cork, founded and erected by William North, Esq.; which said schoolmaster so to be chosen from time to time shall provide for each of the said poor boys so to be chosen at all times hereafter decent and blue coats and caps upon each St. Stephen's day for ever hereafter, together with all other convenient clothing, meat, drink, and other necessaries, during the time such schoolmaster and poor boy or boys shall continue in the said hospital."

1375. It then gives a power to the Mayor and Common Council to remove the schoolmaster; and as to the leasing powers, it says, "That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said present Mayor and Constables of the Staple of the said City of Cork, and to and for their successors, Mayor and Constables of the said Staple for the time being, by and with the approbation and consent of the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Cork, and their successors for the time being, to make or perfect any one or more lease or leases of all and singular the premises, or any part thereof, known or called by the name of the Spittle Lands, in the South Liberties of the City of Cork, at any time or times hereafter, for any term of years not exceeding twenty-one years, either in possession or within seven years before the end and expiration or other determination of such lease or leases, and not otherwise; whereupon such rent and rents shall be yearly reserved, as are already agreed upon to be paid by and between the said Mayor and Common Council of the City of Cork and several persons in and near the said city; and that from and after the said lease and leases so made at, and under such rent and rents as are already agreed upon, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Mayor and Constables, and their successors for the time being, at any time or times hereafter within seven years next before the end or determination of such lease and leases in possession, by and with the consent and approbation of the said Mayor and Common Council, and their successors for the time being, and not otherwise, to make one or more lease or leases of the said Spittle Lands, in the South Liberties of the City of Cork, or any part thereof in possession, for the term of twenty-one years, and no longer, at and under the yearly rent and rents next before the making of any such lease reserved, due, or payable, or more; the said lessee or lessees paying one half-year's rent of the rent due and payable by such lease and leases, as a fine or consideration for making and renewing such lease and leases from time to time hereafter, which fine and fines so to be paid shall be laid out, employed, and expended to and for the necessaries, uses, occasions, and maintenance of the said hospital, schoolmaster, and poor boys of the said Protestant religion, by and with the advice and approbation of the said Mayor and Common Council of the City of Cork and their successors for the time being, and shall not be converted or employed to any private use whatsoever."

1376. The return does not contain any reference to the deed of 1705, or the deed of 1707, referred to in the papers I have read. It goes on to state, that the charity is founded under the deed of 1699, which I have just read. [The Return is read].

Abraham Thomas Chatterton, Esq.

Abraham Thomas Chatterton, Esq., sworn and examined.

1377. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold in connexion with St. Stephen's Hospital?—I am land agent, receiver, and also solicitor.

1378. In whose custody is the rental of the estate?—It is kept by me.

1379. Have you got it now?—I have got the last account the receiver passed in Chancery previous to his discharge, which shows the exact state of the property.

1380. Mr. *Hughes.*—When was he discharged?—In 1851; the rental has been the same since 1705.

1381. When was the receiver appointed?—In 1850.

1382. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you state that the rental has been the same since 1705?—Yes; except the change of currency. [Witness hands in the receiver's account].

1383. Dr. *Andrews.*—Where are the deeds?—They are lodged, pursuant to direction of the Lord Chancellor, in a safe in the hospital, which is protected by three keys, each in the possession of a different person; I have a copy of the original grant of 1699.

1384. Have you a copy of the deed of 1705?—I have not that deed; there is an abstract of it in the safe; but the deed of 1705, empowers the Mayor and Constable of the Staple, with the assent of the Common Council, to make fee-farm grants; before that they had only power to make leases for twenty-one years.

1385. Do you know what became of that deed?—I do not; it was with great difficulty, when the new trustees were appointed, we got the deeds together.

1386. From whom did you get them?—We got one parcel from the representatives of the late J. Cæsar Benard; he was solicitor to the charity. I got some from Mr. William Perrier, who could not tell me in what way they came into his custody.

1387. From whom else did you get them?—I think these were the only two; we got some at a recent period from Mr. M'Cormick, who was solicitor to the representative of Benard.

1388. Were you solicitor to the trustees when these deeds were procured?—I was.

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1389. Did you take any means to search among the papers of Benard and Perrier, to see whether or not there were deeds among them?—I did. I searched most carefully among a large bundle of papers Perrier had, and selected those that related to the institution.

1390. When?—In the latter end of 1853, or the beginning of 1854.

1391. When were you appointed solicitor?—In 1850.

1392. How came you not to make search previous to 1854?—We were not in a position to do it.

1393. Why not?—The reason I should say was, that until the trustees were appointed (which was not until the latter end of 1851), we had not power to demand the deeds, because the Corporation or Staple being extinct, until the trustees were legally appointed, there was no person legally entitled to the custody of the deeds.

1394. Why did you not make search for them from 1850 to 1854?—There was an interval of a year and a-half between the periods at which I got them.

1395. When did you get the first?—In 1851, from Mrs. Benard.

1396. Did you make any search then among Benard's papers as to the others?—I did not; I merely took those which were handed to me; I now recollect I got the first batch from the late Alderman Spearing, in 1851; I got the second from Mr. Perrier, some time in 1852; and I got the remainder in 1853, from Mrs. Benard.

1397. Have you made search since that period among the papers of these gentlemen, or any of these gentlemen for other deeds or other documents in connexion with this institution?—I did not; I had no access to the papers of Benard; we had to pay for the search made.

1398. Who made the search?—The solicitor of Benard, Mr. M'Cormick.

1399. You paid for the search; and received what they pleased to give you?—Precisely.

1400. Have you seen the deed of 1707?—No.

1401. Who appointed you land-agent?—The trustees, after the matter was wound up. I did not fill the two situations of solicitor and agent at the same time.

1402. By whom were you appointed land-agent and receiver?—By the trustees, in the commencement of 1853.

1403. Was that appointment in writing?—It was by a resolution in the book.

1404. Have you the book of the minutes?—No; that is in the custody of the schoolmaster, who is secretary to the trustees; that is particularly specified as his duty in the scheme settled by the Lord Chancellor.

1405. What is his duty in addition to schoolmaster?—He has to attend the meetings of the trustees and act as secretary, to take down their minutes.

1406. Does he receive any thing for discharging the duties of secretary?—He does not.

1407. Then it is his duty, as teacher of the school, to act as secretary, and to take down the minutes of the board?—Precisely.

1408. Where are the leases of the property?—They are forthcoming, and lodged in a safe in the institution, with one or two exceptions—indeed without any exception.

1409. Are all perpetuity leases?—They are.

1410. There are no terminable leases?—None whatever.

1411. How far from Cork do the lands lie?—They are in the immediate vicinity of Cork: the schoolhouse is on a part of the lands, and the South Spittal Lands, as they are called, extend for nearly a mile to the south and east; they are at the north side.

1412. Have you the rental?—That is a rental taken from the books of the hospital.

1413. That merely follows the rental reserved by the fee-farm grants?—Yes.

1414. Do you account regularly?—Yes.

1415. Mr. *Hughes.*—Have you a copy of your last account?—I have not; it is kept in a book; but, of course, I can get it in a very short time: it is in the city.

1416. Dr. *Andrews.*—Is there a book showing the receipts and expenditure?—Yes; that is also in the city.

1417. Mr. *Hughes.*—When did you pass your last account?—It is passed every half-year.

1418. How is the balance?—It was in my favour, £3 or £4.

1419. In the receiver's account there was a balance of £151 19*s.* 8*d.*?—When that was passed the schoolmaster's salary had not become due; that was passed previous to quarter-day, and there might have been two quarters.

1420. Dr. *Andrews.*—What books are there showing the state of the accounts, the income and the expenditure of the charity?—There is a book containing the accounts of each tenant—the tenant ledger—it describes the state of each tenant's account; that book is also near at hand.

1421. What other books are there?—In the same ledger, further on, I keep a regular debtor and creditor account. I debit myself with the half-year's rent and credit myself with the payments made, by direction of the trustees, with the moneys lodged in bank, or poor-rate, or income tax, allowed to tenants—the usual credits. I also keep the account of the trustees with the Bank of Ireland: I check the bank account; so that I can see at each time of their meeting how they stand with the bank.

1422. Have you any other books?—None whatever.

1423. On what documents do you make payments?—There is an entry taken down by the secretary at the meeting, and signed by the chairman, and on my receiving a copy of that I make payments accordingly.

1424. You say the moneys are lodged in the Bank of Ireland; in whose name?—In the names of the trustees.

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CORK.

Blue Coat Hospital.

Abraham Thomas Chatterton, Esq.

1425. Who draws the cheques?—The chairman and two trustees must sign each cheque.

1426. Do you know any thing about the manner in which the pupils are appointed?—They are appointed by the trustees in rotation; they have the nomination, and they take it in turn.

1427. Is there any book containing the nominations by the trustees of pupils?—There is; that is kept by the schoolmaster and secretary; there is also a minute of each appointment made in the board-book.

1428. You have not got your last account?—I have not, but I can produce it.

1429. Be good enough to go for that and any books in your possession, or that you have the power of producing.

Mr. James Carr Somerville.

Mr. *James Carr Somerville* sworn and examined.

1430. *Chairman.*—When were you appointed master of St. Stephen's Hospital?—In August, 1853.

1431. By whom were you appointed?—By the trustees.

1432. What is your salary?—My salary by deed is £25 Irish.

1433. Mr. *Hughes.*—What is the salary you receive?—The agreement with the trustees is £16 Irish for each boy, independently of the salary.

1434. What is the salary you receive?—£25, Irish.

1435. What other allowances have you?—There is £10, Irish, for stationery; £10 for teaching the boys to sing, which is required by the rules of the establishment. They are obliged to sing the psalms of the church morning and night, and to chant each Sunday.

1436. Have you any printed rules of the school?—I have not.

1437. You were related to the former master?—Yes; a cousin.

1438. Were you not resident in the establishment for some years previous to your appointment?—I was.

1439. How many?—Since 1842.

1440. During the entire time you never saw any rules for the management of the establishment?—No.

1441. How many boys are there in the establishment?—Eighteen.

1442. How long have these eighteen been in the establishment—the individuals now in the school?—Some have been in five or six years; others three years; others two years; and some one; and two within the last three months.

1443. Have you any fixed dietary for the boys?—I think that in the old book, shortly after the foundation—I have not seen it—but heard there is a scale of dietary in it; and that up to a certain time that scale was set up in the school-room, where for years it has not been: I heard the late master say so.

1444. On what principle do you give the boys their food?—I am bound to give them meat twice a week, and beef soup twice a week for dinner; on the other three days potatoes and milk. Since the failure of the potato they get bread and milk; that at breakfast, the same at supper; meat twice a week and beef soup, and the meat of which it is made. The proper dietary for supper is bread and water, but this is long since exploded, and they get milk.

1445. By what arrangement was that?—The old scale.

1446. Did you ever see it?—No.

1447. Was bread and water ever given in your time?—No.

1448. What apartments do you occupy in the house?—My own apartments are a sitting-room and bed-room, and a servant's apartment.

1449. What use are these two large rooms next the street put to?—The end one is at present vacant, and the childrens' clothes are kept there—their clothes and caps.

1450. Was that ever used as a dormitory?—I dare say it was.

1451. A dormitory for the boys?—No; they are confined to one large apartment, each boy having a separate bed.

1452. What was the lowest number of boys in that school at any time since your appointment?—Eighteen.

1453. Was there ever less than eighteen?—Not since my appointment; there were before.

1454. What was the lowest number?—Sixteen; that was for a very short time.

1455. By whom are you paid your salary?—By the trustees.

1456. Is the salary and the allowance for the boys paid at the same time?—Yes, included in one and the same cheque.

1457. Are you married?—I am.

1458. The course of education is confined to English?—Yes.

1459. You have no assistant?—No.

1460. *Chairman.*—For £16 a year what do you do for the boys?—They get a suit of blue clothes and a cap; clean linen twice a week; two pairs of socks in the week—that is a change of socks; and two pairs of shoes annually, and the dietary.

1461. Mr. *Hughes.*—Are you subject to any inspection?—The trustees are bound to attend once every quarter, and they inspect; and we have one of the parish clergymen catechising once a week.

1462. Mr. *Stephens.*—How long does he remain, on the average, catechising the boys?—I think he is nearly two hours every Wednesday; that is the stated day, from one o'clock.

1463. Dr. *Andrews.*—There is no inspection except what the trustees give occasionally?—Yes.

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CORK.

Blue Coat Hospital.

Mr. James Carr Somerville.

1464. Tell us exactly how the inspection is made?—After the business of the day is transacted, they generally retire to the schoolroom and inspect the boys' writing.

1465. Mr. *Hughes.*—Do they go to the dormitory?—Yes; occasionally.

1466. Dr. *Andrews.*—Did you say the clergyman extended his examination beyond religious instruction. Does he inspect the literary portion of the school?—No.

1467. Mr. *Hughes.*—He does not inspect the establishment?—No.

1468. What are your offices under the trustees?—Besides being schoolmaster under the scheme of the Lord Chancellor, I am appointed secretary to the board.

1469. Have you any salary for being secretary to the board?—No.

1470. Have you the book with you?—I have not.

1471. Why did you not bring it?—I have not received notice to bring it.

1472. But you have the books under your charge?—I have the school registry, setting forth the names and ages of the children, and the registry of the schoolmasters from a certain date to the present.

1473. Dr. *Andrews.*—You keep the register as teacher?—I keep it as secretary.

1474. Who makes entries in these books?—I do.

1475. Do you make entries as teacher or secretary?—As secretary.

1476. As teacher you do not keep any registry?—No.

1477. What other books have you under your charge?—I have not any others.

1478. Have you not the minute-book of the board?—Yes.

1479. Is the minute-book the same, or a distinct book from the registry?—Quite distinct.

1480. You have both?—Yes.

1481. You have no other books?—No.

1482. If any complaints were made, whose duty would it be to enter the complaints against the management of the school?—The trustees, I should say.

1483. To make a note of it, would it be the duty of the secretary?—That would depend on circumstances: if any thing came under my observation, of course I would feel bound to report it to the trustees.

1484. Is it the special duty of any particular person to make complaints as to the management of the school?—If I were told by the board I should.

1485. Is it the duty of any person to enter complaints as to the management of the school?—I never heard of any complaints being made.

1486. Did you ever make any complaints with regard to the conduct of the pupils?—I am happy to say I have not had occasion.

1487. If you had occasion, is it your duty to report to the trustees the misconduct of the boys?—Yes.

1488. Is there any rule on the subject?—There is.

1489. Is it in writing?—It is.

1490. Where is it?—I have not brought them with me.

1491. *Chairman.*—Of what class in society are the boys?—They are the children of more or less respectable parents.

1492. All Protestants?—All Protestants.

1493. Are there many orphans?—Sixteen.

1494. Suppose a parent came to make a complaint with regard to the manner in which a child was treated, whose duty is it to make the entry?—If a parent should make a complaint, for instance, against myself, it would be for the trustees.

1495. Are they the only persons they can apply to?—They are the only persons that have control over the master.

1496. Is there any book kept for the purpose of entering complaints?—I should say such a thing would be entered on the minutes.

1497. Is any book kept at hand and ready for the purpose of entering these complaints?—No.

1498. Are you aware that there ever was a complaint?—I am not.

1499. Mr. *Stephens.*—How often do the trustees assemble?—They are bound to assemble once every quarter.

1500. How often do they attend?—Out of ten we have frequently eight, seven, and six; we have generally sufficient to form a quorum.

1501. Have you in your possession the minutes of the meeting of the trustees?—Yes.

1502. *Chairman.*—Produce all the books in your custody. Is there any trustee present?—[*Rev. Mr. Newenham.* I am one.]

Abraham T. Chatterton, Esq., further examined.

Abraham Thomas Chatterton, Esq.

1503. I find I was wrong in stating we had not the deed of 1707; it is lodged in the office. I found, on search, a copy of the deed of 1705, which I did not think I had: it empowers the Mayor and Constables of the Staple, at the expiration of the leases which were in existence in 1705, to make further leases for twenty-one years; then in 1707 power was given them to make fee-farm grants.

1504. Mr. *Hughes.*—By another deed?—By another deed. I handed in the treasurer's account, a copy of the deed of 1705, and the book containing my last account.

1505. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you know when the arrangement was made with the master for boarding the boys. Do you know any thing about the school prior to your appointment in 1851?—I know it was long prior to that. I know that in the year 1825 the master used to board the boys; I think even the old books will show that from the commencement of the institution he used to do so, for I recollect seeing a curious direction with regard to the food to be supplied to them.

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Cork.

Blue Coat Hospital.

Abraham Thomas Chatterton, Esq.

1506. All those books are in the office?—They are; from the commencement of the institution down to the present.

1507. Make a schedule of the papers, books, and documents you have, with an abstract stating what they are, and send it in.

1508. Mr. *Hughes.*—What sum is to the credit of the trustees at present in bank?—I should think there is not more than £26. Some of the March and May rents are not yet paid in.

1509. What arrears are on the estate?—None whatever, except the current half-year.

1510. I suppose the lands are very valuable as compared with the rent received?—The net sum, since the income-tax, does not much exceed £350. I have no doubt the occupying rent is over £7,000.

1511. Dr. *Andrews.*—Then there is no reason they should be in arrear an hour?—It is generally very satisfactorily paid.

1512. Mr. *Hughes.*—I see you lodge occasionally sums of money: what is the rule as to lodging the money?—I do not generally lodge under £10; the rents are very small, and I do not like multiplying lodgments; I generally lodge them when I get any thing over £10 to lodge. The only part I pay without an order of the trustees is £20 a year, which is the head rent, or chief rent, which is paid to four under-graduates of Trinity College.

1513 Do any of the deeds you have seen state the trust accurately with regard to that—the persons for whom it is intended—how the £20 is to be paid?—The original grant does, in 1699, clearly.

1514. The accounts do not appear to be settled by the trustees?—No; I have repeatedly requested them to audit the accounts; they have nominated two gentlemen who are to go through all the accounts: that will be done in the course of the ensuing week; but the balance is stated every half-year.

1515. Dr. *Andrews.*—By whom was the deed—that under which the fee-farm grants are made—executed?—By William Baron North; extracts of it are all that I have.

1516. Does it purport to be duly executed?—These extracts do not state; but I have seen the deed, and it is executed by Baron North; I know by the schedule I got signed by the trustees when I was handing in the deeds and lodging them in the safe.

1517. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is it not your duty to inspect the schoolhouse?—No.

1518. Do you ever visit it?—I do, pretty frequently.

Rev. Edward Henry Newenham.

Rev. *Edward Henry Newenham* sworn and examined.

1519. Mr. *Hughes.*—You are one of the trustees?—Yes.

1520. You heard Mr. Chatterton state these sums are lodged by him to your credit?—I did.

1521. What book shows the expenditure of these sums?—They are shown in the book containing the minutes of the board.

1522. But have the trustees a debtor and creditor account showing the disbursements?—They have only that book of Mr. Chatterton's.

1523. Mr. Chatterton's book is the account between him and the trustees; he debits himself with the rent, and credits himself with the sums lodged in the Bank of Ireland. Your account ought to represent the disbursement of those lodgements. Who is the acting trustee?—The trustees are generally very regular in their attendance.

1524. It would be very satisfactory for you to have some account in some book representing the disbursements; there is nothing but the minute-book?—It is in the minute-book all the orders are made for the different payments.

1525. That would not be a balanced account?—No.

1526. Do you know what sum is to your credit in the Bank of Ireland?—I cannot say.

1527. Who signs the cheques?—It is generally Mr. Chatterton keeps the bank book; it is always signed by the chairman of the day and two trustees.

1528. Is there any account between the trustees and the fund?

1529. [*A. T. Chatterton*, Esq.—There is no such account book.

1530. Mr. *Hughes.*—How do you ascertain how the trustees stand at the bank?—Here is an entry in my own book which brings the account down to the recent board; on each day of meeting I get from the clerk of the Bank of Ireland a slip stating the actual balance in bank.

1531. I find money paid back to yourself This book would not show the account between the trustees and the fund?—Not at all.

1532. Dr. *Andrews.*—Suppose a claim were made for money paid fifty years ago, what book would show it was paid?—Of course the account with the Bank of Ireland would show.

1533. It would show a cheque for a particular sum, but you could not mark it as applied to a particular purpose?—Yes; a cheque is drawn for each amount: we have every thing in the minute-book; there is no money paid unless pursuant to a board order.

1534. You have materials for making an account?—Yes.

1535. But supposing an account sent in after the lapse of three or four years, you would not have means of knowing at once whether it was paid, and is it not possible it might be paid a second time?—I do not think it possible.]

1536. There are very few payments made, because all the debts are paid for to the schoolmaster.

1537. Mr. *Hughes.*—How long are you a trustee?—On the death of Mr. Hadden in 1853 I was appointed; I attend very regularly.

1538. Are these meetings of the board at stated periods?—We are obliged to hold a meeting every quarter.

1539. Do you ever go there except to a quarterly meeting?—I have been there but very

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Blue Coat Hospital.

Rev. Edward Henry Newenham.

rarely. I look after the school. I feel particularly interested in it on account of being the representative of Baron North.

1540. Have you ever had an occasion to make any complaint as to the management of the trustees?—No; I never had any.

1541. How often have you visited the school in that casual way?—I have been a very short time trustee; and I could not exactly say how often I have been there.

1542. Have you been there three times independently of the quarterly meeting?—Yes, I have.

1543. Do any of the trustees visit the school in that way occasionally?—I cannot say positively; but I think they do. Mr. Edmundson does, and Captain Whyte.

1544. Have you been in the dormitory of the school?—Yes, constantly; before or after the meetings of the trustees.

1545. To what purpose is the large rooms next the road devoted?—All these are devoted to the master.

1546. Beyond these again, at the far end?—One is the schoolroom, and over that is the dormitory.

1547. That is immediately opposite the door as you go in; but the principal building consists of those two very large rooms next the road, then the master's apartment, then the kitchen, and over that the dormitory?—Yes; but there is an upper room over the schoolroom; but the rest of the building is devoted to the master.

1548. I saw one large room wholly unoccupied, and it occurred to me that as eighteen boys were sleeping in a comparatively confined apartment, it would be better management to have them in that room?—Except for the advantage of having them under the surveillance of the master: the present arrangement is very good.

1549. Are there any vacancies among the trustees at present?—No; I was the last appointed.

1550. How many trustees are there?—Ten.

1551. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have the accounts ever been audited?—I cannot say, indeed; but I know that auditors were appointed some time since.

1552. Have you not printed rules or manuscript rules for the management of the school?—I think there are printed rules.

1553. [*A. T. Chatterton*, Esq.—There were some printed rules in 1825, but the management of the school is clearly defined by the scheme as settled by the Lord Chancellor: it is in the attested copy of the report which I handed in.]

1554. Are there any printed rules for the management of the school?—There were in 1825; but from some change in circumstances they have not been acted on; the scheme has been entirely acted on.

1555. The master said he found rules in existence.

1556. [*A. T. Chatterton*, Esq.—I found a copy of them, which I have here; but I do not think they have been acted on at all; I think the scheme since Somerville's appointment is the only thing that has been acted on: we are bound to follow it.]

1557. When the office of master is vacant, is any public notice given of such vacancy?—The last time I do not think any public notice was given: it was easily known, and there were several applications for the office.

1558. Then there was no public notice given?—I do not think there was. Mr. Somerville was appointed after his cousin's death, and he had been trained up by his cousin; and the trustees considered that no one could better manage the school than one trained up by the former master, and in whom they had the greatest confidence, and who had been for forty years master.

1559. Mr. *Hughes.*—What was the reason of the receiver being appointed?—On the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act the Mayor and Common Council were abolished, the tenants refused to pay, and there was no one to compel payment of the rents.

1560. Did the information contain any allegation of mismanagement?—None at all.

1561. It was merely to have trustees to compel the payment of the rents?—Yes.

Abraham Thomas Chatterton, Esq.

A. T. Chatterton, Esq., further examined.

1562. Mr. *Stephens.*—When you applied for auditors to audit the accounts, what was the reason assigned for not complying with your request?—It escaped their notice, I think, at first. I brought it forward the last board day, and gentlemen were appointed for the purpose. I am extremely anxious to have the accounts closed regularly.

1563. Dr. *Andrews.*—How many constitute a quorum under the scheme?—Five.

Mr. James Carr Somerville.

Mr. *J. C. Somerville* (the master), further examined.

1564. I hand in a copy of the scheme, and the present and preceding minute-books. I hand in the register of the boys of the hospital from 1780 to the present day; this is the poster. There is an anterior minute-book not considered necessary to refer to. It is locked up in the safe.

1565. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What are the school hours?—From seven to nine; we resume at half-past ten; that allows an interval for breakfast, and for washing and combing, and brushing.

1566. Mr. *Hughes.*—In what part of the school are the boys washed and dressed?—In the scullery.

1567. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are proper arrangements made for their washing?—There are.

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Cork.

Blue Coat Hospital.
Mr. James Carr Somerville.

1568. State what these arrangements are?—I have a servant to wash them under my own inspection, and then they can wash themselves; they wipe with three or four towels held by senior boys; on Saturday night their bodies and feet are washed; every precaution is taken that is necessary to keep them wholesome and clean.

1569. Do they wash their hands before dinner?—Not before dinner, but before they go to bed; if I see that their hands require it after business; I do require them to wash before going to dinner; sometimes it is not necessary.

1570. They proceed to their lessons at half-past ten o'clock?—Yes.

1571. How long do they continue engaged at their lessons?—Till half-past two, with ciphering; between eleven and twelve we read a chapter of the Bible.

1572. Mr. *Hughes.*—I find this resolution passed at a meeting of the trustees, held July, 1853, "That Mr. Somerville be requested to furnish the trustees with the course of education pursued." Have you sent in that statement?—Yes; I think Mr. Chatterton has it.

1573. [Mr. *Hughes.*—Have you that, Mr. Chatterton?—Mr. *Chatterton.*—I do not know.

1574. Have the kindness to look for it].

1575. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What do the boys do when they leave the school at half-past two o'clock?—They proceed to dinner.

1576. How long does dinner last?—When they have milk they are done generally earlier than when they have meat or broth.

1577. What time generally do they spend at dinner?—It is nearly half-past three when they get down from the dining room; sometimes fully half-past three.

1578. Do they return to the schoolroom?—No; up to five o'clock they have play and recreation.

1579. What play-ground have they?—The space in front of the schoolroom and the house, which you saw to-day.

1580. Is that an adequate play ground for them?—They exercise very freely and are generally very healthy.

1581. At what hour do they resume their studies in the afternoon?—They prepare their lessons for next day at about five, remaining three quarters of an hour; that was introduced by me; they get their supper at six, at the ringing of the bell; after supper they have play and recreation till half-past or twenty minutes past seven; then they are called in and prayers said; after that they are allowed to rest till eight or half-past eight or nine, before going to bed, especially in summer.

1582. What is the total number of hours in the day given to study?—Say nine hours; two before breakfast.

1583. And from half-past ten till half-past two?—That is seven; say seven hours.

1584. What are the branches of education in which you instruct them?—Spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, as settled by the deed.

1585. What do you include under the head of reading?—The usual reading lessons.

1586. Do you give them instruction in English grammar?—Yes.

1587. Do you consider that to be necessarily included?—It was not formally included; and geography.

1588. Do you teach them writing?—Yes.

1589. Do they write good hands?—I think they do.

1590. You also give them instruction in arithmetic?—Yes.

1591. What manual of arithmetic do you make use of?—Voster was all through, but I have got Thomson.

1592. What progress have the more advanced boys made in arithmetic?—Some are to the end of "profit and loss."

1593. Are they taught geometry?—Yes.

1594. Are they taught history?—The catechism of English history.

1595. Do they receive any instruction in book-keeping?—No.

1596. Or in any part of mensuration?—No.

1597. Has it ever been suggested to you that they should be taught mensuration?—I am not aware.

1598. Do the trustees regularly examine the boys in the different branches of education from time to time?—I have heard them ask questions in arithmetic; on the last board day particularly.

1599. I ask particularly have they heard the boys read?—Yes.

1600. Do they regularly examine the boys in reading?—No, not generally.

1601. Have they examined the boys in grammar?—I do not recollect.

1602. Never?—No.

1603. Do you think they are aware the boys are not taught book-keeping and mensuration, both of which it is important that boys intended for trades or business should be taught?—They order the books; no books can be procured without their order; it would require a considerable sum to procure books, which I apprehend the funds would not admit of.

1604. The funds would not be adequate for the supply of more books than are furnished at present?—I think not.

1605. Are you supplied with maps on a large scale for the use of the pupils?—I am not.

1606. Have you ever applied for them?—I have not.

1607. Do you think you can teach geography to a class without large maps?—I got some myself three or four years before I was appointed.

1608. What is the age of the boys in the first class?—The utmost age is fourteen of the eldest boy; and the youngest about seven years and eight months; in the first class about twelve and a-half years, from that to fourteen years.

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1609 How many boys are there in the first class?—There are four.

1610. How many years have these boys been under your tuition?—As master they have been two years.

1611. How many years have these boys been in the school?—One boy is in it about seven years.

1612. What is the name of the boy seven years in the school?—Hill.

1613. Mr. *Hughes.*—He was admitted I find in March, 1849.

1614. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Tell me the names of the three other boys, and the number of years they have spent in the school?—Francis Gibbon, Francis Tracey, and Charles Oakshot.

1615. Do you consider them to be boys of average ability?—I do; I would not say the whole four in the first class: the eldest boy has always been a heavy boy, below the average; when sent to the establishment he did not know his letters.

1616. Were you attending when I examined in reading?—I was.

1617. Do not you think he reads very indifferently?—I do.

1618. He is seven years under your instruction in the school?—I had nothing to do with him but for two years; you would not know him now to be the same.

1619. How do you account for the almost total ignorance of the boys in the first class as regards English grammar—they could scarcely name the parts of speech?—As to two of the four, it is comparatively late since they began to read tolerably, observing that two of them are not learning grammar more than a few months: two out of the four did not know their letters when they came in.

1620. Mr. *Hughes.*—They are in the first class; three of them are three and a-half years in the school; and yet, Dr. Graves observes, they did not know any thing about English grammar.

1621. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—They did not know the difference between a noun and a verb.

1622. Mr. *Hughes.*—Are they in the first class?—They are, and are learning grammar.

1623. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Am I to assume that the rest of the boys are still more backward?—With the exception of two, they are all learning grammar.

1624. Are the boys in the first class more forward in their studies than the rest of the boys; are the rest of the boys more backward than those I examined?—The rest of the boys are not more backward; but the boys in the first class are more grown.

1625. Do you arrange them into classes with respect to their age or standing in the school, or with reference to their acquirements?—Both are considered; those boys are very much grown.

1626. You would not put a boy into the first class merely because he was tall?—No; those boys are recently formed into classes; they have taken the place of those who have left the establishment within this year.

1627. Should I have found any other boys more advanced in their studies—able to read better, to calculate better, and better acquainted with English grammar, than those four boys in the first class?—I think there are three or four more.

1628. Why are they not in the first class?—I had not determined.

1629. Are you aware that in other schools boys who have been only three years under instruction of any kind are yet able to answer satisfactorily in English grammar, and a great many other things not taught in this school?—It is possible.

1630. Do you think the boys in this school are deficient in ability or diligence, or that you have not sufficient authority to enforce their application to their studies?—There may be a deficiency in diligence, but certainly not in intellect.

1631. What means are taken to promote diligence; are prizes given to the boys for proficiency in their studies?—No.

1632. Are punishments inflicted for idleness?—Sometimes.

1633. What punishment?—Sometimes confining them from play.

1634. Never corporal punishment?—Very seldom.

1635. How frequently do you feel yourself obliged to inflict corporal punishment?—Very seldom.

1636. Once a-week?—Perhaps not more than three times in a week.

1637. What is the nature of the corporal punishment you inflict?—A simple slap of the rod on the back.

1638. They are not stripped for the purpose of punishment?—No.

1639. Have they ever been stripped?—Not that I ever heard of.

1640. Not since you have been master?—Nor previously, that I ever heard of.

1641. You teach the boys singing?—Yes.

1642. Do they sing in the church?—No.

1643. Do they sing at all?—There are several who do sing.

1644. Can they sing in a class together?—Yes, they sing the psalms.

1645. Mr. *Stephens.*—Who teaches them?—I do.

1646 Dr. *Graves.*—Can any sing from note?—No.

1647. Do they sing in unison or in parts?—In unison, from ear.

1648. Were you a schoolmaster previous to your appointment by the trustees?—I was assistant.

1649. To whom were you assistant?—To the late master.

1650. Where were you educated?—At Dr. O'Brien's, in Sydney-place.

1651. Did you receive a classical education?—I did.

1652. Do you devote any of your time to classical tuition?—No.

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CORK.

Blue Coat Hospital.

Mr. James Carr Somerville.

1653. Do you give your whole time to the business of schoolmaster?—The whole time to the boys of the establishment.

1654. What do you know of the success in life of the boys educated in the Blue Coat School; can you point to any instances of boys educated there who have been successful in life?—I think you will find there is one; I will name Mr. Appleby, and there are many others.

1655. Mr. *Hughes.*—When did Mr. Appleby leave?—I find him admitted in 1814.

1656. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Can you mention the names of boys educated there who are holding respectable places?—I may mention two brothers named Haynes, sons of the flour-factor. One is engaged in the flour business, the other is book-keeper at Mr. Atkinson's, at South Mall: the assistant-clerk of the Recorder's court, and the late assistant-clerk of the Recorder's court.

1657. Do you think the boys educated in the Blue Coat School have been successful in life?—I have always heard they have.

1658. Do you know of any exceptions?—There are, as in other instances.

1659. Have you heard of exceptions?—I have; my own recollection does not serve as to more than three or four now.

1660. Within what time?—Since 1842.

1661. Since 1842 not more than three or four instances of boys turning out ill?—Yes.

1662. Are the cases in which the boys turned out remarkably well more numerous than those in which the boys turned out ill?—I am happy to say considerably more.

1663. Do employers show a preference for boys educated in this school?—They always have.

1664 Masters seeking apprentices, and employers seeking clerks?—Yes; and I have given a boy to the Telegraph Office within the last six weeks, and since my appointment apprenticed two or three.

1665. Mr. *Hughes.*—Mr. Haynes was admitted, I find by the book or register, October, 1830. Have you any other name to refer to?—A young man named Nealon.

1666. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you practise the boys in mental calculation?—Yes.

1667. Are there boys in the school who are more ready and exact in mental calculation than the boys I examined to-day?—Yes; one of the boys you examined to-day, Gibbon, is an exceedingly smart boy; he told me you gave him a fractional calculation.

1668. Yes, but not nearly so difficult a question as I gave to boys in another school yesterday. Are there boys in the junior classes as good arithmeticians?—Yes, I think there are.

1669. On what principle do you actually divide the boys into classes?—It is a sort of stimulus to make the junior boys active.

1670. Do you use this stimulus by leaving the clever boys in the junior classes, while you promote the inferior boys to the first class?—No.

1671. You have given an instance in support of what I say: you do not use these classes to stimulate the dilligence of the boys?—There are some of the boys not long in the second class, and, of course, in time they will be removed.

School of St. Mary's, Shandon.

Rev. Robert Foley.

SCHOOL OF ST. MARY'S, SHANDON.

Rev. *Robert Foley* sworn and examined.

1672. Dr. *Andrews.*—Have you the minutes of the charity of St. Mary, Shandon?—I have not the custody of them; the Rector has got them. The Rector is at Timoleague.

1673. Mr. *Stephens.*—When will he return?—I have no idea. A letter would not reach him till to-morrow morning or next day.

1674. Do you know who has the minute-book of the other of Moses Dean's charities—St. Peter's, for instance?—I do not.

Erasmus Smith's School, Innishannon

Mr. John Horgan.

ERASMUS SMITH'S SCHOOL, AT INNISHANNON.

Mr. *John Horgan* sworn and examined.

1675. Mr. *Hughes.*—You were master of the Innishannon school on the foundation of Erasmus Smith?—Yes.

1676. When were you appointed?—1821.

1677. What is your average attendance?—For the last three years I had thirty-one; thirty-eight in 1853, and forty in 1854.

1678. Is the school in the town of Innishannon?—Yes.

1679. Is it a suitable building?—Yes.

1680. By whom was it built?—By Mr. Thomas Frewen. There is a commodious school-room, about forty feet long by twenty-two feet wide.

1681. Is there any land attached?—There is not, except a small yard.

1682. Is it a male or female, or a mixed school?—A male school; it is an English school.

1683. When was your school built?—About the year 1840.

1684. What schoolhouse was there previously?—There was a hired house in the town before; a large house hired by the year.

1685. State the education?—Reading (comprising history and the Scriptures), writing, ciphering, arithmetic, English grammar (including parsing), mensuration, Euclid, and algebra (at times).

1686. You have no salary except what you receive from the Erasmus Smith Board?—No; except last year that I received a gratuity from the Incorporated Society.

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Cork.

Erasmus Smith's School, Innishannon.

Mr. John Horgan.

1687. How much was that?—Five pounds, and £20 from the Erasmus Smith Board: £25 last year. I had £20 in the former years; I had £30 from 1822 to 1848.

1688. Have you any other observation to make to the Commissioners about the school-house?—It is regularly inspected by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton; and there is also an examination of candidates for Kilkenny college.

1689. Have any of your boys been selected?—Yes; one for last year and one for this year, for the Pocock Institution in Kilkenny.

1690. *Chairman.*—Your school will be inspected by an Assistant Commissioner, to be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

Diocesan School—continued.

Rev. H. J. O'Brien.

Rev. *Henry J. O'Brien* further examined.

1691. I wish to make an observation with regard to a former answer of mine to a question put by Mr. Stephens, in reference to public employment.

1692. *Chairman.*—What is it?—I merely wish to add to my evidence what has come under my own observation. It has two or three times occurred that lads of decided ability —or, at least, I conceived they were such—were intended for mercantile pursuits, and I remonstrated with the parents to allow the boys to develope their talents in other ways for which I conceived those talents suited—for the university or for public life; and the answer was, that they were too poor for that. It is with reference to that I wish to observe, that if exhibitions were thrown open to all schools, and also situations under Government thrown open to competition by deserving young men, it would be attended with advantageous results. If such were the case I could meet the objection I have stated, by saying to the parent, "Leave your child at school a little longer, and he may become a candidate for one of those situations;" and I would recommend the parent to bear the expense for a longer period. I wish to add that to the answer which I gave on this subject.

1693. Rev. Dr *Graves.*—You wish to state that, to fortify your opinion?—Yes.

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Cork.

Cork (second day), August 25, 1855.

Present:—The Marquess of Kildare, Chairman; the Rev. Dr. Graves, Dr. Andrews, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Stephens, and Dr. Hancock, Secretary.

Green Coat Hospital.

The Green Coat Hospital.

Documentary Evidence.

1694. *Secretary.*—The next case is the Green Coat Hospital, Cork. The first information which I read respecting it is contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland, 1812, page 303, "The Green Coat Hospital, in the city of Cork. This school was endowed by several persons, at different periods, with lands, donations, and bequests, the income of which now amounts altogether to the sum of £134 1*s.* 6*d.*; of this sum about £40 is paid to the master and mistress, and their assistants; the remainder of the fund is devoted to clothing the children, and maintaining from sixteen to eighteen reduced old persons on the establishment. There were fifty-two children educated at this school within this year, of which number forty remained on the establishment, the 25th December, 1810. This is represented to us as a very well-regulated charity. A part of the income of this endowment which arises from lands, we are informed, will soon rise very considerably." The next information is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, in 1826, page 1002. It is there described as "Green Coat Hospital, Church Yard, St. Anne's, Shandon. A free and pay school. The master receives £30 a-year, and from private pupils £15. The mistress receives £15 annually, and from private pupils £3 5*s.* The schoolhouse built of lime and stone, by private subscription. Rebuilt by Parliamentary aid; cost not stated. Number of pupils, sixty-nine, of whom fifty-four were boys, and fifteen were girls. Governed by a board of trustees. The authorized version of the Scriptures read."

1695. The next information is contained in the Report of the Commissioners, who inquired into Municipal Corporations in Ireland, in 1833, page 54, "The Green Coat Hospital was established by an Act of Parliament, passed in 4 Geo. 1, chap. 14. The 10th section of that statute, after reciting that several well-disposed persons, with the consent of the minister and churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary, Shandon, had erected two schools, called the Green Coat Hospital of said parish, in which 100 poor children of both sexes, of the Protestant religion, were educated; and had also erected alms-houses for eighteen poor decayed housekeepers of said parish, vests said premises, in several persons by name, and their respective heirs, and the Bishop and Mayor of Cork, and the minister and churchwardens of said parish, and their successors for ever, upon trust, to apply same to the purposes aforesaid, with power to any four of said trustees, having met together in the library of said hospital, and having given notice to the minister to dispose of the funds, and elect new trustees. There are sixty children of Protestant parents now partially clothed and educated in this institution, and there are about forty poor persons, (all Protestants), lodged in the alms-houses, but not otherwise supported. Its funds are about £90 per annum. They are derived from bequests, part whereof is a rent-charge, and from voluntary subscriptions, amounting to about £20 a-year. The only persons receiving salaries are a schoolmaster and schoolmistress, and one female attendant. Besides the above, which are more immediately connected with the Corporation, there are several other very valuable charitable institutions which are supported by voluntary contributions, aided by grand jury presentments."

1696. A circular was addressed to the Trustees and the Master. The Rev. John Lee makes a return on behalf of the trustees. The master also made a return, (the returns are read). The secretary and the master are in attendance.

Mr. Richard Searson.

Mr. *Richard Searson* sworn and examined.

1697. *Chairman.*—How long have you been master?—Eight years, at the Green Coat Hospital.

1698. By whom were you appointed?—By the trustees, my lord.

1699. Were you in any school before?—At St. Luke's.

1700. Were you master of that school?—Yes; I was there for nine years.

1701. How many pupils have you; the average?—The average at present is about twenty-five; that is for the last year. This is less than ever there was for the eight last years.

1702. Are they all free pupils?—They are.

1703. Are there any boarders?—None.

1704. Have there ever been any boarders?—I had, but the trustees do not allow them now, and I could not take any.

1705. How long is it since you had any?—I had one in 1852, and I had two in 1851.

1706. Had you more than two at any one time?—No.

1707. By whom is the school inspected?—The secretary is there almost every day, but there is an inspector from the Church Education Society comes there.

1708. How often does he visit the school?—He is very irregular; one time it was twelve months between the two visits, another time about eight months. I do not know whether he intended to come half-yearly, or yearly, but he was very irregular.

1709. Does he come twice in every year?—Not that I am aware of; he might come twice in a year and a-half.

1710. Does he give you any notice of his intended visit?—The last time he came to me he walked in on Saturday, and I did not know till he came in on the door that he was

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coming at all, but he generally gives to all schools three or four days' notice; however he gave me none.

1711. Was it only on that particular occasion he gave you no notice?—On another occasion he came the same way.

1712. Has he ever given you notice?—He never sent me notice; it is always to the clergyman of the parish, and he may tell me two or three days before he will come, because the inspector wishes to have the children collected in when he would come.

1713. How often has he been with you, or given you notice?—He was never with me more than three or four times, and on two occasions I did not know of his coming. I have his coming marked in the register.

1714. Produce the register. [The register is produced.]

1715. How long has your school been in connexion with the Church Education Society?—Since I went there.

1716. During eight years?—Yes.

1717. During those eight years how often have you been visited by the inspector of the society?—I could not say; he only came as many times as there are in that book, but there was another came before him, but the school was not under the society at that time, it was nominally under it.

1718. Mr. *Stephens.*—Lord Kildare asks you how many times has your school been inspected during the last eight years?—I could not tell whether it might have been six or eight times; whether once a year or less; six or eight times, as far as I know, during the last eight years.

1719. Is this correct—"During the last eight years my school has not been inspected more than eight times"?—Not more, as far as I can recollect.

1720. Is this your answer—"During the last eight years my school has been inspected only eight times by the Church Education Society"?—About that—six or eight times.

1721. "With the exception of the secretary, whose visits to the school are almost daily?"—Oh, there are other visitors come in.

1722. Do they examine the children?—Sometimes they do, and ask the children questions; and a deputation from the Incorporated Society came there a couple of times.

1723. *Chairman.*—How often have the trustees inspected the school?—I could not well tell—every board nearly; some of them will come in very often, two or three of them; sometimes between the boards some of the trustees come in.

1724. How often does the board meet?—Once a month; they sometimes meet oftener, but that is the regular time.

1725. Will you point out any entry about the inspection besides the one you have shown?—That is the last one; there are only two in it; I thought there were three. I am expecting him every day.

1726. Have there been more than two inspections since the beginning of September, 1853?—None but these two; but he sent me notice a month or two ago that he would come within a day or two, and three different times he sent notice he would be there. He told a person to come and tell me he would be there in a day, and he did not come, and then he told another person to come and say he would be there in a day; he did that three times.

1727. How long previous to September, 1853, was the last inspection?—I could not well tell; I think it was about twelve months between the two first, and fifteen months between the two other. It would be only seven or eight months between them had he come last month, when he did inspect some schools in the place. He did inspect the female and infant schools, and had not time to come to us.

1728. Have you the book immediately preceding this?—That was the first one I got; the inspector ordered that to be got for reports.

1729. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do all those books that I see piled up there belong to the school?—They belong to the trustees. Here is another entry in the book in October, 1851.

1730. *Chairman.*—Point out another.—Yes; here is another of the 5th of August, 1852.

1731. Is there any other in that book?—No.

1732. Is the average of twenty-five in 1855 a greater or less number than in 1854?—Less.

1733. Is it greater or less than in 1853?—Much less.

1734. To what do you attribute the falling off?—I believe in 1852 or 1853 another school was got up in the parish, quite convenient, by one of the clergymen of the church, and he got all the children he could to go to this school, as he superintended it. He went to every boy in my school and asked them to go to his. I knew him to go to every one of the children and ask them to leave the Green Coat Hospital to go to his school. A good many did go. He promised to make sure of their education. I do not altogether attribute it to that, but every person that came new into the parish they went there—very few came to me. I think there is a general falling away of the children in the parish. There is a great deal less in it than ever; I know even the Blackpool School and my own would not make up the number I used to have. At one time, for nearly six months, I had nearly every day sixty—at least on Saturday.

1735. Can you give any other reason?—A great many went into the navy. Numbers of the boys went into the naval school at Queenstown. I suppose nearly twenty boys went there from me from time to time for the last few years. A good many of the children's fathers are tradesmen, and a good many went into the army; some were taken away from school at eleven, twelve, and thirteen, to be bound to trades, and there are very few young children coming.

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CORK.

Green Coat Hospital.

Mr. Richard Searson.

1736. Can you state why so few young children come in?—I cannot. In the infants' school, when I went there first, eight years ago, there were ten or twelve little boys in it, and in the course of twelve months they would be drafted into my school; but for the last two years I got very few out of it. I think about three I got for the last two or three years.

1737. What is the course of education in your school?—Reading, writing, and arithmetic, some geography and grammar. I had some boys in geometry, also Euclid, and also in algebra, but I have none in algebra this year; I had some very smart boys in it a couple of years ago.

1738. By whom are the books supplied?—By the trustees.

1739. Do the trustees supply you with all the books you require?—Yes. Whatever I require in the way of books I send up a list of them to the board, and they order them, if they see they are wanting.

1740. From what class in society do the pupils come?—Tradesmen's children the most of them; some of them their fathers were pensioners from the army; a good many are tradesmen. Some of the children are orphans.

1741. Are all the boys Protestants?—Yes.

1742. Dr. *Andrews.*—What are the names of the trustees?—I have the names here; and I have down in this paper the number of rooms in the institution, and how they are occupied.

1743. Do you know how the trustees are appointed?—Since I have been in the school the first board in every year, at the one in January, some trustees are proposed, seconded, and elected on the following board.

1744. Elected by whom?—By the board in existence.

1745. The board for the time being elect the next board?—Yes. I hand in a book showing how the rooms in the institution are occupied.

1746. By whom are the pupils admitted?—I take them on trial for about a month, and then I take them up before the board, and tell how they have attended, and the board will admit them, or send them away, as they choose. They generally admit them, except if they leave another school, and do not give a proper reason why they left it, they will not take them then.

1747. They make application to you, and you take them on trial?—Yes.

1748. And then you make a report to the board, and they either admit or reject—that is, on your report?—Yes. They question the children; I only send them up into the room, and it is on what they ask them they act.

1749. It is not on your report alone?—No; they merely ask me how they attend.

1750. Is the Blackpool school you refer to a charity school?—The children pay a penny a week.

1751. Was it a trust fund?—I do not know, it was only opened within the last two or three years.

1752. How many schools are there connected with the Green Coat Hospital?—There are three—the male, female, and infant schools.

1753. Can you state whether or not the female and infant schools have fallen off in the same manner as your's? Have the numbers diminished in the last two or three years?—I think they did, but I think they are now increasing.

1754. Did they all fall off during the time that your's fell off?—Well, I think they did, if not more.

1755. You state you had boarders at one time. Were they boarders who paid you, or were they on the foundation?—They paid me.

1756. I see, from the report of the inspector, the inspection is a literary inspection as well as in other matters?—Yes, they inspect every thing about the education of the children.

1757. Tell us how the inspection is carried on?—The inspector first calls up the youngest children in the school, and he hears them in spelling and reading, if they are able to read, particularly in the stops and some other things that way connected with the commencement of reading; and they must be able to repeat the creed, and, I believe, the Lord's prayer, and some things that way.

1758. Does the inspector require you to examine the class in his presence?—He asks me to hear them sometimes in Scripture and geography.

1759. But he does require you to show how you instruct the pupils by getting you to examine them in geography and Scripture?—The first class he asked me to examine each time that he came; they answered very well, generally.

1760. What are the hours of attendance in your school?—From ten to three.

1761. Is there any interval for recreation in the meantime?—None.

1762. Is there any play-ground to which the children could be admitted?—There is a play-ground for the infants. They are not allowed into it until going home, at about half-past three.

1763. How did it happen, when we visited the school the other day, close to eleven o'clock, that business had not commenced?—I was rather taken by surprise. It was only when you came in on the door that I sent them to their seats; they were up in the class; they were saying catechism.

1764. To whom were they saying catechism?—One of the first class boys.

1765. Do they say catechism without books?—He had a book in his hand, for I gave him a book; and that was because I had to attend to some coal coming in for the institution.

1766. What hour do you appropriate for that purpose?—We teach it once a week. They say a lesson in it, the same as they say geography or grammar, every second day. They

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say a page, or sometimes two pages, for the class every second day; and once a week all may stand up in the class to say it all together.

1767. What hour do you appropriate for that purpose every second day?—Not a particular hour; they say their spelling first, then tables. Before they go out of the class the class stands up. The first thing I do is hear them spelling, then tables, then geography, then catechism.

1768. Is that immediately on coming to the school?—They write a copy first, and as soon as they have done they come up and say their lessons.

1769. What time do they learn their lessons?—They must learn them at home; but I allow them ten minutes, or a quarter of an hour, to look over them.

1770. The first thing the children do when they come to school is writing?—Yes.

1771. Those who are not writing, what do they do?—They are all writing.

1772. On the day we visited the school they were not at writing, but at catechism?—That morning I did not give out the copies—that was to prevent them from being idle. They were at catechism because I was looking after coals.

1773. Is one boy competent to teach all those children catechism?—He was, in that way. I make it a practice that the first boy acts as monitor. They always do it within my hearing.

1774. Is it usual for you to alter the order of instruction in your school, and, instead of commencing with writing, and following that up with geography, to commence with catechism?—I do not think I ever did that before.

1775. Was it only on the occasion we called there?—I cannot recollect I ever did it before. I did not know the coal was coming till it came to the gate; then I had to go to see it put up; and while I was going, sooner than they should be idle, I did that.

1776. What is your salary?—Thirty guineas.

1777. You stated you got no fees from your pupils?—None.

1778. Have you any other emoluments except the thirty guineas?—Nothing else, except apartments and a ton of coals.

1779. Where were you educated yourself?—My father first taught me; I went to others in the evenings.

1780. Have you been trained as a teacher?—No.

1781. Are you competent to teach in any other branches besides those usually taught in your school?—Well, there are some others.

1782. Could you teach geometry and mensuration?—I did.

1783. Are you competent to teach in those branches?—If the children were in them I would go on with them. There were some that went through them very well with me some few years ago.

1784. What are the ages of the three eldest boys in your school?—Fourteen; and it is only the day you were in I asked them; they said the three were fourteen.

1785. Would not boys of that age be competent to receive instruction in mensuration and geometry?—They would; but it so happens those three boys are most irregular about coming to school. One is with me only two years.

1786. Is not two years abundance of time to advance them to that?—He knew scarce any thing when he came to me; the other was for nearly twelve months away—very often away.

1787. You answered the circular with respect to Bertridge's charity?—I did not.

1788. [Secretary hands the return to witness.]—I answered this return.

1789. Dr. *Andrews.*—Why did you answer the two?—I do not know.

1790. Has Bertridge's charity any thing to do with the Green Coat?—I thought it was the same, or it would not be sent to me.

1791. Is not Bertridge's charity for apprenticing, or do you know any thing about it?—I do not know; it is behind our place, I believe; but I filled up that return because I thought it might be our school.

1792. Are you sufficiently supplied with books by the board?—Yes.

1793. Is there any fuel supplied to the school?—Yes, they give coal for the year. Two tons are given me; one is for myself, and another for the school. I supply the school during the winter season.

1794. Have you apartments in the building yourself?—Yes.

1795. You consider you have a right to use one ton of coal yourself?—I was told when I was coming I was to get coals. That would not do every year; I had to buy coals.

1796. Are you at all connected with the teachers of either of the other schools—the female or the infant?—No.

1797. Have you any control or superintendence over the other schools?—It was one or two months ago there was an order made by the board that I should look after the whole institution, and report at the monthly meeting every thing connected with the place with regard to repairs, and every thing that way.

1798. Is there any thing in that board order that makes it your duty to look after the other schools?—None.

1799. Is it merely with respect to the superintendence of the buildings?—Just so—to see if any thing is broken.

1800. Have you made any report as to the want of repair that is manifest in your own school?—Yes, I did.

1801. Did you make your report in writing?—I did, but there was not a board for the last three months, except the other day; I put it in; the board thought there was not a sufficient number of members present to make a board.

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CORK.

Green Coat Hospital.
Mr. Richard Searson.

1802. When was the last board held?—The last Tuesday. The place is always white-washed, and plasterings done, in the middle of summer; it ought to have been done in July vacation, but there was not a board to order it; it is going now to be done.

1803. Are not windows broken?—Yes, that is going to be mended.

1804. There is not glass in some of the windows?—There is a row of wooden panes in the bottom.

1805. Are there not panes supplied by something else?—That is for ventilation—tin or sheet iron—that you might take to be wood.

1806. Can it be used as a ventilator—is it not completely closed?—You would think it was, unless you stood up.

1807. Do the windows rise and fall?—There are only two windows in the room I could let down, but I could put up any.

1808. Was not the ventilation very bad the day I was there?—There were two windows open.

1809. Is the air of the place usually as little healthful as it was that day?—It is not a healthy room; it is very damp; the walls are not good; the air is not very good; there has been a good deal of money expended on that place.

1810. In what way?—With regard to water-closets, and Bertridge's charity; and it is not much the better of it.

1811 Then there is a Bertridge's charity?—There is at the back of our place; I always called it the back alms-house.

1812. When was it established?—I do not know.

1813. Are you satisfied with the cleanliness of your boys—of their persons?—Whenever they are dirty I always punish them for it.

1814. Do you consider their persons were sufficiently clean the day we visited the school?—Some of them may not have been—some of them will come to school without washing their faces and hands, and I send them home.

1815. Was it not disagreeable to be near some of the children that day, from the dirt of their persons?—Yes; some of them being very poor, cannot help it.

1816. Do you not consider it your duty to make the children under your charge keep themselves clean?—Yes, and I do so as far as I can; one particularly has but a bib or pinafore that covers him, his skin was out in several places.

1817. My observation does not apply to the dress—it applies to the person—the want of washing?—I always speak about that as particularly as any thing connected with the place.

1818. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you consider the school-room particularly clean?—Not particularly so; it ought to have been cleaned; we were waiting for it in July to have it white-washed.

1819. Do you not think it particularly dirty?—The walls are.

1820. Are not the walls and the flooring very dirty?—The flooring could not be clean after a large meeting at ten o'clock on Thursday night.

1821. Was the flooring clean this morning?—I dare say it was dirty; a brush would not make it better than it was; it was swept that morning; it might want to be washed.

1822. Dr. *Andrews.*—You hand in a list of the mode in which the various apartments of the Green Coat Hospital are occupied?—I put that down in a hurry; I did not intend to show it to you; I intended to explain it.

1823. It will answer the purpose very well; you return four apartments occupied by yourself?—Yes.

1824. And four occupied by the mistress?—Yes.

1825. And three occupied by the infant schoolmistress?—Yes.

1826. Two by the library?—One good room and a closet; I put it down for two.

1827. Are there any books in the "library"?—There are.

1828. What kind of books?—Well, I do not know—you saw them there that day.

1829. Are the books suited for children, or is it a library of another class?—There are some there suited for children; it is called the Sunday school library; they are given out to the children, but the others are not; I never saw some of them given out to children.

1830. Would they be suited for children?—I think not.

1831. How many books may there be there suited for children?—I could not tell; I do not know how many books are in the school library.

1832. Is it a lending library?—There are two distinct libraries there—one is belonging to the Rev. Mr. Coppin, for the Sunday school; the other is belonging to the governors or trustees of the institution.

1833. What do you call it?—It is called the library—that room.

1834. Are the books lent out from it to the children or any other persons?—Not those belonging to the trustees.

1835. They are for the trustees, and are not for the use of the children?—Not as far as I know.

1836. The other library you mention, the books are for the Sunday school?—Yes.

1837. They are not for the use of the day pupils?—They get them if they wish.

1838. As Sunday school pupils?—Yes.

1839. You have down three school-rooms—male, female, and infant schools?—Yes.

1840. Then you state there are four in the alms-house, is that a part of the ancient charity?—I do not know; I read the Act of Parliament, and it says there should be eighteen decayed house-keepers there.

1841. Four rooms for the alms-house, twenty-one, and sixteen in the other, making thirty-seven, and you have seven—the school-room attached?—They are small closets.

1842. In all there would be forty-four?—Yes.

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1843. Are those seven closets attached to the alms-house, or connected with the school? —One I have, and all the others are with the poor people in the alms-house; they are very small rooms, without any thing in them.

1844. You do not know any thing about the funds?—No.

1845. Could you suggest any thing that would be advantageous for the improvement of your school?—There was one thing I asked often—the desks are round the walls, and where I sit the backs of the children are turned to me; I asked several times to have the desks ranged out in front, that I could see them, and I could put maps down the walls where the desks are; but the trustees did not consider it necessary; I would consider it a great advantage to me that I could see all the boys.

1846. That each child would be under your eye?—Yes. I must go down from where I am, and behind every one of them, before I could see what they would be doing.

1847. Is there any other suggestion you can give to the Commissioners, the effect of which would be to improve the school either as to instruction, or as to moral training, or as to cleanliness, or as to discipline?—Not that I think of at present.

1848. Have you ever thought on the subject?—I was often thinking myself what would be most advantageous to them. I often tried different plans, in different ways, to get different boys according to their temper; but that is the only way I thought on the subject.

1849. Was your consideration merely with reference to individual boys?—Yes.

1850. And not with respect to what would be beneficial for the entire school?—I thought of that too.

1851. When you turned your attention to that subject, has any thing occurred to you that would be advantageous for the general improvement of the school as to instruction?—There are many other things I do; for instance, every Friday there is a repetition of the lessons for the week, and there is mental calculation I work them in every Friday. I have them for a long time on the maps on Saturday.

1852. But there are other matters within your own control. The trustees do not interfere with you much as to that?—Yes.

1853. Is there any thing you could suggest as to the improvement of the instruction in the school that does not depend on yourself?—I do not think there is.

1854. Is there any thing you could suggest as to the improvement of the general moral character and discipline?—I think if the board held out little rewards in many ways it would encourage the children; the clothing, once a-year, at Christmas, that encourages them to attend better. At Christmas as many as the board can give clothes to they do.

1855. Is that conditional on the attendance?—Yes; but I say if there was any other little thing held out to them as encouragement in their studies.

1856. Do you think that giving the children clothing would not be a sufficient encouragement to attend regularly?—That is a great stimulant.

1857. Is it insufficient?—I think not; there are some very idle; some require others as well as that.

1858. As to the cure of idleness, is there any suggestion you could make?—No.

1859. Then you consider the giving of clothing a sufficient stimulant and encouragement, properly used, to induce them to attend regularly?—Yes.

1860. Does it produce good attendance?—It does, generally.

1861. What do you mean by generally? What is the limitation?—There are some nothing would induce their parents to make them attend regularly; they keep them at home every second day.

1862. Are the pupils themselves, as far as you know, desirous of attending?—They are very regular of their own accord.

1863. Then it is the interference of their parents?—That is what I have to blame for any of them stopping away.

1864. Then what you desire to have, as to assistance or encouragement, is something that would apply to the parents?—Yes; but I do not know how that could be done.

1865. If the clothes were withheld from those who did not attend regularly, would not that be an inducement to parents to send them?—It would, to very poor parents, but not others.

1866. Are there any in your school not poor?—I have some better off than myself. There are some, their fathers have over a pound and thirty shillings a-week, and some more. I have some, their fathers are engineers, working in foundries, and the lowest some of them have is twenty-seven shillings a week or thirty shillings. I think I have four or five of that class.

1867. Mr. *Stephens*.—You said the boys were examined once a year by an inspector from the Church Education Society, and that they were also examined by the trustees. When did the trustees last examine the boys?—On Wednesday. Mr. Lee catechises them every Wednesday.

1868. When did the trustees last examine the boys as to their progress in education?—I could not tell; it is but a few months ago.

1869. How many months ago?—It might be three or four; I am not sure.

1870. How often, during the last twelve months, have the trustees examined the boys? —Three or four times—different ones—they were not the same trustees.

1871. Am I to understand that during the last twelve months the trustees have examined the boys four times?—About three or four times, as far as I can recollect. I am not very certain, but it is only cursorily; they come in and walk round.

1872. You are certain that they did not examine the boys beyond four times within the last twelve months?—I think not.

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Cork.

Green Coat Hospital.
Mr. Richard Searson.

1873. Give me the names of the trustees who examined the boys?—The dean, I think, did it twice.

1874. How long did he remain?—One day about an hour, another day about half an hour. He took them one day, within the last twelve months, before the whole board, and had them examined there. Another day he came down into the schoolroom.

1875. Did the dean enter in any book the result of his examination?—No.

1876. There were two other examinations: who were the trustees?—I think, as far as I can recollect, I am not very certain which. They would ask some little questions. It was not what I would call an examination; they would only ask some of the boys here and there a few questions.

1877. Give me the names of the other trustees who examined the boys within the last twelve months?—Mr. Lester I saw examining the boys within the last six months.

1878. How long did he remain?—I could not tell; he merely walked about, and asked some questions.

1879. Was it a regular examination?—No; none of them did that.

1880. Was it, in point of fact, an irregular examination?—He just came in, and went up to the board; went about, and asked two or three boys some questions.

1881. Did he remain, on that particular occasion, in the school beyond ten minutes?—I think he did.

1882. How long?—About a quarter of an hour, or twenty minutes. I am not sure as to the time; but I entered in the book that he was there, and the hour he came in.

1883. Have you that book in court?—Yes; I can not tell whether that was the day he examined.

1884. I want to keep you to the time Mr. Lester examined the boys?—I could not tell that.

1885. Did he leave any record of the results of his examination?—No; none of them do that except Mr. Lee; he does it every Wednesday.

1886. I want to keep you to the examinations during the last twelve months. Who was the other trustee. You stated four examinations; we have had three accounted for—two by the Dean, and one by Mr. Lester?—I can not tell any others.

1887. Can you not tell whether any trustees visited the school within the last twelve months, with the exception of the Dean, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Lester?—Several visited, but not to examine. Mr. Popham examined for some time, when Mr. Lee was away.

1888. Who is Mr. Popham?—He is the curate of the parish.

1889. Is he one of the trustees?—He is.

1890. When did he examine the boys?—He made one examination on the 13th of June.

1891. How long did he remain?—I did not enter it; but he examined at two o'clock. I think it was from two to three.

1892. Have you any report of it?—I have here, in one place, where he examined from two till a quarter to three.

1893. Was it a regular examination?—Every child in the school was examined.

1894. In what?—I was not there when he was examining, but I think it was in Scripture and catechism, parables and miracles.

1895. Religious instruction?—I think so.

1896. Nothing but that?—I think not. I was in another room. He took half first, and another half after.

1897. I understand that there have been but three examinations, during the last twelve months, of these boys, apart from religious instruction?—Yes.

1898. Two by the dean, and one by Mr. Lester?—I could not call Mr. Lester's an examination; he only asked a few questions here and there. I do not call any of them an examination.

1899. Then there was no examination by Mr. Lester?—I would not call any of them an examination.

1900. Then you had no examination of the boys within the last twelve months, with the exception of the inspector from Dublin?—That was all. The dean asked a great many questions, but it was not a regular examination.

1901. How often are the boys catechised?—Once a week.

1902. By whom?—By Mr. Lee.

1903. Who is he?—The clergyman.

1904. When does he come to catechise the boys?—Once a week he comes, when the church service is done, on Wednesday.

1905. Every week?—Yes.

1906. How long does he remain?—I do not think it is down.

1907. Do you not know how long Mr. Lee remains, on an average?—Sometimes an hour and an hour and a-half; sometimes more, and sometimes less.

1908. Some clergyman visits the boys every week for the purpose of catechising them?—Yes, Mr. Lee often examined. I now recollect he heard them in geography, grammar, and spelling, and the lessons of the week, on Friday.

1909. When did Mr. Lee do that last; have you any report of it?—I think I have.

1910. Do you inflict corporal punishment on the boys?—Sometimes.

1911. In what manner?—Slapping on the hand.

1912. With what?—A cane.

1913. Do you ever flog them?—All the flogging I ever give them is, perhaps, a few slaps over the shoulder.

1914. With what?—The same cane.

1915. How often did you do that within the last twelve months?—I could not tell.

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1916. How often within the last fortnight?—As far as I can recollect, I do not think I did it at all. It is only for very bad conduct—stone-throwing, or the like of that, I do it.

1917. Whenever the boys throw stones do you flog them?—I do not consider that flogging.

1918. What is striking a boy across the back?—I call it punishing him; I would not count it flogging.

1919. What is flogging?—A severe beating; perhaps twenty or thirty slaps across the back.

1920. What is the distinction between that and punishing?—It is all the same thing; it is in different ways.

1921. Different modes of expression?—Yes.

1922. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you make any distinction between the dress being removed, and the dress being on?—I never removed the dress, I never took any thing off them. The principal way I punish them is by partly disgracing them; that is, by bringing them up before the whole school.

1923. I understood you to say—perhaps I misunderstood you—that the clothes are given or withheld by the trustees according to good or bad attendance at the school; am I right in that?—Yes.

1924. Do you make any report as to the attendance of the boys?—I take every boy when he comes to school in the day, there is a mark put to his name that he is in attendance.

1925. Where is that book?—It is in the roll.

1926. Where is the roll?—In the school—that just tells the average there every day.

1927. From that book you produced you merely have the number in attendance and the number absent, it does not specify what boy is present or absent?—Yes.

1928. From that book you could make no return to the governors?—No.

1929. Do you keep regularly a school-roll, showing the attendance of each boy?—I do; every page is totted up at the end of the year, and the governors pick out the highest numbers.

1930. You hand in a list of the trustees, and also a statement of the manner in which the apartments are occupied?—Yes, and I have marked the trustees that are not in Cork—the pencil marks show those that are absent; every board I summon thirty or thirty-three, according as I know they are in town.

Rev. *John Lee* sworn and examined.

Rev. John Lee.

1931. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold in connexion with the Green-Coat Hospital?—Honorary secretary and a trustee.

1932. How long have you acted as honorary secretary?—About a year and eight months, I think.

1933. Have you any books or documents to hand in?—Yes, I hand in the minute-book, I hand in the treasurer's book, and I hand in the book stating the rental.

1934. Have you any separate accounts of the income and expenditure for last year?—Yes, my lord, the treasurer has; the treasurer's books contain the audited accounts; the accounts are audited every year, in January, by two of the trustees.

1935. Dr. *Andrews.*—Who has the title deeds connected with the charity?—Mr. Long, the treasurer; the deeds, lease, and rental are here.

William Long, Esq., sworn and examined.

William Long, Esq.

1936. *Chairman.*—How long have you acted as treasurer?—Since January, 1854, a year last January; I have but one account to close.

1937. Mr. *Stephens.*—Were you elected in January, 1854?—Yes, either in January or the beginning of February.

1938. *Chairman.*—Were you a trustee previous to your election?—Yes.

1939. How long?—I cannot exactly tell you; I was trustee in 1822, in virtue of office, being warden of Shandon; I was some years after warden a second time; then I was elected a member of the board, permanently; I was two years by virtue of being warden of Shandon; I then removed into the parish, but some years previous I was elected a member of the Green Coat Board.

1940. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have you been twenty years a trustee?—Not a permanent trustee, I think not.

1941. How long have you been a permanent trustee?—I really cannot say.

1942. But several years?—Oh, yes; a good many years.

1943. Dr. *Andrews.*—Have you the lease, and deeds, and rental?—Yes, I have them here, as I got them from the late trustee, and the Rev. Mr. Lee; I produce this tin box containing the documents.

1944. Have you any list showing what is contained in that box?—I do not think I have, I rather think it is in the board room, the account kept of them.

1945. Could you procure the list in the board-room?—I do not know any thing of it; I do not know whether it is there.

1946. Did you ever see a list of the deeds?—I do not think I ever did.

1947. Why did you say there was a list?—I do not doubt there is a record of them; I have seen some record of the different grants; I cannot tell you where I have seen it; it is in one of the books in the room, I think.

1948. Dr. *Andrews.*—It would be very desirable to have that.

1949. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is that book here?—No.

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Cork.

Green Coat Hospital.
William Long, Esq.

1950. Dr. *Andrews.*—Where does the trust property lie?—In Dublin.

1951. What do you call the locality in which it is situate?—In Spring Hill, North Dublin Union; Jonathan Alley is the present occupant; our lessee is the Rev. Mr. Lewis, he has it reset to Jonathan Alley.

1952. What is the entire rental?—£106 6*s.*

1953. How do you make up the balance—you lay out annually more than £106—from what source does the residue come?—I have the rent of the North Infirmary House, the building at the lower end of the South Burial Ground.

1954. How much is the rent of that?—That is set to the Corporation; it formerly belonged to the Green Coat Hospital, and it was the Green Coat School built the Hospital.

1955. What is the rent of the place, close to the hospital?—£5 Irish.

1956. What other funds have you?—I have eleven ploughlands in the county of Cork, 4,500 acres.

1957. How comes it they are not returned in the return made to the Commissioners?—They produce £11 3*s.* 1*d.*

1958. [Rev. Mr. *Lee.*—They are returned.]

1959. There is a ground-rent from Dr. Thomas Richmond, for a lot of ground, for 999 years, previous to the 1st of November, 1771—£3 13*s.* 10¼*d.*

1960. I find personal property and ground-rent mixed up in this return; what is the total annual income that you have?

1961. Mr. *Stephens.*—The Commissioners want to know the annual amount of your income, and your expenditure. How much of your income is from personal property, and how much from real property?—Our income is £147 8*s.* 9*d.*

1962. What is the annual amount of the income?

1963. [Rev. Mr. *Lee.*—The annual amount is about £145.]

1964. I want the precise amount?—£147 8*s.* 9*d.*, less by whatever is lost by income-tax now.

1965. Dr. *Andrews.*—I see an expenditure of £263 4*s.* 10½*d.*, from what source does the balance come?—The £100 you see below was funded—it was taken out last year because the entire of the establishment wanted a new roof.

1966. Have you any personal property at all now, since you took the £100 out of the funds?—None at all.

1967. That £100 goes to swell the income of last year to £285?—Yes.

1968. From what source had that money been derived that was so applied?—I rather think it was an accumulation of the different balances from year to year.

1969. Do your books show that?—I think they will.

1970. The books will show all about it?—I think so; the expense of the school for the year, and clothing, was £154.

1971. That is more than your annual income?—Yes.

1972. I see you paid to two persons named Searson, salaries?—I do not think two persons; there was a Mrs. Searson, who was schoolmistress; she has left, and there is another in her place.

1973. Was she any relation of the male teacher?—She was his wife, and remains his wife still.

1974. Is she gone to another establishment?—She is gone to some other calling of her own.

1975. Are you agent as well as treasurer?—Well, I do not know; I collect most of the rents.

1976. Is there any arrear?—There are a good many.

1977. Have you a rental that would show exactly how you stand?—Yes; you have it in that book before you, even the large amount of property in ploughlands; I have not got the rent of that yet.

1978. Are there subscriptions besides the ordinary funds?—There are only two guinea subscriptions, which I get from Mr. Cotter, and the rector.

1979. Is it a guinea each?—Yes; there used to be a good many more, and I think we will have to apply to such a resource again, for the building is old and wants repairs.

1980. I see one of the auditors appointed is Mr. M'Cormick?—Yes; he is one of the trustees, and clergyman of St. Mary's parish.

1981. What is the other gentleman's name?—Mr. Austen, I think.

1982. The auditing of the account is down to the first Tuesday in January; are the persons selected to act as auditors trustees?—Yes; they are appointed by the board, and in the board-room the vouchers are checked.

1983. Mr. *Stephens.*—I should be obliged to you to give me all the papers between 1700 and 1720—all those immediately preceding the act of incorporation?—I really do not know what papers I have at all, I never went through them.

Rev. John Lee.

The Rev. *John Lee* further examined.

1984. I hand in a document under date of 1720.

1985. Mr. *Stephens.*—Was there not an Act of Parliament of the 4th of George the First in respect of this school?—Yes.

1986. Has there been any subsequent Act?—I do not know; the only Act I have is one of the 4th of George the First. I hand it in.

1987. Under that you have been constituted a Corporation?—Yes.

1988. Can you acquaint me why the Duke of Leinster is not a trustee?—I cannot say.

1989. Why is not Lord Barrymore a trustee?—I cannot say; the Marquess of Kildare, I see, is a trustee.

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1990. [The Marquess of Kildare signifies his dissent.]

1991. Have you any record showing the amount of income in 1717?—I am not aware.

1992. Have you any ground that will answer this description:—"Several buildings, with the ground belonging thereto, containing in length from north to south, 120 feet; and in breadth from east to west, 100 feet; bounded on the east with a row of elm trees; on the north with a stone quarry; on the west with a row of lime trees; and on the south with another row of lime trees, in front of said building"?—I should say that was the institution itself—what is contained within the wings of the institution—I should say that is the ground.

1993. Are there no trees there?—Oh, no.

1994. [Mr. *Richard Searson*.—There are signs of a quarry.]

1995. What has become of the quarry?—There are houses built on the rocks round it; it is called "The Rock."

1996. Does it belong to the charity?—No, but it is quite close to it.]

1997. In this book, handed in by you, I find there are twenty-nine rooms mentioned?—Yes.

1998. Of such rooms, twenty-one appear to be occupied by poor females?—Yes.

1999. Except those occupied for the schoolrooms, by the master, and by the two schoolmistresses, all the rest of the house is occupied by poor females?—Yes.

2000. By whom are those apartments given to those poor females?—By the Board of Trustees.

2001. From what class are they selected?—From the very poorest class.

2002. Are they all Protestants?—All Protestants.

2003. Can you state how long those apartments have been occupied by those poor females?—I see by the Act of Parliament from the very first it was ordered they should be occupied by poor females; I suppose from that time they continued to be occupied from time to time.

2004. How many poor females are there there?—There are forty-three individuals in the house; I do not exactly know the number of females.

2005. Was it always intended that all the rooms, except those occupied by the master and mistresses, and for the schoolroom, should be occupied by poor females?—I should say so.

2006. Dr. *Andrews*.—Are you aware of any of the property that originally belonged to this trust being withdrawn to another purpose?—Yes, I heard the graveyard, beside the establishment, originally belonged to it.

2007. Is there any other portion of the property withdrawn from the original trust?—I am not aware.

2008. How long is it since that portion was used for a graveyard?—I could not tell.

2009. There is an old burial-ground attached; has it been added to that?—Yes.

2010. *Chairman*.—Do any burials take place in that ground?—No, very few now; there were a great many formerly; they used to bury the soldiers there formerly, but very few are buried there now.

2011. How long is it since a burial took place?—There was a burial there the other day; they buried a man on last Wednesday in it.

2012. Who receives the burial-fees?—The Rev. Mr. Connor, the rector.

2013. Do you not think it very injurious to the health of the inmates of that house that there should be burials there?—I think so; and to the infirmary it must be.

2014. Dr. *Andrews*.—Have you any document that would show how this was originally used; whether there were boarders originally in the establishment; any old books?—No.

2015. Because the words of the Act of Parliament are these:—"In which hospital 100 poor children of both sexes are already placed and educated." Is there any thing in the old books that would lead you to suppose the word placed meant that they were boarded?—No; I should say that the income would never be sufficient for boarding the pupils.

2016. That would depend upon whether the leases were made before 1717 or since; and whether the property has been injured by the manner in which it has been leased. And the leases—the old leases—are they perpetuity leases?—I never looked at the leases, indeed; I gave the box as I found it, and handed them over to the new treasurer.

2017. Mr. *Stephens*.—The Report of 1809–12 states:—"The income now amounts altogether to £134 1*s.* 6*d.*; part of the income of this endowment arises from lands, which will soon be very considerable." That was in 1809; are you aware of any leases having been granted since 1809?—Oh, yes: that lease to Jonathan Alley was granted since 1809. I recollect my father going to Dublin about leasing that property; I think the property was increased at that time.

2018. We have the income in 1809 at £134; now we have it only at £147?—But there were annual subscriptions in 1809 that are not now at all.

2019. Dr. *Andrews*.—Could you suggest any improvement that would put these schools on a better foundation?

2020. Mr. *Stephens*.—Is there no person connected with the charity who can give us the slightest information about these documents, except "that they are contained in that tin box"; are we to take that as an answer?—Yes.

2021. Do the lands in your possession correspond with the description contained in the Act of the 4th of George the First?—I will send the Act.

2022. Can you give me any information from your records respecting the circumstances under which a lease between the trustees of the Green Coat Hospital, on the one part,

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Cork.

Green Coat Hospital.

Rev. John Lee.

and Arthur Gamble Lewis, on the other part, bearing date the 16th October, 1837, was executed?—I cannot.

2023. It is a lease for ninety-nine years; do you know any thing about it?—No.

2024. Dr. *Andrews*—The Mayor of Cork says, the Corporation solicitor will assist in making out a list or schedule of the deeds and leases.

2025. Mr. *Stephens.*—Let the Commissioners have copies of all the instruments relating to the charity and its property, more especially those from 1700 to 1720.

2026. [It is ordered by the Court that the tin box, containing the deeds and documents, which had been produced, should, under these circumstances, be retained by the witness.]

2027. Dr. *Andrews.*—I do not think you are quite satisfied with these schools as they are at present; could you give any suggestion to improve the appearance of the boys, their cleanliness, regularity of attendance, and the system of instruction. The buildings are in a bad state?—With regard to the buildings, the trustees do not conceive they have money enough in hands to repair them; they are in a shocking state of repair; the wood-work of the building is very bad, and I am sure that when they have funds they will repair them.

2028. If there was a system of instruction there that persons estimated highly, could not a private subscription be obtained, to put the buildings in proper repair?—I am certain there would.

2029. Can you, therefore, make any suggestion to improve the system of instruction, and other matters connected with the school. If you have not thought on the subject, be good enough to think on it, and forward your suggestions?—Yes.

2030. *Chairman.*—Are the persons now occupying the alms-house decayed housekeepers?—I think the great majority of them are old women.

2031. Mr. *Stephens.*—An old woman may be a decayed housekeeper?—She may; but I am not aware whether they kept houses; I should say they should be more properly called decayed room-keepers; I do not think any of them ever kept a house.

Moses Deane's Endowment—St. Nicholas' School.

Documentary Evidence.

MOSES DEANE'S ENDOWMENT.—ST. NICHOLAS' SCHOOL.

2032. *Secretary.*—In connexion with the school of Moses Deane, in the parish of St. Nicholas, there are three other schools arising out of the same endowment, one in the parish of St. Peter, another in the parish of St. Mary's. There should be an endowment for another at Christ Church, but it is not in operation. Part of the information before the Commissioners relates to all the schools, and part relates to each particular school. I propose, with regard to the first, to read one or two general passages relating to the schools, and then to take up the particular school of St. Nicholas.

2033. The first information as to Moses Deane's schools is in the Thirteenth Report of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, 1807–12, page 304, they state:—"Moses Deane, Esq., in the year 1726, left a concern in Cockpit-lane, in the city of Cork, worth about £136 yearly, with directions that the said yearly rent should be put to interest for the purposes (*inter alia*) of raising the sum of £1,200 each, for the support of four schools in the city of Cork, for educating and clothing twenty boys and twenty girls in each school. The interest of the charity in the concerns in Cockpit-lane has expired about ten years since. There has been but one school established, which is in St. Peter's parish. Mr. Trench of Marino, the representative of the family, some years ago paid, as we are informed, into the hands of the rector of St. Nicholas' parish £1,200, which is now in the funds, and has accumulated to £2,750. The parishes of Christ Church and St. Mary's, Shandon, have not received their proportions, and have lately applied to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations for their interference."

2034. The next information is contained in a statement from the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, of the measures adopted by them for the recovery of property for charitable purposes in Ireland, and the result of such proceedings, for ten years. This return bears date 1824. They state, "Moses Deane, Esq., of Cork, bequeathed various sums to charities, and among others the sum of £1,200 for clothing and schooling children of St. Nicholas' parish, Cork. This sum was paid, and by accumulation amounted to upwards of £4,000, and remained with the rector of the parish. The Commissioners interfered as to this charity, and had this money, with some interest thereon, vested in three and a-half per cents., and transferred to them for the use of the charity, the interest thereof to be regularly applied. The rector agreed to this, and there now remains in the Bank of Ireland in three and a-half per cents., £6,109 15*s*."

2035. The next document from which I read is the Municipal Corporation Report relating to charities in Cork, Report of 1833, page 54:—"A person of the name of Moses Deane, by will, bearing date the 3rd of October, 1726, devised the rents of certain premises which he held for a term of years, to the Mayor, Sheriffs, Common Speaker, and the members of the Common Council, together with the rectors of the parishes of St. Peter, St. Nicholas, St. Mary Shandon, and Christ Church, in trust, to permit the rents to accumulate, and when they amounted to a sum of £1,200, that such sum should be laid out in lands in the county of Cork, and the rents thereof should be applied in the schooling and clothing of twenty boys and twenty maids, whose parents were of St. Peter's parish, who were not able to support them. A like direction was given as to each of the other parishes above mentioned, successively, as the rents should accumulate to the sum of £1,200. Some disputes arose with the executors of the testator, and much of the rent was misapplied. Two sums, however, of £1,200 were paid for the use of the parishes of St. Peter and St. Nicholas, and £800 out of the £1,200 for St. Mary Shandon. The lease of the premises then expired, and nothing

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more was paid out of them. The sums which were paid have been partly applied in establishing schools in the respective parishes. The £1,200 belonging to the parish of St. Nicholas has accumulated to £5,000, and the £800 of St. Mary, Shandon, has, by subscription and a legacy, been increased to £1,900."

Documentary Evidence.

2036. The next information is contained in Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, made 1835, page 115–16. It states:—"A male school—A bequest from the late Moses Deane of about £189 14*s.* 10*d.* per annum, vested in trustees, to support this, and two following schools. Number of pupils on the roll in the male school, 76; thirty boys and twenty-five girls are clothed; average daily attendance of boys, 55, but increasing; kind of instruction—reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, book-keeping, mathematics, Scriptures, and Church catechism. Female school under the same endowment—male pupils, 2; females, 62; kind of instruction—reading, writing, arithmetic, Scriptures, grammar, geography, Church catechism, needlework. In the infant school, fifty-two boys and fifty-two girls."

2037. The next information on the subject is contained in the Third Report of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland, made in 1848. I read from a schedule showing for what trusts the Government stocks under the guardianship of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests are held:—"Name of testator, Moses Deane; charity, St. Nicholas, Cork (Poor); Government three and a-quarter per cent. stock, £5,559 17*s.* 8*d.*" The Commissioners of Bequests, in making the return to the Commissioners of the endowments for schools, have not mentioned this endowment of Moses Deane's for the St. Nicholas' parish; but the trustees of the school state they receive the monies from the Bequests' Commissioners. What accounts for the matter is that in this tabular return it is mentioned as a trust for the poor, and not for education. A circular was addressed to the trustees and the master, and returns have been received. [The returns are read.]

Rev. *Nicholas Colthurst Dunscombe* sworn and examined.

Rev. Nicholas Colthurst Dunscombe.

2038. *Chairman.*—How long have you been trustee of this charity of St. Nicholas?—Nearly two years; I was appointed to the rectory in the latter end of November, 1853—not quite two years.

2039. Have you any books or documents to hand in?—I have them all here.

2040. Have you any account of the receipts and expenditure?—I produce an account book, and I hand in an abstract of the last year's accounts.

2041. What is the amount of your receipts for the last year?—£166 16*s.*

2042. That is your annual income?—Yes, now, in consequence of the diminution from three and a-quarter to three per cent.

2043. What is the total amount of the expenditure?—£195 12*s.*

2044. The expenditure being greater than the income, how do you meet the deficiency?—When the funds went short, I advanced myself till I got the half year's payment.

2045. Dr. *Andrews.*—What offices do you hold in connexion with the charity?—I am trustee and treasurer.

2046. Do the board keep minutes of their proceedings?—We meet every Tuesday, and examine into the state of each school; the master and mistress send in their books, and there is a committee that assists the clergy and churchwardens in inspecting the school and looking to it. On entering the parish I found I required lay agency to help me; and having found that so useful in St. Peter's parish, when I was curate of it, I adopted it immediately on being appointed to St. Nicholas. I called on the laymen to help me in the management of the school, and the committee meet weekly, of which these are the minutes. [Hands in the minute book.]

2047. How are the pupils admitted?—The master tells me such a boy wishes to get in—we admit him.

2048. Do you make any inquiry before he is admitted?—If he is a poor boy belonging to the parish we make no further inquiry.

2049. Does that duty devolve on you, or the committee with you?—On the committee. Those who are candidates do not come before the committee: the master admits. When there is a candidate for admission, he comes to me: I take him to the master, and he is admitted.

2050. It is by you they are admitted—Yes.

2051. Who audits the accounts?—There is one audited by the churchwarden, and another by Mr. Ballard.

2052. What class of accounts is audited by the churchwarden?—Mr. Newman is his name.

2053. Is it a different account that is audited by him?—No; the entire account of the school—the whole expenditure of the school is contained in that book.

2054. When you say that one account is audited by the churchwarden, and another by Mr. Ballard, you mean they are the same?—Yes, they are identically the same.

2055. Is it the entire account of the school that is audited by one gentleman up to one period, and to a subsequent period by another?—Yes.

2056. For instance, Mr. Newman audited up to January, 1855, and Mr. Ballard audited the half-year since?—Yes.

2057. Do your books show the application of the entire fund?—They do; every farthing.

2058. How is the clothing for the children procured?—At the meetings of the committee; there was one appointed the last time to discover where the cheapest and best materials could be got; and he undertook that, and reported to the committee, and then we provided a tailor to make all the suits.

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CORK.

Moses Deane's Endowment—St. Nicholas' School.

Rev. Nicholas Colthurst Dunscombe.

2059. Did you advertise for contracts to supply the clothing?—No, we have not done that.

2060. Do you think it would be a good system to advertise to supply clothing to the children?—I think that is a good suggestion—I think it would.

2061. For what purpose are your funds applied—you have a right to clothe and educate?—Yes.

2062. Are there any other purposes to which your funds are applied?—We pay the rent of premises, £30 a-year.

2063. Any thing else?—And the infants' school, up to a very late period, was paid out of it. The salary of the mistress was paid out of it till last January; and since that I thought it right to support the infant school by parochial means, and I let all the funds go to the design of the testator.

2064. Does the teacher of the infant school obtain no portion of the funds of the charity?—Not at present.

2065. When was that discontinued?—Since January.

2066. What is the name of the teacher of the infant school?—Eliza Dartnell.

2067. Is she connected with any of the other teachers?—I cannot say she is.

2068. What number of pupils has she?—She has between sixty and seventy on the roll, and the attendance, when there is not sickness or inclemency to interfere, the attendance is about sixty. My reason for not paying the infant schoolmistress out of the charity fund was, to have as much of the fund as possible to provide the best possible requisites, and to have a sum for repairs.

2069. *Chairman.*—How often is the male school visited by a clergyman?—There is a catechetical examination every Saturday by one of the clergy, and you will find by the report book that the clergy visit it very frequently. Our names are taken down each time that we visit.

2070. Have you that report book here?—Yes. [The report book is produced.]

2071. Is this school visited almost every day by a clergyman?—I would not go so far as that.

2072. Almost?—Very frequently, I would say, my lord.

2073. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you visit, on an average, about four times a week?—Between all the clergy, I think so. The book speaks for itself.

2074. Do you not think that the system of clergymen frequently visiting the schools of a parish is one of inestimable advantage to the pupils?—No school can get on without it; I have always found it to be so, both here and in England.

2075. Do you think that that is the principal reason why the schools to which you allude are cleaner and better regulated than the majority of schools?—It would be an indirect testimony for clerical interference to say so, but it helps greatly to it.

2076. *Chairman.*—By whom are the books supplied to these schools?—The master, on every Tuesday, sends us in papers of what is wanted, and the committee read these. I will just give a specimen:—I produce papers sent in by the master to the trustees. The master sends over whatever books are required to the committee, who pass that; and I give an order for the books, which are provided in Cork.

2077. Do you know of any other school in Cork where the Protestant clergy attend to pupils so sedulously as they do your schools?—I cannot speak from knowledge, for I do not go to other schools.

2078. I wish to mention, on the part of the Commissioners, that they were very much pleased with the state of the school, and particularly gratified at the frequent attendance in the schools.

2079. Mr. *Stephens.*—It is very creditable to the place.—I should attribute the efficient state of the school to the selection made of the master. We advertised widely.

2080. Do you not consider it a considerable advantage, when a vacancy occurs in the office of schoolmaster, that public notice should be given of it?—As widely as possible.

2081. That is the result of your experience?—Yes.

Mr. John Hamilton.

Mr. *John Hamilton* sworn and examined.

2082. *Chairman.*—How long have you been master?—I have been master of the school since the 25th September, 1854.

2083. By whom were you appointed?—By the Rev. Mr. Dunscombe.

2084. How many children on the roll?—There are fifty-eight at present.

2085. What is the average attendance?—The average for the present week, forty-one; for last week, forty; for the week previous, thirty-nine, sometimes above forty.

2086. What is your salary?—Thirty-eight pounds per annum.

2087. Do the boys wear the school clothes in the week?—No; they wear their clothes on Sundays; there is a press, well secured, in which I keep the clothes during the week. On Saturday the list is called over, and the boys are delivered their clothing; they are supposed to return them on the Monday following.

2088. Do any laymen inspect your school?—The Inspector of the Church Education Society attends, I believe, annually. He came there during my time once, on the 9th of October, and afterwards on the 25th of July. No laymen belonging to the city of Cork make a formal examination of the school. They come in to see us—they are delighted to see us at work. They occasionally ask a few questions, but do not make any formal examination.

2089. Do they visit the school frequently?—I cannot give you a definite answer; they have no stated periods; they come in occasionally.

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Rev. *Nicholas Colthurst Dunscombe* further examined.

Cork.

Moses Deane's Endowment—St. Nicholas' School.

Rev. Nicholas Colthurst Dunscombe.

2090. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you not think it would be a very considerable advantage to all the poor school-boys in this city if they could have recourse to public baths?—I do; it is known I tried to induce them to do it; I visited ragged schools at Liverpool and other places. The children themselves seem to be well pleased with cleanliness; I fully approve of that—I think it would be most important.

2091. You would not consider it objectionable to have it part of the discipline of the school?—I think it would be a decided advantage, from all I have seen of them. There are no baths in Cork.

General State of Education.

General State of Education.

2092. *Secretary.*—The only other communication received by the Commissioners was from Dr. Bullen. He wishes to make a statement with regard to education in general.

Denis Brennan Bullen, M.D., sworn and examined.

Denis Brennan Bullen, M.D.

2093. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold at present in the Royal Cork Institution?—I am Vice-President, and am also professor in the faculty of medicine of the Queen's College.

2094. Were you examined before the Select Committee on Foundation Schools in 1835?—I was.

2095. Did you give suggestions for the improvement of the system of academical education in Ireland?—I gave the details of a system of academical education, which were set forth and recommended in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons to Parliament.

2096. Did you also give a suggestion with regard to a statute for regulating foundation schools?—I did. The result of the Parliamentary inquiry was a suggestion from the Committee to the House of Commons, that a system of national education should be established in Ireland by statutes; and the heads of bills were framed on the evidence laid before that Committee, which subdivided national education into four distinct parts, those parts to be the subject of distinct enactments. These proposed measures were—first, a bill dissolving the present Board of Commissioners entrusted with the management of diocesan, royal, and other schools of public foundation, and constituting a Board of National Education on the principle adopted in the Parliamentary Report; the second was a bill for the establishment and maintenance of elementary education in Ireland; the third was a bill for the establishment and maintenance of academic, collegiate, and professional education in Ireland; the fourth was a bill for the establishment and maintenance of literary and scientific institutions, museums, libraries, or of subsidiary education in Ireland. These were the recommendations of the report, and the measures for giving them effect were founded, to a considerable extent, on the suggestions I put before the Committee.

2097. How many of those suggestions were adopted?—The third and fourth suggestions have been adopted by the introduction of statutes. The third suggestion has been carried into effect by the statute called the Colleges Act, which was brought in by Sir Robert Peel—the 8th and 9th Vic., cap. 66, and received the royal assent on the 31st of July, 1845.

2098. What was the consequence of the first part of the proposed system not being carried out?—The system of academical education suggested by this Parliamentary Committee, was to divide academical education into two departments; the first department to consist of county academies, in which intermediate education, between the elementary schools and the universities should be supplied. The second department was the establishment of provincial colleges, which should form a national university. Sir Robert Peel brought in the second division of the scheme first, and founded the Queen's University. But no parliamentary movement has been made with regard to the intermediate portion of the system—that is, providing county academies or intermediate schools, where preliminary education should be secured to the youth of Ireland, previous to sending them to the universities or higher schools.

2099. What has been the consequence of commencing with the advanced part of academical education; has it seriously interfered with the success of the collegiate system?—From my own observation of working the new university system, without having provided intermediate education, I consider that commencing with the more advanced institutions has been injurious to the progress of education in Ireland.

2100. Mr. *Stephens.*—What number of boys receive a classical and commercial education in Cork?—I could not tell.

2101. Is education generally deficient in quality?—The education given in the city of Cork is a good commercial education; as far as my experience of the day schools goes, the city is favoured in that respect; but then it supplies but a limited portion of the students. As well as I can judge of the acquirements of the young men who come from a distance to our college, the intermediate education is very defective throughout the country. To give an instance—out of thirty students that presented themselves for matriculation at the commencement of last academical session, eleven were rejected for not being able to answer the matriculation examination.

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Cork.

General State of Education.

Denis Brennan Bullen, M.D.

2102. Is the imperfect education of boys in the schools to which you have alluded alleged as a reason why parents send them to be educated elsewhere?—There is great dissatisfaction felt by parents, after boys have been a year or so at school; and most of the boys of the middle class are sent out of Cork, the better class to England, some to Tullamore, other students to Clongowes-wood, but there is no large boarding-school for intermediate education. Mr. Herbert is establishing a large boarding-school: but except his, there is a great want of boarding-schools in Cork, and in the county Cork.

2103. Is it a fact that many parents in Cork send their sons to be educated in other parts of Ireland?—Yes.

2104. Why?—Because they are dissatisfied with the schools of intermediate education here—I should presume that is the reason.

2105. You stated you were connected with the Queen's College in Cork?—I am.

2106. What in general are the professions or employments of those educated in the Queen's College?—Engineering, medicine, and the various pursuits of society. In consequence of the public offices of the state being thrown open for competitive examination, the students are studying with great zeal; as they look forward to employment in India, and the several departments of public service.

2107. Is the medical profession overstocked in Cork?—The numbers that have gone into the public service within the last few years from Cork have reduced the number of men practising in Cork considerably. The demand for the medical service now is immense, and has been for the last few years, in consequence of the war, emigration, and steam navigation—the large steamers must have medical men; as fast as we can rear young men, they are drawn off into these different channels.

2108. Are the other learned professions overstocked?—I think the number of professional men diminished since 1848.

2109. Is there not some ground for saying, there is too much, rather than too little, university education in Ireland?—I never heard that complaint; we had only one university in Ireland till the establishment of the Queen's University, and that was an exclusive university, from which the Roman Catholics, who were the great body of the people, were excluded; they were admitted to the studies of the college, but they could take no part in the professorial or fellowship situations.

2110. What is the kind of instruction most needed in Ireland?—Practical instruction—instruction that will develop engineering and professional talent, and promote agricultural purposes.

2111. How do you propose to meet such deficiencies?—By giving the fullest expansion to the system which was originally proposed, by giving a good elementary and intermediate education, and passing the students through the Queen's Colleges, in proportion as the contemplated organization becomes more developed.

2112. Is it the want of a sufficient number of well-managed classical and commercial schools that interferes with the development of the Cork College?—I do think that it is.

2113. Are you of opinion that schools should be established in connexion with the Queen's Colleges, and endowed with exhibitions?—Not specially in connexion with the Queen's Colleges. In all great towns throughout the country, I would encourage, as far as possible, the establishment of local academies; but I do not think it necessary they should be in connexion either with the Queen's College or with any other college; I should educate for every college where the individual would please to go.

2114. But provided they acted as subsidiary streams to the Queen's Colleges, you would be content?—Not more to the Queen's Colleges than any other university; we want an intermediate system to prepare for the universities generally.

2115. Give me a general view of that intermediate system, supposing you had to report upon it?—If you refer to the Report of the Committee on Foundation Schools, you will find the organization and suggestions for the county academies at full length in the Evidence.

2116. Do you still adhere to the suggestions you then made; and if you do, have you any additional suggestions to make?—I still adhere to what I stated then; I have seen very little to alter in the views which I put forward twenty years ago, with regard to the extension of national and academic education in Ireland.

2117. You say you have very little to alter; will you be so kind as to state your present views?—The alteration I would suggest would be to create some central body or authority who should have the power of supervising, regulating, and controlling every fund and public institution for educational purposes in Ireland. We want a strong central supervising executive, totally unconnected with any of the existing public institutions, to exercise a direct and severe control over each public institution, and account annually to Parliament for the general working of every public establishment.

2118. Then you are not satisfied with the public working of scholastic institutions?—I think all scholastic and educational institutions have a tendency to fall into quietism; that they require some extraneous agency to be in perpetual exercise, not only to correct abuses, but to prevent abuses growing up even in infant institutions.

2119. Were the suggestions to which you have alluded, and which were only partly carried out, formed on this system, namely, that the schools you call intermediate schools should act, in point of fact, as feeders to the Queen's Colleges?—No; but in the suggestions put forward, a central administration for a national system of education in Ireland was contemplated, which would have a very absolute control over all institutions and funds for educational purposes. With regard to intermediate education, it would not be desirable to allow the intermediate schools to be moulded or formed for any particular college, or any

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particular university. I think that the intermediate system of education should comprise what should be taught in well-regulated classical and grammar schools; so that when the students would pass to the universities, they would be enabled to enter on a level with the high standard which has been laid down for the Queen's University. Education would then advance, and we would turn out good men—men able to compete with the students of the English universities, who certainly have shown a very advanced state of education in the late examinations. I disclaim altogether the idea of having the intermediate schools mere feeders to the Queen's Colleges.

2120. Then you think intermediate schools, acting as mere feeders to the Queen's Colleges, would be disadvantageous?—Most disadvantageous to education, if feeders for the Queen's Colleges exclusively,—the more free we have education the better.

2121. Then the more free and independent you make these schools of the Queen's Colleges the better for the public at large?—I would have them independent not only of the Queen's Colleges, but of every other college.

2122. Do you not think it would be of considerable advantage to education generally that a certain number of commissions in the army and navy, and a certain number of appointments in India, and in the civil service generally, were thrown open to public competition in Ireland?—No movement ever made will so materially advance education in this country as the throwing open public situations in the civil service. It has given already a great impulse to education, and will give greater. With regard to education, every person enters school with a view to a future profession and settlement in life. Heretofore there was no object to which a young man could turn but a profession—he should either enter the law, or the medical profession, or the church. Now, in consequence of the civil service being thrown open to the public, every young man looks forward to getting a station of independence, and probably of respectability and wealth, as the result of his academical exertions; the consequence already is beginning to tell—although only in operation a few months, it has told in a most satisfactory manner in this city; and from what I can see, it is likely to have the happiest results on education generally.

2123. But under the present system persons are obliged to go to England for examination?—For the civil service they are.

2124. Would it not be more advantageous to Irishmen that an examination should be held in Dublin, or in some other place in Ireland?—To Irish students I think it would. The universities in each of those three kingdoms should preserve their respective independence, and be enabled to recommend to situations of the kind; they should have exhibitions for appointments in the public service vested in their boards.

2125. Would it matter to the public at large whether a boy was educated in Trinity College or in one of the Queen's Colleges?—Nothing, provided he was competent.

2126. Am I to understand that no matter where a boy gets his education, provided he be the cleverest boy, he ought to be the best rewarded?—Certainly; there should be no restriction or distinction with regard to his preferment.

2127. Dr. *Andrews.*—One of your answers refers to education in classics and general education. What do you mean by general education?—In addition to classics, mathematics, the moral and physical sciences; so as to fit the students to take up the higher classes when they enter the university.

2128. What you mean by intermediate education is a higher class of instruction than is ordinarily given in the elementary schools, in classics, and in the higher branches of science?—It is.

2129. You spoke of practical instruction—what do you include under the head of practical instruction?—I include more particularly the physical sciences, as contradistinguished from classics.

2130. Are not large facilities given in the Queen's Colleges for what you call practical instruction?—Yes, but the students are not able to take up in classes, in consequence of the want of preliminary education; the standard of scientific education is very high in the Queen's Colleges.

2131. Then you complain of the deficiency of instruction on the part of those who present themselves for matriculation—that this deficiency extended not only to classics but to general education and the exact sciences?—Yes.

2132. Have you observed the course of young men who have been rejected at matriculation examinations—have you observed whether or not they returned again and presented themselves?—They go back to the schools, and work hard; and probably though rejected in October, they may pass in January.

2133. When they do pass at a subsequent time, do you observe they pass creditably?—They might not pass the matriculation examination creditably, but they have received an impulse; some young men have turned out remarkably well who were not aware of their own deficiencies till rejected at a matriculation examination.

2134. Then do you not see the importance of the rejection of young men at a matriculation examination?—Yes.

2135. Is it the tendency of such rejection to give a stimulant both to the teacher and to the pupils, and to encourage proper instruction in the schools from which those pupils come?—Certainly; but it is a matter that will work very slowly. In Cork, for instance—a young man coming up to the city—if he lives in the city, and is rejected, he cannot be put to any inconvenience by the rejection, for he goes back to school; but students coming from a distance are put to much inconvenience.

2136. What is the inconvenience—is it any more than travelling expenses?—Yes; and he has no school to fall back on.

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CORK.

General State of Education.

Denis Brennan Bullen, M.D.

2137. Do you say that a boy who fails in his matriculation examination—that his failure entirely arises from his not coming from a proper school?—In the majority of instances that he has not got a preliminary education.

2138. If you send him back, when he has no good school in his neighbourhood, you do so without the least prospect of his getting a proper education?—We do; and that is where the want of an academical system shows itself very strongly.

2139. You say boys rejected come back at a subsequent time and pass creditably?—Those that remain in town, and are well ground for it.

2140. Does not the failure in matriculation frequently arise from young men presenting themselves too soon for examination?—Certainly; without having received proper education.

2141. That might not be attributable to a deficiency in the school, but to impatience in the lad to get forward too fast?—Yes.

2142. Are you aware that young men in the Queen's University, who failed at first, came back, and, on a second occasion, have answered with the greatest credit to themselves?—Yes; in the new system it is necessary to be very strict, and maintain your examination strictly to the standard.

2143. If the rejection of young men in the Queen's University is attended with such good results, may not the same system be pursued with respect to matriculation examinations, save as to the difficulties you pointed out, relative to country schools?—On the rejection at the Queen's University they go back to the college; but on rejection at matriculation examinations they fall back on the imperfect schools, from which they endeavoured to emerge.

2144. Could you state the schools that young lads have come from who have been rejected at a matriculation examination. I do not want a public answer?—I could not.

2145. Is there a record kept in the Queen's College? When a lad presents himself, does he state from what school he comes?—He does.

2146. By examining the record the Commissioners, at the present time, could find that?—They could; they could find where the defective schools are.

2147. The record is kept by the registrar of the college?—Yes.

2148. You say you desire to have an examination in Dublin for appointments to the civil and military services for young persons educated in Ireland. Do you mean to ask English and Scotch to come here to be examined with them?—Certainly.

2149. You do not mean to confine the examination to persons educated in Ireland?—If they are students who have satisfied all requirements, I do not think you could exclude them.

2150. Do you mean that the examination in Dublin should be an examination of Irish students alone, or an examination taking in youths from all parts of Ireland, England, and Scotland?—We have youths from all parts of the kingdom in our university; they should be educated in a college of the university which conducts the examination.

2151. Then what you propose, in reality, is to give exhibitions to the various educational institutions in Ireland for its own pupils?—Yes; I ask a certain number of appointments, and that the examining bodies in each respective kingdom should examine the students on their books.

2152. Then, would you have a different standard of merit in Dublin, a different standard in Edinburgh, and a different standard in London?—No. The character of university education has taken a different aspect in each of the three kingdoms. In the Queen's Colleges it is less classical, but our students are very well up in mathematics, the exact sciences (as far as my experience goes at present), and in modern languages.

2153. Then do you propose, by your system, to oblige those who have the appointment to those offices to take persons according to your system, whatever that may be, instead of adhering to their own system?—Let us look at the standard of examination given—5,000 marks—so much for classics, and so much for mathematics; allow that standard to remain, and have an examination conducted, so as to test the answering according to that standard. You will find that in Oxford the best answering will be classical; in Cambridge, mathematical, but in Ireland you will not have, probably, as good classical answering as Oxford, nor as good mathematical answering as Cambridge; but you will have the general answering such as to enable you to find the best average men.

2154. Would not that have a tendency to make a different standard?—I do not think the difference of answering upon so many subjects would affect the standard of merit, provided the answers come up to the mark.

2155. But you would have a different examining body in each kingdom?—Certainly; if the universities examined their own students.

2156. How, then, could you be sure you had a similar standard adopted in one country and another?—Give a scale of marks, and have the examination conducted on the same rules and system.

2157. Do you attach a different value to each mark?—No; in the system of examination by marks, taking the aggregate of all the marks you come to a fair result.

2158. Does not the aggregate of marks depend on the value each person attaches to different answers—an English examiner would give 250 for fifty answers, and Irish exmainers would require ten additional, or *vice versa*?—But still the standard is relative, where the subjects of examination are numerous.

2159. In that case might you not have a high or a low standard of education, and different standards? Why would you not have it that all persons should be examined together; would not that be the most advantageous to the public in general?—I do not know how that could possibly be done.

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2160. Mr. *Stephens.*—Would it not be advantageous that the same system of education and examination should exist in the three countries?—Certainly; there should be the one system of examination in the three countries.

2161. Would it not be advantageous that the same system of classical and commercial education and the same system of examination should exist in all the schools in Ireland?—Yes, if the system were good.

2162. If public examinations were held in Dublin, may not one-third of the examiners be selected from England, Ireland, and Scotland?—Certainly, as in Belgium, where the jury of examiners go circuit. It seems to me impracticable to hold all examinations for the public service exclusively in London.

2163. *Chairman.*—Have you any additional suggestions to offer?—No.

MOSES DEANE'S ENDOWMENT—ST. PETER'S SCHOOL.

Moses Deane's Endowment—St. Peter's School.

Documentary Evidence.

2164. *Secretary.*—The first information about this school is contained in the Report from which I read relative to Moses Deane's Charities generally. In the Report of the Commissioners of Education, 1807–12, they state, at page 304:—"There are at present twenty-five boys and twenty-five girls in this school, who are clothed and educated. Its present income consists of £72, paid by the Corporation of Cork (but whether a voluntary annuity or otherwise is not stated to us); £12 per annum, paid by the representatives of Mr. Lysaght (a bequest); and £29 15*s.* paid out of Deane's fund; total, £113 15*s.* per annum. The school is kept in a very large house, capable of accommodating 100 children, which was originally the schoolhouse belonging to Moses Deane's endowment, who, during his lifetime erected it and an alms-house; and by his will, dated in 1734, bequeathed rent-charges for ever, amounting to £216 yearly, for their support. The intentions of the testator, in this case, have not been carried into effect by his representatives, no rent being paid for the last thirty or forty years, and the estate no longer remains in the family of the founder. A suit was instituted in 1788 by the then Bishop of Cloyne, for the recovery of this charity, but unsuccessfully, as we are informed."

2165. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826, page 1016. It states the number of pupils to be sixty, all Protestants; twenty-five are males, and thirty-five are females. I read next from the Report of the Commissioners of Municipal Corporations in Ireland, page 54:—"Another person of the name of Thomas Deane, by his will, bearing date 1st October, 1734, devised to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Common Council, a schoolhouse which he erected in St. Peter's parish, and an annuity of £100, being part of a fee-farm rent, arising out of the lands in the County of Limerick, for the purpose of supporting a school for the education of poor children, and the clothing and maintaining six old men and two old women. A school was established on the premises, and an annuity of £100 was paid, for a considerable time, in support of it. For the last twenty years, however, it has been withheld altogether by the owners of the lands out of which it was payable, and the school has been supported by voluntary subscriptions. Proceedings have been lately instituted by the Trustees of Charitable Donations and Bequests, to enforce payment of this rent."

2166. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, 1835, 117[c]. It states—"Sources of support: annual income, £66 17*s.*, the interest of a sum of money bequeathed by Moses Deane; £40 a-year from subscriptions and collections, or annual sermon. No mention made of an endowment from Thomas Deane. Number of boys, thirty-one; girls, thirty-five. Kind of instruction: reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, catechism, and Scriptures; and needlework to the girls." The next information is contained in the return of the Bequests Board for 1848. In that return it is mentioned, p. 12:—"Donor, Thomas Deane; in the three and a-quarter per cents., £1,021 2*s.* 10*d.*" There is also mention of the charity in the Appendix to this Report, a special Report of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland, made in 1847. At page 22 they mention amongst the costs incurred with respect to Deane's Charity—Costs of the Commissioners, as plaintiffs, in suit with Rev. T. Ellard, £121 3*s.* 0½*d.*; and as defendants, £58 13*s.* 7*d.*; total costs, £179 16*s.* 1½*d.* In the return made by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests to this Commission, they state they have £1,015 11*s.* 3*d.* in Government stock to the credit of Thomas Deane's charity They have a rent or annuity of £99 6*s.* 2*d.*; it is for an alms-house and school in Cork. Trustee, the Ven. Archdeacon Kyle. Circulars were addressed to the trustees and the master of the school, and answers have been received from the Archdeacon and the master. [The returns are read.] The master is in attendance.

Rev. *Frederick Walker* sworn and examined.

Rev. Frederick Walker.

2167 *Chairman.*—You are curate to Archdeacon Kyle?—Yes; the Archdeacon is trustee.

2168. Have you any books or documents connected with the charity?—Mr. Ballard, who is the treasurer, can speak more with regard to the distribution of the funds. I superintend more the management of the school and the clothing of the children.

2169. How often do the clergymen visit the school?—I invariably visit it every day.

2170. How long do you remain?—About half an hour; sometimes more, and sometimes less.

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Cork.

Moses Deane's Endowment—St. Peter's School.

2171. The Commissioners were much pleased in observing the constant attendance of the clergymen.—At the half-yearly examinations, we got strangers to come and see the proficiency of the children, and we distribute prizes to those children that by their answering show the greatest diligence.

John Ballard, Esq.

John Ballard, Esq., sworn and examined.

2172. I am treasurer to the schools.

2173. *Chairman.*—Have you any papers showing the income and expenditure?—I have a book of accounts, showing receipts and expenditure of the school; they have been audited regularly from time to time.

2174. Can you tell the total income?

2175. Mr. *Stephens.*—Take 1854?—The total in 1854, was £75 2*s.* 1*d.*, received by me.

2176. *Chairman.*—Give the total expenditure for the same year?—Eighty pounds eight shillings. I had a sum of £8 1*s.* 2*d.* in hands at the beginning of the year; that was reduced at the end of the year to £2 15*s.* 9*d.* There is an additional income for this school received by the Archdeacon, dividends on Thomas Deane's charity, from the Commissioners of Bequests; it amounts, I believe, to £56 a-year; out of this he clothes the children, and pays £6 a-year to the master, and £6 to the mistress, in addition to what I pay.

2177. Where shall we find the particulars?—The Archdeacon is the person who expends the money; he has the particulars; he is in Germany at present.

2178. [Rev. *F. Walker.*—I always purchase the clothing and the shoes made up, and then give in the accounts to the Archdeacon; but the accounts themselves are not forthcoming.

2179. Dr. *Andrews*—Have you a copy of the will of Thomas Deane?—I have not; there is on the register of the Church an extract.

2180. Does that extract show where the will is proved?—It does not.]

2181. *Chairman.*—We shall refer this case to an Assistant Commissioner to examine into.

2182. Mr. *Stephens.*—We have not all the documentary evidence before us, and not having it, it appears to Lord Kildare, it would be rather a waste of public time to enter on the subject, and he thinks it should be reserved for an Assistant Commissioner.

2183. *Chairman.*—Read, Mr. Ballard, all the documentary evidence you have?—All I have is this account book, which I hand in.

2184. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have you any schedule of deeds or documents?

2185. Dr. *Andrews.*—There are no lands connected with this trust; you have merely an income from stock?—The account that passes through my hands is the income of the £1,200 that is in the hands of the Corporation as trustees—no rents. There is £252 18*s.* 4*d.* in the funds, in the names of trustees; there are Archdeacon Kyle, F. B. Beamish, M.P., and myself; the money was in the hands of a private individual; his property got into Chancery; from time to time I made application for the interest, and it was not paid; an arrear of interest accumulated, and at length we were obliged to sue the parties in Chancery; I employed my own agent in the matter, and I recovered the money, and I got the £200 Irish, which had become by the addition of arrears, £252 British; and I recommended this fund should be invested in the funds in the names of trustees, and we have done so.

2186. No portion of the fund was lost; you got the entire, interest and all?—Yes.

2187. Then you properly proceeded to invest it in the funds, in the names of the trustees?—Yes; which the Archdeacon approved of. I receive the interest at the Bank of Ireland annually.

2188. You are not aware of there being any lands?—There were lands affecting this bequest, and the matter is in the hands of the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests.

2189. As to Moses Deane's will, are there any lands affected by the trust of that will?—I believe not now; there was a property that the leases expired of, some houses and premises in Cork.

2190. Could you favour the Commissioners with copies of those leases, or do you know where they are?—No.

2191. Mr. *Stephens.*—What documentary evidence have you?—I have no documentary evidence.

2192. Who has possession of the leases?—The Corporation of Cork; they were trustees with the rectors of St. Peter's, St. Mary's, Shandon, St. Nicholas, and Christ Church—these were the united trustees of the charity, and the business formerly was chiefly managed by the Corporation. I am connected as treasurer with it about twenty-eight years; the lease was many years before my time.

2193. Dr. *Andrews.*—You yourself never collected any rents?—No.

2194. Do you know of any person who collected rents?—No.

2195. Could you give information as to where we could find the lease of the lands formerly connected with this charity?—I have a bundle of old manuscripts left with me by the late Archdeacon Thompson; a good deal of information might be had from these. I can hand them over.

2196. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you ever read them?—I looked over a few of them.

2197. Dr *Andrews.*—Arrange those documents, and hand them over to the Commissioners. Do you know any thing about rent-charges for ever?—The money I get from the Corporation is interest on the £1,200 in their hands.

2198. And is it still in their hands?—Yes.

2199. Do you know of any rent-charges bequeathed, amounting to £216 a-year?—No; I act in St. Peter's parish; there were other parishes; there is a copy of Moses Deane's will in the room. I hand in the balance-sheet of the charity.

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2200. Mr. *Stephens.*—The Commissioners wish to see the copies or originals of every instrument or paper in the possession of the Archdeacon and Corporation with reference to this charity.

2201. *Chairman.*—The Rev. Mr. Dunscombe will please furnish a copy of Moses Deane's will.

Mr. *William Burke* sworn and examined.

Mr. William Burke.

2202. *Chairman.*—How long have you been master?—Twenty years.

2203. How many boys have you on the register?—fifty-five.

2204. What is the average attendance?—From forty-five to fifty.

2205. What is your salary?—£30 from the treasurer, and £6 from the Commissioners.

2206. What are the hours of attendance?—Ten till three.

2207. The mistress of the female school is your wife?—Yes.

2208. Do ladies of the parish attend in her school?—Generally two or three lady visitors stay there for the greater part of the day.

2209. Do they teach?—They teach separate classes. There are generally two or three teachers there every day.

2210. By whom are your books selected?—By the clergymen generally.

2211. By whom are they supplied?—We get an order for them, and then the treasurer pays for them.

2212. Dr. *Andrews.*—When were you appointed?—In 1835.

2213. By whom?—The then Archdeacon of Cork.

2214. Is there any examination in your schools?—There are public examinations every year in Christ Church, and half-yearly examinations in the school, by clergymen and others.

2215. The public examinations in Christ Church have been Scripture examinations?—Yes.

2216. Have your pupils been successful at that examination?—I think they have.

2217. How have they been successful?—In the year 1852 we took the prize silver medal and the prize Bible; in 1853 we took the prize silver medal, and certificate for the gold medal; in 1854 we took two gold medals, two prize Bibles, and certificate for silver medal.

2218. Is there any other proof of proficiency at that examination?—We got lots of prizes in the way of prayer-books.

2219. Is that half-yearly examination a literary examination?—Yes.

2220. That is conducted by the archdeacon and clergy?—By clergymen generally, and gentlemen they bring in—gentlemen in the boys' school, and ladies in the girls' school.

2221. Whose hand pays you the £6 from the Commissioners?—I get it from the archdeacon.

2222. Do you receive any emolument from the pupils at all?—No.

2223. Who appoints the pupils?—They get a note of introduction from a clergyman; then they are admitted, probably, or not till a month; and if they are considered deserving of it they are admitted.

2224. Where were you educated yourself?—In Tipperary, partly at the Erasmus Smith's school. I was first educated at a private classical establishment.

2225. Have you received a university education yourself?—Yes, and I prepare boys for it.

2226. Do you still prepare boys for it?—Yes, I attended the archdeacon's boys for five years.

2227. At what hours do you give private tuition?—Before ten, and after three.

2228. It never interferes with the discharge of your duties in the school?—No, I would not encroach on one moment of it.

2229. Tell me how your boys turn out?—Very creditably, from all accounts; they invariably attend an evening school if they possibly can consistently with their calling.

2230. They select the evening school?—Yes.

2231. Has the school increased since you were appointed?—It has, considerably.

2232. How much?—There were twenty-four on the books the year I was appointed; out of them not more than eighteen or nineteen attended daily.

2233. Has the school greatly increased since you were appointed?—It has increased sometimes up to seventy-eight, eighty, and ninety; then since the year of the famine it has fallen away; the poverty of the parents compels them to keep the children at home, to avail themselves of their assistance.

2234. Is there industrial instruction in the female school?—As far as needlework, crochet, ornamental work, and knitting, they have lots of it.

2235. How is the work got?—Ladies—any body—may send it in.

2236. Is there any thing received by any person for the work done in the school?—None; it is merely to improve the children; the children themselves sometimes work, and they get the benefit of the work—they sell it to establishments in the city.

2237. If any thing be paid for work done in the school, the children themselves dispose of the work, and get the advantage of it?—Yes; sometimes they have 3*s.* or 4*s.* a week.

2238. What period of time is devoted to industrial instruction in the school?—I think from one to three—I give in a copy of the regulations.

2239. Is care taken that the time occupied by industrial pursuits will not interfere with the literary instruction?—We have a copy of the rules, and must abide strictly by them.

2240. Suppose any children make 3*s.* or 4*s.* a week, is it earned between one and three in the day?—And at home.

2241. But not earned during any of the hours previous to one o'clock?—Well, some children might be privileged; they are allowed to work in the school if their parents keep them to work at home; they are not supposed then to be children of the school.

2242. Then those who desire to attend merely as industrial pupils will be received and allowed the advantage of sitting in the room?—Yes; and they prefer it themselves.

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Cork.

Moses Deane's Endowment—St. Peter's School.

Mr. William Burke.

2243. Is any means taken with those children to induce them to prefer literary studies, or take any advantage of literary instruction?—They do nothing else; their parents are very poor, and they must work hard.

2244. Are the children who attend the industrial department catechised along with the other children?—They are not supposed to belong to the school—they are very few in number.

2245. Those who attend that industrial school may or may not be Protestants?—They are all Protestants.

2246. They are not catechised?—If they attend on Saturday they are catechised; the clergyman attends on Saturday from half-past ten till two o'clock.

2247. Where do they get the instruction?—They were children formerly in the school, and when grown up their parents kept them at home.

2248. Then those admitted to industrial instruction, and who do not take any part in the literary instruction, have been children in the school formerly?—Yes.

2249. That makes it much more satisfactory?—They are reared up from their childhood.

2250. Mr. *Stephens.*—You stated you were educated at Erasmus Smith's school in Tipperary?—Yes.

2251. How long did you remain there?—About two years.

2252. Were you a boarder?—No.

2253. Were there any boarders?—Indeed I suppose there were; it had the name at the time of having about forty-five boarders—forty or forty-five.

2254. Who was the master then?—Clarke.

2255. Not the present master?—No; the present master is Reardon.

2256. Could you give the Commissioners any suggestions for the improvement of that school in Tipperary?—I could not—I was too young then.

2257. Dr. *Andrews.*—The Rev. Dr. Graves, who is now visiting Middleton School, examined your school, and was well satisfied with the result of his examination; I think it right that should be stated, as the matter has been mentioned in other cases.

2258. Mr. *Stephens.*—We find that wherever the clergy are particular in their superintendence over schools, the best results arise from it.

Moses Deane's Endowment—St. Mary's, Shandon, School.

Documentary Evidence.

MOSES DEANE'S ENDOWMENT.—ST. MARY'S, SHANDON, SCHOOL.

2259. *Secretary.*—The next school is one of Moses Deane's charities, in the parish of St. Mary's, Shandon. In the Report of the Commissioners of 1835 it is mentioned:—"A day school—source of support: schoolhouse, rent free; a portion of the dividends arising from £2,000 in the three and a-half per cents.; the boys, sixty-four in number; the girls, seventy-three." It was then only established one year, that was after the money was recovered for the charity. "The attendance is increasing, and instruction is given in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, &c." In the Third Report of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland, made in 1848, they mention they had in their hands, connected with Moses Deane's charity, in the three and a-quarter per cent. stock, £2,000, in the parish of St. Mary's, Shandon. The word "poor" is mentioned, and from that circumstance it is not returned by the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests; but I am informed that it is supposed that, like other charities of Deane's, it is in the hands of the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests. No return is received from the master or trustees; but the Rev. Mr. Neligan mentions that the fund is in the possession of the Commissioners of Charities. He sends a letter, giving particulars; the trustee is absent, and the master is in attendance.

Mr. James Byrne.

Mr. *James Byrne* sworn and examined.

2260. *Chairman.*—When were you appointed master of St. Mary's school?—March, 1853.

2261. By whom were you appointed?—By the Rev. Dr. Neligan.

2262. How many boys on the roll?—Thirty-four.

2263. What is the average attendance?—Twenty-nine or thirty—twenty-eight or twenty-six some days, according to the weather.

2264. What inspection is there?—There is an inspection by the Inspector of the Church Education Society once a-year; and the Incorporated Society hold an examination for scholarships in Pocock's Institution, in June, annually.

2265. Are the boys free?—Some pay.

2266. How many?—Ten; I am allowed to take payment from ten pupils.

2267. Do ten pay at present?—No; I never had ten paying.

2268. How many pay at present?—I am not sure—about six; the amount is between £4 and £5.

2269. Is there any play-ground attached to your school?—No, not to the boys' school; for the infant school there is a large hall—it is not used by either the boys' or the female school.

2270 Who is the treasurer of the school?—The Rev. Dr. Neligan.

2271. Are there other trustees?—I do not know; he is treasurer, that is all I know.

2272. Is there any person that could give us information with respect to the funds besides Dr. Neligan?—I do not know; Mr. Long was the former treasurer.

2273. You say there has been an examination in your school for Pocock's Institution?—Yes.

2274. How many boys are allowed to be drafted to Pocock's from Cork?—Two; three were allowed the last time, in consequence of the good answering.

2275. How many can your school furnish?—One.

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Cork.

Moses Deane's Endowment—St. Mary's, Shandon, School.

Mr. James Byrne.

2276. Then you got all allotted to Cork—two, and one to the Farra Institution in Westmeath?—Yes.

2277. What schools compete for the Pocock Institution?—Any Scripture school in the parish of St. Mary's, Shandon, and St. Anne's.

2278. It is not open to St. Nicholas' and St. Peter's?—No; the Incorporated Society have no property in those parishes.

2279. How many schools in those parishes send boys to be examined?—St. Luke's, Blackpool, the Green Coat Hospital, and ours; last year two of our boys got scholarships in the institution.

2280. You do not approve of corporal punishment?—No; I merely slap boys on the hand.

2281. By what means do you induce boys to mind their business?—I advise boys; I show them the advantages likely to be derived from learning.

2282. You address yourself to their reason?—I do.

2283. And to his proper feeling?—Yes; I think that is the best.

2284. Do you know any thing about the girls' school?—I do.

2285. It is only separated by a sliding panel?—That is all.

2286. Do you know any thing of the management?—I do know something of it.

2287. By whom is the teacher there appointed?—By the Rev. Dr. Neligan.

2288. What is the salary of the teacher of the girls' school?—£15 a-year.

2289. *Dr. Andrews.*—What is your own salary?—£20 a-year, and between £4 and £5 from pupils.

2290. As you do not approve of corporal punishment, and I hope will have no occasion for it, what suggestion do you give for the improvement of the school?—First to raise the teacher's salary.

2291. That would improve the schoolmaster?—And the school too.

2292. You do not mean to say you have not any other suggestion?—Holding out prizes to the boys: our rector gives prizes, and it has a good effect.

2293. Is any clothing given?—Yes; ten are clothed annually.

2294. How are the boys selected for clothing?—The most diligent boys; the master may select the most attentive boys.

2295. Is not that a very strong inducement for diligence and proper conduct?—Well, I think so.

2296. Would not that make the school most orderly without the slightest punishment—the clothing of ten boys?—I think it would be better to clothe twenty.

2297. If you had only twenty boys you would clothe all?—It would be better to clothe twenty; it would improve our school: first, we would have a better attendance; next, it would be to encourage diligence.

2298. I am speaking of doing the best for improving those that are there; is there any thing that could be done to improve the instruction in your school?—At present I do not exactly know; I think every thing is done that can be done at present. The only thing I see is to increase the funds, and enable the directors of the school to give more premiums.

2299. *Chairman.*—Can you state any thing that would improve the school-rooms or schoolhouse?—The schoolhouse is very old, and I think there is £20 a-year paid for it; the funds do not allow the committee to keep it in proper order as well as they would wish.

2300. Can you say any thing about the entrance of the school?—That may be settled by the committee. The day the Commissioners visited there were bricks outside; people were at work, and they put in their boards, and it was worse that day than before.

2301. Dr. *Andrews.*—There are premises exposed as you enter, that would be better concealed?—I think so.

2302. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have you any other suggestion to make, except to clothe all the boys and increase your own salary?—I do not know of any thing else.

2303. *Chairman.*—Have you any suggestion for the improvement of the ventilation of your school-room?—I think the school is well ventilated; there are plenty of windows. There is a pottery at the back of the school, very injurious. Every effort to improve the ventilation of the school is useless while that pottery is there; there is a smoke from it.

2304. Dr. *Andrews.*—There was a total want of proper ventilation the day we were there—though the windows were down?—The windows are always open, except in very wet weather.

Rev. *Robert Foley* sworn and examined.

Rev. Robert Foley.

2305. *Chairman.*—Have you any documents to produce?—Nothing, except the school books.

2306. Who keeps the documents?—The Rector, Mr. Neligan.

2307. Do you visit the schools?—Yes, regularly.

2308. Do you visit the infant school?—I do, occasionally.

2309. Do you think any thing could be done to improve the entrance to the male school?—There is a good entrance in another way, passing the infant school; you could get up the stairs into the boys' school in that way.

2310. Would that be an improvement—would that be a good public entrance?—Yes.

2311. How often do you visit Moses Deane's school?—I am generally there every day; I catechise on Thursdays and Saturdays generally.

2312. Mr. *Stephens.*—Are the documents relating to this charity forthcoming?—They are in the hands of the Rector.

2313. Where is he?—He is in the country for the present.

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Cork.

Moses Deane's Endowment—St. Mary's, Shandon, School.

Rev. Robert Foley.

Rev. N. C. Dunscombe.

2314. *Chairman.*—We adjourn the consideration of this case; we will send an Assistant-Commissioner to inquire into it and investigate the documents. Request the Rector to send up the books as soon as he returns. The Commissioners will be happy to receive any information that any gentleman has to give respecting the objects of our inquiry; or such information may be forwarded to the Secretary at Dublin Castle.

Rev. *N. C. Dunscombe* is further examined.

2315. I may be permitted to say that it would be a great advantage to visit the pupils in their own homes; I find it to be of the greatest advantage, and the shortest way to the parents is through the children. I found it so especially in Liverpool; I would recommend it respectfully to the clergy and teachers. I found the greatest benefits arise from that practice; it has brought out facts I never could discover by any other means.

2316. Mr. *Stephens.*—Who do you propose should visit?—The clergymen and lay assistants. I find it impossible to get on without lay assistance.

2317. Do you require a staff of Scripture-readers?—No, I would rather have lay helps, not connected in any way with Scripture reading or any religious instruction, but to come to the help of the clergy in the diffusion of information, and to have an interest shown in it by the merchant and the gentleman of property, who can give up time to it. I cannot conceive a more important way of doing public good. I would wish all the visitors should act gratuitously; the Scripture-readers would go as paid agents.

2318. Dr. *Andrews.*—You want persons to visit at the houses of the parents, to find out the impediments that stand in the way of their children receiving the advantages of instruction, and to endeavour to remove those impediments?—Yes; when the clothing is not returned, I find it of the greatest advantage to visit the parents, and to show that when a parent encouraged a child to disobey, in not returning the clothing, they indirectly encouraged them to disobey themselves.

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TRALEE, AUGUST 30, 1855.

TRALEE.

Present:—The MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

KILCROHANE SCHOOL.—ENDOWED BY GENERAL COUNT O'CONNELL

Kilcrohane School—Endowed by General Count O'Connell.

Documentary Evidence.

2319. *Secretary.*—The first letter I have received with respect to schools in Kerry is one dated 27th August, 1855, in answer to the public notice of the Commissioners. It is from Mr. P. J. O'Hea, teacher of the National School.

"Cahirdaniel National School, near Derrynane Abbey,
August 27, 1855.

"Sir,—I beg leave to acquaint you that the teacher of Cahirdaniel School formerly received an endowment of £10 annually, left by General O'Connell, for the school next Derrynane Abbey, parish of Kilcrohane; this being the one—the grant (which was paid by James O'Connell, Esq., Lake-view, Killarney) has been discontinued for some years, owing to the fact of this school having been closed for some time; and it is believed that it is now given to the teacher of a school in one of the neighbouring parishes, who has no claim whatsoever. Cahirdaniel School is now in connexion with the National Board; is in full operation; and the teacher humbly requests that the Commissioners of Endowed Schools will take these few facts into their gracious consideration; and recommend such steps to be taken, as will have the effect of turning this mismanaged endowment into the proper channel

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient,
"P. JOHN O'HEA,
"Teacher of Caherdaniel National School.

"W. N. Hancock, Esq.,
"Secretary to Commissioners of Endowed Schools."

2320. *Secretary.*—I read information respecting this school from the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, dated 1835, page 144[e]. "Kilcrohan, a free school, kept by Jeremiah Sullivan; sources of support, a bequest of £10 from the late General O'Connell, an annual grant of £5 from Mr. Hartupp, and an annual grant of £5 from Daniel O'Connell. Average daily attendance 135, boys and girls; attendance increasing; reading, writing, and arithmetic taught in the school." The same school is also mentioned in the Appendix to the First Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1835, containing a tabular digest of funds designed for education in Ireland, page 546; in this it is mentioned: "a free school, £10 a year granted by General O'Connell." A circular was addressed to the principal master; no return was received from the master. There was, however, a letter from Charles Brennan, Caherciveen. Trustees' circulars were addressed to the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. James O'Connell, and answers were received.

2321. From the letter of Mr. Brennan, which bears date the 4th of June, 1855, I read the following extract:—"From the inquiries I have made I learn that General Count O'Connell (who, I believe, died in Paris) bequeathed £500 for the endowment of a school in this parish; that a portion at least of the interest of this sum was annually paid to one of my predecessors, up to 1843; that the £500 was subsequently given in charge to the Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, at the time parish priest of Caherciveen, by Mr. James O'Connell, one of the trustees, and that the Rev. Gentleman made it over to the Convent of this town. Though I cannot personally vouch for the truth of the above statement in every particular, I believe it will be found substantially correct.

"I have not seen the will of the General, and am therefore ignorant whether any particular school is specified in that document as the one entitled to the benefit of the bequest; but I find the following under the head "Caher," in the Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, by Samuel Lewis; London, Lewis and Son, 1837:—

"'There is a National School endowed with the interest of a bequest of £500 from the late General Count O'Connell, and by annual donations from the Marquess of Lansdowne, and Daniel and Maurice O'Connell, Esqrs.'"

2322. From the letter of Mr. James O'Connell, dated from Lakeview, 6th May, 1855, I read as follows:—"In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, I have to inform you, that by the directions of my uncle, the late General Count O'Connell, on or about the year 1826, I handed the Right Rev. Dr. Eagan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, the sum of £500, the interest of which sum the Bishop was to apply towards the maintenance of a Catholic school, in the barony of Iveragh, and county of Kerry; and I take it for granted his lordship carried out the wishes of the donor."

2323. The Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, P.P., writing under date of the 7th of June, says:—"In reply to your circular of the 5th June, instant, I beg to say that there is no school in Caherciveen endowed by General Count O'Connell. I have reason to believe that he gave or bequeathed a sum of money for Catholic purposes, at the discretion of the Roman Catholic Bishop in Caherciveen. I have no doubt but his intentions were faithfully carried out."

2324. In consequence of a reference being contained in the letters to the terms of General O'Connell's will, search was made amongst the records of wills kept by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. I read the following extract from the will.

"I shall direct Coutts, and Co. to draw any pay that may be due to me by Government, on the day of my death; and to hold at your disposal as well as any balance due to me on their books, which sum you will be pleased to dispose of as you may think best for charitable purposes."

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TRALEE.

Kilcrohane School—Endowed by General Count O'Connell.

Documentary Evidence.

2325. Mr. *Hughes.*—This is a trust depending upon the wishes of the trustees—a general trust.

2326. *Chairman.*—Can any gentleman in the room give any further information respecting this school.

Rev. John Mawe.

The Rev. *John Mawe*, Roman Catholic Administrator of Tralee, examined.

2327. Mr. O'Connell had complete control of the trust, and handed the fund over to the bishop, who applied it for the endowment of the present convent school at Cahirciveen, for the education of the poor children of the parish. Before the establishment of the convent, the interest went to the support of the schools; there was about £1,000 spent in building the convent at Cahirciveen.

2328. Mr. *Hughes.*—That explains the withdrawal of the fund from the master?—It does. I happened to be in the parish of Cahirciveen at the time the convent was built.

John C. Hickson's Endowment—Roman Catholic Poor School.

Documentary Evidence.

JOHN C. HICKSON'S ENDOWMENT—ROMAN CATHOLIC POOR SCHOOL, TRALEE.

2329. *Secretary.*—I read the following letter from the Right Rev. Bishop Moriarty:—

"Tralee, May 27, 1855.

"SIR,—In reply to your circular, dated May 23rd, I beg to say, that in the parish, subject to my jurisdiction, there is a school for the gratuitous education of poor male children under the care of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, Mr. M'Donnell, manager. For the support of the teachers of this school I have conveyed to me by Mr. John Macchivock, of this town, a few acres of land, to be held in trust for the purpose.

"The same gentleman made a similar grant for a Convent of Mercy, which is to have under its care a school for the female poor. The convent building is only just commenced.

"I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

"✠ D. MORIARTY."

The information before the Commissioners is contained in the tabular digest of the funds designed for education in Ireland. Under the head of Tralee, annual income £12, for Roman Catholic Poor School, granted by J. C. Hickson, by will dated 16th June, 1821, in the Prerogative Office, Dublin. A circular was addressed to the principal master, and that coming to the hands of the Right Rev. Bishop Moriarty, he sent in reply the letter which I have read.

Rev. John Mawe.

The Rev. *John Mawe* further examined.

2330. I am twelve years connected with this parish.

2331. Mr. *Hughes.*—Was this bequest applied?—I never heard of it till now.

2332. When did the testator die?—Very soon after the date of the will, about 1822

2333. When was Mr. Hickson's property sold?

2334. [Mr. *Richard O'Connell.*—About eight years ago; it was one of the first in the Incumbered Estates Court from this county.]

2335. What was the name of the attorney employed by the Rev. Dr. M'Enery?—I never had any thing to say to the management of the school or its finances. I never heard of the bequest till I got the circular from the Commissioners. The property was sold about four or five years ago.

2336. Mr. *Hughes.*—It is stated to us the Rev. Dr. M'Enery did receive the money. It ought to be ascertained on what property the amount was charged.

[The further evidence as to this case is contained in the subsequent part of the minutes.]

Dr. Fagan's Endowment for a School at Killarney.

Documentary Evidence.

DR. FAGAN'S ENDOWMENT FOR A SCHOOL AT KILLARNEY

2337. *Secretary.*—With respect to an endowment for a school at Killarney, I read from the Tabular Digest of Charitable Funds designed for education, &c., in Ireland, contained in an Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools, made in 1835, Parliamentary paper 630, page 546. It appears from that, there were some revenues at that time unascertained, arising from Dr. Fagan's bequest, in 1769, to Killarney. A circular was addressed to the principal master, and this answer was received:—

"Killarney, June 12, 1855.

"SIR,—In reply to your communication of the 28th ultimo, I beg to inform you that the school of which I am a master, had been receiving an allowance of £20 a-year from 1838 to 1849, both inclusive, from Christopher Gallwey, Esq., whose father was executor or trustee of the Fagan charity since 1849. Our school has received nothing, nor do we expect to receive a shilling more of that fund; and I beg further to say that, I am not aware whether any other party is deriving any benefit from it.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"To W. N. Hancock, Esq." "ALPHONSUS GAYNOR.

2338. The following is the substance of Dr. Fagan's bequest. The will was proved in the Prerogative Court, Dublin, dated 2nd February, 1799:—He bequeathed to Thomas Gallway, Esq., of Killarney, the remainder and remainders of his (the said Patrick's) property, to be disposed of as the said Thomas Gallway, and Catherine Fagan, the said Patrick's wife, should upon due deliberation think it most convenient, to benevolent and charitable purposes in the town of Killarney, reserving to Catherine Fagan the sum of £100, out of the residue, to be given to certain poor, in what manner she thought fit. He left in all about £2,000.

2339. Mr. *Hughes.*—If this be a substantive charity, it is one that ought to be reported to the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests, as a defaulting trust.

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TRALEE.

STRAND-STREET SCHOOL, TRALEE.

Strand-street School, Tralee.

Documentary Evidence.

2340. *Secretary.*—In the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, made in 1826, there is mention of a school in Strand-street, Tralee. A Roman Catholic free school. Total income of the master £20. Schoolhouse built of stone and mortar. Cost £140. Built by the Kildare-place Society, and from Lord Lieutenant's Fund and private subscription. Thirty-six Protestant and sixteen Roman Catholic pupils. Thirty-two boys and twenty girls. School in connexion with the Kildare-place Society. Both versions of the Scriptures read. A circular addressed to the principal master was returned as a dead letter. Letters were then addressed to Rev. Mr. Denny, the Rector, and the Rev. Mr. Mawe, Roman Catholic administrator. The following answer was received from the Rev. Mr. Mawe:—

"Tralee, July 25, 1855.

"SIR,—In reply to your letter, inquiring after an endowed school in Strand-street, Tralee, I beg to state that I am not in a position to give you much information on the subject, holding as I do no connexion with the managers. From the subscription on the tablet over the gate, it appears that the house was built upon land granted for that purpose by the late Judge Day. I am informed that there is only a schoolmistress who educates a very few female children, and I believe resides on the premises; for further information on the subject, I beg to refer you to Robert Fitzgerald, Esq., Strand-street, Tralee, and Rev. Doctor Rowan, Belmont, Tralee.

"I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
"JOHN MAWE."

2341. The following letter has been received from the Rev. Mr Rowan:—

"Belmont, Tralee, August 18, 1855.

"SIR,—The master of my parochial school at Blennerville has handed me a letter containing the enclosed papers which refer to a former communication, to which I have heretofore returned answer.

"I now beg to inform you that there is no endowed school of any kind at Blennerville. That the school existing there has been over twenty-five years supported at my sole expense. That the school under Erasmus Smith's Board, which formerly existed at Annagrague or Upper Blennerville, was discontinued over twenty years since; and that I know of no school answering the description in the letter as existing in Blennerville.

"Your obedient servant,
"A. B. ROWAN, D.D."

2342. In the Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, in 1825, page 59, they state that, "in general, the Commissioners of the Lord Lieutenant's fund required a grant of land in perpetuity; that they allow the applicant to put it into any safe hands; that they do not require it to be made to the Protestant clergy, or any particular persons; that they have had leases made to Roman Catholic clergymen, and to private lay trustees wherever the proprietor of the school wished it; but that, in general, they have been made to the minister and churchwardens of the parish. That a great many of the schools which they have assisted, have been established by the parochial clergy. That many of the schoolhouses after they have been built, have been adopted by the Association for discountenancing vice, and by the Society for the Education of the Poor. That a great number of them have become parochial schools, and that when the lease is made to the minister and churchwardens, the appointment of master is vested in them."

2343. [Rev. *John Mawe.*—I do not know of any houses which had been used for such schools. There is a house in which there was formerly an Erasmus Smith's school, but it is now held by a tenant.]

2344. At page 651 of the Appendix to the Report of the Commissioners of 1825, it is stated that a grant was made out of the Lord Lieutenant's fund of £69, to Morgan O'Connell Busteed, for a school in Tralee; on the condition of land for a "site," and £69 subscriptions being attached to the school. They were described as two schools on the list, and without local information it was impossible to identify them.

Rickard O'Connell, Esq.

Rickard O'Connell, Esq., examined.

2345. I am sure the schools were the same. Dr. Busteed's was the same as Mr. Fitzgerald's. There was a school connected with the Independent Chapel.

Rev. John Mawe.

Rev. *John Mawe* further examined

2346. *Chairman.*—What is the house in Strand-street used for?—A schoolhouse. There is no master in it. I made inquiries on receiving your letter, and found there was no endowed schoolmaster. There was a mistress.

Christian Brothers' School, Tralee.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL, TRALEE.

Patrick Dominick M'Donnell, Esq.

Patrick Dominick M'Donnell, Esq., examined.

2347. *Chairman.*—What is your connexion with the Christian Brothers' school?—I am the principal of the Christian Brothers' school in this town.

2348. Would you have the goodness to make a statement as to the number of scholars attending your school?—I have about 420 in regular daily attendance. On the 23rd of May last I took the control of it. We came into possession of it.

2349. Mr. *Hughes.*—State when the school was opened, and the number of scholars in course of education?—We opened school the 23rd of May last. When I came there

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TRALEE.

Christian Brothers' School, Tralee.
Patrick Dominick M'Donnell, Esq.

were about 150 children in attendance. It was then a national school. It has increased since to about 420.

2350. How many Brothers are there?—Three assistants and myself. The course of education includes English, commercial, and mathematical education.

2351. Dr. *Andrews.*—Has it ceased to be connected with the Board of Education?—Yes.

2352. We wish you would state the condition of the school and the boys?—When I came I found the boys very superficially educated; they knew a great many things, but they were so superficially taught, they did not give me any satisfaction. Even still I have boys of seventeen or eighteen years of age, who should be fit to enter any establishment, and I could not find one out of the 400 fit to be recommended to businesss.

2353. *Chairman.*—What are they taught?—Reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, use of the globes, mensuration, short-hand, book-keeping, all that is included in an English and commercial education.

2354. To what class in society do the boys belong?—The poor class of society generally: but strictly speaking, when we do establish ourselves in a place, by degrees the children of the middle class attend our school, such as shopkeepers. When we opened school a great number of the shopkeepers of the town sent their children.

2355. Are you able to state any thing as to the afterlife of the boys?—I do not know what becomes of them, but generally speaking they look to me for situations. The shopkeepers, wherever we are, come to us for boys to fill respectable situations, clerkships, and soforth. Since I came here I had four or five applications. There is a reporter in the town who was educated at the school.

2356. We will visit the school?—The boys are not as advanced as we would wish them to be. After five or six years they should be prepared for any education. Unfortunately they are not so, we are so short a time in the school.

Erasmus Smith's School, Tralee.
Mr. Benjamin Carter.

ERASMUS SMITH'S SCHOOL, TRALEE.

Mr. *Benjamin Carter* sworn and examined.

2357. *Chairman.*—Have you any statement to make with regard to your school?—I have already made a statement in writing. I filled a form which the Commissioners sent.

2358. Dr. *Andrews.*—Is yours the parochial school?—It is called the parochial school, but in strictness it is not. It receives no aid from the parish.

2359. By whom were you appointed?—By the Governors. I was first nominally appointed by the Rev. Anthony Denny, rector of the parish and patron of the school, and the appointment was confirmed by the Governors.

2360. You have no salary from the parish?—No.

2361. Do you know any thing about the schoolhouse?—I think it is the property of Mr. Denny. I think it was built by subscription.

2362. Do you know any thing about a lease?—I do not. I rather think if there is a lease the Rev. Mr. Denny has it. I believe the Governors have no control over the house. There is no residence in connexion with the house but the master's. I rather think they have no lease of it.

2363. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—How long have you been master?—Fifteen years.

2364. Is the school at present in a thriving condition?—The numbers were higher than at present.

2365. To what do you ascribe the diminution?—It is attributed to the general depression throughout the country, emigration and other causes.

2366. Are the children of different religious professions?—At present there are no children in the school except what we call Protestants—some belong to the Church of England, and others to the dissenting churches—but all children are admissible. Sometimes Roman Catholics did attend. At present none are attending.

2367. Do Protestant children of the same class attend any other schools in Tralee?—Yes; what we call private schools.

2368 What are the charges in those other schools, and is the education given in them of a higher class?—The charges are higher, and I would say the education is of a higher class, that is what we call classics; the dead languages are taught in those schools and not in mine.

2369 Are there many schools in this town or neighbourhood in which classical instruction is given?—Not very many indeed; I know but three private schools in Tralee, three of what they call classical schools.

2370. Then to what school do the resident gentry send their children to receive classical instruction?—They send them to those schools, and a great many send them elsewhere. A great many to England, and some to Dublin.

2371. Is there any classical boarding-school in the neighbourhood?—Not a male school. There are female boarding-schools.

2372. Mr. *Stephens.*—Can you assign any cause for the inhabitants of Tralee sending their children to Dublin and elsewhere?—I dare say there is an impression on their minds that they receive a superior education in those places. Besides, they think it is an mprovement to the children to be from home.

2373. If they had the means of acquiring education in Tralee, do you not think it would prevent them sending their children to Dublin and England?—I think that even if the education were equal, many would still send for the advantage of travelling and change. I have seen many superior in ability and acquirements to others educated at home.

2374. Where were they educated—at home?—In Tralee. I had boys of my own I

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considered superior to those educated in Dublin. I had an opportunity of judging, having been called on to act as private tutor, in after-hours, to those educated in Dublin.

2375. Dr. *Andrews.*—Are there many persons in Tralee who desire to give their sons a good education, and who cannot afford to send them from home?—Certainly.

2376. Have you had any experience of the boys from England?—Yes.

2377. Were they equal to the boys educated under yourself?—I had one last season for about ten months, who was at Woolwich College: I have met as smart boys in Tralee.

2378. Any other instances?—No.

2379. Your experience is confined to that boy from Woolwich, so far as regards England?—Yes. I may also mention that I have known three females who went from Tralee to an establishment in London, and who took very high positions in the establishment there: they went to be trained as schoolmistresses. Two of them were educated in a female school connected with mine, a school supported by subscriptions in the town. The last of them that went was examined, and took a first class certificate. She was educated in Tralee, in a female school connected with mine. She went direct to England, and after spending twelve months there, she went through an examination, and took a first class certificate.

2380. Mr. *Stephens.*—When did this occur?—About a year since.

2381. *Chairman.*—Do you know what school she went to in England?—I think it is called the Home and Colonial Establishment, Gray's-Inn road. It is a school for training teachers.

J. C HICKSON'S ENDOWMENT FOR POOR SCHOOLS AT TRALEE—(continued).

J. C. Hickson's Endowment for Poor Schools at Tralee—continued.

Maurice Colles, Esq., sworn and examined.

Maurice Colles, Esq.

2382. *Chairman.*—Can you give us any information respecting the Hickson bequest?—The late Rev. Dr. M'Enery told Dr. Moriarty that the money was paid by James Hickson, who went to America. I apprized him the property which had been under the Chancery was sold in the Incumbered Estates Court. The judgment debts were paid, and the small sum that remained was transferred to Chancery; and then speciality debts and simple contract debts were discharged, and it proved a deficient fund.

2383. Dr. *Andrews.*—Did you see the rental under which the estate was sold in the Incumbered Estates Court?—I did.

2384. Was there any reference to school buildings, or fund for a school?—My memory does not now serve me whether there was any mention of a school. I was concerned for some creditors. I know there is no fund in court, and that the property has been sold.

2385. Mr. *Hughes.*—The fund has been exhausted?—Oh, long since. "Hickson *v.* Hickson" was the name of the cause.

2386. Mr. *Stephens.*—Was there any charge upon the property in respect of any school in Tralee?—No charge whatever. I am sure the court would not pass over the school. I am sure the court would have given a notification to the secretary of the Charitable Bequests Commission, if there was any mention of a charge upon the lands for a school.

2387. Mr. *Hughes.*—Have you a copy of Mr. Hickson's will?—I have got no document in relation to this, except documents addressed to Dr. Moriarty. I had a copy of Mr. Hickson's will, which I had to procure when advocating the interests of my clients in the cause.

2388. Do you know that the testator who made this bequest died in 1821?—I heard so. That was Christopher Hickson. I have no copy of his will.

2389. Can you give any information as to how it came to be a charge or liability of John James Hickson's?—I do not know; but having heard that John James Hickson was liable for it, and knowing that his property, personal and otherwise, was made away with, I did not make any search or incur any expense.

2390. The testator was Christopher, and the person paying up to 1849 was John James?—Yes.

2391. Was John James Hickson the devisee of Christopher?—I am not well informed on it. John James Hickson was dead many years before 1849. His son James paid after that time.

2392. Was James the son of John James, the owner of the estate of Christopher?—He was, I understand.

Rickard O'Connell, Esq., further examined.

Rickard O'Connell, Esq.

2393. James Christopher was the testator. He had no lands, James Christopher, the original testator. I think this money must have been lent, and became a charge.

2394. Mr. *Stephens.*—Then we want the will of James Christopher.

2395. Dr. *Andrews.*—Have you a copy of his will?—No.

2396. *Chairman.*—I have directed the Secretary to make a note to get a copy of the will of James Christopher Hickson, and to have the case reported to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, and to suggest to them the necessity of looking to the will of James Christopher Hickson.

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LIMERICK.

LIMERICK (first day), SEPTEMBER 1, 1855.

Present:—The MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

General State of Education, &c.
Henry O'Shea, Esq.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.—ERASMUS SMITH'S ENDOWMENT.—SCHOOLS FOR MIDDLE CLASSES.—DIOCESAN SCHOOL.—BLUE SCHOOL.

Henry O'Shea, Esq., Mayor of Limerick, examined.

Erasmus Smith's Endowment.

2397. *Chairman.*—Have you any suggestion, Mr. Mayor, you would make to the Commissioners respecting the state of education, generally?—We had a meeting of the Corporation last Thursday, and they deputed me to appear before the Commissioners, to bring under their notice the foundation of Erasmus Smith's schools in this county. We understand that at Pallasgreen there is a very large property belonging to the governors; we do not know the amount of income derived, but we believe it is very considerable. It came to my own knowledge, within the last week or ten days, in making inquiries as to the schools. I was told there was a school in that quarter attended by only five or six children—three or four girls, and four or five boys. The information given to me led me to think they were induced to go to that school, and that no regular establishment was kept. I was also informed—I know not whether the information was well founded—that a large portion of the income derived from that property is allocated to the north and west of Ireland, and some portion to the county Kerry. I was told there was a school in Tarbert, and that there were funds supplied from the foundation here for it. I do not know whether that is the fact; but it occurred to us that in a city like Limerick, where there is, unquestionably, the greatest possible want of schools for classical education, that if some means could be devised by which the large funds derived from the county Limerick could be expended in this district, it would be only what we would be fairly entitled to. We would consider it desirable the Commissioners would make stringent inquiries into the amount of the funds received for those schools, and the amount appropriated to this county. There are a great number of tenants in the immediate locality at Pallasgreen. Mr. Apjohn and Mr. Kearney are tenants deriving considerable incomes under this property, and it might be desirable to have them summoned. I mention their names to you with a view to having them summoned, to give information as to what the amount of the income received by the Erasmus Smith Board really is. We have not been able to ascertain it; but we are told, generally, it is exceedingly large, and that there is but one school, with five or six children. The Corporation passed a resolution directing me to bring that particularly under your notice, and to mention the circumstances I have detailed. It would be very desirable if some of these funds that go into another quarter should be brought into the localities where there is certainly great need for a classical school.

Schoools for Middle Classes.

2398. In the city of Limerick, we are all aware that the humbler classes are well provided with the means of education. The Secretary of the Commission has read a list of schools founded by private individuals in Limerick, and at all of them, independently of the amount of education given in the Christian Brothers' schools, and to girls at the schools of the Sisters of Mercy, and at other schools immediately in connexion with the Board of National Education, the humbler classes in the city of Limerick are extremely well provided for; but the middle and upper classes complain loudly that they have no means of giving education to their children in this locality; they are obliged to send them, at considerable expense, elsewhere. And I hope the Commissioners, in their inquiry, will particularly turn their attention to the great want felt in Limerick with regard to schools for the middle and upper classes.

Diocesan School.

2399. I am saved the necessity of observing upon the diocesan school, by the very lucid and clear report prepared by Mr. Vandeleur, chairman of the Committee appointed by the Grand Jury, at the last assizes, to make inquiry into the school. There is one paragraph in the report to which I think it desirable your attention should be particulaly directed. There have been presentments granted by the County and City Grand Juries in aid of the institution. Contribution of the county £1,400 Irish—of the city £550, of which only £240 was collected. "It appears," says this report to which I refer—"that the sum of £1,400, collected off the county, remained in the treasurer's hands until 1837, when it was paid over to a committee for the building of the new schoolhouse; and the same year the present master, the Rev. Mr. Hogg, was appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, with a salary of £150 per annum, collected from the clergy of the united dioceses of Limerick and Killaloe, and having to educate twenty free scholars, without religious distinction, to be nominated by the Grand Jury." It occurs to me that was a most important portion of a solemn contract entered into at that time, and, as far as I can ascertain, from that period up to the present, that portion of the contract has never been carried out. There have not been twenty free scholars, without religious distinction, nominated by the Grand Jury; and in such a city as Limerick, where there are persons of different religions, I need not point out how very desirable it would be that that portion of the contract should be strictly carried out.

2400. There are other schools referred to in the list. There is Leamey's school; the present treasurer of that establishment is Mr. Franklin, the manager of the Provincial Bank. I am giving the names of gentlemen you might think it desirable to summon

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to give you information which I am not prepared to give. He is, I believe, but recently appointed. Both the Protestant and Roman Catholic bishops are trustees of the establishment, and I am sure they will give you every information in the event of Mr. Franklin not being prepared to do so. Then there is Villiers' school, in Henry-street, also for people of every religion, without distinction; and I understand it is fairly and properly managed.

Blue School.

2401. There is on the list that has been read a school to which I was directed to call your particular attention. That is the Blue School. There are a number of persons in Limerick who believe it has no existence, that it is a myth—that there is no school nor scholars, and what has become of the funds we do not know. Of course you will have an opportunity of inquiring from the officers of the establishment as to how it has been conducted, and how the funds have been appropriated. I believe, as far as I can learn through filling the office I have the honour to hold, of mayor, I am incapacitated from being a trustee, in consequence of being a Roman Catholic, but I believe from the bishop and dean, or others, you will be able to get every information on the subject. Some years ago we were in the habit of seeing in Limerick some boys attached to that school clothed in a particular dress and garb which, I believe, gave to the institution the name of the Blue School. But I believe scarcely a person here has for years past been favoured with a sight of any children so clad; and what has become of the funds contributed or belonging to the school, however small in amount, we do not know. We think we see fit objects of its charity in the streets, and they are not provided for. These are the only schools in Limerick city that I think it necessary to call your attention to, satisfied you will get information, and have got much valuable information, and that you will be enabled to arrive at a just conclusion as to what should be done respecting these schools.

Classical Schools.

2402. Speaking again on the necessity of having the means of classical education in this city, we are all sensibly alive to that necessity. There are in the city of Limerick large mercantile and shopkeeping establishments, such as Revington's, Todd and Co., Arnott, Cannock and Co.; and amongst the mercantile establishments, Russell, Spaight, Bannatyne, and others, into which a number of young men have been lately introduced as apprentices. They are advancing themselves in the world. There is here, as elsewhere, the greatest possible anxiety to acquire knowledge and education, so that we feel particularly that the funds which have been misappropriated to other places and objects, should be applied to this locality. It would be a great boon and a blessing. Mr. Kearney, the county surveyor, I may mention is the person connected with the Erasmus Smith property in this county, as agent, and he can give you every information about it.

Erasmus Smith's Schools.

2403. Mr. *Stephens.*—You stated that the Town Council came to some resolution about the Erasmus Smith school. Was that resolution in writing?—It was in writing; it was merely to this effect, that I should wait upon the Commissioners, and should bring under their notice the circumstance of the Erasmus Smith schools or board not giving that education they ought to give in this locality, and to have inquiry made as to how the funds were applied—to what quarters they were directed. Of course our first object was to see that the funds should be appropriated to the purposes of education, for which they were intended, and that we in the county of the city of Limerick should have an opportunity of seeing how they were applied, and that we should have some control over the funds, to see that they did not go into the wrong channel, but that they were applied in this locality.

2404. Could the Commissioners procure a copy of the resolution?—Yes; I shall take care to provide you with a copy of the resolution.

Blue School.

2405. There was another question I wished to ask you about the Blue Coat School. Have you ever seen the boys clothed in the dress of that institution?—I do not recollect to have seen them for years. I do recollect to have seen them, but not for some years. Although the mayor for the time being may happen to be a Roman Catholic, and, therefore, not eligible to act as a trustee, I do not think there would be any harm in giving him an opportunity of visiting an establishment of that kind, and he could then have better information than I now possess. Although I could not act as trustee, I certainly should have the liberty to visit the schools, to see the funds were properly applied.

Erasmus Smith's School Estates.

SOUTHERN ESTATES OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE SCHOOLS FOUNDED BY ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ.

Documentary Evidence.

2406. *Secretary.*—With respect to the Erasmus Smith School estates in the county of Limerick, I have to state that the last inquiry into these estates took place in 1810, under an Act of Parliament similar to that under which this Commission is acting, by Commissioners appointed by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, under an Act of the Irish Parliament continued by the British Parliament. In the Appendix to their Ninth Report, page 238, they give an account of the estates of the Governors of the schools founded by Erasmus Smith, in the county of Limerick. They mention, that in the townland of Kilduff there are estates comprising 1,632 acres, and with other small portions in Pallis, Pallis Inn, Knockderk, Knocknecaraga, and Gortevally, make altogether upwards of 2,000 acres of land in the county Limerick alone. One year's rent and fees of that estate at May, 1808, is stated to be:—from Kilduff, £1,312 10*s.*; from Pallis, 13 guineas; from Pallis Inn, £52 10*s.*; from Knocknecaraga, £27 6*s.*; from Knockderk, £608; and from Gortevally, £142 10*s.* The next information, with regard to the estates of Erasmus Smith, is contained in a return to an order of the House of Commons, made in May, 1854. In that return the estates in Limerick and Tipperary are not

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LIMERICK.

Erasmus Smith's School Estates.

Documentary Evidence.

separated; and on referring to the report of 1810, with regard to these estates, I find the Tipperary estate produced a net rental of £1,386 a-year. The county Limerick estates produced a net rental of £2,156, making altogether about £3,500 a-year from the two estates. The rental returned in 1849 was £5,543 1*s.* 6½*d.*; in 1850, £5,367 18*s.* 7*d.*; in 1851, £5,437 8*s.* 10*d.*; in 1852, £5,412 15*s.*; and in 1853, £5,386 12*s.* 2*d.* That is the rental. The sums received by the governors out of the southern estates, in the same years, were as follows:—In 1849, £1,450; in 1850, £2,611 11*s.* 11*d.*; in 1851, £3,864 9*s.* 6*d.*; in 1852, £4,304 17*s.* 10*d.*; and in 1853, £4,250. The net rental appears by that to be about £5,400; and observing the same proportion of increase in the county Limerick estate, the net rental of it would appear to be about £3,000 a-year.

Henry O'Shea, Esq.

Henry O'Shea, Esq., the Mayor of Limerick, further examined.

2407. The estates of the Erasmus Smith Board are circumstanced in this way. The leases are for twenty-one years; there does not appear to be any *toties quoties* covenant in the leases; but I believe from time to time they have been renewed in the same way as beneficial leases. I am not quite certain whether that is the case or not, but I believe they are all terminable leases; and for the purpose of education, a question would arise whether the parties had equities or not with regard to renewals; but there is no doubt in the world, from what I know, that the lettings under these leases are very large, and that the lands are far beyond the value set out in the rental.

2408. [*Secretary.*—The Appendix to the Report of 1810 contains the following information:—Kilduff was let on a terminable lease which would expire in 1819; Pallis, comprising thirty-two acres of land, was let for ever, at thirteen guineas. The lease of Pallis Inn would expire in 1827; Knocknecaraga, let for ever; the lease of Knockderk would expire in 1824, and of Gortavally, in 1810.]

2409. *Chairman.*—In reference to this complaint against the management of the Erasmus Smith school estates, the Commissioners are of opinion that all persons connected with it ought to be summoned, and we will take the case into consideration on Monday.—Mr. Thomas Kearney, the county surveyor is the agent.

2410. Dr. *Andrews.*—Is he agent both for the Limerick and Tipperary estates?—I am pretty sure he is. There is a relative of his living there, Mr. Apjohn, and there is the Rev. Lloyd Apjohn. They are tenants under the governors; and there are others there from whom information may be derived, not only as regards the rentals, but also as to the number of children attending the school. Perhaps it would be also desirable to summon the master, if there be a master at all. The master of the Erasmus Smith school at Pallasgreen.

2411. [*Secretary.*—Mr. J. Murphy is the master.]

2412. Is there any return as to the number of boys attending the school. My information is but casual. It is not more than half an hour by the railway to the place. It is just suggested to me that I should endeavour to bring under your notice the importance—where there is so large an income derived from estates in the county, and there being unquestionably a want of means of acquiring a classical education in Limerick—of having the funds spent in other parts of the country, applied for the benefit of Limerick.

2413. *Chairman.*—Can you suggest the name of any other person who could give information?—I think the gentlemen I have named will give you every information. Mr Kearney, himself, will give abundant evidence. It would be well, in communicating with him, to ask him to produce the last rental. He is a most intelligent, upright, honourable gentleman, upon whom every reliance may be placed.

2414. Let summonses be issued for Mr. Thomas Kearney, Pallasgreen, and the Rev. Lloyd Apjohn, Cahirconlish. Is there any other gentleman has any person to name who could give information about the Erasmus Smith school estate and the school in this county, in order that he may be summoned.

2415. [*Secretary.*—I am directed by the Chairman to announce that this inquiry into the Erasmus Smith estate and school, in the county of Limerick, will be proceeded with at ten o'clock on Monday. If any gentleman wishes to have any one summoned who can give information to the Commissioners with respect to this estate and school, he can furnish me with the name here, while the court is sitting, or after it rises, at Cruise's Hotel. The summonses will be issued requiring the parties to attend on Monday. If any one wishes to have persons summoned who can give information respecting endowed schools, or endowments for schools, in the county Limerick, let the names be given in.]

Diocesan School.

Documentary Evidence.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, LIMERICK.

2416. *Secretary.*—The first information, with regard to the diocesan school of Limerick, is contained in the Fourth Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1810, page 110. It states the salary is £30 per annum; the mastership vacant; no school kept.

2417. The next information is contained in the Report of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, who have charge of Royal schools, diocesan and other schools with private endowments: to distinguish them from other Commissioners, they are commonly called the Clare-street Board. In their Report for 1818, there is the following passage:—"We beg leave further to report to your Excellency, that in consequence of a letter from Mr. Gregory, written to us, by your Excellency's direction, in the month of February last, enclosing a petition of the Rev. Doctor Willis, diocesan schoolmaster of Limerick, and desiring our opinion how far the prayer of that petition ought to be complied with, we

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caused our secretary to state to Mr. Gregory, for the information of your Excellency, that we should give the subject our fullest consideration; but that its magnitude (on account of important questions connected with it) added to the absence (at the present period) of some of the ecclesiastical members of our board, with whom we desire to consult, might delay the expression of our opinion, which your Excellency would choose to have conveyed in the most ample and satisfactory manner. In the meantime, however, we have made application to the Lord Bishop of Limerick, for information as to the particular facts set forth in the memorial of Doctor Willis; and have received for answer that, at his lordship's return to Limerick, from his attendance on the Board of First Fruits, he would make every inquiry, and communicate to us the result; however, that it appeared a matter of surprise to his lordship that Doctor Willis should have presented such a memorial without having previously submitted it to, or obtained the approbation of, his diocesan."

2418. In the Report of the same Commissioners, for 1819, they say:—"We beg leave further to report to your Excellency, in reference to a memorial from the Rev. Dr. J. G. Willis, master of the diocesan school of Limerick, to your Excellency and the Privy Council, which your Excellency caused to be laid before our Board in February, 1818, as alluded to in our last Report, and of which we postponed the consideration for the reasons therein assigned by us: that having since fully entered into the subject of Dr. Willis's memorial, and inquired into all the facts connected with the same, we have deemed it our duty to convey to the Under-Secretary, for your Excellency's information, our opinion, 'that although we had not as yet been able to mature a general arrangement for the diocesan schools, yet, having examined into the case of the Rev. Dr. Willis, we did not consider it to be one calling for special interference.'"

2419. The next Parliamentary paper is a return made in 1821 with respect to the funds and revenues of all schools on public or charitable foundations in Ireland, so far as they have been reported on by the Commissioners for inquiring into the state of such schools, &c. It is there stated, at page 5:—"Limerick—£30, by the clergy. A sum has been lately granted by the grand juries for building a schoolhouse, but not yet issued. There are twenty scholars at present." The next paper to which I refer is a Parliamentary return made in 1823, page 2; a return relating to diocesan and parish schools in Ireland; it states:—"Diocesan School, Limerick: number of pupils, twenty; income, £31 5*s.* 1*d.*; expenditure, £85 11*s.* 2½*d.*"

2420 The next information is contained in the Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry with respect to diocesan schools, Fifth Report, dated 1827, page 15:—"The Rev. Dr. Willis was appointed master for the school of this diocese in March, 1812; and in consequence of the proposed union of the dioceses of Limerick, and Killaloe, and Kilfenora, he received a new appointment in 1823, as master of the district school of those united dioceses. He has received the contributions of the clergy of Limerick since the date of his last appointment, but not those of the clergy of the diocese of Killaloe and Kilfenora. No schoolhouse has been provided. The house which formerly existed in Limerick having fallen into decay, Dr. Willis kept his school in a house which he rented. He formerly had ten boarders, and about twenty day-scholars; but at present he has no boarders, and only four day-scholars. About the year 1816 the grand juries for the county and city of Limerick began to create a fund, by yearly assessment, for building a schoolhouse; which fund, it is supposed, now amounts to about £2,000. A site for a new schoolhouse, on the estate of the Corporation of the city, has been approved of by the bishop of the diocese, but the title to it has not yet been completed."

2421. The next information is contained in a Parliamentary return, made in 1831, with respect to diocesan schools in Ireland. It is mentioned that the number of scholars in the school was eleven. No boarders; all were day scholars. No free pupils. Salary and emoluments attached to the school, £138 9*s.* 2¾*d.*

2422. The next information is contained in the Annual Report of the Clare-street Board, made in 1833:—"Lastly, in respect of the diocesan and district schools, we beg leave to state to your Excellency, that it has been found impracticable to make any further progress towards their *general* establishment, the Board having had the same difficulties to encounter during the last year as were noticed in our Reports for the years 1831 and 1832; and we more particularly allude to the circumstances therein detailed respecting the district school of Limerick, Killaloe, and Kilfenora; and request your Excellency's attention to this circumstance, that in spite of all the exertions of this Board, the sum of £1,400, late currency, presented for the foundation of this school by the Grand Jury of the county of Limerick, is still permitted to remain, as it has been for some years, in the hands of the treasurer of the county of Limerick, interest free, in consequence of a detainer laid on it by the Grand Juries, as before reported by this Board. And we beg leave most respectfully to observe, that unless the Act under which the Board was constituted be amended in the manner suggested to your Excellency in the said Reports, we apprehend that any proceedings on the part of the Board as to the further establishment of these schools must prove altogether abortive."

2423. The Reports of 1831 and 1832 are out of print, and the Commissioners have been unable to obtain copies. The Commissioners directed copies to be furnished by the Commissioners of Education, such copies are not as yet before them. The next information is contained in the Annual Report of the same Board, for 1834:—"Lastly, in adverting to the proceedings of the Board in respect of the diocesan and district schools, we regret being obliged to report to your Excellency, whose wish to extend throughout Ireland, by means of these schools, the benefit of classical education, was so strongly evinced in the

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LIMERICK.
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year 1823, when the sites of these schools were fixed in such dioceses and districts as appeared, with due regard to the local situation of other classical schools of public or private foundation, to be most in need of such establishments, that of the eighteen dioceses or districts in which schools ought to be kept eight only are provided with effective schools; and in order to show to your Excellency that it has not been in the power of this Board to make any greater progress towards their general establishment, and the circumstances which have retarded our progress, we most respectfully beg leave to refer your Excellency to our Report made to the Marquess of Anglesey in the year 1831; and we would beg leave to particularly refer your Excellency to that part of our said Report which adverts to the difficulties which this Board has had to contend with in its endeavours to establish in Limerick a school for the district, composed of the dioceses of Limerick, Killaloe, and Kilfenora—difficulties which still continue to exist, notwithstanding the best efforts of the Board to procure a due application of the money which was presented by the Grand Jury of the county of Limerick for this school, and which has been permitted by the Grand Jury of that county to be retained in the hands of the treasurer of that county for some years, interest free, although a good and sufficient site whereon to build the school, according to the plan approved by one Grand Jury of the county, has been long since purchased by this Board with funds provided by the Grand Juries of the city of Limerick. We have only now to add, that the Grand Jury of the county of Limerick have, at the last assizes, as we have been informed by their secretary, re-appointed a committee to communicate with the bishop of the diocese, in connexion with a committee appointed by the city Grand Jury, 'to see what steps may be taken to carry this object into effect;' but judging from the past, and the result of their appointment at former assizes of committees nearly similar, we cannot but apprehend that the establishment of this school will be again postponed, unless the Board shall be enabled by the means suggested in the Report to which we have alluded—namely, by an enactment being made to oblige the county treasurers to lodge in the Bank of Ireland, to the credit of the commissioners, or of the persons to whom the money is presented to be paid, all such sums of money as have been or shall be levied by virtue of such presentments; or otherwise to procure from the county treasurer the payment of the money now so long in his hands, or, at least, its lodgement under the power of some authority which can render it productive until a contract for building a proper schoolhouse can be made."

2424. The next information is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, 1835, page 171*:—"Limerick diocesan school: Rev. Dr. Willis, master. Sole support from the clergy of the diocese; gross contributions, £150. Number of boys in the school, twelve; average daily attendance, ten; attendance stationary. The kind of instruction given is classical education." The next information is contained in the Appendix to the First Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundations Schools, 1835, page 564. It is there stated, with respect to the diocesan school of "Limerick, Killaloe, and Kilfenora; the Rev. Mr. Willis, master, appointed by the Lord Lieutenant in 1824; annual salary, £138. No boarders, and no free scholars. The number of day-boys is given as follows:—in 1830, fourteen; in 1831, twelve; in 1832, ten; in 1833, eight; in 1834, ten; in 1835, eight. The day-scholars paid twelve guineas per annum, and three guineas entrance fee." The course of instruction is classical education. The next information is contained in the Annual Report of the Clare-street Board, for 1845:—"The diocesan schools of Derry, Limerick, and Ferns, are numerously attended both by boarders and daily students; but considerable difficulty exists as to keeping in repair the schoolhouses of the different diocesan and district diocesan schools, there being no funds under our control for such purposes, and there existing on the part of the grand juries a great indisposition to present any sums of money for such objects."

2425. The next information is contained in a Parliamentary return for 1846, page 8. With respect to the Limerick diocesan school, the Rev. Thomas Willis was master till 1836, the Rev. John Hogg was appointed in 1837; annual salary, £150. In 1836, the number of pupils in attendance, day-scholars, five; free scholars, one. The number of boys in attendance from 1837 to 1845 is given. I will first read the total numbers—in 1837, sixty; in 1838, seventy-four; in 1839, fifty; in 1840, thirty-one; in 1841, forty-nine; in 1842, forty-nine; in 1843, fifty-three; in 1844, sixty-seven; in 1845, sixty-seven. The lowest number of boarders was in 1840, when there were two; and in 1845, the largest number, twenty-six. The greatest number of free pupils was in 1844, when there were eleven. The next information is contained in the Report of the Clare-street Board, for 1848:—"We regret to be obliged to state, that as we possess no funds for the support of diocesan schoolhouses, the buildings have, in many instances, become dilapidated, and in others nearly ruinous. Some of the diocesan schools, however, continue to be well attended, amongst which we may particularly mention Londonderry, Ferns, Limerick, Cork, and Elphin."

2426. The next information is from a Parliamentary return made in 1849. It is mentioned that the number of boys in the school on the 1st May, 1849, was twenty-five. It gives the number of free pupils from 1842, to 1848, viz.:—in 1842, ten; in 1843, eight; in 1844, eleven; in 1845, five; in 1846, five; in 1847, four; and in 1848, four. The next information is contained in the Report of the Clare-street Board, for 1850:—"And feeling the value of constant and periodical supervision, we have determined to request the bishops of the different dioceses to appoint, from time to time, in their respective localities, competent persons to inspect the various diocesan schools, and to report to us such matters as

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shall appear to them to be deserving of remark, in the management of these schools, and the instruction given in them."

2427. The next information is in the Report of the Clare-street Board for 1851:—"As regards the diocesan schools generally, we regret to be obliged to state, that, with a few exceptions, they have failed to be productive of the benefits originally expected from them. This has arisen partly from the mode of payment of the masters, which is alike distasteful to the clergy and to the master, and partly from the dilapidated state of many of the schoolhouses, for the repairs of which no fund beyond a voluntary presentment by a grand jury is provided by law."

2428. The next information is from a Parliamentary return, made in 1853. It mentions that the number of boys in the Limerick diocesan school in 1852, was sixteen. Free pupils in 1849, six; in 1850, three; in 1851, three; and in 1852, one. In a Parliamentary return made in 1854, it is stated that the number of boys at the school in 1853, was seventeen; and in 1854, fifteen. The number of free pupils in 1853, is stated to be two. Circulars were addressed to Dr. Kyle, the secretary of the Clare-street Commissioners of Education, with respect to this diocesan school, and also to the Rev. Mr. Hogg, the master. Answers have been received to these returns. It is mentioned that the income of the school is £138 9*s*. Master appointed by Government. Income paid by the bishop and clergy. It then mentions the number of boarders, day-scholars, and free pupils in attendance.

2429. [The returns from Dr. Kyle, and from the Rev. Mr. Hogg, the master, are read.]

2430. The only other communication I have to read with respect to the diocesan school, is from Mr. Vandeleur, a magistrate and grand juror of the county of Limerick.

"Limerick, 10th April, 1855.

"SIR—I beg to state for the information of the Commissioners of Endowed Schools, that in consequence of a representation having been made to the Grand Jury assembled at the Spring Assizes, that they deemed it necessary to appoint a committee of the following gentlemen:—

Sir Richard De Burgho, Bart., High Sheriff.	Henry Maunsell, J.P.
Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B.	Major Gavin, J.P.
Michael Furnell, D.L., J.P., Foreman Grand Jury.	John C. Delmege, J.P.
Col. Dickson, D.L., J.P.	George Vandeleur, J.P.
William Howley, D.L., J.P.	

to inquire into the present state of the diocesan school of Limerick.

"In accordance to which a meeting was convened on the 17th March, when it was ascertained, by referring to the minutes of the grand jury books, that the following contributions had been made for the purpose of establishing a diocesan school at Limerick.

1823.—Presentments granted by the County and City Grand Juries:—

Contributions of County	£1,400, Irish.
Of the City, £550, of which only £240 was collected, ...	240

1830.—The Commissioners of Education purchased one acre (Irish) for the site of the School. The purchase money was provided as follows:—

Sale of old Schoolhouse, ...	£135	11	5
City Presentment, ...	241	0	0
Balance advanced by Commissioners of Education, .	23	8	7
	£400	0	0

"It appears that the sum of £1,400 collected off the county in 1823 remained in the treasurer's hands until 1837, when it was paid over to a committee for the building of the new schoolhouse; and the same year the present master, the Rev. Mr. Hogg, was appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, with a salary of £150 per annum, collected from the clergy of the united dioceses of Limerick and Killaloe, he having agreed to educate 'twenty free scholars, without religious distinction,' to be nominated by the Grand Jury.

"In 1840, a presentment was made on the county for £158, for a boundary wall.

"At this stage of the inquiry the committee considered that it would be the fairest manner of arriving at a just conclusion, that two of their members should wait on the Rev. Mr. Hogg, to ascertain, if possible, in what manner the school was being conducted at the present time.

"The committee beg to lay before the Commissioners the report which they have received, from which they do not consider that the school is conducted in the manner that was intended, when so large a grant was given by the county, and they also find that the greatest dissatisfaction exists throughout the neighbouring counties, and in this rising city, that there is no school of any importance; which constrains parents to send their children to a considerable distance to receive their education.

"The committee, therefore, respectfully request that the Commissioners will give their earliest attention to the circumstances now brought under their special notice.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"GEORGE VANDELEUR,
"Chairman of Committee.

"W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., LL.D."

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LIMERICK.

Diocesan School.

Documentary Evidence.

2431. The following is the report referred to in the letter just read:—

"Limerick, 21st March, 1855.

"GENTLEMEN—According to the resolution passed by the committee on the 17th inst., we waited on the Rev. Mr. Hogg, head master of the diocesan school, on this day, at the hour appointed by him, to inquire into the manner in which the school is being conducted the number of scholars at present instructed, and whether any boys were receiving their instruction free of expense, also to ascertain the number of assistant masters.

"As regards the schoolhouse, we found a building suitable for a large seminary, with dormitories containing about forty beds, which do not appear to be at present occupied. There is also a large play-ground attached to the building.

"We regret to say we found much difficulty in ascertaining from Rev. Mr. Hogg the number of pupils at present at the school; but as far as we could glean (for he studiously avoided a direct answer to our question as to the present number), it would appear there were either two or three (not free scholars) *but we did not see them*, the rev. gentleman assigning as a reason that it was the day of humiliation, and therefore the school was not open.

"With regard to the free scholars, Mr. Hogg produced a list of those who had received their education gratuitously from 1837 to the present time, amounting to about twenty-four in number.

"The rev. gentleman in answer to our inquiry respecting assistant masters, handed us his receipt book, by which it would appear that there was a classical master attending daily at £2 per month, a science master attending three days a week at £1 per month, and a French master three days a week at £1 per month. This he states was the working staff for the whole diocesan school.

"We have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

"GEORGE VANDELEUR,
"JOHN C. DELMEGE.

"To the Diocesan School Committee, Limerick."

2432. In answer to that communication a letter was addressed, by the direction of the Commissioners, stating the matter would be publicly inquired into.

Rev. John Hogg.

Rev. *John Hogg* sworn and examined.

2433. *Chairman.*—You are head master of the diocesan school?—Yes.

2434. When were you appointed?—In the year 1837.

2435. By whom?—The Lord Lieutenant.

2436. Will you state how many pupils you have at present?—At present, one boarder and four day scholars.

2437. Are any of those free pupils?—None. I may explain—there is one pupil, the boarder, I have taken him at reduced terms. The regular terms are thirty-six guineas a-year, and I have taken him at £30 a-year; he was sent from the Clergy's Sons' Society.

2438. Mr. *Stephens.*—Then you have only four day scholars, and no free pupil?—One boarder and four day pupils. This boarder was to have been a free pupil.

2439. *Chairman.*—By whom was the schoolhouse built?—By Mr. Paine, the architect.

2440. At whose cost?—It has been correctly stated in the documents read.

2441. By presentment?—Yes, which had been in the hands of the treasurer for a considerable time before my appointment in 1837.

2442. Did you contribute any thing towards the building?—I have expended about £100 on enlarging the house, on building a stable and coach-house, on making a ball-court, on trees, shrubs, and walks, fastening the windows, papering rooms, and a great number of other things, about £400.

2443. Can you state why there is not a better attendance of pupils?—My lord, schools are fluctuating, at best. Since I came to Limerick, there have been many schools that have risen and fallen, and there are other endowed schools in which there are very few pupils, as well as in mine.

2444. Are there schools in your neighbourhood in which classical education is given?—There are two schools in Limerick at the present moment: one is kept by the Rev. Thomas Fitzgerald, who was educated by me free of charge. His father was science master to me from 1834 to the time of his death. In compliment to his father, I educated this gentleman free of charge, and he was an assistant to me up to the time he was sent to Maynooth College. He has one of the most respectable Roman Catholic schools in Ireland, at the present moment, in the city of Limerick. I should have mentioned that the Rev. Thomas Elmes has a respectable school in the city of Limerick, and has had it for many years.

2445. Will you state how many boarders you could accommodate?—In consequence of what I myself added to the house, in consequence of having raised the greater part of the building a story, the house is now capable of accommodating a much larger number of boarders than before; but if the master was a man with a large family, in point of fact, at the time I got the school in the state in which I received it, it would be barely sufficient to accommodate himself and family.

2446. How many would it accommodate at present?—I have only myself and one

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daughter, an only child. In that way it might accommodate—I could not exactly say the number—I should suppose about thirty-five or thirty-eight. From thirty-five to thirty-eight, I would suppose.

2447. Mr. *Hughes.*—How many beds were there in the dormitories to-day?—I could not tell the exact number.

2448. How many do you think?—Well, I should suppose about the number I mentioned.

2449 Mr. *Stephens.*—I counted them, there were only twenty-six.

2450. Do I understand you aright, Mr. Hogg, that you have no free pupils?—Not at the present time.

2451. How many had you in 1837? Have you a register of the boys educated?—I have not the year 1837 down.

2452. Do you keep a register of the free pupils?—I have a register of the free pupils.

2453. Keeping a register of the free pupils, I want to know how many you had in 1837?—I have not 1837 down in the list. In 1838 I had six free.

2454. How many in 1839?—Five free.

2455. How many in 1840?—Six.

2456. Give the maximum between 1840 and 1855?—In 1841, seven; in 1842, ten; in 1843, eight; in 1844, eleven; in 1845, five: in 1846, five; in 1847, four; in 1848, four; in 1849, five.

2457. Who nominates the free pupils?—When I was appointed, trustees were appointed by the Grand Jury, who had the right—and only those—the right of nominating a certain number of free pupils to the diocesan school; Sir Aubrey De Vere, one of the trustees, was so much pleased with my management of the school, that he never interfered; he said I acted up to the spirit of the thing. And Mr. Croker was another trustee. They never interfered. Sir Aubrey De Vere expressed himself, again and again, highly pleased with my management.

2458. Am I to understand that no free pupils have been nominated since 1837?—By the trustees never.

2459. By any other person?—No other person had, or has the right to nominate.

2460. Did any other person assume the right?—No other person; but I did myself, as in the case of the Rev. Thomas Fitzgerald; I took them in myself, or when required by the Lord Bishop of Killaloe, or by the late Lord Bishop of Limerick, or by Archdeacon Knox.

2461. Did any other person assume the right of nominating free pupils?—No person assumed the right.

2462. Then, in point of fact, no nomination has been made?—Except in the cases I have mentioned of the late Bishop of Limerick, the present Bishop of Killaloe, and Archdeacon Knox.

2463. Did they nominate free pupils?—They did not nominate them; they requested me to take them, not as a matter of right.

2464. Did you ever refuse to take free pupils on the recommendation of any person?—So far as I can recollect, never, upon the recommendation of any person. Archdeacon Knox recommended two; one or two by the Bishop of Killaloe; and one by the Bishop of Down, when he was here as Rector of St. Munchin's.

2465. Are you aware of the order that was made by the Grand Jury, at the spring assizes of 1837, with respect to the education of free pupils in your school?—I had a communication from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant on the subject.

2466. Let me read it for you—"Ordered that the amount of the presentment for the erection of a free school for the diocese of Limerick and Killaloe, now in the hands of our treasurer, be placed by him to the order of the gentlemen heretofore appointed to act as a Committee of Management, to arrange with the Board of Education the regulations required for the due administration of the school, it having appeared by the report of our Committee that the rules for the education of twenty free scholars, without religious distinctions, and other useful regulations, sanctioned by former Grand Juries, have been adopted by the Lord Lieutenant, the Commissioners of Education, and the Rev. Mr. Hogg, the present master of the school." What do you say in reference to that order?—I was aware of that fact, and I acceded to this stipulation; but then, as I remarked before, the trustees were so well pleased with my mode of managing the school, that they never interfered. I never refused, so far as I remember, any free pupil. I took those I mentioned upon the recommendation of the late Bishop of Limerick, the present Bishop of Killaloe, and others I took myself.

2467. But, in point of fact, you were a party to this order?—I admit that. I believe the trustees were the only persons that had a right to nominate free pupils. I have never refused a free pupil.

2468. Then am I to understand that since 1837 no party has interfered with respect to the admission of free pupils?—I told you that the present Bishop of Killaloe did, but not as a matter of right; and the late Bishop of Limerick requested me to take, and I did.

2469. With the exception of the Bishops, am I to understand that no other person has interfered?—Archdeacon Knox requested me to take two. The present Bishop of Down requested me to take one or two. Archdeacon Edwards, the curate of St. Mary's, requested me to take a free pupil, and I took him at once.

2470. Then, in point of fact, no one presented a free pupil to you as a matter of right?—As a matter of right no person has presented me a free pupil.

2471. What is the name of your science master?—The name of the present science master is Kennedy.

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LIMERICK.
Diocesan School.
Rev. John Hogg.

2472. How often does he attend?—Every day in the week.

2473. Who is your French master?—M. Dumulang.

2474. How often does he attend?—Three days in the week.

2475. How often does the drill-serjeant attend?—There was a drill-serjeant last year; but having only one boarder, there is a person that attends during the hours of recreation—from three o'clock to eight o'clock.

2476. For day-scholars?—No.

2477. For your only boarder?—Yes.

2478. You have one boarder, four day-scholars, no free pupils; and you have five masters for the five boys—the assistant-master, the science master, the French master, and the drill-serjeant?—And myself.

2479. You have stated that you spent upwards of £400 on repairs, making additions to the premises, and also in building a coach-house and stable?—Yes.

2480. Of what utility could the coach-house and stable be to the boys?—For the benefit of the master, for the benefit of myself. The ball-court, I think, was a benefit to the boys.

2481. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What is the nature of the education given to the scholars?—They are educated in the entrance course of Trinity College.

2482. Do you give a commercial education to any of the pupils?—There are many of the pupils that were educated at the school that are now merchants and engaged in mercantile pursuits; many passed the apothecaries' hall, many are doctors, several are clergymen, and many are in the army. I have here a list of those educated in the school: the two first in the list are two sons of Sir James Douglas, then Commander of the district; the Honourable Mr. Massy had two sons educated by me; they are both in the army; they are first cousins of the present Lord Massy. Mr. Batemen, then member for Tralee, his only son was with me for a number of years; the late Bishop of Killaloe (Bishop Sands) placed, at least he recommended, two of his nephews—a nephew and a grand-nephew—and two cousins, to be placed with me as boarders. His nephew is now a clergyman in the county Kerry; he visited the school several times, and was always highly pleased.

2483. Having had so many pupils of good family, and successful in their afterlife, how do you account for this falling-off in the number of pupils in the school?—Well, I think I mentioned before that schools at best are fluctuating. Since I came to Limerick several schools have risen and fallen; and in other endowed schools there are very few pupils.

2484. There must be some cause for fluctuation; do you ascribe it to the successful competition of schools in the neighbourhood, to which parents are induced to send their children, either because the terms are more reasonable, or because the education given in the schools is of a better description?—I really cannot give a reason at all.

2485. It is stated in a paper, which has been read, "that the greatest dissatisfaction, with reference to the diocesan school exists throughout the neighbouring counties, and in this rising city, that there is no school of any importance, which constrains parents to send their children to a considerable distance to receive their education;" do you believe that statement to be false, or are you aware whether parents resident in the neighbourhood do send their children to be educated at a distance?—Will you permit me to make one observation? From the time I came to Limerick up to the present moment, I have piles upon piles of letters, of the strongest possible description, from the parents.

2486. You must answer my question?—I really cannot say; I am not aware of the dissatisfaction.

2487. I do not ask you about dissatisfaction; but I ask you whether you are aware that parents send their children to receive a classical education in schools at a distance?—I believe that was always the case; I cannot account for the whims or caprices of some parents; it is not for me do to so.

2488. You would ascribe, then, the falling-off in your school rather to the caprice of parents.—I do not wish to use the word caprice.

2489. You have used it?—I have; I cannot account for the cause; I do not attempt to account for it.

2490. What is the nature of the commercial education you have given to pupils educated in this school?—They are taught Thomson's arithmetic, and also book-keeping.

2491. Any thing else?—They are taught English very carefully, because I am particularly anxious on the subject; to spell and write grammatically, and geography and history. They are very carefully instructed in Euclid; many are well acquainted with algebra.

2492. Have any received instructions in mensuration?—They have.

2493. Are any pupils in the school at present receiving instruction in mensuration?—None.

2494. Can you mention the names of any pupils who have received instruction in mensuration?—At the present moment, as far as I recollect, I think the grandson of the late Dr. Mooney, formerly a fellow of Trinity College—I do not assert that as a positive fact.

2495. Was that to fit him for any employment connected with trade or commerce?—This gentlemen went to Portsmouth; he was examined there, and I have a letter from him in which he states he was complimented by the professors as being one of the best answerers that ever came from this country; that letter I got some time last year.

2496. It appears then, Mr. Hogg, that you have had pupils of the most respectable families, who have been very successful in the different walks of life—some entering into the army, some going to learned professions, and some distinguishing themselves in the university; that you have also given a commercial education to several pupils, who have been afterwards successful in life?—I could name some of those in the church and in the army:

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the Rev. Robert Sands, nephew to the late Bishop of Killaloe, is now in the church; the Rev. Richart Dartnell, son of Mr. Dartnell, of George's-street, and his brother is a solicitor.

2497. It appears difficult to reconcile these circumstances with the one startling fact set before the Commissioners—namely, that there are at present only four day-scholars and one boarder in the school. You have suggested no explanation of this, except by referring to the caprice of parents?—I would rather alter the word to the fluctuation of schools.

2498. Fluctuation—that is a mere statement of the fact that the school has fallen off; but I ask you can you suggest any cause whatever for the falling off?—I think you may perceive, Dr. Graves, that the falling-off has been rather gradual: in the year 1851, two boarders, fifteen day-pupils, and three free scholars; in 1852 there were five boarders, ten day-scholars, and one free pupil.

2499. It is gradual, but it must proceed from some cause?—I must say, in justice to myself, that I am as anxious for their improvement as any one can be.

2500. It must arise from some cause admitting of explanation; and do you state that you cannot furnish any explanation?—I cannot, up to the present moment; I have the strongest possible letters from parents of pupils.

2501. That only increases the difficulty?—One free pupil is at present in your room at college—a son of the Rev. Gerald Beere; his mother has written to me again and again, in terms of the strongest gratitude, for my attention to the boy. Another is with me at reduced terms; and I have again and again, since he was placed under my care, received the strongest letters from his mother about him.

2502. Mr. *Stephens.*—The question put by Dr. Graves is, can you assign any reason why there are at the present moment in your school but four day scholars, one boarder, and no free pupil: can you give a direct answer to that?—I cannot account for it.

2503. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You stated, just now, there have been no applications for the admission of free pupils?—On the part of the trustees.

2504. On the part of any one, except the bishop, the archdeacon, and other clergymen?—I took them upon the recommendation of these persons.

2505. But there have been no applications, for instance, from persons connected with trade and commerce in Limerick?—I do not exactly recollect.

2506. You are not prepared to state there have been no such applications?—I am prepared to state this, that, so far as I recollect, I do not think I have ever refused to take eligible free pupils. I have taken a great number myself.

2507. Do you not think that, if this school was efficiently conducted, there would be many applications for the admission of free pupils; would not admission to the school be a very valuable privilege?—I must say, in justice to myself, no one can be more anxious for their advancement than I am.

2508. You are not answering my question—Would not admission into a well-managed school be a very great privilege?—That is assuming the school is not well managed; I do not admit that assumption.

2509. I propose the question generally—do you not think that if a school was well-managed in such a city as Limerick, there would be a very general demand for these free places?—I will not concede the point, for a moment, that the school is not efficiently managed. My own collegiate course was eminently distinguished.

2510. I do not doubt that.—I have letters upon letters from bishops of the church and fellows of the college, and the heads of schools.

2511. We raise no question of that kind; we are inquiring respecting the educational wants of Limerick. Are there other classical schools in Limerick?—There are others: Mr. Adams has one, and the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, and the Rev. Mr. Elmes.

2512. Can you form any estimate of the number of pupils educated in those schools?—The Rev. Mr. Elmes told me he is prepared to speak about the fluctuation of schools.

2513. Can you form any estimate of the number of pupils in those schools?—I cannot. I believe Mr. Elmes has not a single boarder; but if you examine him you will find he will be able to give you every satisfaction on that particular point; as that seems to have a reference to personal qualifications which were never questioned, I do not wish to speak upon it myself.

2514. Do you think there is a considerable demand for classical education in Limerick?—I do not think there is; it has not come under my own knowledge.

2515. Mr. Vandeleur, the chairman of the committee of the Grand Jury states—"The greatest dissatisfaction exists in this rising city that there is no school of any importance, which constrains parents to send their children to a considerable distance to receive their education." Do you assent to that statement?—Mr. Vandeleur never had a son at my school; he was to me a total stranger. I understood he made a statement to the Grand Jury, without inquiring into the nature of the statement he made about a respectable individual like myself, that there were no free pupils, no masters; and the statements he made to the grand jurors, many of them my personal friends; and after that statement I would attach very little importance to what he would say. There are teachers here who can prove upon oath the school was never closed for a single day. I heard Mr. Vandeleur stated that to the Grand Jury. Mr. Vandeleur can account for his own statements.

2516. The question I last asked had reference to the educational wants of Limerick. I desired to know whether it was your opinion that there was a considerable number of persons by whom a classical education was desired?—They did not come under my knowledge; there was no application made to me.

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LIMERICK.

Diocesan School.

Rev. John Hogg.

2517. Do you think that there is a considerable number of persons for whom a commercial education is desired at present?—I cannot say, for there are many schools in Limerick in which they can qualify for commercial purposes.

2518. For what employments are the boys preparing whom I examined in the diocesan school to-day?—One of them is designed, I believe, for the army. The nephew of one gentleman has not returned to the school since vacation.

2519. I examined three boys in English dictation, one of whom was so backward as to be scarcely able to write?—He has been a very short time in the school. I have a letter from his mother, in which she states she is almost ashamed of his extreme deficiency when he came to me. He is receiving instruction in writing, geography, history, and arithmetic.

2520. How long has he been under your care?—So far as I can recollect, he came about the beginning of March or April.

2521. Can you refer to your register to ascertain that?—I have not got that here.

2522. How long has the senior boy been under your instruction?—He was quite a child when he came to me: he is about four years.

2523. Mr. *Stephens.*—You stated five to-day?—He himself stated five. I do not exactly recollect; it may be four or five.

2524. I requested you particularly to bring the register; have you it here?—I have not.

2525. Mr. *Hughes.*—Have you, at home, any register?—I have a list of the paying pupils—the boarders and day pupils.

2526. Have you any register?—I do not understand.

2527. Have you a list of the boys' names, and when they came to the school?—Yes; I always enter the name of a pupil, a day pupil or boarder, when he comes to the school.

2528. Mr. *Stephens.*—You have stated you have an account of every boarder and day scholar, but not of free pupils—I ask you to produce that register?—Well I have not got it here.

2529. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What is the age of the senior boy?—I do not exactly know his age, he is about thirteen or fourteen.

2530. He stated to me that he is fifteen, do you believe that statement?—He may be; I do not know exactly his age.

2531. Mr. *Stephens.*—He also stated that he was five years in the school; and you were present when he made that statement, and you did not contradict him?—I do not know his age, he is four or five years in the school.

2532. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Would you not think a boy who had been four or five years at school, and who was fourteen or fifteen years of age, very backward if he had only read the Latin Delectus, and six pages of Virgil?—He is not advanced; there are other pupils that have learned more than he has done; if you examined him in Euclid you would find him advanced.

2533. I did examine him in English dictation, in which I did not find he acquitted himself in the most satisfactory manner. Can you explain the cause of his backwardness in this department, by stating that he has been engaged in any other pursuits?—He is not a boy of any great cleverness, he is considered rather a stupid, heavy boy; but in Euclid you would have found him answering well—the other boys have gone on very well.

2534. The third boy I examined was very deficient in writing, and made a great number of mistakes in spelling when required to write English from dictation. Are you in the habit of practising the boys in writing English from dictation?—They are taught.

2535. How often?—This some time past they are taught almost every day in the week, there is the master here, who can bear testimony to that.

2536. Are you aware that the practice of writing English correctly from dictation is now resorted to as a means of testing the fitness of candidates for public employment?—I am aware of that, and I myself attach very great importance to every thing connected with the English department.

2537. Then you will not say that it is practised daily, and that due progress is made in it by the boys?—He has been taught dictation for a considerable time past, almost every day in the week.

2538. You mentioned that the senior boy is advanced in Euclid—how long has he been studying it?—I do not take a note of the time they commence. I could not exactly tell at what time he commenced it

2539. Perhaps you might state how many months he has been learning it?—I really could not.

2540. Has he been more than a year?—I really could not tell, I merely note down the time they commence at the school.

2541. Do you think he has been engaged in the study of Euclid for more than six months?—I think he has.

2542. For more than a year?—I cannot say

2543. But not for so long a time as to interfere with his classical studies?—No; the boy is not bright, he is rather heavy.

2544. Does he learn French?—Yes; he knows it exceedingly well; the French master is one of long experience, and considered to be a first-rate teacher; the boy has improved in French.

2545. Mr. *Stephens.*—You stated you kept a register of the day boys and boarders, and that you have that register at home?—I have a register of some certainly, but not of all.

2546. I want to have that register produced, perhaps you will send for it, or go for it as soon as your examination is concluded. Favour me also with the names of the boys present

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when we were there—I believe that there were but three in 1852?—Yes; Mr. Beere is a boarder. Mr. Hodson is one of the day pupils not returned since vacation, he is to come back. Frost is the name of the other, and Gilley and Carroll.

2547. For the information of the Commissioners, perhaps, you will send for that register?—I will bring it down myself.

2548. Dr. *Andrews.*—You stated that there were two classical schools in Limerick, you said there were also some commercial schools; what commercial schools are there besides the two classical schools?—I do not recollect the names, but I believe there are commercial schools besides the two classical schools.

2549. The object of the question is very obvious: your school has very few pupils, and we want to know where the young gentlemen of Limerick are educated: you stated there are two classical schools, the Rev. Mr. Elmes's and the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald's, you also stated there were several good commercial schools; can you tell the names of any of these good commercial schools to which the young gentlemen of Limerick go?—I speak from belief.

2550. It is only your impression there are such?—I believe there are such.

2551. You said you laid out £400?—About £400.

2552. Did you lay that out at one time or different times?—At different times.

2553. Did you consult any person before you laid out that money; did you speak to the Grand Jury, or any of the trustees of the school?—I wrote to Sir Aubery De Vere, and he told me any money I laid out on the improvement of the house he was afraid I would not be allowed it.

2554. You laid it out for your own satisfaction, without the authority of any person to expend it?—For my own satisfaction. So far as I could understand his letter, I had perfect permission from him to do so.

2555. You had no guarantee you would be repaid it?—No; it was for my own benefit.

2556. Could you furnish us with the accounts?—I have not the accounts, it was laid out at various times for trees and shrubs, and so on.

2557. Could you furnish us with something like an approximation of what each thing cost?—I could not at all at this distance of time.

2558. How long is it since you laid out the last money upon the premises?—I do not exactly recollect, it was for fastenings for the windows, bars for the windows.

2559. Have you laid out any thing within the last five, or six, or seven years?—I have. The house was robbed about two or three years ago, and then I got bars for the windows.

2560. That would be a very small item in £400?—Certainly.

2561. When last did you lay out any considerable sum on the premises, I want to know?—I raised the greater part of the house a story.

2562. When was that?—In the year 1846 or 1847, I believe.

2563. Could you give any idea as to what that cost?—I could not exactly recollect, but I am not going to make any demand for that; I built a stable and coach-house, that cost a good deal. I had to take off the roof, and put a story on; but I am not going to make a demand on any person for the improvements I made.

2564. *Chairman.*—Can you suggest any thing for the improvement of the school, that would tend to bring pupils?—Perhaps I ought to mention that about one year and eight months ago my own health suffered very considerably—indeed, I was very ill; and the doctors were of opinion that this illness was induced by over anxiety, over-working myself, and over confining myself, and by anxiety about the improvement of the boys; the doctors were of this opinion. The doctors told me it was quite essential to my health to take a great deal of exercise; and I have not been as much at all in the school since that time, because the doctors told me it would be ruinous to my health if I were to confine myself as I did in former times. If your lordship would have the kindness to read that letter [exhibits a letter] from one of the medical attendants, which I received from him on yesterday.

2565. Can you make any suggestion for the improvement of the school?—I can not.

2566. Mr. *Stephens.*—What proposition do you desire to establish by this letter?—That my health broke down about one year and eight months ago; and since that time I have been recommended to take a great deal of exercise.

2567. *Chairman.*—Do you attribute the falling-off of the scholars to the failure of your health?—I do not know; the teachers are very active; and scarce a day passes, that I do not take an active part in the business of the school myself. The doctors think a less laborious life would be much better for me at the present time; perhaps your Lordship would allow the Secretary to read this letter?

[The Commissioners consult in reference to this request.]

2568. The Commissioners are of opinion, that as you stated you suffered in your health a year and eight months, and as that is an admitted fact, they do not think it is necessary to have this letter read.—Medical gentlemen expressed themselves in this, that it would be advantageous to my health to have a less laborious occupation.

2569. Mr. *Stephens.*—That evidence will only go to prove this proposition: that you are not fit for your present situation; do you produce it for that object?

2570. Mr. *Hughes.*—Especially, if one boarder and four day boys involve too much labour.

2571. Mr. *Stephens.*—And having four masters to assist.

2572. *Chairman.*—Is your school ever inspected?—No, my Lord; but there have been, again and again, half yearly examinations; and, again and again, persons have been brought in by myself, and the pupils examined before them, again and again, repeatedly.

2573. It is not subject to any annual or official inspection?—I am not aware that it is; but they have been, again and again, examined; the persons present expressed themselves

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LIMERICK.

Diocesan School.

Rev. John Hogg.

highly pleased. Would you permit me to ask a question of Mr. Vandeleur, as to who were the persons that—

2574. *Chairman.*—No; we cannot permit you to ask questions.—Would you be kind enough to direct this letter to be read?

2575. Mr. *Stephens.*—What is it to prove?—The correctness of my management of the diocesan school; it is from the Dean of Limerick in April, 1855.

2576. Dr. *Andrews.*—If any of the gentlemen who signed that letter have any thing to say, they can be examined.

[The Commissioners consult as to the reading of the letter.]

2577. *Chairman.*—You may read the letters as part of your evidence.

2578. Mr. *Stephens.*—You produce that document for the purpose of establishing the good management of your school?—Certainly. I read as follows:—

"Limerick, April 4, 1855.

"REV. AND DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned, are happy in bearing testimony, not only to your superior attainments as a scholar, but also to those high moral qualities which distinguish you; and which united to the exercise of a sound judgment in the management of our diocesan school, have earned for you the lasting esteem of your pupils, and of those interested in their welfare. And we feel assured that the same kindliness of disposition and scrupulous adherence to truth and duty, which have hitherto marked your life, and won for you the respect of all classes and denominations of your fellow-citizens in Limerick, will be equally manifested in your character, and found to produce the corresponding fruits of peace and righteousness wherever you may go, and in whatever field you may be called upon, as a Christian minister, to labour.

"We remain, Rev. and dear Sir, your sincere well-wishers and faithful brethren in Christ,

"A. L. KIRWAN, Dean of Limerick."

[Here follow forty-six signatures.]

2579. That is what the Dean wrote, and I read the names of a large number of clergy who have signed it. This is what the present Lord Bishop of Limerick says on the back of the letter:—

"Not having had a personal acquaintance with the Rev. Mr. Hogg until within the last year, I cannot speak from my own knowledge; but from every report I have been able to collect from most competent and candid judges, I believe that both as to his college attainments and the conduct of the diocesan school, he is fully entitled to the character thus given him.

"HENRY LIMERICK, &c."

2580. *Chairman.*—If you wish it, the Commissioners will direct summonses to be issued for the Dean or any other person to prove the statements you have made?—The Rev. Mr. Moore is here to be examined.

2581. Dr. *Andrews.*—Is he one of those who signed that?—Yes; I have the original document.

2582. You do not understand the Commissioners as receiving that as evidence; we are not to receive written statements, unless they are supported; you must examine some persons as to it.

Rev. Richard Moore.

Rev. *Richard Moore* sworn and examined.

2583. *Chairman.*—State your parish?—I am Rector of St. Patrick's.

2584. Mr. *Stephens.*—How long have have you been acquainted with the management of the diocesan school?—Well, I think, from the time Mr. Hogg was appointed. I had two nephews, my sister's sons, educated there—at least, they nearly completed their education. They are at present in Mr. Herbert's, in Cork.

2585. When were they at Mr. Hogg's?—I think they were removed from Mr. Hogg's in the year 1854. He objected to keep the eldest of them; he thought him too grown a boy. They were both removed and placed at Mr. Herbert's.

2586. How old was the boy?—I think about fifteen or sixteen; he was a grown boy for his age.

2587. How long had he been there?—I think he had been there three years, if not more. I cannot speak positively.

2588. Do you think it evinces sound judgment in the management of a diocesan school that a boy is considered too old at sixteen to remain at the school?—It entirely depends upon the feeling of the schoolmaster. There are some schools where boys are not taken at a certain age, and where boys won't be retained after a certain age. And I think that in a diocesan school, where there are sometimes very little boys, a large boy may be a tyrant over the others, though I have no reason to say that in this case.

2589. Am I to understand you think it would be for the benefit of the public that every boy of the age of sixteen should be removed from Mr. Hogg's school, being a public school?—By no means; I do not mean to say any such thing. But if Mr. Hogg, or any other gentleman conducting a school, deemed a boy too large, he is quite at liberty to object to retain him any longer, if he had reason to think he bullied over any of the other boys.

2590. How many boys were there at the time the "grown boy" was removed?—I think the time my nephews were there, there were fifteen or sixteen boarders. I speak from memory.

2591. Are you speaking of 1854?—That is when they were removed, there were not so many there, but I say that during the time.

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2592. How many were there in 1854?—I could not tell.

2593. Could you tell how many boarders there were in 1854?—I was in the school in 1854. There were the two Mooneys and the son of a clergyman near Scariff, I forget the name; Mr. Brady, a clergyman's son, was there at the time, and I think a boy named Darby, the son of another clergyman, and my two nephews, as well as my memory serves me. As to the day pupils, I could not name them.

2594. Then there were seven boarders, if I understand you aright, in 1854?—About the beginning of 1854, before Mr. Hogg's illness, to which he alluded.

2595. Then if Mr. Hogg stated in his return there were only two boarders, he is wrong, and you are right?—Mr. Hogg spoke from documents; I only speak from memory. I do not swear to it as a positive fact. I spoke of boys there at the time my nephews were removed. To the best of my recollection, previous to their removal, there were the two nephews of mine, there were the two Mooneys, a lad named Darby, and a lad named Brady, as far as my memory serves me, previous to my nephews being removed.

2596. Then if Mr. Hogg has returned only two in 1854, he was wrong; you say seven, and he says only two?—You will observe one thing, if you please. I am not swearing positively as to the day my nephews were removed, but I am swearing, as far as my memory serves me, that previous to their removal—I do not know whether in 1854 or the latter end of 1853 they were removed—but at the time of their removal, to the best of my recollection, there were, including them, seven boarders.

2597. Can you state the cause why there were only five day pupils in 1854, and one free pupil, if Mr. Hogg has evinced this sound judgment in the management of the diocesan school?—I can account for this falling off in Mr. Hogg's school. He has stated that the Rev. Thomas Elmes has an excellent school in Baker-street; and there is, I think, St. Michael's Roman Catholic school in the Crescent. These are in the very heart of the city. Mr. Hogg's school is some distance outside. If parents get, on the same terms, an equally good education nearer, they will not send their children in wet weather to walk up to the diocesan school.

2598. Then you ascribe the diminution of the attendance at the diocesan school to the fact that it is out of town?—That is one cause.

2599. Can you give any other cause?—I think the circumstance of Mr. Hogg's indisposition, though he is now perfectly recovered, may prove prejudicial to the school.

2600. *Chairman.*—When did Mr. Hogg's illness commence?—Well, I could not particularly swear, although I spent, I believe, every day during the whole of his illness with him, till he was perfectly recovered.

2601. When was it you removed your relations?—I did not remove them.

2602. Mr. *Stephens.*—When did they quit, in point of fact?—You won't ask me to swear positively; I say, as far as I can recollect. You are seeking to fasten upon me that I swore as to 1854. I think their removal was about the latter end of 1853 or the beginning of 1854, but I cannot speak positively; it was just prior to Mr. Hogg's illness.

2603. Now, since your relations have been removed from the school, have you in any respect interfered with it—do you know any thing about it?—I turn into it occasionally: I went in after his illness.

2604. Did you examine the boys?—I was present, and was much pleased with some of the little boys, the manner in which they answered.

2605. That was in 1854?—I think so.

2606. How long did that examination last?—I was in the school-room on that occasion, I dare say, for about half an hour, and I was in it afterwards at different times.

2607. Often?—Not very often. But I am a parent myself, and I most positively swear that if I could get in Baker-place as good an education for my boy, on as cheap terms, I would never send him up to the diocesan school and pay as much, with the distance he would have to walk back and forwards from and to it in winter. The Commissioners will bear in mind that till the railroad was opened, the distance from the respectable portion of what we may call the west-end of the city, was much farther than now, for they had to go up William-street.

2608. Am I to understand that if the school was removed into the city, the number would be considerably increased?—I think it would probably be increased; I will not say considerably increased. I do not think there would be the same number of Roman Catholic pupils attending Mr. Hogg's school as before, owing to the establishment of Mr. Fitzgerald's school, alluded to by the Rev. Mr. Hogg.

2609. Dr. *Andrews.*—St. Patrick's is a parish in the city of Limerick?—I may say it is in the city of Limerick; a very considerable portion of the city is in it; it comes close to the cathedral.

2610. The diocesan school is not in that parish?—No, it is in St. Laurence's, which abuts on St. Patrick's.

2611. Are there many persons of respectability in the parish?—There are, a great many

2612. Where are their sons generally educated?—One of them has been in Dublin—Mr. Adams; there is another goes to Mr. Elmes'.

2613. There must be a good many gentlemen in the parish?—None having children to educate.

2614. Are there very few with children to educate?—Very few sons. My parish is very thickly populated. But I suppose, altogether, there are not more than twenty gentlemen's families; and some of them have children, but they are too young to send to any school; and others are grown-up young men and young women. The gentleman who has the

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LIMERICK.

Diocesan School.

Rev. Richard Moore.

largest family is just seated behind you, Mr. Phayre; and he sends his son to England to be educated. I suppose it is immaterial to him what kind the school is, for he would, I suppose, send him to England still.

2615. As I understand you, there are very few persons in your parish requiring education?—Very few.

2616. Before the railway, there was a circuitous route to the diocesan school?—Yes.

2617. How does it happen that, during all these difficulties, the attendance was more numerous than now when the route is shortened?—I cannot say. Mr. Hogg had a school which he created himself, prior to his appointment to the diocesan school.

2618. You are not answering the question?—I am going to state that even then, when there was no competition, after he removed to the diocesan school, there was a considerable falling-off in the hard times, still, in the number of pupils.

2619. Mr. *Hughes.*—His return says, that in 1838 he had twelve boarders and sixty-eight day pupils. In 1845 he returns twenty-six boarders, thirty-six day pupils, and five free scholars; making a gross number of sixty-seven. That was, I suppose, before the railway was opened?

2620. Dr *Andrews.*—What time was the railway opened?—I cannot say. There is Dr. Wall, of Hume-street, with whom I was about to place my son, a short time ago: he told me (what I knew to be the fact) he had an overwhelming school, and he has scarcely a pupil now.

2621. I am confining myself to one of the reasons you gave for the falling-off of the school?—It strikes me as a reason.

2622. How can you ascribe that as a reason, when the return shows that, since the opening of the railway, the number of pupils has diminished?

2623 Mr. *Hughes.*—When was Mr. Fitzgerald's school opened?—The beginning of last year, I think.

2624. When was Mr. Elmes' school opened?—That is of long standing.

2625. You cannot tell the numbers at it?—I cannot say; I fancy it is well attended. The terms are very fair, and such as that any one who desires education can have it at the cost.

2626. Mr. *Stephens.*—You stated one of the causes of the decrease in the number of boys at this school arose from the fact of the school being so distant from the town: how does that apply to boarders?—Of course it does not apply to boarders: I would say it was admirably suited for boarders.

2627. Then, if this diocesan school is adapted for boarders, and this gentleman distinguished for the exercise of a sound judgment in the management of the diocesan school, how is it that there are no boarders? We find from the Report of Mr. Vandeleur, the chairman of the Grand Jury Committee of Inquiry, that there is no school of any importance in Limerick, which constrains parents to send their children to a considerable distance to receive their education?—All I can say is, that I differ from Mr. Vandeleur; for I say Mr. Elmes' is a school of importance; and I believe him to be as competent as any man to give a sound classical education; and the honors his son has won for himself in Trinity College are an evidence of the fact. He is highly calculated to give education.

2628. I am speaking of the diocesan school?—I thought you read a passage from that Report, which said there was no school here of any importance. I must differ from that.

2629. Are there any boarders in the school to which you allude?—Not that I am aware of.

2630. Are there any boarders?—I am not aware. I have known him to have boarders; I do not know whether he has any now. You asked me how I could account for there being no boarders at Mr. Hogg's school. I could no more account for that than for the fact that when I went to speak to Dr. Wall, he said he had no boarders, and that he lost £2,000 by bad payments, owing to the depression of the times.

2631. However, I am to understand that it is your opinion that this diocesan school is managed with sound judgment by Mr. Hogg?—Well, I do think it is.

2632. *Chairman.*—Is there any other person you would like to have examined, Mr. Hogg?

2633. [Rev. Mr. *Hogg.*—There is, the Rev. Thomas Elmes.]

Rev. Thomas Elmes.

The Rev. *Thomas Elmes* sworn and examined.

2634. *Chairman.*—You are curate of Killealy?—Yes.

2635. Can you state your opinion as to Mr. Hogg's qualification?—I believe Mr. Hogg to be a very good scholar; but I am here as a competitor of his since 1839; and I believe, more or less, I have been the cause of taking from him a large number of day boys he would have had; and, being his competitor, it would, at least, be bad taste for me to enter, directly or indirectly, into the general management of the school; but if you examine me in reference to the fluctuation of schools and state of education in these parts, I think I can give answers.

2636. Mr. *Stephens.*—On the 4th of April, 1855, you expressed an opinion that Mr. Hogg exercised a sound judgment in the management of the diocesan school. Give your reasons to the Commissioners for that opinion?—Merely from what I heard; I was never acquainted with the general regulations of the place, to enable me to give evidence on oath in reference to these regulations.

2637. Were you ever inside the school?—Never.

2638. Do you know any thing with respect to the general management of the school?—I believe from what I heard, that the general management of the school was correct; in reference to the education of the pupils, I would rather not express my opinion at all.

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2639. Then you have no personal knowledge of the general management of the school?—No.

2640. Were you ever within the school?—Never within the premises yet.

2641. Then how can you justify your attaching your signature to this testimonial?—Because I believed what I had written from report.

2642. Mere hearsay?—Mere hearsay. I beg to make an observation, that I never got a pupil that knew how to read Latin or Greek from any school in Limerick but Mr. Hogg's. Their reading was so diabolical that the teaching of them was mere drudgery.

General State of Education.

2643. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What is the present number of your pupils?—I have very seldom more than thirty. I have not at present, in consequence of the attendance at Kilkee, more than twenty; I work laboriously myself; I pass every pupil through my own hands; I consider myself as competent as any teacher in Ireland; and being a successful teacher, I have always commanded a certain share of support.

2644. Do you give a classical and commercial education?—Yes, always; I was myself a mathematical honor man of old Trinity, where I see my diocesan was a fellow.

2645. Do you see any objection in combining classical and mathematical education in the same school?—No, they ought to be combined; and in early life, having been trained to the counter, and the civil engineering department, it gave me the power of educating young men in a way that I think superior to the system in most of the large schools.

2646. Be so kind as to state to the Commissioners, the particulars of the instruction you give for commercial purposes?—I first carefully grind them in arithmetic; examine them carefully myself; and being an expert arithmetician and accountant, I take care they shall do all the useful parts necessary in every species of business; and after, if they require it, I practise them in what is called book-keeping. I take the old book, Jackson, and at the same time inform them, that business at present is carried on in all the great establishments by the formula system, and that nothing but the elements or principles on which accounts rest, can be taught properly in schools.

2647. Mention any other branches in which you give instruction in the commercial department?—I will take the Principia of Newton if a lad wants it, and every branch of mathematics; I teach Euclid, algebra, mensuration, trigonometry, and all the other branches of mathematics.

2648. I asked especially as to the commercial education; you say your first object is to teach arithmetic?—And I take care the pupil shall know geography and history, and in order to teach him history, I give him a chapter or less according to his abilities, in which I question him every day; and if he remains long enough at the school to bring him through the history of England, I take him through that of Rome. I also recommend the pupils intended for commercial pursuits to learn French, if they have the opportunity.

2649. State your reason for that?—Because commercial relations are now conducted to such an extent with foreign countries, that some knowledge, at least, of one of the Continental languages must be necessary in the great counting-houses.

2650. Have you known instances of pupils who received instruction in modern languages in your school profiting by it afterwards in commercial employments?—I cannot immediately call to mind at present, but I have no doubt, that if I had time to think over years past, I could.

2651. Are mensuration and navigation taught in your school?—Yes.

2652. Do you find there is a demand for instruction of that kind?—Not a very large demand. In short, so far from agreeing with the Mayor, in reference to the desire for classical education, or any other to a large extent, in Limerick, I know myself the contrary is the fact; and I have been repeatedly told by persons of respectable orders in Limerick that what I considered a good education was not a desirable object; and I have known boys that would make good classical scholars stopped in the middle of their career and turned to something else.

2653. But you are of opinion, that the study of classics and mathematics is useful as a kind of mental discipline, even for those intended for commercial pursuits?—Perfectly so; and to make the accomplished merchant I consider a good classical education necessary, connected with accounts; and they may be combined, for I know it from experience.

2654. Then you are of opinion a commercial education ought to be of rather a high character?—Yes, I was always of that opinion. Norise, the bookseller, got a Cambridge degree, and we know Grote, the banker, is the powerful historian of Greece; we know the history he is producing. I know of no character that ought to be more accomplished for the part he has to act in life than the merchant—the British merchant particularly.

2655. Would you have any objection to put in writing the views you entertain with reference to a good commercial education?—Not the slightest; and by whatever day the Commissioners shall name for me, I shall have my views drawn up in writing, and I shall have great pleasure in giving them. I am engaged in educating since I was seventeen years of age.

2656. Do you take any boarders?—Yes; I have not had any boarders lately, but I can explain the cause of it. A great shake was given, to use a vulgar expression, to schools in 1847, in consequence of the potato rot, and the dreadful series of evils it produced. My day-school sunk, in 1847, from fifty-five to twenty, in the middle of summer, and it never rallied to the same extent again; and I made it a rule, and I believe my friend, Dr. King, would have been glad to have followed it, that I would take no boarders unless upon payment in advance. I understood from him he lost £1,300 or £1,400 by bad payments. I made it a rule, in both the day-school and for boarders, to take no boy without payment in advance.

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LIMERICK.

General State of Education.

Rev. Thomas Elmes.

2657. Had you received any applications?—Yes; numerous applications; but when I stated that, it put an end to all further communication; you must purchase all materials, and feed the boys well, and pay for them.

2658. You refer now to a period of great depression; does the same disinclination still exist to pay in advance for board?—I have seen it so.

2659. Are you aware that many parents in Ireland send their sons to be educated in the great schools in England, in which the practice of paying in advance is insisted upon?—Perfectly aware of it.

2660. How do you account for that?—There is a great desire for English education in Ireland. I have had boys with me that were there, and I found them very well prepared.

2661. Are not pupils sent to a great many schools in Ireland by parents?—A great deal depends upon taste; parents wish to send their children out of their own locality. But such has been the depressed state of schools, that had I not been a clergyman of the diocese, I question would I have remained after 1847. At my time of life I would think it madness to give up my position.

2662. Then you think that no complaint can be fairly made that there is a want of a school for classical education?—I can give as good an education as any man in Ireland. You will pardon me for saying it; I do not intend it as a puff. I took up one pupil here that was badly educated—and mending a bad hand in writing, or mending a bad classical education, is a very difficult business. He got first place as sizar, first honors; got scholarship and a gold medal on eight best marks. He is now master of the Royal School of Belfast; and on his getting that appointment he wrote to me thanking me for the care I had taken of him. The next is my own son; he has taken every composition prize. They are not very large in the amount of money; but I suppose he got £60 or £80 in composition prizes; he got first scholarship a year before the regular time. In senior freshman year his marks were ten—six ones and two twos. I will just state to the Commissioners the plan I have always adopted. A schoolmaster must be always a learner. The instant any new book comes out, such as "Donaldson's Cratyllus," I always get it and read it up; get the college calendar, read the questions, and work it; attentively mark it, and have it for my pupils. The instant any change takes place I make myself master of the change, and having the book always ready, I slip it into the pupils' hand. Any working boy with reasonable ability I can secure him honors at least.

2663. You have told the Commissioners the secret of your success: we hope you will not suffer in consequence of others making use of the disclosure?—I never made a secret of any little knowledge; I was always ready to communicate any little plan I had.

2664. The Commissioners request you will transmit to the Secretary a list of the books for use in your school, and that you will give any details that may suggest themselves to you?—Most decidedly; I shall draw it up very much at large.

2665. Dr. *Andrews*.—Is there much demand for a high commercial education in Limerick?—Not remarkably so. I do not think, generally speaking, that people intended for business feel that any thing more than the mere teaching of a charity school—reading, writing, and arithmetic—is necessary: there are exceptions.

2666. Are there not respectable shopkeepers that desire to give a good education to their children?—So great a shock was given that business in that way never returned.

2667. Your answer as to commercial education, then, is the same as that relative to classical education?—Yes; a high commercial education.

2668. Where are the sons of the respectable inhabitants of Limerick educated?—I have a portion of them.

2669. Thirty is a small portion of them?—The Roman Catholic seminary has a very large portion.

2670. How many?—I do not know.

2671. It was opened only a year ago?—No matter; the Roman Catholic body are very respectable: I have very few of them.—There has been a tendency to separate the two bodies for the last twenty-five years.

2672. I want to know is there a demand for commercial education in Limerick; and if there be a demand for it, where were the young men educated before Mr. Fitzgerald's was established at all?—There was another school of the same class, but it did not continue; and there have been repeatedly schools of the same class.

2673. How many are there at Mr. Fitzgerald's?—I cannot say: there must be a great number. The Roman Catholics of Limerick are four or five times the number of the Protestants: there are not more than four or five thousand Protestants in Limerick. I think there are sixty pupils at Mr. Fitzgerald's.

2674. You say parents desire to send their children still to boarding schools?—Yes.

2675. If there was a good boarding school in Limerick might not parents in other parts of Ireland send their children to it?—I should say so.

2676. For instance, gentlemen in Cork would send their children here?—I have no objection to make to that.

2677. And by that means all the advantages would be conferred upon it that other schools have?—Of course, that is reasonable.

2678. Mr. *Stephens*.—In speaking of Mr. Fitzgerald's school you mentioned only sixty boys; I understand there are 100?—I did not say only sixty; I could not tell the number, I should say sixty at least.

2679. I understand that there are 100?—I do not know, I never inquired; but if I have thirty, he ought, at least, to have 100. One remark I beg to make concerning this place is, that education does not begin early enough.

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Rev. Mr. *Hogg* re-examined.

2680. *Chairman.*—Mr. Hogg, do you wish to call any other person?—Yes, there is one of my old pupils; but he has gone away, he was here. I also suggest the Dean of Limerick.

2681. Mr. *Stephens.*—Was the Dean ever inside your school?—He was, several times; it was at his suggestion the boy Mooney came to my school.

George Vandeleur, Esq.

George Vandeleur, Esq., sworn and examined.

2682. *Chairman.*—You were Chairman of a Committee of the Grand Jury, who reported about this school?—I was.

2683. Can you state to the Commissioners what means exist for the higher class of education in this city?—I conceive that the diocesan school ought to be a first-rate school for the upper classes. I have not resided many years in this country; I have a family myself, and I conceive there is a great want of education in this town.

2684. You state in your letter, "You conceive the greatest dissatisfaction exists throughout the neighbouring counties and in this rising city that there is no school of any importance, which constrains parents to send their children a considerable distance to receive their education"?—I have that from the parents; a great number in the country, and in the city also.

2685. Are you of opinion that if the diocesan school was well managed, these parents you have referred to would be inclined to send their children to the diocesan school of Limerick?—Certainly; a great many have told me they would.

2686. To what school do parents generally send their children at present?—I believe there are a good many go to Dublin; some to the Rev. Mr. Elmes.

2687. Can you state what objection there is to their sending their children to the diocesan school at present?—No, I cannot.

2688. Do you think it is from want of good management in the school?—I conceive it must be.

2689. Have you inspected the school yourself?—I visited the school, on which I drew up this report; I then saw a very cleanly, orderly house: but I saw no pupils in it.

2690. Can you state from your own observation, what was the reason that there were no pupils?—I found very great difficulty in gleaning any information from the reverend gentleman the head of the school; he assigned as the cause of my seeing no pupils then, that it was the day of humiliation, which it was.

2691. Do you remember how many boys there were in the school on that day?—From what I gleaned from Mr. Hogg, there appeared to be two or three. I asked if they were free scholars, and he said not. He produced a list, amounting to about thirty boys, whom he said had received education gratuitously from the opening of the school up to the present time: he gave me a list, which I counted at the time.

2692. Was any application made on the part of the Grand Jury to Mr. Hogg to receive any free pupils?—Not that I am aware of; in fact, when I brought the subject before the Grand Jury, many of the gentlemen were not aware they had the privilege.

2693. Can you state any other reason why there was no application made by the Grand Jury?—I think it was want of knowledge on the part of most of them.

2694. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—When was publicity given to the fact, that this arrangement had been made between the Grand Jury and Mr. Hogg?—I spoke of the want of education in this place, and I was told of the diocesan school, and I was referred to the Grand Jury books; I searched through the Grand Jury books, and from them I have extracted what I have laid before you.

2695. Mr. *Hughes.*—When was that?—At the last spring assizes.

2696. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—And was publicity then given to the fact in the local newspapers; was the school brought before the notice of the people of Limerick at large?—It became very generally known, and was spoken of at the time, and also appeared in the newspapers.

2697. And after the fact had been thus publicly notified, was there any inclination to profit by the privilege of sending free pupils?—I was not on the summer Grand Jury, but I did not hear of any application being made; there was only one meeting since.

2698. Did this question come before the Grand Jury?—I laid this report before them: but there was no application for free scholars made; the report was ordered to be entered in their books.

2699. Then may it not be said that there are no free pupils, because the Grand Jury neglected to make application to the Rev. Mr. Hogg to receive them?—I think the Grand Jury are themselves to blame in a very great measure for a number of years; but as I before stated, I think very few Grand Jurors of the county were aware of the facts, until I brought them forward.

2700. Mr. *Stephens.*—Are you aware whether any boys have ever been presented to Mr. Hogg to be educated as free pupils?—Not since I have been in this country: that is about four years; I have never heard of any application being made; but I cannot say as to the early period of his mastership.

2701. You have stated that if the diocesan school were well managed many parents would send their children to it?—That I have from the parents' own lips.

2702. Can you give me any instance of mismanagement?—No I cannot; but there cannot be mismanagement when there is no school; I conceive there is no school where there is only two or three pupils.

2703. Dr. *Andrews.*—You ascertained there was dissatisfaction, in consequence of the want of sufficient means of education?—Yes; I have had complaints from many parents.

2704. Did that extend to the deficiency of classical instruction, as well as commercial?—I think the general feeling is, there is a great dearth of both in the city.

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LIMERICK.

Diocesan School.

George Vandeleur, Esq.

2705. Was it in consequence of this you took up the matter, and brought it before the Grand Jury?—I took it up as a Grand Juror, conceiving it was very wrong that there should be twenty free scholars to be admitted and not one brought forward; I looked upon it, that the school was not being carried out to its true extent as long as free scholars were not sent to it.

2706. Mr. *Stephens.*—You stated in your report that this school is not conducted in the manner intended?—I did.

2707. In what respect?—There are no free scholars there.

2708. But you stated that within your own knowledge no free scholars have ever been presented to Mr. Hogg; how then can you ascribe blame to him?—It appears the school has fallen off in every manner; I do not wish to ascribe blame to Mr. Hogg; there are no boarders or scholars of any description there.

2709. I will read the language of your report:—"The Committee beg to lay before the Commissioners the report which they have received, from which they do not consider that the school is conducted in the manner that was intended, when so large a grant was given by the county." Give your reasons for coming to that conclusion?—Because there are not free scholars there.

2710. But has any person ever presented free scholars?—I cannot say.

2711. You say it was not done within the last four years?—Within the four years I have been over here no case has come to my knowledge; but the school had existed long before. I find by Mr. Hogg's own list, there were twenty-four during the time of his mastership.

2712. But these boys were taken as a matter of courtesy?—So I heard to-day.

2713. Do you know of a single instance of a free pupil having been presented to Mr. Hogg, and of his refusal to receive him?—No, I do not.

2714. Then am I to understand that the reason you assign for your statement, that the school was not conducted in the manner intended is, that no free pupils were educated by Mr. Hogg?—Yes.

2715. No other reason?—No other reason, beyond finding that a large sum of money was expended by the county, and that there is no school there; those who applied to me wished to see a school where their children may be educated as well as the twenty free boys.

2716. Then you only prove this, that certain parties had the privilege of sending twenty free pupils to the diocesan school, and that they have never exercised that privilege?—It does not appear they have.

2717. Is that a subject of complaint against Mr. Hogg?—I was not aware, until I came to this room, that no applications have been made since 1837.

2718. Having ascertained that fact, do you still abide by your statement, "that the school is not conducted in the manner intended?"—I do; for I consider that from the large sums of money expended by the county gentry, they looked to have a school to send their children to for education, as well as for twenty free scholars.

2719. The county gentry had the privilege of sending twenty boys, and have not exercised it; it is hardly fair, then, to ascribe blame to Mr. Hogg?—I do not wish to do so.

2720. But it has been done in this report?—Well, but sure there is the house that there ought to be other pupils in as well.

2721. You state, that if the diocesan school were well managed, many parents would send their children to it. I ask you to give a single instance of mismanagement?—That has been generally stated to me by parents to be the case.

2722. I want you to give me a specific charge of mismanagement, that we may deal with it?

2723. *Chairman.*—Do you think the decline of the school is a *prima facie* evidence of mismanagement—do you think the present low state of the school may be taken as proof of mismanagement?—I believe from what I have heard the gentleman had illness, and that his pupils then fell off, and that he has never had them since; if I am incorrect I hope Mr. Hogg will say so, that he has never had any number of pupils since his illness.

2724. Mr. *Stephens.*—Then, am I to consider that you ascribe the diminution of the number of Mr. Hogg's scholars to the fact of Mr. Hogg's illness?—So I heard.

2725. Are you aware of any other cause?—I am not.

2726. *Chairman.*—Have you any suggestion to offer for the improvement of this school?—No.

Thos. M'Grath, Esq

Thomas M'Grath, Esq., sworn and examined.

2727. *Chairman.*—What situation do you hold in the diocesan school?—Classical assistant.

2728. How long have you been there?—I think about six years.

2729. By whom were you appointed?—By Mr. Hogg.

2730. Mr. *Stephens.*—What is your salary?—£24 a-year.

2731. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are you boarded in the house?—No.

2732. You attend daily?—Yes, daily.

2733. For how many hours?—Three hours.

2734. Is the statement made in the letter of Mr. Vandeleur and Mr. Delmege correct, that the classical master attended daily at £2 a month?—No.

2735. Are there any vacations?—There are two vacations.

2736 Then you are in fact paid £24 a-year, and not by the month?—By the month.

2737 Is there not more than a month's vacation?—A month in summer.

2738. You attended daily, and you were paid for the month of vacation?—Yes.

2739. How long have the boys, at present under your care, been in the school?—One has been four or five years.

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2740. What knowledge of classics had he when he entered the school?—He had none.

2741. And what progress has he made up to the present time?—He is reading Virgil.

2742. How much of Virgil has he read: has he read the first book of Virgil?—No.

2743. Has he read half of it?—No; I do not think he is over half of it.

2744. Has he read any other Latin book before reading Virgil?—He has read Delectus.

2745. Has he read any other Latin author?—No.

2746. Do you not think that is very small progress for a pupil to make in Latin who has been four or five years under instruction?—Yes; but he has not been all the time at Latin, nor has he been regular in attendance.

2747. He is a day scholar?—Yes.

2748. And his attendance has not been regular?—Yes.

2749. Has his irregular attendance been caused by ill health?—Very often.

2750. Has his ill health been one of the causes why he has made so little progress?—No, I think not.

2751. Do you give instruction in the English department?—There is a master for the English department.

2752. Do you give instruction in English?—I do.

2753. What do you teach?—History and grammar.

2754. English grammar?—Yes.

2755. How do you account for the great deficiency of the boys in answering me to-day on English Grammar—for their inability to distinguish the various parts of speech—do you practise them daily in parsing?—Yes, a little.

2756. For how long have you done so?—One of the boys is there only five or six months.

2757. How much time daily do you give to the teaching of English?—I think about ten minutes.

2758. Does that include the time devoted to the practice of writing English from dictation?—No.

2759. Do you not consider that a most important part of English instruction?—I think it is.

2760. How often do you practise it?—Daily.

2761. Then how do you account for the failure of the boys with me to-day, their failure in spelling especially? [The witness does not give an answer.]

2762. What manual of English grammar do you employ in teaching?—Murray's.

2763. How long have they been learning Murray's grammar?—The eldest boy, I suppose, he is two or three years.

2764. Has he read through the whole book?—Yes.

2765. Once or twice?—Yes, four times.

2766. Is he a boy greatly below the average in ability?—He is below it.

2767. Greatly?—Yes.

2768. What system of punishment is in use in the school; what punishment is inflicted in case boys neglect their lessons?—The ratan.

2769. Are the boys ever flogged?—No.

2770. Are they ever flogged for moral delinquencies?—No.

2771. Mr. *Stephens.*—Are the boys so good that they do not need punishment?—Very seldom do they require it.

2772. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What punishment is resorted to?—Punishment on the hand.

2773 Pandying?—Yes.

2774. Is there any recreation provided for the boys—have they a play-ground?—They have.

2775. Do they make use of it?—They do, unless rain interferes.

2776. Is there a ball-court?—There is.

2777. Do the boys make use of it?—I do not exactly know whether they make use of it at present or not, they used.

2778. Mr. *Stephens.*—The play-ground is the place where the long grass grows?—Yes; but there is a pathway through it.

2779. Dr. *Andrews.*—What is the name of the English teacher?—Kennedy.

2780 What hours or days does he attend?—Every day, from one to three o'clock.

2781. What does he teach?—Thomson's arithmetic and Euclid.

2782. Does he teach spelling?—I do not know.

2783. Who teaches that?—I hear these lessons.

2784. What is the name of the French master?—Dumoulin.

2785. What hours does he attend?—I do not exactly know.

2786. When did he attend last?—I do not know.

2787. Did he attend for the last three months?—He did.

2788. How often?—He did in the last week.

2789. Before that when had he attended?—He has attended the French class since the opening of the school.

2790. Which of the boys learned French?—Frost.

2791. There is only one pupil learning French?—There are two or three.

2792. How many pupils are learning French?—I think two or three, I am not exactly aware.

2793. Are you there when he attends?—I am not.

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LIMERICK.

Diocesan School.

Thos. M'Grath, Esq.

2794. When does the drill sergeant attend?—After three o'clock, I think.

2795. Is it that solitary boarder the drill sergeant has to attend?—Yes.

2796. Mr. *Stephens.*—What part does Mr. Hogg take in the education of the school—what does he teach?—He hears all the classical lessons, and examines the boys in them.

2797. How many are there in classics?—Four.

2798. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Have you received a university education yourself?—No.

2799. Where were you educated?—I have been latterly, when I was finishing my education, with Dr. Reardon, in Tipperary.

2800. Mr. *Stephens.*—The Erasmus Smith school?—Yes.

2801. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Were you employed as an assistant master in that school?—No.

2802. Had you any experience as a teacher before you entered on your present employment?—No.

2803. What progress had you made in classics and other studies under the tuition of Dr. Reardon?—I was preparing in the entrance course of Trinity College for sizarship.

2804. Had you read the whole of the entrance course of Trinity College with Dr. Reardon?—Yes.

2805. Were you in the first class?—I was.

2806. How many boys were there in the school receiving instructions of that kind at the time?—Four or five.

2807. Were they boarders or day scholars?—Day scholars.

2808. Were you a boarder or day scholar?—A day scholar.

2809. How long were you a scholar in Dr. Reardon's school?—About a year and a-half.

2810. Was that immediately previous to your undertaking this tuition?—I think about twelve months before.

2811. At what school had you been educated previously?—I was in Killaloe part of the time.

2812. At what school at Killaloe?—Mr. Norris'.

2813. How long were you a pupil there?—I was, I think, six months.

2814. At what school had you been educated before that?—At Mr. Maher's.

2815. Where is that?—At Hospital.

2816. How long were you a pupil at Mr. Maher's?—About three years.

2817. Did you receive instruction in classics from Mr. Maher?—I did.

2818. How long altogether had you been receiving instruction in classics?—I do not exactly recollect.

2819. Several years?—I know some years I was not very regular.

2820. You were not employed in giving instruction in mathematics in the diocesan school?—No.

2821. How often are the boys catechised?—I do not know.

2822. Did any person ever visit the school or examine the boys in your presence?—Yes.

2823. Who?—I do not exactly recollect.

2824. Mr. *Hughes.*—When was it?—I think the first year I came there; there used to be yearly examinations held.

2825. That is six years ago; was there since that?—It is about five or six years ago since an examination was there.

2826. Mr. *Stephens.*—Are you always present in the school when instruction is given?—I am only there from ten till one o'clock.

Rev. John Hogg.

The Rev. *John Hogg* further examined.

2827. Mr. *Stephens.*—I want to know how often are the boys catechised?—Catechised in the Scriptures?

2828. Yes.—Latterly they have not been catechised as often as formerly; I mean within the last year and a-half; but our school is commenced with prayers; on every evening before the boarders and before the present boarder go to bed there are prayers, and I examine him from time to time.

2829. How often during the past week have you catechised that boy?—On Sunday morning I catechised him, but I see that he reads the Scriptures; I make it a point to see that he does from time to time.

2830. When did you last catechise your present boarder?—I think on Sunday morning.

2831. Does he read the Scriptures aloud?—No, he reads them by himself. I should have mentioned that before the year and a-half, before I was unwell, I made it a point that they should read the Scriptures every morning; the Roman Catholic pupils, of course, were not required to attend. Since that time I have not done so, but prayers are said every morning; but from time to time I ask them questions in the Scriptures.

2832. But there is no regular time for doing so?—No; during the last year and a-half. On Sunday mornings I always examine the boarder on the Scriptures—that is, I ask him some Scriptural questions every Sunday morning.

2833. Then for the last year and a-half there has been no time for catechising the boys?—On Sunday mornings I have done so.

2834. Then, with the exception of Sunday mornings, the boys have not been catechised?—When the boys were saying lessons to me I generally made it a point to introduce the Scriptures in some shape or form.

2835. Are the day boys present on Sundays?—They are not.

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2836. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners now adjourn the case of the diocesan school until Monday morning at ten o'clock, and they will be happy to receive any further information on the subject.

[For further evidence as to this case, see minutes of second day's proceedings.]

LIMERICK.

Diocesan School.

Rev. John Hogg.

THE BLUE COAT SCHOOL, LIMERICK.

Blue Coat School.

Documentary Evidence.

2837. *Secretary.*—The first information with respect to the Blue Coat School is contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education, made in 1812; it states that "Mrs. Alicia Craven granted in the year 1724 to the Bishop, Dean, Mayor, and Recorder of Limerick, and their successors, for ever, several houses in trust for the support of a charity school called the Blue School. The Corporation of Limerick paid £20 per annum regularly to this school until the year 1745, when they discontinued it. The present income of this charity amounts to £98 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum, £49 12*s.* 6*d.* of which arises from the rents of houses, and the remainder from the interest of the principal sum of £900, the property of the charity, arising from savings and benefactions at different times. Of this sum, part bears interest at six and the rest at five per cent., but whether the whole is secured in the public funds, or lent upon private security, we have not ascertained. There is a schoolhouse, which was built in the year 1773 out of the savings of the annual income of the charity, the school having been for many years previous to 1773 discontinued. Since that period, however, it has been regularly kept. There are at present fifteen boys in the school, all Protestants, who are instructed in the Church catechism, taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, clothed, and at the expiration of four years apprenticed to tradesmen, with a fee of four pounds each. The schoolmaster has a salary of £20 per annum, resides in the schoolhouse, and is supplied with fuel out of the funds."

2838. The next information with regard to the school is contained in a Parliamentary paper of 1824, page 86. It is a statement from the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, of all the measures adopted by them, and in progress, for the recovery of property withheld from charitable objects in Ireland, and the result of such proceedings for ten years past. It states—"Alice Craven bequeathed to charity in Limerick certain sums, of which £400 was lent on bond and mortgage to Mr. D'Esterre. The Board was obliged to interfere as to this, and, under the advice of the Attorney-General, had a bill prepared to file in Chancery to recover same, when their solicitor discovered a creditor's bill had been filed, under which the Commissioners came in, proved the debt, and a decree has been had for a sale of the lands out of which this will be paid."

2839. The next information is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826, page 1058. It states that, in the parish of St. Mary's, Limerick, in Bow-lane, there was a school kept by Thomas Peace. Master a Protestant; school a free school. Total income of the master, arising from all sources, £15; and a house rent-free. Schoolhouse a good stone house, and cost £110. Number of pupils, five; all boys, and all Protestants. "This school was founded by Mrs. A. Craven, who bequeathed £40 annually to its support. The Dean of Limerick gives £8 annually. Authorized version of the Scriptures read."

2840. The next information is contained in the Report of the Commissioners of Municipal Corporations in Ireland, made in 1833, page 376. It states—"The Mayor and Recorder, with the Bishop and Dean of Limerick, are trustees, under the will of Mrs. Alice Craven, in 1729, of a charity school called the Blue School, to the support of which the Corporation formerly gave £20 a-year out of their own revenues; but this has been long discontinued, and those corporate officers do not at all interfere in the concerns of this institution, which are now managed altogether by the Dean of Limerick. Its permanent funds are very limited, not exceeding £50 per annum. Twelve boys are educated and clothed in this establishment. There is no provision limiting admission to the sons of freemen, nor any preference given to them."

2841. The next information is contained in the Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, made in 1835, page 170[c]. It states there—"In the parish of St. Mary, diocese of Cashel, a parochial school. Schoolmaster, John Smith. Bequest of Madam Craven. Annual amount, £20, and payments of some children, the sources of support. Thirty-three children on the books. Average daily attendance, twenty-eight; average attendance increasing. Instruction given in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and geography."

2842. That is all the information in the Parliamentary papers* respecting this school. A circular was addressed to the master, and an answer received from Mr. Joseph Mullin, who is in attendance. [The master's return is read.]

Mr. *Joseph Mullin* sworn and examined.

Mr. Joseph Mullin.

2843. *Chairman.*—You are master of the Blue Coat School?—Yes.

2844. By whom were you appointed?—Verbally, by the Dean of Limerick.

2845. When?—In January, 1854, but I did not hold office till the 1st of March of the same year.

2846. How many pupils have you?—At present I should say—when I was last doing duty, indeed only three. They varied from twelve to three.

2847. When were they twelve?—When I came first.

* See also Parliamentary Return (1821, No. 553) as to the Funds and Revenues of Schools in Ireland.

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LIMERICK.

Blue Coat School.

Mr. Joseph Mullin.

2848. To what do you attribute the decrease?—They were the choir boys, and on the breaking of their voices they were dispensed with.

2849. Mr. *Stephens.*—There were twelve pupils on the 1st of March, 1854?—I speak from memory—I cannot say positively; but there were about twelve pupils.

2850. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is there any register?—No.

2851. *Chairman.*—What is the cause of the falling off?—They were the boys of the choir, and were kept only as long as their voices lasted; and on their voices breaking they were dispensed with, and their places have not been supplied.

2852. Mr. *Stephens.*—Were the boys only educated when their voices answered for the choir?—That is all I know about it.

2853. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Were they dismissed when their voices broke?—So I understand.

2854. Mr. *Hughes.*—Have you any other pupils except choir boys?—Not since I held it.

2855. *Chairman.*—By whom were the boys sent to the school?—I understood by the Dean of Limerick. All I understood about it was, the boys presenting themselves to me, and giving me such information.

2856. How many were admitted this year?—I cannot say positively; they have changed constantly, one boy going and another coming.

2857. Are you talking of free pupils?—I do not know whether they paid or not.

2858. You received nothing from the boys?—Nothing.

2859. What are their hours of study?—When I came first I understood it to be between the hours of service. There are two services daily, and at the time the services were at eleven and three o'clock. The school hours I understood to be between the termination of one and the commencement of the other—from twelve to three. The service has been altered some time ago to eight o'clock in the morning, and I had a communication from the Dean to say the school hours should be from ten to three.

2860. Do you hold any other office but that of master?—I do not hold the office of master at present; but when I did hold it, I also held the office of principal tenor.

2861. Mr. *Hughes.*—You resigned the mastership yesterday?—Up to yesterday.

2862. When did you send in your resignation?—Nearly a fortnight since.

2863. Mr. *Stephens*—Then there is no master at the present moment?—Not that I am aware of; the Dean may have appointed one without my knowing it.

2864. Are you in attendance on the school?—I have not been in attendance this week.

2865 You say there were twelve pupils in March, 1854; did you mean day scholars, boarders, or free pupils?—The pupils attached to the school I understood to be day pupils. At the same time four of these boys resided with me in the house, which I understood was not connected with the school, but connected solely with the choir.

2866. In your return you stated there were no day scholars, and four free pupils. Are those pupils clothed?—I do not know.

2867. You state in your return, "The pupils are clothed; that they receive a sound English education; and, when fit to be bound, a fee of four guineas is paid with each." And now you tell me you do not know whether the pupils are clothed or not, although you signed that return?—Yes, I depended upon the Dean's information for what is contained in that. The Dean presented it to me to sign it.

2868. The Dean presented the return to you, and you signed it without knowing whether the statements were accurate or inaccurate?—Without any thing more than his assertion.

2869. Not further than its being inserted in this piece of paper?—Yes.

2870. You say "the boys receive a sound English education:" state the books?—I have instructed them in English grammar, reading, writing, and arithmetic.

2871. I want a reference to the books?—Some of the books supplied by the National Board.

2872. Have you a list of the books?—I have not.

2873. Make one out.

2874. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—State the names of the boys in attendance on the last day you gave instruction?—Edward Ivimy, Thomas M'Auley, Thomas Leonard. That is all I can remember.

2875. Were there others?—I do not think there were.

2876. Surely if the number was so small you could not but know their names exactly?—My remembrance is that there are three.

2877. What time are you referring to. Is it a matter of months back?—No, it is not more than a week since.

2878. Surely you can tell what boys were there then?—As far as my memory goes, I will say there were but three.

2879. Can you give their addresses?—I do not know M'Auley's address; I believe there are two boys residing at the alms-house in Mary-street, Leonard and Ivimy reside at the alms-house.

2880. Mr. *Stephens.*—Am I to understand that you cannot acquaint the Commissioners with the fact, whether you had three or four pupils eight days ago?—Not further than I have said.

2881. Do you not know?—My remembrance is there were but three; it is possible there may have been four, but I do not remember more than three.

2882. Had you three or four boys eight days ago?—Upon my oath, as far as memory will reach, I had but three.

2883. Mr. *Hughes.*—Have you a doubt about that?—I cannot say particularly, I will not swear it.

2884. You might have had four and forget it?—I might have had four and forget it.

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2885. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you keep any register of the attendance of the boys?—I had not up to about two or three months ago, I merely kept a private account, for my own information.

2886. Mr. *Stephens.*—Where is it?—In my pocket.

2887. Produce it?—I am almost certain it does not contain a list of the attendance.

2888. Dr. *Andrews.*—Had you four pupils recently?—I could not possibly say more than I have said. The register is there to the 21st of August.

2889. Are you in point of fact any thing but a music master?—It was principally to the music I paid attention.

2890. What was your salary as teacher of the school?—Twenty pounds.

2891. What was your salary as teacher of music?—No salary as choir master or teacher of music.

2892. Mr. *Hughes.*—As tenor?—As tenor of the cathedral I had £70.

2893. Dr. *Andrews.*—Where do the pupils come from?—Some of the boys in the school and in the choir, when I came first, were from various parts of England.

2894. The greater number?—Four of the boys I think came from England.

2895 Were any of them Limerick boys at all?—There were some Limerick boys attending.

2896. Is any one of the boys a Limerick boy?—Only one.

2897. Which is he?—M'Auley.

2898 Mr. *Stephens.*—Did the boys come direct from England to the school?—They were brought from England to the choir.

2899. Dr. *Andrews.*—During the time you have been there has any of the boys worn a peculiar dress?—The only dress I ever remarked, was a dress that small boy present has on here now; whether it is a special dress or not, I do not know.

2900 Mr. *Hughes.*—Was it only upon this boy you saw it?—I think upon one more.

2901. What was his name?—I cannot recollect his name at this moment; it was Freer, I think.

2902 Dr. *Andrews.*—Are you competent to teach any thing else but music?—I am.

2903. What are you competent to teach?—

2904. Can you tell where the four boys mentioned in your return as being at the school in 1854, were natives of?—I can repeat some of the names, and from them you can almost say they were English; whether these four were or not, I cannot say.

2905. But you made a return to the Commissioners, stating you had four pupils in 1854; can you tell their names?—One was William Eyres.

2906. Where did he come from?—From London.

2907. The next?—His brother, if he was present when that return was made, he was also from London, George Eyres; and Charles Viner, from Penzance: at least so he always told me; the fourth boy was Robert Scarlett from Saxmundham.

2908 These lads came over, and were instructed in music by you, and sung in the choir?—Yes.

2909. And whenever their voices changed, became adult, they went back home?—Yes.

2910. And other boys would be supplied?—Yes; as they could be got.

2911. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—In fact boys were admitted into the school only as being choir boys?—That was what I understood.

2912. Mr. *Hughes.*—You never had a boy that was not a choir boy?—Not to my remembrance.

2913. Mr. *Stephens.*—It is a mere singing seminary.

2914. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you know any thing further about the deed of 1824 than what is mentioned in that return?—Nothing more than what the Dean supplied.

2915. You know nothing about the house, the property, or the funds?—Nothing but what the Dean supplied.

2916. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Nor about the clothing of the boys?—Nothing.

2917. Nor about the apprenticing of the boys?—I know nothing about that either.

2918. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you ever instruct the boys in the Church catechism?—I did not.

2919. Has there been any boy apprenticed since you became master?—I do not know.

2920. Has any boy been clothed during the time you were master?—I do not know; nothing of the kind came under my control.

2921. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What instruction have you given to the boys besides instruction in music?—Grammar, reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography.

2922. Where were you educated yourself?—Christ-church Cathedral School, under the Rev. John Clarke, the Rev. Mr. Lefanu, and Mr. Finlayson, vicar-choral of Christ-church. Immediately upon my ceasing to be a boy in the choir of Christ-church, the late Bishop of Kildare presented me with an appointment in the school, to assist the Rev. John Finlayson, which I held for a short time.

2923. In what branches was it then your duty to give instruction?—In Latin and Greek, and the general English business of the school.

2924. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you reside in the schoolhouse?—I resided in a house provided for me by the Dean of Limerick; but I believe it is not attached to the Blue Coat School.

2925. Were you supplied with fuel?—I was not; I had four boys of the Cathedral residing with me: and at one period for a very short time, I had two additional.

2926. Were the boys ever catechised?—There was a Sunday-school held regularly in the schoolhouse.

2927. Were they ever catechised during the week?—Not by me.

2928. Were they by any other person in your presence?—Not in my presence.

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LIMERICK.

Blue Coat School.

Mr. Joseph Mullin.

2929. I presume you were in attendance always during school hours?—Except during the time of the catechising by Mr. De Burgh.

2930. When was that?—In the latter part of last year and the early part of this year.

2931. How often did he come?—Once a week.

2932. Regularly?—Regularly, I believe.

2933. You believe; do you not know when the clergyman came to catechise the children. I ask you that as a matter of fact.—As a fact I cannot say.

2934. You cannot say whether the clergyman came to your school or not during school hours?—He had stated hours to come and go away.

2935. What hour?—One o'clock.

2936. Every day?—Every Thursday.

2937. Was he there on Thursday fortnight?—He has not been there for a considerable number of weeks back.

2938. How long?—Four months, or three months, I should think.

2939. Has any other clergyman been there during the last four months?—No.

2940. Then the boys have not been catechised during the last four months by any person?—Not by any person. I gave them instruction in Scripture.

2941. Who inspects your school?—The Dean, occasionally.

2942. How long were you master?—From March, 1854.

2943. How often did the Dean inspect the school during the last year and a-half?—I really could not say.

2944. Was he there four times?—He was. He never examined the boys in my presence.

2945. What did the Dean do when he came there?—He came and made inquiries about the music and about the choral management.

2946. About the music and the choral management. Did he ask any questions how the boys got on in their Church catechism?—I do not remember his doing so.

2947. Did he in respect of their reading?—I do not remember.

2948. Did he in respect of their writing?—I do not remember that.

2949. Did he in respect of their arithmetic?—I do not remember that either.

The Lord Bishop of Limerick.

The Lord Bishop of *Limerick* examined.

2950. I wish to state that I have left the whole management of the choir to the Dean since I came here. I never interfered with it or the school connected. I was not aware till recently that I was a trustee, till about a fortnight since, when my chaplain told me—within a month at all events.

Thomas Leonard.

Thomas Leonard sworn and examined.

2951. *Chairman.*—How old are you?—Eleven years and six months.

2952. Where are you from?—Dublin.

2953. When did you come to Limerick?—The last week of April, 1855.

2954. Have you been often in the school?—Yes, Sir.

2955. The school that adjoins the Cathedral?—Yes, Sir.

2956. Have you been to any other school?—No, Sir.

2957. How often have you been in that school?—I could not tell.

2958. Did you go every day?—Very nearly every day.

2959 At what time do you go?—Eleven o'clock the school opens.

2960. And when do you leave it?—School does be over at half-past one, and the practice of music does be over at three, and I leave the school at three o'clock, and then I go to church.

2961. What did you learn in the school?—Spelling, arithmetic, and geography, and grammar, and sums.

2962. Did you learn your catechism?—Not the catechism, but Scripture.

2963. In the school?—Yes, every day.

2964. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Did you learn all these things every day?—Yes, till Mr. Mullin left these couple of days.

2965. Were you the most forward of the boys?—No, Sir.

2966. How far are you in arithmetic?—I did not go far. I forgot my arithmetic nearly: I do not know much of it.

2967. Then did you begin arithmetic when you came to this school?—No; I learned at home at the school I went to.

2968. And you had forgotten it?—Yes.

2969. What have you been doing at it here?—I have been learning what I forgot.

2970. Out of what book?—A small little book.

2971. You do not know whose arithmetic?—No.

2972. Do you learn geography every day?—Every second day.

2973. Do you write every day?—Not every day.

2974. Every second day?—Sometimes every second day.

2975. Not regularly every second day?—Yes, sometimes.

2976. Had you regular lessons appointed for each day in the week?—Yes, regular lessons for each day.

2977. What do you do on Monday?—Spelling.

2978. Any thing else?—Tables.

2979. Multiplication tables?—Yes; and the signs of arithmetic.

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2980. What else on Monday?—Grammar.
2981. Out of what grammar are you taught?—I think it is Murray's grammar.
2982. Have you got far in it?—I think to the tenses and moods.
2983. Are you in the habit of writing English from dictation?—No, Sir.
2984. Do you know what I mean; does the master read out a piece of English, and then tell you to write it down on a slate?—No, Sir.
2985. Do you learn your lessons in the school-hours or in the evening?—When I go to school in the morning I learn my lessons in the school.
2986. And you say them in the latter part of the day?—When I have them off I say them.
2987. How is the master employed in the early part of the day when the boys are learning their lessons; is he present?—Yes.
2988. What is he doing?—The other class has off their lessons and goes up with them before ours.
2989. When do they learn their lessons?—The same day.
2990. He waits till some of the boys have learned their lessons to say to him?—Yes, he waits till one class has them off.
2991. And he hears whichever is ready first?—Yes.
2992. Have you ever been examined by any one except the master?—Some of the boys have looked over our class.
2993. Have clergymen or other persons visited the school and examined you?—No; only the Dean used to call sometimes.
2994. Did he examine in writing or other things?—No.
2995. Are you boarded in the school?—No, Sir.
2996. Where do you live?—At Hall's Asylum, with Mrs. Vokes.
2997. Do all the boys lodge in the same house under her care?—Yes.
2998. Are all the choir boys lodged there?—Not every one.
2999. How many?—Irving is one; and before his brother went away he used to lodge there.
3000. Mr. *Hughes.*—How far is that from the Cathedral?—Not far.
3001. What street is it in?—Mary-street.
3002. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are the boys subject to any regulations as to the hours they keep; are they obliged to be in the house at certain hours?—They must be in the house against half-past ten o'clock at night—that is, if they have to go any place.
3003. But are they free till half-past ten o'clock?—If they have to go any place they must be home against half-past ten.
3004. Mr. *Hughes.*—If they have not to go any place, what hour must they be in at?—Nine o'clock, to go to bed.
3005. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—At what hour do you get your dinner?—Four o'clock.
3006. Are you free then to go wherever you like?—Yes, to take a walk.
3007. Till nine o'clock?—Yes, and come home to tea.
3008. When do you get your tea?—Sometimes eight o'clock.
3009. There is not any fixed hour?—No.
3010. But you are free to do what you like and go where you like from dinner hour till tea time, which is about eight o'clock?—Yes.
3011. Have the boys had that freedom all the time you have been in the school?—Yes; when they take their tea they may go down to play in the yard.
3012. May they go out?—Yes.
3013. Can they go into the streets?—No.
3014 Would they be punished if they went into the streets?—I do not think they would.
3015. Do they ever go to play in the streets?—No.
3016. I thought you said they might go wherever they liked?—Not to play in the streets; to take a walk.
3017. Wherever they like?—Yes.
3018. Are the boys visited by the Dean or the master of the school, or any other person in charge of you at Mrs. Vokes'. Does the Dean or master go to Mrs. Vokes' to see how you get on?—The Dean comes sometimes, but very seldom.
3019. When was he there last?—I cannot tell.
3020. Was it last week?—No.
3021. The week before?—No.
3022. Was it within a month. How often do you think he has been there?—I am not quite sure.
3023. Mr. *Hughes.*—Did you ever see him once?—I am not sure; I think I did.
3024. Did the master go to Mrs. Vokes'?—No, Sir.
3025. Has Mrs. Vokes authority to punish you in case you do any thing wrong?—No; she corrects me if I do any thing wrong.
3026. Has she authority to do so?—I do not know.
3027. How does she correct the boys if they do wrong?—Only tell them not to do wrong.
3028. Did you ever get any clothes as a boy of the Blue School?—No, Sir.
3029. Do you know of any other boy ever getting clothes?—M'Auley, there.
3030. Who supplies you with clothes?—I was supplied with those clothes when I came down.
3031. By whom?—My father and mother.
3032. Are you now a choir boy?—Yes.
3033. Is your place in the choir permanent—will you remain as a choir boy?—Not if I do not like.
3034. Do you intend to go home?—I am not sure; I might go home.

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LIMERICK.

Blue Coat School.

Thomas Leonard.

3035. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You have not lost your voice?—No, sir.

3036. How were you employed last week, since the master ceased to attend to school business?—I go to service in the evening.

3037. But you have not attended school?—No.

3038. Have you been allowed to do as you like during the rest of the day?—I do not know.

3039. Between eleven and half-past one o'clock every day what have you done?—Schooling.

3040. But during the last week?—I do not go to any school.

3041. Mr. *Hughes.*—Where were you to-day at eleven o'clock?—I was out.

3042. Through the town?—No.

3043. Where?—Over the way.

3044. In a house?—No.

3045. Playing?—I was not playing.

3046. Where were you when we were at the schools to-day?

3047. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—We went to the schoolhouse to-day and there was no boy in it.—I was over at the nailer's.

3048. Mr. *Stephens.*—And we found great difficulty in getting into the school-house; you were amusing yourself?—I was talking to the nailers.

3049. Mr. *Hughes.*—Where were the other boys to-day between eleven and twelve?—I am not sure.

3050. Dr. *Andrews.*—What is Mrs. Vokes; does she keep a shop?—No, sir.

3051. Is she a widow?—She is.

3052. Is she matron of the house you live in; is she housekeeper?—Yes.

3053. You said something about going home; do you mean to go home?—I think when my six months is up I will go home.

3054 Why will you go home?—I do not like staying here.

3055. Why do you not like it; were you ever taught music between eleven and half-past one?—Yes.

3056. Often?—Every day.

3057. I thought the music was taught between half-past one and three o'clock?—I made a mistake; the music is after half-past one.

3058. You were not taught music between eleven and half-past one?—No; that was school-time.

Thomas M'Auley.

Thomas M'Auley sworn and examined.

3059. *Chairman.*—How old are you?—Going on eleven.

3060. Where were you born?—In Limerick, in Mary-street.

3061. Are you a choir boy?—Yes.

3062. How long have you been a choir boy?—To the best of my knowledge, two years and a-half.

3063. Have you been going to this school all that time?—Yes; except when we had no master, then we broke up.

3064. Mr. *Hughes.*—How long was that?—I cannot say.

3065. *Chairman.*—Was it before Mr. Mullen came?—Yes.

3066. Mr. *Hughes.*—Were you six months without a master before Mr. Mullen came?—I think so.

3067. What was the name of the former master?—Hodge.

3068. Who gave you your clothes?—The Dean.

3069. When?—On the 14th January.

3070. What clothes did you get?—What I have on me.

3071. Did he give you any clothes before that suit?—No.

3072. Never?—Never.

3073. *Chairman.*—Do you know of any other boy that got clothes?—Yes; Henry Freer and Robert Scarlett.

3074. When did they get the clothes?—I cannot say.

3075. Did any other boy get them at the same time with you?—No.

3076. Do you ever remember more boys in the school than there are now?—Yes.

3077. What was the greatest number that you remember?—I cannot say, I think it was thirty.

3078. Were they all choir boys?—No, there were some blue boys.

3079. Besides choir boys?—Yes.

3080. When was that?—I cannot say.

3081. Was it when you first went to the school?—Yes.

3082. When Mr. Hodge was master?—No.

3083. Mr. *Hughes.*—Who was master then?—I cannot think of his name—Moorehead.

3084. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—And in Moorehead's time were there as many as thirty boys?—Yes.

3085. Do you remember being engaged in any play in which twenty or thirty boys played at the same time?—No.

3086. How do you remember that there were so many as thirty?—I saw the number that was sitting in the school.

3087. The large room up stairs, was that full?—Yes.

3088. And were other boys there besides the choir boys?—Yes.

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3089. How many choir boys were there in the school?—I cannot say.
3090. How many choir boys are there now?—Four or five.
3091. Do you think there were more choir boys then than there are now?—I think there were twelve.
3092. But still there were several blue boys not choir boys at the school?—Yes.
3093. Did they all get clothes?—The blue boys did.
3094. Once a year?—I believe so.
3095. But you are not sure?—Not very sure.
3096. Were they all taught alike?—I think they were, except the boys that were not up to them.
3097. The blue boys who were not choir boys, what did they do between half-past one and three o'clock?—It was not at that hours.
3098. What were the school hours then?—From ten to three o'clock.
3099. Did the boys attend at the same hours?—Yes.
3100. *Chairman.*—Are you a blue boy?—No.
3101. Is there any blue boy now?—No, sir.
3102. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is your father living?—No.
3103. Is your mother?—Yes.
3104. In Limerick?—Yes.
3105. What does she do?—She sells bread.
3106. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you live at home with her?—Yes.
3107. Do you ever go to see the boys at Mrs. Vokes'?—Yes.
3108. Do they ever go to see you?—Sometimes they do.
3109. Are they free to go in and out in the evenings?—I cannot say.
3110. Do they ever come to visit you late in the evening?—Maybe at six o'clock.
3111. But not later?—I do not think they do.
3112. Have the masters in the school always taught music?—No; Mr. Moorehead did not teach music.
3113. What was the name of the gentleman who came after Mr. Moorehead?—Mr. Russell.
3114. Did he teach music?—No.
3115. Who came after him?—Mr. Hodge.
3116. Was there not a Mr. Bankes?—Yes, after Mr. Hodge; and he came a second time.
3117. Did Mr. Hodge teach music?—Yes.
3118. Was he the first master who taught music?—Yes.
3119. When you had a teacher of music, with whom you practised, was that done in the school hours, between ten and three?—I cannot say.
3120. Do you ever remember any of the blue boys being apprenticed from the school?—Yes.
3121. To what trades were they apprenticed?—One was apprenticed to a bootmaker, another to a saddler, another to a basket-maker, and I do not know what the other was.
3122. Are those boys in Limerick?—I think they are.
3123. Were they blue boys?—Yes.
3124. They were not English boys?—No.
3125. Tell me how far you are advanced in your learning?—Learning grammar.
3126. English grammar?—Yes.
3127. Is it Murray's grammar?—Yes.
3128. Are you at the tenses, as the other boy said?—Yes.
3129. What progress have you made in sums?—I have got on well.
3130. How far are you in arithmetic?—Weights and measures.
3131. Do you do sums in practice or the rule of three?—No; I did not get on to that.
3132. Can you do sums in compound division?—Yes.
3133. Do you do sums every day?—Yes.
3134. Do you do writing every day?—Every second day.
3135. Do you ever write from dictation?—No.
3136. Do you derive any advantage from the school at all, except being instructed in it, and getting a suit of clothes?—No.
3137. You are not fed, or paid any thing?—No.
3138. You have never been examined by any gentleman visiting the school?—Not to my knowledge; I cannot say.

Edward Ivimy sworn and examined.

Edward Ivimy.

3139. *Chairman.*—How long have you been at this school?—Nearly six months; I came into the choir on Easter Sunday, and I have been in it regularly ever since.
3140. Where did you come from?—London.
3141. Were you in any choir there?—I was, at Southampton, in Hampshire.
3142. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Where do you live?—I live in Mary-street.
3143. With Mrs. Vokes?—Yes.
3144. Where were you born?—In the parish of Bow, in London.
3145. Were you brought over here as a choir boy because of your having been previously instructed in singing?—We were advertised for as choir boys, and the dean wrote over to my father, that after we would be tried by some gentleman in London, he would wish to have us.
3146. Who recommended you?—We were tried by Mr. Turle, of Westminster Abbey, and Mr. Kingsbury, in the Strand.

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LIMERICK.

Blue Coat School.

Edward Ivimy.

3147. On their recommendation the dean sent for you?—Yes.

3148. Who was it in London who sent you to be tried by these gentlemen?—My father took us to the gentlemen. The dean knew them, and he wrote to my father to take us to them to be tried.

3149. Mr. *Stephens.*—Who is the rector of Bow parish?—The Rev. George Dufield.

3150. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You came here six months ago?—It is nearly six months.

3151. Have you been attending the school regularly since that time?—I have.

3152. Every day?—I think I was absent one or two days; not more than three days.

3153. What instruction did you receive?—Geography, Murray's English grammar, spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic.

3154. How far are you advanced in arithmetic?—As far as proportion.

3155. Had you been learning these things before you came here?—I had.

3156. And have you been learning here lessons as far advanced as those you were learning when you were in England?—Yes.

3157. Are you farther on now than when you came?—I am, a little.

3158. Did you receive instruction in any thing in England which you are not taught now?—Except that I learned a different spelling in England; different spelling books.

3159. What hours do you keep at Mrs. Vokes'? At what hour do you breakfast?—After morning service; we have breakfast at nine o'clock.

3160. At what hour do you go into school?—When we had school last week, at ten o'clock.

3161. I was told the school commenced at eleven?—We were desired to be there at ten; it was generally near eleven when the school commenced.

3162. The nominal school hour was ten, but you began school really at eleven?—Yes.

3163. Till what hour did the lessons continue?—Half-past one.

3164. You never received musical instruction during those hours?—No.

3165. Have you got any clothes since you came to the school?—I have not. I asked the dean for clothes, and he said no boy had clothes till he had been in the choir six months.

3166. Who pays for your maintenance at Mrs. Vokes'?—I believe the dean pays for it.

3167. Have any boys been apprenticed since you have been at the school?—No, sir, not that I know of.

3168. How, in general, do you spend your evenings: what do you do between dinner and tea?—I go to the Blue School to practise on the piano, for about two hours, and I generally take a walk before tea.

3169. At what hour are you obliged to return home to Mrs. Vokes?—The dean never gave me any orders as to what hour I should be in, but, I believe, the rules of the asylum are to be in before ten o'clock.

3170. Would any notice have been taken of it if you did not come in till ten o'clock?—Before I knew the rules I was out one night till near eleven o'clock, and the person having care of the place was rather cross with me for stopping out. Till then I did not know what time I ought to be in.

3171. Mr. *Hughes.*—Did Mrs. Vokes say any thing to you?—No.

3172. Have you a room to yourself?—There are only two of us. We have the same room.

3173. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you sleep together?—No, in separate beds.

3174. How have you employed your time last week from eleven till half-past one?—I went to Mr. Russell's school at the asylum, where I am living. I went to school about eleven, after I had been practising at the Blue School on the piano. I remained there till about one, and then I came out and practised the flute till three o'clock.

3175. Dr. *Andrews.*—Who paid your expenses from London?—My father.

3176. What advantage did you get by coming from London here?—I got my board and lodging for six months; and then I have my board, and lodging, and clothes—so the dean says.

3177. That is all the advantage you have?—At the least, the dean told my father, in writing to him, that the full pay was £20 a-year, or, instead, board, lodging, and clothes, and medical attendance, and every care. We thought we would receive clothes on coming here. The dean told me no boy got clothes till he was here near six months.

3178. Mr. *Stephens.*—How many boys were in Mr. Mullin's school when you first came there?—There were twelve boys in the choir, including the dean's two sons: ten boys altogether belonging to the choir.

3179. How many boys were there in the school-room a month ago between eleven and half-past one?—Four.

3180. Dr. *Andrews.*—How many boys were in the school when you came from England?—I believe there were ten of us altogether; but we all sing in the choir. There were no boys in the school but what sung in the choir; and there were the dean's two sons, but they did not come to the school to be educated.

Stephen Goggin.

Stephen Goggin sworn and examined.

3181. *Chairman.*—Where did you come from?—Limerick.

3182. How long have you been in the choir?—About a year.

3183. Have you left the school?—Yes.

3184. How long?—Since the 21st of August.

3185. Are you going to any school now?—Yes, to the Limerick Model School.

3186. Dr. *Andrews.*—Why did you leave?—Because I have a bad throat.

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3187. Something interfered with your singing?—Yes.

3188. *Chairman.*—How old are you?—Twelve years old.

3189. Where do you live?—On George's-quay.

3190. With your father?—Yes.

3191. Mr. *Hughes.*—How long do you say you were in the choir?—A year.

3192. Did you get any clothes?—No; I was offered them.

3193. *Chairman.*—Why did you not take them?—Because I could not stop in the school.

3194. Mr. *Hughes.*—When were you offered the clothes?—When I left the choir.

3195. That was on the 21st of August?—Yes.

3196. Were you offered any clothes last Christmas?—No.

3197. *Chairman.*—What is the greatest number of boys you remember at the school?—Ten.

3198. Was that when you first came?—Yes; at the time Mr. Russell was there, I believe there was about from fifteen to thirty. I used to be up there, but I never went to the school before.

3199. *Secretary.*—I am directed to state that the case of the Blue Coat School is adjourned until Monday, the 3rd instant, at ten o'clock. At nine o'clock the Commissioners will attend, to examine the boys; and they expect that some of the trustees will attend at that time.

Mr. *Joseph Mullin* further examined.

Mr. Joseph Mullin.

3200. I believe I stated on my examination that I did not remember the boys getting clothes. I stated I did not know it officially. But upon further remembrance I wish to state, that while the boys resided with me at the other side of the river, in a house not attached to the school, they got clothes from the dean. I did not know it officially; but I knew, on several occasions, the boys to go to the dean to get clothes.

3201. Mr. *Hughes.*—Did you see the clothes on the boys?—I did.

3202. Dr. *Andrews.*—Not blue clothes?—No; it might have been a dark blue, but not so blue as to attract attention. The ordinary clothes of a gentleman's boy. The two Eyres, William and George, Henry Towers, Charles Viner, and Robert Scarlett.

3203. Had you the boys under your charge boarding with you?—I had.

3204. What time was that?—From March, 1854, up to about the latter part of January or beginning of February, 1855.

3205. You boarded them?—Yes.

3206. Since that Mrs. Vokes had charge of them?—Since that time they were with Mrs. Vokes, as I understood.

3207. Dr. *Andrews.*—You did not do yourself justice when under examination before. You said you could not tell whether you had four or five boys. The difficulty on your mind was whether you had one of the boys within eight days?—I can assign as a reason for not being able to remember it, that I have been very much occupied making preparations for the removal of my family to Dublin.

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LIMERICK.

Diocesan School—con.

Very Rev. Anthony Latouche Kirwan.

LIMERICK (second day), September 3, 1855.

Present :—The MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

The DIOCESAN SCHOOL—(continued.)

The Very Rev. *Anthony Latouche Kirwan*,, Dean of Limerick, sworn and examined.

3208. *Chairman.*—You are Dean of Limerick?—Yes.

3209. What is you opinion of the working of the diocesan school?—At present?

3210. Since you became acquainted with it?—I believe Mr. Hogg is a very competent person to instruct in a school of the kind.

3211. Can you assign any reason for the falling off in the number attending?—It appears to me very difficult to answer the question; but I suppose every body thinks it is in consequence of the present depression. People cannot afford to send their sons to boarding schools. I fancy there are so many day schools in Limerick they would prefer those that are nearest to them.

3212. Mr. *Stephens.*—Were you ever inside the school?—Yes.

3213. When?—I cannot say. I have been within the last year.

3214. How often within the last year?—I should think about once. I do not think more than once; I am not quite sure. I called on Mr. Hogg, I think, more than once.

3215. Have you been five years Dean of Limerick?—Yes.

3216. How many times during the last five years have you been within the diocesan school?—I really could not state.

3217. Have you been once during the last twelve months?—Yes; my knowledge of the manner in which Mr. Hogg conducted himself towards the pupils was obtained from conversations from some of the pupils themselves more than from examination of the boys, which I never did on visiting the school as a trustee. I have nothing whatever to say to the school.

3218. Am I to understand that you never examined the boys?—Yes; Mr. Hogg was kind enough to instruct one of the choir boys whose parents wished him to have a classical education. I spoke to Mr. Hogg on the subject, and he took him free of charge. I questioned this boy several times, and examined him, and I found a great improvement in him; and the manner in which he spoke of Mr. Hogg's paternal kindness convinced me he (Mr. Hogg) was such a person as I had always thought him to be. The boy was there near twelve months, till his voice broke. He returned to England. He was an English boy.

3219. How often did you examine him during these twelve months?—I had frequent conversations with him; they did not amount to positive examinations.

3220. Did you examine any other boys?—No; I had conversations with another lad named Mooney, who was there at the same time, and he spoke in the same way of Mr. Hogg. I know Mr. Hogg's attention to the boys surpasses any thing you meet in a schoolmaster anywhere. This young Mooney, his guardian desired he should learn music from my choir master. I obtained permission from Mr. Hogg that this boy might attend our practice every day, and he used to send him down in care of an assistant; and such was his care of the boy that he would not allow him out of the sight of the assistant; and the man used to remain with him in the school, and return with him again. I never experienced the same anxiety with regard to pupils on the part of schoolmasters in my life, and that induced me to speak as highly of him as I did in that letter, which was not suggested by Mr. Hogg, but completely from my own conviction of his worth.

3221. Did you write this letter?—I did.

3222. Were there any other boys in the school at the time the assistant master was away with Mooney?—He came down after the time the school generally concludes business for the day with the boy, and remained about an hour during the practice.

3223. What hour was that?—This was about three o'clock.

3224. Then, in your opinion, Mr. Hogg has exercised a sound judgment in the management of this diocesan school?—Yes.

3225. To what cause do you ascribe the falling-off in the number of boarders?—I mentioned the only cause I can ascribe it to, the depression of the times, and people not being able to send their sons to boarding schools; and when they can afford it, I think they generally send them to a distance from home. Boys have not the same inducement for idling when they are sent to a distance, and do not meet their brothers, and sisters, and parents so often.

3226. Are there boarding schools in Limerick?—I am not aware.

3227. Dr. *Andrews.*—You said people sent their children to schools nearest to them; what are the schools persons in Limerick are in the habit of sending their children to for the purpose of obtaining a high education—of day-schools?—I think the Rev. Thomas Elmes keeps a school I have heard highly spoken of; and there one or two others—I do not know exactly the names.

3228. Could you mention the names of any others?—I cannot remember the names of the masters, but I know there are such schools in existence.

3229. In what places?—In George's-street.

3230. Is that the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald's school?—Yes, that is the name of it.

3231. Are you aware of any others?—No, I am not. I cannot swear that I know of the existence of any others, but I have heard there were others.

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LIMERICK.

Diocesan School.

Very Rev. Anthony Latouche Kirwan.

3232. From your observations with respect to Mr. Hogg's school, are you aware of the number of pupils he had in 1852, 1853, and 1854?—I cannot say.

3233. Do you know when Mr. Fitzgerald's school was established?—I do not.

3234. Supposing Mr. Fitzgerald's school was only established twelve months, would you then tell me where the young gentlemen of Limerick were educated before that time; if I further tell you that in Mr. Elmes' school there were about thirty pupils attending?—I cannot answer that question either. I fancy that about that time Mr. Hogg had more day pupils than he has at present.

3235. Suppose his own return to be that he had seven or eight day pupils in 1852, 1853, and 1854, before Mr. Fitzgerald's school was established; suppose there are about 100 at Mr. Fitzgerald's school, where were they educated during the time when Mr. Hogg had five, or six, or seven day pupils?—I cannot answer that.

3236. Then it was only a conjecture or supposition that it might possibly be an explanation of the falling-off of the number of Mr. Hogg's day pupils that they were sent elsewhere?—I could not be aware.

3237. It was a mere conjecture?—Yes.

3238. And a conjecture that, from the facts I have stated, is not well founded?—I do not know that; I cannot ascertain the number of boys that, at the time you speak of, were eligible to be sent to schools of the kind.

3239. Supposing Mr. Fitzgerald's school was established within twelve months, and that it has above 100 pupils, they were not all produced in a day?—No; but there are great changes in the town.

3240. Where were they educated, and why did they not go to the diocesan school? Can you give us any answer?—No, none.

3241. Save the conjecture you made.

Arthur Henry D'Esterre, Esq., sworn and examined.

Arthur Henry D'Esterre, Esq.

3242. *Chairman.*—Were you a pupil in Mr. Hogg's school?—Yes.

3243. When did you go to that school?—In 1834.

3244. How long were you there?—Until the year 1840.

3245. Mr. Hogg had not the diocesan school at the time you went there?—Not when I went first. I was there for three years after he got the school.

3246. Can you state how many boys were at the school, on an average, while you were there?—Do you mean for the entire time—the six or seven years I was there?

3247. Mr. *Hughes.*—Yes.—At one time he had as many as eighty boys, perhaps more; seventy, sixty, fifty boys.

3248. In what year had he the seventy?—In 1837.

3249. In 1840 how many boys were there?—A very fair school; I would say about fifty, at least.

3250. Have you visited the school since?—Yes.

3251. What cause would you assign for the falling-off in the number of boys?—It is very hard to assign any direct cause. People's tastes are very variable; they fluctuate, and are very fond of changing schools. I would assign that as the principal reason. Persons are very fond of variety; they leave a boy for three months, and then take him away, and send him to another school.

3252. Do you not think, if it was a well-managed school, people from other places would send their children there?—So they have; frequently, constantly.

3253. Have they done so within the last year?—Within the last twelve months? I cannot say.

3254. Do you know, in point of fact, how many boys were at Mr. Hogg's school in 1840?—I could not swear.

3255. What number did you mention?—Fifty, at least.

3256. Do you know that Mr. Hogg has returned that the boys were twenty-five in number in 1840?—I am not aware.

3257. He has done so?—I was under the impression that in 1840 there was a great deal more at the school. I spoke from recollection.

3258. Two boarders, and twenty-three day boys.

3259. *Chairman.*—Can you state what examinations there were while you were at the school?—Yes, I can; half-yearly examinations.

3260. By whom were the examinations carried on?—By the clergymen of the diocese, and various gentlemen.

3261. They were present?—Yes, and took a part in the examination.

3262. What is your profession?—A surgeon.

3263. *Mr. Stephens.*—Do I understand you aright, that you have the highest opinion of the school?—The very highest.

3264. If you had a son old enough to go to school, would you send him to the diocesan school in preference to any other school?—I would, or if I had a dozen sons.

3265. How many of your brothers were educated in the diocesan school?—Three.

3266. How long have you been a practising surgeon?—Since the year 1847—August. I passed an examination in the Apothecaries' Hall in 1840. I received prizes in Dublin.

3267. Dr. *Andrews.*—You pursued classical studies after that?—Not classical studies, but I was in the College of Surgeons as a pupil.

3268. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you go direct to your professional studies from Mr. Hogg's school?—Yes, direct.

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LIMERICK.

Diocesan School.

Arthur Henry D'Esterre, Esq.

3269. *Chairman.*—Did your brother pass through the Apothecaries' Hall?—Yes.

3270. Direct from Mr. Hogg's school?—Yes.

3271. And he passed his examination?—Yes; the entrance for the Apothecaries' Hall is the same as the entrance for Trinity College.

3272. *Mr. Stephens.*—Unless you had been previously well trained, you could not have passed the examination?—Certainly not.

3273. Dr. *Andrews.*—Who were the examiners?—I got a document with the names attached, but I have not got it here. I have evidence of subsequent distinctions in the room to produce.

3274. *Chairman.*—Is there any other gentleman has any evidence to give respecting the diocesan school? If any gentleman has any suggestion to offer that would tend to make this school more efficient, we will be happy to hear him.

3275. The Commissioners will now proceed to the adjourned case of the Blue School.

Blue Coat School—continued.

Very Rev. Anthony Latouche Kirwan.

THE BLUE COAT SCHOOL—(in continuation.)

Very Rev. *Anthony Latouche Kirwan,* Dean of Limerick, examined.

3276. *Chairman.*—How long have you been connected with the Blue School?—Since I was appointed to the deanery of Limerick.

3277. You have been a trustee?—Yes. In November, 1849, I was appointed; but I did not come to reside in Limerick till the October following.

3278. Can you state how many boys attended the school at the time of your appointment?—There were five boys at the Blue School.

3279. Mr. *Stephens.*—In October, or November, 1849?—October, 1850.

3280. *Chairman.*—Has that been the average number of boys since that time?—Yes; I should say about the average.

3281. Do you often visit that school?—Latterly I have not been very well, and I have not visited it so often; but formerly I generally visited it twice a week, till within the last twelve months.

3282. When you visited the school, did you usually examine the boys?—Generally.

3283. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have you the deed that was executed by Mrs. Alice Craven, in 1724?—That is in the possession of Mr. Mahony, the agent of the property. He resides in George's-street.

3284. Have you a copy of it?—No.

3285. Have you any other instrument relating to this charity in your possession?—No.

3286. No deed or paper connected with the charity except the deed of 1724?—All the information I have derived was from Mr. Mahony, who has been, and his father before him, agent to the property.

3287. Was there a schoolmaster named Moorehead?—Yes; he died.

3288. When did he die?—I do not know the date exactly. It is about two years ago.

3289. How many boys had Mr. Moorehead in the school?—I do not know; he generally had nine boys that paid him. It was permitted before my time, and I got rid of it as a nuisance, after a time. But they were not blue boys.

3290. You got rid of it, although there were more boys educated?—Yes; boys that came in and paid.

3291. I believe Mr. Moorehead taught something beyond music?—Yes; he taught writing and arithmetic.

3292. Did he do so to your satisfaction?—Yes. I had frequently to find fault with him; still, on the whole, considering the small salary he received, he was as well as I could expect.

3293. Did you make your complaints in writing?—No.

3294. What was your objection to Mr. Moorehead having pupils that were not choir boys?—I thought it was irregular.

3295. Why did you think it irregular?—Because it was not according to the constitution of the school.

3296. What is the constitution of the school?—That a certain number of boys should be received—I do not believe the number is specified—that they should be clothed, and receive a fee when they arrived at fourteen.

3297. Is there any thing in the constitution of the school respecting the choir?—Yes; that the boys should be taught to sing in the choir.

3298. Is that in the deed?—I do not know. It was the original habit or practice. I received it from the late bishop's secretary. When my predecessor, Dr. Higgin, was Dean of Limerick, he investigated all these matters very minutely. He wrote an abstract of the different charities of Limerick, and what he says as to this charity is this—"Mrs. Craven's (Blue School) charity: a bequest of Mrs. Craven of the rent of certain houses to the same trustees, as they have charge of the previous charities, for the support of the Blue Coat School, in the Parish of St. Mary. In this school twenty boys were formerly instructed, and taught to sing in the cathedral. The choir boys are now, however, provided by the chapter; and the charity is confined to a very small number of boys, the sons of Protestant tradesmen in the parish, who are taught in the school, clothed, and in due time, apprenticed with a fee of £4."

3299. Then, in point of fact, you do not know whether there is any thing in the original deed of 1724 about the choir?—No. It was by the late bishop's directions that his son-in-law, Mr. Edwards, when curate of St. Mary's, and his secretary, communicated that for my instruction as a trustee,

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3300. Mr. *Hughes.*—And you believed that to be the constitution of the charity?—Yes; judging from Mr. Edward's character—his accuracy.

3301. Mr. *Stephens.*—In point of fact, you restrained the successors of Moorehead from instructing any boys except those that were to be educated for the choir?—Except Blue School boys, who were appointed by me, and put upon the list as under that endowment.

3302. You state that the salary of the master is very small, but that the salary in the time of Moorehead was increased in consequence of his being allowed to take other pupils. Do you not believe it would have been an advantage to the school, and to the town generally, if that practice had been pursued; especially as in the time of Moorehead it was pursued successfully?—I do not know. This is exclusively a Protestant charity, and the number of Protestant boys in the Parish of St. Mary's are very few of that class. There is another Protestant school, Hall's, where almost all the boys are educated; and I really do not think it was any advantage to the Protestant boys of the parish, that the master should be permitted to take in pupils. I do not think the education of the Blue School is in any degree preferable or superior to that which they can obtain at Hall's school.

3303. However, it seems it was you that changed the system; that is, you prevented the master from taking any pupils except choir pupils; did you or did you not?—I did not prevent him, because I told him to educate the boys that were there. But I told him I had consulted with the bishop, my co-trustee, and he told me it was without his knowledge the master had taken in those paying pupils, that it was not the custom, and that it was a presuming act on his part. I allowed him to finish the education of those boys, and he did not ask me to take in any boys. Nor was I ever asked after.

3304. Was he the successor of Moorehead?—No; Mr. Moorehead himself. The successors never made any application to me on the subject.

3305. Did you fill up that return?—Mr. Mahony filled it up—all that about the income. I filled up this other part.

3306. Did you give it to Mr. Mullin to sign?—Mr. Mullin was not aware of any of these facts, consequently I was obliged to obtain it for him from the proper source.

3307. Then Mr. Mullin signed that return without knowing whether the statements in it were accurate or inaccurate?—He could only have learned them from Mr. Mahony. It was not thought necessary to inform the schoolmaster with respect to any of those facts, I suppose.

3308. Is it a fact that the boys are only educated in the Blue Coat School when their voices answer for the choir?—That is not the case.

3309. Mr. Mullin has sworn it, and that is the reason I asked you?—I preferred those who had voices and ears, as I understood the former practice was that they were all to sing in the choir; and it was impossible to teach them unless they had voices and ears for music: so I preferred boys thus gifted.

3310. Was there a boy during the last eighteen months educated in that school who was not in the choir?—No.

3311. In the return which you have made, you have stated that in 1854 there were four free pupils?—Yes.

3312. Were those four free pupils the sons of Protestant tradesmen of the parish?—Yes; all of them.

3313. You stated there were three free pupils in 1853; were they the sons of Protestant tradesmen of the parish?—Yes.

3314. In 1852 you have returned four free pupils; were they the sons of Protestant tradesmen?—Yes.

3315. Mr. Mullin has stated that three of the four free pupils at present educated in the school came from England?—Yes.

3316. If they came from England could they have been the sons of Protestant tradesmen of Limerick?—Of course not.

3317. Is Leonard a free pupil?—He does not belong to the Blue School at all.

3318. Is Ivimy?—No.

3319. Is M'Auley?—Yes, he is a free pupil.

3320. Is Goggin the son of a Protestant tradesman of the parish a free pupil?—Yes.

3321. Is M'Auley the son of a Protestant tradesman of the parish?—Yes.

3322. Is Goggin?—Yes.

3323. You have returned that in 1854 there were four free pupils. Give me the names of the other two?—I really forget their names: I cannot remember. Those are boys who have left us.

3324. I wish to keep you to the year 1854. In your return you state there were four free pupils in that year; you have named two, M'Auley and Goggin?—M'Auly and Goggin were in 1854.

3325. Give me the other two names. Can you assist us, Mr. Mullin?

3326. [Mr. *Joseph Mullin.*—I cannot tell the names of the boys on the foundation of the Blue School. All those that resided with me were Towers, Viner, William and George Eyres, and Robert Scarlett.

3327. Although you were master of the Blue Coat School, and there were four boys at the school in 1854, you cannot give the Commissioners their names?—I cannot give the names of the boys on the foundation of the Blue School.]

3328. You, Mr. Dean, have returned that there were four free pupils in 1854; can you give me their names?—The verger has reminded me that Angly was one, but I am not sure whether it was in 1854 or 1853 he left. I am not quite sure it was not before Mr. Mullin arrived he left. Mr. Mullin has been only about eighteen months master.

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LIMERICK.

Blue Coat School.

Very Rev. Anthony Latouche Kirwan.

3329. Have you any record that can give us information as to the names of the four boys on the foundation in 1854?—I have not.

3330. Who has?—I think the former master, Mr. Hodge. He was an Englishman, the former master, and he kept very accurate accounts. But he left us very suddenly, with affairs rather in confusion. I did not think it absolutely necessary I should keep a record of the names of the boys, or I should have done it. I did not think I was responsible more than the other trustees. I do not think I should be made responsible altogether.

3331. Mr. *Hughes.*—You had the management of the choir?—Yes; but that has nothing to say to this.

3332. Dr. *Andrews.*—You had the entire management, and nobody interfered?—Yes.

3333. Is it not reasonable, then, that we should look to you for an explanation?—Yes; but I did not know of this Commission, or that I should have to render an account to any one but the bishop of the diocese. I am merely accounting for not having kept a list of the boys. I did not know I was responsible.

3334. Dr. *Andrews.*—Every trustee is responsible?—I suppose I am to blame, but I did not do it.

3335. Mr. *Stephens.*—Mr. Mullin was appointed in January, 1854, but he did not enter upon the duties of his office till March, 1854. Am I to understand, Mr. Mullin, that you do not know the names of the four free pupils of the Blue School?

3336. [Mr. *Mullin.*—I do not know the name of any single boy on the foundation of the Blue School.]

3337. Is there any one, Mr. Dean, can give us the names of the four boys returned as being on the foundation of the Blue Coat School in 1854?—I do not know.

3338. Dr. *Andrews.*—Was any minute kept?—When I came to Limerick first, I found the institution in debt to the extent of nearly £70; that the annual income produced by the property amounted to something between £30 and £40 a-year. I consulted with the bishop. I said I thought we ought to close the school till this debt was paid off. That we were only increasing the debt every year. That the master was entitled to be paid £20 a-year. Five boys to be clothed, and an ex-master, who had become blind in the service, was getting a gratuity of £12. The five boys to be clothed and apprenticed. These were heavy expenses to be defrayed by an income of £30 or £40 a-year, saddled with a debt of £70, I consulted with the bishop again on the subject, and I said I thought the best way would be to keep on the present boys, to keep our agreement with them; and in future not to clothe any of the boys who were appointed to the school, or give them fees till this debt was paid off. He said that, under the circumstances, he thought that was the best course that could be pursued. I practised economy and I reduced the expenses to about one third. I sent the ex-master to America. I rigged him out myself, gave him clothes and paid his passage myself, and sent him off, and by that means relieved the funds of £12 a-year; and now we are free of debt, and only now; and I am about to renew the old system of clothing the boys, which will induce the parents to send the boys to the school, rather than to another. But they were so careless and indifferent about it when I was not able to give clothes, that they used to send them for a few weeks and then take them away. There were no regular boys I could keep an account of.

3339. How much money passed through your hands?—It never passed through my hands. It passed through the agent's hands.

3340. Mr. *Hughes.*—The return makes the income more than you have stated. It is within a fraction of £50 by the return?—That is the gross income. The net income we have to spend is not more than £40 a-year.

3341. Dr. *Andrews.*—Have you any minute-book of proceedings showing when boys were appointed on the foundation, when they left, or what was done with any of them?—No.

3342. Mr. *Hughes.*—Does your evidence amount to this, that there has been no school for the last five years?—Certainly not.

3343. Dr. *Andrews.*—What were the names of the boys?—I cannot tell it more than I have stated.

3344. If any boys were appointed within the last four or five years by whom were they appointed?—By me.

3345. Do you go through any form on admitting boys, in the way of making a note of it, or keeping any book?—There is a list in the school generally of the boys.

3346. Where is the list?—I do not know whether Mr. Mullin kept such a list or not.

3347. He kept a list of the boys to be educated, but he did not know who were, and who were not blue boys?—There are two classes of boys mixed up in this, the choir boys and the blue boys.

3348. We want to keep the two separate. We are endeavouring to get you to separate boys that should never have been united?—They never have been united. The only union between them is, that they are educated in the same school and by the same schoolmaster. The schoolhouse belongs to the Dean and Chapter and not to the Blue School. We permit the Blue School boys to be educated there; and we are enabled by the funds of the Dean and Chapter to obtain the services of a superior master to any that could be obtained, if we rested solely on the funds of the Blue School. Consequently, the Blue School boys are thereby benefited, as I imagine.

3349. I understand your evidence to be this, that you have been allowed to continue the acting trustee for several years of this trust, and that you cannot give any evidence as to the boys admitted on the trust, what was done in respect of them, or what has become of them?—I have not said any such thing. I have simply said I have not a list of the names of the boys.

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3350. Have you an account of the money expended for these boys?—Yes.

3351. Produce it?—I have no account on paper. The agent has them, and will produce them, I suppose.

3352. Can you supply to the Commissioners any evidence about them?—I attend meetings of the trustees at Mr. Mahony's office and sign the accounts, and see every thing regularly done.

3353. Are there any minute-books there?—There are. Mr. Mahony has all the accounts as accurately kept as they are kept in any office in Ireland.

3354. Does it contain the names of the boys who are put upon this foundation?—I am not sure of that. I think it is possible, but I am not sure.

3355. Mr. *Hughes.*—You said the schoolhouse belongs to the Dean and Chapter?—Yes; it was built by the Dean and Chapter.

3356. Are you aware it was built out of the funds of this charity?—No.

3357. Are you aware that the Commissioners of 1812 reported that the schoolhouse was built out of the annual savings of the charity, the school having been for years discontinued. That is in their Thirteenth Report, page 316?—I was informed frequently it was built at the expense of the Dean and Chapter.

3358. Is there any thing to indicate what time it was built?—No.

3359. It must have been built previous to 1812. That is the date of this report?—So satisfied were the members of the Chapter of its having been built out of the funds of the Dean and Chapter, that they contemplated at one time to throw it down as an excrescence on the cathedral; I interfered, and prevented it being done. They thought it was their own property, and that they had a right to do so.

3360. Are you aware part of the income is interest upon a debt due by the Dean and Chapter?—So I hear. I had nothing to do with it. They borrowed some money, very improperly, in my opinion; not only that, but we are now saddled with debts contracted by former Deans and Chapters; but I do not think we are bound by their acts, though I would be sorry to deprive the charity of the interest.

3361. Do you know did the Dean and Chapter borrow from this charity?—I do not know, but the money could not have been expended on this house, for we pay interest for it.

3362. Independently of the debt due by the Dean and Chapter, the statement in the report is, "That there was a schoolhouse built in 1773, out of the savings of the annual income of the charity, the school having been for many years previous to 1773 discontinued. Since that period, however, it has been regularly kept."

3363. Mr. *Stephens*—I have not had an answer to my question yet. You have made a return to the Commissioners that there were four free pupils in 1854; I want to know upon what evidence you made that return?—My recollection of the circumstance of there being four boys there when I went to examine in the school.

3364. You have returned that there were three in 1853; was it upon the same evidence you made that return?—Yes.

3365. You have returned four in 1852?—I have no doubt as to the number of the boys, but I really cannot remember their names.

3366. Were the names of the boys entered in any book or register?—Yes, I think they were on Mr. Hodges', the former master's list. The names were up in the schoolroom. I read the list frequently; but I do not know that Mr. Mullin pursued the same course.

3367. You cannot tell the names of the boys that were free pupils since March 1854?—I cannot.

3368. And you have no documentary evidence upon the subject?—No.

3369. This part of the return is in your own handwriting, "The pupils are clothed, receive a sound English education, and when fit to be bound to trades, a fee of four guineas is paid with each. The expense of school requisites, and repairs of the schoolhouse, are defrayed out of the above funds." Now how many boys were clothed in 1854?—I told you that was the general rule, and I told you of the exception made on account of this debt. The Bishop and I came to the conclusion that the best way to relieve the charity of the debt was not to clothe the boys.

3370. Why did you not state that exception on the face of this return?—I did not think it necessary; I thought it was the general rule.

3371. Were any pupils clothed in 1854?—I should think not.

3372. Were any pupils clothed in 1853?—No.

3373. Were any pupils clothed in 1852?—Yes, there were; the boys that were on the list at that time I ascertained were continued to be clothed, and fees paid with them, but the boys that came after were not clothed.

3374. But so far as regards the free pupils returned for 1853 and 1854 they were not clothed and apprenticed?—No.

3375. But they were in 1852?—Yes, I should think so.

3376. Will you give me the names of the boys who were clothed in 1852?—Mr. Mahony has got the names, I think.

3377. Were the four boys clothed?—Yes, all those boys on the list when I was appointed to be Dean were continued to be clothed. The compact with them was fulfilled completely.

3378. I am keeping to your return; I do not want to travel out of this record. My question is this—how many boys were clothed in 1852 of the four you have returned?—I cannot answer the question; but I think Mr. Mahony will be able to give you information on the subject.

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LIMERICK.

Blue Coat School.

Very Rev. Anthony Latouche Kirwan.

3379. How many boys were apprenticed in 1852?—He has the account of that, because he pays the fees by direction of the trustees, and he keeps a record of that. If I had known of this examination, or the time it would take place, I would have made it my business to acquaint Mr. Mahony about it, and have him present, but I knew nothing of it till the day the Commissioners met in Limerick.

3380. But you made the return?—Yes, I made that, to the best of my recollection, at the time, and I think I can swear as to the number of pupils in the school.

3381. Then if there were no free pupils clothed or apprenticed in 1852, these general observations are not correct?—They are subject to the explanation which I have given with respect to this being an exception to the general rule, on account of the debt, which I conceived I was doing a very good work in wiping out—a debt that would have destroyed the school.

3382. Why did you not state that exception in your return? Any one looking at this return would imagine that in 1854 four pupils were clothed, that they received a sound English education, and that they were apprenticed when fit.—It would have involved the giving of a history, which I was not inclined to do. M'Auley was clothed this year.

3383. Mr. *Hughes.*—When were you out of debt?—Within the last two or three months I got the first information from Mr. Mahony that we were clear.

3384. Mr. *Stephens.*—In point of fact from the 10th of January, 1852, down to the present moment you know of only one boy being clothed?—No new boy that I appointed was clothed since I came to Limerick but M'Auley.

3385. Can we have the particulars from Mr. Mahony?—You can have the particulars of the expenditure of the money.

3386. You stated that until within the last twelve months you usually examined the boys twice a week?—Yes.

3387. Were the boys ever instructed in the Church catechism?—Yes.

3388. When and by whom?—Generally by the curate of the parish, who attends every Thursday, and catechises the boys, and they are catechised every Sunday morning.

3389. Who is the curate of the parish?—The present curate of the parish is Mr. De Burgh.

3390. Has he catechised the boys from the commencement of the present year down to this moment?—He has been away for some time for the benefit of his health, and the catechetical examinations have been discontinued on account of his absence.

3391. Then from the commencement of the year the boys have not been catechised down to the present time?—No such thing; Mr. De Burgh used to bring them to the cathedral every Thursday.

3392. Did he catechise the boys from the commencement of the year down to the present time?—He did.

3393. Mr. Mullin has sworn that Mr. De Burgh catechised the boys every week—that is, during the end of last year and the commencement of the present year; but he has not been there during the last three or four months?—No; because he catechises the boys in the cathedral and not in the school on Thursdays, after morning service. He asked my permission to change the examination of the boys from the school to the cathedral; he thought it a more solemn place for such an examination.

3394. Mr. Mullin stated that during the last three or four months the boys have not been catechised by any person?—That is in the school. He does not know what took place in the cathedral or in the Sunday-school with respect to them.

3395. Mr. Mullin has stated that when the Dean came he made inquiries about the music and the choral management; never made inquiries as to how the boys got on in respect of their Church catechism, nor about the progress of the boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Did you examine the boys, Mr. Dean?—Latterly I have been suffering from rather delicate health, and I have not attended the school as much as I was inclined to do, and as I hope to do in future, and as I formerly did. But I have scarcely ever entered that school on any occasion that I have not examined the copy books, and ascertained their progress in writing and arithmetic. On several occasions I have asked them to read to me, and do other things, which may have escaped Mr. Mullin's recollection. I deputed more to my curate lately the direction and instruction of the boys catechetically than I did formerly. I had such entire confidence in Mr. Mullin, from the persons who recommended him to me, and from the high character I received of him, that I thought it less necessary to investigate as to the daily progress of the boys.

3396. You say you left every thing to your curate, Mr. De Burgh?—Yes.

3397. He has not been there for the last three or four months. Who has examined the boys as to their general education—as to their Church catechism you have explained that satisfactorily, so far as I am concerned?—Mr. De Burgh, I heard yesterday, did not examine the boys as to their general education.

3398. Then, in point of fact, they were not examined for the last three or four months, as to their general education?—Yes; I have examined the copy books.

3399. How long has Mr. De Burgh been absent?—Two or three months.

3400. Mr. Mullin has stated that Mr. De Burgh was the only person who inspected the school; and, as he says, "very occasionally." "During the last eighteen months the Dean never examined the boys in my presence?"—No, I do not think I ever did. I have had the boys at my own house, and examined them in reading.

3401. Has the master, Mr. Mullin, been discharged?—Not discharged, he has resigned.

3402. Has any other master been appointed?—I have been advertising for one. I have received one application, and expect a person in two or three days.

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3403. How did the boys employ themselves during the last week?—I gave directions for them to attend Mr. Russell's school in the meantime.

3404. Mr. *Hughes.*—When was that direction given?—I gave it to some of the boys, or to Mr. Mullin, I forget whom. I told Mr. Mullin, I think, that the boys should go to Mr. Russell's school. I told Ivimy the last day he was at the school.

3405. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you know whether the boys have attended Mr. Russell's school?—Yes; I went to Mr. Russell's school, and he told me M'Auley was regular in attendance, but that the other boys, who were not there that day were there the day before. I said they should attend.

3406. Do you know, whether your directions were obeyed?—[*Edward Ivimy.*—M'Auley and I attended Mr. Russell's school all last week, except one day, on which I did not attend myself; on that day I was at the Blue School practising the piano.]

3407. I do not know that these boys are subject to your examination; they do not derive any benefit from the Blue School; the only boy on the list of the Blue School is M'Auley.

3408. I want to have the names of the three other boys whom you have returned?—We had four boys.

3409. Did Mr. Russell know the names of the boys?—He did.

3410. Mr. Russell knew them, and neither you nor the master have any knowledge upon the subject?—About a month ago we had five boys on the Blue School list. Two boys of the name of Hewson; a boy of the name of Lake, and another named Goggin. Well, now, these four boys have been sent to the new model school under the National Board. Their parents, when they found I was so badly off for regular choir boys, made a demand upon me to give £10 a-year each, or they would withdraw their boys. I could not, of course, give any such thing, and they were withdrawn, and sent to the model school. They were boys I put on the Blue School list.

3411. That is the very list I want. Where is it?—It is an imaginary list; I did not write down their names; it has been so irregular a business since we were unable to clothe or apprentice the boys.

3412. I want to have the four free pupils produced; I have got one, where are the other three?—We have not them. He is the only Blue School pupil in existence.

3413. Dr. *Andrews.*—Were the Hewsons Blue School boys?—Yes.

3414. When?—About a month ago.

3415. When were they appointed?—About three months before.

3416. Who appointed them?—I did.

3417. Mr. *Hughes.*—Did you tell their parents they were Blue Coat boys?—No, I did not state particulars; they were sent to the school and educated there.

3418. Had any person but yourself any idea that they were Blue boys?—I did not make any distinction. There was no benefit to be derived from the distinction. That is my explanation for the irregularity.

3419. They were Blue boys without any of the advantages of Blue boys?—Yes.

3420. Was there any other person who even knew they were Blue boys, without any of the advantages, except yourself?—I do not know.

3421. Did you ever tell any person?—No.

3422. Then there were no Blue boys, to the knowledge of any person but yourself?—No; not one ever asked me the question.

3423. Mr. *Stephens.*—We have one fact established, viz., that there is no Blue boy in existence for 1855?—Yes.

3424. Now, how many actually existing Blue boys (not imaginary boys) were there in 1854?—Four.

3425. What has become of them?—Alfred is the name of one. [Turning to the Verger of the cathedral]—What is the name of that other boy, that ran away and carried off the bed-clothes? Then there is Freer; that is three.

3426. Where is the fourth?—I cannot remember the fourth.

3427. Were they the sons of Protestant tradesmen of the parish?—People residing in the parish. One had no father; the mother was a poor person living in the parish.

3428. Dr. *Andrews.*—Was that Alfred on the list in 1854?—Well, I do not know that; I cannot say positively.

3429. Then, why did you say he was on the list in 1854? We are now inquiring about boys that you say were on the list in 1854.

3430. Mr. *Hughes.*—Was he the boy that ran away?—No; Freer was the boy that ran away.

3431. Dr. *Andrews.*—Was Freer there in 1854?—Yes.

3432. What time did he leave?—I cannot say.

Mr. Joseph Mullin.

Mr. *Joseph Mullin* further examined.

3433. Dr. *Andrews.*—When was Freer under your charge?—About the first half of the year 1854.

3434. Was Alfred under your charge at all?—No.

3435. Was either of the Hewsons ever under your charge?—Both, up to about a month ago.

3436. Did you regard the Hewsons as any thing else than choir boys?—I did not; I had no means of knowing whether they were or not.

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LIMERICK.

Blue Coat School.

Very Rev. Anthony Latouche Kirwan.

The Very Rev. *Anthony Latouche Kirwan*, further examined.

3437. Mr. *Stephens.*—It has been stated that the boys lodged at Hall's Asylum, with a Mrs. Vokes. Did any person go to the asylum to see how the boys were lodged, and how they conducted themselves?—I did.

2438. How often within the last twelve months?—Frequently. The boys have been only with her for the last two or three months. These are the choir boys; they have no connexion whatever with the Blue School, except that they have been educated in the Blue School. I should be delighted it was separated from the choir school altogether; but we cannot provide a master for the Blue School out of its own funds, they are so small.

3439. Are you not aware that in the time of Mr. Moorehead there were paying boys, which was a source of income to the master?—Yes.

3440. Why did you not allow the same system which was pursued in the time of Mr. Moorehead to go on?—Because I saw a set of little ragged children that I thought it improper to have associated with the choir boys.

3441. Mr. *Hughes.*—Were not the clothes of the charity intended for the ragged children?—Not for those pupils paying Moorehead.

3442. Were not the clothes intended for the ragged children?—I dare say they were. If there were funds to provide clothing for them, it would be a very good way to lay them out; but I had not the funds.

3443. Mr. *Stephens.*—Then, in point of fact, the funds of the Blue Coat School have been made a species of support for the choir?—No such thing. I deny it. The Blue Coat School has benefited by the junction of the two, and the choir boys have not benefited in any way by it.

3444. Did Mr. Moorehead teach music?—No.

3445. Did every master, from the time of Moorehead to the present, teach singing?—Yes

3446. Bankes, Hodge, and Mullin?—Yes; they were employed in our choir. I conceived it to be of great advantage, in addition to its being the original practice, to have the boys taught to sing in the choir. I conceived it to be of great advantage to the boys that they should learn music, to qualify them to act as parish clerks.

3447. M'Auley, who is the only free pupil, costs £50 a-year?—I speak only as to the present moment; I have selected three other boys that I expect will be on the list in a few days.

3448. Dr. *Andrews.*—You state in the return, that the houses left by Mrs. Craven for the use of the Blue School have been for years in ruins. Where do they lie?—I do not know.

3449. Upon whose authority did you put that down?—It was Mr. Mahony, the agent, wrote that.

3450. Did you ever make any inquiry about them?—No; there are meetings of the trustees at Mr. Mahony's, which I attend.

3451. Did you ever hear of those houses till this return came?—No; I knew some of the means was derived from houses in Limerick.

3452. You return that the houses, all but one, have been in a state of ruin. Were you aware, before this return was made, that any house property had gone to ruin?—Yes; I remember to have heard, at meetings of the trustees, statements to that effect; but I did not ascertain the fact from any personal inspection.

3453. Did you ever make any inquiry as to where those houses were?—No.

3454. Did you ever inquire whether they could be made available for the trust?—No; the trustees placed every confidence in Mr. Mahony, from his high character.

3455. He is an attorney?—No.

3456. Then, so far as you know, not the slightest inquiry has been made as to the place where these houses stood?—I do not say that; I remember to have heard explanations by Mr. Mahony at meetings of the trustees.

3457. Can you tell what the explanations were?—I cannot state exactly what they were, but I remember about houses being uninhabitable.

3458. Did you direct or originate inquiries as to whether or not those houses could be made available for the purposes of the charity?—No.

3459. You do not even know where they lie?—No.

3460. Is there any person can tell where they lie?—I dare say Mr. Boyse can.

3461. [Mr. *Boyse.*—I was solicitor to the trustees, and the only way I could assist would be by the production of a copy of Mrs. Craven's will. She invested her property in trustees for various charitable purposes.]

3462. Mr. Dean, before M'Auley was put upon the foundation of the Blue School was he connected with any other institution?—He was; with the Protestant Orphan Society.

3463. Is he not on the foundation of the Protestant Orphan Society still?—He may be; I do not know.

3464. Is he not supported by the Protestant Orphan Society?—That is, maintained; I dare say he is.

3465. Was he not clothed by the Protestant Orphan Society last year and up to the present time?—Very likely.

3466. Then what advantage does he get from the Blue School?—He was educated there, and is now receiving clothes.

3467. When did he get clothes?—Some months ago. I stated before that the first suit of clothes I have authorized the distribution of to any boy connected with the Blue School was within the last few months; because the funds did not justify me in doing so before.

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LIMERICK.

Blue Coat School.

Very Rev. Anthony Latouche Kirwan.

3468. Then M'Auley was on the foundation of the Protestant Orphan Society, and to your knowledge is there still?—Yes.

3469. And the only advantage he had from the Blue School was his education and a suit of clothes; when did he get the suit of clothes?—Two or three months ago.

3470. The date of the return is the 23rd of May; can you tell whether the clothes were given to M'Auly since or before that?—I cannot say; the boy himself can tell.

3471. [*Thomas M'Auley.*—I received them on the 14th of January previous.]

3472. It will be your duty, Mr. Dean, to produce the accounts. Mr. Mahony is your agent; he acts for you, and you are the party bound to produce these things to us?—If I had known of this investigation in time I should have got those things. I wish to state that it would be a great relief to me if the trustees would act with me, and not have the whole onus thrown on me. The Bishop and the Mayor are the other trustees.

3473. [The Bishop of *Limerick.*—I shall act for the future; I was not aware till a short time ago that I was a trustee.]

3474. Mr. *Hughes.*—How recently?—About a fortnight or three weeks ago.

3475. [*Mr. Hughes.*—The Mayor has already stated that in consequence of being a Roman Catholic he could not act.]

3476. Dr. *Andrews.*—You are bound to inquire after these houses belonging to the charity. If they be out of your possession for any considerable length of time you will lose them altogether. If money was expended on them, something might be made of them for the charity?—We placed entire confidence in Mr. Mahony.

3477. But you are the managing trustee, and you are accountable?—He is assisted by Mr. Boyse, the legal adviser.

3478. Mr. *Hughes.*—If the Dean and Chapter paid the £200, and that it was laid out on the houses, it might improve the income very much. I refer to the £200 they owe the charity?—I do not know; I am afraid we have no power to compel the Dean and Chapter to pay the money sooner than they please. I am not aware we have any legal power over the Chapter, who do not consider themselves bound by their predecessors.

3479. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is there not a bond?—Yes.

3480. Dr. *Andrews.*—What is the date of it?—I do not know; it must be some very old thing.

3481. *Chairman.*—The Rev. Dr. Graves will read his report relative to the education of the four boys who have been attending the Blue Coat School.

Report of one of the Commissioners.

3482. Rev. Dr. *Graves* reads as follows:—"I examined the four boys educated in the Blue School; and regret to be obliged to state that the result of the examination was not satisfactory. In writing a short passage of English from dictation they all committed several errors both in spelling and punctuation. They cannot be said to have any acquaintance with English grammar, being unable to distinguish the different parts of speech. They know little of arithmetic, not having been taught fractions, either vulgar or decimal; none of them could calculate the third part of a pound. Their knowledge of geography is very limited; none of the boys could describe the situation of Palestine, or even tell in what part of the world it is. Their ignorance in this respect is partly explained by the circumstance that the boys are not provided with maps. The master stated that he had made a verbal application to the Dean for maps, but that none had been supplied; he also complained that he had asked in vain for books to teach history. The copy-books of the boys do not prove that sufficient pains are taken to instruct them in writing. The master informed me that he was not adequately furnished with engraved head-lines to be copied by the boys: he had purchased some at his own cost for their use. One of the boys (M'Auley) informed me that he had been about five years in the Blue Coat School. The remaining three, whom I examined, have been there only for a few months. The boys are—Thomas Leonard, aged eleven years and six months; Thomas M'Auley, ten years; E. Ivimy, aged fourteen years; Stephen Goggin, aged twelve years."

3483. [The Very Rev. *A. L. Kirwan*, Dean of Limerick.—I have no distinct recollection of Mr. Mullin having ever asked for any thing that I did not supply as far as the means would enable me. I could not supply maps unless I bought them myself.

3484. Mr. *Hughes.*—Were any music-books ever supplied by the charity?—Never; the boys, the report has been given about, are chiefly choir boys, distinct altogether from the Blue School.]

3485. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—I have stated that I examined the four boys educated in the Blue Coat School.

3486. Dr. *Andrews.*—When we arranged on Saturday to examine them we understood they were Blue boys.

3487. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—It appears there is but one Blue boy.

3488. Mr. *Hughes.*—But it happens they were all educated in the Blue School by the same master.

Erasmus Smith's School Estates—continued

THE SOUTHERN ESTATES OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE SCHOOLS FOUNDED BY ERASMUS SMITH —(in continuation).

3489. *Secretary.*—Does Mr. Thomas Kearney, the agent of the Erasmus Smith Schools' Board for their Southern Estates, appear in answer to his summons? [He does not answer.]

3490. Does the Rev. Lloyd Apjohn appear?—[A gentleman states, the Rev. L. Apjohn had to go to Kilkee to-day, at twelve o'clock; he got a summons this morning: but he had arranged to go to Kilkee.]

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LIMERICK.

Mrs. Alicia Craven's Endowment—Blue Coat School—continued.

MRS. ALICIA CRAVEN'S ENDOWMENT.—THE BLUE COAT SCHOOL—(in continuation).

John Boyse, Esq., sworn and examined.

John Boyse, Esq.

3491. I hand in a copy of the will of Mrs. Alicia Craven.

3492. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold in connexion with the Blue Coat School Charity?—I am the solicitor to the charity. This office copy of the will comes out of my possession as solicitor to the charity; I think it is a correct copy. I have marked the passage having reference to the charity under inquiry. The will involves a great many bequests of a personal character, and also of a charitable nature.

3493. Mr. *Stephens.*—What is the date of the will?—The date is the 17th January, 1727. The devise having immediate reference to the investigation before your Lordship and the Commissioners is in these words: "I likewise devise and bequeath to the Bishop, Dean, Mayor, and Recorder of Limerick, and their successors, the sum of £40 yearly, for ever; to be issuing and going out of the house that the widow Bugas dwells in; and the house that Bartholomew Stritch possesses in Creagh-lane, in trust and for the Charity School of Limerick, as by one deed bearing date the 20th October, 1724; made between me, the said Alicia Craven, of the one part, and the said trustees of the other part, may appear." That is the passage of the will having reference to the charity now under inquiry.

3494. *Chairman.*—Have you the deed of 1724?—I never saw it. I do not think that either I or the Secretary of the Board, or his father—his predecessor in the office—ever had that deed in their possession. I inquired for it, when my services as professional adviser were called into requisition, and I could never discover it.

3495. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Is there in the minutes of the proceedings of the trustees, any extract from that deed; from which the Commissioners could learn the nature of the trust?—I should refer to the book.

3496. *Chairman.*—Is there any other document in your possession having reference to this bequest?—None whatever.

3497. There is no other information you can give?—No.

3498. Mr. *Stephens.*—Had you any thing to do with the filling up of that return?—I never saw it till a while ago, in the Secretary's hands. It was never referred to me.

J. Watson Mahony, Esq.

John Watson Mahony, Esq., sworn and examined.

3499. *Chairman.*—What offices do you hold in connexion with this charity?—Secretary, collector of rents, and general agent.

3500. Have you any copy of the deed of 1724?—I have not.

3501. Have you any extract?—I have an extract in the book so late as 1771, which refers to that. This book, which I now produce, has relation to an inquisition into the charitable institutions of Limerick, convened agreeably to an advertisement in 1771, on the 3rd of February. This book has accounts of the different charities of Limerick then existing. There is a passage here which says: state of the Blue School, taken from a paper in the handwriting of the late Dean Massy, "about the year 1724, Mrs. Alice Craven, as I believe, executed a deed to the Bishop, Dean, Mayor, and Recorder, and their successors, whereby she conveyed to them some houses in the city, (the rent of which then amounted to about £40 a year), in trust for the Charity School; which deed I heard she confirmed by her last will and testament. The Corporation paid £20 a year towards the support of that school; and several persons subscribed considerable annual sums towards it." The will there referred to, is that, I presume, of which a copy has been handed in by Mr. Boyce; I have a copy of it here, dated the 17th January, 1729. There is a very old copy of this in the possession of the present Lord Bishop. The difference of date on the two copies of the will may be a mistake—a clerical error.

3502. Is there in that book any other extract you are aware of, from the deed in 1724: or relative to it?—There is a very long extract about the charity in the old book of 1771 I have handed in. The extract is a kind of history of the charity itself.

3503. *Chairman.*—Let the extracts be read.

3504. [*Secretary.*—Before I read the first extract from this book, I will read an advertisement inserted in the first page of the book, showing the circumstances under which it was prepared: "Charitable institutions in the diocese of Limerick.—It is judged proper to give public notice, that the Bishop of Limerick intends to enter upon an immediate inquiry into the nature, application, and management of such donations and bequests, as have at different times been made for charitable uses and institutions in the city of Limerick, and in other parts of his united diocese. And in order that the humane and benevolent intentions of the kind donors may hereafter be effectually answered, and carried into the most speedy execution, he earnestly requests the favour of his clergy, and such other persons as can give him any information relative to these useful purposes, to meet him next Tuesday morning, and the succeeding days, about the hour of eleven of the clock, at the chapter room of the Cathedral, or Parish Church of St. Mary, in the said city of Limerick, dated the 3rd of February, 1771."]

[The extracts are read as follows].

"CHARITY BLUE SCHOOL.—A state of it, taken from a paper in the handwriting of the late Dean Massy.

"About the year 1724, Mrs. Alice Craven, as I believe, executed a deed to the Bishop, Dean, Mayor, and Recorder, and their successors; whereby she conveyed to them some

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LIMERICK.

Mrs. Alicia Craven's Endowment—The Blue Coat School.

J. Watson Mahony, Esq.

houses in the city, (the rent of which then amounted to £40 a year), in trust for the charity school; which deed I heard she confirmed by her last will and testament. The Corporation paid £20 a year towards the support of that school: and several persons subscribed considerable annual sums towards it.

"Mrs. Craven, as I heard, gave a house near the Island Gate, for the master and a school; but what title she had therein I do not know. This charity, as I heard, was generally conducted by one of the city clergy, and the Chamberlain of the Corporation. The master had a salary of £25 a year. Twenty poor boys were decently clothed; and, when fit for it, were sent out apprentices to tradesmen in the city, with a fee of £4 with each.

"I undertook the care of this charity in the year 1741, and Mr. John Vincent was then chamberlain. He paid to my orders the Corporation subscription of £20 a year, to the 25th of March, 1745, and then told me he would pay no more, because he was in advance above £600 to the Corporation; and has not paid any more since.

"About the same time I was informed Mr. Andrew Shepherd had turned the schoolmaster and scholars out of the house, to which I heard Mr. Charles Smith had a title. Whether it was on account of Mrs. Craven's title being expired, or because the rent of it was not paid, I know not. I know that no rent was ever demanded from me. Mr. Smith was an annual subscriber, at £4 a year, and by the return made to me, owed £40 of his subscription at Michaelmas, 1745, to that charity.

"Three of Mrs. Craven's houses (in Mary-street), which produced £30 a year, were much decayed before my time; and about March 1747, her trustees made a lease of them to Mr. James Sexton, at £20 a year; so that Mrs. Craven's donation was reduced to £30 a year. Some of the subscribers withdrew their subscriptions before my time; and several died. I received no more of them than £8 a year from the late bishop. However, the school was continued in another house, till the year 1747, when I found the fund was not sufficient to hire a school-house, pay the master's salary, and clothe the poor boys. I set out such of the poor boys as were fit for it apprentices to tradesmen in the city, and then broke up the school.

"When Mr. Shepherd took possession of the school-house, I was informed a little stable, about ten feet wide and twenty long, which the deans enjoyed, near the north end of the deanery-house, belonged to the Corporation. I proposed to several gentlemen of the Common Council, and to Aldermen Arthur Roche in particular, that if they would grant that little stable I would add so much of the deanery ground thereto as would be sufficient to build a school, and a house for the master. Alderman Arthur Roche replied, that stable would be soon out of lease, and he was sure I should then get it for that purpose; but, while he had breath in his body he never would consent that an inch of the Corporation ground should be set till it was out of lease, and then it should be set up to cant in Doyer hundred. But it so happened, that when the lease expired, in few years after, Alderman Roche took a fee-farm lease of that little stable, with several houses and plots of ground, from the Mayor and Common Council; and also, of my coach-house, which, by all the inquiry I could make, has been, time immemorial, part of the mensal ground belonging to the deanery of Limerick.

"I have received the rents from the tenants, and set out a great part of it to interest, so that there is now a fund of about £500 arising therefrom, ready to be laid out for building a charity school and house, when the trustees can get a proper place for that purpose.

"30th November, 1761.

CHARLES MASSY."

[Further Extract.]

"A state of the fund belonging to the Charity Blue School in Limerick:

"This charity has been supported by £20 a year, granted by act of council, by the Corporation in the year 1721, several voluntary subscriptions, which have since ceased, and some houses granted by deed, by Mrs. Craven, in trust for this charity, and confirmed by her last will, which then produced near £35 10*s.*; but part thereof, set to the widow Buckaile, went quite to ruin; and she dying intestate, the trustees advertised it to be set to the highest bidder, and accordingly made a lease of it in the year 1748, to Mr. James Sexton, at the annual rent of £20, and the Rev. Mr. Sergeant pays £10 a year; so that £30 a year is the present annual produce. This charity has been always conducted by the city chamberlain and one of the city clergy, while the Corporation paid their subscription. Dean Massy and Mr. John Vincent, chamberlain, were appointed in the year 1741, and the Corporation did not pay any part of their subscription since the year 1745. The school was, however, kept up till the year 1747, and the fund not being sufficient to support it any longer, it was then dropped.

"Dean Massy's account while the school was kept up:—

Dr.	£	*s.*	*d.*	
Received from the Corporation	96	4	10½	
" Rent from Alderman Sergeant and Son .	65	0	0	
" Rent out of Mrs. Buckaile's house . .	100	7	10	
" Rent of back-house from Mr. Phil. Roche	25	0	0	
" Subscription from late Bishop	60	0	0	
				£346 12 8½

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LIMERICK.

Mrs. Alicia Craven's Endowment—The Blue Coat School.

John Watson Mahony, Esq.

Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Paid David Mahony, schoolmaster	168	15	0			
„ eight Apprentice Fees	32	0	0			
„ for clothes, shoes, &c., for the boys, and repairs of Mrs. Bucaile's house	83	7	6½	£284	2	6½
Balance in Dean Massy's hands when the school was shut	62	10	2			

[Further Extract.]

"The state of this charity in the year 1760, when the Dean gave an account thereof to his Lord Bishop :—

	£	s.	d.
In the Dean's hands as above	62	10	2
Eleven and a-half year's rent out of Edward Sexton's house, due 29th September, 1759	230	0	0
Thirteen year's rent due out of Mr. Sargent's house, 1st Nov. 1759	130	0	0
Two and a-half year's rent paid by Phil. Roche out of a back-house afterwards set to Edward Sexton	6	5	0
	£428	15	2

"The copy of this mentioned as above—

Six and a-half years' rent due from Edward Sexton, 25th March, 1766	130	0	0
Six and a-half years' rent due from Mr. Sargent, 1st May, 1766	65	0	0
	£623	15	2

Interest besides.

"Extract from a copy of Acts of a Chapter held the 15th day of March, 1766 :—

"NOTE.—Whereas, on the 20th day of July, 1758, the Dean having money in his hands belonging to Mrs. Craven's Charity Blue School, and being applied to by the Chapter for a loan of a part of the same, amounting to £277 6*s.* 2*d.*, for the purpose of repairing the cathedral, which they promised to pay interest for at the rate of five per cent., did advance the said sum of £277 6*s.* 2*d.* And whereas no security has been given to the Dean for his indemnity for his complying with the request of the Chapter, to advance the said sum, for the said purposes, we, the Chapter now assembled, do order that the interest due thereon, amounting to about £107 8*s.* 8¼*d.* be made a principal sum, and be added to the aforesaid principal sum, and from this time to bear legal interest till the whole sum borrowed be repaid to the trustees of the said Mrs. Craven's Charity Blue School.

Abstract of his (Dean Massy's) account as in page 32 of this book :—

Debtor,	£346	12	8½			
Creditor,	284	2	6½			
Balance in hands, (Accounts at large and vouchers in his book.)				£62	10	2

The present state of this charity:—

Balance in my hands as above,	£62	10	2
Eleven and a-half years' rent, last Sept. 29th, out of house tenanted by Mr. Edward Sexton,	230	0	0
Thirteen years' rent last November 1st, out of Rev. John Sargent's house,	130	0	0
Two and a-half years' rent due 25th March, 1748, out of a back house, tenanted by Mr. Phil. Roche, which was then set to Mr. Sexton with Mrs. Bucaile's house, and the house which fell down many years before,	6	5	0
	£428	15	2
Corporation subscription, fourteen and a-half years' (less 15*s.*) due Michaelmas last,	289	5	0
Lord Bishop,—his lordship died 2nd April, 1755, eight years then due,	64	0	0
Charles Smyth, Esq., twenty-four years, due last Michaelmas,	96	0	0
Rev. Henry Smyth nineteen years, due last Michaelmas,	38	0	0
Alderman Sargent, died (I think) in 1758, eighteen years due at his death,	36	0	0
	£952	0	2

CHARLES MASSY.

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"A supposed state of the present fund for reviving and establishing the aforesaid Blue School, as collected from the foregoing particulars by the Rev. Dean Hoare, this 20th day of February, 1771.

"*February 5th*, 1771.—Due from the Chapter, which they borrowed from the late Dean Massy, for repairs of the cathedral, £277 6*s.* 2*d.*; interest of ditto from the 20th July, 1758, to the 15th of March, 1766, as per act of Chapter, £107 8*s.* 8¼*d.*

"Interest of said two sums, amounting to £384 14*s.* 10¼*d.*, from the 15th of March, 1766, to 15th of March, 1771, as per act of Chapter, (being five years,) about £115 7*s.* 11*d.*" Total, £500 2*s.* 9¼*d.*; with other items, making a total of £1,081 1*s.* 6¾*d.*"

3505. *Chairman.*—Have you the bond of the Dean and Chapter?—I have not; but the interest is regularly paid.

3506. Mr. *Hughes.*—In this book handed in by Mr. Mahony, it is stated that the loan to the Dean and Chapter, out of the funds of this charity, was for the repair of the cathedral. The value of that in reference to the validity of the bond will be understood by the Dean.

3507. [Very Rev. *A. L. Kirwan.*—I do not know that they were justified in borrowing the money.]

3508. The interest has been paid up to the 1st of March, 1855, on the £200, Irish.

3509. *Chairman.*—In what state are the houses of this charity?—There is one in pretty good repair; the other is in a very great state of dilapidation. Fitzgibbon's house, which I presume is the house alluded to under the name of Sexton, in the old will, pays £15 a-year. The other house, the representative of Sargent, in Fish-lane, is in a very great state of dilapidation. It belongs to Mrs. Sargent of Glinn. The agent, Mr. David Fitzgerald, says she cannot get payment out of it; and on my applying to him, he referred me to the premises, and there is no distress there.

3510. When was rent last received?—The 25th March, 1851, about four years ago.

3511. Dr. *Andrews.*—Did you ever hear or know of any person who saw the deed?—I did not. The statement in the book, written out by Dean Crosbie, alludes to their having heard of the deed in 1771.

3512. *Chairman.*—Is the statement relative to the property belonging to this charity, in the return made to the Commissioners, in your handwriting?—No; that is the handwriting of the accountant in my office, Mr. Nash.

3513. Is there more than one house?—There are two houses; the first house is in Mary-street, near Creagh-lane, that is Fitzgibbon.

3514. Is there more than one house in ruins?—There is one house I receive rent regularly out of. The passage in the return alludes to the houses of Sargent.

3515. I want to know whether that ought to be house, or houses?—Probably the mistake arose in this way: there were two houses I believe in Fish-lane, part of the property, now in the hands of the representative of Sargent.

3516. Mr. *Stephens.*—Are there two or three houses?—I believe there are two houses, the representative of Sargent.

3517. You are the secretary and the collector of rents. I want to know whether there are two or three houses?—I very seldom went to collect them.

3518. Did you ever see them?—I have been pointed them out.

3519. When?—About two years ago, or a year ago.

3520. Since that have you never been near the place?—I have not. I sent a person to collect them.

3521. What are the duties of an agent?—To collect the rents, and use every exertion and due diligence in the collection.

3522. Is it not the duty of an agent to examine the property?—Occasionally. I send twice a year to look after every portion of the property I am connected with.

3523. You have not done so in the present case?—I have not done so personally. I repeatedly sent, and went myself to Mr. Fitzgerald, the agent, to see and get paid.

3524. I want to know from you whether there are two or three houses?—I believe there are two.

3525. You ought to have positive knowledge?—There are two houses of Sargent's.

3526. In Fish-lane?—Creagh-lane, I believe; I do not know the names of the lanes in the old town well.

3527. Are there two or three houses?—I think there are two houses.

3528. In the aggregate?—The representative of Fitzgibbon is one, for which he pays £15 a year. The representative of Sargent, out of which we cannot get much rent, is the remnant of two houses.

3529. Then there are three houses?—Yes.

3530. Then there are two houses in Fish-lane?—I think that is the name of the lane.

3531. Do you not know where the property is situate?—The reason that I am not accurate about it is, that I sent my clerk.

3532. Do you know any thing about it?—Not much, indeed.

3533. State all you do know about it?—When Fitzgibbon's house was out of lease we received proposals. There was a meeting of the trustees to decide as to the rents. He paid £15 a year. He is a good and solvent tenant; pays regularly, and has a lease.

3534. For how many years?—I think for twenty-one years.

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LIMERICK.

Mrs. Alicia Craven's Endowment—The Blue Coat School.

John Watson, Mahony, Esq.

3535. Have you the lease with you?—I did not bring it. I got no notification to bring it. I only came up to-day in a great hurry from Kilkee. On my arrival I had merely a hurried moment to get together papers, otherwise I would have been much better instructed and prepared.

3536. Have you not a box in which all the papers belonging to this charity are kept and marked?—I have them all in a distinct compartment.

3537. Why did you not bring them?—It would take an immense time to bring them all.

3538. Did you ever read them?—I looked a good deal over almost all of them.

3539. Have you any schedule of them?—No; they are arranged in years.

3540. The deed of 1724 may be amongst them?—I do not think it could be. I have searched most carefully for it on several occasions, and I searched to-day again. It is a well understood fact that we never saw that deed; my father was agent before me, and he never saw it. I often heard him speaking of it.

3541. You made a return of the deed being in existence. Read the second column of the return?—"By deed executed by Mrs. Craven, in 1724, she conveyed to trustees therein named, £40 a-year and some house property in Limerick for the use of the Charity Blue School, and subsequently confirmed same by will. The Corporation also subscribed £20 a-year to said school, and several other persons subscribed considerable sums towards it."—This is in reference to the deed referred to in the copy of her will, I suppose.

3542. But you made that return. That is your handwriting?—It is not.

3543 Was it not written under your direction?—Yes.

3544. Why did you not go to the Town Clerk and ascertain whether the deed of 1724 was amongst the Corporation records, or search wherever the records of the Dean and Chapter are kept?—It never struck me. I should be most anxious to derive any information on the subject.

3545 Are there two houses in Fish-lane?—There are the remains of two houses.

3546. *Chairman.*—Could you suggest any thing that could be done with these two houses to improve the property?—I could not.

3547. Mr. *Hughes.*—Could they be repaired?—I do not think they would be worth repairing.

3548. Have you got any rental?—The accounts will show the rental.

3549. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have you got the receipts and disbursements of 1854?—Yes; I have the accounts consecutively here.

3550. Mr. *Hughes.*—From 1849 to the present?—Yes.

3551. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you keep a ledger?—Yes; there it is. The ledger contains several other accounts unconnected with the charity. Here are the accounts of the school made out from the ledger.

3552. Have you got the first account?—I think I have. I produce the account for the period from the 22nd February, 1848, to the 22nd February, 1849.

3553. I want the accounts of 1852, 1853, and 1854. [The witness produces the three accounts.]

3554. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is there any one in occupation of the premises described in that return as in ruin?—They were occupied by a very wretched class of people the last time I saw them.

3555. Are they occupied at present?—I cannot say.

3556. Mr. *Stephens.*—He has not seen them for two years?—About a year and a-half.

3557. Mr. *Hughes.*—Will the trustees enclose the premises, so as to preserve the possession of them?—They are well marked out.

3558. If they are in the possession of persons not paying rents, adverse possession will be acquired against the trustees of the charity. It is the duty of the trustees to preserve the possession. If they are vacant, they ought to be enclosed. If not vacant, the people not paying rent ought to be put out.

3559. Mr. *Stephens.*—I see in your account for 1854, "Repairs, to the Dean, £15"?—The Dean gave me receipts for them. They were different repairs. I have the vouchers.

3560. For what place?—The school.

3561. Mr. *Hughes.*—Show me the account for 1850. This is an account examined 26th February, 1849, but it is in point of fact the account of 1848?—I produced an account from the 22nd February, 1849, to the 22nd February, 1850.

3562. State to the Commissioners what the balance on that account is?—This account is from the 22nd February, 1848, to the 22nd February, 1849, and it was signed the 26th day of February, 1849, and vouched by the Dean of Limerick. "By balance due to agent and carried to the debit of next account, £26 13*s.* 2*d.*"

3563. What is the next account?—"By balance due to agent, per account, closed and certified, £26 13*s.* 2*d.* By balance due to agent, and carried to the debit of next account, £21 11*s.* 10*d.*" The next account is from February, 1850, to February, 1851. Balance due to agent and carried to next account, £38 4*s.* The balances were all against the charity in my favour, due to me, except on the last account, when an arrear of interest paid by the Chapter came in, and there is now a balance in favour of the charity by the last account. The balance now due for the charity would be £40 6*s.* So the charity is now in a position to do something. Before it was, generally speaking, in debt. The great anxiety of the present Bishop of Derry was to reduce the balance if possible. The last account is from the 22nd February, 1854, to the 22nd February, 1855. All the balances

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were against the charity, till this account, when a large amount of interest due by the Dean and Chapter, was paid. By three and a-half years' interest on the Dean and Chapter's bond, up to the 1st March, 1855, £38 15*s.* 3*d.*

3564. Dr. *Andrews.*—"To Wrightson, half a-year's salary." What is that for?—He contracted for making and mending the shoes of the Blue School boys. He was the verger of the cathedral, and is also a shoemaker. It was thought better to contract for the making and mending of the shoes than to be buying them, and the contract was entered into with him.

3565. Have you any document showing the number of boys in the Blue School in 1849?—You will know in this way—from the number of suits of clothes at Christmas.

3566. Have you the names?—It was the duty of the schoolmaster to keep a list of the boys.

3567. Who told him the Bue boys from the others?—I dare say he knew the distinction. The Blue boys were known by the clothes.

3568. Mr. *Hughes.*—Were there clothes bought in 1853 for them?—I should think not.

3569. When was there a boy apprenticed?—The last boy apprenticed was in February, 1852. They were generally apprenticed to respectable tradesmen.

3570. There were neither clothes nor apprentice fees in 1854. In the year 1852 there was a balance in favour of the trustees of 3*s.* 4*d.*, although the interest was not paid by the Dean and Chapter, so you are not accurate in saying the balance was always against the charity?—The trustees wanted to reduce the amount of the debt; and I believe the great object in reducing the number of boys was to reduce the balance due. I recollect the present Bishop of Derry was most anxious to get the charity out of debt. I have a perfect recollection of having a conversation with the Dean, when he was very anxious to get the charity out of debt.

3571. It was out of debt then.

3572. Mr. *Stephens.*—Am I to take it as a fact that at the end of 1852 there was a balance in favour of the trustees?—There was £39 17*s.* 7*d.* cleared off in one payment.

3573. Am I to take it as a fact that at the end of 1852 there was a balance in favor of the trustees?—I see by this that on the 15th of December, 1852, there was a balance in favour of the trustees; by the other accounts the balance was against them.

3574. Mr. *Hughes.*—That is your own account?—Yes; the account is audited by the Bishop of Limerick and the Dean.

3575. Dr. *Andrews.*—I cannot ascertain from the ledger what has been paid exactly on account of any one trust, or what is the exact state of this trust?—The income is Fitzgibbon's rent and the interest on consols; a sum of money vested in the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests; the interest is payable half-yearly.

3576. Is that under the Board of Bequests?—Under the Commissioners of Charities for Ireland. It is paid every half-year, £10 14*s.*

3577. *Chairman.*—Can you tell the rent due on the premises this year?—I think three and a-half years' rent, if I mistake not. The book-keeper told me in the office; he will tell you exactly.

3578. Dr. *Andrews.*—Have you any book in which you keep an account as to the tenants?—I did not keep a rental exactly, for there were only two tenants; and on looking to the accounts it will show at once how they stood as to their payments. There is now to the credit of the charity £40 6*s.*; that is the account up to the last moment.

3579. Mr. *Hughes.*—You return quit-rent paid. For what premises is that payable?—It is out of Fitzgibbon's.

3580. Have you a receipt for it?—Yes, I have the receipts; I have not got them here.

3581. You were under the impression there was a mere annuity payable out of some of the houses. It is very important to ascertain whether it is an annuity or not reserved by lease. If there is a quit-rent payable, the presumption arises that the charity are the owners in fee of the premises, in respect of which they pay the quit-rent.

3582. Dr. *Andrews.*—Have you any documents or title deeds amongst your papers?—I have all the new leases executed.

3583. Any old leases?—No.

3584. Mr. *Stephens.*—Any old papers?—I think there are some very old papers amongst them: I will search, and any old papers that can throw light upon them I will bring. The only book I could see touching upon the subject was this old book I have handed in. It is written by Dean Crosbie. It contains a history of almost all the charities connected with Limerick.

3585. Did Mr. Bankes succeed Mr. Hodge as master?—Mr. Bankes went to Dublin for the benefit of his health.

3586. Mr. *Hughes.*—What was nature of the repairs done in 1853?—The school wanted very general repair: the roof was in very bad order, and the flooring and the window frames. It wanted very general repair, indeed.

3587. It is so still. Did you make this charge for repairs in 1853, £15?—The £15 for repairs was distributed by the Dean.

3588. Mr. *Stephens.*—The money was expended on the schoolhouse?—Yes.

3589. [Very Rev. *A. L. Kirwan.*—Not the entire. There was something due to the woman for cleaning the place.]

3590. There were sundries, the Dean gave me a bundle of receipts.

3591. You put them down as repairs?—The Dean took the trouble of doing all these things himself: he brought me a bundle of receipts, and I took them as for repairs.

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LIMERICK.

Mrs. Alicia Craven's Endowment—The Blue Coat School.

John Watson Mahony, Esq.

3592. Dr. *Andrews.*—April 12, 1853, there is £15; March the 20th, 1854, £7; and March the 20th, in the same year, there is £7?—Yes; but as to that £7 you will find on the credit side "By *Contra Cr.*, to the Dean for repairs, £7;" credit is given at the other side.

3593. Mr. *Hughes.*—In the account for 1850 from February, to 1851, I find this item—to cash paid John Smith, superannuated schoolmaster, for an outfit and passage to America. Was there a second superannuated schoolmaster?—This man went to America. He was nearly blind.

3594. Was there a second man superannuated, who was nearly blind, and who went to America?—I do not recollect. I recollect perfectly the circumstance of Smith. He was a long time there; he got ophthalmia; was near losing his sight. He was a regular drag on the charity.

3595. The charity is debited with the outfit and passage to America?—Yes, £12. It was between 1850 and 1851. It was a case that the present Bishop of Derry felt a great interest in. He said it would be an act of the greatest harshness to throw that unfortunate man upon the wide world. He considered the thing, and he thought it would be a benefit to the charity, and to the poor unfortunate man himself, to give him money to go to America. He thought he would be consulting the interest of the charity by getting rid of him, though a question arose at the time whether, under the terms of the charity, the money could be distributed to him.

3596. Mr. *Stephens.*—In your opinion it came within the terms of the charity?—I do not exactly know the terms of the charity.

3597. [Very Rev. *A. L. Kirwan.*—When I stated that Smith by my interference had been sent to America, and that I contributed to his outfit and passage, I did not mean to say the charity had given nothing. There was a certain sum due to Smith for this superannuation pension, and upon consultation with the bishop, we came to the conclusion that as this money was to be paid, it was best to send him off before the spring passed over, and in order to get him out at the proper season, I gave the man myself £5, and the charity, it seems by that book, contributed also. I went down and took his passage on board, and made him a present of some old clothes when going off.

3598. Is it or is it not a fact that £12 was paid out of the funds of the charity to this man for his outfit and passage?—Yes, £12 were given to him. When I became trustee I found him in the receipt of £12 a-year, a superannuation pension. In lieu of receiving this he got one £12, part of which was due to him under the old arrangement when I came.]

3599. Mr. *Hughes.*—For what period is that account now in your hand?—From February, 1853, to February, 1854.

3600. What was the balance due to you on that account?—£11 18*s.* 7*d.*

3601. What amount did the Dean and Chapter owe to the charity at that time for interest—was it £22?—It was the difference between that and £38.

3602. The Dean and Chapter owed two years' interest, £22. The balance due to you as agent of the charity was £11 odd, but if the £22 due by the Dean and Chapter had been paid you would then have had £11 to the credit of the charity?—Yes; I would have owed to the charity £11.

3603. In 1852 you had 3*s.* 4*d.* to the credit of the charity, and in 1853 there would have been £11 to the credit of the charity if the interest had been paid up?—Yes.

3604. Dr. *Andrews.*—How long was Smith schoolmaster?—A good many years—eight or nine years, I think. His constitution became very much debilitated.

3605. When did he cease to be schoolmaster. How long was he schoolmaster, and when did he cease?—I could not tell you without looking to the books. I think he was eight or nine years there. I will look to the books (witness did so). I find that he was not schoolmaster in 1850. I see Moorehead was schoolmaster. On the 4th of March I find this entry, "Paid Mr. Smyth superannuation allowance £1." I see again February 2nd, 1850, and January 5th, 1850, "Paid to John Smith superannuation allowance £1." One pound a month it is.

3606. Was it continued on till the time he left?

3607. [Very Rev. *A. L. Kirwan.*—Smith was superannuated when I came. With respect to the debt which I believed to be due to the agent I heard that at the office. It was upon this statement I came to the conclusion with the bishop that it was better not to clothe the boys for some time. It was not upon an examination of the accounts.

3608. Mr. *Hughes.*—There was a balance in favour of the charity?—I was not aware of that.]

3609. There is an entry in the accounts, under date September, 1848, of £1, superannuation allowance paid to Smith.

3610. Mr. *Stephens.*—The schoolhouse you say is a very old building?—Yes.

3611. How many years old?—About eighty years.

3612. This report says:—"There is a schoolhouse built in 1773, out of the annual savings of the charity. The school having been for many years previously discontinued."

3613. *Secretary.*—There is in the book from which I read about this charity an entry of a resolution, passed at a meeting of the trustees, held on the 3rd of August, 1772, when it was resolved that a schoolhouse should if possible be erected as the Blue School, and that the money due to the charity should be applied to its building.

3614. Mr. *Stephens.*—My reason for asking the question relative to the house was, because the Dean said the Dean and Chapter thought the schoolhouse was their property.

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Mr. *Ralph Nash* sworn and examined.

3615. *Chairman.*—What situation do you hold?—I am book-keeper to Mr. Mahony.

3616. Do you know the premises in Ash-lane belonging to the charity?—I do.

3617. When did you see them last?—I pass them nearly every day up through the old town.

3618. In what state are they?—The man that has them at present laid out a large sum of money on them. They were originally premises that W. H. Hall used to pay us for, he was the agent.

3619. Dr. *Andrews.*—What did he do with them?—He surrendered them, seeing them getting into a state of dilapidation.

3620. To whom were they surrendered?—To the trustees; and there was a meeting of the trustees called to ascertain whether they would accept the surrender, and they came to the conclusion that they would. They then set them to a man named Fitzgibbon, who proposed for them, and a lease was executed to him at £15 a year.

3621. *Chairman.*—I am speaking of Fish-lane?—The one that Sargent held. Mr. Mahony does not know the premises as well as I do.

3622. Where are the ruined houses?—The houses in Fish-lane, or near it, are what I was telling you about.

3623. Where is Sexton's house?—It is near Creagh-lane. That was a mistake about Fish-lane.

3624. Have you seen the premises in Creagh-lane lately?—Yes.

3625. What state are they in?—In a very bad state I think; and more than that, from the situation of the premises, I do not think that by getting them up they would return any thing near what the repairs would be.

3626. Is there any one living in them now?—Yes, there is.

3627. Do they pay any rent?—I do not know whether they pay rent now. I am not aware, indeed.

3628. Do you know the name of the person living in it?—A person named Meehan. I applied to him some time ago for rent, and he objected to pay rent. It seems there was an old deed by Mrs. Sargent, or the predecessors of that lady, and he said that under that old deed he did not conceive he was liable to the trustees.

3629. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you see that old deed?—I did.

3630. Who has that deed?—It was in the hands of the predecessors of a man named Sargent, he lives in Denmark-street.

3631. How long did they pay you rent?—To the 1st of March, 1851.

3632. For how long?—About eighteen years I should think.

3633. Down to 1851?—Yes.

3634. Then they refused?—Yes.

3635. And have refused since?—Yes; I made application for the rent myself, although Sargent told me we were not entitled to receive any rent from him.

3636. What was the amount of rent you received yearly down to 1851?—£9 4*s.* 7*d.* each gale—£20 Irish.

3637. Dr. *Andrews.*—Did you report to any person that they refused to pay you rent?—I did.

3638. To whom?—Mr. Mahony.

3639. That they distinctly denied their liability to pay rent?—Yes.

3640. Did they pay none since?—None since 1851.

3641. They paid rent for upwards of twenty years?—Long previous.

3642. Do you know the place called English town?—Those are the premises I am speaking of.

3643. In Creagh-lane?—Yes.

3644. What extent of ground is there?—Twenty-five feet probably in front. There is a very great rere.

3645. Mr. *Hughes.*—There are three houses?—I will tell you how that is, it is only the one house. In this one house there are two shops, and these may be considered two separate houses.

3646. Is that entry in the books which I have marked with a pencil—is that your writing?—No; that is the late Alexander Mahony's writing. "Three, however, in English town, held by the representatives of Sexton, now Francis Arthur, Esq., which yield £20 a-year." That is the one you examined me about. That is held now by Fitzgibbon. I was at the Excise the other day paying quit-rent, and the collector wanted to know whether this place paid quit-rent. Mr. Fitzgibbon said there was only one house. It seems the collector of Excise cannot find out the actual boundary of those premises.

3647. *Chairman.*—Read the next entry?—"One house in Mary-street, corner of Creagh-lane, Sargent."

3648. That is now in two houses?—There are two shops.

3649. How many persons are there living in those houses?—There may be ten or twelve families.

3650. I am speaking of Sargent's houses, are these houses in ruins?—Yes.

3651. [*Secretary.*—In the minute book of the charity, under date December 6, 1820, one of the resolutions is, "and to inquire about a house in Smithfield, the White Hart, left by the Rev. J. Moore, and let, in 1807, for £17 per annum."]

3652. Mr. *Hughes.*—Do you know of any such house?—No, Sir.

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LIMERICK.

Mrs. Alicia Craven's Endowment.—The Blue Coat School.

John Watson Mahony, Esq.

John Watson Mahony, Esq., further examined.

3653. Mr. *Stephens.*—When Mr. Nash reported in 1851 that the tenants refused to pay rent, what did you do?—I think I said we should take legal proceedings to get possession.

3654. To whom?—I mentioned to Mr. Nash that I thought I should be obliged to do something of the kind.

3655. I want to know what you did, and not what you said?—I did not do any thing.

3656. Did you report it to the trustees?—I do not think I did.

3657. [Mr. *Ralph Nash.*—I think he did.]

3658. When the trustees would say why is this not paid or that not paid, I would mention the reason why.

3659. You have no remembrance of having reported it. Then, in point of fact, although these tenants paid rent for upwards of twenty years immediately anterior to 1851, you made no report to the trustees, when they refused to pay their rent, and disclaimed their landlord's title; nor did you do any thing, except to have a verbal conversation with Nash?—I made frequent applications to Mr. David Fitzgerald, the agent of Sargent, for payment, and I wrote several letters to the old lady at Glynn. I thought it better to get the rent if I could, than go to law for premises not worth it. I thought it could be better done in that way without resorting to legal proceedings.

3660. In point of fact you did nothing about it during the last five years?—Nothing has been done.

3661. Did you make any report to the trustees in writing?—No.

[For further evidence as to Blue Coat School see page 217.]

The Leamy School.

Documentary Evidence.

THE LEAMY SCHOOL.

3662. *Secretary.*—The first information about this school is contained in the Report of the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests "Of the means adopted by them, and in progress, for the recovery of property withheld from charitable objects in Ireland, and the result of such proceedings for ten years past." This return is dated 1824; and at page 85 it states:—"William Leamy bequeathed the residue of his property for the education of poor children in and about the city of Limerick. This sum amounts to about £10,000, and got into the hands of persons residing in London. The Commissioners were obliged to interfere as to this, and, under the advice of their counsel, had a bill filed in the Court of Chancery, in England, for the recovery of the property, which suit is going on, and is expected to terminate successfully." The next information is contained in the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools, made in 1835, page 548:—"Limerick City.—An annual income of £600 for poor schools, granted by Mr. Leamy under a will. He bequeathed £12,000 for this purpose." The Report refers to the authority I have already mentioned.

3663. In the Appendix to the Third Report of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, made in 1847, page 21, in a list of bills of costs of the solicitor of the Board, there is an item mentioned relative to Leamy's School—£20 14*s.* 5½*d.*, taxed off 2*s.* 3*d.* In reply to a circular addressed to the master and trustees with regard to this endowment, an extract from the will of William Leamy has been given, and also a scheme settled by the Irish Court of Chancery, under which the court has been managed. I read the extract from the will as follows:—"All the rest and residue of my estate and effects whatsoever I give to my executors, hereinafter to be named, to be by them appropriated to the education of the children of the poor in Ireland—principally those in and about Limerick city—or as they, my executors, in their better judgment shall deem meet and fit to give this bequest the most extensive efficacy." [The return of the principal master is read.] No return has been received on behalf of the trustees. I read the following letter, which has been received from Francis Kearney:—

"43, Catherine-street, Limerick,
"September 1, 1855.

"SIR,—I have been requested to bring under the consideration of 'the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Endowment, &c., of Schools for the purposes of Education in Ireland,' certain circumstances connected with an institution in Limerick called the Leamy Free School, that, in the opinion of a very numerous and intelligent class of persons in Limerick, demand the special notice of the Commissioners in the progress of their inquiry.

"This institution was endowed under the will of a gentleman named William Leamy, who directed that the residue of his property (after certain specific bequests) should be applied towards the establishment and maintenance of a free school for the education of poor persons in Ireland, principally in the city or suburbs of Limerick, of which place the testator had been a native.

"The residue applicable to this purpose amounted to about £14,000; and about fifteen years since certain proceedings were taken in the Court of Chancery, at the instance of Mr. Leamy's executors, in the name of the Attorney-General, for the purpose of administering this fund, and, under a reference from the Lord Chancellor, the scheme for the maintenance and management of the school as it has been since conducted (with some modifications), was settled by the Master, and subsequently confirmed by the Chancellor.

"By this scheme a certain number of gentlemen were appointed governors or managers, with power to them to supply vacancies in their body; and a certain system of education was directed, the effect of which has been practically to exclude from the benefits of the foundation all children of the Roman Catholic religion.

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"The managers of the school are, I understand, now exclusively of the Protestant religion; the teachers are of the same religion; and the object of the founder has been wholly defeated by the illiberal and sectarian spirit in which the scheme was devised, and has been since conducted.

"It is worthy of remark, too, that the testator's family had been all Roman Catholics; and I am not aware that any evidence was given before the Master in the Chancery proceedings to show that the testator himself was of a different religion.

"I have, therefore, respectfully to suggest to the Commissioners the propriety of their procuring from the managers of 'The Leamy Free School' a copy of the scheme approved of by the Court of Chancery, under which the institution is now being conducted; and also of any by-laws relating to the admission of pupils, or the system of education adopted, and of any instructions or orders given to the masters or mistresses in reference thereto; the names and religious persuasions of the governors or managers, and of the masters and mistresses; the salaries of the officers, and the particulars of the annual cost of management and maintenance, with a statement of the annual income of the institution, and out of what securities the same is derived.

"I have no doubt but if the circumstances that have led to the failure of this establishment for general educational purposes be brought by the Commissioners under the notice of the Attorney-General, he will take measures to have such an alteration made in the scheme as will secure to the poor of Limerick the great advantages intended for them by the benevolent founder of the charity.

"I have the honour to be, &c., your very obedient,

"FRANCIS KEARNEY.

"W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., Secretary."

[Francis Kearney is called, but does not appear.]

3664. *Chairman.*—Has any one any observations to address to the Commissioners respecting this school?

The Lord Bishop of *Limerick* examined.

The Lord Bishop of Limerick.

3665. I have been very recently appointed a trustee of the Leamy School. The only thing I have been concerned in up to the present is in relation to a sum of money in the English funds. I will show you a letter which I received yesterday, on the subject of this fund. The Government claim a large sum for legacy duty; and the letter suggests, that if you were to notice the matter the duty might be remitted, which would be a great benefit to the school.

[The letter is read as follows]:—

LEAMY SCHOOL.

"12, Parliament-street, Westminster,
"August 31, 1855.

"MY LORD,—As the Commissioners will, I presume, enter upon their inquiry to-morrow into the affairs of the above school, it occurs to me that it would be desirable to call their special attention to the question of legacy duty claimed by Government in this case, amounting to, at least, £1,500, and to the obvious benefit which would arise to the school by its remission. And I would beg leave to suggest to your Lordship, and the other governors, the advantage which might possibly be gained by some special notice being taken of the matter on the Commissioners' report, especially if there should be occasion hereafter to memorialize the Treasury on the subject.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient, humble servant,

"HORATIO DAIN.

"To the Right Rev. the Bishop of Limerick."

Mr. *Joseph Hosford* sworn and examined.

Mr. Joseph Hosford.

3666. *Chairman.*—What situation do you hold?—I am master at the Leamy School.

3667. When were you appointed?—I was appointed in 1846.

3668. By whom?—By the trustees; it was at the time the school was opened.

3669. How many pupils have you at present?—I have, at present, 144 males and females.

3670. What assistance have you?—I have one assistant master, and the mistress has her own school. The only thing I have to do with her is, to take a return of her scholars.

3671. Are the boys of different denominations?—Every class.

3672. Without religious distinction?—Yes, my lord; we have had Presbyterians, Dissenters, Protestants, and Roman Catholics.

3673. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—I learn from the returns you have made to the Commissioners that the number of free pupils in the year 1852, was 203?—It was, Sir.

3674. In 1853, the number was 171; in 1854, the number was 145; how do you account for this diminution in the number of pupils; to what circumstance do you ascribe it?—To many; we have had great opposition; there was a Monks' school got up in the neighbourhood, at the rere of our school, and that took away a great many from us.

3675. What is the nature of the Monks' school; is the same kind of instruction given in it?—I cannot say what education is given there; I never was there.

3676. What class of pupils were withdrawn from Leamy's school by the Monks' school?—Some of our best boys were taken away.

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LIMERICK.

The Leamy School.

Joseph Hosford.

3677. To what religious denomination did they belong?—They were Roman Catholics.

3678. All Roman Catholics?—Certainly, all that went from us to the Monks' school were Roman Catholics, but I lost Protestant children also.

3679. To what cause do you ascribe the removal of the Protestant children?—I have had children that were on the Protestant orphan list, and they have been taken away and sent to the model school; I had only a few of them.

3680. How many?—I cannot immediately say now.

3681. About how many?—I suppose, from time to time, I had four or five; for instance, I had two orphan children of the Atkins, and their mother was about to leave; they were on the orphan list; she gave them up to me; they were with a relative of her's, and when it was known they were with me, they were forced to go to the choir school; they would not be allowed to stay with me, because they were in the choir, the Blue School; I believe she was an aunt, that they were left under her protection; she objected to let them go until she would acquaint their mother; however, they were not allowed to stay with me, and I heard they went to the Blue School.

3682 How many Roman Catholic scholars do you think were withdrawn from Leamy's school, and transferred to the Monks' school?—I could not exactly say; I do not say they were all transferred to the Monks' school, but they left us under the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy.

3683. How many?—I cannot say.

3684. Could you refer to any other cause to account for the diminution in the number of the scholars?—Some went to America; many left the town; some went to Dublin, some to Cork; many went to America, and some enlisted of late.

3685. Under the Lord Chancellor's scheme just read, it appears the pupils are required to receive daily instruction in Leamy's school, in reading the Holy Scriptures without note or comment; is that regulation enforced?—It is.

3686. The Protestant and Roman Catholic pupils being separated?—For that hour.

3687. During which the Protestants read the Holy Scriptures in one room, while the Roman Catholic pupils read a volume of Scripture lessons?—Perfectly correct.

3688. Are you of opinion that the adherence to that regulation has diminished the number of pupils?—No, I cannot say it has.

3689. Have you heard that complaints have been made of the enforcement of that regulation?—I understand—indeed I was told by the Roman Catholic clergyman that he did not consider religious instruction reading the Scriptures, unless they were taught their catechism; I do not see any thing by which I was authorized to teach it, or get it taught; he told me he did not consider religious instruction reading the Scriptures.

3690. Who hears the Protestant children read out of the Holy Scriptures?—I do, every day except Saturday.

3691. Do you read out of the Holy Scriptures as was ordered by the Lord Chancellor, without note or comment?—Precisely so.

3692. Who hears the Roman Catholic children read the Scripture lessons out of the National school book?—The Roman Catholic teacher, he is every day employed in the school.

3693. What is the number of Roman Catholic children receiving instruction at present in the school?—I cannot tell; but I know we had thirty-three to-day, that is in the male school, and I think about sixteen, it might be, in the female school.

3694. In all about fifty Roman Catholics out of 145?—Yes, I think there is not more; we had a greater number at one time.

3695. You speak of the Roman Catholic children reading the Scripture lessons. Is this done under the direction of a Roman Catholic clergyman who attends there for that purpose?—The Roman Catholic clergyman never attended only two or three times; it is the Roman Catholic teacher employed in the establishment.

3696. He is one of the masters?—He is the second master.

3697. When was he appointed?—I think in 1849; I believe February, 1849.

3698. Has there been always a Roman Catholic master?—Not until that time.

3699. But there has been ever since?—Oh, ever since.

3700. Is there a Roman Catholic mistress?—No.

3701. What is the course of education in Leamy's school?—That laid down in the scheme of the Lord Chancellor.

3702. How do you interpret that part of the scheme which states that they are to be taught the English language?—I should think English grammar.

3703. What steps have you taken to teach English grammar?—Tasks every day, and then parsing when they are fit.

3704. Are you in the habit of practising them in writing English from dictation?—No.

3705. Do you not think that to be a judicious mode of teaching the English language?—Though I was instructed so myself, when I was under instruction, I did not follow it up in that school.

3706. Are you aware that writing from dictation is one of the tests employed in ascertaining the fitness of candidates for public employment at present?—I cannot say I ever heard that.

3707. How do you teach spelling?—We make them spell their lessons; after reading they shut their books and spell; we exercise them in that way.

3708. Are they taught geography?—They are; it appears the Lord Chancellor did not require it; to children capable of it, we give instruction in book-keeping and other branches.

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3709. State what other branches?—Mensuration and geometry.

3710. How many of the boys receive instruction in mensuration and geometry?—Not many; they are not inclined to stay long; their parents cannot afford them not to go to employment.

3711. But would not instruction in mensuration qualify them for employments which would be remunerative?—When we find those children that are inclined to learn it; for instance, there is a builder in town; we have his boy, and we taught him; he was one of the last we had at mensuration and algebra; we have not him now, for he is employed with his father; but when he is out of employment he comes to us again.

3712. If there was a demand for mensuration, you would teach it in the school?—Certainly.

3713. How is the school supplied with books?—The trustees find them.

3714. And maps?—Yes.

3715. Is it adequately supplied?—Yes, we have a map of the world, and a map of Europe, and the other different quarters of the globe.

3716. Are these large maps?—They are from the National Board; we have eight in each school.

3717. When you consider that there is a want of books, or any other school requisite, you make application to the governors?—Just so.

3718. How often do the governors meet to consider applications of this kind, and look after the general management of the school?—They meet as often as is required.

3719. As often as they are summoned?—Yes; sometimes very often, and sometimes not so often; they were out of town and only very few here, and for the last half year we have not had many meetings.

3720. Do the governors inspect the school?—They do.

3721. What is the nature of the inspection which they hold?—They see the children's improvement, but I never had a general examination.

3722. Have they never regularly examined?—Never; what we call a general examination, but they have listened to them, and have called for that purpose, and examined them in that way.

3723. Have they examined the children also, frequently and in different subjects?—Yes.

3724. Tested their progress in English, reading, writing, and arithmetic?—Yes.

3725. Are the Protestant children catechized?—They are.

3726. By whom?—Archdeacon Maunsell, and by his son, the Rev. Augustus Maunsell; but by no one else that I know of.

3727. Where are they catechized?—In the school.

3728. Is there a regular time set apart for the catechizing of them?—From two until three.

3729. When?—Every day we have the Scripture lessons going on; every day from two until three, and when the archdeacon drops in at that hour, he takes them up, or the Rev. Augustus Maunsell takes them up at that hour; for instance, last Friday he was with us. I had the pupils up reading Scripture, and then he took them in hands.

3730. Does Mr. Maunsel attend weekly?—The archdeacon used to come four or five, times a-week, when he was able to walk out; they do not come weekly now; they may come two or three times a-week; they do not do it regularly.

3731. On an average how often?—I could not say.

3732. On an average once a-week?—I know the archdeacon came more than once a-week, when he was able to come; for he often came five days in the week.

3733. Can you state how often, on an average, the children are catechized?—I could not. I really was forgetting Mr. De Burgh, when curate to the Rev. Mr. Peacock, he used to come every week regularly, on a fixed day, and the Rev. Augustus Maunsell two days in the week; one used to come one day and the other on another day.

3734. Were they the clergymen of the parish in which the school is situate?—Yes.

3735. Do you know whether there are any rules relative to the admission of boys?—No, I cannot say; there are some printed forms that the children should be inspected, lest they should have any complaint—any thing that would be infectious to other children; and if they were children of good conduct that had not run away from other schools.

3736. Is the question relative to the admission of each pupil brought before the Board of Governors?—I cannot say it is.

3737. Then who determines upon the fitness of the pupil to be admitted?—If the parents of the child come to me I inspect it; and if it has no complaint to render it unfit for assembling with the other children, I receive the child.

3738. Have any general orders been given to you or to the trustees relative to the admission of pupils?—No.

3739. A discretionary power is left in your hands with regard to the admission of pupils?—It would appear so; I got no instructions with regard to any thing else. There was a printed form; the trustees gave me no more, and I took the children as they were recommended; sometimes they would be recommended by a gentleman or shopkeeper; these that were not recommended, but not unfit, I took.

3740. What is the nature of the discipline resorted to in the school?—There is no corporal punishment.

3741. What other kind of punishment is made use of?—Only a pandy now and again; or I put them in the corner.

3742. Have the children a play-ground?—They have not.

3743. What are the school-hours?—From ten till three.

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LIMERICK.

The Leamy School.

Mr. Joseph Hosford.

3744. Would it not be expedient to allow the children an interval of recreation?—We have not a place they could play in.

3745. Do you think it would be advisable, if you had a play-ground, to give them an interval of recreation?—I do not doubt but it might.

3746. Do you not think it would render them capable of learning their lessons better?—They run about in the streets a good deal before they come, and after they go away: I would think that play enough; but we have no play-ground.

3747. Is the attendance of the children regular?—No; very irregular.

3748. To what cause do you ascribe that?—I think it is their poverty.

3749. How does that cause irregularity of attendance?—Because when a poor child is hungry he would not like to be feeding on learning; he would rather be running about and basking in the sun. Though our school opens at ten o'clock I cannot have them in at eleven o'clock; for, the poor children, some of them are not fed. I would not like to go to school myself on a hungry belly, if I were a lad.

3750. That, you think, is the principal cause of irregularity?—Indeed, I think it is; and, again, when they pay nothing they do not value the learning.

3751. Do you think there would be a greater anxiety to attend if the children paid ½*d.* or 1*d.* a-week?—I found some that if it was a farthing a-week they would not pay it.

3752. Then what would be the best means of securing regular attendance?—The best way would be to name a price quarterly, but never to ask it; for I could give you an instance of it that they would not have it to say they were going to a charity school, that they were paying. But never ask it, and you will have a full school then.

3753. Is there any library connected with the school?—None; our funds would not support it. We have no surplus funds.

3754. Can you state to the Commissioners any thing with respect to the success in life of the pupils who have been taught in that school?—There are different establishments in town that they are employed in: for instance, there is one in Mr. M'Mahon's office, a gentleman present.

3755. Mention any others holding employments in this city?—There are several of them in Mr. Russell's employment, in his dock-yard, apprenticed, I believe, there.

3756. Do employers show a preference for young persons educated in this school?—I cannot say; I recommended one or two to Mr. Russell; and I do not know whether they are employed now by him or not.

3757. Are merchants or traders in Limerick in the habit of making application to you to recommend to them intelligent and well-educated pupils, to hold situations in their offices or shops?—No; I do not recollect any. There is one teaching a ragged school now that was instructed by me—Jacob's Ragged School. When he left us he learned classics; but I taught him geography, grammar, and book-keeping. And two or three other men that taught in the hedge-schools in the country; when they would break up the the school, they would come in in the winter; in spring they would go off again, and come to us in the winter following, and they are now somewhere conducting schools.

3758. *Chairman.*—Is there any gentleman present has any observations to address to us, respecting this Leamy School.

Erasmus Smith's School Estates—continued.

THE SOUTHERN ESTATES OF THE GOVERNORS OF ERASMUS SMITH'S SCHOOLS—(in continuation).

3759. *Secretary.*—Mr. Kearney, the agent of the Erasmus Smith School Estate is not in attendance, but his clerk is present, and produces some of the books; but he does not furnish a complete account.

Mr. Richard Burke.

Mr. *Richard Burke* sworn and examined.

3760. *Chairman.*—What situation do you hold?—Clerk to Mr. Kearney, the agent of the Erasmus Smith School property.

3761. Mr. *Hughes.*—Look at that document, and state to the Commissioners what it is?—It is a yearly rental, with an account current referring to it.

3762. For what period?—For the year 1852, but I have money included in it received in the year 1853.

3763. When was that account furnished to the Board of Erasmus Smith's School?—The 22nd of April, 1853; that is the date I have before me.

3764. Have the kindness to look at the rental of the Limerick estate?—I have it before me.

3765. State what the rental of the Limerick estate is?—£3,845 13*s.* 7*d.*

3766. State the arrears on the estates between March and May, 1852?—£924 5*s.* 3½*d.* on the Limerick estate.

3767. The rent and arrears?—£4,769 18*s.* 10½*d.*

3768. State from the credit side of that account the amount of letters of credit transmitted, from March, 1852, to March, 1853, to the governors of Erasmus Smith's School?—I think it is £4,200.

3769. You will find that item states the letters of credit transmitted from the 13th March, 1852, to the 13th March, 1853, to the credit of Erasmus Smith's school, to be £4,200. State from that credit side the amount of the abatement allowed to the tenant, from the year ending 1852?—£684 10*s.* 3½*d.* temporary abatement allowed to tenants.

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3770. Allowances to the tenants. You will find a column on schedule of arrears at the end of the balance sheet; schedule of arrears remitted, £2,200?—£2,297 6*s.* 1½*d.*

3771. Read at the foot of that account the item "£2,297 6*s.* 1½*d.* remitted by order of the 12th April, 1854; see Mr. Thorpe's letter of the 13th April, 1854." Is not that the account of 1853?—These items were debited all along, and we had no order to remit them; and they were kept on the books till we got authority to strike them off.

3772. I find the Hon. W. O'Grady's arrears, £896 9*s.* 3*d.*; Mrs. Anne Cootes' arrears, £530 12*s.* 9½*d.*; other arrears, £639 1*s.* 3½*d.*; Thomas Buckley, £7 17*s.* 6*d.* arrears; Patrick O'Brien, sen., £177 10*s.* 8*d.*; and Patrick Madden, £6 19*s.* 9½*d.*; making together £2,297 6*s.* 1½*d.* remitted by order of the 12th April, 1854?—That is quite right.

3773. Now, will you turn to the Tipperary estate, and tell me the amount of the rental of Drumbane; you will find the rent £746 18*s.* 3½*d.*?—Yes.

3774. How many tenants are paying that rent?—Fifty-one farm it.

3775. Now state the rent and arrears due from March, 1852, to March, 1853—that is, a year's rent. £1,556 6*s.* 11*d.*—is not that the amount of the arrear?—Yes; £1,556 6*s.* 11*d.*

3776. How long has Mr. Kearney been the manager of the estate?—Since August, 1850: he was a tenant of the estate then.

3778. When was he a tenant?—I think about 1840; I cannot say exactly; I was with him then.

3779. Turn to the rental, and state his rent?—£167 11*s.*

3780. I find £164 11*s.*?—And £3 for other holdings.

3781. Find what he owed in March, 1852, up to March, 1853?—There is a document before the Secretary, transmitted to us by the agent, shows that.

3782. He owed a year's rent, and you will find allowed an abatement, £16 15*s.* 1*d.*; allowed Mr. Kearney for losses, £20?—That was by ejecting a tenant; law proceedings he took, by the direction of the governors, against the tenant who was there when he got the land. He lost £70, and they did not allow the full amount. I know it was in 1840 the land was relet; I think he is tenant since.

3783. And in 1853 he is allowed £20 for losses in respect of a loss from injury?—Yes; a sum was allowed in instalments, by an order of the 10th November, 1849, £10 each instalment, to the amount of £60.

3784. How many acres does he hold?—It is in a small book before the Secretary; in that you will find a return of his land, and the rate per acre.

3785. I find the rent per acre is 18*s.* 11*d.*; 173A. 3R. 20P., at 18*s.* 11*d.* per acre, with an allowance of £16 15*s.* 1*d.* a-year?—Not yearly; he has no yearly allowance; the abatement was not designed for him more than while a certain sum was paying.

3786. He has this £16 15*s.* 1*d.* a permanent abatement, and £20 for losses?—Yes; within that year there is 4*s.* in the pound allowed by the Governors, by an order, to the tenants.

3787. Not to all?—Here it is marked in the column opposite each.

3788. Are there not many tenants in that rental to whom no abatement is allowed?—Not in that year; I do not see any in which there is not some mark of abatement. In the following year, I think, they objected to giving an abatement to the gentlemen, and they gave it to farmers.

3789. What were the abatements allowed to those tenants, from 244 down?—Nothing; the lands were let then, and the abatements were taken into consideration in the letting of the land.

3790. There is no abatement on that part?—Not on that part of the property where you saw the great arrear remitted to the Hon. Mr. O'Grady: the land was under *habere;* but when Mr. Kearney took it up and executed the *habere,* in 1851, he relet the land then at a value that would not require any abatement; and, consequently, there has been none given to the tenants since, unless on one occasion when the land was flooded and the hay destroyed, and there was an order to allow 4*s.* an acre to those tenants whose meadows were destroyed by the flood.

3791. Are all Mr. Kearney's lands in his own possession?—Yes; every acre, I believe; there is half or quarter of an acre let to a sub-tenant.

3792. Do you know what lease he has of it?—I cannot say any thing about it; I never saw it or heard of the like; in fact, the greater portion of the property is let without a lease; with few exceptions they are tenants-at-will.

3793. [*Secretary.*—Mr. Kearney, it appears on papers here, is tenant from year to year].

3794. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is Patrick O'Brien, senior, a tenant on the estate?—Yes.

3795. What is his number?—I believe about 238, on the townland of Ballytrasna.

3796. There was an arrear remitted to him by an order of the 12th of April, 1854, of £177 10*s.* 8*d.*?—It was the present man's father it was due of and remitted to, it is the same farm.

3797. It was remitted in respect of the lands?—Yes; and the man was not there; this is the son in his right, the name of Patrick O'Brien, senior, is kept to show the farm.

3798. I see the Rev. Mr. Scott returned as tenant, what arrears does he owe?—I did not bring the books that refer to any thing about the inquiry; I will bring the ledger.

3799. This book will refresh you; has he paid the arrears mentioned there?—I know he has not; there is something about £60 of arrears at present.

3800. It is £69, how many years is that of arrear?—There was an arrangement made by which that arrear should be paid by a year and a-half rent every year, in order to try and reduce that, but it has not been paid off up to the present.

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LIMERICK.

Erasmus Smith's School Estates.

Mr. Richard Burke.

3801. Is not the first tenant there a schoolmaster under the board?—The master of the Tipperary school, he is.

3802. What salary does he get?—I cannot tell any thing about him, he is in the Abbey School of Tipperary.

3803. What is his arrear?—Nothing at present, not by this book nor since.

3804. What is his name?—Reardon is his name.

3805. Look at that second paper?—I know nothing about this; we got this from the agent, it is rather an indifferent sort of document; we got no books, "The master of the Tipperary school, £35 10*s.* 10*d.*; rent and arrears;" the year's rent is £14 4*s.* 4*d.*: this is in March and May, 1850.

3806. What was the name of Mr. Kearney's predecessor?—Edward Galway. The last document produced is the former rental of the estate.

3807. Mr. *Stephens.*—What has become of Mr. Galway?—I cannot say why he was removed from the agency.

3808. Was he removed?—I heard he resigned. I cannot say any thing concerning him; I heard they were both present on the day of appointment, and that he wanted to take up the agency again; that he was too late to recall his resignation; I know it was Mr. Galway requested Mr. Kearney to take the agency before.

3809. *Chairman.*—Has any gentleman any observation to make in reference to this Erasmus Smith's School, or property? Has any gentleman any observations to address to the Commissioners in reference to the schools founded by Dr. Hall?

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Ennis, 4th September, 1855.

Present:—The Marquess of Kildare, Chairman; Rev. Dr. Graves, Dr. Andrews, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Stephens, and Dr. Hancock, Secretary.

Ennis.

Erasmus Smith's School, at Kilmealy.

Erasmus Smith's School.

Rev. Dr. L. W. *King* examined.

Rev. Dr. L. W. King.

3810. There is, in addition to the schools on the list, another school belonging to the Erasmus Smith Board in Kilmealy parish. The Board contributed one half the funds; Lord Conyngham gave an acre or half an acre of ground.

3811. Mr. *Hughes.*—When was that?—About fifteen years ago.

3812. Is there a schoolmaster in it?—The parish clerk is supposed to be the schoolmaster; it is attached to the church; it is about six Irish miles from Ennis.

3813. *Secretary.*—The Board of Erasmus Smith's Schools, have not yet returned the names of all their schools; and as this has been established within fifteen years, it has not been included or referred to in the Parliamentary papers before the Commissioners, down to 1835.

The Erasmus Smith School, Ennis.

Erasmus Smith's School.

Documentary Evidence.

3814. *Secretary.*—The only school in this county with respect to which the Commissioners have received any communication in answer to their public notice is the Erasmus Smith Classical School, at Ennis. I will first read the information with regard to this school, contained in the reports of previous Commissions, and in the Parliamentary papers before the Commissioners. There is a general question raised as to the charter of Erasmus Smith School, so that, in the first instance, I refer to the charter under which these schools are mentioned. It is given in the Ninth Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education, who made their report in 1810. The charter bears date the 26th March, 1699. "The charter of King Charles Second, empowering Erasmus Smith, Esq., to erect grammar schools in the Kingdom of Ireland; and to endow the same with convenient maintenance for schoolmasters; and to make further provision for education of children at the university, and for several other charitable uses."

3815. By that charter, licence was given to Erasmus Smith to erect and found three several grammar schools in Drogheda, Galway, and Tipperary; and the charter provides, "that there shall be three learned, able, and sufficient persons, to be schoolmasters of each and every of the said free schools; and three other able and sufficient persons to be ushers thereof respectively, to teach and instruct the said children in grammar, so as no usher be appointed in any school where the number of scholars shall not exceed forty. Which said schoolmasters and ushers shall, in their respective schools, use their best and utmost endeavours to instruct all such children in their respective schools to write and cast accounts; and as far as the children are capable, shall teach and instruct them in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues, and fit them for the university (if the same be desired). And the same schoolmasters, ushers, and scholars, shall be from time to time, visited and approved of, in such manner as is hereafter in these presents expressed."

3816. And further, "that the said free schools, shall from henceforth for ever hereafter be, remain, continue, and be converted, employed, and used for free schools, for the teaching and instructing of twenty such poor children or scholars, who shall dwell or inhabit within two English miles of the said respective schools, and also for the teaching and instructing of all and every of the children of the tenants of the said Erasmus Smith, his heirs, executors, or assigns, at what distance soever from the said schools such tenants shall dwell or inhabit, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents."

3817. The appointment of the masters and ushers is vested in the governors. The charter then provides, "That if the said rents, revenues, or profits of all or any of the said manors, lands, tenements, goods or chattels, at any time to be granted, or conveyed to the said governors of the said schools, or their successors, for the maintenance of the said schoolmasters and scholars, shall happen to increase, or be raised, or augmented, to better or greater yearly value than formerly the same was; or that the rents, revenues, and possessions of the said schools, shall be further increased by the determination of any former estates in the said possessions of the said schools or otherwise; then all and every such increase shall be employed to the maintenance of more and other scholars, to be placed in the said schools; or the further augmentation of the allowance of those persons, that, for the time being, shall be in the said schools, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents; and as far as may consist with such further declaration, touching the employment of the surplusage, as is hereinafter mentioned, shall not be converted or employed to any private use."

3818. As to the schoolmasters, ushers, and scholars, it is provided in the charter, "That they shall be allowed, ordered, directed, visited, placed or displaced, by the said Erasmus Smith, during his life, and after his death, or during his sickness or absence, and with his approbation, under his hand and seal, first had by the said governors and their successors, or any three of them, to be elected by the said corporation; according to such allowances, rules, statutes, and ordinances, as shall be appointed, set forth, made, devised, or established by the said Erasmus Smith, during his life, in writing, under his hand and seal, and after his death, by the governors for the time being, and their successors, or any seven or more of them as aforesaid, under the said common seal."

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Ennis.

Erasmus Smith's School.

Documentary Evidence.

3819. The charter then provides, that rules, statutes, and ordinances may be made by Erasmus Smith, or the governors, or the major part of them, under their common seal. The charter then provides, "That every schoolmaster or usher of the respective schools which shall from time to time be placed in as aforesaid, shall be approved of by the archbishop or bishop of the diocese wherein they are to live, if they shall willingly subscribe the two first canons of the Church of Ireland, agreed on in the twentieth year of King Charles the First."

3820. As to surplus, if the lands do exceed £300 per annum, the schools are to be beautified as the governors, or any seven (the treasurer one) shall think fit. Ushers to have £20 per annum, on first May and first November; governors to allow or not allow an usher, as they shall think fit. But one usher to be in one school. The Hebrew lecturer appointed by the college, to have £30 per annum: or other lecturer, as seven of the governors (treasurer one) think fit. As to residue, there is the following provision, "Of all the revenues and rents which shall remain after all the charges and payments aforesaid, fully made and satisfied, shall during the continuance of such leases as are now in force be distributed and applied in manner following, viz.: one full moiety thereof to and for the binding out of poor children, to be apprentices, to and under such Protestant masters as the said governors, or any seven or more of them, whereof the treasurer for the time being to be always one (if able to attend) shall think fit; and after the expiration of such leases, one moiety, as aforesaid, shall be applied partly towards binding out poor children to be apprentices as aforesaid, and partly towards clothing of poor scholars in the said three grammar schools: so always that no more than £6 be bestowed in binding out any one apprentice, nor more than 30*s.* in clothing any one child; and that the children of the tenants of the said Erasmus Smith be preferred before the others. And the other moiety of the said revenues as well during the said leases, as also after the expiration thereof, shall be applied to such other charitable uses as the said Erasmus Smith, by any deeds in writing, or by his last will, shall appoint; and such appointment shall be of like force and effect in law as the same would have been if it had been particularly mentioned and declared in and by these presents."

3821. Then follows an approval of the rules of Erasmus Smith, which are set out as follows:—"That the masters and ushers of such free schools respectively shall wholly attend upon their schools, and shall be utterly incapable of holding their respective places so soon as they shall use or exercise any other employment or calling, of what nature or kind soever.

"That the masters of such free schools shall take no money, reward, or other gratuity whatsoever for the teaching of any poor child which shall be of the number of the twenty poor children living within two English miles of such free schools as aforesaid, nor of any other children who are or shall be children of any tenants to, or inhabitants upon the lands or possessions, which shall or may belong to the Corporation aforesaid, how many soever such children shall be, and at what distance soever from such schools they shall happen to dwell.

"Also the master of such free school respectively shall teach all such children as shall be found capable thereof to write and cast accounts, and shall moreover instruct them in the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew tongues, and fit them for the university if they or their parents or friends shall so desire.

"Also the said masters shall duly once every week, on each Lord's day, catechise their scholars; and for that purpose shall make use of the catechism set out by the late Most Rev. father in God, James Ussher, Lord Archbishop of Armagh, Lord Primate of all Ireland, and shall spend some time in expounding some part thereof unto them.

"And if any of the masters of the said schools shall neglect any of the rules aforesaid, it shall be held to be a just cause for removal of such masters, unless the said governors shall in their discretion think fit to punish the said neglect some other way or in some other manner.

"And, moreover, it shall not be lawful for any schoolmaster, unless in case of sickness, to absent himself without leave from the said governors, or any five of them first had and obtained; and he who shall be appointed during such absence to execute the place and charge of such schoolmaster, and to officiate for him, shall for his labour and pains therein receive such a proportionable part of the salary of such absent schoolmaster as would have been payable to the said schoolmaster if he had not absented himself.

"And, moreover, it shall be lawful for each master to receive of every scholar, at his entrance into the school, two shillings, except the twenty poor scholars in each school who are to be privileged as aforesaid, and except the children of the tenants to and inhabitants upon the lands and possessions belonging to the said Erasmus Smith, his heirs or assigns, or which hereafter shall belong unto the Corporation aforesaid, who are all to be freely admitted and freely taught, how many soever there be, and how far soever they live from the said schools."

3822. Then follows an important proviso:—"Provided always that the said Governors or their successors shall not have power to make or appoint any laws, rules, statutes, acts, orders, or ordinances, after the death of the said Erasmus Smith, that will make void, suspend, or weaken the same laws, rules, statutes, acts, orders, or ordinances, constituted by the said Erasmus Smith, or any branch or circumstances thereof; which orders, rules, laws, statutes, acts, and ordinances, are and always shall remain, and be in their full force and virtue for the governing and ordering of the said schools and works of charity."

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3823. The next document before the Commissioners is a private Act of the 10th Geo. I., entitled "An Act for further application of the rents and profits of the lands and tenements formerly given by Erasmus Smith, Esq., deceased, to charitable uses." [It recites* the charter to the governors, and recites that eight pounds apiece had been paid to twenty poor scholars, and six pounds apiece to fifteen other poor scholars in Trinity College, paid by the governors, who are desirous to dispose of the surplus rents. It then recites—"Whereas it will be greatly for the service of the public, and the particular benefit and advantage of those who shall be educated in the said college, that two public lecturers (that is to say), one in oratory and history, and the other in natural and experimental philosophy, should for ever hereafter be established in the said college; and also that three new fellows should be appointed and added to the present number of junior fellows in the said college, the better to instruct and take care of those who are or shall be sent to the said college for education; therefore for the better enabling the governors of the said schools for the time being for ever hereafter to apply and dispose of the surplus rents and profits of the said lands and tenements, which shall annually remain after payment of the several yearly sums already appointed and set apart for charitable uses as aforesaid, and all other necessary charges in and about the execution of the trusts reposed in them, to the uses herein mentioned; and to the end such lecturers and fellowships may be established and erected for the purposes aforesaid."

3824. There were three new fellowships established from the 1st day of May, 1724, with a preference for scholars of the house if equally qualified; next to them the pensioners or exhibitioners of Erasmus Smith, that is those "to whom any pension or exhibition out of the said land is or shall hereafter be payable." The Act then founds two lectureships in Trinity College, to be chosen by the Provost and Senior Fellows, and appointed by the governors, and provides that pensioners and exhibitioners of Erasmus Smith be taught at such lectures gratis.

3825. Then follows a proviso in favour of exhibitioners:—"Provided always and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that whensoever and as often as any scholar, student, or member of the said college, to whom any pension or exhibition is, has been, or shall be payable out of the lands or tenements set apart by the said Erasmus Smith as aforesaid, shall stand candidate for any of the said lectures hereby established and erected, such scholar, student, or member being equally fit and qualified with any other person or persons at the same time standing candidate or candidates for the same, shall at all times hereafter be preferred in such election, nomination and approbation before any other person whatsoever. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the twenty several yearly pensions or exhibitions of eight pounds a-year, and the fifteen several pensions or exhibitions of six pounds a-year, hereinbefore mentioned to have been paid out of the said lands to poor scholars of the said college, shall from time to time, and at all times hereafter, be paid and payable out of the rents and profits of the said lands and tenements, to the like number of scholars, members, or students of the said college respectively, till they shall be otherwise provided for, removed, or take the degree of master of arts in the said college, or shall be of standing to take such master of arts degree." The governors were also to erect buildings for exhibitioners.

3826. Then follows a provision sanctioning an agreement between the Erasmus Smith governors and those of the Blue Coat Hospital, as to the maintenance of twenty boys; and lastly, this Act contains a provision for the disposal of the surplus under which the Ennis school was founded.

3827. If the rents of the lands should increase, "that then and in such case it shall and may be lawful to and for the governors of the said schools for the time being, from time to time for ever hereafter, to apply and dispose of the residue and overplus of the said yearly rents, for and towards some public work or use in the said college or hospital, in putting out poor children to school, or apprentices, or in setting up or founding one or more English school or schools, in any place or places in this kingdom, as the governors of the said schools for the time being shall think most proper and convenient; and in like manner, that if at any time or times hereafter the yearly rents, revenues, and profits of the said lands and tenements so set apart by the said Erasmus Smith, shall decrease or grow less, that then and in such case it shall and may be lawful to and for the governors of the said schools for the time being, and they are hereby empowered from time to time, and at all times hereafter, either to lessen the number of the pensioners or exhibitioners of the said college, or to make such deductions and abatement out of all or any the pensions, exhibitions, salaries, or other yearly sum or sums of money hereby appointed or continued to be paid by them, as they shall think fit."]

3828. The next information before the Commissioners with regard to this school is contained in the Ninth Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland. Those Commissioners were appointed under an Act of the Irish Parliament to have Commissioners appointed to inquire into endowed schools—1788–9. No proceeding was taken under that Act, but it was renewed by the English Parliament in 1806, and the Commissioners who were appointed made inquiries from 1807 to 1812. In the Ninth Report they say, "Ennis School—The Rev. Michael Fitzgerald was appointed master of this school in 1782, with the same salary of £100 per annum, and under the same condition of keeping the schoolhouse in repair. There is no land annexed to the endowment, except the ground on which the school and house and offices are erected, and a garden and play ground,

* The provisions of this Act relative to the questions raised not read in the first instance, but quoted in the course of the inquiry, are here inserted.

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Ennis.

Erasmus Smith's School.

Documentary Evidence.

making in the whole about two acres. Mr. Fitzgerald stated, however, on his examination, that when extraordinary repairs were represented by him to be necessary, the expense of them had been usually defrayed by the governors. The house is capable of accommodating forty-two boarders. Mr. Fitzgerald had once so many as sixty; but at that time the beds were occupied by two boys, a practice which he has for some years discontinued. His number at present is thirty-one, and sixteen day-scholars, of whom eight are free. At the time of his appointment the school had fallen away so that he found no boarders, and only a few day-scholars. The governors allow him £50 per annum for an assistant, to whom he pays £50 more, besides his board and lodging. He pays another £40 per annum and his board. The school-room is divided into two apartments; one of forty feet by twenty, for classical instruction, and the other twenty feet square, for writing, &c. He pays two writing masters, one thirty, the other twenty guineas per annum, and a French master, thirty guineas per annum, and they all board in his house. The situation he states to be favourable for a school, and he appears to have paid a faithful and laborious attention to his duty for a period of twenty-six years. The number of scholars, he thinks, would increase, if the accommodations were enlarged; and he stated that a detached building for an infirmary was much wanted. This appears to be the case in the most of the schools on this foundation. He represented also (and we think his representation well founded), that considering the smallness of his salary, a greater allowance should be made for assistants, and that the land annexed to the school is much too small. Some of the neighbouring gentry have laudably attended to the encouragement of this school by annual grants of from five to ten guineas for premiums to the boys at the half-yearly examination, which are accordingly distributed in books and medals. On the whole, we are well satisfied with the state of this school, of which we consider Mr. Fitzgerald to be an active and meritorious superior."

3829. The only other information in this report with regard to the Erasmus Smith school, at Ennis, is the statement that there were seventy boys at the school in May, 1809. In the disbursements of the charity, there is £150 for the master and usher.

3830. In the rental of the estate for one year, from May, 1807, to May, 1808, it is mentioned, "County Clare, Cahircallamore; David England, tenant; commencement of term, September, 29th, 1777; a rent-charge; arrears at May, 1807, £852 17*s.*; one year's rent and fees, at May, 1808, £100." And again, "school ground at Ennis, no tenant; gratis."

3831. The next information with regard to Ennis school, is contained in the Appendix to the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826, page 882; it states that at Ennis there is a school, Rev. Michael Fitzgerald, master; a pay school; master a Protestant; total annual income of the master, £100; boarders pay £36 18*s.* per annum; day-scholars, £4 11*s.* per annum; there is an usher; the school-house, with master's dwelling, cost £3,000; school-room built by the governors of Erasmus Smith's schools, cost £300; twenty Protestants, and seven Roman Catholics; school in connexion with the board of Erasmus Smith; it is also a private boarding school. It is not stated whether the Authorized Version of the Scriptures is read or not.

3832. The next information with regard to this school is contained in the Report from the Commissioners who inquired into Municipal Corporations in Ireland, in 1833, page 312. It is there stated with regard to Ennis, "A school under the board of Erasmus Smith, established at Ennis; it was rather of the nature of a private school. The master receives ten free scholars."

3833. In answer to a circular addressed to the master of the Ennis school, a return has been received. [The return is read.] A circular was addressed to the trustees of the board of Erasmus Smith, applying for copies of all statutes, charters, royal letters, wills, and deeds, respecting endowments from land, or otherwise, but no answer has as yet been received from them.

3834. The latest information with regard to the school, in the Parliamentary papers, is in a return made in 1854, respecting the income and expenditure of the governors of Erasmus Smith's schools. The total receipts of the governors from real estates and other sources is given for five years, each year ending the 1st of May. For 1849, the total receipts were £4,257 16*s.* 10*d.*; for 1850, £4,441 10*s.* 7*d.*; for 1851, £6,466 8*s.* 1*d.*; for 1852, £6,861 17*s.* 2*d.*; for 1853 (year ending 1st of May), £7,762 18*s.* 9*d.* The expenditure on the four classical schools is given for the five years:—for the year ending the 1st of May, 1849, it was £779 16*s.* 8*d.*; for 1850, £838 13*s.* 7*d.*; for 1851, £830 8*s.* 7*d.*; 1852, £669 10*s.* 5*d.*, and for the year ending 1st of May, 1853, the amount was £658 10*s.* 9*d.* The paper states that there were forty pupils in the Ennis school, ten of whom are free, and that the governors had not any property or tenants in the neighbourhood. The rates charged in the Ennis school for instruction per quarter are £2 12*s.* 6*d.*, and where there are two brothers, £2 2*s.* each. In this paper the governors, when asked for a return of the rules for the regulation of the colleges and schools, refer to the rules mentioned in the charter as the rules still in force with respect to the grammar schools.

3835. The following communication which has been received from Dr. Cullinan, chairman of the town councillors of Ennis, is the one I referred to at the commencement of my statement:—

"Ennis, September 4, 1855.

"Sir—I have had the honour to receive your letter requesting my attendance at the Court of Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of Endowed Schools in Ireland, on this day. I shall not fail to be in attendance, and shall be prepared to submit some statements to the Commissioners:—

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"1. If permitted by the Court I will state that, in my opinion, the constitution of the board of governors of Erasmus Smith's schools is bad.

"2. That the governors exercise their functions negligently and inefficiently.

"3. That they misapply their funds.

"4. That the governors and the master of the school at Ennis oppose some obstacles to education in Ennis.

"5. I will make a statement in reference to some alleged property of the governors in the neighbourhood which is said to be lost.

"6. I will refer, for the purpose of inquiry, to a pension said to be paid by the governors to a gentleman.

"7. I will state that, in my opinion, the exhibitions provided for Erasmus Smith's schools ought to be partially consolidated, by being lessened in number and increased in value.

"8. That I do not consider the education given at the Endowed School in Ennis has produced satisfactory results.

"9. I will direct the attention of the Commissioners to the manner of engaging, paying, and discharging the assistant masters paid by the governors.

"10. I will suggest some inquiry as to the prizes given by the Primate. I will suggest the propriety of admitting free pupils on the foundation by concursus, and of giving greater encouragement to this class.

"Finally, I shall state my views as to the reforms which, in my opinion, should be made in the constitution of the endowed schools generally, if such a statement is considered to be relevant to the objects of Queen's Commissioners' inquiry.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"The Secretary Endowed Schools Commission." (Signed) "P. M. Cullinan.

Rev. Luke White King, LL.D.

Rev. *Luke White King*, LL.D., sworn and examined.

3836. *Chairman.*—You are master of Ennis school?—Yes.

3837. When were you appointed?—In 1832 to my present appointment. I had been six years previously under the board in Drogheda as usher: head assistant.

3838. By whom were you appointed?—By the votes of the governors; they met several days to elect a candidate out of twenty-three or twenty-four.

3839. What was the salary at which you were appointed?—£100, old currency; £92 6*s.* 2*d.*

3840. When was it raised?—It was raised last year to £100, but it was reduced to £62 13*s.* 6*d.* for several years, till last year.

3841. When was it reduced?—I think about 1846 or 1847, the time the general distress prevailed in the country.

3842. How many assistant masters have you?—Three at present; I used to have five.

3843. How many pupils?—At present forty-two. Our number is not complete; it is only a fortnight after vacation; there are at least six more to come.

3844. How many boarders have you at present?—At present twenty-six.

3845. Free pupils?—Seven.

3846. Who nominates the free pupils?—The board have undertaken to do so lately, within the last year; but I appoint myself, and never refuse any poor man's child that is respectable, or keeps his child neat.

3847. How long is it since the board have undertaken it?—They have given notice within the last twelve months in the public papers that all unable to pay should apply to them for admission; but they have not acted on it.

3848. They have made no nomination?—None whatever; never did but on one occasion.

3849. Are the free pupils included in the number of day scholars?—Oh, surely. They are treated in every respect in the same way: the same course of education.

3850. What number of day scholars have you?—Sixteen.

3851. The seven are included in the sixteen?—Of course.

3852. Are the free pupils local?—Yes, my lord; they sometimes have come and taken lodgings in the town (and did not belong to this part of the country originally,) to have the advantage of the school. That frequently has occurred; they came from Roscommon and other places; but generally speaking they are local.

3853. By whom are the requisites of the school supplied—the books and maps?—The parents of the pupils.

3854. How are they selected?—They require a particular book, of course, in each branch. The pupils must have the same books.

3855 Do you select the books?—I select the books, except three, which are a very bad selection indeed for exhibition—that is, Grecian and Roman history, and Scripture history—books I do not think proper for that purpose.

3856. Who selected them?—The governors, directed by the Trinity College board; there are much better books to be had.

3857. By whom is the schoolhouse repaired?—I have on various occasions asked the governors to do it, but I have been obliged to do it throughout myself, after the first setting in order, when I came; between taxes, and poor-rates, and repairs, my whole salary is swallowed up in that way. The rates are very heavy; upwards of ten shillings in the pound last year.

3858. Mr. *Hughes.*—I have to observe that when we inspected the schoolhouse and dormitories, we found the flooring of the schoolroom, dormitories, and staircase very much

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decayed, and as far as I can form an opinion, not capable of being repaired. They have been apparently repaired from time to time; they would require to be taken up and replaced?—That does not apply to the dormitories, which are in good order.

3859. The pupils in the schoolroom, as far as I could ascertain, were forty-two in number; and that number includes three of Dr. King's sons, and I ascertained on inquiry of the boys, that there were eight boys there only from one to three weeks; two more of them a month?—It is scarcely three weeks since the vacation.

3860. But were the pupils generally there before?—Oh, yes, most of them, there are only six new ones; you required a return of the boys' names, and the dates of their coming, and I will have great pleasure in sending in a return. Perhaps an erroneous impression might go forth with respect to the state of the boards; they are not dilapidated; they are worn out from age, but there are no breaks in them. I do not allow breaks, but they require to be completely renewed.

3861. They appear to have been constantly repaired, so much so, that there are very small pieces in them?—I was afraid an impression might go abroad that I allowed the boards to be dilapidated.

3862. On the contrary, it has received such constant repairing, that it is incapable of being repaired any further.

3863. Dr. *Andrews.*—Could any thing be done with the play-ground to make it more suitable?—I did as much as I could by drawing earth to it; it was covered with rocks; when I came hither it was a thorough crag; the upper part of it is thorough rock; I had to draw an immense number of loads of clay to remove the asperity of the surface.

3864. *Chairman.*—You stated in your letter that it would be desirable to note the uselessness of £7 7*s.* 8*d.*, occasionally allowed as an exhibition entrance in Trinity College?—Yes, it is not inducement enough to lads to continue so long as they do at the Royal schools, where there are exhibitions of £30, £40, and £50 a-year, which induce lads to remain till they are thoroughly educated. Whereas no lad would stay under the expectation of being appointed to £8 Irish, the only exhibition now granted, and only occasionally granted, for it is not always given to an Erasmus Smith boy.

3865. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Is it a prize or an annual exhibition?—An exhibition for seven years; it is noted in the charter; thirty or thirty-two of them were mentioned; those of the Royal schools amount to £50 a-year, and they are worth a lad's contending for.

3866. Then you are of opinion that no pupils are induced to resort to Ennis College by the hope of obtaining this exhibition?—No; nor to continue in it when they come; in fact, they do not prepare for them.

3867. On the other hand, do you think that pupils are ever withdrawn from Ennis College, and induced to go to the Royal schools, in the hope of obtaining the more valuable exhibitions attached to them?—Not withdrawn; but most assuredly will not be sent, if they are at all in the neighbourhood, and can be sent to the Royal schools.

3868. In what manner do you think these exhibitions could be made available for promoting education in the country?—By making a less number and of increased value; no less than from £20 to £40 a-year; to be contended for by all lads from Erasmus Smith's Schools, and given to the best educated.

3869. You would limit the Erasmus Smith exhibitions to the Erasmus Smith's schoolboys?—Unless others were thrown open to the Erasmus Smith boys.

3870. Would you think it a desirable arrangement, that exhibitions in the University should be thrown open to candidates coming from any school whatsoever?—I should think so.

3871. Do you think it would operate as a stimulus to boys in different schools?—I am sure it would; if, for instance, we were allowed half a dozen good exhibitions yearly, there might not be in the four classical schools ten boys to stand for these, and they knowing it would be easy to obtain them, would not exert themselves as much as if the exhibitions were thrown open to the boys of every school: but it would be only equitable to throw open all the other exhibitions to us.

3872. In what way would such an arrangement as this operate on the masters of schools?—It would stimulate them to greater exertions, if greater were wanted in order that they might compete with other masters; but as an instance of what I mean of the disadvantage of these exhibitions being so low, I may state I have known lads to remain two or three years at the Royal Schools after they were respectably qualified to enter college, in order to be, as is vulgarly called, "ground up," crammed for the Royal exhibition, whereas ours go the very instant they can pass decently.

3873. Do you think that education would be improved in the country, if that principle were carried still further into effect, and that government appointments in the civil, military, and naval services were thrown open to competition?—I do not think there can be a doubt on the subject; it must greatly tend to stimulate to exertion.

3874. In what manner do you think it would be possible to carry out such a system of general competition?—Nearly after the present fashion: do you mean for exhibitions?

3875. No; I mean competition for government employments?—In the first place, there should be a certain course prescribed, and the schools that would avail themselves of these advantages should be required to pursue that course; and then, at a certain time every year, let all the candidates from all the schools be examined.

3876. Where?—Suppose in Trinity College.

3877. Would you have all candidates from the different parts of Ireland examined in the same place?—Yes; at the same time, and by the same examiners, and in the same books.

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3878. Might it not be complained, that persons whose means were not very ample would find it inconvenient to resort to a remote place in order to present themselves as candidates at an examination in which the majority must fail?—The facilities afforded by steam and the great cheapness of travelling would obviate the difficulty. If a prize is a good one it is worth hazarding a little for it.

3879. What would you suggest as to the examiners who should conduct the examination?—That, I should think, would depend on better judges than I am; those that are conversant better than I am with the qualifications required for Indian and other civil appointments.

3880. Do not you think a difficulty might arise in carrying such a plan into execution, in consequence of persons apprehending that there might be want of ability or strict impartiality in the examiners appointed to conduct such examinations?—That could be obviated by having men of undoubted ability and also of high character, as at present. The Fellows of Trinity College examine our boys for these exhibitions, and nobody says they are impartial or unjust; the only thing we complain of is, that the Royal School boys are so crammed with materials that they show off at that examination in a higher degree than ours possibly can, although we are as good teachers, and as industrious.

3881. Does publicity in an examination tend to remove the suspicion of partiality?—I should think so; but, as I say, I do not think any persons of high character would presume to exercise partiality in a matter of the kind, when they have been selected by competent persons.

3882. If examinations of this kind were to take place, would it in any way affect the nature of the instruction you would give to your pupils in Ennis College?—Most assuredly; even as it is, I am obliged to make an improvement with reference to these civil appointments: I never taught natural history, though a most important subject, and I am about to introduce it and other branches, in order to enable boys to obtain those civil appointments.

3883. Natural history and physiology are taught in some of the schools under the management of the National Board of Education. What particular advantages do you see likely to arise from the diffusion of knowledge of that kind?—In the first place, there is a very great intellectual improvement; and I consider that if a person be skilful in one subject, there is a tendency to exhibit ability in another.

3884. Would it not be easier to carry sanitary laws into execution if the knowledge of the causes of disease was more generally diffused?—That is a self-evident thing: if you understand the cause of a disease, you will know better how to check it, I presume.

3885. Would it not be desirable, for the purposes of agricultural and commercial education, that a knowledge of chemistry and mechanics should be imparted?—So much so that I have for twenty years endeavoured to impart that instruction to boys who are intended for Trinity College and elsewhere; the principles of chemistry and mechanics, astronomy, hydrostatics, so far as a boy in school can obtain a knowledge of them. I have always had it; and, in fact, they are very respectably prepared in those points. In fact, in my school only half of the nine hours of study is given by the head pupils to Greek, Latin, or Hebrew; the rest is employed in those subjects I speak of.

3886. If the course of instruction in English, writing, arithmetic, chemistry, natural history, and mechanics, adopted in the National Schools was superior to that laid down in schools in which the sons of the gentry were educated, might there not be reason to apprehend that the balance of society would be disturbed?—I should think it would throw forward those best prepared, and I would not call that disturbing the balance of society. If a more deserving person of an inferior rank came forward, and was more qualified than my child or a nobleman's child, I think that boy should be encouraged; and there would be no danger to the peace of society or the balance of society. I think the most deserving or competent of any rank should be preferred, at least under the British constitution.

3887. Are the modern languages taught in your school?—Yes, we are particularly attentive to them—English, French, German; and most particularly attentive to composition in English; and English in particular, I spare no expense or trouble to accomplish it.

3888. Do you find that the teaching of the modern languages encroaches unduly on the time available for the instruction of the pupils?—Certainly not; half the time devoted in my school to study is devoted to the general sciences, to mathematics, to French, German, English; and yet (it may appear egotistical) the few I send into the University are able to hold places with the best, at the same time they attained a knowledge of these things which were carried on altogether.

3889. Then, is it your opinion that the study of French and German actually promotes classical studies?—Yes; Greek, Latin, Hebrew. I think the mere Greek and Latin scholar, such as was known fifty years ago, would not be tolerated now. One language aids others.

3890. Is not an acquaintance with the French and German languages as essential to a complete knowledge of the English language, as an acquaintance with the Greek and Latin?—I should think so; I should think more so, for the idiom of the English language is very different from the Latin; not so much from the Greek, but very much more from the Latin; and it is a great mistake, that if you understand the Latin grammar well, you must necessarily know the English; for the idioms and the syntax rules are different on many points; and I would never know English well by being merely a good Greek and Latin scholar.

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3891. Is not a knowledge of French necessary in commercial pursuits?—Very much, in scientific and commercial. In a merchant's office you may have to read the correspondence of men writing in French; and I need not tell you that the best astronomical and mathematical works—forty years ago, I can answer for it—were in French.

3892. Then, according to you, French is an indispensable part of academical education?—I should think so; and if I were to leave out either, I would prefer leaving out Latin to French. I would retain Greek, because it is so connected with the Christian religion I think it necessary to be known by every body.

3893. Do you give instruction in your school to persons intended for commercial pursuits?—Most particularly. I should remark, that when a lad from my school is competent to contend for a first prize at entrance, in general he is fit for any commercial office whatever; in general he is a good English scholar, an excellent arithmetician, and well aquainted with those subjects which constitute a good clerk.

3894. Then you are not of opinion that any inconvenience arises from an attempt to combine classical and commercial education?—None in a school regulated as mine is. It looks egotistic to say it, but I have so arranged the time that I can accomplish that which the great Dr. Arnold said was a great desideratum for a classical school—to instruct all the pupils in the modern languages through other means than those of classical teaching. Give me two or three teachers, and I can carry on all *pari passu*, and educate a lad for the counting-house, the military or naval professions, while he is preparing for university honors besides.

3895. Is there any use in teaching geometry and algebra to persons not intended for commercial pursuits?—If they tend to intellectual development, surely there is great use—and no one can deny they are; but I think it absurd to pursue them so far as has been attempted in some schools. I am satisfied with trigonometry, four books of Euclid, and algebra; but as to dipping into the differential calculus, or these things, I think it absurd for a schoolboy to waste time upon them.

3896. You regard them as useful for disciplining the intellect?—Yes, chiefly for that.

3897. Is the study of the ancient languages useful in the same way?—I know of no better study for the human intellect than the ancient languages, taught rationally, and not by memory, as is too much the case. You cannot improve the intellect by modern languages in the same degree as you can by the dead languages. If they are taught merely as matters of translation or cramming, I do not conceive they do any good but establishing a mechanical education, meaning thereby an education which qualifies you for a profession; but there is no intellectual improvement I conceive from such a system of teaching the classics.

3898. What means do the governors of Erasmus Smith's schools take to ascertain whether the system of education pursued in your school is a good one; what inspection or examination do they hold?—None.

3899. Have they never examined?—Never examined. Their inspector does not attend the classical schools, he attends the English schools.

3900. They exercise no kind of control?—None over us whatever—except the exhibition examination can be called a control, which is performed by the gentlemen of Trinity College.

3901. Then, if there are no pupils sent from the school to Trinity College as candidates for the exhibition, there is then, as I understand from you, no kind of interference on the part of the governors in the education of the boys?—Not that I know of; I have never experienced it, and I am nearly thirty years under the Board.

3902. Are there not many ways in which the Board of Governors could improve the system of education carried on in the school by furnishing the master with additional books and appliances?—Yes, and a library.

3903. I shall come to that presently. Are you supplied with large maps to hang on the school walls?—No; I do not think that a desirable thing in such a school; there is not time, except during the lecture on geography, to study those maps. It does very well in a school where there is a great deal of time for looking about you.

3904. You think it sufficient that the boys sould be supplied with atlases?—Yes; we have globes ourselves, and they provide atlases, and are directed to point out the different places, positions, and boundaries.

3905. Might not the usefulness of the school be greatly increased if a library were attached to it?—I should think it a thing of the highest importance; and the shifts we are obliged to make to try and amuse the lads, and interest them for reading, would amuse. We are getting a small library of our own, and subscribing so much a week; we have such a thing on a very small scale.

3906. Did it ever occur to you to apply to the governors for aid towards the establishment of a school library?—Hitherto it would have been out of the question, they would not have done it.

3907. You did not apply to them?—I will mention a circumstance to show I am aggrieved. I implored the governors to give silver medals, every six months, to the best answerers in the school; they consented at last, and agreed to give four medals every examination; but I was obliged to discontinue the giving of these medals, because they would not give them to me on any other plan than this:—one for science, one for classics, one for English, and the other for French; and as that would completely upturn my plan, which is to carry on all these branches together, I was obliged, after one or two efforts, to give those medals up—for one boy would work for mathematics, another for French, and so on, and the other business was neglected; in fact, they are not at all liberal.

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3908. It was noticed by the Commissioners, on inspecting the school, that the playground required some improvement to make it more available for the sports of the boys, by levelling and smoothing the surface?—I did a great deal in that way. I do not know how you could improve it, for the greater part of it is—I cannot call it a quarry, but a conglomeration of rocks.

3909. Did you apply for assistance to the governors?—Oh, no; I find it very difficult to get even my salary, and even in that curtailed, cut-up form that I mentioned. I cannot obtain what I conceive to be a matter of justice, and consistent with the Charter, I cannot get the house repaired except at my own cost, nor any portion of the heavy poor-rates paid; I cannot, therefore, expect them to expend money on ornamental work on the building or grounds.

3910. Are you aware that they pay the poor-rates elsewhere?—I have reason to think they paid them in Drogheda. I made a complaint to the Assistant-Registrar. The master in Drogheda comes in under that specific agreement since I was appointed; he is only for the last three or four years there, and I am nearly thirty.

3911. Did it occur to you to apply to have your school put on the same footing?—I did frequently; and the reply was, "We will not pay your poor-rates, or any portion of them." I applied, at least, four times.

3912. Mr. *Stephens.*—You stated that the governors are not liberal?—I think not.

3913. Give your reasons for that statement?—I cannot procure competent assistants in this remote district for the salary they allow; and I conceive £100 a-year to a man of my position in college, and my exertions here, is not sufficient remuneration, particularly when I have to keep the building in repair and to pay the rates and taxes.

3914. Are those your only grounds for accusing the governors of illiberality?—Yes; I mean wanting in generosity as to the funds; I do not mean as to political or Christian feeling.

3915. I am not asking you as to that; you say they do not comply with the Charter?—I think not.

3916. Tell me in what respect?—Not repairing the building. I think it is their duty to keep the building up, and not the master's, as far as I understand the Charter, as I heard it read, and I read it once before.

3917. Have you any other charge?—Except that they will not interfere with the Trinity College Board to insure to our pupils this miserable exhibition.

3918. Have you any other charge against the Governors for not obeying their Charter?—No, I do not think I have. I merely complain that we are not at all adequately remunerated; not that I would make the schoolmaster independent of his trade. I think they do not encourage respectable men to become assistants. No man will leave the vicinity of the city of Dublin under £100 a-year and the best board the school can afford; and he will not remain more than twelve months; he makes it a resting-place towards a profession.

3919. Did you make these complaints to the governors?—Frequently.

3920. Did you make your complaints in writing?—Yes.

3921. Have you copies of the correspondence?—Somewhere or other; I have been complaining for twenty years; so much so, that they consider me rather troublesome.

3922. Will you forward copies of what you have written to the Governors during the last twenty years, and the answers you received from them, to our Secretary?—I shall, with pleasure; I have a good many of them.

3923. What do you call a good exhibition?—I call £30 or £40 a-year, to be held only while he deserves it; nothing short of this is worth contending for. By the system adopted in Trinity College in that examination, a lad must pay ten guineas, as I said before, to be ground up in the course; and it is not worth while to give ten guineas for the chance of getting £7 7*s.* 10*d.* a-year. But if it was £30, £40, or £50, a-year, as it is in the Royal schools, it would be then worth while to work hard at school, and distinguish themselves in the university.

3924. You stated to me to-day that Chief Justice Pattison left £10 per annum to the school?—I said that when I came to this country first, a gentlemen put into my hand a transcript from Chief Justice Pattison's will; and I at once applied to Chief Justice Pattison's representative; and Mr. Studdart was the agent of the property, and he said he knew nothing about it; yet, I have seen in my predecessor, the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald's book, an entry to this effect: "Agent allowed Thomas Steele £10 yearly of the Pattison Charity for the horse Strongbow."

3925. Mr. *Hughes.*—He exchanged it for the horse?—Yes; the £10 a-year. I addressed the board on the subject, and they referred it to their law adviser; and the answer I received after a length of time, and one, or two, or three applications was, that the matter was involved in an inexplicable mystery, although I sent them a transcript of the will; I mentioned that in a letter I addressed to your Secretary.

3926. You stated to me this morning several masters were pensioned by the governors; give me the names of those masters?—The Rev. George Needham received his full salary for some years; he was master of Drogheda School.

3927. How long was he master of Drogheda School?—Well, I suppose sixteen or eighteen years; I was under him sixteen years; and there was a master named Eaton, I understand, who was for a few years—five or six years—at Galway, and did not at all succeed, obtained it, I believe; I do not know it.

3928. Were you acquainted with Mr. Needham?—Very well.

3929. What was his state of health when pensioned?—I do not know; he looked very well to me.

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3930. Are you aware of any general rule or by-law made by the governors for pensioning masters?—No; I applied four or five times to obtain it; after forty-two years' teaching I thought I might hope for it; they answered, "You are not used up yet."

3931. According to your statement, Mr. Needham was not "used up"?—He was delicate, a little delicate, he is not so delicate now; but it greatly benefits a school to change the master every twenty years.

3932. But it would not benefit a school to have the master sickly?—No; but the statistics of schools show that men go out of fashion; and a school rises, flourishes, and decays, generally speaking, in twenty years; my school is the only exception I know.

3933. Do you consider yourself unfashionable?—I do; and would be very glad they would pension me.

3934. At the time they pensioned Mr. Needham was he in a delicate state of health?—So they told me; I knew Mr. Crawford's case before Mr. Chadwick's, who had his full salary; and my predecessor, the first assistant in Drogheda, Mr. Twiss, received his salary till the day of his death.

3935. Any others?—I know of none others; I know it would benefit the school greatly to infuse new blood into it.

3936. Is there any system of promotion among the assistant-masters?—No; they seldom wait for it; they seldom remain more than a year, except the English master, I have him twenty-three years and a-half. They have no inducement to remain; they must be well paid to come down here; they have not the advantage of society here, and young men do not like to remain; they make it a mere resting-place for twelve months or perhaps less.

3937. If appointments were given in the civil and military service as the reward of learning, would you allow Englishmen and Scotchmen to contend for such prizes in Dublin?—I do not think it would be right; I think they should contend for them in London; it would be very awkward and expensive, and put them to a deal of trouble to come over to Dublin.

3938. Irishmen go to London sometimes?—Yes; I had to send a son of my own there lately, to obtain a medical appointment.

3939. Would you not allow Englishmen to come to Dublin, if you send Irishmen to London?—I would have the English and Scotch examined in London, or some central place in England, and I would have Irishmen examined in Ireland; I had to go to great expense to send over my son to England.

3940. You would exclude Irishmen from England?—No.

3941. It comes to this, that Ireland would be for the Irish, and whatever they could get in England?—I am not for that doctrine.

3942. That is what you are advocating?—No, you misunderstand me; I say the expense and inconvenience of going to London might be avoided by having Irishmen examined in Dublin.

3943. Suppose an Irishman educated in England, according to your rule, he would have to come to Dublin?—No, he is resident in England.

3944. If such offices were given as the reward of learning, would you allow everybody, no matter where educated, to contend for such prizes?—Most assuredly; just as I propose to throw open all our exhibitions, and the royal ones to the cleverest boys, no matter where they acquired their learning; such would appear to me to be equitable, and greatly promote a more laudable emulation; but unless the governors do consider the locality here, most assuredly we never can command good assistants, nor have the school resorted to except by those that cannot help it.

3945. Dr. *Andrews.*—Had you much experience before you came here, as to university exhibitions for schools; were you previously engaged in teaching?—I spent thirty years under the Erasmus Smith Board, and the rest was in private tuition.

3946. Have you had means of observing the effect or operation of exhibitions in schools?—Not further than this, that where an exhibition is a good one, a pupil remains two or three years after the time he would remain with me; I know that to be the case; and, therefore, he is better qualified, in every point, to distinguish himself.

3947. Would throwing open all exhibitions to all the schools of the country be a stimulant to masters?—It would.

3948. In what way?—I would be anxious our schools would be equal or superior to the Armagh school, and why not.

3949. Would it have any injurious operation?—I do not see how it could.

3950. Would it induce the teacher to devote attention to talented boys, to the neglect of those that had less ability?—I am afraid a man with little conscience would do that; but I hope I have more conscience.

3951. I am asking the abstract question, would it have a tendency to induce masters to devote time to boys of talent to the injury of boys less clever?—I have reason to know that is the case in many schools at present; and it would be increased by throwing open all exhibitions to all schools.

3952. You think the exhibition system advantageous notwithstanding that tendency?—I do.

3953. Is there any thing you could suggest that would correct that tendency?—The very thing that we are speaking of—a system of inspection.

3954. Would a proper system of inspection correct that tendency?—Yes; the master being aware that he would be overhauled, would, of necessity, prepare for it; I think every one, all schools, as well as the endowed schools, ought to be subject to that.

3955. Is it your opinion that the stimulant to the master with the correction of inspection, would work well?—Yes.

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3956. *Chairman.*—To what cause do you attribute the falling off of the number of pupils in your school?—If you take the trouble to look at my synopsis of the numbers for twenty-three years and a-half, you will find they have fallen off but little, except in the years of the great distress; for instance, from the year 1846, my school descended to thirty-five boys; that was my lowest number; and from that period up it has ascended to thirty-seven, forty-two, and forty-three, and I expect it will be forty-six this half-year; and you will see my school has not fallen off, except in the years of the great distress, but has maintained an uniform large number of boys, so that in twenty-three years and a-half my average is sixty-seven pupils; we are obliged to furnish these returns every half-year; you will see from that paper my school has not fallen off, except in the distressed times, when every body suffered; and it is rising, and that it will rise I am quite sure. Though it is not easy to get on in Ireland, those that mind their business do get on.

3957. Are there any other schools in which classical education is given in the neighbourhood?—There is a school under the patronage of the Roman Catholic clergy.

3958. Are there many pupils there?—I never inquire into other people's affairs on any subject.

3959. Have you ever heard?—I studiously avoided all my life through inquiring after other men's schools.

3960. Where is that school situate?—Near the infirmary; it is a school of private endowment.

3961. Is there any other classical school in the neighbourhood?—Well, I think not, my lord, except the diocesan school, which, singularly enough, is attached to Limerick instead of being in Killaloe; that is a classical school.

3962. There is no other classical school nearer than Limerick?—I should think not.

3963. Mr. *Hughes.*—You mean Dr. Hogg's school?—I do; the funds of our diocese go to him. I should regard it as a favour if these documents were taken with you: one is my prospectus; you will see from that what my system is; that it is a peculiar system, enabling boys to get through more business than I know anywhere else done. It is a bold assertion, but I can prove it.

3964. Mr. *Stephens.*—Can you offer the Commissioners any suggestion for the improvement of your school?—Even if you throw me overboard as regards the raising my salary, if you will pay the assistants better, and appoint some good exhibitions, I am quite sure you will induce many to resort to the school from other quarters that at present do not. It certainly is a great objection to schools in the west that they are so remote; and although an absurd objection to men of sense, the strongest thing I know of against our schools is the danger of the boys becoming inoculated with the Clare or Galway brogue. The very people of this town, if they can contrive it, send their children to get a Dublin accent.

3965. You want the college to be endowed with valuable exhibitions?—Yes; and better payment for the masters—not to make them rich, but to make the position worthy of acceptance.

3966. Would not that have the effect of damping private enterprise?—I think not; for private enterprise will choose a locality for itself. I am sure if I set up a school in Dublin, single-handed and unaided, when I came here, I would be much better off now.

3967. Do you want inspection?—I would be very glad there was a yearly inspection of schools by competent men.

3968. Have you any other suggestion to offer for the improvement of your school?—Except that we want greatly a library, and our building to be attended to, and our rent and taxes paid for us: for really we cannot do it ourselves out of the funds of the school.

3969. *Chairman.*—Have you any other observation to make?—I may make one or two, though it may appear egotistical. When I came here in 1832, the sons of the gentry or respectable people here had never been instructed in arithmetic, beyond reduction; of English education they were deplorably ignorant; French they never studied or heard of; mathematics they had not been taught. From the outset I introduced these subjects, and now they are professed in every respectable school for fifty miles round: and I do take credit to myself for that. And another thing I would wish to remark:—it is exceedingly difficult to get boys to accept places on the foundation here. I dare say I could get wealthy people enough willing to send their children; but the poor children, they are generally Roman Catholics, and they are not allowed, though I never interfere with their creed in any one point or way; they are not allowed of late years to avail themselves of the advantages of the endowment. When I say this, I am able to prove it by the testimony of the parents themselves, who are required to withdraw their children from the foundation as being in my school, though I never in any one point or particle interfered with their religion, otherwise than to make them attend to it. That is the only observation I have to trouble your Lordship with, and it bears on the subject of free pupils. Another little remark more: you perceive by the statute, that we are required to teach the children the Protestant catechism and the Scriptures. To the free boys I have never done so. I have never attempted the control of their religious opinion; and I never inquired when a boy applied to me for admission on the foundation, whether he was Protestant or Romanist; if he were really fit for it, I gladly accepted him; and never refused a person but one, and that because he had means left him by will to procure an education.

3970. Will you have the kindness to send a list of your books to the Secretary, and of the number of boys reading each book?—Certainly; I do not give the boys a choice; they must carry on the whole course; except they choose to be merely English boys, I request them to carry on all subjects together.

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ENNIS.

Erasmus Smith's Schools.

Patrick M. Cullinan, M.D.

Patrick M. Cullinan, M. D., sworn and examined.

3971. *Chairman.*—You have some statement to make about the Erasmus Smith Board.—I have.

3972. What office do you hold?—I am medical attendant to the gaol, I am coroner for the county, and I was last year chairman of the Town Commissioners of Ennis.

3973. Have you been long resident here?—I have been always resident here; I have been for some twenty-two or twenty-three years on my own account resident in Ennis.

3974. Have you had opportunities of knowing the state of education in Ennis?—Perfectly; I should express an opinion that the Board of Governors of Erasmus Smith's schools was badly constituted. Perhaps it is not necessary for me to satisfy you about that; you know the constitution of the board, and, I presume, you consider it not a suitable organization.

3975. Mr. *Hughes.*—We desire to hear your reasons for that opinion?—The Commissioners are aware the board consists of a number of high official persons, who are *ex officio* governors; they do not attend or discharge the functions. There are a great many others resident in Ireland, members of the board; and no member of the board has any local connexion with the place in which the school is situate, or any knowledge whatever of its discipline, progress, or management. I think the organization is most unsuitable to exercise an efficient control over the school. You will see by the returns laid before Parliament, none of the *ex officio* governors ever attend, except the Provost for one day last year; and he has some interest in the matter, for Trinity College receives a large amount of the funds of the governors.

3976. *Chairman.*—What remedy would you suggest?—The very existence of these nominal governors is a great nuisance. The acts of the others are screened by the high character of those people who do not interfere in the management, and know nothing about it; and the name of their connexion with the board is a great mischief. I would not allow anybody to be nominally connected with the board, who is not an acting member. There are thirty-five altogether—the great majority absentees. There are persons living in Canada and all over the world. The governors themselves who do act, have not the slightest connexion with the districts in which the schools are situate.

3977. Dr. *Andrews.*—Would it be advantageous that the governors should be freed from the charge of local superintendence?—I think that without proper inspection—without their being made aware by confidential and reliable information of the progress of the schools—they are totally incompetent to exercise efficient control over the schools.

3978. Could not the governors provide means for instructing themselves properly as to the state of the schools?—They ought to do so; that is the second observation I submit to the Commissioners, that the governors exercise their functions negligently and inefficiently.

3979. Would the injury to the district from that negligence be corrected, by having local superintendents properly selected, and qualified to discharge the duties of their position?—That would completely correct the defect, if they were at all interested in exercising their control; but to suppose persons who are not paid, and have no local connexion with us, will feel an interest in our progress, or in having justice done to us, or our funds properly administered, it is impossible to expect that will occur.

3980. Is it your object to interest persons either by local ties, or by their love for education?—Or by payments of money; they should have some interest and some responsibility.

3981. Does that point to paid Commissioners?—Yes.

3982. Do you confine yourself to having local parties?—The appointment of local parties would be part of my plan. I think it essential there should be local persons who would, from time to time, visit and inspect the schools, and report to those who would exercise an impartial and an independent control over them.

3983. Should the inspector be responsible to the governing body, and bound to report to them?—I think that would be an essential agency, the existence of paid inspectors; but the assistance of the local parties, always on the spot to assist and co-operate with the inspectors, would be desirable.

3984. Do you propose that the local patrons should be subordinate to the general board, or a portion of the general board?—I do not look on patronage as a part of the functions I would invest them with.

3985. Supposing the persons described as local patrons to be merely local managers, do you think they should be separate from, or members of the central body?—I think there should be a central and local body. The local body merely visitorial, and invested with the right to report to the governing body, and to inquire into the discipline, management, and progress of the school whenever it suited their convenience.

3986. Persons in the locality, appointed by the governing body, for constant supervision?—Precisely.

3987. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do I understand you aright as saying, that it was quite impossible to expect justice from the board of governors, constituted as it is at present?—That is clearly my opinion.

3988. Give me your reasons for it?—We feel that justice has not been done.

3989. When, and in what particular case?—We have here the school of this town, as to which the governors can have no reliable information whatever. We find our school, as it is managed, is managed for the private interest of the head master, and not with any regard, I should say, to the public interest—that is quite a secondary matter with him; and there is no control exercised over him to make the interest of the public the primary object.

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3990. Your objection is against the constitution of the board of Governors?—Yes; that is what I stated: that the constitution is bad.

3991. Do you make any charge against any individual governor of unjust or improper conduct?—Not the slightest. My charge is against the constitution of the board, so far as we have gone.

3992. Dr. *Andrews.*—The corrective system you point out is very much like that pursued by the Board of National Education. An inspector under the board, local patrons, and then the governing body?—That is the principle.

3993. That is what you propose in reference to the Erasmus Smith Schools?—Except that I would make the patronage not to rest in any individual, but in a number of persons of rank and intelligence in the district.

3994. A committee?—Yes.

3995. Mr. *Stephens.*—You want a paid central board, with superintendence?—Yes; that is quite indispensable. My next proposition is, that the governors exercise their functions negligently, and inefficiently. If my first proposition be true, that follows, as a matter of course.

3996. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—State your grounds for asserting that they exercise their functions negligently?—They have never made a law for the regulation of the school for 200 years. The laws made then are now in force. I should say they are rather obsolete. I do not say they are. There has not been an inspection, or an agent of theirs in Ennis, for thirty years, I understand.

3997. [Rev. *L. W. King.*—An agent of theirs visited the school within the last three years.]

3998. I should be very glad to be corrected; but I understood Dr. King to say there was no inspection.

3999. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—The functions of the governors have reference both to the management of the schools and the management of the estate. Can you allege any negligence with reference to the management of the estate?—I shall bring a case before you where, I think, they have lost some property.

4000. Will you make reference to the other head?—When I speak of the exercise of their functions, I rather speak of their school functions: it is more the educational department I refer to: they exercise no supervision whatever. That I consider quite an absurdity, and a great mischief.

4001. In addition to the complaint of negligence, in leaving undone what they ought to do, do you also complain that they do what they ought not to do?—They do nothing, except some slight mischief.

4002. Mr. *Hughes.*—What is the slight mischief?—I shall mention that by-and-by, under another head—"that they oppose obstacles to education in this town." Persons invested with the very important trust they have, and who are wholly ignorant (as they must be, without any reliable information) as to the state of the schools, cannot exercise their functions any other way than negligently and inefficiently. Their negligence is established by their never having sent an inspector here, and never having made a law for the regulation of the schools for 200 years. I shall give you an illustration, if you permit me, in order to show their negligence and inefficiency; an illustration of the conversion of the endowment of the school to the convenience of the head master. I speak of the head master with the greatest respect, and the last thing I would be disposed to do would be to depreciate his character, efficiency, or zeal, in the slightest degree. The head master has two vacations in the year, of six weeks each. That amount of vacation is considered too much. The summer vacation he gives at a season when it suits himself, I presume; but when it suits nobody else.

4003. Dr. *Andrews.*—What is the period?—About the middle of June: some time in the latter part of June, to somewhere towards the end of July; about six weeks. On last Sunday I got the sexton to make a return of the number of persons in the town, by referring to the seats in the church occupied there. Thirty-six seats in the church are appropriated to particular individuals; there were twenty-four unoccupied. And Dr. King's school was in full operation, and the persons interested in having their children educated were absent. That is a great inconvenience to the public; and there is no redress. I asked permission from the governors to appear before them, to state some matters I had to complain of. I said I would go to Dublin, at my own expense, to attend the meeting of the board, and they refused to receive me. I have their secretary's letter, stating they never received personal communications. I said to the secretary, when the board meet I shall make it my business to appear before them to explain these things. They said, to prevent disappointment, they never received personal communications. I consider that evidence of negligence.

4004. Did you communicate by letter what was your object to the Board of Erasmus Smith?—I do not remember distinctly the subject now. We had a long correspondence on the subject. I kept no copies of my letters. I believe I have one or two. I have not that letter of the secretary, refusing to receive me.

4005. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is there any vacation at Easter?—I think not. There is a vacation of six weeks at Christmas, which is too long. The summer vacation of six weeks would not be too long, if it was at a proper time. I was kept in Ennis this year; at the very time I would go away is the very time exactly his school opens. That is the case with respect to every body else, grand jurors, people of fashion, and the gentry, who go away just at the fashionable season, just when his school is getting into operation. The governors told me that they could not interfere with Dr. King in the private management of his school.

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ENNIS.

Erasmus Smith's School.

Patrick M. Cullinan, M.D.

4006. You stated that there were by-laws made two hundred years ago, and that none had been made since that period; I want to know whether in such by-laws there is any allusion to holidays?—I presume not. I speak of the rules which were inserted in Erasmus Smith's petition to the House of Commons. He laid down rules for the regulation of the schools; and these rules are the only rules now in force in the schools; and they have been made nearly two hundred years. I have never seen a copy of them; I only know the fact that there have been no new rules.

4007. Dr. *Andrews.*—The Board of Erasmus Smith did not refuse to receive and answer letters; they only refused a personal interview?—Precisely.

4008. Would it not be inconvenient to require that Board to grant personal interviews?—I think when the chairman of a local board is ready, at his personal expense, to go to Dublin—a chairman who might be considered to represent the feelings of my neighbours—I do think a reasonable board, disposed to act reasonably, would be disposed to grant my request.

4009. Do you not think if you wrote to the board it would answer your purpose, by stating in writing what you desired to settle?—To tell you the truth about the matter, I considered the board to be a myth; I did not consider there was a board in existence.

4010. Mr. *Stephens.*—Looking at the by-laws, I do not see that the master is justified in giving any holidays; if these be the governing by-laws, it is quite clear the master is not justified in granting any holidays.—I would be sorry if that was the case, but that shows the necessity for new by-laws.

4011. The following is the language of the by-law, "And moreover, it shall not be lawful for any schoolmaster, unless in case of sickness, to absent himself without leave from the said governors, or any five of them first had and obtained; and he who shall be appointed during such absence to execute the place and charge of such schoolmaster, and to officiate for him, shall, for his labour and pains, receive such a proportionable part of the salary of such absent schoolmaster as would have been payable to the said schoolmaster, if he had not absented himself"?—Another point on which I have to complain of the governors is, that they exercise an inefficient control or supervision over the master, in the matter of fees, which they permit the master to charge for day-pupils. I hold that, in point of law, the master is entitled to receive but 2*s.* for a pupil. I should have no desire to enforce the law; but I do think the public should derive some benefit from the endowment of the schools; and I do hold that the public derive no benefit. We are obliged to pay a very large amount of fees for our children, such as would not be reasonable for an endowed schoolmaster to exact. Ten guineas a year, or really for nine months, is a very large payment. There are three months' vacation. Ten guineas a year, without extras, is a very large payment, and an amount which is not exacted by most respectable schools, where there is no endowment whatever; so that in point of fact, there is no benefit derived by the public, in consequence of the endowment.

4012. Mr. *Hughes.*—In other words, it is a private school with an endowment?—Yes; it is used by Dr. King to make it as beneficial to himself as possible, without the governors controlling him. They allow the schoolmaster at Galway to have one rate for himself, another in Drogheda; I consider that improper.

4013. *Chairman.*—Is not the reception of free pupils a benefit?—I very much apprehend there is not very much benefit derived from that portion of the intended advantage.

4014. Mr. *Stephens.*—Why?—I judge by the result merely. I have never known a free pupil to enter Trinity College, and I think that is a reproach. I do not mean to say a reproach to Dr. King, but to some part of the system. I never knew a free pupil to get a sizarship, or to enter the university; I heard one entered as a pensioner, but I never heard one entered as a sizar; and I think that is very much to be deplored, and is rather a reproach. I have been told that very few indeed have obtained what may be called a complete education. For some reason or other they do not continue to finish their education. The number of pupils is very small on the foundation; that, I do not think is attributable to Dr. King. I have no reason to think it is his fault; but the fact I think it right to state without meaning to impute any thing to Dr. King's efficiency, or the way he treats the free pupils. I state that as a fact.

4015. Speaking of the free pupils, of what class are their parents?—A class you would naturally suppose ought to have children educated gratuitously; humble tradesmen, orphans, and such other persons. I was surprised to see the large list which Dr. King returned as free pupils.

4016. Do you think if the admission of free pupils to Ennis College be thrown open to the cleverest boys, it would raise the character of the scholars?—That is one of the things I have stated in the memorandum, that it should be the practice adopted.

4017. Dr. *Andrews.*—You stated you considered the public had no advantage from this school; do you think, if there were not an endowment here, there would be a school of a high class in Ennis at all?—I am perfectly sure there would.

4018. By whom would it be founded, and by whom supported?—There is an admirable field for a first-rate school; and that the want would be supplied, I have not a shadow of doubt.

4019. Even if there were no public school here?—I am perfectly satisfied of that; I have not a doubt at all about that.

4020. Then does the school being here do an injury to the town instead of serve it?—I do not say that; but in a small way, which I will mention by-and-by, it has interfered more or less with our progress.

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4021. Has any additional school been established here till recently?—There has always been an excellent school here; there is Mr. Fitzsimon's school.

4022. How long has that been established?—Some ten or twelve years; and there was Mr. Magrath's before that.

4023. Did Magrath's cease?—No, it is still in existence; he is an excellent master; he was a contemporary and class-fellow of mine. There was a private school in the town before Dr. King's arrival here, kept by a Mr. O'Halloran. There were ten scholars of the university at one time from that school together. Some of them are the most eminent in Dublin in their several professions. Some eminent schoolmasters; distinguished preachers; and some very distinguished lawyers, from that school. There were nine sizars, and ten scholars in my own time from that school in Trinity College.

4024. At the same time, or within a certain period?—Within my time at the university.

4025. Within six years?—I was eight years in the university.

4026. Do you include sizars and scholars who had entered previously?—Some before I had gone there, but they were all there within that time.

4027. Some of these might have entered two years before you?—Quite so.

4028. So that the nine sizars and ten scholars might represent a period of ten or eleven years?—They might be eight or nine years: the number is very large. I think the Governors misapply their funds, my Lord, is my next proposition.

4029. *Chairman.*—Explain in what way?—I do not think they pay their masters here adequately; and that they pay money for other purposes which they ought to apply for paying the masters—money that might be better applied They pay to Trinity College a large amount, which I think is a misapplication. I would be very sorry to interfere with the interests of Trinity College, but I do not think they have any right to apply a large sum to Trinity College to the prejudice of the schools. I do not think by law they have a right to do that. They starve the master and assistants here, and do not at all pay them adequately. It is a shameful stipend to offer to a man described in the statute as an able, learned, and efficient master, to give him £100 a year at this time of day. It is shameful. That need not be done if they did not apply their funds to other uses not necessary, and withhold them from these masters not properly paid, and who are therefore obliged in self defence to convert the schools to their own private benefit, and to neglect the interests of the public. I think they misapply the funds in other ways. They support, at great expense, a number of English schools. I look on that as quite a waste, when we have such institutions as the National Schools. That is a great waste of funds that might be usefully applied to other purposes. They expend thousands a year in the support of those schools.

4030. Mr. *Hughes.*—Do you know of any other misapplication of the funds?—I think paying pensions to such persons as Dr. King has described; but that embraces a matter that will hereafter fall within observation. The payment of pensions looks very suspicious. It is a misapplication of the funds to pay a pension to a man who is in robust health now, after twenty-three years; he was pensioned twenty-three years ago. A man pensioned twenty-three years ago, and now in robust health, is not a proper person for a pension, and this is a misapplication of the funds.

4031. Is there any other misapplication of the funds?—No other misapplication of the funds occurs to me now.

4032. *Chairman.*—Do you mean by these observations to say, the Governors misapply the funds, or that they ought to have power to apply them otherwise?—By no means. I mean to say that the Governors of Erasmus Smith exercise a great power, contrary to the law, in the distribution of these funds, and that they exercise their discretion indiscreetly, badly, and improperly. They suspend the law when it suits their convenience, and without proper discretion. I do not object to their exercising a very wide discretion in dealing with their funds and exercising their powers. There is a restraint by the statute, which is a very obsolete one; but when they do interfere with the law, they should do it carefully and discreetly.

4033. Mr. *Stephens.*—On what subject did they suspend the law?—For instance, they do not clothe the free pupils and send them out as apprentices. They do not do it or ever think of such a thing. They exercise quite a discretion about the matter; and when they do that they ought to exercise a sound discretion in controlling the funds.

4034. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You stated they did not pay their masters properly, and that in paying such small salaries as they give, they are illegally withholding the funds?—I did not say that.

4035. You say they misapply the funds; and as a first instance you state that they do not pay their masters properly?—I added while they use their funds for other purposes.

4036. The salaries of the masters are fixed in the charter at 100 marks, that is two-thirds of £100. You also stated that their applying funds to Trinity College was illegal?—I think they have no grounds for that to the extent that they do it.

4037. Do you mean to allege that as to the payment of the exhibitions?—I think they are illegal.

4038. They are not illegal:—"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the twenty several yearly pensions or exhibitions of £8 a-year, and the fifteen several pensions or exhibitions of £6 a-year, hereinbefore mentioned to have been paid out of the said lands to poor scholars of the said college, shall, from time to time, and all times hereafter, be paid and payable out of the rents and profits of the said lands and tenements to the like number of scholars, members, or students of the said college respectively, until

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Ennis.

Erasmus Smith's School.

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they shall be otherwise provided for, removed, or take the degree of master of arts in the said college, or shall be of standing to take such master of arts' degree." This is from an Act of Parliament relative to the further application of the rent and profits of the lands and tenements given by Erasmus Smith, deceased. And the same act warrants the other payment to Trinity College for the endowment of fellowships and lectureships?—The return laid before parliament by the Governors states that the exhibitions were intended exclusively for the pupils of Erasmus Smith's schools.

4039. Read the part from which you infer that?—From the return to Parliament, which is a return of the value and number of the exhibitions founded by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's schools in Trinity College, twenty exhibitions at £20, &c. I infer it from what I have read. Perhaps the inference is not strictly warranted; but I certainly was influenced in the interpretation I put on, that by a statement made by Mr. Hamilton, the member for the University, in the House of Commons. He said they were intended for the pupils of Erasmus Smith's schools.

4040. I ask you to point to any thing which warrants you in saying that it is illegal to give those exhibitions to other persons than pupils educated in these schools?—I had not the act before me. It is my impression they were intended for the pupils of Erasmus Smith's schools, and that, I think, is Dr. King's impression, that these are Erasmus Smith's exhibitions exclusively; and I inferred that was your opinion a while ago.

4041. I do not think you could infer it from any thing I said. I never supposed they were limited to the pupils educated in Erasmus Smith's schools.—The preference in the awarding of these prizes was to be given *cæteris paribus*, or in cases of doubt, to such boys.

4042. Is that stated in the act?—It is.

4043. Mr. *Hughes*.—Yes, here it is. The section of the act enacts that "the pensions of £8 and £6 a-year be paid and payable out of the rent and profits of the said lands and tenements to the like number of scholars, members, or students in the said college, respectively, until they shall be otherwise provided for, removed, or take the degree of master of arts, or shall be of standing to take such master of arts' degree.

4044. [*Secretary*.—From the original charter from which I read, and from this Act of Parliament, it is perfectly plain the endowment of Erasmus Smith was partly for the grammar schools, and partly for certain purposes of education in Trinity College. The Act recites, first of all, as to the grammar schools, then as to Trinity College; and then as to the practice that had grown up before 1772, which appeared to be illegal at that time, of granting these exhibitions. This Act then confirms the practice of the governors, and founds the exhibitions in Trinity College in terms which makes it plain that they are not limited to pupils of the Erasmus Smith's schools.]

4045. That is an impression never before entertained by any one in this district. We always thought we had the exhibitions exclusively attached to these schools. They were called Erasmus Smith's exhibitions, and supposed to belong exclusively to the Erasmus Smith school. That was what Dr. King supposed: it was quite a mistake we laboured under hitherto, I perceive.

4046. [Mr. *Hughes*.—What exhibitions, Dr. King, are attached, as you believe, to your establishment?—Rev. Dr. *King*.—None exclusively.]

4047. Mr. *Stephens*.—You say, Dr. Cullinan, there is a misapplication of funds with respect to the English schools?—I think there is; it is a matter of opinion.

4048. What schools are you alluding to?—I am speaking of the schools distributed throughout the country, called English schools.

4049. I misunderstood you; I thought you alluded to the sum paid to Christ's Hospital. Look at that passage and read it.

4050. [*Secretary*.—This is from the private Act of the 10th Geo. I.:—"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if at any time or times hereafter the rents, revenues, or profits of the said lands and tenements so set apart by the said Erasmus Smith shall happen to increase or be raised to better or greater yearly value than they now yield, or if any part of the present yearly rents of the said lands shall be and remain in the hands of the treasurer or the governors of the said schools, over and above the annual payments, charges, and expenses heretofore or by this Act appointed to be made out of the said lands, that then and in such case it shall and may be lawful to and for the governors of the said schools for the time being, from time to time for ever hereafter, to apply and dispose of the residue and overplus of the said yearly rents, for and towards some public work or use in the said college or hospital, in putting out poor children to school, or apprentices, or in setting up or founding one or more English school or schools in any place or places in this kingdom, as the governors of the said schools for the time being shall think most proper and convenient; and in like manner, that if at any time or times hereafter the yearly rents, revenues, and profits of the said lands and tenements so set apart by the said Erasmus Smith shall decrease or grow less, that then and in such case it shall and may be lawful to and for the governors of the said schools for the time being, and they are hereby empowered, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, either to lessen the number of the pensioners or exhibitioners of the said college, or to make such deductions and abatement out of all or any the pensions, exhibitions, salaries, or other yearly sum or sums of money hereby appointed or continued to be paid by them, as they shall think fit?"]—I hear that.

4051. After having heard it, do you still maintain your proposition?—I do. I think the time for doing that is gone by, quite. I think that a good provision at the time, but I

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think it quite a very indiscreet exercise of power now. However, as I said, that is a mere matter of opinion.

4052. Mr. *Hughes.*—You do not say "illegal;" you say "indiscreet?"—Yes; I think it a waste of funds, when there are funds provided at the public expense for the purpose.

4053. Mr. *Stephens.*—After having heard the provisions of the Act of the 10th of Geo. I., do you mean to say that applying the funds in question to the English schools is illegal?—It is indiscreet and injudicious. Misapplication would mean indiscreet as well as illegal.

4054. It is a mere matter of opinion?—Yes.

4055. And it is mere matter of opinion as to whether the masters are paid properly or not?—I do not think there can be any second opinion about that.

4056. Is it not legal?—It is legal according to the letter of the law; I think there is no doubt about its being injudicious. I will tell you why: I think there can be no doubt that standard was fixed at a time when the property was worth about £300 a-year. Now it is worth about £9,000 a-year; and that the same standard should be maintained for the same purposes, under such a change of circumstances, does appear to me not reasonable.

4057. In what respect have the governors of Erasmus Smith's schools infringed the Act of Parliament?—They do not clothe the boys, nor put them out as apprentices, nor exercise any control over the masters. I think these are duties imposed strictly upon them. I am reading from page 228 of the Appendix to the Ninth Report of the Commissioners of Education. It is directed that the schoolmasters, ushers, and scholars of the said free schools, and any of them, &c., shall be directed and visited by the said governors. They do not do that, which is a most important thing. "And we do further, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, for us, our heirs, and successors, give and grant that the said schoolmasters, ushers, and scholars of the said free schools and every of them, shall be allowed, ordered, directed, visited, placed, or displaced by the said Erasmus Smith, during his life, and after his death, or during his sickness or absence, and with his approbation, under his hand and seal first had by the said governors and their successors, or any three of them to be elected by the said Corporation according to such allowances, rules, statutes and ordinances as shall be appointed, set forth, made, devised, or established by the said Erasmus Smith, during his life, in writing under his hand and seal, and after his death by the governors for the time being and their successors, or any seven or more of them, as aforesaid, under the said common seal." They have neglected to do that which is most important. With regard to the clothing, the return they make under that head is a return made by the governors to the House of Commons; and at page 6 I see a fair copy of the rules, and ordinances, and statutes of the governors, for the regulation of the several colleges and schools. The governors refer to the charter for the rules with respect to the grammar schools; and at page 230 of the Appendix to the Ninth Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education I see—"And the residue of all the revenues and rents which shall remain after all the charges and payments aforesaid fully made and satisfied shall, during the continuance of such leases as are now in force, be distributed and applied in the manner following, viz.:—One full moiety thereof to and for the binding out of poor children to be apprentices to and under such Protestant masters as the said governors or any seven or more of them (whereof the treasurer for the time being to be always one, if able to attend) shall think fit; and after the expiration of such leases one moiety, as aforesaid, shall be applied partly towards binding out poor children to be apprentices as aforesaid, and partly towards clothing of poor scholars in the said three grammar schools; so always that no more than six pounds be bestowed in binding out any one apprentice, nor more than thirty shillings in clothing any one child; and that the children of the tenants of the said Erasmus Smith be preferred before the others; and the other moiety of the said revenues, as well during the said leases as also after the expiration thereof, shall be applied to such other charitable uses as the said Erasmus Smith by any deeds in writing or by his last will shall appoint."

4058. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is there any surplus now?—Yes, a large amount. It appears the funds were then £300 a-year; now there is £9,000 a-year for these pensions and founding the English schools. The claims of the English schools are subordinate; I would say not co-ordinate with the rights of the poor pupils at the grammar schools.

4059. Then, in point of fact, you object to the system of management of these schools?—Yes; altogether.

4060. Do you mean to say that the acts of the governors are illegal?—Partly, I have no doubt, they break the law.

4061. In what particular cases?—For instance, they take the liberty of not clothing the poor pupils, and not putting them out as apprentices. When they take that licence (which I do not find fault with) they ought to exercise a sound discretion in other respects: they ought to pay the masters better.

4062. What other case?—I do not see any other.

4063. *Chairman.*—Your next proposition?—That the governors and the master of the school interpose some obstacles to education in Ennis. The explanation of that is this, that the governors pay certain masters attached to the endowed school here; for instance, the teacher of foreign languages and the drawing master, when there is one, they pay out of the funds at their disposal; and the head master here will not allow that gentleman to teach or instruct any body who is not a pupil at his school in French or in drawing, as the case may be; though the French or drawing master is a non-resident master at the school, and his time is occupied but for two or three hours a-day—say three hours a-day.

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Erasmus Smith's School.

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4064. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is it in the "after-hours"?—The head master puts that as a *sine quâ non* in his appointment that he will not be allowed to take boys except with the permission of the head master. The effect of that is this, the town is not able to afford having two masters of foreign languages; and thus persons are either coerced to send their children to the school of Dr. King, or they must do without this advantage. That, I say, is a very serious injury to the public; that is done with the sanction of the governors. The French master may take girls, but not boys.

4065. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are you aware whether the governors had complaints made to them of this matter?—They had, a very formal complaint.

4066. Did they take the complaints into consideration?—Yes; their answer is in the book of the Town Commissioners.

4067. *Chairman.*—Do the Erasmus Smith Board pay the French master?—They do.

4068. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You stated that the answer of the governors is on the minute book of the Town Commissioners?—It is. The next subject is with regard to some alleged property the governors had in this neighbourhood, said to be lost. I asked the governors whether they had any property here, or whether any persons were entitled to any advantages by reason of being tenants on their property in this neighbourhood.

4069. Mr. *Stephens.*—The Commissioners would be glad to be furnished with copies of all your correspondence with the board.—I have got a letter on the subject, which I will read.

"Board Room of the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.,

"11, Kildare-street, 2nd March, 1854.

* * * "And to say, in addition to the information contained therein, that the governors have not any property in that locality (Ennis), and that there are not any special advantages reserved in the school at Ennis for the inhabitants of that town, in preference to other persons."

4070. I asked whether there were any special advantages reserved for the people of this town and neighbourhood, and they said they had no advantages in preference to other persons.

4071. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are not persons resident within two miles of the college alone entitled to free admission?—It appears so.

4072. [*Secretary.*—I read the resolution of the Town Council of Ennis, with respect to the French master. Moved by Dr. Cullinan, and seconded by Marcus Talbot:—"The Town Commissioners representing, generally, the feelings and the local interests of the people of Ennis and its neighbourhood, beg leave to inform the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, that the principal master of the endowed school at Ennis has done much injury to the educational interests of the inhabitants, by having ordered the French master at the school not to teach the French or German languages to boys who are not pupils at the school. The Commissioners desire to observe that the principal of the school contributes nothing to the salary of the French master; and that this gentleman is non-resident at the school, and is employed therein only for a few hours daily; that he is allowed to instruct a female private class, and thus engrosses a portion of public patronage as a professor of foreign languages. That although the people of this town could support one, they are unable to support two foreign teachers; and that, therefore, many of the boys, who for various and sufficient reasons are not pupils at the school, are deprived of the means of learning foreign languages by the act of the head master, unduly exercising power which belongs only to the governors, who are, exclusively, the paymasters of the French teacher. The Commissioners are of opinion that the restriction imposed on the French master, and which obstructs the progress of an important branch of education in this town, is alike detrimental to the interest of the people and injurious to the character of the school, and opposed to the intentions of the founder; and they, therefore, very respectfully, request the governors of the school will not sanction its continuance."—Carried by a majority.]

4073. The answer from the Erasmus Smith Board, dated 19th November, 1853, is as follows:—

"Board Room of the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.,

"11, Kildare-street, 19th November, 1853.

"SIR—The governors met on Wednesday last, for the first time since the receipt of your communication, dated the 7th instant, which referred to Rev. Dr. King, master of their school at Ennis; and the governors having made inquiry into the subject, and having given it due consideration, direct me to say that they do not think that the matter complained of calls for their interference with Dr. King.

"I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

"EUSTACE THORP.

"Mr. Richard Pearson,

"Chairman of Ennis Town Commissioners."

4074. They wrote me to say, about the property, that they had no property here. The public impression here is that they have property here; and I spoke to a gentleman who paid rent for many years; but the rent was not traced directly into the hands of the Erasmus Smith Board: he paid it to an agent and others. He was told this, and had no doubt about the fact; but that is not satisfactory evidence. But I heard from Mr. William H.

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Magrath, a solicitor of high character, that Richard Stackpole paid rent. William H. Magrath sold the property of a gentleman in this county in what they call the equity side of the Exchequer. That sale being about to be concluded, he was called on to make out title by the purchaser; and it was found this property was called Kilmacally or Keilty. It appears there was some private arrangement with the owner of the property, and that he charged the whole £100 a-year by some private arrangement on Cahercalla—the governors of Erasmus Smith's Board being no parties to that arrangement; and when the purchaser in the Exchequer found that it was indefeasible, he claimed to be released from the contract; and the Court of Exchequer did release him from the contract, because it appeared this was chargeable with £100 a-year for the governors of the Erasmus Smith's schools. It was within a year or two before the Incumbered Estates Court; but when the Incumbered Estates Court was established, he brought the property into that Court, who had power to discharge the lands from the £100 a-year; and they did sell it discharged of the £100 a-year. The purchaser applied to the Commissioners, saying he understood there was a charge of £100 a-year payable to the governors. The Commissioners said they had heard something about it, but that they had no official cognizance of the matter, and they would sell the estate discharged from the charge. That is the statement of Mr. Magrath.

4075. Do you know any thing of a property paying it in exoneration of these lands?—Cahercalla paid it; Mr. Stackpoole was the tenant; he paid it up to some fourteen or fifteen years ago. The party to whom he was liable was liable for some head rent, was not very provident to protect himself; and he paid the rent over to a person that he supposed to be the agent of the Erasmus Smith Board. And when a more solvent party became substituted for the person to whom he was primarily liable to pay the rent, he became indifferent about it; and after several years he asked the governors whether there was any arrear of this charge accumulating, and they said they knew nothing at all about it.

4076. Mr. *Hughes.*—Do you know the name of the gentleman to whom Mr. Stackpoole made the payments?—He never paid the Erasmus Smith Board directly. The parties were Mr. John O'Donnell, of this town, Mr. Croft, Mr. England, and Mr. Clancy. They are all dead.

4077. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is that Mr. Stackpoole of Edenville?—Richard John Stackpoole.

4078. Mr. *Hughes.*—What was the name of the intermediate person to whom Mr. Stackpoole paid?—The person to receive the money from him was Mr. Clancy, the taxing officer, James Clancy; that I have from Mr. Stackpoole himself. He had no more doubt about it than he has when he pays his butcher. He had no evidence, however, to trace it into the hands of the governors. But Dr. Hancock has read that they were entitled to a charge, which they disavow in their letter to me and in their return to Parliament.

4079. Mr. *Stephens.*—Can Mr. Mongoveen, of Beech Park, Ennis, give any information?—He is a tenant on the property that was supposed to be chargeable to the Erasmus Smith Board.

4080. *Chairman.*—Go to your next point?—With regard to the pensions, Dr King, has given you as much information on that subject as I can give, but there is more to be inquired into about it. The reason I mention the matter is, that the return by the governors to Parliament is not full and satisfactory. It does not appear on the face of that return there were any pensions. They purport to give a return of expenditure and make no mention of pensions. I should mention another circumstance, that is, with regard to the large payments, they take credit for arrears, rents, taxes, and repairs, all of which are paid by the masters. In Galway, I am sure the fact is so. They do not pay a farthing. I rather think they do not pay rent for the classical schools, except in Ennis, where they pay £1. As to the Drogheda school, the college is given to them by the Corporation for a certain purpose. In Galway, they have a large property. They take credit for a large expenditure, under the head of rents, taxes, poor-rates, and so on. The other subject I mentioned, was with regard to the exhibitions of Erasmus Smith's schools. I will state, that in my opinion, the exhibitions provided for Erasmus Smith's schools, ought to be partially consolidated by being lessened in numbers and increased in value. I was under a mistake as to these. I proposed to consolidate them into larger and more valuable ones, but it seems I was dealing with what we had no right to at all.

4081. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You also suggested the idea of opening them to competition?—No; it was the free places I proposed to open to competition. I pass by that point of course, with regard to the exhibitions. My next point is, "that I do not consider the education given at the endowed school at Ennis, has produced satisfactory results." I think I will withdraw that statement; it was partly founded upon the fact, that the exhibitions which I thought we were entitled to were not given to us; and, again, we certainly do not appear to such advantage, in competing with our neighbours, as I think we ought. However, when I state that I would be sorry to have it supposed I meant to impute any thing to Dr. King; on the contrary, he is most zealous and efficient in the discharge of his duties; but I do think it is partly attributable to his not having efficient or first class assistants. I do not think he has sufficient in quality or quantity. I mention the fact, as beyond controversy, though Dr. King thinks his school has produced very efficient results, I think it has not produced such results as it ought to produce; I attribute that, not to any deficiency on his part, or want of zeal or scruple in the discharge of his duties, but the want of such efficient assistants as would enable us to compete with more favoured localities. I think it would be well for the Commissioners to inquire as to the mode in which the assistant masters are paid. I should make this observation, that Dr. King's principal assistant

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is overworked. He is obliged to discharge onerous duties in the evenings, teaching—teaching the boarders, and he is occupied all day; he should get a larger amount of compensation than he probably receives for such services, and he should be a better class man than Dr. King is able to provide for the allowance. I do not mean to disparage the gentleman who is assistant, but I think better might be found. The next point is with regard to some prizes given by the Primate and the governors.

4082. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do any gentlemen in Ennis and its vicinity send their sons to be educated elsewhere?—A great many. As you may perceive there are only nine day pupils, and there as many children in the neighbourhood as elsewhere.

4083. If Dr. King had superior assistant masters, would the neighbouring gentry send their children to the school?—They would be deterred by the large sum he charges, he exacts a larger stipend than any other school, either endowed or private, that I am aware of. With regard to the prizes given by the Primate and the governors, it would be worth while inquiring what became of them; I never heard of them. I see by the prospectus of the Drogheda school, the master states, "The Primate gives some prizes to be competed for by the pupils of all the grammar schools." I never heard of such a thing in this school. I have not heard of the governor's prizes; I do not know whether they are distributed here; I would suggest the propriety of admitting free pupils on the foundation, by concursus, and of giving greater encouragement to this class; to have them examined for admission. At present there is some degree of reproach attached to being a free pupil without merit—it is a mere badge of poverty; I would not let it continue so, I would make it a badge of merit; I would encourage the free pupils more, and I think the result would be satisfactory. I would not waste the advantages of such a school upon every fellow that came and wished to get in; I should select them; I would admit persons, perhaps not able to pay ten guineas, but I would admit them even though they were able to pay something.

4084. Would you make their admission the reward of merit?—Yes, to a certain extent.

4085. Being a free pupil would then cease to be a badge of reproach, because it would be the reward of learning?—Yes.

4086. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you think that being a free pupil has been regarded as a matter of reproach?—I have no doubt at all about it.

4087. Do the other boys treat the free pupils with contempt?—I think they are not treated properly, that they are disparaged in the eyes of the other boys.

4088. What arrangement would you propose as regards the examination of those boys?—I should leave it altogether to the head master to select them publicly or privately, and make it an evidence of merit.

4089. Mr. *Stephens.*—Would not a public examination be more desirable than a private examination?—I think it would.

4090. Dr. *Andrews.*—From what schools would you select the candidates?—I would not select them from any particular schools.

4091. From what class?—Not from any class.

4092. Whether they came from a classical school, or from a national school, or from any other school?—No matter where they came from. When a person comes forward I think he has a right to a fair stage. If you open the places, let him come from where he will.

4093. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Would you not require some proof of deficiency of means?—I would rather not. If a person of independent means is mean enough to avail himself of the advantages, it would raise up the position to some extent, and would take away the reproach that attaches to these places. For the trifling emolument I would not like to exclude any one; I do not think it is likely to be abused. Finally, I would propose some reforms, if it be consistent with your inquiry to listen to any suggestion of the kind. The observations made now were confined to the Erasmus Smith's schools. Supposing they are allowed to continue as they are, I would propose a radical change in the system; and if you allow me I will lay before you what I have to suggest.

General state of Education.

4094. I think it will be admitted that the state of education in the provinces, among the upper and middle classes, is unsatisfactory, and that this important defect is chiefly attributable to the want of efficient and well-conducted schools. The published testimony of professors of the Queen's Colleges, and of other competent witnesses, conclusively establishes these facts. I have reason to know that the professors in the Queen's Colleges consider that the scholarships and exhibitions which are so liberally bestowed upon the students, are properly not to be regarded as honors conferred upon positive merit, but rather as helps to young men of limited means, to enable them to prosecute their academical studies; and they admit with reluctance and regret that the colleges, with an organization unsuited to the purpose, are to some extent performing the functions of schools, and that for this reason, and the want of proper materials to be acted upon, their own peculiar functions are materially deranged and imperfectly performed. I believe the defect to which I have alluded can be remedied; and I am aware that the public are anxiously and hopefully awaiting the result of the inquiries now in progress by the Queen's Commissioners, who are charged by Parliament to suggest plans for the improvement of education in the endowed schools, and for the better regulating, managing, and governing such schools; and for the general promotion, in connexion with such schools, of academical education in Ireland. I do not hesitate to say that I believe these schools, with very few exceptions, are greatly mismanaged and conducted generally with little or no regard to the public interests; and that the absence of control, supervision, and responsibility, in all their departments, must have inevitably led to an accumulation of progressive abuses and inefficiency.

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General state of Education.

Patrick M. Cullinan, M.D.

4095. The Commissioners having done me the honour of asking for such information as I possess on the subject of their inquiries, I beg leave to submit to them the following outlines of my opinions, as to the reforms required in the endowed schools in Ireland.

4096. I would propose to abolish altogether the various ill-contrived, incongruous, and inefficient plans which now exist for the management of endowed schools; and to substitute for them one consistent, uniform, and comprehensive system. For this purpose it would be necessary to create a distinct board of management, to consist of a chief director, adequately paid, associated with, and assisted by other learned and eminent persons, who would be found to act as honorary directors. I would appoint two assistant directors, who would act as inspectors of schools. I would propose to appoint local boards also: whose duty it would be to inspect the schools from time to time, and to report to the central board on their discipline and progress. I would invest the central board with absolute control; subject only to a right of appeal to the Lord Lieutenant. I would then establish one academic school for each county in Ireland, to be conducted according to rules and statutes prescribed by the board of management, and modified by them as occasion may require. The education in these schools should be of the most comprehensive and complete character attainable in preparatory schools for literary training. To avoid provoking controversy, I shall decline to offer any suggestion on the subject of religious instruction. According to my views, the academic staff should consist of a head master, a master for the mathematical sciences, a master for classics, a master for natural philosophy, a master for English literature, added to logic, political economy, and history, a teacher of foreign languages, a master for arithmetic, writing, and book-keeping, and a drawing master; in all eight masters. I would propose to charge for the admission of a pupil to my academic school, a sum of £1 a-year, and £1 for each branch of education in which he received instruction; so that a pupil, if so disposed, may receive a complete education for £8 per annum. But if so comprehensive a course did not suit his objects, abilities, or convenience, his instruction may be abridged, and his expenses proportionably reduced. I would give half of the admission fees to the head master, and half the class payments to the several masters who earned them respectively; and I would divide the other moiety between the head master and a fund, to be appropriated to the general purposes of the school, for providing requisites of general utility: such as chemical and electrical apparatus, maps, models, standard books of reference, &c., &c. I would make provision in each school for an entirely free education, for a limited number of pupils, to be elected half yearly by concursus; the examinations may be conducted publicly by the master, assisted by an academic inspector, and the selection ratified by the board. I would not annex any qualification for eligibility into this class; but I would always give a decided preference to the poorer candidates. Indeed, I presume, persons of independent means would rarely compete for such humble advantages; but for the purpose of dignifying such places, I would leave them open to unrestricted competition.

4097. In order to encourage intellectual industry and exertion, I would distribute substantial and valuable prizes, but few in number, among the pupils of each county school; and to promote emulation in a wider field, I would be disposed to give two or three prizes of considerable amount to each province, open to competition once, by the pupils of all the academic schools in the provinces. Perhaps even the institution of national prizes would be attended with advantage.

4098. The expense of carrying out this scheme, which is supplemental and auxiliary to the existing educational systems in Ireland, would, of course, be considerable; but it may be defrayed by the proper application of even a portion of the existing endowments. The sum which I assume to be sufficient, does not, I am told, amount to one half that which is at present expended in supporting the endowed schools, with very little or no advantage to the public.

4099. I annex an estimate of the probable expenditure necessary for supporting the proposed schools. Of course my calculations must be received as merely a loose approximation:—

Salary of chief director	£1,000	0	0
Two assistants, at £500 each,	1,000	0	0
Office, Secretary, and two or three clerks,	3,000	0	0
Total cost of management,	£5,000	0	0
Thirty-two head masters, at £300 each,	£9,600	0	0
Thirty-two mathematical masters, at £100 each,	3,200	0	0
Thirty-two classical masters, at £100 each,	3,200	0	0
Thirty-two masters in natural philosophy, at £100 each,	3,200	0	0
Thirty-two English masters, at £100 each,	3,200	0	0
Thirty-two masters of foreign languages, at £80 each,	2,560	0	0
Thirty-two arithmetic and writing masters, at £80 each,	2,560	0	0
Thirty-two drawing masters, at £80 each,	2,560	0	0
	£30,080	0	0
Prizes for thirty-two county schools, at £100 each,	£3,200	0	0
Prizes for four provinces, at £50 each,	200	0	0
National prizes,	100	0	0
	£3,500	0	0

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Totals.			
Thirty-two school-houses and premises, at £200 each,	£6,400	0	0
For management,	5,000	0	0
Salaries for teachers	30,080	0	0
Prizes	3,500	0	0
	£44,980	0	0

Say £50,000 a year.

4100. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners unanimously wish me to thank you for your statement and this paper. The Commissioners intend to hold a public court in Dublin, to examine public boards; and they would be happy you attended, if you wished, when the Board of Erasmus Smith's Schools is examined.—It would be rather inconvenient for me to attend; and when I see the inquiry in such hands I am satisfied. If you think me of the slightest use I will be at your service.

4101. Dr. *Andrews.*—There will be public general notice of the holding of the court in Dublin; and the only question was, whether would you wish to have a special notice.—I do not think any thing else will occur to me I would wish to submit to you. I shall see the public notice, and there will be no necessity for my having more direct information.

Erasmus Smith's School.

Rev. Luke White King, LL.D.

The Rev. *Luke White King*, LL.D., further examined.

4102. Dr. Cullinan spoke about vacation, and said there were six weeks in winter. There are six weeks in summer, and only four in winter, and none at Easter or Whitsuntide. Even putting children out of the question, the masters require it, when you remember we are engaged for nine hours a day.

4103. Dr. *Andrews.*—Dr. Cullinan did not deny that; he said there should be vacation; but he thought the winter vacation too long. The objection he made to the summer vacation was as to the time of giving it. He said that if the by-laws did not give vacation, they ought to be altered.

4104. [Dr. *Cullinan.*—I do not think I am mistaken about the six weeks in winter.]

4105. Most assuredly he is. A month in winter, and six weeks in summer. Again, he says, no benefit has resulted from having free pupils. Very little, indeed; but some has, and, for the number on the foundation, not so little. I have fresh in my memory at this moment—and there are more, if I could recollect—two clergymen of the Catholic Church educated on the foundation, two as respectable men as wear the cloth. I had a medical student that was very respectable in his profession. These three just strike me at this moment. The Board do not pay the drawing-master. The drawing, and music, and dancing masters are remunerated by the fees. There is no drawing-master paid by the Board, as my statement sets forth.

4106. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you deny the accuracy of this resolution of the Town Commissioners?

4107. *Chairman.*—The French master is paid by the Board?—Yes; he said the drawing master was paid by the Board.

4108. Dr. *Andrews.*—I did not so understand him?—As to the resolution, I never objected to our master attending families, providing those capable of going to school were not included; for it is clear, if you knew the arrangements in the neighbourhood, that if many had the benefit of the master, they would not encourage the school; they would teach their boys and girls at home, and thus we would have the trouble and expense of bringing masters here, and the responsibility, and we would have no advantage. It is for the advantage of the school, and the school only, this master is paid. He may take as many tuitions as he likes for females. Dr. Cullinan says the fees at our school are larger than at any other. I do not receive, at ten guineas a-year, as much as Mr. Fitzgerald, my predecessor, did fifty years ago. Mr. Fitzgerald's charge was six guineas a-year for classics; then he charged a guinea a-quarter for French; then he charged for English and for other things. All these things my boys have for ten guineas a-year, or eight if they be brothers. And so incorrect is the statement that my fees are higher than others, that I myself paid twenty guineas a-year in the city of Dublin for my brother, as a day pupil, for a far worse education; and I know of no respectable school, even with a respectable endowment, that could teach French, German, science, English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and give stationery, for less than ten guineas a-year—especially in a town that does not admit of many pupils. As to prizes, I refer to an attempt the present Archbishop of Dublin made to induce lads in our schools to apply themselves to English composition. My pupils applied once, and got the prizes. The Primate of Ireland and Archbishop of Dublin proposed a subject—a most arduous one you will admit: an analysis of a play of Shakespeare, compared with the rules and regulations set down by Aristotle. This took a whole vacation of the boys, and the reward they got was a two-and-sixpenny logic, and they would not apply for it again.

4109. Mr. *Hughes.*—Who is the author of the logic they got as a prize?—His own logic. They will not go through the labour of it again for a miserable logic. It was not even bound.

4110. Mr. *Stephens.*—Are the statements in that resolution of the Town Commissioners accurate or inaccurate?

4111. [*Secretary.*—The resolution states that the head master has ordered the French teacher not to teach the French and German languages to boys who are not pupils at the

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school; and it concludes by stating—"That although the people of this town could support one, they are unable to support two foreign teachers; and that, therefore, many of the boys who, for various and sufficient reasons, are not pupils at the school, are deprived of the means of learning foreign languages by the act of the head master unduly exercising a power which belongs only to the governors, who are exclusively the paymasters of the French teacher. The Commissioners are of opinion that the restriction imposed on the French master, and which obstructs the progress of an important branch of education in the town, is alike detrimental to the interests of the people, injurious to the character of the school, and opposed to the intentions of the founder; and they, therefore, very respectfully request the governors of the school will not sanction its continuance."]

4112. Yes, that is the rule of my school.

4113. The facts stated in that resolution are accurate?—Yes.

4114. Tell me how the assistant masters are paid?—The Board pays my head assistant £92 6*s.* 2*d.*, and I give him board and lodging. The next master used to have from the Board £80, Irish. They withdrew it of late years till last year, when they allowed £34; I make up the difference between that and £80 out of my own purse; and they allow £50 a-year to the French master.

4115. Dr. *Andrews.*—Are they paid directly by the Board?—Yes, the money comes down, and their receipts are given. I have no control over it.

4116. Is that the system the Board acts on?—Yes; I countersign the receipt, and state that they have been in the school; they are paid half-yearly.

4117. Mr. *Hughes.*—From the returns furnished by Dr. Kyle, secretary to the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, it appears that your charge of ten guineas is as high as the highest sum charged by any diocesan school?—Perhaps so.

4118. There is only one diocesan school in Ireland charges ten guineas; the next charge is eight guineas?—In order to discover the relative proportions inquire what instruction is given for that eight guineas. My charge for French used to be a guinea a-quarter—French or Italian. We have French, Italian, Greek, Latin, English, science—not only mathematics, but the general sciences—all these, and stationery, are included in the ten guineas.

4119. Mr. *Stephens.*—I take it as a fact, that you give ten weeks vacation every year to the boys, free pupils included?—Yes.

4120. Who is it that teaches the free pupils their catechism, "once every week, on each Lord's day"?—I heard you make that point before. Nobody, that I am aware of. I do not know whether it is done or not. I was not aware I had any right to do it, for I never heard it before. I understood the spirit of the Act to refer to school hours. The free pupils are in general Roman Catholics.

4121. I am speaking about the Protestants?—In vacation, of course, I cannot teach them. I could not, for I am not here.

4122. You say my construction is against the spirit of the charter?—Yes.

4123. Listen to this, "Also, the masters shall duly, once every week, on each Lord's day, catechise their scholars, and for that purpose, shall make use of the catechism set out by the late Most Rev. Father in God, James Ussher, Lord Archbishop of Armagh, Lord Primate of all Ireland, and shall spend some time in expounding some part thereof unto them." And again, "Moreover, it shall not be lawful for any schoolmaster, unless in case of sickness, to absent himself without leave from the said governors, or any five of them, first had and obtained, and he who shall be appointed during such absence, to execute the place and charge of such schoolmaster, and to officiate for him, shall for his labour and pains therein, receive such a proportionable part of the salary of such absent schoolmaster, as would have been payable to the said schoolmaster, if he had not absented himself"?—Exactly; if I absent myself from business during school hours, I have a right to provide a *locum tenens.* I think that is the meaning, and I do not want to make a law for myself; but I never heard of the obligation of attending every Sunday throughout the year to teach, and I do not think that is the meaning.

4124. And I take it as the fact, that if you thought proper, you believe you could take six months in the year?—I think not. A complaint would be made, and the school would go down.

4125. The charter further provides—"That if any of the masters of the said schools, shall neglect any of the rules aforesaid, it shall be held to be a just cause for the removal of such master, unless the said governors shall in their discretion, think fit to punish the said neglect some other way or in some other manner"?—Of course, they can control me if they will; if they would they could do it. I do not object to that; but they have never interfered, nor is it rational to suppose we could do with less vacation than we take.

4126. Do not the by-laws meet the difficulty, by providing for the appointment of an assistant?—With deference to you, I think not; but you are a lawyer and can construe it better than me. I think it impossible that any schoolmaster can attend nine hours a day for 310 days in the year, and not require relaxation. They should change their master every ten years, if they required that. I take it to be the meaning of the passage, that in school-time, I am not to absent myself without providing a substitute.

4127. I adhere to my opinion, that the master has not the absolute power to leave the free pupils for three months in the year without education.—I do not give the vacation at the inconvenient time stated; we break up the last week in June, and as close to Christmas as possible. I do consult the convenience of the parents. I have no interest in it at all except to have the vacation.

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ENNIS.

General state of Education.

John Busteed Knox, Esq.

John Busteed Knox, Esq., sworn and examined.

4128. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold?—I am the proprietor of a newspaper here.

4129. Have you resided long in this locality?—All my life.

4130. Have you turned your attention to the state of education about Ennis?—I have occasionally done so, generally.

4131. Will you state, whether you think the educational wants of the people in this part of the country are supplied?—I should just re-echo the sentiments Dr. Cullinan has expressed. I perfectly agree in what he has stated,

4132. Mr. *Hughes.*—You heard the statement he made, do you concur in it?—I do fully.

4133. *Chairman.*—Have you any additional facts to mention, or statements to make?—None, whatever.

4134. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are you of opinion, that persons resident in Ennis, have adequate opportunities of obtaining commercial education?—I think that is the only want at present: more than in classics.

4135. Are there many persons engaged in trade and commerce in Ennis, who have in their employment persons requiring a rather superior education? Well, I think there are many.

4136. Are you of opinion that they find it difficult to obtain the services of well educated persons?—They do surely.

4137. In your own employment you require the services of intelligent persons. Do you find that you are able to engage persons educated in the town of Ennis, or the neighbourhood?—I am obliged to do that.

4138. Do you complain that the persons you employ are not as well educated or fitted for those places as you would desire?—Assuredly.

4139. Do you think the same is the case with reference to other employers?—I think it is. There is a general want here of education of that description.

4140. Would the establishment of such a county academy as Dr. Cullinan spoke of, in which a superior education could be procured at a moderate price, contribute to the prosperity of the Town of Ennis?—It would, decidedly.

4141. *Chairman.*—Would the class of persons immediately in your employment be of the class of the pupils that would attend the school mentioned by Dr. Cullinan?—Yes.

4142. Dr. *Andrews.*—For compositors, and persons who have important duties, do you think the schools now in Ennis would supply sufficient instruction?—In many instances they would.

4143. Is there any thing in the schools of Ennis that should be altered to improve education for the specific purposes you point out?—There is a class of schools wanting that we have not now, properly established mathematical schools.

4144. *Chairman.*—Do you not think commercial education should be given in the same school in which classical education is given?—It could be given there; but the class of persons that resort to these schools now are not of that grade or class that would come to me as apprentices or journeymen.

4145. Dr. *Andrews.*—Your sub-editor would come from such a school, but not your compositor.

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LIMERICK (third day), 5th SEPTEMBER, 1855.

LIMERICK.

Present:—The MARQUESS OF KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

General State of Education.

4146. *Henry O'Shea*, Esq., the Mayor of Limerick.—I have spoken to Mr. Revington, and to Mr. Murray, a partner in the large establishment of Todd and Co., in this city, and they are in attendance to give evidence respecting the state of education in Limerick.

Archibald Murray, Esq., sworn and examined.

Archibald Murray, Esq.

4147. *Chairman.*—State your situation?—I am a partner in the firm of William Todd and Co.; I superintend the establishment in William-street.

4148. Have you been long residing in Limerick?—Eighteen years.

4149. Do you employ many young men in your establishment?—They vary from seventy to eighty.

4150. Can you state what class of education those young men require?—A commercial education; writing and arithmetic are the two principal branches requisite.

4151. Are many of the young men from Limerick?—Our apprentices are almost all from Limerick, and the neighbourhood; we have about twenty-five apprentices.

4152. Can you state whether the young men belonging to Limerick—whether their education has fitted them for the situations they now hold?—Very few of the Limerick boys; the boys from the country we find more useful, and, in general, better educated for our use.

4153. Where do they receive their education?—Various parts; we never inquire into that, so we cannot say definitely as to the place they are taught in; the most of the boys we have are from the country—Kilrush, and the different towns round about—Killaloe.

4154. State what they are most deficient in?—Mental arithmetic—that is one thing they are very deficient in; that is very much required in making out bills.

4155. Do you find the boys from the country round are better in their education than those from the city?—In general we do.

4156. Can you assign any reason for that?—There seems to be a great deficiency in Limerick, I should say, generally speaking, of education.

4157. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you find that the pupils who have a good deal of book knowledge of arithmetic, are yet very deficient in the power of mental calculation?—Yes.

4158. Do you ascribe that to the want of practice of mental calculation in the schools?—I should say so; I do not think it is generally taught; writing and arithmetic are the two branches most necessary in business; they are, generally speaking, very good writers.

4159. You are of opinion that, in the schools, the pupils ought to be taught mental calculation, independently of book arithmetic?—Yes.

4160. Mr. *Stephens.*—You say that the boys from the vicinity of Limerick are better qualified than those educated in Limerick?—We have found so.

4161. Where are they educated?—I cannot say; we seldom inquire where they are educated; we merely put the test to them, and see what their education is, and then we take them on trial.

4162. They may have been educated in the vicinity of Limerick, or in England, or Dublin?—Most in the vicinity of Limerick—I could not say the schools; we had one boy the other day I took from Lord Clarina's school; I put the test of mental arithmetic, and he was one of the best boys we met for some time; he was about fourteen years of age.

4163. Mr. *Hughes.*—Do you ever apply to any school for boys?—Very seldom.

4164. Have you ever done so?—Never, I should say; we have so many applications from the respectable people round the country, we can get as many as we want; we prefer taking them on recommendations.

4165. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is Lord Clarina's school entirely supported by his Lordship?—I cannot say; the teacher came in with this boy, and we found him very efficient.

4166. Mr. *Hughes.*—Do you recollect the name of the teacher?—I do not know.

4167. Where is Lord Clarina's school?—Near Clarina.

4168. Dr. *Andrews.*—Is there any other branch of instruction in which the young men are deficient?—We never put the test to them in any other branch; if they are good book-keepers, and good in writing and arithmetic, we are satisfied.

4169. Are boys from the country well taught in these branches?—Yes, a good many; some we do not test; when we put any into the counting-house, then we test them.

4170. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Have you, in your establishment, many young men who have come from England and Scotland?—Very few; from England we have none, we have had one or two from Scotland.

4171. Do you find them superior, in point of education, to boys from Ireland?—Some; there are exceptions; we have had very few indeed from Scotland.

4172. *Chairman.*—You have been connected with business in Scotland?—Yes; I was taught my business in Scotland, seven years—that is thirty years ago.

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LIMERICK.

General State of Education.

Archibald Murray, Esq.

4173. Can you state whether the same class of young men, coming into a shop of this kind, are better educated in Scotland than in Ireland?—Yes; they are better educated.

4174. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you think that if greater facilities were afforded to young persons in Limerick to obtain a good commercial education, it would be beneficial to trade and commerce here?—Yes, of great benefit.

4175. Do you think trade has suffered loss from want of that?—I would say inconvenience; I merely speak of our own business.

4176. Do you think your business could be carried on in a more satisfactory, and probably a more profitable manner, if you were able to procure the assistance of shopmen and clerks somewhat better educated?—No doubt of it; there is a greater field in Limerick now than there was ten or fifteen years ago, because the number of apprentices we bring up gives a greater scope for young men getting on; we find it more beneficial to get young men to whom we teach the business on the premises; we can make more of them ultimately, and more to the good of the young men.

4177. In establishments such as that which you conduct, is there promotion among the young men employed?—Oh, yes, for their abilities and qualifications.

4178. So there is a direct premium on efficiency and intelligence?—Yes; to give you an instance of it, we have had young men who served their time with us, have come up in the short space of seven years, to be some of our principal buyers; and I have no doubt, if there was a little more facility given in education, it would be of great benefit to Limerick.

4179. *Chairman.*—State what is the duty of your buyers?—We send out men in different departments to buy goods; and of course, if they have not got a pretty fair education, they cannot get on so well.

4180. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What steps do you take, when you have a situation vacant, to procure fresh hands?—We have always plenty of applications; we advertise for them.

4181. Suppose half a dozen candidates offered, how do you select?—We select them from their certificates of character, or from where they lived; the houses they have been in; and make inquiries as to their abilities; but we generally prefer to test them ourselves after having them a short time with us.

4182. Mr. *Hughes.*—Do you examine the young men in mental arithmetic?—The apprentices we do.

4183. And in writing?—Writing and arithmetic; those are the principal tests we put to them.

4184. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—So that your choice depends partly on the certificates of character, and partly on the result of the examination, which you yourself institute?—Yes.

4185. And you are not content with testimonials without examinations?—No, nor with examination without testimonials. Our general rule is to refer to their last employers; we apply to them for certificates of character.

4186. What steps do you take to ascertain the moral character of boys who have not been in employment before?—From the recommendations they get; we will not take them unless some respectable person introduces them to us.

4187. Mr. *Hughes.*—Are you able to form an opinion as to what the effect of a more extensive education would be—more extensive than mere arithmetic and writing—on the boys that offer themselves for such an establishment?—I could not give an opinion on that.

4188. Are you able to form an opinion as to what would be the effect of a literary and scientific education on the shopmen?—Very little effect on the business.

4189. Do you not think it would have some little effect on the mental qualities of the young men?—It might.

4190. Their manners and deportment?—It might; I could not say—we never tested any thing of the kind.

4191. Dr. *Andrews.*—You say you promote young men for merit; is any means taken in your establishment to improve the young men—the apprentices?—We in general press upon them to go to school; there is every facility for that; their business is over by six o'clock at present.

4192. Do you give them any particular facilities—such as a library?—Yes; we have a very fine library; they have the whole use of it.

4193. Do you find them disposed to take advantage of it?—To a certain extent we enforce it, that they should become subscribers to the library, for its support, and they attend to it.

4194. Are they themselves disposed to take advantage of it?—Generally speaking they are.

4195. Do you find that advantageous?—Very advantageous. We have a very large library—hundreds of volumes.

4196. You close at six o'clock?—Yes; six months in the year at six o'clock, and six months at seven o'clock.

4197. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you think a knowledge of modern languages would be beneficial to the young men?—I should say it would.

4198. The business you carry on is of a very general nature?—Yes.

4199. You have a jewellery department?—Very little in that.

4200. Have you millinery?—Yes, every thing in the drapery trade.

4201. Have not persons employed in such an establishment as that opportunities of showing the advantages of refined taste?—In some instances they have.

4202. Those who hope to rise to the head of establishments of that kind ought to possess a considerable amount of taste?—Yes.

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4203. Is it essential for the proper selection of goods?—Yes.

4204. In order therefore to qualify persons for that situation, would it not be desirable that they should have opportunities in the schools of learning drawing?—It might be of benefit to them, no doubt, but we never had occasion to refer to that.

4205. Would the cultivation of taste to be procured in schools of design be beneficial to persons in that line of business?—I do not think so as regards drapers; it may be in manufacturers.

4206. Do you manufacture lace?—A little.

4207. Then the selection of patterns could only be properly made by persons having such an amount of taste?—No doubt; but we are obliged to get those from France.

4208. But you select?—We do.

4209. And taste must be exercised in the selection?—Yes; a great deal depends on taste in selecting articles for the market.

4210. Mr. *Hughes.*—If the taste of your buyers were improved, going into warehouses to select patterns, would it not be advantageous?—No doubt.

4211. Such instruction would lay the foundation on which their usefulness in that department would be improved?—We have never tested that. I cannot give an answer to that question; in judging young men we never put these questions to them.

4212. You would not send out a buyer having a bad taste?—We would try and avoid that.

4213. If he had good taste and cultivated judgment, would it not be an advantage?—He must serve his time behind the counter before he acquires the taste and knowledge necessary.

Thomas Revington, Esq., sworn and examined.

Thomas Revington, Esq.

4214. *Chairman.*—You are connected with a large establishment in the city of Limerick?—Yes.

4215. How long?—About eight years.

4216. Have you resided in Limerick during that time?—Yes.

4217. You employ a large number of young men in your establishment?—Yes, about seventy or eighty.

4218. Do many of them belong to the city of Limerick?—Very many fom the neighbourhood—the surrounding counties chiefly.

4219. Do any of them come from England or from Scotland?—I think we have two Englishmen; the others are all Irish.

4220. Can you state whether there is any deficiency in their education?—As far as apprentices are concerned, the system we adopt will perhaps best explain itself. We take them in for five years; the two first years they have no salaries.

4221. At what age do you take them?—From fourteen to fifteen; the second year they are rewarded according to merit; some of them—the apprentices—say of three years' standing—some have only £7 and £8 a-year, while others have £15, £16, or £20. Of course that is the result of education and intelligence; in fact, a young man who has not received a liberal education labours under great disadvantage in the business. If he does not write a good hand, and is not amongst the good accountants, those that are such get the advantage over the others at once. The observation would go to show the greatest deficiency is the want of mental calculation, and the almost total ignorance of fractions. I met with some very intelligent boys who were quite ignorant of fractions.

4222. Do you state that of the greater number of boys that come to you?—Yes.

4223. Can you state what steps you take to improve their education after they come?—We allow those that feel so inclined to attend evening schools; but I find, when they are so engaged during the entire of the day, the minds and bodies are generally worn out, and they get quite unfit for such application: I think it is more than the health of the lad is equal to. They have a very good library, and most of them are fond of reading.

4224. Then it would be necessary they should be educated before they come?—Decidedly.

4225. Mr. *Hughes.*—I believe you have had an opportunity of inspecting schools in different parts of England?—In my travels I have always taken more or less interest in schools, and have gone into several schools in England and Scotland.

4226. State what schools latterly you applied your attention to?—I should not say latterly—it is two or three years since; but I was greatly struck with the school at Greenwich.

4227. What class of scholars?—The sailors' sons; I believe they must be such: but I went into that school, and the master kindly invited me to examine the boys; and I could not put a question to them, of an ordinary commercial character, that they did not answer as quick as I could put them.

4228. Did you try them in mental calculation?—Yes, all mental.

4229. Did you find them proficient?—Very much; and I was struck with a school at Birmingham very much; I think it is called the grammar school.

4230. Do you know the nature of the instruction given in the Birmingham school?—It embraces a good deal of classics, and all the higher branches are included in the school; but the pupils I refer to were the sons of the tradesmen of Birmingham—the different mechanics of Birmingham.

4231. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Have you any idea of the number of boys taught in that particular school at Birmingham?—A vast number—some hundreds—I should say about

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LIMERICK.

General State of Education.

Thomas Revington, Esq.

500 or 600, as far as my memory serves; at Greenwhich school I believe there were 2,000 boys.

4232. Is the instruction gratuitous?—At Greenwich it is, and there is a large endowment at Birmingham; I am not sure it is gratuitous there.

4233. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you say there were 2,000 at the day school at Greenwich?—Yes.

4234. Is Greenwich school a day or boarding-school?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with its foundation; it is a boarding-school; the sons of sailors are provided there and educated. What I speak most of is the proficiency of the boys in mental calculation.

4235. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is the school open to a casual visitor like you?—I went in and introduced myself, and the master kindly invited me to examine the boys.

4236. As one of the public?—Yes; I was quite a stranger. I have been in some of the schools in Ireland, and I could trace very little mental calculation; and in making inquiries of apprentices who apply, some say they have it once a week, and in other schools that it is not at all attended to; and I might state that I think half the number of lads that apply, that otherwise would be quite eligible, we have to reject them for the want of proper education.

4237. Mr. *Hughes.*—Those boys you are obliged to reject, are they either from the county or the city of Limerick, or the adjoining counties?—I think our applications are more numerous from the country districts of Limerick—I should say the rejections are more numerous from the country.

4238. Do you think a higher class of education—mental arithmetic, and arithmetic generally—improves boys for your establishment?—Very much; I have one lad who got the early part of his education in the head school at Dublin, Marlborough-street; he is naturally a clever boy; but he is one of the smartest boys in the establishment; he was afterwards at a school in Bruff.

4239. Are you able to form any opinion as to the advantages that would be derived by those boys learning modern languages, such as French—the boys you employ?—It would be very important just now; our trade points very much to France at this present moment; we send a buyer regularly to France.

4240. And you have French correspondents?—Yes; we are obliged to have a person in our counting-house that can read French, and I would say it would be our interest if we had young men acquainted with the French language, to send them over frequently to France; but I think there is an error very generally practised in reference to these trades; in putting them to learn classics before they are well instructed in reading, writing, and spelling; in spelling, generally speaking, they are very deficient.

4241. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—How do you ascertain the capacity of your assistants to spell?—I take them up and examine them on entry.

4242. In what manner do you examine them?—By asking them questions; by asking them to calculate so many yards at such a price.

4243. As to their knowledge of English, how do you test that?—I get them to read a little, and I generally learn from that what progress they have made; ask them a few questions about geography; get them to write. I give them a sentence of my own, which generally discovers whether they spell well or not.

4244. You dictate a sentence which they write down?—Yes.

4245. Are you of opinion that in order to complete a good commercial education, it would be desirable pupils should receive some art instruction for the cultivation of taste?—I believe it would add very much to the expansion of their minds, and of course would give them more enlarged ideas on the matter.

4246. That would be an indirect advantage, but would it be directly profitable to you to have assistants in your employment whose taste was to some degree cultivated and refined?—I should say, in the selection of fancy ribbons, handkerchiefs, dresses, and fancy silks, it would naturally lead to greater taste.

4247. You give some of your superior assistants discretionary power to select goods for your establishment?—Yes, they have the entire control for six months; I may say we do not interfere at all in the purchasing for six months.

4248. Then the success of your establishment must, to some extent, depend on the good taste of the persons whom you employ to select goods?—Decidedly.

4249. Do you not think that taste must be refined and cultivated by instruction, such as is given in the Government schools of design?—Well, I should say so, very much.

4250. Is there any school of design in Limerick?—Not now.

4251. Has there been one?—There has been one; very unexpectedly we were deprived of it.

4252. Whence did the funds come for the maintenance of the school of design?—There were subscriptions raised in the city, and the Government gave a grant.

4253. Did the local support fail?—Well, really, I am not sufficiently informed on the matter to say the local support failed; I think there was rather a change of masters; I think Government were inclined to withdraw one of the masters, and leave a junior, which the citizens did not seem to approve of.

4254. My only object in asking the question was to ascertain whether there was a desire among the citizens of Limerick to have facilities for art instruction placed within the reach of the middle classes?—I heard very many, indeed, express their great disappointment at the closing of the school.

4255. The value of such instruction is fully acknowledged?—I think so; it was appreciated by a great number.

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ERASMUS SMITH'S SCHOOL, PALLASGREEN.

Mr. *Thomas Murphy* sworn and examined.

4256. *Chairman.*—What situation do you hold?—Schoolmaster at Pallasgreen.

4257. Under what society is the Pallasgreen school?—Under the Board of Governors of Erasmus Smith's schools.

4258. How many boys have you in attendance?—Twenty-nine.

4259. Is that about the average for the last year?—On the roll twenty-nine at present.

4260. What is the average attendance?—Indeed it is but small now in consequence of the harvest; about fifteen, I think, sometimes twenty.

4261. What has been the average for the last year?—I should think about thirty.

4262. Mr. *Hughes.*—How many had you on the roll in 1852?—Eighty.

4263. How many in 1853?—110.

4264. In 1854?—Fifty-six.

4265. And now there are thirty?—Thirty now.

4266. To what do you attribute the falling-off from 110 in 1853, to fifty-six in 1854?—Some have removed to other localities for the convenience of work and firing; some have gone to service; some have gone as Scripture readers; some are about to become teachers; others have gone into the army; and some have discontinued coming.

4267. Where did they go to?—The most of the scholars were converts, and some have gone back to their old religious professions.

4268. Has any change taken place in the institution in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854?—No.

4269. No change whatever?—I am only there since 1851.

4270. Within these three years?—Merely that the scholars got rewards for good attendance for the last twelve months.

4271. In 1852 and 1853 was there any system of support for the scholars?—In th latter part of 1852 and the beginning of 1853 there was some meal given out.

4272. Did they not get food in the house?—They got food in the house.

4273. Did they not get their breakfast in the house?—Yes.

4274. Did they get their dinner?—No.

4275. They got one meal in the house in 1853?—Yes, for four months.

4276. What months?—From the 8th of November, when I believe it commenced, until about April or March, four or five months, I am not quite sure.

4277. Where was the food dressed for these children?—In the schoolhouse.

4278. And supplied to them in the schoolhouse?—Yes.

4279. Who supplied the food?—I believe it was supplied from local subscription.

4280. Who saw it served out?—I was superintending it, and so was the rector, the patron of the school, the Rev. Mr. Scott.

4281. Do you attribute the increase of the school from eighty in 1852 to 110 in 1853, to the supply of food?—It did increase in consequence; but at the commencement of 1852 we had a very large school.

4282. You have given an average to the Commissioners of eighty?—There was eighty in 1852, and it increased to 110 in 1853.

4283. When the food was discontinued in April, 1853, what was the effect upon the attendance?—Some did fall off in consequence.

4284. About how many?—I could not well say, indeed.

4285. We have it in the returns, that after the food was discontinued the attendance was reduced to fifty-six.—Yes; the reduction did not take place altogether; it was gradual.

4286. Less every week?—Yes, I dare say.

4287. Have you the report-book here?—Yes.

4288. Produce it. [The report-book is produced.]

4289. Dr. *Andrews.*—Was any food or meal given before 1852?—None whatever.

4290. Was clothing given, or any thing of that sort?—Yes, clothing was given last winter.

4291. But before 1852?—None at all. Indeed I should have said there was: there were a few articles of female dress sent there—a very small quantity.

4292. Is the school a mixed school, male and female?—Yes. Another great cause of the reduction was the withdrawal of some of the pupils to another school in the neighbourhood.

4293. Mr. *Hughes.*—I find this from your return, that on the last day of March, 1853, you had 110, and on the 1st of May, 1853, you had sixty-eight. Now, to what do you attribute the difference of attendance between the last day of March and the 1st of May, only one month?—Perhaps on the 1st of March, 1853, they were withdrawn to another school. If you look there, you will find I made an entry of the very circumstance.

4294. I find that on the 23rd of March, which is the last day of attendance at the school before vacation, there were forty-eight males and sixty-two females; that is just before the commencement of the Easter vacation. I then find the average attendance for the month of April is thirty-one males and forty-two females on the roll?—In the same year?

4295. Yes?—Unless they were withdrawn in 1853.

4296. There were thirty-two males and forty-two females on the roll throughout the month of April: you said there was some observation on the book about their being withdrawn to some other school?—Yes, on the 1st of March, 1853.

4297. I find this in the second week of March:—"A great decrease, in consequence of

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some of the children being withdrawn to Boheroe school?"—Yes; and you will find on the page on the other side why they did not come back.

4298. I find on your roll, on the last day of February, 1853, forty-seven boys and fifty-five girls, without any observation about withdrawal. I then find carried out throughout the month of March, on the roll, forty-eight boys and sixty-two girls, up to the last day of the attendance. I then find, in April, 1853, thirty-one boys and forty-two girls, and that carried out. I find in the month of May, on the roll, twenty-eight boys and forty girls. Can you state to the Commissioners what was the cause of the change between February, when there were 110, and May, when there were sixty-eight?—The greatest cause of the reduction was their being withdrawn to another school.

4299. What was the number withdrawn to the other school?—I could not well say; I could know it by looking over the names on the roll. A great many went to a neighbouring locality, for the convenience of turf, to be near firing, and also being near the mission farm, because the parents of the children had to go two or three miles there to work.

4300. State the date of the withdrawal of the food?—It continued as far as the end of March, or thereabouts.

4301. That is, it was between February and May it was withdrawn?—Yes; it did not go so far as May, I am sure.

4302. It was between February and May it was withdrawn?—It was.

4303. Have you been inspected by any person from the Erasmus Smith Board?—Yes; by an inspector under the Board, the Rev. Mr. Hamilton.

4304. Has he reported in this book his inspection?—No, but I have made a report of it.

4305. Did he inspect it between November, 1852, and May, 1853?—I think he did.

4306. Does this book contain a record of it?—Yes; he always puts down his inspection.

4307. Look for it?—Here is one in May, 1853.

4308. I want one before that. Was there any inspection by any one from the Erasmus Smith Board from November, 1852, to the 1st of May, 1853?—I do not see any.

4309. There was no inspection, so far as this book shows, from the 1st of November, 1852, to May, 1853, or as far as your memory goes?—No.

4310. Of the 110 boys and girls that were in the school in February, 1853, can you state to the Commissioners of what religious persuasion they were?—They were all Protestants, except nine, so far as I could learn.

4311. That would leave 100 Protestants, in round numbers?—Yes.

4312. Now, of the 100, had any of them been Roman Catholics previously?—All, except about ten or twelve.

4313. They had all been Roman Catholics previously?—Yes.

4314. Can you state to the Commissioners at what period they became Protestants?—About the year 1847 and 1848; previous to the time I came there.

4315. Did any of them become so in November, 1852?—I am not quite sure.

4316. Or in December, 1852. Just recollect; your children increased from eighty to 110—thirty new-comers?—If I looked over the roll I might remember.

4317. Of the thirty additional children who attended in 1853, did any of them become converts in November and December, 1852?—I think there did.

4318. Did the entire thirty?—I could not say accurately.

4319. Look at the roll and see. From November, 1852, to February, 1853, you got an increase of thirty children?—I am sure there were.

4320. How many of the thirty?—The first date I have here is November 8, 1852. I count twenty.

4321. That is, twenty of the increase became Protestants then?—Yes.

4322. Turn to the 1st of June, 1853, on the register?—I counted down to August 28, 1853; I should not have counted so far. From the 8th of November to the 1st of March eleven became Protestants who had been Roman Catholics.

4323. In what manner did they profess Protestantism?—By coming to church, and being under the teaching of the Protestant clergyman.

4324. When did these eleven leave the school?—None are there now.

4325. None of those who became Protestants at that period are at the school now. To what do you attribute the non-attendance of the eleven at the school?—The first is removed to another locality for the convenience of fuel and labour.

4326. What school are they attending?—Dr. Atkinson's. It is under the Church Education Society or the Irish Society. The second, I think, goes to the same school; I know they are Protestants still. Patrick Fitzgerald, the next, is in my locality, and the father and mother are professing Protestants; but he does not come to the school, being at a distance of about two miles from the school. The next, Peggy Healy, has lately gone back to the Roman Catholic religion.

4327. When did she go?—About March last.

4328. When did she leave the school?—I had her so late as May, 1855. Mary Ryan is a Protestant; she lives two miles off from the school: the parents do not send them, living at so great a distance. Catherine Davis is gone back lately to the Roman Catholic religion, later than Healy. James Molloy was not long at my school at all; he was employed by the Rev. Mr. Scott, as servant; I do not know whether he has him yet or not. Bessy Brien is conformed to the Roman Catholic religion again. Margaret Hall was not a convert; Ellen Lundrigan has left the school, and went to Dr. Atkinson's school.

4329. Is there any clothing given at your school?—Yes; last winter there were some boys and girls clothed—the most attentive and the most deserving, and for good conduct.

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Erasmus Smith's School, Pallasgreen.

Mr. Thos. Murphy.

4330. Who supplies the clothing?—The Governors of the schools of Erasmus Smith.

4331. Who distributed it?—Mrs. De Burgh and Mrs. Lloyd Apjohn, late Miss Kearney, and the ladies of the neighbourhood, were over the distribution.

4332. Did the Governors contribute any thing for the purpose of supplying food?—Not to my knowledge.

4333. Do you know the amount, in value, of the food distributed?—I could not make it out.

4334. Did you keep the accounts?—I did; I have the accounts at home. I did not bring them with me.

4335. Send a copy of them to the Secretary?—I shall.

4336. Your present average attendance is nineteen?—Under nineteen; eighteen or fifteen.

4337. And your present roll is twenty-nine?—Yes.

4338. Mr. *Stephens.*—I understood you to say that the Governors did not supply any of this food from their funds?—So I think.

4339. I suppose a good deal of poverty existed in your neighbourhood from November, 1852, till the spring of 1853?—As to that, it existed everywhere; I believe not more in our neighbourhood than in any other place.

4340. Was the food supplied by local subscription?—Yes; so I was informed.

4341. You became the schoolmaster in 1851?—Yes.

4342. Have you a register from 1851?—I have. [The register is produced.]

4343. How many boys had you during 1851?

4344. Mr. *Hughes.*—By the report it appears eleven males and eighteen females in March, 1851. That increased in the latter end of March to twenty-four males and twenty-one females.

4345. Mr. *Stephens.*—In 1851 how many Protestants became Roman Catholics?—I could not tell exactly when they did go back again to their former profession.

4346. I did not ask as to the time; I asked as to the numbers. How many Protestant children, during the year 1851, became Roman Catholic children?—I could not say.

4347. Have you any means of giving me that information?—It would take up a great deal of time. Of course they ceased coming to my school when they conformed to the Roman Catholic religion. I cannot think of one that came to the school after going back.

4348. My question is this: in the year 1851 how many Protestant children became Roman Catholics?—I could not inform you about that exactly.

4349. Have you any papers at home from which you could give me that information?—I have not; I could tell, in all up to this time, how many of the children went back; but I could not for every year separately.

4350. You became master in March, 1851; from March, 1851, to March, 1855, how many Protestant children became Roman Catholic children?—I can tell you that out of the 110 we had in 1853, twenty-five have gone back to their former profession, from March, 1851, till March, 1855.

4351. What is the first date in that register?—From the middle of March, 1851. Some became Protestants before I came there at all.

4352. From March, 1851, till March, 1855, how many Roman Catholic children became Protestants?—One hundred and thirty-five.

4353. Dr. *Andrews.*—On the 1st of March, 1851, were they all professing Roman Catholics, or had any of them changed before?—Some of them a little before that.

4354. One hundred and thirty-five on the roll changed from being Roman Catholics to Protestants; did all change within the precise period from the 1st of March, 1851; some changed a little before?—Yes.

4355. How many?—Not many, I believe, turned.

4356. Mr. *Stephens.*—From March, 1851, to March, 1855, did any persons, originally Protestants, become Roman Catholics?—None at all, that I am aware of. There was one man and his family, and he again became a Protestant: there might have been one or two more. The children came to my school. He was a Scripture-reader, and he conformed to the Roman Catholic religion, and then he came back again. He afterwards emigrated to America, and I do not know what has become of him.

4357. Dr. *Andrews.*—What is the gross number on the list from which you take that 135?—One hundred and eighty-seven.

4358. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you think that the fact of the Roman Catholic boys and girls receiving a breakfast of meal, for four or five months, induced them to become Protestants?—I do not think it did; that is, so far as what was given in the school, for very few Roman Catholics attended during the time it was given out. Nine was the largest number of Roman Catholics I could count at any time in my school.

4359. Dr. *Andrews.*—Professing Roman Catholics?—Yes.

4360. But those who had changed from being Roman Catholics, did they not get food?—They did all indiscriminately get food. There were a few who did not take advantage of the food.

4361. Mr. *Stephens*—Did the mere fact of the Roman Catholic children attending your school affect their religious convictions?—I do not think it did. Indeed they were too young to think of any thing serious. They were merely taught spelling and reading; they were not more advanced.

4362. Dr. *Andrews.*—Where was the meal procured that was used?—In this city and Tipperary.

4363. Who ordered it?—The Rev. Mr. Scott, the rector, used to bring it.

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4364. Did he always bring it?—He did.

4365. Did any other person procure it besides Mr. Scott?—Not that I remember.

4366. Who paid for it?—Mr. Scott, I suppose.

4367. Did you pay for it?—No.

4368. Mr. *Hughes.*—Did you pay for it on no occasion?—I am sure I did not.

4369. When the food was procured to whom was it given?—Into my possession.

4370. Who kept the accounts of the manner in which the food was disposed of?—I kept them.

4371. Did you render these accounts to any person?—Yes, to the Rev. Mr. Scott, and the Rev. Mr. Turner, the missionary curate.

4372. Did you to any other person?—No.

4373. By whom was the clothing procured?—The clothing, it seems, was given by the Governors.

4374. Where was it got?—Mrs. De Burgh very kindly purchased it in Limerick.

4375. Who is she?—The daughter of Mr. Kearney, the land agent to the Board.

4376. To what extent was clothing furnished?—I believe there were five or six boys clothed, some of them partially clothed, and some of the girls.

4377. Was there any examination; was it given for proficiency or for poverty?—Yes, and for regular attendance and good conduct.

4378. It was given to those who attended most regularly?—Yes.

4379. Was it previously notified that clothing would be given to those who attended most regularly?—Yes; there is a notification on the report book in the latter part of 1853, and at the commencement of this year. One pound was given in cash to those scholars who were best in their attendance. It was then kept for clothing.

4380. How much altogether was given?—It amounted to £12 for the last year, only, 1854.

4381. Did that commence in 1854?—It did.

4382. Did any other persons contribute to the clothing fund?—Indeed, I believe, those who had the superintendence of it, in order that they might clothe some others who were very destitute; I heard them say it infringed on their own pockets.

4383. Then there was other clothing given besides the £12 a-year?—A little.

4384. Was that also given as a reward for good attendance?—It was; principally, at least.

4385. As an inducement to attend?—Yes.

4386. Who kept the accounts of that?—Mrs. De Burgh. It was she purchased the clothing.

4387. You spoke about another school to which some of the pupils were removed, what school was that?—It was under the Dublin Irish Society for some time, or under the London Irish, and afterwards, I believe, under the Dublin Irish Society.

4388. Is that school still in existence?—No.

4389. Is that Mr. Atkinson's school?—No, this was in the parish.

4390. Is your school on the lands of Erasmus Smith?—It is.

4391. Is there any other school on these lands?—There is a National School; I do not know whether it is exactly on the estate or not. It is within half a mile of my school.

4392. Who is the patron?—I believe the Rev. Mr. Ryan, the Roman Catholic clergyman of the parish.

4393. Is it well attended?—I heard it was very well attended.

4394. Where were you educated yourself?—I was trained in Dublin.

4395. Where were you originally educated?—In Kerry.

4396. At what school?—In country schools; and also under the Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor of Ireland. I was at one of their schools for some time.

4397. Were you taken up to Dublin?—Yes.

4398. Where were you trained in Dublin?—At the Kildare-place establishment in 1851 for four months, from October to February. I was training for about four and a half months.

4399. Were you examined before you were taken up there?—I was.

4400. Was it for proficiency you were taken up there?—Yes.

4401. You were merely trained there to show you the manner in which the schools were carried on.

4402. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Is your schoolhouse licensed for the performance of Divine service?—Yes, I believe it is; it seems it is by the rules of the school. We had Divine service there, when the church was undergoing repairs, for a long time.

4403. That would have been contrary to the rule of the school, unless it was licensed for Divine service?—You mean a licence by the Governors.

4404. By the Bishop?—Whenever the Bishop gives permission it appears Divine service can be carried on in the schoolroom.

4405. Previous to your examination by the Governors what examination did you pass. The rules respecting the teachers of the English schools, on the foundation of the Governors of the schools founded by Erasmus Smith, order that "Previous to the appointment of the master he must pass an examination conducted either by the Governors or some person deputed by them, to ascertain that he is duly qualified." What examination of that nature did you pass?—In Dublin, at the Church Education Society's Office, I was examined previous to my admittance into the Kildare-place institution.

4406. But there was no special examination in connexion with your appointment?—There was.

4407. By whom was it conducted?—By different gentlemen. I have the certificates of the examination from the examiners, and of the Superintendent of the Kildare-place institution.

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LIMERICK.

Erasmus Smith's School, Pallasgreen.

Mr. Thos. Murphy.

4408. Are you engaged in any other business or employment, except that of schoolmaster?—No; only just merely there are two acres of land attached to the school, and I sometimes overlook that.

4409. What distance is it from the school?—It is just contiguous; quite close to the school.

4410. Is it at such a distance from the schoolhouse as to interfere with the performance of your duties as schoolmaster?—No.

4411. Have you ever received any of the premiums of books which are annually given to the masters of the eight best schools under the management of the Board of Erasmus Smith?—No.

4412. How is it ascertained who are the masters of the eight best schools?—I never heard before of that. I never knew of any competition of that kind.

4413. I will read the rule—"An extra premium of books, to the value of £1, also to be given annually, to the masters of the eight best schools, and to the mistresses of the four best schools;" you never heard of that?—I was not aware of that.

4414. To how many children do you give gratuitous instruction?—To all the poor; to all except one or two.

4415. Do you know what rule is laid down by the Governors relative to the gratuitous instruction of scholars in their English schools?—I do not.

4416. You do not?—No.

4417. For every pound sterling of fixed salary the master and matron are bound to instruct one scholar gratuitously, if they present themselves; you never heard of that rule?—Never.

4418. Are you in possession of a copy of the rules respecting the teachers of the English schools?—I am; of the school rules.

4419. There are two sets of rules published by the Governors—one set to be observed in the English schools, relative to the general course of instruction in the schools, and the other set of rules respecting the teachers themselves?—I transmitted a copy of the former to Dr. Hancock, the Secretary.

4420. But you are not in possession of the rules respecting the teachers?—No.

4421. By whom is your schoolhouse kept in repair?—By the Governors I understand.

4422. Is it not kept in repair at your expense?—Oh, no.

4423. How often is it inspected for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is in proper repair?—I make returns twice a year, and I state the repairs wanting.

4424. Have you ever received a gratuity?—Yes.

4425. On what is the payment of gratuities contingent?—I have always, since I came, received it regularly.

4426. You received the gratuity from the time of your appointment?—Yes.

4427. You are not in possession of the rules, and you cannot say whether the practice is in accordance with them or not?—I cannot say.

4428. The rule is, that the gratuity is contingent on the teacher's good conduct, and variable with the improvement of the children, the number of the scholars, &c., as reported by the inspector. Have the inspectors always reported favourably of your conduct?—It seems so. I could understand they have.

4429. Was the gratuity paid to you varied from time to time, according to the number of the scholars?—No.

4430. You have always received the same gratuity?—The same.

4431. Has the number of the scholars varied from time to time?—Yes.

4432. Considerably?—Yes, frequently.

4433. While the gratuity paid to you has remained the same in amount?—Yes.

4434. Has the inspector ever noticed any particular improvement manifested by the children?—Yes.

4435. Any special progress made by them?—Yes; because the missionary makes a remark at the inspection; at one of the inspections in particular, he was much pleased with the examination.

4436. And the improvement of the children in that instance, as noticed by the inspector, was not followed by an increase of the gratuity?—No.

4437. What is the amount of the gratuity?—Five pounds.

4438. That is the largest gratuity that can be given. "Gratuities of teachers hereafter appointed are not to exceed £5." So that upon your appointment, you received the largest gratuity that could be paid, and that has been continued without any variation since your appointment?—Yes.

4439. And you were not aware that there was an extra premium of books to the value of £1 to be given annually to the masters of the eight best schools under the board?—I was not aware of that.

4440. If you had been aware that there was such a prize given annually to the masters of the eight best schools, would it have stimulated you to greater exertion?—Doubtless it would.

4441. Mr. *Stephens*.—Give me the names of the clergymen who are in the habit of visiting the school?—The Rev. William Scott, and the Rev. John Burke, lately; these are the only two.

4442. Who is Mr. Turner?—He was the missionary curate, but he has been removed to another locality in the neighbourhood, Cappamore.

4443. Does this register contain an accurate account of their attendance?—Yes.

4444. It seems to be highly creditable to these clergymen. With respect to the names

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of the ladies who visit the girls' school; who is Miss Kearney—for she seems to take a great interest in the school?—The daughter of Mr. Kearney, the land agent.

4445. The ladies, I presume, are in the constant habit of visiting the girls' school?—Yes.

4446. When did Mr. M'Kenzie visit your school?—I could not say; he did at one time.

4447. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—The clergymen who visited the schools, examined as to the progress of the children in other things besides the Church catechism, and religious matters?—They do, in secular knowledge occasionally.

4448. Have they expressed their satisfaction at the progress made by the children in those branches of education?—In some cases they have, and in other cases they have not. Their reports were favourable and unfavourable.

4449. Are they in the habit of examining all the classes?—Yes.

4450. But not at stated times?—No.

4451. Is the authority to visit the school, and the practice of inspecting it and examining the scholars, deputed to the clergymen by the Board of Governors of Erasmus Smith's schools, or is it exercised according to their own discretion, and voluntarily?—The Rev. Mr. Scott is recognized as the patron, and they deputed him at one time to examine the school, as their inspector could not come down, and to return the report.

4452. Do you receive orders from him as authorized by the Governors to give you directions?—No; my school is in connexion with the Church Education Society, and the rules of the Church Education Society are to be observed in the school.

4453. Then under what authority are you; are you under the authority of the Church Education Society, or under the authority of the Governors of the Board of Erasmus Smith's schools?—Under both. It seems the Church Education Society has the control over it, as the school was received into connexion with them; their inspector comes over and inspects the school.

4454. Is that with the consent of the Governors of the Erasmus Smith Schools?—It is.

4455. Does the Church Education Society contribute funds towards the maintenance of the school?—Not that I am aware of.

4456. Neither to the salary of the schoolmaster, nor to the purchase of school requisites?—I do not know whether they have contributed any thing to school requisites or not. I do not think they have.

4457. How can the Commissioners ascertain the fact?—I dare say, Mr. Hamilton, the inspector under the board would furnish the information.

4458. To whom do you make application yourself, in case of your wanting school requisites, maps, or other things?—To Mr. Hamilton.

4459. Then, it is to the Governors of Erasmus Smith's schools you apply?—Yes.

4460. And not to the Committee of the Church Education Society?—I make no application to them.

4461. And you receive no salary nor gratuity from them?—No.

4462. Mr. *Stephens.*—"Visited by Mrs. Richard Scott, and Anne Scott, who paid the girls for their work"?—Yes, they get needle work and crochet work. It was conducted for some time by my wife. The female part of the school.

4463. Do the girls or your wife get the profits of the work?—The girls get the profit; my wife was paid £12 a-year from the Irish Society, and from the London Irish Society too. She was employed by them for some time.

4464. Do the girls receive the profits of their work for their own use and benefit?—Yes; except some stoppage for a fund for clothing at the end of the year, and for various incidental expenses.

4465. I believe you said that the girls were regularly visited by ladies?—Yes.

4466. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do the examiners deputed by the Church Education Society examine in the different branches of secular instruction?—They do.

Erasmus Smith's School Estates—con.

SOUTHERN ESTATES OF GOVERNORS OF ERASMUS SMITH'S SCHOOLS.—(In continuation).

Thomas Kearney, Esq., sworn and examined.

Thos. Kearney, Esq.

4467. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold?—I am county surveyor of the east division of Limerick, and I am the agent of the governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools.

4468. When were you appointed agent?—In August, 1850.

4469. By whom were you appointed?—The governors.

4470. For what estates are you agent?—The southern estates, in the counties of Tipperary and Limerick.

4471. Have you brought the books and other documents connected with them?—Yes.

4472. Have you got the rental?—Yes, I produce it.

4473. Dr. *Andrews.*—What is the extent of the Limerick estate?—Two thousand five hundred acres.

4474. The Tipperary estate?—One thousand eight hundred and odd acres; both Irish measure.

4475. What distance is there between the two estates?—There is a portion of the Tipperary estate, the town of Tipperary, within about eight miles of the Limerick estate; there is another portion twelve miles further on, nearer to Thurles.

4476. Then there are two portions of land constituting the Tipperary estate?—Yes.

4477. Is the Limerick estate altogether?—Altogether; with one or two parts detached, but only by a very short distance.

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4478. Is there any school on the Limerick estate?—Only the school at Pallas.

4479. Is that in the centre of the estate, or towards the extreme?—It is near the centre.

4480. Is there any agricultural instruction given on the Limerick estate?—No.

4481. Has any thing been done on these estates to improve the system of agriculture, by instructing the tenantry?—Nothing whatever.

4482. What schools are on the Tipperary estates?—There is the Abbey school at Tipperary, and the English school at Tipperary.

4483. Upon the part at twelve miles distance are there any schools?—No.

4484. What is the extent of the part about twelve miles from Tipperary?—About 1,100 Irish acres.

4485. There is no school on it?—No.

4486. Is there any school in its vicinity?—Not that I am aware of.

4487. Is there any agricultural instruction given on the Tipperary estate?—No.

4488. Is any means taken to improve the agricultural knowledge of the tenantry there?—No.

4489. Has any encouragement been given to the tenantry to follow a good system of husbandry?—No, I cannot say there is; I think the agriculture of the country is improving, but I do not think any steps have been taken to improve it.

4490. Do you, yourself, often go over the estates, or do you merely hold a rent-day?—Whenever there is any difference between the tenants to be settled, I very frequently go over the lands to see the state of them.

4491. You do not make periodical visits to see how the estate is?—No.

4492. You consider your duty to be to collect the rents?—Yes.

4493. You say the state of agriculture in that county is improving. Do you know any thing as to the system of agriculture pursued by the tenantry; take the Limerick estate first?—Why, the system is generally the dairy system; there is some tillage, but fully two-thirds of the land is under dairy.

4494. What kind of crops are there to feed the cattle?—Hay and oats.

4495. Are there any green crops?—Not very much.

4496. Neither turnips nor mangold?—Some have them; they are becoming much more general.

4497. Do you know of any farmer at the present moment, on the Limerick estate, having green crops?—Yes, several; I am a tenant myself, and have green crops.

4498. Name the farmer, on the Limerick estate, who has the largest quantity of green crops?—I could not say exactly; Mr. Ryan, of Kilduff, is the largest; there is the father and son; his farm amounts altogether to sixty or seventy acres—that is, the lands of the father and son.

4499. Has there been much change in the tenantry on the estate?—Very little; some of the small tenants have emigrated—not many. There is one particular townland, and there has been a very considerable number of pauper tenants; in 1850 they went out—I believe near forty families.

4500. Has there been any interference with the tenants in matters of politics?—Not that I am aware of.

4501. Have any means been taken to induce them to vote at either one side or the other?—I am not aware.

4502. Has any thing been done that could prevent tenants improving their lands, by making them feel they had an insecure possession?—Quite the contrary; in my reports to the Governors I usually report the improving tenant, make a report of the improvements he makes; whenever any thing is required, or allowance made for loss of cattle, one of the principal ingredients is that report, which is to recommend the person as a person deserving of encouragement.

4503. Is any thing whatever done that could make them feel they are insecure in the possession of their lands?—Not that I am aware of.

4504. Do you often see the Tipperary estates—they lie farther off?—I have seen the Tipperary estates pretty often. Drumbane is a very poor district; it is divided into a great number of very small farms, and there is a great extent of green crops.

4505. Those who have green crops, do they keep cattle?—Yes, they keep cattle; but I think they use them principally for feeding pigs.

4506. They do not use their green crops for cattle?—For both, but principally for pigs.

4507. That is entirely dependent on themselves?—Yes.

4508. Do you know the source from which the food referred to was supplied to the master of the school?—Nothing whatever.

4509. You know nothing whatever of the circumstances connected with it?—Nothing whatever. As to clothing, the Board, in the early part of 1854, directed me to expend in clothing—to give in clothing premiums to the best attending pupils in the school, to the extent of £12 a-year, but it was only for that year, and £8 for the Tipperary school.

4510. In what manner was that direction communicated to you?—A letter of the Registrar.

4511. Have you that?—I have, but not here.

4512. Be good enough to send a copy of it?—I will.

4513. Mr. *Hughes*.—The exact figure of the acres in the Limerick estate is returned by this book as 2,544 acres, no roods, and 31 perches. The rental brought out opposite that is £3,789 13*s*. 0½*d*. This is a mere rental before me, without receipts. Are you able to state, from any other document, the sums received for the year ending March, 1855, or

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LIMERICK.

Erasmus Smith's School Estates.

Thos. Kearney, Esq.

March, 1854—that is, what that rental, in point of fact, produces in cash; I want to know what was received on the Limerick estate by itself: I have here £5,612 6*s.* as the gross rental of the Limerick and Tipperary estates?—The Limerick is £3,645 16*s.* cash received.

4514. Can you state what sum was applied by the Erasmus Smith Board for the purpose of education in the county of Limerick in the year 1854?—I know nothing whatever about it.

4515. What sum is paid to the schoolmaster?—£20, I understand; however, it is not through me.

4516. The master stated there was £12 for clothes?—For clothes for one year.

4517. Do you know of any other expenditure in the county of Limerick?—Nothing more than the repair of the schoolhouse.

4518. Do you know the amount of those repairs?—It is not more than £4 or £5 a-year.

4519. Can you state from that rental the amount remitted to the Governors of the Board of Erasmus Smith—it is £3,600 you received for them?—I remitted £4,500; that is for the whole property.

4520. Could you separate them?—I could not; I receive the rents pretty much at the same time, and I remit the gross amount.

4521. For that purpose it is right you should state to the Commissioners the amount of the rental of the Tipperary estate?—The amount received is £951 19*s.* 3*d.* and £711 18*s.* 7½*d.*

4522. We have it here together, £1,825 5*s.* 8*d.*; the cash is as you state £1,663 17*s.* 10½*d.*

4523. The rental of the Tipperary estate is £1,825 5*s.* 8*d.* There is no other estate in the county of Limerick under the Erasmus Smith Board but the Pallasgreen estate?—I am not aware.

4524. Will you have the goodness to state the arrears of rent due by the tenants in the counties we are now dealing with, for March and May, 1854?—£99 11*s.* 11½*d.*

4525. On Monday last your assistant was examined before the Commissioners, and gave us some information which I wish to communicate to you, to say if it is right, or to correct it if it is wrong. Can you state the amount of arrear struck off the rental in the month of April, 1854; was it £2,297 6*s.* 1½*d.*?—Yes, £2,297 6*s.* 1½*d.*

4526. That he stated to have been remitted by the order of the Board of Governors of Erasmus Smith's schools, dated the 12th of April, 1854?—That is quite correct, by a letter from Mr. Thorpe.

4527. Have you got that letter?—Yes.

4528. Would you have the goodness to let the Commissioners have a copy of it through our Secretary?—The letter bears date the 13th of April; the order was the 12th.

4529. In reference to that account in which that arrear was remitted, there appears remitted certain sums to the Board of Erasmus Smith; will you state the amount of that: was it £4,200?—Yes, £4,200.

4530. That appears to have been remitted between the 13th of March, 1852, and the 13th of March, 1853?—Yes.

4531. You were appointed agent in 1850?—Yes.

4532. Your assistant stated that previous to your appointment you were a tenant of the estate?—Yes.

4533. And have continued so since?—Yes.

4534. At the same rent you were paying previous to your appointment?—Precisely.

4535. It appears by the rental also, not under lease, but as a tenant from year to year?—I have a lease dated 1840; there was a general letting of the land at that time, and I became tenant for the land I now hold.

4536. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Did I understand you rightly to say that the gross rental, for the year ending the 1st of May, 1853, of these southern estates—Limerick and Tipperary—was for Tipperary £1,825 5*s.* 8*d.*, and for Limerick £3,789 13*s.* 0½*d.* Would there be any considerable difference in the rental for the year ending 1854?—There is not a considerable difference; there is a fluctuating difference; there are stones sold on the property sometimes. Sometimes it is productive, and sometimes not; it is not more than £40 or £50 a-year.

4537. Mr. *Hughes.*—It appears to fluctuate by about £49 or £50.

4538. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—My reason for asking was, that in the return made by the Governors, to the order of the House of Commons, the gross rental of the southern estates for the year ending the 1st May, 1853, is set down for year ending May, 1853, as £5,386 12*s.* 2*d.*, whereas the gross rental just now stated for the following year is £5,614—that is a very considerable difference?—£5,642 was the gross rental.

4539. Mr. *Hughes.*—The latter sum includes bog rents; £5,614 is exclusive of bog rents.

4540. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—That rental is for May, 1854; can you give the gross rental of the estates in March or May, 1853?—£5,655 18*s.* 9*d.*

4541. Is that the gross rental of the southern estates for the year ending the 25th March, 1853?—Yes.

4542. There could be no difference between that and the gross rental of the same estate for the year ending the 1st May, 1853?—No.

4543. I find that in this Parliamentary return, made to the House of Commons by the Governors, the rental of these estates is set down for the year ending the 1st of May, 1853, at £5,386 12*s.* 2*d.*; I ask you, as agent, which of these two statements is correct?—£5,655 is the gross rental.

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4544. Then this statement in the Parliamentary return is incorrect?—I should think so; I never saw that Parliamentary return.

4545. Can you furnish the Commissioners with a statement of the net produce out of these estates for the year ending the 25th March, 1852?

4546. Mr. *Hughes*—£4,200 remitted in gross, and there was a balance of £14 or £15; that is, £4,215 in round numbers.

4547. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—In the parliamentary return the net produce for that year is stated to be £4,304 17*s*. 10*d*.; can you account for the difference of these two sums?—That was not remitted.

4548. That is for the year ending the 1st May, 1852; would the difference of date account for the difference of figures.

4549. [Mr. *Richard Burke*.—The account furnished was for the year 1852; that money was received in 1853; now they would be collecting for the year 1854.]

4550. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—What is the return of the net produce to the Governors of the rents for the year ending the 1st May, 1852—it is here stated that the amount is £4,304 17*s*. 10*d*.?—It is not correct.

4551. According to your accounts the revenue—the net produce for the year ending, not the 1st May, but the 25th March, 1852—is £4,215?—There is a portion of the lands let up to May and November, but the whole of the sum remitted to them was £4,200.

4552. It is only those sums that would enter into the column of net produce?—Yes.

4553. You think that the difference of dates would not account for the difference of money?—I think not.

4554. In fact, that the figures in this parliamentary return are incorrect?—I think so; this is a correct copy of the rental sent to the Governors.

4555. I am going to ask a similar question with respect to another year—namely, the year ending the 1st May, 1850; could you, without inconvenience, and at once, state the total net produce out of this estate received by the Governors in that year, 1850?—£5,680, the total cash remitted by letters of credit, transmitted to Eustace Thorpe, Esq., from the 13th October, 1850, to the 10th March, 1852, to the credit of the Governors.

4556. I only want the receipts of the year ending the 25th March, 1850, or the 1st May?—This £5,680 includes the rent in arrear received; at the time I became agent there were considerable arrears; this is from 1850 to 1852—the 13th October, 1850, to 10th March, 1852—this is for a year and a-half.

4557. Mr. *Stephens*.—You were appointed in August, 1850?—I was.

4558. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—Then I will ask for the year ending the 1st May, 1851?—This is from the 30th October, 1850, to the 10th March, 1852; that is for a year and a-half—the net rent.

4559. Were not the accounts rendered yearly?—No; there was a year and a-half the first year, in consequence of the change of agents, and there was a great deal of difficulty collecting arrears.

4560. Since that have the accounts been rendered yearly?—They have.

4561. Mr. *Hughes*.—Your clerk handed the Commissioners this rental; would you let us keep this?—Yes; you can keep it for a certain time.

Mr. *Richard Burke* further examined.

Mr. Richard Burke.

4562. In the year ending the 1st March or May, 1850—the gross receipts were £2,683 11*s*. 10*d*. on the Tipperary and Limerick estates.

4563. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—That is not the net?—No; there are a great many reductions to be taken from that; for the half year ending March or May, 1851, the gross is £2,374 17*s*. 9*d*.; cash received in the year ending March or May, 1852, £4,825 3*s*. 2½*d*.

4564. Are there any other estates in the south of Ireland belonging to the Board of Erasmus Smith?

4565. [*Thomas Kearney*, Esq.—I believe not; these are called the southern estates].

4566. The sum for the year ending March or May, 1853, was £5,253 7*s*. 1*d*.

4567. We will ask you to furnish the Commissioners with a statement of the net produce to the Governors, out of these southern estates, for the five years, of which the first ends the 1st of May, 1849, and the last the 1st of May, 1853; for these five years we would wish to have the gross rental, the net produce for the year, and the total receipts by the Governors for these five years?—Separate or together.

4568. Separate; the gross rental, exclusive of receiver's fees, then the net produce for the year, and the total receipts by the Governors, as soon as is convenient.

Thomas Kearney, Esq., further examined.

Thos. Kearney, Esq.

4569. Mr. *Stephens*.—You have stated that you have no particular time for visiting the estates; when did you last visit them?—There is scarce a day I do not visit some part of them. I live very much in the centre of them; day after day I pass over some parts, but I do not make a general inspection.

4570. When did you last visit the Tipperary estates?—About a month ago I was at Drumbane, and at Tipperary I think I was about the same time.

4571. Whose duty is it to visit the estates?—I should think the agent's.

4572. The reason I ask the question is this—you said "my duty consists in receiving the rents;" does it not also consist in visiting the estates?—I think so; I did not say my exclusive duty was to receive the rents.

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Erasmus Smith's School Estates.

Thos. Kearney, Esq.

4573. You have stated that the estates are much subdivided?—Portions of them.

4574. Were they subdivided under your direction?—No; on the contrary I have been consolidating them, and lessening the number of holdings where they were very small; and I have succeeded to a very great extent in accomplishing that.

4575. You have stated a number of tenants emigrated to America; what became of their property?—It was given to the persons nearest to them.

4576. By lease?—No; in fact there is scarcely a lease on the property but my own and two or three others.

4577. Since you have been agent, have you granted any leases?—No; as agent I do nothing of that kind; I never make any lettings without the consent of the Board of Governors.

4578. Do they generally act on your recommendation?—Yes.

4579. Have you made any recommendation to the governors to give leases?—No; the people do not apply for them; the people seem to think they are just as secure as if they had leases.

4580. Have any leases been granted?—One.

4581. To whom?—Mr. Apjohn, of Pallas, within this year.

4582. What number of acres?—About twenty acres.

4583. What is the amount of rent?—£2 10*s.* an acre; the rent is £50.

4584. For how many years has the lease been granted?—Twenty years; they never give more than twenty.

4585. When the land became vacant, did you give any public notice that it was to be let?—No; there was a memorial from Mr. Apjohn, in whose family it has been for a series of years, to the Governors, for a new lease, when the old lease expired; that was sent to me to report on; I stated what I believed to be the fact, that the value was offered for the land, and they granted the lease.

4586. Did you recommend to the Governors to remit £896 9*s.* 3*d.* arrears to the Hon. W. O'Grady?—I never recommended it; on the contrary, I said it would be well to have the opinion of the law agent of the Governors, to ascertain whether or not they could be made pay the money; and in a very short time I had a letter stating that inquiry and searches had been made, and they found it would be hopeless to sue for it.

4587. How came you to allow that gentleman to get into arrear?—The arrear was before I became agent; he was ejected just at the time or before I became agent.

4588. Do you know Mrs. Anne Coote?—I did know her.

4589. Did you advise the Governors to excuse the payment of arrears by that lady to the amount of £530 12*s.* 9½*d.*?—I made the same representation to them, as in the case of Mr. O'Grady—if her representatives could be made to pay the money, to do so; but at the same time I gave my opinion, they could not possibly recover a shilling.

4590. Why?—Because she had left no property.

4591. Was that communication made in writing to the Governors?—Yes; in applying for the striking off of arrears that were kept on the accounts for a considerable time, of course it was necessary to draw their attention to these matters, and I did so.

4592. Did you advise the Governors to remit to Patrick O'Brien, sen., £177 10*s.* 8*d.*?—Yes, for he was a pauper; all these arrears were due when I became agent.

4593. Will you give me the exact amount of the arrears due at the time you became agent?—Yes, as certified to me by the former agent.

4594. [Mr. *Richard Burke.*—They make up £2,297. We got the rent and arrears up from the former agent, and we had to take a year's rent from that.]

4595. Then may I take it as a fact, that in August, 1850, you found the estates in arrear £2,297 6*s.* 1½*d.*?—Yes.

4596. [Mr. *Richard Burke.*—That included the Tipperary estate.]

4597. And those arrears were subsequently remitted?—Yes, the greater part.

4598. Was Mr. O'Grady's remitted?—Yes. Mr. O'Grady ceased to be tenant when I became agent, and I do not know exactly what his rent was.

4599. Over what period of time did those arrears extend?

4600. [Mr. *Richard Burke.*—£406 11*s.* 6*d.* a-year was Mr. O'Grady's rent, by that it would appear to be something over two years' rent.

4601. I want to have some information about Mrs. Anne Coote?—£196 1*s.* 7*d.* is her year's rent: from that it would appear to be nearly four years' rent.]

4602. What is the amount of the arrears that have accumulated on the Limerick and Tipperary property since you became agent?—None whatever; on the contrary, there has been a very considerable portion of arrears received, or some portion of arrears received, and still receiving; there is £90 arrears in the last account, which is in process of being paid.

4603. Mr. *Hughes.*—An old arrear, payable by instalments?—Yes; whenever the tenants were in arrear, and able to pay, of course I compel them to pay; but it was in cases where the tenants were unable to pay—where they were, in fact, perfect paupers, or their property could not be come at, that they were remitted.

4604. Dr. *Andrews.*—You state that your duties were not limited to collecting rents. Had you instructions from the Board of Erasmus Smith to discharge any other duties in connexion with the estate?—Nothing more than, at the time I was appointed, the Board required, as I was employed as engineer by them several times, in making improvements on their property, they required I should give my gratuitous services in any engineering work that was on the property.

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4605. Have those services been required at all?—Very little, since I became agent.

4606. Had you instructions as to any other duties to be performed?—No.

4607. That amounted to this, that if any engineering was required, you were not to charge for it?—Yes.

4608. Mr. *Stephens.*—What would be the annual value of the Tipperary estates, if they were at the present moment in the market?—I do not think they would bring more, or much more, than they do at present. Up to the last year and a-half, they were so highly let, the Governors were obliged to make abatements varying from twenty per cent. to two and a-half. There were several of the farms they have reduced the rent of since I became agent, at my recommendation, and simply because I thought they were too high.

4609. *Chairman.*—Is there any suggestion you could make for the improvement of the estate?—Nothing more than recommending a better class tenant wherever the land becomes vacant.

4610. That is what you are doing?—Yes; at the time I became agent there was an unexpended balance of about £3,000 which had been raised from Government for drainage purposes; that I superintended, and saw it expended; but it was a very small portion of the £3,000. That is one of the principal outgoings at present; there is £200 a-year paid at present, interest of that loan.

4611. Mr. *Stephens.*—So far as I am individually concerned, your answers to my questions are very satisfactory.—Before I retire I should like to make some observations as to questions put to my clerk respecting the farm I hold myself. I was ten years on the farm before I was appointed agent. I expended a very large sum of money; and from an exceedingly unprofitable farm, I made it of very considerable value. The Governors, I believe, recognized me as an improving tenant, and lately, in consequence of that, they appointed me as their agent. There is another matter connected with that farm: there is, in the account which was before you on Monday, an allowance of £20; it is a portion of £60 that was ordered for me, for the losses I sustained by an under-tenant who had got very largely into arrear, and whom I could only get rid of by ejecting. I suffered myself to be ejected, in order to get the tenant off. I paid all the costs of the ejectment lawsuit (over £100) and paid her £70, rather than go to extremities. The only thing I was allowed for that was £60, to be paid at £10 a-year. This £20 which appears in the general account was for two years of that; and that allowance was made before I was their agent; so that I never applied, in any way, for any allowance since I became agent.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

General State of Education.

Wm. Franklin, Esq.

William Franklin, Esq., sworn and examined.

4612. *Chairman.*—Have you resided long in this neighbourhood?—Since 1843.

4613. How long have you held the situation of manager of the Limerick Branch of the Provincial Bank of Ireland?—I have been manager since 1835; I have been in the service of the bank about twenty-nine years; I have been manager and inspector about twenty years.

4614. Have you many young men employed under you?—Yes.

4615. At what age do you usually take them?—As learners, not younger than eighteen; and as men already trained to business, usually not older than twenty-three or twenty-four.

4616. Are they generally from this part of the country?—Many are, but not all; every part of the United Kingdom.

4617. Do you find they are well fitted by their education for the situations they hold?—None others can be admitted into our service; they must be well qualified, and well educated.

4618. Then you found the young men that have come to you, to have been well educated?—They all undergo an examination, before their admission, as to their attainments and qualifications.

4619. What is the nature of the examination to which you submit the young men?—As to their general acquirements at school: classics, geography, history, general information, mathematics, arithmetic, reading, writing, spelling, and writing the English language correctly.

4620. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—In what schools are the young men generally educated whom you find thus qualified?—At various schools of the United Kingdom; most of them in Ireland—nine-tenths of them in Ireland.

4621. Are any educated at schools in Limerick or its neighbourhood?—Some have been, not a very great number.

4622. Do you find that those who are educated in any particular place are peculiarly well qualified—have received education of a superior kind?—In reference to particular places it is difficult for me to answer the question, inasmuch as we may not find more than one candidate from a particular point at a distance. Many applicants have applied from Limerick itself; with reference to those I might answer the question more accurately.

4623. What would you say as to the qualifications of the boys educated in Limerick and its neighbourhood?—I have met with a good number of young men well educated, but generally they are not well educated here; the education is not of a practical character.

4624. They do not receive the education that would qualify persons to hold such a situation in life?—Certainly not; they do not receive a practical education.

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LIMERICK.

General State of Education.

Wm. Franklin, Esq.

4625. State to the Commissioners what you think are the deficiencies in the existing course of instruction?—The instruction of youth I regard here as being in this respect imperfect: probably a boy is made acquainted with classics to some extent, but yet knows nothing of arithmetic, knows little or nothing of mathematics. On the other hand, he may know something of mathematics, and nothing of history or geography. His attainments are confined to some one particular branch of education, and not perfect throughout.

4626. It might appear to some persons, at first sight, unnecessary to give to clerks in a bank such an extensive course of education as you have mentioned?—I apprehend that is very much the feeling; but at the same time, we do not admit them unless they are generally well informed. We must find them intelligent and well educated, especially in English; they must be good English scholars.

4627. Does your experience convince you that your view as to the necessity of a superior education is a correct one, and that the more common notion, that an inferior education would be sufficient, is incorrect?—Decidedly.

4628. Your experience convinces you that it is of importance that clerks in a bank should be persons of general education, and of a considerable degree of intellectual culture?—Decidedly; I conceive it is as important to be well educated in commercial life as in any other.

4629. Is the knowledge of modern languages part of that general education?—That is not indispensable, but it is very desirable. We wish our people to know something of French.

4630. Have not your clerks occasionally to read, if not to write, letters in French?—Not only in this way, but French documents come through our hands as bankers, and it is necessary we should have some one capable of reading them.

4631. Mr. *Hughes.*—Letters of attorney?—Such documents come through our hands as bankers.

4632. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—And the knowledge of those languages would be desirable?—French especially.

4633. What are the existing opportunities in Limerick of obtaining the kind of education you think desirable for persons holding commercial employments?—I am not aware of any practical school in Limerick. There are some schools where classics are well taught, other branches of education rather neglected. There is no combination in any of the schools that I am aware of.

4634. Do you think it would be easy to combine classical and commercial education?—Certainly.

4635. And that this enlarged kind of education, which you think it desirable persons engaged in trade and commerce should have, is not interfered with, but on the other hand promoted, by a certain knowledge of classics and general literature?—I conceive it to be of the greatest moment to a commercial man to be well educated; that his clerks and those round him should be well educated; likewise a banker.

4636. You say you institute an examination to test the qualifications of candidates for a situation in the bank?—Yes.

4637. You examine in English, dictation, arithmetic, and mental calculation?—Yes, particularly in mental calculation.

4638. Geography?—Yes.

4639. Is this by an oral examination, or setting questions before them?—An oral examination generally—both together; but generally oral.

4640. Do you require a very considerable proficiency in arithmetic?—Decidedly; they must be acquainted with fractions, and decimals, and accurate systems of calculation.

4641. Do you find that those persons are most useful to you—I mean in arithmetical calculation—who have a good knowledge of mathematical principles, as well as a certain expertness in mental calculation?—Yes.

4642. Do you think both qualifications desirable?—Both are of great moment.

4643. Have you any suggestions to offer as to the establishment of an academy that would furnish the kind of instruction you think most useful for persons engaged in trade and commerce in this city?—That question takes me rather by surprise; I am not quite prepared to offer any suggestion at the moment on a subject of so great importance; but I should very much like to see a practical school in this city. I could hardly suggest how that might be accomplished—I could hardly suggest at the moment; but I should greatly like to see such a practical school established here, embracing the teaching of the various branches of knowledge important in commerce, literature, and every pursuit and walk of life.

4644. You think there is a want of such an establishment?—I do indeed; I think there is a field here, and a want of such an establishment.

4645. Mr. *Stephens.*—You said education in Limerick is very deficient; that boys do not receive a practical education; and that you are not aware of any practical school in Limerick. What is a practical school?—A general school—one in which every thing is taught accurately—impressed upon the mind of the pupil—where he carries it away with him, so that it remains in his mind for the whole of his life.

4646. A practical school, according to your definition, is a school where every thing is taught?—Every thing of moment.

4647. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—A practical school, according to your idea, is one in which the course of instruction is very general, and the instruction of such a kind as that the pupils taught in the school shall be able to turn the knowledge acquired

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there to practical use?—My idea would be illustrated in this way. I have known persons classically educated who could neither spell correctly, nor write the English language correctly—they had some knowledge of the classics; on the other hand, they had been made acquainted with one branch of education, and been wholly ignorant or untaught in all others. I should like to see combined in one school all these necessaries.

4648. Mr. *Stephens.*—Am I to understand that by a practical school you mean a school where boys receive a classical and commercial education?—I mean such a school; if a boy is intended for commercial pursuits, the amount of classics may be limited; it is well if he knows some of them—very well, indeed, if he knows French particularly; he should be thoroughly acquainted with history, geography, mathematics, and arithmetic.

4649. *Chairman.*—Could you put your ideas as to a practical school on paper?—I could.

4650. The Commissioners will be very much obliged to you to do so, and send it to Dublin Castle, addressed to the Secretary?—I shall do so.

THE LIMERICK BLUE SCHOOL—(continued).

Limerick Blue School—continued.

Henry O'Shea, Esq., Mayor of Limerick, further examined.

Henry O'Shea, Esq.

4651. I hold in my hand a letter from Mr. Mahony in reference to the Blue School, in which he says—"I beg to state that the most strict care and attention shall be taken in carrying out the interests of this charity, and that no exertion on my part shall be spared for that object. I propose calling a meeting of the trustees at an early day to adopt such means as they deem judicious. On reference to the current account, there is a balance due to the trustees of £40 6*s*. I beg to state that I have frequently been thanked for advancing money for this charity, as will appear by reference to enclosed letters of the Lord Bishop of Limerick at the time; and it is to be observed that I never charged any interest for such advances." I understand it is likely an Assistant Commissioner will come to inspect the accounts of the different charities in Limerick, and Mr. Mahony desires me to say he is most anxious that a most stringent inquiry shall be made into his accounts—that they will bear every investigation. I did not understand Mr. Stephens, or any of the Commissioners, to cast any imputation on his moral character; he is a most respectable gentleman. This letter respecting him is from the present bishop of Derry.

4652. Mr. *Stephens.*—There is not the slightest charge, either directly or indirectly, intended to be conveyed against Mr. Mahony; the utmost I intended to convey was, that he was guilty of a mere error in judgment.

The Very Rev. *Anthony Latouche Kirwan*, Dean of Limerick, further examined.

Very Rev. Anthony Latouche Kirwan.

4653. Your Lordship and the Commissioners will permit me to say a few words, to explain some inaccuracies that appeared in my statement. I said that at one period, shortly after my appointment to the deanery of Limerick, there was a debt due from the trustees to the agent, amounting to between £60 and £70; and it appeared by the account of Mr. Mahony, which Mr. Mahony submitted, that the balance against the trustees did not amount to more than between £20 and £30. I forgot to state that the debt was at that time reduced by a sum of £20 or £30, obtained as a free grant from the Dean and Chapter of Limerick, for the purpose of liquidating the debt, at my request; I forgot that circumstance, which I think is rather creditable to me. It will be found that although, last year, 3*s*. 4*d*. was in favour of the trustees, yet the governors feeling a balance was against them of over £30, if that £30 grant had not been made by the dean and chapter to liquidate the debt, there would then have been a debt due to the agent of between £60 and £70. It was in that way I made the mistake, having come without any notice that I would be required to give evidence on the subject. Another matter: with respect to the names of the boys in the Blue School, which I could not recall, I have obtained them; and the number coincided with the returns I gave the Commissioners, with this exception, that in 1853 there were four boys, and I only mentioned three.

4654. Mr. *Hughes.*—Are the addresses of those boys given in that return?—No; but they were all resident in the parish of St. Mary's—the sons of poor people.

4655. *Chairman.*—Read the return.—"Blue schoolboys, 1852: M'Auley, Atkinson senior, Atkinson junior, Brew. 1853: M'Auley, Hopkins, Finerty, Fittock. 1854: M'Auley, Hopkins, Finerty, Freear." There now appears to be a balance in favour of the trustees of £40. This balance has been brought about by a payment of arrear of interest, due by the Dean and Chapter on the money borrowed by them. Some of the Commissioners seem to think that if that sum had been paid sooner, the charity would have been in a position to afford clothes, and apprentice fees to the pupils; but I must acknowledge that I was not aware of that debt being due—of those arrears being due the Blue School—till within the last three weeks. The accounts of the charity are generally inspected by the board; it is not my business to inspect what is due, and what is not due. The moment I became aware the arrear was due, I gave an order to the agent to pay it; that leaves a balance in favour of the trustees of £40. Do the Commissioners think we are now in a position to offer to six, or even four boys, clothes and apprentice fees.

4656. The Commissioners are not here to give advice; they are only to inquire into the actual state of the schools?—You cannot get a competent master under £30 a-year, and the

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LIMERICK.

Limerick Blue School.

Very Rev. Anthony Latouche Kirwan.

rest is swallowed up with other expenses, so there is really nothing to clothe the boys. I would be happy to do any thing in my power, but I should not be blamed for not doing impossibilities.

4657. Dr. *Andrews.*—With respect to those boys whose names you have given in—when were they appointed, and by whom? With respect to M'Auley, it appeared he belonged to one of the Protestant societies. I think you do not yourself regard M'Auley as one of yours?—Most decidedly, no boy was taken in by me last year as a Blue School boy.

4658. The choir is one thing, the Blue School is another; you united these in some way or other. We are not examining with respect to the choir, but are anxious you should show us when each of these four lads was appointed, by whom appointed, and where they came from, and what they derived from the Blue Coat fund. I was under the impression, the last day we sat that M'Auley was not a blue boy; nor any of those whose names were mentioned?—Three of the four attending here were certainly old pupils.

4659. How do you show that any one of these boys is a blue boy?—M'Auley, he is taught to sing in the choir.

4660. Was he not supported by the Protestant Orphan Society?—We do not support any of the blue boys; he must be supported by somebody; we could not prevent any blue boy from getting advantages at other schools.

4661. You in reality have no blue boys, and yet you are paying the fund to a person nominally the teacher of them, but who is really the teacher of the choir?—The same teacher has been for a very long time teacher of the choir boys and the blue boys.

4662. I could understand your closing the trust entirely, if there was a deficient fund; closing it till the funds increased; but I do not understand your keeping it open when there are no blue boys?—There were blue boys.

4663. Mr. *Hughes.*—When were they appointed?—They were appointed by myself.

4664. Have you any entry of their appointment?—Every thing became in disorder since Mr. Mullin was appointed; I received a very high character of him from the master of Christ-church grammar school, and the Dean of St. Patrick's; the Dean of Tuam gave him a very high character, and I thought I might place confidence in him. The lists have been lost since Mr. Mullin came to the school.

4665. Mr. Mullin kept no list, and the other lists are lost. Were these boys also supported by the Protestant Orphan Society?—One of the Atkinsons, as well as Mc Auley.

4666. Dr. *Andrews.*—Does the Protestant Orphan Society educate as well as support?—Yes, they do; no blue boy ever applied to be taken into the school and was refused; I never refused to receive any boy; I do not understand how I am responsible for a boy being supported by the Protestant Orphan Society.

4667. The Protestant Orphan Society, where they have children, not only clothe, but educate and support them.

4668. Mr. *Hughes.*—The boy M'Auley has two establishments?—I do not think his mother could afford to support him.

4669. Does she not get a grant for him?—Yes, from the Orphan Society; I did not know any thing about that until lately; his mother applied to me to take him into the Blue School, and I did.

4670. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Is it clear that the Protestant Orphan Society makes no provision for his instruction?—No.

4671. Mr. *Stephens.*—How many blue boys are there now?—There is one, M'Auley, and there are three others I am going to recommend; I do not know how to manage about a master for £20 a-year; the Dean and Chapter have been paying £70 a-year towards the support of a master.

4672. M'Auley is supported by the Protestant Orphan Society, and all the funds in the Blue Coat School are appropriated towards his education, that is £50 a-year?—Until within the last five weeks there were five boys.

4673. Dr. *Andrews.*—Not one of those boys was a blue boy but himself?—None were choir boys; the boys I referred to have gone to the national model school.

4674. The master, as I understood, said he had only four or five boys.

4675. Mr. *Hughes.*—Did Hopkins serve in the choir?—No.

4676. Finerty?—No.

4677. Frcear?—Yes, he was beginning to be taught.

4678. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—The reason we asked questions relative to those boys was, that at the time we supposed they were blue boys. Had we known that they were not blue boys, we would not have examined as to their support, or, perhaps, as to their proficiency, though we might be warranted in doing so, as they were educated by the Blue School master, and their proficiency might be taken as a test of his fitness for the office.

4679. Mr. *Hughes.*—And they were taught in the Blue School belonging to the charity.

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GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. *William Burke* sworn and examined.

4680. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold?—I am Roman Catholic administrator of St. John's parish, city of Limerick.

4681. Can you make any observations to the Commissioners with reference to the state of education here?—I heard a good many gentlemen asked questions with regard to the education of the middle classes in the city, and it appears to me that all the statements went altogether to lead you to imagine there was no school in Limerick in which this advanced education that has been spoken of is given. There is a school in the city in which every one of those things looked on as necessary at the present day are taught in a most admirable manner. That is the school taught by the Rev. Mr. Malone and the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, two clergymen, assisted by a staff of the best teachers that can be had; and they have had during the last year, to my knowledge, a very large school—I should say from ninety to 100 boys; I do not doubt but it may have gone beyond 100; I can safely say it was from ninety to 100. The education given is classical, modern languages, arithmetic, the higher branches of science, mental calculation, and every thing necessary for a good commercial education. I know of one instance of a young lad, not a very long time there, being sent to London, and passing a strict examination for a public situation under the Government; and I am rather surprised that such an extensive establishment as that should be forgotten in the statements made. I have also to state that I have been acquainted with the Christian Brothers' school for the last seventeen years—since I was ordained, in fact—and I know the boys are capitally educated, fitted for conducting business in shops, to be attorney's clerks, clerks in commercial houses, and so on. They have been employed as such, and have given great satisfaction, and advanced in life considerably; some of them are very independent people now, and receiving very large salaries. This is all to my own knowledge. With regard to the large establishments whose principals you have been examining, to my own knowledge very few young men belonging to the city have applied at all for admission to those establishments, whatever the cause of it is, so I do not think they are criterions of the state of education here. At the same time I do not say the education of the city is as good as it ought to be, at all; but I know very many young men have been very well educated in the Christian Brothers' school, and at other schools.

4682. Can you state from your own knowledge how many young men in Mr. Fitzgerald's school, or in the school of the Christian Brothers, obtained situations in establishments such as you mentioned?—A very considerable number of them; the lads belonging to the Christian Brothers' school are rather of the humbler classes, they are not of that class that could be admitted into those large establishments; their parents would not be able to supply them with a sufficient quantity of clothes, or to allow them to continue a sufficient length of time without a salary; and they are more generally employed in shops, at small sums, beginning at three shillings a week, and advancing; in stores, and places of this kind, they advance from one small sum to another, until they arrive at a good salary. I scarcely think any one from the Christian Brothers' school has been taken into those large establishments. Many from Mr. Fitzgerald's school have gone to college; some to Carlow and Maynooth, some to another establishment at Castleknock; some get situations out of it under the Government.

4683. Are they fitted in that school for commercial situations?—Exceedingly well fitted; no exertions have been spared to fit them for commercial life.

4684. Mr. *Hughes.*—What information can you give the Commissioners with respect to the education of the lower classes of the city of Limerick?—With regard to the lower classes, of course, as it is everywhere else, they are taken almost as soon as possible to be put to employment; they get a very good education at the Monks' schools; as long as they are allowed to continue there, and some who have continued there a considerable length of time are now obliged to be employed at the lowest occupation of labouring work; and there can be found about the city persons employed at manual labour, who have a considerable amount of educational knowledge. To be sure, as the nature of man is, every one wishing to advance beyond what his father was, from being generally the children of labouring people and small tradesmen, when they receive a good education they generally get into shops and other employments. I find even those who are obliged to have recourse to manual labour, the fact of their having got some education, or a considerable education, makes them better men, more attentive to business, and better members of society, and it is very far, indeed, from having any influence in making them dissatisfied with their station and lot in life.

4685. How many are educated at the Monks' schools?—There are 2,000 children under their care.

4686. I believe you are connected with the management of some of the schools under the National Board?—Yes, I believe I am the patron of eight schools.

4687. All in the city of Limerick?—All in the parish to which I am attached, St. John's parish.

4688. How many are educated at those schools?—I obtained the average within the last week, and the average attendance for the last quarter, at all events, returned to the National Board, was 800; that consists of male, female, infant, and evening schools.

4689. How many pupils are there attending establishments for the education of the lower orders in the city, do you know, besides these?—The Sisters of Mercy have 2,000; but from that 2,000, I should take a number. They teach schools in St. John's parish, and I

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General State of Education.

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should make a deduction from that of about 400; but altogether they teach 2,000 children; that includes 400 or 500 I enumerated as in the national schools.

4690. Can you state, from experience, there is a desire on the part of the lower orders to procure education for their children?—No doubt of it; I remember at one time, when I was more in the habit of attending the Christian Brothers' schools, the Superior telling me that after the schools opened (and I believe the number has not much increased since), that they had to refuse 700 children the first day the school opened. There have been a number of schools opened since, all the schools I established have been opened since that time.

4691. It is your experience that the education of the children of the labouring classes does not disqualify them to resume that class of occupation? By no means, quite the contrary.

4692. Dr. *Andrews.*—Are any means taken to promote young men that are in these schools?—Yes, the Christian Brothers' schools; different shopkeepers and merchants, and others that require faithful and trustworthy boys, are constantly in the habit of applying to the Christian Brothers for boys; and in fact the schools are not able to supply the number of applications made, of boys sufficiently educated for those purposes.

4693. That is as to promoting them to ordinary employments; is there any system of promotion to enable them to pursue their education in higher classes?—There are no means of doing it.

4694. If there was a first-rate school in Limerick, where free pupils would be received, would it be advantageous to young men who showed literary talent in the schools of which you are speaking?—No doubt, it is most necessary.

4695. Is it the fact, that young men of talent, educated up to a particular point, in these schools, have not the opportunity of pursuing their education further?—There is a great want of that kind; there is a great want of that middle-class education; although the school I speak of, Messrs. Malone and Fitzgerald's, is an admirable school; still it is not sufficient for the education of the number of that class in the city.

4696. Gratuitous education is not given in it?—No, the pupils are well able to pay.

4697. The question refers chiefly to the poorer classes?—There is a great want of that; but we have on some occasions met boys of extraordinary ability, and we have made it our business to get these boys into a classical school in the city, and get them educated gratuitously, and after that sent to college.

4698. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Whence came the funds to provide for their tuition in those schools?—They paid nothing at all; they were received by the teacher gratuitously on our recommendation.

4699. Dr. *Andrews.*—Persons who took an interest in the boy's promotion?—Yes, but they were very rare instances.

4700. Very rarely the thing was done, but not rarely required?—Yes; many of rare talent have been obliged to be passed by, from want of some opportunity for them.

4701. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are many persons of the middle or upper classes educated in the national or the Monks' schools?—A considerable number have been up to this time.

4702. Did you not say that the Monks' schools were unable to accommodate all the candidates for admission into them?—That statement refers to a remote time; I should say that refers to seven, eight, or ten years ago. However, I would have very little difficulty in saying that even at present there is a want.

4703. Even at present you think there is not sufficient school accommodation for the lowest class in this city?—I think not.

4704. In all the existing schools?—I think not.

4705. Is a portion of the existing school accommodation occupied by persons of the middle and upper classes, who could afford to pay for their education?—I think so; there was a necessity up to this time, but I hope the necessity is being removed now by the establishment of these admirable institutions, the model schools; and, I trust the city will not be confined to that one model school, but that others of the same character will be opened in the city.

4706. But will not the usefulness of these schools be interfered with, because of their very excellence; will not the middle and upper classes send their children to be educated in them, to the exclusion of the children of the poor?—According as the number of schools are increased, it will ease off the pressure on the charity schools merely for gratuitous education, for those able to pay something for their education will go to those schools, that are equal, if not superior, to schools they attend at present; for instance, the Christian Brothers', where they pay nothing.

4707. Will not parents in general send their children to the school where they will get the best education?—Of course, it is very natural to think they will do so; but if it will appear that there is a good school started for the education of the middle classes, I do not think that any person of right feeling will take advantage of the charity to send their children to the charity school, when they can get a good education they are well able to pay for.

4708. But if persons of the middle and upper classes actually do send their children to be educated in a poor school, is not that practice likely to continue?—It will not continue, and if it has occurred, as it has, up to this time, there is a reason for it; there were not good schools for them to go to; there was not the same class of education given in the schools they could send their children to for payment, as is given in those schools, where there is gratuitous education; therefore, they send their children where they would get the best education, irrespective of whether they pay or not.

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4709. Then, you think, that if well-managed schools were established, in which a good education of that kind was given to persons making a moderate payment for it, those schools would be filled by persons of the middle and higher classes?—Yes.

4710. And the establishment of such schools would relieve the existing poor schools from the pressure which they now experience?—Most certainly.

4711. A pressure which hinders the admission of the poor children who ought to find admission into those schools?—No doubt; and to state an example: as soon as the school which I mentioned was opened, as was stated this day to the Commissioners—fifty of the children that were going to the Christian Brothers' school—children of highly respectable citizens—left the Christian Brothers' school, and went to this academy, where they would have to pay a large sum (six guineas) for a classical and commercial education.

4712. And do you think that a school, in which a good classical and commercial education could be procured for six guineas a year, would be supported by the middle and higher classes?—You may draw the conclusion, I think, easily, when in the course of twelve months after the school opened it got so large a number as from 100 to 110 pupils.

4713. That school was established by private enterprise?—Yes, and with very little means. It is called St. Munchin's Seminary, but it is entirely a private speculation. I may state that, seeing this want six or, perhaps, seven years ago, it occurred to me that it would be most useful to make an effort to obtain a school of that kind—a school for the middle classes; and I thought if we were able to procure a first-class national teacher, pay him £100 a-year, and charge the boys a reasonable sum, I would get a good house, and establish him in it, provided the National Board would recognize him as a teacher without paying him money, and merely place the school under them for inspection. I did make application to one of the Secretaries of the National Board at that time, when I was in Dublin. He said it was contrary to the rule, but that there was something of the kind in contemplation, and that he hoped it would soon be arranged. That was six or seven years ago; and I trust this model school will supply all the deficiencies I saw in the education of the people at that time.

4714. Mr. *Stephens.*—How long has Mr. Fitzgerald's school been open?—A year and a-half or two years.

4715. What is the population of Limerick?—The entire population is 45,000 or 46,000; 50,000 at the utmost.

4716. How many male and female children are receiving education in Limerick?—I cannot tell you at once; if I had time I would be able to tell you; 7,000 or 8,000, perhaps.

4717. Do you speak with doubt and hesitation?—I do; I think there is, at all events, 7,000 or 8,000.

4718. Mr. *Hughes.*—Can you give the Commissioners a return of the number?—I can; a very close return of the entire number.

4719. Mr. *Stephens.*—Your observations apply to schools for poor persons; can you offer any suggestions with respect to schools for the wealthier classes?—I should be very glad if the number of schools, such as the model school, were increased; as for the wealthier classes, if the National Board would enter into that subject, I think it would be of great advantage if they would establish schools for higher education.

4720. Do you think the city of Limerick does not require any school superior to that supplied by the National Board?—I speak of higher schools, where classics, modern languages, and science, are taught; I would think it a great advantage if schools of that kind were established by the National Board.

4721. Mr. *Hughes.*—Or any board?—Yes; I do not care how. It would be useful in the city.

4722. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is such a class of schools very much required?—Certainly; I do not think the school that I say is an excellent one in its way, is sufficient.

4723. Can you offer any suggestions on that particular head?—Nothing further than that it would be most advantageous if there were an extensive, well-supported school of that kind, supplied with good teachers: it is very much wanted in this city. I think there could not be found, perhaps, in many towns in Ireland, young people who would be more likely to take advantage of such a school, or where such advantages from it could be derived, as in this city, where there is a great amount of talent.

4724. What effect would be produced on scholastic education if Government appointments in the civil, military, and naval services were thrown open to public competition in Dublin?—I think it would have considerable effect; and I may tell you that already the effect of the strict examination that is made at present for admission to situations in Limerick and in different departments is exercising a very great influence on education.

4725. Mr. *Hughes.*—Beneficially?—Yes, a beneficial effect; young lads that imagined, with a very small amount of education, they could fill any situation they could get by any influence that might be brought to bear on persons in office, find, to their great dismay, they will not be admitted to those offices without a considerable amount of education; and any persons who have any idea, at any time, of obtaining situations under government, feel they must be educated for the purpose.

4726. Mr. *Stephens.*—Would it not give a great impetus to education?—A considerable impetus; if what I have stated has already caused so much, what would it be if all situations were opened to competition?

4727. Would it not be of public utility if the same system of scholastic education existed in Great Britain and Ireland: take an instance, the Christian Brothers have the same

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system of education, in Cork, Tralee, Limerick, in fact all over Ireland?—I do think it would be better to have one universal system of education.

4728. Is not that the system of the Christian Brothers?—Yes.

4729. Have they not the same system in England as in Ireland?—Yes, and every place where they have houses established. A gentleman stated to me this moment that it was only yesterday he took a boy out of the Christian Brothers' schools, and that he found him to be perfectly fit for his position as an attorney's clerk.

Shannongrove School.

Documentary Evidence.

SHANNONGROVE SCHOOL.

4730. *Secretary.*—I read a communication from Alderman Watson, Mayor of Limerick, for the past year:—

"Limerick, September 5, 1855.

"DEAR SIR—The Rev. Thomas Westropp, of Mellon, has requested me to state that there is a valuable property attached to the late Charter School at Shannongrove, in this county. He will afford every assistance in any investigation the Commissioners may be pleased to institute. Mr. Westropp's direction is Pallaskenry.

"Yours very truly,
"HENRY WATSON.

"W. N. Hancock, Esq."

4731. I will state the information before the Commissioners with regard to this school. In the Third Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland, made in 1808, it is stated that there was a charter school at Shannongrove, Limerick, founded in 1735; quantity of land, twenty-eight acres and four perches; rent paid to the society for the land by the master was £13 10*s.*; rent paid by the society to the landlord was £4 15*s.* There is an observation that the lands annexed to the several charter schools were granted on condition of the schools being upheld for a proper number of children, and that the endowment would revert, in every instance, to the original donors, in case the school was discontinued. A circular was addressed to the principal master of the school at Shannongrove, and the answer received was that there was no such school—that it was now a school under another educational society. The Incorporated Society have made a return, giving a very full account of all their estates; and I find mentioned in the return, the estate of Shannongrove. They say they have three statute acres there; they receive £10; net annual income, £9 5*s.*; Griffith's valuation, £6 10*s.* They give an abstract of a deed relative to Shannongrove, from William Bury, of the city of Dublin, to the Incorporated Society, dated 1758. That is all the information with regard to Shannongrove; but there is another charter endowment in the county Limerick, and from the nature of Alderman Watson's letter, I think it may refer to that.

4732. [Alderman *Henry Watson.*—I am not aware of any of the circumstances about the school; it is Mr. Westropp who is acquainted with them.]

4733. *Secretary.*—The other property connected with the charter school in Limerick is—the rental of the estate of the late Chidley Coote, containing 255A. 0R. 22P., producing £255 2*s.* 9*d.*, and 77A. of land, with liberty of turbary, both at £25 0*s.* 6*d.* rent—on lease for three lives renewable for ever. A circular was addressed as to this school, but no answer was received with regard to any school being in existence there. The Incorporated Society have returned nearly the same income; they return 124A. 2R 36P. (statute), producing an annual income of £23 2*s.*; Griffith's valuation, £162; they mention other lands, 413A. 1R. 0P., producing, in 1853, £235 10*s.* 2*d.*, so that the entire property vested in the Incorporated Society is still returned amongst these endowments, and as part of the general fund administered by them.

4734. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners request me to state, they are very much obliged to the Mayor for his attendance, and the information he gave.

4735. *Henry O'Shea*, Esq., Mayor.—Nothing could be more admirable than the manner in which this whole inquiry has been conducted, and all who were present must feel perfectly satisfied.

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MARYBOROUGH.

MARYBOROUGH, 7th SEPTEMBER, 1855.

Present—The MARQUESS OF KILDARE, Chairman; the Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

Erasmus Smith's School at Clonaslee.

ERASMUS SMITH'S SCHOOL, FORMERLY AT CLONASLEE.

Documentary Evidence

4736. *Secretary.*—The first communication is from the former master of the school of Clonaslee. It was under the Erasmus Smith Board, but it is no longer in operation. The following is the petition:—

"To the HONOURABLE COMMISSIONERS of ENDOWED SCHOOLS in IRELAND, now assembled at Maryborough, Queen's County.

"The humble petition of Henry Webb, formerly master of the endowed school at Clonaslee, parish of Kilmanman, in said county, under the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools—

"SHEWETH—That petitioner was appointed master of said school on the 1st of June, 1815, by application of the late Bishop of Kildare, on the recommendation of the late General Edward Dunne, 'deceased,' who was patron of the school.

"That petitioner was to have £30 yearly from the Governors, with two acres of land given by the patron, and two apartments in the schoolhouse, which continued as long as the school was attended by a large number of children—having at one time amounted to 90, some of whom were Roman Catholics that were admitted by desire of the patron, until withdrawn by their clergymen when requested to read the Scriptures, by order of the Governors, through the inspectors.

"That the Protestant children, when educated, gradually diminished, having to seek their livelihood elsewhere; and consequently there was a reduction in the number attending the school, and which I, the petitioner, could not remedy, so that the salary was reduced from £30 to £20, and ultimately to £10 yearly.

"That then petitioner was compelled to turn part of his attention to work on a small portion of land to support a helpless and numerous family, which, it appeared, was the cause of his dismissal by the Governors, throwing him and his family on the world, after twenty years' struggle, in the prime of life, in weary anxiety to please many.

"Therefore, petitioner humbly submits his case to the kind consideration of the Commissioners, and craves that, if in their power, they will be graciously pleased to have granted some remuneration or annuity for the residue of his days, which cannot be many, as he is now near seventy years of age, in a wretched state of health, having refrained from troubling the Governors while strength continued.

"And petitioner shall, as in duty bound, ever pray."

This petition is enclosed in a letter, stating that from his delicate state of health he is unable to attend, and praying that his petition may be taken into consideration.

Durrow School, Endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

DURROW SCHOOL, endowed under the LORD LIEUTENANT'S FUND.

Documentary Evidence.

4737. The next communication received by the Commission is from the Rev. Samuel Madden. It relates to a school at Durrow, that appears to have been endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's fund. I will read the correspondence with this gentleman in the order in which it took place, so as to read last the letter received from him to-day:

"Attanagh Glebe, Durrow, 1st August, 1855.

"SIR,—This morning's post brought a letter from you, addressed to the 'Principal master of the parish school endowed from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.' I beg to say that there is no endowment, that I know of, from the Lord Lieutenant's, or any other fund, for the school here; that it is altogether supported by private subscription and assistance from the Diocesan Education Society; and that I wish to know whether, under these circumstances, the information noted in the form sent is required.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"SAMUEL MADDEN, Clk., Incumbent."

4738. To which the following answer was sent:—

"Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission,

"Dublin Castle, 3rd August, 1855.

"SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 1st instant.

"I am directed by the Commissioners, in reply to state, that it appears from the Appendix to the Second Report from the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, made in the year 1836, page 770, that a schoolhouse, of which Richard English was master, was then being built, for which a grant of £40 had been made from the Lord Lieutenant's fund.

"In page 59 of their First Report, made in the year 1835, the same Commissioners state that 'a grant of land in perpetuity' was generally required as a condition of aid being

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Durrow School, Endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

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granted to a school from the fund placed at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant for this purpose.

"Under these circumstances, the Commissioners desire me to request that you will favour them with such information as is in your power, as to whether the school endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund is still in operation, and in what manner the land referred to was conveyed to it, and whether any income or benefit is now derived from such endowment, and if so, by whom.

"I have, &c.,
"W. NEILSON HANCOCK, Secretary."

4739. The reports referred to in this letter should have been the Reports of 1825 and 1826.

4740. The next communication, from the Rev. Mr. Madden, is as follows:—

"Attanagh Glebe, 4th August, 1855.

"SIR,—I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 3rd instant, and to say, in reply, that until I received it I was utterly ignorant of any assistance having been given from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund towards building the schoolhouse here. It was also strange to me to hear that there was an endowment, or that the land on which the house is built was granted in perpetuity, as I have been for now seven years paying rent for the house and land in question.

"I am not at present in a position to give any information, but have written to the agent of Lord Orkney, on whose property the house is built, to obtain it. However, I should mention that it is not to Lord Orkney but to his tenant, or professed tenant, that I pay rent.

"In the meantime I beg of you to give me as much information as you can as to the date and amount of the grant, the name of the person to whom it was made, copies of any letters forthcoming as to the schoolhouse and land, dates, and any thing else which may enable me to investigate the matter; and if not to recover seven years' rent, at least to be free from it for the future.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"SAMUEL MADDEN.

"William Neilson Hancock, Esq.,
"Secretary Endowed Schools."

4741. The following reply was sent:—

"Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission,
"Dublin Castle, 9th August, 1855.

"SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 4th instant.

"I am directed by the Commissioners, in reply to state, that you are in possession of all the information which can be collected from the reports as to the parish school at Attanagh.

"I have the honour, &c.,
"W. NEILSON HANCOCK, Secretary."

4742. He writes on the 10th instant:—

"Attanagh, Durrow, 10th August, 1855.

"SIR,—In reply to your inquiries respecting the endowed school in this parish, I beg to say that owing to two mistakes in your letter of the 3rd instant, I was led into making an unjustifiable charge against the representatives of my predecessor, as well as to delay giving the only answer I can give on the subject.

"In your letter of the 3rd instant you refer to reports made by the Commissioners of Education in 1835 and 1836, which years were included in the incumbency of my predecessor; but upon examination I find these dates ought to have been 1825 and 1826, which last was six years before he came to this parish. This, of course, excludes his representatives from the charge made in my last letter to you. As to an endowment for a school here, or grant of land in perpetuity, I never heard, and do not know any thing about them. I went to the consistorial office of the diocese yesterday, and had a search made for papers connected with this parish, but could not find any thing of any kind connected with the school. I am, in fact, quite unable to give you any information on the subject of an endowed school in this parish.

"I am Sir, your obedient servant,
"SAMUEL MADDEN.

"W. N. Hancock, Esq."

4743. The letter received to-day is as follows:—

"Attanagh Glebe, Durrow, 4th September, 1855.

"SIR,—I have to acknowledge your circular, giving notice that the Commissioners to inquire into endowed schools will hold a court at Maryboro', on Friday next. I regret it will not be in my power to attend personally, and I beg to say that I am not connected with any endowed school in this parish.

"Of course I know from your communication that previous to 1825 a sum of £40 seems to have been advanced from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, and a grant of land, made by some unknown person, for the building a schoolhouse in this parish. Of all this, however, I was totally ignorant till I received your letter of the 3rd ultimo, and since then I have not been able to get any satisfactory information on the subject.

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"My predecessor, now deceased, came here in 1832, and left in 1848; but when going gave me no information on the subject; in fact, he had but just completed a new schoolhouse, for which I now pay his widow an annual rent.

"Before the present house was built, school was kept, as I understand, in the gate-house to this glebe; and before that in a house now rented for a police barrack; but as this house is on the glebe, there could not have been a grant of the land in perpetuity, as, I suppose, the incumbent could not alienate it. I may mention, though I think I wrote to the same effect before, that I had a search made in the registrar's office of the diocese, and could not find any trace of a grant of land having ever been made for the erection of a schoolhouse in this parish.

"Richard English, who was master of the school at the time the money grant appears to have been made, is dead for many years. His son, who is my parish clerk, remembers the school having been kept in the present police barracks, and thinks that he heard a loan was given by the Kildare-place Society, but has no distinct knowledge on the subject. As well as I can gather, there was, for many years before 1826, a schoolhouse on the land where the police barracks now stands.

"The present school has no endowment. It is supported by the incumbent, with assistance from subscribers and the Diocesan Church Education Society.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"SAMUEL MADDEN, Incumbent.

"William Neilson Hancock, Esq., &c."

4744. Since I received the Rev. Mr. Madden's last letter, I examined the Report of 1825, and from that I will read some further information that was not before the Commissioners on the subject. This is an account of the total expenditure of the grants made by Parliament in aid of schools, commonly called the Lord Lieutenant's Fund. It is in the First Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, made in 1825, in the Appendix, page 665, it is mentioned, that the Rev. T. H. Kearney received a grant for a school at Altanna, in the Queen's County; and that the condition upon which the grant was made, was a site and a subscription of £39 19*s.* 10*d.* The grant made was £40. At page 59 of the same Report it is mentioned, that the general practice of the Commissioners administering the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, was to require a grant of land for the school in perpetuity. It is likely the police barrack is on the site of the school; for Mr. Madden's objection that the Incumbent could not alienate the glebe in perpetuity is removed by an Act of Parliament, passed the 24th May, 1810, the 50th Geo. III., chap. 33. It enacts that tenants-in-tail and for life may, for the purpose of endowing schools in Ireland, grant "any part of such lands, not exceeding half an acre, Irish plantation measure, within the liberties of any city or corporate town in Ireland; nor two acres, Irish plantation measure, in any other part of Ireland, of whatever yearly value the same may be, and being no part of the demesne lands usually occupied with or reputed as demesne to the mansion or chief dwelling-house belonging to such tenant in fee, tail, or for life, to any person or persons, body or bodies corporate, whether aggregate or sole, who shall be approved of for that purpose, by the bishop of the diocese in which such lands lie, and to his and their heirs or successors, in fee simple or for any lesser interest; such approbation to be expressed by such bishop being a party to and signing and sealing such deed, in trust and for the use of a resident schoolmaster." The second section enables "*ecclesiastical persons,*" with the consent of the diocesan, to make an absolute grant of an acre of land for the same purpose.

4745. There were a large number of leases made under that act; and in every case that has come under the notice of the Commissioners the grant of land under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund has been in perpetuity.

THE PRESTON ENDOWMENT.—BALLYROAN SCHOOL.

The Preston Endowment—Ballyroan School.

Documentary Evidence.

4746. *Secretary.*—The next school to be brought under the notice of the Commissioners in this inquiry, is the school of Ballyroan. I will proceed to read the information respecting it, contained in the Parliamentary papers and reports. In the Second Report of the Commissioners for inquiring into the state of schools on public and charitable foundations in Ireland, appointed in 1807, there is a special report with regard to the schools of Navan and Ballyroan.

4747. "The schools of Navan and Ballyroan were founded by Alderman John Preston, of the city of Dublin, who in the year 1686 executed a deed, conveying the lands of Cappaloughlin, in the Queen's County, containing about 790 acres, and which he then estimated at about £80 per annum, to certain persons, their heirs and assigns for ever, in trust, to pay a schoolmaster of the Protestant religion, resident and living in the town of Navan, in the county of Meath, the yearly sum of £35; and also to pay a like schoolmaster, resident and living in the town of Ballyroan, in the Queen's county, the yearly sum of £25; and also to pay the sum of £20 yearly to the Hospital of King Charles the Second, in Oxmantown, Dublin. The nomination of the said schoolmasters to be in his eldest son, and his heirs, male, and the trustees and their heirs, or the major part of them, for ever. And in case of the rents of the said lands increasing, the overplus to be disposed of by the same persons

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or the major part of them, for the convenience of the said schools, or such other pious uses as the same persons, or the major part of them, shall from time to time appoint.

4748. It appears that the lands belonging to this endowment, were let in the year 1784, under an order of the Court of Chancery, for twenty-one years, at £431 8*s.* 9½*d.* per annum; and that the disbursements for each school, as settled in the year 1776, by a decree of the then Chancellor, Lord Lifford, were" the allowance to the schoolmaster for salaries, rent, and premiums, £140.

4749. The Commissioners then refer to documents before former Commissioners, respecting this school, showing that a receiver was appointed under the Court of Chancery; and the report then goes on to refer to other matters. The report then states, "The present master of Ballyroan School is the Rev. Joseph Preston, who was appointed to it in July, 1794, by his brother, now Lord Tara. He has never discharged the duty of the school himself, any more than his predecessor a Mr. Hood; an usher, employed by the latter, kept the school, and was continued by Mr. Preston. Upon his death, about two years ago, no new usher was appointed; but the school was kept by the writing master, who appears to have received the usher's salary, but to have been wholly unqualified for the office. Another usher, Mr. Arthur Hutchinson, has been lately appointed, whom we have examined, and find to have been employed as a classical teacher in other schools, and believe to be moderately well qualified; he is to receive the salary as usher of £35, and the profits of the children's tuition. The number at present in the school is stated to be about fifty; the greater part Roman Catholics, of whom eleven are learning Latin. The rate of tuition depends on the circumstances of their parents, the highest is half a guinea per quarter, the lowest half a crown; but there are seven or eight who are taught gratis. The writing master is stated to teach accounts, mensuration, and other branches of mathematics. The usher states that he reads prayers every morning to the Protestant scholars, and teaches them Dr. Man's Catechism. Mr. Preston has visited the school five or six times since his (the usher's) appointment, and supplied the children with books. The rent of the school house, which is tolerably large, but thatched, is £28 8*s.* 9*d.*, and is paid, with the taxes, out of the funds of the charity.

4750. "We need not observe to your Grace on the shameful abuses in these two establishments, which, however they may have occasionally been inquired into, and in some instances corrected, by the Court of Chancery, appear to us to require a more efficient and particular superintendence. The master's salary for both schools, amounting to £180 per annum, has been received for thirteen years by a gentleman who never taught a single scholar in either; and though there is no reason to apprehend any mismanagement of the funds by the present agent, and though the last letting of the lands appears to have been conducted with proper attention, we are of opinion that the present situation of the concerns of this charity, under the direction of the Court of Chancery, before which they were first brought by an information filed in the year 1735, and in which court they are still, as already stated, a perpetual cause, is not favourable to an active and sufficient control over the conduct either of the agent or the masters, and other persons employed in the schools."

4751. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the First Report of the Commissioners of Education appointed in 1813, commonly called the Clare-street Board of Education. They refer to the Report I have read, and then say—"We beg leave further to report to your Excellency, that in consequence of the Report made in the year 1807, by the Commissioners of Education appointed under the Act passed in the 43rd year of his Majesty, upon the schools of Navan and Ballyroan, of private foundation, the Commissioners determined to hold a visitation of the said schools of Navan and Ballyroan, which visitation was accordingly held on the 14th of January, and on the 24th and 28th of February, 1814; and the Commissioners having examined the Rev. Joseph Preston, the master of the school of Ballyroan, and it appearing that he was appointed master thereof in the year 1794, and that he had not attended to the duties of the school in person; and he having declared to the Commissioners, on his examination before them, that he did not intend to reside and do his duty in person as schoolmaster of the school of Ballyroan, they, under the powers vested in them by the Act of the 53rd of his present Majesty, have deprived the Rev. Joseph Preston of the mastership of said school of Ballyroan, and have ordered due notice to be given of such their deprivation to the patrons of said school of Ballyroan; and have called upon them within three months (the time limited by said Act) to appoint a proper and competent person to be master of said school, in the room of the said Rev. Joseph Preston; and further, under the powers vested in them by the said Act, of regulating schools of private endowment, the Commissioners have resolved that a mercantile academy should be established in the said town of Ballyroan—an institution likely, from information received by the Commissioners, to succeed in that town, and to be highly advantageous to the children of the description of persons residing in Ballyroan and its neighbourhood; and they have directed that, in the interim, the present usher of Ballyroan school should be continued in care of the school, and that his salary should be increased from £35 to £60 per annum; and that he should continue to teach Greek and Latin to such children as their parents might desire should receive a classical education. The Commissioners have also had an inspection made by their architect of two houses in Ballyroan, which are at present rented out of the funds of the school estate, and which are contiguous to each other, with the intention of purchasing and enlarging them, so as to make them suitable to the purposes of the mercantile academy above mentioned, and capable of accommodating boarders, should they not determine to have a schoolhouse built elsewhere in Ballyroan for the endowment."

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4752. The result of the visitation is contained in a more formal manner in the Report made to Parliament in 1827. In this Report the resolutions for holding the visitation in 1814 are set forth, and a copy of the examination of the Hon. and Rev. Joseph Preston is given; after which is the resolution that he be deprived of the mastership of the school; and further, "that it is the opinion of this Board that a mercantile academy be established at Ballyroan, and that the master should be a person perfectly qualified to communicate an extensive course of English and mercantile education, including the most approved modes of book-keeping and the elements of practical mathematics; and that, in order to guard against disappointment, it will be expedient that the person selected should have been formerly employed as a teacher, and afforded sufficient proofs of his capacity in the above departments. Resolved—That there should be a classical assistant on the establishment. Resolved—That the most diligent attention be paid to instruct the children of parents professing the Established religion in the truth and doctrines of the Established Church, but that no interference should take place in the religious opinions of those professing a different belief. Resolved—That a salary of £100 be paid quarterly to the master, and that the salary of the classical assistant be £60 per annum, to be paid in like manner; and that Mr. Hutchins be paid the same, commencing 1st February, 1814; that the day boys attending the academy be instructed on terms not exceeding one guinea per quarter, to be received by the master for his own use. Resolved—That the schoolmaster and classical assistant be authorized to receive boarders on such terms as may, from time to time, be approved by the Board."

4753. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Report of the Clare-street Commissioners in 1817:—"We beg leave to report further to your Excellency that the survey and valuation of the lands of Cappaghloughlin, in the Queen's County (wherewith the schools of Navan and Ballyroan had been endowed by the will of Alderman John Preston), are now in charge of the surveyors and valuators employed by us; and with reference to the actual state of this valuable foundation, as detailed in our last Report, we beg leave to submit to your Excellency, that in consequence of the prayer of our petition to the Court of Chancery (therein also mentioned), whereby we solicited, 'That the trustees might be removed from the conduct and management of those schools, and the trusts of the endowment thereof vested in the Commissioners of Education,' it has been ordered by the Court, 'That the trustees, Joseph Preston and Joseph Faviere (the former having never acted in the trust, and the latter declining to act) should be removed from the same.' And it was further ordered 'That the trust estates should be vested, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament for that purpose, in the Commissioners of Education; and all necessary deeds of conveyance were ordered to be executed by the said trustees, with the approbation of the Master in the cause;' which deeds have been executed by the said Joseph Preston, and also by the said Joseph Faviere, whose declared object in declining to act as trustee was, to put the endowment, as far as he had power so to do, into the hands of the Commissioners of Education, he never having concurred with the other defendants in this cause in any of the proceedings which had occasioned the petition of the Commissioners to the Court of Chancery. And we beg leave further to report to your Excellency, that proceedings have been taken by the Commissioners for the purpose of bringing the cause relative to that charity, which has been so long depending in the Court of Chancery, to a final hearing."

4754. The next information is contained in the Report of the same Board made in 1818:—"We have to report to your Excellency, that we await the final decision of the Court of Chancery in the causes pending there respecting the schools of Navan and Ballyroan; and our solicitor reports to us that issue having been joined in the cause of the Attorney-General against Lord Tara and others, it will stand for hearing before the Lord Chancellor in the approaching term." The next report containing a reference to the school is in 1819. It states further proceedings in Chancery.

4755. In the Report of 1821, from the same Commissioners, it is stated—"We beg leave to submit to your Excellency, in respect of the schools of Navan and Ballyroan, that our solicitor has reported to us that, in pursuance of the Lord Chancellor's decree directing it to be inquired into in whom the nomination of masters of these schools is now vested, and who was the heir-at-law of the survivor of the trustees named in the deed of endowment of the 6th of July, 1686, it has been, after much research, ascertained that the Earl of Castlestewart is heir-at-law of the surviving trustee in said deed, and that the right of appointment is vested in the said Earl of Castlestewart, Lord Tara, and the Rev. Joseph Faviere; and the Master's report to that effect has been applied for; and pursuant to the order of the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor, communicated to us, whereby his Lordship had directed the transfer to our Board of the stock and sums of money standing in the name of the Accountant-General to the credit of the cause, the said stock has been transferred to this Board accordingly, and the balance of which fund, after deducting certain bills of our solicitor, remains at the disposal of our Board, to be applied towards advancing the interests of this school establishment, so soon as the Chancery proceedings shall be terminated, as they are very shortly expected to be."

4756. The next information with regard to the school is contained in returns made to Parliament in the year 1821. They refer to the proceedings in Chancery, and say that at Ballyroan there are twenty-three boys. The next information is in 1826, when it is mentioned there are fifteen boys at the school—five Protestants and ten Roman Catholics. The next information is from a Parliamentary return made in 1827. That return contains

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a considerable amount of information with regard to the school, giving the evidence at the visitation in 1814, and the result of that visitation, and all the other information I have read. The only part it will be necessary for me to read now, is from the date of 1824, to the end:—

"1824, November 2.—Ordered, that the solicitor be required to report the state of the cause between the Commissioners of Education and the Rev. Joseph Preston."

"November 6.—The solicitor in attendance, and reported that in the present term, summonses from the master's office were to be issued for proceeding in the causes against the representative of Lord Tara, who professed his willingness to concede to, and to co operate in, the wishes of the Board of Education, in respect of the schools founded by Alderman Preston.

"[Note.—See Annual Report to March, 1826, for the progress of this cause to that period, as follows]:—

"We had hoped to have been able to announce to your Excellency the final determination of the suit depending in the Court of Chancery in Ireland, in respect of the schools to be established in Navan and Ballyroan, by virtue of the deed of Alderman Preston, the ancestor of the late Lord Tara, which bears date the 16th day of July, 1686; but we are informed by our solicitor that the delay is attributable to the difficulty of ascertaining who is the heir-at-law of David Cairnes, who was the surviving trustee named in said deed of trust, it having turned out that Lord Castlestewart, who enjoys the Castle Gare estate, was not the heir-at-law of the surviving trustee named in said deed, although reputed to be such."

"1827, March 31.—It does not appear that the favourable expectations of the line to be adopted by the representative of Lord Tara has been verified. The litigation has been prolonged, and the latest report of the board's solicitor on the state of the cause sets forth that the parties are now before the Master in Chancery, in his office, and will insist upon his report one way or other: 'Whether an heir can be found, or not, to the surviving trustee to the deed of 1686, who died about a century ago; and on that report's going to the Lord Chancellor, it is supposed an end will be put to this cause, and the charity carried into effect.'"

4757. In a Parliamentary return made in 1831, it is mentioned there were twenty-three pupils—four boarders, fifteen day-scholars, and four free pupils.

4758. The next information is contained in the report of the Clare street Board, made in 1833:—"We have to report to your Excellency, in relation to the schools of Navan and Ballyroan, that the claims of the Blue Coat Hospital upon the funds in bank to the credit of those schools, the particulars of which have been stated in former reports, remain unadjusted, nothwithstanding that several overtures on the part of this board have been made for a reference to arbitration; but the agents of the Blue Coat Hospital having sought to have the account brought down to a period later than that to which the rents of the estate had been received, it became necessary to postpone the settlement until the receiver in the cause in Chancery long depending in respect of these schools shall have accounted to the latest period that the rules of the Court of Chancery will admit of; but we hope that as soon as the receiver's account shall have been passed, which is now in progress in the master's office, that an amicable settlement will take place in respect of the claims of the Blue Coat Hospital, which will enable the board, after discharging those claims, to appropriate the fund remaining to the credit of the schools of Navan and Ballyroan, respectively, in such manner as will give full effect to the charitable intentions of the founder."

4759. The next report from which I quote is a report from the same Commissioners, made in 1834:—"We have to report to your Excellency that the estates belonging to the schools of Navan and Ballyroan have, at last, come under the control and management of this board; and that a local agent of high character and experience has been appointed over them, the receiver in the long-depending cause in Chancery, instituted respecting the estates belonging to these schools, having been discharged, and his accounts passed, since our last report. The lands will require very particular attention, they being occupied by very numerous and poor persons, who obtained possession under the immediate tenants of the Court. And we have to report to your Excellency, in respect of the claims of the Blue Coat Hospital on the funds derived from these estates, that as the offer of the board to refer such claims to arbitration has at length been accepted by the Governors of the hospital, and a deed of submission has been executed in the terms offered by the law agents of this board, there is every reason to expect that the sum due to the hospital will be ascertained and defrayed within a very short period, and that the Commissioners of Education will shortly afterwards be enabled by means of the residue of the funds in bank, to make considerable improvements in respect of the schools at Ballyroan, and otherwise to provide for the due administration of these charities."

4760. That was the time the estates first came under the management of the Clare-street Board. In 1834 the estates had been in Chancery exactly ninety-nine years.

4761. The next report on the subject from the Clare-street Board is in 1841. In this report they say:—"Representations having been made to us by the usher of the Ballyroan school, highly prejudicial to the character of the master, we, pursuant to the powers vested in us by Act of Parliament, having first notified our intention to the patrons of the school, executed a deputation to visitors to proceed to the schoolhouse, and there to hold a visitation and inquiry into the charges preferred, and the general management and conduct of the school; and the visitors having laid before us their report, together with a copy of the evidence

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on oath, on which that report is founded, we, in consequence of the usher's having failed to prove those charges, and his conduct having been, in the course of the investigation, discovered to be highly reprehensible, felt ourselves compelled to dismiss the usher; and, at the same time, to admonish the master to be in future more attentive to the discharge of his duties. We also called upon the patrons to appoint another usher, which they have accordingly done."

4762. The next report from which I read is in 1843:—"At Ballyroan Endowed School, also one of private foundation, we have (instead of renting a dilapidated house in the village) completed, and are in occupation of a small house, built by us, on the school ground, and adjacent to the schoolhouse, for the accommodation of the second master. And from the proceeds of this estate we have, conformably with the directions of the founder, paid to the King's Hospital, at Oxmantown, its proportion of the rents." In the Report of 1844 they say:—"On the Navan and Ballyroan school estate, several of the tenantry having presented to us repeated memorials, complaining of their accounts and the management of this estate, we, in compliance with their wishes, deputed, from Dublin, a barrister to hold an investigation into their accounts on the spot, and to report on each case to us, which he has accordingly done; but in consequence of the period at which the report reached us, we are not enabled to forward our decision to your Excellency in the present report." That is all the information with regard to the school in the reports of the Clare-street Board. By a Parliamentary return made in 1853, it appears there were ten boys in attendance in 1852. The number of free boys is given as follows:—In 1849, thirteen; in 1850, twelve; in 1851, eight; and in 1852, seven. In a Parliamentary return made in 1853, the number of boys is stated to be ten, and in 1854, thirteen. The number of free boys in 1853 was nine. That is the whole of the information contained in the Parliamentary papers. A circular was addressed by the Commissioners to the Commissioners of the Clare-street Board, as trustees of the school, and a circular was addressed to the master. In answer, the Commissioners of the Clare-street Board state—that the endowment of the Navan and Ballyroan schools was 1,737A. 0R. 35P. [The return from the Clare-street Board is read.] The master gives no information about the endowment. [The master's return is read.] A communication has been received with regard to this school, from the Rev. Thomas Nolan, P.P., Abbeyleix. This was in answer to the circular addressed to the clergy of all denominations. The letter is as follows:—

"Abbeyleix, 23d June, 1855.

"SIR—In reply to your communication of the 21st instant. * * * * There is, I am informed, an endowed school at Ballyroan, in this parish. The principal teacher, Rev. John Lyons; the assistant, William Stoker; post-town, Ballyroan. I understand it is endowed by the Preston family; the funds derived from Clonard, near Mountrath; the agent to the property, John Hely Owens, Belmount; post-office Rathdowney. This school at Ballyroan appears not to be in operation, as there are but few, if any, children in attendance at present.

"I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS NOLAN, P.P.

"To W. N. Hancock, Esq."

4763. There is one Parliamentary return I omitted to read: it is a return of the total amount of rents received in one year by the Commissioners of Education for the schools under their management. They state, with regard to Navan and Ballyroan, that for the year 1845 they received £957; for the year 1846, £1,209; for the year 1847, £628; for the year 1848, £975; and for the year 1849, £408. They mention then the amounts of salaries payable out of that, and for repairs of the schoolhouse, and a large sum for miscellaneous disbursements, the particulars of which are given in another return, dated 1850. What makes up the large amount of miscellaneous disbursements is the payment of the proportion of net profits to the Governors of the King's Hospital. There is nothing remarkable in the items of expenditure.

Rev. John Lyon.

The Rev. *John Lyon* sworn and examined.

4764. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold?—Schoolmaster at Ballyroan. I was chaplain to the late Earl of Mornington; the church situate in Ballyfinn.

4765. Do you hold any other office?—No.

4766. Do you perform any clerical duties?—Only Sunday duties; I have no parochial duties.

4767. When were you appointed master?—In 1838.

4768. By Mr. Preston?—By Mr. Preston.

4769. What is the number of scholars?—At present only four—my own son and three others.

4770. Are they all free pupils?—Three of them are free.

4771. Have you brought the register of the school?—I do not keep any register—I am not in the habit of keeping a register. I have an account here of all the day boys that attended, and all the boarders, since I was appointed master. [Hands in a paper.]

4772. What is the greatest number of scholars you ever had at any former time?—I had twenty-two boarders.

4773. When?—About 1841, or 1842.

4774. And day scholars?—Yes; about twelve, or ten.

4775. How many of those were free pupils?—Mostly all the day pupils. I never charged

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any of them. I admitted them all free. Except they were very well able to pay, I never charged them.

4776. How do you account for the decline of the school?—I was very anxious to establish a school when I came there first, and I made the terms very low, and I had the boys on an average at about £14 a-year, and I found I was involving myself very much, having them on such low terms, that I could not possibly continue; besides, they went to different situations.

4777. What time did you give up having boarders?—They declined gradually. I found I could not possibly continue the school on those low terms.

4778. Can you state the cause of the decline in the number of day scholars?—The neighbourhood is not very populous now, as it has been; there are very few in the village. There were only sixteen in attendance in the national school yesterday; and there are only six on an average in the parish school—only two in attendance yesterday. There are at present no day boys to be had in the village or neighbourhood. The three that come in, come from Abbeyleix; and the others, three miles off—not from the village. I was always anxious, since my appointment, to give the full benefit of the free pupils. I almost solicited them. I never refused admittance to any one who made application.

4779. By whom is the school visited?—It has not been inspected ever since my appointment.

4780. By whom is the school repaired?—The schoolhouse has not been repaired since my appointment till lately. It is undergoing repair at present; and it wanted repair very much indeed.

4781. Who is paying for the repairs at present?—The Clare-street Commissioners. Mr. Owen is the agent, and Dr. Kyle is the secretary.

4782. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—At the time you obtained your appointment did you receive any communication as to the nature of the instruction which was to be given in the school?—No; the only instruction I got was, that I was to receive ten boys free, that should be recommended by the patron, or by the rector of the parish.

4783. Did the patron, or the rector of the parish, at any subsequent time, recommend free pupils for admission into the school?—Never, but on one occasion that Sir Erasmus Burroughs recommended one. I never put them to that; I took them whenever they came.

4784. The rule was that the recommendation should come from the patron?—I hand in a copy of Dr. Kyle's letter to me on my appointment.

4785. [The letter is read as follows]:—

"8, Clare-street, May 26th, 1838.

"SIR—I was instructed to inform you that the rule as to day scholars at Ballyroan is the same as at Navan, the master to instruct as free, ten day scholars, to be recommended by the patrons of the school, or in case of the patrons neglecting to do so, ten boys to be recommended by the rector of the parish of Ballyroan; the charge for day boys, not free, not to exceed four pounds four shillings per annum.

"Yours faithfully,

(Signed) "WM. COTTER KYLE.

"Rev. John Lyon, Portarlington."

4786. The Commissioners of Education appear to have come to the conclusion that the education to be given at Ballyroan, should be a good English and commercial education. You received no instruction to carry that into effect?—None whatever; not more than is in that letter.

4787. Had you any previous experience in tuition before you were appointed master of this school?—I held a school in Portarlington. My father held it for forty or fifty years. I had the school myself when I resigned it to come to Ballyroan.

4788. You ascribed the decline of the school to the fact that there are not more persons resident in the neighbourhood of such a class in life as to require superior instruction for their children?—Yes; I heard from the minister of the parish this morning, that there are only four Protestant children in the village; and that there are only six Protestant children in the parish, of six or seven years of age.

4789. That answers the question with respect to Protestant children, but as to Roman Catholic children, can you state what is about the number of Roman Catholic inhabitants in the parish?—The inhabitants generally, there are 400 souls.

4790. In the parish?—What I stated is in the village.

4791. The clergyman informed me yesterday that the population of the parish amounted to 3,000 Roman Catholics?—Yes, about that; I spoke of the village, but I think the attendance of the national school, which is only sixteen, is a good criterion.

4792. The small attendance in the national school may arise from some other cause, with respect to which we may yet inquire. Is there any thing to hinder Roman Catholic parents from sending their children to be educated at your school?—None whatever; on the contrary, I prepared two for Maynooth. I never made any distinction; I never asked whether they were Protestants or Roman Catholics when they came for admission.

4793. Has any complaint ever been made, that there was any interference on your part with regard to the religious instruction of the pupils?—Never.

4794. What is the religion of the assistant master?—He is a Protestant.

4795. Then Roman Catholic children may be educated in Ballyroan school, without any

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interference with their creed or religious principles?—Yes; I never interfered with them in that way, and I think they had every confidence in the school.

4796. Are there no respectable farmers resident in the neighbourhood?—There are a good many, and respectable gentlemen too.

4797. And have not these persons children?—They have not; there is a magistrate next me, and he has no family. Mr. Fitzgerald, another gentleman in the neighbourhood, has no children; there is Mr. Ryan in the town has no children. In fact, there are few children in the village or the surrounding neighbourhood, that I know of.

4798. But of the 3,000 Roman Catholics in the parish, how many do you suppose are children of such an age as we might expect to find going to school?—I went down to the national school yesterday to take a return, and here is what the master gave me, he says the sixteen that are in attendance, are from the ages of twelve to six.

4799. Sixteen in attendance in the national school, and six only in the Protestant parochial school?—Yes.

4800. That is twenty-two, and three attend in your school, that is twenty-five children altogether in attendance?—I do not know how many is the average of the national school; I think he said thirty-six or thirty, but the actual attendance yesterday was only sixteen.

4801. But this must be below the actual number of children in the parish?—I think they are all very young at present.

4802. The number must be pretty much the same as in any other place where there are so many as 3,000 inhabitants?—Yes.

4803. Are there any other schools to which the children are sent from this parish, and which interfere with the success of these three schools?—None that I know of, except at a considerable distance.

4804. Mr. *Stephens.*—You have stated "I have now three free pupils"?—Yes.

4805. Give me their names?—There are two Cassans and my own son.

4806. You reckon your son as a free pupil?—I do.

4807. You say that in 1841, you had twenty-two boarders?—Yes, I had.

4808. Were they all accommodated in the school rooms I saw yesterday?—Yes.

4809. In the two rooms?—Yes; they were in something better order than they are now.

4810. Can you give me the size of those rooms?—I do not exactly know.

4811. They are not very large?—Not very large; the far room I showed you is a pretty large room, but it is in a very bad state of repair.

4812. Do I understand you aright, that you do not keep a register?—No; I did not keep any register. I never kept one, even when I had a larger school than that; not even in Portarlington. I never knew my father to keep a register.

4813. From what source did you make your return to the Commissioners?—From memory, and having a private memorandum of my own.

4814. Did you make a return to Dr. Kyle, as to the number of free pupils you had in 1852, 1853, and 1854?—I did, I think.

4815. When?—I think prior to this Commission he sent for it.

4816. When did you make it?—I make an annual report.

4817. When did you make the return to Dr. Kyle of the number of free pupils you had in 1852, 1853, and 1854?—It was just before this Commission; I do not exactly recollect.

4818. When was that?—About two years ago; I am not certain.

4819. When did you make the return to Dr. Kyle of the number of your free pupils in 1852, 1853, and 1854: this Commission was appointed only in November last?—I think it was for Parliament he wanted it.

4820. Then you made a return to Dr. Kyle for the House of Commons?—I think so.

4821. Look at the Parliamentary return, your return to the Clare-street Board, and your own return to the Commissioners. In Dr. Kyle's return the free pupils are represented in 1852 as ten, in the Parliamentary return as seven, and in your return as twelve. Can you account for the discrepancy?—A great many of those boys, though coming to the school, did not come regularly, and still I continued them, until they dropped off regularly.

4822. Why did you, in 1852, make three distinct and different returns as to the number of free pupils?—There are the day boys in 1852 in that paper. [Hands in a paper.]

4823. Tell me which is the correct return?—The one I have handed in now.

4824. The return you have now handed in is different—it is eleven; so that we have four different returns for 1852, as to the number of free pupils. Which of the four is right?—I think the last one is the correct one; those two boarders in Mr. Kyle's return are my own children I entered.

4825. My question is, which of the four different returns is correct?—The one I have handed in now, I think, is the correct one.

4826. Then the return made to the House of Commons, the return you made to the Commissioners, and the return you made to Dr. Kyle are incorrect; and the return you have now handed in is correct?—I think so; it must have escaped my memory sometimes.

4827. Now we will go to 1853. Refer to Dr. Kyle's return; the number of free pupils is stated in it to be thirteen; in the Parliamentary return, nine; and in your own return to the Commissioners it is seven. Which is the correct return?—This I sent to Dr. Kyle is the true return.

4828. Then the return you made to the Commissioners, and the return you made to the House of Commons, are wrong?—If Dr. Kyle's be correct, the other two must be wrong, because they do not correspond.

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4829. I will read it again. You returned to Dr. Kyle, in 1853, that you educated thirteen free pupils; to the House of Commons you made a return that you educated nine free pupils; and in your return to the Commissioners you state you only educated seven free pupils. Which is the correct return?—I think the return to the Commissioners.

4830. That is the return in which you state you had seven free pupils?—Yes.

4831. Then the return to Dr. Kyle, that you educated thirteen free pupils in 1853, is wrong. I will now proceed to your returns for 1854. In Mr. Kyle's return you will find you have returned that you educated five free pupils in 1854; in your return to the Commissioners, six; and in the Parliamentary return, that there were nine. Were you educating five, six, or nine free pupils in 1854; which is the correct return?—I used to give them more from memory than any thing else.

4832. My question is, which is the correct return; the one you made to Dr. Kyle, the one you made to the House of Commons, or the one you made to the Commissioners?—I used, unfortunately, give these things from memory, without taking any note of them.

4833. Which is the correct return for 1854, or are they all incorrect?—I sent them in without considering, not as I should have done.

4834. Do you know which is correct, or which is incorrect of the three returns you made in 1854?—Not keeping a correct register, the number fluctuated by memory.

4835. Which is correct?—I always, I think, sent a correct return to Mr. Kyle.

4836. Then, in point of fact, in 1854, you educated five free pupils, if Mr. Kyle's return be the correct return?—I think so.

4837. Is it so?—It is.

4838. Then the return you made to the House of Commons, and the return you made to the Commissioners, are incorrect?—I think so.

4839. Can you give me the names and addresses of the five free pupils who were with you in 1854?—Two Cassans, two Vances, and my own son.

4840. Are the two Cassans with you now?—Yes.

4841. Did you not tell me yesterday they were with you only twelve months?—One is with me two years, coming backward and forward.

4842. How long has the other been with you?—I think he is more than a year.

4843. I believe you have already stated to Dr. Graves that there has been no visitation of your school?—None, except that brought down at the commencement, at my appointment in 1841.

4844. Had you any boys at your school last week?—No.

4845. How long is it since the Cassans were at your school?—They were there the week before.

4846. Are they not free pupils?—They are.

4847. How much do you receive per annum?—Ninety-two pounds.

4848. How much does the assistant master receive?—Sixty pounds, Irish.

4849. Is your house rent free?—Yes.

4850. Do you receive any thing else?—No.

4851. So that the two Cassans, your only two free pupils, cost exactly £147 6*s.* 2*d.* per annum?—I was not always so deficient as that.

4852. I am only asking the fact, is not that so?—Yes.

4853. Dr. *Andrews.*—I think you stated it was from memory you made all those returns?—Yes.

4854. Is it, in like manner, from memory you gave the returns as to the boarders?—No, I have proof of that. There is a gentleman here who was in the school at the time.

4855. How does he know better than you. Is it not from memory with him as well as with you?—Yes, he could recollect the names of the boys, and so could I.

4856. Have you no book?—No, I never kept a register.

4857. Was it for respectable boarders you charged £14 a-year?—That was the average price; some paid £20—very few—and some £12.

4858. Where did your boarders principally come from?—They came from different directions, some from Abbeyleix.

4859. Did any come from the immediate neighbourhood—say, within two miles and a half?—There were some two or three from Dublin.

4860. Did any come to you as boarders within two miles and a-half?—No.

4861. You say the village is not populous—that there are not children to be educated?—I say so.

4862. Is it your evidence that there is no occasion for a school there?—I say it is a very bad locality for a school.

4863. Is there no occasion for a school?—I must say so. I was as anxious to have them as any man in the world. I never refused admittance to any boy who applied.

4864. It is unnecessary to have a school there?—It would be more efficient in any other neighbourhood. There is not a man—I do not care who he is—could establish a day school in that village at present; it would be an utter impossibility.

4865. There is no occasion whatever for a school there?—I must say so; I think it would be impossible to establish a school; the boarders object to the locality altogether.

4866. You can also refer to boarders, but I refer especially to day scholars?—Persons, in general, do not wish to have their children in a very convenient place; they rather like a distant school. Besides, there are the Portarlington schools; when I was there I always had a very large school—plenty of day boys and thirty boarders.

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4867. Mr. *Stephens.*—Are you acquainted with Abbeyleix?—I am.

4868. Would that be a better locality for your school?—I think it would, or Maryborough, or any place with children, would be. That is a most out-of-the-way village.

4869. Can you make any suggestion for the improvement of your school?—If I could afford to have boarders at a cheap rate, I think they might come; but the class of persons who would send their children to Ballyroan certainly would be the second class, and they are not able to afford it.

4870. Have you accommodation for more than ten boarders in your two sleeping-rooms?—We had other rooms; my family was small at the time.

4871. You only pointed out the two rooms to which I have alluded to Dr. Graves and myself yesterday?—They were the chief rooms.

4872. You stated those were the only rooms in which the boarders slept?—Yes; that large room would hold a great many. I only had twelve or thirteen in that room.

4873. And how many in the other?—About eight; I used to have them in another room.

4874. How many would that room accommodate?—About four or five.

4875. The boys were distributed, if I understand you aright, over three rooms?—They were.

4876. In one room twelve boys, in another eight, and in another five?—Yes, about that average—twenty-two boys.

4877. *Chairman.*—Is there any person you wish to have examined?—No, my lord.

Loftus H. Bland, Esq., M.P., sworn and examined.

Loftus H. Bland, Esq., M.P.

4878. *Chairman.*—You are Member of Parliament for the King's County?—Yes.

4879. You reside in the neighbourhood of Ballyroan school?—Within two miles, and within the parish. My house and residence is in the parish; part of my property is in the parish, and part in the adjoining parish.

4880. You are well acquainted with the circumstances of the country surrounding?—I am; I am only resident in the summer months, and I am not, perhaps, so well acquainted with the circumstances of the district as I ought to be.

4881. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are there many respectable gentlemen farmers resident in the district surrounding Ballyroan school?—There are a good many middle class farmers, holding from forty acres up. I do not know hardly any part of the country where there are more middle class farmers than in and about Ballyroan.

4882. And is it your belief, that these farmers generally have children for whom they desire to procure a good education?—Some of them certainly have, but I cannot say they all have; they are just the class, I should say, desirous of giving their children a good education.

4883. Would those persons prefer to send their children to a school in their own vicinity?—I think they would, if they had confidence they would get a good education at it.

4884. Are there any schools in the neighbourhood to interfere with the prosperity of Ballyroan school?—I do not know a good classical school in the neighbourhood, or nearer than Portarlington. There used to be a good classical school in Ballymartin, when I was a younker, and in Abbeyleix, and neither exists now.

4885. Are there any schools in the neighbourhood in which a good education is given?—Nothing better than the national school.

4886. Do you think the national school and the parochial school supply the wants of the district?—I do not think the people about me have any confidence in any one of the schools.

4887. You do think that if a well-managed school, in which classical and commercial education was given to the pupils, was established, it would be well supported by the middle class resident in the district?—I think if they were satisfied they would get a good education, free from any sectarian tampering, I think they would support such a school.

4888. Is it your opinion that the success of Ballyroan school has been prevented by supposed interference with the religious faith of the pupils?—Always. The Catholics of the country considered it rather as being an exclusively Protestant school, and I really did not know it was not so till I heard it in this room.

4889. Dr. *Andrews.*—Would it be a good locality for a first-rate classical boarding school?—I do not say any thing against it as a good neighbourhood; provisions are cheap and plenty, and it is within a very short distance of a very good market town, Abbeyleix, where there was a first-rate classical school kept by a Mr. Eaton.

4890. Do boarding schools succeed better as classical schools in the vicinity of a town than in the country?—Yes, I think so, with a good house and a good master, in the neighbourhood of a good market town, and in a salubrious situation. I do not mean to say if I was starting a school, it is exactly the place I would choose; but if I found one with a good endowment, I think it would be a great assistance. Ballyroan is within a walk of Abbeyleix, and there are a great many wealthy people in Abbeyleix, some of whom must have growing families, and to them it would be an object to educate their children. I do not think it is more than two miles and a-half from the town. My steward sends his son to the parochial school from Blandsfort; I asked him why he did not send him to the endowed school, and he said he thought he would get a better education at the parochial school.

4891. He would prefer a good school near him?—Certainly; and if I could choose a

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Loftus H. Bland, Esq., M.P.

place, I would certainly bring it near me; there are other boys go from my place to the national school, and I do not believe I am much further from it than Abbeyleix.

4892. [Rev. *John Lyon.*—Will you have the goodness to state any families you know in the neighbourhood, or around about, having children, and anxious to send their children to school.]

4893. I do not know of any; I dare say if I went about and inquired, I would.

4894. [Rev. *John Lyon.*—But you are after stating there are a great many comfortable farmers all anxious to send their children to school.]

4895. I dare say a great many comfortable farmers in that state of life that they ought to be anxious to send their children to school.

4896. Dr. *Andrews.*—I have to request you not to answer any question except put through the Chairman. Mr. Lyon may suggest any question to the Chairman.

4897. Mr. *Stephens.*—Would not Abbeyleix be a preferable place to Ballyroan for the establishment of a classical school?—I think so.

4898. Which would you prefer?—On the principle that a school is benefited by being in the immediate neighbourhood of a good town; the better the town the better the situation for a good school. On that principle, I would prefer Abbeyleix.

4899. Then, under such circumstances, Maryborough would be a preferable place to Abbeyleix?—I should say so; it would, on account of its vicinity to the railroad, and the access to it.

4900. Is there a want in Maryborough of a good classical school?—I do not know enough of Maryborough to be enabled to speak as to that.

4901. Is there in Abbeyleix such a want?—I cannot say; I understand there is a good parochial school there.

4902. *Chairman.*—Can you state how many masters have established schools in Abbeyleix within the last few years?—Mr. Eaton had a good one; I do not know any other that attempted it. He had a good school, and ceased to have one after some years; it was of celebrity, and successful; I do not know anybody since.

4903. In your opinion, would an endowment facilitate the establishment of a school?—I certainly think it would.

Rev. John Lyon.

Rev. *John Lyon* further examined.

4904. *Chairman.*—Do you wish, Mr. Lyon, to make any statement?—Since my mastership in Ballyroan, I have known four masters who failed to establish a school in Abbeyleix; it is very difficult to establish a school in Abbeyleix.

4905. Will you state their names?—Needham, Handyside, Sheridan, and Hutchinson.

4906. Dr. *Andrews.*—Was it at different times they endeavoured to establish schools?—It was.

4907. How long did any of them continue there?—I do not think, so far as my memory serves me, more than two or three years.

4908. How long is it since the last attempt to establish a school?—About four or five years.

4909. Can you tell where they went to afterwards?—I cannot.

4910. Can you say whether they left that by reason of getting better appointments?—The schools declined.

4911. How can you tell that, if you are speaking, as I see, from information conveyed to you by a gentleman in the room. Did you ever visit the schools?—I knew from the number of boarders that they did not continue.

4912. Tell us the grounds on which you make the statement?—The only grounds are, that they could not establish a school.

4913. That is to say, the school was there, and it ceased; why do you say they could not establish it?—I could not say.

4914. State the grounds for your conjecture?—I could see the pupils out walking, and I could see the number gradually declining. I think those masters would have remained if they had a school.

[For further evidence see page 242.]

KILBRICKEN SCHOOL.

Kilbricken School.

Documentary Evidence.

4915. *Secretary.*—The next school to be brought under the notice of the Commissioners is connected with the Ballyroan school. It is a tenantry school, established by the Commissioners of Education, on the estate that belongs to the endowment of Ballyroan and Navan. In the Annual Report of the Clare-street Board in 1851, they state:—"On our estate in the Queen's County, we have recently completed a very commodious schoolhouse, with accommodation for a master and mistress, and a large number of male and female children; and arrangements are now in progress, so as to enable us to open it in a manner calculated to be most beneficial to our tenantry in that neighbourhood." In the resolutions adopted by the Clare-street Board in 1814, when the Ballyroan endowment first came under their management, there is one resolution which bears upon a subject noticed in the returns. "Resolved, that the most diligent attention be paid to instruct the children of parents professing the Established religion, in the truth and doctrines of the Established Church; but that no interference should take place in the religious opinions of those professing a different

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belief." That is from a return made to Parliament in 1827, relating to the proceedings in 1814. A circular was addressed to the Commissioners, as trustees, and to the master; an answer was received from Dr. Kyle. [The return from the Clare-street Commissioners is read.] The master makes a return, stating the number of acres in the Ballyroan estate, &c., containing an extract from the 53rd Geo. III., chap. 107, relative to the estate of John Preston; and a copy of entries made in the visitor's book by the Rev. William Fitzpatrick, P.P. and the Dean of Clonfert. [The Master's return is read, and the entries are as follows:—]

4916. Entry by the Rev. William Fitzpatrick, P.P.

"26th April, 1852.—From instructions I recently received from our local inspector, I, as one of the managers, *insist* that the master, or some competent person marked out by him, will give religious instruction and catechism to the Roman Catholic children of both schools, at the hours marked in the time table."

4917. Entry by the Very Rev. R. M. Kennedy.

"28th April, 1852.—I visited the school this day, and find that the time table has been altered, in consequence of 'instructions recently received from the local inspector.' Inasmuch, however, as I conceive that the inspector has no authority to give any such 'instructions;' and, moreover, as the time table was in existence when I became joint manager, and as the school has been hitherto conducted according to the regulations prescribed therein, I have restored the time table as it originally was, and *will not consent* to any alteration made therein, unless by competent authority."

4918. In consequence of these matters appearing on the return, the Commissioners directed an application to be made to the Commissioners of National Education for a return of the reports of their inspectors since 1852; and I now read some extracts from the reports relating to the matter in question.

4919. F. F. O'Carroll, Esq., district inspector, in his report of the 22nd of September, 1852, says—"I believe the above remarks [1 and 2—those of the Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick and Dean Kennedy just read], were caused by my having told the Rev. William Fitzpatrick, after my visit in April last, that I considered he, as one of the managers, *could* have the Roman Catholic catechism taught in this school. He expressed an anxious wish to that effect. The teachers and all the children on the rolls, are Roman Catholics; and as the Roman Catholic chapel is three miles from this school, I considered he *ought* to have catechism taught here."

4920. The next is a report of 22nd of July, 1853, from the same inspector, he says—"I can point out no improvement; only eighteen in attendance, and but three were in the senior classes, and the junior classes are but middling."

4921. The next report is of the 27th of July, 1854, from John Molloy, Esq., district inspector—"My first inspection. The attendance appears to be very irregular; for instance, in the last quarter, of the fourth class, one was five days, another twelve, another twenty in attendance. I requested the manager's attention to this. The fact of there being no arrangements for religious instruction has provoked the hostility of the priests, which is another great obstacle to the efficiency of the schools."

4922. The next is from James Wilson, Esq., dated 19th January, 1855:—"I am inclined to think that the want of fire contributes materially to keep the attendance small. Formerly the Board of Education supplied the fuel, and now, since they ceased to do so, there has been none. While in all other schools in the neighbourhood the attendance is more numerous at this season—here it is, if any thing, smaller."

4923. The next report is from the head inspector, Timothy Sheehan, Esq., dated 8th June, 1855—"The junior classes are left very much, if not altogether, to the care of monitors, who are not qualified, even though inclined, to instruct them; the grown boys are classed too high, and consequently making no sure progress.

"The teacher appeared to be making them up on a few chapters of the Fifth Book with a view to make an appearance before visitors, and secure from them favourable reports; neglecting that radical elementary instruction which should be the chief concern of any faithful and judicious master.

"As far as I could learn from what I witnessed in the school, I should be inclined to suppose that its present very depressed state may be attributed rather to the want of due attention on part of the teacher than to any opposition from the Roman Catholic clergymen. I waited on these gentlemen, whom I had intimately known for many years, and was informed that they had never directly prevented any children from coming to this school; but that if consulted by their parents, they would recommend the national schools under their own management, and where religious instruction was given every day. They wished to see this school prosper, even with the present arrangements; and added, that the teacher's discourteous bearing towards the parents of the children in the neighbourhood, was the chief cause of the low and irregular attendance.

"I would suggest that the district inspector be called on to pay an early visit to this and the female school which is attached, to leave in full such suggestions as may appear to him necessary, and visit specially once a fortnight, until his suggestions are successfully carried out."

4924. The next report is from Michael Lawler, Esq., district inspector, bearing date 22nd August, 1855. He says—"I observed to Dean Kennedy that I considered the chief cause of the small attendance was the fact of there being no religious instruction given in the school; and he stated that the Commissioners, on whose property this school is, are opposed to allowing the Roman Catholic catechism to be taught in their schools. The pupils are all Roman Catholics. I have not seen the other correspondent; he is not at home. That arithmetic

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be taught as I directed: that more attention be paid to grammar and geography, in which I found the classes very deficient. I am of opinion that another cause of the small attendance is the slow progress children make at this school. The teacher appears not to have paid proper attention to his duties, else the classes would have answered me much better than they did. I have seldom examined so bad a school, and this is the more reprehensible, as the teacher ranks in first class, and is very well paid."

4925. The reports with regard to the female school are as follows:—The first is 28th July, 1854, from John Molloy, Esq., District Inspector. The first inspection:—"The girl in the fourth class was two days present in last quarter; those in sequel attend tolerably; the small attendance is caused, I believe, by the opposition of the priests, as there are no arrangements for religious instruction."

4926. The next is dated 19th January, 1855, and from James Wilson, Esq. He says:—"I may make the same remark here that I made of the male school with respect to the want of a fire. The attendance is at present smaller than in summer; whereas this is the season when schools are usually best attended."

4927. The next report is of the 22nd August, 1855, from Michael Lalor, Esq., District Inspector. He says:—"Having understood from the teacher that the chief cause of the small attendance was the fact of there being no religious instruction given in the school, I mentioned the matter to Dean Kennedy, and he stated that the Commissioners, on whose property the schoolhouse is erected, are opposed to the teaching of the Roman Catholic catechism in their school; all the pupils are Roman Catholics; I have not seen the Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick, the other correspondent; he is not at home." That is all the information before the Commissioners with regard to this school."

Mr. William Mooney.

Mr. *William Mooney* sworn and examined.

4928. *Chairman.*—What is your situation in connexion with the Kilbricken school?—Teacher.

4929. How long have you been master?—In Kilbricken school, since June, 1851.

4930. Who appointed you?—The Clare-street Board.

4931. How many pupils have you in attendance at present?—Thirty-six on the roll, and the average attendance for the last month, sixteen.

4932. What was the average for the last year?—It is in the books.

4933. Refer to them?—Nineteen was the average for last year.

4934. To what class in society do the pupils that attend your school belong?—The labouring class, and the lower class of farmers.

4935. Are there any schools in the neighbourhood that interfere with the number attending your school?—Yes, there are two schools, at Castletown and at Trumera.

4936. How far is the Trumera school?—To the best of my opinion about two miles.

4937. How far is the Castletown school?—About two miles and a-half.

4938. Do you know what numbers attend those schools?—I am not aware.

4939. How are you classed as master?—Second division of first.

4940. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have you the register before you?—I have.

4941. Turn to 1852, and tell me the average attendance of boys in that year?—The yearly average for September, 1852, thirty-seven.

4942. I want the average of the entire year?—Thirty-four.

4943. Have you the register of the girl's school?—Yes, I have.

4944. Tell me the average attendance of girls in 1852?—Twenty-three.

4945. Have not the boys and girls greatly decreased in number since 1852?—Yes.

4946. Can you assign a cause for that decrease?—As far as my opinion goes, the opposition of the Roman Catholic clergy.

4947. Why do they oppose the school?—Because their suggestions were not attended to. They wanted to have the Roman Catholic catechism taught, and they requested me, on my own responsibility, to introduce it.

4948. Did they put their suggestions in writing?—No.

4949. What did they object to?—To the absence of religious instruction in the school, and the not teaching the Roman Catholic catechism.

4950. Is there anything in the register to show the absence of religious education in the school?—There is an entry in the daily report book that the dean of Clonfert makes.

4951. Refer to the passage in respect of the male school first, and read it. This entry of the 26th of April, 1852, is by the Rev. Patrick Fitzpatrick, P.P.:—"From instructions I recently received from our local inspector, I, as one of the managers, insist that the master, or some competent person marked by him, will give religious instruction and catechism to the Roman Catholic children of both schools, at the hours marked in the time-table." The following is from Dean Kennedy, 28th April, 1852:—"I visited the school this day, and find that the time-table has been altered in consequence of 'instructions recently received from the local inspector.' Inasmuch, however, as I conceive that the inspector has no authority to give any such 'instructions;' and, moreover, as the time-table was in existence when I became joint-manager; and as the school has been hitherto conducted according to the regulations prescribed therein; I have restored the time-table as it originally was, and will not consent that any alteration shall be made therein, unless by competent authority.

(Signed) "R. M. KENNEDY, Dean of Clonfert."

4952. Are there any other entries?—There are.

4953. Read them.—17th September, 1851, from the Rev. James Dunne, C.C.:—"The

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children whom I have examined read and parse correctly. The knowledge they have of the subject of the lesson may be taken as a proof that the master is attentive as well as competent. I regret exceedingly that no hour is appointed for religious instruction—that it is, in fact, excluded at present from the school. If this defect were removed, and a manager appointed, whose character would inspire confidence, and be a guarantee for the religious instruction and moral training of the children according to the tenets of their religion, the school would receive general encouragement, and would be the source of much good; without these conditions it cannot receive encouragement, but must be regarded as likely to do much mischief." Then again, on the 2nd of October, 1851, he writes:—"I regret that the school is in the same unsatisfactory position as when I last visited. It does not appear that there is any manager, nor is there any time appointed for religious instruction. I regret the circumstance the more, as I find by examination elsewhere that the children attending this school are remarkably deficient in the knowledge of the principles of their religion, and ignorant of the principles of morality. It would give much satisfaction if the school were connected with the National Board of Education, and a manager appointed in whom the parents of the children would have confidence."

4954. Dr. *Andrews.*—Was it not connected with the National Board of Education at that time?—No.

4955. What is that date?—October, 1851.

4956. Mr. *Stephens.*—Read the next entry.—The next entry is from the Rev. James Dunne, C.C.: December 14, 1851:—"The steps taken to put this school in connexion with the National Board of Education give great satisfaction to all persons interested in the education of the youth of this locality. It is expected that the managers will render the school productive of all the advantages anticipated from its operation, by causing religious instruction to be given by proper persons, and securing attendance of children." There is one more by the same gentleman: January 30, 1852:—"Visited this school at three o'clock, which hour I understood to be the time for religious instruction. Found the children engaged at arithmetic, and learned, by inquiry, that no religious instruction is given in the school. I beg to call the particular attention of the district inspector to this fact." March 3:—"Visited, and have reason to be satisfied with every thing, save the exclusion of religious instruction, which must be considered an essential defect in the management of the school.

(Signed) "JAMES DUNNE, C.C., Mountrath."

4957. Are there any other entries?—Not by him.

4958. By whom?—The Dean of Clonfert.

4959. Read them.—December 8, 1851:—"Visited, forty-three boys in attendance; the master attentively engaged in teaching third class; the remaining classes occupied under their respective monitors. Heard third class examined in the theory of arithmetic, reading, parsing, and was much pleased with their answering.

(Signed) "R. M. KENNEDY,
"Dean of Clonfert and Joint Manager."

4960. February 27, from the Dean of Clonfert:—"Visited; a very full attendance; all engaged, and apparently much interested in their business; the master attentive; the school orderly." The next is one I read before from him; on the 8th of May, 1854, he says:—"Visited the school; twenty-three present; found the children engaged, and the master attentive. I examined the fourth class at considerable length in reading, English grammar, geography, their acquaintance with the contents of the Fourth Book, and as to the amount of their general knowledge, and was very much pleased with their answering.

(Signed) "R. M. KENNEDY, Dean of Clonfert."

4961. There is one from Mr. Brogan, sub-inspector of agricultural schools—5th August, 1854:—"Visited the school, and was much pleased with the appearance and arrangement of the building, and the neatness and order visible about the premises. The local situation and other circumstances connected with it point it out as admirably suited for becoming an *agricultural* school; and I need scarcely remark that its establishment, as such, would tend materially to the benefit of its conductor, and to its being a more efficient agency of improvement to this district."

4962. Have you now read all the entries as to the boys?—Yes.

4963. Turn to the girls' register, and read to me all the entries in it.—October 17, 1851, from James Dunne, C.C.:—"It is very desirable that the principles on which the school is to be conducted should be definitely framed and precisely understood by all persons interested in the welfare of the children. At present the school is in a very unsatisfactory position; no religious instruction is given, nor is any hour left for it in the distribution of time. It is not understood that there is any manager; a hope, however, generally prevails that the Board of Education will, in these respects, provide for the interest of the children, and respect the feelings of their parents. It is this hope, and the character of the teachers, which have secured to the school the encouragement which it has already received." 22nd January, 1852:—"Visited, found thirty five girls present—all intent on their respective tasks, under the superintendence of the mistress, who seems to maintain great order, and to excite considerable industry in her scholars. It is expected by parents and all others feeling an interest in the children, that religious instruction will be carefully attended to at the proper time." 30th January, 1852:—"Visited the school

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at three o'clock, which I understood to be the time for religious instruction. Found the children occupied with their ordinary business, and learned, on inquiry, that no religious instruction is given. I beg to call the attention of the inspector to this fact.

(Signed) "JAMES DUNNE, C.C., Mountrath."

4964. 27th February, 1852:—"Visited the school, and was glad to find the attendance of girls considerably increased, all engaged and attentive: every thing appears to be going on most satisfactorily.

(Signed) "R. M. KENNEDY, Dean of Clonfert."

4965. 28th April, 1852:—"I find that the time-table of this school has also been altered; I presume in consequence of instructions of the local inspector, as stated in the report book of the boys' school. I have, however, restored the time table to what it originally was, inasmuch as I do not consider that the local inspector has any authority to direct alterations therein; and I will not consent to any alterations unless made by competent authority." 8th of May, 1854, from R. M. Kennedy, Dean of Clonfert:—"I heard the second class examined in spelling, reading, arithmetic, and tables, and was very much pleased with the mistress' method of examining, as well as with the answering of the children. The children neat and clean, and the school-room in the nicest order."

4966. Are there any other entries?—No other.

4967. To what schools have the pupils been transferred?—Mountrath and Tumera.

4968. If a boy, for instance, be irregular in his attendance, what notice do you take of it; suppose a boy remains away from your school for a month, do you punish him?—No.

4969. Suppose he remains away two months do you punish him?—No.

4970. If he remain away three months what do you do?—No punishment, but put him back from the class he held before he went away. There is no other means of punishment.

4971. By whom are you visited?—By the Very Rev. the Dean of Clonfert and the inspector.

4972. By what inspector have you been visited?—Mr. O'Callaghan was the first inspector, then Messrs. J. Molloy, Wilson, Sheehan, and Lalor.

4973. Are they Inspectors of the National Board?—Yes.

3974. Was not a complaint made by the inspector in April, 1852, that the ventilation of the boys' school was imperfect?—He made some observation to that effect in his own book.

4975. Was that complaint attended to?—Not that I am aware of.

4976. Did he give you any direction in respect of the better ventilation of the school-room?—None.

4977. Did you take any means to remedy it?—No.

4978. Is not the ventilation of the schoolroom very defective?—It is.

4979. Could that be easily remedied?—It is my opinion it could, if the windows were let fall from above; I think that the simplest way of remedying it.

4980. Do the pupils pay any thing?—Nothing.

4981. What do you mean by stating in your return to the Commissioners—"I may say they pay nothing as yet?"—I expected to make them pay after a time, but I never insisted on it—I never asked it from them.

4982. Is it for the superior advantages that the pupils receive at your school, that you expect them to pay "after a time"?—Yes.

4983. Is it not the fact that yesterday only one boy could write down the numbers 107 and 211?—It is.

4984. Is it not the fact that there was only one boy in your school could add together 107, 211, and 71?—It is.

4985. Is it not the fact that two of your boys, when asked to name the principal towns in Ireland, answered England and America?—It is.

4986. Is it not also the fact that the girls in geography, with the exception of one, answered equally badly?—It is.

4987. *Chairman.* How do you account for these facts?—Irregularity of attendance; and these children that were in the school yesterday were children in the Second Book of Lessons, and they were away from the school for the most part of the winter and spring, and now, when they come in again, they go to the second class. It is very hard to make them be smart in a short time.

4988. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is it not the fact that two of the boys in your school yesterday have been four years there?—It is—on and off, admitted again, and then crossed off.

4989. Dr. *Andrews.*—In what book is your highest class?—They were in the fourth.

4990. When?—Previous to Mr. Sheehan's visiting last June.

4991. Were they ever properly classed in the fourth?—They were.

4992. Do you mean to say it is possible that any boys ever properly classed in the Fourth Book could have forgotten so much as to be so deficient in their examinations?—There was no person present who was in the Fourth Book; there were none higher than the second class.

4993. Were the substance of the reports of Mr. Molloy, in 1854, of Mr. Wilson, in 1855, and of the head inspector, communicated to you—those portions showing how badly the school was conducted?—No; Mr. Sheehan made no remark to me.

4994. There were reports made by these gentlemen to the Board of Education; were copies given to you on the subject from the Board?—No.

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4995. What did Mr. Sheehan tell you on the subject?—He told me he expected more from the school.

4996. Did he not tell you the substance of his report?—Yes, he did; he said the boys were advanced too quickly, as he thought, to make a show off, as he said. He said he expected more from the school.

4997. Did he tell you the answering was bad?—He did not.

4998. Were you present at the examination?—I was.

4999. Were you not competent to tell yourself whether the answering was bad or not?—I thought it deficient.

5000. If the inspectors gave an honest report, were you not as competent yourself to know the deficiency of the boys as they were?—I think so.

5001. And when your school was examined yesterday by Dr. Graves and Mr. Stephens, it was found, if possible, worse?—It was.

5002. How do you take your average; do you keep on your roll the list of the names of the boys?—I do.

5003. If you were asked as to the attendance of any boy from day to day, you can tell by your roll whether he was present or absent?—I can.

5004. How do you take your average?—I add the number actually in attendance each week, and I divide the sum by the number of days in each month; I find the actual attendance for the total number of days in the month.

5005. Is it a monthly average you take?—Yes.

5006. You add the number attending on each day?—Yes, and I divide the sum by the number of school days in the month.

5007. Do you exclude or include Saturday?—I exclude it; there is no school on Saturday.

5008. You have no school at all on Saturday?—No, they do not attend.

5009. Then you do not take Saturday in as a day in the month at all in that calculation?—No, I do not add the attendance of any boy on Saturday in the total number.

5010. What was your average for the month of September, 1852?—The inspector returned thirty-three as the average. I cannot say; he examines the books himself, and takes the average from the books.

5011. He says twenty-three was the actual attendance when he inspected?—He visited on the 22nd of September, and that was the number present.

5012. What was the average for the previous six months?—Thirty.

5013. Taking July, 1853, what was your average?—Nineteen.

5014. How many were present that day?—On the 22nd July, 1853, the date of the inspection, seventeen.

5015. Was any copy of the report of Mr. O'Callaghan, of 1852, sent to you?—I do not know any thing about it.

5016. Have you ever seen a copy of the other inspector's report, or was the substance of that communicated to you?—No.

5017. You were present at the examination described in that report, and had an opportunity of judging for yourself?—I was.

5018. Is that statement correct which the head inspector makes?—[Witness peruses the statement]. Well, I do not think it is entirely correct, for I told him myself I was doing my endeavour.

5019. As to the backwardness of the boys, is it correct?—I do not think it is.

5020. *Chairman.*—What was the average for the quarter ending March, 1852?—Fifty.

5021. Mr. *Stephens.*—What was the average attendance of boys in February, 1852?—Fifty-eight.

5022. What was the average attendance of girls in February, 1852?—Forty.

5023. Who is the mistress of the girls' school?—My wife.

5024. What was the average attendance of boys in February, 1855?—Twenty.

5025. What was the average attendance of girls in February, 1855?—Nineteen.

Very Rev. *Robert M. Kennedy*, Dean of Clonfert, and Rector of Clonmeena, sworn and examined.

Very Rev. Robert M. Kennedy.

5026. *Chairman.*—Can you state from your own knowledge the number of children attending the school before 1852?—I believe the average has been correctly stated. I inspected the school frequently before 1852, and I always found a full attendance. The average stated by the master from the books, I think, was fifty-eight, ending March, 1852.

5027. Can you state about what it has been since?—I think, from the date of this entry of mine, the attendance has been gradually decreasing. The priest of the parish received instructions from the district inspector, and he altered the time tables, and insisted that the Roman Catholic catechism should be taught for half an hour each day. It appeared to me, that the district inspector of the National Board was not competent to give those instructions, and I restored the time table. From that time the attendance has been gradually decreasing: all the reason I know is, that the priest of the parish has discountenanced the school. On one occasion, when he visited the school, he stated publicly, in the presence of the children, the people had no confidence in the school, because the Roman Catholic catechism was not taught there. There may be concurring causes, but that was the originating cause. The school is very peculiarly circumstanced; it is under the control of the Clare-street Board; the Primate is the head of the board, and the Bishop of Ossory and others, who are opposed to the national system, are members of it. I always thought I gained

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a great point, by getting the board to consent to place the school in connexion with the National Board. I thought that would have satisfied all parties; but when that was done a further demand was made, that the Roman Catholic catechism should be taught, though at the time the priest and I became joint managers of the school, the time table was before us, and we agreed to manage the school according to that time table. It was going on very well, with considerable numbers in attendance; the master appeared very proficient, and other persons frequently examined the children, and they answered very well.

5028. You consider your refusing to allow the alteration to be made in the time table, to be the main cause of the decline of the attendance?—I do; I had no authority to alter the time table.

5029. Mr. *Stephens.*—On what ground do you consider the district inspector of the National Board had not a right to make the rule in question?—The regulations of the board gave him no such authority, and when the matter was represented to the board, the board decided he had no such authority; and I believe he was ultimately removed from the district in consequence of his having taken this unauthorized step: and up to the period of the alteration of the time table, there was no complaint on the part of either priest, inspector, or parent; all parties were satisfied with the way in which the school was going on, but from that period to the present the attendance has declined, and objections have been made continually.

5030. Dr. *Andrews.*—Are there any trustees at present?—No trustees, the property is under the control of the Clare-street Board.

5031. They are the trustees?—They are the trustees, I presume, and the priest of the parish and I are managers.

5032. Have they intimated any disinclination to comply with the wishes of the Roman Catholic clergy?—No. One of the inspectors stated that I communicated to him, that the board was opposed to teaching the Roman Catholic catechism. I think that was rather his inference than the fact; I did not state that, for I am not aware the matter was ever brought before them as a board; what I wished to avoid was the necessity of bringing it under their consideration as a board; because, from the constitution of the board, and the known opinions of some of its members, I thought it exceedingly unlikely they would acquiesce in an arrangement of the kind. The district is exclusively Roman Catholic, the children in attendance are Roman Catholic, the master and mistress of the school are Roman Catholic, and the priest is a manager; and I wished to have an unobjectionable system of education. I interfered as little as possible, and I thought, therefore, there could be no objection; but I feared the result would be, if we applied for liberty to introduce the Roman Catholic catechism, they would withdraw the school from the National Board, and place it more in opposition to the feelings and prejudices of the people, and I put that view before Mr. Fitzpatrick. The day after I made that note I called upon him; I wished him to understand I was not putting myself in opposition to him; that my objection was to the unauthorized interference of the National Board. He told me he could give no answer till he consulted his bishop, and he told me what the bishop said was to "let the dean have his own way; we have every confidence in him." But notwithstanding that, I have no doubt the school has been discountenanced; and though, perhaps, not exactly denounced, yet it has been opposed by the Roman Catholic clergy of the parish; and that I believe to be the cause of the decrease in attendance. I do not say the master was not discouraged, and I do not say he continued to be as attentive as he originally was; but I believe that to have been the originating cause.

5033. Dr. *Andrews.*—According to the constitution of the trust, there is no authority to interfere with the religious opinions of any of the pupils?—I am quite sure of that, but I conceive that it is not distinctly and exactly teaching the peculiar doctrines of any Church, and I should be sorry to interfere with their religious opinions; I have never done so, either in this or any other place with which I was ever connected.

5034. *Chairman.*—Have you any other observations or suggestions to make for the improvement of the school generally?—I am afraid it is hopeless; for in a conversation I had lately with the priest, he stated to me that whatever the character or competency of the master, they could not countenance the school unless the Roman Catholic catechism was taught; that he distinctly stated to me. It is only lately I heard these objections against the master, and I think it but right, in justice to the master, to say that these complaints were addressed, in the form of a memorial, to the Clare-street Board, and they sent down a person authorized to investigate into these various complaints. I happened to be present; the most respectable tenantry of the estate appeared, and with three exceptions—one the getter-up of the memorial, and two others he induced to sign it without reading it—with these exceptions they all bore testimony to the respectability of the master, and his competency, as far as they were capable of judging, and to the improvement of the children.

5035. Dr. *Andrews.*—What were the complaints made to the Clare-street Board?—Different complaints, affecting his moral character, his competency as a teacher, and the proficiency of the children. There was a very lengthened inquiry by a very competent person, and the evidence taken down exactly as it was given, and all forwarded to the Clare-street Board, and their decision on it was reported.

5036. The classification of the teacher seems to be high, and the inspector seems to say he has good powers if he exercised them?—I do not say he does exercise them. From the facts brought out in the evidence to-day, I say, with great respect, the inference may

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be drawn that he does not exercise those powers. Dr. Graves and some other gentlemen examined the boys yesterday, and found their education very bad; and then you compare that with the former examination. Now, the question arises, were the same children under examination.

5037. If there be a series of examinations, and at every examination the boys are found to answer miserably, would that not show continued ignorance?—Some of the children in attendance yesterday were of a very low form, and had not been in attendance for six months previous, and only nine of an attendance of fifty-eight in the corresponding period of every former year.

5038. What time was that inquiry held before the Clare-street Board?—About three months ago.

5039. Who was the person sent down?—The agent to the estate in this country, Mr. Owen. He took the evidence down verbatim as it was given, and all the respectable tenantry were in attendance. The master only read those notes from the visiting-book which I or the parish priest made; but there are several independent statements, which in justice to himself ought to be read.

5040. If these are made by unauthorized persons, they ought to come and prove them.

5041. Mr. *Stephens.*—I directed every entry to be read?—That is the reason I now allude to them; it struck me at the time he did not do exactly as you required, and that he omitted what he might have read.

5042. Yesterday there were two boys who had been four years in the school, and only one boy in the school could write down the numbers 107 and 211; how do you account for it?—Before you draw any conclusion from that fact, you should know what was their attendance. They might be nominally four years in the school, and have only attended four times a-year; if they are in attendance once every quarter, they are noted down as attending.

5043. Dr. *Andrews.*—Let the teacher trace the attendance of those boys.

5044. Mr. *Stephens*—We only want to ascertain the facts, and we are much indebted to you, Mr. Dean, for your suggestion.

5045. Dr. *Andrews.*—What were the names of those two boys?

5046. [Mr. *William Mooney*, the master.—James Cullen was one; I have not a list of the names of the boys there yesterday.

5047. Mr. *Stephens.*—I told you, three times, to bring with you every book, paper, record, and document connected with the school.

5048. Mr. *William Mooney.*—Here is the book containing the name of every boy from the time he first came.

5049. Can you not tell the names of the boys in your school yesterday.

5050. Mr. *William Mooney.*—I cannot.

5051. How many were there?—Eight.

5052. Dr. *Andrews.*—Can you tell the names of the eight?—James Cullen was one, and Andrew Moffat; he was admitted the 24th of January, 1852.]

5053. State the name of each boy there yesterday, the date of his coming, and the period during which he was absent.

5054. Mr. *Stephens.*—I am anxious to have this cleared up. If the master can prove that these two boys were in attendance at the school only four months, though nominally four years pupils of the school, it will take away a great deal of blame from him; but if it be established that they were there regularly, or nearly so, during the four years, you will fix the master with a degree of culpability that cannot be got over?—Precisely so. I will give an instance that was brought forward at the investigation I alluded to, the case of a boy four years in attendance, and who could not read. I traced it, and found the boy was but a degree removed from idiotcy, and that out of four years his attendance was only about three months, and that you could scarcely teach him any thing.

5055. *Chairman.*—Is there any gentleman present who can give any further information as to this Kilbricken Tenantry School?

Mr. *William Mooney* further examined.

Mr. William Mooney.

5056. I can recollect the names of six of the eight boys.

5057. Of the eight boys who attended yesterday, did more than two attend during four years?—I do not think there did.

5058. Dr. *Andrews.*—What are the names of the boys who attended four years?—James Cleary and James Cullen.

5059. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you remember the names of the boys who stated that England and America were two towns in Ireland?—Andrew Moffat and James Cullen.

5060. [*Secretary.*—I refer to the register of the school, and find that a boy named F. Moore in it was entered as having attended in 1853.]

5061. Dr. *Andrews.*—I find your return as to James Cleary is, that he came to you at six years of age; that he is in Fourth Book five months of 1855; that he read the first four rules of arithmetic in 1853, and the compound rules and reduction in 1855; and there is not a word of absence. As to Cullen, you have it here that he came at six years of age; was in First Book seven months of 1851; was put into Third Book in 1855; and there is not a word of absence.

5062. Mr. *Stephens.*—The issue now raised is as to attendance or absence. If I understand aright, the case is indefensible if the attendance of the boys at the school have been nearly regular during the last four years.

5063. [*Secretary.*—I find by the register that, for the quarter ending June, 1855, Cullen

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MARYBOROUGH.

Kilbricken School.

Mr. William Mooney.

attended forty days, and was absent twenty-five; in the quarter ending March, 1855, he attended fifty-three days, and was absent only twelve; in the quarter ending the 30th December, 1854, he attended fifty-three days, and was absent only twelve; for the quarter ending September, 1854, he attended only nineteen days, and was absent forty-six; for the quarter ending the 1st of July, 1854, he was present only four days, and absent sixty-one.

5064. The Very Rev. *R. M. Kennedy*, Dean of Clonfert.—It appears that in 1854 he gave scarcely any attendance. His attendance in 1855 was not very irregular.

5065. *Secretary.*—For the quarter ending April, 1854, he attended fifty-one days, and was absent fourteen; for the quarter ending January, 1854, he attended forty-nine days, and was absent sixteen; for the quarter ending October, 1853, he attended fifty days, and was absent fifteen; for the quarter ending July, 1853, he attended fifty-eight days, and was absent seven; for the quarter ending April, 1853, he attended thirty-eight days, and was absent twenty-seven; for the quarter ending January, 1853, he attended forty-two, and was absent twenty-three; for the quarter ending October, 1852, he attended twenty-nine days, and was absent thirty-six.]

Very Rev. Robert M. Kennedy.

The Very Rev. *R. M. Kennedy*, Dean of Clonfert, further examined.

5066. *Chairman.*—Do you wish, Mr. Dean, this examination to be continued?—No.

5067. Dr. *Andrews.*—It has raised a most important view of this case, and we desire all the information you can give us, as it tends either to the justification of the master or the contrary. If you have materials to show that the deficiency of the children is not attributable to the master, we will be happy to hear any evidence you have to give on the subject?—At present I have not any evidence to give. I was not aware till to-day, although I am manager since the commencement, of the series of reports that have been sent in. 'Till this morning no communication was ever addressed to me by the Board in Dublin. This Report which I hold in my hand is the only one I ever received from the National Board, and that I received this morning.

5068. What does that refer to?—It is dated the 6th of September:—"As it appears from the Inspector's Report of the 22nd ult., that the attendance of pupils in the male National School has fallen much below the daily average required by the rules of the Board, you are requested to admonish the teacher, William Mooney, on the pupils' low proficiency, and the nature of the instruction generally, and to inform him, that if again unfavourably reported, he cannot be allowed to retain his present high classification." I confess I received that with much surprise, particularly when I heard the reports read to-day. Although manager since 1841, and though it appears a series of reports has been sent in, year after year, I never received a communication on the subject from the National Board in Dublin till this morning.

5069. Mr. *Stephens.*—What I stated was, and I now reiterate it, that yesterday there was only one boy who could write down the numbers 107 and 211, and only one who could add together 107, 211, and 71. Now, I am perfectly ready and willing, the moment the Court adjourns, to sit here and go over the register, in order to ascertain whether the boys, who were examined yesterday have attended school with regularity since they became pupils. You explain the matter in this way: you say the pupils were absent the greater part of the time. Now, I am ready to go over the documentary evidence, to enable the master either to explain away this charge, or to have it fixed on him to a greater extent than it is at this moment. I shall be most happy if a satisfactory explanation can be given as to the state of this school?—I said they might have been absent. Another question I would ask is, did you discover the same amount of ignorance in the other branches of education? Even if that was the fact, that mere fact would not lead to the inference of general ignorance on the part of the boys.

5070. They could not write down the numbers, nor add together the figures which I have stated.—Then there is no question but they are greatly deficient in that particular branch.

The Preston Endowment—Ballyroan School—con.

Loftus H. Bland, Esq., M.P.

THE PRESTON ENDOWMENT—BALLYROAN SCHOOL—(*continued*).

Loftus H. Bland, Esq., M.P., further examined.

5071. Will you allow me, before you go into any other case, to make a statement touching the Ballyroan endowment, and in reference to the question as to the propriety of removing the school; whether it would not be better to have it in Maryborough or Abbeyleix. I think it very pertinent to that question to inform you that there is an estate now, and was, in the Preston family, close to Ballyroan; and it is probable that the endowment had reference to the education of the tenants; and there are on that estate four strong farmers, holding something over 100 acres. One or two have families; one a large family; one has been lately married. I would submit this to you, as it might be necessary to retain the endowment in the neighbourhood of the estate which originally belonged to the donor.

5072. Dr. *Andrews.*—There are two different questions; first, the nature of the trust; the next question is as to the educational wants of the district.—Of course your statement will have a great effect on both questions. As I understand, the object of this endowment was to provide schools in the neighbourhood of the Navan and Ballyroan estates. One of the farmers educated a nephew who is a learned doctor now—I mean one of the tenants on the Preston estate.

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BALLYADAMS SCHOOL, ENDOWED BY MRS. CARR.

5073. *Secretary.*—The next case is with regard to the endowment for a school at Ballyadams. A letter was received from the Rev. Charles Elliott, who is in attendance, dated the 30th May, 1855.

"Ballintubber, Athy, 30th May, 1855.

"SIR—In reply to your questions received, I beg to send you a copy of a will which was sent to me by the bishop of the diocese some time ago. I applied to the landlord respecting it, and he refused to give me any satisfaction or information.

"The present inheritor of the estate is Mrs. Boothe, of Fitzwilliam-square; and her agent, Alexander M'Clintock, 1, Fitzgibbon-street.

"I am not aware of any other endowment in the parish of Ballyadams.

"Yours faithfully,

(Signed) "CHARLES ELLIOTT.

"W. N. Hancock, Esq., &c., &c."

5074. The following is a copy of the will referred to:—"Bridget Carr, deceased, late of the city of Dublin, widow. Will dated 19th, proved 26th October, 1749, by Elizabeth Southwell, the residuary legatee—John Lyon, the executor, having renounced. Extract—'Whereas I have erected a schoolhouse, and have laid out a plot of ground as a garden for the use and convenience thereof, now it is my will, and I do hereby desire the same house and garden, rent free, without any consideration for the same for ever, to be for the use of the rector of said parish for the time being, and my nephew, Bowen Southwell, or such other person or persons as for the time being shall be in possession of my estate, by virtue of this, my will, shall judge fit to educate the poor children in the Protestant religion."

5075. On this a letter was addressed to Mr. M'Clintock, referring to this communication, and asking whether the endowment is now in force, or at what time its operation ceased, and whether any income or benefit was derived from it, and if so, by whom. No communication has been received in answer from Mr. M'Clintock. The rector of the parish has entered into correspondence with the owner of the estate; and she says she has called on Mr. M'Clintock, the agent, to consider the matter, and talk it over, and that when she hears from him she will write again; but nothing has been yet done.

Rev. *Charles Elliott*, of Ballintubber, sworn and examined.

Rev. Chas. Elliott.

5076. *Chairman.*—How long have you resided in the parish of Ballintubber?—I think, about eighteen or twenty years.

5077. Are you rector?—I am.

5078. Did you ever hear of this endowment of Ballyadams?—I did—I think about ten or twelve years ago.

5079. State what you know on the subject?—The landlord was then alive, to whom I made application: he refused to give me any information about it, and said he would contest it.

5080. What was his name?—Pratt; and he refused to give me any information unless I would go to law with him, and bring it into Chancery. That I refused to do, and the matter rested there till this Commission was opened.

5081. Did you take any further steps in the matter?—I did not. When I saw the landlord so determined to give me opposition I could not enter into a Chancery suit against him.

5082. Dr. *Andrews.*—As far as you know, or have heard, was the endowment ever in force?—I believe it was.

5083. About what time?—A great many years ago.

5084. Was there a school in existence?—There was.

5085. What has become of it?—I rather think it was levelled; the landlord threw down the house.

5086. Was the schoolhouse there during your incumbency?—No. There is a schoolhouse occupied by the police as a barrack, and it was at one time the schoolhouse of the parish; but whether it was the one mentioned here, I cannot say; I rather think it was not, for the townland is mentioned where the schoolhouse was built, and it is a different place from where the police barrack is now. I think Mrs. Booth, the present inheritor of the estate, is not averse to giving the endowment.

5087. What is the name of the place where it existed?—Where I wish to have it established is Monascreevan.

5088. There was a building there that had been a schoolhouse, and it is levelled many years?—Yes.

5089. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners have no power to act in this case; but they will report on it to the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests, and any further information you are enabled to procure we would be obliged to you to forward to the Secretary.—It would be well to wait a while, and see what the landlady will do. She says, in her letter, she will reply to me as soon as she is informed as to what is best to be done, and I know the agent is favourable to making the grant to the school.

5090. Dr. *Andrews.*—In the mean time it can do no harm for you to get all the information you can. If the lady recognizes the endowment, it will be more satisfactory to her and the public than that she should be obliged to do it.—It is so very long since that it is very difficult to get information on the subject. There is not a man alive in the parish that recollects it.

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MARYBOROUGH.

Castlemarket School, Endowed by Patrick Dillon, Esq.

Documentary Evidence.

CASTLEMARKET SCHOOL, ENDOWED BY PATRICK DILLON, ESQ.

5091. *Secretary.*—The next case is one that Mr. Bland requests me to mention; it is the case of a school at Castlemarket, in the Queen's County. A circular was addressed to the principal master, but it was returned marked "not known." A letter was then adressed by the Commissioners to the clergy of Portarlington for information, of which the following is a copy:—"I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into Endowed Schools in Ireland to state. that a circular addressed to the 'Principal Master of the school endowed by Patrick Dillon, Esq., Castlemarket, Portarlington, Queen's County,' has been returned through the Post Office, endorsed with the observation, 'not known.' It appears from the tabular digest of charitable funds designed for education in Ireland, contained in the Appendix to the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, on Foundation Schools in 1835, page 551, that Patrick Dillon Esq., left by will, in the year 1831, the "annual income of £100; and that testator charged the annuity on the lands of Castlemarket, in the Queen's County. Under these circumstances the Commissioners desire me to request that you will favour them with such information as in your power as to the time the bequest in question ceased to be in operation, and whether any income or benefit is now derived from the endowment, and if so, by whom."

5092. I also read the following answer from the Rev. John Wolseley, in reply:—

"Portarlington, 7th July, 1855.

"SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 29th last June, I made every inquiry; it appears there is no such place as Castlemarket, Portarlington, Queen's County; nor is it known that any man of the name of Dillon left any money to any place or object in this neighbourhood.

"I am, Sir, most truly yours,
(Signed) "JOHN WOLSELEY.

"W. N. Hancock, Esq."

Loftus H. Bland, Esq., M.P.

Loftus H. Bland, Esq., M.P., further examined.

5093. There is a place called Castlemarket, in this county, in which there was a large school, near Ballinakill; the schoolhouse is there, but it is in a ruined state; there was a very large and successful school there twenty or thirty years ago.

John Hely Owen, Esq.

John Hely Owen, Esq., sworn and examined.

5094. I live at Belmont, about a mile from Castlemarket; Ballinakill is the post town. I heard there was an endowment for this school by a person named Dillon; and I was aware, when a very small boy, of a school being in it.

5095. *Chairman.*—How many years ago?—About thirty-five years ago.

5096. Dr. *Andrews.*—You remember the school being there?—Yes; and I heard of people that went to the school.

5097. Do you know in whose possession it is?—I do not.

5098. Do you know is there any land connected with it?—I do not; if I was aware I was to be examined I could have found out every thing about it.

Lady Lanesborough's Endowment for a School at Abbeyleix.

Documentary Evidence.

LADY LANESBOROUGH'S ENDOWMENT FOR A SCHOOL AT ABBEYLEIX.

5099. *Secretary.*—The next case is one that the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Wingfield wishes to have mentioned. A circular was addressed to the principal master of the school at Abbeyleix, endowed by Lady Lanesborough; it was returned as a dead letter. Circulars were addressed to the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Wingfield, and the Rev. T. Nolan, P.P., stating that fact. I read a copy of the letter to the clergymen, as follows:—

"Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission, Dublin Castle,
21st June, 1855.

"SIR,—I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for Inquiring into Endowed Schools in Ireland to state, that a circular addressed by them to the 'Principal Master of the school endowed by Lady Lanesborough, Abbeyleix,' has been returned through the Post Office, endorsed with the observation, 'not known.' It appears from the Appendix to the Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools, made in the year 1835, (Parliamentary paper, 630) page 551, that there were some revenues then unascertained, but attaching to Lady Lanesborough's charity school at Abbeyleix; under these circumstances the Commissioners desire me to request that you will favour them with such information as in your power as to the time when the charity school in question ceased to be in operation, and whether any income or benefit is now derived from the endowment; and if so, by whom."

5100. I also read the following reply from the Rev. T. Nolan, P.P.:—

"Abbeyleix, 23rd June, 1855.

"SIR—In reply to your communication of the 21st instant, I beg to inform you that I have made every inquiry respecting the endowed school you mentioned as being supported by Lady Lanesborough's charity, at Abbeyleix, and I have not been able to make out any trace of it. If such had been established here, it must be now under Lord De Vesci's control, and not in connexion with the Board of Education.

"There is, I am informed, an endowed school at Ballyroan, in this parish; the principal teacher, Rev. John Lyons; the assistant, William Stoker; post town, Ballyroan. I understand it is endowed by the Preston family. The funds derived from Clonard, near Mount-

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rath. The agent to the property, John Hely Owen, Belmont; post-office, Rathdowney. This school at Ballyroan appears not to be in operation, as there are but few, if any, children in attendance at present.

MARYBOROUGH.

Lady Lanesborough's Endowment for a School at Abbeyleix.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"To W. N. Hancock, Esq." (Signed) "THOMAS NOLAN, P.P.

The Hon. and Rev. *William Wingfield* sworn and examined.

Hon. and Rev. Wm. Wingfield.

5101. I have not heard of any such school. It occurred to me that there might be a mistake in the name—that it might be Abbeyfeale.

5102. *Chairman.*—Are you aware of any thing of the kind at Abbeyfeale?—I am not acquainted with the neighbourhood; it was merely a guess of mine; letters for the one place often go to the other.

KILLERMOGH SCHOOL—ENDOWED UNDER THE LORD LIEUTENANT'S FUND.

Killermogh School—Endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

5103. *Secretary.*—The next case is that of the Killermogh School, endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

The Rev. *Edward Bailey* sworn and examined.

Rev. Edward Bailey.

5104. I am curate at Killermogh.

5105. *Chairman.*—In what state of repair is the school?—It is very old, and out of repair. The schoolroom is not fit to be used, and there is no school in consequence. There was a very flourishing school; latterly the attendance became very small, in consequence of the surrounding tenantry having all emigrated. The number of people is small, but if there was a school in good repair, there would be a tolerable number to attend.

5106. Are there no means of repairing it?—The rector of the parish gives £10 a-year to the master; it is not a school in connexion with any society. The Right Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick gives £10 a-year to the master also. There are no other funds available. He is the sole proprietor of the whole parish, and has a great many schools on his property.

5107. Can you make any suggestion as to how it might be repaired?—The rector would give £5 to it, but that would not put the school in good repair. There is a school by Mr. Fitzpatrick, within a mile or two of it; but there are a number of children about the school that would avail themselves of it.

5108. What sum of money do you want to repair the school?—I calculate at least £25.

5109. This is a case, like many others that came before us, in which the Commissioners have no power to do any thing; they can only take suggestions as to what ought to be done. Have you any idea of what number would attend if it was in a good state?—I know sixteen would attend; there are sixteen children whose parents are most anxious to have the school.

5110. Mr. *Stephens.*—What ages are those children?—Most of them young—from fourteen down. There are two boys of fourteen.

5111. Where do they go to school?—They do not go to any school; there are two children go to Durrow, a small town about three miles off. They would be most anxious to go to this school if it was repaired. There are three or four children sometimes come to the school, but it is very uncomfortable and very unfit for them.

5112. *Chairman.*—A number of children did, in fact, attend in 1854?—Yes: at one time there were seventy female children and sixty male children attending, but they are all removed. All those persons are removed, and Mr. Fitzpatrick was making the farms large, and they are in the hands of Scotchmen, and in his own hands. I hand in the lease under which the school is held.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS NO LONGER IN OPERATION.

Endowed Schools no longer in operation.

5113. *Secretary.*—I may mention that a very large number of dead letters have been returned from this county, indicating endowments no longer in operation. There are as many as twelve or fourteen, and several of these are endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

5114. *Chairman.*—Read the names of the schools.—[Secretary reads out the list as follows]:—

5115. *Erasmus Smith's Schools:*—Clonenagh, Mountrath; Coolbanagher, Woodbrook; Clonaslee, Kilmanman; Clonaslee, Portarlington.

5116. *Schools of Private Foundation:*—Abbeyleix, school endowed by Lady Lanesborough; Castlemarket, school endowed by Patrick Dillon, Esq.; Knaptown, under Lord Lieutenant's Fund; Maryborough, under Lord Lieutenant's Fund; Boardwell, under Lord Lieutenant's Fund; Offerlane, under Lord Lieutenant's Fund; Coleraine, under Lord Lieutenant's Fund; Offerlane, (of which Martin Moore was master in 1835), Mountrath; Offerlane, (of which Thomas Carroll was master in 1835), Mountrath; Offerlane, (of which John Sydes was master in 1835), Mountrath.

KNAPTOWN SCHOOL—ENDOWED UNDER THE LORD LIEUTENANT'S FUND.

Knaptown School—Endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

The Hon. and Rev. *William Wingfield* further examined.

Hon. and Rev. Wm. Wingfield.

5117. As in several other cases, aid was given from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund to build this school, but that was all that was done; they were left to be supported from private means. I know a case in the County Wicklow where a grant was given to build the school, it was built in the chapel yard, and the priest of the parish has since added it as a wing to the chapel. I make this observation in reference to the list, which, I suggest, bears that out, and possibly those endowments might come under that class.

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MARYBOROUGH.

General State of Education.

Matthew S. Cassan, Esq.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

Matthew S. Cassan, Esq., sworn and examined.

5118. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold?—I am a magistrate of the county, and chairman of the Town Commissioners.

5119. You are aware, from your position, of the educational wants of this locality?—I am.

5120. Can you make any observations on that subject?—At first I did not wish to interfere, lest I might appear to be instituting a comparison between Ballyroan, Abbyleix, and Maryborough, in order to have the school changed to this place; but in this town the better and mercantile classes are lamentably in want of a school to educate their children. In this town there is no national school; the national school has been suppressed for this reason, that the late Roman Catholic parish priest, the Rev. Mr. O'Connor, endowed a school out of his own means, and it is kept by three monks, I think, who manage the school here.

5121. Dr. *Andrews.*—Are they Christian Brothers?—They are. There is another school—the parish school—kept under the Church Education Society; and then there is another, I believe, for mercantile purposes; but there is no classical school kept in this town, nor is there any school where the higher branches of education necessary for commercial purposes are taught. This is a county town, and yet nothing of the kind is kept here. The nearest locality where there is a school is Portarlington—that is ten miles off. There is no classical boarding school kept here; and latterly there is no school kept here for classical education, or for the higher branches of mercantile education.

5122. If there was such a school, would it be supported?—One that was here had very large support, and for several years the master of the school did receive good support, till his death, and his son then left the locality.

5123. You say there is a want here of the means of obtaining a good English education for the higher classes?—Certainly.

5124. And that there is a total want of classical education?—Yes. It is suggested to me that there is a school which I really did not know of, though I am living here, and am a magistrate for twenty years—it is suggested that there is a school kept by a person here of which I did not know. For the country gentlemen there is no school to which they can send their children, nor for any of the respectable persons in the neighbourhood of the town is there a day school.

5125. What would you consider constituted a sound English education—would mathematics, geometry, &c.?—Yes, and engineering.

5126. Reading, writing, and arithmetic?—A good English education; there is nothing of the sort in this town.

5127. Is there any requirement here for instruction in drawing?—It would be very necessary, but there is nothing of the sort here; and I know of some of the better class of shopkeepers in this town who are obliged, for want of such a school, to send their children to the monks' school, which is a very good school for what is taught there; but every person who has a child to be educated sends it there. They may not wish to have it mix with those of the lower order in those schools; but if they do not wish to send them to such a a school, they must do without education.

5128. The monks established this school for the really destitute, who had no means of providing education?—Yes; and it is a very good school: but those who can afford to pay for good education for their children, have not an opportunity of giving it to them in the town.

5129. Is there any means of obtaining instruction in music, drawing, or modern languages?—Nothing, whatever, of the sort; there are several schools in Portarlington—there is an opposition there in schools; I believe there are three or four there. The rector of the parish, Mr. Harpur, states he is willing to corroborate my statement in any way.

Rev. Thos. Harpur.

The Rev. *Thomas Harpur* sworn and examined.

5130. I have been rector of this parish for thirty-two years.

5131. *Chairman.*—Can you state your opinion as to the want of the means of education?—I entirely agree with my friend, Mr. Cassan, that in this town there is a peculiar want of a respectable school. For many years there was a respectable school held here, and several persons were distinguished in college who were educated here, but at present the respectable classes of society are utterly destitute of the means of education. There is the parish school, in which the humbler classes are taught free of expense; they are taught geography, and the usual branches in a parochial school. It is tolerably well attended—some fifty or sixty children—but it is not a school calculated for the better classes of society.

5132. Dr. *Andrews.*—Then you concur with Mr. Cassan, in stating that the means of obtaining an English education is not afforded here?—Yes; and it is very requisite.

5133. Can you say the same with respect to the modern languages?—Yes.

5134. *Chairman.*—Do you think a classical school would be advantageous to this locality?—Yes, very much so; and with the railroad, if there were a well-established school of the kind, it being so central, there could be no place, in point of locality, better circumstanced for a school. When there was one here it was very fairly attended.

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The Hon. *James Butler* sworn and examined.

5135. *Chairman.*—You are son of Lord Dunboyne?—Yes.

5136. You are a magistrate of this county?—Yes.

5137. You live in the neighbourhood of this town?—Yes; within three miles of it.

5138. Can you give us any information as to the state of education in this town?—I can only confirm what the last two gentlemen have stated, Mr. Cassan and the Rev. Mr. Harpur; I quite agree in every thing they have stated on the subject. I have been in many parts of the world, and I do not think I met any place so devoid of the means of education as this. I have not resided long in the country; I have been in other countries, where education is under government control—where the poorer classes get education at the expense of the government of the country; but here there is a total want of education, and the better class of farmers, instead of being well educated, are the contrary. Labour is now so high that I am paying to children men's hire. Children are getting men's hire, and the women more; and they do not seek for education, in consequence of no opportunity being afforded—they have quite forgotten education.

5139. Are you of opinion that if there was a good school for the middle classes established it would be well attended?—I have not the slightest doubt about it; for the farmers are now quite independent people, and would be much pleased to see their children educated, but they have no opportunity for it.

5140. Are you of opinion that a school in which classical education was given would be of advantage to this class of persons?—My own opinion is, that in this neighbourhood a commercial education would be more required than a classical school. I do not think we have gentry sufficient for a classical school. Travelling has become so extremely easy that the better class of people are more inclined to educate their sons in England, or abroad. The neighbourhood about here would require more a mercantile school than a classical school.

5141. Dr. *Andrews.*—But would it not be a desirable thing to combine both?—Undoubtedly, and give a facility to those who wish to partake of education; but without some kind of school the generation getting up will grow up in a state of ignorance.

5142. While the higher classes might send their sons elsewhere to get a classical education, the respectable persons in the neighbourhood would send their sons to learn classics as well as English?—Yes; and if we had the advantage, I think our mercantile men would wish to give their sons a classical education if it was offered.

5143. Would not mercantile men be greatly benefited by having modern languages taught?—No doubt, and I consider that in these days there is no education without modern languages. In the army and navy you cannot pass without a knowledge of modern languages, and in the humblest situations in life they are necessary.

5144. Are they not also necessary to enable a person to conduct a foreign correspondence?—Most decidedly; they cannot do without it. If a merchant has not that education in his own family, he must engage people, in whom he would not have the same confidence as in his own family. I am sure that in twenty years there will not be a person who would not embrace with delight an opportunity to learn modern languages.

5145. That desire exists only partially now; if the foundation was laid would the desire increase?—Yes, I think it is only necessary to lay the foundation. Once that was laid, very little difficulty would be met with, but a great deal of support. In twenty-four hours you can be in Paris from where we are sitting. Men do not like travelling because they do not speak the language; they say they would be considered as fools abroad. In this county I do not think there would be a better situation for a school than this town. I am not speaking from living in the locality, but I do not think a better situation could be chosen for a school than this town.

5146. The facility for travelling increases the necessity for learning languages?—Yes, no doubt. Formerly persons communicated by letters, and then employed clerks to do it; but now, as parties can go abroad to do their own business, a knowledge of the language would be required by themselves, and they could do their work more beneficially for themselves. We may not live to see the improvement, but in twenty-five years, if that is followed up, our children will have the benefit of it.

5147. Mr. *Stephens.*—I think you stated that a commercial school was much more required in this town than a classical school?—A commercial school, with foreign languages. I educated my own children abroad; I think we lose a great deal of time in classical education; I am convinced that if half the time employed in learning classics were devoted to foreign languages, we would be far better educated. I met men perfect classical scholars, and when they went abroad they could not express themselves, except when they met a countryman of their own; and I think a great deal of time has been thrown away, confining them entirely to classics, and not thinking a little more of foreign languages.

5148. Dr. *Andrews.*—But do you object to the study of classics?—I do not think any man can be considered educated without them. I object to their study to the exclusion of modern languages. If my son were to be educated in one or the other, I would prefer the modern languages for his own happiness, convenience, and pleasure. I think in life he would derive more benefit from the modern languages, but I consider both much better.

5149. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have you not stated that you never met a place so devoid of education as this town and its immediate vicinity?—I do not think I have ever met abroad so great a want as I see here. There are respectable farmers about here whose sons I wanted to get into the militia. I said, "I will recommend you and get you promotion;" but when

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MARYBOROUGH.

General State of Education.

Hon. James Butler.

it came to the question, "can you read?" men with twenty or thirty acres of land, and gigs and horses—their sons could not read or write. I said, "I would rather you would not go in; for if you cannot read or write, you would not get promotion, and you would remain a soldier." It would surprise you to see the men that cannot read or write.

5150. Are you acquainted with the Christian Brothers' school in this town?—I did visit it, and I think that in the absence of every other school, it is a very fortunate thing to have it.

5151. Are there many boys educated there?—They are rather liberal; any one that wishes may send his children there, they are treated and received very well. I could say nothing against them; in the absence of any other school the town is rather fortunate in having it. In this neighbourhood, which is a wealthy neighbourhood, there are twenty families have pianos, and there is not one of them can get a piano-tuner to tune them. When I called on them to know how they got them tuned, I found that they had to enter into a subscription to get a man down, and pay him his expenses. The people have no enterprise—they seem to be perfectly asleep to their own interests. They will not spend £5, even if they thought it would make £10 that day twelvemonths. If a thing is done for them they will embrace it, but they will not begin it. I am convinced the majority of the people about here to-day, will think this Commission a most fortunate thing, and will look for some good to arise from it.

5152. Would the place be devoid of a school were it not for the school belonging to the Christian Brothers?—I have not heard of any other.

5153. Have you not heard of the parish school?—The parish has a school, as a matter of course; where there is such a worthy rector as the Rev. Mr. Harpur, he would not leave the place without having a parochial school, even if it were to be at his own expense. There is another circumstance, allow me to mention to you, from Mr. O'Shea, the editor of our journal here: there is a classical master here and he can only muster six pupils; which proves, as I think, that a classical education would not do as well as a mercantile education, because we have but few independent merchants here; but as to the gentry, from the facilities of travelling, and now that we are getting out of the sufferings of 1847, 1848, and 1849, people are more inclined to send their sons to be educated in England than here—those who can afford a classical education; but as I consider it is a mercantile education more than a classical education we want here; the classical teacher in the town cannot get more than six or eight pupils.

5154. Do you think Ballyroan or Maryborough the most eligible for a school?—There is no question about it; Ballyroan is a village out of the question completely; there are not more than twelve houses in it. I am about half-way between Ballyroan and Maryborough—four miles from one, and three from the other. Ballyroan would not be a proper situation for a school at all.

5155. Is it in consequence of the deficiency of the population?—Yes, and the distance from the railway. Here we are close to the railway, and Ballyroan is six miles from the railway; besides, this is the assize town, the county town, and a thickly-populated neighbourhood also.

School Estates under the Clare-street Board.

John Hely Owen, Esq.

SCHOOL ESTATES UNDER THE CLARE-STREET BOARD.

John Hely Owen, Esq., sworn and examined.

5156. *Chairman.*—You are agent over the Kilbricken estate?—Yes.

5157. When were you appointed?—In 1835.

5158. By whom?—The Commissioners of Education.

5159. Can you state how many acres there are?—Eight hundred Irish acres.

5160. Can you state what condition the estate was in at the time of your appointment?—In a very bad state; it had been very much sublet in very small holdings; they were a very bad kind of tenants. I got rid of them; those that were likely to work well I recommended to the Comissioners to allow me to retain them,

5161. Have you enlarged the farms of those that remained?—Yes; there was one portion of the estate a Mr. Hawkesworth held—135 acres; the tenants on thirty-five acres refused to pay rent, and he applied to me to eject the 135 acres; he only retained 100, and on the other thirty-five acres there were thirty odd leases, and I sublet it to eight of the best conducted persons on it.

5162. Is Mr. Hawkesworth still a middleman?—He holds 100 acres.

5163. Is the state of the property much better than when you were appointed?—Oh, yes; and the country is better.

5164. Dr. *Andrews.*—Have you the rental of the Queen's County estate?—It is £777.

5165. Are there leases?—No lease on it except one of Mr. Hawkesworth's, which will expire in a year.

5166. Have you the rental and accounts you will hand in?—I was not aware my presence was necessary here, not having got a summons; but I felt it due to the Commissioners to give them any information I could.

5167. But you have means of supplying the rental and accounts?—Of course.

5168. Are there any schools on this property?—There is a portion of that £777 a-year, referring to a portion of land at Ballyroan. The Commissioners were going to purchase a small bit of land to build a house on, and I ascertained where the house is at present belonging to Mr. Flood, and I recommended them to buy the interest of it, and save expenditure. They purchased the interest of Mr. Flood to build at Ballyroan the school where Mr. Lyon is master.

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5169. Then the school Mr. Lyon is master of was purchased by the Commissioners of Education?—Yes; to save the expense of laying out a large sum of money in building; and the land attached to this was of as much value as the money they gave, and they had a house ready. When I was appointed agent I found a small building there that the Commissioners were paying a large rent for—a very bad concern for a school. I recommended them to surrender these premises, and as they were going to lay out a large sum of money on a building, I saw the other place and the land attached to it; and I made an agreement—an advantageous agreement—with the party, and bought it up for the Commissioners, to save the expense of building, and surrendered the other old concern, that was a very bad concern, in the town.

5170. Is there any school on Cappaloughlin estate?—Yes; the Commissioners built that. Mr. Mooney is master at present.

5171. Is there any other school on the estate besides that?—No; there is a school about a mile and a-half from it; a Mrs. Despard keeps a school about a mile from it, and a school at Mountrath.

5172. Is there an industrial education given to the tenants on the estate: any agricultural instruction?—No; there was a small portion of the land I got up where the schoolhouse was built, I recommended the Commissioners to make this an agricultural school, connected with the school; they refused to comply with my wishes

5173. Was the recommendation on your part in writing?—It was.

5174. You say there is no agricultural instruction?—No.

5175. Is there any instruction given there to males or females?—No; and I feel it would be most useful if carried out.

5176. Have you had any instructions from the Commissioners to endeavour to improve the husbandry of the estate?—Oh yes; every thing in the way of a suggestion of mine to carry out improvement, they acted on.

5177. How far has the improvement gone; have you increased the size of the farms?—Yes; and thorough-drained a portion, and built three or four suitable habitations for the tenants.

5178. Have you done any thing to improve the agriculture?—Nothing more than some little things I did, providing guano, out of my own pocket—that they paid me for—and putting them up to the knowledge of turnips.

5179. Did you get them to sow turnips?—Yes.

5180. Then you have encouraged them to grow green crops and to feed cattle?—Yes.

5181. And to raise manure?—I took up a portion of the land, to show them what could be done by sowing turnips: I fed cattle on the eight acres, and I paid to the Commissioners the profits that I made by those cattle I stall-fed on it, and by the manure. I made treble the rent of the bit of land; four times the rent. I found they saw the utility of growing turnips and were anxious to do so.

5182. Did they follow your wishes in that respect?—Quite so.

5183. Are you still desirous there should be a good agricultural school there in connexion with the property, and a school for general industrial instruction?—I would give money out of my own pocket for it.

5184. *Chairman.*—Has that farm that you held for some time been let to a tenant?—It was proposed to be let for £6 to a tenant: I was directed to give it to a tenant for £6: I refused to give it without further inquiry into the matter, and it was relet again at £14 odd. If an agent is worth any thing, his advice ought to be followed in these matters.

5185. Dr. *Andrews.*—How do you explain this, that in 1809, these lands were let at, I think, over £1,400 odd?—Not these lands; that must be the Navan or some other estate, not this at all. Griffith's valuation is but £600 a-year; my rental is £777.

5186. Will you furnish a rental of each estate?—Of course; I furnish my accounts every year, stating the rent for the year, the gale day, and the poor-rate, and the sums due and the sums paid.

5187. And the tenure?—There is no lease on the Cappaloughlin estate but the one, and I am aware the Secretary knows that; the Mountrath railway station is on the estate; these are under the Commissioners of Education; there is a school at Clonmel, under the Commissioners of Education; and another at Banagher, another here. I often suggested to the Secretary of the Commissioners the necessity of sending some one to see the estate. I offered to pay the expenses of a person's coming down on more than one occasion for my own satisfaction; the Lissanure estate is seven or eight miles from Ballybrophy. I hand in statements of accounts.

5188. These statements you hand in are accurate?—Quite accurate. On the Tipperary estate they are tenants from year to year, except a lease to Mr. M'Garry.

5189. The statement you have handed in with regard to the King's County estate is correct?—Yes; I will attend on any one that comes to visit the estate to show them over it. In the King's County estate there is one portion of land that was cut-off bog. I proposed letting it some time ago; and some memorial was sent up and I was stopped short; if it was my own I would let it.

5190. You were proceeding to let cut-off bog, and you were not permitted?—Yes, about twenty acres.

5191. What stopped it?—Some of the tenants who had land adjoining it sent a memorial, through Mr. Bland, saying I was going to take this from them, and I was stopped.

5192. Who uses it now?—It is a common now: if I had my will I would let it.

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MARYBOROUGH.

General State of Education.

Henry Wm. Talbot, Esq.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

Henry William Talbot, Esq., sworn and examined.

5193. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold?—I am proprietor and editor of the *Leinster Express* newspaper.

5194. Have you resided for some time in this county?—I have resided twenty-four years in this town.

5195. Of course you are acquainted with the town and the surrounding country?—Thoroughly acquainted.

5196. Will you state your opinion with regard to the means of education?—I consider them very indifferent, indeed. I must observe that I have been put to very considerable inconvenience in carrying on business here, for want of being able to obtain apprentices who have been sufficiently educated and qualified for it; and I have been obliged to introduce from other towns young lads for the purpose.

5197. What class of schools do you think would be of greatest advantage?—I think a classical and mathematical school—one, in fact, suited for young men for the ordinary pursuits of life. I do not think there is at present any of the means of imparting education for any of the ordinary professions or mercantile life, or for public offices.

5198. You think a commercial school, in which classics were taught, would be desirable?—I think so: and there is no means of imparting French, German, or the classics.

5199. Do you think such a school, if established here, would be well supported?—I do; I was obliged to take my own family to Dublin to have them educated.

5200. If there had been a good school in this town, you would probably have had them educated here?—It is probable I would; I cannot say exactly as to that. Other things might have induced me to go to Dublin, such as business.

5201. Can you say where the sons of tradesmen and the better class of farmers look for their education at the present moment in and about Maryboro'?—I am not aware; the means of education are very indifferent.

5202. Are they obliged to go to other localities?—I cannot say.

5203. Do you suppose they remain without education?—Oh, no. The education they receive is very insufficient for the ordinary pursuits of life.

5204. Can you offer any suggestion, for the information of the Commissioners as to the means of providing education?—I think if there were a public school established here it would be well supported: there are abundant means to support it. There is a sufficiently respectable population in the neighbourhood, particularly of the middle classes.

5205. Do you know the Ballyroan school?—I do. I think in such an isolated district as Ballyroan, it could not be as efficient for its object as if it was placed in this town.

5206. You think the school would be improved and the town benefited by its removal to Maryboro'?—I do.

5207. Mr. *Stephens.*—You stated that if a public school were established at Maryboro' it would succeed. What do you mean by a public school?—I mean an endowed school, such as that at Ballyroan.

5208. Do you not think if a good commercial school were established here it would succeed without any endowment?—Well, I have no doubt it would.

5209. Do you think if a classical school were established here it would succeed without any endowment?—I do.

5210. Is there any want of schools for the humbler classes of society?—No, I think there are abundant means of education for the humbler classes of society; but there is an objection on the part of the middle classes—those who are able to pay—to send their children to such schools. The lower classes are afforded better means of education than the middle classes.

5211. The middle and upper classes are not so well supplied?—I think not; I think that is a remarkable distinction throughout the country.

5212. If a commercial and classical school could succeed by private enterprise, would not an endowment be a waste of money?—I do not think it would; I think it would succeed more effectually by means of an endowment, and be still more efficient; but, on the other hand, I have no doubt a school could be supported in this town without an endowment; at the same time I conceive an endowment would render it more effective.

5213. Would not an endowment have the effect of damaging or crushing private enterprise?—I do not think it has had that effect in places where there are endowed schools.

5214. Then, you would prefer that your commercial and classical school in this town should be endowed, rather than unendowed?—Decidedly.

5215. Have you turned your attention to the question respecting the inspection of schools?—I have not.

5216. *Chairman.*—Can you state what, in your opinion, is the advantage of an endowed school over an unendowed school?—I think that, in a place of this description, an endowment would render the education more efficient. The means would be more abundant, and there would be less doubt of success.

5217. Is there any advantage, except the actual salary of the master, in an endowed school over an unendowed school?—I think there is, in the education. The fact of the master having a salary would be so much additional support to the school; and therefore he would be afforded means of imparting a more efficient education. I do not mean to say it would be the means of bringing more pupils, but the means of education would be

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more sufficient. I might put the question, what is the object of endowed schools at all. I know some of Erasmus Smith's schools through the country; some are very insufficient, and others very effective; and I think that, were it not for endowment, the means of education would not be so sufficient.

5218. Dr. *Andrews.*—You think that, because of the endowment, a higher class master is obtained?—Yes.

5219. And that it enables the master to get higher class assistants?—Yes.

5220. Have you ever turned your attention to the inspection of schools. Do you think the inspection of schools by competent persons would be of advantage?—I decidedly do.

5221. That would be one of the advantages of an endowed school, that a competent inspector, who would be at once able to discover whether the master was discharging his duty, whether the children were deriving the proper advantages, should be appointed?—I would think that most essential.

5222. Then, you think great advantage would arise from having higher class masters, higher class assistants, and the advantage of inspectors to see the schools properly conducted?—That is precisely what I meant to convey.

5223. Mr. *Stephens.*—Suppose your suggestions were carried out, and that there were an endowed classical school and an endowed commercial school in Maryborough, from what source, or out of what fund, would you endow those schools?—That I cannot exactly state; I should not say from any local fund.

5224. Would you tax the inhabitants of Maryborough?—Certainly not; I think the usual funds.

5225. What are the usual funds—the consolidated fund?—Yes; we all contribute to that; I contribute, myself, some £400 or £500 a-year to it out of my industry. I do not mean to say there should be any special favour to Maryborough; if they were not generally established throughout the country, I would not expect them for Maryborough.

5226. *Chairman.*—Your opinion is, speaking as an inhabitant of Maryborough, that it would be a good locality for such a school?—Yes; decidedly.

5227. Do you think it would be a better locality than Abbeyleix or Portarlington?—I am not prepared to say. As far as Portarlington is concerned, the means of education are abundant. This being the centre of the county, and the county town, it is decidedly of more importance than Abbeyleix.

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TULLAMORE.

Shinrone School—Endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

Documentary Evidence.

TULLAMORE, 8th SEPTEMBER, 1855.

Present—The MARQUESS OF KILDARE, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

SHINRONE SCHOOL—ENDOWED UNDER THE LORD LIEUTENANT'S FUND.

5228. *Secretary.*—The first school to be brought under the notice of the Commissioners is the school of Shinrone, respecting which the Rev. Mr. Savage is in attendance. He was under the impression that this was not an endowed school. I read the correspondence with regard to the school. The following is the letter to the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen of the parish, from the Commissioners:—

"I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for Inquiring into Endowed Schools in Ireland, to state that a circular, addressed by them to the 'Principal Master of the Endowed School, Shinrone,' has been returned through the post-office, endorsed with the observation, 'no endowed school in Shinrone.'

"It appears from the Appendix to the Second Report from the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, made in the year 1826, page 674, that a schoolhouse was then being built at Shinrone, at the cost of £120, of which £60 had been granted from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund. In page 59 of their first Report, the same Commissioners state that a grant of land, in perpetuity, was generally required as a condition of aid being given from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

"Under these circumstances, the Commissioners desire me to request that you will favour them with such information as in your power, as to whether the school that received aid from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund is still in operation, and in what way the ground referred to was conveyed to it, and whether any income or benefit is now derived from the endowment, and if so, by whom."

5229. The following is the answer of the Rev. W. B. Savage, the rector:—

"Kilmurry Rectory, Shinrone, July 23, 1855.

"SIR—In reply to your letter of inquiry as to whether there is an endowed school in Shinrone, I beg to give you, for the information of the Commissioners, the following:—My predecessor, the Hon. and Rev. Robert Maude, now Dean of Clogher, raised a subscription for the purpose of erecting a schoolhouse, and appears, from the lease of the ground on which the schoolhouse was erected, to have received a grant from the Marquess Wellesley, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who ordered that the sum of £60 should be paid to the Hon. and Rev. Robert Maude, out of the fund granted by Parliament, in the 5th year of his late Majesty's reign, in aid of schools established by voluntary subscription in Ireland, and on the Hon. and Rev. Robert Maude advancing the sum of £60. A lease was given by Mr. John Smith, then resident in Shinrone, to the Hon. Robert Maude, Rector of Shinrone, and his successors, half an acre of ground for the term of 900 years, on which a schoolhouse was erected, and a male and female school has been held in same from the 14th of February, 1825, supported by the rector of the parish, and a few private subscriptions. The mistress of female school receiving aid from the Ladies' London Hibernian Society, with a small grant from the Church Education Society, and subscriptions from some of the Protestant parishioners. The master of male school paid by the rector of the parish, with small subscriptions, occupying the house and garden. No aid has ever been received from Government for support of schools, and the lease is made to the Hon. and Rev. Robert Maude, and his successors, to have the sole control of master and mistress.

"I remain, &c.,

"W. B. SAVAGE, Rector, Shinrone."

5230. The next is the letter of the Rev. Mr. O'Mally, P.P.:—

"Brosna, Roscrea, 25th July, 1855.

"SIR—I was aware that the letter for master of Shinrone endowed school had been returned as you mention. There is a schoolhouse which had been built about the time you mention. I find that three-quarters of an Irish acre of land go with it. A school for boys and one for girls are holden in the building. They are under management of the rector, are exclusively Protestant; and one at least of the teachers is the most incompetent person I have ever known to attempt to teach. It would be an act of most requisite charity to look after the Protestant schools in the immediate neighbourhood of Shinrone.

"Your obedient servant,

P. O'MALLY, P.P."

Form of Lease under Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

5231. A return has been received from the Rev. Mr. Savage, and he has returned the lease under which the school is held. This is a lease bearing date in 1825, between John Smith of the one part, and the Hon. and Rev. R. Maude, rector of the parish of Shinrone, of the other part. It recites that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Marquess Wellesley, directed £60 to be paid to the Rev. Mr. Maude, out of the parliamentary fund towards the erection of a schoolhouse on lands in the parish of Shinrone. The Rev. Mr. Maude himself advanced £60, and money was to be subscribed by other persons towards the building of the schoolhouse. The lease goes on to grant two roods of land to the Rev. Mr. Maude, "the said minister, and his successors, from the 1st day of November last past, for the full end and term of 900 years from thenceforth next ensuing, fully to be completed and ended, in trust and for the use of a resident schoolmaster, to be hereafter appointed by the said minister and his successors, and to and for no other use, intent, or purpose, whatsoever. He the said minister, and his successors yielding and paying unto the said John Smith, his executors, administrators, and assigns, during the continuance of this demise, the sum of one

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TULLAMORE.

Shinrone School—Endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

penny, on the 1st day of May in each and every year, if demanded; and it is hereby expressed and declared, that the said grant is and shall be and remain subject to and upon the regulations and conditions hereinafter mentioned and expressed; that is to say, that the master and masters of the said school, for the time being, shall be not only appointed by the said minister and his successors, but shall be removed and removable, from time to time and at all times, by writing, under the hands of the said minister and his successors, and at his and their sole will and pleasure; and that such schoolmaster for the time being shall teach and instruct all such children as shall be named to him for that purpose by the written direction and permission of the said minister and his successors, and such others as the said master for the time being shall think fit, in the principles and practice of reading and writing the English language and of arithmetic, in such mode, and according to such plan of education, and under and subject to such regulations, as shall from time to time be in writing ordered by the said minister and his successors; and that no person shall be permitted at any time to take possession of the house and residence to be built on the said lands, or of said lands or any part thereof, who shall not have first signed and delivered unto the said minister or his successors an agreement on the part of such master to quit and yield up possession of said house."

[The return from the Rev. Mr. Savage and the return from the master are read.]

The Rev. *William Brownlow Savage* sworn and examined.

Rev. Wm. Brownlow Savage.

5232. *Chairman.*—You are rector of the parish of Kilmurrey?—Shinrone extends into three parishes, of which Kilmurrey is one.

5233. How long have you been rector?—Since the year 1826.

5234. Have you been in the constant habit of visiting this school?—Yes, my lord.

5235. Have you heard the allegation contained in the Rev. Mr. O'Malley's letter?—I think the allegation perfectly unfounded. I brought a schoolmaster from the County Fermanagh, and I sent him to the schools of the Society for Discountenancing Vice, and I afterwards sent him to the Kildare-street school; and a proof of his capacity is, that some most respectable men have been educated by him—some with shops in Dublin, and one or two men of the name of Drought. This was some years ago, and the school was open to Roman Catholics as well as Protestants. Many Roman Catholics have been educated in the school, and they are prevented coming by Mr. O'Malley. The people desire to be instructed, but are not permitted.

5236. What religion are the children who attend?—Protestants.

5237. All?—Not all; a little girl was brought away, the other day, named Moran, who received her education in the female school. The father was obliged to take the child away.

5238. What number could the house accommodate?—The boys' school could hold forty; the girls' school fifty. We had that number in former years, before this opposition was given to it; we had a very nice school, and this little girl has been taken away that I mention.

5239. When did that opposition arise?—There was always an opposition; many of the parents would be very glad to have their children educated there. The two mistresses of the national school were educated in our female school, and several other persons educated by our schoolmistress have been governesses; and the lady who held the principal school at Parsonstown was educated in our school. She had a school near Glasgow, but was obliged to return, and then was immediately appointed to a school at Parsonstown.

5240. What reason can you assign for the opposition?—I do not know; the principal reason, I would suppose, is that we require the Bible to be read. Under the Church Education Society that is the principle on which we hold our school.

5241. Have you any suggestion you could make that would tend to the improvement of the school?—We support the school entirely by ourselves. The Board of Trinity College kindly give me £5 a-year.

5242. By whom is the school visited?—By the Church Education Society.

5243. How often has it been inspected?—About twice a-year. It was formerly visited under the Hibernian School Society, by the inspector of that society.

5244. What course of education is given in the school?—Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar; not the higher branches. The master is an old man now, but he is in better health now than he has been for the last year.

5245. Is he capable of conducting the school?—Yes, as far as reading, writing, and arithmetic; and he can keep books well.

5246. Dr. *Andrews.*—Does he try the boys in mental arithmetic?—I do not think he does.

5247. Will you suggest that to him?—I shall; I think it very advisable.

5248. Does he teach them to write from dictation?—Not from dictation—they write from a book.

5249. Would it not be better than writing from a book?—I think so; I will suggest that to him.

5250. Have you maps?—Yes, we have the maps that we got from the Church Education Society—they are not so good as the National Board maps.

5251. Is it a mixed school of males and females?—There are two schools; the males in the under part, and the rest comprises the whole residence of the master and the female school.

5252. The males and females are in different departments?—Yes, and taught by different persons.

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TULLAMORE.

Shinrone School—Endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

Rev. Wm. Brownlow Savage.

5253. Is there any industrial instruction?—Yes; they are taught plain work, and I got a person from the north—from Newtownards—to teach them embroidery.

5254. Is there any industrial instruction given to the male pupils?—None.

5255. Is there mathematical instruction given to the pupils?—No; I do not think the man is equal to instructing them in the higher branches of that kind.

5256. Or in mensuration?—Nor in mensuration. Between emigration and the dispute, and one thing or another, there are very few boys coming.

5257. What ages are they?—About fourteen. We had two young men that came lately from Australia—they came to learn to write and improve themselves. They were about twenty-one or twenty-two.

5258. Is it the Church Education Society's books that are used?—Yes.

5259. *Chairman.*—Will you ask the teacher to send us a list of the books he uses?—I shall.

5260. And of the number of scholars reading each book.

5261. Mr. *Stephens.*—How is it his salary is so small—£14 16*s.* a-year?—He formerly received £24 a-year. Mr. Toone subscribes £8 a year, £4 to each school.

5262. *Chairman.*—Is there any one present wishes to make any observation relative to this Shinrone School?

Banagher Royal School.

Documentary Evidence.

THE BANAGHER ROYAL SCHOOL.

5263. *Secretary.*—The next school to be brought before the Commissioners is the Royal School of Banagher. It was founded under a charter from King Charles the First, dated 16th September, 1629. It is the charter founding the Corporation of Banagher, and contains amongst others these provisions—"And further, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by the advice and consent aforesaid, we do by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, give, grant, and confirm unto the said sovereign, burgesses, and free commons of the said borough and town of Bannacher, alias Banagher, and to their successors for ever, forty-three acres of arable land and pasture, and twenty-five acres of wood and moor, with the appurtenances in the town and lands of Buolmarge, next adjoining to the town and lands of Eglis and Ballycollen, in the barony of Eglisse, in the King's County; and also eight acres of arable land and pasture, with the appurtenances in the town and lands of Ballynecurry, next adjoining to the town and lands of Derry, in the barony and county aforesaid; and also seventy-seven acres of arable land and pasture, and sixty acres of wood and moor, with the appurtenances in the town and lands of Derry, next adjoining to the town and lands of Ballynecurry aforesaid—all which premises do contain by estimation, two hundred acres of arable land and pasture, and eighty-five acres of wood and moor, with the appurtenances." * * * "To have, hold, and enjoy all and singular, the said last-granted lands, tenements, and hereditaments, with all and singular their appurtenances, to the said sovereign, burgesses, and free commons of the said borough and town of Bannacher, alias Banagher, and their successors for ever, to the only use and behoof of such schoolmaster, as our deputy or other chief governor, or governors of our said kingdom of Ireland for the time being, shall appoint to reside and teach in the said town of Bannacher, alias Banagher; and for want of such schoolmaster, there to be appointed as aforesaid, then to the use and behoof of the sovereign, and burgesses, and their successors for ever, towards the maintenance of a free school in the said town of Bannacher, alias Banagher; and of such schoolmaster and schoolmasters as they or the greatest number of them shall place and appoint to teach school there for ever, until another schoolmaster shall be appointed by the said Lord Deputy, or other chief governor or governors of this kingdom, for the time being, to be holden of us, our heirs and successors, as of our Castle of Dublin, in free and common soccage, for all services and demands, and not in capite, nor in soccage in capite, nor by knights' service."

5264. There appear to be other letters patent, dated 16th September, 1629, which contain a similar provision with regard to the school. It is, however, only another document conveying the same land, for the premises described are the same. These letters patent are contained in a Parliamentary return, made to the House of Commons in 1851—(Parliamentary paper 475). The passage I read is in page 24; the second passage relating to the same subject is in page 32.

5265. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the First Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland. They were appointed to inquire into schools, and made their report in 1807; after reciting the charter I read, they say:—"The lands belonging to this school are situate in the barony of Eglisse, between four and eight miles from the town of Banagher; they were let in the year 1799, by the Honourable and Reverend Richard Ponsonby, the late master, at the yearly rent of £165 13*s.*

5266. "There is not, nor has there been, at any time that we can discover, any schoolhouse belonging to the endowment, nor does it appear that any school has been kept at Banagher for several years. Upon our referring to the examination of the Rev. Richard Warburton, a former master, taken in the year 1788, before the Commissioners then appointed to inquire into the state of the funds, granted for the purpose of education in Ireland, we find that great encroachments had been made on the school lands; and that at the time of said examination their contents were reduced from two hundred and eighty-five acres, the number mentioned in the charter, to two hundred and four."

5267. "Mr. Morris, by our order, caused a survey of the lands to be made in June last, by which it appears that the school lands at present consist of only two hundred and eight acres,

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thirty-two perches; so that nearly seventy-seven acres of the original grant are now lost to this endowment by the encroachments of the neighbouring landholders, and by the negligence of former masters.

5268. "Mr. Morris has stated to us, that he has taken two contiguous houses in the town of Banagher, at a rent of £156 17*s.* 6*d.*, which is nearly equal to the present annual produce of the lands. These houses, which he has taken for the temporary accommodation of himself and his scholars, he has represented as well calculated for the purposes of a school, being a spacious concern, with an extensive rere, a garden, and three acres of land adjoining, and of which a lease for ever has been promised him. But as this contract is the mere private agreement of the master, and as the endowment is but small, and as this foundation is not included in the Act of Parliament that authorizes the making a trust lease for the purpose of raising a sum of money for building, it seems a matter worthy of the consideration of your Grace, whether, in order to give efficacy and permanence to this establishment, it would not be advisable to assist the master in purchasing this concern, or obtaining a lease for ever of it, in order that it may be made the schoolhouse of the endowment; and we beg leave to recommend Mr. Morris's memorial to the Primate, stating the difficulties under which he labours, to the consideration of your Grace."

5269. The next information is contained in the report of the Commissioners who have charge of endowed schools in Ireland, appointed in 1813, commonly called the Clare-street Board. In their Report of 1817 they say:—"We have further to report to your Excellency that the proprietor of the two houses (wherein the school of Banagher has been kept hitherto) having given notice to the master to surrender the possession to him, we have approved and acted upon the proposition of the Rev. Mr. Morris (the present master) to obtain a house and premises adjacent to Banagher, called Cuba (lately occupied there as a military hospital under the Government); and a negotiation for a lease in perpetuity having been commenced, and Mr. Morris having voluntarily engaged to pay the rent during his incumbency as master, he has been put into a house every way more eligible for the purpose than that formerly occupied by him, and on terms of greater advantage to the foundation; and we have no reason to apprehend any obstacle to the final completion of this arrangement."

5270. The next information respecting the school is contained in the report of the same Commissioners, made in 1818. They say:—"We beg leave further to report to your Excellency that Cuba House, near Banagher, having been surrendered to Mr. Bowes Daly by Dr. George Renny, Director-General of Hospitals, and a demise thereof for the term of three lives, renewable for ever (for the purposes of the school of Banagher) having been contracted for with Mr. Daly, the Rev. Mr. Morris now conducts the school in that house (of which he obtained possession on the 26th March, 1817); but that certain repairs and improvements appearing to us material and necessary, the expense whereof amounting to £298 18*s.* 9*d.* (as per an estimate furnished from the master), cannot be defrayed out of the profits of the lands belonging to the school, through their insufficiency to supply that sum within a convenient time; we have, therefore, availed ourselves of the provisions of the 19th section of the 53rd year of the reign of his present Majesty, chap. 107, and accordingly petitioned your Excellency to cause said sum of £298 18*s.* 9*d.* to be issued out of the Consolidated Fund for that purpose, upon condition of its repayment by the master out of the rents of the school estate, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and the proper securities to that effect being previously entered into. Here also we beg leave to observe that the survey and valuation of the school estate of Banagher, situate in the King's County, have been completed since our last report; and we submit to your Excellency our expectation that this measure of causing surveys to be made of the school lands granted at remote periods by the Crown, or by private persons, and which we have already adopted with regard to so many of the Royal School estates, will prove of lasting advantage to this branch of public property placed under our protection, as at once affording a clue to the retracement and recovery of any portion that may have been alienated or encroached upon, whilst the known existence of such accurate delineation of boundary for frequent reference will (in a great measure) operate as a safeguard against the recurrence of wrongful acts of a similar nature."

5271. The next information is contained in a return made to Parliament in 1821. It mentions there were thirty-seven scholars, and that the annual income of the master was £251 11*s.* 6*d.*

5272. The next information is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, made in 1826. They state (page 678) the schoolhouse cost from £3,000 to £5,000; number of boys, thirty-five. The next information is contained in a Parliamentary paper of 1831: it states, the number of boys was twenty-one—boarders, sixteen; day-scholars, four, and one free pupil. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Report of the Commissioners that inquired into Municipal Corporations in Ireland, and reported in 1833. At page 158 they state:—"The Charter gave to the Corporation 200 acres of pasture and eighty-five acres of wood and moor, to the use of the schoolmaster 'to reside and teach' in the town; and a school was accordingly established. An Act of Parliament 53 Geo. III., c. 107, after reciting the Patent of the 4th Charles I., so far as relates to the grant for the use of the schoolmaster, vested the lands in the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, and placed the schools under their control. This Act was amended by the 3 Geo. IV., c. 97, and 11 Geo. IV., and 1 Wm. IV., c. 56; but not so as to affect the government of the school; and the establishment in Banagher is now under the control of the board appointed by the 53 Geo. III. c. 107. The lands granted by charter for this purpose are still in the possession of the board, and contain about 369 acres, 3 roods, and 17 perches, according to a survey made in the year 1817, of which

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TULLAMORE.

Banagher Royal School.

Documentary Evidence.

about 233 acres are arable and pasture. This land was formerly let at a rent of upwards of £300 a-year. It is now all held by Dr. Alan Bell, the schoolmaster at a rent of £148 17*s.* 10*d.*, which seems to be much below its value. The school is held within less than a quarter of a mile of the town, and within the limits of the borough. Doctor Bell is the schoolmaster, appointed by patent; he stated that the rent of the lands has been, for some time past, principally laid out on repairs of the house. There are no free scholars on the establishment, and Doctor Bell insists that he is not obliged to receive any. He charges as he thinks fit, and the establishment is in no respect different from an ordinary classical school, except that it is under the control of the board. From the year 1798 to 1807 the school was not open; and it was stated by Dr. Bell that the rents of lands were, during that period, received by the gentleman who held the appointment of schoolmaster. The other schools in the district are a parochial school under the Act of the 28th Henry VIII., c. 15. supported by 40*s.*, late currency, from the incumbent, and an allowance from the Society for Discountenancing Vice; and a national school supported by a grant from the new Education Board, and voluntary contributions; the last is very numerously attended."

5273. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Annual Report of the Clare-street Commissioners, made in 1834:—"We have to report to your Excellency that a salary of £200 per annum has been conditionally allocated for the master of Banagher School out of the surplus rents of the estates belonging to the Royal schools of Armagh, Dungannon, and Enniskillen, pursuant to the power vested in the board of applying the residue of the funds of any of the Royal schools in support of any one or more of them that may stand in need of such aid; the funds belonging to this school being barely sufficient to meet the payment of the rent of the schoolhouse and the expense of its ordinary repairs on the terms that the master, who has been tenant of the school-lands for some years, shall surrender all his interest in the lands, to enable the board to place them under the superintendence of a local and qualified agent."

5274. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, made in 1835. At 140[a], they state the number of boys—five boarders and six day scholars. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Appendix to the First Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools, in 1835. They give a return of the number of boys in the school for a number of years; they also state the rental of the school. The number of acres in the return is 306A. 1R. 35P.; rental, £259 5*s.* 5½*d.* No free pupils in the school from 1830 to 1835. There is a Parliamentary return, in continuation of that return, which I will read in connexion with it. It gives the number of boys in 1840 as twenty-six; in 1841, thirty-five; in 1842, twenty-three; in 1843, *nil*; in 1844, thirty-five; in 1845, twenty-nine. The next information with regard to the school is contained in certain Parliamentary returns in the Report of the Clare-street Board, made in 1840. In the Report they say—"At Banagher Royal School, to which a master was lately appointed by your Excellency, we have, on the suggestion, and at the recommendation of the master, taken a lease of a garden adjoining the schoolhouse, and given the use thereof to the master, there having been heretofore no accommodation of that description."

5275. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Report of the Clare-street Board, made in 1844:—"The selection to fill the vacancy in the mastership of the Royal School of Banagher of a gentleman bearing such a high literary character as that appointed by your Excellency, will, we trust, ensure to that neighbourhood the benefit of a good and efficient school." In the Report of 1849 they state—"The school of Banagher has, since our last report, been opened by the new master appointed by your Excellency, with a number of pupils greater than during any period of his predecessor's incumbency." The next information with regard to the school is contained in a return to the House of Commons, made in 1849, Parliamentary paper 607. It is mentioned that the Banagher school estate, containing 369A. 3R. 17P., twelve holdings at 26*s.* 3*d.* an acre, and five holdings at 10*s.* an acre. The same return specifies the number of boys. The next to which I refer is a return made to Parliament in 1850, Parliamentary paper 320. It states the rent of the estate for the year ending 31st October, 1845, to be £498; for 1846, £260; for 1847, *nil*; for 1848, £278: the salary of the master during these years was £100. The repairing of the schoolhouse in 1846 cost £247; in 1849, £16; and in other years cost sums varying between these. There is also a large sum for miscellaneous expenditure, and that expenditure is explained by a return to Parliament in 1850—Parliamentary paper 453. The principal item is the rent of the schoolhouse; in 1846, £113; in 1847, £110; in 1848, £45; and in 1849, £163.

5276. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the report of the Clare-street Board for 1853:—"The Royal schools of Banagher and Raphoe, which for several years were almost wholly unattended by scholars, show, under the superintendence of the present master, a decided increase of numbers." In the Report of 1854 they say—"In reference to the Banagher school estate, we regret to have been obliged to take legal proceedings, which are still pending, against the surviving surety of our former receiver." The next information with regard to the school is contained in a Parliamentary return made in 1854. It states the rent received in 1850, up to October, £108 16*s.* 6*d.*; in 1851, £134 15*s.* 4*d.*; in 1852, £242 9*s.* 6½*d.*; in 1853, £137 4*s.* 2½*d.* There were other moneys received in 1851. Salary of the master, £100; repairs, very trifling. From the amount put down for miscellaneous disbursements, they would appear to be merely the rent of the schoolhouse. The only remaining information in these

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papers is with regard to the attendance. In 1852 there were thirty-six boys. Numbers taught gratuitously—in 1849, two; in 1850, four; in 1851, four; in 1852, four. In 1853 there were thirty-one boys; in 1854, thirty-five boys. In 1853 the number taught gratuitously was three. That is the whole of the information contained in the Parliamentary papers. In answer to circulars addressed to the Commissioners of Education with regard to the school, they have returned the number of statute acres of the school, 599A. 0R. 17P.; total income received in 1853, £175 15*s.* 2*d.* [The Commissioners' return is read]. The master gives no information with regard to the endowment. [The master's return is read].

5277. There is a letter with regard to the school in answer to a circular addressed to the clergy of all denominations. It is from the Rev. Mr. Egan, P.P., Cloghan. He says—

"There is an endowed school at Banagher, in this parish, usually called 'Cuba School,' established by the Corporation, agreeable to charter of Charles I., granting lands for its endowment, comprising about 370 acres, according to survey made in 1817. These lands were vested in the Commissioners of Education by an Act of the 53rd Geo. III., cap. 107, and the school placed under their control. It has long since ceased to be a free school for the class of persons for whom it was originally intended. Since the death of the Rev. Mr. Morrice, who was the principal master for many years previous to 1817, the school has gone down, and Roman Catholics and liberal Protestants appear unwilling to send their children there.

"I know of no other endowments or funds for schools not in operation.

"Commissioners of Education, Dublin. (N.B.—Not those of Marlborough-street.")

5278. The only other communication with regard to the school is from Mr. Richard Monck, one of the assistant masters; it is as follows:— Letter of Mr. Richard Monck.

"Banagher, September 7th, 1855.

"SIR—In consequence of an invitation conveyed in your advertisement, and having been employed for more than twenty years as one of the masters at the Banagher Royal School, I think it incumbent on me to make a few observations on the subject. I would go to Tullamore to-morrow, in order to give every information in my power, but I am not rich enough to incur the expense which must necessarily attend travelling to and fro; perhaps it is as well that I should convey what I have to say in writing; not being at present employed in the schoool, I can give my testimony without bias one way or the other.

"The present master (Rev. James A. Bell) cannot, I am sure, accomplish all he would wish; his desire and interest must be, to see a more extensive and practical system of education established there than is now in operation; in such establishments, too, much time is in general devoted to the Greek and Roman classics, and ancient history, to the almost total exclusion of modern literature, and a knowledge of modern history; a knowledge I may say, now, absolutely necessary; in point of fact, grammar schools appear to be stationary ever since their foundation, and are by no means what they ought to be, taking into account the requirements of the age; it is left for some future period to the pupil to learn any thing really useful to himself, or beneficial to his fellow mortals. I hope and trust that the Commissioners will see the necessity of introducing a system of more practical instruction, and recommend and enforce the teaching of some of those arts and sciences, now so necessary to our comfort and well-being. Every school such as that of Banagher should possess a select and useful library on scientific and practical subjects; philosophical instruments, not to lie idle, but the use of them to be taught and practised; a lecture should be delivered once a week on chemistry, electricity, the steam engine, &c.; and as far as practical, these lectures should be illustrated by experiments.

"Now the principal matter on which I would insist, and which I am confident would tend more than any thing else to keep alive a spirit of emulation, would be to send a scholar of weight and character to visit each of the royal and grammar schools at least twice a year; a book should be kept in which each day's business should be duly recorded, and the progress each pupil has made in his several studies, should, at the end of the week, be summed up, ready for the visitor's inspection. There is no doubt but these matters must have struck the Commissioners themselves with more or less force; but unless some supervision similar to that above-mentioned, be adopted, there would be little utility in recommending any change. Unfortunately for the weakness of our nature the best of us require to be continually reminded of our duty. Before closing permit me to say one word on behalf of the ill-paid, over-worked drudges who do the work in those schools—I mean the under-masters. Does not common justice say that after having spent a number of years—the best part of their lives—in imparting instruction to others, that there should some provision be made for them in old age?

"I certainly would not prevent the head master exercising a proper authority over his subordinates, but I would not allow him to dismiss them, except for immorality, or inefficiency; of this the half-yearly visitor would be the judge. Should the under-master quit of his own accord, he would forfeit his claim to a small pittance, should such be allowed him after a certain number of years' service. My own case is one in point, and although I neither expect nor claim 'a retiring pension,' after so many years without a stain on my character that I ever could learn, I am now in the autumn of life without any settled income, and would wish that some means were adopted to reward well-conducted and well-principled under-teachers (at least those who are to succeed us) after a certain number of years.

"No doubt, I would and could suggest many other matters to the attention of the Com-

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TULLAMORE.

Banagher Royal School.
Letter of Mr. Richard Monck.

missioners, were it convenient for me to go before them; as it is, I hope that what I have said, will induce them to recommend a total change in the manner in which the generality of Royal and endowed schools are at present carried on.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"RICHARD MONCK.

"To William Neilson Hancock, Esq."

Rev. James A. Bell.

The Rev. *James A. Bell* sworn and examined.

5279. *Chairman.*—Where do you reside?—At the schoolhouse, Banagher.

5280. What office do you hold in the school?—I am head master.

5281. When were you appointed?—March, 1848, by Lord Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

5282. What is the number of pupils at the school at present?—Twenty-one boarders, and six day boys.

5283. How many day pupils are there free?—Two at present.

5284. State on what principle you admit free pupils?—I happen to be very intimate with the circumstances of all the persons in the neighbourhood, and I am influenced by those circumstances. I admit them as I see a necessity for doing so; I have no limit. I have always admitted, as I stated in my return to your Lordship, and to the other Commissioners, whenever I have seen a suitable reason for so doing.

5285. Do you consider there is any right to appoint free pupils in any person?—I have always understood there was no right in any other person. The letters patent recite no condition of the kind. My father held the same opinion—he was master of the school.

5286. In what state of repair is the school?—It is not in a good state of repair.

5287. Has it been lately repaired?—My instructions are to make no repairs, except what are absolutely necessary to exclude wind and water. The reason of that is, the premises are held by a very precarious tenure—the life of the Duchess of Gloucester, now seventy years of age—and when the life expires, it is the intention of the Commissioners to give up the premises, unless the present landlord reduces the rent to a more reasonable sum. The repairs are made by me at my discretion, and paid for by the Commissioners.

5288. Is your school inspected?—No; but in place of inspection there is a periodical return: sometimes I make two returns in the year, as I may be called on; sometimes only one.

5289. To whom do you make those returns?—To the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, always. I mentioned what those returns include—the amount of education given, modern languages, ancient languages, science, and general literature; on this subject I make a periodical return.

5290. What is the course of education in the school?—Perhaps the best way of answering that question is to tell you how we employ our time:—We begin in the morning at seven o'clock, when the time is principally devoted to classics. We have six hours' business, and of these, four are chiefly devoted to English education, and modern languages, English history, geography, dictation, and other things occupy the greater part of that time.

5291. What modern languages are taught?—French and German.

5292. To what class in society do the pupils belong?—To the gentry, and the middle classes—sons of clergymen, and gentlemen of property in the country.

5293. Are there many from the district around Banagher?—Yes; most of my pupils come from within thirty miles of us; some from a greater distance.

5294. Can you state any thing as to the subsequent career of any of your pupils?—I have been only a short time master, and it is only recently that any of my pupils left. One entered Trinity College the other day; he got a high place. One of my pupils was recently examined for a commission in the army, and I understand he was the best pupil. He went before the examiners at Sandhurst, and they paid him the compliment of asking him what school he was educated at. Seven former pupils of mine are at present in the army.

5295. What is the religious persuasion of the pupils?—All but one are Protestants; but there is no interference whatever with the religious education of any person; and I have had Roman Catholics, and have Roman Catholic day pupils at present.

5296. Is there any exhibition connected with your school?—None.

5297. Can you make any statement as to the management of the estate?—I have always been told, when applying, which I have frequently done, for some improvement in the condition of the school, that the estate did not yield a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of the school; and I always thought that strange, supposing the estate well managed, for I know it consists of 285 acres of land.

5298. In Statute measure it is 599 acres, and only produces £175 a-year?—That is only one year; another year it produces less. At present, I understand, it produces about £250 a-year.

5299. Dr. *Andrews.*—Is it good land?—Yes.

5300. *Chairman.*—Are you aware whether there are any terminable leases?—I cannot give any information on that subject; I have nothing to do with the land, and I can only speak from the little knowledge I got by looking at it.

5301. Dr. *Andrews.*—You say you give six hours, from seven o'clock in the morning, to classics?—I said the greater proportion of the six hours is devoted to English.

5302. From seven o'clock to what hour does the school continue?—Until nine.

5303. What is principally taught in those two hours?—I myself hear three classes in Latin and Greek, and then dictate to the older boys a certain amount of English. My

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assistant pursues something about the same course. He dictates, and reads what he repeated, and then hears a lesson in English grammar.

5304. At nine you have breakfast?—Yes, until ten.

5305. How long are the boys engaged after ten?—From ten to twelve. My business then is to go through some more of the classical business—go through the senior class, and question them on any thing that may arise; I also hear the mathematical class. I hear the senior class, which comprehends, in this case, half the boys; I hear them read. We use the national school reading books. Then there is arithmetic; we have the school divided into classes, and then we question them in particular rules in arithmetic, and then the business concludes with writing. That is on four days of the week, but on two days of the week, from one to three o'clock, is devoted to the French master. On Thursday another class is instructed in drawing, during the period devoted by the rest of the school to writing.

5306. Is there any extra charge to the pupils for drawing and French?—An extra charge of one guinea per annum for French, two guineas per annum for German, and two guineas per annum for drawing, for each boy in the school. I make it a *sine qua non* that they should learn the French language.

5307. You do not make that a rule as to the drawing?—No. Those only who attend drawing pay for it. In the summer there is an hour's study in the evening, and in winter an hour and a-half.

5308. You make your pupils write from dictation?—Every day.

5309. And your assistant does that with both his classes?—Every day.

5310. What course of mathematics do you teach?—Euclid; I have had pupils who went very far, indeed—some trigonometry, and some mensuration; I have also had one or two pupils in logarithms. Euclid and algebra are the two main mathematical branches.

5311. At what age do the pupils generally leave your school?—Some remain until the age of seventeen; some have left at fifteen, sixteen, and various ages. It is impossible to fix any definite age at which boys have left me.

5312. What course of instruction do you pursue?—Our course is to assemble the boys in classes, and practise them in certain rules. I take up a book, and I examine out of a certain rule; I previously ask one of the boys what is the rule; then I give them an example to work out.

5313. Do you endeavour to impress on them the theory?—Yes.

5314. And then you practice them in it?—Yes; it is very little use to teach the theory of arithmetic without the practical working of it.

5315. Do you practice them in mental arithmetic?—We have done so lately. At first I did not think of doing so, but latterly I found that when boys went home, who were very good arithmeticians, indeed, yet, when asked some simple question by parents, they got puzzled and confused; and I had letters from parents stating that boys did not know their tables.

5316. They had not a facility in calculating?—They had not a facility, and were puzzled by some questions.

5317. Those who were well grounded in arithmetic, was it easy to teach them mental calculation?—It is only recently, I may say, I entered on that.

5318. Have you given any attention to the subject of exhibitions?—Yes, I have reflected on the subject.

5319. Before you got the Royal school at Banagher, had you experience in tuition?—No.

5320. Had you been at any Royal school or exhibition school yourself?—Yes, I had been educated by my father at the school I hold at present.

5321. It is not an exhibition school?—Not an exhibition school.

5322. When in college, did you observe the operation or effect of the granting of exhibitions?—Yes, to some extent.

5323. Have you at all considered the effect of exhibitions given to particular schools, and not being given to others?—Yes, I have considered the subject, and I think it is advisable that some schools at least should have exhibitions. In case there are not funds to give exhibitions to all, I think it would be desirable to give exhibitions to some at least. My reason for saying that is, that they are very great inducements to parents, and I think it very advisable to have such extra inducements, so as to assemble in particular localities, and under certain circumstances, large numbers of pupils, and thus give the master an opportunity of carrying out the system that may occur to him as a prudent and proper one to be pursued.

5324. Then you think the system of giving the exhibitions to particular schools is advantageous?—Yes; but I am speaking as if there were only small funds. I should much prefer their being confined to a few schools than being opened to all.

5325. Is it to have a large school for the benefit of the master you would give the exhibitions?—I think that is a great advantage, for, generally speaking, the endowments in Ireland are scanty; and it is only by a large number of pupils the master can acquire funds to carry out his own views. I speak from my own experience, for I have been cramped and manacled since I came to the school, and was scarcely ever able to carry out any of my views, without investing my own money in premises held by a precarious tenure.

5326. Do you think throwing exhibitions open to all schools would be more advantageous to education in the country generally, than confining them to particular schools?—It would depend on all schools being under the same circumstances, for otherwise some schools would obtain most of the exhibitions, and others none. The public would support the successful schools, and the result would be that one class of schools that might be very useful and very valuable, would be injured and their existence terminated. I may illustrate it by my own case; I may take the school of Banagher and a Dublin school.

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ULLAMORE.

Banagher Royal School.

Rev. James A. Bell.

The Banagher school is in a country town, which furnishes at present only six day pupils I believe there are no other boys old enough to come to the school. I have to assemble pupils from different districts and counties. Compare that with the case of a respectable day-school in Dublin, where 100 day-pupils can be easily assembled. You have there a number of boys quick-witted, and with all the advantages of masters on the spot. They may be trained up and occupy all the exhibitions, to the exclusion of my boys, who, perhaps, may be equally well-taught, but, being fewer in number, and not, perhaps, having the same amount of advantages, they are thrown aside.

5327. In what respect has a country school less advantages than a town school?—In this respect, the Banagher school has less advantages than a Dublin school, even with an endowment: in Dublin masters can be got, efficient masters, whereas I must import talent to my assistance.

5328. Do you not think, if the exhibitions were thrown open to all schools, the masters of the country schools would, by exertion, be enabled to obtain efficient assistants?—There is no doubt it would, after a time, but it would take a long time to establish a school in the country.

5329 If not immediately, would it not be of advantage to the country ultimately?—I think that what stimulates exertion in every quarter is better than any thing that stimulates exertion only in particular quarters.

5330. Suppose the master found it his interest to employ the best masters—that thereby he got a large school—do you not think he could as easily get masters in the country as in town?—Yes, but he would have to pay more for them.

5331. Why?—In Dublin there is a large amount of material; for instance, the University there furnishes many young men who get out at particular hours, and give instruction for much smaller sums than it is possible to procure them in the country for, where a master is obliged to bring them down, and very often to take inefficient persons.

5332. Have your answers been based on the supposition that teachers employed for Dublin schools are persons pursuing their own education in the University?—Precisely.

5333. If it should turn out that is not the case to the extent you imagine, would it affect your view of the question?—If it turn out that the master of a country school can get assistants as cheap as in Dublin, it will affect my view very much.

5334. Cannot a master be supported more reasonably in the country than in town?—I think so, but not a scholar—for instance, of the University—who has dinners for nothing, and employs his spare hours teaching.

5335. That is still on the supposition that undergraduates are assistants in the Dublin schools?—Yes; for instance, in the Royal schools in Enniskillen, Armagh, and Dungannon, where the masters are paid large sums, the advertisement is always for a scholar of college.

5336. Is that for a person still a scholar, or one who has been a scholar?—You will very seldom hear of one who has been a scholar taking it, unless some ruined, unfortunate man. It is very unusual for a man, after five years, when the scholarship expires, to find him thrown on the world without any means except to go to a school to act as an assistant.

5337. Scholars of College can be induced to go as assistants in the Royal schools ?—Yes, people who are paid £100 a-year in the Royal schools. None but very well paid men go down.

5338. Does your difficulty with respect to giving the exhibitions to all schools arise from any advantages Dublin has over country districts, in consequence of the greater number of pupils in the Dublin schools giving a greater chance of talented boys being included in the number?—That is one; and another is, that the increased number of pupils gives increased means to the master. My view is this: I think exhibitions and premiums, and other endowments of that kind, offered for the encouragement of students, are necessary parts of a good school. My opinion is that the Royal schools ought to be made, as far as possible, model schools for the rest of Ireland. What I have been conveying all along is, that I should be very sorry indeed to see the exhibitions at present attached to the Royal schools opened out to competition with all Ireland, because I think they are most valuable in making those schools what they might be made—model schools.

5339. You intimated an apprehension that there might be injurious contrasts; do you not think an intelligent public, knowing a gentleman had only in his school three, four, or ten pupils, one of whom acquired an exhibition, would not form a judgment by the number of exhibitions given for one school as compared with another, than by the number of exhibitions obtained in proportion to the number of pupils?—That is natural.

5340. Suppose you had only six pupils, and that they got one exhibition a-year, would not that show the school was well conducted, and that you need not fear contrast?—Certainly; at least, that I had a clever boy, and that I taught him. I do not think the success of every pupil shows what you say.

5341. Do you not think the success of one boy out of ten or twenty, in obtaining an exhibition would indicate not only talent on the part of the boy, but a good system of instruction on the part of the teacher?—A good system of instruction applied to that pupil; but it would not show the other pupils had been properly attended to.

5342. Does it not show capability on the part of the teacher?—Yes; and that he exercises that capability for the improvement of that particular pupil.

5343. Do you think throwing open all exhibitions would induce masters to bestow more care on one boy than on others?—I do; and I believe that is the system pursued in most schools where an attempt is made to catch public favour, especially in large schools: the principal attention is given to clever and intelligent boys, and the great majority of the pupils are neglected.

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TULLAMORE.

Banagher Royal School.

Rev. James A. Bell.

5344. Does not the evil you point out apply particularly to the model schools you desire to establish?—It may exist there as well as in other establishments.

5345. Is there any reason why it should not?—I do not think there is any, except that I think these schools are likely to be managed by a superior class of men.

5346. Could you not suggest a very simple expedient to prevent a master devoting too much time to one boy, to the prejudice of others?—A simple expedient would be to appoint a conscientious master.

5347. Any other?—Yes, inspection.

5348. Do you not think exhibitions with a proper system of inspection would have an important and beneficial effect on the schools of the country—to throw open the exhibitions to all, and have a well established system of inspection?—I am quite clear that exhibitions offered to the public would be of the greatest advantage to the cause of education.

5349. Combine that with inspection?—Inspection is an essential part; and one of the greatest faults of the system under which I am is that there is no inspection. I mentioned that to the Secretary to-day.

5350. Would not inspection stimulate the master, and make pupils industrious by the consciousness that their advancement was regarded and watched as a matter of public interest and moment?—Certainly.

5351. And would it not also show the public, through the medium of inspection, what schools were good and bad?—Yes.

5352. And in this respect would not that place Dublin schools, no matter how many pupils they have, on the same level with country schools, by showing how they were conducted?—Not in the particulars you mention, unless you gave them some advantages, and the power of procuring good masters. I do not see that an inspector coming to my school, with the small fund I have at present, could bring about this effect, that I could obtain a better master.

5353. Would it not get you more pupils if your school was established as a school of high reputation. Would not the result of a proper system of inspection be to make the good and bad schools be known?—Yes.

5354. If you establish a high reputation for your school, would not pupils come from all quarters?—I have not so high an opinion as you seem to have of the intelligence of the public—I have not, by any means. I think there is a great deal of nonsense thought on the subject of schools.

5355. In what respect?—That I think people are very easily deceived.

5356. How?—By giving their approbation to what does not deserve it.

5357. By looking at the outside, and not at the substance?—Very often the case. I have known schools flourish by putting forward pupils at midsummer examinations to recite speeches, and "My name is Norval," and such like. They were thought more of than better schools, where the master thought that was all nonsense, and that it was better to occupy the time of the boys in communicating substantial information to them.

5358. Would not a system of inspection check that?—I think so; I think a system of inspection would have another advantage, which, perhaps, we have not touched on. It is this—that it would give an inexperienced master the advantage of the experience of others.

5359. By suggestion?—By suggestion. At twenty-one years of age I was appointed to this school as master, and I had not experience. I should have thought it most advantageous if an inspector came and told me what other masters were doing in other localities, instead of being obliged to work out my own system, as I have been obliged to do, which is necessarily imperfect.

5360. As I understand you, your idea is that inspectors should be constantly improving themselves, keeping themselves in advance, and be suggesting to the teachers of schools they visited?—Oh, no! I would suppose the inspector would be an intelligent man, and when he saw a good thing in one school, he would tell another master about it.

5361. Would not that be what I said, keeping themselves in advance?—I thought you meant in the literary knowledge of the day.

5362. Would he be a qualified inspector if he did not keep himself up in that also? You say you have been so short a time in the school, you have had no opportunity to see the progress of pupils. Have your pupils entered college?—I entered one last summer, but others entered college.

5363. Have they been tolerably successful?—One has obtained a catechetical premium, has obtained also a prize for English poetry, and at the conclusion of his divinity course, he obtained Dr. Downes' £20 premium for the best essay on texts in Scripture, and £8 as the best speaker in an examination. He was a pupil that was instructed by myself—my brother.

5364. Do you endeavour to combine classics with English—what is ordinarily called a sound English education?—Certainly, that is my great object.

5365. Do you find that classics assist you in teaching your pupils English?—Certainly.

5366. In what way?—I think a classical scholar, a boy who has learned Latin, will understand better the theory of the English language. Latin contains the roots of many words; and, besides, the mental exertion is beneficial.

5367. You regard it as important in two ways—direct instruction bearing on other matters, and secondly, as mental culture, which we may call education?—Yes.

5368. Then as a foundation for a good English or mercantile education, you would teach classics to a proper extent; you think that would be advantageous?—I believe classical knowledge is the most practical that any young person could receive. It is the best foundation that could be laid for any profession.

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TULLAMORE.

Banagher Royal School.

Rev. James A. Bell.

5369. You mean classics taught accurately? Do you regard accuracy as important?—I mean simply a knowledge of the classical languages, taught accurately; I mean also a course of classical reading. I mean that if you engage a boy's mind in classical studies, he will be better fitted, in my opinion, for any classical business, than if he devoted his attention to any other study, either modern languages or merely English education.

5370. Do you consider mathematics an indispensable branch of a sound English education?—It is most valuable in teaching boys to reason accurately. In that respect it is most valuable; but it does not, in my opinion, expand the mind: it improves the logical faculties.

5371. Mr. *Stephens.*—If appointments in the civil, military, and naval services were thrown open to public competition in Dublin, do you think that would be the best stimulus to education in Ireland?—I do.

5372. From the return you have made I perceive your salary and the salary of your assistant master, amount to £227 16*s.*?—Yes, but that is not paid by the Commissioners of Education.

5373. Is there any right in any body or person to nominate free pupils to the Royal School of Banagher?—Not that I am aware of; no person has ever exercised the right.

5374. Do you rely on your patent which you have put in evidence to prove that assertion?—I am only stating my knowledge. I can now explain from what the Secretary read, that there were certain conditions, but those conditions were not recited in my patent. I read my patent, and I know that patent requires me to perform the duties, such as they may be; but it does not specify them, and no person ever specified those duties to me; therefore I know nothing about them.

5375. Have you any other documentary evidence, except your patent to prove that no body or person can nominate free pupils to the Royal School of Banagher?—No, I have not.

5376. [*Secretary.*—This appointment, dated the 30th March, in the eleventh year of the reign of Victoria, 1848, is by letters patent under the great seal of Ireland. The operative part of the patent is as follows:—

"Know ye further that we, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, have given and granted, and by these presents we do give and grant unto James Adamson Bell, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, the said office and place of schoolmaster of the Royal School of Banagher in the King's County, in that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland; and him the said James Adamson Bell, schoolmaster of the Royal School of Banagher, in the county aforesaid, we have nominated, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents we do nominate, constitute, and appoint; to have and to hold the said office and place of schoolmaster of the said Royal School of Banagher, aforesaid, unto him, the said James Adamson Bell, during our pleasure, together with all lands, tenements, profits, benefits, emoluments, and advantages thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, in as full and ample manner, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as the said Henry Owgan, or any other person or persons, formerly held and enjoyed, or of right ought to have held and enjoyed the same."]

5377. Mr. *Stephens.*—In fact, the Royal School of Banagher is, so far as the public is concerned, a private school, with an endowment of about £250 a-year?—The answer I make to that question is, that a certain number of boys have always been educated there free, varying at different times; because I think the masters have always felt a kind of moral obligation to give some free education to the pupils, receiving a certain amount of public money; that I know is my own feeling. I have always wished to give free education to any applicant for it of a certain class—that is, of respectable parents. That is the best answer I can give to the question. As far as the public is concerned, I do not think it is a private school, because I do not know of any private school in which the masters have sometimes given free education.

5378. But it is in the discretion of the masters to give or refuse free education to the pupils?—I have thought so, but I think my view is altered by the documents read by the Secretary to-day.

5379. Dr. *Andrews.*—Apart from the free pupils, is there no other advantage the public derive from the school—would there be a school at all in that district, if there were not an endowment?—None at all.

5380. Is not that a great advantage to the public?—A great advantage.

5381. You said, that to give civil, military, and naval appointments for proficiency in answering at an examination, would be an advantage to the public?—Yes.

5382. I suppose you mean it would be advantageous to the public, by stimulating the youth of the country to exertion in learning and having themselves instructed?—Yes.

5383. Would not that have an effect similar to that of exhibitions, which you before pointed out, of leading to the comparison of one school with another? Is it not substantially the exhibition system, the throwing open these offices to the best answerer from all the schools in the country?—No.

5384. What is the exhibition system but giving rewards for proficiency, and is not the system of throwing open situations to the best answerers the same?—Oh, yes; that is the exhibition system, I thought you meant the exhibition system as existing in this country at present. Those situations would be exhibitions.

5385. Then you approve of the system as far as civil and military appointments are concerned?—Yes.

5386. Why not, on the same principle, notwithstanding the evils you apprehend from the exhibition system, approve of throwing open the exhibitions to all schools?—I draw this distinction, that I think there ought to be a certain class of schools existing as model

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schools. They are not to be found, unless you keep the exhibitions to certain schools. That is my impression. I am quite open to conviction on the point, but it appears to me that it would be greatly for the benefit of academic education to have certain schools with advantages; and instead of depriving them of any advantages they may enjoy at present over other schools, I would rather increase their advantages.

5387. How many model schools would it be desirable to have?—I cannot speak so definitely, but I think if there was one in every province, which would come to something about the number of the present Royal schools

5388. Would you think it desirable to have a good model school in every county town?—I would like to see a model school in every village.

5389. You could not provide funds for that?—If you could provide funds for a good public school in every county town, it ought to be done.

5390. If there were funds for a good public school in every county town, and then all the exhibitions thrown open to them, would that meet your view?—Yes, I think that is what ought to be done.

5391. Would that induce you to approve of the exhibitions being thrown open to pupils from all schools?—Yes, if they were all endowed, on the same principle, with suitable funds, and with the same object.

5392. Mr. *Stephens.*—Suppose there were schools in every county town in Ireland, and that appointments in the civil, military, and naval services were thrown open to public competition in Dublin, would you confine the competitors for those appointments to pupils educated in certain schools or would you throw them open to the public?—I would throw them open to the public. My reason is this, that in these appointments you seek not only the advantage of public education, but the good of the public service in other respects.

5393. Did you ever receive any instructions from the Clare-street Board as to free pupils?—Never.

5394. You said some schools were becoming model schools?—I allude to Royal schools, especially that at Dungannon, that was the school I had in my mind, from information I received.

5395. *Chairman.*—Have you any statement you wish to make relative to the improvement of your school?—I do not know that this is the place exactly to suggest any measures, but I have often applied to the Commissioners of Education to take some steps to put it on a more efficient footing. I think the salary I receive is not sufficient; £100 a-year is not sufficient to enable a master to establish an efficient system of education, suitable to the requirements of the age, unless he wishes to speculate out of his own funds, and I decline doing any thing of that kind; I do not wish to make it a mercantile speculation. I would be glad to see the masters paid a sufficient salary, and relieved from the necessity of speculation; I think that, combined with a good system of inspection, would put masters in an easier position, and would at the same time secure an efficient school.

5396. Dr. *Andrews.*—If I understand you aright, you think a good salary would raise a teacher above any temptation to practise what may be regarded as improper attempts to obtain notoriety; would that be an advantage if it deprived the teacher of the inducements which stimulate those engaged in mercantile speculation?—I think so; I will give you an instance of that. There is a school in Ballinasloe; the master is paid a certain salary; the number of pupils is greatly increasing. As I am informed, the system of instruction is very good. I believe the master is influenced by no unworthy object or motive; he has no motive except to conscientiously discharge his duties. The school is flourishing and no fictitious means are resorted to for its promotion.

5397. Do you think, if a school is established as a private speculation, there is risk of undue means being used to promote it?—Yes, I think that is the consequence.

5398. And one of the advantages of endowments is to make a man feel easy in his position, so that he need not have recourse to objectionable measures to increase the number of his pupils?—Yes.

5399. *Chairman.*—Have you any suggestions to make as to education in general?—I did not expect to be called on to make observations of the kind, so I have not taken any time to arrange my views on the subject, but I feel very strongly that the funds at present existing in this country for the purpose of education are not sufficient.

5400. The Commissioners consider this only a preliminary inquiry, as they have not been able to visit your school. At some future time they will visit the school.

5401. [Rev. James Bell applies for his expenses].

5402. *Chairman* (after consulting with the other Commissioners).—The Commissioners are of opinion they have no right to give you your expenses; but it might be a proper application on your part to the Commissioners of Education, you stating that you were summoned here to give evidence.—I can state in my application, that it was the opinion of the Commissioners.

5403 Mr. *Stephens.*—We give no opinion.

5404. *Chairman.*—Send in a list of the books used by your pupils, and the number of boys reading each book.—I will, my Lord.

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GALWAY.

GALWAY, 17th SEPTEMBER, 1855.

Present:—The MARQUESS OF KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

School in Pigott's lane, Loughrea.
Documentary Evidence.

SCHOOL IN PIGOTT'S-LANE, LOUGHREA.

5405. *Secretary.*—The first communication that has been received in answer to the public notice, is from Mr. Michael Hogan, Pigott's-lane schools, Loughrea. I read the letter:—

"Pigott's-lane, Loughrea, September 15, 1855.

SIR,—I have to say, that about one-fourth of the building which constitutes the endowment of Pigott's-lane school, is now forcibly and illegally held possession of by a man named John Watkins, armourer to the Galway Militia, and formerly sexton of Loughrea church, from which office he has been dismissed; and in the event has kept possession of the aforesaid building, which he got some years ago for his accommodation as sexton of the church.

"I remain, dear Sir, your very obedient servant,

"MICHAEL C. HOGAN, Schoolmaster."

[Mr. Hogan is called, but does not answer.]

5406. It appears from the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education inquiry, made in 1826, that there were schools in Pigott's-lane, Loughrea; Joseph and Elizabeth Neill were the master and mistress, both Protestants. Schoolhouse was built of stone and lime, was well slated, and cost about £450. It was connected and associated with, and patronized by "the London, Hibernian, and Kildare-place Societies—Rev. Denis Browne, rector of Loughrea. The Earl of Clanricarde gave the site, and built one-half of the house; remainder is now building, with a grant of £200 from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund. The master and mistress are partly paid out of the parish fund, which consists of £40 contributed annually by the rector, the Rev. Denis Browne, and the result of an annual charity sermon." The schoolmaster has made a return, in which he mentions that the school buildings were erected out of a public grant, and that the site was conveyed in perpetuity.

5407. In the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in 1835, page 14[d], it is mentioned:—"Loughrea National School, Murtagh Hogan, master; sources of support, £20 from the National Board; it is stated to be three years under the National Board. There are 478 male pupils; reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught."

5408. *Chairman.*—As the master of this school is not present the case is referred for inquiry to an Assistant Commissioner.

Rev. Mr. Hargadan's Endowment.—Annadown and Woodpark Schools.
Documentary Evidence.

REV. MR. HARGADAN'S ENDOWMENT.—ANNADOWN AND WOODPARK SCHOOLS.

5409. *Secretary.*—The next communication is from the Rev. Thomas Keaveney, parish priest of Annadown.

"Annadown, September 15, 1855.

"SIR,—As the Commissioners for the Endowed Schools, &c. are to be at the Courthouse of Galway, on Monday, 17th instant, I intend to be there on that day, to give any information I have with regard to the schools endowed by the interest of the money left for that purpose by the Rev. Redmond Hargadan.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS KEAVENEY, P.P.

"Wm. N. Hancock, Esq."

5410. I will read the information before the Commissioners with respect to this school. In the Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, published in 1835, 48[d], it is stated:—"Parish of Annadown; there was a school in the chapel of Annadown; sources of support, the interest of £100 Irish, bequeathed by the Rev. Redmond Hargadan, P.P., for the gratuitous instruction of thirty children; house and garden rent free; average daily attendance of children ninety; attendance stationary. Instruction given in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the Roman Catholic catechism."

Rev. Thos. Keaveney.

The Rev. *Thomas Keaveney* sworn and examined.

5411. *Chairman.*—You are a parish priest?—Yes. I have to state there was a school in existence for the objects mentioned in the return—the education of a certain number of pupils gratuitously. After my appointment, I did not like the system of education adopted by the master.

5412. When were you appointed?—In July, 1829. I was appointed, neither liking the schoolhouse nor the system of education adopted; I was most anxious to have a better system adopted. I was most anxious to have it on the principle of the National Board; but owing to the distress of the country, I could not at the time meet with any proper schoolmaster; the masters had left the country at the time, and were not to be had; and on that account I had to introduce a party of monks, who were obliged to build a schoolhouse, and also keep the school open for any children that might come. They have built a schoolhouse, and I believe it is in operation under them for the last three years.

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GALWAY.

Rev. Mr. Hargadan's Endowment—Annadown and Woodpark Schools.

Rev. Thos. Keavency.

5413. Mr. *Hughes.*—Are they Christian Brothers?—No; they belong to the third order of St. Francis. They built a schoolhouse about fifty-six feet long and eighteen feet wide. They are in charge of it for the last three years. The school is progressing very well; I believe the attendance is, generally speaking, 100; some seasons of the year we have it more and some less; sometimes 100 or 120, from that down to seventy. There has been no return made; and the cause of that is, there were some circulars addressed to the principal teacher of Woodpark school, and there is no such school in existence for years; he only got the interest of £100 I heard for three years. It has not been in existence for the last ten or twelve years, and it has been formed into a school kept at the old chapel of Annadown. The house and garden mentioned in the document that has been read I never heard of till now.

5414. [*Secretary.*—There was one circular addressed to Annadown school, endowed by the Rev. R. Hargadan, and another, to the principal master of the Woodpark school, and no return was received, but there was a correspondence.]

5415. There is no such school known in the place, and the master did not know any thing about it; and on Wednesday last I got those letters by chance. I answered at once on the 12th; I think I answered about the Woodpark school. Other letters were misdirected to Clare, Galway, which is not our post-town.

5416. *Chairman.*—Is the monks' school an endowed school?—It is, so far as receiving the interest of the £200 left by the Rev. Mr. Hargadan.

5417. Dr. *Andrews.*—Where is the £200?—It is a loan for the building of the Roman, Catholic cathedral of Tuam. It was in the funds It was taken by his executors, I suppose; and when the late Dr. Kelly, the Roman Catholic Archbishop was building the cathedral, it was lent.

5418. Are there debentures?—There are.

5419. Who has them?—I have. [Produces them.]

5420. Are they transferrable?—I do not know.

5421. Who is Mr. Thomas Brown?—He was treasurer.

5422. Is he so still?—No; not at present. The interest is paid half-yearly by Dr. M'Hale.

5423. Mr. *Hughes.*—Who owns the ground on which the schoolhouse is built?—It is built on three acres of land given by Mr. Blake to the monks to build a monastery on.

5424. Is it by lease?—In perpetuity. Mr. Blake, of Cregg Castle, gave the land for a monastery; but it was understood they would build a school and keep it there.

5425. Is the school in your own parish?—It is.

5426. Do you visit it?—I do; sometimes once a-week, sometimes twice a-week, and sometimes seldomer.

5427. What is the average attendance for the last twelve months?—I cannot precisely say. In winter and spring time there is always a better attendance than in summer and harvest. I have often seen 110 or 120, and from that down to 90.

5428. Boys and girls?—Boys alone. There are no girls admitted.

5429. What is the course of education pursued there?—The general course of education is English, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar; and if there are any persons who wish to learn geometry or euclid, there are persons to teach them; but there are none reading geometry, and very few reading euclid—only two or three at a time. The children are taken away from school as soon as they are able to work. They belong to the labouring population, and are not allowed to stop long at the school.

5430. Who supplies the school with books and school requisites?—The monks; they oftentimes give them at half-price, and frequently gratuitously.

5431. What class of books?—Generally the Christian Brothers'.

5432. Do they use the national school books or maps?—Very few; I believe they have some maps. I cannot say whether they are national school maps or not. I think they are maps got up for the use of schools by Chambers.

5433. *Chairman.*—You say the endowments of Annadown and Woodpark schools are united?—They were united. There is no school at Woodpark, nor has there been for years. The interest of the £200 was divided for two portions of the parish. Newell, who is mentioned in the papers, has no school there for the last ten or twelve years. The two schools are united. The interest of the £200 goes to one fund to support the school.

5434. Are there any of the gentlemen belonging to the monastery here?—No, my lord. The reason is, the person at present in charge of it has been only four months in charge, and he did not know any thing about the endowment.

5435. Mr. *Hughes.*—How many monks are there?—Two generally attending the school.

5436. Where do they reside?—They have a house quite convenient.

5437. But not part of the schoolhouse?—Not at all; it is devoted to nothing but school business. As he could give no information, I thought it as good that I should attend, as I know more about it, otherwise he should have come.

5438. Was it the Rev. Mr. Hargadan himself lent the money, or his executors?—His executors. The Rev. Mr. Hargadan is dead since 1824, as well as I remember; and, according to this document, the money was lent to the late Bishop Kelly after that.

5439. The reason I asked that question is, that I find the debentures are made out in the name of the Rev. Redmond Hargadan himself?—There were two Rev. Redmond Hargadans, one the nephew of the other, and who succeeded him as parish priest.

5440. That accounts for it?—Yes.

5441. Have you got the will of the Rev. Mr. Hargadan?—I produce a copy of it.

5442. [*Secretary.*—I read the following extract:—"In the second place, after paying all

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GALWAY.

Rev. Mr. Hargadan's Endowment—Annadown and Woodpark Schools.

Rev. Thos. Keaveney.

my just debts, I will and bequeath the sum of £200 sterling, which I placed in the hands of Dr. Kelly, Archbishop of Tuam, some years ago, and of which he punctually paid me the interest. I say, I will and bequeath said sum to be placed in Government paper, or stock, or in any other sure channel which the Archbishop of Tuam, Catholic I mean, and parish priest of Annadown, whom I appoint trustees in that matter, will judge safe and expedient. The interest of said sum of £200 I order to be applied or disposed of in perpetuity, and for ever, for the establishment of a poor school in the chapel of Corrindalla, or in any other central part of this parish, where fifty of the children of poor parents of this district are to be well instructed, every school day, by the master of said school, or by his assistant, in reading, English, and catechism, Irish or English; said master or assistant are bound also to instruct the youth in general every Sunday, as many as will attend their instruction: for which duty and trouble I order the interest of said £200 to be paid said master and assistant, in equal shares, as a compensation or salary, once or twice every year. I order the present master and assistant to be continued, while they prove useful, and their successors to be selected by my executors."]

5443. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners regret returns have not been made from this school, because they are left in ignorance about it. They think there was time to make them since the 12th?—It was on the 13th, last Thursday morning, these circulars were got; you could not have had the returns earlier than yesterday morning.

5444. Perhaps you will request the gentlemen to make the returns, and send them to the Secretary?—I have seen the form, and except as to one portion of it, I really did not know what to fill up. For some time, perhaps for the last four months, there has not been a regular account kept of the children in attendance. There is no land, and the only part of the form to be filled up is with respect to the £9 4*s.* 7*d.* to be received annually.

5445. What is the post-town?—Drumgriffin.

5446. Is there any other statement you wish to make?—Except to mention that Woodpark school may be left out, as there is no such school in existence now.

5447. Mr. *Stephens.*—You have stated that the masters of the school are not of the Christian Brothers, but of the order of St. Francis?—Yes.

5448. What is the difference between the two orders?—The Christian Brothers are for the purposes of education alone; the others are not for that alone, though they have always, so far as we know, schools in connexion with their establishments. They are monks who take certain vows: poverty, celibacy.

5449. You have stated that money is invested in the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Tuam?—Yes.

5450. Is that money for education?—Yes.

5451. Give me the amount?—£9 4*s.* 7*d.* annually.

5452. That must be the interest?—Yes; £200 is the principal.

5453. Are you aware of any other sum of money?—I am not aware of any sum of money.

5454. You have stated that, generally, the books are the same as those which are used in the schools of the Christian Brothers?—Yes.

5455. What is the difference?—What makes me say generally is, that I remark there some few books belonging to the National Board of Education, and some other books not belonging to the Christian Brothers (for instance, Euclid); but the class-books, first, second, third, and fourth, are generally theirs. I remark some few books published by the Commissioners of National Education—Kavanagh's Arithmetic, and others of that kind.

5456. What books used by the Christian Brothers are not used in the school?—I cannot tell that; to do so I would require a catalogue of the books published by the Christian Brothers.

5457. *Chairman.*—Will you request the gentleman at the head of the establishment to send a list of the books used in this school, and the number of pupils reading each book?—I shall, my Lord. You would have had it, but, as I remarked before, he is only about four months connected with the school. It got a little thin for the last two or three months. He should have kept a regular account of the attendance; I told him if required he should do so.

5458. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you know whether the writing is taught from the copy-books published by the Christian Brothers?—I cannot say; they generally get them down from Dublin, and buy them, I suppose, at the cheapest shop they can.

5459. Are not those copy-books particularly good?—I am well aware they are. I never inquired what copy-books were used.

5460. Are you aware whether there are any schools managed by persons belonging to the order of St. Francis in the county of Galway, other than these?—There are, but I do not think they are endowed; none that I am aware of; I know there are brothers.

5461. Dr. *Andrews.*—Land is referred to: is there any person in the district from whom inquiry could be made, to ascertain whether or not there were lands belonging to the school, and applicable to the purpose?—No.

5462. You never heard of any land?—No; not since I came. This much I am aware of, that there was a schoolhouse built quite contiguous to where the monks' school is now built, and perhaps some twenty years since there was a small portion of land attached to the schoolhouse; but at the time I came to the parish there was another man lived there. The land was given by Mr. Blake, of Cregg Castle, or by his father, for the purpose of a schoolhouse, and whether that is the land referred to or not I cannot say.

5463. Could you name any person to whom we could apply, and who would be likely to give us information?—No; there is no person in town I could make an inquiry of.

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5464. You cannot state any person from whom inquiry could be made?—I do not know. In the way land was tossed about for the last eight or ten years, some small portion might have been annexed to some other holding; but I will make inquiries on the subject, and also whether it was portion of the land given by Mr. Blake, or the late James Blake, of Cregg Castle, some forty years ago.

5465. *Chairman.*—Has any other gentleman any information to address to the Commissioners in regard to this school?

THE ERASMUS SMITH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Erasmus Smith Grammar School.

Documentary Evidence.

5466. *Secretary.*—The next communication received is with regard to the school founded by Erasmus Smith at Galway. The head master is not in attendance, but the second master, Mr. Thomas Killeen, states he is present to give information. The first information the Commissioners have with regard to the grammar school founded by Erasmus Smith is the original charter enabling Erasmus Smith to found schools and endow same, and make provision for the education of children in the University. [The Secretary states the provisions of the charter, as in the case of the Erasmus Smith school at Ennis.—See page 177.]

5467. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Ninth Report of the Commissioners of Education, 1810, page 221:—"The Rev. Thomas Canham Wade, at his examination before the Board, on the 16th of January, 1807, stated that he was appointed master of this school in December, 1801, at the salary of £100 per annum, with the addition of a farm of thirty-three acres, about a mile from the town, which he lets at £4 per acre, (besides a field of three acres nearer the town, allowed him by the Governors for grazing;) the whole subject to a head-rent to the Governors of £17 7*s.* per annum. He is also allowed to let the lower part of the schoolhouse, which is situate in the High-street of Galway, for shops, the rent of which amounted at that time to £96 14*s.* 6*d.* His appointments, therefore, may be estimated at more than £320 per annum. There is an usher appointed by the Governors at £40 per annum. The master is obliged to keep the house in repair, but it was put into complete order on his appointment, at the expense of the Governors. It was stated by him to be capable of accommodating sixteen boarders, but he never had had more than one. The number of scholars then in his school was thirty-one, of whom fourteen were instructed in classics by the usher, to whom he allowed the profits of their tuition—viz., four guineas per annum; the rest were English scholars, and taught also by the usher on the same terms, except in writing and accounts, in which the master instructed all the boys himself without any extra charge

"Since his examination, it appears, the usher has resigned, and another been appointed by the Governors. Whether from that circumstance or from the master having paid more attention to classical instruction, the number of classical scholars appears, by the last return to the Governors (which is, or ought to be, made annually by all the masters), to have increased considerably. But the situation of the school, in one of the closest and most thronged streets, surrounded by shops, and without any play-ground, is most unfavourable for boarders, even if the house could properly accommodate them. And having been so represented to the Governors by one of their body, who had visited it in the year 1806, it has been resolved to erect a new school and schoolhouse at a small distance from the town, on ground belonging to the Governors, which was ordered to be enclosed for the purpose this summer. The present high price of timber has probably been the reason that no further steps have been taken for carrying this very desirable scheme into execution."

5468. In the Appendix to the same Report, page 245, they mention that the number of boys in the grammar school of Galway in 1809 was forty-four. The next information with regard to this school is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, made in 1826, page 1226. They state the schoolhouse was built at a cost of £8,000; that the number of boys in attendance was twenty—fifteen of these were Protestants, and five Roman Catholics. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Report of the Commissioners that inquired into Municipal Corporations in Ireland in 1833, page 329. They state:—"There is not any public school in connexion with the Corporation. The Board of Erasmus Smith's schools has large estates and an endowed school in Galway; but it is, apparently, not open to free scholars. There are, however, two free schools, the master and mistress of which are paid by that board; but they are not required to educate gratis more than the limited number of twenty male and twenty female scholars."

5469. The next information with regard to the school is contained in a return to the House of Commons, in May, 1854, Parliamentary paper 273. It gives an account of the receipts and expenditure of the Governors for five years. With regard to the four classical schools, it does not give the salaries separately: it mentions that the amount of salaries paid to the masters of the four classical schools in 1849 was £290 17*s.* 3*d.*; salaries of ushers, £270 16*s.* 8*d.*; rents, poor-rates, insurances, repairs, and incidentals, £218 2*s.* 9*d.*; making a total of £779 16*s* 8*d.* Then, in 1850 the expenditure for the four grammar schools was £838 13*s.* 7*d.*; in 1851, £830 8*s.* 7*d.*; in 1852 it was £669 10*s.* 5*d.*; in 1853 it was £658 10*s.* 9*d.* It mentions, with regard to the grammar school of Galway, the number of scholars was thirty-five, five of whom were free pupils, and three of the free pupils were the sons of tenants. It mentions that the salary of the master of the Galway school, the Rev. John Hallowell, was £66 13*s.* 4*d.*; and that of Thomas Killeen, the second master, £60. The rates of charge are stated to be—for instruction in classics, science, and English—£1 11*s.* 6*d.* per quarter; for instruction in science and English £1 1*s.* It then

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GALWAY.

The Erasmus Smith Grammar School.

Documentary Evidence.

goes on to return the number and value of the exhibitions founded in Trinity College by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, and a return of the number of those exhibitions conferred on pupils from the endowed schools for ten years. It appears the greatest number was four in 1847: in 1844 there were two; there were also two in 1845; two in 1846; four in 1847; one in 1848; one in 1849; none in 1850; none in 1851; two in 1852; and none in 1853. It then returns that the rules and ordinances for the regulation of the grammar schools are those in the charter, which are the rules that I read from the Report of 1807-12.

5470. The next information with regard to the Erasmus Smith schools is in reference to exhibitions in Trinity College, and that is contained in the Appendix to the Report of the Commissioners that inquired into the University of Dublin in 1853, page 218, from which it appears twenty of the Erasmus Smith school exhibitions are of the annual value of £7 7*s.* 8*d.* each; and fifteen of the annual value of £5 10*s.* 9*d.* each. It is then mentioned that "the Erasmus Smith exhibitions were founded by the Governors of the Erasmus Smith schools, and the foundations confirmed by Act of Parliament (10 Geo. I.)" "The Erasmus Smith exhibitioners are partly selected by examination, according to the rules laid down by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, and partly by the board, according to certain rules depending upon collegiate merit." "Of the numerous exhibitions founded by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools only a small number are appointed to by examination at entrance, viz., twenty in the last ten years, or, on an average, two in each year. The remaining exhibitions on this foundation are filled up by the board from students who have been already distinguished in their academic career, without reference to the schools at which they were educated."

5471. The next information with regard to this school is contained in returns that have been received from the Governors of Erasmus Smith's School and from the head master of the school. Governors refer to an advertisement which they caused to be issued relative to the admission of free pupils to the schools. They do not give the date of the issuing of the advertisement. It is as follows:—"The Governors of the schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq., hereby give notice to parents residing in and near the towns of Drogheda, Galway, Tipperary, and Ennis, who may be unable to pay for the education of their children, and who may be desirous of having them educated at any of their grammar schools in those towns, that hereafter all applications for admission of free pupils must be directed to the Governors, at their office, 11, Kildare-street, Dublin." The returns of the Governors and master are read.

5472. That, my lord, is all the information with regard to this school. There is other information in these reports with regard to the endowments attached to this and other schools of Erasmus Smith in the county of Galway; and there are persons in attendance who wish to give information with respect to the management of the estates; but I have confined the information at present before the Commissioners to what relates to this school.

Mr. Thos. Killeen.

Mr. *Thomas Killeen* sworn and examined.

5473. *Chairman.*—What situation do you hold in the grammar school?—Second master.

5474. Who appointed you?—The Governors. The Rev. Dr Elrington and Archdeacon Torrens recommended me to the Board.

5475. Did you hold any situation at the time you were appointed?—No; I was in Trinity College at the time as a sizar.

5476. Do you know when the Rev. Mr. Hallowell was appointed?—About seven years since. He is absent in Germany. He was recommended by Sir Henry Marsh to bring his wife there, who is in a delicate state of health. I had a letter from him this morning stating he hoped to be in time to meet the Commissioners. He did not know the day of meeting.

5477. Mr. *Stephens.*—How long has he been absent?—Since about the 24th June, when vacation commenced, he wrote to the Governors, I believe, stating he was going.

5478. *Chairman.*—Did he receive permission from the Governors to absent himself?—I am not aware. He mentioned in the letter he wrote to them that he was obliged to be longer away than he expected, in consequence of Mrs. Hallowell's delicate state of health.

5479. How many pupils are there at present in the school?—At present there are only ten. We had a considerable number before vacation; some of them have not returned yet.

5480. How many are boarders?—No boarders.

5481. How many free pupils?—Six.

5482. Six out of the ten?—Yes.

5483. Mr. *Hughes.*—Three of them your own children?—Yes; there is another that might be considered a free pupil; his father being in the Baltic, he is taken for a mere trifle.

5484. *Chairman.*—Can you state how many free pupils there were in 1854?—I never took any account of the number, it did not concern me. I never kept his books.

5485. Where are the books?—I do not know.

5486. Does Mr. Hallowell keep a register and report book?—Yes; he writes down the pupils when they come into the school. I have nothing to do with the emoluments. There is another application at present before the Governors for a free pupil, and the Governors have not refused any since they gave the notice.

5487. Dr. *Andrews.*—When did they publish that notice?—I suppose it is a year ago.

5488. Was it since Christmas?—No; I think it was last year, something about a year ago. I saw a letter from the Secretary the other day, saying there was an application made for a free pupil, and that it would be laid before the Board at the next meeting.

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That is about a week ago. I suppose that will be another free pupil, for they have not rejected any applications.

5489. Mr. *Hughes.*—Do you know that of your own knowledge?—Any I heard of in this town that applied have been admitted. There is another name here of a person who has not come to us, but who was gratis—that would make seven. I have not given the name as he has not come yet. His father applied to the Board to have him admitted. He did not find it convenient at present to send him to school, being a poor man.

5490. *Chairman.*—When did vacation cease?—From the 24th June to the 10th of August, about five weeks. At Christmas there is a vacation of two weeks.

5491. How may pupils were in attendance before vacation?—Nine; two of these have received appointments—one has got a commission in the artillery, and the other in the navy; another has gone into the bank.

5492. Can you assign any reason for the falling-off in the number of pupils since last year?—I am placed in a critical situation. If I get blame from the Governors, it is at my own risk; they can dismiss me when they like. I could assign some reasons. Some of those that are absent will return, I believe. I can say it is not in consequence of Mr. Hallowell's absence any have remained away; but, generally, at every vacation a number of pupils fall off at every school.

5493. Dr. *Andrews.*—But the falling-off here was before vacation?—In Mr. Eaton's time we had forty boarders here. When Mr. Hallowell came we had thirty-five or forty. Several of these got scholarships in the Queen's College, got first place in first and seventh classes. One is at present an inspector of national schools.

5494. Mr. *Stephens.*—Will you be pleased to assign the reasons for the decline of the school?—In general, I think, the terms are rather high. The shopkeepers of this town—the principal supporters of schools in general—the middle classes, feel it very high to pay six guineas a-year for each of their sons at present; though, perhaps, our terms are lower than at some of the endowed schools, but still six guineas is considered rather high. I recommended the master, in setting up, to begin at low terms. He proposed to charge eight guineas a-year for day pupils; I told him I thought he would not get boys in the town to pay that, as I knew the town well, being with two masters before he came here. He said six guineas; I told him I thought that too high, and that even a guinea a-quarter would be too much.

5495. Are these the only reasons you can assign for the decline of the school?—Roman Catholics, generally, when I solicited them to send their sons there, asked me what religion was taught, who taught them their catechism; it being a Protestant establishment, I said we could not teach them their catechism. They said, why should we not give a preference to the Roman Catholic schools, where they would be taught their own religion. That was the reason I got—not that they seemed to have any prejudice against the school. Another reason is, it is too far to go to the school, particularly for those who live at the other side of the town, for they would have a good mile to walk. They give a preference to schools in the town rather than go a long distance to us, besides paying high fees.

5496. Can you assign any other reason for the decline of the school?—I cannot at present.

5497. I think you said that if you were to assign the reason for the decline of the school you would offend the Governors; did you not say so?—Yes.

5498. Are the reasons you have assigned now for the decline of the school likely to offend the Governors?—I believe not.

5499. Then you must have some other reasons?—Perhaps so.

5500. State them?—The exhibitions that have been granted we thought would be the means of increasing the school very much; it was considered a poor thing for a boy going to Trinity College to enter as a pensioner, the £8 a-year would pay only half his fees there; and he should get a premium every year to entitle him to hold that. Then when the Queen's College opened, I consider the principal reason for our scholars falling off is, they were admitted there before they knew their grammar at school. I can say the professors themselves gave it as their opinion—and some of them are listening to me at present—that they had to teach the pupils grammar after being admitted as scholars of the Queen's College; instead of being professors they had to teach them just as we do at school. They got scholarships when they ought to have remained two or three years longer at school.

5501. Did they get scholarships with emoluments?—Yes.

5502. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—When so imperfectly instructed as you say?—Yes, I consider they were not fit to enter as scholars; the consequence was some of them lost their scholarships, not being able to hold their place in their class.

5503. Mr. *Stephens.*—What is the value of a scholarship?—£24 a-year, and about £4 pays their fees, so they generally have £20 a-year and a good many premiums. They leave our school before they are finished. I have a son myself at school that might get a scholarship at the Queen's College, perhaps a better scholar than some of those who have got scholarships, and I would not let him go in till he is better finished, for if a boy does not know his grammar a professor cannot take the trouble to teach him these things.

5504. Is there no chance of acquiring it there?—No; I say there is more difficulty in teaching a big boy, or a grown boy, who is learning classics, grammar, than when he commenced at first. When a boy comes before me who read Horace, and Virgil, and Homer, in other schools, deficient in grammar, I could not teach him grammar after.

5505. Is not the teaching of grammar a part of school education?—It is properly confined to school.

5506. Can you assign any other reasons for the decline of the school except those which you

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GALWAY.

The Erasmus Smith Grammar School.

Mr. Thos. Killeen.

have already assigned?—I consider the high terms are the principal reason. A man says to me, you are paid salaries by the Governors, and why should you not teach cheaper than other schools. The principal master has a salary, but to live on that would be very poor, and take all the pupils free.

5507. Do you think any of the reasons you have assigned are likely to offend the Governors?—I do not know whether they wish I should come here at all, it not being my business.

5508. You are obliged to attend. Can you assign any other reasons for the decline of the school except those which you have already assigned?—I cannot at present.

5509. When can you?—I do not know whether there is any other reason.

5510. Are you not aware of any other reason at present?—No, I am not. I think if there were more masters paid by the Board, it would be a great advantage to pupils coming. There is none at present but myself paid by the Governors.

5511. I see by a return made by Mr. Hallowell that there is a science master paid £20?—He is paid by Mr. Hallowell out of his own salary.

5512. Mr. *Hughes.*—What is his name?—Watts.

5513. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is he paid at present?—Yes.

5514. Is he in daily attendance in the school?—Every day.

5515. Mr. *Hughes.*—What does he teach?—Euclid, trigonometry, and algebra.

5516. How many does he teach?—Every one in the school.

5517. The boys we saw to-day?—Yes; every boy is learning Euclid and algebra.

5518. Do you say deliberately the nine boys there were learning Euclid?—Every one of them is taught Euclid, except one small little fellow of my own; he is too young for it.

5519. You stated, in answer to Lord Kildare, you had no boarders?—Sometimes I am allowed to take boarders and bring them as pupils to the school, and I pay for them also.

5520. How many boarders had you during the last two years?—I had not any boarders except one; I had two some ten years ago.

5521. Is it not a fact that during the last two years there were no boarders in that school?—Mr. Hallowell never had more than one or two since he came here. Perhaps the reason I should assign for so few boarders coming—in Mr. Eaton's time there were forty boarders, some at present officers in the Galway militia, some at Sebastopol, some in India. They are grown up; they are the sons of the gentlemen in this county and the neighbouring counties, and we had no more to get from these.

5522. How many boarders had Mr. Hallowell during the last two years?—I do not think there was any boarder there for the last two years; I think it is more than two years since one was there. I can only answer from recollection, for I never took any note.

5523. What is the name of the last boarder?—Lambert, I think.

5524. Mr. *Stephens.*—Had Mr. Hallowell never more than two boarders during your time?—He had not. One of these boarders paid sixty guineas a-year, and the other forty guineas; one was Hewitt.

5525. Were there any boarders in 1854?—No, there were not; I think not these two years.

5526. Understand my question; were there any boarders there in 1854?—There was one; he was a pupil at the Queen's College, and boarded with Mr. Hallowell, but did not attend our school.

5527. Mr. Hallowell has made a return, in which he states there were two boarders in 1853, and two boarders in 1854. Is that correct?—I do not recollect more than one in 1854.

5528. And was that the one at the Queen's College?—Yes; Lamprey, from Tipperary, was his name. I do not know, but he got his tuition from Mr. Hallowell, but not in the school.

5529. Mr. *Stephens.*—Were there any in 1853?—There were not but those two at any time there I know of; but two or three since he came. The three were not altogether.

5530. Then you are certain there were not two boarders in 1853 or 1854 at one time?—I can only answer from my recollection.

5531. To the best of your knowledge and belief?—Yes.

5532. In the return made by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, they say that there was one boarder in 1853, and one boarder in 1854; and Mr. Hallowell returns two boarders in 1853, and two boarders in 1854?—I know there were two together there.

5533. When?—About two years ago, or a year and a-half ago.

5534. I am speaking of 1854?—I think there was only one in 1854.

5535 In 1853, how many?—I think there were two there, and we had no boarders at any time except these three, Lamprey, Lambert, and Hewitt, since 1848 up to the present time.

5536. Can you tell how many day scholars there were in 1854, exclusive of free pupils?—I should think we had perhaps thirty.

5537. How many in 1853?—I think that is the number generally.

5538. Mr. Hallowell has returned that in 1852 there were twenty-nine; in 1853, thirty; in 1854, thirty-two; and in the returns from the Governors they say there were twenty-five day scholars in 1852; thirty-five in 1853; and thirty in 1854?—These numbers come very near what I gave you from bare recollection.

5539. But there is a discrepancy between the two returns?—He returns from a list, and mine is from memory.

5540. How many free pupils had you in 1854?—About five or six since Mr. Hallowell came.

5541. In Mr. Hallowell's return it is stated that there were five free pupils in 1852, six in 1853, six in 1854, while the Governors return that there were six in 1852, five in 1853, and five in 1854.

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5542. How long has Mr. Hallowell been absent?—Since about the 20th of June.

5543. Have you been appointed during the absence of Mr. Hallowell to execute the duties of the schoolmaster?—Mr. Hallowell was not aware when going he would be so long.

5544. Answer my question.—Do you, during the absence of Mr. Hallowell, execute the duties of the schoolmaster; do you officiate for him?—I do; I take all his duties upon me.

5545. Do you receive a proportionate part of Mr. Hallowell's salary—such a part as would have been payable to him if he had not absented himself?—I do not, nor would I expect it either.

5546. You are not aware, perhaps, that you are entitled to it?—I heard it read a while ago.

5547. Who catechises the children during the absence of Mr. Hallowell?—I do; I hear the catechism, and make them read the Bible.

5548. Do you expound the catechism to them?—As well as I can.

5549. Are you a clergyman?—No; he did not tell me to do so; I never heard the catechism before; he expected to be home to open school.

5550. Has any clergyman visited the school since vacation?—Yes, his brother came from Cork and stopped for about ten days; he is a clergyman.

5551. Did he catechise the children?—He did; he heard the catechism, and made them read the Bible when here.

5552. With that exception you have been the sole expounder of the catechism?—Yes; I thought it right they should learn the catechism and read the Bible, as it was the custom before.

5553. Was any clergyman in the habit of visiting the school?—No person ever visited the school except the late Lord Leitrim, about twenty-one or twenty-two years ago; and again, about two or three years ago, he came here again, about twenty years afterwards. He was passing and called in, and recognized me as being there so many years. He was the only one of the Governors that ever came there since I was appointed to the school.

5554. Does Mr. Hallowell hold any other clerical appointment?—Not at all.

5555. Can you give me the size of the school-room?—I should think it is about sixty-six feet long, and twenty-four or twenty-six feet wide, and about eighteen feet high.

5556. What is the size of the two dormitories?—The same.

5557. Are there four rooms each the size of the school-room, sixty-six feet by twenty-four?—Yes.

5558. What is the size of the dining-room?—The same; the two dormitories the same.

5559. How many rooms are there?—I had not time to count them; I came down after you, but I can count them now—there are thirteen.

5560. Then the six free pupils have plenty of room?—Plenty; the school-room could accommodate, perhaps, 100; another 100 could be put in.

5561. I see that Mr. Hallowell has returned the annual income received from the land, £60, and the out-goings and deductions leave £14 10*s.* net. How many acres are there about the house?—According to the valuation of Griffith and the Poor Law valuation, there are thirteen acres and sixteen perches, statute measure.

5562. Do you know Griffith's valuation of the property?—I do not. Mr. Hallowell has returned it at £43 a-year; it was very high, but he got it reduced.

5563. How is it that Mr. Hallowell only receives £14 10*s.* out of thirteen acres of land close to the town?—He calculates that is all it is worth by his farming. The poor-rate and taxes are very high; they all come upon the master; the Governors pay no part. In his absence one time I paid £19 poor rate, and £11 Grand Jury cess, for half a year, and about £44 poor rate and taxes, I recollect, one year myself.

5564. Are you paid by the Governors?—Yes.

5565. How much?—At present I have a nominal salary of £90.

5566. What do you actually receive?—Not quite £85. £5 5*s.* was stopped by the Governors out of my salary last year, it has been raised to £90; I received only £60 for about six or seven years.

5567. Have you now £90 a-year?—Yes, with £5 5*s.* income tax stopped out of it.

5568. That is £84 15*s.*, the land is £14 10*s.*, the master £100 a-year, other emoluments £21, and £25 in aid of instruction in modern languages, making in the aggregate £244 15*s.*; so that the six free pupils cost £40 a-year each for their education.

5569. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is there not a play-ground attached to the school?—There is, about an acre.

5570. Is there any portion of the schoolhouse ground used by the militia?—Not at present.

5571 Was it recently used?—Not by the militia, but by the military, about three or four years ago.

5572. Was it used as a parade ground?—Yes, a large field at the back of the college.

5573. Do you know what was paid Mr. Hallowell for that?—I think I heard him say about £20 or £25.

5574. A kind of military parade-ground?—It was occupied, I believe, only about a year or so; the colonel thought it too far to walk the men up there.

5575. Where do you reside?—About twenty yards from that.

5576. You do not reside at the school?—No.

5577. Have you any other occupation than teaching in Mr. Hallowell's school?—Except when I get a private tuition.

5578. Have you not usually private tuitions?—Sometimes I have none at all; one year I had not any.

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GALWAY.

The Erasmus Smith Grammar School.

Mr. Thos. Killeen.

5579. Have you any at present?—I have.

5580. How many?—One, and a person that comes three times a-week.

5581. That is two?—Yes.

5582. Do any of the pupils of the school receive private tuition from you?—As boarder I had one—I brought him as a boarder to the school, and paid for him; he only learned English, and I paid four guineas a-year for him to Mr. Hallowell.

5583. Have you been in the habit of teaching the boys of the school as a private tutor after school-hours?—Perhaps one or two of them might come to me.

5584. What do you charge?—According to the terms; perhaps £1 a-month for an hour, and perhaps 30*s*.

5585. That is, you are in the habit of taking after school-hours, pupils of the school for payment of £1 or 30*s*. a-month for an hour?—Yes.

5586. What is the largest number you had at one time?—Never more than two of the pupils of the school, two brothers. I refused to take pupils at the school that wished to leave it, and come to read with me privately. I always refused to take any boy that wished to leave the school and come to me.

5587. But you had no hesitation in taking boys of the school to teach them after school hours?—Not while they continued at the school.

5588. Was Mr. Hallowell aware of that?—Yes, and always wished I could get them.

5589. What department does Mr. Hallowell take upon himself?—Classics, principally.

5590. Any other department—does he take the English?—Scriptures, not much English; except Scripture history, the Bible, and catechism. When we had a large school, he generally used to hear the respective classes that I heard.

5591. In Mr. Eaton's time you had forty boarders?—Yes.

5592. What were Mr. Eaton's terms?—I think thirty-five or thirty-six guineas a-year. He became very old, and got a pension from the Board: he was ten years there.

5593. Dr. *Andrews*.—You say Roman Catholic parents objected to the children not being taught the Roman Catholic catechism—have any others objected?—No.

5594. Was there any interference with their religious opinions?—Never.

5595. The only thing they objected to was, that they could not get them taught their own catechism?—Yes.

5596. There was no interference with their religious opinions, nor any objection on that account?—Never; before my time, from hearsay, I heard there was.

5597. You speak from 1832?—Yes; but before 1832 I heard every assistant was dismissed. The assistant I believe, at that school before me was dismissed; and when Dr. Elrington told me I was appointed by the Board, he said he hoped there would be no more complaints between the masters and the ushers. I told him from what I heard, I thought the ushers were to blame, and not the master, for any one could agree with him, he was a very quiet man; he was obliged to complain, and they dismissed, I believe justly, one of them for interfering with the religious opinions of Roman Catholics, and explaining the sixth book of Virgil, talking of the infernal regions, he drew a contrast between that and something else; he was dismissed for severity; the ushers were then allowed to punish the boys.

5598. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—Are there any other classical schools in Galway?—There is only one, I believe, at present.

5599. Do you know the number of pupils educated in it?—I am told there are about fifty.

5600. Fifty receiving classical instruction in that school?—I think so.

5601. Has this other school been long established?—Many years.

5602. During a considerable part of which time the Erasmus Smith's grammar school was in a flourishing state?—Yes.

5603. Then you do not ascribe the decline of the Erasmus Smith grammar school to the successful competition of other schools?—I do not. We very seldom lost any that went to the other school: perhaps there were two or three some time, but nothing in the way of a great number. They have not left us in a number to go to any other schools. There was a school opened about the beginning of this year, by some scholars of the Queen's College. Four of them joined together. They got one or two, or three, of our pupils; but they have given up the school. They did not get a sufficient number of pupils, about a month or two since.

5604. Then there are at present only about sixty boys receiving classical instruction in Galway?—I cannot speak as to that. I am not aware there is any other, except a small school; I do not know what number is at that. I am told they teach Latin at the model school at present, and I conceive that is greatly calculated to interfere with our school. When the model school was opened several boys left us, and there were several we expected to get—several respectable people in the town sent their sons there, their terms are so very low, and the system of education very good, I suppose, for an English school; and I am told they are teaching Latin there at present. That school interferes with the success of ours.

5605. That being the case, do you admit that the successful competition of this other school has caused the decline of yours? Yes; I forgot about the model school.

5606. Is it more flourishing because it is supposed to give a better education than yours? —I do not say that; I have examined several boys that came from the model schools to us, and I found them very deficient in English, Roman, and Grecian history; they scarcely answered a question. They told me these histories are not taught, but that it is scattered through the books, which are very good. Some of the boys bring national school books to our school.

5607. Have any of the boys educated in your school obtained mercantile employments in

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Galway?—One of them has been appointed lately in the bank. They mostly all enter the Queen's College; some went to sea.

5608. There are mercantile establishments in Galway furnishing employment to a great number of persons: where are those persons educated?—I cannot say—not at our school, though they are qualified for mercantile business with us.

5609. Can you mention one educated at the Erasmus Smith school who has obtained a mercantile employment?—If I consider the bank one, that is one.

5610. Is it supposed that this Erasmus Smith school is exclusively intended to prepare pupils for the universities? Is it intended also for English and commercial education?—Yes; for some persons have come to us to learn English alone.

5611. Then how do you account for the fact that there are so few pupils receiving a mercantile and commercial education; is there no demand for it?—I should, from my experience, say not. The salaries paid by merchants are low.

5612. But they have persons in their employment who require to be fitted for the situations they hold?—Yes, but when they can be taught writing and arithmetic sufficiently well for that purpose, they prefer going to the cheaper schools, than coming to ours.

5613. In what school do they receive that instruction?—I believe the Claddagh national school.

5614. Is there any thing to hinder your giving instruction in those departments?—There is not; but we have not sufficient time to bestow upon those things. There is no person at present to teach writing or arithmetic in our school. It has been thrown upon my hands, though it is not my department.

5615. Are there not three masters in the school: the head master, yourself, and Mr. Watts, the science master?—But he only teaches for an hour and a-half, and that would not be sufficient.

5616. But there are three masters employed more or less in teaching boys. Is not that a sufficient number of persons to give a great deal of useful instruction?—I do not teach book-keeping; they will not come and pay a guinea a quarter to learn writing, reading, and arithmetic, when they can be taught for ten or twelve shillings a year at other schools; I believe at the national school it is 2*s.* 6*d.* a quarter.

5617. What is the precise course of instruction committed to you in the school?—From spelling to classics. Every thing comes under me except classics alone. My department was classics at first; there was an English master paid by the master of the school then for teaching English and science, that lived in the house; then when the school fell-off he could not afford to pay him. There was a second assistant allowed by the Board, and when they reduced the salaries, they struck off that second assistant. The present master pays the science master. He only stops for a short time. He could not afford to pay the English master for writing and arithmetic, so I take these on me in addition to my own.

5618. And classics?—Yes.

5619 Then what part of the instruction does Mr. Hallowell undertake himself?—He heard the repetition in Homer, Xenophon, and the Bible.

5620. Since the number of boys declined, what part has he taken?—He teaches some of the boys. Where there is only one in a class it occupies his time as much as if there were a dozen.

5621. What is the number of boys at present in the school who would receive instruction from Mr. Hallowell if he were at home?—They would all receive instruction in the Bible, Scripture history, and the Latin grammar, for he teaches that. He used to teach it every day to them; besides that I taught it; and Arnold's Composition, which is read in the Queen's College, he takes that upon himself.

5622. You have mentioned that you undertake the instruction in English; do you practise the boys in writing English from dictation?—Sometimes; when I have time.

5623. But it is not a regular part of your course of instruction?—It is not.

5624. Do you not think it one of the most efficient ways of teaching?—Indeed it is. I had a small book from the national school—Sullivan's Sentences for Dictation; I made them write it out, and I examined the spelling. I had that every week—every day for each week—to teach them. I teach them spelling, English grammar, history, and geography, every day.

5625. How often do you actually make them write English from dictation?—I have not done so this long time.

5626. I examined half a-dozen boys in writing English from dictation to-day; of these only two were able to write a passage of a few lines correctly: how long have those boys been pupils in the school?—One, a son of my own, is there four or five years, perhaps.

5627. The other boy?—Only about half a-year.

5628. At what school was he educated?—He was at the national school.

5629. How long has your son been under instruction?—He is there since, perhaps, he was able to read or spell.

5630. How many years?—About six years.

5631. The other, you say, has been at the school for only half a-year?—Only six months.

5632. How long have the other boys whom I examined been in the school?—The boy you found the worst composition from is only about three weeks there; the others, perhaps, a year or two; one of them about a year or two.

5633. Does the science master give instruction in arithmetic?—He does, occasionally; now, particularly, as the school is small; he does after teaching Euclid and algebra.

5634. Do you give instruction yourself in arithmetic?—I do, every day, writing and arithmetic.

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Mr. Thos. Killeen.

5635. That is because sufficient instruction in arithmetic is not given by the science master?—Because the science master has not sufficient time to devote to that.

5636. He gives his time to the higher branches?—Yes.

5637. Is it judicious to attempt to teach the higher branches of mathematics when arithmetic is neglected?—When we had a good number of boys they knew arithmetic very well. He requires to give his whole time to the boys in those branches who desire to enter the Queen's College, especially for science.

5638. Are you aware that none of those boys, except the one who is preparing to compete for a scholarship in the Queen's College, was able to tell the difference between one-half and one-third?

5639. Mr *Hughes*.—What age is he?—I suppose twenty or twenty-one. If you examined him in science I think he could answer to your satisfaction. He could teach the best of the boys in the school.

5640. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—I should hope so. Are the boys practised in mental calculation?—No.

5641. Do you not think that it is essential in the teaching of arithmetic to qualify a boy to hold a place in a shop?—I never was in the habit of teaching arithmetic till the writing master was discontinued. Then I took it up.

5642. Have you heard instruction given in mental calculation in any school?—No.

5643. Do not you think your own powers, as a teacher, would be greatly increased, if you were to take opportunities of hearing instruction given in other schools?—No doubt; but I have not much time when giving the other tuitions, when my salary was cut down. When I came first £60 a-year was better than what I receive now.

5644. On what ground did the Governors reduce the salaries?—Not being able to collect the rents. When the failure of the potato crop came they were obliged to reduce the salaries.

5645. They raised yours again?—Not to what it was. It is raised to £90, and £5 5*s.* deducted for income tax.

5646. Are you not entitled to claim repayment of that sum?—Yes; but it has not been returned yet, till I get an answer from the Commissioners. I wrote to the Commissioners, and received no answer.

5647. Mr. *Stephens*.—Mr. Hallowell will make you an allowance under the Charter of King Charles; you can claim a proportion of his salary?—What Mr. Hallowell receives from the school is not sufficient to pay the science master.

5648. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—I examined the boys in geography, and did not find their answering very satisfactory; is the school supplied with maps?—With nothing at all; the Governors supply nothing.

5649. Are they asked to supply any thing?—I do not know that Mr. Hallowell applied to them. I believe he considered it quite useless, when they were always so very hard, and had so little to afford.

5650. But you are not aware whether any application, written or verbal, was ever made to the Governors for school requisites?—I am not aware; some time ago, when Mr. Hamilton, the secretary to the Board, and the inspector of the schools——

5651. Was he acting as inspector at that time?—He is inspector, besides registrar to the Board.

5652. Was any verbal application made to him?—I met him with Mr. Hallowell at the College, and told him it would be very desirable if the Governors would send down some maps to the school. He thought it useless, as their finances were so low.

5653. How long ago is it since the funds were in such a reduced state?—Since the distress—six or seven years ago.

5654. You are not aware whether any application was made to the Governors for school requisites?—I am not, but Mr. Hallowell did. I spoke to Mr. Hamilton, and he said he thought it useless to make the application. I recommended them to send down an English history and Thomson's Geography; for the little things they supplied were quite useless.

5655. Mr. *Hughes*.—When was that?—About a year and a-half ago.

5656. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—What was his answer?—He would speak to the Board; and the Board sent down some of those small, little things—a little school history of England, that cost about 6*d.*, and a geography the same. The others would cost about 3*s.* each.

5657. You are speaking of books supplied to another school?—To the English school.

5658. Mr. *Stephens*.—Mr. Reid's and Miss Clegg's schools?—Yes; when I saw they would not send books that would cost only 3*s.*, I thought it useless for us to apply for other things.

5659. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—I see from the returns sent into the Commissioners of the allowances made by the Erasmus Smith Board, that £25 is allowed for teaching the modern languages and chemistry to the pupils by professors in the Queen's College; how many are receiving instruction in modern languages?—None at present, for the College is closed.

5660. How many did receive instruction in modern languages last session?—I cannot tell the number.

5661. Mr. *Hughes*.—Were there any?—Oh, yes; perhaps a dozen.

5662. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—Of the boys whom I examined to-day, I found that only four or five professed to know a little French?—Some of them have come to school to us since that time. I think about twelve used to go there.

5663. Could you tell me the names of the boys at present in the school who profited by

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this grant of the Governors?—Thomas Killeen, John Killeen, Francis Killeen, Quinn, and M'Ginty. There were two with us before vacation.

5664. I only ask with reference to those now at the school. How many of those now in the school attended the French class in the course of last session?—Five.

5665. What instruction did they receive?—French grammar. They commence with the French Revolution. That is one of the French books, I think.

5666. Did they receive any instructions in German?—No.

5667. Did they commence French there?—Yes. Then to begin German at the same time we thought would interfere too much with the other, the session being so short, and it being only three times a week.

5668. What progress has been made in French by the most advanced pupils?—I cannot say as to that. I do not teach French. I have not been present at their lectures. I have to teach the other boys in the school; those that are free boys were not admitted to the French, and I attended the school for them while the others were away at the Queen's College.

5669. Have any of them received instruction in chemistry?—None.

5670. Do you know any reason for that? Was not the grant intended to enable them to receive instruction in chemistry?—It was; but it was found not sufficient for paying the one lecturer for the French alone. The board offered a small sum.

5671. The board offered £25 to meet a similar sum paid by the master of the school. Then the £25 was not found sufficient to procure instruction in French and chemistry?—It was proposed to have them taught French, German, and chemistry, but the sum offered by the board was quite incompetent. I do not know what arrangement there is—whether Mr. Hallowell pays half, and the Governors the other half, I cannot say, for French alone.

5672. Instruction in Hebrew is alluded to in the charter. Have any boys been taught Hebrew since you were appointed assistant master?—It has never been taught by any of the masters—not since my time.

5673. You are not aware whether any of the pupils ever desired to receive instructions in it?—Never; they never wished it, or asked for such.

5674. If the pupils or their parents desire it, they are entitled to receive instruction in Hebrew?—Yes; then it is generally the head master teaches Hebrew in endowed schools. Dr. King, I believe, teaches it himself.

5675. Mr. *Stephens.*—"The master of such free school shall teach and shall instruct them in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, and fit them for the university, if they or their parents shall so desire it?"—Yes.

5676. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Is there any school library for the use of the boys?—None.

5677. Has any application ever been made to the Governors to supply a school library for their use?—I believe not.

5678. Mr. *Stephens.*—I made a slight mistake when I stated the free pupils cost about £40 a-year each. I did not allow for the schoolhouse and the residence of the master.

5679. Mr. *Hughes*—The house cost £8,000.

5680. Mr. *Stephens.*—You told me £10,000?—That is what I was told.

5681. Then I was wrong when I put down the schoolhouse and residence of the master at £60 a-year. Of the six free pupils three are your own children?—They are.

5682. Then if I add £60 a-year for the house and residence of the master, to the £240 I before mentioned, it would make £300, or about £50 a-year for each pupil.

5683. *Chairman.*—Has any other person any observation to address to the Commissioners with respect to the Erasmus Smith grammar school?

John Samuel Barrett, Esq., sworn and examined.

J. S. Barrett, Esq.

5684. *Chairman.*—You are a tenant on the estate of the Governors of Erasmus Smith's schools?—Yes.

5685. How much land do you hold?—About 200 statute acres.

5686. How long have you been tenant?—Since 1849.

5687. Have you a lease?—Yes.

5688. For what time?—Twenty-one years; the usual lease, I believe.

5689. Are the lands near the town?—Yes, within three miles of the town. I had an interview with the registrar and secretary, the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, and on a second occasion with him and Mr. Thorp, the assistant secretary. I wished to make an application to the Board under the charter, to get a free education for my son; I said, that as a tenant, I thought I was entitled to it. They both asked me on the second occasion was I able to pay for the education of my son; I said yes, but that I considered I was entitled to it, and that I had occasion to read the charter over, and saw I was perfectly entitled to it; and I explained this to the registrar and secretary, that, though able to pay, I wished to avail myself of the privileges under the charter. Mr. Hamilton on the first occasion refused, and said they could not do it at all, that the funds would not enable them. On the second occasion, I pressed it more closely.

5690. When was the first occasion?—Some time in 1853, and the second was in 1854. I pressed it on the second occasion, and told them both that I had been in the mean time speaking with Mr. Hallowell about it, and that Mr. Hallowell said he was not in a position to take boarders at all; but that, however, he would take him as a parlour boarder, at a pension of £50 a-year. The child was ten years old. I stated this to the secretary; I pressed it on him. He said their funds would not allow them to do more than to remit the fees for a day scholar; and that if I sent him in as a boarder to Mr. Hallowell, or any friend in the town, he might go free as a day-scholar, that is six guineas a-year. I heard the education of the

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J. S. Barrett, Esq.

school was very bad. I stated that, and that unless it was amended, I would not send him at all, even free. He said there were arrangements making with professors of the Queen's College, to give lectures to the pupils, and that there would be a French master appointed shortly. I said that would do very well, and the question remained still as to the free education; and they said their funds would not allow them to do that;-that they had met with some losses in the neighbourhood of the town in rents, and that the income was not so great as it was considered; that the establishment in Kildare-street cost £1,200 a-year; that they should pay masters, and that the arrangement with the Queen's College would cost them some more money.

5691. Did you place your son at the school?—I did not. I made inquiries about the town of people who had children, and I heard they sent them to other schools, at a considerable distance; and they told me that even if I got a free education for my son at the Erasmus Smith school, I would be only throwing away his time if I sent him; and, from the examination of which I have heard, I find that was perfectly true. I then sent him to the Royal school of Banagher, where I pay about £40 a-year, and where he is improving very much.

5692. Mr. *Stephens.*—I understand you expressly to state that you have been refused a free education for your son?—Most decidedly.

5693. Dr. *Andrews.*—That is boarding?—On the first occasion they refused altogether; on the second occasion they said the most they could do was take him as a day scholar.

5694. What was your original application?—To take him as a boarder.

5695. Free?—Yes; under the terms of the charter.

5696. Mr. *Stephens.*—What part of the charter do you refer to?—It entitles the tenants on the estate, at whatever distance from the school, to free education, maintenance, and clothing, as well as I read the charter. I read it in the Rolls. I may have been mistaken.

5697. *Chairman.*—Did the secretary refuse on any other ground but the want of funds in the hands of the Governors?—He did not mention any other; but I think, by the question he put to me—was I able to pay—that might be a ground.

5698. Mr. *Stephens.*—What part of the charter do you rely upon.

5699. [*Secretary.*—The passages he wished to have read are these:—"That the said free schools shall from henceforth, for ever hereafter, be, remain, continue, and be converted, employed, and used for free schools for the teaching and instructing of twenty such poor children, or scholars, who shall dwell or inhabit within two English miles of the said respective schools; and also, for the teaching and instructing of all and every of the children of the tenants of the said Erasmus Smith, his heirs, executors, or assigns, at what distance soever from the said school such tenants shall dwell or inhabit, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents." That is page 226. The second passage is at page 228, and it provides—"That if the said rents, revenues, or profits of all or any of the said manors, lands, tenements, goods, or chattels, at any time to be granted or conveyed to the said Governors of the said schools or their successors, for the maintenance of the said schoolmasters and scholars, shall happen to increase or be raised or augmented to better or greater yearly value than formerly the same was, or that the rents, revenues, and possessions of the said schools shall be further increased by the determination of any former estates in the said possessions of the said schools or otherwise, then all and every such increase shall be employed to the maintenance of more and other scholars, to be placed in the said schools, or the further augmentation of the allowances of those persons that, for the time being, shall be in the said schools, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, and as far as may consist with such further declaration touching the employment of the surplusage, as is hereinafter mentioned, shall not be converted or employed to any private use." Again, at page 230:—"And the residue of all the revenues and rents which shall remain after all the charges and payments aforesaid fully made and satisfied shall, during the continuance of such leases as are now in force, be distributed and applied in manner following, viz.:—One full moiety thereof to and for the binding out of poor children to be apprentices to, and under such Protestant masters as the said Governors, or any seven or more of them, whereof the treasurer for the time being to be always one (if able to attend), shall think fit; and after the expiration of such leases, one moiety, as aforesaid, shall be applied partly towards binding out poor children to be apprentices as aforesaid, and partly towards clothing of poor scholars in the said three grammar schools, so always that no more than £6 be bestowed in binding out any one apprentice, nor more than 30*s.* in clothing any one child; and that the children of the tenants of the said Erasmus Smith be preferred before the others; and the other moiety of the said revenues, as well during the said leases as also after the expiration thereof, shall be applied to such other charitable uses as the said Erasmus Smith, by any deeds in writing, or by his last will, shall appoint; and such appointments shall be of like force and effect in law as the same would have been if it had been particularly mentioned and declared in and by these presents."

5700. In the rules it is stated—"That the masters of such free schools shall take no money, reward, or other gratuity whatsoever, for the teaching of any poor child which shall be of the number of the twenty poor children living within two English miles of such free schools as aforesaid, nor of any other children who are or shall be children of any tenants to, or inhabitants upon, the lands or possessions which shall or may belong to the Corporation aforesaid, how many soever such children shall be, and at what distance soever from such schools they shall happen to dwell." And lower down it is stated—"And, moreover, it shall be lawful for each master to receive of every scholar, at his entrance into the school, two shillings, except the twenty poor scholars in each school, who are to be privileged as

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aforesaid, and except the children of the tenants to, and inhabitants upon, the lands and possessions belonging to the said Erasmus Smith, his heirs or assigns, or which hereafter shall belong unto the Corporation aforesaid, who are all to be freely admitted and freely taught, how many soever they be, and how far soever they live from the said schools." The other passage to which the witness refers is at page 225. Full licence and authority is granted to the said Erasmus Smith to "erect, found, and establish three several grammar schools in the several places hereafter mentioned; that is to say, one free school in the town of Drogheda, another in the town of Galway or suburbs, and the third in the town of Tipperary." And the Governors shall have powers to "place therein such numbers of poor children or scholars, not exceeding the number of twenty, in any of the said schools," besides the tenants' children of the said Erasmus Smith, his heirs, executors, or assigns, who are not to be limited to any number, &c.]

5701. I will look over the charter again, and make out the part I refer to.

5702. Mr. *Stephens.*—Can you refer me to any part of the charter to support your charge against the Governors of the Erasmus Smith's Schools, of having refused to give your son a free education and board?—I cannot do so; but expect to do so by-and-by.

5703. You stated one of the excuses given by Mr. Hamilton for refusing to receive your son was, the expense of the establishment in Dublin?—Yes.

5704. What did he state was the amount of the expense of the establishment in Dublin?—£1,200.

5705. You are certain of that?—Positive.

5706. In the return that has been made to the Commissioners the Governors, put down the expenses of officers and management as only £399 4*s.* 6*d* ?—Mr. Thorp stated it to me, and I remember the expression well.

5707. In what year?—In 1854; that the expense of the establishment alone was £1,200 a-year. I was in the house at the time.

5708. In 1851 the expense of the office and establishment, and the expenses of management, have been returned at £443 12*s.* 8*d.*

5709. Mr. *Hughes.*—That means the house, without the salaries.

5710. Mr. *Stephens.*—In 1853 did Mr. Hamilton state to you that the expenses were so great that they had no surplus?—He stated the funds were inadequate to do what I required.

5711. The reason I ask is, that in a return made for the year ending May, 1853, the receipts have been given as £7,762 18*s.* 9*d.*, and the disbursements £4,699 13*s.* 4*d.*?—He did not state further than that.

5712. That was in 1853?—Yes, in 1853.

5713. Had you any subsequent conversation with Mr. Hamilton?—Yes; in 1854 I had a conversation with Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Thorp myself.

5714. In 1854?—Yes.

5715. Was Mr. Thorp present at the conversation in 1853?—No. I stated I thought it very odd the funds were not sufficient to do so, as I thought and heard they had somewhere about £5,000 a-year. It was then he mentioned the expenses were commensurate with that: £1,200 a-year for the house; and their law agents took a great deal of it; and losses by tenants which he enumerated at the time, amounting to over £2,000.

5716. Then, Mr. Hamilton, in 1853, and in the presence of Mr. Thorp, in 1854, told you the office expenses and the expenses of management amounted to £1,200 a-year?—I am sure it was Mr. Thorp mentioned it, in the presence of Mr. Hamilton. He did not mention what the expenses were; he said the funds were insufficient.

5717. In 1854 Mr. Thorp, in the presence of Mr. Hamilton, said the expenses were £1,200 a-year?—Yes; we were, the three together, sitting round the fire, and each joined in the conversation.

[For further evidence as to this school, see evidence in Dublin, 17th December, 1855.]

THE ERASMUS SMITH ENGLISH SCHOOL.

The Erasmus Smith English School.

Documentary Evidence.

5718. *Secretary.*—The next school is the English school; Andrew Reid, master. In connexion with this school the first document I read from is an Act passed in the 10th of Geo. I., 1723. It is enacted that it may be lawful for the Governors "to apply and dispose of the residue and overplus of the said yearly rents for and towards some public work or use in the said college or hospital, in putting out poor children to school or apprentices, or in setting up or founding one or more English school or schools in any place or places in this kingdom, as the Governors of the said schools, for the time being, shall think most proper and convenient."

5719. The next information regarding this school is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry in 1826. At page 1224, they state—"In the county of Galway, parish of St. Nicholas, Church-yard, a school kept by Michael M'Donough. There were attending it at the time forty-four boys, twenty-three girls. Fifty-two of them were Protestants, and fifteen Roman Catholics. It is a parish school, in connexion with the London Hibernian Society, and Kildare-place Society. The Rev. J. Daly subscribes £11 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum. The Protestant parishioners have subscribed £300.

5720. [Rev. *Peter Daly.*—May I ask, my Lord, on whose evidence it is stated there that the Protestants have subscribed?]

5721. I will presently state on whose evidence. The report goes on to say—"The Government has given £250 towards building a new schoolhouse, which is only delayed till a grant of ground can be procured from the Board of Erasmus Smith." This report was compiled

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GALWAY.

The Erasmus Smith English School.

Documentary Evidence.

from returns that had been received from the clergy of the Established Church, and from the Roman Catholic priests of the different parishes. They do not distinguish in the return by whom the information was given; but from the nature of the return, the most likely persons are the clergy. It is made up from the Protestant clergy, and the Roman Catholic clergy of the parish, so that it must be either one or the other made the return about which the Rev. Mr. Daly asks.

5722. The next information regarding this school, is contained in the Report of the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations in Ireland, made in 1833, page 329. They mention—"There is not any public school in connexion with the Corporation. The Board of Erasmus Smith's schools has large estates, and an endowed school in Galway, but it is apparently not open to free scholars. There are, however, two free schools, the master and mistress of which are paid by that Board; but they are not required to educate gratis more than the limited number of twenty male, and twenty female scholars."

5723. The school is again mentioned in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, 1835, page 74[a]. A return has been received with regard to this school from the trustees—no return has been received from the masters. The trustees report that the master's salary is £25; that he has an annual gratuity of £5; is appointed by the Governors, and paid by them; that the total number of day pupils for 1852, was twenty-six; for 1853, there is no return of the number of pupils; and 1854, the number of pupils was fourteen. In the girls' school, they report that the mistress is paid £20 a-year, and appointed by the Governors. There is other information regarding this school contained in the First Report of the Commissioners of Education Inquiry, 1825. It did not appear at first to be the same school, but it has been identified. In the Appendix to that Report they state the total expenditure is made out of the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, designed for the aid of schools in Ireland; and it appears that the Archbishop of Tuam received a grant of £200, in consideration of an acre of land being made over in perpetuity to trustees for his school. This was granted to establish a large school as a model school in the province, and to which the Archbishop subscribed £150. It appears from the correspondence with regard to this school, that the school endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund is the same as the Erasmus Smith school. That is all the information, my Lord, respecting this school before the Commissioners up to the present.

Mr. Andrew Reid.

Mr. *Andrew Reid* sworn and examined.

5724. *Chairman.*—What situation do you hold in the school?—English teacher.

5725. Is there any other teacher?—No.

5726. How long have you been teacher?—Since December, 1853, my Lord. I was appointed in December, 1853.

5727. By whom were you appointed?—By the Governors.

5728. Was there any school at the time you were appointed?—No, my Lord; the school was closed up to that time about a twelvemonth ago—the books show it.

5729. How many pupils have you now?—Twenty now.

5730. Mr. *Hughes.*—Twenty-one is the number on the roll?—There are twenty-one on the roll.

5731. But one has not attended for the last six months?—For the last three months.

5732. *Chairman.*—What is the average attendance for the last week?—We had no school the last week.

5733. The last week the school was open?—The books will show.

5734. Mr. *Hughes.*—What was the average attendance for the year 1854?—It was ten.

5735. And for the year 1855?—Sixteen.

5736. Ten for the year 1854, and sixteen for the year 1855?—Yes, sir.

5737. *Chairman.*—Are there free pupils?—All free.

5738. Is this school inspected?—Yes, my Lord.

5739. By whom?—The Rev. Mr. Hamilton, who only came once since I was appointed; that is this time twelvemonths.

5740. He gave notice of his visit?—He did.

5741. Mr. *Stephens.*—Can you state when he first inspected the school?—I think next October will be twelve months.

5742. Was it October, 1854, or 1853?—October, 1853.

5743. Mr. *Hughes.*—You were not there in October, 1853; you were not appointed until December, 1853.

5744. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did he examine the schools in 1854?—He did, sir; the date of his inspection is in the book.

5745. *Chairman.*—Did he enter any report in the report book?—No, my Lord.

5746. What education is given in your school?—It is an English school.

5747. From what class of society are the pupils?—The upper class.

5748. From the immediate neighbourhood of the town?—Yes, my Lord, from the suburbs.

5749. Of what religious denomination are your pupils?—Protestants, my Lord.

5750. All Protestants?—There were two Roman Catholics, that came at different times, when I was appointed; but there are none in the school at present.

5751. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is there any reason why Roman Catholic children should not attend?—No reason that I know of.

5752. Is there any interference with their religious scruples?—No, there is not.

5753. Mr. *Hughes.*—What catechism is taught in the school?—The Protestant catechism.

5754. Mr. *Stephens.*—Are they all taught the Protestant catechism?—Yes.

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5755. If Roman Catholic children are there, are they taught the Protestant catechism?—The two that were there were too small; they were only learning their letters at the time, so——

5756. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is not your school under the Church Education Society?—No.

5757. Show me your roll; the roll says it belongs to the Church Education Society, but the school is not?—I have no roll.

5758. It is headed "Galway school, under the Church Education Society?"—That is the roll sent down by the Board.

5759. What Board?—The Board of Erasmus Smith.

5760. Mr. *Stephens.*—You stated that you have been visited by Mr. Hamilton; have you been visited by any other person?—No, except the ministers of the parish.

5761. Was there any school in 1853?—There was no school.

5762. There was no school in 1853?—The books will show it.

5763. What was the cause of that?—There was no teacher.

5764. Could not a teacher be procured?—I do not know, indeed.

5765. When Mr. Hamilton visited the school, in October, 1854, did he examine the boys?—He did.

5766. How long did he remain there?—From about eleven until three o'clock.

5767. Was he employed the entire time in examining the boys?—Yes.

5768. Did he leave a written report?—No.

5769. Did he express any dissatisfaction?—He did not.

5770. Did he express any satisfaction?—He said the school was in a better condition than when he last examined it; he liked it better.

5771. You have stated the clergy were in the habit of visiting your school?—Yes.

5772. Will you tell me how often did they visit it during the year 1854?—I could not tell that.

5773. Why?—The books can tell you.

5774. Mr. *Hughes.*—Look to the 5th of April, 1854, and the 7th of August, 1854, and state any clergyman.

5775. Mr. *Stephens.*—During the year 1854, how often did the Protestant clergymen visit the school?—Seventeen times.

5776. Did they visit between April 5th and August 7th, 1854?—Yes.

5777. How often, between the 5th of April and 7th of August; look at the book, and turn down the leaves?

5778. Dr. *Andrews.*—Let him state the dates?—Four times.

5779. Give the dates?—The 15th of April, is it?

5780. Read the entries. I said between the 5th of April and the 7th of August?—Three times.

5781. Dr. *Andrews.*—Is the 7th of August one of them also?

5782. Mr. *Hughes.*—He has taken the two termini.—The 27th of August.

5783. Mr. *Stephens.*—I asked you how many times the Protestant clergymen have visited your school between the 5th of April and the 7th of August?—I thought it was the 27th.

5784. Think right. Between the 5th of April and the 7th of August?—Twice, sir.

5785. Give me the dates?—The 3rd of May, visited by James Daly.

5786. Who is Mr. Daly?—The warden.

5787. Is he a clergyman?—He is.

5788. Did he, on that occasion, catechise the children; and if he did not, what did he do upon the 3rd of May?—He came in, sir, that is all, and walked out.

5789. Mr. *Hughes.*—He is one of the trustees and visitors.

5790. Mr. *Stephens.*—He walked in and walked out?—Yes, and entered his name in the book.

5791. Did he examine the children?—He did not.

5792. Did he look at the registry in order to ascertain the attendance of the scholars?—He counted the number of scholars at the time.

5793. Did he refer to the registry?—He did not.

5794. Now go on with the next entry?—"Visited by the Rev. John Treanor."

5795. What is the date?—The 7th of August.

5796. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is there not an entry from the 5th of April to the 7th of August, excluding both those days?—I do not see any but one.

5797. Dr. *Andrews.*—That is the 3rd of May, when there was no examination.

5798. Mr. *Stephens.*—Could any clergyman have visited between April the 5th and August the 7th without your knowing it, and have catechised the children?—No.

5799. Can you assign any reason for their absence?—No.

5800. Who attended to the religious instruction of the children between the 5th of April and the 7th of August?—They read the Scriptures every day.

5801. In point of fact, they received all their instruction from yourself?—Yes.

5802. Are you a clergyman?—I think not.

5803. I think so too. During the entire of 1854 how many times did the clergyman attend. Take the book in your hand, and tell me whether there is any entry in respect of the attendance of any clergyman at your school between the 18th of August and 23rd of October, 1854, excluding those two days?—None.

5804. During the year 1854, how often did the Protestant clergymen attend your school for the purpose of catechising the children, and affording to them religious instruction?—I gave it to you before.

5805. Go over the book, and acquaint me how often did Protestant clergymen attend

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The Erasmus Smith English School.

Mr. Andrew Reid.

your school for the purpose of catechising the children, or giving them religious instruction. That is my question, not the mere visits of persons walking in and walking out?—There is a clergyman that attends generally, but he never puts down whether he examines or not—Mr. Derry; and I cannot recollect whether he examined at the time or not.

5806. How long did he examine the boys?—I think he visited twelve months ago, but I cannot tell whether he examined or not: he never puts down his name.

5807. Give him the benefit of it?—Will I count him?

5808. Yes, you may count him?—Sixteen times.

5809. I find from April, 1855, to August, 1855, a clergyman attended weekly and examined the children?—Yes.

5810. Can you give any reason why the clergy were so punctual in their attendance from April, 1855, to August, 1855, and so negligent in their attendance during the year 1854?—I cannot tell you.

5811. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is it the same vicar?—There are four vicars.

5812. Mr. *Stephens.*—Who is it attended your school from April to August, 1855?—I do not know, sir, unless I look at the book.

5813. Well, then, take the book, and answer?—From when?

5814. Take the first clergyman you find in April?—Is it 1855 or 1854?

5815. 1855; we have done with 1854. Did the same clergymen visit your school in 1855 as in 1854?—There is no certain time for them to visit.

5816. Give me that book. Did Mr. Treanor attend your school in 1854 and 1855?—He did.

5817. Can you assign any reason why he was so punctual in his attendance from April to August?—I do not think it was he who visited during that time.

5818. I find it was Mr. Treanor. The vicar visited, my Lord, in 1854, as well as in 1855. Who supplies your books?—The Board supplies us with books.

5819. Do you get as many books as you require?—No.

5820. Have you made an application for books to the Governors?—I have.

5821. Has it been successful or unsuccessful?—They sent part of the application—part of the requisites, but they did not send the entire.

5822. Did they assign any cause?—No.

5823. Then you have not, at the present moment, a sufficient supply of books to answer the requirements of your school?—No.

5824. When did you apply to the Governors for books?—I cannot tell you; twice, I think, since my appointment.

5825. Twice?—On both occasions I did get books, but I did not get a sufficient quantity.

5826. Did you acquaint the Board that you had not received a sufficient quantity!—I sent up for the necessary requisites, and whatever they sent me down I took; I did not go farther.

5827. What is the time you give for vacation at Christmas?—They sent me down rules and regulations the other day—a printed form of rules.

5828. Have you got that form?—I have not got it about me.

5829. Were they different from previous rules and regulations; or were they a new set of rules?—No, they were not; but I never had them before.

5830. What holidays did you give the boys last Christmas?—I think it was a fortnight.

5831. You think; but surely you must know?—I do not know. The book is there, and it will tell you according to the rule.

5832. I am not talking about the rule; I ask you to tell me, as a matter of fact, what time you gave for vacation last Christmas?—The school was closed, sir, on the 22nd of December, and opened about the 8th of January.

5833. Mr. *Stephens.*—At Easter?—The school was closed on the 5th of April, and opened on the 16th of April.

5834. That is about eleven days?—Yes.

5835. What vacation do you give at midsummer?—That is 1855; because I am here only one Christmas.

5836. I am speaking of 1855?—Vacation was from the 24th of August.

5837. When did it terminate?—It will terminate to-day; the boys will be at school to-day.

5838. How many days will that be?—Three weeks, I think, and one or two days.

5839. Three weeks and two days?—Yes.

5840. You have been speaking of some rules sent down by the Governors; are these the rules which I hold in my hand?—They are.

5841. Will you be so kind as to read rule the 10th?—"Three vacations will be allowed to the children; one on Christmas, and one on Easter, of a week each; and in autumn, of a fortnight each." That is all. I had not these rules; they were not sent down to me.

5842. You had no rules?—No; I wrote up for them.

5843. Then you were appointed in December, 1853, and you received no rules for the regulation of your school until you applied for them?—Until I sent up for them.

5844. When?—I think that is about a month ago.

5845. Until August, 1855; is that your answer?—Yes.

5846. Did you apply for them before August, 1855?—No.

5847. When Mr. Hamilton came down to inspect your schools, in October, 1854, did he ask you whether you had any rules; or did he ask you whether you had a copy of these rules?—I cannot remember—I cannot recollect—I think he did.

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5848. Can you tell whether he did, or whether he did not?—I cannot recollect.

5849. Then you were without any rules for the regulation of the English school, founded by Erasmus Smith, until August, 1855?—Yes.

5850. Although you were appointed in December, 1853?—Except the rules for teachers; I had these.

5851. Confine your answer to the rules put into your hand; was it in consequence of your not having those rules, that you gave longer holidays than you would otherwise have given, if you had had them?—Yes.

5852. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Is the schoolhouse used for any purpose, except what is connected with the business of the school?—No.

5853. What examination were you subjected to before you were appointed master?—I I was examined by the master of the grammar school, Mr. Hallowell.

5854. To what subjects did his examination extend?—English grammar, geography, Euclid, some history, and Scripture.

5855. Do you follow any other business or employment besides that of schoolmaster?—Yes, sir.

5856. What is the nature of it?—Parish clerk. Unless I had some other employment, I would not be able to support myself.

5857. Does your employment as parish clerk interfere with your punctual attendance at the school, or the performance of your duties in it?—No.

5858. What is your salary?—Twenty-five pounds.

5859. Have you ever received any gratuity?—I have.

5860. When did you first receive it?—I received it, I think, last November.

5861. How long after your appointment was that?—Twelve months—I was not altogether a year in it.

5862 It was less than a year after your appointment?—Yes.

5863. What was the amount of the gratuity?—Four pounds.

5864. Was the grant of the gratuity contingent upon the inspector's report?—I do not know.

5865. You do not know whether he reported to the governors that your conduct had been good?—I do not know.

5866. Or that the children under your instruction had made progress?—I do not know as to his report.

5867. But you say that the gratuity was given to you before you had been fully a year appointed?—Yes, sir; but there is a gratuity of £5, and I only received £4.

5868. But there are different gratuities; the largest gratuities amount to £5 a-year?—Four pounds I received.

5869. The rule laid down is, that gratuities will not be given to teachers who are not connected with the schools for a full year ending the 1st of November; you say you did receive a gratuity, although you had not been a full year as schoolmaster?—I did, sir.

5870. Were you aware that this rule existed; had you a copy of these rules that I am reading from, relative to teachers in the English schools?—I had.

5871. Had you noticed that rule with regard to gratuities?—I must have noticed it—I did notice it.

5872. You did notice it?—I did.

5873. You noticed the fact that you got a gratuity contrary to the rules?—I certainly saw the rules; I read them once or twice.

5874. Do you think Mr. Hamilton, who must have recommended you for this gratuity, was aware at the time it was awarded to you, that you were not fully a year appointed?—I cannot say he was.

5875. Have you ever received any extra premiums of books in addition to the gratuity?—No.

5876. Are you aware that extra premiums of books are given?—I am.

5877. Do you know of any instance of its having been given to masters?—I heard about it.

5878. You only believe so from seeing the reference to premiums in the rule?—Yes.

5879. But you are not aware of any instance in which an extra premium of books to the value of £1, was given to one of the masters of the eight best schools under the management of the Board of the Erasmus Smith's Schools?—All I know is about my own school; I know nothing about any other.

5880. Do the present returns of the attendance of children show that this school is increasing or diminishing?—Increasing, I think. It has been increasing from the commencement.

5881. From the commencement?—Perhaps it may be diminishing three or four this month or two, as the report will show: but it has been increasing during my time.

5882. *Chairman.*—Is there any other person present who has any observation to make with reference to the Erasmus Smith's English school?

Miss *Anna Jane Clegg* sworn and examined.

The Erasmus Smith Girls' School.
Miss Anna Jane Clegg.

5883. *Chairman.*—You are mistress of the Erasmus Smith girls' school?—Yes.

5884. Mr. *Stephens.*—Were you appointed in June, 1855?—Yes; on the 6th day of June, 1855: but I did not commence until the 25th. The length of time I took coming down and opening the house kept me.

5885. *Chairman.*—By whom were you appointed?—I understood by the Governors.

5886. How many pupils have you at present?—Eight.

5887. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have there been more than five in attendance since the vacation?—

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GALWAY.

The Erasmus Smith Girls' School.

Miss Anna Jane Clegg.

Than five! it was only to-day I recommenced, sir. I have got three new pupils. I had only five up to the time of the vacation; but it was, in fact, in consequence of the house undergoing repair that I gave vacation. I do not give vacation: as my whole design is to have the children well prepared when the Rev. Mr. Hamilton visits the schools, who is very anxious about them—I never saw any one more so. He has both spoken and written to me, and gave me to understand that nothing I could do would give him such gratification as to have the pupils well prepared. The rules for the government of the school were given to me by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Thorp, in the board room in Dublin; and they requested that I would take them home to Dorset-street, and read them over; and return again; and if there was any point in them I wished to have explained, they would explain it. They seemed particularly anxious I should understand them, and be very strict in their observance.

5888. Did they give you a copy?—They gave me this. I hand in my appointment.

5889. *Chairman.*—Are you aware how many children attended the school last year?—I cannot tell.

5890. Mr. *Hughes.*—Where are the books?

5891. Mr. *Stephens.*—Will the books show?—Yes; I looked over the books. The books were beyond me; I am only commencing to understand them; but Miss Wall—

5892. Did you ever read them?—I did, Sir.

5893. Have you forgotten their contents?—I looked over them merely for the purpose of seeing what plan was to be followed. There is a Miss Wall, who is indisposed—

5894. Was not the school free from pupils between January and June of the present year?—Why, sir, I commenced with four or five, or something of that sort.

5895. Did you find five pupils when you came here?—No; I cannot say that. I got three children of Mr. Wren's to commence with me; and there were two or three girls I think that came afterwards; they only stopped two or three days and went away. I did not reject them; but still as I am on my oath, I must tell you the fact.

5896. Mr. *Hughes.*—Was there any school from January, 1854, to June, 1855?—I am not prepared to say that.

5897. On the face of the book there is an entry, January, 1854, and a blank from that time.

5898. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you not commence on June the 6th, 1855?—My appointment was signed then, but I did not commence until the 25th.

5899. How many children came to you on the 25th of June, belonging to the old school?—What school they belonged to, I know not.

5900. How many children came to you as pupils who were educated under the old schoolmistress?—I cannot tell you. Five children came to me, and two left me during the week; so I counted three. There were several children came to me belonging to the rifle corps; and when the rifles marched to Athlone, of course they left. I was a long time with only three; and now I have got two more—now I have got three more—and I have a promise of several.

5901. Have you not eight girls?—I have six girls and two boys.

5902. Were all these boys and girls new pupils?—The two boys are quite new; and the two girls new.

5903. And the two girls new?—Yes.

5904. Then, there are three old ones?—The books will show; I must refer to them.

5905. Out of your eight pupils you have two new boys, and three new girls?—Oh, no.

5906. Well then, how many new girls?—I have got two new girls, and two new boys; one of the girls might really be called a new one, she only came a few weeks ago, in fact.

5907. She is half old and half new?—Just so—precisely so—just old enough. This is her name, Mary Murphy. If you be so kind as to look over one or two pages of the book, you will see what occurred.

5908. Mr. *Stephens.*—You know nothing of what occurred in the Galway school before the 25th of June?—Well, sir, I was in Dublin, and of course I cannot tell you.

5909. There are five girls at the present day, and three more are expected?—Another girl and two boys are expected.

5910. That is three?—Three in all.

5911. You have two girls and two boys?—Yes, sir.

5912. Why do you, Miss Clegg, mix the boys and the girls, because you know the boys' school is quite near?—They would not be sent to anybody else. I have no doubt their parents can tell. Mrs. M'Sweeney wishes me particularly to have her boys. She has an elder boy that I want to prepare for Mr. Hallowell, some clergyman I have not seen as yet.

5913. *Chairman.*—Is there any gentleman present who wishes to make further observations with reference to the Erasmus Smith English schools?

5914. *Secretary.*—In reference to the question of maintenance of pupils, raised by Mr. Barrett, the following passage of the charter, contained in the Appendix to the Ninth Report from the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland, page 226, was not read:—"And for the better maintenance and continuance of the said free schools, and the said charitable uses, intents, and purposes, and that the same may have and take the better effect, and that all and every the manors, lands, tenements, and rents; and arrearages of rents, reversions, services, and hereditaments, goods, and chattels to be given, granted, and conveyed, assigned, devised, willed, limited, or appointed for the maintenance, sustentation, and relief of the schoolmasters and scholars aforesaid, may be the better governed, used, employed, and bestowed, for the maintenance of the persons to the same schools belonging, for the time being, to have continuance for ever; we will and ordain, and do appoint, assign, limit, and name

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and for us our heirs and successors, do grant and ordain, by these presents—that there shall be for ever hereafter thirty-two persons, which shall be called 'Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.,' and for that purpose we have elected, nominated, ordained, assigned, constituted, limited, and appointed, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do elect, nominate, ordain, assign, constitute, limit, and appoint James, Lord Archbishop of Armagh, Primate, and Metropolitan of all Ireland, and his successors, Archbishops, there."

J. S. Barrett, Esq., further examined.

John Samuel Barrett, Esq.

5915. Mr. *Stephens.*—Mr. Barrett, I want to know do you rely on that part of the charter which has just been read to maintain your charge against the Governors?—Yes; I think that is the one; but not being a lawyer, I do not know whether I am right or wrong.

5916. Mr. *Hughes.*—I think you said you had about 200 statute acres—what rent do you pay?—£149 a-year.

5917. That includes a shilling in the pound receiver's fees?—The tenants pay the receiver's fees. In addition to that rent I have paid arrears; which really made the fine £700.

THE WESTERN ESTATES OF THE GOVERNORS OF ERASMUS SMITH'S SCHOOLS.

Erasmus Smith's School Estates.

Documentary Evidence.

5918. *Secretary.*—With regard to the management of the Erasmus Smith School estates, there are several gentlemen who have sent in their names who are willing to make statements to the Commissioners with regard to them. The agent has been summoned, and is in attendance. My Lord, I begin first by stating the information with regard to these estates in the Appendix of the Ninth Report from the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland, made in 1810; and from page 240 to 242 there is this information about the Galway estates. They mention that the estates of the county of Galway produced a total rental of £1,791 7*s.* for the year ending May, 1808. They then give the particulars of these rentals, showing that the Galway lands east were held at that time in very large holdings. Middle Murragh, 152A. 2R. 26P.; Roscam, 226A. 3R. 24P.; Renmore, 264A. 2R. 18P.; Renmore (part of), 34A. 1R. 24P.; Ballybane East, 230A. 0R. 12P.; Ballybane Middle, 29A. 1R. 28P.; Ballybane West, 136A. 3R. 12P.; Parkmore, 328A. 3R.; Glananayle, 108A. 2R.; and producing a rent for Middle Murragh, £157 10*s.*; Roscam, £400; Renmore, £157 10*s.*; Renmore (part of), £17 7*s.*; Ballybane East, £105. The lands were let on leases of twenty-one years; the Galway Town Parks were let in small holdings, and held by the year, or by lease of twenty-one years; and the Galway building lots were held by leases of forty-one years. The most of them expired in the year 1847. The arrears upon the Galway estates were very small in amount; there is not any particular case worth mentioning, and that is all the statement about the Galway estate contained in the report I have referred to. The Governors of the Erasmus Schools made returns to Parliament in 1854; but in these returns they have not distinguished the Galway estates, but have given the western estates in a lump sum; and they return the gross rental of the western estates, in 1849, at £3,198; in 1850, £3,060; in 1851, £2,963; in 1852, £2,975; in 1853, £3,114. The net produce given out of these receipts were, in 1849, £2,428; in 1850, £1,732; in 1851, £2,456; in 1852, £2,397; and in 1853, £3,479. In answer to inquiries addressed by the Commissioners to the Governors of the Erasmus Smith Schools, they have made a return with regard to these western estates. They state the number of statute acres in the East Liberties of Galway is 2,381A. 1R. 38P.; the Town Parks 139A. 0R. 12P. They also mention lands in the King's County, Sligo, and Westmeath. They do not give the particulars of the annual income from the Galway estates, or Town Parks of Galway, or the western estates; but merely give the annual income actually received in the year 1853 to be £2,991 2*s.* 1½*d.*; deductions, £835 12*s.* 5*d.*; net annual income, £2,155 9*s.* 8½*d.* They give Griffith's valuation for the East Liberties, but not for the Town Parks. That is all the information given by the Governors with regard to these estates; but there are gentlemen in attendance who have statements to make to the Commissioners with respect to them.

Edmund L. Hunt, Esq., sworn and examined.

Edmund L. Hunt, Esq.

5919. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold in connexion with the Erasmus Smith estates?—I am land agent.

5920. Do you produce your accounts for the last few years?—No.

5921. When were you appointed?—In November, 1835, nineteen years ago—twenty years next November.

5922. Have you any reason for not bringing the accounts?—I have been most anxious to find out what your lordship and the Commissioners wanted. I got no summons until Saturday when I returned from Dublin; that was the first time I heard of it. I could not make out what you wanted; but as far as I could I made out some particulars from documents that are in my office. I furnish my account half-yearly to the board, and a copy of the rental. I give two copies, one of which they return to me and keep the other themselves. I sent my clerk up to the board in Dublin to get as many of these copies as were my property, which they had vouched, and he tells me that Mr. Thorp, the assistant registrar, I believe, neglected to give them to him; that is the reason all of them are not here. I stated, I believe, to the Secretary that if he informed me what information he wanted I would furnish it to him to any extent, and with the least possible delay. I have my present rental here—that is what I am about to receive in the next month—which shows every thing almost about the three or four different estates that I have on hands; and I can answer any question that is put to me connected with them during the last twenty years.

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I can also state the amounts that I received for every year from my appointment; the amount of arrears when the estates were given to me; the amount of the outgoings; and the amount that I have actually lodged in the Bank of Ireland.

5923. Do you produce that at present?—I do not wish to hand it in as a document; but I will answer any questions for you that you ask. I see no reason for not handing it in; but I am not prepared sufficiently; I have no copy of it either.

5924. Mr. *Hughes.*—It is the same thing; we will have to ask you all these questions; if you hand it in it will save you trouble.—I do not know whether I would be correct in doing so.

5925. Dr. *Andrews.*—But you are bound to do it; you cannot keep back that document?—I am not bound to give a copy of a private document.

5926. But you are bound to state.—I will state any thing out of it that you ask me. It would come to this, that you may be particular, and ask me about every year from the year 1836; but at the same time, I do not know whether I would be correct in giving it. I have no objection myself, in the least, but I do not know I would be acting fair.

5927. Mr. *Hughes.*—We must go through the form of asking you every question?—You could, perhaps, set me right as to whether I should give it or not,

5928. Is the party in attendance that asked Mr. Thorp for the accounts?—He is; it was mere negligence on his part not to give them to him.

5929. Mr. *Stephens.*—What is your objection, Mr. Hunt, to produce that document?—My only objection is, whether there would be any sort of a breach of faith, should I take out of the books extracts of this kind without the permission of the Board.

5930. Dr. *Andrews.*—We can insist on your producing the books?—If you insist I will.

5931. If we insist on your producing the books, would it not be as well for you to give the extracts?—Well, then, I hand in the document.

5932. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is that a copy of what you sent up to the Board?—No.

5933. Mr. *Hughes.*—This is a record made out of the ledger?—I merely took that myself, that I might be able to give some information; for I did not know what was required, and it was my clerk did it. I only saw the summons on Saturday.

5934. *Chairman.*—What are the names of the estates over which you are agent?—There is the Galway estate, there is an estate near Mullingar, and there is a rent-charge or a fee-farm grant, I think, in the King's County.

5935. Mr. *Hughes.*—What are the incomes of the estates at the present moment; what is the tot of the present rent?

5936. Dr. *Andrews.*—That he receives?

5937. Mr. *Hughes.*—Yes. What is the tot of the rent you are now going to receive?—The total rental that I am now going to receive is for the half-year ending the 1st of May, 1855, £1,625 11*s.* 8¼*d.* I think I may give you this document, showing the income received by the Governors from the estates in my management for nineteen years from the 1st of May, 1835, to the 1st of May, 1854. [Document is handed in.]

5938. I may ask you a question from this; what is the gross amount of the income received by you from 1835 to 1854?—£67,641 18*s.* 3¼*d.*

5939. How much of that did you remit to the Governors of the Erasmus Smith's schools?—£57,724 19*s.* 5¾*d.* The difference was the amount of the outgoings—£9,916 18*s.* 9½*d.*

5940. *Chairman.*—Do you manage the western estates?—Yes.

5941. Mr. *Hughes.*—Another question I may ask you: what is the yearly average of the receipts during that period?—£3,560 2*s.*

5942. You are now able to state, from this document, that the net average income remitted was £3,038 3*s.* 1½*d.*, and the outgoing £521 18*s.* 10½*d.*?—Really, I have no wish, on my part, not to give you every information; and I thought the extracts I have handed in would be the most satisfactory way of doing it. My clerk was working at them all day yesterday.

5943. Have you got a copy of the last account you rendered?—It is all in my ledger, which is not here.

5944. Have you no other copy except what is in the ledger?—I think not; except what is in Dublin, I have already stated. I send two copies; they keep one, and return me the other.

5945. How many of your accounts are in Dublin?—There are five or six.

5946. Are these five or six accounts vouched?—I got a letter from Mr. Thorp, some time ago, saying that the last which I sent up was vouched; therefore I conclude the others are. That is, I think, about a month ago.

5947. You have not got any of the last five or six accounts returned vouched by the Board?—No; but I think they are all vouched, signed, and ready.

5948. Can you state the amount of arrears due on the western estates?—There are no arrears due, except two large sums that are hanging over for some considerable time. There is one that is a small thing—half a year's rent.

5949. What is the arrear that is on the face of that rental?—£1,571 2*s.* 1¼*d.*, composed of one sum of £546 4*s.* 4*d.* and another sum of £1,013 14*s.* 2¼*d.*

5950. What length of time have these arrears been standing over?—About four or five years. This £546 we have a civil bill decree for against the person; and perhaps—but I do not know I am quite right in stating in this Court what our private affairs are.

5951. It is not insolvent at present?—No; we do not consider it so.

5952. The arrear of £1,500 is irrespective of the half-year's rent that is now about to be collected?—Yes; the half-year's rent I commence to collect next month.

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5953. Is that the rent for November, 1854?—No; May, 1855; the rent and arrear of rent of May, 1855; and then I am allowed one month after the other becomes due to have all the accounts collected; that is, on the 1st of December.

5954. What will be the year's rent on the 1st of November, 1855?—The year's rent for the 1st of November, 1855, will be £3,445 6*s.* 11*d.* That is increased from the one of May by the grazing of cattle that came in since then.

5955. What is the acreage, in statutable acres, of the Galway estate?—2,520A. 2R. 10P.

5956. And the rental, to November, 1855?—£2,502 13*s.* 1*d.*

5957. And of the other estates, taken together?—The rent of the King's County estate, which is a fee-farm grant, is £23 1*s.* 6*d.* The number of acres in the Sligo estate is 2,199A. 3R. 26P., and the rental £426 9*s.* There is a good deal of that moors; and I think I saw, by some valuation that, 500 or 600 acres of it were valued at £14. It is merely used for grouse-shooting.

5958. Will you state what was the rent of these estates when you were appointed agent?—£3,406 14*s.* 5*d.*

5959. In striking your yearly average, do you take into account the renewal fines?—No; I have stated exactly the rent received.

5960. What renewal fines have you received: I mean, have you any return of them here?—No.

5961. Did you return them in your accounts?—Oh, yes; it is generally the law agents, Messrs. M'Causland and Fetherstone, get the renewals, and send me a list of the renewal fines, and say they have lodged such an amount to the credit of the Governors; and I then enter a debit and credit in my account, keeping my fees.

5962. That sum of £57,724 that you remitted to the Governors is altogether irrespective of renewal fines?—Oh, no; the renewal fines, I should think, are included, because there is in the account £407 13*s.* renewal fines for the year 1854.

5963. That is the remittances; but take the average?—The average of all the moneys that came into my hands?

5964. The average you have struck here; does that £3,560 include renewal fines?—I should think not.

5965. Your law agents in Dublin receive the renewal fines?—They may, in the first instance.

5966. In fact, does it include renewal fines?—It does; every thing from all sources. When the estates were handed over to me the amount of the arrears was £4,000.

5967. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you recollect the amount of arrears struck out?—A good deal. I received, the first year, £5,000, and the year's rental was only £3,400; so I got a good deal of them.

5968. Have you any document to show how much arrears were struck off?—I have not, except I went through the accounts.

5969. There were insolvent arrears?—Yes; out of that £600 was lost. A long time has elapsed, but I know, from the circumstance of the receipt of rent the first year being much greater than the actual amount, there must have been a great deal of the arrears received that year.

5970. But you have the means of showing what arrears were struck off?—I have the means of showing any thing you like. I can get the document, and send it to the Secretary. Whatever the Secretary wishes for, let him write to me, and I will send it. This is the rental in its present state. [Document is handed in.]

5971. Mr. *Hughes.*—Does it contain the acreage?—No; the acreage is not in this.

5972. Can you leave this rental?—I can; we can make a copy of it.

5973. Mr. *Stephens.*—Supposing that the whole of the western estates were now in the market to be sold, to what extent would the annual rents be increased?—I could not answer that question, because there are a great many of those estates that the persons holding them have laid out large sums of money on, and made them valuable. If a person laid out £100 in building a house, and that that was to be taken into account, the rent would be considerably higher than it is at present. In such cases the valuation given by the valuators the other day would be much higher than the rent we receive, because we do not tax the property of the tenant. I believe Mr. Joyce has laid out a considerable sum—£2,000: and Mr. Lynch is laying out a couple of thousand.

5974. *Chairman.*—Are these building leases?—No; they are what I call faith leases, that will not be disturbed. We merely take the value of the land; but I do not think, if I built a very large, fine house, such as Mr. Lynch is doing, and had only a twenty-one years' lease—I do not think it would be a fair thing to tax me for that.

5975. Mr. *Stephens.*—Are they the class of persons who would request the property to be revalued?—Oh, yes; it is actually being revalued now. I have got from Dublin an account of the valuation.

5976. [*Secretary.*—Mr. Thorp has given the valuation of the East Liberties of Galway as £1,922 19*s.*, but he has not given the valuation of the Town Parks of Galway.]

5977. That we could not help, because we could not well make it out.

5978. Mr. *Stephens.*—Why?—It is a townland valuation; I thought the accounts would show it, but it appears they do not. We could not well do it; for instance, the Bank of Ireland pays £12 a-year, and it is valued at £108; there are other houses pay £28 ground rent, and some of them are valued at £200.

5979. If you grant a lease for twenty-one years, and during that time £200 has been expended on a house: what rent would you require upon the renewal of the lease?—We

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give a renewal of the leases, without adding, in estimating the value, the £200 laid out on the house; but if, by reason of locality, the land actually became more valuable—

5980. Mr. *Hughes.*—From other causes?—From other causes; for instance, if there had been a packet station established here, land would rise. We would take advantage of that, as that, we conceive, would be a fair advantage to take, but we do not tax a man's capital.

5981. Mr. *Stephens.*—At the end of a twenty-one years' lease you would act in the same way?—In the same way. I do not recollect any instance of the Governors having taken advantage of a man having laid out a large sum of money. I do not say there is any rule or regulation about it, but they have not done it to my knowledge.

Rev. Peter Daly.

Rev. *Peter Daly* sworn and examined.

5982. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold?—I am parish priest and Vicar of Galway.

5983. If you have any observations you wish to address to the Commissioners, we will be happy to hear them?—Relative to education itself, or relative to the subject now before you.

5984. You had better take the subject before us first?—I have to observe that we hold tenures of forty-one years, renewable every seven years; and if the tenant happens by some casualty or accident not to renew within that seven years, his tenure for ever ceases. These accidents might happen without any blame whatever to the tenant, and the lease, then for ever, on the part of the lessee, is forfeited. Then, again, every seven years, a fine is paid of a-year's rent; and doubling that year's rent on the tenant, very often must force the poor tenant to forfeit his lease. He has, in addition to that year's rent, to pay the expenses of the lease, which makes the case one very often of great hardship to some persons; for in many instances poor persons are not able to renew their leases, in consequence of the large sum of money that accumulates that particular year. The tenants are obliged to pay up the full rent; they are obliged to pay a-year's additional rent as a fine, and to pay the expenses of the lease.

5985. Dr. *Andrews.*—What would you propose?—I would have simply a lease for ever at a certain rent, so that there would be no danger of the tenant who might lay out a great deal of money, and paid the amount of his rent, being disturbed, by not, perhaps, being able to pay the renewal fines and the expenses of the lease besides. There are many cases which might be mentioned in which leases would be lost in consequence of that sort of tenure. I know I was concerned in a case myself, and I always found the Board extremely kind on all occasions; but still it is a sort of tenure that one does not like to be subject to. I purchased some property once under the conviction that the lease was right, and so certain was I that it was all right, I paid my money; but when I went up to the Board I found the seven years' lease had not been taken out; the consequence was I was thrown entirely on the mercy of the Board for the lease: but they gave it.

5986. *Chairman.*—Did you know when the original lease was granted?—The original lease I refer to was granted many years previously, but it should be renewed every seven years.

5987. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you think it a greater hardship to hold land on this tenure, under a public body, than private individuals?—Certainly not; but I do not believe any such tenure exists under private individuals: on the contrary, I would rather deal with the Board of Erasmus Smith in this case, because I think they have always been honourable and kind.

5988. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do I understand you, Mr. Daly, to complain of this system of tenure as an abuse of power on the part of the Governors?—By no means. Probably the Act of Parliament—I do not know—binds them to that sort of lease; but I think it most desirable, if any changes were recommended, that the nature of the remarks I have made would be adverted to.

5989. The 25th of Geo. III., chap. 55, says—"That no tenant, or any person deriving by, from, or under him, shall have any benefit whatever by this act, or shall have any relief in law or in equity under the same, who shall suffer seven years to elapse from the commencement of his last lease," &c.—I do not complain of the Governors.

5990. You complain of the legislature?—I complain of the fact of the tenure being an unsatisfactory one, and a very dangerous one to tenants.

5991. *Chairman.*—This case will be taken into consideration.

[For further evidence as to these estates see page 288.]

General State of Education.—The Erasmus Smith Endowment.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.—THE ERASMUS SMITH ENDOWMENT.

5992. *Chairman.*—Have you any observations to make on the subject of education?—I think the people of Galway who see there is an annual sum of £2,400—

5993. Mr. *Hughes.*—£3,400?—£3,400 in the hands of the Governors applicable for education, and they paying that, I may say, as rent, in point of justice have a right to see that it is applied to education. I find it is not applied to educational purposes, because the limit to which it is applied is exceedingly trifling. I think it would be desirable to make a great change. £3,400 is more than amply sufficient for the education of the whole population of this district of the liberties of Galway. I have in my own parish not less than nine schools, and these nine schools contain, I should say, 5,000 or 6,000 children—nearly 7,000 male and female, who are educated in the best manner for a far less sum.

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5994. That is, you give them an English education?—Yes.

5995. Are they in connexion with the National Board?—A good many of them are. They are large schools containing 6,000 or 7,000 children. They get their education under the superintendence of inspectors, who report on their improvement in education; perhaps these schools do not cost, I suppose, more than £400 or £500 a-year. I think I heard one school read out with a few little children attending it, on which a large sum is expended. It is, I believe, what is called a "grammar school." There was £30 and £40 for one, £20 and £30 for another, with two or three boys, or two or three girls attending each. I do not think that is a fair way to disburse the public money. I cannot but express my opinion on that subject. I do not know what the consequences may be; but I think it is a terrible hardship—I use the gentlest term—if there be a Government in the country, (because it is the Government ought to feel for the condition of the people)—for such a Government to countenance the abuse of public funds. These public funds of the Erasmus Smith schools, were in the nature of private property of individuals, which the unfortunate circumstances of the times threw into a certain way; and it was public property, and ought to be dealt with for the use of the public. I may observe with regard to this school, it was said here there was no objection to such schools on the part of Catholics. Why, Catholics have a right to complain of these schools very much. How could Catholic children be allowed into institutions that are professedly and designedly intended for Protestants, of which the basis is the Protestant religion, because I find the children must be taught the Protestant religion by the very institutions, by the very forms of the Acts of Parliament, or of the charters. They must, if the thing is carried out right, make them Protestants if they can; and I would therefore call any Catholic who sent his children to such a school, a renegade to his faith, under the circumstances. I am not speaking of the gentlemen connected with the school here; to whom I do not attach the least blame. I am sure they do not practise any thing wrong, or are they capable of doing any thing wrong. It is the practice I am speaking about—the system; and any Catholic seeing what was the object and intent of the application of these funds, could not conscientiously send his children to such a place; and that is really and properly speaking, the view that the Catholics have taken of it; because although the individual at the head of the institution may be unexceptionable, as at the present moment, still the system is upheld, by the fact of Catholics going there; and that is the principal reason those schools are not attended, because they are not open fairly for the education of the people; but are intended by their original constitution for disturbing the religious sentiments of Catholics. With reference to the English schools I need not make any observations. There are many fine schools about Galway, which can compare with any educational establishment in Europe. The national schools of Galway are remarkable for communicating knowledge fairly, without any fear or apprehension on the part of parents, that the religious sentiments of their children will be disturbed. Even in the conventual schools, there is no disturbance of their sentiments; not the slightest attempt to interfere with their religious feelings. I think it is an imputation upon the public authorities to allow so much money to be wasted. I do not know whether I am right in making those observations before your Lordship and the Commissioners. Perhaps I am called upon by my position to make them; and I think they are of great consequence to the Commissioners, particularly now, when they may be about to make a great and important change in the system. I know the feelings that prevail, and I think I would be wrong if I did not make these observations.

5996. *Chairman.*—I am happy to receive any observations or suggestions from any gentleman who has turned his attention to the subject of education.

5997. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you wish, Mr. Daly, that the funds for the schools of Erasmus Smith shall be applied to the education of the poor of all religious denominations?—Decidedly.

5998. Could this be done without compromising the charter, and the intentions of the founder?—If I take the intention of the founder to be what I heard the Secretary read, that these moneys are to be applied for Protestant purposes, and that the children are to be Protestants, and the mistresses and masters Protestants, and that they are to be only for the benefit of Protestants, I would probably say, the founder had that partial view at the time; but my view of all these things is, the legislature might put a fair interpretation on his intention. I know the legislature might as well put a fair, proper, rational, and just interpretation upon his intention, as they have upon instruments by which, 200 years ago, they took large sums of money from Catholic charities, and applied them to Protestant purposes.

5999. Dr. *Andrews.*—I think you are going a little beside the question that we are sitting to inquire into?—Perhaps I am. The gentleman asked me the question, whether it could be applied consistent with the charter. I answered, that I thought it would be fair to put such an interpretation on this Act of Parliament as well as it was put on a thousand other instruments.

6000. I am not objecting to your making suggestions, but your observations raise a mode of arguing the question that would lead to inconvenience, if followed here by others?—I did not think he asked me the question, whether I thought any changes were to be made. I think the interpretation is very fair, and that it is fair for me to make the suggestions, if it is to be interpreted in a particular way.

6001. I think you rather misunderstood the question. So far as I understood, the object of the question was this—is it your desire that the charter may be reconstructed—in reality altered?—I think, perhaps, I may be astray; but the question went further, whether I considered it consistent with the charter to do so. I then just replied to that, and I do not see——

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General State of Education—The Erasmus Smith Endowment.

Rev. Peter Daly.

6002. The simple answer would be, that it is inconsistent with the charter?—That simple answer would not at all apply. It would not be satisfactory in my estimation. You may take it as you like, but in my estimation the question implied, whether it could be fairly and honourably done consistent with——

6003. Mr. *Stephens.*—The intentions of the founder?—I said it might as well be done as it was done by the legislature in other cases; and I instanced the cases of Catholic charities. For instance, there were many foundations in Ireland and England that were all Catholic foundations, and Catholic moneys applied to them. It was interpreted by Acts of Parliament, and the authority of the legislature, that the Founders could not mean what they did mean. If that was done unjustly; I do not see why this should not be done justly. That is the answer I would think applicable to the question.

6004. *Chairman.*—Have you any other observations to make?—No.

Erasmus Smith's School Estates.

John Blakeney, Esq.

WESTERN ESTATES OF ERASMUS SMITH'S SCHOOLS.

John Blakeney, Esq., sworn and examined.

6005. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold?—Secretary to the Grand Jury of the county of the town of Galway; and the object of my evidence is merely as regards the leasing powers. At the time I was appointed secretary to the Grand Jury, it was my duty to see how the title to the Courthouse stood; and upon that occasion I found out, that the original lease that was granted in 1831, had never been renewed; 1843 was the time I took the matter up; I then applied to the Grand Jury on the subject, and got their directions to obtain a renewal.

6006. For what term was the renewal lease of 1831?—It was a lease for forty-one years, with a seven years' clause. The former secretary and another gentleman were the trustees, and they omitted to get the renewals. I applied to the Governors, drawing their attention to the fact. The reply I got was they could not renew, the time having lapsed; although five or six thousand pounds had been expended on the property, the head-rent being only £10 a-year. After some correspondence they consented to advise with the Attorney-General of the day, to see whether or not they could grant a renewal; and it appears they received the advice of the Attorney-General that although the tenant could not insist upon it, the Governors were not precluded from granting it; and therefore, they consented to the renewal upon the terms of our paying up those several renewal fines (three of them) that should have been paid, with interest. They accordingly made the calculation which I hold in my hand, and which they furnished. [Document handed in.] The rent was put down £10 3*s.* 6½*d.*; interest to the 10th of August, 1843, £7 9*s.* 7*d* This was upon the renewal fines; and they then charged £3 3*s.* for the costs of the renewal, that they kindly granted. The next item is another £10 3*s.* 6½*d.* for a second renewal which should have been granted, with £3 4*s.* 2*d.* interest up to the time when it should have been paid; and another £3 3*s.* for the costs of renewal never taken out or prepared. The third renewal fine, at least the minor portion of it, was £7 12*s.* 8*d.*, and the costs of renewal, £3 3*s.*, never taken out; and stamps, £4. They entered into this calculation after I had consented, by the directions of the Grand Jury, to bear the expenses of obtaining the opinion of the Attorney-General; and they also furnished me with the costs of obtaining that opinion. The amount stated is £59 10*s.* 11*d.*; but they got altogether, £70; the rent being £10 something; £28 of that was on account of costs. In some time afterwards, in 1850, after the Renewal Leasehold Conversion Act had been passed, I applied to them to convert this lease into a perpetuity; it was the first application that was made to them, and they said they could not do it, except we went to court, and had a petition presented to the Court of Chancery. After having consulted the solicitors of the board, M'Causland and Fetherstone, and submitted all the documents, the only question to be considered by the court was, whether or not that Act applied to leases of this description. We went into court, and to my utter amazement, and to the amazement of my counsel, now Baron Greene, they started an objection—that my lease was a bad one—my predecessors not having renewed it. The Master of the Rolls at once said he would not determine the question as to whether or not we were entitled to a perpetuity upon a lease that was disputed; and in that way we have remained. I thought it right, being requested by some persons in the town who have leases of a similar description, to bring the matter under your notice, if possible to relieve them from a liability to forfeiture, that may inadvertently occur to every one. Numbers of the tenants of this charity have spoken to me on the subject. They are perfectly satisfied to pay increased rents; they do not want to evade payment of the fine, or some equivalent to it. No matter if the rent amounted only to £1—and some cases occur where the rents do not exceed *a pound*—the owner has £3 costs to pay every seven years.

6007. Dr. *Andrews.*—What is the renewal lease in this case?—It is a forty-one years' lease.

6008. What is the date?—This is the one. [Document is handed in.] It is made between the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, and Richard Adams, the treasurer, and myself. The following is the recital in the renewal, which is dated 30th of September, 1843:—

"Whereas by an Act of Parliament passed in Ireland the 21st and 22nd years of the reign of his late Majesty King George III., to enable the Governors of any of the schools founded in this kingdom, to make long leases of such lands as had been granted for the support of said schools, and that were situate in the counties of cities and counties of towns,

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Erasmus Smith's School Estates.

John Blakeney, Esq.

it is enacted that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said respective Governors to make leases of any part of the said lands so situate as aforesaid, for any term not exceeding forty-one years, provided that in every such lease there should be contained a covenant on the part of the tenant to lay out a certain sum of money in building on the said demised premises, or on some part of the same. And it is also thereby further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Governors to renew said leases from time to time, taking fines for such renewals, which fines should be applied to the credit of the funds of said schools, provided that the lease so renewed should not exceed the term of forty-one years, and that the said lands so to be severally demised, by any of the said Governors from time to time, should not contain in the whole more than twenty acres plantation measure, and that the Primate of Ireland, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishops of Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, all for the time being, or any three of them, by writing under their hands and seals, should signify their consent, or the consent of any three of them to the making of any such original leases, previous to the execution thereof. And, whereas, by another Act of Parliament passed in the twenty-fifth year of his late Majesty King George III., it is enacted that all and every tenant and tenants to whom leases have been or shall be made pursuant to the powers and provisoes in the said former Act, his or their executors, administrators, or assigns, who shall apply for a renewal or renewals of such lease or leases within seven years after the commencement of their respective leases, or within seven years after any renewal which shall be made in pursuance of the said last-mentioned Act, and of the said former Act, and should pay down one year's rent as a fine for every renewal, and so proportionally according to the number of years not exceeding seven years, or a part of a year that should have elapsed, and should pay down the costs of preparing two parts of such new lease; that in every such case the respective Governors of the said schools should be compelled to renew the said lease for the term of forty-one years, provided that no tenant or any person deriving by, from, or under him, shall have any benefit whatever by said last-mentioned Act, or have any relief in law or in equity, under the same who should suffer seven years to elapse from the commencement of the last lease or renewal without performing the several requisites by said last-mentioned Act prescribed, but the lease of every such tenant and of all persons deriving by, from, or under him, should be considered to all intents and purposes, as if said last-mentioned Act had never been made."

6009. Is there a covenant for a re-renewal every seven years?—There is, and that very lease sets forth the consideration money to be £59 10*s.* 11*d.*; and I hold in my hand a statement furnished to me at the time, showing how that was made up, charging costs for renewals which were never granted.

6010. Was not that the old practice in similar ecclesiastical leases?—I am not aware. The Grand Jury considered it an unjust thing to pay for that which was never done. I have letters to show how unsatisfactory these clauses are in some localities in Galway. I know where an instance occurred of a party to the lease died, and other parties became entitled; and these parties never reading the lease, omitted the renewal. I had a long correspondence with the Governors on the subject, who it is but justice to state, are very willing to meet the tenants' wishes.

6011. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you want to have the provisions of the 25th George III. chap. 55 repealed?—Yes: the revenues of the Board would be increased by it, the annual revenues.

6012. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—By a repeal of this clause?—By any alteration of it.

6013. Mr. *Stephens.*—What kind of lease do you want?—Perpetuity.

6014. The tenants have perpetuities at present if they attend strictly to the time for renewal?—We considered it a very unfair thing to have the objection raised that our lease was a bad one; because my predecessor had not renewed, they having renewed it, and received from the lessees a fair consideration for it.

Erasmus Smith's Grammar School.

6015. With regard to education in the college, I was educated there many years ago.

6016. Mr. *Hughes.*—Under what master?—Dr. Whitley.

6017. What year?—Nearly thirty years ago. There were in it, at that time, about forty boarders, and, I think, forty or fifty day boys. There were six or seven tutors, and the Roman Catholic religion was taught there every Saturday. There was a Roman Catholic teacher there, and he on Saturday instructed the Catholic boys in the Christian doctrine.

6018 What proportion of the boys day or boarders were Roman Catholics?—The great majority were Roman Catholics, some of the first families in the country had their sons there at the time.

6019. Mr. *Stephens.*—Can you assign any cause for the decline of the school?—I cannot exactly. I can surmise a cause. I do not think the teacher is paid sufficiently for attending to it; he is a very competent man. I know the gentleman who was examined, the second master, has given very great satisfaction.

6020. Do you know whether Mr. Hallowell is a competent master?—I always considered he was very competent; he is a well qualified master; but still ninety or a hundred a-year is not compensation for the head of an establishment of that sort. It ought to be a feeder to the Queen's College here.

6021. Mr. *Hughes.*—Was it not a profitable establishment under Dr. Whitley's superintendence?—He made a thousand pounds in it. He became a wealthy man.

6022. Then Dr. Whitley conducted the school so that the public benefited, and to his own private remuneration?—In that, I think, the Rev. Mr. Daly will also agree. Now there are no Catholic teachers in it at all; it may be looked upon now as an exclusively Protestant

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Erasmus Smith's Grammar School.

John Blakeney, Esq.

school. At that time it was not so. I think Sir Thomas Burke, and Lord Wallscourt's brothers were educated there.

6023. Yes, one of his brothers was there.

6024. *Chairman.*—Was there any other classical school in the town at the time?—There was another very good one, carried on by Mr. Cairns.

General State of Education.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

6025. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Then there is less classical education given in Galway now?—This locality is very Roman Catholic. I will not say wholly so, but the majority preponderates very extensively. With regard to Galway, no exclusively Protestant school would succeed.

6026. Private enterprise has not established any classical school to which the Roman Catholics could, with feelings of confidence, send their children to be educated?—I do not think we have any man qualified to open what you call a literary academy. I do not mean by that qualified by learning and education, because, I believe, we have many so, but probably they have not the means. The real difficulty is that.

6027. The population of Galway has not diminished since the time you speak of?—I do not see so many attending the schools now.

6028. The whole population may have diminished, but the number of persons of the upper and humbler classes, who send their children to school to receive an education of that kind has perhaps not diminished?—I do not think it has.

6029. Do you think, if a well-managed school were established here, in which a good classical and commercial education were given, and that in such a way that Roman Catholic parents need apprehend no interference with their children, that it would be supported, and that more children would be sent to receive an education of that kind than are taught at present?—No doubt, whatever; not alone from this locality, but from distant localities.

Erasmus Smith's Grammar School.

ERASMUS SMITH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

6030. Are you really of opinion that the present arrangement of the Erasmus Smith's grammar school precludes Roman Catholics from sending their sons to be educated in it?—I believe it really does. In my time it did not. The majority were Roman Catholics going there; but they had a Roman Catholic teacher at the time, who instructed them in that religion.

6031. That is the fact to which you would point; not to any integral part of the system of the school, but to the fact that there is no Roman Catholic assistant-teacher in it?—That is one of them.

6032. Do you think that the fact of the master himself being a Protestant clergyman interferes?—Not at all. Dr. Whitley was a Protestant clergyman; and when he was there, the Rev. Mr. Foley was there also, and he was a Protestant clergyman.

6033. You think, that though the master was a Protestant clergyman, yet, if there were under-masters, who were Roman Catholics—

6034. Mr. *Hughes.*—And no interference—

6035. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—And no interference whatever with the religious faith of the pupils, such a school, being well managed, would be numerously attended by Roman Catholics?—I am satisfied it would. I think it would be a great advantage to let them combine and meet.

6036. Do you think there is any thing in the Act of Parliament requiring the pupils to be Protestants?

6037. Mr. *Hughes.*—We can express no opinion about that.

6038. That is a matter which can be found out. There is no doubt but when this charter (the first charter of Charles the Second), and the Act of Parliament passed, Protestantism certainly prevailed, and regulated those things; and it might have been the intention of the founder that this should be a Protestant school; and, in fact, the idea of Roman Catholics going into it never occurred to him. But I do not find that this charter advises any rule to be made on the subject; and if that be so, the Governors have power to rescind such a rule, I think.

6039. *Chairman.*—Have you any other observation to make?—I have nothing more to say.

Joseph O'Leary, Esq.

Joseph O'Leary, Esq., sworn and examined.

6040. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold?—I am Vice-President of the Queen's College, my Lord. I am almost sorry that, at such an hour, I should take up the time of the Commissioners; but I was listening the entire day, anxious, of course, to get as much information as I could before making any suggestion respecting the Erasmus Smith grammar school. It occurs to me that, substantially with the general provisions of the charter, it may be made an efficient school. I am, of course, anxious it should be what is vulgarly called a feeder to the Queen's College, and unfortunately it is not. The school appears to be diminishing. I own I cannot see why exactly; but I think I know. I believe that the head master, Mr. Hallowell, and the second master also, are efficient men; and, notwithstanding that, the school is diminishing; and I think it is fair time to see why. The suggestion is, that Roman Catholics, though very numerous here, have no confidence in the school as conducted. It occurs to me that I may, without going out of the limits, make a suggestion that the school might be conducted in such a manner as to make it efficient. I have listened, with great pleasure, to the observations of Mr. Blakeney to that effect. I know in point of fact,

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(it is not hearsay)—of Protestants and Catholics going to Dr. Whitley. I heard Roman Catholics did go there formerly, and do not go there now. A strong prejudice prevails, I am bound to say—perhaps I could not so properly use the word prejudice—but a strong feeling among the Catholic clergy of the diocese; and I am sure I will not say any thing against them—(I am a Roman Catholic myself)—but a strong feeling prevails among the Catholics against sending their children to schools that, in practice, are exclusively Protestant; but that is a matter of arrangement; and, therefore, a general rule might be framed to do away with the objection, as your lordship decided. If the head-master got what he ought to get, £200 a-year, instead of £90, or £100, or a wretched sum of that sort; and if the next master got £120, or £150, which he ought to get; and I think the third master in my judgment, ought to get £100 a-year, then there would be an efficient staff; but, I think, in some way, it should be made a *sine qua non*, that one of the masters should be a Roman Catholic, and that it should be perfectly understood there was to be no interference with the religion of Roman Catholic pupils; not only no interference, but that there should be some one whom they would look up to as one of their own creed, and who would feel it his duty to instruct them in their religion, say once or twice a-week; and if these suggestions were acted upon, it occurs to me we could have an efficient school; and, unfortunately, in this immediate district I cannot find there is an efficient school. There is a gentleman named Winters, a most liberal man, and as far as I can learn, a competent man, who has a school, and this day I was glad to hear it is very fairly attended; but still, I must say, we ought to have a school where men of the first education would be the masters—men that could have obtained the highest honors either in Trinity College, or Oxford, or Cambridge; and for this it would require a large and fair sum to recompense them. I do not say there may not be Protestant clergymen at the head of the establishment; but I should candidly own I should rather wish no clergymen were at the head of it. I do not mean to say that it is inconsistent with my own view that Protestant clergymen may not be at the head of it, if other matters could be attended to. I had not the least notion of taking up the time of the Commissioners, but I thought, holding the position I do hold, and naturally anxious to bring to my establishment persons well prepared (and, unfortunately, I must say they are not well prepared now), I thought it right to make these observations to the Commissioners.

6041. Dr. *Andrews.*—You would object to the head master being a graduate of the Queen's University in Ireland?—I would be delighted at it.

6042. You said Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin?—But I forgot the Queen's University, which is, at all events, very impartial. We keep all that we can, and take all that we can.

6043. And give all that you can?—Give the highest education a man is capable of receiving in such institutions; but the real truth is, we cannot get students properly prepared for our college. Perhaps it is a little bit of caricature to say they do not know their grammar. The terms knowing and grammar are exceedingly wide; and one man may say this boy does not know his grammar, and another may say he does, not intending to contradict each other at all. I think I said enough to indicate to the Commissioners that, in my judgment, they ought not to come to us so—

6044. Dr. *Andrews.*—They come to you too soon?—Yes; too soon.

6045. *Chairman.*—Can you make any additional suggestions for the improvement of education in this district?—Any suggestion I have to make is, to make the school an efficient one. It occurs to me (I forgot to mention it), having given the master a fair compensating sum, the pension should be lowered. Six guineas is too high a sum; it should be lowered to four, or to three. Six guineas is too large a sum. I think the masters should be paid double what they are paid, and that the pupils should not be required to pay more than half; but as to the idea of free scholars, the day is gone by. There can be no more free scholars, for this simple reason: that any child going free to school is called a parisheen, a charter-boy, and no decent man would send his child in that capacity; but the thing would be to bring down the pension so low that persons holding shops in the town would not be afraid to send their children. Bring it down to three guineas; four guineas is too high a sum in this district, and we must take things as we find them; and you will find in half the city of Galway many persons not able to pay such a sum at all.

6046. Mr. *Hughes.*—And would the sum you propose be remunerative?—To be sure. Forty boys, at £3, would be £120; and you would have only twenty at the present charge to make up that sum.

6047. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you think it would be an advantage to the college to have twenty free scholars, selected for their learning. That is, instead of the existing system, there should be twenty free scholarships thrown open for public competition?—Do you mean out of the schools generally?

6048. Yes.—There is no doubt about it but we have splendid normal schools—I mention the national schools; and it would be well if there was something to induce the young men in them to exert themselves; and that then they could get, by way of premium, something like what you are alluding to for going into Mr. Hallowell's school. The truth of it is, these things cannot be arranged in the course of a few months. I attended with the greatest anxiety the whole day, to hear what could be said about it; and I had no notion of taking up the time of the Commissioners. These national schools we have here are conducted in a magnificent way, and the education is excellent; but there is no use in cutting down our education to any thing lower than the standard of Oxford or Cambridge; and the Queen's University will struggle on to be put side by side with Trinity College,

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Erasmus Smith's Grammar School.

Joseph O'Leary, Esq.

Dublin, and with Oxford and Cambridge, or any other college. I do not care where the establishment is, we have ten or twelve men as well able to teach as any other ten or twelve men; but then, of course, we must have young men in the college who know their grammar; and unfortunately, some do not know enough—that I am quite free to admit; but, at the same time, we work hard, and we are teaching them grammar as we go on.

6049. Would it be an advantage if the masters received pensions?—What masters?

6050. The principal masters, for instance, of the Erasmus Smith's school?—Undoubtedly. Supposing he got £200 a-year, and spent twenty years in the service, he is then superannuated.

6051. Does not a master after twenty years' service become oldfashioned?—Decidedly. I don't think Mr. Hallowell is superannuated; but he is not to be blamed at all; the system is to be blamed; the prejudices that prevail around about him are, probably, to be blamed. I am not, myself, so much afraid of what they call perverting as other people are; but I do not blame the Roman Catholic clergy at all, because, really, for these persons the thing should be very fair. A great deal has been done I would not consider fair. They are the guardians of their own flock, and they are watching so that no person will run away with them.

6052. Do you think it would be an advantage if the principal master was selected from the assistant masters?—No, sir; I do not.

6053. Should not the assistant masters be promoted?—I would exclude the assistants; but in order to get what I consider highly competent men, I would leave the selection to some body like the Board of Trinity College; and I have no doubt, by leaving it to them, and letting the competition be fairly and honourably carried on, they would give you as good men as could be got.

6054. But why should not the assistant masters compete?—Let them compete.

6055. Dr. *Andrews.*—Not to make it necessary to compete.

6056. Mr. *Stephens.*—Then you would have all the masters selected after public examination?—I would be against assistant masters going into that examination.

6057. Why not the assistant masters?—I wish to have at the head of an establishment of this kind men who are superior, and who is known to the individuals of such a body as compose the board of Trinity College, or some college—say Oxford or Cambridge. I should be against the assistant masters being examined, but not the head master. I am merely expressing my own opinion.

6058. In point of fact you only suggest three things for the improvement of this school: that the masters' salaries ought to be increased—the staff ought to be increased—and one of the masters ought to be a Roman Catholic?—I also suggest that the pension be cut down one-half.

6059. What do you mean by the pension?—The stipend; what we pay going into the school; we call that a pension. And that fairly and honestly there should be some one of the masters Roman Catholic.

6060. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you think that if free places were given as a reward for superior answering at an examination, that would do away with what you consider the injurious effects of ordinary free places?—Oh, yes; a boy ought to be well assisted. If half a dozen lads choose to be admitted into Mr. Hallowell's school, they should get £8 or £10 a-year.

6061. Or free education?—There is a little difficulty about that. I do not know exactly the term used now, but sixty or seventy years ago, such boys would be called parisheens and charter school boys. No decent man would send his child there then; and in Galway, although many might obtain for their children free board, they would not allow them to be educated for nothing at all.

6062. Mr. *Stephens.*—That objection would be entirely removed if the reward was for learning?—Entirely. I am sorry for taking up so much of your time.

Tuam Diocesan School.

Documentary Evidence.

TUAM DIOCESAN SCHOOL.

6063. *Secretary.*—As to the Tuam Diocesan School, the following letter has been received from the Very Rev. Dean Plunket:—

"Headfort, August 9, 1855.

"SIR,—I regret that I cannot give you the name of the secretary to the Tuam Diocesan Society, but I have forwarded your letter to the Rev. B. J. Clarke, Tuam, who will, I have no doubt, give you the information you require. I know that there is a diocesan schoolmaster at Tuam, who is paid by an annual tax upon all beneficed clergymen; that they do not, and cannot derive the slightest advantage from said officer; and that I believe the law, at present, is such, that there is no possibility of getting rid of him. Should your Commission have the power of removing so great a grievance, they would confer a favour on the clergy, for which, I am certain, they would feel most grateful.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"ROBERT PLUNKET."

6064. My lord, from the return which has been received regarding the Tuam Diocesan School, it has been ascertained that the annual income of the master is £64 12*s.* 4*d.*, paid by the bishop and clergy of the diocese; there is also an income of £16 15*s.* 4*d.*, arising from £558 18*s.* 8*d.*, invested in Government new three per cent. stock. The number of boys in the school in 1852 was two; in 1853, five; and in 1854, five; and the annual stipend is eight guineas. There are no boarders, and no free pupils. A circular was addressed to

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the master, but he has made no return; and a summons was sent to him to attend here, but he is not in attendance.

Tuam Diocesan School.

6065. *Chairman.*—This case must be referred to the Assistant Commissioner. The master is liable to a fine.

6066. *Secretary.*—The summons was not sent until a late period in the week in consequence of the pressure of arrangements for the circuit going out.

ENDOWMENT FOR A SCHOOL AT BALLYMACWARD.

Endowment for a School at Ballymacward.

6067. *Secretary.*—This school is mentioned in the Appendix to the First Report of the Commissioners of Education Inquiry, in 1825, page 658. The Earl of Clancarty, it appears, received an endowment of £30 from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, on condition of granting a site in perpetuity, and of a subscription of £30.

John S. Barrett, Esq., further examined.

John Samuel Barrett, Esq.

6068. The schoolhouse was built, but the school has been discontinued; and the site is now used as a police barrack. The School was under the Church Education Society, and there is a National School in the parish under the patronage of the Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese, and all the scholars go there. There are very few Protestant children in it.

6069. *Chairman.*—When did it close?—It has finally closed. The schoolmaster left the parish about three weeks ago; but there has been no school this long time.

6070. How long has it been used as a police barrack?—These two years.

6071. Mr. *Hughes.*—On whose estate is it?—Lord Clancarty's. It was sufficient to accommodate thirty scholars; but they did not go when the National School was built in the parish.

6072. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are you aware whether the site was actually given by deed?—I could not state that of my own knowledge. The school was kept up for some time, and was largely attended by Protestants and Roman Catholics, the tenants to Lord Clancarty.

The WESTERN ESTATES of the GOVERNORS of ERASMUS SMITH'S SCHOOLS.

Erasmus Smith's School Estates.

John Samuel Barrett, Esq.

6073. With regard to the Erasmus Smith's leases there were a great many improved on the faith of getting renewals again at the same rent; and in some cases the land would not set higher; but I consider this kind of tenure very injurious, because people are very timid about improving on such leases. I myself would like to improve more than I do at present, but, certainly, would never improve to a large extent on a twenty-one-years' lease,

6074. Mr. *Hughes.*—That is on the hope of getting a renewal?—On the hope of getting a renewal, if I paid my rent. A great number send their children from about the town of Galway to other schools.

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CASTLEBAR.

CASTLEBAR, 19th SEPTEMBER, 1855.

Present:—The MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

Protestant Charter School, Castlebar.

PROTESTANT CHARTER SCHOOL, CASTLEBAR.

6075. *Secretary.*—The first endowment for a school in connexion with Castlebar is an endowment for a Protestant charter school. A letter was addressed by direction of the Commissioners, with regard to that school, and it was returned as a dead letter, or, in other words, that the endowment was not in operation.

6076. *Chairman.*—Is there any gentleman who can give us information respecting this charter school.

Rev. W. B. Stoney.

Rev. *W. B. Stoney*, Rector of Castlebar, examined.

6077. *Chairman.*—Do you know any thing of the history of this school; was it ever open for the education of Protestant children gratis?—I suppose so; but for a long time there has been no instruction given in it whatever. I see another endowment said to be for a grammar school here; but there is no trace of it whatever.

Endowment for a Classical School at Castlebar.

Documentary Evidence.

ENDOWMENT FOR A CLASSICAL SCHOOL AT CASTLEBAR.

6078. *Secretary.*—The next school is an endowment for a classical school at Castlebar, endowed by Lord Lucan; and the answer received in this case also was a dead letter, which was, in fact, implying that the endowment was not in operation. I will mention the evidence by which that endowment has been brought under the notice of the Commissioners. In the tabular digest of charitable funds designed for education in Ireland, which was published in the Appendix to the First Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools, in 1835, it is mentioned, under the head of the county of Mayo, that there was an endowment of £20 a-year for a classical school at Castlebar; and reference is made to the Reports of the Commissioners of Education of 1807 to 1812; and in the Twelfth Report of those Commissioners, made in 1812, page 286, it is mentioned:—"There was a classical school kept in the town of Castlebar in the year 1798; this was a very small endowment of £20 per annum given by Lord Lucan; but soon after that year this school was discontinued, and there is now no classical school in Castlebar, as we are informed." In the tabular digest above referred to there is mention of an endowment—£18 a-year—for a classical school at Castlebar; and the authority given for that is the Report on Schools in 1788, which the Commissioners have not been able to obtain, and which is not before them; but in the digest it is stated distinctly that an endowment of £18 a-year was left by the Rev. Mr. Gordon for a classical school at Castlebar. The clergy have been applied to on the subject; but they have not given information as to the existence of the endowment.

6079. Dr. *Andrews.*—The endowment was made before 1788, and the authority before the Commissioners is the Report of 1835.

Endowment for a School at Aglish.

Documentary Evidence.

ENDOWMENT FOR A SCHOOL AT AGLISH.

6080. *Secretary.*—There is a school mentioned at Aglish, and the authority on which the school was placed on the list is the Report of the Commissioners of Education Inquiry, made in 1826; and at page 1256 it is stated—"The parish of Aglish school, kept by Bridget King; she is a Protestant, and the school is free;" and then they say—"A handsome, commodious schoolhouse; cost £220, of which £90 was granted from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, the remainder by local contributions, and fitted up by Kildare-place Society;" that there were at the time fifty-eight Protestants and seven Roman Catholics attending the school, all of whom, it appears, were girls. This Lord Lieutenant's Fund was a fund which existed from 1818 to 1824, and was placed at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant for the purpose of erecting schoolhouses; and the conditions on which grants of that fund were made, was that a portion of land, or some other endowment, should be conveyed in perpetuity to the school.

6081. *Chairman.*—You have received no answer to the letter sent with reference to this school.

6082. *Secretary.*—No, my lord; the letter was returned as a dead letter. There was a letter addressed to the Protestant rector, and also to the parish priest of the parish of Aglish, stating the facts with regard to the endowment, and stating the facts I have now stated to the court, and no answer has been returned; at least there is no answer before the Commissioners at present.

Endowment for a School at Turlough.

Documentary Evidence.

ENDOWMENT FOR A SCHOOL AT TURLOUGH.

6083. *Secretary.*—The evidence with regard to this school is the same as I have already mentioned; the Second Report of the Commmissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826, page 1258. In that Report they say:—"School at Turlough; the master and mistress are both Protestants, and a free school; the schoolhouse a good building, stone and mortar, cost £150; £60 from Government, and £50 from the Kildare-place Society." Now, the

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reference to Government in that case is to the Lord Lieutenant's Fund. The practice of the Kildare-place Society, and other societies, in granting monies for building, was the same as the Commissioners of the Lord Lieutenant's Fund—that is, the grant or the endowment should be in perpetuity. A circular was addressed with regard to this school, which was returned as a dead letter. There appears to be no such school in operation, or no such school endowed.

CASTLEBAR.

Endowment for a School at Turlough.

Documentary Evidence.

SCHOOL AT HOLLYMOUNT, ENDOWED BY MRS. LADOVIZE.

School at Hollymount, Endowed by Mrs. Ladovize.

Documentary Evidence.

6084. [Rev. *W. B. Stoney.*—I have been requested by the Curate of Hollymount to ask the Commissioners if they can give any information respecting an endowment stated to be left by Mrs. Ladovize, for the purpose of endowing a school at Hollymount.]

6085. *Secretary.*—The Commissioners first received information with regard to this school from the tabular digest of charitable funds designed for education in Ireland, already referred to, in the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools in 1835. It is there mentioned, under the head of "Charities generally:"—"Annual income, £6, will of Mrs. M. Ladovize, dated 1806." I may state it was the practice of Mr. D'Alton, who made up the digest, where a legacy of £100 was left, to insert that at six per cent. It is most likely, therefore, a bequest of £100 for some charity that is applicable to education, although it may not be applicable to that alone, and the date of the will is 1806

6086. [Rev. Mr. *Stoney.*—Is there any trace of that will?]

6087. *Secretary.*—The Commissioners have not yet made any inquiry with regard to that will, except addressing a letter to the schoolmaster. The letter was returned as not for Hollymount, and they entered into correspondence with the schoolmaster, and he returned the letter.

6088. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners will make further inquiry into this case, and also make inquiries as to the will.

SCHOOL AT KNAPPA.

School at Knappa.

Mr. *Ignatius Kelly* examined.

Mr. Ignatius Kelly.

6089. Mr. Buchanan can give you some information with regard to a school being endowed in the west of the county.

6090. Mr. *Hughes.*—Where?—At Knappa.

6091. [*Secretary.*—A male school and a female school, of which William Reid is master, and Margaret Hamilton mistress.]

6092. *Chairman.*—Has it got an endowment?

6093. [*Secretary.*—The authority on which it was inserted in the list, was a return received from the clergy, in answer to the circular addressed to the clergy of all denominations; and I will just read the return.]

6094. Mr. *Stephens.*—What makes it likely there is an endowment of ground for this school?

6095. [*Secretary.*—It is in an answer received from a clergyman, in which it is mentioned that Knappa is an endowed school.]

6096. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you know the clergyman's name?

6097. [*Secretary.*—The Rev. J. Cather, Vicar of Westport, states—"The plots of ground attached to the schools in this parish are, I believe, in every instance granted by lease for years to the schools, but in only one or two cases are the leases forthcoming."]

Robert Buchanan, Esq., J.P., examined.

Robert Buchanan, Esq., J.P.

6098. I was under the impression, from what I heard before I came here, there was some annual endowment, in money, to this school. There is an allusion to plots of ground given by Lord Sligo; and he, in every case, grants these plots on leases for ever. I never heard of money being paid to the master or mistress, and I am anxious to know if there is an endowed school there.

6099. [*Secretary.*—Such portions of land as are conveyed in perpetuity to schools, are considered as endowments under the terms of the Act of Parliament.]

6100. I suppose there is not above half an acre, or a rood?

6101. [*Secretary.*—The act for facilitating the inquiries of the Commissioners into endowed schools, which I have already read (the 18 and 19th Vic., chap. 59), contains the following provision:—"Endowments shall mean and include the estates, lands, funds, and annual or other income given, granted, or applied, for the establishment or support of such schools; or for the purposes of education therein."]

6102. I am not raising any question upon the word "endowment," but what I wish to know is, whether you can trace any money to any party.

6103. [*Secretary.*—No; all the evidence before the Commissioners is what I have mentioned.]

6104. I suppose it is the same with regard to Drumlange, another school in the same barony.

6105. [*Secretary.*—Of which William Burke is master.]

6106. They all refer to small plots of ground given by Lord Sligo.

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CASTLEBAR.

Turlough School—Castlebar Parochial School.

Rev. W. B. Stoney.

TURLOUGH SCHOOL—CASTLEBAR PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Rev. *William B. Stoney* examined.

6107. The school at Turlough, and the Castlebar parochial school, were built partly by the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, and are in operation. I replied to the Secretary that there were no endowed schools in this parish, because I was not aware that that made them endowed schools.

6108. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you know any thing with reference to the sites?—I know nothing about the sites; and they are supported by voluntary contributions.

6109. The Commissioners presume they are endowed schools, as aid for building them was granted out of the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.—Then they are, therefore, considered as endowed.

6110. Yes; if the conditions were complied with on which aid was usually granted out of that fund, they would have had land attached to them—they would have permanent endowments in the way I state.—There is no proof whatever;—no proof that I know of, except long possession. There may be leases of them, but we know nothing of them.

6111. *Chairman.*—Will you mention the names of the master and mistress of these schools, and the Secretary will take them down, and send forms to be filled up?—The name of the master of the Castlebar parochial school, is James Price; of the female school, Miss Rogers. The teacher of the Turlough male school, is Mr. P. Duffy; and of the female school, Mrs. M'Clean; but you can get no information from the master or mistress of the Turlough school.

6112. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Then, from whom should we be likely to get information?—The only other channel to get information from is the rector of the parish, and I do not know him.

6113. Are you able to give the Commissioners any information as to the state of education generally about Castlebar?—It is very low, indeed.

6114. Perhaps you would have no objection to give us your information as evidence, and let it be taken down.

General State of Education.

Rev. W. B. Stoney.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. *William B. Stoney* sworn and examined.

6115. *Chairman.*—You are rector of the parish of Castlebar. Can you state what means of education there are in the nature of schools—are there classical schools in this parish or neighbourhood?—In this parish and neighbourhood there are no classical schools whatever, that I am aware of.

6116. Can you state where children whose parents wish them to receive a classical education are sent?—I cannot exactly say where they are sent to. They are sent to Dublin, or to distant places.

6117. Mr. *Hughes.*—What is the population of Castlebar?—I think it is about 5,000—between four and five thousand. There are some national schools in the town and neighbourhood under the National Board.

6118. *Chairman.*—Can you state where is the nearest school in which classical education is given?—I think no nearer than Galway, or Ballina. There is a school at Westport; but I do not know whether it is in operation.

6119. [Mr. *Ignatius Kelly.*—It is.]

6120. [Mr. *M'Greal.*—There is a classical school in Castlebar, too; Mr. O'Malley teaches it.]

6121. This gentleman might give you information that I am not aware of.

6122. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—There must be a considerable number of respectable shopkeepers, and comfortable farmers, who are desirous to obtain a superior education for their children in this neighbourhood?—There are a good many respectable persons.

6123. Have you any idea where their children are educated at present; do you think they send them to be educated at the national schools?—No; I do not think they do. Many of them have their children educated by private tutors. There is a small school for the respectable part of the inhabitants, and there is a national school, and a free school, or parochial school, under my superintendence; but there is no classical school, that I am aware of.

6124. Have you ever heard complaints made of a want of facilities of obtaining classical or superior English education?—I have frequently heard complaints made of the want of it.

6125. By persons of what class?—Many persons prefer sending their sons to be educated at a distance.

6126. Do you think that these persons would send their sons to be educated at a well-managed school in this neighbourhood?—I think they would; where they might have the advantage of having them as day scholars.

6127. Do you think that any objection would be made by parents to have their children taught at a school in which the children of the humbler classes were educated at the same time?—I cannot well say; but I should think that those who paid for their children at a classical school, or a school of a superior description, would object to the reception into that school of the children of peasants—of persons who were taught gratuitously.

6128. But they would not object to their sitting along with the children of those who paid for their instruction?—Oh, I should think not.

6129. Do you think that the objection to the association of those children with pupils receiving gratuitous instruction would be diminished if free places in the school were granted to pupils as the reward of special merit. Suppose, that in a certain school a number

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of free places were open to competition, and that these places were then filled after an examination—do you think that such a system of introducing free pupils into the school would diminish the objection which parents of the upper classes entertain to their children sitting along with pupils receiving gratuitous instruction?—I think it would diminish it, because it would improve the system of education, and introduce valuable principles at the same time; but I think that at first persons of the upper class would have a decided objection to the admission into the same school of what I may call poor children—what they would consider as such.

6130. Would the children of parents of the very humblest class seek for instruction in a classical school if they had not to pay for it?—If they could obtain it gratuitously, no doubt they would.

6131. Classical instruction?—Some of them—several of them.

6132. With what view?—With a view to their advancement in life.

6133. Do you not think that a good English education would tend more to their advancement in life?—Yes, generally; but I think there are many who would very glad to go on to the university, and get a good classical education.

6134. Well then, these would be boys of superior ability, and of greater ambition?—Yes.

6135. Would not these be boys of the very class who would be likely to obtain admission as free pupils, on the terms which I have mentioned just now?—Yes, I think they would; but the desire for education is at so very low an ebb, among the inhabitants of the county, particularly among the lower orders, that it is difficult to persuade them to send their children to any school.

6136. So far as you are acquainted with the management of the schools, do you find the attendance of the pupils regular, or irregular?—The attendance has been very irregular.

6137. To what do you ascribe that?—It is greatly caused by the years of distress, and poverty, and famine, that have prevai ed in the country.

6138. But, since things have taken a turn for the better, has the attendance been more regular?—Things would not take a turn for the better until the crop comes in; and then, if there is a good crop, the children are kept to assist in gathering the harvest.

6139. Then you think that the actual distress of the parents, and the difficulty they experience in maintaining their children, has been the chief cause of the irregularity of their attendance at school?—That has been a cause of the irregularity of those who attend generally at any school; but the chief cause of the irregularity, the non-attendance—is the very low ebb at which any desire for education is in the county.

6140. Could you suggest any mode of meeting that very great difficulty?—No.

6141. Is agricultural instruction given in any part of this county—are there any agricultural schools?—None whatever, that I am aware of.

6142. Could agricultural instruction be conveyed with advantage to persons who are wanting in general instruction—who have not received a foundation of ordinary school teaching?—I cannot say, indeed; I doubt it very much, because those who have received no education at all, maybe, will have no desire for agricultural instruction.

6143. A certain amount of general intellectual training, you think, would be necessary?—Yes, to create a desire for it.

6144. Before they received any special instruction?—I think so.

6145. Is there any kind of manufacture carried on this neighbourhood?—None.

6146. There is no employment except what is of an agricultural nature?—No.

6147. Do you think the indifference as to education, of which you have just now complained, is increasing or diminishing?—I do not think it is diminishing or increasing. I think it is a long-continued indifference on the part of the population.

6148. In fact, they do not see that education brings temporal advantages with it?—No.

Thomas M'Greal, Esq., sworn and further examined.

Thos. M'Greal, Esq.

6149. *Chairman.*—What is your profession?—I am a surgeon.

6150. Do you hold office here?—I am surgeon to the Islandeady Dispensary, midway between here and Garbally.

6151. Have you resided long in this neighbourhood?—I am in business here for the last eight years nearly.

6152. Will you state what are the wants of this neighbourhood with regard to education for the better classes?—As regards the means for the education of the middle and upper classes, I think it is very deficient. Now with regard to my statement, that there is a classical school, when the Rev. Mr. Stoney was being examined—it is true, there is such a one; and I speak of my own knowledge, because one of my own children that I am educating for my own profession, is going to that school; and I do decidedly say that there is a very great want of such a source of education. There is a Mr. O'Malley who teaches it; it is a small school, and he attends my children; but it is a very poor one, indeed. I think that both for English education and for classical education, the means here are very, very poor.

6153. Do you think there is a sufficient number of children to support a classical school in this locality?—That they could not support such a school there is *prima facie* evidence, inasmuch as there was a school of that sort here, and it fell to the ground.

6154. Mr. *Hughes.*—When?—About two years ago. The teacher who was here was an excellent one, and he went to live at Westport. But there are many persons I am aware of that would be very happy indeed to give their children a classical education, and an English education, combined with French, which is very essential; and we have no means at our disposal to educate our children in these branches of education.

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CASTLEBAR.

General State of Education.

Thos. M'Greal, Esq.

6155. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are there sufficient means to support a teacher of French in Castlebar?—A teacher of French; I do not think there are. It is a thing a person requires to know at present. It seems to be the greatest want, my lord, that of combining a good sound English mercantile education with a knowledge of French. I do not think we ever had that in this place. Perhaps it might be as well to remark, that formerly both in this town and the neighbouring town, there were very good classical schools, as is well known by the number of clergy they educated and sent forward to college; there is no such thing to be had here now at all—there are no facilities of that sort.

6156. Dr. *Andrews.*—How long is it since they ceased?—I may say, that virtually they ceased seven or eight years ago. This Mr. O'Berne, I alluded to, went away from this town two years ago.

6157. Mr. *Hughes.*—Would not you attribute much of that to what is called the famine?—No doubt of it. Since 1846, and 1847, I do, sir; it is partially to be attributed to that; but at present the impression I would convey is this, that there are means here as regards children and boys to be educated, but the facilities for that education do not exist. We have no school for English education and a knowledge of French, and nothing at all, or at least very little, in the shape of classical education.

6158. When you speak of the system of education, you mean the general branches?—I mean rudimentary education.

6159. Would you include in that scientific education?—Of course, so far as it is possible. There are national schools about the place here, but there are no schools for the middle and upper classes of society to be educated in.

6160. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you think that any parents of the middle class send their children to be educated in the national schools?—I cannot state. I am not in a position to say that, I dare say there are a few in this town, but they pay for them.

6161. It is alleged that the efficiency of the national schools is one cause of the decline of classical schools throughout the country; do you think there is any reason to believe that that is a true statement?—I cannot say. I am not in a position to say that. I should say that that is not the effect. They hardly clash together, that is the superior education of the national schools, with private classical education.

6162. Does it withdraw pupils from the classical schools?—I do not know of my own knowledge, but I should say not.

6163. In schools of a certain kind some few pupils are taught classics, whilst a great many receive a common or popular education. It is alleged that the establishment of well managed national schools has withdrawn from these schools the English pupils; and that there is not a sufficient number of pupils remaining to maintain the schools in existence, and so they fall to the ground?—So far as regards the lower classes of the people, I dare say that may be true; but I do not think it would apply to the upper and middle classes, the better class of people.

6164. At all events, you are not acquainted with any facts that bear on that question one way or the other.

6165. Dr. *Andrews.*—Is your national school here a model national school?—No; the ordinary national school. I believe it is well managed.

6166. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You stated that you thought the teaching of French was essential to a well-managed commercial school, would you be so good as to state your reasons for that opinion?—From the very great want of a knowledge of the French language that we generally here, labour under. For example, there are many of the principal class of persons here, that have a tolerably good notion of English education, but are entirely deficient in French.

6167. Will you state in what manner that is found to be prejudicial?—Except from the altered state of circumstances and society, and from the much greater necessity there exists at present for persons in the various walks of life knowing French to what there existed formerly.

6168. In the case of persons engaged in trade or commerce?—And in professions too. What I mean is this, if persons were educated, heretofore, in this town, and the neighbouring towns, they were taught classical education, that is, they were taught Greek and Latin; but the French language was not taught, it was entirely overlooked; and I think that under present circumstances, a knowledge of the French language, combined with a sound English education, would be very essential.

6169. Do you think there would be any difficulty in carrying on classical and commercial instruction in the same academy?—Certainly not; I do not think there would.

6170. Have you known any instance, in which the two systems of instruction were carried on simultaneously and with success?—Well, I do; there was a classical and commercial school in this town, and I think I speak the feelings of many persons when I say, that it was carried on successfully, and that a tolerably good education was given.

6171. By whom was that school managed?—By Mr. O'Beirne.

6172. How long ago?—About ten years ago; and he only left two years ago; but his school greatly declined in consequence of the diminution of his scholars. Pupils of his went away from this altogether, and he is now residing in Westport, and teaching school there on the same principle.

Robert Buchanan, Esq., J.P.

Robert Buchanan, Esq., J.P., sworn and examined.

6173. *Chairman.*—Will you state your profession?—I am a barrister, and a magistrate of this county.

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CASTLEBAR.

General State of Education.

Robert Buchanan, Esq., J.P.

6174. You are well acquainted with this town and neighbourhood?—Part of it—not this immediate neighbourhood, but Westport, and the west part.

6175. Can you make any statement with reference to education in the part of the county with which you are connected?—I have heard the evidence of Mr. Stoney and Dr. M'Greal, and I concur very much in what they have stated as to the state of education. The means afforded for education with us in the western part of the county are very limited. We had, some years ago, a good school, kept by Mr. M'Intosh. He was a classical teacher. We were enabled to send our boys there; but, unfortunately, he closed the school, and has gone elsewhere. Since then we have had no school, I may say. There is a school which Dr. M'Greal spoke of, which is kept by a Mr. O'Beirne, not exactly to the extent required; perhaps the school is not large enough, it is on a very small scale indeed; and I myself am obliged to send my boys to Newtownards to the Rev. Dr. Kearney, a Scholar of Trinity College, near Kilcubben.

6176. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you say there is a great want of a good, sound, classical and English education, combined with a knowledge of the modern languages?—A very great want. In fact, there is no way of remedying it so far as people like me are concerned. We have tried to induce a teacher to come. I tried myself in Dublin, but could not get a teacher to come, the number of persons that reside in the neighbourhood were too limited. I found that all we could make up would not be sufficient to compensate such a man as would give the education we required.

6177. That is the sum you were required to guarantee, you could not make up?—No, but there was not a sufficient number of individuals that could offer something that would be handsome. They preferred to expend more money, and send their children elsewhere. Such a school as I contemplate ought, I take it, to be the great connecting link between the colleges; and it is wanting—for in fact we have nothing between the very minor school and the college. I happen to be manager to some national schools myself, and I know something of the working of them.

6178. Do you think the national schools have withdrawn from the ordinary teachers pupils of the higher class, whose contributions towards forming a sufficient salary would support a good school?—I do not know what the national schools have done elsewhere, but those under my charge, in my own neighbourhood, are of so very low a description, the teachers so very poor in ability, that I do not think they at all interfere with other schools; for in one of these national schools, since I became manager, the master and mistress have been changed five times. I believe those changes were made by the inspector; and I tried to get other masters and mistresses, but I could not get them to come. In that part of the country, since taking the management of the schools, we suffered a good deal by the famine, and the parents of children have not the means of contributing school fees which would induce a master to come. Things are growing better.

6179. The national schools are for the education of the very humblest class?—So much so, that during my absence in Dublin, last term, I found the master put a scale of fees on without consulting me, and the result was that the school fell off; and I found, on inquiry, that the tariff he put on was rather beyond the means of those who reside there, and—

6180. Mr. *Hughes.*—Was it a low tariff?—Perhaps not above £1, or £1 10*s.* a-year; still it had an effect; but I do not think it will always have that effect. Matters are improved very much: there is a good harvest, and more money; and I hope, as matters are looking up, that education will be more profitable, and more willingly paid for. With regard to Westport, the only school there is the school kept by Mr. O'Berne. There is a lady keeps a small school for small children. I believe there is another school in the town at a very low rate of remuneration, and parochial schools—

6181. What is the population of Westport?—I think 2,000 or 3,000.

6182. [Mr. *James Conry.*—About 6,000.]

6183. [Mr. *Thomas M'Greal.*—My impression is, it is not so large as that. The last Census does not give it at more than 4,000.]

6184. My impression was that it was only 3,000.

6185. Mr. *Hughes.*—It must be more than that, from the extent of the streets?—There is a great want, no doubt, of a good school; and I do not see how we will remedy it.

6186. Dr. *Andrews.*—You complain of the want of education for the children of the middle classes, in Westport and Castlebar, who desire to educate their children at a classical school?—I know some gentlemen who are educating their sons in England; and, I think, there are very many, indeed, who would send their children to a classical school if they had it.

6187. Do you think they would educate them at home if they had a good school? They did, when they had a good school.

6188. Mr. *Stephens.*—It has been stated that there is a classical school in Castlebar; do you know any thing of it?—I reside beyond Westport.

6189. Mr. *Hughes.*—Westport is returned as having a population 5,000, and Castlebar 4,400?—I heard the last witness say something in reference to a question asked by Dr. Graves, as to whether there was a desire for education in this country. I can say there is a very great desire, I think, among all classes, in this country, so far as their means would go, for education. There are a great many circumstances which would influence the sort of education to be given.

6190. Rev. *Dr. Graves.*—For what kind of education do you think there is the greatest demand?—I think mercantile education is now probably more than any other needed, except among gentlemen, who require for their sons a classical and scientific education preparatory to their going to college.

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CASTLEBAR.

General State of Education.

Robert Buchanan, Esq., J.P.

6191. But do you think that the gentry, and middle classes, generally speaking, would support a well-managed school, in which classical and commercial education was given?—I would say so, certainly. In my own neighbourhood every attempt was made by us to get up one, and when the last one we had—

6192. We have been told in many places that the gentry are disinclined to support even a well-managed school in their own neighbourhood, they so much prefer to send their children to be educated in remote places, where they are removed from certain influences, and are brought under influences of a different kind?—I can only speak of my own knowledge; and from what I know of my own immediate neighbourhood, I can say that certainly is not the feeling. There is, no doubt, a very strong feeling with persons of having their children where they learn something more than mere educational learning, a good deal more habits as to propriety of conduct, as to accent, and as to demeanour; and these things will always influence parents to a certain extent; and I know a number of gentlemen who are anxious to send their sons to England upon that ground, probably of getting a better accent.

6193. There are a great many persons who send their children to school in various parts of Ireland?—Yes.

6194. Some of them allege that they do so because they are unwilling to have their sons brought up in the neighbourhood of their own homes, do you think that this motive operates generally?—I cannot give evidence as to a matter of principle. I am merely stating to you facts that I know myself. It is not at all unlikely that what you state has influenced them.

6195. Can you give the Commissioners any information as to the desire for instruction prevailing among the humbler classes?—In my experience it has always been very great; but if you speak of the middling class, their means are generally so limited, that the moment you come to tax them, it has an influence on them. That is one of the reasons; this country is not more polished than it is now; but, happily, matters, owing to the present state of things, have grown better—a better feeling on the subject of paying teachers for their trouble is being manifested.

6196. Mr. *Stephens.*—Where do the gentry of this neighbourhood send their sons to school?—One gentleman sent his sons to somewhere in the neighbourhood of Liverpool; and another gentleman had a son of his also in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, if I mistake not; but I cannot say with certainty.

6197. Do the majority of the gentry send their sons to England to be educated?—As I mentioned a while ago, so long as we had a good school, unless the grown boys, who entered colleges, such as Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge, the younger children were all kept at home, and educated at home; but when that school was broken up, then they were obliged to send them away.

6198. What is the name of the school in Liverpool?—I am not aware. The master, Dr. Flynn, resides a few miles outside Liverpool.

6199. *Chairman.*—Have you any suggestions to make on the subject of education generally?—My Lord, with regard to the national schools, I think it would be a great advantage to them, if, by some system, we were enabled to get a better class of teachers. At present we are thrown entirely on electing the best we can. I do not believe it forms any part of the system of the national schools to allocate teachers to particular localities. They train them at Marlborough-street; and I went there, and tried to induce a teacher to come here, and I would hardly be listened to, the remuneration was so very trifling. I consider it would be a decided advantage if with the system as it is now was combined some means of their electing teachers for the several districts, or making arrangements by which we could get teachers from the Board.

6200. Dr. *Andrews.*—Would it not be objectionable if the Board interfered with the present right of appointment in managers of schools?—No; because still there would be a power of selection. Supposing a certain number were told off for a particular county, then give an opportunity of selection.

6201. Would it not be an improper interference with the rights of the teachers to say, You must go to any particular district or locality?—I do not know that. Suppose you went into a model school, and say you want so many teachers for this county, I do not think that would be any interference with the teachers. It might or not, that is a matter of principle; but looking to the state our national schools are in, frequently closed for want of teachers—

6202. May not that arise from an insufficiency of schools, deficiency of instruction, which makes it impossible to find qualified teachers for training in this district in sufficient numbers?—I cannot account for why I cannot get them; but the teacher of the school here is a person from the neighbourhood, who got a poor education, and hardly studied English at all.

6203. Is not that an illustration of the view suggested by the last question; as it is to your own neighbourhood, generally speaking, you look for teachers for the national schools?—So far as the national system is concerned, I cannot get them elsewhere. I have tried the model school.

6204. Do you see how that increases the necessity of improving the character of education?—Oh, certainly. Until we have an improved class of teachers—until we have qualified trained teachers, I do not expect to see any improvement in the state of education.

6205. Are you aware that teachers, after being trained, generally speaking, return to their own districts; and that, therefore, each district must depend on the instruction and education given within it for a supply of teachers?—Where that occurs, it is of very great advantage. It did not occur in my district; I mean, the teacher did not go forward to the

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model school. I tried, myself, to get one to go, for the purpose of placing him over a little school, and he said he had not the means to go there.

6206. Candidates must have a certain extent of instruction or education before they are admitted as teachers for training. The want of instruction in your neighbourhood is the root of the evil you complain of?—No doubt, originally, it is the root of the evil. If these persons are living in a country where education is exceedingly low, their education is very little better; and therefore they are unable to avail themselves of that training.

6207. You have answered as to national schools: Lord Kildare has asked for suggestions with respect to other schools; have you any practical suggestion to make with reference to other schools?—I do not suppose the Government intend lending any aid towards the opening of schools.

6208. You consider it desirable for the Government to do so?—I should be glad if they did. I think it very desirable that a county like this should be afforded the means of receiving Government aid towards opening a school.

6209. Mr. *Stephens.*—A classical school?—Yes.

6210. Would you have it opened in the county of Mayo?—If you founded but one school it should be somewhere in the centre; but if you make these things general, I should say each locality should have a school. Perhaps somewhere near the sea-coast would be the best place. I think such a scheme as that, where the master would be induced by Government aid to open a school, and where he might calculate upon a certain stipend, would be supported.

6211. It must, then, be for boarders?—For boarders if it were placed at a distance. It would depend on the locality for day scholars.

6212. Would one endowed school be sufficient for the county of Mayo?—That depends on circumstances. Of course, if you mean to confine it to one solitary master, it would not; but if it was a large establishment, regulated by one master, he would, of course, employ the usual assistants.

6213. Yes, of course; but I am asking would one endowed classical school be sufficient for the county of Mayo, if built in a central position?—I would be glad to see many more: but I think the most that could be expected would be one for the county.

6214. *Chairman.*—Do you think there is a sufficient number of pupils in the county of Mayo to supply more than one classical school?—I have no idea, because I did not turn my attention to the subject. In the lower part of this county there is a very great number of gentlemen resident, much more so than in the upper part of it; and I do not know the number of their families, to be able to form an opinion. There are a great many merchants, too, of respectability, both in Ballina and other places.

6215. Mr. *Stephens.*—When tradesmen and merchants require assistants, where do they get them from?—Is it from Westport?

6216. Yes, Westport?—I think we have two or three establishments, but one in particular, in which the assistants were brought somewhere from the North of Ireland, some we have from Dublin; but, generally speaking, in the small shops they are boys from the neighbourhood, that are taken in at some low rate of remuneration, and cordially accepted until they learn their business.

6217. Where do merchants and bankers procure their clerks?—With regard to the bank at Westport, I do not believe there is in it more than one individual connected with the county: I believe all the others are strangers. With all the principal merchants at Westport, except in the case of one individual, I am not aware there is any person connected with the county employed, but all strangers.

6218. *Chairman.*—To what do you attribute the employment of strangers?—Why, I suppose, they think the business would not go on favourably while training others.

6219. Do you think a good commercial school would succeed in this neighbourhood?—I have no doubt. I am quite satisfied that a good commercial school, well kept, would work an extraordinary change in this county.

KILCOMMON AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

Kilcommon Agricultural School.

Documentary Evidence.

6220. *Secretary.*—There is a question, with regard to which a letter has just been received from the office in Dublin, and it is with regard to an agricultural school at Kilcommon. It appears from the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, page 64[d], that there was in 1835 an agricultural school kept by Mr. M'Cleary, at Kilcommon, and that the schoolhouse was built from the funds furnished by the Mansion House Committee, for relieving distress in Ireland in 1822, on an acre of ground given by Mr. Lindsay. A circular was addressed to the principal master, but it has been returned as not known; and this letter, in reply to one stating the evidence of the endowment, has been received from the Rev. John Callaghan, incumbent of Kilcommon:—

"Oughterard Glebe, Co. Galway, September 17, 1855.

"SIR,—I beg to state, in reply to your communication of the 10th instant, that, having made due inquiry, I find there has been no such agricultural school as you have alluded to in this parish (Kilcummin); there is also no gentleman named Lindsay. There is a parish named Kilcommon, Erris, Co. Mayo; but I have learned that there also there is no agricultural school. There is a gentleman of the name of Lindsay (a landed proprietor) living at or near Hollymount, County Mayo, and the name of the parish is Kilcommon; so that, I presume, is the locality in which the school is situated. The name of my parish is Kilcummin, not Kilcommon.

"I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed), "JOHN O'CALLAGHAN, Clerk.

"W. Neilson Hancock, Esq."

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CASTLEBAR.

Kilcommon Agricultural School.

Archibald Stafford, Esq.

Archibald Stafford, Esq., sworn and examined.

6221. *Chairman.*—Where do you live?—Near this town. The place known as the model school is now kept by a Mr. Lindsay, a Scotch gentleman. I have known it by report since I came, twenty-four years ago, to be the model school; it is now kept as a farm. It was called for a long time the model school, and I know it better by that name.

6222. Are you aware of the nature of the endowment?—I know nothing about it.

6223. Do you know the extent of it?—It was a large house when I first saw it, containing a good many sleeping apartments, and other conveniences, and a very large farm yard, and every thing of that description. Part of the farm near the river was walled in, and laid down with grass, and I think the extent of it is about 400 acres; and Mr. Lindsay has it now as a tillage farm.

6224. Mr. *Hughes.*—Who is the landlord now?—Mr Thomas Spencer Lindsay.

Rev. W. B. Stoney.

Rev. *William B. Stoney* further examined.

6225. The model school near Hollymount was built by funds levied from charity and collections; and there was at least £4,000 or £5,000 expended of these funds in establishing that model farming school; but why it was discontinued I do not know.

6226. Mr. *Hughes.*—Do you know, Mr. Stoney, when it was discontinued: do you recollect it being in operation within your own knowledge?—I cannot exactly say; it might have been in operation without my knowing it; but I know it dwindled away gradually, and a short time ago it ceased, as this gentleman states.

[Mr. *Stafford.*—Three or four years ago.]

6227. But the endowment could not be inquired about; it was not for education.

6228. *Secretary.*—The full details of the report is as follows—in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, 1835, page 64[a], in the parish of Kilcommon and diocese of Tuam, it is mentioned:—"That an agricultural school was kept by Mr. M'Cleary. Schoolhouse built from the funds furnished by the Mansion House Committee, for relieving distress in Ireland in 1822, on an acre of ground given by Mr. Lindsay, and payments by the pupils of £10 per annum, who also give their work; the number of children, total three." And then it mentions it was established in 1834, shortly after the report was made up. The nature of instruction was:—"Agricultural instruction, as qualification for farm-stewards and farmers, dairy work and domestic economy for females; reading, writing, arithmetic, and mensuration."

Archibald Stafford, Esq.

Archibald Stafford, Esq. further examined.

6229. The buildings must have cost a great deal, £1,500 or £2,000.

6230. Dr. *Andrews.*—What extent of ground do they stand on?—I could not tell now, as Mr. Lindsay has added many new buildings, but the old building, I think, covered a quarter or half an acre of ground. There are some persons working there now at dams, to stop some weir. There is a garden and orchard, which cover about a quarter more.

6231. Were the buildings originally on a good plan for agricultural purposes?—I should say not.

6232. Mr. *Hughes.*—They are substantial?—They are substantial, and very good.

General State of Education.

Mr. James Conry.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

Mr. *James Conry* sworn and examined.

6233. I am a master extraordinary for the Court of Chancery, and a commissioner for taking affidavits. I heard with very great regret one or two gentlemen stating that the state of education was very low; and it is upon that point I wish to be permitted to make some observations. I cannot concur in the view, that the state of education is very low in the county.

6234. *Chairman.*—Will you state your reasons?—My reasons are these. I think I heard a gentleman asking where the merchants get their clerks.

6235. Mr. *Stephens.*—I did.

6236. I say they get them at the national schools. I say that the national schools are the greatest benefits to this country; and although they do not give us all that we wish, they have given us a great deal more than we had before.

6237. *Chairman.*—You consider that the education given in the national schools is of the kind to enable young men to take situations as clerks to merchants?—Yes, I do, my Lord.

6238. Mr. *Stephens.*—And they are not brought from Dublin, the north of Ireland, and England?—If you chose to bring your clerk from Dublin or England you may, but there is no necessity for doing it.

6239. Is it a fact that merchants' clerks, and bankers' clerks are brought here either from Dublin, the north of Ireland, or from England?—Not to my knowledge. There may be some, of course, but they do not want them. They can get as good clerks, and good accountants, as good men of business as can be found anywhere in the world, from the county of Mayo, and this town of Castlebar—many of them educated in these national schools.

6240. Can you mention any instance of what you assert?—Perhaps it would not be right.

6241. The names of the employers?—It would not be fair.

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6242. Not the names of the persons who are employed, but of the employers?—I will mention. [The Commissioners consult.]

6243. Mr. *Stephens.*—The Commissioners, after consultation, see no objection. Will you name the persons?—I will mention them, although, perhaps, it is not fair to do so.

6244. The names of the employers?—Then I will mention the names.

6245. Mr. *Hughes.*—You know that there are instances?—I know that there are instances of commercial men of high standing and reputation, in the county of Mayo, who have many a man doing business for them that—

6246. This statement appears to me quite sufficient; that although there might be cases of a banker taking clerks from Dublin or the north of Ireland, in general you know that the contrary may be the case.

6247. Mr. *Stephens.*—After stating the fact you did, are you averse to giving the names of the employers?

6248. Mr. *Hughes.*—Give them?—William Levingston, I may mention, of Westport; Matthew Gribbons, I may mention, of Castlebar, have many in their employment; and Thomas Murphy has many in his employment; and neither of these gentlemen require to go anywhere out of Mayo to get trustworthy, and efficient, and educated men.

6249. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Those persons whom they have in their employment have received an education that fitted them for their present situations, in national schools?—I cannot say that; you will not ask me to trace them back. In my humble judgment some of them have, and some of them have not. Perhaps some get their education in a private way. You know there are persons who would not condescend to send their children to the national school, in which they will be educated as well as they can in any private schools.

6250. Mr. *Stephens.*—You think there is a deficiency of private schools?—There is a deficiency of schools for the middle classes. For instance, I will not send my children to the national school, and I cannot afford to send them to the higher schools. If there were schools for the middle class, I would be most happy to send them there, and pay for them. This class of schools we have not.

6251. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What would you propose as the stipend of schools for the middle class?—I would not take upon myself to say that.

6252. You spoke of it as being to some extent an economical question; and I asked, therefore, what you would regard as a reasonable stipend to be paid for pupils receiving instruction in schools for the middle class to which you are now referring?—I should say that less than £100 a-year would be insufficient payment for a proper school.

6253. But I speak of the stipend to be paid by the pupils?—I should say £5 a-year is rather too high; if you do not give the teacher sufficient payment, he will not do your work.

6254. Do you think you would get good classical and commercial instruction in a school in which the day-pupils paid no more than £5 a-year?—I do really think we would.

6255. Here?—Yes.

6256. That such a school would be supported by so many that it could be kept in an efficient state, although the terms of admission were so low?—I think it would.

6257. *Chairman.*—Has any other gentleman any observations to address to the Commissioners with reference to education generally?

Thomas M'Greal, Esq., M.D., is further examined.

Thos. M'Greal, Esq., M.D.

6258. It appears to us here if we had a school half endowed, as it were, so that the middle class of persons would be only required to give a small sum themselves, in addition to that, on the same principle as the Queen's College in Galway, for superior education, it would be of great advantage, and afford great facilities for instruction. Most undoubtedly, the majority of the people here would not be able to pay £5 a-year. For example, if a man has four children, and pays £5 a-year for each of them, that is £20. He would not be able to do that; but if we had a rudimentary school for teaching children here, supposing in Castlebar, on the same principle of the Queen's College in Galway, which is also an endowed school, that is what I think is required.

6259. *Chairman.*—What stipend do you think would be sufficient?—I think it would be a fair stipend to pay such a school as that between £1 and £1 10*s.* a-year.

6260. Dr. *Andrews.*—Does your profession, do you think, give you an opportunity of judging of the means of the people—their disposition to pay?—Oh, decidedly.

6261. It is from your knowledge of the people that you give the opinion you have stated?—Quite so. I have every opportunity of knowing of the circumstances of the people, and their disposition in that regard.

6262. What class of education would you expect to be given in that school?—Commercial education; I think it ought not to be confined to a classical education; though the people are bent by taste in that way. It has always been so. We had heretofore, in the better circumstances of the country, a very fair education—classical and commercial, perhaps we had a little too much classics, and somewhat too little of the other; but if we had now, taking every thing existing in Castlebar, a fair school, respectably conducted in the way I have mentioned, it would be a very great blessing to the people, and very much required. There are several gentlemen here who are obliged to send their children from Castlebar, many of them to Westport, and to such towns as Tuam and Galway, and other places; but certainly there are no means of educating children in this place, and they are growing up in ignorance a great many of them.

6263. Mr. *Stephens.*—I did not exactly comprehend what you meant by between twenty and thirty shillings; do you want a boy to be taught a commercial and general education

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CASTLEBAR.

General State of Education.

Thos. M'Greal, Esq., M.D.

for £1 5*s.* a-year?—I said so. I said it would suit the circumstances of persons of the middle class, not very well off, if they had a school endowed; but I cannot give any limit as to payment. I say it would be an inducement if they had it; and if they had to pay £5 or £10 a-year for their children, I do not think the generality of people here would be able to afford it.

6264. Supposing such a school was established here, giving a good commercial and classical education at thirty shillings a head, how many pupils do you think would be likely to attend?—Well, I am sure it would be no exggeration to say that that school would have a 100 pupils.

6265. From the town alone?—In this town, of what we call the middling class of people. This town is composed of the middle class as regards means, and what is the upper class of people in another town, is not so here. I know myself there is a school here taught by the brothers of charity, the monks.

6266. Do you allude to the Christian Brothers' school?—Yes, sir; within two or three miles of this town, and there are some few going to that school, but then they are the exceptions. The generality of persons cannot afford to keep their children even at that school—clothe them and feed them, and send them out three miles. In winter time that could not be done. What I mean to say is, if there was a respectable school in the town for teaching the children of the description I have just spoken of, I think it would answer the purposes required.

6267. Where are those children now educated?—Some of them are going to a school that is taught by a Mr. Walsh, who lives up the street here. Some receive their education at home from Mr. O'Malley, whose name was mentioned; but I should mention also in my statement, that there is no place one can send his children to, and continue them, so as to give them the benefit of a good education. Persons may be sending them to the monastery school for a few months, then withdraw them, and get Mr. Walsh to come for a couple of more months; and, perhaps, they get tired of him soon, and withdraw them from him, so that there is no continuous system kept up.

Rev. W. B. Stoney.

Rev. *William B. Stoney* further examined.

6268. *Chairman.*—Mr. Stoney, do you concur in the opinions which have been expressed as to the necessity for a classical school?—I do, my lord; I think it would be a very great benefit.

6269. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—And you think that such a school as is now spoken of, the terms of which would be so moderate, would be attended by a large number of pupils?—But I think the terms are rather low. I should think from 10*s.* to 15*s.* a-quarter, would be nearer than 7*s.* 6*d.* In other respects, I quite concur with what Dr. M'Greal has said.

6270. Is there any reason which induces you to think that naming somewhat higher terms would render the school more efficient, by enabling those who established it to remunerate the masters better?—Yes, and it would be more respectable.

6271. Mr. *Stephens.*—Would you have a better staff of masters?—Yes; but it would not succeed without an endowment sufficient, in a great measure, to support the master.

6272. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—The principal master?—Yes; a school with 100 pupils would require at least a principal master, and three assistant masters.

6273. In a classical and commercial school?—Yes, it would; and the terms of school should be moderately reasonable, together with respectable and efficient masters.

6274. The remuneration, of course, you would make to depend in part upon the number of pupils in the school?—Yes, as it is in endowed schools.

6275. Would it be easy to obtain a schoolhouse of that magnitude here in Castlebar: would it be an expensive thing to erect or to rent such a schoolhouse?—I doubt very much if such a schoolhouse could be had at all.

6276. There is no building unoccupied which could be converted to that use?—I do not know of any. To build one in a superior manner would be expensive, and would not after all, perhaps, be successful, as other endowments have so often failed.

6277 [Dr. *Thomas M'Greal.*—There is a house belonging to Mr. Foy.]

6278. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You are aware that there is the house to which Dr. M'Greal has alluded?—There is such a house, but it is not to be had now, because it is set to a tenant. In order to establish a school of this kind, it would be necessary to build a schoolhouse.

6279. Unless such a house as that could be got.

6280 Mr. *Hughes.*—Is it a permanent holding?—It is. It was let for ever to a person in this town, who is about to repair it. There was a school held there formerly.

6281. Mr. *Stephens.*—What do you think would be the expense of such an establishment, supposing you had 100 pupils?—Day pupils?

6282. Yes; you say pupils should pay from 10*s.* to 15*s.* a quarter; suppose 100 pupils paid £3 per annum, that would be £300 per annum: what salaries would you give the master and assistant masters?—I cannot very well form an opinion; I should think the head master should have £150 a-year. I doubt very much whether you would get 100 scholars For the last twenty years masters have endeavoured to establish themselves in this town, and almost invariably failed.

6283. Were they masters of repute?—Classical masters, and other masters; and they almost invariably failed, as you heard just now, for want of pupils; but a great deal of the failure was, no doubt, occasioned by the depressed state of the country for the last ten years.

6284. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Perhaps the payments to be made by the pupils were too high?—Well, they were very moderate. They generally had a difference, according to what the

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children learned, from 10*s.* a-quarter to 7*s.* a-quarter. If something in the shape of a miniature of the Queen's Colleges was set up in one or two places, it might be a great means of improving the education of the country.

6285. Mr. *Stephens.*—Would pupils attend such "miniature colleges?"—They would have pupils, if the payment was very small.

6286. If the payment were small, do you think 100 pupils would attend?—I cannot say at all what they would have. In such places I think the lower orders are educated gratis.

6287. Only in free schools?—And in the national schools. Whether the middle ranks would furnish any thing like the number I do not know, I doubt it very much; but no doubt, a good endowment would be a great means.

6288. Would you confine the endowment to the payment of the masters?—I would, and to generally promoting the school; together with affording a good education, and good inspection, especially of the books.

6289. Inspection by whom?—Government inspection.

Thomas M'Greal, Esq., M.D., further examined.

Thos. M'Greal, Esq., M.D.

6290. Would you allow me to ask the Commissioners whether their inquiry embraces education for the female children.

6291. Mr. *Stephens.*—We have heard nothing about it. Would you like to make any observations on the subject?—I have no observation to make, but that in establishing any system of education, it would be necessary to provide for the females as well as the males. Whether there would exist any objection to taking girls of say ten years into the same school with boys of that age, I cannot say.

6292. Are there any female schools here?—There is but one that I know of at present in Castlebar, and that is kept by the Sisters of Mercy. I do not know whether there is any other female school here. In that school they teach females.

6293. Where are the daughters of the gentry educated?—The daughters of the gentry, the few we have, I believe, are sent away and are educated in England for the most part.

6294. [Rev. Mr. *Stoney.*—There is a Miss Campbell, who teaches a female school in Newtown, of the middle class.]

6295. *Chairman*—Can you state whether there is the same want of schools for the education of the daughters of the middle class, as there is for the sons of the middle class in this town?—I should say that the same deficiency exists for the females. Latterly the Sisters of Mercy have established a school here, and so far as that goes—

6296. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Suppose a young woman desired to qualify herself for the situation of schoolmistress, what opportunity would she have of doing so here?—I do not believe she has any, except at the national school. I believe there they qualify. I believe the schoolmistress, too, at the workhouse, and the schoolmistress at the national school, have been themselves for the most part educated at the national schools.

6297. Mr. *Hughes.*—In this locality?—I think so.

Rev. *William B. Stoney* further examined.

Rev. W. B. Stoney.

6298. *Chairman.*—Mr. Stoney, do you think there is a deficiency of education for the daughters of the middle class?—I cannot state that there is, for I know there is a school in the town for the daughters of the middle class, kept by two sisters, I think.

6299. Mr. *Hughes.*—How many pupils are there?—I cannot say, I think about twenty.

6300. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Can you give us any idea as to the cost of the instruction given in that school?—I do not know.

6301. More than £3 a-year?—Something like 10*s.* and from that to £1 a-quarter; I have no means of knowing exactly.

6302. And you think that in that school young women could receive such instruction as would qualify them to hold the situation of schoolmistress?—I think the school is superior to a school for teaching schoolmistresses. It is for the children of persons in business: for persons of a superior class.

6303. A superior education ought to be given in a school in which schoolmistresses are trained?—But persons who would require to have their children trained as schoolmistresses would not send them to such a school as that.

6304. Then if so, there is a deficiency of instruction for persons seeking that special kind of instruction?—Certainly there is.

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SLIGO.

Emlafadd School.

Documentary Evidence.

SLIGO, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1855.

Present:—The MARQUESS OF KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

EMLAFADD SCHOOL.

6305. *Secretary.*—The first communication I have received is from the Rev. Arthur Moore, Vicar of Emlafadd. He says:—

"I wish to lay before the Commissioners the following case:—An acre of ground, close to the church-yard of Emlafadd (Ballymote), was handed over by the late Bishop of Killala to the incumbent for the time being, for a school. This acre, contrary to the intention of the original donor, has been appropriated by Mr. Phibbs, of Seafield, to his own use. I am this day informed that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have sold this acre to the gentleman referred to and if so, it occurs to me as a matter worthy of investigation. I have reason to believe that you have been already in communication with Mr. Richard Gethin on the subject. If you will examine the case, the acre may yet be recovered for its original object.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"ARTHUR MOORE, Vicar of Emlafadd, &c.

"W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., &c., &c."

6306. I will first read the information that is before the Commissioners with regard to this school. In a certain return relating to diocesan and parochial schools in Ireland, printed by Parliament in April, 1823, Parliamentary paper 229, and page 34, it is there mentioned under the union of Emlafadd:—"Parish and London Hibernian Sunday School," and that the funds which supported it were derived "by aid from the Incumbent and the society, and an acre of ground, rent free, from the Lord Bishop of Killala; that the annual income was £2 from the incumbent, an acre of land by the Bishop of Killala, and £12 from the society paid to the master." A letter was also addressed to Mr. Phibbs, stating the evidence, and he has returned the following reply:

"Ballymote, September 20, 1855.

"SIR—In reply to yours of the 17th instant, I beg to state that I am informed, that the 'Parish and London Hibernian Sunday School of Emlafadd has not existed for forty years;' and I have no knowledge of 'an acre of ground, rent free, from the Bishop of Killala.'

"As to further particulars, respecting the endowment to which you refer, I have none to communicate, save this, viz.: in my conveyance of the lands of Emlafadd, from Ecclesiastical Commissioners, one acre was reserved whereon to build a schoolhouse (which was never built), and for which acre I have paid to Ecclesiastical Commissioners from the date of my first occupation, viz., 1st November, 1854, all rent due up to present time.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "W. PHIBBS, of Seafield.

"The Assistant Secretary of Endowed Schools' Commission"

Rev. Arthur Moore.

Rev. *Arthur Moore* sworn and examined.

6307. *Chairman.*—What situation do you hold?—I am Vicar of Emlafadd; lately appointed—about six months ago—by the Bishop of Tuam.

6308. Have you made inquiry with reference to this acre of land?—Yes; I have made inquiry into the whole thing, so far as I could.

6309. Will you state what came to your knowledge? When I came to the parish, I found that there had been originally an acre of land given by the Bishop of Killala, which is recited in a lease to Mr. Phibbs; that this acre of land was close to the church of Emlafadd; and that there had been a house, and is a house, at the present time, on the place which was originally intended for a schoolhouse; and for some reason or other that I cannot get at, this acre had not been appropriated to the original purpose.

6310. Mr. *Hughes.*—How is the house occupied at present?—Mr. Phibbs is in possession of it.

6311. Is it a schoolhouse?—It was originally intended for a school; whether it was ever used as a schoolhouse I cannot find out; but it is close to the church.

6312. *Chairman.*—Does it look as if it was intended for a schoolhouse?—It looks as if it was intended to build a house of the sort. It is close to the church, and has windows in it.

6313. Mr. *Hughes.*—Does Mr. Phibbs reside in it; how is it occupied?—He has let it to a tenant of his; and Mr. Phibbs, up to the present time, I am informed, has paid my predecessor £2 a-year, acknowledging, as his own letter to me shows, that it was reserved.

6314. He states this:—"It was reserved by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners"?—Mr. Hawksley must have received this document, who was intimate with the circumstance. It was originally the Bishop of Killala who had the land.

6315. What school is there in the neighbourhood?—There is a school in a little town which is about half a-mile from it—not endowed, but supported by Sir Robert Gore Booth, as a private school.

6316. Would a school be required at this place? Would a school at the church be required?—I do not think it would be a convenient place for a school now; because the church has been transferred from that place into the town; and the church which was at that time is now a ruin, but still the ground evidently belongs to the parish.

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6317. It belongs to the diocese?—The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, I am informed, have, within the last few weeks, either made out, or have drawn out, a deed making over the land to Mr. Phibbs in perpetuity.

6318. He says in his letter:—"In my conveyance from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, an acre was reserved whereon to build a school-house. I have paid the Ecclesiastical Commissioners from the date of my last occupation, viz., November, 1854." Could there be a mistake about this occupation in November, 1854?—If you allow me I will read the letter I received from Mr. Phibbs. [Witness reads the following extract]:—

"May 14, 1855.

"DEAR SIR—The acre now in occupation of Hawksley—a reservation in my conveyance from Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 'whereon to build a schoolhouse'—was let to me by the late Vicar of Emlafadd, at £2 per annum, and for rent of same I am accountable. Mr. Hawksley will inform you of amount now due.

(Signed), "W. PHIBBS."

6319. There was a house built; when does it appear to have been built?—I suppose it is twenty years built, and is a slated house; and was evidently intended for some purpose connected with a school.

6320. *Chairman.*—Have you no further information?—No, my Lord.

6321. This case will have to be referred to an Assistant-Commissioner to inquire into more fully. Is there any other gentleman present who can give any further information regarding the Emlafadd school?

VALENTINE'S SCHOOL, KILLGLASS.

Valentine's School, Killglass.

6322. *Secretary.*—I will read the information before the Commissioners with regard to this school. In the Appendix to the First Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools, they mention, in connexion with the county of Sligo, Castleconnor, £20 a-year for a school, left by the Rev. Mr. Valentine. It is the same school as Killglass.

6323. Mr. *Hughes.*—We have it entered both as Killglass and Castleconnor.

6324. *Secretary.*—In the Report from the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland, 1812, page 315, they state with regard to Frankfort school (the same school):—"It is situated at a place called Frankfort, in the diocese of Killala, and was originally endowed by a Dr. Valentine with a sum of £400, which has now increased to £1,500, which is vested in Government debentures, and lodged in the Bank of Sir William Gleadowe and Co., in Dublin. £1,200 of this sum is in three and a-half per cent. debentures and £300 in the five per cents. The master has a dwelling-house and a schoolroom attached, which are kept in repair by the trustees; he has also two acres and a-half of land adjoining, which were given by the Bishop of the diocese, and £12 per annum salary. Twenty-three Protestant children and five Roman Catholics are taught gratis in this school. There are six others who pay for their instruction; all the children are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and some of them geometry and trigonometry by the present master; and the children whose parents wish it are apprenticed to trades with a fee. The trustees, the Bishop of Killala and the vicar of the parish, propose considerably augmenting the number of children at this school, and enlarging the house."

6325. This school is also mentioned in the Parliamentary returns for 1823:—"Union of Castleconnor. A school established by endowment of the late Rev. Mr. Valentine, formerly vicar of this union. By a bequest to this union from the late Rev. Mr. Valentine, of the sum of £400, which sum has been increased, by being placed at interest, to the sum of £1,750." £1,450 in the three and a-half per cents., and £300 in the five per cents. It is also mentioned in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Education Inquiry, 1826, page 1322:—"Killglass. Rev. T. Valentine, vicar, bequeathed £400 towards the institution of a Protestant charity school, built within the union of Castleconnell and Killglass; which sum of £400 has since been increased to £865, bearing interest. Government debentures to that amount being in the bank of Viscount Newcomen & Co., viz., eleven debentures, £100, in three and a-half per cents.; nine debentures, £50, in three and a-half per cents., and £315 in the new four per cent. stock." It mentions there were nineteen Protestants and sixteen Roman Catholics attending the school, of whom twenty-seven were boys and eight girls. The next information regarding the school is in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, 1835, page 83. It mentions, "Boys' and girls' school, £20 per annum, being a bequest from the late Rev. Mr. Valentine. A house and two acres of land. Males, fifty-five; females, thirty-six; total, ninety-one; of which the average attendance was thirty-five; and the kind of instruction, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, and book-keeping; religious instruction daily." A return has been received from Henry Campbell, master of the Valentine school. He mentions two acres, two roods, and fifteen perches of land attached to the school. [The master's return is read.] The master has referred to the trustees for information with respect to the endowment. The trustees are the Rev. C. Robinson and the Bishop of Tuam.

Rev. *Samuel Stock* examined.

Rev. Samuel Stock.

6326. I got a circular, and I had a notice posted on my church.

6327. *Secretary.*—That was a notice of the public court, but a circular was forwarded to the Rev. C. Robinson.

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SLIGO.

Valentine's School, Killglass.

6328. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is the Rev. Mr. Robinson connected with the parish?—No.

6329. Was he there previously?—No.

6330. Do you know any thing of the endowment by Mr. Valentine, formerly rector of the parish?

Rev. Samuel Stock.

Rev. *Samuel Stock* sworn and examined.

6331. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold?—I am vicar of the parish of the union of Castleconnor, in which the school is situated; it is sometimes called Frankfort, and probably that accounts for the mistake.

6332. Will you state what you know about this endowment?—I have a copy of Mr. Valentine's will here, bequeathing the sum of £400 to found a charity school within the union; and that sum of £400 has amounted to a very large sum since. I apply the interest of that increased sum. I believe it now amounts to about £80 or £81 a-year.

6333. Hand in the will?—[Hands in the will]: That is an attested copy of the will; I believe the original will is in the hands of the Bishop of Tuam.

6334. By whom is this £80 a-year received?—The Bishop of Tuam; he forwards that £80 a-year to the diocesan treasurer, Mr. Jackson, from whom I draw the money according as I want it. The will is attested by Mr. Hutchinson, formerly the registrar of the diocese. I looked especially for the document, and found it among a parcel of his papers.

6335. Mr. *Hughes.*—It is in the registry of the diocese?—No; it is not in the registry of the diocese of Killala, but I think the Bishop of Tuam has the original.

6336. I read the following portion of the will:—"I do hereby give and bequeath the sum of six hundred pounds sterling, for the support and maintenance of the distressed widows of the clergy of the diocese of Killala and Achonry. Secondly, I give and bequeath the sum of four hundred pounds sterling towards the institution of a Protestant charity school, and for the putting out a few of the Protestant apprentices to trades; which school I order to be erected within the union of Frankfort. And I do hereby nominate and appoint the Lord Bishop of Killala and the Vicar of Frankfort, both for the time being, to be trustees to the above sums." This is an attested copy; I thought the signature at the foot was the testator's name?—No; it is the registrar of the diocese, Mr. Hutchinson.

6337. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are you acquainted with the circumstances owing to which the funds were allowed to accumulate for so long a time?—I cannot speak with accuracy, but I believe the population at the time was so very small, that the number of children did not require all the funds; and any balance that was over was lodged.

6338. In addition to the principal?—Yes.

6339. At what time do you believe they first began to apply the yearly dividends towards maintaining the school?—I should think it was immediately after Mr. Valentine's death, in 1760. At first there was a small cabin taken, at about £2 a-year, for the purpose of keeping a school in it; but afterwards my predecessor built a house.

6340. Mr. *Hughes.*—Annexed to the attested copy of the will is an account by the executor of the disbursement not alone of this legacy, but of another; and it concludes under the date of 31st August, 1768. He debits himself with Mr. Valentine's legacy, £400, and he then credits himself with four Government debentures for £400. He also debits himself with the interest on the debentures; and then the last item, or the last but one, is this:—"August the 17th, 1768, one year's rent of a cabin for school, £2 5*s.* 6*d.*"?—That bears me out.

6341. Then again—"August 3rd, 1767, one year's rent of a cabin to teach school in, £2 5*s.* 6*d.* To James Townley, for keeping school from the 8th of July to the 1st of November, at £8 per annum, £2 10*s.* Half-year's salary to Townley for keeping school, due the 1st of May last, £4. Advanced to Townley towards May salary, £1 2*s.* 9*d.*"

6342. *Chairman.*—How many are apprenticed from that school?—They are not very often apprenticed. The premium we give with boys is very small, and persons do not often take advantage of it.

6343 Dr. *Andrews.*—Would not a good education be a premium to an employer?—I should think so. There is an excellent education given. I have brought the master of the school with me to-day, and if you think proper you can ask him any questions with reference to the working of the school.

6344. Mr. *Hughes.*—Do you visit the school yourself?—I do.

6345. The return would show that the attendance has undergone, I may say, no fluctuation—seventy-five in 1852; seventy-two in 1853; and seventy-four in 1854. It is almost the same as regards free pupils?—I believe that is correct; the master is here.

6346. Does the master keep a registry or roll-book?—He does.

6347. Has he brought it with him?—The master was asked to do so, but he could not get the roll.

6348. *Chairman.*—How is the school inspected?—It is inspected by me as clergyman of the parish, and any other person who is good enough to call in.

6349. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is it in connexion with the Church Education establishment?—It is quite independent of any society.

6350. Where do you get the school requisites?—We buy them in the town of Ballina; we get some from Dublin, as opportunity offers.

6351. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are the funds sufficiently large to enable you to keep the school well supplied with books, and all that is necessary for the efficient conduct of it?—All that is necessary.

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SLIGO.

Valentine's School, Killylass.

Rev. Samuel Stock.

6352. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is there a good schoolhouse?—Very good.

6353. Is it near the town of Ballina?—It is some eight miles from Ballina: it is not in the parish.

6354. What is the post-town?—Enniscrone.

6355. How many years are you Vicar?—Since December, 1849.

6356. *Chairman.*—Have the goodness to send in an account of the income and expenditure of the school since you became Vicar?—Yes, my Lord, I shall.

6357. Mr. *Stephens.*—Who selects the books?—I do, as they are called for by the master; in fact, the master is the selector of the books. I generally purchase them, or authorize him to purchase them. He is an old experienced master, and I do not wish to dictate to him on that subject.

6358. *Chairman.*—Send also to the Commissioners a list of the books used in the school, and the number of pupils using these books, and describing the books?—Yes, I shall.

6359. Have you any other observations to make?—No, my Lord, I have no other observations.

6360. Mr. *Stephens.*—How often do you examine the boys as to their religious knowledge; how often do you catechise them?—I do not frequently, but I believe the curate does frequently. The curate has more immediately the charge of the school. The union of Castleconnor is composed of two parishes; and the entire duty and responsibility of one parish I give up to the curate, and I take the other myself, and the school happens to be in his parish.

Mr. *Henry Campbell* sworn and examined.

Mr. Henry Campbell.

6361. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold in the Valentine School?—Schoolmaster.

6362. When were you appointed?—In 1820.

6363. Who appointed you?—The Rev. Mr. Forrest, who was at that time one of the trustees.

6364. Mr. *Hughes.*—Do you keep a register?—I kept a roll every year until the last three years. The rolls up to that time were lying as waste paper, and I could not go to Ballina, and I cut them up as copy sheets for the junior boys. I had no call for them, and I thought it a pity to keep them as waste paper.

6365. Have you not a register for the last three years?—I have not for the present year.

6366. Have you for 1852, 1853, or 1854?—The three years that I say.

6367. From what did you make out this return?—It was a document that I had of my own; a small document, sir.

6368. What is the average attendance at your school at present?—From spring to summer, because the attendance varies very much according to the season of the year.

6369. What is the average attendance from the 1st of January, 1855, to the present time?—For the spring quarter there has been thirty-six; and the next month from forty-two to forty-nine, and at present sixty. The school is greatly on the increase.

6370. Sixty actually in attendance?—Yes.

6371. Mr. *Stephens.*—Give me the average attendance at your school for the "spring quarter?"—Thirty-six.

6372. What do you call the "spring quarter?"—February, March, and April.

6373. Proceed?—Forty-two for May, forty-nine for June, and sixty for July and the present month.

6374. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is there a village near the school?—There is a small one.

6375. How far is it from the school?—About 200 yards or so.

6376 What class of pupils attend your school?—Generally very poor.

6377. Are they farmers or labourers?—Small farmers; the village sends gratis children.

6378. What is the distance these children have to go to attend your school?—Some a quarter of a mile, others a-half, and some of them come two miles.

6379. What is the nearest school to your school?—One National School, and I believe it is called Drinon, about a mile from the school.

6380. Do you know the average attendance at that school?—I do not at present; but I think a very short time ago it was rather thin. It has got a new master, and I dare say there has been an increase.

6381. What is the name of the school?—Drinon.

6382. Where were you educated?—In the city of Dublin.

6383. Were you educated for a schoolmaster?—I lived with an uncle of mine who was a teacher.

6384. Were you trained as a schoolmaster; were you ever in a training establishment?—No, I was not. Immediately before I came to this country, I was usher in a school four miles distant from Dublin, at a place called Santry.

6385. What class of usher were you; were you English usher?—English usher. It was a school that was taken from the proprietors of the charter schools.

6386. Who was the master?—His name was Devine.

6387. You never were examined previous to your appointment as master?—There was a gentleman who came to that school frequently.

6388. To the Santry school?—To the Santry school; and was constantly in the habit of looking after the children.

6389. Were you examined for the purpose of your appointment?—I was not, sir.

6390. *Chairman.*—What is the name of the curate of the parish in which the school is?—The Rev. Thomas Hanson.

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SLIGO.

Valentine's School, Killglass.

Mr. Henry Campbell.

6391. How often does he visit the school?—Very frequently; I have certificates from him in my pocket.

6392. How often does he visit the school?—Sometimes twice or three times in the month, or oftener.

6393. How long does he remain in the school?—He has remained while I examined a class before him, at least three-quarters of an hour; and he held an examination there.

6394. When?—Not this present year; last year he held the examination.

6395. Does he catechise the children?—He does.

6396. Had you permission to destroy the roll?—No, I had not; it was not done through any design at all, by any means; it was done before the commencement of the present year.

6397. Mr. *Stephens.*—You say that the curate catechises the boys sometimes two or three times a month?—He does not catechise so often.

6398. How often?—But he has stood by while I was examining them, and sometimes he examined them himself.

6399. You say sometimes two or three times a month; does a month elapse without the curate coming to the school?—Oh, no sir; by no means so long a time.

6400. Sometimes, you say, he remains three-quarters of an hour?—He has.

6401. How long does he generally remain while you are examining the boys in their catechism and upon other subjects?—He hears me examine them, besides in catechism, in arithmetic.

6402. What else?—He examines their copies at times. I cannot exactly say the precise time that he stops in the school.

6403. Does he make an entry in the report book as to the progress of the boys?—He has not done so. He has written at the end of the month to me a report of what he saw.

6404. Have you such reports?—I have.

6405. Have you the whole of them?—I have three.

6406. How long has he been curate?—About three years.

6407. And you have had three certificates during that time?—I asked myself for the certificates.

6408. When?—In order to have something to show.

6409. Were these certificates delivered to you all at one time?—They were.

6410. When were they delivered to you?—I asked him to give me some evidence of my having done my duty, so far as he saw.

6411. When did you ask him?—When he was about to visit his father in the north.

6412. When was that?—It is a fortnight ago, previous to that.

6413. Then do I understand you aright, that when the curate sometimes visits your schoolhouse—three times a month—he examines the boys, and remains sometimes three-quarters of an hour?—He examines the boys generally; he takes up classes.

6414. How long does he devote to examining the boys in their religious knowledge?—I really do think he has been at it an hour at times—three quarters of an hour at the very least.

6415. An hour in the examination of the religious and the general education of the boys?—He has gone around the school and examined their copies; he has stood by while I examined the scholars in arithmetic.

6416. Does any other person visit the school besides the curate?—The Rev. Mr. Stock.

6417. He has stated he left it entirely to his curate. I want to know from you do you know how often it is during the month that the curate examines the boys as to their religious knowledge, and how much time he occupies in such examination?—I think he has spent half-an-hour.

6418. But you stated "sometimes three-quarters of an hour?"—Sometimes he has remained three-quarters of an hour, and half-an-hour.

6419. And a lesser portion of time?—Sometimes less.

6420. Sometimes greater?—I cannot say.

6421. Never longer than three-quarters of an hour; and during that time, if I understand you aright, he examines the boys as to their progress in education generally?—Not generally; it is a class he generally takes up, and when he is done with it he goes round the school and examines their copies.

6422. Is there any certain day in the week which is appropriated by the curate to examine the boys as to their religious exercises?—Not any particular day.

6423. Just as he may come in by chance?—Yes; he often teaches them in church. A great deal of the Sunday scholars are from my school, and he examines them on Sunday there.

6424. Then there is no day or hour set apart for visiting the school by the curate?—No particular day.

6425. It is all by chance?—He may come in by design, sir.

6426. You have stated that you have not kept a register for the last three years—namely, 1852, 1853, and 1854; but that you kept a register previously?—I kept a registry.

6427. I suppose you have that?—I have not.

6428. If I understand you aright, you stated in February, March, and April, the attendance was thirty-six; in May, forty-two; in June, forty-seven; and July, sixty; you did not allude to August, therefore, I suppose, it was a month for holidays?—Oh no, sir.

6429. Then, how many pupils have you in August?—I think about the same number in July, August, and September.

6430. Then, during the harvest—the busiest time of the year—your pupils attend your school in much greater numbers than they do during the "spring quarters"—the school

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doubles?—No; just within the last week or ten days back the school has greatly decreased on account of the harvest.

6431. But you have told me in July, sixty; August, sixty; and September, sixty?—That is, part of September.

6432. This is the 21st of September?—I think within these ten days the school has greatly decreased on account of the children being called away to help their parents.

6433. Are they not called away during the month of August then?—Not so much.

6434. Have you got the list of boys for September, or for August?—No, sir; I just took it from a memorandum.

6435. Where did you procure the materials for making the memorandum?—From my rolls; the present year's rolls—the monthly rolls.

6436. Have you them in order from the 1st of February down to the present month?—From the 1st of January.

6437. Down to the present month?—Down to the present time.

6438. Mr. *Hughes.*—Do these rolls contain the names of the children?—Yes; they are printed forms, and the names of the children are on the left hand of the margin.

6439. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Is the attendance of every child noted for every day this year?—Just so. I have a particular mark that I put to those who are present, and those who are absent.

6440. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is this the register in which we shall find sixty pupils in August, and only thirty-six during February, March, and April?—That is the average.

6441. We shall find that?—To the best of my judgment.

6442. Does any person examine the pupils except the curate and Mr. Stock?—No.

6443. When was the last examination held?—There are four papers there.

6444. When was the last examination held?—I could not accurately say.

6445. I do not want the day of the month?—I think it was the month of July.

6446. When was the examination before that?—The very time I came from Dublin.

6447. When was the examination before that?—I could not tell the date of it.

6448. I do not want the day of the month?—I think every month he has one examination in part of their learning: either in arithmetic, catechism, or Scriptures.

6449. Is there an examination at any stated period?—No.

6450. Either at Christmas, Easter, or midsummer?—Just as he comes in.

6451. All by chance?—I do not know whether it is chance or not with him, but he may come designedly.

6452. How far does the curate live from your school?—Two miles.

6453. What holidays do you give?—A fortnight at Christmas, two days at Easter, and two days at Whitsuntide; that is all.

6454. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What course of instruction is adopted in the school?—Spelling, reading, writing, and book-keeping, and some Euclid, and some mensuration.

6455. Are the children taught to write English from dictation?—No, sir; they are furnished with pieces from books in my own handwriting.

6456. Your own handwriting?—My own handwriting.

6457. You do not use any engraved head lines?—No, sir; I always considered it better to give my own handwriting. I find, from experience, children improve better by that mode, than by using any system of engraved head lines.

6458. I asked you whether the children were taught to write English from dictation; do you know what I mean?—I do.

6459. Are they taught thus?—I give the grown boys in the school a sentence to write out on their slates, and I examine it when done; that is, whether they have made any mistake in punctuation or capital letters, or spelling, and then I return them their slates, and then they parse that sentence.

6460. How often do you do that?—I think about three times a-week.

6461. Are all the children who are able to write small-hand trained to write from dictation?—Only the first class, sir.

6462. In what manner do you carry on their instruction in arithmetic?—I have for the junior class prepared small cards on which are sums, such as in addition of money, or troy weight, and avoirdupois weight, and so on. They take that after my instruction to them to their seats, and they work the sum and bring it to me, and I examine it. There are also little books that I have made, in which there are examples set to them, so as not to let them see their answers in Thomson's Arithmetic.

6463. Do you explain to them the principles of the different rules?—I do.

6464. Do you exercise them in mental calculations?—I do.

6465. What kind of exercises do you give them?—I have a book prepared, that I may use a more expeditious method with them. When they stand up in the class, I have a line chalked on the floor, round which they stand, and I stand opposite to them, giving out the question that I have prepared in the book.

6466. Do you continue to use always the same questions?—Oh no, I vary them continually. I commence first with simple addition and simple subtraction, and so on.

6467. How often do you exercise them in mental calculation?—Generally three times a-week.

6468. You say the course of instruction includes Euclid and mensuration?—These are the advanced boys.

6469. How many at present are receiving instruction in Euclid and mensuration?—There are none at present; they have not gone so far.

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SLIGO.

Valentine's School, Killglass.

Mr Henry Campbell.

6470. How many pupils have you who are receiving instruction in Euclid?—In the course of last year I had no one.

6471. In the course of the previous year?—None of them, sir. They are very young children.

6472. How long is it since you had scholars receiving instruction in Euclid or mensuration?—Those several years back I had none.

6473. Then you can hardly say that Euclid and mensuration are a part of the school instruction, when you have not had any pupils receiving instruction for years in these departments. Are there any children at present receiving instruction in bookkeeping?—There are.

6474. Will you be so good as to return to the Secretary of the Commission, a list of the books used in the school, specifying the number of children learning out of each book?—I could not say.

6475. I do not mean now, but at your leisure. Have the pupils educated in this school been successful in getting admission into Primrose-Grange school?—I never knew of any of them.

6476. You never knew of any scholars seeking admission into that school?—I never heard of such a school as that.

6477. Mr. *Hughes.*—Did you not say there was such a school?—No, sir, I did not.

6478. Dr. *Graves.*—Perhaps you may have heard of it under another name—that is the Protestant charter school, near Sligo?—There never was any of them.

6479. You know there is such a school?—I heard of such a school, indeed.

6480. Under that name?—Yes, under that name.

6481. Do you know that children receiving instruction in the scriptural schools in the district are qualified to become candidates for free admission into the Primrose-Grange school?—I did not know.

6482. Have any of the pupils educated in your school been apprenticed in Sligo?—I think one.

6483. Only one in the town of Sligo?—In the town of Sligo.

6484. Ever since you have been appointed master, do you say that only one has been apprenticed in the town of Sligo?—One.

6485. How many, on the average, are apprenticed in the year?—There has not been one these years back.

6486. Not one any where?—Not these two, three, or four years.

6487. How long is it you say you have been master?—Thirty-four years.

6488. Can you give us any idea of the number of boys apprenticed within that time?—I hardly think there were more than six or seven, to the best of my recollection.

6489. You have no book containing any record respecting the apprenticing of boys?—No, I never kept a record.

6490. No record of the names of the boys, or the masters to whom they were apprenticed?—I know every one of them, very well; but I have no record.

6491. Could you say you know exactly the names of all the boys apprenticed since you have become master?—I think I do.

6492. Mr. *Hughes.*—He said about six or seven.

6493. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are any applications made by parents?—Parents do not apply to have their boys apprenticed.

6494. Mr. *Hughes.*—What were the trades?—There were two apprenticed to carpenters; and these two, I think, are in America, to the best of my knowledge. There was one girl, I know, amongst them, and she was apprenticed to a dress-maker. Do you require me to tell their names.

6495. Mr. *Hughes.*—Not the names. Mention the trades?

6496. There was one apprenticed to a shoemaker, and two to a weaver; and there was one apprenticed in Sligo to a Mr. Littledale, a merchant tailor.

6497. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You have mentioned six persons apprenticed from the school, five boys and one girl; do you think you can remember any more?—No.

6498. Can you remember how those persons have succeeded in life?—One of them is doing very well as a carpenter: he is living in the parish of Kilmore, near Ballina.

6499. That is not one of the two whom you mentioned as apprenticed to carpenters, and gone to America?—That is not one of them. He is living there.

6500. Has he succeeded in life?—He has.

6501. Is his success in life to be traced to the instruction he received in the school?—He is very comfortable; and has applied, too, for an apprentice at the school.

6502. To you?—First he asked me did I know any boy that would like to become an apprentice to him, and I pointed out the boy, but his parents would not allow him to go.

6503. The parents of the boy whom you pointed out?—Yes.

6504. Are applications of that kind often made to you to recommend boys for employment—I do not say as apprentices; but are applications made to you by employers to name boys who have received education at your school, and who are sought for assistants in shops, or servants in any other capacity?—There was an application made to me for my own son, that was educated in the school; he was well qualified, but he laboured under an impediment, and the master would not take him.

6505. What are the school hours?—From ten till four in summer, and from ten to three in winter.

6506. Are the pupils engaged continuously during the whole of that time?—There is half an hour allowed for recreation.

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6507. Is there a playground attached to the school?—There is no playground; but there is a small portion of a field that they sometimes play in.

6508. From ten to three are the school hours?—Yes.

6509. Have you a time-table hung up in the school?—These few years, sir, I have not. I go by my watch.

6510. Do you know what I mean by a time-table?—I know; where a portion of time is regularly marked out for such and such to be done.

6511. That is what I mean. You do not use that?—No; notwithstanding, I keep time as well as I can by my watch.

6512. You devote a fixed time, every day, to different courses of instruction?—I do.

6513. Then every hour has its appropriate business?—Has its appropriate business.

6514. For instance, how does the school business commence on Monday morning?—Every morning it is the same, except Saturday. Every morning the school is opened with prayer; and then the first part is devoted to the lessons of every kind; the second part is devoted to reading, and then they go out to play; and the remainder of the day ciphering. That is the mode of regulation that I have adopted.

6515. Are the children of the school engaged in ciphering after they come in from play?—Yes.

6516. From that to the end?—Yes.

6517. From the youngest to the oldest?—From the youngest to the oldest; because I have an older class of teachers for them.

6518. Are there monitors?—Yes.

6519. You mentioned the course adopted in the school teaching is different on Saturday?—Yes; because that, generally speaking, is a short day.

6520. Is it a half holiday?—Yes.

6521. At what hour are the children dismissed on Saturday?—At two o'clock. I devote that day to repetition of spelling, explanations in grammar, or whatever they have done throughout the week. I make that a repetition day to some of them; and I teach the catechism to the Protestant portion of the children.

6522. At what time do you give religious instruction to the children?—Generally speaking, every second day; alternately they read the Scriptures, the Old Testament and the New Testament.

6523. On alternate days?—Generally speaking.

6524. I thought you said every hour had its appropriate business?—I call that reading a lesson, too.

6525. Is there no fixed day or hour appropriated to religious instruction?—They get religious instruction from me.

6526. At what hour?—Immediately after—say spelling and explanation lessons.

6527. In what manner do you carry on the religious instruction?—They read a portion of the Scriptures.

6528. They read verses one after another. How do you proceed then?—When they have done that, I ask them certain questions concerning what they have read.

6529. Is that done every day?—Except on Saturday. They are not questioned in that way on Saturdays; they have only their repetitions; and the principal portion of them are taught their church catechism.

6530. Mr. *Stephens*.—Have you any means of telling how many day scholars you had in 1854?—That is in the return for 1852–53–54.

6531. How many day scholars were there in 1852?—The return is seventy-five on the list, out of which, seventy were free.

6532. In 1853, how many?—Seventy-five is on the list—no, in 1853, seventy-two is on the list; and sixty-nine were free.

6533. In 1854, how many?—Seventy-four on the list; and seventy free.

6534. You told Mr. Hughes—I have not kept a register for the last three years—namely, 1852, 1853, and 1854. Where did you get the materials to make this return?—I got them from a memorandum.

6535. What memorandum?—When I cut up the papers, I just took a memorandum.

6536. Does that memorandum give the number of the boys?—Oh, the number.

6537. How did you get the number?—Because I had kept monthly rolls regularly every month; I had these monthly rolls for the three years that are mentioned in the return; and for every year before that I also had monthly rolls; but when no one called on me about them, I made use of them.

6538. Are you quite sure you had in 1852 no more than seventy-five scholars; in 1853 no more than seventy two; and 1854, no more than seventy-four?—I am sure I had no more.

6539. Are you sure that you had no more free pupils than seventy in 1852?—I think not.

6540. Sixty-nine in 1853; seventy in 1854?— I think that is correct.

6541. Did you make any return to the Bishop of Tuam, Lord Plunkett, as to the scholars you had in 1852, 1853, and 1854; and also of the number of free pupils?—I do not know if I did; because the school varies very much; for a month some children will leave the school, and others will come, and so I take the number on an average.

6542. Did you make any return to the Bishop of Tuam as to the number of day scholars you had in 1852, 1853, and 1854?—I do not recollect that I did.

6543. Is Mr. Stock here?

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SLIGO.

Valentine's School, Killglass.

Rev. Samuel Stock.

Rev. *Samuel Stock* further examined.

6544. Mr. *Stephens.*—Mr. Stock, I see by the return you have made to the Commissioners, which is signed by you and also by the Bishop of Tuam, that the number of day scholars in 1852 was 111; in 1853, 108; in 1854, 146; free pupils in 1852, 106; in 1853, 105; and in 1854, 142. You have heard the evidence of the master: can you account for the discrepancy?—I can. In connexion with this school we have two auxiliary schools: that makes up the number.

6545. Mr. *Hughes.*—Where are these auxiliary schools?—One is located at Larcamore; the other is located at Ardvalley, barony of Upper Castleconnor, parish of Frankfort. Perhaps you would allow me to correct an observation of the master. I think he said for the last four years there was no apprentice bound from his school. To the best of my recollection (looking over some memorandum of August, 1852), I apprenticed a boy named Greer to a shoemaker at Ballina.

6546. [Mr. *Campbell.*—That is the one I meant.]

6547. He said for the last four years.

6548. Mr. *Hughes.*—Can you correct him with reference to any other?—No; I think all the rest he said was correct.

6549. *Chairman.*—Are those other schools supported out of the same fund?—Not altogether: we make up the deficiency in the master's salary from the Valentine fund.

6550. Mr. *Stephens.*—If I understand you aright, they are separately supported?—Separately supported; and we call them auxiliary schools. The fund from which the Valentine school is supported would not be sufficient to keep up these two schools. Colonel Wingford gives £5 a-year, and other landlords in the place give £3 more.

6551. Mr. *Hughes.*—Will you give the names of these schools, the names of the teachers, and the post-towns?—Thomas Feeny is master of the Larcamore school, and the post-town is Enniscrone; Peter Williams is master of the Ardvalley school: post-town, Ballina.

6552. *Chairman.*—Does Mr. Hanson furnish reports to you with reference to this school? Do you suppose it is these certificates he calls reports?—I suppose he looks upon these as reports.

6553. Can you explain to me why those dated July, 1855, and August, 1855, are written on the same sheet of paper?—I do not think he can possibly mean any thing improper; and it is probable he wrote them at the different periods he examined the schools.

6554. Those for March and May, 1853, are also on the same sheet of paper torn in two. Are these copies of any report?—No; they are not copies of any report that I am aware of.

Mr. Henry Campbell.

Mr. *Henry Campbell* further examined.

6555. Mr. *Stephens.*—You say that your certificates were written for the purpose of being brought here?—Because I had nothing to show that the school was under any superintendence, I wished to have something to show: that was my meaning. I asked him to do that for me.

6556. [Rev. *S. Stock.*—There being no report-book in the school, the master wished to have something of that kind.]

6557. Exactly. I had no report-book; Mr. Burrowes never required me—

6558. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Is not the book containing the entries of the trustees called a report? Are there not blank columns at the side of the page to receive observations of persons inspecting the schools?—There are spaces allotted for observations, but I do not fill them up.

6559. These places are not intended for entering the observations of the trustees, but for entering observations respecting the conduct of the school?—Some of these—

6560. Is not the book called a report-book?—It is a report-book; but I had not a book of that description until latterly. Mr. Stock furnished me with one.

6561. You have one?—I have.

6562. And for the whole of this year?—No; it was only lately furnished to me.

6563. [Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Mr. Stock, is it the form used by the Church Education Society?

6564. Rev. *S. Stock.*—I have lately got printed forms for the school.

6565. You had them printed for the school?—Yes; especially for the school.

6566. I asked was it the form used by the Church Education Society?—These forms were particularly printed for the use of my school.

6567. I am aware of that.]

6568. Dr. *Andrews.*—Is there a large Roman Catholic population in the district?—There is.

6569. Do they get advantage from the school: do they attend?—They do, regularly. I have a list.

6570. You spoke about your monitors?—I have.

6571. Could you, yourself, teach sixty boys?—I could not.

6572. How do you select those monitors?—The best I can select—who are best adapted to carry out my plans.

6573. Do you take them from different classes? Is the monitor always of a different class—a higher class than the pupils he teaches?—I take the monitors from those in the higher classes that evince the greatest smartness, and that I think would be of assistance to me.

6574. Is your school both male and female?—Both male and female.

6575. Is there any industrial instruction given in the female school?—No.

6576. Is there any industrial instruction given to the males?—No.

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General State of Education.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

6577. *Secretary.*—The next communication with regard to education addressed to the Commissioners is by the Right Hon. John Wynne, who expected to be in Court; but he was not able to attend, in consequence of a domestic calamity. He writes:—

"September 21.

"There is a very great want of a school in this neighbourhood for affording a good English education to the middle classes, such as might be created by a small endowment giving the master some certain salary, and leaving it to his own exertions to increase it by the number of his pupils.

"The parochial free school supported by Erasmus Smith's funds, affords an excellent education to the lower classes; but there is no provision for the education of clerks, land stewards, or for that numerous class who do not require the knowledge of the classics.

"JOHN WYNNE."

WESTERN ESTATES OF THE GOVERNORS OF ERASMUS SMITH'S SCHOOLS.

Erasmus Smith's School Estates.

Documentary Evidence.

6578. *Secretary.*—Mr. Kidd wishes to direct the attention of the Commissioners to the Erasmus Smith's estates in this county as endowments for education, and also to make a statement regarding education for the middle classes. I shall first read the information respecting the Erasmus Smith's estate. In the Appendix to the Ninth Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland, made in the year 1810, and at page 238, there is a rental given of the estate of the Governors of the schools founded by Erasmus Smith, for one year, from the 1st of May 1807, to the 1st of May 1808; and it is mentioned in that rental respecting the county Sligo, townland of Cloonferry, tenant's name, Owen Wynne; number of acres, 128 0R. 14P.; let in 1807, lease for twenty-one years; one year's rent from the first of May, 1807, to the 1st of May, 1808, £470 14*s.* 9*d.* The entire of that sum was paid. There was another part of Cloonferry let to the Incorporated Society, 31A. 0R. 4P. of land from the same date for twenty-one years, and it produced a rent of £51 10*s.* The lands of Lissakelty, let to Abraham Powell, contained 1,199 acres, and it mentions that the gross rental of these estates in Sligo amounted to £627 4*s.* 9*d.* My lord, in a return that was made to Parliament in May, 1854, there is a return with regard to the Western estates of the Erasmus Smith's schools; but in these Western estates, they do not distinguish the Sligo estates from the Galway estates, and the other estates, so that it is impossible from the return to set out the particulars; how much of the particulars there stated relate to the Sligo estate, as distinguished from the whole of the Western estates, but I will just state what the particulars with regard to the Western estates are:—gross rental in 1849, £3,198 6*s.* 5½*d.*, and the net produce to the Governors at the time was £2,428 18*s.* 4*d.* There are no further particulars with regard to the Western estate. In a rental that has been returned by the agent of the Western estates, he mentions, that the total income of the Sligo estate is £406 2*s* 10*d.*; half year's rent due on the 1st of May, 1855, £203 1*s.* 5*d.*; the gross rent received to and for the 1st of May, £82 18*s.* 9*d.* I may mention that Clonserry, which appears to be the same as Clonferry, is held by the Right Hon. John Wynne; and that the half year's rent for it is divided into three parts, £1 9*s.* 8*d.*, £2 10*s.*, and £31. William Clarke, pays £15 3*s.*, for another of this denomination, and these constitute the entire of the half year's rent for it. The other townland mentioned is Fannabracarty, which produces £35 half-yearly; Townafubble, produces £47 18*s.* 9*d.*, half yearly. Lisnahelly, held by Sir R. Gore Booth, £70. There is also a return from Mr. Thorp, Assistant Registrar to the Erasmus Smith Board, and endorsed on the back by him; and he says the number of statute acres of the Sligo estate are 2,199A. 3R. 26P., but he does not mention the particulars of the rental, or the denominations. That is all the information which the Commissioners have before them relative to Erasmus Smith's estate in this county.

James Kidd, Esq., sworn and examined.

James Kidd, Esq.

6579. *Chairman.*—You are a merchant in Sligo?—Yes.

6580. Are you acquainted with the Erasmus Smith School estate in this county?—I know there is a great deal of such property in the neighbourhood. I was not aware of the amount until Dr. Hancock read it, but I understood it was somewhere about £400 a-year; and I consider it a natural inquiry to make, how that money is appropriated. There is a great deficiency of education in the neighbourhood, and there is a sufficiency of funds if properly used, to establish a good school.

6581. You are aware there is an Erasmus Smith's school in this town?—Yes, I am aware that there is a school that receives some support from the Erasmus Smith foundation, but I am not aware of the amount.

6582. Can you make any suggestions for the improvement of that school?—I have not visited it, nor do I think much about it; but I cannot imagine that it is adapted to the wants of so large a community as Sligo. I understand there are between ninety and one hundred pupils; there is only one master.

6583. Mr. *Hughes.*—With £50 a-year salary, paid by the Board of Erasmus Smith?—I understand there is some contribution from the Church Education Society for that school.

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SLIGO.

General State of Education.

James Kidd, Esq.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

6584. As I happened to be on a deputation to the Earl of St. Germans, on the subject of education, my attention was a little directed to it, and I do not think there are schools at present in Sligo of a character that is suited to the wants of this community, or any such community. I think we want something superior, something for the middle class, something intermediate between the present schools and the Queen's Colleges.

6585. Can you state what the means are for their procuring that class of education at present?—I am not very well aware of it, I believe there are several schools in this town, particularly one kept by Mr. Ward, and a private school by a Mr. Smith. I have been informed lately, that the national school in this town has fallen away.

6586. Do they give any classical or mercantile education?—At Mr. Ward's school, classical and mercantile education, and also at Mr. Smith's.

6587. May I ask you how many pupils are there at Mr. Ward's?—I am informed between 90 and 100. I think something superior, an English school, such as Mr. Wynne has alluded to, in his note, is required in all localities; something beyond what we have—giving not only a good English education, but also imparting a knowledge of the modern languages, as well as a classical education, and a scientific education. I think it is a great mistake (I dare say, being a merchant, I may be prejudiced) to undervalue the quality of education that is required for the mercantile classes. I do not think it can be too good. I think it would be desirable to have a superior education for them; and, in point of fact, I think it would be very important if they were obliged to undergo a real hard study in reading, for the pure purpose of acquiring habits of application, which, I think, would be very useful to the commercial community.

6588. Have you in your employment persons that would require to have received a higher class of education?—I have.

6589. Will you mention those persons in whom you find a deficiency in that respect?—I do, in clerks and young men; they all improve, of course, as they go on; but I find a great deficiency in their elementary knowledge.

6590. Can you state where those with you have been educated?—No, I cannot. I know some of them had a slight acquaintance with Latin; but at the same time, they were very deficient in general education, even amounting to bad writing, and being unable to spell correctly.

6591. Are you aware that any of that class have been educated in the Sligo schools?—I know there is a great deficiency in this class. I have been also informed, by persons in the town, there is a great deficiency in the young men, and assistants that they have in their shops, both in reading and casting accounts.

6592. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—When you are engaging a young man, do you subject him to any examination?—Oh, no; no more than to see that he is able to write and account. They are generally young; and I rather think, by common intelligence, they would be able to improve, and gradually learn what I require of them to perform.

6593. Dr. *Andrews.*—What you desire is, he should be well qualified before he comes to you?—Yes. I think there is a great desire on the part of such young men—I am quite aware of it—to obtain further opportunities of education, and improvement; and I know of an instance where a young man, if he had the opportunities, would have gladly pursued his education until he had gone to the Queen's College.

6594. Do you say he had not opportunities in Sligo for pursuing the course of study requisite to enable him to go to the Queen's College?—I think that he had; but I do not think he was originally a Sligo man.

6595. But because he had not the means?—Yes; not having the means, he was rather obliged to accept a situation as clerk, not having the opportunity of educating himself, or becoming educated.

6596. Do the young men you employ principally belong to the neighbourhood of Sligo?—Yes.

6597. Such education as they have got has been in the district of Sligo?—Yes.

6598. *Chairman.*—Do you wish to make any further observations?—Nothing further than I think there being such a large sum of money, apparently from a public source, it is a great misfortune that we have not a sufficiency of schools in the neighbourhood. I do not know how the money is applied.

6599. Mr. *Stephens.*—What do you mean by a public source?—I understand the Erasmus Smith's fund to be a public source.

6600. Do you call that a public source?—I understand so. I believe it is the common impression it is a private foundation, but I have been informed it is not a private foundation, but that it is treated as public property.

6601. Have you any authority to support that opinion?—None whatever.

6602. You say that some of the young men you have in your employment belong to Sligo—do they all belong to Sligo?—No. I have not many young men. I have a clerk; I have with him one or two; and I speak generally—from general information rather than from particular.

6603. Do all the young men now in your employment belong to Sligo or to the neighbourhood of Sligo?—Yes, to the neighbourhood of Sligo.

6604. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Is there any classical school in Sligo, besides Mr. Ward's school?—There is a private school of Mr. Smith's. I am not aware of any other.

6605. You mentioned that classical instruction is given in Erasmus Smith's school, of which Mr. Ward is master?—I have not visited it.

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6606. You do not know, then, whether classical instruction is given?—No; but I have been informed so.

6607. You are quite sure that classical instruction is given in Mr. Smith's school?—Yes.

6608. Have you any idea of the number of pupils educated in it?—I do not know; but Mr. Smith is present.

6609. You have stated generally, that there is a deficiency of classical and commercial education in the neighbourhood of Sligo?—Well, I think so.

6610. But you are not aware what number of persons may actually be receiving instruction of that kind in Sligo, or its neighbourhood?—I am not aware. I am aware that several persons in the town have sent their children to distant places for the purpose of being educated, to Derry, Belfast and Enniskillen.

6611. *Chairman.*—You were one of a deputation who waited on the Lord Lieutenant on the subject of a high class of schools in this country?—I was.

6612. State what your views on that subject are?—I would propose that in towns with a population of 6,000 or 5,000 inhabitants, an endowment of £100, or £150, a-year ought to be given; and, if necessary, I think there ought to be an endowment for a principal schoolmaster, and for a second schoolmaster, or usher; and, according as the towns are from fifteen to twenty thousand, I think there should be something superior to this—two schools—two separate endowments, or one with an endowment for a principal master, and two endowments for two inferior, or second-class masters.

6613. Where do you think the endowments should come from?—I think they should come from these funds. I believe these Erasmus Smith's funds, and the funds for diocesan schools, have improved, and that there is now a sufficient fund arising from these sources to endow schools in most of the large towns in Ireland.

6614. If such a school was founded here, what number do you think would attend it?—I cannot form any estimate, but I should think it would be very well attended. I would suppose there would be no difficulty in having from 80 to 100 boys.

6615. What stipend should be given for each boy?—I should say it ought to be from £4 to £8 a-year.

6616. Do you think there would be 80 or 100 boys who would pay from £4 to £8?—I think more. It is not a large endowment that I would think applicable, but a moderate endowment that would give sufficient schools, and capable masters.

6617. Mr. *Stephens.*—You stated that you would apply the funds of the Erasmus Smith's schools for the support of other schools?—Yes.

6618. You told us that you considered the property belonging to the Erasmus Smith's schools public property?—So I believed.

6619. Would your opinion be changed if you discovered that the Erasmus Smith's schools were of private foundation?—Certainly; but I am of opinion the schools ought to be a Government foundation, charged on the Consolidated Fund.

6620. Then, if I understand you aright, if you discovered that all the property belonging to the Erasmus Smith's schools was private property, you would not touch it; but that you would endeavour to fix the Consolidated Fund with the charge for the endowment of schools?—Just so. I do not think the Government would like to interfere with private property. Therefore, I say, I would have a special endowment for educational purposes.

6621. Do you think that the people of the town of Sligo, for instance, would have any objection to a public tax for the endowment of schools?—I am afraid they would. I think it would be a shame and a wrong. Ireland has suffered too much. There has been too many—a great many—endowments, both public and private, in England, to advance education; and I think Ireland fairly deserves a public endowment for educational purposes. If it was only her poverty, it would be a sufficient claim.

6622. But I distinctly understand you to say that you would not use private property for the purposes of the general endowment of schools?—Certainly not, as far as my opinion goes.

6623. But you would not object to its coming out of the Consolidated Fund?—I should be happy to contribute my share of taxation for it.

6624. Dr. *Andrews.*—In addition to good teachers appointed to these schools, would you contemplate any other advantage arising from endowed schools that would induce the public to have confidence in them?—Oh, certainly.

6625 What would you contemplate?—I would expect that none but properly educated men would be appointed. I think I might take it for granted that none but those who were capable of imparting good education would be appointed.

6626. Do you desire to see any surveillance over those who may be appointed?—Certainly.

6627. In what shape?—I should think by visitors. I do not know that there is any machinery; but I dare say there may be some by the Government.

6628. Supposing you were framing a machinery yourself?—I should have local inspectors or visitors; and I should also have Government inspectors, or visitors; or a board that would report, and take cognizance of the condition of the school.

6629. Government inspectors to visit from time to time, and see that a proper system was adopted and carried out?—But I would have local inspectors in addition.

6630. Are there any other suggestions you could make for the purpose of securing a proper application of the endowment and suitable and proper instruction, besides the inspection by local visitors, and inspection by the Government inspectors?—I have not given any attention to the subject; but I would say it would take a very short time to arrange it. The only thing I should like to provide against or to arrange is, that these schools should have no religious education attempted in them; that they should be open to all classes;

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General State of Education.

James Kidd, Esq.

that they should not become, in any respect, sectarian; in fact, that no attempt should be made at religious instruction. It should be entirely literary.

6631. Would you contemplate giving separate religious instruction?—Certainly not; I would not have that.

6632. How would you arrange with respect to the religious instruction of the pupils? Would you require the parents and guardians to provide for that themselves?—Most decidedly.

6633. Are they the proper parties?—Yes, it is their duty.

6634. The parents and guardians or the clergy?—If the parents chose to depute the clergy to do their duty, I conceive they have a right to do so.

6635. You would have the school a secular one, leaving the important duties of religious instruction to the parents and the clergy of each sect?—In my opinion, the great advantage of having such schools in such towns as this and small towns is, that the pupils should be under the special inspection at home of their parents. I think it a great disadvantage to send away children to distances, and from the inspection of their parents. I believe no religious instruction, or education, would be of as great advantage as it would be under inspection and observation at home.

6636. You would have religious instruction given at home?—Yes.

6637. And by the clergymen selected by the parents?—Yes.

6638. And the schoolmaster to teach nothing but literature and the ordinary branches of secular education?—Yes.

6639. Then you value religious instruction highly, but desire it should be taught by the proper parties; and that the duty of providing and communicating it should be impressed on the parents?—Yes, I think religious instruction ought not to be imparted in schools at all. I can only look upon it in the light of parents or guardians, and clergymen, deputing that which they believe so important to a person who may be, probably, not thoroughly capable of imparting religious education—who never has been trained to it.

6640. *Chairman.*—In these schools you would propose to have only day-scholars, not boarders?—I should think so; I would bring home these schools so to the people that there would be no necessity for boarding schools. I dare say still there might be some necessity for schools for boarders; for instance, you cannot have children distant five or six miles; but still, I think, establishing such schools in small towns of 5,000 or 6,000 population would solve a great deal of the difficulty, and still would place the pupils under the inspection of their parents to a greater extent than they are at present.

6641. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you want a first-rate classical school in this town, with a master and assistant masters; but giving the master only £100 a-year?—I do not look for a large endowment; I think, perhaps, it would disqualify a man for his work; and I would have a good deal of his remuneration dependent upon the success of his school. And although I have mentioned from £4 to £8 a-year, as being what I consider a sufficient fee, I would not like to bind myself to that sum; it might be £10 or it might be such sum as would be necessary for the support of the school. I know a great many who are very well able, and would gladly pay £8 or £10 a-year for a good education. I think that the emoluments of the schoolmaster should depend a good deal upon the success of his school, and the number of his pupils; and I think £150 a-year of an endowment, or £200 a-year of an endowment, in such a town as this—but I should say £180 a-year—would be sufficient to give a man a good social position, which, I think, a schoolmaster ought to have.

6642. If I understand you aright you would not allow clergymen to officiate as schoolmasters?—Certainly not.

6643. Not one?—I think that should disqualify him from being a schoolmaster; nor would I have the school opened with prayer.

6644. Not even with a prayer unobjectionable to all parties?—I would not; prayers are very good things in their own places. I think it is objectionable.

6645. Would it be objectionable to use an unobjectionable prayer?—I think it objectionable to have prayers.

6646. Would it be objectionable to use an unobjectionable prayer?—I do not think any prayers are unobjectionable when there are so many phases of religion.

6647. Is the Lord's Prayer, for instance, an objectionable prayer?—I do not think any one would object to it.

6648. That being an unobjectionable prayer, would you object to the Lord's Prayer being used at the opening or closing of the school?—I do not think it necessary; I have an objection to any.

6649. Dr. *Andrews.*—Does your objection arise from the difficulty of ascertaining what would be an unobjectionable prayer to all persons?—Yes.

6650. That where you commence the discussion, it opens a wide door for injurious discussion as to what is objectionable or unobjectionable as viewed by opposing sects and denominations?—Yes.

Rev. Samuel Shone.

Rev. *Samuel Shone* sworn and examined.

6651. *Chairman.*—You are curate of the town of Sligo?—I am.

6652. How long have you been curate?—Since April, 1847.

6653. You have turned your attention to the subject of education in this town?—A good deal.

6654. Will you state your opinion on that subject?—As regards the working of the school under the Board of Erasmus Smith, at present it is in first-rate working order, indeed; and

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it is particularly successful, and increasing in success under the present master. Still I would think there is an open for another additional school, to meet the wants of the better classes—perhaps a class between those attending Mr. Ward's school, and the class attending the present classical school here. At present, at Mr. Ward's, a great number of the middle class, and a few, perhaps, who rank in the better classes, are attending, and receive a very good education indeed.

6655. How many are receiving a classical education at Mr. Ward's?—That is a mistake; there is no classical education given at Mr. Ward's, at all; it is a mere English education.

6656. How many classical schools are there here?—One.

6657 Do you know how many are attending that school?—An average of twenty, I think.

6658. Are you of opinion that a good classical school, such as is described by Mr. Kidd, would be largely attended?—Well, I do not know exactly; I think there would be a fair attendance.

6659. What number, do you think, would be likely to attend?—Well, I should think forty.

6660. Do you concur with him as to the stipend that should be paid?—I think Mr. Kidd's view in that way is very correct; so far as my opinion goes, about £100, or £150.

6661. I mean for pupils to pay?—Well, I suppose, about £4 or £5 a-year.

6662. What number of pupils would attend, paying that stipend?—I should think forty or fifty. It is all a matter of speculation, the school not being established.

6663. Is there necessity for such a school?—There is a want, I think, with the middle classes. It is to a certain extent met at present by Mr. Ward's school, which embraces a very high order of English education indeed, and gives a very high order of English education. There is still, I think, an open for extension.

6664. Have you any personal knowledge of the after pursuits in life of the pupils of Mr. Ward's school?—A good deal. I have seen them since I came to this town as curate, in many capacities.

6665. Will you state in what capacities?—Some of them have entered mercantile establishments; some of them have gone to Primrose-Grange Institution, near Sligo; and some of them have gone to trades.

6666. Do you think the persons who have employed those boys have been satisfied with the education they had received?—Thoroughly so. Very often they have thanked both the master and superintendents for the superior education they have received at Mr. Ward's school. Also, some have gone into Government situations; the Excise, the Custom House, and various places of the kind.

6667. Do you think there is a want of boys, having received such an education as would fit them to enter mercantile houses, in Sligo?—I think, if the system was extended, more might be brought in to receive the benefit of such an education.

6668. Could you suggest any improvement in the Erasmus Smith school which would cause more pupils to come into it?—I might suggest one improvement—the appointment of an assistant master, which would enable the principal master to pay more attention to the advanced boys. There is a great number of senior boys in the school, which of course occupies the time of the master a good deal. I have often mentioned to the inspector of the Board, that if an assistant master were appointed it would be a desirable thing indeed. I may mention that the Board has increased the salary of the master also. He now gets £70 a-year; and they are also about making improvements in his residence, and extending the accommodation.

6669. Mr. *Hughes*.—When did they begin?—Rather recently. Since Christmas last we have been pressing the matter a good deal on them. We urged the matter earnestly; and also Mr. Wynne, the patron of the school, urged the matter. Now they give £70 a-year, and are going to lay out £50 in increasing his accommodation, which had been very small. Perhaps it may be well to mention that some years ago there was a school opened in this town, I believe under the Board of Erasmus Smith, which was meeting the wants of the middle classes a good deal; from some cause or other that I am unable to explain, that school was closed, and discontinued. It was called the Charter School, and was partly, I think, under the Incorporated Society, and partly under the Board of Erasmus Smith. I do not know exactly the period of its closing. It was a very good school, I understand, at one time.

ENDOWMENT FOR A SCHOOL BY MR. DRAPER.

Endowment for a School by Mr. Draper.

Rev. Samuel Shone.

Rev. *Samuel Shone* further examined.

6670. *Chairman*.—Have you any further observations to make?—None; except to remark that in reading out the names of endowed schools in this place, the Secretary read out an endowment under Mr. Draper's will; now the clergy and inhabitants of this place are not at all aware of any endowment from that source for education. We would be very happy to hear there was. The only endowment here under Mr. Draper's will is an endowment for rewarding female servants who live a certain time with persons who have property in the neighbourhood, to which Mr. Vernon is trustee; but we should be glad to hear there was any endowment for education.

6671. *Secretary*.—The authority on which that is brought before the Commissioners is the Tabular Digest of Charitable Funds designed for education in Ireland, as given in the Appendix to the First Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation

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Endowment for a School by Mr Draper.

Rev. Samuel Shone.

Schools; and it is there mentioned under the head of charities generally—but, although they are called charities it does not include all charities, but only charities that have some connexion with education—and under that head is mentioned an endowment of £18 a-year arising from the will of William Draper; and then it says it is in operation after suit instituted. My Lord, what happened with regard to that endowment was, that a circular was addressed in the first place to the principal master. It was returned as a dead letter, and a communication was then addressed in the ordinary course to the Protestant clergyman, and Roman Catholic clergyman of the parish, in which the endowment was situated; and an answer was received from the Protestant clergyman stating as you have said; but in reply to it, as there was this evidence about the matter, the Commissioners have asked for a copy of the will, and that copy has not been laid before them. Until the copy of the will is produced, it does not appear although there might be that endowment, that there might not also be the other endowment.

6672. Mr. *Hughes.*—It turns out to be identified with some charity.

6673. It is for servants. I may state that the sum is paid regularly to three Protestant servants, but altogether irrespective of education.

6674. *Secretary.*—If you would be good enough to furnish a copy of the will, and also a copy of the legal proceedings referred to, it would settle the whole matter?—I do not know of any such record.

6675. Mr. *Hughes.*—This must have been a proceeding in the Prerogative Court. Give us the date of the will, the names of the parties to that suit, and it will facilitate the search for these things. Give us whatever you have about it.

School in Knox-street, Endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

Rev. Samuel Shone.

SCHOOL IN KNOX-STREET, Endowed under the LORD LIEUTENANT'S FUND.

Rev. *Samuel Shone* further examined.

6676. There is one more question I would like to ask. You mentioned also in reading out the endowments for educational purposes here, a school endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund in Knox-street?—We received a notification from the Secretary, addressed to the master of the school, said to be endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, but I am not aware of any such fund.

6677. *Secretary.*—It appears that from 1818 to 1826, a fund was placed at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant, as a building fund; and the terms on which that fund was applied were that there should be a conveyance of land in perpetuity, or some permanent endowment in consideration of the fund given.

6678. Mr. *Hughes.*—Was the school built out of that fund. There was no annual endowment?—No. The site of the school, including the building, was erected out of public money and private subscriptions, and is conveyed in perpetuity in trust for the school.

6679. *Secretary.*—The information with regard to the school you refer to is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Education Inquiry, page 1,314?—There is no such school there at present. There is a small school there now, but supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions. There is no annual endowment.

6680. Dr. *Andrews.*—There is no annual grant of money, but there may be of land.

Lungy School, Endowed under Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

Rev. Samuel Shone.

LUNGY SCHOOL, Endowed under LORD LIEUTENANT'S FUND.

6681. *Chairman.*—There is also Lungy's school, Parish of St. John's?—It was originally the parochial school, supported by voluntary subscriptions, and there was an application made to the Board of Erasmus Smith, and they took it under them, and gave an income to the master, and that is now the school.

6682. That is Mr. Ward's school?—Yes. I may mention that a mistake had been made in the evidence given with reference to the source of income to Mr. Ward. It has been stated he derived some payment from the Church Education Society. He does not, he is supported with regard to his income, entirely by the Board of Erasmus Smith.

6683. Dr. *Andrews.*—What has become of the fund of the old school, which the Erasmus Smith school has succeeded?—It was entirely supported by annual subscriptions, and there was no fund.

6684. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is the result this, that for Sligo, out of the estates held by the Governors, all they contribute is the salary of the master?—The result is, that is all they give as regards education in the town of Sligo.

School Endowed by Adam Ormsby, Esq.

Rev. James Gully.

SCHOOL ENDOWED BY ADAM ORMSBY, ESQ.

Rev. *James Gully* examined.

6685. *Chairman.*—Can you give us, Mr. Gully, any information with regard to this school?—Not with regard to the endowment, except that I understand there is £30 a-year charged upon his property for the support of the charity boys of Sligo. I believe that money is now in the hands of the Incorporated Society, and they expend it on Primrose-Grange school.

6686. [*Secretary.*—A rent-charge on the estate of Adam Ormsby, in the county of Sligo, £32 6*s.* 2*d.* a-year?]

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6687. Yes, that is it. The estate is close to the town of Sligo.

6688. *Chairman.*—You think that is the same as the £35 mentioned in Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee on Education in Ireland?—I think it very likely.

6689. You never heard of any other Adam Ormsby?—Never.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

General State of Education.

Travers Homan, M.D., sworn and examined.

Travers Homan, Esq., M.D.

6690. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold?—I am a medical practitioner in Sligo for the last seventeen years.

6691. Dr. *Andrews.*—Are you a doctor of medicine?—I am.

6692. How long have you resided in Sligo?—I have been residing in Sligo almost all my life, except while I was pursuing my studies.

6693. You are, of course, well aware of the circumstances of the town?—I am very well acquainted with them.

6694. With regard to education?—Yes.

6695. Can you make any suggestions to the Commissioners with regard to education?—I think that an endowment from £100 to £150 a-year to a master, to enable him to have a proper assistant, would be of great advantage to the town and neighbourhood; and I think that there would be sixty pupils if the school was well conducted. There would be sixty who would pay from £4 to £8 a-year. There is a great want of a French master in the town at present.

6696. Are you of opinion that a knowledge of French would be of use to young men?—I think it would be very requisite for all young men: for boys who are educated at the present time, it is most necessary. I know myself boys are sent to distant schools for the purpose. Perhaps, if we had a school of that sort here they would not.

6697. Where are the boys sent?—They are sent to Derry, Portora, and different parts of England, too.

6698. Those who are not sent to Derry, or other places, and remain at home, is their education, so far as you know, imperfect?—I think it is.

6699. In what respect?—I think, in modern languages particularly there is a want; and we have only very recently got a classical school. There was a want for a long time. With the only gentleman who has a classical school in this town, I have two of my own sons: he had a French master a short time since, and he went away; he only remained two months.

6700. Do you consider there is a want of classical instruction in this town?—I believe there is a want of classical education; but I do not want to make any observations on the subject.

6701. You need not make any you think it right and proper to withhold.—I think it might be greatly improved.

6702. Do you think there is a want of education in matters of science?—I would say Mr. Ward's school is a very fair school; but I would say there is not sufficient education given to young men in this respect in his school. He has a great deal to do, and his time is greatly taken up, and he attends the classical school in the way of teaching arithmetic and writing.

6703. That is the gentleman who is connected with the Erasmus Smith school?—Yes; and he can devote very little of his time to that; he only gives a couple of hours in the morning, or an hour.

6704. He attends the classical school?—Yes; where my boys attend.

6705. Mr. *Hughes.*—From what hour in the day?—I think from seven to eight.

6706. Dr. *Andrews.*—Before his regular school-hours?—Yes; and that is the reason why I say he wants masters, when he is obliged to go back to his own school so soon.

6707. Do you speak from your long residence here, and knowledge acquired in the general practice of your profession, as to the wants and feelings of the people?—I think as long as I recollect there is a want of a good school.

6708. You say that from your knowledge of the place and acquaintance with the inhabitants?—I do.

6709. You express their wants and wishes as much as your own?—Yes; I have heard a great deal about imperfect education.

6710. And the positive difficulties of getting a good education?—Yes.

6711. *Chairman.*—Are there any other observations you wish to make?—No, my lord, that is all I wish to say.

Peter O'Connor, Esq., sworn and examined.

Peter O'Connor, Esq.

6712. *Chairman.*—Do you hold any office?—I am a merchant.

6713. Would you state what your opinion is as to the state of education in this town, and what suggestions you would make for its improvement?—I think there is a great want, and has been for upwards of twenty years.

6714. Have you occasion to employ young men that require a superior class of education?—I have, my lord.

6715. Clerks?—Clerks; and I have had the guardianship of boys, whom I was obliged to send to the county of Kildare for education, at considerable inconvenience, and expense to the funds at my disposal.

6716. Dr. *Andrews.*—You would rather have educated your wards in Sligo, if you could?—Yes.

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Peter O'Connor, Esq.

6717. You were obliged to send them to Kildare for that purpose?—Yes.

6718. When was that?—It was in the years 1833, 1834, 1835, and 1837; and I know that several others were obliged to act similarly.

6719. And not as a matter of taste, or from a desire on the part of their parents to send them from home to be educated, but as a matter of necessity, for the purpose of obtaining a good education?—I believe so.

6720. The parents' tastes and desires leading them to prefer education at home?—Yes; if they had the opportunity.

6721. *Chairman.*—To what school did you send the boys?—I may mention I am a Roman Catholic; I sent them to the college at Clongowes. I have known there is a great want of a good school in Sligo: and I fully concur with the opinion of Mr. Kidd as to the great advantage that an education would afford which would be altogether secular, particularly where there are so many mixed opinions. I have an opportunity of knowing the good of it; because I was educated myself in a mixed school, in which there were persons of different opinions; and the ties of friendship and early associations which were then formed continue up to the present day, though in different positions of life.

6722. Dr. *Andrews.*—You regard mixed education as being advantageous in connecting closely our social relations with each other?—Decidedly.

6723. Do you think if religious instruction was introduced into a school as a matter to be taught by the teacher, it would be injurious?—I think so.

6724. It is not any depreciation or low estimate of the necessity and value of religious instruction that makes you say so?—By no means; I would impose that as a duty upon all parents and guardians, and leave them to the care of the clergymen of the different denominations to which they belong.

6725. Then you appreciate religious instruction, and desire that it should be given above all things; but you think it ought to be given elsewhere than in the public school?—Decidedly; I would impose that upon the guardians and parents of children; but so far as our social feelings are concerned, and prejudices, I think it would be for the good of the community, so long as these divisions exist, that religion should be excluded from public schools where the youth are growing up.

6726. When you use the term modern languages, do you mean by that to include German?—I do think it necessary; the intercourse which is now carried on between all countries makes it more necessary than it was in past times; and we find much inconvenience in not having it; and when our Continental neighbours come into competition with us, they are successful when we fail for want of a knowledge of the habits and language of the country.

6727. Is there a want of classical instruction in Sligo?—There is a want of classical instruction; there is a want of modern languages; and there is a want of scientific schools, such as would satisfy the public generally.

6728. What is your view as to the scale of remuneration parents would be able to give to teachers?—I think some would be able to give liberally; some would not; but I think the rate of payment should be so reduced as would enable all persons to take advantage of the school.

6729. What would you consider a proper reduction—take the lowest figure?—I answer that what they call here £1 a quarter would be a low figure—that is £1 for three months would be the very least for persons of moderate means; but for the general community that would be too much; for a tradesman who perhaps might have earned £1 or 30*s.* a week, I answer that would be rather high for him; but for mercantile men——

6730. What would you say would be the lowest?—One pound.

6731. What would you consider to be the proper stipend for the class of which you speak, that require, and would take advantage of, classical instruction?—Perhaps my views are not important upon this subject; but my view is that the schools should be brought within the reach of the humbler classes of society, whose means do not afford them any choice like those who can afford to pay.

6732. But if you have the national school and Erasmus Smith's school, would you have occasion for an intermediate school?—If these schools were well regulated, I do not think there would be that necessity; but there is a decided necessity of a school for the better classes, or higher classes in society.

6733. When you say well regulated, what do you mean precisely?—I mean they should be under the supervision of inspectors, to see that proper masters were attending; and also under the inspection of some local persons.

6734. Would you abstain from making a further statement on this point on account of its being disagreeable to persons present?—I do not mean that; but that there should be inspectors to see that the masters properly attended to their business. With regard to remuneration for pupils, I would consider that £10 a-year would be a fair thing, or £5, according to circumstances. There is a respectable number of persons here, many of them with small children growing up, and whose circumstances enable them to pay for the education of their children; and I consider £150 rather a small remuneration for a well-educated master who has a knowledge of the languages. Considering the present value of money, all officers are now better paid; all classes are better paid; and money appears of less value than it was some years ago.

6735. Mr. *Stephens.*—You stated that the Erasmus Smith school should be under the inspection of local inspectors?—Under the inspection, I think, of some local board, who would look after it, as well as public inspectors.

6736. How do you propose to constitute that local board?—It is necessary, to maintain a

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school in a mixed community, I think, that the Board should be selected from the clergymen connected with them, where the children are grown up, or from some of their parents.

6737. Clergymen of the Established Church?—And of the Roman Catholic Church, as is found in the national schools.

6738. But I am only speaking of the Erasmus Smith's schools?—I leave that to your better judgment.

James Tucker, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined.

J. Tucker, Esq., M.D.

6739. I am a doctor of medicine in this town, and medical officer to the Sligo Dispensary.

6740. *Chairman.*—Have you turned your attention to the subject of education in this town?—I felt some interest in it while a member of the Town Council, in this town, some years ago—about the year 1848. I felt the importance of education in the town, and prepared a memorial to the National Board, which was unanimously adopted by the Town Council. Feeling the necessity there was for education, and a more general diffusion of knowledge, and a good system, the Town Council unanimously adopted a memorial to the Board, asking them to establish a national model school in Sligo, which struck me at the time, as exactly suited to the wants of the parish. The object that struck my mind at the time was, that there was a great deficiency of scientific education. There is no means of getting such a thing. There are one or two good classical schools; I believe Mr. Smith's is a respectable school. I believe there is another young gentlemen, named M'Eniff, who has a good school; but it seems to me science is most neglected in this town—agriculture, and chemistry, and matters of that description—what I call a practical education, adapted to the present advanced state of science.

6741. From your own knowledge, you think there is a want of education?—I am convinced there is a want of it in the town of Sligo. There is nothing like the neglect we have suffered in that way here.

6742. Can you make any suggestion as to how such a school as you wish for is to be supported?—I can scarcely offer any suggestions, but merely point out the great want, my Lord. If there be any funds discovered which are not properly applied—I cannot say whether there are or not—but if there were any funds available, I think they ought to be applied to establishing some school here, embracing the practical branches of education; agriculture, and chemistry, as well as modern languages.

6743. Dr. *Andrews.*—Have you visited any of the model national schools?—I had no opportunity of visiting them; but I wrote to friends of mine attached to the Board in Dublin, pointing out the great want we suffered.

7644. Do you think that that class of schools would supply the want you mention?—I would expect even something of a higher class than a model school. Some persons might be satisfied with a good mathematical school, with a single teacher, but that appears to me not sufficient.

6745. Are you aware of young men being sent from this to be educated for entrance into the different colleges in Ireland?—I am aware of young men being obliged to go elsewhere for education of a superior class. I am aware of an instance where a young man in this town was offered a Government appointment, but was rejected by reason of his deficient education.

6746. Then any young man who goes to college from Sligo is educated elsewhere?—No doubt; because there are no opportunities for him here, which is a sad calamity.

6747. *Chairman.*—Have you any other suggestion to make?—I have no other suggestion to make.

William Clarke, Esq., sworn and examined.

Wm. Clarke, Esq.

6748. *Chairman.*—What is your profession?—I am a land surveyor and valuator.

6749. Where do you reside?—In the townland of Clonserny, embracing a portion of this parish. A good deal of the property of Erasmus Smith is situated in my neighbourhood. I am a tenant under it; and we have no school at all in our parish deriving any emoluments from him. Beyond our parish there is a school of the Right Hon. John Wynne, supplied out of his own funds. It is a very large parish, four miles long; and it is in the country part of the parish the great want is.

6750. Mr. *Hughes.*—You are tenant of Clonsally?—Yes.

6751. There are three townlands in the parish, the property of the Erasmus Smith Board How many tenants are there on the Sligo Estates of the Erasmus Smith's Board?—I do not know more than five or six tenants; Sir Robert Gore Booth holds a townland to himself. The establishment of national schools is considered by all parties of the middle class very injurious.

6752. Dr. *Andrews.*—How?—The teachers of the middle class, in consequence of the numbers embracing the opportunities of the national school, were deprived of sufficient means of maintenance, and they were obliged to leave the country.

6753. That is, it deprives them of pupils who would otherwise have come to them for instruction?—Yes; we received an excellent education in Sligo. There were excellent schools in Sligo, and since the national school has been established that is all lost.

6754. Then, the national school, by attracting to it a large portion of those who used to go to the ordinary schools, has diminished the means of teachers?—Yes.

6755. That is, it has withdrawn the children of the yeomen and the middling classes from those teachers?—Yes; they have been withdrawn by the national school.

6756. The ordinary national schools are intended for the poor?—They were so intended; but the parish is left without any school, and they go where they think they can best meet their wants.

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SLIGO.

General State of Education.

Wm. Clarke, Esq.

6757. Can you state where those who want to receive a mathematical or classical education now go?—They go, sir, where they best can get it. The Erasmus Smith Board, after the charter school was broken up, maintained two masters for nine or ten years with a good deal of advantage. After that the late owner, in order to keep a proper education in the place, offered a site for a schoolhouse of half an acre of ground, about a quarter of a mile from the town. They took it; he gave them a lease for ever. They commenced the schoolhouse; they half built it then; about sixteen years ago they threw it up, and withdrew the contract; and £100, which was due to the master and for repairs, was given; and there has been no benefit from them ever since in any way.

6758. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What is the population of Sligo?—It was estimated at 15,000 the last Census.

6759. What is the population of the parish to which you belong?—It embraces about 2,000 or 3,000 the whole east of the river is my parish. The charter school was situated in it.

6760. *Chairman.*—Are you a tenant of any portion of the land in that parish belonging to the Erasmus Smith school?—No, sir, not of the lands; but I am a charter school tenant. The land is in the adjoining parish.

6761. Mr. *Hughes.*—Lord Kildare wishes to know was this house on the Erasmus Smith property?—No, I believe not; when the charter school ceased it reverted to the Wynne family, who are now in possession of it.

6762. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you know the amount of profit rent that the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools derive out of the lands in your parish?—I should say about £300 a-year.

6763. Profit rent?—Yes. Scientific education would be of less value to our neighbourhood, than to have young men educated for all the different vocations of life, particularly to the middling class, the class above that of labourers.

6764. Dr. *Andrews.*—Would a good general school established here in the county town supply the wants of your parish?—It would, sir; Sligo would be a good place for it; the most remote part of the parish is not more than four miles from the town.

6765. If it was a good school?—If it was a good school.

Erasmus Smith's School.

Mr. Edward Ward.

ERASMUS SMITH'S SCHOOL.

Mr. *Edward Ward* sworn and examined.

6766. *Chairman.*—You are head master of the Erasmus Smith school; do you wish to make any statement?—I was appointed there in 1846, at a salary of £50, and it continues so still; but I am told the Board is about raising my wages; and as to boys leaving this town for other schools, I have never known a solitary boy to leave this town. There were several boys educated by me: I had a son of Dr. Litton; Mr. O'Connor has a boy taught by me at Mr. Smith's; and Mr. Sims has another taught by me, Mr. Harper another taught by me, Mr. Middleton has another taught by me, all apprentices. I might mention five or six others whom I taught about the locality of Sligo; and I do not think I ever returned a boy to the customs or the excise who failed but one Roman Catholic, and he failed. I never knew of any other case in which they failed; and as to the state of the school, the average number is ninety-eight, the number of scholars is 120. Twenty are reading Euclid, four or five algebra; and the course of education is arithmetic, English grammar, geography, trigonometry, mensuration, and surveying.

6767. Your school will be the subject of inquiry for the Assistant Commissioner.

6768. Have you any other statement you wish to make?—That is all.

6769. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—I was one of the Commissioners who went down to examine the state of the school. I never felt more disappointed than I was in not having an opportunity of testing the progress of the scholars; because this appears to be a school which is not only numerously attended, but one in which the education of the children is of an advanced kind.—The summons I got to attend stated twelve o'clock sharp, and I dismissed the school; but I can let you see the examinations of August and June, and the different reports made on the school.

6770. [Rev. *Samuel Stock.*—I may mention, Mr. Ward came to me this morning, asking me would it be proper to dismiss the school, and I advised him to dismiss the scholars.]

6771. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners do not complain; they only regret that they could not test the character of the school, as they were aware it was a large one.

6772. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have you any assistant master?—No.

6773. Do you think an assistant master would very much facilitate your labours?—It would be of the greatest use to me; I generally dismiss the junior class about four o'clock, and I remain then until five o'clock with the senior class.

6774. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Is it possible for a single master to give efficient instruction in a school, the average attendance of the pupils in which is ninety?—Not without extraordinary exertion; but the monitors I have assist me. I have very good monitors, who know the six books remarkably well.

6775. Did you apply to the Governors for an assistant master?—I never did.

6776. The clergyman who superintends the school remarked that he made observations about it to the inspector; you are not aware whether he reported it to the governors?—I know he spoke to the Rev. Hugh Hamilton, the inspector, about it; I heard him.

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GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

Mr. *P. M'Eniff*, sworn and examined.

6777. *Chairman.*—Do you keep a classical school?—I do. I am teaching a classical school for the last ten years, and my object in coming here at present is to correct a mistake—I do not know whether it was made intentionally or otherwise. I should be sorry to say it was intentionally the reverend gentleman made the mistake. I do not know whether it was intended to ignore my existence. I have educated elsewhere; and have educated for the last ten years.

6778. How many pupils have you at present?—At one time I had fifty; at other times thirty; and at other times the attendance came down to twenty.

6779. How many have you at present?—Sixteen. I teach them classics, and the modern languages, French, and Italian.

6780. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—To what class of society do the parents of the children belong?—They are the farming and the middling class. Some of them are of the higher class.

6781. For what professions or employments are they destined?—The profession of medicine, law, and as Catholic clergymen.

6782. Are any of them intended for mercantile or commercial employments?—I always endeavour to impart instruction to them in arithmetic, with a very small amount of mathematics. Some of them may be intended for mercantile pursuits.

6783. Are you aware whether there is a deficiency of instruction in classics, and the different branches of a good commercial education?—My own belief is there is.

6784. Mr. *Hughes.*—Your name was mentioned as keeping a school in this town, and nothing at all said derogatory to you?—I was out at the time. I would suggest one thing as to an endowed school: I should, above all things, keep it apart from sectarianism—it is the bane of education here. I have found a difficulty in that respect myself in this place, religious feeling runs so high.

6785. Dr. *Andrews.*—On both sides?—On both sides, I admit.

6786. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Would it be possible to have a private school managed in such a manner that objections of that kind would be done away with?—Not, if there was not ample security given that there would be no interference with the religious instruction of the pupils attending.

6787. Could any assurance to that effect give complete satisfaction with regard to pupils in a private school?—I think if the education were purely secular, it would have that tendency, and if that rule was fully enforced.

6788. Do you think it right to allow the instruction of pupils at a private school to be purely secular?—If the clergymen of each denomination of the pupils were allowed at specific hours to attend the religious instruction of the respective denominations of pupils attending that school, my own impression is that the school would be benefited by it. The very appearance of a clergyman going there would have the effect to keep insubordinate boys in order; and perhaps also would have the effect of keeping the teachers more rigidly to the attendance of their duties.

6789. Dr. *Andrews.*—It would have the additional effect of giving confidence to the parents of the denomination to which this clergyman belonged?—No doubt of it. I would give the clergymen of all denominations uncontrolled access to the pupils connected with their religious denomination in the school.

6790. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What do you say to the religious instruction of the pupils?—I say in that case, that if the duty were cast on the parents to watch narrowly after the conduct of their children, and to take care that religion should be imparted to them, supervised by the clergymen of the religious denominations to which the parents might belong, that would be quite sufficient.

6791. You would not enforce any religious instruction in the case of day scholars?—No, I do not think I would. That would interfere considerably with the advantages arising from secular education. Knowledge, we all know, requires time to acquire; and during the idle times boys have at home, parents could devote, and clergymen probably also, to instructing them in their moral duties.

6792. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you think, from your experience, that when a teacher undertakes the instruction of a boy, in religious matters, that the parent feels himself discharged from any obligation to attend to it?—I do not think any parent of conscience could. Let me take an instance: suppose the teacher was a Protestant, and the pupil a Catholic, my conviction is, the parent does not discharge himself of his conscientious duties in allowing his child to be instructed by a teacher of an opposite religion.

6793. You do not understand exactly the question. Where there is no difference of religious opinion between master and pupil, do you think that the effect of religious instruction being entrusted by the parent to the master is to diminish the feeling on the part of parents of the necessity of discharging their own duties in that respect?—My impression is, that no matter how well qualified a teacher may be to discharge the duties of secular education, that still the parent could not have that full assurance which would amount to that confidence that would satisfy his own conscience that the religious duties were sufficiently discharged. He would feel more so if the clergyman, in addition to the teacher——

6794. Do you think the delegation of that duty to the teacher has any tendency to prevent the parent from feeling his own responsibility, and the necessity of the discharge of his own duties at home?—I am quite certain it has.

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Sligo.

General State of Education.

Mr. P. M'Eniff.

6795. Mr. *Hughes.*—That is, when parents know that the teacher instructs the child in religion they become indifferent?—I presume they would say—that can be done at school.

6796. Dr. *Andrews.*—Supposing the parent has confidence in the teacher, as entertaining the same views, and same opinions as himself?

6797. Mr. *Stephens.*—Supposing your views were carried out, would you have any objection to the schoolmaster being a clergyman?—That is a very delicate question to answer. I teach myself, and perhaps I would not like interference with my emoluments; being a layman I should not like to give a decisive answer on that point. I should not like to have a clergyman interfering with the emoluments of my school, if I possibly could prevent him. I daresay there are many others who would say the same.

6798. *Chairman.*—Supposing a clergyman, no matter of what religious denomination, was appointed as head master, would that interfere with the utility of the school?—I think it would, considerably; I am quite satisfied upon it, that no amount of assiduity on the part of the teachers—no amount of teachers—would disarm the suspicion of parents that the child's faith was not tampered with. What I say of Protestant clergymen, I say of Catholic clergymen; and every one with experience of the country must have the same impression.

6799. Dr. *Andrews.*—If the school be purely denominational, you think clergymen may be teachers in it; but where pupils of different denominations are instructed together, the fact of the teachers being clergymen of any denomination would have the effect of interfering with that school?—With its efficacy, no doubt of it. As far as my experience and knowledge of the people of this country lead me, I think I am perfectly justified in coming to that conclusion.

6800. *Chairman.*—You have no other observations to make?—No, my Lord.

Incorporated Society's School, Primrose Grange.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S SCHOOL AT PRIMROSE GRANGE.

6801. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners have visited the Primrose Grange school personally. They directed the two masters to attend here, but they regret they have not time, having to go a long distance this evening, to examine them; but an Assistant Commissioner will be sent down who will inquire more particularly into the school, and report upon it.

6802. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—I may mention that when I visited the school, I examined the pupils, and that their preparation in those subjects into which I inquired, was satisfactory. The writing of English from dictation was better than in most schools in which I have instituted an examination of that kind; and I am satisfied that that is one of the best tests by which to ascertain the goodness of the instruction in general.

6803. Dr. *Andrews.*—I looked a little into the character of the agricultural instruction—for it is an agricultural as well as a literary school; and after Dr. Graves had concluded his literary examinations, put a few questions to the boys; and as far as I was able to discover from that very limited examination, the boys seemed well taught, so far as agricultural instruction is concerned.

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CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, 22nd SEPTEMBER, 1855.

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.

Present:—MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

ENDOWMENT for a SCHOOL at JAMESTOWN.

Endowment for a School at Jamestown.

Documentary Evidence.

6804. *Secretary.*—There is a gentleman present, the Rev. Mr. Percy, who wishes to call the attention of the Commissioners to two subjects, one with respect to a school at Jamestown, and the other with regard to an endowment for a school at Carrick-on-Shannon, under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund. I will commence with the Jamestown case first, and state the evidence before the Commissioners as to it. My Lord, the first information with regard to the Jamestown school is contained in the Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland, 1812, page 321:—"There is a school at Jamestown, in the parish of Kiltogard, and diocese of Tuam, which was endowed by an Earl of Mountrath, with lands in the parish of Cloon, county of Antrim"—(the clergyman informs me that is a mistake for Leitrim)—"which are now let for £34 per annum, but on what lease we are not informed; the late Earl erected a handsome schoolhouse, with offices, in Jamestown, for the master; the present master has eighty scholars, who are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; of this number, forty are free scholars, boys and girls, and are the children of the poor tenants of Lord Mountrath's estate; the rest pay for their instruction: of the whole number, twelve only are Protestants; the master keeps an assistant, whom he pays; and the schoolhouse and offices are stated to us to be in very good repair, and are kept so, at the master's expense." My Lord, the next information is contained in certain returns that were made to Parliament in 1821, and at page 8, they state, Jamestown, county Leitrim, under the head of English schools:—"The annual sum of £34, said to have been granted by an Earl of Mountrath, by the devise of lands let for such rent, and until lately paid by Sir Charles Coote, his representative; but the deed of endowment is not forthcoming. Number of scholars, 121 children." The next information on the subject is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826, page 1244, and they mention, under the head of the parish of Kiltoghart:—"There was at Jamestown a school, Edward Simson, master; school discontinued, house sold, for want of a deed of endowment." In another part of the return they mention "school not yet opened, but a good house built by Francis O'Beirne, Esq." From the Roman Catholic return they give the same information as from the Protestant return. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Report of the Commissioners of Municipal Corporations in Ireland, 1833, page 1095, and under the head of the borough of Jamestown, it is mentioned:—"Lord Mountrath, some years ago, allotted a portion of land to the support of a school which was for some time maintained. The land so allotted does not appear to have been settled by any legal conveyance for the purpose, and was sold by Sir Charles Coote, with the lands comprising Jamestown. Mr. O'Beirne, the person who now derives under this sale, has at his own expense (it is said by an outlay of about £400), erected a very commodious schoolhouse, where he maintains a school in connexion with the National Board of Education. It provides accommodation for about 150 pupils." The next information with regard to this school is contained in the Tabular Digest of Charitable Funds designed for education in Ireland, that is contained in the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools, in 1835, page 548. It is stated with regard to the school in Jamestown, "that the annual income was £60, a free school, endowed by the Earl of Mountrath." There was a circular addressed by the Commissioners to the master of this school. To that circular no answer has been received. This is the letter which has been received from the Rev. Mr. Percy.

"Butler House, Patrick-street, Kilkenny, September 3, 1855.

"SIR—Your letter of the 28th ultimo reached me here this evening. Before the end of this week I hope to be in Dublin, please God, and shall call at your office and communicate all I know on the subject of the Carrick-on-Shannon schools. The detail is too long and too complicated for a letter.

"I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "W. A. PERCY,

"Rector, &c., of Kiltoghert.

"Wm. H. Jemison, Esq.,
"Assistant Secretary."

Rev. *William Alexander Percy* sworn and examined.

Rev. William Alexander Percy.

6805. *Chairman.*—You are rector of the parish of Kiltoghart?—I am.

6806. Can you give the Commissioners any information with reference to the Jamestown school, endowed by the Earl of Mountrath?—Nothing further than I remember when I was a boy, more than forty years ago, there was a school there, and it was kept by a gentleman named Simson. It was for the public benefit—a free school—I understood, but I believe some of the scholars paid; but under whose direction, or management, or control it was, I do not know.

6807. Is the school in existence at present?—The premises were sold, and they came into the possession of the late Francis O'Beirne, Esq. What was the school is now the Roman Catholic chapel. There is another schoolhouse built, which is the national school, and what was the residence of the master was given, at one time, I believe, to the parish

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CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.

Endowment for a School at Jamestown.

Rev. William Alexander Percy.

priest, the late Dr. Slevin; and I know it, myself, to have been tenanted subsequent to the existence of the school.

6808. Can you state when the school was given up?—I cannot, my Lord, but there is a gentleman in the room who knows something more about it, a Mr. Ireland.

6809. Is there any other person who can give us any other information on the subject?—There is a Miss Simson, but she is not in the county; she is in the county Fermanagh.

6810. What is her residence?—Really I do not know, but I could find it out. She is sister to the man who held the school; he had a brother a clergyman of this parish, and I have often heard it was worth altogether, including residence, &c., about £150 a-year. I heard it so estimated, but, you know, that is mere common report. George Beatty West might know something about the lands. He lives in the parish where those lands are situated. He is a magistrate.

6811. What is the name of his residence?—Cloone, I think, would get him. I should think he might be able to know where the lands are. Miss Simson, the sister of the man who kept the school, and the gentleman who was also at one time curate of this parish, might know something about it. And there is a Mr. Ireland who knows a great deal better than I do there was such a school; and may know more about it than I do, having been longer in the county, and intimate with the parties.

William Ireland, Esq.

William Ireland, Esq., sworn and examined.

6812. *Chairman.*—Where do you reside?—I reside at Drumsna.

6813. Can you give the Commissioners any information with reference to the Jamestown school?—I recollect Mr. Edward Simson living at that school, and teaching there; and living in the house that was appropriated to the residence of the schoolmaster.

6814. How long is that ago?—It was before the year 1837. I think he died about the year 1837. It was between 1830 and 1837. I, myself, know he taught there until the lands were purchased by the late Mr. O'Beirne, and after that the school ceased.

6815. Dr. *Andrews.*—Who sold them to Mr. O'Beirne?—I think the Earl of Mountrath.

6816. Do you know was the sale in the Court of Chancery or an ordinary sale?—I know nothing of that.

6817. Do you remember was the school continued up to 1837?—No; it was not.

6818. What time was the school discontinued?—About the time of the purchase made by Mr. O'Beirne.

6819. Can you tell what time that was?—I cannot exactly state. It was between 1830 and 1837.

6820. The last teacher was Simson?—Yes.

6821. When did he die?—He died in the winter of 1837, or in February, '38; some time about that.

6822. Had he continued in the house up to that period?—No; he did not. He quit the house at the time Mr. O'Beirne made the purchase.

6823. Do you know who it was paid him his salary during the time he was teacher?—No, I do not; but he told me there were lands in the parish of Cloone appropriated for the maintenance of the teacher.

6824. Could you tell us the name of the person, that we might inquire into it?—I could not say.

6825. You do not know?—I never heard it. He mentioned the townlands, but I forget their names, that were appropriated for the maintenance of the schoolmaster.

6826. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Could you suggest to the Commissioners any means of ascertaining the name of the person by whom he was paid his salary?—I think the most likely person to give information would be his sister. She is at present in the North.

6827. Could you procure her address?—I think I could. Not to-day—I could not immediately.

6828. *Chairman.*—Will you have the kindness to send it as soon as you can, to the Secretary, Dr. Hancock?—I will.

6829. And any other information that you may be enabled to collect.

6830. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you know who was the agent upon the estate during the time Mr. Simson was schoolmaster?—Really, I do not.

6831. Could you find out?—I dare say I might, by making inquiry I think I could, being intimately acquainted with Mr. Simson.

6832. Perhaps, you would be so good as to endeavour to ascertain who was the agent, and communicate your information to Dr. Hancock, the Secretary of the Commissioners, directing your letter to Dublin Castle?—I will, if possible.

John Duckworth, Esq.

John Duckworth, Esq., sworn and examined.

6833. *Chairman.*—Where do you live?—I live at Mountnorris, county Roscommon.

6834. Will you state what you know in connexion with this school?—I had some conversation with Mr. Edward Simson, who, I believe, was the last master under the endowment. Since his death another school has been established there, I believe in the house that he occupied, and which he told me he held as master of the endowment. I know it has been since let to private individuals, to two or three different parties.

6835. Can you state when, and by whom the lands were sold to Mr. O'Beirne?—I heard that Sir Charles Coote became entitled to the property after the death of Lord Mountrath. that then Mr. O'Beirne, or some relative of his, had lands in the Queen's County, and that he effected a change.

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6836. Do you know when that happened?—I cannot well recollect the time. I think it was some time about 1830. I merely heard of the exchange as a matter of hearsay. This I know as a fact, that the master's house is let to a private individual.

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.

Endowment for a School at Jamestown.

John Duckworth, Esq.

6837. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you know who the agent of the estate was under whom the salary was paid at that time?—I do not. I know that Mr. Sallins, was Sir Charles Coote's agent for many years. I think a Mr. Hogg is Sir Charles Coote's agent at present, Gilbert Hogg; and as well as I recollect the conversation with Mr. Edward Simson, the last master of the endowment, he was obliged to have some scholars free. He was obliged to have a few that were taught without any expense. If I do not mistake, the mother of Simson lived in the house after he left it.

6838. *Chairman.*—That is since the school was given up?—Since the school was given up; and paid rent to Mr. O'Beirne as far as I have heard.

6839. *Secretary.*—A person spoke to me in Dublin about this school; and accordingly I had a search made for the Acts of Lord Mountrath with regard to the Jamestown school, in the Registry office in Dublin, by one of the Assistant Secretaries. We did not succeed in obtaining any trace of the endowment.

6840. *Chairman.*—This case will be referred to an Assistant Commissioner, to inquire into particularly.

SCHOOL AT CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, Endowed under the LORD LIEUTENANT'S FUND.

School at Carrick-on-Shannon, Endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

Documentary Evidence.

6841. *Secretary.*—The next case on the list is with regard to a school at Carrick-on-Shannon, endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund. What is called the Lord Lieutenant's Fund was a sum of money that for several years was paid by Parliament, and which was at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant, for the purpose of building schools in Ireland. The fund was placed at his disposal from 1819, to 1824; and for one or two years subsequently; and the amount granted in 1819 and 1820, was about £3,000, each year; in 1821 and 1822, about £4,000 each year; in 1823, £7,000; and 1824, £10,000. The principle upon which this money is disbursed is stated in the First Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1825, page 59. In the Appendix to the same Report, page 656, it is stated with regard to a school situate at Carrick-on-Shannon, that a grant of £100 was made to the Rev. Thomas Jones; and the condition on which the grant was made was that a site should be given, and £130 in money raised. It would appear that the grant was given, and of course, as I have already stated, must have been conveyed in perpetuity in trust for the school. A circular was accordingly addressed to the principal master at Carrick-on-Shannon, and it was returned, with the observation written upon it, "not known."

6842. There was a letter addressed to the Protestant rector of Carrick-on-Shannon, and also to the parish priest, the Very Rev. Peter Dawson. To that letter a reply was received from Mr. Dawson, as follows:—

"Carrick-on-Shannon, August 29, 1855.

"SIR,—In reply to your inquiry about the Carrick-on-Shannon endowed school, I regret it is not in my power to supply much information, further than to say, it is not in operation. The only school here to which your inquiry can refer, must be the one before my door. It was built by or in connexion with 'Kildare-street Society.' When that Society ceased, it dropped into the proprietor's hands. After some time he had it opened in connexion with the National Board of Education, and kept for some years. It is now closed three years. I know nothing of any grant of land or otherwise. Colonel Charles Cox, the agent, will be likely to give the information sought, if you cannot come at documentary evidence.

"I have the honour to remain, your obedient servant,

"P. DAWSON, P.P."

6843. The following is Mr. Percy's communication:—

"116, Upper Leeson-street, September, 10, 1855.

"SIR,—In reference to the schools at Carrick-on-Shannon, I beg leave to state, Charles Manners St. George, Esq., has had the house and premises in his possession for several years. He took possession thereof under ejectment. How he was enabled to do so you can ascertain by calling for all the documents, which are in Mr. Litton's office, in Leeson-street, particularly the document partly in print (which came to us from Government) and partly in the handwriting of the late Reverend Richard Birmingham, agent at that time to Mr. St. George. To that document the subscribers to the building of the house had agreed, and upon that the Government grant of £100 was made. However, a copy of a lease was drawn and remained in Mr. Litton's office for many years (and of which we were quite ignorant) unsigned, and with provisions totally at variance with the original document referred to above, and giving to Mr. St. George all the powers which in the said original document had been reserved to the rector of the parish. The school had been under the Kildare-place Society. Mr. St. George placed it under the National Board. It has been since withdrawn from that Board, and was for some time carried on as a private school of Mr. St. George; and latterly, I believe, for the master's private interest, he renting the house, as I am informed. I think that the case ought to be investigated, and particularly as to the reasons which led to the alterations in the proposed lease. I beg leave also to call the attention of the Commissioners to the case of the school in Jamestown, and to which lands

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CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.

School at Carrick-on-Shannon, Endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

in the parish of Cloone, were attached, to the value, as I have often heard, of £150 per annum.

"I have the honour, to remain, sir, your faithful servant,
(Signed) "W. A. PERCY.
" Rector, &c., of Kiltoghert.

"To the Secretary of the
"Endowed Schools Commission."

Rev. *William A. Percy* further examined.

Rev. William A. Percy.

6844. What I have to state is, that the school was originally built by subscriptions; and having raised a certain sum, we subsequently applied for the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, and we were granted £100. Then we built the house, and placed the school under the Kildare-street Society. It was conducted in that way for several years, and under their direction and control, so far as the appointment of the master, and the nature of the instruction to be given. The incumbent of the parish, along with the Archbishop of the province, and Mr. St. George, were, if I recollect properly, the trustees. When the National Board was instituted, Mr. St. George, was anxious to place it under that Board, and we would not agree to it. Then, after some two or three years, and after the Archbishop of Tuam's death, Mr. St. George proceeded against us by law, and finally took possession of the premises, I believe, by ejectment. We had nothing to do with it since.

6845 *Chairman.*—Have you a copy of the lease?—We have had nothing to do with it in point of right since. Mr. St. George, did wish me to overlook and inspect it occasionally; but we have nothing to do with it since in point of right. I saw the document to which reference is made in my letter, in Mr. Litton's office. I went there for the purpose.

6846. Was the lease completed?—No. We wished to compel Mr. St. George, by a short bill in Chancery, as it was said we could, to complete the lease; but on going to Mr. Litton's office, I found the lease was drawn, and had lain there for several years unquestioned, but with a provision giving Mr. St. George all the control and management which by the original document was reserved to the rector of the parish; and, therefore, the fact was, we thought there was no use in compelling him to sign such a lease, because he would have all he wanted. And I think the question very naturally arises—how did it occur that a lease was drawn up, or a copy of a lease, in such total opposition to the principles upon which we had agreed, and upon which the original grant was made by the Government.

6847. Mr. *Stephens.*—Was your agreement reduced into writing?—There were several resolutions on the subject. It is in writing; the document is in Mr. Litton's office. When I say we, I mean the subscribers. There was no deed signed.

6848. Was the plot of ground in question the property of Mr. St. George?—It was.

6849. Did he give you a legal conveyance of the land?—His agent filled it up in his own handwriting, and signed that document from which a lease was to have been drawn, and left it in Mr. Litton's office. It came from the Government; partly in print, and filled up by Mr. Birmingham, the agent of Mr. St. George, in his own handwriting, saying such and such things should be done, and such and such persons should take the management of the school.

6850. How long was that ago?—It is a great many years.

6851. *Chairman.*—Did you sign that document?—No; I do not think I did.

6852. Did you hear that that was the document from which the lease was drawn up?—I did.

6853. Was the lease in conformity with it?—It was not; and, therefore, our solicitor told us we had no grounds of defence in any way.

6854. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did this occur thirty years ago?—It is, I am sure.

6855. An adverse possession of thirty years and an ejectment?—It is not thirty years since the ejectment was served.

6856. How long since?—I do not know well. It is not ten years.

6857. Were you not advised by your solicitor that you had no defence?—We were; because the copy of the lease having lain so long unquestioned, he said the Chancellor would decide upon that, and not on the original document.

6858. Upon the lease?—Our solicitor said that the copy, or intended lease, had lain so long in Mr. Litton's office, unquestioned, the Chancellor would decide upon that, and not upon the document from which we supposed it should be drawn—not upon the document which came from the Government.

6859. Will you state again who were the trustees?—I stated, the Archbishop of Tuam, and, I think, Mr. St. George; but the incumbent of the parish was to have the direction of the school; but, as to the appointment of the master, the institution was to provide him.

6860. Was there any trust deed executed?—I know no further than the document which was filled up, and which is in Mr. Litton's office, by Mr. St. George's agent, we supposing that the matter was then finally settled.

Charles Cox, Esq.

Charles Cox, Esq., sworn and examined.

6861. *Chairman.*—Do you hold any situation?—I am agent of the estate of Mr. St. George, and a magistrate of the county.

6862. Can you give us any information with regard to the Carrick-on-Shannon school?—The only information I can state is, that the original intention was to have placed the school, as stated by Mr. Percy; but in consequence of the national system of education coming out, Mr. St. George considered it more desirable to have it placed under that society, and he accordingly did not comply with the original intention; but when he made

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CARRICK-ON SHANNON.

School at Carrick-on-Shannon, Endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

Charles Cox, Esq.

that resolve, his agent stated to several of those who subscribed, that he would be ready to return them any sum they had subscribed.

6863. Are you aware whether £100 given out of the Lord Lieutenant's Fund was returned?—I believe it was. I believe the hundred pounds, as well as several of the sums which were subscribed, was returned.

6864. Mr. *Stephens.*—Were the subscriptions returned?—Mine was not; I have not received it. It was offered to me by the late agent.

6865. What became of the money that was received from the Lord Lieutenant—was that returned?—I cannot say. I presume it was expended in the building of the house that now exists for the schoolhouse.

6866. *Chairman.*—At what time was the schoolhouse built?—As far as my recollection goes, it was about 1825.

6867. Mr. *Stephens.*—Can you give any particulars respecting the ejectment?—I know nothing of this ejectment proceeding. It was taken previous to my becoming agent. It may have been issued during the time of the Rev. Mr. Bermingham, who was then agent.

6868. *Chairman.*—The schoolhouse must have been built ten years before the national system of education came into operation?—It was, my Lord.

6869. Mr. *Stephens.*—The ejectment was only ten years ago?—I do not know; I think it must be that.

6870. How long is it since the ejectment?

6871. [Captain *Duckworth.*—I think it must be six or eight years ago, at least.]

6872. I should think it is nearer twenty years than ten.

6873. [Captain *Duckworth.*—Since the Archbishop of Tuam's death, in the year 1820.]

6874. I have been agent fourteen years, and it was not taken, to my knowledge, since that.

6875. It appears that this schoolhouse was built twenty-five years ago, partly by subscriptions, and partly by aid from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund; and ten years ago Mr. St. George thought proper to bring an ejectment?—I am not satisfied it was ten years. I believe there is no positive statement it was only ten years.

6876. Can you give any information as to the ejectment?—No further than that I presume Mr. St. George, conceiving it more desirable that the school should be conducted under the national system, was thereby induced to change his mind; and having, through his agent, offered to the subscribers to return their money, he considered he was at perfect liberty to do so; and I believe he acted accordingly; and, at all events, it would appear to me, that if the document left by the agent, Mr. Birmingham, varied materially from that which was first originated, by the former only did Mr. St. George consider himself bound; and the terms of this document were not agreed to by the other party; or, at least, by the clergymen—by those who were concerned.

6877. [Captain *Duckworth.*—What we agreed to was communicated to Mr. Birmingham.]

6878. Perhaps Mr. St. George did not consent to these terms; but that the agent subsequently left with his solicitor the terms that Mr. St. George had agreed to.

6879. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have you that document, Mr. Cox?—They are not in my office. It was before my agency.

6880. [*Captain Duckworth.*—They are now in possession of John Litton, Esq., Leeson-street. I saw these papers.]

6881. I have a memorandum of the payments, by way of salary, to the several teachers, male and female, since my agency; if your lordship wishes to see it, showing what length of time the school is under the national system; and since that period, what salary has been paid, and how it stands at present.

6882. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Will you be so good as to hand in the document? [I read the document as follows]:—

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Salaries paid to Teachers by C. M. St. George, Esq., Proprietor and Patron.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1841, Male teacher, half-year's salary,	10	0	0	1847, Female teacher, one year's salary,	20	0	0
„ Female „ „ (balance)	1	13	4	1848, Male „ „	20	0	0
1842, Male „ one year's salary,	20	0	0	„ Female „ „	20	0	0
„ Female „ „	20	0	0	1849, Male, „ broken period,	12	14	2
1843, Male „ „	20	0	0	„ Female „ „	14	15	0
„ Female „ „	20	0	0	1850, Male „ „	2	13	4
1844, Male, „ „	20	0	0	„ Female „ one year's salary,	15	0	0
„ Female „ „	20	0	0	1851, Male, „ „	15	0	0
1845, Male „ „	20	0	0	„ Female „ „	15	0	0
„ Female „ „	20	0	0	1852, Male, „ three quarters of a year's salary,	11	5	0
1846, Male, „ „	20	0	0	„ Female „ „	11	5	0
„ Female „ „	20	0	0				
1847, Male „ „	20	0	0				

National school discontinued by Mr. St. George, and a male school opened for all religious denominations.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1853, Male teacher, quarter of a year's salary, ...	5	0	0	1854, Male teacher, broken period,	14	13	2

At this period the schoolhouse was given for Mr. Rosenberg's use, who opened a school on his own account, under regulations made by Mr. St. George, and who a short time since gave it up.

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CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.

School at Carrick-on-Shannon, Endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

Charles Cox, Esq.

6883. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have you any documents or papers irrespective of the document you have produced?—I have not, to my knowledge.

6884. *Chairman.*—It appears that the first salary paid to the national school teacher was in 1841?—That only applies since my agency. I cannot answer for what was previously done. I am sure it had been in operation previously; but I can only answer from the period of my agency; therefore, it is not conclusive that that was the commencement of the payment of the salaries. I know it was not. That commences only with my agency.

6885. Mr. *Stephens.*—Who was agent in 1825?—I succeeded the Rev. Mr. Birmingham.

6886. Who has possession of Mr. Birmingham's papers?—Mr. Berwick.

6887. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Mr. Walter Berwick?—Not he; the gentleman who acted for Mr. Birmingham, previous to my appointment, was Mr. John Berwick; I think he may have some documents.

6888. Mr. *Stephens.*—Where does he live?—He lives in 5, Upper Merrion-street.

6889. What is he?—He is a land agent.

6890. *Chairman.*—In what year was this school discontinued as a national school?—In the year 1852.

6891. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you know whether Mr. St. George has papers in his possession with respect to this school-house?—I should think Mr. Berwick is the most likely person, if there are any papers extant, to produce them.

6892. *Chairman.*—What is the schoolhouse now?—It is at present unoccupied. I am in treaty with a schoolmaster, and in correspondence with Mr. St. George on the subject, to have it conducted as it was last, that is, Mr. St. George having the sole management of it himself as proprietor.

6893. The Commissioners will make further inquiry, and endeavour to obtain the papers with reference to this school, and probably refer it to an Assistant Commissioner to make further inquiries on the spot.

John Duckworth, Esq.

John Duckworth, Esq., further examined.

6894. *Chairman.*—Are you aware if there are any papers connected with this school in the possession of Mr. Berwick?—I am not aware that he has any; but I am aware when the subscription was being made, that a correspondence took place with the Lord Lieutenant, with reference to obtaining the money from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, and that an answer was received, stating that £100 would be granted on certain conditions. I think a small sum was raised by subscriptions; and previous to the grant of the money a deed was obliged to be submitted to the Lord Lieutenant, which, I think, was prepared by Mr. Litton, with certain blanks, and sent down and filled up by Mr. Birmingham. A portion of the document was in his handwriting, and a portion was printed, and on that being sent up, £100 was paid. I also recollect subscriptions being made for it. I collected principally, and was secretary to the fund; and I think the Kildare-street Society gave somewhere about £40; but the Lord Lieutenant's £100 was given entirely on the principle that a certain amount of subscriptions was to be raised; as well as I can remember, I think it was to be £120, or £130. I also recollect when the ejectment was served; and that when the lease was produced between Mr. St. George, and the Lord Lieutenant, and the incumbent of the parish, it was not exactly the same as the original document—the one that was signed by the subscribers and Mr. Birmingham. I heard that Mr. St. George did not exactly approve of that original document, and that he would not agree to any thing but what was in the second one. He was connected with the embassy at Stockholm, and it had to be sent out to him; but certainly the Lord Lieutenant's money was granted on the document which had in it Mr. Birmingham's handwriting, and which conveyed the school to the bishop of the diocese, and the incumbent of the parish. I am inclined to think that Mr. St. George was probably acquainted with it, but that he did not see the document. I think a letter was written to Mr. St. George on the subject, and he replied; and the probability is, the document was not sent out to him until afterwards.

6895. Do you know whether any of the subscriptions were returned to the subscribers?—I do not think any of them were returned. I heard that there was an offer made.

6896. Do you know whether the £100 was returned to the Lord Lieutenant?—I believe it was not returned.

6897. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You are quite clear in your recollection, that an offer to return the money was not made to you, although you were one of the subscribers?—The offer was not made to me certainly. Colonel Cox, was not the agent at the time, but I think I had some conversation generally with him, and I heard him saying he understood the subscriptions had been returned.

6898. Mr *Stephens.*—Was your subscription ever tendered to you?—Never.

6899. Were you the Secretary?—I collected the subscriptions principally.

6900. Are you aware of any of the subscriptions having been returned?—I am not aware of any persons to whom their subscriptions were returned.

6901. Were any subscriptions tendered?—No. I recollect when the ejectment was served, Colonel Cox, at the time, stated it was proposed to return them to any one who required them. There was none tendered or offered to me.

6902. You say Mr. St. George would not agree to the original document?—I believe so: I am not certain of that.

6903. Was the original document agreed to by the agent?—It was; and filled up by him in his own handwriting.

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CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.

School at Carrick-on-Shannon, Endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

John Duckworth, Esq.

6904. Was not the money granted by the Lord Lieutenant, in consequence of the signature of the agent?—Yes; and none of the parties could ever make out how it was the document was not signed. It appeared to be overlooked by the Government. The money was granted on an unsigned document, because neither documents were ever signed.

6905. Are you certain that it was not signed by Mr. Birmingham?—No, it was filled up by him. Mr. Birmingham would not have power, I think, to sign it. If he did it without authority——

6906. I am asking you as to the fact, not as to the law?—He did not sign it.

6907. *Chairman.*—Can you give any further information?—The only documents that I had, as Secretary, I handed them over to the Rev. W. Percy, at the time the ejectment was taken. I gave the list of subscriptions. I gave the letter of the Archbishop of Tuam, who was to be one of the trustees; and I think, I gave a copy of the resolutions that were entered into by the subscribers, when the money was raised.

6908. Mr. *Stephens.*—Mr. Percy, any document you have which will bind the agent is important.

ENDOWMENT FOR SCHOOLS AT MOHILL.

Endowment for Schools at Mohill.

Documentary Evidence.

6909. *Secretary.*—The next letter is from the Rev. John W. Evers, P.P., Mohill.

"Mohill, September 21, 1855.

"SIR,—In answer to your inquiry, relative to the Townlet endowed school, of which William Taggart was master, I beg to state, that I believe Sir Morgan Crofton, the proprietor, gave a lease to the Kildare-place Society, of the house and garden in question; and I think, the premises were ejected by the landlord, and the materials of the house disposed of by the agent. With regard to the Mohill endowed school, it is still in existence, and under the management of the Rev. Mr. Hyde, Rector of Mohill, and of which Sunderland is the master. The Catholic children are not permitted to go there; the house and garden are value for £15 or £20 per annum; and I often heard that Sir Morgan Crofton gave £20 yearly for its maintenance. I cannot say what other funds are at their disposal.

"I have the honour to be Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "JOHN W. EVERS, P.P.

"W. H. Jemison, Esq., Assistant Secretary."

6910. The information with regard to the school of which William Taggart was master, in 1835, is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, in 1835, page 98[a]. It states:—"Parish of Mohill; source of support to the school, £6 per annum from the Ardagh Society; house and garden free; number of boys attending the school, 112; average daily attendance 30, increasing for the last three years." The other school that he refers to is Mohill endowed school, a day school kept by William M'Carroll, house and garden free, built by subscription, value at about £6 per annum; fifty-six boys on the books at the time of inspection, and thirty the daily average attendance. Another day school kept by Francis Reynolds, source of support £12 per annum, from the National Board, about £2 10*s.* per annum, contributed by the children, house and garden free, value about £3 per annum; attendance, males thirty-five; females, thirty-two; average daily attendance, fifty. In all these cases, my Lord, there have been dead letters returned, or else no return at all, no information with regard to them. A circular was addressed to the Rev. Mr. Hyde, as trustee, and the principal master, and no answer has been received from either of them.

6911. *Chairman.*—Is there any gentleman in attendance who can give us information respecting the Mohill schools?

6912. *Secretary.*—I find there is this additional reference to one of these schools: in the Report of 1826, page 1248, it is mentioned—"School at Mohill, built by subscription, cost £450."

6913. *Chairman.*—These cases will be referred to an Assistant Commissioner.

ENDOWMENT FOR A SCHOOL AT CORAWALLEEN.

Endowment for a School at Corawalleen.

6914. *Secretary.*—There is a school at Corawalleen, Drumreilly, mentioned in the Report of 1825, page 647, as having received aid from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

6915. *Chairman.*—Is there any gentlemen who can give information respecting the Corawalleen school.

6916. *Secretary.*—It is mentioned in the Report that I have referred to that John Godley received £30 in consideration of making over an acre of land; and a subscription of £20 for a school under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

Rev. *William A. Percy* further examined.

Rev. William A. Percy.

6917. *Chairman.*—Do you know any thing about the school?—I know the school is there.

6918. Is the school in operation?—I think it is a school in operation.

6919. Could you tell the name of the master?—No, I could not.

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CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.

Endowment for a School at Annaduff.

Documentary Evidence.

ENDOWMENT FOR A SCHOOL AT ANNADUFF.

6920. *Secretary.*—The next school is one at Annaduff. The information respecting it is, that Sir Josias Rowley, Bart., received £100 from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund in consideration of having conveyed land for a site in perpetuity, and £100 subscriptions.

6921. The following letter has been received from the Rev. Mr. Shaw:—

"Annaduff Rectory, Drumsna, August 29, 1855.

"SIR—In reply to your letter of the 25th, requesting information on the subject of ground granted in perpetuity for a school in this parish, I beg to state that, as far as I can judge, the school in question must be one which was established many years ago, by the late Mrs. Waldron, in Drumsna, and for which a good schoolhouse was built partly (as I understand) by a grant from the Lord Lieutenant. This school has been long discontinued, and the house is at present occupied by Mr. F. Waldron's caretaker, and part of it set as a petty sessions' court-house. Mr. F. Waldron, J.P., of Lismoyle House, Drumsna, who is not at present in the country, being at the sea, is the only person I know of that can give decided information on the subject: the grant was made long before I came to the parish. There is another school at Drumsna, which was established by the Kildare-place Society, on ground with a garden attached (of which John Dunne, Esq., M.D., Yarmouth, Norfolk, is the surviving trustee), and which is still in operation; but this, I believe, was not assisted by the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed), "GEORGE SHAW, Rector of Annaduff.

"The Secretary, Endowed Schools, &c., &c."

Rev. James John Newport.

Rev. *James John Newport* sworn and examined.

6922. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold?—I am curate of Annaduff.

6923. Can you give any information respecting this school?—The parochial school is in operation at present; there is a small grant of ground attached to it; but I am not sure whether it is the school to which the grant was given by the Lord Lieutenant.

6924. Is it a parish school at present?—It is.

6925. Is it near the church-yard?—No, my Lord, it is about three-quarters of a mile from the church.

6926. Are you aware how long it has been a parish school?—I cannot say, my Lord; there is a gentleman here who would be able to give some information.

6927. Do you think it cost £200 to build the school?—I think the building of the house could not cost so much.

6928. Have you any further information?—None, my Lord.

John Duckworth, Esq.

John Duckworth, Esq., further examined.

6929. *Chairman.*—Have you had any conversation with the person who is living in the Annaduff schoolhouse?—I have; and was in the house, and was told by Mr. Waldron and his wife that he got aid from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund for the building that is now used as the parish school of Annaduff, and a portion of which, I now understand, is a petty sessions court. It is in the town of Drumsna, and within a few yards of the late Admiral Rowley's gate.

6930. Is that in the townland of Annaduff?—It is in the parish of Annaduff. The school that Mr. Newport alluded to is under the Kildare-place Society; the one I allude to is in the town of Drumsna. The schoolhouse, which is a quarter of a mile from the town, is under the Kildare-place Society. Dr. Dunne and the clergymen of the parish know something about it—certainly, Dr. Dunne; because he was one of the trustees and managers.

School at Drumreilly.

SCHOOL AT DRUMREILLY.

6931. *Secretary.*—Drumreilly school is mentioned at page 77[a] of the same Report.

6932. [Captain *Duckworth.*—What endowment is there for that school?]

6933. *Secretary.*—A house and garden free. It is stated in the letter of the clergyman that I have read—he believes that Sir Morgan Crofton, the owner of this property, was in the habit of giving leases of land in perpetuity. If, therefore, that was his practice, and that there was a house and garden, rent free, attached to these three schools at Mohill, it would appear they were endowed.

6934. *Chairman.*—Has any gentleman any observations to make respecting endowed schools in this county, or with regard to education in general?

Rev. Peter Dawson.

Rev. *Peter Dawson* examined.

6935. I cannot give any additional information. I am here too short a time, in fact, to understand on what terms the houses were given or built.

6936. Could you give the Commissioners the benefit of any observations you make upon the state of education in this county; or its educational wants?—The only thing I would say, that probably the Commissioners might take a note of, is, that the national school, for the Catholic population, is in one of my own offices. We could not get a house since the school was closed in 1852.

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GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. *Peter Dawson* sworn and examined.

6937. *Chairman.*—Will you state what means of education there are in this county.—Generally speaking, this portion of the county Leitrim, is pretty fairly supplied with national schools. If you wish me to make any remarks, so far as Carrick is concerned, I shall do so; that very schoolhouse—the school into which inquiry was made—was closed in 1852; and I was obliged to apply to the Commissioners to get a grant for the education of poor children, but I could get no house in the town; and in consequence of that I was obliged to have the school kept in one of my offices. There was a story over the coach-house and stable, and this place I fitted up, and got furniture; and the school is kept there from that to the present. It is very inconvenient to me, and still more so to the children, to have them attending a school over a stable in the summer season.

6938. Can you state what means there are in this county for educating the middle classes?—Intermediate education in this county is much wanted. The education we have is only elementary education, for poor people, such as reading, writing, and arithmetic; but there is no opportunity of learning science, unless in some schools. There is one school in Jamestown, under the National Board, which teaches very fair science scholars, and turns out pretty good mathematicians; but, generally speaking, in the whole of Leitrim there is an absolute want of scientific and classical education.

6939. Where do the children, whose parents wish to get them a mercantile or classical education, go?—As to mere mercantile education, they can get it at the Mohill schools—arithmetic and book-keeping—but the higher branches of science and classics, I do not know where they can go to be taught these in this county.

6940. Do the sons of the rich farmers, or shopkeepers, go to the national schools?—They do, my Lord, generally. They have no other schools to go to.

6941. How far is the nearest mercantile and classical school to this town?—I could not just now state, my Lord. There is a school near Cavan gives a very fair classical and scientific education.

6942. Where do the sons of the shopkeepers of this town receive their education?—Some of them go to the national schools, my Lord; and a portion went to a school which was here, but the master has left some months since. The school was capable of giving instruction in classics.

6943. Does that school exist?—No.

6944. Do you think if a good classical school was established at Carrick, in which mercantile and classical education was given, that it would be well attended?—Well, I can hardly say that, my Lord. We have very few in the town of Carrick to go to such a school at present. There is not more than a score of what you call the mercantile class, who require a classical education.

6945. What is the population of Carrick?—I do not exactly know, but it is pretty large.

6946. You think if there was a good mercantile and classical school established in Carrick, it would receive the attendance of a sufficient number of children to maintain it?—I am sure it would.

6947. What number of children do you think would come from this town and neighbourhood?—From the town, I do not think more than a score; but I dare say there would be an attendance of 60 to 100 from the surrounding districts. There is a great want of such a school in the county.

6948. What do you think would be a fair stipend for these 80 or 100 children to pay?—I wish the stipend to be paid by the children would not exceed £2 a-year. I do not think a less sum than that would be sufficient to induce a respectable man to conduct the school; but my object would be to open the higher branches of science and classics to the poorer description of persons.

6949. You think that the parents of these 80 or 100 children could not afford to pay more?—I dare say they would pay up to a guinea a quarter; but I would like that only the half should be paid to encourage a larger number to attend.

6950. Even if they could afford to pay four guineas a-year, you think, they would do so?—I think, my Lord, the number I have stated, between sixty and one hundred, would be as much as would attend if the school were a good school, and well conducted.

6951. You think the educational wants of this town would be supplied by a good school, of the class of the national schools?—I will not say it would, because I would expect in a town of this description, there would be opportunities of acquiring a classical education. I would like to see a classical school; but for mere mercantile purposes, I think the national school is quite sufficient.

6952. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you mean a boarding or day school?—A day and boarding school combined.

6953. Then according to your calculation you would have sixty boarders?—No, I would not expect the attendance of boarders to be more than a dozen or a score.

6954. There are not more than a score, then, who require superior education in the town?—Not more. They would be day scholars.

6955. You say sixty or one hundred children of the inhabitants from the vicinity or surrounding districts would attend this school. What do you mean from the vicinity?—Not the vicinity, but parties would come from the vicinity as boarders, some as day

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CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.

General State of Education.

Rev. William A. Percy.

scholars. Some persons would prefer lodging with their friends in the town as day scholars. If you had a respectable school, there would be parties living in the town as boarders, and other parties living in the neighbourhood, who would attend as day scholars.

Rev. *William A. Percy* further examined.

6956. So far as Dr. Dawson has taken a general view of the state of this parish, and the neighbourhood, I quite concur in his sentiments, as to the desirableness of education being more extended amongst us, but as to the establishment of a school for teaching classics, and the higher branches of science and classics in this town, I have been here since the year 1820, and I have known three or four different attempts made to accomplish that purpose, and they have every one failed. There was a gentleman, who has now a very high situation as classical teacher in England, his name was England, a very efficient man, both in science and classics, and the parties here guaranteed, I think, to secure him £100 a-year, for teaching a classical school; and he failed, and went away. I have known three or four. I quite agree with Dr. Dawson, that about twenty would be as much as probably would look for such an education in this town.

6957. *Chairman.*—To what would you attribute the failure of those who attempted to establish a classical school in this county?—The failure in many instances was in not having adequate assistance. I remember a man named Nort, who had a school twenty years ago, which was in an efficient state. The school went on pretty well for a time, and he had several persons attending; but as soon as he went away to the east of England, the school came to nothing, because they could not raise the funds sufficient to support it.

6958. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Was it a school confined to one branch of education, or was it both classical and commercial?—It was both. I do think, so far as I know—(I do not know much about one of them, but I know the other very well)—I think, so far as the mercantile interests are concerned, that the education given in the national schools is fully satisfactory. The children are taught arithmetic well, they are taught mathematics, book-keeping, geography, history, and in fact, in one instance, I was quite surprised at their knowledge of these subjects.

6959. *Chairman.*—Do you believe that the middle classes attend the national schools?—Some of them. Certainly, here we have good national schools. I know one where they do—where the wealthy farmers' sons, and the sons even of gentlemen, attend.

6960. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Persons who could well afford to pay for the education of their children?—Could right well afford it.

6961. Can you state where those receive their education who do not attend the national schools?—From this town, I know some boys who went to Ardagh, where there is a good classical school; and I have known others to go there, merely for the purpose of acquiring so much knowledge of classics as would enable them to go to the profession of an apothecary or surgeon.

6962. They have succeeded as apothecaries?—They have. Boys have left this town for that purpose, and succeeded very well. So far as my experience goes, I do not think that a classical and science teacher would be remunerated in this town, unless he had something independent of what would be paid to him by the children who would attend his school; unless there was some endowment, in fact. That is just my own view of the thing.

6963. If a good school were maintained, do you think it would be well attended?—It would be attended, certainly, by several, and probably by some of the farmers' sons about the place. Now, for instance, if a man wanted to send his son to an apothecary, or to be bound to a surgeon, or if he wanted to send him to Maynooth, he would have to send him to be educated elsewhere; and if there was a good classical teacher here, he might go to him. Mr. England was perfectly competent to prepare men for Trinity College in Dublin, but he did not succeed.

6964. *Chairman.*—Have you any further observations?—No, my lord.

Charles Cox, Esq., further examined.

6965. *Chairman.*—Will you state your opinion with regard to intermediate education in this county?—I think it is desirable to establish such a school; I agree with what Dr. Dawson observed on the matter. I think if it was established not only as a day-school for such education, but as a boarding school also, that it would be successful; and the gentleman whom Mr. Percy referred to, Mr. England, suffered very much from not having means to start a proper and sufficient establishment for this purpose.

6966. Are you aware how many children attended Mr. England's school?—I will not speak positively, but I think between twenty and thirty. I think there are many farmers' sons who attend the national school at present, that do it from sheer necessity, and who would not attend these schools from their position in society if there was a school of the description stated for intermediate education; I think it is very much wanting indeed.

6967. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Have you heard complaints made among the middle classes of the want of such a school?—I have, frequently; and recently it was stated to me there was a great necessity and a great want of it, and that it caused a loss to parents in not having the opportunity of such education for their children. There is, undoubtedly, a great want.

6968. *Chairman.*—You concur with Dr. Dawson in the opinion that from 80 to 100 children would attend a school in which the stipend would be from two to four guineas?—If it was a boarding school, I should say that this number might be expected; but it should be necessary that the great proportion of them should be boarders.

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6969. Dr. *Graves.*—You think not more than twenty, as he stated?—I would say more; in my opinion I think there might be thirty.

6970. Who would attend as day-scholars coming from the town of Carrick?—Immediately from the town, and immediately from the neighbourhood; because, I think, many of those who are now sending their children to receive their education in the national schools, would prefer paying a moderate amount for that education, in place of sending them to the national school, if they had the opportunity; but not having the opportunity, they send them to the national schools, where they get a good mercantile education.

6971. But are there not some branches of instruction of a higher class which ought to be taught; for instance, the modern languages?—In consequence of not having a school where these things are taught they are obliged to be sent to the national school, and are deprived of those branches because they have no opportunity afforded of learning them.

Rev. *Peter Dawson* further examined.

Rev. Peter Dawson.

6972. *Chairman.*—Dr. Dawson, if a school was founded here with an endowment from the public funds, the master paid and the schoolhouse built, do you think there would be 60 to 100 children who would attend; and how many of these would be day-scholars?—I should say the great bulk of them would be day-scholars—two-thirds. I would not expect, as I mentioned before, that the locality would supply more than twenty; however, it might, as Colonel Cox has said, supply thirty. But I think there is a want of such schools all through Leitrim; a large number might be expected to attend, and largely from the neighbourhood, as the Colonel has said, the school as day-scholars; I expect one-third of the 60 to 100 would be day-boys. The attendance of boarders would depend upon the terms on which the board would be supplied, if a boarding school was opened on moderate terms—

6973. What would you call moderate terms?—I call £20 a-year moderate.

6974. What number of boarders do you think there would be at £20 a-year?—I expect they would go up to forty or fifty.

6975. Is that besides the number of day-scholars?—Yes; I expect the number of boarders would increase as you diminish the charge. You would have a larger number as you charge them less.

6976. If the charge for boarders was moderate, you state there would be from twenty to thirty boarders; would they be included in the number that you mentioned?—It would; I think the whole attendance of boarders and day-scholars would not exceed 100. I think it is a large average to say from 60 to 100.

6977. Mr. *Stephens.*—Would it be a great advantage to the town to have such a school as you now suggest, in which the children of the town could be educated, and which, would also bring persons from the vicinity to your town?—Yes; a great advantage to the inhabitants and merchants of the town to have the means of procuring a good education at their own doors, to have their children under their own eyes; and the expenditure of money that would take place by sixty or thirty boarders would be an advantage to the town likewise.

6978. Do you think if the legislature conferred powers on the majority of the inhabitants of this town to tax the ratepayers for the support of an endowed school, such a tax would be agreeable?—I am not able to offer any opinion upon that. I rather expect the people would object to tax themselves very much.

6979. But they would derive positive advantage from it?—I have no doubt, if the Government introduced a law, giving the people the power of assessing themselves, and applying the money generally as they do in the case of county taxation; if they gave them the power of laying on a cess, and expending the money generally, that assessed for education would be spent in county purposes unprofitably, as it is in a great measure at present; but if they introduced a law for self-assessment, for education alone, I do not think it would. I would recommend the Government in introducing a thing of that sort to bring in a measure of sweeping reform. If they gave the cess-payers the power of electing the parishes on which the assessment would be laid, and to expend the money generally, I fear very much education would come to the wall.

6980. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Is it one of the first things in which retrenchment would be made, in case the persons paying the tax felt themselves overburthened?—Education! quite the contrary. I think education is the very last thing the Irish would touch with retrenchment. I think the desire of education in the Irish is very strong. They take even from their food to procure education.

6981. Mr. *Stephens.*—Then to work that principle out, do not you think that the inhabitants of Carrick-on-Shannon, for instance, would not only for their own benefit, but for the benefit of the town generally, feel a pleasure in submitting to the tax—in paying it as well as in laying it on?—I am very sorry to say, in Ireland, as your own experience shows you, we have too much division as yet—the religious element is not sufficiently moulded yet, to make us pull together on the education question. I think we are far from coming near that yet. You see there are no better friends than the rector of the parish and myself, although I do not support his system of education, and do not concur in it; and we are far from coalescing together, to form a board to carry these things out.

6982. Several persons have suggested that the Consolidated Fund should be charged; would you have any objection to that?—I think you will find the general public to agree in that suggestion.

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CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.

General State of Education.

Charles Cox, Esq.

Charles Cox, Esq., further examined.

6983. I wish to state that I think if a certain district was formed, and that district was taxed for a school affording intermediate education in this town, it would be cheerfully acceded to; but if you were to tax the town alone, I think it would be unwilling to contribute to that tax; but I think if a district were allotted, as a district for this town, for the support of a school for intermediate education, that it would be cheerfully supported.

6984. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you think that the willingness to bear this tax would be increased, if arrangements were made to secure a certain number of free places?—Oh, yes; decidedly.

6985. Which should be granted to pupils evincing a superior amount of intelligence and learning, and who should compete for the places?—Undoubtedly.

6986. Do you think that such an arrangement would render persons inhabiting a certain district more willing to bear taxation?—Yes; I am of opinion it would be a great stimulus.

6987. *Chairman.*—Have you formed any opinion as to the area of the district you would include?—No, I have not; I have not considered it sufficiently.

6988. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you think it should be only so large as to include the space from which pupils could conveniently attend as day scholars?—Oh, no.

6989. You would propose a larger area?—And such school should not be for day scholars simply; it might be open for boarders.

6990. *Chairman.*—Is there any other gentleman who wishes to give information to the Commissioners?

Rev. William A. Percy.

Rev. *William A. Percy* further examined.

6991. If a well-educated man had a house in this town rent free, and capable of giving accommodation to thirty or forty boys, and that he gave them a superior education, and if he had a salary granted to him, I have no doubt there would be a flourishing school; but if you leave the man to his own shifts, then, from my own experience, which is for the last thirty years, I do not think it likely that you would accomplish such an object. If there was a house built, and that the man was rent free, and had the means of accommodating thirty or forty boys, and had—say £150 a-year, independent of what he could make by them, then, I think, it is very probable you would have a right good school; because, as Dr. Dawson has said, the people would come from distant parts of the county.

6992. Mr. *Stephens.*—Dr. Dawson has started another difficulty, viz., the religious difficulty?—Oh, well really, I think the appointment of a master ought not to be left amongst us at all. It ought to be made by some independent source altogether.

6993. Take the case of boarders at an endowed school, and suppose that there were Roman Catholic boarders, and Protestant boarders, how would you deal with that case?—I do not know. The Government might appoint the master. For that matter I do not think it at all likely we should agree, although Dr. Dawson and I are good friends, and hope long to continue so; but I do not think it likely we should agree in the appointment of a master. I should like that to be done from a source altogether independent of local interest or concerns, or local feelings.

6994. Supposing that you had the appointment of the master, do you think that it would inspire confidence on the part of Dr. Dawson?—I think it would, most likely, but I cannot answer that it would.

6995. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you see how the difficulty could be overcome, of giving religious instruction to the boarders in this school supposing it to be established. The master not being of the same religion as the scholars, the scholars being of different religious denominations, how could you supply religious instruction?—I believe that problem is yet to be solved even by the Government itself.

6996. Supposing you had a Protestant master, and a Roman Catholic assistant schoolmaster, would such an arrangement be regarded as satisfactory?—That is one of the many questions that now presses.

6997. Do you think, if the master was a Protestant clergyman, that Roman Catholic parents would be willing to send their children to be educated in a boarding school under his management?—Generally speaking, I do not think they would.

6998. Mr. *Stephens.*—If a Protestant master had an assistant Roman Catholic master, would that satisfy the Roman Catholic parents?—I know Roman Catholic boys who were at school with me at Drogheda, and I found them as steady as any other boys. I do not think they were ever annoyed. They went to their place of worship certainly. I do not think we ever annoyed them on the subject of their religion; but I am not aware how they were instructed in their religion, because there was no Roman Catholic teacher in the school. It is a great difficulty.

Rev. Peter Dawson.

Rev. *Peter Dawson* further examined.

6999. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Dr. Dawson, allow me to ask the same question of you, how can religious instruction be satisfactorily given to Protestant and Roman Catholic boarders in the same school?—I am not able to solve the difficulty at present. The children boarding in the same house become members of a family, and they ought to receive religious instruction, communicated in such a way, as that no jealousy or suspicions could arise in the minds of parents.

7000. Mr. *Stephens.*—Of Protestant parents?—Of Protestant parents. I think it impossible that children of different denominations could live in the same school without having jealousy in this respect. The only remedy that strikes my mind, that I think would be

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satisfactory, is the one which you suggest, that one of the teachers should be of one persuasion, and the other of the other; but still I am inclined to suspect there would be distrust—want of confidence—in the assistant, for if the first master had the control over the other, my conviction is, whatever religion the first teacher belonged to, the average of the boarders would belong to it.

7001. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you think so?—I think so. I cannot see any means of getting over the difficulty.

7002. I will repeat another question which I asked Mr. Percy, and that is, do you think that Roman Catholic parents would have any objection to send their children to receive instruction in a school the master of which was a Protestant clergyman?—I know perfectly that they would. And I am sorry to add, it is with justice too, because I know cases of Roman Catholic boys who went to a school in that way, and lost their religion.

7003. Do you think they would have less objection to send their sons to be educated in a boarding school, the master of which was a Protestant layman?—I do not think the master being a clergyman or a layman would be considered so much as the character of the individual. If the master was a man of very strong religious opinions, and who fostered the hope that one day or other he would see Ireland Protestantized, I do not think that he would be the kind of man for such a school. If on the other hand, he was found to be a man (and there are great numbers of such laymen) who thought religion was a matter which lay between the creature and his creator—I think if Catholics found a man of that description, that they would not so much object to sending their children to him.

7004. Do you think there is any mode of providing safeguards which would remove suspicion from the minds of parents?—I do not think we can go further for providing for the faith, and improving instruction, than the system adopted under the National Board—that is in the boarding school, if you had two classes or three classes of different denominations, let there be free access to the ministers of each religion at their own opportunities to give religious instruction.

7005. At fixed times?—At fixed times, and not interfering with others; and also to have either the master or assistant master to superintend them, not only in their literary avocations, but also in their amusements. I do not see it possible to go further than this in a mixed community. As long as you have mixed education, I do not see there can be further safeguards than these.

7006. *Chairman.*—Do you think that would be a sufficient safeguard in the opinion of moderate minded Roman Catholics?—I think it would be sufficient.

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ROSCOMMON.

ROSCOMMON, 24th SEPTEMBER, 1855.

Present:—MARQUESS OF KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

The Ranelagh Boys' School, Athlone.

Documentary Evidence.

THE RANELAGH BOYS' SCHOOL, ATHLONE.

7007. *Secretary.*—The only communication, in answer to the notice of this court, is with regard to a point of law, as to the management of the Ranelagh school at Athlone, which the Rev. Mr. Moffatt wishes to bring under the notice of the Commissioners.

7008. The first information with regard to this school is contained in the Third Report from the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland, 1807, page 17; and they there mention:—"In the year 1760, the estates of the late Earl of Ranelagh, which had been devised by him for the support of charity schools at Roscommon and Athlone, were vested in the society, by Act of Parliament, and two schools were, in a short time, accordingly established at those places, into which, agreeably to the will of Lord Ranelagh, the children of Protestants only are admitted. The rental of these estates amounts, at present, to £1,748 2*s.* 6*d.* In the year 1763, Dr. Richard Pococke, Bishop of Ossory, bequeathed a considerable estate, both real and personal, to the Incorporated Society, for founding a weaving school near Kilkenny, for Papist boys only, to be educated in the Protestant religion, which school was accordingly established, and continues to be supported out of said bequest; the real estate produces at this time, £846 9*s.* 4½*d.*, and is more than sufficient for the maintenance of the present establishment; so that there is now an accumulation of this fund of above £1,600 in the hands of the society."

7009. The Incorporated Society have made a return to the Commissioners, in which they gave the Act of Parliament, and I will commence by stating it:—The Act of Parliament recites the will, or rather deed—"Whereas, by an indenture, bearing date on or about the 27th day of August, 1708, and made or mentioned to be made by and between the Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Ranelagh, of the one part, and the Right Honourable Lawrence, Earl of Rochester," and other parties, certain lands were conveyed, and after various limitations, for several members of the family, there is this limitation with regard to the school: it is conveyed to certain parties in trust, out of the rents, issues, and profits of the said premises, "erect and build, in some convenient place, in or near the said town of Athlone, two free schools, with a chapel belonging to them, and convenient lodgings for a schoolmaster and schoolmistress, according to a plan or model thereof, to be directed and appointed by him, the said Richard, Earl of Ranelagh, by writing, under his hand and seal; and for want of such directions and appointment, in such manner and form as the said trustees, or the survivors or survivor of them, or the heirs of the survivor of them should think fit and convenient; the said two schools to be and continue for ever—the one for teaching and instructing, gratis, the poor Protestant boys of the town and manor of Athlone; and the other for teaching and instructing, gratis, the poor Protestant girls of the said town and manor of Athlone; the number of such boys not to exceed or be under the number of twenty at any one time, and the number of such girls also not to exceed or be under the number of twenty at any one time. The said schoolmaster to be always an Englishman, or of English extraction, and a Protestant, and in holy orders; and to be obliged to say prayers twice a day in the said chapel, and to preach and catechise the said boys and girls every Sunday; and the said schoolmistress to be always an Englishwoman, or of English extraction, and a Protestant; the said schoolmaster and schoolmistress to be named by the said trustees, or the major part of them, or the survivors or survivor of them, with the advice of the Bishops of Meath and Elphin, for the time being, and to be obliged to follow the directions of the said trustees, or the major part of them, or the survivors or survivor of them, and to be removable upon misdemeanors; and the said twenty boys and twenty girls to be named also by the said trustees, or the major part of them, or the survivors or survivor of them, with the advice of some of the chief inhabitants of the said town and manor of Athlone; but none of the said boys or girls, so to be admitted, to be under the age of seven years, nor above the age of twelve years; and the said boys to be taught in that time in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and the said girls in reading, writing, spinning, and knitting, and such other works as the said trustees, or the major part of them, or the survivors or survivor of them should direct and appoint."

7010. There is a similar provision with regard to the free schools in the town of Roscommon; and then the Act of Parliament goes on to recite:—"And whereas, the said charitable intentions of the said Richard, late Earl of Ranelagh, have not been hitherto carried into execution, nor any of the said four free schools erected or built; and from the present circumstances and situation of the said towns of Athlone and Roscommon, the said four free schools, if now to be erected and built, and to be conducted under the said several rules and regulations, would not be of much advantage to the said towns of Athlone and Roscommon, or to the public, and it will be greatly for the benefit of the said towns of Athlone and Roscommon, and of the public, that all and every the said manors, towns, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and tithes, which now remain vested as aforesaid in the said Arthur, Lord Viscount Sudley, Arthur Dawson, Anthony Malone, Philip Tisdall, Nehemiah Donnellan, and Godfrey Willis, Esquires, and the said Sir Richard Cox, Baronet, for the uses and upon the trusts aforesaid, should be from hence-

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forth vested in the Incorporated Society in Dublin, for promoting English Protestant schools in Ireland, upon the several trusts and to the several uses hereinafter mentioned, which cannot be effectually done without the aid of an Act of Parliament." It then goes on to provide:—"And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the said Incorporated Society shall, out of the yearly rents, issues, and profits, of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, pay unto the minister or clergyman for the time being, who shall have care of souls in Athlone the sum of £20 a-year for ever, and the like sum of £20 a-year for ever to the minister of Roscommon for the time being, the said several sums of £20 a-year, to be payable to the said ministers, respectively, in half-yearly payments, on the 1st day of May and 1st day of November for ever; the first payment thereof to commence and to be made on the 1st day of November, which shall happen next after the schools hereinafter mentioned shall be built and furnished; and that the said Incorporated Society in Dublin, for promoting English Protestant schools in Ireland, shall, by and out of the remainder of the yearly rents, issues, and profits, of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, and by and out of the arrears of rents, fines, and sums of money, hereby vested in the said Incorporated Society, build one or more good and sufficient house or houses in or near the said town of Athlone; and one or more good and sufficient house or houses in or near the said town of Roscommon, with proper and convenient yards, out-houses, gardens, and enclosures, to the said several houses, for the reception, maintenance, and education, of so many poor Protestant boys and girls, if such can be conveniently had, as the clear remaining income of the said castle, manor, towns, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, will properly maintain and support, under such rules and regulations as the said Incorporated Society shall direct and appoint."

7011. There is a rental in page 29 of the Report of the Commissioners of 1807, of the estate of the Earl of Ranelagh, and the largest denomination, tithes, was held by James Lyster, Esq., at the annual rent of £760; the tolls and customs were held by Mr. George Carr, at £225 per annum; Ruskagh was held by the Rev. P. G. Goold, at £130 a-year; and part of Sheep Park was held by the representatives of Glover, at £98 7*s.* 4*d.* per annum; and part of Sheep Park and Gallows Hill by the engineer department, at £97 1*s.* per annum. The total rental amounted to £1,848 7*s.* In page 31, they mention the state of the Ranelagh fund on the 5th January, 1807: the amount of receipts during the year ended the 5th of January, 1807, was £1,031 10*s.* 5½*d.* By sundry payments on account of the Ranelagh estate, and for support of the two schools of Athlone and Roscommon, during the year ended 5th of January, 1807, £1,512 11*s.* 8*d.*

7012. The next information with regard to this school is contained in the First Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1825, page 27. They state, under the head, Ranelagh estate: the established number of children in the Roscommon school was forty, and the number then in the school eighteen; the catechist was the Rev. J. R. Moffatt.

7013. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826, page 1282. They mention the number of boys in the school was eighteen, and the salary of the master £56. There are no other particulars than that.

7014. The next information is contained in the Report of the Municipal Corporation Commissioners in Ireland, page 131, and it is mentioned:—"There is a school here called 'The Ranelagh School,' limited to forty boys; at present there are but twenty-one on the establishment, the funds not admitting of more. This establishment is supported by the produce of lands granted for the purpose by Lord Ranelagh. It is also entitled to a moiety of the tolls and customs; and on this account, and because the Sovereign for the time being is one of the local committee, it seems necessary to show how this property passed to the Incorporated Society for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland, in which the trusteeship of the fund is now vested." They then go on to state the conveyance from Lord Ranelagh, and the Act of Parliament, just as I have mentioned it.

7015. A return has been received with regard to this school, from the Secretary of the Incorporated Society, and he states that the number of acres, statute measure, belonging to the Ranelagh estate is 4,851A. 0R. 21P. profitable land; and bog and water—unprofitable—4,879A. 3R. 36P. in the counties of Westmeath and Roscommon. The annual income produced by these lands in 1853 was £1,146 11*s.* The tithe-rentcharges in the counties of Galway and Roscommon £774 19*s.* 2*d.*, making a total income actually received of £1,921 10*s.* 2*d.* The outgoings and deductions from the annual income actually received in 1853 was £821 0*s.* 8*d.*, leaving a net annual income of £1,100 9*s.* 6*d.* Griffith's valuation of the Ranelagh estate is £5,968 13*s.* 3*d.*, that is of the portion in Westmeath and Roscommon. "This estate," says the return "was bequeathed to the Incorporated Society by the late late Earl of Ranelagh for educational purposes, and came into their possession in the year 1760." It mentions that "large portions of the estate had been previously granted by a former Earl of Ranelagh to his followers, in perpetuity, at very low rents, which would account for the comparatively small amount received by the society, considering the extent of land and its actual value." The return then states:—"It is to be observed, that the proceeds of the Ranelagh estate, here stated, are applicable to the support and maintenance of the two Ranelagh institutions, viz., the male, at Athlone, and the female institution, at Roscommon. The two first-stated sums, viz., £1,082 1*s.* and £515 13*s.* 3*d.*, have been sold out since the year 1853, in order to meet expenses of building an addition to the Athlone Ranelagh Institution. The last-named sum of

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£901 12*s.* 8½*d.*, remains; and the annual income henceforth derivable therefrom is £27 1*s.*, the interest on such stock having been reduced from 3¼ per cent. to 3 per cent." The return then gives the number of boys in the school. The master has made a return, but it contains no additional information.

Rev. *James Robert Moffatt* sworn and examined.

7016. *Chairman.*—What benefice do you hold?—The benefice of Athlone. I am Rector of Athlone.

7017. Are you any way connected with this school?—No; no way connected with it now, but I am minister of one of the parishes that is included in the grant.

7018. Have you any statement that you wish to make to the Commissioners?—Yes; I have a statement that I wish to make respecting the admission of children into that school. I can say that the admission to that school ought to be strictly confined to the poor Protestants at Athlone. I do not make any observations with regard to the school in Roscommon, as I am not so well acquainted with the circumstances of that school as I am with the school at Athlone. It is a point of law, and as I am on my oath, I cannot be expected to state more than what I believe to be the fact myself—that is, I believe from the deed, and the reading of the recitals in that deed, that the admission of children into that school is strictly confined to poor Protestants of the town of Athlone. I had occasion to represent the case to the Incorporated Society several times. There is a large Protestant population in Athlone; and many of the poor Protestant children, in Athlone, that are now destitute, I may say, of education, and refused admission which they ought to have, into that school, were born on the very estate of Lord Ranelagh.

7019. Whence do the children come that are at present educated in that school?—Many of them, the boarders, come from all parts of Ireland—they are not limited to any county in Ireland. They come from all parts of Ireland. They that are on the foundation, are taken in from the seventeen parishes in Galway, and this county of Roscommon.

7020. Dr. *Andrews.*—What do you mean by boarders on the foundation?—There are no boarders, strictly speaking—no paying boarders—on the foundation. The payment for boarders has lately been adopted by the Incorporated Society.

7021. Do you object to the boarders now on the foundation?—The boarders they have thought proper to put into it.

7022. Are there any boarders who pay for themselves in the school?—There are.

7023. Mr. *Stephens.*—Does the deed say any thing about boarders?—No; it appears to me the school is only for teaching and instructing, gratis, the poor Protestant boys of the town and manor of Athlone. That is my sole complaint.

7024. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you complain that any others than Protestants are admitted into the school?—Not to my knowledge.

7025. Then you object to persons from other districts than from the neighbourhood of Athlone?—There are some from the neighbourhood, no doubt.

7026. Do you complain that there are persons admitted there who are not from Athlone?—That is my complaint.

7027. *Chairman.*—Have you known of any Protestant children to be excluded from the school?—They have adopted a rule by which almost all the Protestant children are excluded. It may be a good rule, in another sense of the word; and, perhaps, a very proper one; but in place of making poverty a test of admission, they are now making learning; and they examine lately every one, and none are admitted to the schools but those who pass a very rigid examination.

7028. As day scholars?—No, as boarders.

7029. Have any been refused as day scholars?—Not to my knowledge.

7030. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have any boys been presented?—I never presented any; I am not aware.

7031. Can you state any instance where a boy had been presented belonging to the town and manor of Athlone to be educated, gratis, as a day scholar, and refused?—I can state several instances, as boarders, that have been refused.

7032. Confine yourself to my question?—I do not recollect seeking admission into the school for a day boy.

7033. Upon what part of this Act of Parliament do you rely?—I rely upon the deed of Lord Ranelagh, with the Act of Parliament annexed, that that school was expressly founded for the admission and education of poor Protestants of the town and manor of Athlone. That is my statement.

7034. But you claim not only instruction, but board or maintenance?—Board also; no doubt that is included. What I say, is for the maintenance and instruction of the poor Protestants of the town and manor of Athlone—"To build two schools in the said town of Athlone; said two free schools to be, and continue to be, for ever; the one for teaching and instructing, gratis, the poor Protestant boys of the town and manor of Athlone; and the other for teaching and instructing, gratis, the poor Protestant girls of the said town of Athlone." I believe there is a provision in another part of the deed for their maintenance. That is the point to which my attention has been directed. I do not look on these deeds with the eyes of a lawyer.

7035. You have used a very important word, viz., "maintenance." Where can I find it?—Probably that is not it; but I think that was in the copy I had. I cannot well read any book but my own.

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7036. Dr. *Andrews.*—The first part recites this deed, and the next part recites the Act of Parliament.—I know that there is a provision with regard to apprenticeship, to be found for children in the school after four years; and the school was founded for the benefit of those children in it, and it is to be supposed if they continue four years in the school, they are boarders.

7037. Then you do not object to its being a boarding school?—Not the least.

7038. You object to its being a boarding school for what may be called strangers?—Yes.

7039. You do not object to any other denomination being instructed besides Protestants?—No; I do not object to any thing of the kind, but simply want to confine them to what Lord Renelagh wished to have done.

7040. You have not presented any day scholars yourself for the purpose of being instructed. Are you aware of any other person having presented them?—No; I myself have a school in which day boys are instructed.

7041. With free places?—Some of them. I have a good school for the instruction of children in my own parish.

7042. Mr. *Stephens.*—Who has the copy of the deed to which you have referred?—The Bishop of Meath. I think it would be necessary for me to state also, that with reference to that copy of the deed, which I gave the Bishop of Meath some time ago, along with other papers I have received this letter from his chaplain, Mr. Staveley:—"The Bishop desires me to say he cannot find the papers you were good enough to give him some time ago; but he thinks that he gave them to Mr. Arden, or to the archdeacon of the diocese. I do not recollect having seen the papers myself, so that you must have given the papers to him before I came to reside here."

7043. *Chairman.*—Do you know where the original deed is?—No. Except the society has it, I do not know where it is. I think the society ought to make the deed public, and publish it in every town where they have any concerns. They ought to publish it in Roscommon, and everywhere they have a school. There ought to be no secrecy about those things. The whole deed ought to be made public, and every man ought to know what rights he has for the admission of children into the school.

7044. [Mr. *Stephens.*—I think you are right.]

7045. There should be no concealment, in my opinion, about it. I have been representing this matter to the society for the last twenty years, and they always turned a deaf ear, and sometimes treated me very contumeliously about it. The statement that I make is on public grounds solely. I think, as minister of a Protestant population, and of a parish with 1,000 Protestants in it, hundreds of whose children are wandering through the streets at present of Athlone, and cannot get admission into the school; for unless the boys are very learned they will not be admitted; it is my duty to endeavour to have it unlocked. I think the money could be better employed than to expend £3,000 on a house, while the poor children of Athlone are going naked about the town, as they are at present.

7046. *Chairman.*—On what have they spent the £3,000?—They have built a very fine addition to the house; and I hope forty Protestant children will be taken into that house forthwith.

7047. Then your only complaint is that Protestant boys are not received as boarders?—No; but they are not admitted at all to the school. I complain that they do not admit twenty boys to the school that they ought to take.

7048. Dr. *Andrews.*—Is it day scholars, or boarders, you complain of not being admitted?—Boarders—they ought to have forty boarders on the foundation.

7049. Mr. *Stephens.*—They state—"Free pupils are maintained on the foundation, and are educated, clothed, and dieted, at the cost of the society?"—I have no doubt that is true.

7050. *Chairman.*—Do you wish any of the Acts relating to this school should be read publicly?—If they can throw any light on the subject, perhaps it would be well; but I ought to state, before the inquiry goes further, that this thing of taking any boys from other places, and other countries (strangers) is quite a novel thing. Before 1838 it never was done. It never was attempted to be done before that time.

7051. *Chairman.*—Before 1838?—Before 1838 boys were taken from Athlone.

7052. [*Secretary.*—I will read the remainder of the return, from the Incorporated Society, a part of which only I read before:—"The institution is altogether supported and controlled by the Incorporated Society. It is intrusted to the management of a master appointed by the Society, who is held responsible for the conduct of the establishment in all its details. There is also a paid catechist, (Rev. Hugh Murray,) who regularly visits and inspects the premises, catechises the pupils, and reports the result of such inspections and examinations; examines and certifies the master's accounts, previous to their transmission to the society; and is at all times ready to advise with and direct the master on all matters of importance connected with the establishment. The local clergy, and gentry, and indeed all persons who take an interest in the promotion of education, are invited to visit and inspect the institution, and record their opinion of the manner in which it is conducted, in a book kept for that purpose. The institution affords a sound Scriptural and superior English and scientific education, including grammar, geography, history, geometry, trigonometry, algebra, surveying, navigation, &c., &c., &c. There are three vacations in the year, viz., a month at midsummer, a fortnight at Christmas, and a week at Easter. Twenty pupils are maintained on the foundation, and are educated, clothed, and dieted at the cost of the Society, thus:—five are admitted annually, to remain four years, to replace five who leave at the same time. Of these outgoing boys, two of the most deserving in

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point of moral character and general attainments are elected to the Society's Training Institution, at Santry, near Dublin, for an additional period of three years, during which they are provided for in every respect, at the cost of the Society, and afforded ample facilities for pursuing their studies, and thereby qualifying themselves for respectable positions in life. The remaining three boys are, in almost every instance, satisfactorily provided for on leaving the institution, in consequence of the valuable education which has been afforded them while therein. In addition to the free pupils on the foundation, a limited number of pay boarders and day scholars are received; the former on payment of £14 10*s.*, and the latter at £2 each per annum. All the pupils participate in the same educational advantages. The Holy Scriptures are read daily by all, and every pupil (resident or non-resident,) must conform to the rules of the school. In the case of pay boarders, and day scholars, there is no fixed term of residence or attendance at the institution, nor is there any restriction as to the locality whence they may come."]

7053.—You asked me to show you the word "maintenance" in the Act of Parliament; if you allow me the Act, I will show it to you.

7054. Dr. *Andrews.*—The first part of the deed specifies that they are to be boys from the town of Athlone; the Act of Parliament merely prescribes that the school shall be built for the instruction, maintenance, and education of poor Protestant boys, without specifying whence they are to come. Do you contend that the Act of Parliament must be construed with the deed; and that you have a right to import that clause into the Act of Parliament?—At an early time, when this matter was agitated, and when I was pressing the Society on this point, I was advised by my friends to take the advice of the most eminent counsel of that day in Dublin, and I got his written advice. I submitted it to the Secretary of the Incorporated Society. The case was submitted, I think, to the advice of the late Chief Justice Pennefather, who was then Attorney-General of Ireland. I gave it to the present Bishop of Meath. He gave it as his most distinct opinion, that the Protestant boys of Athlone had a preference to that school, and as long as there was a boy in the Town of Athlone of that class, who sought admission, they could not admit another boy into it, and that the deed must be construed by the Act of Parliament, and, *vice versa*, the Act of Parliament by the deed.

7055. Is there any other matter of which you complain besides what you have stated?—No, with regard to the school that is the great point.

7056. Is there any other matter connected with the school of which you complain?—With regard to the £20 a-year left to the minister of Athlone, I always complained on that point. When I think more of the matter, I will commence a suit for the £700, the amount due to me, at £20 a-year.

7057. *Chairman.*—Are you aware of any other copy of the deed, except the one in the possession of the Bishop of Meath?—The Society are likely to have it.

7058. And the opinion?—No; but the deed of Lord Ranelagh.

7059. But the opinion?—The opinion was got from the late Chief Justice Pennefather.

7060. Where is it?—The bishop of Meath has it.

7061. Is there no other copy?—I am not aware of it.

7062. You sent in a copy to the Society?—No, but the case.

7063. Did you not send them the opinion?—I did.

7064. Have you any further observations to make?—No, nothing further; but I hope the Commissioners feel that I do not come forward on any private grounds, or from any private motives, but simply because I feel aggrieved as rector of an extensive parish, with a large population, who had admission into the school, until, I think, about the year 1838.

7065. Dr. *Andrews.*—You think, the trust is not properly managed, and on public grounds you come forward, to state publicly the grounds on which you think it is not so managed?—Yes.

7066. The Commissioners wish to see Mr. Pennefather's opinion if you can get it for them?—I shall certainly use every effort I can to get the opinion.

7067. Also, a copy of the deed?—Perhaps I shall have both at your meeting at Mullingar. I shall have occasion to go there, and I think I shall have the deed and opinion, both on that day.

7068. If not, have the goodness to send them directed to the Secretary, Dublin Castle?—Certainly.

7069. Mr. *Stephens.*—Supposing that your construction of this deed be correct, and that twenty poor Protestant boys of the town of Athlone have the right of admission, have you any objection to these admissions being confined or given to the cleverest boys in the town?—Well, I do not think that would be carrying out the intention of Lord Ranelagh. I think it was intended for the poorest children, the sons of poor Protestants, in other words.

7070. Dr. *Andrews.*—Subject to the rules and regulations of the Incorporated Society?—I think the rule would be a good one, and might encourage the neighbouring schools, and my own among the rest, and might promote a better system of education in the parish schools adjoining.

7071. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you not think, it would take away from a boy any reproach on the part of his fellow scholars, as to his poverty?—I think among the boys that are admitted into that school there is no reproach

7072. Would not free scholarships, given after public examinations to the cleverest boys in Athlone, raise their own self respect?—My opinion is, that the Society might very well establish two or three places for the cleverest boys, or some encouragement of that kind.

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But I think by giving the whole twenty generally in that way, you would not be accomplishing the object contemplated by the Earl of Ranelagh. Perhaps, if scholarships, or whatever you choose to call them, were given to two or three of the cleverest boys, it would be an encouragement.

7073. If your view be carried out, it will be the mere exercise of private patronage, perfectly irrespective of learning, merit, or good conduct?—With regard to the inhabitants of Athlone, it would not, because they would be recommended by the respectable inhabitants of Athlone; and this school was formerly connected with a local body of respectable persons of the town of Athlone, and there is no such thing now. The respectable inhabitants did recommend formerly, and got them admission, and I among the rest; but I have not got that power now.

7074. *Chairman.*—This case will be fully inquired into.

Rev. *Peter Browne* sworn and examined.

Rev. Peter Browne.

7075. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold?—I am a member of the Incorporated Society, and Rector of Ardbraccan parish, county Galway.

7076. Have you heard the evidence of the Rev. Mr. Moffat?—I did.

7077. Can you give any explanation?—I think I can. At the period to which Mr. Moffatt refers—namely, 1838—and prior to that period, this school was very much neglected, and I recollect the members of the Incorporated Society took the matter up very warmly, and an examination was held. And on going to Athlone we found, I think, five or six miserable boys in the school, neglected, as we conceived; badly clothed, badly educated, and, in fact, in every respect, we considered the institution inferior to what it ought to be. We afterwards obtained a reformation; and instead of having the children admitted by local persons, which lead to many evils—among the rest, that none but the children, perhaps, of paupers on the estate—children sometimes idiotic, I believe, and belonging to lady's maids, and of that class, were in the school. We conceived a change was most desirable, and that admission should be regulated by some test, at least, of intellect, in order to to carry out the intention of Lord Ranelagh. Accordingly we met at Athlone, all the field officers of the garrison were ex-officio members of the committee; and at that period we had Sir Parker Cardwell, a most admirable man, and he took the chair. We examined into the matter in a court-martial way; and we found, amongst other things, that Mr. Moffatt had neglected his duty—that was through ill-health, and nothing else; and that was the reason of his dismissal from the office of catechist to the institution; and the master was also found inefficient, and was also dismissed from his position, and the present very efficient master was appointed, and his excellent wife as matron; and instead of having the admission by private patronage, as before, we resolved that all schools connected with the several parishes which supplied the institution, that all the Scriptural schools of these parishes, should be privileged to send in their children, of certain ages, to the annual examination—not a very learned examination, as Mr. Moffatt states, but such an examination as we conceived a child ought to undergo; and those children are educated and maintained for five years gratuitously, and they are enabled to make their way in the world, and some have distinguished themselves. Amongst those, we sent over one boy to be examined in England, for a situation in the Ordnance Department; and amongst 113 candidates, I believe, he got the second or third place. I believe he now receives £200 a-year, and he was originally the child of very poor parents. I only give that as a sample of the general benefit of the new system; and with regard to the observations Mr. Moffatt has made, that the children of Athlone and Roscommon are excluded, who are entitled to the benefits of the institution.

7078. Mr. *Stephens.*—What he states is "that the poor Protestant boys of the town and manor of Athlone are exclusively entitled"?—So far as the deed goes that might appear by the reading of it; but then we conceive the Act of Parliament totally changes the deed, it not having been acted on from 1708 to 1760, when the school was transferred to the Incorporated Society, who took up the management of it. The Act of Parliament gave them discretion I believe—a very absolute discretion, as to the way in which they should carry on the institution; and also the Act of Parliament introduces a word which was not in the original deed—namely, the inhabitants of Athlone and Roscommon, and the "public." The word public is added in the Act of Parliament: it has extended the benefit beyond the neighbourhood or vicinity.

7079. Dr. *Andrews.*—So far as admission goes you have the words "subject to the rules and regulations of the Incorporated Society"?—There is no other object but the benefit of the public.

7080. There is Pococke's Institution, and various institutions of the same character in other districts; are boys from these districts eligible? Would they be eligible from Pococke's Institution?—No; we have given the admission to those districts in which Lord Ranelagh's property is. We take fourteen pupils, and from these fourteen pupils, who are permitted to be presented at the annual examination, we select.

7081. Is eligibility restricted to persons born on, or connected with, the estates out of which you derive the income of the charity?—Precisely so; and whose parents must be resident in that district, and who must have lived twelve months in that district.

7082. Then you maintain that under the clause in the Act of Parliament, which gave the Society the power to make rules, they had power to institute an examination for the purpose of testing the literary competency of candidates for admission?—Yes; and because having in the school, unfortunately, idiotic children and diseased children before that period.

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7083. Better fitted for another institution than a literary one?—Yes; for the poorhouse. Some of the children we found in the institution were of that class which we now consider fit for the poorhouse. I think we have at present seventy-two children. Mr. M'Namara can give you information on that subject. We have clergymen's sons who go there, as boarders, who pay, and officers' sons; and all mixed up with the foundation pupils. I visited the school the day before yesterday, and saw them all happily instructed together, partaking of their meals together, and no distinction made whatever between the poor children of Athlone or Roscommon and the son of the clergyman or the officer. They all appeared to go on cheerfully and prosperously.

7084. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did they not pass an examination?—They did; but I beg leave to make an observation; that our object is not to favour or show any affection towards any particular child. The examiners do not know the boys, or their names, or where they come from. They are merely presented to the members, and they elect those whom they conceive best qualified.

7085. Dr. *Andrews.*—The usual system in that class of schools under your Society?—Those children who make superior progress are transferred to the Santry school, which is a more advanced school.

7086. The boys of Athlone, and from the estates, have derived advantage from being educated in the school, and particularly under your management?—They are prepared for the Santry school, where their education is still further advanced.

7087. Mr. *Stephens.*—Then, no boy can be admitted on your foundation until he has passed an examination as to merit or learning?—He cannot. No boy whatever, except as a day scholar, or a boarder.

7088. Dr. *Andrews.*—Are you aware whether there is any objection made to day scholars if they are offered?—I am not aware, except it should be on the ground of disease, or something in that way; or the want of sufficient cleanliness.

7089. Is there any fee required from the pupils—would they be taken as free pupils?—I have sent for Mr. M'Namara to tell you.

7090. Mr. *Stephens.*—Are you aware of any free pupils having been tendered and refused?—I am not aware.

7091. Is this the section of the First of George III., to which you have referred—"And whereas the said charitable intentions of the said Richard, late Earl of Ranelagh, have not been hitherto carried into execution, nor any of the said four free schools erected or built, and from the present circumstances and situation of the said towns of Athlone and Roscommon, the said four free schools, if now to be erected and built, and to be conducted under the said several rules and regulations, would not be of much advantage to the said towns of Athlone and Roscommon, or to the public, and it will be greatly for the benefit of the said towns of Athlone and Roscommon, and of the public, that all and every of the said manors, towns, lands, tenements, and hereditaments," &c.?—That is the clause, and my reading of it is as I have stated.

7092. I want to know if that is the section to which you have referred?—I do not know whether any question turns upon that.

7093. That is your view of it?—Yes, that is my view. I thought the power of the Society was extended very much, the word "public" being introduced into the Act of Parliament; but the deed seems to restrict it to the towns of Athlone and Roscommon, in some measure.

7094. [Rev. Mr. *Moffatt.*—An impression would be likely to remain on the minds of those who heard Mr. Browne's evidence, that these children who were admitted, as I stated, in former times, on the recommendation of respectable persons, were admitted without the sanction or approval of the Society. It never was the case. They were all approved of by the Society; and I catechised the school for a long time, and I do not remember to have ever seen in the school an idiot, or a child affected with any disease that would render him to be unfit in the school, in all my life.]

7095. Unfortunately, I did.

Rev. Jas. Fitzgerald.

Rev. *James Fitzgerald* sworn and examined.

7096. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold?—I am curate of Roscommon, and visiting manager of the Ranelagh school.

7097. Dr. *Andrews.*—Is your evidence intended to be applicable to the Athlone school, or the Roscommon school?—With regard to the point that has been raised about admission, to which Mr. Moffatt objects, the observations I have to make are these—that the deed has reference to schools being established at Athlone and Roscommon; and my observation is this, that if persons from other districts are admitted into the Athlone school, the advantages are reciprocal, for the Roscommon school is not confined to Roscommon children. The advantages are reciprocal; that is, children from Athlone, and other parishes in which the Society have property, are eligible to the Roscommon school.

7098. *Chairman.*—Do you mean to say that the Roscommon school is on a different footing from the Athlone school, by the Act of Parliament?—No; but I do not object, although I might make the same objection to children from other parishes being admitted. As to the point of law, whether they are eligible to be admitted, the objection is, that the school at Roscommon is not confined to the admission of Roscommon children, but there are several female children from the Athlone parish at present in the Roscommon school on the foundation.

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7099. Dr. *Andrews.*—If Mr. Moffatt lived in Roscommon, he might make the same objection.—There are children from this town, who were my pupils, at present on Athlone foundation, and they have been very successful.

7100. You rely on it that this school as managed and worked has a tendency to assist the other school?—Yes; there are several girls from Athlone in the Roscommon school; but what appears in the first instance exclusive, on further examination is not so very exclusive as might be originally supposed. I do find that the present system of examination works remarkably well; as a selection must be made, and no greater number than twenty can be taken in, who are the most deserving, it gives a great stimulus to the parochial schools. I find it very much stimulates teachers to bring on their children, so that their candidates may be successful.

7101. You find that the general system of electing the pupils on account of literary merit and good conduct is an advantage to all the schools in the district by being a stimulant to exertion?—Yes.

7102. Mr. *Stephens.*—Would you prefer such a mode of selection to private patronage?—From all I have heard, private patronage has been greatly abused; whereas, I do not now hear any complaints of abuse. It cannot be; for all those children elected from the small schools are of humble rank. There are none there who could afford to be paid for, which may prevent, perhaps, the higher ranks of availing themselves of parish instruction.

[For further evidence as to this school, see page 348.]

THE RANELAGH GIRLS' SCHOOL, ROSCOMMON.

Rev. *James Fitzgerald* further examined.

The Ranelagh Girls' School, Roscommon.
Rev. Jas. Fitzgerald.

7103. *Chairman.*—Have you any further observations to make?—No; but as I am in connexion with the Roscommon Ranelagh school, I would express a hope that you have been pleased with the school.

7104. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—I am very glad you have asked the question, and given me the opportunity of stating publicly that I was much gratified by the result of the examination which I have been carrying on this morning in the school. I have examined into the condition of other schools, and I am bound to state that there was no institution in which I found the arrangements better, or the instruction of the children of a superior class. I examined the pupils at some length, both in writing English from dictation, in English grammar, arithmetic, and Scripture history, and I was very well satisfied with the result of my examination?—I am of opinion that result arises from the system of admission by examination.

7105. The girls, no doubt, are above the average in ability, as they are selected after competition with others. They are, no doubt, superior in ability to children on the average; but even that does not furnish a complete explanation of the merit of their answering. The children are evidently well taught, and under good management in every respect. The interior arrangements of the house are all that could be desired as regards order and cleanliness?—We hear good accounts of the success of the pupils in afterlife, such as schoolmistresses, nurses, governesses, and servants.

7106. Are you able, of your own knowledge, and without mentioning names, to mention any case in which young persons brought up in that school have gone forward into life and conducted themselves satisfactorily?—I know some who have been respectably married; others who emigrated, and are now in very good circumstances. I know one young woman, who was educated in the school, and she is at present with her husband in Australia, who is a very wealthy man; and generally we hear they get on very well in life.

7107. And you hear nothing to the contrary?—There are exceptions to every rule.

7108. Have you heard of exceptions?—Yes, but not numerous ones; the reverse is generally the case.

7109. Are you at all inclined to attribute the successful management of the school to the energetic and active superintendence which is exercised over its inmates?—I do; they are very closely watched, and their moral training is particularly attended to.

7110. I mean in any way to the inspection on the part of the catechist and others who constantly inspect the school?—I may say I am the catechist, and that I give them weekly instruction in the Holy Scriptures.

7111. Are you not of opinion that the frequent visits of a person in that position, who is authorized to report to the managers any instance of neglect or misconduct, are calculated to produce a very salutary effect on the management of the school?—Certainly, that is my duty.

7112. On the other hand, do you not believe that the school would decline, that its management would become less satisfactory, if there was less vigilant supervision?—Yes; it is a general rule, applicable to all schools, the more supervision and inspection the better.

7113. You examine yourself, not only in the way of catechising, but also for the purpose of ascertaining what progress the girls are making in the different branches of their secular instruction?—Oh, yes; a general inspection as to every branch, in fact.

7114. You also visit the school from time to time for the purpose of ascertaining whether the rules with regard to the dietary are observed?—Yes; but I do not give any notice.

7115. Are you satisfied that these rules are strictly observed?—About the dietary?

7116. Yes.—The children have always been remarked as very healthy and very comfortable.

7117. I could only judge from appearance; they appeared to be all in excellent health;

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Roscommon.

The Ranelagh Girls' School, Roscommon.

Rev. Jas. Fitzgerald.

and as for neatness and cleanliness in their persons, they were all that could be desired.—They are of very cleanly habits there.

7118. The master undertakes to supply the diet of the children at a fixed rate: are you aware at what rate?—It is 5½*d.* a-day.

7119. Do not you think that is rather a small sum?—It is.

7120. Notwithstanding that, you are satisfied that the children are amply fed?—Yes. I do not hear complaints. They all seem satisfied. In two or three years they get quite fat on the food, which is a proof of their good keeping. I think, myself, to feed them too high—to give them meat too often—would give them habits which, in afterlife, might be injurious.

7121. Are you aware of their having any industrial employment in ornamental work, and needle-work in general?—They do plain work, and they do all the work of the house, as servants.

7122. Do they take part in the kitchen?—Yes.

7123. And in the laundry?—Yes.

7124. Do they make their own dresses?—Yes.

7125. All that they wear?—Yes; they do all the domestic work.

7126. You do not think that the education they get is calculated to unfit them for employments of an humble description—for the situation of servants, for instance?—Well, no. It is an English education, and a Scriptural education they receive; and those whom we find are adapted in their abilities or taste for schoolmistresses, we pay more particular attention to their education with a view to that.

7127. And have any girls been educated in the institution who have afterwards obtained employment as schoolmistresses?—Oh, numbers. There is one girl, I think, who is schoolmistress at a place called Annaclare: her name is Canavan; she lived in the institution about eighteen months. Her sister is also a schoolmistress, and was educated likewise in the institution. Their brother is teacher of a school at Clonmel.

The Ranelagh Boys' School, Athlone—con.

Rev. James Robert Maffatt.

THE RANELAGH BOYS' SCHOOL, ATHLONE—(continued).

Rev. *J. R. Moffatt* further examined.

7128. Mr. *Stephens.*—One of your complaints is, that the patronage of admitting free pupils to the school of Athlone has been taken away from the respectable inhabitants?—Yes.

7129. Who exercised that patronage?—Any of the inhabitants of the town. I have recommended boys myself, frequently; they have been recommended by shopkeepers in the town, and other persons resident in it. Mr. Hancock, and others, have recommended.

7130. Did the field officers who were quartered in the garrison interfere?—I believe they did not; but they might sometimes.

7131. Were they members of the committee?—As I understood it.

7132. Do you consider it to be a subject of complaint that field officers, quartered in the garrison, are upon the committee of a male and female school?—No; I do not complain that the officers are on the committee.

7133. Then you think it an advantage to have the committee composed of the field officers in the garrison?—Yes; I think field officers often suggest things which are a great improvement. My objection is confined to one particular almost; for I believe there is no better conducted institution in Ireland than at present under Mr. M'Namara.

Mr. J. M'Namara.

Mr. *Joseph M'Namara* sworn and examined.

7134. *Chairman.*—What situation do you hold?—I am schoolmaster of the Athlone Ranelagh school.

7135. Who appointed you?—The Incorporated Society of Ireland.

7136. How long have you been master?—Sixteen years and nine months.

7137. When were you appointed?—The 1st of January, 1839.

7138. How many boarders have you at present?—Thirty-five at present.

7139. How many day-scholars?—Eighteen.

7140. Will you explain how boarders are admitted?—On application to me or to the Secretary.

7141. These are not the free boarders?—No, my Lord.

7142. How many free boarders?—About nineteen at present; when a vacancy is caused by a boy going away or being provided for, another scholar is substituted who has completed his fourth year, and who, by the Society, is allowed to remain an additional year, not having been provided for. When a boy is not provided for they generally fill up the vacancy; the deputation generally fills up the vacancy, by retaining the boy an additional year.

7143. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—And what are the circumstances which induce them to deviate from that rule?—If any boy has been provided for before the expiration of four years, a vacancy necessarily must occur, and we only admit five boys every year.

7144. But if a boy is not provided for at the end of four years they sometimes deviate from their rules in permitting to remain?—If the boy is provided for, then we admit.

7145. Retaining him does not operate to exclusion of another boy?—By no means.

7146. Dr. *Andrews.*—How many vacancies do you fill up annually?—Five.

7147. Supposing you want to keep one boy who is not provided for, how many new boys are elected?—Five.

7148. And do you retain the one in addition?—No.

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7149. Is he one of those who being retained is elected?—Yes, if a vacancy exists. We only retain twenty boys.

7150. *Chairman.*—But do you not admit five fresh boys every year?—Always; we change every four years; five boys are elected. Take this year, for instance: suppose there were five boys admitted last January, these boys would remain four years.

7151. Dr. *Andrews.*—If any of the boys leave within the period of four years, then one of the boys permanently admitted may remain on in his place?—Exactly so.

7152. Would you then on the next occasion elect six?—Oh, no; only five.

7153. *Chairman.*—Will you explain in what manner free boarders are selected?—The clergymen are furnished with papers generally six or eight weeks before the deputation comes around; and these gentlemen send the boys they have prepared, and furnish me with their names, and also with a notice stating that they have been approved of by the clergyman, and that they are healthy as pronounced by the physician; and they present them on the day of examination, and the best answerers are chosen.

7154. What number of candidates do you generally have?—In 1853 there were twelve candidates, and five elected; in 1854, eighteen candidates, and five were elected; and in 1855 we also had eighteen candidates, and five were elected.

7155. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Is the examination public?—It is.

7156. The examination is conducted by gentlemen deputed by the Incorporated Society?—Yes.

7157. *Chairman.*—They do not know the names of the boys?—Oh, no.

7158. Will you explain that point?—The boys come into the examination hall, and arrange themselves according as they think proper; and when they are properly arranged a card is suspended around the neck of each boy with numbers, for instance, up to eighteen, and they are only named by number; and according as each boy answers the question the examiner puts his mark opposite his number, supposing it to be ten.

7159. Will you now explain the principle upon which free day-scholars are admitted?—There is no particular way; the parents of the children come forward themselves, and they say, "Would you have the kindness to take the charge of my son?" In some instances they are not charged, in one or two instances generally speaking; but they pay if they are respectably connected.

7160. It is left to your discretion whether they pay or not?—Yes.

7161. And you require payment from a boy whose parent you think can support him?—I do, my Lord.

7162. Do you find any boys come from a distance to attend the school as day-scholars?—They have frequently come three miles, and four.

7163. But they are boys whose parents live in Athlone or the neighbourhood?—Yes, my Lord.

7164. How are the free boarders paid for?—By the Incorporated Society.

7165. In what manner?—Seven pence a-day they allow for each boy.

7166. You feed the boys?—I do, in the hall; and with regard to the boarding department, in some instances gentlemen pay for the sons of their tenantry. There are one or two instances: the Rev. George Barker pays for two boys.

7167. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—A boy admitted in that way is called a hall boarder?—What we have are all hall boarders.

7168. If he be not a foundation boy?—Oh, they are all hall boarders.

7169. Can you state to the Commissioners the success in life of those educated at the school since you have been master?—I find that many of them have prospered in life. There is an account here.

7170. Without mentioning names can you give some instances?—Fifteen were transferred to Santry, where they seldom remain more than a year or two without being provided for; others hold situations under the Incorporated Society, and natives of this town. There are eighteen foundationers I know respectably working their way through life as clerks and teachers. There is one who holds a situation as second clerk in the London Post Office, to which he was appointed out of a large number. Some have enlisted, where their education and good conduct have paved their way for promotion as non-commissioned officers in a very short time. Perhaps there are twenty of these. I generally correspond with them in the Crimea; I have letters from some of the boys.

7171. *Chairman.*—Of what religious persuasion are the boys?—They are all Protestants; there are one or two Roman Catholic day-boys.

7172. By whom is the school inspected?—The catechist and the Incorporated Society's Inspector.

7173. How often does he catechise the scholars?—Twice or three times a-week. A report is here.

7174. Does he catechise the boys on each occasion?—He does, my Lord. If he happens to come while the boys are engaged in playing, of course we do not take them away; but during school hours he does. We had a visit from the Sub-Committee a short time ago.

7175. By whom are the books supplied?—The Incorporated Society.

7176. Have the goodness to send in a list of the books, and the number of scholars reading each book?—I have not got it at present.

7177. Send it to the Secretary in Dublin Castle.

7178. Rev. Dr. *Graves*—Is the school furnished with a library for the use of the boys?—A lending library, it is.

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ROSCOMMON.

The Ranelagh Boys' School, Athlone.

Mr. J. M'Namara.

7179. Do the boys freely make use of it?—They do, sir.

7180. Do you find an advantage arises from that?—Very great, indeed.

7181. How are the books supplied?—By the Incorporated Society.

7182. At their expense?—Yes.

7183 Who has the choice of the books?—There is a Committee appointed for that purpose; that is, a few of the members.

7184. Have donations been made to the library by other parties?—In one instance a circumstance occurred with one of the officers. A boy found a knife, and the officer was very anxious to give him some reward for his fidelity in returning it. I said the boy required nothing but the mere satisfaction of having returned the knife, and he presented the library with a book. That is the only instance.

7185. In the case of that donation, the reception of it, I suppose, would be subject to the approval of the Committee?—If a local donation, subject to approbation of the catechist; if any other, of course, of the Society.

7186. You are of opinion that the establishment of that library has increased the efficiency of the school?—I am.

7187. How long has it been in existence?—I think about four years.

7188. What gave rise to the institution of the library?—I am not aware, in reference to my school; but I know libraries have been in existence in other schools, and, of course, the Society wished to extend it to ours.

7189. And you think that in a well-managed school it would be desirable there should be a lending library for the use of the scholars?—Decidedly so.

7190. Is your school adequately supplied with all school requisites?—It is.

7191. And any deficiency noticed is at once reported to the Committee of the Incorporated Society?—Yes; and my wants are immediately supplied; and in some instances they give me the privilege myself of purchasing such things. Then there are bills forwarded to them.

7192. Do the boys educated in your school receive any industrial education?—No.

7193. Do you not think that some kind of industrial education would be useful to many of them?—They generally obtain situations as clerks and schoolmasters. I think that they, perhaps, would not like to be engaged in agriculture. Moreover, our school hours are very particular. The intervals are devoted to recreation, which, of course, the boys like.

7194. What appliances have they for recreation; have they ample play-ground?—Oh; we have an extensive play-ground contracted for. The play-ground is not a good one at present, as it is narrowed on account of the great improvements and alterations which are at present being carried out. At present it is not a very good one; but the Society contemplate making a nice one. There is lavatory accommodation.

7195. But is that of recent institution?—Yes.

7196. Is there a basin for every boy?—Not a basin for every boy; there are fifteen basins.

7197. Is a room set apart for the purpose?—Yes.

7198. Is there any bath in the school?—No, there is no bath at present. There is a bath which is not complete, but at which the workmen are working.

7199. In connexion with the lavatory arrangements, can you tell me where the boys keep their brushes and combs?—There is a trunk for them, which you will see in the plan. [A plan is handed in.]

7200. Next the lavatory?—Having used these things in the lavatory, they put them by again.

7201. *Chairman.*—How do they come down from this additional dormitory?—Through the schoolroom, and the porch.

7202. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Was the front of the old house similar to the Ranelagh institution here?—It was.

7203. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do they not keep their brushes and combs in their trunks?—Yes.

7204. Do you think that is cleanly?—Except in this regard: each boy is responsible for his own clothing. We endeavour to make them tidy and independent. There is, generally, a small box in the trunk, or partition.

7205. Have all the boys that accommodation?—The majority of the scholars have partitions. Each boy has his small box or partition in his trunk for the preservation of his brush and comb.

7206. *Chairman.*—How is water supplied?—It is supplied by buckets from a pump, which is in the yard; but it is contemplated—

7207. Mr. *Stephens.*—Why have you not a basin for every boy, as you are so particular about cleanliness?—They would occupy too much room. We have not space.

7208. Dr. *Andrews.*—They are fixed basins, with plugs?—Yes.

7209 Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Is there an ample supply of water?—The pump is a very good one.

7210. You spoke about a Committee, of whom is it composed?—The Rev. G. Blake, and others.

7211. Is it a local committee?—It is a committee representing the Society.

7212. Dr. *Andrews.*—What are your school hours?—From half-past eight in the morning until ten; from ten until three; and from six until eight.

7213. Is there any interruption from ten until three?—They have a little rest.

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7214. How much?—Twenty minutes, or half an hour, just as business permits it.

7215. You say it is discretionary with you as to the payment you demand from day boys; what is your scale of charges?—Some pay 10*s.* a-quarter; and those who learn Latin pay £1.

7216. Do you teach classics yourself?—I do not. I have two assistants. My senior assistant is a graduate, and the second assistant a senior sophister of Trinity College.

7217. You charge 10*s.* a-quarter for English pupils, and £1 a-quarter for those who learn classics?—Yes.

7218. Do you teach any branch of science?—Yes, sir.

7219. You do that yourself?—I do that myself.

7220. What branches do you teach?—I teach Euclid, and algebra, and trigonometry, English grammar, and geography.

7221. Do you teach mensuration and surveying?—Yes.

7222. Bookkeeping?—Yes.

Bishop Hodson's Endowment for a Grammar School at Elphin.

Bishop Hodson's Endowment for a Grammar School at Elphin.

Documentary Evidence.

7223. *Secretary.*—The next school, my Lord, is the diocesan school, Elphin, in connexion with which there has been a question raised with regard to Bishop Hodson's endowment. The master of the Elphin diocesan school states, that since the withdrawal of Bishop Hodson's fund, by the Chapter of Elphin Cathedral, no free scholars have been educated in it. It is mentioned in the Parliamentary returns of 1821, that the diocesan schoolmaster had £10 per annum, from a legacy; and then the sum is mentioned, but not the object of the bequest. It seems, from different returns, there was some bequest attached to this diocesan school.

7224. The next communication before the Commissioners on the subject is a return from Dean Warburton, Dean of Elphin; and, in reply to the circular addressed to him, along with the clergy, generally, inquiring into endowments for schools, and endowed schools in their respective parishes and districts, the Dean of Elphin addressed the following letter to the Commissioners:—

"Deanery, Elphin, May 16, 1855.

"Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, I have to state that there is no endowed school in the parish of Elphin, except the diocesan school; master, the Rev. Hugh Flynn. His address is, Diocesan School, Elphin. As all these diocesan schools come under similar conditions, it is unnecessary for me to trouble you on the subject.

"There was a grant of certain lands made by a Bishop Hodson, the original deed bearing date 20th of June, 1685, in trust for certain purposes, one-half the proceeds of these lands was to be applied 'to and for the maintenance of a grammar school, in the town of Elphin, that shall from time to time be allowed and approved of by the Bishop of Elphin for the teaching and instructing of the children of the inhabitants of the said town of Elphin, teaching such of the same children of the said town whose parents are poor, gratis.' These lands, at present, yield only £20 per annum applicable to this purpose; but at the expiration of the present lease, of which there is but one very old life in existence, they will produce, probably, £150 per annum, which might be sufficient to lay the foundation of a very valuable educational establishment for a poor neighbourhood, as this is. The trustees of these lands appear (contrary, as I think, to the intentions of the donor) to have let them at a low rent, accepting of a fine. The rent was, of course, insufficient to carry out the intentions of the grantor; and former bishops, deans, and chapters of Elphin paid their proceeds to the master of the diocesan school, who, in return, educated a few poor scholars, as if on the foundation; but on my appointment to the deanery of Elphin I found, that for some years the poor of Elphin had ceased to derive any benefit from the grant; in fact, it was paid to the master of the diocesan school without his performing any service as an equivalent. Considering this to be a misapplication of the funds, and finding the late bishop unwilling to concur with me in appropriating the funds to the support and improvement of a national parochial school, I suggested, that on the resignation of the late master of the diocesan school, the funds should be allowed to accumulate until the expiration of the lease, and that then application should be made to the Chancellor for permission to employ the money in the erection of a suitable school-house; and that the proceeds of the land granted by Bishop Hodson should go to the maintenance of a school, according to a scheme to be proposed to his lordship, and the object of which would be the promotion of the education of the people, not, perhaps, exactly in accordance with the views of the testator, but for the general good, and to meet the altered circumstances of the country. The late Bishop of Elphin consented to my proposal, so far as regards the accumulation of the funds, and for the last two years the proceeds of the land applicable to this purpose have been laid aside. I shall only add, that I shall be, at all times, most happy to concur with Her Majesty's Commissioners, as far as in me lies, in rendering this endowment subservient to the promotion of the education of the people of this neighbourhood generally. The lands granted by Bishop Hodson are vested in trustees. The surviving trustees are the Rev. William Digby, who resides near Longford, and the Rev. Lewis Henry Streane, then Archdeacon of Elphin, but now residing, I think, in England. The latter gentleman was appointed trustee in 1846, in accordance with the powers provided in the original deed, and which are conveyed in these terms:—'And it is further agreed, &c., that in case one, or two, or more of the said trustees shall

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ROSCOMMON.

Bishop Hodson's Endowment for a Grammar School at Elphin.

Documentary Evidence.

die, that then the survivor and survivors of them shall, by the direction and appointment of the Bishop of Elphin then for the time being, and the Dean and Chapter of Elphin, assign and make over their interest, right, and title to the said lands to such other person and persons, and their heirs, as the then Bishop of Elphin and the said Dean and Chapter shall think fit, &c.' 'And lastly, it is hereby declared that the oversight of the trusts aforesaid shall be, and is hereby committed into the hands of the Bishop of Elphin, and his successors, and to the said Dean and Chapter of the said Cathedral Church aforesaid, &c., &c.'

"The foregoing observations will, I think, put Her Majesty's Commissioners in possession of all the information they require in regard to the endowed schools of Elphin parish; but if there should be any point in regard to them on which I can give further information, I shall be happy to communicate it.

"I am, Sir, your faithful servant,
(Signed,) "WM. WARBURTON, Dean of Elphin.

"William Neilson Hancock, Esq."

7225. There is another letter relating to this subject, or part of a letter, from the Rev. Samuel Crookshanks, Ardmore; he says:—

"Ardmore, June 4, 1855.

"SIR,—Beyond the bounds of my congregation, and lying between this and Bailieborough, are two townlands. The name of the one is Begliff; the name of the other is, I believe, Kilcross. They are said, by the tenants, to belong to the 'Elphin Establishment.' They have been in the possession of a middleman, whose name is John Parr, of Clones. The lease of these lands is said to have dropped lately. Mr. Parr is said to have renewed the lease in despite of the tenants attempting to renew for themselves. These townlands lie in the parish of Knockbride, but beyond the range of my congregation. There is a national school in the townland of Begliff—the road from Cootehill to Bailieborough passes through Begliff. These are statements made wholly on the ground of report. I know nothing of the truth of them; you have them as I got them. I thought it right to put you in possession of them.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,
(Signed,) "SAMUEL CROOKSHANKS."

7226. The next point is, that a circular has been addressed to the Rev. Louis H. Streane, and the other trustee, the Rev. W. Digby. Mr. Streane, in reply, says:—

"I have to express my regret that I am unable to afford any accurate information on the subject. More than seven years have elapsed since I resigned the Archdeaconry of Elphin; since then I have been altogether separated from that diocese, nor can I call to mind the date of Bishop Hodson's bequest, nor the extent of the property in Cavan from which its proceeds arise, nor the annual amount of these proceeds. This only do I remember accurately, that, as a member of the Chapter, I, along with some others, was under the impression, from the copies of documents in the Chapter books, that the bequest was in no way necessarily connected with the diocesan school, though its master was in the receipt of its funds, that its objects were different from those of the diocesan school, and that they ought to be separated; in which view a minority of the Chapter agreed with me.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) "L. H. STREANE.

"To the Secretary of the Endowed Schools,
"Ireland, Commission."

7227. The other trustee, the Rev. W. Digby, also states that he is unable to afford any information to the Commissioners on the subject.

Rev. Hugh J. Flynn.

Rev. *Hugh J. Flynn* sworn and examined.

7228. *Chairman.*—Have you any statement to make with reference to the bequest of Bishop Hodson?—I have only to observe, as to the duties not being performed in the lifetime of my father, that they were performed as long as the Dean and Chapter sent pupils.

7229. With whom did the appointment of the master rest?—It was always attached to the diocesan school. I produce my father's appointment. Of course I did not expect, nor did any of our family dream that the office would have been taken from my father, who had it; for we had a valid title deed, which we considered was sufficient to insure it to him for his lifetime.

7230. Was he deprived of it?—Yes; He resigned it before his death.

7231. Mr. *Stephens.*—When was your father appointed, Mr. Flynn?—I think in March, 1842.

7232. When was he deprived of this £20 a-year?—I think about 1852.

7233. Have you any other title deed than Bishop Hodson's grant?

7234. [The instrument of appointment is read as follows]:—

"John, by Divine permission Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh, to all persons whom it may concern, greeting. Whereas, by a deed executed in the year 1685, by the Right Rev. John Hodson, Lord Bishop of Elphin, the appointment to a grammar school in Elphin is in the Bishop for the time being, and which right of appointment has been

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invariably exercised by the Bishops of the said diocese of Elphin, and by the aforesaid deed, a moiety of the rents and profits of the lands of Beyly, or Beylee, then the estate of the said Bishop, is granted and set apart for the maintenance of the said master. Know all men, therefore, by these presents, that I, John, Lord Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh, do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint, the Rev. Thomas Flynn, A.M., now inhabiting the diocesan school of Elphin, to the mastership of the said school, so long as he fulfils the duties thereof, and conforms to the regulations in the said deed mentioned.

"And he is hereby authorized to receive the amount of the moiety now due, arising, or hereafter to arise, from the said devised lands. In witness whereof, I have hereunto put my hand and affixed my episcopal seal, the 2nd day of September, 1842.

(Signed), "J. KILMORE, &c.

"EDWARD BROOKE KENNY, Deputy Registrar."

7235. Mr. *Stephens*.—If I understand you aright, you complain that this £20 was taken away from your father in 1852?—In 1852 or 1853.

7236. At the time this £20 was taken from your father, was he able to fulfil the duties of a schoolmaster?—He was not himself able to do it, but in the discharge of some of the duties of diocesan schoolmaster I acted as assistant.

7237. At the time this money was taken away from him, was he able to discharge the duties of a schoolmaster?—He was not able to perform the duties of schoolmaster in the diocesan school, or in any other, for he was afflicted with paralysis.

7238. How long had he been unable to fulfil the duties of a schoolmaster before this grant of £20 a-year was taken from him?—I think a-year and a-half, or two years. It was in 1851 he was afflicted with paralysis, I think; and either in 1852, or 1853, he sent in his resignation, as well as I recollect.

7239. Then, notwithstanding that your father for eighteen months before this £20 a-year was taken from him was unable to fulfil the duties of schoolmaster, you still consider it a grievance that he was deprived of it?—I do not understand your question.

7240. You have complained that this £20 a-year was taken from your father, but at the time it was taken away, he was utterly unable to perform the duties of schoolmaster?—But he was able to perform them by means of an assistant, in the same way as he was doing the duties of the diocesan school, by means of an assistant; and as long as the Dean and Chapter sent pupils to be educated, so long were they educated.

7241. Where were they educated?—At a cottage near the Elphin school, separate from the house itself.

7242. Was your father speechless?—At first it was a thickness of the speech, which gradually increased, and in the end he became totally speechless; but at first it was a thickness of the speech; just in the beginning of his sickness. At one time he spoke so indistinctly that he could not perform the duty of either teaching or officiating in the Church.

7243. If I understand you aright, this authority was a delegated one, and then your father redelegated it. It was a delegated authority from the trustees, that in consideration of taking a certain number of free pupils, he was to receive £20 a-year?—Do not you think that is equivalent to a title deed. It is the bishop that there appointed him to it.

7244. Upon this condition, as long as he fulfilled the duties of a schoolmaster; but by the evidence you have given, he was incapable of fulfilling such duties?—Why not take him away from the diocesan school for the same reason.

7245. That, perhaps, was laches on the part of the trustees; but I think you should be the last person to reproach the trustees with an act of unkindness towards your father, in allowing him to receive, for eighteen months, money that he was not earning in accordance with the language of the trust?—But Bishop Hodson's grant and the diocesan school are the same.

7246. No; they are distinct and separate. That grant does not refer to the diocesan school. This deed, you say, is your title deed; but if you have got any other document, put it in, for it is that deed alone which I am now examining?—What I merely ask is, if it was incumbent on him to perform the duties of the Hodson's school, why not make some arrangement to take him away from the diocesan school?

7247. Because they may not have had the power of removal from the diocesan school, which they clearly had in the other case, under the terms of the instrument that you have put in. Under that instrument, the very moment your father became incapable of discharging the duties of master, the trustees had the power of stopping the £20 a-year?—Of course, I will not say any thing more about it.

7248. Where were Hodson's boys educated?—They were educated in Elphin, there was a cottage attached to the house, for which a small rent was paid, and which I had at the time. I think in 1847, seven were sent in by the Dean and Chapter.

7249. Then you had two schoolhouses?—Yes.

7250. Were the free pupils educated in the cottage?—In the cottage and separate from the diocesan school altogether.

7251. Then you were not attending exclusively to the education of the free pupils?—Just allow me—

7252. Were you attending exclusively to the education of these free boys, at the time your father was appointed?—I was.

7253. Attending exclusively?—It was only for an hour or two, they came to the free school, in the morning,

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7254. Then they were only educated at the school for an hour or two in the morning?—Yes.

7255. At what hour did they attend school?—They used to come there in the morning. I was there from half-past six o'clock, until nine o'clock.

7256. Did you see them afterwards?—No; they then attended the diocesan school.

7257. Who made these regulations?—I do not know. May I not suggest, that for this reason, Hodson's school could never have been detached from the diocesan school, because the diocesan schoolmaster could not pay separate attention to both exclusively; he must continue both together, and we find they have been joined from, I believe, the institution of the grant.

7258. Your evidence does not prove a connexion between the two schools, because the pupils were educated in separate houses; and the deed that you have put in does not refer to the diocesan school; and I have not seen any instrument that does.

7259. I did not intend to bring forward this at all, it was not my intention to have done so, until—

7260. *Chairman.*—Have you any more evidence to give with regard to the Hodson school?—I have nothing more to say.

Very Rev. William Warburton.

Very *Rev. William Warburton*, Dean of Elphin, sworn and examined.

7261. In the first place, Mr. Flynn has fallen into an error, unintentionally, with regard to the school; he says, why not dismiss his father, being incompetent, from the diocesan school. The fact of the matter is this, at this very period, Mr. Flynn's father was not in the school at all; and it was thought very desirable, at the time that his father became incapable, that his son, then a young man, should be appointed to the school, and there was an application made to the Lord Lieutenant to appoint him. He was accordingly appointed, and then Mr. Flynn's father ceased to be master of the diocesan school; he ceased to have any premises of his own, of any kind, wherein he could hold a school. Then the circumstances of the alteration were these: I took a very great interest myself in Mr. Flynn, and was very anxious that he should become master; his father was a very eminent master, and a worthy man, and a man very well known as a master. Well, I said at that time, I always thought that this fund of Bishop Hodson's was not properly appropriated; I objected to the way it was appropriated, on many accounts; and I objected, among other things, to the fact of keeping a separate house from the school, in which the boys were educated for an hour or two in the day. What I said to Mr Flynn at the time was, you must recollect this, that you will not be reappointed to the Hodson's grant—I do not know whether I used these words, if I can possibly avoid it, because the Bishop might perhaps have chosen to appoint him. Then I understood there was some misunderstanding about the father giving up the Hodson's school; and in consequence of that I wrote to the bishop, and stated that Mr. Flynn, senior, had resigned the Bishop Hodson's school; and, with the concurrence of the Chapter, I recommended that the present arrangement should be entered into—that is, as there had been for some years back no pupils whatever put under the Hodson's grant, and as the money had been received without any equivalent, there should be no appointment of a master at present, but that the fund should accumulate; and that when the lease would fall out, we would enter into a better arrangement. This was all put down in the Chapter book; and, to my surprise, after, I think, a year and a-half, I had a letter, not from the Rev Mr. Flynn, but his mother, demanding a year and a-half's pay, during which time Mr. Flynn, senior, had ceased to keep any school, and, in fact, had transferred the interest and the title he had in the house and every thing over to his son. Of course I objected to that very strongly; but we ultimately settled on this—that Mr. Flynn should formally resign the school, and get the year and a-half's payment.

7262. Mr. *Stephens.*—For doing nothing?—For doing nothing. So far with regard to particulars; but now with regard to the endowment in general. I wish to show the Commissioners that the two schools have nothing whatever to do with one another, that they are separate things altogether; not only that, but that it was the intention of the person who endowed this school (Bishop Hodson) that they should not be united. The first intimation we have of this grant is a deed of 1685, giving these lands into the hands of trustees for certain purposes. It does not seem to have taken effect, so far as I can gather until after his death, for in that he left a charge of £20 a-year upon these lands to another Mr. Hodson. Then by his will he confirms this grant, that he had originally given, and also confirms the £20 a year charge upon the land. In the subsequent year that Mr. Hodson who had the £20 a-year interest resigned in favour of the grant to the school. It is to be observed that when this indenture originally was made, the diocesan school was in existence. The Bishop was there, he naturally knew the school was there, and he thought proper to endow this school, and he did so. But he evidently saw a want in the country which the diocesan school did not supply; and which I suppose he thought it was not competent to supply, and that was the want of education for persons generally in the country. Accordingly he made this grant in which he describes the object of it.

7263. What is the date of that grant?—It is 1685.

7264. *Chairman.*—Does that book, to which you are referring, belong to the deanery?—It is the deanery book; it is entitled "The Registry Book of the Dean and Chapter of Elphin." The produce of these lands, subject to that £20, was left equally divided; the one portion for keeping up and beautifying the cathedral, and the other half was to be paid to the master of the grammar school that was not then established, but was contem-

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plated. The deed says, "for no other use, interest, and purpose whatsoever, that is to say, as to one moiety of the issues and profits thereof, to and for the maintenance of a grammar school in the town of Elphin, that shall from time to time be allowed and approved of by the Bishop of Elphin." This is supposed by the Bishop to vest in him the nomination of the master; the diocesan school is not mentioned, the master of which is appointed by the Lord Lieutenant "for the teaching and instructing of the children of the inhabitants of the said town of Elphin; teaching such of the same children of the said town, whose parents are poor, gratis." Then it says:—"The same to be paid unto such schoolmaster at or upon the 1st of November and 1st of May." It appears to me the evident object was to establish a school different from, and unconnected with, the diocesan school which was in existence.

7265. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—May I ask what evidence you have of the existence of the diocesan school at that time?—The Twelfth of Queen Elizabeth was the Act which established diocesan schools in Ireland; but some of the schools that are now called diocesan schools were not in existence at that time, nor for a long while after. Alterations took place in the arrangements connected with the diocesan schools; some were suppressed, and other new ones established in certain districts, as distinguished from dioceses.

7266. Mr. *Stephens.*—The deed which is in evidence provides for the endowment of the grammar school, and also gives the appointment of the master to the bishop for the time being. That is the deed you put in?

7267. [Rev. Mr. *Flynn.*—Yes.]

7268. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—I thought it likely these books might contain some indication of the existence of the diocesan school at that period?—I can find no trace of it in these books, and not only that, but I cannot find exactly when this fund began to be paid under Bishop Hodson's will; my own opinion is, not for a considerable number of years after his decease.

7269. Mr. *Stephens.*—The deed that has been put in evidence has nothing, I feel no hesitation in saying, to do with the diocesan school; it merely provides for the endowment of a grammar school; the appointment of a master, "so long as he fulfils the duties of master of the grammar school," being in the bishop for the time being.

7270. [Rev. Mr. *Flynn.*—If the Dean, Chapter, or trustees, had the power of withdrawing the master from the school when the duties were not performed, why would it be necessary to call for a formal resignation.

7271. Mr. *Stephens.*—To avoid litigation; that is evident; because you claimed a year and a half's salary for doing nothing: there was no grammar school.]

7272. If you would allow me to read the letter of the bishop, because he assumes the right of the appointment:—

"MY DEAR HUNT—I beg you will inform the Dean and Chapter, at the visitation, that it has been notified to me that the office of master to Bishop Hodson's grammar school is now vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Thomas Flynn; and it has been suggested to me that the same should not, at the present time, be filled up; in order that an accumulation of the income should take place, to form a building fund, and that the amount so collected should be vested in Government security in the name of a sufficient number of Trustees.

"I have also to request that you will inform the Dean and Chapter that it has always been my particular desire to render this endowment as useful as possible under the special directions of the will; and having suitable buildings erected at some future period will tend to further this object. With this view I have given my concurrence to this suggestion, and, accordingly, do name the Bishop, the Dean, and the Vicar-General of the diocese as trustees for the time being.

(Signed), "J. KILMORE.

"June 14, 1852."

7273. In passing, I may say there is no question now as to the resignation of the late Mr. Flynn; for he did resign upon getting this year and a half's salary.

7274. *Mr. Stephens.*—Oh, there is no doubt about his resignation.

7275. Then there is the resolution of the Chapter, which I will read as follows:—

"RESOLVED—That on referring to the resolution of this Chapter, entered into at a meeting capitularly convened, and held on the 21st day of April, 1836, we find that it was thereat determined and resolved on that the Lord Bishop of Elphin had the power of nominating and appointing the master of the grammar school established under the bequest of the Right Reverend John Hodson, Lord Bishop of Elphin; and that we, therefore, rescind and revoke the resolution entered into at our last meeting, viz., on the 21st day of July last, and regret having adopted it. The Very Reverend the Dean dissenting from and protesting against this our act, actuated altogether by conscientious motives, as he conceives the Chapter has the power of recommending the master."

7276. Then, with regard to the income, I have got an exact statement of the income, and I wish to show it to your lordship; because it may be said a very large sum is available for the foundation of a school. The poor law valuation of the two townlands, Begliffe and Kilnacross, amounts to £335 7*s.* 6*d.*

7277. *Chairman.*—Where are these lands situated?—In the county of Cavan there are 565A. 1R. 36P. The poor law valuation is moderate, I should fancy, as the poor law valuation generally is; and I think we may well calculate on £335 a-year, half of which will be available for Bishop Hodson's endowment of a grammar school. I certainly do think that

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the evident object of Bishop Hodson was that this school should confer a large benefit on those in the neighbourhood of Elphin; not only those who could pay, but the poor. He expressly says, "the poor shall be taught *gratis*."

7278. Dr. *Andrews*.—In the extract from a letter from Mr. Crookshanks the lease of these lands is said to have dropped lately, and that a Mr. Parr has renewed the lease?—I know nothing about that; I can state no arrangement will be made with my consent, until the expiration of the present lease; then, so far as I am concerned, the lands will be set up to the best advantage for the charity.

7279. *Chairman*.—The Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry states:—"It is also endowed with the moiety of an estate of about 300 acres of land, in the county of Cavan, devised by the will of the Rev. Doctor Hudson, formerly Bishop of Elphin. We learn that this estate is at present held for the term of two lives, under a lease very improvidently made. From what has been stated to us, we think the circumstances under which this lease was granted may require the consideration of the Attorney-General, and will justify the recommendation, that the estates annexed to diocesan schools, should, like the estates of the Royal schools, be vested in the Board of Education, in trust for those Institutions." Were there any steps taken under this recommendation?—My Lord, I think it very difficult to take steps, for the power is so vested by the will.

7280. There were, in fact, no steps taken?—None; but I think it would be very imprudent to take steps.

7281. Have the trustees power to renew the lease?—They seem to have the power of making any kind of lease they please, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter.

7282. Who are the trustees?—The trustees are the Rev. Messrs. Digby and Streane.

7283. Have they power to renew the lease?—Oh, not without the consent of the Dean and Chapter.

7284. Dr. *Andrews*.—Were the Dean and Chapter made trustees by agreement, or under the original deed?—It is by the original deed, because certain trustees of the property were appointed to keep alive the trusts, and there is a power on the death of these trustees to appoint new ones; but there can be no lease made without the consent of the Bishop, Dean and Chapter.

7285. Is that in the deed?—That is in the deed; but any lease they make, I believe, would be good in law, and it would be exceedingly imprudent to contest it. There is but one life now. I wish here to say, which I think Mr. Flynn will bear me out in, that for nine years before the late Mr. Flynn's resignation, there was no boy received any sort of education whatever under that fund.

7286. [Rev. Mr. *Flynn*.—As long as the Dean and Chapter sent them in they were educated.]

7287. But what I state is the fact, that there was not for some years previous to his resignation a single boy educated under this fund. I do not say it was his father's fault. I think I have said every thing in his father's praise. I believe he was a worthy man, and an excellent master; but I merely state the fact, that for some years before his death, for this money, which was given in trust for the education of the poor of Elphin, nothing was done in the manner it ought to be done, I consider. The system pursued, I am sure, was only following the custom of previous diocesan masters appointed by the Bishop. There was a small house outside the diocesan school, to which these boys were sent for an hour or two in the morning, and there they received a classical instruction. Well, I consider that these boys should receive the same instruction in the diocesan school as those who were attending there. That was my view, but I may be wrong in these things.

7288. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—Were these boys instructed in Greek and Latin?—They were instructed in Greek and Latin.

7289. Mr. *Stephens*.—In the cottage?—Yes.

7290. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—I asked that question because this endowment is for the purpose of erecting a grammar school, and that means a school in which Greek and Latin are taught.—That is one of the points on which a difficulty arises; and I think, in any future arrangements, those terms which are no longer applicable to the present state of the country it would be desirable to get rid of. The Chancellor has the power, I believe, on application, to relax the strict letter of the law, where you cannot comply with it. I rather think the intention, with the concurrence of the bishop, who seems to approve of it, is when the proper time comes, when we get sufficient funds to endow a school, to apply to the Chancellor for permission to deviate from the exact letter, and see and carry out the spirit of this document.

7291. Perhaps, Mr. Dean, you would be able to obtain some information respecting the time of the establishment of the diocesan school at Elphin.

7292. [The Rev. Mr. *Flynn*.—I could find no records connected with the school, although I inquired in Dublin, and different places; but I saw a map of the grounds.]

7293. Mr. *Stephens*.—I do not think there is the slightest pretence for saying this grammar school was attached to the diocesan school. The deed of the 19th of April, 1697, is between the Bishop of Elphin, of the one part, and Benjamin Fletcher, of Jamestown, in the county of Leitrim, and William Handcock, of Tury, in the county of Westmeath, of the other part. It recites:—"For the maintenance of a grammar school in the town of Elphin, that shall from time to time be allowed and approved of by the Bishop of Elphin, for the teaching and instructing of the children of the inhabitants of said town of Elphin, teaching such of the same children of the said town whose parents are poor, gratis." It is clear it cannot apply to the diocesan school, because, as Dr. Graves has very justly remarked,

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the diocesan school extends to every person in the diocese, whereas, under the deed of 1697, the persons who are to derive benefit must be children of the inhabitants of the town of Elphin; therefore, it is not an integral part of the diocesan school.—Besides the Lord Lieutenant appoints the master of the diocesan school; and the Lord Lieutenant has no right to appoint the master of the Hodson school.

7294. Dr. *Andrews.*—The word diocesan schoolmaster seems to be a mere description.

7295. Mr. *Stephens.*—I think that this deed is put in for some other object. Mr. Flynn says he has a life interest under it.

7296. [Rev. Mr. *Flynn.*—That is the whole reason I have for raising the question.]

7297. *Chairman.*—Do you suppose that your father had the power to appoint a deputy under that deed or will?—I consider he had the power to do so.]

7298. It seems to me that a party could not appoint a deputy unless he was in a position to appoint him. When Mr. Flynn ceased to be master of the diocesan school, he ceased to have any school of his own, and was master of no school; and it would be absurd to suppose he could appoint a deputy, when, in fact, he had no school.

7299. Dr. *Andrews*—We will not decide that question now.—I merely make the remark, because I should think it a hardship that the late Mr. Flynn should be deprived of any advantage connected with this school, even for a short time, if he was entitled to it.

7300. *Chairman.*—Would you have the kindness to have copies made of all the extracts you have referred to?—I will.

7301. Dr. *Andrews.*—Who is the agent of the estate at present?—I receive the rents; there is a Mr. Young who pays me £40 yearly.

7302. *Chairman.*—Mr. Dean, have you any observations to address to the Commissioners, with regard to the future application of the fund?—I think it would be exceedingly desirable, whenever this fund becomes available—there is a very old life in the lease, upwards of eighty years of age, and we may soon expect an addition of £150 to the charity—I think it would be desirable to establish a school of a middle class, for the general benefit of the inhabitants of Elphin, and the neighbourhood. It would be a consideration whether it might not be connected with an agricultural school. These are, however, matters for future consideration. The £150 would not be sufficient for that purpose, but it would be sufficient to establish a good commercial school; and I think there might be arrangements made, by saving a certain portion of the funds—(supposing we were to take the £20 a-year, which is now derivable from Bishop Hodson's grant, for the grammar school, and keep it as a fund)—by which, whenever we saw a boy of ability and inclination, we might pay for him as a day boy in the diocesan school, to learn Greek and Latin. You do not often find in the ordinary class of life, in our county, persons that Greek and Latin would be any benefit to. If you find one or two in the neighbourhood, it is the outside number you will find; but I think there might be a small sum of money applicable for such a purpose; and I have not the slightest doubt, that we could have for the funds a most admirable commercial school—a school in which the people of the country would get a good English education, and a good commercial education. That would be my view of the matter.

7303. [Rev. Mr. *Flynn.*—Would that be in keeping with the character of the will of Bishop Hodson, in having a commercial school, and not a grammar school? A grammar school must be a school in which Greek and Latin are taught, and a commercial school would not be such; and to send a boy to the diocesan school, I do not think would be in keeping with the terms of the testament?]

7304. Certainly the terms of Bishop Hodson's will were never fulfilled; but the question is, what was Bishop Hodson's object? My opinion is, the education of the people generally.

7305. Mr. *Stephens.*—Only the children of the poor inhabitants of the town of Elphin.—Then the question is, if you are obliged—if you are compelled by circumstances to depart from the strict letter of Bishop Hodson's will, it is my opinion you should do so, but as slightly as you can; and I think Bishop Hodson saw evidently it would be a benefit to the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood generally if a school——

7306. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—His object was, you think, to provide such education for the inhabitants of the town of Elphin as was best suited to their circumstances and wants?—Yes; and in the best manner that it could be done.

7307. Mr. *Stephens.*—It is a grammar school, at which the children of the poor inhabitants of the town of Elphin were to be educated?—Decidedly, that is the language. Now I am quite sure of this, if you opened the diocesan school, for the education of the poor of Elphin, gratis, that you would break up the diocesan school as a boarding school; and that, I believe, is the opinion generally entertained; and it was for that very reason that a small house outside the diocesan school was kept, because there was an impression that the boarders of the Elphin diocesan school would not be satisfied to have these poor boys coming in and mixing with them.

7308. [Rev. Mr. *Flynn.*—It would appear from the minutes, that, in order to carry out Bishop Hodson's intention, the attendance of the boys was only required between six and eight o'clock.]

7309. I would have established a school in Elphin, from which no man's child should be excluded; those who were able to pay, I would make pay—those who were not, I would take gratis.

7310. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—And give in that school to rich and poor as good an education as the funds would enable you to provide?—Exactly.

7311. Do you think that many pupils would seek admission into such a school?—I have no doubt of it. I have now had under me for some time, a school that has a very large attendance; and the parish school, under the National Education Board, has a very

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large attendance; and the children of all classes, so far as we have them, attend there; and I think if my means were larger than they are at present, I would have a far better school than I have now, and, in that case, it would be quite unnecessary to keep up a second.

7312. And to some extent you find that you would get increased payment from parents in comfortable circumstances, who would send their children to receive superior instruction?—Decidedly; I think by violating the intention of Bishop Hodson, as far as circumstances would permit, a school might be established, which would make, what is wanting in the country, a connecting link between the national and parochial schools and the college at Galway, and other places. I think we want a class of schools superior to our national and parochial schools. In fact, I think there is means enough to do it; and there is a very generous disposition on the part of the legislature, to promote education and instruction. I would not despair of uniting agricultural education with other branches here; because if we were prepared for agricultural instruction, it would be economy on the part of the Government to assist in part, rather than to have to pay the whole amount somewhere else.

General State of Education.

Very Rev. William Warburton.

General State of Education.

Very Rev. *William Warburton*, Dean of Elphin, further examined.

7313. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners would be happy to have your opinion upon education in general; or, as your time is rather short, perhaps you would send it to them in writing?—I will have the greatest pleasure in doing so; but I really do not see what we want now in reference to the point of education, except to make the present national schools as efficient as possible, and then establish, everywhere we can do it, an intermediate kind of school. I think there is not a sufficiently high class of schools, generally, in this country. A very large portion of the people, at present, avail themselves of a middle education under the national schools. Where they are well looked after, the national schools, generally, are exceedingly efficient; some are not, but there is the material to make them efficient; and I think it is the fault of every patron of national schools if he does not make his school efficient. What, I think, we want is a superior class of schools.

7314. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Superior even to the national model schools?—I am not very conversant with them.

7315. At all events you would desire to have a school in which classics were taught?—I would not go so far as that.

7316. If classics were not taught, do you think it ought to be a school of a superior description to any of the national model schools?—I think I would teach more science: the elements of natural philosophy, mathematics, and the higher branches of science; that is the sort of a school I would make it. But I think that all those persons who have really a taste and talent for classics, will be always likely to get some one who will take an interest in them, and advance them. I think it is rather injurious than otherwise to have a classical school for the general run of people; for in proportion as they devote themselves to classics; their time is taken away from other more useful learning. They get a smattering of classics, and while labouring and toiling to get that, they lose a good deal of time that ought to be spent on English education, which would be more profitable.

7317. Dr. *Andrews.*—Would not classics be useful for boys who intend to become doctors and apothecaries?—Yes, it would. I think if there was a good school here started, no person almost in the country would be kept back from learning classics who showed a disposition to forward himself. But in education we must consider the general results upon the whole. For instance, I take it, there are clever boys at Woolwich, but there are no classics taught in it.

7318. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Very little; do they not require a knowledge of Latin?—At entrance they must translate Cæsar, but they never read a Latin book after they enter Woolwich; they get, I think, a fine education there in other respects; and I think myself it is much better for boys to employ their whole time in the scientific branches than if their time were frittered away in learning classics imperfectly, which are never any use to them.

7319. Dr. *Andrews.*—Is not that an argument against the abuse of classical instruction, rather than against giving it in a good school when suitable and proper?—But I do not think that, generally, the pupils of the class I allude to can come to great perfection in classics; but things which are useful for the ordinary purposes of life—such as surveying, engineering—I would cultivate in every school as high as possible; but, I think, it would be desirable to afford opportunities for the learning of classics, where you saw persons had a great taste in that way.

7320. In the school you contemplate, would you teach the modern languages?—I would, if I had the means. I would be only prevented by want of means; for I consider the modern languages much more useful than classics. For the higher branches of science there is an uncommon taste among the boys, particularly of this county. They are extremely fond of mathematics, and, I think, they would excel in all these branches. I had a carpenter myself in my own employment (now in America) who always occupied his idle time in studying Euclid. He lived for a year in my house, when I was getting repairs done, and he always had a Euclid studying, when he had time and opportunity; and he told me he found it of great use to him in the measurement of his works, and other things. There are a great many opens now for persons as surveyors. There are lines of railway every day being projected; and in India a large field is opening out; and I would like boys to pay as much attention to the scientific branches

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as possible. I think myself that the division of labour does not permit excellency in any other branches, and, therefore, I would not be for making every country school a classical school.

7321. *Chairman.*—Should you have any objection to a commercial school where classics might be taught?—I would not have the slightest objection, but I would not teach all classics; I think it would be desirable to do so if you had the means; but I am adverse to teaching classics to every boy sent to school; I think there is a great waste of time attending it: and it is in nine cases out of ten, or probably forty-nine out of fifty, that classics are of any advantage. We remember ourselves what drudgery we went through in learning Latin grammar in our young days; and the length of time we have consumed; and how few do you meet with, comparatively, in life, who have really profited by it to any great extent, except those who are in the learned professions. I think you will find that, generally speaking, a great deal of valuable time is thrown away by boys in learning classics, without their ever arriving at perfection in them.

7322. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do not you think those unsatisfactory results might, in part, be ascribed to defective methods of teaching?—I do not think they are; but because men generally cannot attain perfection in so many things. It is a bad thing to overwork boys. I would work them a certain number of hours, and work them well; and I think if you do that, and make them perfect in one branch, you would be fortunate. There are few, indeed, who attain perfection both in classics and science. I would teach what would be more useful in the ordinary pursuits of life.

7323. Dr. *Andrews.*—If you carried out your principle, would it not induce you to devote yourself to one branch of study, to the exclusion of all others, lest they should interfere with perfection in that branch?—I would not go so far as to say that I consider classics only useful to the learned professions.

7324. You do not entertain the notion of dispensing with any branch of ordinary instruction except classics?—I think all sciences have a connexion with each other; classical education I would permit, but under certain restrictions.

7325. Is your objection to classics, or to the abuse of them?—I would not call it exactly an abuse of them. I think there are a great number of persons whose circumstances and position, taken in connexion with their talent and ability, preclude almost from the possibility of their learning classics so as to be of any use to them.

7326. Would you call it an abuse of classical instruction to instruct a boy in classics who has no adequate capacity for deriving any advantage from classical learning; or, though having capacity, has no likelihood of deriving any advantage therefrom in his future pursuits?—I have already said I would be glad to see classics taught in every school, if you could do it, but your means are limited. I would force no person into a classical class, except he showed great taste and talent for it. I should give such a boy every opportunity of cultivating his talent, by having a school which would benefit all classes, if the means were not limited. What I long to see is a school that would be made largely to benefit the generality of people, but beyond that I certainly would not restrict any branch.

7327. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you not think, Mr. Dean, it would afford a great stimulus to education in Ireland if a certain number of offices in the civil, naval, and military services were thrown open to public competition in Dublin?—No doubt of it. I think nothing would more stimulate education than competition.

7328. Ought there to be public examinations for such offices?—Yes, public examinations. I think in the lowest and highest school, if you establish competition, education would be greatly promoted. I think the great mistake with regard to the National Board is, that they do not appropriate a certain portion of their funds to rewards, to be given upon public examination. I am quite sure it would tend immensely to promote the efficiency of the schools, if there was in every school a certain amount of money to be distributed in rewards, after public examination.

7329. If a certain number of Government appointments in the civil and military departments were thrown open to public competition, would you restrict that competition to persons who attended certain schools, or throw it open to the public generally?—I think I would throw it open to all persons—to the public generally.

7330. Are you of opinion, that no matter where a boy is educated, provided he be the cleverest boy in Ireland, he ought to receive a public appointment?—Decidedly; I think favouring particular schools, has not a good tendency.

7331. Do you think it improperly interferes with private enterprise?—I have no doubt, in proportion as you take away prizes from the public generally, and appropriate them to particular schools, it has that effect. In some of the colleges in England there are small scholarships; there are others in which private fellowships are established, where there is no competition. Competition will be produced in the single school to which the office is appropriated, but it will not produce competition in the schools around it. I think the great matter is to promote competition in every way you can; and I think undoubtedly it would be most desirable to give public offices in the way you propose, always taking care that the person to whom the office is given is a person of character. For instance, if a person was a candidate for a public office, I would give it to him after competition, on the condition, of course, that he was a person whose character would bear to be investigated. I would make good character necessary to the attainment of an office, and supposing the candidates to have that, I would give it decidedly by competition.

7332. What test would you apply to the moral part of the question?—I think, you might have some general rule, I would not go very close, but I would see that the candidate was a person of general good conduct and character.

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Very Rev. William Warburton.

7333. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Certified by the clergyman, minister, or some person in the district who was cognizant of his mode of life?—I would not institute competition for character, but I would see that the certificate stated that he was a trustworthy person in the neighbourhood.

7334. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have you always in the course of your experience, Mr. Dean, found testimonials true in letter and in spirit?—I have not. I have frequently found them the contrary. I think, if the parties were made aware that true testimonials, and none others would be given, they would be anxious to get them, and anxious to deserve them. You must only take the best caution you can to guard against misrepresentation.

7335. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you not think persons would be rather cautious how they gave testimonials of this kind which would all be recorded, which would become, in fact, public documents?—I think they would, especially when you require them from a person known in the place; but, I take it, if there be a respectable number of persons in the neighbourhood, you will always find some of those persons, at least, that would be conscientious, and not give a character they did not believe to be deserved, and then the choice of others would be restrained by these persons. I think the clergymen, or the resident magistrates of the place, would be the proper persons. I think, you cannot go further than that; and I am quite sure, rarely, if ever, you would get a character given to a person which the person signing it did not think was deserved.

Elphin Diocesan School.

Elphin Diocesan School.

Documentary Evidence.

7336. *Secretary.*—There is one question connected with the diocesan school of Elphin, relating to the difficulty of getting repairs done to the school by the Grand Jury. It is alleged by the Grand Jury, that the ground of this difficulty is, that the schoomaster takes no free pupils. I will just refer to the statutes on the subject. The diocesan schools were founded under the 12th of Queen Elizabeth, entitled an Act for the erection of free schools. The Act of Elizabeth not having been strictly observed, the Act of the 7th of William III. was passed, enacting that the previous Act should be put into execution. Then follows an Act enabling the Grand Jury to present money for the building of schools, the 17th of Geo. I., chap. 9; but that merely enabled them to raise money on that part of the county in which the diocesan school was situated. That Act was found insufficient, and it was altered by another Act of Parliament, 29th Geo. II., chap. 7, and it recites the previous Act, and further:—"Whereas the repairs annually amount to an inconsiderable sum, and the whole county receives benefit from having the diocese school situate within it, be it therefore enacted, that from and after the 1st day of February, which will be in the year 1757, the Grand Jury of each county, wherein a diocese school is situate, may from time to time, at the assizes to be held for said county, present such sum or sums of money, as they shall find reasonable, for the repairs of the said school, which sum or sums so presented (the presentment being confirmed by the court) shall be levied upon the county at large, in such manner as other public money is levied, upon presentments made by Grand Juries."

7337. That Act was followed by a subsequent Act of 53rd Geo. III., by which (s. 28) Grand Juries were empowered to present for the repairing of diocesan schools, and building them. The 96th sec. of the 6 and 7 Wm. IV., repealed all the preceding Grand Jury Acts; but there is a provision with regard to diocesan schools, re-enacted in these terms:—"And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Grand Jury of any county, in which any diocesan school or district school, or the site appointed for the same, shall be situate, to present to be levied off such county, any sum or sums which they shall think proper for purchasing, providing, building, or repairing any such schoolhouse or a dwelling-house for the master thereof, or any of the offices or appurtenances properly belonging to such schoolhouse or dwellinghouse, or for purchasing or procuring a site for the same, not exceeding the quantity of two plantation acres. Provided always, that whenever any Grand Jury shall make any such presentment, for any schoolhouse or dwellinghouse, as and for the schoolhouse of the diocese only, within which such county shall be situate, or as and for the dwellinghouse of the schoolmaster of such diocesan school only, such diocese shall not be or remain united to or with any other diocese, under any of the provisions of an Act passed in the 53rd year of his Majesty King George III., intituled an Act for the appointment of Commissioners for the regulation of the several endowed schools of public and private foundations in Ireland. But such diocesan school shall be supported within its propér diocese only, and the money raised in such diocese shall be applied solely and entirely to the use of such diocesan school, and not to any district school or other school out of such diocese."

7338. That being the state of the law on the subject, the facts with regard to this school are, that it appears from the Report on Diocesan Schools in 1810, that the Elphin diocesan school was endowed with a good house and fifteen acres of land; that there was a bequest of £10 a-year, in addition to a salary of £30 a-year paid to the master; and that there were then in the school seven free scholars, two boarders, and twenty-two day scholars.

7339. The next return on the subject is a Parliamentary return, in 1821, page 5, relating to schools. In that year, it mentions that there were thirteen scholars, and the funds £30 per annum, and a legacy of £10 per annum. In 1823, there is another return, and at page 2, the number of scholars returned is twenty-six. The next information on the subject is in the Report, in 1826, page 1300, and it is there mentioned that the number of boys was nineteen, of whom ten were Protestants, and nine Roman Catholics, that the master

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Elphin Diocesan School.

Documentary Evidence.

received £25 from a bequest, and there are no other particulars worth noticing, except that eleven boys were educated free. The next information on the subject is the Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, in 1827, and it states with regard to the school in this diocese, "there has long been an efficient and creditable diocesan school maintained in the town of Elphin. The schoolhouse is old, but when visited by us, was in very tolerable repair, in which it has been put principally at the private expense of the master," and then follows the passage referring to Bishop Hodson's endowment, which your lordship already read. The next information is certain returns made to Parliament in 1831, and at that period it appears there were thirty-six boys in the Elphin school, sixteen were boarders, nine day scholars, and eleven free pupils; the salary and emoluments attached, are stated to be £96 18*s.* 5*d.* In the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools in 1835, page 564, it is mentioned that the number of pupils were—in 1830, forty-nine; in 1831, sixty; in 1832, forty-eight; in 1833, forty-three; in 1834, thirty-eight; in 1835, thirty-seven; and of this number, free pupils, eleven in 1830; thirteen in 1831; seventeen in 1832; twelve in 1833; fourteen in 1834; and fourteen in 1835. That table is continued in a subsequent table of the Parliamentary return of 1846; and it is there stated, that in 1836 there were thirty-eight boys in all; in 1837, thirty-one; in 1838, thirty-three; in 1839, thirty; in 1840, twenty-five; in 1841, none; in 1842, forty-four boys; in 1843, forty-six; in 1844, twenty-five; and 1845, twenty-one. Free boys, thirteen in 1836; fourteen in 1837; seventeen 1838; twenty in 1839; twenty-one in 1840; none in 1841; four in 1842; six in 1843; six in 1844; four in 1845. In the returns made to Parliament in 1853, it is mentioned that in 1852 there were in the Elphin school thirteen boys, and the number of boys that were free from 1849 up to 1853 was only one. In the return of 1854, it is mentioned that in 1853 there were thirteen boys; in 1854, eleven boys; and the number free in 1853, none.

7340. A return has been made by the Commissioners of Education, in which they return the salary of the diocesan schoolmaster to be £73; and they make no mention of an endowment from land; nor do they make any mention of Bishop Hodson's endowment. The master has also made a return which I read.

Rev. Hugh J. Flynn.

Rev. *Hugh J. Flynn* further examined.

7341. *Chairman.*—You are master of the diocesan school?—I am.

7342. How many pupils have you at present?—Fifteen boarders, and thirteen day scholars.

7343. There are no free pupils?—There are no free pupils.

7344. Of what religious persuasion are your pupils?—The boarders are all Protestants; and the day scholars are Roman Catholics; and I wish that they would be mixed. I am just telling you that I have no boarders Roman Catholics, and no day scholars Protestants.

7345. In what state is the schoolhouse?—I must say it is in a most pitiable state. It wants a great deal of repairs, I sent a presentment for repairs to the Grand Jury. It was carried by one presentment session, and rejected by the other.

7346. Did you ever get a presentment?—I did not; but my father did, with which he made the repairs.

7347. Mr. *Stephens.*—How long ago?—I think it was in the year 1844.

7348. What sum of money did he receive?—I am not certain; but I believe it was £100. I have no document recording the fact.

7349. *Chairman.*—Have you made an application?—I have made an application, which was carried at the first sessions, and rejected by the second. It has to go before two presentment sessions, and then to the assizes, and be certified. At the first presentment sessions it was carried, and the second presentment sessions rejected it, and it was not brought before the assizes.

7350. On what ground was it rejected by the second presentment sessions?—I conjecture the grounds were two: first there being no free pupils, and secondly that the master ought to keep his own house in repair.

7351. By whom is the school inspected?—I am very sorry to say it is not inspected by any one. I would rather there was some person to inspect it, but no one comes for that purpose. I receive a paper to fill up every year, but I think it is a great drawback to the school that there is no inspection whatever of it.

7352. Do you make a report?—I just answer the formal queries that are put in the paper, as regards the number of pupils, and forward it to Dr. Kyle, Secretary to the Commissioners of Education.

7353. What course of education do you pursue?—Principally a classical education; Latin, Greek, and the modern languages, French, English, and the sciences. The school is principally a classical school.

7354. Do you teach mathematics?—Yes: Euclid, algebra, and arithmetic.

7355. What modern languages besides French?—Nothing but French.

7356. From what class of society do your pupils come?—The boarders are all of the respectable class. The day scholars are the sons of farmers about Elphin.

7357. Are there any classical schools in the neighbourhood?—None, except my own.

7358. Where is the nearest school in which classical education is given?—I think, Athlone.

7359. Is there any objection on religious grounds to send pupils to your school?—None whatever, so much so that I had formerly both Protestants and Roman Catholics boarders; but at this present time, I am so circumstanced that I have none but Protestants. I had at one time the majority Roman Catholics.

7360. Mr. *Stephens.*—When you had Protestant and Roman Catholic boarders, how did

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Elphin Diocesan School.

Rev. Hugh J. Flynn.

you manage with regard to their religious instruction?—I never interfered with the Roman Catholics. I would think it a betrayal of the trust reposed in me to do so.

7361. How did they procure their religious instruction in your school?—They used to go frequently to the Rev. Mr. Hughes, who was the parish priest at the time, or to his curate. I do not know what then occurred. However, I never interfered in any respect; and with regard to family prayers, I always asked the parents would they have any objection to their sons coming into family prayers; of course, if they had I did not force them to it.

7362. On what ground did you make the application for a presentment?—The grounds on which I made it, were—first, having a great necessity for it, and thinking the Act of Parliament not only allowed it, but almost enforced them to keep the school in repair. I mean the 6th and 7th of William IV.; and I should mention, that I believe the ground on which the presentment was particularly rejected was that this Act only empowered or allowed them to do it, but did not compel them, and the point to be litigated is whether it is a compulsory act or a permissive act. It would be a great matter to have it decided one way or the other. Of course, I will probably try it again.

7363. In point of fact, you wanted a sum of money to support a private school, so far as the public were concerned?—They make it as their objection, that I was applying for money to keep a school in repair which was private, but it was private in a different sense: They all knew that boys were entitled to admission, except those who did not agree to the terms of our prospectus.

7364. I suppose all that pay you, you permit to be your pupils?—Yes, provided there is room for them.

7365. Can the public at large derive any particular advantage from such a state of things?—It might be well, indeed, if it were modified; I would give every co-operation in my power to do so.

7366. What co-operation would you give?—I would co-operate so far as regards the education of pupils. If there were exhibitions attached to the school, I would undertake to educate a certain number, of course, free. I think that would be a fair proposition.

7367. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Had you ever any communication with the Commissioners of education respecting the admission of free pupils?—No further than the mere reports sent down every year.

7368. What statements were made in these reports?—I think for the first two years there was one free pupil. For the last year I put down one.

7369 When you made these reports to them, the Commissioners never made any communication to you regarding free pupils?—No, never.

7370. Never expressed any wish?—Not the least whatever.

7371. Have the Commissioners interfered with you at all in the management of the school?—No; never interfered in a single respect, save sending down the annual returns to be made out, nor is there any inspection of the school whatever; so that, in fact, I might do as I liked, not work the school or work it.

7372. Are you under no obligation to make a return to the Commissioners of the corporal punishment inflicted in the school?—None whatever.

7373. Have not the Commissioners sent a circular to the masters under their superintendence?—I am not under the superintendence of the Commissioners, further than merely to forward those returns; at least I presume I am not, for they never sent me down any circular whatever.

7374. Do you use corporal punishment?—Seldom or ever, except in extreme cases.

7375. In what cases do you resort to it?—In case of insubordination or repeated falsehoods, or any thing of that nature.

7376. Moral delinquencies?—However, I never had occasion to do it, except on one occasion, and that was a case where a boy absented himself from the school.

7377. Mr. *Stephens.*—Then during the last three years you inflicted corporal punishment but once?—Except pandies; I mean flogging was never resorted to but once.

7378. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are you not obliged to report that punishment to any authority?—I did not consider it necessary. The only punishment I have adopted since I have come to the school, is pandying the boys for ill-prepared lessons, or confining them after hours, or during the hour which they would have for play.

7379. Have any applications been made to you, by persons resident in Elphin, to receive free pupils into the diocesan school?—There was one application, from a clergyman, at Boyle, I am not sure whether it was the first or second year that I was appointed, and it was refused.

7380. You refused that application?—I did.

7381. Did he apply to you to receive the boy as a free boarder?—The letter which he wrote ran to this effect, that he understood free pupils were allowed into the school, and that he hoped I would allow his boy to be admitted; and I refused.

7382. Did you give any reason for that refusal?—Well, I do not recollect giving any.

7383. Will you state your ground of refusal?—I could not, it was the first or second year that I was appointed, but—

7384. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you refuse that application?—I did.

7385. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you know whether facilities are given in other diocesan schools, for clergymen, to obtain education for their children?—I am not aware of the arrangements of any other diocesan school whatever.

7386. The case you mention is the only one in which an application has been made to you, to receive a free pupil?—I do not recollect any other case.

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Elphin Diocesan School., Rev. Hugh J. Flynn.

7387. You do not consider yourself under an obligation to receive free pupils?—No, I do not.

7388. No matter what the circumstances of the case may be?—I consider it is optional with me to admit them or not.

7389. Did you receive any instructions, with regard to the performance of your duties as diocesan schoolmaster, when you were first appointed?—I merely received a warrant, from the Lord Lieutenant appointing me.

7390. Then you have no body of rules to guide you, nor any individuals, by whose advice or orders you might be directed?—I have often considered that it was a great want, that there was no person to supervise the school.

7391. To what class of life do the day scholars in your school belong?—Principally to the farming class. There was one boy, whose father is a farmer, and who was a pupil of mine, that got the gold medal, the other day, at the King's College in London, out of 150 or 152 candidates.

7392. They are the sons of farmers, you say?—That is, the tenant class.

7393. Do all the day scholars receive instruction in Greek and Latin?—That is as their parents wish: the generality of them do; some parents do not wish their children to learn classics.

7394. Do you think that Greek and Latin are necessary parts of the education of the tenant class?—Indeed I do; I differ very much from the Dean in that respect.

7395. You consider Greek and Latin indispensable for a good commercial education?—I think they are.

7396. Do you think French indispensable?—I think it has now become indispensable.

7397. Is it as necessary for a person receiving a commercial education as it would be for a young man preparing for the university?—Certainly, I do think it is.

7398. Are there not some other things that are of importance to be learned by persons receiving a commercial education, bookkeeping, &c.?—My pupils are taught bookkeeping.

7399. That is indispensable?—Oh, yes.

7400. Is it not desirable that a person receiving a commercial education should learn mensuration?—That is taught too; and at this present moment, I believe, there are two learning it.

7401. Do you think that all these different branches can be well acquired by persons who are being prepared for commercial pursuits?—I think so.

7402. Then, in point of fact, the education for commercial pursuits is more extensive than what is necessary for a student preparing for the learned professions, as they are called?—I do not think I can altogether agree to that.

7403. It appears to me to be the consequence of what you state. They are to learn Greek and Latin, which must be learned by pupils preparing for the University, and besides that, they must learn many other things not included in the university course?—When I say, learn Greek and Latin, I would not altogether say that they should pay the same attention to Greek and Latin as those preparing for the University; but I think certainly, a knowledge of classics more or less (the more the better) is necessary.

7404. You do not consider that there is a considerable difference between the two kinds of education?—I think very little now; for boys, of course, in afterlife, can turn to any particular branch that they themselves select, or to any particular profession; but I think as boys, they should learn all that they can possibly learn.

7405. Do you think that, in your school, the pupils receive exactly that kind of education which would qualify them to hold situations in banks or counting houses?—I hope so.

7406. And you instruct them carefully in their own language?—Yes; but the chief thing they pay attention to is classics. They choose that branch of learning, I think, more than the sciences. Then, as to English, their attention is directed to that also; but, of course, in preparing for the University, while they are receiving an English education to a degree, their chief attention is directed to classics.

7407. You speak of receiving English education to a degree. Do you not think that a good English education is indispensable?—When I say that, I include bookkeeping, and things of that nature. Those preparing for the university are not learning bookkeeping and mensuration, but they are learning mathematics, Euclid, and algebra; and when ready for it, are prepared in trigonometry; they are taught to write English well, to write a good hand, and to write English composition well.

7408. You give less time to these pursuits in the case of boys who are intended for the university, than in the case of boys who are intended for commercial life?—I do.

7409. Is not that a very great mistake?—It is, I know; but it is very difficult to arrange their time so as when they are preparing for the university they can learn these branches. They must necessarily give more time to the study of classics than others, but I perfectly agree with you.

7410. Then your observations appear to me to imply a complaint of the system adopted in the university, by which you feel yourself obliged, as it were, to sacrifice English to Greek and Latin?—To a certain extent, but as little as I possibly can.

7411. Are you quite sure you are not under some mistake in that matter?—Deficiency in English on the part of students must manifest itself when they are subjected to university examinations, and will often be the cause of their losing university honors and prizes?—I do not know what reply I should make.

7412. You think that the system prevailing there is not such as to encourage attention to English education?—I think the tendency is principally encouragement of the classics, but I cannot answer your question directly.

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ROSCOMMON.

Elphin Diocesan School.

Rev. Hugh J. Flynn.

7413. Do you not think that the careful study of the English language and literature is an essential part of the education of a gentleman?—Oh, yes.

7414. So indispensable, that no amount of Greek and Latin could compensate for it?—I certainly think it is very essential; but, as I mentioned, the time is so limited for preparing boys for the University, that their time is more devoted to classics than to English.

7415. That is repeating the charge against the university for rendering it necessary for the schoolmaster to devote undue time in the preparation of his scholars to the study of Greek and Latin?—It is not for me to bring a charge against the university, but I certainly think it does require too much time to be devoted to the classics. That is my own opinion.

7416. I ask you to state your own opinion?—That is my opinion.

7417. Do you think you would suffer if you were to conduct your school in such a manner as to give the boys an opportunity of being instructed according to the best possible system of education, without regard to abuses in the university?—I endeavour to introduce as good an education as possible—as much irrespective of the university as I possibly can; but, at the same time, when preparing boys for the university, I must keep that object both in my own view and in their view.

7418. Are you aware that young men passing their examinations in the universities, fail sometimes in obtaining the prizes at which they aspire in consequence of their ignorance of English—in consequence of their being unable to write a few sentences of English without committing errors in spelling, &c.?—I always adopt the system in my school of accustoming the boys to write as much as possible from dictation.

7419. How often do they do that?—Latterly, some have been at this more than others—those who are altogether English boys are engaged every morning from eight o'clock till half-past eight; and then those that are merely preparing for the university, once a week, every Saturday.

7420. They do it once a-week, while the others do it every day?—I think every second morning the English boys do it.

7421. The commercial pupils are taught English twice as well as the young men intended for the colleges?—As regards that they have their classics to attend to, and they must try and devote their time to them as much as possible.

7422. Do you give instruction to any class in the history, structure, and etymology of the English language?—Yes; the boys are prepared in that up to a certain age; and when they go to the more advanced classes they have also their regular and stated lessons in the etymology of the English language. There are junior classes, and the boys that are reading in junior classics, have also their stated times for lessons in etymology and things of that nature. However, I endeavour, as much as possible, when instructing them in classics, to trace the derivation of words from one language to the other, so that really at the same time I am instructing them in English as well as in classics.

7423. Do you read with them any English classical authors?—Milton is the only one, and it is used every Saturday by the head class.

7424. I think it is a great mistake for masters to pay such an overweening attention to Greek and Latin to the disparagement of English. I think that you would find, Mr. Flynn, you might usefully devote more time and labour to the English instruction without in any way diminishing the chance of your pupils obtaining honors in the university.

7425. Mr. *Stephens.*—I perceive that the Commissioners of 1807–12 report:—"A good house, and fifteen acres of land, at Elphin." And I also find it is stated in the Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, "the Elphin diocesan school is old, but, when visited by us, was in very tolerable repair, in which it had been put, principally, at the private expense of the master. It has an endowment of about fifteen acres of land contiguous to the town." In the return you have made you state but ten acres?—I never got it surveyed. It was on the statement of a man that came down to the school that I mentioned ten acres. I would be glad if there were fifteen, but I never got it surveyed.

7426. You say you pay an annual rent for the schoolhouse, and the land attached?—£4 12*s.* 6*d.* a-year is the nominal rent.

7427. What! for the schoolhouse and ten acres of land?—That is the nominal rent of them.

7428. For ten acres of ground and that house?—Yes.

7429. Then you get £72 16*s.* 3½*d.* annual salary?—Yes.

7430. Exclusive?—Yes.

7431. Dr. *Andrews.*—About £80, Irish.

7432. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do not the Clare-street Commissioners and the beneficed clergy of the diocese pay £73 16*s.* 3½*d.*?—Yes.

7433. Do the beneficed clergy of the diocese receive any benefit for paying that sum?—They do not receive any.

7434. Is not that a great hardship: especially when a clergyman asked you to educate his son, and you refused?—Oh no, it was not a clergyman's son; he was a poor boy in his parish. I have educated clergymen's sons free.

Edmond Kelly, Esq.

Edmond Kelly, Esq., sworn and examined.

7435. *Chairman.*—You are a magistrate of this county?—I am.

7436. Have you any statement to make?—The fact I wish to be examined to is relative to the diocesan school. I merely wish to state, that a presentment for a large sum of money—to the best of my recollection, £170—was brought before the Grand Jury, to be

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applied in repairing the diocesan school. It was refused on the ground that the public received no benefit whatever from the school, and should not pay any part of the expense connected with it. The presentment came first before the road sessions.

Roscommon.

Elphin Diocesan School.

Edmond Kelly, Esq.

7437. Not the Grand Jury at the assizes?—It was refused at a special sessions, and it was brought on again at the assizes.

7438. Dr. *Andrews.*—And the Grand Jury adopted the decision of the road sessions.

7439. Mr. *Stephens.*—Am I to understand that the application exclusively failed because the public at large derive no benefit from this diocesan school?—That was the reason that every member of the Grand Jury conceived he was warranted in refusing it.

7440. Was it refused unanimously?—No, it was not.

7441. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you think the nature of the arrangements, as regards the admission of free pupils, weighed with the Grand Jury?—I am certain of it. They had supplied the money to build the house; and money was granted for its repairs very nearly to that period, but then several pupils had been educated gratis in the establishment.

7442. What arrangement with regard to free pupils would satisfy the Grand Jury?—I do not know.

7443. I do not ask you to speak for the Grand Jury, but to express your own opinion?—I think they would be satisfied to give a presentment if a moderate number of pupils received any advantage from the institution.

7444. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you not think that the beneficed clergymen should receive especial advantages for the education of their sons?—I believe there is no similar establishment in this part of the country. There is a school at Ballina, but the sons of clergymen pay when they are educated there.

7445. My question is this: supposing that a grant were given by the Grand Jury for this diocesan school, do you not think that the sons of the beneficed clergy should receive some assistance towards the education of their sons in the school?—Indeed I should think so; but they contribute in a different way to the funds.

7446. Do they not contribute £72 a-year?—The resident clergy of the county pay a certain proportion of the county charges, which entitles them to partake of every advantage.

Rev. *Hugh Flynn* further examined.

Rev. Hugh J. Flynn.

7447. Perhaps I should mention how the salary is paid to me by the clergy. Some of the clergy only pay 6*s.*, others only 10*s.*, and others 12*s.* So that the advantage they would derive from—

7448. Mr. *Stephens.*—In any case you receive £72 a-year.

SCHOOLS ENDOWED BY MISS ANNE HALL.

Schools Endowed by Miss Anne Hall.

Documentary Evidence.

7449. *Secretary.*—The next case I have to bring under the notice of the Commissioners is as to boys and girls' schools, endowed by Miss Anne Hall, in the town of Roscommon. Circulars were addressed by the Commissioners with regard to this endowment; and the clergyman who has been already examined has handed the circulars to me, and he says he never heard of any such school, or such an endowment, in the town of Roscommon. I have referred to the authority on which those circulars were sent out, and it appears, from the returns of extracts from wills that were made to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, and of which copies have been obtained for the use of the present Commissioners, that Anne Hall, late of North Gloucester-street, in the city of Dublin, spinster, died on the 26th of October, 1841; that probate was taken out to her will on the 30th of November, 1841, and that her executors were James Shiel, of 58, Upper Dorset-street, Dublin; and James Clarke, of Maghera, county of Derry. Amongst other bequests in her will there is a bequest for a boys and girls' school in the town of Roscommon:—"I also direct that my said trustees shall pay out of my personal property set apart the sum of £250, and pay and apply same in building a good and substantial schoolhouse, in the town of Roscommon, for male and female children, and to furnish same with such forms and tables as shall be necessary; and also thereout to build a good and substantial dwellinghouse, for the residence of the master and mistress, near to said schoolhouse, but not adjoining it; and such schoolhouse to be built on the ground that I have pointed out, in or near the dwellinghouse of Mrs. Somers, situate in said town, and to be covered with queen ton slates."

Rev. *James Fitzgerald* further examined.

Rev. Jas. Fitzgerald.

7450. These circulars were addressed to my parochial schoolmaster and schoolmistress. They sent them down to me, and I opened one of them—or rather, the mistress opened hers. I just read over what they were, and, of course, knew nothing about the subject to which they referred; and knowing the Commissioners would be here in a few days, I kept them until they came.

7451. *Chairman.*—Do you know whether that bequest has been carried out?—It was not carried out.

7452. Did you ever hear of it?—I never heard of it before. There are some people in the town, named Hall, having property in the neighbourhood.

7453. *Chairman.*—It shall be referred to the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests.

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ROSCOMMON.

School at Holywell, Endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

Documentary Evidence.

SCHOOL, AT HOLYWELL, ENDOWED UNDER THE LORD LIEUTENANT'S FUND.

7454. *Secretary.*—There is another case which I have to bring under the notice of the Commissioners, with regard to a school at Holywell, endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund. It appears, from the First Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, in 1825, page 649, W. R. Stokes, Esq., got a grant of £30 from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, in consideration of there being made over an acre of land, in perpetuity, and also on condition of £25 being raised for the purpose of building a schoolhouse.

Rev. Jas. Fitzgerald.

Rev. *James Fitzgerald* further examined.

7455. No such school exists here, or has existed for twenty years or so. I think it was on the property of the late rector of Roscommon.

7456. *Chairman.*—Do you know whether the house still exists?—I think it does, and is now used as a goods-house. And with reference to the acre of land, I suppose it became part of the property again when the school ceased.

7457. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Can you suggest the names of any persons from whom the Commissioners would be likely to obtain information with regard to this lapsed endowment?—Well, I should think the representatives of the property, although it has passed into other hands. The property has been sold, under the Incumbered Estates Court, to a Scotch gentleman, and, I think, there is a bad prospect of getting this acre.

7458. I think there is a Flemish account of that acre?—The Commissioners will be likely to obtain information from Mr. Charles Blackney, Barrister; Edward Blackney, Sallymount, Roscommon; and the agent of the estate, Mr. Adams.

7459. *Chairman.*—Has any gentleman any further observations to address to the Commissioners?

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LONGFORD, 25th SEPTEMBER, 1855.

LONGFORD.

Present:—MARQUESS OF KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

SCHOOL AT ST. JOHNSTOWN, ENDOWED BY SIR JAMES WARE.

School at St. Johnstown, Endowed by Sir James Ware.

Documentary Evidence.

7460. *Secretary.*—I have received a letter from the Rev. Mr. O. Moore, Clonbroney Glebe, Ballinalee, as follows:—

"SIR,—I propose (D.V.) to attend before the Endowed Schools Commission, to be opened to-morrow in Longford, to give an account of the bequest of Sir James Ware of a townland in this parish, for the endowment of a Protestant school.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"T. O. MOORE, Clerk, A.M., Vicar of Clonbroney."

7461. I will in the first instance state the information before the Commissioners with regard to this School. In the Thirteenth Report from the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland, 1812, and at page 320, the Commissioners report:—"At St. Johnstown, near Longford, there was formerly a school kept, and which was originally endowed, as we have reason to believe, by the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh with sixty acres of land. The schoolmaster was annually elected by the Corporation of St. Johnstown; a man of the name of Ratigan was the last master; from the neglect of the Corporation, according to our information, they continued him without renewal of election for a number of years. Ratigan, who died some time between 1770 and 1780, bequeathed by will the sixty acres of the school land to his son as his own property; who, at some time between the years 1780 and 1788, sold the same to an attorney, whose descendants are in possession of these sixty acres, worth now above £120 per annum, as has been stated to us. We have thought it right to refer this case to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, and have requested of that Board to take such proceedings at law as they may deem most expedient for the recovery of this embezzled charity."

7462. The next information with regard to this school is contained in the Report of the Commissioners of Municipal Corporations in Ireland that conducted their inquiries in 1833:—"Sir James Ware, one of the first burgesses, left by his will some land of which he was the owner, near the borough, comprehending about 70 acres, for the purposes of a school. The Corporation under the bequest had the power of appointing a schoolmaster. A schoolhouse and residence for the master was built, and a school was kept there until about 40 or 50 years ago. Previously to that time a person named Ratican became schoolmaster (as it is said) by an exchange made with the person who previously kept the school; and Ratican, being advanced in life, his son succeeded him as schoolmaster. The younger Ratican ceased to keep the school, and he held adverse and forcible possession of the lands. Efforts were made to dispossess him. It is said that on one occasion Lord Granard, with some military, made an attempt to remove him, but was resisted by Ratican, who collected several armed men to maintain his possession. Legal proceedings are said to have been taken for the purpose of dispossessing him; but he still retained possession; and subsequently, about forty years ago, sold his interest in the lands to an attorney named Thomas Lloyd, by whom and by whose family these lands were from that time enjoyed. At the time of our inquiry the lands were the subject of a suit in the Court of Chancery, which, as we understand, was instituted between persons claiming under Lloyd, and not with any object of questioning Lloyd's title, the possession or title acquired by his predecessor not having, as we collected, been disputed for many years."

7463. In the Digest of Charitable Funds designed for Education in Ireland, contained in the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools in 1835, and at page 549, this endowment is mentioned—"Endowment at St. Johnstown; sixty acres of land for a school, endowed by Sir Walter Raleigh." And it then states—"This endowment is not, I apprehend, in operation." Then it refers to the authority I have already stated, but gives no further information with regard to it. From Ratican being mentioned in both cases, it is obvious that it is the one endowment.

Rev. *Theodore O. Moore* sworn and examined.

Rev. Theodore O. Moore.

7464. *Chairman.*—What office do you fill?—I am Vicar of the parish of Clonbroney.

7465 Can you give any information with respect to the lost endowment at St. Johnstown?—I will just state as briefly as possible, my Lord, what I know. The general belief and understanding in the parish substantially agrees with the second report that your Secretary has read. I do not remember the date of that report—[*Secretary.*—1833.] There are persons residing at this moment in the barony of Clonbroney—some old men—who have been at the school under Mr. Ratican, and who remember the school being open and in operation. They have attended the school. There was an old man residing there, who has since died, who drew up for me several abstracts concerning the state of that

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LONGFORD.

School at St. Johnstown, Endowed by Sir James Ware.

Rev. Theodore O'Moore.

school; and he believes the document which he says he saw was Sir James Ware's will; and he believes also that the legal documents making over that grant of land for the purposes of a school, are amongst the books belonging to the corporate town, and which had fallen into the hands of the late Lord Granard, who was head of the Corporation. If your lordship allows me, I will just read one or two of the statements which this person was willing to verify on oath.

7466. *Chairman.*—Is that person dead?—The person is dead. Will you let me read the passages?

7467. Yes?—Well, then, the passage I read is as follows:—"An abstract from the last will and testament of Sir James Ware, Knight, sheweth—That he made this will at his brother John Ware's house, or dwelling-place, in Carraghstown, as set forth in his will; consequently said will is to be found in the registry office in Dublin—a copy of which is in Castleforbes, packed up with the books that belonged to the borough of St. Johnstown. This will appears to be made in the reign of Charles the First. He was possessed of great landed property in the county of Longford, and Dublin, as also a lordship in England. In the third year of the reign of the aforementioned Charles the First, vested in the Crown the lands that the said borough of St. Johnstown is situated on, and he himself was one of the burgesses thereof. He appropriated of the lands of Cartron-a-Midra, contiguous to said borough, about sixty-six acres of land, for the purpose of educating the poor Protestant children of the parish of Clonbroney, free from rent, tythes, or taxes; and made the officiating Protestant clergyman chancellor over said school. Very probable there is in Major Edgeworth's a copy of the charter of the borough of St. Johnstown, which would throw further light on the subject. All I can say is, the universal understanding amongst the people in the parish is that there was an endowment for a Protestant school; and there are several old men living who have received their instruction at the school under Ratican, as being a school for the use of the Protestants of the parish of Clonbroney."

7468. Is the school-house in existence?—The house is in existence, but no longer the school. The property has been alienated—I believe sold to a person named Lloyd; and it was resold several times.

7469. Do you know the name of the townland?—It is called now School-lands; evidently showing that it had been appropriated to the purposes of a school.

7470. Mr. *Hughes.*—I think it was advertised to be sold within the last twelve months.—It was sold about six years since in the Court of Chancery, and resold within the last year. In 1842 I wrote to the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests, having their office in Dublin Castle, on the subject; and the rector of the parish formerly, Dr. Crawford, the vicar-general of this diocese, about the year 1826 or 1825, and also about the years 1816 and 1817, made some efforts for the recovery of this endowment; but the difficulty in procuring the will of Sir James Ware stood in the way. As my informant states, it is very possible that the will, or some document connected with it, may be in the possession of the Granard family.

7471. *Chairman.*—How long is it since the school was open?—About the year 1791 or 1792, as well as I can understand, the school was in existence. There are men living who are perfectly willing to come forward and depose, if required, they had attended as boys at that school, and received their education there.

7472. Mr. *Stephens.*—How many years have elapsed since the school was closed?—About the year 1792 or 1793. Perhaps troublesome times coming on, it was neglected. It appears to be the universal consent of all parties whom I have heard speaking on the subject, that this man named Ratican had been a parish clerk of the church, and that he turned Roman Catholic and overheld possession of the school.

7473. *Chairman.*—Do you suppose he was in possession of those sixty acres of land?—At some time I believe he was in possession, for the common practice in the case of charitable bequests was to allow schoolmasters to farm the estates, instead of their being placed in the hands of parties who ought to have received the rent and paid them.

7474. Can you form any idea as to what the value of these lands would be now?—I believe they consist of about sixty-six acres, more or less; I am not quite sure.

7475. There were thirty-three acres sold in this town; I think thirty-three acres were sold a little time ago.

7476. [Mr. *Stritch.*—Twenty-nine acres.]

7477. Well, twenty-nine acres were sold some months ago for the sum of £910, I believe.

7478. Mr. *Hughes.*—Do the lands lie east of Ballinalea?—The whole of it, as you go out of Ballinalea.

7479. Dr. *Andrews.*—How much would they let for per Irish acre at the present time?—The way that land now is, I dare say they would let for 25*s.* an acre. The land is not very good. It lies near a village.

7480. Mr. *Hughes.*—It is a kind of a town park?—Yes, it is; on the main road, nicely placed.

7481. *Chairman.*—Have you any further observations to make?—Nothing further, my Lord.

7482. Is there any gentleman in the room who can give any further information as to these School-lands?—I beg to say, my Lord, that St. Johnstown was erected into a corporation through the instrumentality of Sir James Ware, who was greatly esteemed by the Irish Council at the time; and I believe that the late Lord Granard, being head of the borough, which was a family borough, returning two members to Parliament up to 1800, and which power was suppressed at the time of the union, became possessed of all the books and docu-

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School at St. Johnstown, Endowed by Sir James Ware.

Rev. Theodore O'Moore.

ments connected with the Corporation; and it is very probable, or rather more than probable, it is very likely, that documents which might throw further light on the subject are in possession of the family.

7483. If you can get any further information, the Commissioners wish you to send it to the Secretary?—Very well. I mentioned several times that there are parties living who would be willing to come forward and state they received their free education there.

7484. Mr. *Hughes.*—It is a long time in the possession of parties holding an adverse trust; upwards of sixty years?—Yes; but it has been repeatedly sought after, just in the way I am now.

7485. Nothing but the institution of a suit would do?—There was no suit instituted.

7486. *Chairman.*—Are you aware whether this matter was brought before the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests?—I wrote to them in the year 1842. My predecessor, the late Dr. Crawford, Vicar-General of this diocese, I suppose some ten or fifteen years ago, wrote also on the subject.

7487. Did they take any steps in the matter?—I rather think they did not. I rather think they took the matter very easily.

7488. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you get any answer to your letter?—I got, I suppose, the usual answer, that it was laid before the Commissioners, and they would consider it, of course; the usual circular sent upon such things.

7489. Will you have the kindness to send us a copy of your correspondence with the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests?—I have no copy of the correspondence; but I have of my own letter to the Commissioners—

7490. Have you a copy of your own letter?—I have.

7491. Be good enough to send a copy of it?—I did send a copy of it to the Secretary. I have not the answer, but it was, as I told you, a mere civil put-off.

7492. Mr. *Hughes.*—It was a mere acknowledgment.

The Templemichael Erasmus Smith School.

The Templemichael Erasmus Smith School.

Mr. John William Fetherston.

Mr. *John William Fetherston* sworn and examined.

7493. *Chairman.*—What situation do you hold?—Schoolmaster of the parish school.

7494. Mr. *Hughes.*—That is the school down behind the brewery?—The school next the church.

7495. *Chairman.*—Is it called the Templemichael School?—Yes, the Templemichael School, I believe, it is called.

7496. When were you appointed master?—In March, 1853, I think.

7497 By whom were you appointed?—The Board of Erasmus Smith.

7498. How many pupils have you at present?—That is, how many this day, or during the year?

7499. At present?—At present on the roll we have forty-two, but during the past year the number was sixty-eight.

7500. What is the average attendance for the last week?—The last week is broken in upon by two days, by the visitation of the Bishop of Kilmore, and that has prevented the boys from attending; but the week before it was twenty-five. It is very low now, in consequence of their attending the harvest, but our regular attendance is from thirty upwards.

7501. Have you any boarders at present?—One.

7502. Any free pupils?—Forty, in turns, for the year 1854.

7503. What religious persuasion are the children?—All Protestants.

7504. Mr. *Stephens.*—What was the average attendance of day scholars during the year 1854?—I should think, sir, about twenty-nine for the year 1854.

7505. What was the average attendance of free pupils for 1854?—Twenty-nine.

7506. Give me the average of free pupils during 1854?—I have included free pupils, day scholars, and boarders in the twenty-nine.

7507. Was the average attendance out of sixty-eight pupils only twenty-nine?—This is a garrison town, and we reckon on the soldiers in the barracks: the soldiers' children who are generally coming and going out. That is what makes the number of scholars so high.

7508. The Governors have returned sixty-eight pupils, of whom forty-four are day scholars, and twenty-four free pupils; but you say the average attendance is twenty-nine?—Yes.

7509 Although you have sixty-eight in your school?—Yes.

7510. How many soldiers' children are included in the sixty-eight for the year 1854?—I should think about from ten to twelve; I would say ten.

7511. Are they continually coming and going?—Yes. There are four or five others that have situations as excisemen, whose children are not in constant attendance. There is another gentleman who had some situation connected with the barracks, as an engineer or something, and he is constantly moving about; but the regular attendance of children is only about forty or forty-two, and from that to forty-five.

7512. Will you give me an explanation of the increase in the year 1854? What do you mean by fifteen and thirteen?—I have returned twenty-eight day scholars that pay: fifteen pay £1 annually; and thirteen, 8*s.* annually. That is as nearly as I could make the estimate.

7513. Did you make a return to the Governors of the Erasmus Smith's School as to the number of your pupils?—Yes.

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LONGFORD.

The Templemichael Erasmus Smith School.

Mr. John William Fetherston.

7514. Did you do so in 1853?—Yes.

7515. In the return that has been sent to the Commissioners from the Governors of the Erasmus Smith schools I find that in 1853 the number of day scholars was forty-one.—They will not take into consideration any child that is absent, the moment he is struck off the roll, he is not returned. They only take the regular attendance in the school.

7516. You have been desired to return the number of day scholars who are entered on your rolls from one end of the year to the other, and then to give the average attendance?—I have done so.

7517. Have there been sixty-eight scholars on the rolls?—The rolls are here.

7518. What was the number of day scholars in 1853?—Twenty-five; but although there might be twenty-five scholars, they might not stop but one week. I returned them as being in the school, but they might only remain the week.

7519. Can you explain the discrepancy in the return that has been sent in by the Governors of the Erasmus Smith's Schools from the other returns In this return we find forty-one day scholars for 1853, and twenty-two free pupils. Now read your figures?—In 1853, I return sixteen who pay £1; and nine who pay 8s. per annum; but, as I explained before, they take them only at the month—only the number on the roll each month; but you take into consideration the whole year's pupils.

7520. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—That explanation might account for there being a smaller number than you have given, whereas here there is a larger number than you have given us?—Oh, I see he has taken from each month, sir; but you have asked me for the whole year. They do not take into consideration a child that has gone for the last month; they do not take that into consideration at all.

7521. Mr. *Hughes.*—Would not the effect of that be to make the attendance less? If he does not take into consideration the boys that were there the last month, the attendance would be less than the return you make.—Some who were absent last month might be present the next month again.

7522. Of course; but would not the effect of excluding any of the elements that you return be to diminish the numbers?—I do not know; I do not think it would.

7523. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Then you mean that the numbers in attendance in the different months are taken into account?—Yes.

7524. Then as some children attend every month, are they counted twelve times over?—Oh, no.

7525. Then how is that obviated?—There is a rule on the books of the Erasmus Smith Board, that any child absent for a certain time is to be struck off the roll. You asked me for the number of scholars that have been in attendance from one year to the other—all the number of children that came. I gave you that number to be sixty-eight. Now the Erasmus Smith Board would only ask the number each month; and the child that has come one month, if he be absent the next month, is struck off the roll.

7526. Dr. *Andrews.*—The yearly return gives you the advantage of all this?—If you take the Erasmus Smith return altogether, you will get but sixty-eight, I think.

7527. Mr. *Stephens.*—In the return that has been made by the Governors we find the total number of day scholars to be forty-one, in 1853?—The children who are absent for one month are not taken into consideration, because the children absent one month are struck off.

7528. What is your total for 1853—that is, the number of paying day scholars in your school?—Twenty-five.

7529. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—And the number here is forty-one; and you say the number in your return ought to be larger than that, instead of being smaller than the number which has been given by the Governors of the Erasmus Smith's schools?—They have given a wrong return of the children.

7530. Mr. *Hughes.*—Your return is right?—It is a mistake on their part; and I know where the mistake is, if you could be made to comprehend it.

7531. Dr. *Andrews.*—You continue the children on the roll the whole year, if they have been there only a part?—I have done so in the return, but I did not continue them on the roll.

7532. You take the whole year, and you give that in the return, although a child may not be in attendance more than four, five, or six months?—Yes. I give the whole number.

7533. Your return, then, is for the whole year?

7534. Mr. *Hughes.*—He has returned the amount for a particular year, namely, 1853, to be twenty-five.

7535. Mr. *Stephens.*—The Governors have returned forty-one.

7536. Mr. *Hughes.*—I think he must have returned the whole number of scholars together.

7537. Mr. *Stephens.*—The number of free pupils have been returned as twenty-two, and the paying pupils as forty-one.

7538. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You say there are on the roll for the year 1853, sixty-eight of one kind or another?—Yes; the whole number is sixty-seven.

7539. In the Erasmus Smith return it is made sixty-three?—Perhaps they have returned the paying pupils as free pupils.

7540. Are the members of the Board of Erasmus Smith's Schools aware that you take boarders?—I do not think they are.

7541. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you make any return as to boarders?—No.

7542. Have you no return?—There are no returns asked of boarders.

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7543. How many boarders have you?—One, for the last year.

7544. Is there any regulation as to your receiving boarders?—No; it is left to myself.

7545. Did you make any return to the Governors of the number of scholars that were educated in 1853?—Oh, yes.

7546. Have you a copy of that return?—No. I think I have it at home; If you would let me walk down to the schoolhouse, I think I could get one.

7547. Yes, after your examination is closed, we will be obliged to you for the return made by you to the Governors in 1853?—The difference between the Erasmus Smith return and mine, is this—they have only taken into consideration the number on the roll for the month, and have not taken into consideration those pupils that have left.

7548. Mr. *Hughes.*—For what month do you think that return to which you have referred was made. Was it made for only one month, or for the whole year?—It is made for each month.

7549. For what month?—May.

7550. Does your month of May return accord with the return forwarded by the Governors of Erasmus Smith—have you got the roll book there for May, 1853?—I have; and the numbers are here for the whole year.

7551. Mr. *Stephens.*—Turn to May 1853, and tell me how many paying day scholars you had during the month of May, 1853?—Eighteen paying pupils.

7552. How many free pupils?—Thirty-seven.

7553. The total number that has been returned for the month of May is forty-one paying day scholars, and twenty-two free pupils, making in the aggregate sixty-three. You say there only eighteen paying, and thirty-seven free pupils, making in the aggregate fifty-five?—That is the number on the roll here, sir.

7554. I see by the return that has been sent to the Commissioners by the Governors, that they have mentioned an acre of ground. Why have you not returned it?—That was a mistake on my part; I thought it was ground to endow a school with was meant.

7555. Let the return be amended in open court, and let the reporter take a short-hand note of the fact?—I cannot exactly say how much land, because it has been cut up by the Drainage Commissioners, and it was rendered useless to me completely. It is about an acre of ground.

7556. Dr. *Andrews.*—As you do not know exactly the quantity, you should not alter the return at present.

7557. Mr. *Hughes.*—Give him a blank form and let him fill it as he wishes, and furnish it as a supplemental return.

7558. Dr. *Andrews.*—You called your school a parish school and an Erasmus Smith school?—It is an Erasmus Smith school and a parish school, because the children of the parish attend it.

7559. Does it derive any funds from the parish?—It derives the Essex Edgeworth Fund, £7 7*s.* 8*d.*

7560. Who pays that?—I do not know, sir. I think it is a charitable bequest left some years ago.

7561. Who pays it?—The rector, Mr. Trench.

7562. From whom does he get it?—I cannot say, more than that I am paid it by him.

7563. Have you any further funds you derive from the parish?—No, no other funds.

7564. You are appointed by the Erasmus Smith Board, and not by the clergy of the parish?—No; I believe they have a joint voice in the appointment, because I get £10 a year as clerk of the church here.

7565. You do not know in whom that trust fund is vested?—I do not.

7566. All you know is that you receive a certain sum from the rector of the parish?—Yes.

THE ESSEX EDGEWORTH ENDOWMENT.

The Essex Edgeworth Endowment.

Documentary Evidence.

7567. *Secretary.*—I will read for the Commissioners the information about the Essex Edgeworth Fund. In the Digest of Charitable Funds designed for education in Ireland, and in the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools in 1835, page 549, it is mentioned that there is a sum of £10 a year for a Protestant day school, left by Mr. Edgeworth, by will, for Templemichael, in the county of Longford, and that the endowment was in operation. In the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826, at page 700, it is mentioned that "There is an Erasmus Smith school at Templemichael, Longford, partly supported by the Board of Erasmus Smith's fund. The master receives £8 per annum, being part of a profit rent bequeathed for certain purposes by Mr. Edgeworth, formerly rector of this parish. He has also an acre of glebe land, alienated by the rector, under Act of Parliament for the use of the schoolmaster." It is also stated, "The schoolhouse, a large stone house, slated, built at the expense of the parish. The present Bishop of Waterford, then rector, contributed £300, and the parish £100. Purchased afterwards by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Funds, cost £400."

Mr. *John William Fetherston* further examined.

Mr. John William Fetherston.

7568. Mr. *Stephens.*—Who repairs the schoolhouse?—It is repaired by the Earl of Longford.

7569. When did he last repair it?—About two or three years ago; I think in 1852.

7570. Do you know any thing about it?—No.

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LONGFORD.

Templemichael Erasmus Smith School.
The Essex Edgeworth Endowment.
Mr. John William Fetherston.

7571. Dr *Andrews.*—You still hold the acre of land?—Yes; but the Drainage Commissioners, in sinking the river, have cut it up.

7572. You hold whatever remains of it?—Yes. I made something out of it last year.

7573. For what purpose?—I gave it for grazing.

7574. Then, you distinctly state that you received no money from the Erasmus Smith Board for making repairs in your school?—No.

7575. Did they supply you with the means of procuring books?—No; we get books from the Church Education Society.

7576. You receive as many books as you want?—No.

7577. Have you made any application to the Church Education Society for books and been refused?—I never made an application, but Mr. Card did.

7578. We will have Mr. Card here. But I understand you to state that the supply of books from the Church Education Society has been inadequate?—Inadequate so far as school requisites, such as books, slates, and maps are concerned.

Rev. Robert Card.

Rev. *Robert Card* sworn and examined.

7579. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold?—I am curate of the parish.

7580. Mr. *Stephens.*—How long have you been curate of the parish, Mr. Card?—Eleven years.

7581. And how long have you been in the habit of visiting this school?—For the last five years—four years.

7582. How long is it since the schoolhouse was repaired?—About three years, as well as I can remember.

7583. By whom was it repaired?—The Earl of Longford.

7584. What was the nature of the repairs?—He raised the walls, and newly roofed it; and also raised the chimney, all of which repairs cost, I think, about £80 or £90.

7585. Is the schoolhouse in perfect repair?—No, it is not; it wants a good deal of repairs inside: the flooring is very insecure; the stairs going up to the master's room is very insecure; and it wants painting very badly, and whitewashing.

7586. Is not the floor of the master's room full of holes?—Yes; very insecure.

7587. Is not the school generally in a very bad state for the want of painting and whitewashing?—Yes.

7588. Have you no funds for repairs?—None whatever.

7589. Were you aware that the school was purchased by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools?—I never was; I did not know so much until the information was read now by the Secretary; I did not know it before.

7590. Have they, during the last five years, contributed any thing towards the maintenance of this school?—Nothing whatever, except paying the master's salary.

7591. Have they supplied the school requisites during that period?—The requisites are supplied by the Church Education Society; they are inadequately supplied.

7592. Have you made any application to the Church Education Society for books?—We have made applications, and the Church Education Society granted us requisites so far as they were enabled by their funds. Their arrangement is this:—The Church Education Society's inspector comes around to visit the school, and at his inspection the usual printed form is presented, stating what requisites the school wants. These printed forms are collected by the local secretary, who makes out an estimate of the wants of the schools in the diocese, and he applies to the central local board. Sometimes these requisites amount to £60, and the central board in Dublin give us £20 or £25. We are then obliged to divide these requisites as well as we can amongst the schools.

7593. Are they adequately supplied?—Not in any case.

7594. Either in quantity or quality?—Well, as to quality, they are the books required to be taught by the Church Education Society; but, as to quantity, they are not adequately supplied. They are the authorized books of the Church Education Society that are supplied in every instance.

7595. Are they, in your opinion, the best books that could be supplied?—Oh, no; I believe there are others far better.

7596. There is a play-ground, I think, attached to this schoolhouse?—There is.

7597. Is that in a proper state?—Oh, not at all; it is in a very bad state. The walls are greatly dilapidated.

7598. Is it not in a very dirty state?—It is; in fact, there are no play-hours for the boys; and there is no play-ground requisite, in fact.

7599. In point of fact, there is no board or society that will supply you with funds for the repairs of the school, and you are exclusively indebted for the present state of the school—the roofing and raising the walls—to the kind feelings of the Earl of Longford?—Completely so.

7600. Are you in the habit, Mr. Card, of visiting this school?—I am, latterly.

7601. How long, may I be permitted to ask you?—Between three and four years I have visited this school. The truth is, it does not come immediately under my superintendence. I have to go to another school in the parish. Mr. Trench used to take charge of this school, and I did not visit it till he was obliged to leave through ill health.

7602. When did he leave?—It is four years.

7603. During the last three or four years you have visited it?—Yes.

7604. How often have you visited it?—Once a-week; sometimes a great deal oftener.

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Once a-week is the regular time, but I have gone in twice a-week. There may be weeks I have not gone into it at all.

7605. Did you examine the boys in their religious exercises?—Yes; I hear them both catechism and Scripture, which they learn by heart.

7606. Do they learn the Church catechism?—They do.

7607. That is an invariable rule?—It is.

7608. I perceive that down to 1853, Saturdays were appropriated to music, and then music suddenly ceases; and I find drawing from that period, namely, June, 1853, down to the present?—"Drawing maps;" "mapping."

7609. Are the boys now taught singing or taught music?—No; they are not. We found it did not answer; we could not get on satisfactorily.

7610. Why?—I do not know. We found the boys did not attend regularly, and it did not succeed. It was for the want of grown persons—persons who had some experience. If we had two or three who understood music we might succeed.

7611. Since that period drawing has been taught?—Drawing, every Saturday.

7612. I have looked very carefully over this register for the last two years, and I am gratified to find that the clergy have been constantly in the habit of visiting this school; and I have never known but the very best results to arise where the clergy are constantly in the habit of visiting schools.

7613. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you examine, Mr. Card, in this school in any other matters besides what relates to the religious instruction of the pupils?—I do. My general custom is to examine them while the master is examining. Sometimes I examine myself; but generally I get a class up, whichever I select, and have the master examine them. I then ask questions myself as they may occur to me. That is my usual custom.

7614. In this way you inquire into the progress made by the pupils in the different matters in which they are instructed?—Yes. In the female school I examine myself the scholars. However, that does not come under your notice; there is no endowment for that, I think. It is completely supported by voluntary subscriptions.

7615. I examined the boys in the Templemichael school to-day, and found the answering of the boys on the whole very respectable. I have no doubt that the efficiency of the school is very much increased by the superintendence exercised over it; and I am sure Mr. Card's constant supervision of the school, as well in secular as in religious instruction, is attended with good effects. This inspection of the local clergymen is the only inspection which is, I think, really efficient. The inspection under the Church Education Society takes place only once a-year, and the inspection under the Board of Erasmus Smith also but once a-year; and if it were not for the more constant supervision exercised by Mr. Card, I do not think it would be possible that the school could be kept in a state of healthful activity and good order.

7616. Are you present, Mr. Card, on the occasions when this school is inspected by the Church Education Society?—I have not been present more than once; I was away, and Mr. Trench attended the last inspection. It occurred at a time when I was away from home; I was only present during one inspection, I think. The one which occurred lately was attended by Mr. Trench.

7617. Have you been present on the occasions when the school was inspected by the Officer of the Board of Erasmus Smith?—Yes; I have been twice present when it was inspected by the Officer of the Board of Erasmus Smith.

7618. On these occasions what was the nature of the inspection?—The Inspector took the different classes up, and examined them in the different branches of education according to the proficiency of each class. He spent the best part of the day at the school, until four o'clock from ten.

7619. Are prizes given to the children?—No; none for answering.

7620. On no occasion?—Not for answering. There is a prize given to them for good attendance and good conduct, but not for answering at the inspections.

7621. You say prizes are given for good attendance?—I should say regularity of attendance.

7622. There is no prize given, as I understand, for continued diligence in the progress of their studies?—Not that I am aware of.

7623. Do you not think it would be a desirable expenditure of the funds, if any were available for that purpose?—I think it would be a very desirable and a very good way of appropriating the funds, to encourage the children.

7624. Is there a lending library connected with the school?—Not with the school; there is not.

7625. Have the children educated in this school opportunities of obtaining books from any lending library?—They have.

7626. Is that a parochial lending library?—It is connected with our Sunday school.

7627. How is it supported?—Supported by voluntary subscriptions.

7628. Are the boys educated in the school frequently placed in commercial situations in the town or neighbourhood?—They are.

7629. Can you report favourably of their conduct, and success in life?—Yes; some of them have got on very satisfactorily—indeed the whole of them that I remember.

7630. Do you think there is any demand on the part of employers for the services of boys educated in this school?—Oh, yes; there are frequent applications made to me by shopkeepers and persons of that class.

7631. It appears, then, that the pupils in the school receive an education of that kind which fits them for commercial and mercantile employments?—Exactly so.

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LONGFORD.

Templemichael Erasmus Smith School. The Essex Edgeworth Endowment.

Rev. Robert Card.

7632. Is there an adequate supply of education of that nature in this town, so far as you have the means of ascertaining?—I believe there is; I do not know much of the town. I should think there is. I merely can speak for the school which I inspect and visit myself.

7633. Mr. *Stephens.*—I perceive the name Thompson in this register: who is Mr. Thompson?—He has been my brother curate since Mr. Trench's ill health.

7634. I perceive that when you did not visit the school, Mr. Thompson did?—Yes. If you would allow me I would make a remark with regard to the Essex Edgeworth fund. I believe you have heard all the information that can be given on the subject. Unfortunately I cannot lay my hand on a copy of the will; but I suppose it has been investigated, as it is entered in the report of the previous Commissioners that the master got £7 7*s.* 8*d.*

7635. Ten pounds is mentioned in the report of 1835?—The rector used to give £10. I do not know whether he added the balance, and made it one sum. That is the only way I can explain it.

7636. [*Secretary.*—The passage is as follows:—"Parish of Templemichael, £10 for a Protestant day school, left by the will of Mr. Edgeworth.]

7637. I cannot account for that; since I came to the parish it has been £7 odd, that is all I know.

7638. Mr. *Hughes.*—It is £8, Irish?—I know Mr. Trench used to give £2 a-year when Mr. Jordan had the school; and adding that it might have made the round sum of £10.

7639. Dr. *Andrews.*—You will be good enough to find out these facts from Mr. Trench, and the manner in which the fund is secured?—Yes. I thought you were in possession of a copy of the will, or I would have endeavoured to find out some particulars. I was under the impression that a copy of the will was in our vestry-book, but on making search yesterday I found there was no such thing there.

7640. You understand the charge on the land to be paid by some person to Mr. Trench?—Yes.

7641. *Chairman.*—Do you know who is the trustee of the Essex Edgeworth Fund?—I do not; all I know of it is, that it was managed by a Mr. Minchin, who was twenty-two years here; and on leaving Longford he handed over the management of it to Mr. Trench; that Mr. Trench received the money from him about four years ago, and used to hand it over to the schoolmaster.

7642. Do you know from whom Mr. Minchin received it?—I cannot tell.

7643. Mr. *Hughes.*—Do you recollect any name in connexion with the payment of this money?—No, I do not; but you can get a copy of the will from Messrs. Holmes and King, who had the conduct of the estates.

7644. Dr. *Andrews.*—Will you find out who has the management of the property at present.

Boys and Girls' School at Lisnaboe.

Mr. Joseph Gill.

BOYS AND GIRLS' SCHOOL AT LISNABOE.

Mr. *Joseph Gill* sworn and examined.

7645. *Chairman.*—You are master of the Lisnaboe school?—Yes.

7646. How long have you been master?—Thirty-seven years last Monday.

7647. By whom were you appointed?—The Rev. James Mitchell.

7648. Mr. *Hughes.*—Do you know, Mr. Gill, when the schoolhouse was built?—About the year before I was appointed, 1817. It was only a male school at first, but it was enlarged by Mr. Mitchell for a female school. His mother, I believe, gave a grant of money for this female school, and there was an additional wing added.

7649. Now, can you state how many children attended, on the average, since you were appointed?—I cannot from memory; but I think I had about 150 boys. I know I had 130 present on one day.

7650. Can you state the cause of the falling-off in the numbers?—I cannot recollect the particular year in which the falling-off took place. Within the last three years the falling-off has been very great. I think in the year 1853, as I have stated in the return, there were sixty-three boys; I had then, the next year, 1854, fifty-seven boys; and then, in 1855—

7651. To what do you attribute the falling-off of the school?—I attribute it to the eviction of the tenantry, emigration, and the Roman Catholic clergymen taking them to their own school, and preventing them from attending mine.

7652. You returned the average number of boys for 1854 to be fifty-one?—That is not the average return of the number of scholars, but the number in the school.

7653. Can you tell what the average attendance was?—No; I cannot recollect from memory. Probably it was about a half or two-thirds at that time. It is an agricultural district, and the attendance is very irregular. The children are taken away from their business.

7654. What number have you on your rolls for the present year, 1855?—Thirty-four boys, and thirty-eight girls.

7655. There are thirty-four boys; and can you state what was the average attendance for the last six months?—Eighteen boys, and twenty-three girls.

7656. For the last year there are on the books 112 boys and girls?—I do not recollect the average.

7657. On the books, I say; that is your own return?—They are the numbers in the school.

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7658. So I say?—But the attendance which is called average is about three-fifths; somewhere about two-thirds.

7659. What do you teach the children in the boys' school?—Reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, and, when they are far enough advanced, mensuration.

7660. Do you teach them English grammar?—No.

7661. Did you ever teach English grammar in the school?—Never.

7662. What is the age of the eldest boy in your school at present?—Well, I do not recollect.

7663. *Chairman.*—Thirteen?—I suppose fifteen or sixteen; I have one of that age.

7664. Mr. *Hughes.*—Have you many boys of the age of the elder Hastings, whom we examined to-day, and who stated in your presence that he was thirteen years of age and upwards?—Yes; I dare say fourteen or fifteen, perhaps twenty, of that age.

7665. And none of these boys have ever been instructed by you in English grammar?—No, sir; we do not teach English grammar.

7666. Is grammar taught in the girls' school?—No.

7667. What is the age of the eldest girl that attends in the day?—I do not know.

7668. Whether she is sixteen or seventeen?—There is one girl sixteen or seventeen, but the general average is about twelve years of age.

7669. When did you first begin to teach geography in your school?—I think about two years ago, when we got maps down.

7670. Was that the first time you ever taught it in the school?—Yes; that was the first time I ever taught it.

7671. The upper class is very deficient in information as to geography?—Yes; a few know a little about it.

7672. You have four acres of land attached to the schoolhouse?—Yes.

7673. Do you rent any farm from Captain Douglas?—Yes.

7674. What is the extent of it?—Thirty-six acres—I have forty altogether; but the thirty-six is a separate farm.

7675. Do you hold that by lease?—Yes, I have a lease.

7676. When did you first become the occupier of that farm?—I think fourteen years ago; but then I had another farm before, on which one of my sons lives; and the farm I now hold my youngest son looks after it. It was for them I got these farms.

7677. Have you any assistant in the school?—No; but I have monitors; I employ the advanced class boys to teach the others.

7678. When you had 120 boys in your school, had you any assistant?—No. There was one period I got an assistant, a Mr. Michell, for about three months in the winter time. In fact I got on much better when I had a full school; I used to have active boys to assist me to teach, but now I am obliged to teach them all myself.

7679. In questioning the boys, what means have you of checking their answers?—I do not question them at all.

7680. What means have you of testing their accuracy in reading a lesson to you?—Hearing them read with propriety. Then I judge whether it be read correctly or not.

7681. You did not observe to-day two or three mistakes some of the boys made in reading?—I did not hear them. I generally have a monitor there, you know, to guide them.

7682. What is the name of the head-boy?—Thomas Hastings.

7683. Is that the boy who was never taught English grammar?—Yes.

7684. Thirteen years of age?—I have the boys employed as monitors according as I find them proficient.

7685. The measurement of the schoolroom, the one used for the boys, is forty feet by sixteen; and the girls' school is thirty-six by eighteen?—I think that is the measurement.

7686. In what parish is your school?—Clongesh; and the rector is the Rev. Mr. Digby.

7687. Has there been any inspection of your school for the last thirty-six years?—What do you mean?

7688. Any examination?—No further than hearing them read.

7689. I think you said to-day, that Mr. Digby, the rector, called there occasionally; but I understood you to say he did not examine the boys?—Oh, no; but his curate does. His curate comes to hear them read the Scriptures.

7690. But does he ever hear them read any thing but the Scriptures?—I do not recollect.

7691. How often does the curate visit the school in the year?—I cannot recollect—not very often.

7692. Does he visit it six times a-year?—Well, I dare say he does. He gives them religious instruction at Newtownforbes generally every Thursday.

7693. But what I am anxious to ascertain is, was there any personal inspection of the school itself—any visitation of the school?—There has been no inspector; the curate comes to hear the boys spell, and such as that.

7694. Mr. Trench, I think you said, was not there for the last three or four years?—No, he is in bad health, and has not been there for the last three or four years.

7695. I think you said to-day, that there was no book in which any person that visited the school made a report or observations?—Oh, no; there is not. I have asked them if they would do so, but they would not.

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LONGFORD.

Boys and Girls' School at Lisnaboe.

Mr. Joseph Gill.

7696. Did the family of Mr. Crawford visit the school when they were resident at Newtownforbes?—Very little. I do not think they did for these twenty years, perhaps. Mr. Hudson used to come, perhaps, once a week, or a fortnight, about twenty-five years ago.

7697. Are the boys in your school taught any industrial employment?—No.

7698. How long have you been labouring under the infirmity of deafness?—Forty-five years; but for the last few years I have not been so well. I got cold in my head, and I cannot now hear so well.

General State of Education.

Andrew Russell Stritch, Esq.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

Andrew Russell Stritch, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, sworn and examined.

7699. *Chairman.*—You are chairman of the Town Commissioners? I am.

7700. Have you turned your attention to the means for procuring education in this town?—Not particularly, my Lord; but I am most anxious to state to the Commissioners that we feel a great want in this town of a good educational establishment for the middle classes. I am a Roman Catholic, and the Roman Catholics of this town have no school—no endowed school—except that which is in Church-street, on the endowment of Erasmus Smith; and we have, in fact, no school in this town at present—no private school for the education of the middle classes.

7701. Is there any classical school?—There is a classical school; but it is purely classical.

7702. No commercial or English school?—No, nor scientific either. About two years ago there was a schoolmaster in this town who had a large school of some forty or fifty boys; but he has left it.

7703. Mr. *Hughes.*—When was that?—About three years ago.

7704. *Chairman.*—What is the population of this town?—About 6,000 within the borough.

7705. Is there a large population adjoining the borough?—Yes, there is. The country about Longford is rather populous.

7706. If there was a good commercial school established in this town, what number of pupils do you think would be likely to attend it?—I think that would depend very much upon circumstances. I think there is a very strong objection in this county generally to any system of mixed education. I think that would operate very much against any school intended generally for pupils, Protestants and Roman Catholics.

7707. Do you think if the school was under no denomination—if it was only a secular school, that there would be that objection?—I think the objection would apply, my Lord—I apprehend that even under these circumstances a very strong objection would be made. The national school here is very well attended, but not by the class from which, for instance, the traders, or shopkeepers could procure assistants. Not by that class, rather by the humbler classes.

7708. Mr. *Hughes.*—The population is returned, in Thom's Directory, as nearly 5,000?—But within the borough it has been considerably increased.

7709. I believe the Town Commissioners Act has considerably increased the population within the borough, since this return was made. Can you state, Mr. Stritch, what you believe would be the number of pupils attending a good commercial and classical school united, from the district of the town within the borough, from the shopkeepers' sons, and the better class of farmers?—If it were possible to unite both, I should say you would have from fifty to seventy attending. We have been considering the establishment in the town of a private school, classical and commercial; and on taking a census of the boys of the town, strange to say, there are few Catholic boys in the town of an age to derive benefit from any thing like a superior school, just now. It is rather strange, that almost all the traders' children are very young. I know there was a school established by a man named M'Namara, in this town, about two years and a-half since, but he left.

7710. What was the cause of his leaving?—The falling off in his pupils.

7711. Would you be able to form an idea what would be a moderate pension that would be paid for attending such a school as I have mentioned?—I should say the parents of boys would be very willing to pay from four to eight guineas a-year, and even twelve guineas a-year. I know several persons in the town who would be willing to pay twelve guineas a-year to a good classical and mercantile school.

7712. *Chairman.*—Where do the sons of traders and the middle classes in this town receive their education at present?—Some of them go to the national school, and a few to the classical school which is kept here.

7713. Do any of them go to distant schools?—Yes, several.

7714. To what schools?—Castleknock; and I believe some to Clongowes.

7715. Mr. *Hughes.*—In enumerating these schools, you are speaking of Roman Catholics?—Exclusively.

7716. Do you know where the Protestants are sent?—There is an excellent classical, and commercial school in this town, kept by a man named McClutchin.

7717. Do you know the number of boys attending that school?—I believe he has not many pupils now. He has seven or eight I believe, boarding. Some Catholic boys of the better class have been educated there.

7718. Could you state how many day pupils he has?—I cannot, of my own knowledge. He is the clergyman of the Presbyterian congregation in this town.

7719. *Chairman.*—Is there a large Presbyterian congregation in this town?—I believe

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not a very large one. In the parish of Clongish there is another school, which the Rev. Mr. Digby claims as an endowed school. I see no return of the school—it stands on about half an acre of land.

7720. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is that the only endowment?—Yes.

7721. Is it what is called the Lord Lieutenant's Fund?—Oh, no; it is not. It was built by the Rev. Mr. Crawford, in the parish of Clongish; and you have no return whatever of it.

7722. Is it a slated house?—Yes. I thought it right to mention it.

7723. Mr. *Hughes.*—It is very important to get every information. Is it glebe land?—It is not; it is on the property sold some time since, and which belonged to a gentleman named West.

7724. Is it Lismoy?—Yes; he claims this schoolhouse, and the land on which it stands, as parochial property.

7725. *Chairman.*—Is it in operation at present?—It is.

7726. Is it a boys' or girl's school?—It is a small school. I thought it right to mention it, although not very important; but I believe there are few attending it.

7727. Do you know whether it is a male or female school?—I believe it is a male school, my Lord.

7728. Mr. *Hughes.*—Perhaps it is returned this way, "Clontumpher school; master, Thomas Pittman; Rev. W. Digby, trustee?"—That is not it.

7729. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Perhaps you could inform the Commissioners respecting the ownership of the Erasmus Smith school-house in Church-street?—I thought there was no difficulty about that at all.

7730. *Chairman.*—Mr. Stritch, you state there is a great want of schools for the better classes in this town. Can you make any suggestions as to what steps you would recommend for establishing such a school?—In order that such a school might be successful, it is necessary there should be a Protestant school and a Catholic school, otherwise I do not think it would be successful. If the Catholics got a grant for the establishment in every town of equal size to this of a school, I have no doubt, if well managed, it would be successful; but I do apprehend opposition to a school established on any such principle as that of mixed education.

7731. At present you say there is not a sufficient number of Roman Catholic children to supply a school?—I have no doubt, even at the present time, if a school of that kind were established, very many of those who now go to the national school would be removed from it; and parents would be willing to pay four—even six, eight, and twelve pounds a-year. In this town there is a very large infant population, and in two or three years the present circumstances will be very much changed.

7732. It would be better to allow two or three years to elapse before such a school was established?—We want it very much in this town.

7733. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you think a mixed school could be successfully established if proper arrangements were made for separate religious instruction, and without any interference with the religious opinions of the children?—As far as my knowledge of the town goes, and of the opinions of the people of the town, I think it would not be successful; that there would be strong objections to it.

7734. Would you confine the working of the school to mere secular education?—Yes.

7735. Would you object to religious education given by the clergymen of the several denominations out of school hours, or in school hours, if so arranged that there could be no interference with the religious opinions or feelings of the pupils?—That might be done.

7736. Mr. *Hughes.*—What do you say to this proposition, which has been made by witnesses who appeared before the Commissioners on former occasions. Suppose a population of mixed religious opinions as in this town, Protestants, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics; and suppose an endowed school of a superior class in respect of the appointment of masters and accommodation for the pupils; and suppose the head master was in such a town as this, where the Roman Catholics are more numerous, a Roman Catholic, and the second master a Protestant, and the third master a Presbyterian; and suppose that the clergy of each denomination had access to the school to give religious instruction, assisted, of course, by the parents of the children—would such a school be successful in this town?—I think it ought to be successful; but I am not prepared to say it would be successful.

7737. But on principle do you see any objection to it?—No.

7738. *Chairman.*—Is there any other gentleman who has any information to give to the Commissioners respecting endowed schools, or education generally in this county?

Mr. *John Ruxton* sworn and examined.

Mr. John Ruxton.

7739. *Chairman.*—What situation do you hold?—I keep a watch-maker's shop; I am one of the town commissioners, and I am one of the churchwardens of the parish for this year.

7740. You have heard the observations of Mr. Stritch?—I have, my Lord.

7741. Would you wish to make any additional observation?—My opinion is, if there was a school such as Mr. Hughes suggests, and that there was a large room at each end of it, so that when the clergymen of each denomination came in to instruct the pupils the Roman Catholics might go into one, and the Protestants into the other—it would be successful; to the establishment of such a school I believe the clergymen attending it might be

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LONGFORD.

General State of Education.

Mr. John Ruxton.

adverse; but it is my decided opinion, from what I know of the opinions of the people of the town, that it would be triumphant over any opposition, the want of such a school is so much felt.

7742. Dr. *Andrews.*—In other words, you think a school could be carried on successfully in this town if proper secular instruction should be provided, without the slightest interference with the religious opinions of any denomination; and proper means taken for religious instruction quite apart from the secular instruction, and not at the regular school-hours?—Yes; and that the colleges would then be a boon to the people of the country, provided that classical education was given in that school.

Andrew Russell Stritch, Esq.

Andrew Russell Stritch, Esq., further examined.

7743. The objection raised on the other side is, to the colleges.

7744. Mr. *Hughes.*—It would have no connexion with the colleges.

7745. Dr. *Andrews.*—It would not oblige persons to go to the colleges; but it may give them an education to induce them to go there if they please.—It is part and parcel of a system which is generally objected to. I do not suppose persons would be obliged to go there if they did not choose.

7746. Do you not think persons would understand they would not be obliged to go after they got a good education?—They would take the school to be part and parcel of the Queen's University, and that system is considered objectionable.

7747. A person might take advantage of the education given in that school, without in the slightest degree adopting or approving of that system?—Of course, I know persons receiving their education there would not be obliged to go to the Queen's Colleges.

7748. *Chairman.*—Do you not think that a child educated at that school would be as well fitted for Trinity College or for the Catholic University as for the Queen's Colleges?—I have no doubt of it, my Lord.

7749. Mr. *Hughes.*—Children educated there would be qualified for any college?

7750. Dr. *Andrews.*—Or qualified for any public office for which collegiate education was not required, either in the colonies or any part of the three kingdoms?—I merely mention to the Commissioners the very strong feeling which exists in this diocese I may say, upon matters of this kind—more particularly upon this subject.

Mr. John Ruxton.

Mr. *John Ruxton* further examined.

7751. My opinion agrees with that expressed, that the colleges are not favourites with the clergy of any denomination; but if a school such as is suggested were established, the opposition to it would be almost powerless.

7752. Mr. *Hughes.*—Have you any other suggestions or observations to make?—None except as to the figures mentioned by Mr. Stritch. He says parties would be willing to pay from four to eight and twelve guineas. Now this would be, by many degrees, too high for men in the middle class.

7753. What would you think the shopkeepers, and artizans, and the better class of mechanics would be willing to pay to such a school as has been alluded to, for the education of their children?—There is a great deal of them that could not afford to give more than 10*s.* per quarter; there are others who might give double that sum; but if the terms were made low all parties would struggle to send their children.

7754. The average that has been mentioned in some of the other towns is from £2 to £4?—That is just what I think.

7755. Three pounds seemed to be a favourite number, but from £2 to £4 was the rate generally spoken of?—Ten shillings a quarter is £2 a year; but I know there are some who would freely pay £1 a quarter for an education of this kind.

7756. Do any other observations occur to you to make?—No.

7757. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Would you be so good as to state what is the nature of the mercantile education which you think ought to be given in a school of that kind, and the want of which, it seems, is very much felt by persons in your position?—I should say grammar, geography, mensuration, and the classics: a good sound English education, and Latin and Greek.

7758. Do you think that Latin and Greek would be indispensable or desirable branches of a commercial education?—I do not think for an entirely mercantile education they would, but their being taught would give parents the option of putting their children to any other profession or business they wished.

7759. Mr. *Hughes.*—Would you like boys to be taught French or other modern languages?—I would like it, of course, but would not care so much about them as classics.

7760. Do you not think that modern languages are of very great use, in a commercial education?—I think they are; I think they are indispensable for a counting-house; but for such a class of traders as we have in Longford I do not think modern languages are required.

7761. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Your evidence is, that the wants of this inland town are very different from those of other places, and while you would give the pupils the option of being taught not only classics but the modern languages, you think that a sound commercial education, embracing English, grammar, geography, and mensuration, ought to be provided?—Yes; and I say that such a school, the head master being a Roman Catholic, and the second a Protestant, or whether he was or not, would be hailed as a boon.

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ERASMUS SMITH'S SCHOOL, KILLASHEE.

Rev. *Robert T. Bevan* sworn and examined.

7762. *Chairman.*—What situation do you hold?—I am curate of Killashee.

7763. Can you give the Commissioners any information as to the state of the schools at Killashee?—Nothing particular, except as to the number of scholars, and what is taught.

7764. What schools are there at Killashee at present?—There is one under the Erasmus Smith's foundation.

7765. Of which James Smith is master?—Yes.

7766. Can you tell us of any other schools at Killashee?—There is a girls' school only; but it is a charitable institution; supported by the incumbent, Mr. Hudson. It has no endowment.

7767. *Secretary.*—The information with regard to that school, is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, 1835, page 95. It is there mentioned under the head of Killashee—"Boys' and girls' school; Charles Rosse, master; £20 per annum, from the Board of Erasmus Smith; a house and land free; there were in the school seventy-seven boys, and twenty-five girls." In the same place it is mentioned—"Boys' and girls' school: Michael Daly, master; £18 15*s.* per annum, from Mr. Digby, the rector; a house and plot of ground free."

Documentary Evidence.

Rev. *Robert T. Bevan* further examined.

Rev. Robt. T. Bevan.

7768. That depended entirely on the rector; and when Mr. Digby left the parish, there was a diminution of Protestants in that place; but it is not in Killashee, it is in Clondragh.

7769. [*Secretary.*—It is returned as Killashee. Is that the school of which Michael Daly was master?—No.

7770. Do you know that school?—Yes. I think it is at Clondragh; but it is not at Killashee; because there was an inquiry made the other day by a Catholic priest about some school, of which I think the master was Daly; but he was wrongly informed. It is not endowed at all; it was only kept by the rector; and when he left the place, it was given up.]

7771. *Chairman.*—Can you tell by whom the schoolhouse was built, of which Daly was master?—By Mr. Digby.

7772. Is it still a school?—No; there is no school now; but it was at Clondragh, and not at Killashee—it is in the Union of Killashee.

7773. [*Secretary.*—There is another school mentioned, of which Maryanne McQuillen was mistress, with a salary of £20 a-year?—I think that is the sum which was given by voluntary contribution; but there was no endowment for the school at all.]

7774. Mr. *Hughes.*—Can you communicate any information respecting the Erasmus Smith's school?—None, except the number of pupils. The number on the books is forty, and the usual attendance is thirty.

7775. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—The average attendance?—Yes.

7776. Do you visit the school yourself?—I do.

7777. Have you a fixed day on which you visit it?—No, I have not a fixed day.

7778. Do you visit for the purpose of catechising the children?—Yes.

7779. *Chairman.*—Are the boys all Protestants?—No; we have some Roman Catholics. I think there were four in attendance yesterday.

7780. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you also inquire into the progress made by the children in their secular studies?—I have only examined them once. There are four of them learning Euclid.

7781. You think that the total number in the school now is about forty?—Yes, forty is the number.

7782. It is very extraordinary that the master has returned the number in 1854 as twenty-seven only. Has the school increased of late?—I cannot say; but it was only yesterday I was told there were forty scholars.

7783. But you do not state that of your own knowledge?—No.

7784. You have not inspected the report-book?—No; I had not time.

7785. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners are of opinion, as it is upon hearsay only you are giving your evidence, it is unnecessary to pursue the examination further. This school will be inspected by an Assistant Commissioner, as the Commissioners have not been able to do so themselves. Have you any observations to make generally as to the school, or any suggestions to offer for its improvement?—No; I just attended here, as I thought it might be desirable to answer questions.

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CAVAN.

CAVAN, 26th SEPTEMBER, 1855.

Present :—MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

Kilmore Roman Catholic Academy.

Documentary Evidence.

KILMORE ROMAN CATHOLIC ACADEMY, CAVAN.

7786. *Secretary.*—Next, after the Royal School, the most important school in the town of Cavan is the Roman Catholic Academy, which has been visited by the Commissioners this morning. I will now state the information with regard to this school. It appears from returns that were made from the office for the registry of wills in Ireland to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, and from which extracts were taken under the direction of the present Commissioners, that John Brady, Cavan, county Cavan, tobacconist, made his will in August, 1844, died the 6th of February, 1849, and that probate was taken out to his will in the same year; and that his executors are James Fay, of Cavan, and Patrick Fay, of Ballyhaise. His effects were proved under £50,000, and he left "To the Right Rev. James Browne, D.D., for the benefit of the Roman Catholic academy, which has been established at Cavan, for the purpose of giving an education to the Roman Catholics of this county, the sum of £200 sterling; also to the same Dr. Browne the further sum of £200, to assist him in building a national school, for the education of the poor children of this parish." A circular was addressed, by the direction of the Commissioners, to the principal master of this school; and a return has been made by the Rev. John O'Reilly, master of the Kilmore diocesan academy. [Reads return.]

Rev. John O'Reilly.

Rev. *John O'Reilly* sworn and examined.

7787. *Chairman.*—What situation do you hold in connexion with this academy?—Principal or head master.

7788. How long have you acted in that capacity?—Since the 17th of May, 1847.

7789. Can you state how many pupils you have at the present moment?—I should state, perhaps, as a previous question, that the school has but opened; vacation terminated the 1st of September, and the attendance for some time—three or four weeks—is generally very small. In this month we had twelve boarders and twenty-three day-boys entered. The school is not full for a month or so.

7790. How many have you on the books?—Twenty-three day-boys and twelve boarders.

7791. Mr. *Hughes.*—That is the actual attendance?—The actual attendance.

7792. What will be your attendance next month?—I could not say; it is altogether voluntary.

7793. *Chairman.*—What class of society do your pupils come from?—I should say the middle class; from the farming class and the respectable class of Catholics in this county.

7794. What class of education do you give them?—We prepare young men for entering the highest class in ecclesiastical colleges; and young men who have been educated with us have entered the highest class in the Queen's Colleges. For the past three years we had three students who were educated at our seminary; one of whom, Mr. Maguire, in 1851, took scholarship, and has since completed his education there, and is now a Bachelor of Arts. In 1853 a second young man who was educated with us took scholarship and first honors there; in 1854 a third took scholarship and first honors there.

7795. Do you give what is called a commercial education?—We do.

7796. Independent of classical education?—Independent of classical education. Some read classics, others confine themselves, generally, to mercantile education.

7797. Can you state what proportion of the boys receive a purely commercial education?—The principal intention in founding the school was to prepare boys for the ecclesiastical state; and such as are intended for that, as a matter of course, all read classics; others avail themselves of the benefit which the academy affords, and prepare themselves for mercantile avocations, or for entering other colleges, such as engineers, doctors; and very few of those receive a classical education.

7798. You also visit the national school in this town?—I visit it from time to time. I am pretty well acquainted with the working of it.

7799. What class of education is given at that school?—Altogether a purely mercantile education.

7800. An education purely English?—Purely English; no classics are taught there.

7801. Do they receive a high class of mercantile education in the national school?—I do not think they do; the boys we have got in the national schools at Cavan are the sons of the humbler classes.

7802. Are you able to form an opinion what effect a high class of education has upon the humbler classes, whether it unfits them for the duties of every-day life?—I should think the contrary; I should rather think it prepares them to discharge the duties of every-day life with energy and effect.

7803. Mr. *Hughes.*—Are you able to form an opinion, Mr. O'Reilly, as to whether education disqualifies the labouring class for labour?—Well, I should think the contrary;

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but that it enables them to apply their labour with advantage—that is, if the labouring man's child be educated well, he is more fitted to discharge the duties of labour than if he did not receive a good education.

7804. Are you able to state to the Commissioners is there any want of a high class of commercial and classical schools in the county of Cavan?—I do not think there is. The school over which I have the honour to preside affords the highest class of instruction, both in mercantile and classical education. I confine my observations to my own school.

7805. Are the pupils in the academy supplied by the county of Cavan generally?—They are; but we have pupils attending the school from different parts of Ireland.

7806. Is there any mode of selection adopted at the academy in taking in pupils, or are they taken as they present themselves?—Taken indiscriminately as they present themselves, but bringing with them testimonials from the Catholic priest or some respectable person in the neighbourhood from which they come.

7807. There are no free pupils in your school?—No.

7808. The day-scholars pay a guinea entrance, and the boarders five guineas?—Within the last twelve months we have raised the fees for boarders to six guineas per quarter, payable on entrance.

7809. Your present terms are six guineas a-quarter for boarders and a guinea entrance?—Yes; and a guinea entrance and a guinea a-quarter for day-students.

7810. *Chairman.*—Have you any suggestions to make to the Commissioners relative to your school?—I do not know exactly; touching what point?

7811. Mr. *Hughes.*—Would an endowment enable you to reduce the charges for admission?—No doubt; a little would be useful.

7812. Would it increase the attendance?—No doubt whatever; the charge on admission acts as a drawback on the school. I think there is no question our school would be better attended if the terms were less.

7813. If you were able to admit day-pupils at a smaller pension are you able to state whether the boys of the better class, or the more advanced boys of the national school, would then come to your academy?—I have no doubt whatever our attendance of day-scholars would be very much increased if we were able to admit them on less terms. I will state, with your permission, with regard to the national school, which is stated to have been endowed by the late John Brady—in the absence of Dr. Browne I wish to put the Commissioners in possession of the facts touching that case. When Dr. Browne came to live to this town he found the poor classes about Cavan had not the advantage of any moderate education. He invited the co operation of the people to enable him to build a national school; and the late John Brady proposed, I believe, to leave a legacy of £200 to the building of the school. Dr. Browne went on with the school, and the £200 was not forthcoming, as the late Mr. Brady did not die at the time it was thought he would have died. Dr. Browne, however, advanced out of his own pocket £200, on the faith of getting this money that it came to his ears the late Mr. Brady left; and it was not until after his death that £200 came to Dr. Browne, which sum of money he might have appropriated as he thought proper, as the money was his own. I find he built, with some of this money of his own, a house that is in the neighbourhood of the national school, which he intends for a first-class teacher when he will be forthcoming; but the money, I conceive, was his own money; and the £200 given by Mr. Brady was merely to enable him to assist in building the school; and, therefore, I should say, the school is not endowed by any person.

7814. Dr. *Andrews.*—Are there any words in the will to show that it was the intention of Mr. Brady to have the money applied for that purpose?—Yes; I have a copy of the will.

7815. Will you hand that in, if you please?—I hand in an attested copy of the will of the late John Brady.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL AT CASTLERAGHAN.

Parochial School at Castleraghan.

Documentary Evidence.

7816. *Secretary.*—The next case is respecting certain parochial schools. Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, the rector of the parish, is connected with the first of these schools. It appears, from the Second Report of the Commissioners of the Public Instruction in Ireland, 1835, that in the diocese of Kilmore, parish of Castleraghan, there was a parochial school, of which Thomas Condon was master. Source of support—£6 6*s.*, subscriptions; one acre of ground, house, and payments from the children of from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 4*s.* per quarter. The total number of children on the books was sixty-nine, of whom forty-nine were boys, and twenty girls. That report merely says "ground," but does not say whether the ground was conveyed in perpetuity or not. Lord Fitzgerald writes with regard to this school as follows:—

"Danesfort, Cavan, September 21, 1855.

"SIR,—I have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of inquiry, dated September 18, respecting a school in the parish of Castleraghan, in this county; said school, situated in the townland of Kildarragh, which is glebe-land, is in operation at present. Thomas Condon, who was the schoolmaster of same in the year 1835, lived to be a very old man, and died in this country. The man reported to have gone to America was, probably, his son; for I remember he had a son called after himself, who wrote a good hand, and had a knowledge of surveying, and, of course, was a good mathematician.

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CAVAN.

[*Parochial School at Castleraghan.*

Documentary Evidence.

Since the decease of Condon I have appointed, at least, two masters: one, named Samuel Magill, who, I believe, held the situation for five years; but he died in the month of April, 1855, of a low fever. While Magill was master of the school, he had from me £10 a-year, in cash, also the house and the acre of ground rent free. The present master, whose name is Rooney, holds the house, and the acre of ground, plantation measure, free of rent; and is to have a salary from me, at the rate of £12 a-year; besides, although the house and the acre of ground adjacent to it have, for the last forty years, been in the possession of the man that might fill the situation of parish schoolmaster, still the right of the rector of the parish, as landlord, never ceased, for I never heard that any deed was signed by my predecessors, conveying away the ground, and none has been signed by myself; consequently this school does not come under the class of endowed schools. But I beg leave to state, for the information of the Commissioners, that it has been in operation ever since the year 1835, the year they refer to, with the exception of short vacations, or the indisposition of the teacher, or other casualties that might occur; and that the children pay nothing for instruction.

"I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

"FITZGERALD AND VESEY,

"Dean of Kilmore, and Rector of Castleraghan Parish.

"Henry Joseph Loughran, Esq.,
"Assistant-Secretary to the Endowed Schools Commission,
"Dublin Castle."

Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey.

Lord *Fitzgerald and Vesey* sworn and examined.

7817. *Chairman.*—Can you state who built the schoolhouse?—The schoolhouse, I believe, was built by subscriptions, and by my predecessor, who gave £10 towards the building. I have, at different times, repaired the schoolhouse; but for years past there has been nothing at all subscribed.

7818. Did your predecessor receive any money from the Society for Discountenancing Vice?—I never heard he did.

7819. Are you aware whether the acre of ground was given in perpetuity or by lease?—It never was given away at all.

7820. When was the schoolhouse built?—I cannot recollect; but shortly after I came to the parish I was told, that if I gave an acre of ground to the Association for Discountenancing Vice, that they would pay the schoolmaster. I never gave the acre of land over. The house, in fact, is mine. I take it for granted my predecessor never made a lease either. I do not know where the school was kept before the present house was built.

7821. When was the schoolhouse built?—I suppose it was built about eleven or twelve years ago. I got possession of the parish in November, 1813, about forty years ago, and I have paid the salary of the master ever since.

School of Kilmore, endowed under Association for Discountenancing Vice.

Documentary Evidence.

SCHOOL OF KILMORE, ENDOWED UNDER ASSOCIATION FOR DISCOUNTENANCING VICE.

7822. *Secretary.*—There is another school at Kilmore, and the evidence with regard to that school is contained in certain returns that were made to Parliament, in the year 1821, page 10. It is stated that there was at that time a school at Kilmore, county Cavan; superintendent clergyman, Rev. Dean Magennis; and that there has been aid granted by the Association for Discountenancing Vice for building to the amount of £50; annual aid, £15; and the number of scholars, Protestants, 60; Roman Catholics, 81. The information that Lord Fitzgerald gives with regard to this school is as follows:—

"Danesfort, Cavan, 9th August, 1855.

"SIR,—Your letter dated August 3rd, 1855, and addressed to the Rev. R. J. Hope, the curate of the parish of Kilmore, in this county, was handed to me by him on the 5th of August; and until I read same, I was not aware that any money had been obtained from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, in the year 1821, towards building a neat cottage for the school on the townland of Gartbrattan, in the parish of Kilmore. The Rev. William Magennis was then Dean of Kilmore, and the site on which the dwelling house was built, and a small garden—the entire possibly not more than half a plantation acre, perhaps less—was obtained from a small landholder on the Farnham estate, of the name of Kelly, who could grant no period beyond his own time. Kelly was not the original lessee. For the accommodation afforded, Kelly received for a few years annually, the sum of £1 10*s.*, Irish, and said money, together with other money for church purposes, was collected by the churchwardens, or by some one acting for them, under the authority of an act of vestry. During the life time of Dean Magennis; and some few years after his decease, a school was kept in said cottage, and the first schoolmaster, whose name was Comerford, lived in the house; and I have no doubt when the dealing commenced with Kelly, it was hoped by those who conducted the business on the part of the parish, that the proprietor of the Farnham estate would make a small grant of land to the school on the termination of the lease under which Kelly held. Kelly's lease, however, did not terminate during the lifetime of the Earl of Farnham, and the remainderman to the estate, the uncle of the present Lord Farnham, after being a few years in the possession of the Farnham estate, built a very large schoolhouse in the vicinity of the cottage, for the benefit of the children of his tenants; and the Farnham tenantry in that quarter agreed that the cottage should be given up for a residence for the schoolmaster. This arrangement did away with the payment of the £1

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School of Kilmore, endowed under the Association for Discountenancing Vice.

Documentary Evidence.

10*s.* a year, Irish, to Kelly by the parish; and during the lifetime of the builder and some years after his decease, a school was kept, and a competent master was paid by the owner of the property. The exact year the present Lord Farnham ceased paying a salary to a schoolmaster I cannot really say; but after being some time closed, the school was re-opened, and a schoolmaster named Robert Mee appointed, who dwelt in the large schoolhouse. His salary was made up from different sources; the Church Education Society gave something; the late Bishop of Kilmore also paid, and Mr. Waring, who had purchased property in the County of Cavan, and a part of which was in the Parish of Kilmore, also contributed, and myself gave something annually. The exact year Lord Farnham called on me to give up the lease and restore it to its original state, as far as I could, before a schoolmaster was permitted to live in it, I cannot now positively say; but the possession was not held over. The man employed obtained a situation somewhere else, but not very near this; and since his departure, no school has been kept in the townland of Gartbrattan. The cottage is in the possession of a man named Cahoon, who possibly is employed as caretaker, and to prevent the commission of trespass on the trees in that quarter, and where much land has been planted within the last twenty years. For the last five years however, viz., from the month of June, 1850, a very good school for female children and little boys has been kept on the townland of Corratobber, the property of Lord Farnham, said townland joins Gartbrattan, and for establishing the same, the children in the locality should be thankful to the late Bishop of Kilmore, and his son, the Rev. Charles Leslie. The school is kept by a female, a married woman, who was educated in the establishment in Marlborough-street. The late Bishop and his son paid £5 a year, the like sum is now paid by the present Bishop. I, myself, pay at the rate of £5 a year. The scholars whose parents can afford to pay, make up £5 more. This place of instruction is not at all connected with the regular parish school. To the master of same, whose name is John Finlay, I pay £20 a year, his wife, and her mother also get something from me for instructing in a female school, and for establishing the same. The parish is much indebted to the mother of the present Lord Bishop, and to one of his sisters. From the foregoing statement, the Commissioners may perceive that the education of the children in this quarter is not neglected, although no school is kept in the cottage built on the townland of Gartbrattan.

"I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"FITZGERALD AND VESEY, Dean of Kilmore.

"To W. N. Hancock, Esq., Dublin Castle."

Lord *Fitzgerald and Vesey*, further examined.

Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey.

7823. *Chairman.*—Was the lease ever made of this half acre of land to the Society for Discountenancing Vice?—It never was conveyed, I think.

SCHOOL AT BALLINTEMPLE.

School at Ballintemple.

Documentary Evidence.

7824. *Secretary.*—The information with regard to this school, is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, 68ª. It is stated:—"Diocese of Kilmore, parish of Ballintemple, Protestant parochial school; James Fitzgerald, master; £7 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice; £2 subscription; house, half a rood of ground, and payments of 1*s.* per quarter from such as can pay."

Lord *Fitzgerald and Vesey* further examined.

Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey.

7825. With regard to that school—when I came into Kilmore, there was a man named Winders master. He was the parish clerk and schoolmaster. I paid him 40*s.* a-year only, and he had something from the Association for Discountenancing Vice. It has no endowment, and the thirty-seven perches of land were given, I believe, by way of compliment by the father of the present Bishop of Kilmore.

CAVAN ROYAL SCHOOL.

Cavan Royal School.

Documentary Evidence.

7826. *Secretary.*—I now proceed with the evidence relating to the Royal school at Cavan. The first information with regard to this school, before the Commissioners, is a copy of the Charter of King Charles I., bearing date 15th December, 1697; and it conveys to the then Lord Primate and Archbishop of Armagh, certain lands in the county of Armagh, county of Tyrone, county of Fermanagh, county of Donegal, and county of Cavan, for the purpose of founding the several Royal schools of Armagh, Dungannon, Enniskillen, Raphoe, and Cavan. The particulars with regard to the Cavan lands are these:—"Also the towns, townlands, hamlets, poles, or parcels of land of Terchony, being one pole of land Tinevanan, being one pole of land; Dromknaw, being one pole of land; Bal *, the quarter pole of land of Lurgaboy being a half a pole of land with the appurtenances, in the county of Cavan, containing, by estimation, 375A. of land, either more or less, lying in the barony of Loughtee, in the county of Cavan, aforesaid." Then the trusts of these lands is declared:—"And also to have, and hold, and enjoy, the aforesaid towns, townlands, hamlets, poles, or parcels of land of Terchony, Tanevanan, Dromknaive, aforesaid, with all and singular their and every of their rights, members, appurtenances whatsoever in the said county of Cavan, to the aforesaid James, Archbishop of Armagh, and his successors for ever, to sole and proper use, and behoof of the master of the free school at the town of Cavan, in the said county of Cavan, for the time being, for ever." The charter then goes on to say:—"And whereas

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Cavan Royal School.

Documentary Evidence.

it has been properly made known to us that the aforesaid masters of the free schools are not, nor is any of them, nor were they, or any of them, on the aforesaid 8th of July, bodies corporate and politic, or persons, by the law of our kingdom of Ireland, able or capable to acquire, have, enjoy, or possess lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or the use of lands, tenements, and hereditaments, for ever in succession, as other bodies corporate and politic are able and accustomed to do; we, careful of the position of the aforesaid masters in this particular, of our more abundant special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we will, and for us our heirs and successors firmly enjoining, we order and command, and the aforesaid Archbishop of Armagh, for himself and his successors, doth covenant and grant with us, our heirs and successors, that he, the aforesaid Archbishop and his successors, shall permit the masters of the free schools aforesaid for the time being, and every of them respectively, to have, hold, and enjoy all and singular the premises with the appurtenances above by these presents granted, to their use and behoof, as is above respectively limited, according to our royal intention above expressed, without molestation, disturbance, or impediment of the aforesaid Archbishop of Armagh, his successors or assigns."

7827. The next information with regard to this school is contained in the report of the Commissioners that inquired into endowed schools in Ireland in 1807:—"It appears by a survey made in the year 1805, during the administration, and by direction of, Earl of Hardwicke, that the lands granted for the endowment of the school of Cavan consist of 570A. 2R. 17P., Irish plantation measure, situate in the county of Cavan, near the town, and part of them within three-quarters of a mile of it; these lands, as it has been stated to us, were let by Dr. Cottingham, the late master, at the annual rent of £536 8*s.*, and the present value of the lands is about £900.

"We find there never has been any schoolhouse belonging to the endowment, nor is any part of the school lands well adapted to such a purpose. A school was kept by Dr. Cottingham, or those employed by him, in a house rented by him, and since converted into a barrack; in fact, there has been no efficient schoolmaster since the death of a Mr. Arbuthnot, an usher employed by Dr. Cottingham. Mr. Arbuthnot died in June, 1803. Dr. Cottingham's age and infirmities had rendered him incapable of personal attendance to the duties of his school for many years previous to his death, which took place on the 25th of March, 1804.

"It appears, that on the 21st of March, 1806, the Rev. John Moore, A.M., was appointed master of this school by the Earl of Hardwicke, subject to certain conditions contained in an agreement, dated the 20th of March, 1806, and which is set forth in his evidence. By the terms of this agreement, Mr. Moore was to receive £300 per annum out of the rents for his own use, and £100 per annum for the salary of an assistant, from the 25th of March, 1806. It was stipulated with Mr. Moore, that the arrears from the death of Dr. Cottingham until his appointment, and also the surplus of the rents at which the lands were then let, as well as of the improved rent upon any new letting over and above the said allowance of £400 per annum, should be applied towards forming a fund for building a proper schoolhouse, upon such site as should be approved of. It appears, that on the 25th of March, 1806, there was due by the several tenants on the lands, the sum of £1,072 16*s.*, being two years' rent, according to the rate at which they were let by Dr. Cottingham. We find that of this arrear, only £361 9*s.* 1½*d.* was collected on the 10th of January last, the day on which Mr. Moore was examined by the Commissioners; and a sum of £438 19*s.* 4½*d.* since. These two sums of £361 9*s.* 1½*d.*, and £438 19*s.* 4½*d.* (subject to the deductions of agent's fees), have been received by the present master. It does not, however, appear that any sum has been as yet paid towards the fund intended to be created for building of a schoolhouse; but the master has stated to us, that he considers himself as holding the sum received, in trust, for that purpose, in the event of the agreement of the 20th of March being enforced.

"We find that no new agreement was made with the tenants in possession for the first two years and upwards, after the death of Dr. Cottingham, but that from the 1st of May, 1806, they agreed to pay annual rents, amounting to £765 7*s.* 11*d.*, until the rent at which the lands were to be let on lease could be finally settled.

"The lands, according to the evidence given before us, are at present in a very wretched state, which has been imputed to the uncertainty of the tenure; Dr. Cottingham's life, on the expiration of which the leases determined, having for thirty years back been extremely precarious.

"From the foregoing statement it appears that there was a gross sum of £1,070 16*s.* (subject to deductions for agency) payable by the tenants, on the 25th March, 1806, and applicable to the fund to be set apart for building a schoolhouse; and that on the 1st of May, 1807, a further sum of £365 7*s.* 11*d.* (subject to like deductions) became due and applicable to the increase of the same fund; making together, the sum of £1,438 3*s.* 11*d.*; and further, that from the 1st of May, 1807, about £400 annually will be applicable to the same purpose. But as a large sum of money, probably not less than £5,000, will be required to erect a school-house, dwellinghouse for the master, and apartments for the accommodation of boarders, suitable to such an endowment, the period at which the revenues of the school can be rendered effectual for the purposes for which they were granted, must be very remote, if no other mode shall be resorted to, to create a building fund, besides that of the annual accumulation of the surplus rents.

"The mode pointed out by the Act of the 11th and 12th George III., is certainly liable to considerable objections.

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"First,—The difficulty of ascertaining the proper rent to be reserved to the master, and his successors, in such a way as to preclude litigation, or prejudice to the funds of the school.

"Secondly,—The uncertainty of the fund arising from fines on renewal, which by said Act are made applicable to repairs and building. For if the persons taking such leases are bound by a covenant to renew, the covenant must be reciprocal, and the fine a stipulated sum; which, in the event of a rise in the value of the lands, would be prejudicial to the interests of the endowment; if, on the other hand, they are not so bound, the renewal being then optional, the fund applicable by the Act for repairs may be suspended for twenty-one years.

"However, as the law stands at present, no other mode occurs for raising the sum necessary for building, except that of a trust lease, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act above mentioned. It may, however, be here necessary to remark, that the law in this respect may require some revision, and is in other respects extremely defective, so far as these schools are concerned, there being no visitors appointed to inspect them, and no effectual power lodged any where, to control or regulate the application of the revenues of these endowments for the advancement of education; the whole of the rents, where no trust lease has been made, and the rent reserved to the master and his successors, where such a trust lease has been executed, being the sole property of the master on his appointment.

"As the endowment of Cavan school is now circumstanced, and in consequence of the difficulties under which the present master will labour, should a trust lease be thought advisable, we would recommend, that only £100 per annum, should at present be appropriated for the salary of an assistant for the school; but at a future per od, we think, a second and a third assistant may be deemed advisable, at such suitable salaries as the funds of this endowment may be then able to bear."

7828. The next information I refer to is an Act of Parliament which was passed in 1813, and founded on the Reports of the Commissioners of Inquiry from 1807–12. That Act of Parliament, created the present Board of Education, commonly called the Clare-street Board, which has charge of the Royal, diocesan, and some other endowed schools; and there is one clause, (section 12,) referred to in the subsequent papers, which I shall read now. After vesting the property of the Cavan school in the Commissioners, it says:—"That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Commissioners under this Act, from time to time, and at all times, to order and direct that any sum or sums of money belonging to any of the said schools, the estates belonging to which are vested in Commissioners under this Act, shall be laid out and invested in such Government funds and securities as such Commissioners shall from time to time, think proper; and that such share and proportion, as they shall think proper, of the issues and profits of all funds or estates applicable to the support of each and every or any of such schools, shall be paid and applied to and for the sole use and benefit of the schoolmaster of such school for the time being; and if it shall appear to the said Commissioners, that one or more under master, or under masters, are necessary for any such school, then it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners, to order and direct that such other share or proportion, or shares or proportions, of such issues and profits as they shall think proper, shall be applied to the sole use and benefit of such under master, or under masters, respectively; and as to such parts of such issues and profits as shall remain after the payment of such salary or salaries to such head master, or under master or masters, it shall be lawful for said Commissioners to order and direct, that thereout such yearly or other sum or sums as shall be or be deemed necessary for the purpose, shall be applied in or towards the purchasing, procuring, building, enlarging, repairing, or furnishing the school house, together with grounds, houses, and other appurtenances and accommodations, necessary or useful for, or towards the convenient and proper keeping of a school therein; according to the powers hereinafter given to the said Commissioners; and if any residue of such issues and profits shall remain, after such yearly or other sums as shall be found or deemed sufficient for the several purposes aforesaid, then it shall be lawful for such Commissioners, to order and direct that such residue shall be applied to the supporting, maintaining, and providing of such and so many free scholars, according to such arrangements, and in such sums, shares, and proportions, as shall be directed by any such order or orders, and to the endowment of such, and so many exhibitions to Trinity College, to be held by such persons, and under such regulations and restrictions as to the said Commissioners shall seem proper."

7829. The other clause, (section 17) refers to the result of an agreement which is mentioned was made with Mr. Moore, and which was in existence before the Act of Parliament passed:—"And be it further enacted, that all and every agreement and agreements in writing heretofore made by the present master of any of the schools of royal foundation, heretofore mentioned, under the direction of the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, for the time being, or under the direction of the Lord Primate, concerning the distribution or application of the income, revenues, or emoluments of such school, or of the master thereof, or so granted for the use of such school, or of the master thereof as aforesaid, any part, share, or proportion of such income, revenues or emoluments, shall be good, valid and effectual, according to the terms thereof, respectively, so long as such master shall continue to hold the said office, but no longer." It appears this school was managed under that agreement down to the death of Mr. Moore, or rather his resignation, about the year 1833 or 1834, and not until that time was it governed by the clause, that I previously read with regard to the funds of the school.

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CAVAN.

Cavan Royal School.

Documentary Evidence.

7830. The next information with regard to this school is contained in the Report of the Clare-street Board for the year 1816, and they mention some negotiation with regard to obtaining a site for a schoolhouse at Cavan, and the estimated expenses of which was calculated at £7,885 sterling. Then, in 1817, they mention again the negotiations for obtaining a site for a school, and finally that it was obtained by an exchange of a part of the see lands of Kilmore, denominated Lurganbuoy, in the immediate neighbourhood of Cavan, for a rateable proportion of the school lands on which the school is built. In the Report for 1818 they mention the Cavan Royal school again; and after speaking about building the schoolhouse, which seems to have been still under consideration, they mention:—"We have to add that the prospect of re-letting the school-lands of Cavan to solvent tenants for twenty-one years, at rents annexed to them by our valuator, which during the last year appeared uncertain, has within a few months past proved likely to be realized through an improved spirit of industry and speculation evinced by the farmers of that country."

7831. The next Report is one for 1819, and in it they state:—"We have to add, that in consequence of the great defalcation of rents on that school estate subsequent to the agreement for the building with certain contractors for a sum of £7,553 sterling, we have been compelled to avail ourselves of the provisions contained in the Act of Parliament first mentioned in this Report; and to apply to your Excellency for the advance of a sum of £4,553 sterling to enable us to discharge the instalments remaining unpaid out of the savings of the school estate, and which application your Excellency has been graciously pleased to comply with by directing the said sum to be advanced, the terms required by the said Act being first complied with."

7832. The next information with regard to this school, is contained in the Report of the same Commissioners, for the year 1820, and they state:—"We have the satisfaction of reporting to your Excellency, that since our last Report, the master of the Cavan school has been put into possession of his schoolhouse, it being completed for residence; and we are of opinion that this school of royal foundation, established in the vicinity of the town of Cavan, and having ample accommodation for boarders, is likely, under the proper conduct of the master, to become one of the most flourishing schools in Ireland."

7833. This Royal school is noticed in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826, page 314. They state, there was a school at Cavan kept by the Rev. J. Moore, A.M. The number of boys in the school was thirteen, all Protestants of the Established Church.

7834. In the Report of the Clare-street Board, for the year 1829, they state with regard to Cavan school:—"We have to report to your Grace, with respect to the school of Cavan, that the Commissioners of Education, having some years ago procured from the Consolidated Fund an advance of £4,553 of the late currency, by way of loan, in aid of the funds then in Bank, to the credit of that school, for the purpose of erecting the present schoolhouse, to be repaid to the Treasury from the rents of the school estate. We, on the 17th of January, 1829, caused the whole amount of that loan, being £4,202 15*s.* 4*d.* of the present currency, to be lodged in the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the Teller of His Majesty's Exchequer, and obtained his receipt for the same. As the rents which were paid in by the agent of this estate proved insufficient to discharge the whole of that loan, we made good the deficiency from the surplus funds of the Royal school of Enniskillen, pursuant to the powers vested in us by the Act of the 3rd year of His present Majesty, for that purpose. We have further to report to your Grace, that the Commissioners have found it necessary to direct certain works to be executed at the schoolhouse of Cavan, estimated by their architect at £190 4*s.* 2*d.*, and certain other works to be executed at the schoolhouse of Dungannon, estimated at £118 2*s.* 11*d.* and have ordered an estimate to be made of certain other works necessary for the repairs and improvement of the house belonging to the Royal school of Banagher, and of the out-offices belonging to the Royal school of Enniskillen."

7835. Then, in 1830, there is another reference to the same school:—"Besides the works alluded to in our last year's Report to be carried on in the schoolhouse in the Royal school of Cavan, certain others have been executed by our orders, the expense whereof has been discharged partly out of the funds to the credit of this school and partly out of the funds of Enniskillen school, amounting in all to £230 10*s.* 7*d.*; and we have also caused to be executed at the Royal school of Dungannon certain improvements connected with the public part of the buildings, the expense of which, amounting to £134 7*s.* 10*d.* has been discharged out of the funds of Dungannon school."

7836. In the Report of the same Board for the year 1831 there is this statement:—"Out of the funds of these Royal schools there has been expended since our last report, a sum of £640 17*s.* on account of repairs and improvements on the several schoolhouses; and the Commissioners have made allowances to certain of the tenants of the estate of the Royal school of Cavan, to enable them to improve their holdings."

7837. The next information with regard to this school is contained in certain returns that were made to Parliament in 1831, where it is stated, that in 1831, in the Cavan Royal school the number of scholars was nine; the number of scholars who were boarders, six; the number of day scholars was three; free scholars, none. The school is thus noticed in the Report of the Clare-street Board for the year 1833:—"The Royal school of Cavan is the least effective of all the Royal schools, which may be attributed to the great age of the master, and to an agreement made on his appointment, several years ago, between him and the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which is by a clause in the Act under which this Board

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is constituted, made valid and binding, and was at the time it was formed, probably, considered beneficial to the establishment.

7838. The Commissioners of Municipal Corporations in Ireland, in their Report for the year 1833, (page 992,) state:—"In the immediate vicinity of the town, and within the corporate limits, is one of the Royal charter free schools endowed by charter 15th December 2, Car. 1. The townlands of Derraquin, Drumcrave and Bellis, which form its endowment, and produce about £590 a year, are vested in the Board of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, appointed under 53 Geo. III, c. 107. The schoolhouse (which was erected in 1819, at an expense, it is stated, of £9,000) has ten acres of land attached to it. This, with £300 a-year, is given to the head master, who holds by patent during pleasure, but usually for life. He does not give any gratuitous education in return for his salary and emoluments. It is stated to have accommodation for from 80 to 100 pupils. There are ten at present. It also receives daily pupils; fifteen are now attending, and the school is stated not to have had so many pupils since its erection. The building, although so lately erected, is represented as being now in so bad a state, from damp and decay of woodwork, that great part of it requires to be rebuilt. The Board referred to is, by the statute creating it, constituted the visitor of the foundation. No visitation has been actually held since the erection of the schoolhouse. Complaints respecting the management of the school and the appointment of the present head master in 1832, were made before us."

7839. The Clare-street Board, in their Report for 1834, say:—"In respect of the Royal school of Cavan, to which a master has been lately appointed by your Excellency, on the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Moore, we beg leave to inform your Excellency, that the board has for the present allocated a salary of £200 per annum for the master, and an annual sum of £100 for his assistant. The board has directed that the sum of £2,486 13*s.* 7*d.* which had been advanced from the funds of Enniskillen school towards repayment of a loan granted from the Consolidated Fund for the building of Cavan schoolhouse, shall be replaced out of the residue of the income of Cavan school before any further charge shall be made on its funds, and that the repayment be made by instalments at the rate of £4 per centum per annum.

7840. The Cavan Royal school is included in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, 1835, page 78[a]; and the only information worth noticing in that report is, that the number of boys then in the school was twenty-five.

7841. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools in 1835, and that Appendix contains information—first, with regard to the school, and secondly, with regard to the management of the school estates. With regard to the school, they state that the land was 590A. 0R. 11P.; master, Rev. W. P. Moore; that he had a salary of £200 a-year; the second master, Mr. Lewis, a salary of £100 a-year; that the number of pupils was as follows:—in 1830, 9; 1831, 12; 1832, 10; 1833, 15; 1834, 31; 1835, 28; that during the whole of that time, there were no free pupils, except in 1831, when there were two free pupils. There has been a return made to Parliament in continuation of this, and although it does not follow in the direct order of date, still, as it is a continuation of this return, I will read it. In Parliamentary paper 91, page 10, it is stated that the number of scholars was in 1836, 41; 1837, 32; 1838, 28; 1839, 32; 1840, 30; 1841, 28; 1842, 22; 1843, 24; 1844, 28; 1845, 27. There is then this remark—"The number of pupils during the years 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, and 1844, are extracted from former returns made by the master to the Board, who states his inability now to fill the return for those years respectively. The remainder of this table is filled by the master, and authenticated by his signature." There is another matter to be noticed in this return, the number of second masters. Samuel Lewis, was second master in 1837; Mr. Byrne, in 1838; Mr. Wolfe, in 1839; Robert Radcliffe, in 1841; then in 1844, William Mayston.

7842. This return is further continued by a return made to Parliament in June, 1854. At that time it is mentioned that the number of boys in 1850, in the Cavan school, was, free scholars, two; day scholars, seven; boarders, fifteen; in 1851, free scholars, two; day scholars, six; boarders, twenty; in 1852, two free scholars; day scholars, thirteen; boarders twenty-two; in 1853, no free scholars; thirteen day scholars, and twelve boarders.

7843. And, my Lord, from the information with regard to the endowment contained in the Appendix to the Report of 1835, it appears that the rent received in 1830 was £592 5*s.* 7½*d.*; in 1831, £597 17*s.* 9*d.*; in 1832, £617 17*s.* 10*d.*; in 1833, £569 19*s.* 8*d.*, and in 1834, £501 15*s.* 4*d.* There was also a balance in 1831, of £275 5*s.* 11*d.* It also appears that the salaries paid to masters in 1832, was £369 4*s.* 6*d.* The incidental expenses are mentioned, and the only item of importance to notice is that in 1833, stock purchased to the extent of £300; and in 1834, £306 6*s.* 8*d.* was paid to Government on account of building loan.

7844. A return containing similar information was made to Parliament in 1850. It appears that the sum actually received out of this estate in 1845, was £511 3*s.* 2*d.*; in 1846, £238 12*s.* 7*d.*; in 1847, £40 6*s.*; in 1848, £560 10*s.* 2½*d*; and 1849, £507 8*s.* 4½*d.* During these years the master's salary was paid, and the repairs for the schoolhouse were small in amount; but the principal items are the miscellaneous disbursements which are explained in a subsequent return, and the principal item in the miscellaneous disbursements for 1844, is the repayment to Enniskillen Royal school of £123 18*s.* 1*d.*; there is a similar instalment for 1846, 1847, and 1848, and no repayment in 1849. Then this return is continued by a return made to Parliament in 1854, and it is mentioned the rental received out of this estate was in 1850, £464 16*s.* 11*d.*; in 1851, £175 10*s.* 4*d.*; in 1852, £657 17*s.* 3*d.*;

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in 1853, £354 19*s.* 4*d.* There are other moneys received in 1850, £451 1*s.* 11½*d.*; and in 1851, £58 2*s.* 8*d.* There is no return made of the repayment of the building instalment. The next information with regard to the school is the Report of the Clare-street Board, 1835:—"With respect to the Royal school of Cavan, we beg leave to report, that a considerable sum has been necessarily expended in draining bogs and reclaiming land, and improving the estate, which we trust will be attended with very beneficial results."

7845. The Clare-street Board in their Report for 1837 state:—"With regard to Cavan Royal school, we have to report to your Excellency, that in consequence of a communication made to the Board by some of the Commissioners who had visited this school, our architect was ordered to make a general survey and inspection of the building; and his report having set forth that considerable alterations and repairs were necessary for the advantage and preservation of the establishment, we have expended thereon a sum of nearly £700, partly defrayed by the funds of this school, and partly by money borrowed from the funds of Enniskillen Royal school, pursuant to powers vested in us by the 3rd Geo. IV., c. 79. We have further satisfaction to report to your Excellency, that the present master appears to be using his best endeavours to raise this school from the low state in which it had been for many years. With regard to the estate of this school, we have to report to your Excellency, that we have during the past year granted very considerable allowances to the tenantry, for expenditures made by them in draining and fencing their different farms under the superintendence of our resident agent; and that the estate is steadily improving in its cultivation and appearance, as are the tenants in their industry, comforts, and peaceable demeanour." The Report of 1838, refers to the sum expended on repairs, amounting to £800.

7846. The next information is a report of certain visitors who visited the school in the year 1845. The visitors were—Rev. John Grey Porter, William Cotter Kyle, Esq., LL.D., Secretary to the Clare-street Board, and George Fetherston H., Esq., Solicitor of the Board. They state:—

"Having terminated our inquiries at Raphoe, we next proceeded to Cavan on the day appointed, and having inspected the schoolroom, dormitories, yard, offices, and other public parts of the premises, found same clean and in reasonably good order.

"Afterwards we examined the master, writing master, and such persons as we considered likely to afford us information, and the witnesses produced to us by the master, and we herewith submit a copy of the evidence, to which we earnestly request the attention of the Board.

"The schoolhouse of Cavan is most eligibly situated, on a rising ground adjacent to the county town. The fabric is large, affording every convenience for the residence of the master, and for the accommodation of at least sixty boarders; the dormitories are large commodious, and well ventilated; the schoolroom sufficiently capacious for upwards of 100 pupils, with dining hall and various other apartments capable of being rendered useful on almost any emergency; the garden is spacious, and the grounds comprise about nine acres, beautifully situated. Public coaches pass daily, affording cheap and constant communication to all parts of the kingdom; and yet, with all these advantages, the number of scholars at the time of our visitation was only nineteen, whereof nine were boarders, and ten day boys.

"The Rev. William Prior Moore is the present master: he received his appointment from the Lord Lieutenant about the year 1832, on the resignation of his father, who had previously held the situation. At the time of our visit he had not any classical assistant. Mr. Mayston, who had been for above a year and a-half in that capacity, having lately left him; consequently, the entire business of the school devolved upon himself, save that Mr. Fleming, a master at one of Lord Farnham's schools, in the town, attends each morning from a quarter before eight, until nine o'clock, to teach writing and arithmetic. Mr. Moore mentioned that he had received assistance from one or two clergymen, his friends, since Mr. Mayston's departure, and that he hoped in the Christmas vacation to be able to procure a permanent assistant.

"We sought from Mr. Moore, and from every other person examined by us for information, as to the causes of the lamentable inefficiency of this school, possessing, as it does, such great attractions and advantages. Mr. Moore, and every respectable gentleman produced by him, assigned the small amount of salary heretofore allowed by the Commissioners of Education for an under master as the principal cause; and as this salary, small as they considered it to have been, was lately withdrawn, their inference was, that the school must still further decline, notwithstanding the great zeal and exertions of Mr. Moore, the master. They also considered the want of exhibitions as a cause of failure; but as these had been recently granted, that cause, if it even had operated injuriously, has been removed. Upon examining the returns annually made and subscribed by Mr. Moore, we found he stated the salary of the under master to be £100 a-year, paid by the Commissioners of Education; and the salary of the writing master to be £20 a-year, paid by the head master. Mr. Moore also confirmed this by his answers to our questions. Upon further investigation, however, it appeared that these statements were very inaccurate, as, in point of fact, the classical assistant was compelled to pay Mr. Moore, for his board and washing, a very large portion of his salary of £100 per annum, allowed for him; this portion of salary, so deducted for board and washing, varied according to the will of Mr. Moore, and the pliability of the assistant. It was with one £60; with another who remonstrated, and would not yield to so exorbitant a demand, it was reduced to £20; but it was, generally, £50 a-year. Mr. Moore admitted that it was not optional with the assistant

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(who was entitled to his lodging in the schoolhouse free) to endeavour to procure his diet and washing at a cheaper rate in the town, but that, in point of fact, he was engaged at a salary of £40 or £50, and his board, and yet he felt himself justified in returning the salary paid as £100 a-year; and holding, as he states, the opinion that a suitable salary for an under master is the measure most calculated to improve the character of the school, he has not scrupled to appropriate so large a portion of the salary allowed and paid by the Commissioners to his own use, as payment to himself for the board and washing of the usher. The gentlemen brought forward by Mr. Moore, and who bore testimony to his zeal, and also gave their opinion of the efficacy of affording a liberal salary for an under master, were, with one exception, quite unacquainted with this appropriation of so large a part of the salary allowed to Mr. Moore's own use; and on being asked, hypothetically, what they would think of such a transaction, they acknowledged it would be unreasonable and unfair. The one exception was the Rev. Mr. Lewis, who had himself held the office of assistant, and from whom £60 a-year had been deducted; and he, although with great reluctance, and at first declining to answer, admitted that it was compulsory upon him, and that he considered it to be unfair—in which opinion we entirely concur. The apartment in this large house which has been allotted to the under master to sleep in, is not, in our opinion, likely to induce any gentleman to accept the office, or remain long in the situation. It is a miserably small, low room, lighted by three panes of glass, on a level with the floor, without fire-place or flue, and incapable of ventilation, except by having the door open, which we were informed was generally resorted to. There are many rooms which might easily be made commodious and suitable for an under master's apartment; and when it is recollected that the entire front of the building, containing spacious and handsome apartments, is appropriated to the use of the master, it must have tended to create dissatisfaction in the minds of the under masters, and to lower them in the estimation of the pupils to find themselves so wretchedly accommodated.

"Mr. Moore sought to justify his dealings with the assistant's salary, by a statement of the terms upon which his appointment was procured. He mentioned that it was made a condition with him that he should give his entire salary to his father, who was his predecessor, during his life, and a portion of it, after his decease, to his mother, who is still living. Of this the Commissioners, we believe, to this day were wholly unapprized, the appointment not resting with them, but being in the Government; and the natural consequence of such an arrangement was, that the present master, to and for whom the Commissioners paid the salary, not having the entire emoluments of his situation, sought to compensate himself by abstracting as much of the under master's salary as he could; and continued the practice notwithstanding the decease of his father, and his annual return to the Commissioners, until the entire salary of the assistant was withdrawn by the Board, owing to the inefficiency of the school. He also attempted to justify it by saying he applied a portion of the deduction to the payment of his writing or English master; but this is again inconsistent with his return, and cannot be sustained.

"We have mentioned that Mr. Moore, in his annual returns, stated the salary of the writing master to be £20 a-year. On being interrogated as to this, he admitted that £4 a-year was for the education of Mr. Fleming's son, but averred that he paid him £16 a-year in money.

"Mr. Fleming being examined, stated his agreement with Mr. Moore to be £16 a-year, as his entire salary; that he had received it until his boy came to the school, for whose education he agreed to pay £4, subject to be increased to £6, which had not been done; and that he had ever since been paid £12 a-year, in money. Mr. Moore's attention being called to this, he stated it to be perfectly accurate; but justified his former evidence, and the returns he had made, by saying he had taught the boy Hebrew, and that he was in the habit of charging extra for that. Of this, however, Mr. Fleming had no knowledge, but considered his salary to be £16 a-year, out of which he allowed £4 for his son's education.

"It appears to us, that in respect to the salaries for under masters, as also in stating the course of instruction and the number of pupils, the annual returns made by Mr. Moore to the Commissioners were inaccurate, and calculated to mislead the Commissioners—those returns stating French and Italian as being taught, when, in point of fact, very little, if any, instruction was given in French, and none at all in Italian; and inasmuch as the number of free pupils returned as being in the school were previously included in the number of day boys. The terms also stated in those returns as charged for boarders and day boys were inaccurate, inasmuch as they were frequently varied. We think the terms for day boys too high; few of the inhabitants of Cavan having many sons could afford eight guineas a-year. It would, we think, be judicious to fix the maximum at six guineas; and for younger boys, or for two or more brothers, it might be still lower.

"Having heard numerous reports that the punishments inflicted in this school were considered to be very severe, and that parents were, in consequence, deterred from sending their sons to it, we inquired particularly into this; and although, as a general practice, we had not evidence to warrant us in reporting that corporal punishments unreasonably severe had been inflicted, yet abundant cause for the report has been proved to exist; and we have had before us one young man, a former pupil, who had himself suffered from a very cruel infliction, and who detailed very severe—although, perhaps, merited—floggings given to others; the rumour, therefore, we consider to have ample foundation, although the instances brought forward occurred some time since.

"From the failure of this school, possessed as it is of so many advantages, we are obliged to conclude that the endowment instead of proving a benefit has been a dis-

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advantage. Had it not been for the income allowed to the master, it would not have been the subject of bargain to obtain the appointment; and when obtained, the master must have exerted himself to procure pupils.

"We think also that it would be very desirable to have some arrangement made by which the master's salary should rise or fall in amount with the number of his pupils, thus giving him a stimulus to exert himself to render the school useful. We see no difficulty in carrying out such an arrangement; and submit it for the consideration of the Board.

"We consider, as we did in the case of Raphoe, that a suitable portion of the salary at present paid to the master, should be allotted for an efficient under master, and that care should be taken to guard against an unreasonable proportion of it being appropriated to the head master for board and washing, or under any other pretence. Should the school increase it might be a subject for consideration, whether or not to restore Mr. Moore's salary to its present amount, paying the under master out of the estate.

"We think also that occasional visitations, and strict inquiries as to the conduct and success of the schools under the control of the Commissioners, would be attended with beneficial results, and we therefore strongly recommend them to be adopted, even though no complaints were made, and although the schools should be apparently in a flourishing state. Such visitations would remind the masters of their responsibility, cause them to be more vigilant, give satisfaction to the public, and enable the Board from time to time to make such regulations as would render each of their schools in their several localities adapted to the requirements of the neighbourhood; and, if it should happen that just cause of complaint existed, induce persons to come forward, who may not have been hitherto aware they could obtain any redress.

"Dated this 14th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

"J. G. PORTER.
"WILLIAM COTTER KYLE.
"G. FETHERSTON H."

7847. The next information is the Report of the Clare-street Board, in 1846, referring to that visitation:—"In the cases, however, of Cavan and of Raphoe Royal schools, our attention having been directed to the small number of pupils attending each, compared with what it might be supposed the different districts in which these schools are respectively located might furnish, we thought it our duty, in execution of the powers reposed in us, to order that a visitation should take place at each of those schools, with the view to ascertaining if possible, the cause of their apparent inefficiency; and we accordingly deputed, and authorized three gentlemen to act as visitors for us. These visitors, having respectively taken the oath prescribed in such cases, caused notice of their intention to hold the visitations, and the times at which they proposed to proceed to the respective schools, to be given to the masters; and in the month of December proceeded to Raphoe and to Cavan, at each of which they were occupied during several days in taking depositions on oath, from the respective masters and assistants, as well as from several other witnesses; and having laid before us a copy of the evidence in each case, together with reports and suggestions founded thereon, we directed that copies of these reports should be forwarded to the respective masters, calling upon them, within one month, to forward to us such statement in explanation of, or answer to, these reports, as they might think proper, previously to our taking any further measures with relation to these schools."

7848. The next report is the Report of the Clare-street Board for 1847:—"The proceedings connected with the visitations held under our authority at the Royal schools of Raphoe and Cavan, as referred to in our last annual report, having been since brought to a close, we, in conformity with the unanimous recommendations and suggestions of those who had been deputed to hold the visitations, have made such alterations and allocation of the salaries of the respective masters and assistants, as we trust will have the effect of making those schools more useful to the public."

7849. The next information which it is necessary to refer to is a return made to Parliament in 1849; and in that return it is stated that the Cavan school-lands contained 590A. 0R. 11P., plantation measure, let at an average rent of 21*s.* 9*d.* the plantation acre; the highest letting was £1 9*s.* 8*d.* and the lowest was 13*s.* 11½*d.* per acre. My Lord, the remaining information, so far as the Clare-street Board is concerned, is the Report for the year 1852, and they mention that they had appointed John Kennedy to a royal scholarship of £25 per annum, for five years; but in the return of 1854, where they return the exhibitioners then in payment by them, they do not mention his name, so that he must have forfeited his scholarship before the expiration of two years; and he is the only person who appears to have ever obtained an exhibition from this school.

7850. The remaining evidence is a memorial from certain inhabitants of Cavan, presented to the Lord Lieutenant with regard to the Cavan School in 1851.

"To His Excellency the Earl of CLARENDON, Lord-Lieutenant and General Governor of Ireland.

"The Memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of Cavan and its vicinity respectfully showeth, that memorialists have only lately become aware that His Majesty Charles the First, in the year 1627, granted certain lands in the county of Cavan in trust to the archbishops of Armagh, in perpetual succession, for the payment of a master for free education at Cavan.

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"That by Act of Parliament, in 1813, these trusts were transferred, with those of other schools similarly endowed, to the Board of Education, by which Act it was provided that any residue, after paying the master and assistants, and repairs of schoolhouses, should be applied to the maintenance of free scholars.

"That memorialists now respectfully call your Excellency's notice to the nonfulfilment of those trusts and the misapplication of the revenues arising from the land so granted.

"The Royal school of Cavan is not a free school, the charges being £34 for boarders, and £6 for day scholars yearly, are still beyond the reach of many young persons who might otherwise avail themselves of that school.

"The memorialists cannot attach any blame in this respect to the present master of the Royal school of Cavan, in whom they place the fullest confidence, and who they believe would most gladly carry out the original intentions of the Royal founder of these, if it was in his power. But memorialists conceive that he has been unfairly and oppressively dealt with by the Board of Education, and unjustly deprived of the means of rendering the Royal school of Cavan as extensively useful to the locality as they are sure it would be his most earnest desire to make it.

"That memorialists would humbly suggest, that while the masters of other Royal schools enjoy a salary of £400 or £500 per annum, the master of the Royal school of Cavan should enjoy a proportionate salary; the Board of Education, wholly unconnected as they are with this town or county, by property or otherwise, have without any just or sufficient cause reduced the salary of the master of the Cavan Royal school to a miserable stipend, quite insufficient to carry out the original intention of the founder.

"That memorialists find that the original grant of land to the Cavan Royal school was 1,200 acres in extent; that at least 600 of these have been alienated from the school by some means, of which they are ignorant; and that the town and locality of Cavan have been illegally deprived of the benefit which they might have derived from the rents of these lands, had they been applied, as originally intended, in promoting free education.

"That your memorialists are aware the Board of education have established some exhibitions to Trinity College out of the funds of Cavan, Armagh, and other Royal schools; that memorialists cannot believe it was the intention of the Royal grantor of these lands, or the Parliament, that the university, already so liberally and munificently endowed, should be still further enriched out of the funds of the Royal schools. They rather presume these funds were intended to support free scholars, and give cheap education to those persons who may resort to it from distant places—these scholars to be elected by a local board.

"That memorialists think it strange there is not a single member of the Board of Education connected with this town or county. That memorialists conceive the Board of Education should be remodelled, and that local boards would prove much more effective in carrying out the intention of the Royal founder of these schools.

"That memorialists would recommend an amalgamation of the funds of the five Royal schools.

"That in each the master should receive a liberal salary; that two assistant masters should be paid, one classical, and one science master, and that the surplus funds should be entirely applied to the maintenance and support of foundation scholars, elected from families resident in the town and neighbourhood in which the Royal school is situated, by a local board, who it is presumed will be acquainted with the circumstances of each case, and will act with due discretion.

"That memorialists have only lately heard that a sum of £1,600 was, in the years 1805 and 1806, paid into bank, out of the rents of the Cavan school-lands, and that £400 or £500 per annum were added to the principal sum for several successive years afterwards, in order to create a building fund; the school was not built until the year 1819, and that still, after a lapse of nearly half a century, the payment of this building is not completed.

"Memorialists, therefore, respectfully pray your Excellency to have immediate inquiry made into all these matters, with a view to correcting what memorialists cannot look upon in any other light than as grievous abuses, and also with a view to the carrying out the intentions of the Royal founder of these noble institutions, by providing for the inhabitants of the town and county of Cavan "free and cheap education," under such rules and limitations as will accord with the present state of society.

"And memorialists will ever pray.

(Signed) "SAMUEL SWANZY, Chairman to the Commissioners of the Borough of Cavan.
"R. ERSKINE, J.P., P.L.G., R.D.K.
"NICHOLAS GOSSELIN.
"GEORGE ROE, M.D., Surgeon, Co. Cavan Infirmary.
"J. WALLACE, Proprietor of the *Anglo-Celt*.
"JAMES REILLY, Town Commissioner.

"And fourteen other signatures."

7851. To the above memorial the following answer was sent to the Lord Lieutnant by Dr. Kyle, the Secretary of the Clare-street Board:—

"In reference to a memorial from certain inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Cavan, transmitted by order of the Lord Lieutenant to this Board, I have been directed by the Commissioners to state for the information of his Excellency—

"That the Commissioners, in 1834, in the exercise of, and pursuant to the powers vested in them by the 53rd Geo. 3, c. 107, sec. 12, and by the 3rd Geo. 4, c. 79, 88, appointed in

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connexion with those Royal schools whose funds were sufficient for that purpose, exhibitions or Royal scholarships to Trinity College, of various amounts, which are attainable after examination by pensioners or sizars only, fellow-commoners being ineligible thereto.

"That these Royal scholarships, which became forfeited unless a certain number of honors are in each and every year of the under-graduate course obtained by those students who hold them, have been attended with most beneficial results, enabling many men, who have subsequently become highly distinguished in life, and whose circumstances were otherwise too limited, to support themselves at the university.

"That the various annual amounts awarded to the Royal scholars are paid to them respectively by the Commissioners, and not through the intervention of Trinity College, which has no connexion with, or participation in, the funds of this Board.

"That the Commissioners have from time to time from the funds of these Royal schools, whose income permitted of it, applied such sums as they thought necessary for the maintenance and improvement of other of the Royal schools whose funds stood in need of such aid, and that large sums have been so applied, and to Cavan Royal school amongst others.

"That in consequence of the small number of pupils then in attendance at Cavan school, the Commissioners decided that from and after the 1st of November 1844, the payment of a second master, viz. £100 per annum, should be discontinued; and that in the same year, in consequence of frequent representations to that effect made to the Commissioners, they agreed to attach to Cavan Royal school five exhibitions or Royal scholarships, of the annual value of £25 each, but that from that date up to the present time only three boys have tendered themselves as candidates from this school for these Royal scholarships; and that in no instance has the report of the examiners been such as to induce the Commissioners to elect any of the three.

"And as regards the charge of "unfair and oppressive treatment of the master of Cavan Royal School by the Commissioners of Education," I have been further directed to state that a visitation having been held at the close of the year 1845 at the Royal school of Cavan a report was presented early in 1846 to the Board by the visitors; and that acting on a suggestion contained in that report (a copy of which, and of the evidence on which it is founded, is sent for the perusal of his Excellency), the Commissioners reduced the salary of the master to £100 per annum, and allocated the £100 per annum withdrawn from the master to the payment of an under master.

"That there are at the present, and have for many years been, a few pupils receiving free daily education at this school.

"That latterly a litigious spirit which has sprung up amongst the tenantry on this estate, together with losses of rents, allowances for failure of crops, and necessary abatements in some cases, have added very much to the difficulty which the Commissioners have had to encounter in their endeavours to make the income of this endowment meet its legitimate and necessary expenses. The Parliamentary Returns presented last session, in obedience to an order of the House of Commons, show the comparative income and expenditure of the Cavan establishment for a period of five years.

"(By Order,)
"(Signed) WILLIAM COTTER KYLE, Secretary.

"30 November 1851".

7852. A circular has been addressed to the Commissioners of Education, and also to the principal master, both of whom have made returns, which I read. [Returns are read.] In addition to his return, the head master has made a complaint as to the management of the estates; and, in one particular case, he alleges that the land which would have been let at £1 an acre, was let at the reduced rent of 10*s.* to the bailiff of the estate. That was the statement of Mr. Moore, at the Castle, in Dublin.

7853. *Chairman.*—Is it in writing?

7854. *Secretary.*—It was taken down in writing at the time as follows:—"Mr. Moore complains of the management of the estate. A farm became vacant; a tenant offered to pay arrears, and £1 an acre—was refused; and the driver, or bailiff, got the farm at 10*s.* an acre, and two years to improve it."

7855. Mr. *Stephens.*—To whom was that statement made?

7856. *Secretary.*—It was made to me, and I took it down in my own handwriting. That is all the information before the Commissioners up to the present time, with regard to this school.

Rev. William Prior Moore.

Rev. *William Prior Moore* sworn and examined.

7857. *Chairman.*—You are head master of the Cavan Royal school?—Yes.

7858. When were you appointed?—I think it was in the month of October, 1832; I do not recollect exactly the day of the month. I was appointed twice in the interval of a-year.

7859. Will you explain what you mean by "appointed twice"?—It will be necessary, with your permission, to go over some of the arrangements which were alluded to by the Commissioners in the report which the Secretary has just read.

7860. We will permit you, if you keep as close as possible to the answer to my question?—I will keep as close as I possibly can, and if I go out of the line you wish, you can call me to account.

7861. Dr. *Andrews.*—We intend you not to be restricted in explanation; but it will be convenient to answer questions, and then add any explanation you please to give?—My only reason for making the observation was, in fact, because any answer I gave could not be well understood without referring to the report of the Commissioners. I think it neces-

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sary to make an explanation in consequence of the report of the Commissioners, which has been just read by the Secretary.

7862. *Chairman.*—If you wish to make any observations on the report, you must do so afterwards; but answer my question first?—I was merely alluding to this, that it is stated by the Commissioners—

7863. Dr. *Andrews.*—Lord Kildare merely asks you when you were appointed?—In October, 1831.

7864. You were appointed twice, and it is necessary that you should give an explanation?—I was appointed in 1832; my patent was drawn, as I understood, and my fees, fifty guineas, paid for it. Afterwards the money was returned to me, and I was told my appointment was cancelled, and a-year elapsed before I could discover what the cause of that was. However, when I did discover it, I was fully enabled to clear myself before the authorities, who found the charge against me was an unjust one; and I was reinstated. If you wish I can mention the cause assigned. I am perfectly willing to do so.

7865. *Chairman.*—There is no occasion.—I was first appointed by the Marquess of Anglesey; that patent was cancelled: and I was re-appointed by the Marquess of Wellesley, and Mr. Litton, in the following year.

7866. What number of pupils have you at present?—Fifteen boarders.

7867. Of what religious denomination are they?—They are all Protestants.

7868. In what state of repair is the schoolhouse?—It is in a tolerable good state of repair. Some trifling repairs would be necessary.

7869. By whom are the repairs executed?—Most of them by the Commissioners. I make an account of what repairs are necessary, send up the specification, and the Board send down an order to have them executed. There are other repairs that I do not think it worth while applying to the Board for, and those I do out of my own pocket.

7870. Do the Board always attend to your representations on that subject?—Invariably.

7871. By whom is the school inspected?—It has been inspected by the three Commissioners who came down three years ago.

7872. There is no regular inspection?—No; there were three visitors appointed by the board—one of them was a Commissioner, one of them a quarter Commissioner, and the other an attorney or solicitor.

7873. What course of education is given at your school?—Most of the boys go through the elements of education, and books necessary to prepare them for Trinity College, or Oxford, or the Military Colleges; and other boys are prepared in arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry, Euclid, writing, book-keeping, and the other things necessary for mixed life.

7874. Are the modern languages taught in the school?—French, almost universally now.

7875. That is the only modern language?—The only one.

7876. From what class of society do your pupils come?—The boarders are almost all of the genteel classes. I have had some sons of noblemen; and the day-boys of any gentry that are in the immediate neighbourhood, and the sons of merchants and shopkeepers in the town.

7877. Can you state what are the subsequent pursuits in life of your pupils?—A great number of my pupils—I think I have five or six pupils at present surgeons in the Crimea and other parts of the world—a great number of them are clerks in England, and other situations, and many of them are in the army.

7878. Can you suggest any change in the system that would be the means of giving additional instruction?—Oh, yes; I think if the income was enlarged, and I could appoint an additional engineering or drawing master, or a master entirely devoted to French and German; either of these things, I conceive, would be a great improvement. I have put some suggestions on paper, if you allow me to read them:—

"First.—There should be a suitable income, certain and invariable. 1. It should be paid quarterly. 2. It should be paid clear of poor-rates, county cess, &c.

"Second.—There should be a superannuation allowance, full salary, after an incumbency, say of twenty years; proportionably less for twelve or fifteen years. 1. A successor could easily be appointed who would be contented with the profits of the school till the death of his predecessor. 2. Or a superannuation insurance fund might easily be established out of the overplus income of the lands; this would be better, as it would leave the situation disembarrassed from such a heavy charge. 3. The incomes of the different Royal schools should all be amalgamated, and each master receive the same; or if graduated, two, three, four, and five hundred pounds per annum. There should be promotion from one to another; or the Government might be recommended to promote the masters from time to time to vacant livings of adequate value.

"Fourth.—There should be a certain number of free scholars, or rather scholarships—the master, of course, to be paid for them out of the school funds, but the children to be free. These pupils to be selected by a local committee, consisting of the Lord Bishop, the Lord Farnham, the Dean of the diocese, the Vicar of the parish, and some laymen whom they might elect from time to time. 1. The boys thus elected might be sons of clergymen, doctors, or military men. 2. If this embraced in-door pupils it might induce families from a distance to settle in Cavan.

"Fifth.—There should be suitable libraries for the benefit of the pupils attached to each school. 1. Of the more expensive classical works which many young men cannot afford to purchase. 2. Of polite and general literature adapted to the minds of young people.

"Sixth.—There should be a science master as well as a classical assistant and a drawing master or French master.

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"Seventh.—If there was a literary society or mechanics' institute in being in the town where the schools are located; the masters or assistant masters should be encouraged to give lectures on important or scientific subjects from time to time, being paid for these lectures as other lecturers in large cities are paid.

"Eighth.—A similar system should be adopted in all the Royal schools; similar hours, and a similar description of elementary and other books; this would obviate many difficulties now arising when a boy removes from one school to another. 1. Parents perpetually object to the expense of providing books when a boy already has a fair supply. 2. And yet it is impossible to carry on business with a different set of books. 3. Much of the difficulty arises from the constant change of books in Trinity College.

"Ninth.—The internal arrangements of each school should be regulated upon something of the same system. The school furniture, at least what is required for the schoolroom and dormitories, should be of the same character, and supplied out of the school funds.

"Tenth.—The agency of the school estates should be given to the agent of the bishop or of some other large adjoining property; they would then be regulated on a plan more in accordance with the general system of the country. 1. The lands should be revalued. 2. The farms should be enlarged and consolidated. 3. The agent should be something more than a receiver; he should be required to look after the property, to see that houses and fences, &c., are kept in proper order; he should encourage large square fields, straight fences, clean cottages, &c.; prohibit goats, &c. 4. He should prohibit all subletting, subdividing, joint tenancies, &c. 5. He should see that there are proper passes to the farms, &c.

"Eleventh.—The master should be allowed for planting, fencing, draining, &c., and other improvements, as is the case in glebes, &c. Ball-alley.

"Twelfth.—More land should be taken, lying between school and town; otherwise it may fall into vile hands, that will cover it with improper houses, &c., as was the case before.

"Thirteenth.—The Bishop of the diocese should be one of the Commissioners. 1. The Bishop of Cork is; the Bishop of Kilmore is not.

"Fourteenth.—Compensation (retrospective) should be made for any fences, drains, roads, building, &c., made by master and admitted to be really necessary."

7879. I might observe with regard to the free pupils, which is a vexed question with all these schools, that I have endeavoured, since I was appointed, to obtain such. I have in my hands at this moment a copy of a letter that I wrote to the present Vicar of Cavan, immediately on his appointment. I have written similar letters to Presbyterian ministers in the neighbourhood, and others; if you permit I will read the letter I wrote to the Rev. Mr. Hogg:—

"The College, Cavan, December 15, 1854.

"MY DEAR SIR,—As you are only just now entering upon the duties of this parish, I wish to mention a matter to you which I intended to have spoken about a few days ago, but quite forgot it. If in your wanderings through the parish, you should happen to meet with any boy of brilliant or even of fair promise, and who might by means of a classical education be enabled to advance in life, and perhaps enter one of the learned professions, or at all events make a creditable figure in the university—but is retarded in his ambition by the '*res angusta domi*,' on your recommendation, I shall be happy to receive him here, and give him the benefit of a classical education, *gratis*, of course on condition that he shall dress and appear respectably.

"Yours very faithfully,
"WILLIAM P. MOORE.

"The Rev. Andrew Hogg, Brookvale."

7880. I have spoken to other clergymen to the same effect, and done every thing in my power to get the pupils, but they are not to be had of a class suitable to the school.

7881. *Chairman.*—Has there been any objection on religious or other grounds to sending pupils to your schools?—I have never heard any. I have had Roman Catholic pupils previous to the establishment of the Roman Catholic school in this town by the respected bishop of that persuasion, and the manner in which I treated them gave ample satisfaction to their parents and friends.

7882. Mr. *Stephens.*—What would you consider to be a suitable income for a master?—I think £300 a year would be little enough.

7883. How much do you receive at the present moment?—£100 a year, liable to deductions for taxes of various descriptions.

7884. Have you the use of nine acres of ground?—Yes.

7885. What do you value that land at?—I think the poor law valuation is about £40. The house and land, I think, is valued at £60.

7886. After making allowance for all deductions out of this £100 a-year, and nine acres of ground, what may be your net annual income from these two sources?—Valuing the house and land at £60, and the money at £100, deducting the taxes, which amount to something about £15 a year at the least, but I could not tell you accurately at this moment—

7887. About how much?—I think at least about £145 a year altogether.

7888. Will you tell me what benefit the public at large derive from your receiving this £145 per annum?—They would have no classical school if I did not receive it; nobody could afford to keep one here—it has been tried, and unsuccessfully, in more instances than one.

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7889. Then, in point of fact, it is a payment of £145 a year towards the support of a private school?—I do not know—that is a matter for conclusion.

7890. It has enabled you to keep a classical school?—Yes.

7891. And for that you receive £145 per annum from public funds, and the public at large derive no benefit from it, except that there is a classical school to which they may send their children on payment of a certain sum of money per annum?—Precisely.

7892. I perceive that you have returned 961 acres, and Dr. Kyle 947 acres. Can you explain to me the reason of that difference?—I cannot account for Dr. Kyle's return, I can account for my own. I have copied this return out of the valuation book, and they are the exact amounts liable to poor law valuation. The discrepancy is very trifling. The difference between 947 and 961, a difference of some 13 English acres.

7893. In the return you have made of the number of your boarders in 1852, you have returned seventeen, but in Dr. Kyle's return twenty-two have been returned. Can you give me any explanation of that?—I could give you a probable account, but I cannot accurately tell you the reason. Dr. Kyle sometimes makes his return in February, and sometimes in the month of December, and probably the return he has given is for the latter end of the year. That is the only way I can account for it. I might make a return last week of a certain number, and the next week I would be able to make a return of a different number.

7894. Have you any register, Mr. Moore, of the number of boarders you had in 1852?—No.

7895. Have you any register of the number of day scholars in 1852?—I keep no register.

7896. Can you give us any information as to the number of boys?—No, except what I have returned them to Dr. Kyle. I have my own private account books, beyond that I can give none.

7897. In 1854 I find Dr. Kyle has returned twelve boarders, and you have returned fifteen—do you give the same answer that you did before?—Yes; I know of no other answer that could be given. What is the date of Dr. Kyle's return?

7898. The 9th of March, 1854, and yours is the 15th of January, 1855.—You are alluding to 1854.

7899. I am speaking of 1854.—That is nearly an interval of a-year.

7900. Dr. Kyle says he extracted his return from your returns?—How do you mean? Dr. Kyle's return is for 1854, and mine is for January, 1855.

7901. I find the day scholars, according to Dr. Kyle's return for 1854, are thirteen, and you have returned eleven.—I can give no explanation, but that they are different periods.

7902. And you have no register to ascertain which is correct?—None, whatever.

7903. How, then, did you make up this return if you had no register?—I made it up from my own books, as well as I could. For instance, you asked me to-day how many boarders and day boys I had, I mentioned fifteen and eleven. There might not be that number in January last. The return made at different periods of the year may show a considerable discrepancy.

7904. From what month did you make your return for 1852, in which you return to the Commissioners seventeen boarders?—I cannot tell you; but I suppose it is mentioned there.

7905. You have returned for 1852, seventeen boarders; I want to know in what month of 1852 had you seventeen boarders?—I cannot possibly tell you.

7906. Then, what made you return seventeen?—I have had some copies of returns that I gave Dr. Kyle; that is the only way I can account for this discrepancy.

7907. It is your return, because he says he has returned "the figures extracted from the returns made by the head master."—As I mentioned to you, Dr. Kyle generally got his returns twice a year.

7908. I want to know in what period of the year 1852 had you seventeen boarders?—I cannot tell.

7909. What made you return seventeen—what data have you for it?—Dr. Kyle sent down printed forms to me to fill up, according to the number of pupils in my school; these forms are filled up. I will look for one of these forms, as perhaps I have kept a copy of it. That is the only way I can account for it.

7910. If so, Dr. Kyle's return and your return would be identical.—Dr. Kyle had a return identical with it; but he got sometimes two returns during the year.

7911. What I want to know, Mr. Moore, is, in what month in 1852 had you seventeen boarders?—I cannot tell you.

7912. I want to know the materials from which you made that return to the Commissioners?—From the returns that I sent to Dr. Kyle. I have sent returns to him, and, in some instances, I have kept copies of them. I knew that this Endowment Commission was spoken of, and I tried to find out some particulars to fill it up with; and, of course, I took some of the copies of the returns made to Dr. Kyle.

7913. Where are the copies?—I think they are at home. I brought one for 1854, which you asked me about to-day, and I think it exactly corresponds with Dr. Kyle's return, if I mistake not.

7914. Then, if I understand you aright, you made this return upon a return made to Dr. Kyle?—Yes.

7915. Have you any copies of the returns?—I dare say I have them on some slips of paper; possibly I may find them; but I cannot be sure. This discrepancy would be all obviated if a monthly register were kept.

7916. You say it is difficult to get free boys; were any ever presented to you, whom you refused to receive?—Never.

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7917. Do you inflict corporal punishment on the boys?—A slight pandy on the hand; that is the only corporal punishment, and even that very seldom. You will allow me to make an observation with regard to this very cruel report of the Commissioners?

7918. I will allow you, to any extent. How many boarders have you?—Fifteen, including two sons of my own.

7919. How many wash-hand basins are there for your fifteen boarders?—I declare, I do not know; I dare say six or eight.

7920. Not more than eight?—I should think no more. They break them very constantly. Sometimes there is a dozen of them there.

7921. The wash-hand basins are on the side of the room we passed through to-day?—Yes; there were two on the other side.

7922. Where do they keep their brushes?—Generally in their trunks. Some of them have dressing-boxes.

7923. Have they got clothes-boxes?—Yes; but some of the elder boys prefer keeping their own clothes.

7924. What is the size of the schoolroom?—I think about fifty-six feet by twenty-five.

7925. Mr. *Hughes.*—Twenty-two and a-half.

7926. Mr. *Stephens.*—Are there two dormitories?—Yes.

7927. What may be the size of the two dormitories?—One corresponds with the schoolroom, being immediately over it.

7928. In size?—Yes; and the other is some five or six feet shorter.

7929. How many boys do you think could be conveniently accommodated with beds in the two dormitories?—Some of the Commissioners to-day were looking into that very point.

7930. Yes; but I ask you.—I think that the small one would be quite close enough with twenty-one, and twenty-five in the other; or twenty-four would be quite enough.

7931. How many other rooms are there in the house?—There is a sleeping-room and a sitting-room, a school-room and a dining-room or dining-hall.

7932. What is the size of the dining hall?—The dining hall is about forty feet. No, it is not quite so much, for there is a study for me taken off it.

7933. I am asking you about the dining hall?—I suppose about thirty-three feet, or thirty-four feet, as well as I can guess. I did not measure it.

7934. What is the size of the library?—Perhaps sixteen feet.

7935. What is the size of the parlour and dining room?—About twenty feet by nineteen feet each of them.

7936. How many bed rooms are there?—Four.

7937. How many servants' rooms are there?—I do not think more than two. The servants were entirely forgotten in the building of the house. These are rather intended for a house-keeper's room, and keeping that intention alone in view originally, the servants were entirely forgotten.

7938. Is there an infirmary?—Yes; but we have it seldom in use.

7939. Is it large?—It is a very good room.

7940. Is there a room used for a potato house in the laundry?—Yes; what is used is on the drawing to the left.

7941. I perceive that the first assistant master receives £100 per annum?—He receives that from the Board of Education.

7942. Do you require any particular payment for board and lodging?—Twenty-eight pounds a-year.

7943. For board and lodging?—The lodging and board. The rooms are provided, and the furniture is mine.

7944. You have made a complaint as to the management of the estates. You have said that a farm became vacant, for which a tenant offered to pay the arrears, and £1 per acre, and it was refused; and that it was let to the driver or bailiff of the estate at 10*s.* per acre, and two years to improve it. Is that true?—I believe it is a fact. It is a farm of some twenty acres, about a mile from Cavan, and it was occupied by a man named Ramsay Willins. It became vacant.

7945. When?—This is some six or eight years ago, I do not recollect exactly the date I believe the original rent was either £1, or 19*s.* 6*d.* I do not know exactly, but it became vacant; and it was proposed for by a man named Elliot, whose daughter is a schoolmistress in the national school under my management, a very respectable young woman, and she promised to secure her father's rent if I got him the farm, as she wished to have him near her. I did write to the board, though unwilling to interfere in the management of the estates; and I mentioned a man named Elliot would take the farm, giving the original rent, if they gave it to him free of arrears; or if they did not do so, but gave him time to pay those arrears, he would give a guinea an acre. They wrote to me to say he would not be appointed; and I understood, and believe it was a fact, that Mr. Smith, who was a driver on the estate, was appointed tenant, at 10*s.* an acre, with two years, or some interval, I am not very accurate as to the time, to improve it. I wrote to complain of the circumstance, and I believe afterwards the rent was raised to 13*s.* an acre. For the accuracy of these facts I can vouch.

7946. Have you copies of the correspondence between yourself and the Clare-street Board?—No; I have not. I stated clearly this fact, that they could not appoint a more suitable man than Mr. Smith, that I had no fault to find with him, but I objected to it on the part of the estate. I thought living on the spot I should have mentioned the circumstance to the Board; but further than that I had nothing to do with it.

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7947. What is the name of the present agent?—I believe Captain Benison.

7948. Was he agent at the time you made the communication?—I believe he was.

7949. Dr. *Andrews.*—You stated that a suitable salary would be £300 a-year; do you mean irrespective of the profits of the school?—Certainly; because a similar school in Armagh, for instance, has £400. Enniskillen, £500, irrespective of the profits of the school, and the profits also are much larger in these two localities.

7950. You seem to contemplate that all masters should receive salaries from the Commissioners?—Certainly; I think I ought to have about £300.

7951. In addition to the schoolhouse?—Certainly.

7952. You spoke of superannuations, at what period would you propose that these superannuations should take place?—Why, it is only a matter of opinion; I should say that a person who held office twenty years, might be allowed to resign if he liked.

7953. Whether his health be good or bad?—Whatever the arrangements are in other public situations, I think should be applied to these schools.

7954. Why should there be any difference in this respect between the teachers of ordinary schools, and endowed schools?—I do not understand the question.

7955. Why should the teachers of endowed schools have superannuation allowances, and no provision be made for the teachers of ordinary schools?—On the same ground as all men who live in public situations are allowed to retire after a certain time irrespective of their ability for the discharge of their duties.

7956. Would you have superannuation allowances for the assistant masters?—I think there ought to be.

7957. Would you have allowances for sub-assistant masters?—I think there should be.

7958. How would the successor, or successors stand when all these superannuation allowances came into full force, and what would you keep up the school with?—I think if the system of insurance were adopted.

7959. Out of whose salary should the insurance be deducted. Would you deduct from the salaries of all the masters?—You mean the head masters and the assistant masters?—

7960. Yes.—I would have it on the same principle as we have the widows' fund in this diocese. There is a certain sum paid by the different clergy, which becomes one common fund, but any person who pays £1 a-year, or £5 a-year, his widow receives £30 or 40 a-year according to the money that has been paid.

7961. That is a provision for widows, but we are now speaking about superannuations to be paid to the individual himself—how would you raise the superannuation fund?—I have never considered the question, but I think something of the sort should be done. In all public situations, and in legal situations, there are superannuation allowances, I believe.

7962. You say masters should be superannuated, how would you provide for carrying on the school, when all those superannuation allowances would be in full force?—If you would allow the interest to accrue on the policies, perhaps that might elucidate the question. Of course the school would suffer—there would be a loss to every incoming master, of course.

7963. You can suppose that, but at the same time show me how it can be done with advantage to the school?—My father, who taught what was allowed to be one of the first schools in Ireland—(Thomas G. Burton was one of his pupils)—when appointed to the Cavan school, was advanced in life; and latterly, when he got ailing, and it was thought right and proper another master should be appointed, the Board in Dublin talked the matter over, and considered that the great difficulty in their way was there being no superannuation allowance upon which he could retire. Two members of the Board proposed that some member of his family, or some friend of his should be appointed. I was at once appointed, on the recommendation of the late Provost of Trinity College to the Cavan school. After my appointment was made out, giving me £300 and all the emoluments, in as full and as ample a manner as they held them by Royal Charter, then they said you must provide for your father, and allow him £200 during his life, which I accordingly did. It was under these circumstances that the Commissioners, shortly after my appointment (I think about four months), met, and came to the determination that my income should be reduced—that the master should not be considered independent of the pupils, and they accordingly reduced my salary to £200 a-year. I was bound by agreement to give £200 a-year to my father, who lived for ten years; and the consequence of that was, I had only £100 a-year to support the school altogether, and to divide between myself and my assistant. This accounts for the long observations that are in this report of the visitors, which I thought most cruelly severe under the circumstances.

7964. Is that mode of superannuation consistent with the well-doing of the school?—No.

7965. What system of superannuation would you propose, consistent with due assurances that the school might be properly and efficiently carried on?—I think if the funds were properly managed, that there would be ample funds to pay not only proper assistants, but also a superannuated master if it was necessary.

7966. What would be the rents of the Cavan school lands, provided they were set, as you think they ought to be set?—I am not residing on the lands, but you will just allow me to state—

7967. What do you think the annual income ought to be under existing circumstances?—I think it ought to be some £700 or £800 yearly; I have an account before me which was furnished by the trustees of the Cavan school, from the date of my father's appointment up to 1842, in which it is mentioned, that the rent for 1807, £876 8*s*; 1808, £914 4*s*.; 1809,

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£908 16*s.* 5*d.*; 1810, £908 16*s.* 5*d.*; 1811, £910 0*s.* 5*d.*; 1812, £910 0*s.* 7*d.* In some of the documents read by your Secretary a few moments ago, he noticed the small amount applied on account of the building funds. I have in my hand a document here, from which I am prepared to show that the amount of arrears from May, 1804, to May, 1812, not received, were only £267.

7968. Mr. *Hughes.*—How many masters would make your establishment an efficient one?—I think there should be two classical assistants—a science assistant, and a master to teach the languages.

7969. That is four; would you have an English master?—Yes; I think the science and English department might go together.

7970. Then you would have three assistants?—Yes.

7971. What salary would you give to each?—I think the present salary of the head master is £100 a-year, and the second and third assistant might have £60, or £40. The person that taught the languages, would perhaps have an additional number of pupils; if he had, I would make up the £60 to him.

7972. What superannuation allowance would you propose?—Oh, I do not know; I have never considered the question.

7973. The only reason I ask you is, that you intimated the propriety of a superannuation allowance You did not suggest, though you were asked, what the amount should be, or from what source it should come?—My suggestions are for the consideration of others, not for myself.

7974. Do you know of other instances besides the one you have mentioned of mismanagement of the estates?—I know nothing of it. I never interfere with it at all. The case to which I have alluded happened to come casually under my knowledge, or I would not have interfered with it either. When I was applied to, I naturally wrote that such a person would be willing to give so much, and received a refusal; that is all I know about it.

7975. Are there any reasons for the statement, you did not think the lands are well managed, and that a larger income might be obtained from them, without doing injury?—Simply this, the rentals of all the adjoining properties are much larger.

7976. Perhaps that might arise from a superior mode of cultivation being adopted on the adjoining farms?—I should think it is.

7977. Do you think there is a sufficient income received?—I think a much better income is given by the tenants on any other property than on the school-lands.

7978. Are there schools, so far as you know, either on the lands, or the neighbourhood of the lands for the tenants?—I do not think there is a school on the property.

7979. Is there a school adjacent?—I have a school about half a mile distant, Killengen, and there is another parochial school in the town of Cavan.

7980. How far does your school lie from the lands?—I think about a mile or half a mile.

7981. Is there any industrial or agricultural instruction given in your school?—I had the master of the Killengen school for six months at the agricultural school in Dublin, for the purpose; but he could not get pupils when he came back. They are quite satisfied with their own mode of cultivating the land.

7982. Are there any exertions made on the estate to turn attention to the proper study of agriculture?—I should think none; but that is more a question for the agent than for me.

7983. Mr. *Stephens.*—In the return, Mr. Moore, that you have made to the Commissioners, you state that Mr. John Kennedy, second assistant master, receives £50 per annum. May I ask how much do you charge him for his board and lodging?—He is entirely paid by me. He receives no emolument from the board. I put his salary down as £50, that is £25 a year in money, and £25 a year for his expenses.

7984. You have been asked a question with regard to giving superannuations to assistant masters; do you think it would be fair and just, that when an assistant master discharges his duty efficiently, he should be made head master in case a vacancy occurred?—I think it would be a fit and proper arrangement, and also very beneficial, for it would induce assistant masters to take a stronger interest in the school in every respect, if they had the expectation of being promoted.

7985. Then you think that it would very desirable and very beneficial that the master should be selected from the best assistant masters?—I think it would be one of the best arrangements that could be made, for the appointment at present is of the most heterogeneous character. The Government appoint, and the Commissioners of Education undertake the management of the salaries; and if the Government appoint a person the Board do not like, they could stop the salary. The Government may, and I do not say the Government ever does any wrong in this respect—but it may appoint from political motives an unfit and unsuitable person; whereas, if they took those persons who were practised not only theoretically, but practically skilled in scholastic employments, it might be far more advantageous to the public.

7986. Do you catechise the children?—Yes; they read a chapter in the bible every morning to me, in which I examine them strictly. They read another every evening, to the head assistant, in which he also questions; and they learn a large quantity of Scripture off by heart, which they repeat to me every Sabbath-day, with the catechism.

7987. Do you use the Church of England catechism?—The Church catechism, and the explanatory catechism besides.

7988. You have stated that you have had Roman Catholic pupils; how did you deal

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with their religious instruction?—The Roman Catholic pupils that I had, I will give you their names if you think it necessary.

7989. There is no occasion?—They were placed under my care by their father, in the fullest confidence that I would not endeavour to interfere with their religious opinions in any way. I never did; but at the same time, he desired that they should attend Scripture-reading every morning and evening, with the rest of my pupils. On Sunday, they walked with the other boys, and went to their own chapel, and in the evening the same way. On Friday they got to eat any thing they preferred.

7990. Did you allow any Roman Catholic clergyman to have access to them, at certain stated times?—I was never required to do so, but I never prohibited, or had the least objection to it. I think it would be wrong to prevent the Roman Catholic clergyman attending at any time they wished.

7991. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Would you be so kind, Mr. Moore, as to state generally to the Commissioners the nature of the instruction given in the school. Is it exclusively classical?—No; it is not exclusively classical. There are several of my pupils not learning Greek or Latin at all.

7992. What is the nature of the instruction which they receive?—They receive an English instruction, and some of them learn French, writing, plain and ornamental; writing from dictation, arithmetic, and algebra, some few of them; trigonometry, bookkeeping, several of them, and history.

7993. I suppose they are intended to be educated for commercial situations?—Generally speaking, that is the object. A good handwriting is what is very much required with such.

7994. Would you be good enough to state particularly the nature of the English instruction given to the class of pupils who are not intended for the university?—Spelling, writing, recitation, history, writing from dictation, English grammar, and composition. These are the principal subjects in which they are instructed every day.

7995. You take particular pains to instruct these pupils in those different things which you have mentioned, spelling, writing, recitation, dictation, English grammar, and composition?—Yes.

7996. You take more pains to instruct them in English than the rest of the pupils?—Yes; they do a larger quantity of work in that way.

7997. The consequence must be, then, that they become more proficient in writing from dictation, English grammar, and composition, than the other pupils?—That would be the consequence, supposing they were of equal abilities.

7998. If they were not of equal abilities, I suppose you would alter your system; you would give whatever time they had to spare to those branches?—Of course they would become more proficient, as their whole time is given to those different branches I have spoken of.

7999. Do you think, as a matter of fact, that the pupils who receive what is called a commercial or mercantile education, in a mixed school, become more proficient in the branches of a good English education, than those intended for the university?—I do not think, as a matter of fact, that is an invariable consequence.

8000. How can you account for that, if they have not to learn Greek and Latin?—I think that those boys who learn Greek and Latin, are generally a more intelligent class of boys, or, at least in time, the circumstance of their learning Latin will open their minds, and expand their ideas with regard to English.

8001. But do you know, as a matter of fact, that many boys study Greek and Latin, and notwithstanding, are very ignorant of their own language?—Indeed, I am quite sure of it. It is very commonly the case.

8002. You seem to think that pupils who receive instruction in Greek and Latin schools are as advanced in the branches of a good English education—as well acquainted, in fact, with the use and propriety of their own language, as most pupils in a well-managed commercial school in which classics are not taught at all?—I do not say that. I had no means of forming an opinion on that subject. I never examined any boys in them.

8003. What comparison do you think could be instituted between young men in a classical school and the senior class in a well-managed national school, as regards instruction in English, arithmetic, geometry, and writing?—Well, I think, as regards writing, the gentlemen's sons generally write better hands; but as regards such matters as arithmetic, Euclid, and things of that kind, I have examined in national schools in which the first class would be a credit to any literary establishment in the kingdom.

8004. But you have not answered my question, which is, what comparison you would institute between them?—I declare I do not know how to draw a comparison between them.

8005. You had no opportunities of ascertaining in the national schools what kind of pupils receive most instruction, and make the greatest progress?—All I can say is, I have examined in the national schools more than once, where the answering was of a very superior class indeed.

8006. Superior do you mean to the answering you might hear in a classical school?—I think there are many things in which their answering would be superior.

8007. There are many in which they would be superior?—I think it is accounted for in this way. Their minds are entirely turned to these subjects, and they have nothing else to divert their attention from them. In classical schools these subjects are considered things of only secondary importance, or at least have been so.

8008. You say, that in classical schools, an English education is considered of secondary

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importance. To what would you ascribe that prevailing opinion?—The too prevailing opinion, that has been in existence in this country for years, that the great object of a young man in early life is to enter the university; and to have him fitted for the university is the great object in the country.

8009. And to succeed in the university, a man ought to be proficient in Greek and Latin, and mathematics, to the detriment of his knowledge of his own language. Have matters come to that?—I do not say that that has been the object, but it certainly was the fact in many instances.

8010. Do you think that success in the university necessitates the neglect of English education?—I do not think it does, but I think it has not been looked to as the absorbing object in which a young man ought to obtain a proper position, and that that was the reason it was not attended to.

8011. Could a young man obtain an advanced place in the university, if he neglected his English education?—Well, I am inclined to think he could.

8012. Then, if so, the fault is in the university?—In the presence of a learned professor of the university, I would not state such a theory as that.

8013. I am really examining you in order to ascertain what your views are with regard to education, and the mode in which it should be conducted. The opinion of an experienced schoolmaster on this point ought to have weight with the Commissioners?—There is nobody so well aware as Dr. Graves, that during the last twenty years, the university has undergone more changes and reformations, and improvements, than during, perhaps, the fifty years preceding; and these twenty years is exactly the period during which I have least knowledge of Trinity College; but I know that during the time I was in college (in 1824) I have known young men to pass through college, irrespective of English literature, and take their degree in the university.

8014. You are not of opinion that the same state of things still exists?—No; I think the improvement which is taking place every year in university education is verging towards such an improved state of things, that people should be more acquainted with every thing literary and scientific, and with their own language, and own history, than heretofore.

8015. Has improvement taken place, according to the best of your knowledge and belief, as regards a knowledge of those branches which constitute a sound English education?—I think there has. I think, for instance, Downes' premiums are considered better—are looked after more.

8016. Is proficiency in English composition required from candidates for admission into the University?—I believe not, except arithmetic.

8017. Is English composition part of the course prescribed for candidates for exhibitions?—Oh, yes, history.

8018. English composition?—English composition is, of late, I think. They are always making changes; and, as I mentioned to you to-day, I have not the opportunity of knowing exactly what these changes are.

8019. I believe there never has been a change with regard to that since its introduction into the course marked out for candidates for exhibitions. Are not the university examinations for prizes such as to require the candidates to read a good deal of English literature, translate passages into English, and furnish long written answers respecting matters of history and criticism? Thus, the candidate's knowledge of his own language may be tested by his answering at those examinations?—It may be tested by his answers; but it does not appear that the mere answering of the question is intended for the purpose of testing his skill in writing that answer.

8020. Does not an examination carried on by writing, afford the examiners the means of forming an opinion as to the candidate's knowledge of English?—Indirectly it does enable the examiner to form an opinion upon the subject from the answers he receives; but an answer to a question in history and geography is not sufficient to test a young man's skill in composition.

8021. With regard to the election of free pupils, you suggest that they should be nominated by a local committee; do you think that would be a better mode of appointing them than having them elected upon examination and awarding free places to the best answerers?—I think both might be very well combined.

8022. If out of all the candidates for these free scholarships a certain number of the best answerers were to be selected for the places, would not that be better than to limit the nomination of the candidates to the local committee, by which you might exclude some friendless boy, who could not obtain a recommendation from any members of the local committee?—Oh, I would not exclude him; I only noted down those suggestions rather rapidly a day or two ago. I think a friendless boy, if in other respects he was a suitable person, ought not to be excluded by any consideration of that kind.

8023. Then, on second thoughts, you are in favour of this mode of filling up free places in the school—namely, electing the candidates upon examination, and, of course, admitting only boys of good character?—Boys of good character, who are in want of the means of education, unless education was entirely free, which, perhaps, may soon be the case in this country, would consider it a hardship not to get free places, in preference to those who might have more means, and happen to acquire more favour.

8024. Do not parents of the upper class sometimes object to the admission of free pupils into a school where their children would consequently have to associate with boys of the humbler ranks?—I have heard of the objection being raised in England; but I think it all arises from the treatment these free boys receive in the upper class of schools in

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England, where the free boys are separated from the others in the schoolroom, like a pack of sheep, and are naturally looked down upon. Some parents would not wish to have their children associated with them under such circumstances; but whenever the free boys are admitted to all the privileges of the school, treated liberally like other boys in the school, and allowed to associate with them, both at play-hours as well as at the hours of study, I do not think there could be possibly any objection.

8025. Do you think that objection would be obviated, or greatly lessened, if free pupils were elected on the score of merit?—Certainly; it would be a great means of removing the objection.

8026. And would it not diminish the objection to a greater degree than your proposal of allowing the free pupils to be nominated?—I think it would.

8027. And, on the whole, do you think that mode of admitting free pupils would be a desirable one?—I think it would be a very desirable mode.

8028. It was alleged at one time that the efficiency of the Cavan school was interfered with in consequence of there not being exhibitions in connexion with it; how long have exhibitions in connexion with the Cavan school been established?—I cannot exactly tell. It was often the cause not only of parents refusing to send their children to me, but of those who were with me being removed. Frequently I have had letters from parents in different parts of Ireland, asking about my terms, and also asking about the nature of the exhibitions, and the qualifications required for obtaining them. I was obliged to answer them there was no such thing, and, of course, I heard no more from them. It has occurred in more than one instance where a boy was getting on tolerably well with me that he has been removed to Enniskillen or other places for the purpose of enjoying the exhibitions. Now, one young gentleman, who has considerable abilities, the son of an innkeeper in this town, whom everybody knows to be a very respectable man, Mr. Dunbar, was educated by me up to a certain period. Then, there being no exhibitions at the Cavan school, he went to the Enniskillen school, and obtained an exhibition there, which he enjoyed all the time he was in college.

8029. How many exhibitions have been obtained by pupils from the Cavan school since their establishment?—Only one, which was obtained by Mr. Kennedy.

8030. To what do you attribute the want of success on the part of pupils in obtaining exhibitions?—To the prevailing idea which existed in this country for many years, that Cavan was without these exhibitions; and it is more difficult to remove such an idea from the minds of the people than to implant it there.

8031. Your answer seems to imply that boys of sufficient ability to obtain exhibitions are not sent to your school to be educated?—Well, I think not.

8032. You think that the boys whom you have had to educate have been below the average in ability?—I think I have had very few boys of sufficient ability to obtain exhibitions.

8033. Is there not a fixed number reserved for Cavan alone?—Yes.

8034. Is there not a certain amount of absolute merit required, in order that a boy should obtain an exhibition?—There must be a certain amount of merit in every distinct subject. There are a great number of subjects to be examined on, and a boy must obtain a certain degree of merit in each; and although his answering may be ever so good in one subject, if he fails in another, he is not allowed to obtain the exhibition.

8035. Then, do you think the standard set up is too high?—Entirely too high. And whilst on that subject I may remark, in reply to the observations of the Clare-street Board with regard to Mr. Kennedy, that he had obtained an exhibition, but failed from want——

8036. Mr. *Hughes.*—It is stated in terms that he could not hold it without obtaining a certain number of honors, and he was deprived of it.—The reason of his leaving the university was that a £25 a-year exhibition was not sufficient to enable him to live in Dublin and attend lectures; and, therefore, he was obliged to give it up.

8037. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—In looking to the Report of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, 17th November, 1851, I find these exhibitions were established in November, 1844; that they are nearly eleven years in existence. Did you take measures to advertise the establishment of these Royal scholarships as connected with the Cavan school?—Yes; I always mentioned them in my advertisements and prospectuses.

8038. Is the existence of them known to persons residing in the neighbourhood?—Oh, I should think so; they cannot be ignorant of the fact.

8039. Do you think the establishment of them benefited the school, or increased the number of pupils?—I do not think it did.

8040. Not at all?—I do not think it did at all.

8041. These exhibitions have been in operation for ten years, and you seem to have taken means to inform the public of their existence. Moreover, they are limited to boys educated in this school. How do you account for the fact that parents in the neighbourhood, who must be aware of these circumstances, cannot send sons to be educated in your school possessing sufficient ability to obtain the exhibitions?—The gentry of this neighbourhood, almost without exception, send their sons to England, and that would account considerably for it. I had a pupil with me some time ago who had been at a private school in England, preparatory to his going to Eton, at which he would pay something like £200 a-year. He was sent to me to rub him up a little in Latin composition, previous to his going to Eton. I know it was not from indisposition towards me that he was not sent to me altogether, but the great object is an "English" education.

8042. Parents send their sons from remote places to be educated in this Royal

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school?—Yes, they do; and I have had persons all the way from England, south of Devonshire. I have had boys from the county Kerry, the furthest part of Ireland from this; but, I think, they——

8043. What is your opinion, generally, with regard to university exhibitions as connected with schools?—How do you mean?

8044. Do you think they produce a good effect upon school education in this country?—I think that university exhibitions are looked upon as desirable objects by young men, and that a few will be well grounded and prepared for them; but I do not think they have a good effect on general education. Of course, if a parent has a son whom he considers of ability, he would rather send him to a school in which an exhibition might be obtained, than to a school where there are no exhibitions.

8045. You think the establishment of these exhibitions benefits the schoolmaster, but that it does not promote the cause of education generally, or raise the standard of school education?—I think that some few schoolmasters may benefit by it, but I do not think it improves education generally.

8046. Does it not raise the standard of school education?—I think not.

8047. You do not think that more is learned at schools in consequence of the institution of university exhibitions in connexion with them?—I think that young men are well grounded in that particular examination which will entitle them to obtain an exhibition.

8048. Do you think that the effect of exhibitions upon school education would be more beneficial if the exhibitions were thrown into one fund and left open to be competed for by all pupils, educated in the various Royal schools, instead of being limited, as at present, to the particular schools. For instance, the Cavan exhibitions are only attainable by young men educated in the Cavan school, and so on in the others. Do you think it would be a better system if the Royal exhibitions were thrown open to competition among all the pupils coming from all the Royal schools collectively?—It certainly would; because the exhibitions vary in value, and those of Cavan are of small value, while those of the other schools are of large value.

8049. Do you think the establishment of such a system as that would benefit the Cavan school?—It is very hard to say; but I think a young man would enter the Cavan school if he thought he would obtain a £50 exhibition.

8050. It appears that the exhibitions, as at present established, have not had the tendency to promote the prosperity of the Cavan school; and it therefore becomes a fair subject for inquiry, whether the establishment of a system such as I have now mentioned might not confer considerable advantage on your school?—I think it would be a better system, on the whole.

8051. Do you think the Cavan school would be benefited by the establishment of that system?—Well, I think it would. If I were able to advertise, for instance, that there was an exhibition, value £50 a-year, attached to the Cavan school, and that a boy educated in it, and answering as well or superior to a boy from the Enniskillen school, or Armagh, or anywhere else, would obtain it, it might have a useful effect.

8052. In point of fact, if this arrangement were introduced there would be competition between the boys of the different schools, and consequently competition between the schoolmasters?—Yes.

8053. Do you think it would be desirable to bring both these elements into action?—I think if the school was placed on the same footing, and treated with the same advantages, that it would be desirable to do so. For instance, at other schools there are three or four masters paid out of the funds of the school: in Cavan there is but one.

8054. Would it not be an encouragement, even to the master whose school was less amply endowed, if the pupils educated under him were capable of obtaining exhibitions?—I think it would be a considerable encouragement to him; and on the whole that it would be a better system than the way it is at present.

8055. Supposing these exhibitions, instead of being limited to Royal schools, were thrown open to all schools at large, what do you think would be the effect of such a measure?—The effect would be, I think, that the Dublin schools would obtain them all nearly; because there are greater opportunities for lectures and various other things there than boys in the country could possibly obtain.

8056. You think that in such a case other pupils from the Dublin schools would carry off more than their share of exhibitions?—I think it is very likely they would.

8057. Do you mean by that to imply that they have the means of acquiring the best education?—I think they have the means in Dublin, or in any other large city like it.

8058. Although the schools are not endowed?—They have the advantage of lectures there which they cannot have here.

8059. But cannot these advantages be procured for money?—Yes, to be sure they can, if the Commissioners would liberally endow this school; but if it was restricted, as was done in my case, and they grind down the masters by a miserable stipend, of course it is impossible that those advantages could be obtained.

8060. What would be the effect produced on education in general, by throwing open these exhibitions to private as well as public schools?—That is a question which I would take a considerable time to answer. It would have the effect of increasing the number of private schools very much. I do not think it would benefit the large public schools much.

8061. Do you think it would produce increased activity amongst the schoolmasters; do you think, to use the terms employed already, that it would raise the standard of school education in the country?—I think it would, on the whole.

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8062. The schoolmasters of the present day feel that there is such an obligation upon them to be zealous in the discharge of their duties, that they all do as well as they can?—Well, I think they do. That is the report I have to give of them.

8063. *Chairman.*—Do you hold any lands in addition to what is attached to the schoolhouse?—I do.

8064. State how much?—I purchased the land adjoining it, some 14 acres. Would you allow me to explain the reason of doing so.

8065. If you desire it, do so?—I wish to do so. When I got possession of the school, I found the schoolhouse was built upon the verge of ten acres, or something better than nine, which were got from the see of Kilmore, in exchange for thirty acres of the school-lands. The house is built close to the end of the property. The adjoining fields between the schoolhouse and the town belonged to a gentleman named Cottingham, and he had them set to different persons; and I found two or three times the length of this room was used by the townspeople—indeed all the women of the town used to come and dry their clothes there; and I thought it an improper thing to have these fields so close to the schoolroom. Then, again, I found upwards of sixteen or eighteen cabins of the vilest description, which had been built on this land, close to my gateway, some of them inside. All this land run along my avenue, up to the little toepath leading to my house, and others were preparing to erect cabins of a similar description. It was absolutely necessary to get rid of these buildings. I tried to get a few acres, but I found it was impossible, as Mr. Cottingham wanted too much for the land; and that, in point of fact, purchasing one, two, or three acres, would be as much as the rent of the whole, and I consequently purchased the whole. I have removed all these cabins, and all that land is now free, and there is no interference of any kind.

8066. Is there any division between the school-lands and the lands you purchased?—Yes, there is a strong fence. At the same time, the boys have a play ground all over it. It is on my hands, and well enclosed.

8067. Have you any observations to address to the Commissioners with respect to the documents which the Secretary has read?—I wish to make some observations upon the report of the Commissioners, as read by the Secretary a few moments ago, which strikes me as being a very cruel report, indeed; and that it should go forth to the public, without any contradiction whatever, would seem rather hard. In the first place, the visitors allude in two or three instances to witnesses produced by Mr. Moore. Now the natural effect of such an expression as that would be, that these witnesses were friends of mine examined on my part. This was not the fact. The visitors when they came to my house, asked me to name such persons in the neighbourhood of Cavan, as I thought the best calculated to give the fullest information respecting every thing connected with this institution. I gave them the names of some eighteen or twenty individuals. I mentioned different clergymen in the neighbourhood, Dr. Rice, Dr. Halpin, and Dr. M'Donnell, who had been conversant with the school previous to my father being appointed, and several others, as persons best calculated to give the best information. These gentlemen were examined with respect to different subjects connected with the school; but I think it most unfair to put these down as witnesses brought forward by Mr. Moore. I merely mentioned their names when the question was asked me. I did not call them, on my part; they were free to give any opinion they pleased, or to make any answers they liked. It is also mentioned Mr. Moore had no assistant. You must recollect that the visitation took place on the 1st of December, just before the Christmas vacation. Mr. Mayston, my assistant, had left me; and it was impossible I could get an assistant all at once; I could not well do it previous to the winter vacation in Dublin. Then again, there is a good deal said respecting deducting so much from the assistant. I will just again state the facts I have already alluded to. I was bound by arrangement to give the greater portion of my salary to my father during his lifetime, and a large portion to my mother after his death; consequently I had only £100 a-year left, which was to be divided between me and my assistant. With regard to the rooms, the rooms were those which have always been appointed for the assistant. With regard to the rumour of the punishment being severe, I really think there is no school in Ireland in which the punishment is less severe. I have never strapped or flogged a boy in my life. Once or twice boys have received a few slaps of a cane upon the back, or on the shoulders, but even that very seldom. The only punishment resorted to is a few pandies on the hand, and that rarely. The passage in the visitors' report is—"Yet, abundant cause for the report has been proved to exist; and we have had before us, one young man, a farmer, who had himself suffered from a very cruel infliction, and who detailed very severe, although, perhaps, merited floggings given to others." I have a distinct recollection of all the circumstances of that case. The visitors examined into it. Their visitation lasted four days. The visitors wanted if they possibly could, to find out cause for the attendance being so small at the school; and they endeavoured for four days to find out any thing that could be brought against me. This was the only case, and certainly they made the most of it. The facts of that case are simply these. The young man is at present a medical gentleman in this county, and he and I are on the best terms. I was totally ignorant of the subject until he mentioned it to the visitors. He never even at the time made a complaint to me, so trifling did it appear. The case was this—he came up as one of the class to say his lesson with his face all black with ink, a trick that a boy might very well play. I reprimanded him for it, and perhaps, very foolishly, I requested another boy to wash his face for him, and he rubbed a little mop to his face. That is the cruel punishment that is made so much of in this report. It was injudicious for me to have told the boy to do that, but it does not afford grounds, I think, for the charge of severity.

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8068. Dr. *Andrews.*—Was not all the evidence submitted with the report?—The evidence is forthcoming I can show it to you if you like.

8069. Mr. *Hughes.*—The Commissioners acted on the visitors' report.—The other observation I wish to make, is with regard to my appointment. I was appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, by patent, giving me £300 a-year, and £100 a-year for an assistant. I was prepared to enter another profession when I was recommended to look for this situation, and I obtained it. My observation at that time was that the income of £300 was hardly adequate to give up the profession I intended to enter. However, I was appointed, and scarcely had four months elapsed, when my salary was reduced; and I was, therefore, incapacitated to enter another profession for which I had been prepared. The salary was finally reduced to a £100, without any just or reasonable cause, I think.

8070. Mr. *Stephens.*—The visitors in their report state—"We think, also, a strict inquiry as to the conduct and success of the schools under the control of the Commissioners would be attended with beneficial results." Has any visitation, or has any strict inquiry as to the conduct and success of your school been recently made?—There has been no visitation since, beyond the yearly or half-yearly returns applied for, and which were forwarded.

8071. Mr. *Hughes.*—But no personal inspection?—No personal inspection or visitation.

8072. The visitors have stated—"The apartment in this large house which has been allotted to the under master to sleep in, is not, in our opinion, likely to induce any gentleman to accept the office, or remain long in the situation; it is a miserably small, low room, lighted by three panes of glass, on a level with the floor." Does the assistant master sleep in the room to which the visitors allude?—No. I think the observations—I would say, the characteristic observations—of the visitors, are hardly fair under the circumstances. I had an assistant, one of the ablest men I ever met, Robert Radcliff, a doctor of laws. This room, of all others, he selected, as the room he particularly wished to occupy; and he did occupy it. The other master had not occupied it, and I never asked my principal assistant master to occupy the room, which was small; but it was the largest in that part of the house, and his sitting-room was the same as the boys had themselves.

8073. Mr. *Stephens.*—Am I to understand, then, that this gentleman to whom you have alluded, selected "a miserably small room, lighted with three panes of glass, without fire-place or flue, and incapable of ventilation except by having the door open?"—It was the room that he particularly wished for. The circumstances are these—My principal, or second master, is present, and will be able to explain to you the situation of the room. His sitting-room is on the same floor with the schoolroom, but the rooms over that—that is, on the same floor with the dormitory—are not of the same altitude as the dormitory or the schoolroom, being so much smaller than the other rooms between them. Dr. Radcliffe, the gentleman I allude to, was a great bookworm—a great reader—and his sitting-room was down stairs, as he did not like to be interrupted by the boys walking over him; and this small room he preferred occupying, as his own sleeping room, to the one over it.

8074. Did you offer Dr. Radcliffe any other room?—I am pretty confident I did, but some years have elapsed since.

Mr. *Henry Charles Murphy* sworn and examined.

Mr. Henry Charles Murphy.

8075. *Chairman.*—What situation do you hold in the royal school of Cavan?—Second master.

8076. When were you appointed?—I think the 3rd of August, 1851; I cannot be particular as to the day of the month; but in that month, and in that year.

8077 By whom were you appointed?—I was nominated by Mr. Moore, and my appointment was approved of by the then Lords Justices, because the Lord Lieutenant had been absent at the time.

8078. What is your salary?—£100 a-year.

8079. What sum do you pay Mr. Moore annually for your board and lodging?—Twenty-eight pounds.

8080. Have you any suggestions to make for the improvement of the school?—I have not.

8081. Mr. *Stephens.*—After paying Mr. Moore £28, have you £72 of your salary at your absolute disposal?—Yes; every 1st of February and August I receive, from the Clare-street Board, through Dr. Kyle, a cheque for £50, minus income tax; and after I pay Mr. Moore, the residue is my own.

8082. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You have been assistant since 1851?—Yes.

8083. What part have you taken during that time in the instruction of the scholars?—I have had the preparation of the classical business, subject, of course, to Mr. Moore's weekly revision, in the way of repetition. I instruct some of the very junior boys in French grammar; history, geography, Latin, and composition.

8084. Who gives instruction in science?—Mr. Kennedy. I should mention, that a certain portion of the Scripture education is also in my hands.

8085. You take the department of general instruction, and Mr. Kennedy that of science—who takes the English department?—It is between Mr. Moore and Mr. Kennedy.

8086. Do you teach classics to all the classes, senior and junior?—No; there is one class which is exclusively in Mr. Moore's hands, except as to Latin composition, and I direct that.

8087. Is that the head class?—No, it is not; it is the second.

8088. You take the head class?—Yes.

8089. At present, as you informed me this morning, it consists but of a single boy—on former occasions has it been more numerous?—I have had three and four in the head class.

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Mr. Henry Charles Murphy.

8090. Have you always taught the head class?—Yes; since I came to Cavan.

8091. Has Mr. Moore always taught the class which he now teaches?—No; if my memory serves me rightly, there was a different arrangement made shortly after I came.

8092. The classical instruction does not include what is called the English department?—No; except so far as the histories of Rome and Greece, and ancient geography, can be called so.

8093. Who specially undertakes the English instruction—who deals with the English language itself—is that in Mr. Moore's or Mr. Kennedy's department?—It is in Mr. Kennedy's, so far as the boys doing English from dictation, every day; and in Mr. Moore's, so far as giving them original composition, at least once a week.

8094. Are you a student of Trinity College?—I am on the foundation as a scholar.

8095. Did you obtain scholarship since you became assistant?—No; I was admitted June, 1851, and appointed to his school in August.

Mr. *John Kennedy* sworn and examined.

Mr. John Kennedy.

8096. *Chairman.*—What situation do you hold in the Cavan school?—I am junior assistant.

8097. When were you appointed?—I do not know what you call "appointed"; I was employed by Mr. Moore.

8098. How long?—Three years ago; in August, 1852.

8099. What salary do you receive from Mr. Moore?—£25 a-year.

8100. In Mr. Moore's return he puts down £50 a-year; can you explain the difference?—I am boarded, washed for, and lodged in the house; every thing is provided for me in that way; and I suppose Mr. Moore calculates my board in the house for the remainder.

8101. What was your agreement with Mr. Moore?—To receive £25 a-year, and board and washing in the house.

8102. Can you make any suggestions for the improvement of the school?—I do not know of any. I have been educated in the school, and I think there is a pretty fair system in it.

CAVAN ROYAL SCHOOL ESTATE.

Cavan Royal School Estate.

James Benison, Esq., sworn and examined.

James Benison, Esq.

8103. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold?—I am agent of the Cavan school estate.

8104. How long have you been agent?—In 1847 I was appointed by the Commissioners of Education, who asked me to take the situation.

8105. Do you reside in the neighbourhood?—I reside some twelve miles from Cavan.

8106. Have you a rental of the Cavan school estate in court?—I have an abstract since the time of my appointment that will show how all matters stand.

8107. Will you read it?—I will; but I should mention that I was appointed at a time when there was great distress in the country, 1847; and I find that looking over my note-book of the inspection of the estate, on one townland the greater number of the tenants were on the public works, and not able to support themselves. The rental of the estate is £557 7*s.* 11*d.*

8108. Dr. *Andrews.*—The gross rental?—Yes. At the time I was appointed it was very difficult to get rents from the tenants; they were extremely poor, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop; and there was also a spirit of litigation amongst them. They resisted payment of the rent, and I was obliged to sue them, until at last we succeeded against them. The receipts from November, 1845, to the 4th of May, 1847, was £809 10*s.* 9*d.*

8109. That really is a year and a-half?—Yes. From 1849 only £579 1*s.* 4½*d.*

8110. What year does that cover?—From May, 1847, to November, 1849, £579 1*s.* 4½*d*

8111. That is two years and a-half's rent?—Yes. For the year 1850, £465 10*s.* 9½*d.*

8112. These are the sums actually received? There are allowances besides?—I will give you the allowances made in consequence of the failure of the potato crop.

8113. Are the sums you have mentioned actually received, or are they subject to these reductions?—They are total; but there are deductions afterwards. For November, 1851, the sum received, £482 6*s.* 5½*d.*; November, 1852, £488 15*s.* 8*d.*; November, 1853, £547 18*s.* 11½*d.* Allowances made to tenantry for failure of the potato crop, were in 1847, £188 7*s.* 11½*d.*

8114. That is to be taken out of the £809 10*s.* 9*d.*?—Yes. In November, 1849, the allowance made was, £188 7*s.* 11½*d.*; in November, 1850, £44 11*s.* 2½*d.*; in 1851, £49 5*s.* 1*d.*; in 1852, £41 0*s.* 6*d.*; and in 1853, £51 18*s.* 10½*d.* Then the out-goings for poor-rate, rent-charge, receiver's fees, bailiff's salary, were—November, 1847, £123 0*s.* 2½*d.*; November, 1849——

8115. You have the items that make up these several sums?—Yes; this is a mere abstract of the account. The contents of the townland of Belliss is 128A. 1R. 23P., and the year's rent, £130 11*s.* 1*d.*; Curraho, 69A. 2R. 31P., year's rent, £67 2*s.*; Drumcranne, 115A. 3R. 39P., rent, £125 7*s.*; Tierquin, 81A. 1R. 36P., do. bog, 5A. 0R. 29P., yearly rent of whole, £95 19*s.* 11*d.*; Stragella, 138A. 2R. 34P., rent £129 7*s.* 11*d.*; Griffith's valuation of Belliss, excluding portion not in the hands of the Commissioners, and which was exchanged for the land on which the school is now built, is £148 15*s.* 9*d.*; Curraho, £70 4*s.* 6*d.*; Drumeranne, £117 8*s.* 9*d.*; Stragella, £140 3*s.* 9*d.*; Tierquin, £87 8*s.* 5*d.*

8116. *Chairman.*—Mr. Benison, it is stated that the lands are set below their value.

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Do you believe that is a fact?—I do not believe it is a fact. I was desired to inspect the land, and I did so at the time.

8117. Mr. *Stephens.*—When?—In 1847; and my valuation was pretty similar to what the tenants paid at that time.

8118. *Chairman.*—Have the tenants leases?—No, they have not.

8119. Are the farms small?—Not too small.

8120. Has there been any consolidation of farms since the valuation?—I saw none myself.

8121. You have heard the statement about the farm that was let to the bailiff?—It came upon me by surprise.

8122. Mr. *Stephens.*—You have stated that you inspected the lands in 1847. How is it you have not inspected them since?—I have frequently inspected them since.

8123. When did you inspect them last?—I was over part of them twice a year.

8124. Dr. *Andrews.*—Have you valued the lands since 1847?—I did not go over the lands with the view of valuing them since 1847, but I asked, and was anxious that there should be a valuation, and a new survey made, for the purpose of endeavouring to consolidate more, straighten the mearings, square the farms, and improve the estate generally.

8125. How did you evince that anxiety?—Putting it forward.

8126. To whom?—To the Commissioners.

8127. When?—I cannot say when, but I know I did.

8128. In 1847?—A good deal later than that.

8129. But when?—I can't say exactly.

8130. *Chairman.*—Did you hear what was said by Mr. Moore as to this farm, which he alleges was underlet. Can you give any explanation?—Yes, I can. There were two tenants upon the farm.

8131. What is the name of the farm?—Tierquin. Ramsay, was one of the tenants' names. It is about two or three years since I put it forward to the Commissioners. I spoke also to the local Commissioner, and I recollect pressing it very much, that the failure of the potato crop was a good time to endeavour to remove the redundant population, by giving them the means of emigrating—that if they would be allowed to increase and multiply on the land, they ought to be provided for, to a certain extent; I took all the steps I could, to prevent sub-letting. This is a notice which I got posted:—"Notice—Cavan School Estate.—The tenantry of this estate, and all other persons who may be desirous to purchase the interest of any tenant residing thereon, are hereby informed that the Commissioners of Education in Ireland (the landlords), having by a general order, long since published and made known to the tenants of this and all other their estates in Ireland, ordered and directed their agents in no instance to accept of any person purchasing the interest of any of their tenants, who would not, previous to their so doing, be first approved of by the agent, and afterwards by the landlords; and also to use all means in their power to discountenance subdivision of any farms on their respective estates. Notice is hereby given, that this order will be rigidly enforced on this property; and in all cases where persons come into possession of any farm on the above estate, without conforming to the foregoing order, immediate proceedings will be adopted to at once remove them. The respective holdings will be held liable to all arrears due upon them, and purchasers will become personally liable to the Commissioners for whatever may be so due. All information as to amount of arrear due, &c., and approval of incoming tenants, to be had on application to me, or my assistant, Mr. Edward Smith, Bridge-street, Cavan, which will be duly submitted to the landlords. Dated this 19th day of April, 1851, James Benison, Agent."

8132. Mr. *Stephens.*—What is that to prove?—That is to prove the circumstance that sub-letting was going on. It was the rule on the estate, I believe, before I had any thing to do with it, that when a tenant was in distress, he sub-let to another; or if a farmer had a daughter to marry, he gave her her fortune in that kind of way.

8133. When did you value these lands last?—I never valued them but once, in 1847; I was never directed to value them but once.

8134. Then, you cannot give the Commissioners any positive information as to the value of the land at the present moment?—I can. I think there is little difference between the present valuation and when I made it.

8135. Do you know the adjoining townlands?—Except by inquiry, and to value them relatively very lately.

8136. Then you have recently valued the adjoining lands?—I asked what the rent of the adjoining townland was; I was told what rent the tenants paid, and I find it was pretty much alike. The land I allude to, is belonging to Mr.——

8137. No matter; we will take it as a fact, that since the year 1847 you have not valued the school-lands?—You may take it to be a fact, that I have not generally valued these lands since 1847.

8138. Who is the Local Commissioner, or sub-committee to whom you have referred?—The Rev. Mr. Porter.

8139. Have you spoken to him on the subject of re-valuing these lands?—I have spoken to him on the subject, and also mentioned that there never was a more suitable period than when the people were much distressed, for giving them means to emigrate, and put the land in proper form and order.

8140. When had you this conversation with Mr. Porter?—I had it, I suppose, about 1848 or 1849. I should think that was the time, but I cannot precisely say, but I have a perfect recollection of having it with him.

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8141. Did you make any communication on the subject to the Clare-street Board?—I believe I did.

8142. When?—Pretty much about the same time.

8143. Was it in writing?—Certainly.

8144. Did you receive any answer?—No, I did not. I am speaking now on belief, not positively.

8145. But you are quite certain you spoke to the sub-committee, Mr. Porter?—Yes.

8146. Was that in 1847 or 1848?—Yes. I am pretty sure it was.

8147. *Chairman.*—You have heard what was said by Mr. Moore with regard to the farm which was vacant; can you give any explanation on that subject?—Yes, I can. There were two tenants on that farm.

8148. What is the name of the farm?—Tierquin. Ramsay was the name of one of the tenants, and the name of the other I do not recollect. They were very poor, and one of them gave up possession, but the other I had to decree and put into gaol, and then he also gave up possession. I recollect, at least I have an indistinct recollection, that Mr. Moore recommended a tenant for the land. I made inquiry, and if I mistake not, the gentleman is in this room, Mr. Hill, from whom I made the inquiry as to the character of the man, his solvency, and whether he would be an eligible person or not. I got an unfavourable account of him, I think in a letter (but it is so long back one cannot be precise) from Mr. Hill, that he was not a fit or suitable person; and I believe I also (indeed, I am pretty sure, I did) laid the whole circumstances before the Commissioners. In the lapse of years it is very difficult to remember every thing; but, I believe he was a person who had been turned off another estate, that had committed dilapidation, and that went away leaving a considerable arrear of rent due, and was in every sense of the word, as well as I can recollect, not an eligible person for the land. I was then directed to have the land valued; and Mr. Smith, who is a respectable man, an agent himself, and a receiver under the Court of Chancery, though he happens to hold a subordinate appointment under me; proposed to me to take the land when valued. I did so; and brought a gentleman for the purpose, who is well known in the county, and who has been selected as a judge of cattle at the show held in Cavan this day; because he is a large tenant farmer, and a most intelligent man. I got him, and gave him strict directions to value it fairly between man and man. His valuation was judged to be fair; and it was at his valuation that Mr. Smith got the farm.

8149. Mr. *Stephens.*—Was that valuation in writing?—It was.

8150. Where is it?—I should think it is at Clare-street.

8151. Have you no copy?—I have not; but I can have the gentleman here to-morrow, who will state the instructions he received, and also the value of the land.

8152. *Chairman.*—Do you recollect what the valuation was?—It was a farm abounding in rocks, and covered with furze, and, altogether, a farm on which an immense outlay would be required to make it at all profitable. A very considerably outlay has been made upon it.

8153. Can you state what the valuation was?—I think he valued it at about 13*s.* or 14*s.* an acre.

8154. Dr. *Andrews.*—The Irish acre?—Yes, the Irish acre. A large part of it is covered with rocks and furze; and the tenants who were on it before both became paupers; one was sent to gaol, and the other, finding his condition hopeless, gave it up; and the difference between the valuation under which they held it and Mr. Smith holds it is about 3*s.* an acre.

8155. Mr. *Stephens.*—What sum did Mr. Elliott offer for it?—I do not recollect.

8156. Was it more or less?—It was more than what Mr. Smith offered.

8157. Much more?—Indeed I cannot say.

8158. Was it double?—Oh, no; the original rent was 18*s.* 2*d.*, and I think Mr. Roycroft's valuation——

8159. You have stated that Mr. Smith, to whom you let the farm, held a subordinate situation under you; did he not hold the office of driver, or bailiff?—Yes.

8160. Why did you not mention that? Did you not let it to him at 10*s.* per acre?—I have not. Perhaps you would allow me for a moment; I did not let it without having the sanction of Mr. Porter for letting it, and, I believe, also of the Board.

8161. Was that sanction in writing?—I do not think it was in writing.

8162. Then how did you receive the communication from Dublin?—It was laid before the Board. Mr. Porter and I talked the matter over afterwards, and I was desired to give that farm to Smith.

8163. Is Mr. Porter here?—No.

8164. Am I to understand, that you let it to Smith at a much smaller sum than Elliott offered for it?—I am going to tell you the difference.

8165. Did you let the farm for a smaller sum than Elliott offered for it?—I never let it until I was permitted.

8166. Was the land let at a smaller sum?—Yes.

8167. And to the driver, or bailiff on the property. Will you tell me the difference between Smith's offer and Elliott's?—I cannot tell you the offer of Elliott, but I want to tell you the original rent of it, and on which the former tenants failed. The original rent was £13 18*s.* 10*d.*, and Smith's rent £10 7*s.* 4*d.*

8168. After Elliott offered to take the ground, did you give the public notice that the

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land was to be let?—I really cannot say what steps I took. I laid the whole matter before the Board of Education.

8169. Did you give any notice except making some communication to the Board?—None; I did not advertise.

8170. Then the public at large had no opportunity of offering for the land?—I think that it would be injudicious to——

8171. Answer my question.—No.

8172. Dr. *Andrews.*—Did you allow Smith to hold the farm rent free for one year, in consideration of his improvements?—Oh, no; he paid his rent the first year he entered upon it.

8173. You charged him from the first year he entered upon it?—Yes.

8174. Will that appear from your accounts?—Yes.

8175. Were you aware that the person who offered to take the lands offered to guarantee the payment of the rent, and offered to pay the rent in arrear due by the former tenants?—I do not recollect; I am not quite sure; but I am inclined to think there was no guarantee as regards arrears.

8176. You think there was no offer to pay the rent in arrear, and that there was no offer to guarantee the future rent out of the salary of his daughter?—There might be something about the salary of the daughter, who received a small salary herself.

8177. Do the several townlands mentioned lie adjacent to each other?—They do, with the exception of one townland.

8178. Is there any school on any of these townlands?—No, sir.

8179. Are there any means of education for the tenants?—No.

8180. Is there any agricultural instruction given on the lands so far as you know?—There is no agricultural instruction given; but there are some very improving tenants, particularly in the cultivation of green crops; and there is, at present, an application before the Board, on the part of one tenant for the making of 600 or 700 perches of drains.

8181. That is one tenant. Is that the only tenant who is improving?—Oh, there are other tenants improving.

8182. When did you make a personal inspection of the state of the husbandry?—I was there very lately.

8183. Did you go over all the lands?—No; I went over almost all the lands.

8184. You state something respecting green crops; tell us the names of any tenants who are cultivating the land as it ought to be cultivated?—There are tenants named Lawsons.

8185. What quantity of land do they hold?—Between twenty-eight and thirty acres.

8186. What do you say about their system?—They are thriving and prosperous.

8187. What do you say about the system of husbandry they pursue?—Their husbandry is like that of the country generally.

8188. How many acres of green crops have they?—I suppose about an acre and a-half, or an acre of turnips. They cultivate rape here a good deal, for they are badly off for meadow.

8189. Is there any other person; you have gone over the lands you say?—I am not now acquainted with the extent of green crops; but I intend inspecting them next week, with a view of giving premiums for green crops.

8190. Hitherto there has been no instruction given in agriculture over these five townlands?—No.

8191. Are there any schools?—No.

8192. Nothing done to promote an improved system of husbandry.

8193. *Chairman.*—Will you state how many tenants are on this estate?—About sixty-five, I think.

8194. On 500 acres?—Yes.

8195. Dr. *Andrews.*—Are the lands equally good with those of the neighbouring estates?—I could not go over the lands of the neighbouring estates, and I can not say whether they are equally good.

8196. I thought you said, when striking the value of the land, you looked over the neighbouring estates?—I said I looked, in some instances, to the neighbouring properties, and I know I did.

8197. When you looked at the neighbouring properties, what did you look at?—I looked at the mode of husbandry, and it is pretty much the same.

8198. Had you an opportunity when going over the estate, to judge whether these lands are of equal quality, and equally improvable as the adjacent lands in the possession of other landlords?—These lands I have been speaking of as having contrasted them with, I think are about equal value.

8199. Equally improvable?—Yes.

8200. Are they equally improved; do they contrast favourably or unfavourably when compared. I am not asking as to individual cases, but as to the general condition of the tenantry, and whether the land is equally good as the adjacent land?—In some instances it is, and in some instances it is not.

8201. What is the general character of the estate as compared with the adjacent estate?—The farms are much smaller.

8202. How do you know the farms are smaller as compared with the adjacent estates—What examination have you made of the adjacent estates?—I see the houses.

8203. You could have no difficulty in telling the quality of the adjacent estates, and the

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character of them?—These lands are merely lands adjoining. I have never been on them. I merely looked at them from a distance.

8204. By whom, and at whose suggestion were the reductions you alluded to made?—They were allowed by the Commissioners of education.

8205. But at whose suggestion where they made, and by whom was the scale fixed?—I believe I asked the board myself, I told them the state of the tenantry; and asked them to make the allowance.

8206. By whose suggestion was the scale of abatements made?—By me.

8207. Did you ever turn in your mind any other mode of making allowances—for instance, instead of reducing a man's rent 10 per cent, if you gave him what is equal to ten per cent. in manure, for the purpose of assisting him in the cultivation of his farm for the next year, would you consider that a desirable plan?—I have not considered the question.

8208. Did you do any act of that description?—Not on this estate. The ordinary way to make reductions, is to give so much money: let the system work as it may, you must give it, for they are not able to pay more.

8209. I am not questioning the amount of reduction; I am asking whether you think it would be a beneficial mode of making reductions?—My experience is, it would be the better mode if you got the tenants to work it in the improvement of their farms; but I find great difficulty in getting them to do it upon another estate on which I happen to be agent. The Commissioners of Education gave me £100 to lay out in draining; and I told the tenants I would pay the labourers every Saturday night, if they looked after the work. And after all my exertions I could only get £27 or £29 laid out, such was the demoralizing effect of the public works.

8210. Did any of those farmers who were encouraged to drain actually drain any portion of the land?—They did.

8211. Did the drainage improve the value of the land?—No doubt of it.

8212. Did it not stimulate other farmers to improve afterwards, although you might have difficulty originally in the undertaking?—I think a great good has been effected.

8213. Though there might be some difficulty in getting tenants to take manure and apply it properly, do you not think that the good effect it would produce, would induce others to follow their example?—I think they have an excellent example of draining going on on the estate at present; I do not know better anywhere. It is the case of a man who has, almost at his own expense, drained a great portion of his farm, and has done it very well, indeed. I think that ought to stimulate them.

8214. When did he do it?—The drainage is in progress at present; but a portion of it has been completed some years.

8215. How much of it has been in operation some years?—The greater part of it was done some three years ago.

8216. I was speaking of the most judicious mode of making allowances.—I quite agree with you, if you could get the tenants to employ the manure, or the money they might receive, on the improvement of their farms, it would be the better plan.

8217. Mr. *Hughes*.—The Commissioners of Education have returned to the House of Commons, in 1849, that they paid the sum of £53 for erecting a gate-lodge at the school-house; is that the gate-house on the lower road?—I am not at all aware of it.

Rev. *W. Prior Moore* further examined.

Rev. William Prior Moore.

8218. The circumstances are these: there was a wretched mud-wall house there for several years; from time to time I applied to the Commissioners to erect a proper gate-house, and could not succeed. At length I built one at my own expense; and after some time the Commissioners, when they had been told what I did, consented to remunerate me, and sent a Mr. Haige, a builder, in Cavan, whose estimate was forwarded to them, and they refunded me £53.

8219. Mr. *Hughes*.—Do you recollect when that took place?—Some eight or ten years ago.

8220. Was it paid by the Board?—It was paid by the Commissioners.

8221. That is the gate-house on the school-lands?—Yes; but it is only partially on them, because very nearly all at the back of the gate-house are the school-lands.

8222. How is the gate-house circumstanced?—I think I gave the Commissioners a bit of my own ground.

8223. You look upon the gate-house now as belonging to the school-lands?—Yes; altogether.

8224. *Chairman*.—Then, a little outside your lands, are the school-lands?—Yes.

James Benison, Esq., further examined.

James Benison, Esq.

8225. Dr. *Andrews*.—Does any of the land require draining;—There are some portions of the estate which would be improved by drainage, but not generally.

8226. You said something about having made suggestions for the improvement of the estate. Are you aware that you made these suggestions to any person?—No; I thought that the better plan would be to have had a survey and valuation of it again. I thought we were beginning at the wrong end.

8227. You do not understand my question. Did you make any suggestions as to the management of this estate, to any person?—Oh, yes; I made suggestions to the Board, and to Mr. Porter.

8228. Were these suggestions in writing?—The Board must have them in writing.

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8229. Can you tell when they were made?—No; I cannot tell you now.

8230. Have you copies of your communications to the Board?—I should think I have.

8231. Could you give copies of these documents to the Secretary?—I was looking for documents of that kind, but I could not find them, in consequence of having changed my residence some time ago, but it is very likely I will be able to find them.

8232. It is important, if you have made suggestions, that you should procure copies of them. I think I understood you to say there are no leases on the property?—No.

8233. Then there is no person to intervene between the Commissioners and the occupying tenant?—None; the occupying tenants hold immediately under the Commissioners.

8234. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is the average rent of the property in the neighbourhood of Cavan higher at the present moment than it was in 1847?—I do not know of any rents being raised in the neighbourhood since 1847. They lowered them, and brought them back to the same standard they were before; but I am not aware of any rents being raised.

8235. Is not the average value of property in the neighbourhood of Cavan higher than it was in 1847?—The average value of property is higher than it was in 1847 or 1848.

8236. And notwithstanding it is higher, you have not re-valued this estate?—I was never directed to do it.

8237. If I understand you aright, it was in 1847 you made the suggestions to the Clare-street Board, and also to the local committee, but not since?—Yes; although it might be very inconvenient to the gentlemen who valued Smith's farm to come here, still I would be extremely glad indeed to have him examined on oath as to the valuation.

8238. Dr. *Andrews.*—You have had the advantage of stating on your oath that the tenant submitted to his valuation; and that you gave it to him at that valuation. That is sufficient for the purposes of the present inquiry, although it may be necessary to go further hereafter?—It would be extremely satisfactory to me, because I am in the habit of managing property, and not a person that would let land under its value, if you could sit to-morrow, to give me an opportunity of producing the gentleman who valued it.

8239. What reason have we to doubt that you did not exactly do what you have stated—namely, referred the valuation to him; and, when ascertained, that you acted upon it?—He would state he was a competent judge.

8240. We are not to assume that you referred the valuation to any person but a competent judge?—The tenant who got this farm wishes to be examined as to the outlay he made on it in improvements since he got it. Mr. Hill is in court, who knew the person alluded to by Mr. Moore.

8241. No matter to whom it was let—that had nothing to do with the transaction as to the letting; nor can the increased value since affect the question?—I would wish to have this gentleman, Mr. Roycroft, examined, who was selected judge to-day at the Cavan cattle show, for I am sure if he was here he would swear on his oath that he put the full value on it.

8242. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners request that you will hand in the accounts, of which the document you read is an abstract?—Certainly.

Charles Harper, Esq.

Charles Harper, Esq., sworn and examined.

8243. *Chairman.*—What situation do you hold?—I am a medical man.

8244. Do you live in this neighbourhood?—I do.

8245. Do you live on the part of the land that was exchanged?—No, I do not live as a tenant on it; but I hold it as mine at present.

8246. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have you it on your own hands, or have you let it?—I have a portion of it on my own hands, and a portion let to tenants.

8247. Is it land superior in quality to the other school-lands?—I think not, it is pretty much of the same quality with the other school-lands.

8248. What rent do you receive for it?—One tenant pays me, I think, 34*s.* an acre, and another tenant about 33*s.*

8249. Do you consider that a very high rent for it?—I think they are well able to pay it; they pay me with great willingness.

8250. How long have you received that rent?—A great many years. One farm was let at its present rent before it came into my hands.

8251. Have the tenants been in arrear?—No; they pay their rent regularly.

8252. Have they applied to you for reductions?—At the time of the famine they did apply to me for reductions.

8253. What abatement did you make?—I did not make an abatement; but gave them a certain quantity of lime.

8254. You mention 34*s.* and 33*s.* an acre; is that the statute acre, or is it the plantation acre?—It is the Irish acre. They do not measure by the statute acre in this part of the country.

8255. Dr. *Andrews.*—How far is this land from the town?—I think, about a mile.

8256. Is it on the near part of the estate?—It is about a mile from Cavan, on the near part.

8257. Have you any knowledge as to the average rent paid by the tenants on the school-lands?—Well; I have not an accurate knowledge of the matter.

8258. What do you think is the value of the school-lands upon an average?—The character of the land is very favourable. That adjoining me is rocky, and for that part which is rocky the value in general would be very small.

8259. What do you suppose would be the value of the best lands on the school estate?

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—I am not able to give you the value of it—that which I hold myself partakes very much of the character of the land in the immediate neighbourhood of it.

8260. That is Billess?—Yes.

8261. Is there land of both qualities on it, both ferny and rocky, and also good land?—Yes.

8262. And you think that may be taken as a fair sample of all the school-lands?—A portion of it may be so taken; but there is another portion of it very much improved. That portion on my own hands I have improved, and of course you would not contrast the other land with that; but that which the tenants hold is very much of the same character as the other estates. One tenant has improved about four acres of his land very much.

8263. Have you any means of knowing what rent was paid for Billess when it was part of the school estate?—I have not.

Charles Hill, Esq.

Charles Hill, Esq., sworn and examined.

8264. *Chairman.*—Do you hold any office?—I am a land agent now.

8265. Have you seen the land which is now held by Smith?—I have.

8266. Can you form any estimate as to its probable value at present, or when he took it?—Before he took it I know there were two pauper tenants on it, who had been turned off the estate which is the next fence to it, and over which I am agent. I was about proposing for it myself, and when I walked over it and considered the matter in my mind, I would not give more than 10*s.* an acre, and then to have it for seven years. At that time it was covered with weeds and rocks; I do not think there was, on an average, a third of it fit for tillage at the time, and I considered it would take seven years at least to repay the money which would be required to lay it out in good order.

8267. Have you seen the land lately?—I have.

8268. What is the value at the present moment?—I saw the land some time last week, and I would be willing to give a guinea an acre for it now; but there has been a heavy outlay, to my own knowledge, because I saw it laid out when going backwards and forwards every morning through the land.

8269. Mr *Hughes.*—In cleaning and draining it?—Cleaning; it wanted little or no draining; clearing away the weeds, and actually covering the rocks with soil. If the farm was to be let now, I would willingly give a guinea an acre for it; but I think about 1851, as well as I recollect—I may be mistaken in the year—but I think in 1851 it was taken; and I am certain of one thing, it would be termed hard setting if it was given to the man who offered £1 an acre at the time, and who was ejected owing two years' rent. I had to follow him and his sons to a place near Killashandra, called the Manor, for dilapidating the houses and offices, and breaking the windows and door-frames; I would not trust him for half-a-crown. I say, a small rent, if regularly paid, is better than the promise of a high rent. Certainly, in the present state of the land I would give a guinea an acre for it, if it were to be let. I think, perhaps, I may not be here to-morrow; and I wish to observe, with reference to one or two things I heard Dr. Andrews asking Mr. Benison about, as to improving tenants on the school-lands, as they are called. There is a portion of a townland adjoining, called Eden Declare, on which there is a drain. I think, in the year 1851 or 1852, Mr. Vernon and I suggested the deepening of this drain, as it would be a great improvement to the adjoining townlands. I applied to Mr. Benison, and he wrote to the Commissioners for some assistance towards it, and they authorized him to give me 30*s.*, which he did give me towards deepening this drain. We did it very well; and from that day up to last year, I never could get one of the school tenants to employ a man to keep it dry.

8270. Dr. *Andrews.*—They thought, I suppose, you would do it?—But they should have done it for themselves. The Commissioners gave me 30*s.*, that was about the average value of the ground that would be immediately benefited by it. When I made the drain, I think it was worth their while to keep it clean.

8271. *Chairman.*—Has any other gentleman any observations to address to the Commissioners in regard to the Cavan school-lands?

8272. [Rev. *Prior Moore.*—Allow me to make an observation with respect to a matter into which my name has been introduced so much. The simple fact is this, I never had any thing to do with the letting of the lands; that is a thing the Board of Education would be jealous of interference in at all.

8273. Dr. *Andrews.*—You have said that already?—This man Elliott came, being the father of the girl who teaches the school here, and proposed for this land; I sent the proposition to the Board of Education, and was fully prepared to go security for the man at any time.

8274. Did you offer that?—I am not sure; but I proposed him as tenant he offering so much; and then I got a rub for interfering.]

State of Education in General.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN GENERAL.

8275. *Chairman.*—Has any gentleman any suggestions to make to the Commissioners on the subject of education in general, or with reference to the schools mentioned in the list read by the Secretary?

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MONAGHAN.

MONAGHAN, 28th SEPTEMBER, 1855.

Present:—MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

The Jackson Boys' and Girls' School.

Documentary Evidence.

THE JACKSON BOYS' AND GIRLS' SCHOOL.

8276. *Secretary.*—The first communication I have received, my Lord, is from Thomas Somers, teacher of the Jackson School, at Monaghan:—

"To the Lords Commissioners—

"GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to lay before you, for your consideration, a short statement of the manner in which I have been treated as teacher of the endowed free school of the late Richard Jackson, Esq., of Monaghan, viz.:—

"I was duly appointed teacher in October, 1848, at a SALLARY* of £22 3*s.*, agreeable to the will of Mr. Jackson, for to teach sixty-five children, according to the regulations of the school, with £4 13*s.* for STATIONARY for the school. The SALLERY I was paid up to November, 1851; since that time I have been reduced at the rate of twenty-five per cent. The STATIONARY allowance I never received any of it to the present, HOPEING that you will make an order for the recovery of same reduction of the sums which HAS been curtailed off me, without any further law proceedings, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS SOMERS,

"Teacher of the Jackson Endowed School, Monaghan.

"28th September, 1855."

8277. I will state the information before the Commissioners about this school up to the present. It appears, from the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826, page 464, that there was a school in Monaghan, of which James Smyth was master; that the master was a Protestant; that it was a free school; and that the income of the master was £24 per annum, with house and garden. The house is stated to be a good one, two stories high; cost about £180. The number of children, twenty-four of the Established Church, sixteen Presbyterians, and twenty Roman Catholics; and of the total number forty-two were boys, and eighteen girls. "Richard Jackson, Esq., the founder of this school, gives the house, garden, and £24 per annum."

8278. It is also mentioned there was a girls' school in Monaghan, of which Mary Anne Minnett was mistress; a free school, and the total income of the mistress £18; A very good house, cost about £100. The number of pupils in attendance, eighteen Protestants of the Established Church, fifteen Presbyterians, and twelve Roman Catholics; that the entire of these were girls. That return is the Protestant return, but the Roman Catholic return slightly differs as to figures. It is there stated that there are twenty-five Protestants of the Established Church, sixteen Presbyterians, twenty of other denominations, and fifty-nine Roman Catholics; that the number of boys was thirty-five, and fifteen girls. "Mr. Jackson, the patron and founder of the girls' school, gives the house, and £18 per annum."

8279. The next information is the Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, 1835, page 43[a]. They state:—"Day-school kept by E. Scallon [the same school]; an endowment of £22 3*s.* annually, a house, and garden." The number of children then in the school was forty-four boys and twenty-one girls; and the average daily attendance fifty-four. The kind of instruction: reading, writing, arithmetic, and Scriptural instruction. There was another day-school kept by Elizabeth Kerr (which corresponds with the Jackson girls' school): an endowment of £16 12*s.* 6*d.* annually, a house, and garden. Girls in the school, twenty-three; the average daily attendance, twenty; and kind of instruction the same. The master, Thomas Somers, and Elizabeth Armstrong, mistress of the girls' school, have made returns. [The returns are read.]

8280. The following is an extract from the will of Richard Jackson, Esq.:—"I leave and bequeath to my said wife, in trust, during her natural lifetime, the lands commonly called Terfinog and Aughentammon, in the parish of Monaghan, for the following purposes; that is to say, £22 3*s.* sterling, yearly, to be paid to the schoolmaster that teaches my education school in Monaghan, and £4 13*s.* yearly for stationery for said school. I also leave to the mistress who teaches my work-school a sum of £16 12*s.* 3*d.* yearly, to be paid out of said lands of Terfinog and Aughentammon. [Testator leaves to the above charities, and some others in his will mentioned, sums amounting to £84 7*s.* 3*d.* yearly, for ever, charging said sum of £84 7*s.* 3*d.* on his lands.] And whereas, at the present time the said lands mentioned of Terfinog and Aughentammon do not produce said sum of £84 7*s.* 3*d.* yearly, my will is, that the lands commonly called Carricknabrock, otherwise Annalough, Lisnagreeve, and Talloctra, be subject to a yearly sum not exceeding £40, until the present leases of Terfinog should fall out, or any part of said leases; that being my will that any increase in said lands of Terfinog is to be taken off the said sum of £40 charged on said lands of Carricknabrock, otherwise Annalough; so as when all the present leases of

* Thus spelled in the original letter.

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Terfinog expire, there is to be no charge of said £40 a-year on the said lands of Carricknabrock, otherwise Annalough, &c., as I expect there will be more than the sum of £84 7*s.* 3*d.* sterling yearly out of said lands of Terfinog and Aughentammon; and my will is, when there is more than the sum of £84 7*s.* 3*d.* yearly paid out of said lands of Terfinog and Aughentammon, together with one shilling in the pound agent's fees for collecting rents; the increase to be put into the Monaghan Savings Bank, to keep always a sum to the good for repairing said schools (and widows' house); and that my wife have full power to manage the said (five) charitable institutions during her life; and my will is, after the death of my said wife, the lands of Terfinog and Aughentammon be for ever after vested, in trust, in the hands of the rector and churchwardens of the parish of Monaghan for the time being, for the said (five) charitable uses for ever; and that said rector and churchwardens for the time being shall have the liberty of making leases as they fall out, not exceeding twenty-one years, at a fair value; and that my trustees hereafter shall be careful in the filling up the appointment of teachers, as they are to be chosen out of the members of the Primitive Wesleyan Society that is in connexion with the society that holds the Primitive Wesleyans' Preaching-House, Great George's-street, South, Dublin; and that the schoolmaster must be a leader in said society, and the mistress of the work-school must be also a member of said society, as none other can draw the allowance for either of these schools; and that said rector and churchwardens fill up the vacancies in said schools subject to the rules I made for said schools."

8281. This is an extract from the will of Mrs. Jackson, which has been handed in by the Rev. Mr. Moffatt:—"I leave and bequeath the sum of £5 per annum for ever to each of the two schools endowed by my late husband; and which I direct shall be applied by my executors for making further repairs which may be, from time to time, found necessary."

Mr. *Thomas Somers* sworn and examined.

Mr. Thomas Somers.

8282. *Chairman.*—You are master of the Jackson Free School, at Monaghan?—I am.

8283. When were you appointed?—In October, 1848.

8284. Who appointed you?—The rector and curate, who recommended me to the superintendent preacher of the Wesleyan Methodist Society.

8285. What is your salary?—I received £22 3*s.*, for a good length of time; for three years after I came to the school.

8286. That is, to 1851. Since 1851 what sum have you received?—There was twenty-five per cent. taken off that.

8287. Mr. *Stephens.*—Before 1851 how much did you receive?—£22 3*s.*

8288. *Chairman.*—Can you state why that reduction was made in your salary?—It was in consequence of the falling-off at the time.

8289. Do you receive any thing for stationery?—No, my Lord.

8290. Have you never received any thing?—No.

8291. How many pupils have you in the school at present?—One hundred and ten.

8292. That is on the roll?—Yes, my Lord.

8293. What was the average attendance for the last month?—Fifty-two this week, forty-three before that, and fifty before that.

8294. How do you account for the average attendance being so much below the number on the roll?—I must attribute it partly to the children working at home, and partly because there has been a small school established not long since. There has been a Presbyterian school established in the Presbyterian meeting-house, and some of the children go to it.

8295. Are these 110 pupils all boys?—No, my Lord.

8296. How many boys are there on the roll?—There are fifty-five boys.

8297. Is it a mixed school?—It is.

8298. How many girls are there on the roll?—There are fifty-five, likewise.

8299. And of the number in attendance, how many are boys, and how many are girls?—That will take me some time to decide.

8300. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do they not attend?—Oh, they generally attend; but not every day.

8301. *Chairman.*—What is the name of the mistress of the infant school?—Mrs. Armstrong. There is one schoolroom for her, and one schoolroom for me.

8302. It is not a mixed school?—I have girls in my school.

8303. The school under Mrs. Armstrong is a work-school?—Yes.

8304. Do the girls of the work-school attend your school?—No, they do not.

8305. What is the religious denomination of the children who come to your school?—There are Presbyterian children, and Roman Catholic children.

8306. Can you state the number of each?—About six Roman Catholic children attend.

8307. And the rest are of the Church of England and Presbyterians?—The Church of England and Presbyterians.

8308. What is the course of education given in your school?—Spelling, reading, writing, accounts, arithmetic, English grammar, and geography.

8309. Do the children read the Scriptures?—Yes, my Lord, every day.

8310. All of them?—The whole of the children that can read.

8311. Is there any inspection of the school?—Yes, there were two inspections this year.

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MONAGHAN.

The Jackson Boys' and Girls' School.

Mr. Thomas Somers.

8312. By whom?—There was a clergy inspection, and an inspection by the Dublin Committee.

8313. Mr. *Stephens.*—What committee?—The Church Education Society Committee.

8314. *Chairman.*—Is the school visited besides these inspections?—Yes.

8315. How often?—I cannot say.

8316. By whom?—The clergy of the parish.

8317. Can you say how often they have visited the school?—I had a visit yesterday, and I had one on the 31st of August. They held an inspection on the 15th of June.

8318. That is once a month?—The half-yearly inspection.

8319. Mr. *Stephens.*—Will you read the visitations of the clergy since the 1st of January, and when they have visited the school since the 1st of January in this year?—"On the 26th of March, the Rev. E. J. Bury visited the school, and examined the children in Scripture and Church catechism. Answering—pretty good."

8320. *Chairman.*—Who is Mr. Bury?—He is the curate of the parish. "On the 15th of May, I examined and registered some of the children, sixty two present. Order—good."

8321. Mr. *Stephens.*—Who signed that?—The Rev. E. J. Bury.

8322. Is he present?—Yes, he is. On the 24th, Mr. Bury visited the school again. "I visited the school, and examined the Scripture class.—E. J. Bury." Then the examination of the school took place—the half-yearly examination.

8323. Read it?—"Inspection, date, the 5th of June, 1855; the gross on the roll, 110; present, 93; proficiency, 61."

8324. What do you mean by proficiency, 61?—Children that were promoted from one class to the other; and they went up two classes that day. The entry goes on to state—"I was quite pleased with the cleanly appearance, and good conduct, and intelligence of the pupils."

8325. What was the nature of the examination on the 15th of June?—The entry says—"I am quite pleased with the cleanly appearance, and conduct, and intelligence of the pupils. Their progress in school learning, and improvement in religious training, are very creditable to the master. Their Scripture tasks were accurately repeated, and well understood.—Charles Taaffe."

8326. Who is Mr. Taaffe?—He is one of the school inspectors appointed by the committee.

8327. By the Church Education Society?—Yes.

8328. Proceed to another entry?—The next is that of Mr. Bury, who visited on the 31st of July. He gave the children their task in Scripture, and rules as to what portions of the Scripture were to be learned by the first class, second class, third class, and fourth class.

8329 Who gave these directions?—The Rev. Mr. Bury.

8330. Now will you proceed to the next entry?—"On the 3rd of August the Rev. Mr. Bury examined the children in Church Catechism, and their repetition was pretty good."

8331. *Chairman.*—Will you proceed to the next visit?—That is the last visit. The Rev. Mr. Moffatt visited yesterday, but he did not say any thing in the report book.

8332. Are there any visits of the clergy, for the purpose of examining in Catechism and Scripture, which are not entered in this book?—No, I think not. None but the clergy of the parish have visited for that purpose, except those appointed for the half-yearly examination.

8333. There are no other visits by the clergy except those you have stated?—None except by the clergy of the parish.

8334. By whom are the books supplied?—There was £4 13*s.* allowed by Richard Jackson in his will for stationery for the use of the school.

8335. Have you received that £4 13*s.*?—No.

8336. By whom are the books and requisites supplied?—At present the Rev. Mr. Moffatt supplies them out of the Church Depository, and keeps that money himself, so far as I understand.

8337. What do you mean by the Church Depository?—The Church Education Society has a depository for every school in the diocese; and it is out of that depository that my school has been supplied, in consequence of its being under the Church Education Society.

8338. To whom do you apply for the books?—I am the person who keeps the depository these three years past.

8339. When you want fresh books, to whom do you apply?—The rector or curate of the parish.

8340. Have you ever heard objections to sending pupils to your school on religious grounds?—I never knew of any; but I am led to think that the Presbyterian body here would not have established a free school in their place of worship if they had not some objection to the Church Education Society's school.

8341. Mr. *Stephens.*—May I take it as a fact, that the clergymen of the parish, from the 1st of January, 1855, down to the present day, have only visited your school five times?—They might have visited the school, but perhaps not entered their names in the registry book.

8342 Has Mr. Bury examined your boys more than five times during the present year? I think not, sir; because Mr. Bury is but a short time in the parish.

8343. Has any other clergyman visited your school except Mr. Bury?—The Rev. Mr. Moffatt, the rector.

8344. Has he examined the boys?—Sometimes he has.

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8345. How often since the 1st of January, 1855?—He has not entered in the report book the number of times he has visited, but he has been repeatedly in the school, and examined.

8346. Can you tell me how often?—I cannot, but he has been repeatedly in the school.

8347. Examining the boys?—Yes; he has examined on some occasions.

8348. How many?—I could not say.

8349. Why were not his examinations and visits entered in the book?—I do not know.

8350. Has any other clergyman been inside your school since the 1st of January, 1845, except Mr. Bury and Mr. Moffat?—There was, but not to examine the scholars.

8351. You say that the Church Education Society supplies you with books and school requisites?—Yes.

8352. What is the value of the school requisites during the year?—The school requisites are given us at half price; for instance, 6*s.* is the price of a ream of paper, and we only pay 3*s.*; books that cost 4*d.*, we only pay 2*d.*; books that cost 6*d.*, we only pay 3*d.*, and so on.

8353. What pecuniary advantage do you derive from being connected with the Church Education Society?—I have not much pecuniary advantage, because I only receive, at the examination of my school by the clergymen, whatever is awarded by the boys being promoted.

8354. What is the actual value of the books and other requisites that you receive from the Church Education Society?—I could not say until I go to my book.

8355. Where is that book?—It is in the schoolhouse.

8356. You were desired to bring every document in connexion with your school?—Well, I do not consider it to be a document.

8357. Have you any assistant in your school?—No.

8358. I believe that you were appointed master in October, 1848, and that you were recommended by the superintendent preacher of the Primitive Wesleyan Methodists, and approved of by the rector and curate of the parish?—Yes.

8359 What was your previous occupation?—Teaching.

8360. How long?—Seven years.

8361. Where?—I taught in Emyvale, for Mrs. Leslie, and I taught in a school of the Primitive Wesleyan Missionary Society, before I went to Mrs. Leslie.

8362. Did Mr. Bury, Mr. Moffatt, and the other gentlemen who visited your school express any opinion as to your fitness for the discharge of the duties of schoolmaster?—I do not know. I suppose if they had doubts about that I could not keep the school.

8363. Did they express satisfaction?—They did.

8364. Did they ever express dissatisfaction?—No; I never heard of it.

8365. Are the documents which have been read in your handwriting?—Yes.

8366. You have stated that the Presbyterian body would not have established a school, if they had not an objection to the Church Education Society's school?—I was led to think so.

8367. After that, will you be so kind as to spell for me the word "Salary"?—Sa-la-ry.

8368. Now, will you have the goodness to inform his lordship how you have spelt "salary" in the document which you have addressed to the Commissioners?—I spell it "sal-la-ry."

8369. Now turn the document over, and see how you have spelled it a second time?—It is wrong the second time.

8370. Read the sentence commencing with "I never received any of it"?—"The stationery allowance I never received any of it to the present, hope*ing*"—

8371. Is that language properly punctuated?—It is not.

8372. How have you punctuated it?—With a comma; it should be a period. "Hope*ing* that you will make an order, for the recovery of the same . . . . sums which *has* been"—"which have been" it ought to be.

8373. Then in this letter there are two mistakes in spelling; one in punctuation, and one of bad grammar?—Yes; but I hope I have corrected them.

8374. Spell "requisite" for me?—"Re-qui-sit."

8375. How do you spell "coming"?—Com-ming.

8376. Then if you have spelt it in the return which you have made to the Commissioners as "comeing," it is wrong?—It is.

8377. I have no other questions to put to you.

8378. Dr. *Andrews.*—Might not the fact of your occasionally misspelling a word be the ground of objection on the part of the Presbyterians, and have induced them to establish a school for themselves?—I heard there were objections.

8379. Do you know the nature of the objections?—They liked to have a school of their own, in which religious instruction would be given under one of themselves.

8380. It was not because you did not attend to teach your pupils?—By no means.

8381. It was from a desire to have religious instruction given under their own charge and superintendence?—Yes.

8382. How long do you keep a name on the roll after a boy has not attended school for a month?—If I attended to the regulations given by Mr. Jackson, any child who absented himself for six days in three months, should be dismissed for one month; and if he repeated it, dismissed altogether. But since the school was placed under the Church Education Society, the rules have been changed.

8383. If he has attended during three months, he remains on the roll?—Yes.

8384. That explains how there is such a large number on the roll, compared with the ordinary attendance?—Yes.

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MONAGHAN.

The Jackson Boys' and Girls' School.

Mr. Thomas Somers.

8385. Mr. *Stephens.*—Are these the rules and regulations of the school I hold in my hand?—They are.

8386. Are they strictly observed?—No, they are not. There are sixteen rules; and, doubtless, many of them are not observed—the fifth is not observed; rule ninth is not observed; and I may say eighth rule is not observed; the tenth is not observed; and the first is not observed.

8387. Then have the rules one, five, eight, nine, and ten, actually ceased to have any operation?—There is part of them observed.

8388. Tell me what part. Take rule one—"That the education school shall afford accommodation to sixty-five children, including those of the master, if he have any; three-fourths of whom must be males; and no child shall be admitted into the school under ten years of age; nor allowed to continue therein longer than three years."

8389. Are three-fourths of the pupils males?—They are not; nearly half are males.

8390. That part of the rule is not observed?—No.

8391. Why did you not tell me that before?—I did not look at it.

8392. You have mentioned there were as many boys as girls; then the rule is not observed with regard to the proportion of boys and girls. Go to rule five—"That the course of instruction in the schools shall be as follows, viz.:—In the education school—spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic. In the work school—useful needlework, and reading one or two chapters in the New Testament, before the closing of the school each day; and when there may not be work to employ the scholars, the school shall become an education one, until work be procured. Twice in every year, namely, at Christmas, and Easter, the children of both schools, who can read, shall recite a portion of the Scriptures, which shall have been given them, at least a month before, by the directors. The children in the work school shall be one class, and those belonging to the education school shall be formed into four classes, according to their proficiency in reading; and the directors shall adjudge to the most meritorious child in each class a moral book, not exceeding sixpence price. No catechism shall be taught in either school; and the New Testament, without note or comment, shall be the only reading book in both schools."

8393. How much of that rule is observed?—Not much of it. That part of it that regards the catechism, and giving the children portions of Scripture to repeat, had been attended to for some time, but not so these few years past.

8394. How long was it attended to?—I think three years. Since I came to the school there have been so many Scripture classes that it is not necessary.

8395. Now go to the eighth rule?—"That the schools shall be closed for *eight days** in the season of planting potatoes, and the *same* length of time at the digging of them; besides *which* there shall not be any other vacation, save Christmas Day, and Good Friday."

8396. How much of that rule is observed?—I think that these works generally take place shortly before the examination of the children, and I do not wish to dismiss the school until it is over.

8397. Turn to rule ten, and read it—"That if a scholar of any of the schools, or any person or persons of a family to which a scholar belongs, be taken ill of fever, or any other infectious disease, *notice* must be given to the master, or mistress, as in the foregoing rule, and under the same penalty. When it is the scholar that has been ill, he shall not return to the school for fourteen days, after being able to get out of bed; and when it is *any of the family*, then the scholar shall not come to school during the prevalence of the disease; nor for eight days after the person or persons so afflicted shall be able to get out of bed."

8398. How much of that rule is observed?—It is not generally the case that I get any notice until after the child is up again that has been unwell.

8399. Are all the other rules strictly observed?—Yes; they are, so far as I know.

8400. Turn to the sixteenth rule—"That these rules shall be read by the master, and mistress to the scholars, in their *respective* schoolrooms, every Saturday; and to each scholar on first coming to school; and a promise required that they be duly observed"?—That is not done; because we are glad to see children coming to the school, instead of putting them away.

8401. That is the reason you do not observe the sixteenth rule?—Precisely.

8402. Are there any other rules besides the sixteenth that you do not observe?—I do not attend to the fourteenth rule.

8403. Read it?—"That the master of the education school shall regularly visit the almshouse, on the school premises; furnish a weekly report of it, and pay such other attention as has been usual, according to the requisitions of the *rules of said house.*" I did not furnish the report; I do not know how to report to them.

8404. Is there any other rule that is not observed?—Yes; the seventh. I do not open the school until ten o'clock; and it is here specified half-past nine o'clock—that is, they do not come into my school.

8405. That rule is not observed?—No.

8406. You gain thereby three hours in the week, and twelve in the month?—The school is open at half-past nine, but I do not begin instruction until ten o'clock.

8407. Do you come into the school before ten o'clock?—No.

8408. Do you desire your boys not to come into the school until ten o'clock?—I do not.

8409. How many more rules are not observed?—There is part of the eleventh.

* The *Italics* are in the original rules.

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8410. Read me the eleventh, and tell me the part not observed?—"That *no child*, not being a scholar, shall be allowed into *either* schoolroom *during* school-hours. The strictest regard must be had to cleanliness in the schoolhouses, and the adjoining yard and garden. Nothing having an offensive smell shall be put into the yard *basin*, or that would obstruct the *sewer* connected therewith; and no fowl of any description, or animal of any kind (*except* a cat), shall be kept about the place."

8411. How much of that rule is observed?—I have some fowl about it, but nothing else, except a cat.

8412. With that exception the rule is observed?—Yes.

8413. What other rules are not observed. The thirteenth rule is in connexion with the female school: do you know any thing about that, of your own knowledge?—No.

8414. Go on to the fifteenth rule?—"That the master and mistress shall keep regular rolls of their respective scholars, which shall be called over every *Saturday*, and the attendance duly marked. They shall furnish a weekly report of their *respective* schools, that the directors may *fill* vacancies, and attend to all other matters relating to their good management with as little delay as possible." I mark my roll every day, but when——

8415. Do you observe that rule, or do you not?—Yes; I strictly observe that rule.

8416. Do you observe the second rule?—Part of it is not; that is, the female children at my school do not go to the work-school generally. They are not sent from my school to the work-school, but if they have a desire to go into the school——

8417. Is it the practice of the school to do so?—No, sir.

8418. Well, now about the third rule; is that rule observed?—It is.

8419. Read the fourth rule?—"That the master of the education school must be a leader, and the mistress of the work-school (who shall be always a single person) must be a member of the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Society; it being always understood that the said Society is that which in Ireland now bears the above designation, and the annual conference of which is held at 62, South Great George's-street, Dublin. The master and mistress must be capable of singing, and praying extempore with the children; and when the place of either shall become vacant, the directors shall not appoint a master or mistress who shall not have a certificate of all the foregoing qualifications, signed by the superintendent preacher and general steward of the said society, in the circuit where he or she resided; nor shall the master retain his place any longer than he shall continue a leader, nor the mistress retain her place any longer than she shall continue a member of said society; but in the event of either of them withdrawing, or being excluded, the master from being a leader, or the mistress from being a member of said society, he or she shall be forthwith removed from his or her situation."

8420. Is that rule observed?—Yes; I think it is.

8421. You think it is?—The rector and curate appointed me, and appointed her likewise, I understand, in the manner laid down here.

8422. Is the third rule strictly observed?—Yes.

8423. Is the fourth rule observed?—Yes.

8424. Can you sing?—Yes.

8425. You told me the fifth rule had ceased to have any operation?—The first part of the fifth rule I have nothing to do with; it belongs to the mistress.

8426. Is that part of the rule which affects you carried out?—"Twice in every year—namely, at Christmas and Easter—the children of both schools, who can read, shall *recite* a portion of the Scriptures which shall have been given to them at least a month before by the directors." I do not attend to that, but in lieu of it——

8427. Is that your answer?—Yes.

8428. You were going to explain why?—I cannot tell why; but I suspect that, in consequence of so much Scripture instruction, and so much getting off by heart, perhaps that rule is not carried out.

8429. Now, the seventh rule?—The sixth rule, sir, speaks about books and papers, which is carried out.

8430. Is the sixth rule attended to?—Yes; particularly attended to.

8431. Is the seventh rule observed?—"That both schools shall be *opened* in the morning at half-past nine o'clock." That is, in part, not particularly attended to.

8432. Go on?—"That both schools shall be *opened* in the morning at half-past nine o'clock, from the 25th of March until 29th of September; at ten o'clock during the rest of the year; and always close at *three* in the evening, except on Saturdays and *quarterly* meeting days of the before-mentioned Methodist Society, when they shall be closed at twelve o'clock. The children shall come to school every day with their hands, faces, and clothes clean, and their hair properly adjusted; for inattention to which, after a second or third reproof, they shall be liable to dismission. The master and mistress must be strictly attentive to the morals of the children; close their *respective* schools every day with singing and prayer; and not *absent* themselves during school-hours, except in cases of urgent necessity."

8433. Is that attended to?—I think it is attended to.

8434. You think it is, so far as your part is concerned?—So far as my part is concerned, it is attended to.

8435. Read the twelfth rule?—"That *neither* the master nor mistress shall employ a scholar to work for him or her; and if either the master or mistress shall, directly or indirectly, receive any compliment from a scholar, or friend of a scholar, the scholar shall be expelled the school, and the master or mistress, for the first offence, shall be *openly*

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reprimanded in his or her schoolroom, and, for the second offence, *finally* dismissed." I have observed that.

8436. Then that rule is strictly observed?—I have observed that since I came to the school, strictly.

8437. If I understand you aright, you know nothing about the thirteenth rule, but that you strictly observe the fifteenth rule, third, fourth, sixth, seventh, and twelfth rules; and all the other rules are more or less observed?—Yes; the thirteenth rule is altogether connected with the mistress's school.

8438. Have you any other rules or regulations for your school?—Nothing except what belongs to the Church Education Society.

8439. Where are those?—They are on a sheet in the school.

8440. Have you got one here?—No; I did not bring it down.

8441. I want to have a copy put in evidence of all the rules and regulations of this school. You have put in evidence that printed form in your hand as part of the rules and regulations of your school?—There is nothing else but the sheet I mentioned.

8442. What other rules and regulations have you?—Nothing but that sheet.

8443. Where is that sheet?—It is in my school-house.

8444. Let it be brought down and handed to the Secretary, and then we shall have the rules and regulations by which your school is governed?—Yes, sir.

8445. What was the value of the school requisites supplied by the Church Education Society?—The whole stock.

8446. Take, for instance, the whole supplied during the last year, and the present year down to the present moment?—Yes, sir; I shall have the amount of these sent down, perhaps, by-and-by.

8447. Dr. *Andrews.*—Is there any portion of the rules of the Church Education Society that does not apply to this school?—The Church Education Society's Catechism is taught in the school.

Rev. *Henry Moffatt* sworn and examined.

Rev. Henry Moffatt.

8448. *Chairman.*—You are rector of this parish?—I am rector.

8449. How long have you been rector?—About six years.

8450. You are one of the trustees of the Jackson school?—Yes, my Lord.

8451. In the return made by the master he says, that Mr. Jackson, in his will, left £22 3*s.* a year for the master to teach sixty-five children, and £4 13*s.* yearly for stationery, and that a deduction of twenty-five per cent. has been made in his salary, and that he never received any money for stationery; will you explain this?—I will strive, my Lord. According to the will that you have heard read, there were certain townlands set apart for the benefit of five charities. These townlands, in Mr. Jackson's lifetime, never paid the five charities, and he then left his other property subject to £40 a year to make good any deficiency until the last of the leases of this particular townland of Terfenog should drop. He then thought the lands would rise, and that they would pay the entire charities. Turfenog was valued (for it is mentioned it was to be set at a fair rent) at the time the leases expired, by Mr. Fleming, who was selected by the executors under the will, and it did not amount to the £84 a year. Well, then, what were we to do? I took the trouble of going up to Dublin to the Board of Charitable Bequests, and laid the entire matter before them, but they said they would not go to law. The executors refused to pay the £40 a-year, as they considered the property was not liable to it after the lease dropped. The two townlands did not produce the money required, and a deficiency therefore arose. It was proposed by a person now deceased, who had an interest in the matter, that I should give a portion from some of the other charities; but I considered I had no right, and that they should all lose in the same proportion. The master, since the deficiency, has, as it were, been forcing me to make it good, but I cannot do it. I brought the matter, as I said, before the Board of Charitable Bequests; they told me I might go to law, but that they would not. I asked them to go to law and to make use of our names as minister and churchwardens, but they said they had no power to do so. I took a great interest in the matter, in order to have the deficiency made good; and I hold in my hand a letter from the Bequest Office in the year 1851, where it is said that the lands Carricknabrock and Tallootra were not liable to make good any deficiency, and they would not go to law with the executors. I have taken every means in my power to divide the money fairly, and I can show how the money which I received out of these townlands was disposed of since I got the management, which has been only one year; but there has been that deficiency of twenty-five per cent. on the five charities, and I did not conceive I had any right to rob one charity and give it to another, for the five charities were equally left a certain sum.

8452. Have you any document showing the income and expenditure?—I have. It has only been for one year managed by me, and the tenants have paid me, according to the valuation of Mr. Fleming (the course the will pointed out), every penny; and this is an account of the disbursement which I hand in; but the master has threatened me with law to force the executors to make good his salary. I brought the matter before the Board of Charitable Bequests, but they told me they would not act; and here is in my hand a statement showing what I did with the lands, and in which the churchwardens agreed. There is a deficiency, and we considered we had no right to rob one charity and give it to another. The Board of Charitable Bequests would not go to law, and I did not think I had any right to do so.

8453. That explains your reason for making the deduction of twenty-five per cent. on the salary of £22 3*s.*?—Yes.

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8454. How do you explain the entire withdrawal of the £4 13*s.* for requisites?—£3 0*s.* 9*d.* they come to; and the way I have managed that £3 0*s.* 9*d.* is this: the Church Education Society gives me all the requisites, such as stationery, books, and every thing required for the school, for £3 0*s.* 9*d.*, but if I wanted £10 worth I would get them for the same money, and I considered I made a good bargain. The balance of the stationery money is lodged by me in the savings bank at Monaghan. For the £3 0*s.* 9*d.* I paid the Church Education Society last year I would have got all the books and paper required, if there were 150 children in the school.

8455. Mr. *Stephens.*—What was the value, Mr. Moffatt, of the books and school requisites that were supplied by the Church Education Society last year?—I do not know. I gave them £3 0*s.* 9*d.*, and I settled with the Secretary that he was to supply for that, if we had 150 children in the school, and I considered it a good bargain.

8456. Was the value under or over £3 0*s.* 9*d.*?—I should say that sum was over the value of the books; something more. It depends altogether on the number of children. The children diminished lately, but I consider I made a good bargain. The master has nothing to do but to tell me what books he wants, and at once he gets them. I give an order, so that the school is well supplied.

8457. Can you say whether the amount was within £3?—If the requisites cost £10 I would be supplied.

8458. You have alluded to Mr. Fleming?—Yes; he was the valuator.

8459. When was it that the last lease dropped?—About 1850.

8460. Is the valuation of the property in writing?—It is returned as taken for James Nesbitt, one of the executors, who thought it so high a valuation, that they took off 2*s.* an acre. When the property came to my hands, the tenants being better off, I told them that they would have a right, if they paid the full amount of rent due, to get leases of their places; and they paid every penny but about £6. Mr. Fleming's valuation has been paid last year which is the length of time the lands are on my hands. The executors themselves allowed a reduction of 2*s.* an acre, because the land was not of the best quality, and the tenants were so very poor that upwards of £200 was due, and they were very glad to get a year and a-half, and forgive the balance. Now the master has served me with notice, that he would see me in Chancery, if I did not force the executors to make good the deficiency. The Board of Charitable Bequests will not help me, and I have no means of going to law, and the churchwardens agreed with me in all my views. I have done nothing by myself but what I have done by the advice and assistance of the authorities.

8461. Dr. *Andrews.*—Where do the lands lie?—I suppose about two or three miles from Monaghan.

8462. Are there any of them leased?—Not now. I promised the tenants if they paid the rent in full, and every part of it, that I would not disturb them—that I would give leases. They took my word and paid all, therefore I consider myself bound to protect them

8463. The tenants are poor, and the farms small, I suppose?—Oh, yes. It is wretched land a great part of it. They were in the greatest poverty; I can show from another document, that in the year 1853 they owed £204 3*s.* 7¾*d.* of arrears; and these gentlemen, for a half year's rent, had to forgive them; and it was a good bargain, where they were so poor.

8464 Could not arrangements be made to consolidate these farms, and make them larger?—It would be a hard thing to turn the poor people out of their farms.

8465. Could not arrangements be made, that if any of the parties left, you should consolidate?—If an arrangement of that sort were made, it might be satisfactory, perhaps.

8466. It is mentioned in the will, that when leases drop, tenants shall get leases again at a fair value; that is, if the executors please to accept them as tenants?—Oh, if they please. I do not think it right of me to dispossess any one if they paid the rent laid on it by the valuator.

8467. Would it not be desirable if you got some of the other tenants to take the interest in these small farms as occupiers dropped off?—As long as I am spared, I will not allow a stranger to come in.

8468. The first holding on the rental is only an acre and a-half?—That is all, and a house and garden.

8469. There is another a rood and five perches?—Exactly; the tenants pay the full valuation for the land.

8470. It is not a question of value; but you have a poor and not-improving tenantry?—They have paid every penny—they do not owe one penny.

8471. There is a reference in this document that you have handed in—"Proposed rental of Turfenog, under new valuation"—to the opinion and directions of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. Do you know where that document is?—Perhaps Mr. Moore has it; it was from his predecessor I got the document you have in your hand. I only wanted to show I did the best I could to get the matter taken up by the Board. I do not see why the ministers and churchwardens should contest the thing at all.

8472. How long has the fund passed through your hands?—I have not had the management of the lands until within the last year; and I appointed Mr. Rogers as agent.

8473. Through whose hands do the funds pass?—Partly, for some years, through Mr. M'Kean's and through Mr. Nesbitt's. He managed until 1853.

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8474. If the Commissioners desire it, you can furnish them with an account of the income and expenditure from the time the present schoolmaster was appointed?—Yes; I went to Dublin, and begged of the secretary to lay the matter before the Board of Charitable Bequests, and take it up; but they said they would allow us to substitute their names in a court of equity; but that they would not assist us with means.

8475. The lands primarily liable are Terfenog?—Yes.

8476. The other lands, you say, are, by the construction of the will, secondarily liable?—That is what they allege.

8477. They allege they are not now liable to pay, inasmuch as the leases have terminated under which Terfenog was held?—Exactly so.

8478. Then it is a question on the construction of the will.

8479. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you see the rules and regulations of the Jackson male and female school?—I did.

8480. Did you read them?—Indeed I have.

8481. I perceive that the rector and curate, for the time being, of the parish of Monaghan, are directors of this school?—It is so stated.

8482. Have you visited, as director?—I have visited the school, and acted, you see, as trustee here, in endeavouring to get these lands arranged.

8483. Can you give the Commissioners any explanation of the reason why the rules of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson's education and female work schools, at Monaghan, have not been observed?—Long before I was rector, I found Mr. Somers appointed. No doubt, I was curate when he was appointed, and, therefore, partly agreed with my rector. It was agreed to put the school in connexion with the Church Education Society, and the reason of doing so was this:—The teacher got the endowment whether he taught the boys well or not. We considered them very badly taught; and then, to encourage him, we put him in connexion with the society that would hold examinations, and that he should get a little trifle—say, a shilling a head for certain children who had made certain progress, and the number was not limited to sixty-five, but it embraced as many as the school could contain, or he could teach. That was the reason of putting the school in connexion with the society. We considered it badly taught; but the master got the endowment whether the boys were well taught or not. This was the view of Mr. Evett, who was rector, and I, no doubt, agreed with him.

8484. When was that?—I am sure it is fifteen or sixteen years ago. It was before the establishment of the Church Education Society, for it was the first put in connexion with the Hibernian Education Society; and it was for the benefit of the school, and the benefit also of the master, to give some inducement to him to teach the children much better, and for that purpose we put the school in connexion with the Church Education Society.

8485. Your answer only applies to the connexion of this school with the Church Education Society?—Yes.

8486. I want to know why it is that the rules and regulations of the school have not been observed?—Well, I will give you an answer as well as I can. With reference to the first rule, that no child shall be admitted into school under ten years of age; I consider if we exclude all children under ten years of age, we would not have thirty children, and the school would be no benefit if we adhered to this rule, as it is the children of the poor——

8487. Do you, as trustee, concur in the breaches that have been committed in all these regulations and rules?—I agreed with my rector in thinking it would be for the benefit of the school to relax this rule.

8488. Did you retain that opinion when you became rector?—I had no reason for altering the rules, except to benefit the school. I knew Mrs. Jackson very well, and she had no object but the benefit of the poor of the town. We put the schools in connexion with the Society to benefit the children in the first instance, and, no doubt, it benefits the master a little, by getting something in addition to the endowment.

8489. Did you wish to confer a benefit on him for his superior attainments?—I am not saying any thing of the reasons, but we are limited in our selection. We cannot select whom we please.

8490. Having altered these written rules, I assume that you have substituted other rules in their place?—No. We carry out these rules as far as we can.

8491. Are there no positive directions to the master to carry them out?—No, there is not; and besides that, I told him when he began to quarrel with me about the deficiency that I would submit to give the Church Education Society's——

8492. I am not asking about the Church Education Society; what I am asking is, why you did not substitute other rules and regulations in the place of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson's rules?—I mentioned one reason.

8493. You have admitted that these rules and regulations of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson's education and female work schools, in Monaghan, have not been observed?—Some of them.

8494. Tell me the rules that have been observed?—I consider I have answered very fairly.

8495. You have stated that some of these rules have been observed: will you be pleased to point to the rules which are observed. I will read the first rule—"That the Education School shall afford accommodation to sixty-five children, including," &c., &c. Is that rule observed?—No, it is not; because we admit children under ten; but if they be very young, we send them to the infant school.

8496. In point of fact, you have substituted for these printed rules and regulations, some

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rules for the direction of the school, of an indefinite character?—Exactly; we admit a child at any age, except an infant.

8497. Does the same principle apply to all the rules and regulations I have examined the master upon?—It does, as to the admission of children.

8498. You heard the master examined: do you concur in the answers given by him to my questions respecting the observance or non-observance of these rules?—There might be some of his answers which escaped me. I think I have given a very fair answer to your questions; but you were saying something regarding his qualifications; but I would be far from admitting him on account of his qualifications.

8499 You have given him additional compensation on account of his superior attainments?—I do not know. I thought, being limited by Mr. and Mrs. Jackson's will in the selection of a master and mistress to the school, we must select the individuals presented to us; they are to be taken from a particular class; and are to be certified by particular parties; and we have to admit them.

8500. Do you not think that it tends very much to improve the school when a clergyman of the parish constantly attends?—Oh, yes; I think it does; I have no doubt of it.

8501. Do you not think that where the clergyman of the parish attends the school, the very best fruits are the inevitable results?—I think so.

8502. Do you think the attendance of your curate, Mr. Bury, four times from the 1st of January down to the present moment, is sufficient attendance in order to secure the best fruits from the pupils?—He was not here in January or February. There was another curate here who also visited, and perhaps in these months; but I do not recollect.

8503. Can you tell me how often the clergy are in the habit of visiting those schools?—Generally once a month.

8504. Do you think that a sufficient attendance?— I do say so.

8505. Do you say so?—I do, with two examinations in the year. There are two examinations, for which the master is paid according to the progress of the children; and I consider that quite enough.

8506. You think it a sufficient attendance for a clergyman to attend a large school of 113 boys and girls once a month?—I do, together with the examinations twice in the year, for which the master is paid according to the children's proficiency. That is the chief thing. I think a minister going in and examining a class, will not do so much good as where a man is paid half-yearly for every child that he makes pass into a certain class.

8507. You think that a clergyman going in twice or three times a week, and examining the boys, has not as good an effect as going in once a month, and paying the master according to the proficiency of the pupils, twice a-year?—I would say so.

8508. And that master having the attainments of Mr. Somers?—I am not saying any thing as to——

8509. That is the very thing I want to call your attention to; you have put him forward as supplying the place, in point of fact, of the clergyman?—The master has to teach them; and he is paid according to the proficiency of the children. If he does not teach he does not get the money. I consider it is one of the strongest motives for doing his duty and business; and besides that, the curate of this parish has a great deal to do; and it would be impossible for him to attend every week. It is all very good if a man has not much to do; but in a large parish, extending over four miles, it makes all the difference in the world; but I consider that twelve times a year——

8510. When the clergy attend, for the purpose of examining the 113 boys and girls, are they entered in the report book?—There would not be that many present. I suppose on the average there would not be more than fifty-eight present at any time.

8511. Take fifty: could you say from that book whether your curate, being a director of this school, has attended once a month?—I cannot say; he is here himself to answer.

8512. How often have you attended?—Repeatedly, for the purpose of seeing how things were going on, without examining the boys; but sometimes I have examined.

8513. How often have you examined them in their Scriptural knowledge since the 1st of January?—I cannot say. The master and I are not on good terms, and I avoid going there. I have been served by him with a notice in the public street, and I avoid going there. I considered he treated me very badly. He might have no other means, perhaps, of serving me; but I considered I was so badly treated by having been served with a notice in the street, that I have avoided going to the school, lest there might be an altercation.

8514. All I wish to acquire is a knowledge of the fact, how often have you attended the school from the 1st of January down to the present moment?—I cannot tell.

8515. Was it that your attendance was so often that you cannot tell me?—No; I suppose I was six or seven times in the school during that period.

8516. For the purpose of catechising and examining the children?—No; I catechise my children and those children in church every Sunday morning.

8517. Did you examine all the boys at the school from the 1st of January down to the present moment as to their Scripture attainments?—I think I may have examined some. As I have told you, I have avoided going there, except, perhaps, to ask a question, and see whether all things were right.

8518. How many times have you been there?—I cannot tell.

8519. Have you been there four times?—I should say more.

8520. Six times?—I would say at least six.

8521. What other printed or written rules are there for the government of Mr. and Mrs.

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Jackson's education and female work schools at Monaghan?—I do not know of any other printed or written rules. The school is conducted according to the Church Education Society's system, and they have their printed statements on a sheet, but there is nothing else that I am aware of.

8522. When you say that once a month is sufficient for a clergyman to visit the parochial school —— ?—It is not a parochial school.

8523. Well, any school. It appears that you and the curate are directors of the school, and that the average attendance at it is fifty, and that you think it is sufficient to inculcate a good knowledge of the catechism and Scriptures for the curate or rector to attend once a month. Now, what length of time at each monthly attendance would it be requisite to spend in examining the children?—These children come to me to be catechised every Sunday.

8524. I want to know about the monthly attendance?—I do not see——

8525. You say that for the purposes of examination once a month is sufficient for the rector and curate to attend the school; how long, at each monthly visitation, do you think it would be sufficient to conduct that examination, the number of children averaging over fifty?—I cannot say exactly; perhaps an hour or two.

8526. Is the catechism which is taught these children the Church of England Catechism?—Of course; and they attend me every Sunday.

Mr. Thomas Somers.

Mr. *Thomas Somers* further examined.

8527. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Is this return of your emoluments made in your own handwriting?—There are no emoluments to me.

8528. Is the return of the emoluments of the master made in that paper in your handwriting?—The £22 3*s.* is.

8529. How is the next column filled up?—"Other emoluments, none."

8530. Mr. Moffatt has stated that the master receives a shilling for each child who is returned as proficient at the half-yearly examination; how many do you state were returned as proficient at the half-yearly examination held in June, 1855?—Sixty-one.

8531. Did you receive a shilling for each of these children?—I did.

8532. How many children were returned as proficient at the half-yearly examination held December, 1854?—I cannot say, but it is mentioned in the report book.

8533. Will you state the number from that book?—There are none mentioned in this.

8534. Were there any returned as proficient in December?—Yes.

8535. Have you any means of informing the Commissioners how many were so returned?—I have not.

8536. But there were children returned?—A large number.

8537. As many as sixty?—I cannot say how many.

8538. As many as fifty?—Probably so.

8539. As many as forty?—I do not recollect.

8540. And you get a shilling for each child returned as proficient?—I cannot say whether I get more or less.

8541. Did you receive payment for their proficiency?—I did; perhaps £3.

8542. You certainly received £3 on the 15th June, 1855, for the proficiency of children who were favourably reported on?—I did, sir.

8543. Are these emoluments of the master?—But I did not take them into consideration as coming under the regulations of Mr. Jackson's school.

8544. They are "other emoluments" received by you, in consequence of your being master of the school?—There is no doubt of that; but I answer, I should get more out of Mr. Jackson's endowment.

8545. But you were bound to have returned these as emoluments received by you in consequence of your being master of the school. If you were not master of the school, you would not have received these emoluments. If the children had paid a shilling a-week for their schooling, would you consider yourself under no obligation to return that payment as a portion of your emoluments?—Surely; but that would not be a part of the Jackson charity.

8546. No doubt there would be a difference between the two classes of payment?—Well, all I have to say is, there has been an error on my part.

8547. I think it is necessary for you to remedy that error by amending your return. Another sheet will be sent to you, upon which you will be expected correctly to supply the deficiency.

8548. Mr. *Stephens.*—But whatever you did receive was with the knowledge of the directors of this school?—It was paid by the directors of the school.

8549. Dr. *Graves.*—Hand me that registry of pupils?—I received at the last examination £2 15*s.*

8550. On looking to this report-book I find that the average attendance of children for the week ended the 8th of June is sixty-six; average attendance of children for the week ending the 22nd of June, fifty-eight; whilst for the intermediate week, in the course of which the inspection took place, I find the average attendance rose to eighty-seven?—That was examination day.

8551. No; the average for the week was eighty-seven, and the number present on the day of the inspection was ninety-three. Will you be so good as to account to the Commissioners for this extraordinary increase in the attendance at the time of the inspection;

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and will you state what means were taken to procure this increased attendance of children?—I gave out in the school that the examination would take place on such a day. I got three days' warning of it, and consequently I told those children that were in the school to come to it.

8552. The average attendance was increased by twenty for this week. Had you any children attending during that week who had not attended the week previously?—All the children that attended that week belonged to my school.

8553. Answer my question. Did any children attend during that week ending the 15th of June, who were not in attendance in the course of the previous week. On the 15th of June the inspection took place, and on that day it is stated by the inspector that there were ninety-three children present. Of those ninety-three, I ask, were there any who had not been attending the school in the previous week?—I see the column for the 15th of June, and the boys who were in attendance on the 15th of June were in attendance two days before that.

8554. All of them?—All of them, I can say, who came on the 15th of June, were there the day before.

8555. What steps were taken by you to procure this attendance?—Just warning the children in school.

8556. If you only warned the children who were in the school, the average attendance could not have risen from sixty-six to eighty-seven in a week?—That is all I did.

8557. Merely warning the children in the school?—Yes; for instance, every child I had yesterday I told to come clean to the school to-day. I had fifty-five yesterday, and I said it was very probable the Commissioners will visit the school, and I would like you to come clean. I had sixty-six in consequence of that. This case I am referring to was just similar. Then I am particular on the day of inspection to have a good attendance.

8558. What inducement was there for their attendance in such large numbers on the 15th of June?—I wished to have a large attendance on that day.

8559. Of course you must have wished a large attendance in order that the Inspector might form a favourable opinion of your management of the school; but did you take any steps except by notifying to the children during school-hours that an inspection was about to take place. Did you take any other step but that to increase the attendance?—Not one.

8560. There were ninety-one boys present on the 15th of June, were they all examined by Mr. Charles Taaffe, the inspector?—They were.

8561. How long did the inspection last?—I think it is mentioned in the report book. He generally mentions the time.

8562. The time occupied in the examination is not stated; can you state what length of time was occupied?—It commenced at half-past ten o'clock.

8563. And continued until what hour?—It was not finally over until near four o'clock.

8564. During that time did the inspector examine every child in the school, ascertaining both their progress in school learning, and also their improvement in religious instruction?—He did.

8565. What means did he adopt of ascertaining the amount of proficiency made in the different branches of instruction?—He took and examined them in their classes.

8566. What means did he adopt of ascertaining whether a child had made due progress during the previous half-year?—The children are all put into classes, one after another, according as they have been promoted at the half-yearly inspection.

8567. Will you take the case of a particular child, John Robinson. How is the inspector able to ascertain that that boy had made such progress in the course of the previous half-year as to entitle you to receive a shilling emolument?—I will answer the question as well as I can, but recollect do not think that it is the inducement of being paid that causes me to make him proficient. He takes a child in the first class.

8568. Take a particular child, and state how he ascertains that this child made progress in the course of the previous half-year?—A child has been able to spell a word of three letters, and say the Lord's Prayer, and know nine figures; and I know that he has asked that child to be promoted to the second class.

8569. Are the names of the children in the different classes recorded, and the scholars present on that day?—I hold a book in my hand in which the names of the children are registered and classified with the initials of Mr. Taaffe to it.

Jeremiah Nunne, Esq. sworn and examined.

Jeremiah Nunne, Esq.

8570. *Chairman.*—What situation do you hold?—I am a solicitor and churchwarden of this parish, and, therefore, am ex-officio trustee of the Jackson schools.

8571. Have you any observations to address to the Commissioners?—I merely wish to draw attention to the construction of this will of Mr. Jackson, because it strikes me that the trustees of Mr. Jackson's will, who got the residue, or all the property, save what was subject to the maintenance of these schools here, are liable to make up any deficiency. Mr. Jackson, in the first instance, leaves these lands, out of which the sum is to be supplied for keeping up these schools, to Mrs. Jackson for life, and after that, he clearly gives them over to trustees to maintain and keep them in repair, and he says:—"And my will is, if the profits arising out of said lands of Terfenog and Aughentammon do not make up the sum of £84 7*s.* 3*d.* yearly, the said trustees will take from the lands of Carricknabrock, otherwise Annalough, Lisnagrieve, and Tallootra, from time to time hereafter, such sums as will make up the sum of £84 7*s.* 3*d.* sterling." I admit on reading the whole of the foregoing bequest, that it has always been considered when the leases would be out, that there

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Jeremiah Nunne, Esq.

would be something over, after paying every thing; but I think this bequest or charge is clear and distinct, that in case there should not be a sum sufficient to meet the £84, the trustees were liable who were to have these lands, and he charges them with the amount of any deficiency. I have read the will repeatedly, since I became churchwarden; and so far as I can see, they are bound to pay; and Mrs. Jackson in her will (which I drew,) gives over her property to these trustees, liable to any bequest of Mr. Jackson. I thought it extraordinary to receive a letter from the Board of Charitable Bequests, saying that these lands were not liable. I thought it an extraordinary construction to put on the will, after reading the whole of it; and I also told Mr. Moffatt when he spoke to me about it, I was sure there was some mistake, and that it ought to be brought before the present Commissioners when they came.

8572. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you rely on the interpretation that might be put on the will, taken in connexion with the words "I expect it will produce a certain sum"?—Oh, no, it is the latter part; after saying all that, he marks out positively the lands liable to make up any deficiency. My wish is to establish this bequest; and I think there is no mistake but that these lands were to make up the £40, the sum contemplated as the deficiency; and when he comes afterwards to consider that the dropping of the leases, would be able to meet any deficiency, even after that, he most distinctly makes the provision in his will that these other lands should be charged, I would say, in case of any deficiency. To take the bequest out of the lands of Terfenog, would not amount to the sum he contemplated. Further on in his will he says, "After the decease of my said wife, said lands of Terfenog and Aughentammon, in the said parish of Monaghan, be for ever after vested in trust in the hands of the rector and churchwardens of the parish of Monaghan, for the time being, for the said five charitable purposes, for ever," &c.

8573. Do you rely on the words "arising, as I expect?"—I do, most clearly; because I rely on the latter part of the bequest. I have an actual charge on the lands for any deficiency. I think there cannot be any doubt as to the testator's intention to make all the lands liable for the payment of £84 7*s.* 3*d.*; and I thought all along, that the Board of Charitable Bequests should have taken the matter up.

8574. [*Secretary.*—The passage in Mrs. Jackson's will relative to this bequest, is as follows:—"And I hereby ratify and confirm, as far as in my power, the will of my said dear husband, in every respect, including all the devises and bequests therein made; and my will is, that my executors, hereinafter mentioned, shall to the utmost of their power carry the same into execution."]

8575. The Commissioners have in their possession all the documents on which I rely.

8576. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners will give every consideration to the legal point involved in this case.—I considered when Mr. Moffatt came to me about it, that the Board of Charitable Bequests were wrong in coming to the conclusion they did.

8577. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you refer also to the clause in the will which provides £10 a year for repairs?—That is Mrs. Jackson's will. That was a fact not noticed by her husband; and I am sure she thought it necessary, in order that the school might be more useful, that the master should occupy the house; but, supposing the schoolmaster got nothing but the bare walls——

8578. The Commissioners cannot give advice on the subject; our duty is to inquire, and receive evidence.

Robert Halback Dolling, Esq.

Robert Halback Dolling, Esq., sworn and examined.

8579. *Chairman.*—What information can you give respecting this charity?—My knowledge is exclusively confined to the monetary affairs of this trust. Some months ago, a notice was served on me by the schoolmaster, as one of the churchwardens. I am not now a churchwarden, but the last year I was acting, there was a certain deficiency in his salary; and notice was served on me, that proceedings would be taken against me as one of the churchwardens to make good this deficiency. I had some conversation with Mr. Moffatt, and some other parties, who I thought might give some information on the subject. I got a copy of the wills produced, and my opinion very much—in fact, entirely coincides with what you heard from Mr. Nunne. When I read over the will, I thought the legatees who received the property of the original testator, Mr. Jackson, on the death of his wife, were bound to make up this deficiency. I got a statement from Mr. Moffatt, of the amount of available assets in his hands during the year, to carry out the trusts. I found there was a deficiency of some £9 or £10; one of the legatees, a Mr. Ross, wrote to me that he was anxious to see me about this matter; and then he made me in writing, a proposition, that he and the other legatees under the will, would take a lease of nineteen or twenty years, which we were empowered to give of this land, at a sum of £84 7*s.* 0*d.* per annum. Upon a consideration of the subject, I distinctly stated, I would never be a party to granting these gentlemen a lease of the kind, and the reasons I gave to Mr. Ross were these: I considered that the rector and churchwardens were not only trustees for other purposes, and to see these charities duly paid the money left to them, but to see that the tenants on the lands were not oppressed by high rents. I got the valuation made by Mr. Fleming, who was a tenant, but who had been employed by a number of persons, proprietors here; and I found the rent which Mr. Moffatt was seeking to recover, was the same as the valuation which he had made. I felt that a considerable reduction ought to be made in the rents; and I said to Mr. Moffatt, "if you, as principal manager, recover the sum which Mr. Fleming has put on these lands, in all conscience it strikes me to be quite high enough, and we will be doing an act of injustice, if we clapped a middleman between us and them; and, I for one, will

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never consent to such an arrangement." I also may state this—I know the lands in the immediate locality, and the rent which Mr. Fleming put on is quite as high, if not higher than what is charged by Lord Rossmore. Taking this view of the case, I wrote to Mr. Ross, and he then asked me what I would recommend: I said, "Gentlemen, here is a deficiency of £9 or £10 a year; let the clergyman go on in the course he has pursued. He has placed an agent over these lands, a highly respectable gentleman in the town, who will act fairly towards these people, and I am sure he will use every just means of getting them to pay their rents. Let an account be rendered every year, to any day that may be agreed on as fitting to all parties, and let this return show any deficiency. Then let those persons who receive considerable benefits under this will make up this deficiency." To that Mr. Ross and the legatees immediately consented,—that is, he told me, he had authority to assent on their part, as he thought I gave an opinion which was best for the welfare of the charities. I wish particularly to say, the thing which I strongly objected to when I was churchwarden, and I spoke of it since to Mr. Nunne, who is churchwarden, and also to Mr. Moffatt, whom I looked upon as a perpetual one, that I could never consent to a middleman being placed between us and the poor people. I have nothing more to say. You have the will in evidence.

Robert Halback Dolling, Esq.

Thomas Edmond Wright, Esq., sworn and examined.

Thomas Edmond Wright, Esq.

8580. *Chairman.*—You are solicitor for one of the legatees?—I am the solicitor for Mr. Ross, one of the legatees. The only object I have in appearing before you is, to tell you as accurately as I can exactly what the trustees have done, and why they have done it; and without attempting to give any opinion as to the law of the case at all. The will of Mr. Jackson, as you have heard, gives two townlands, which he vested in certain parties for the purpose of supporting these charities. They were not sufficient for the purpose during his lifetime, but there seemed to be no doubt on his mind that they could supply £84 a-year after his death; and so full was he of this idea, that one of the passages of the will which seems to throw some doubt on the matter is this—"My will is, that the lands commonly called Carricknabrock, otherwise Annaglough, Lisnagrieve, and Tallootra, be subject to a yearly sum, not exceeding £40 yearly, until the present leases of Terfenog should fall out of lease." That period has arrived. He then says in another part of his will——

8581. Dr. *Andrews.*—When did that period arrive?—In the year 1850. He then speaks in another part of this will as to how this £84 7*s.* 3*d.* was to be paid, and he then makes use of the words—"But, as I expect when the present leases of Terfenog expire there will then be a larger sum than the £84 7*s.* 3*d.* sterling; there is then no charge on the lands of Carricknabrock," &c. That may be the case, or it may not be so; but at all events, in point of fact, up to the year 1850 no doubt existed; the £84 was claimed, and no complaint was brought by anybody. In 1850 the trustees considered it a doubtful case; and they said the best thing to do was to consult the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests upon it. The Commissioners were accordingly consulted; they read the will, and wrote a letter stating in distinct terms that these lands were exonerated from any charge. That being so, it seemed to satisfy all parties that there should be no more claim made on the lands; and that the lands of Terfenog and Aughentammon should be dealt with as they best could; and, thereupon, the churchwardens for the time being, with Mr. Synne, entered into a written calculation, by which they apportioned equally the profits of Turfenog and Aughentammon amongst these charities rateably; and so Mr. Somers and every one else were paid up to the present. The only other question that now remains is, whether that construction of the will upon which they acted was right or wrong. That is not for me to say; nor will I attempt to say whether it was right or wrong, but the executors are ready to do what is right. The next point is that under the will of Mrs. Jackson £10 a-year was left for the purpose of keeping this house in repair. I beg your pardon, before I go from the lands of Turfenog, I wish to observe, that Mr. Somers was advised that he was entitled to this increase of his salary, notwithstanding the agreement which had been entered into by the churchwardens, and served a notice, as I understand, on Mr. Moffatt, saying he was dissatisfied at not getting the full amount, and would make him and the churchwardens pay it. The representatives of the devisees then served a notice in reply, in which they refer to the notice of Mr. Somers, and state the charge in the will, and then they proceed as follows:—

"Take notice, that we, as representatives of the devisees of said last-mentioned lands, require you to furnish us with a rental and an account of the receipts of the rents and profits of said lands of Terfenog and Aughentammon, from the expirations of the leases of said lands of Terfenog, mentioned in the said will of the said Richard Jackson, deceased, and how same have been applied and disposed of; and should there be any arrears of the charitable bequests mentioned in said will, as charged upon said last-mentioned lands of Terfenog and Aughentammon, and which should rightly and fairly be charged upon the said other lands mentioned in said will, we are ready and willing, and hereby offer to pay same; and should there exist any matter of difference between us, we hereby offer to submit the settlement of same to arbitration; and we hereby call upon you to perform the trusts of said will. And in order that there may be no deficiency in the funds of the charities charged upon said lands of Terfenog and Aughentammon, we hereby offer and propose, as we have heretofore proposed to you, to take a lease of said lands of Terfenog for twenty-one years, or for such other term as may be agreed upon, at such a rent as, along with the said rent of Aughentammon, will pay the said annual charitable bequests in said will mentioned, amount-

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ing to the sum of £84 7*s.* 3*d.*, and receiver's fees thereon; or at such other greater rent as two competent persons mutually chosen between us may think the said lands worth; and we hereby offer unquestionable security for the payment of same. And take notice, that inasmuch as the said testator, Richard Jackson, by his will contemplated that at the expiration of said leases of the lands of Terfenog, as in said will mentioned, the said lands of Terfenog and Aughentammon would be sufficient, and more than sufficient, to pay the said charitable bequest charged thereon; and that his said other lands should be free of any contribution thereto; and inasmuch as the said lands of Terfenog, if properly let and managed since the expiration of said leases, and the trusts and directions of said will properly and rightly carried out, there would now be no arrears or deficiency of said trust funds. Should there be any deficiency in said trust funds, or any default in the payment of said charities, and should we be called upon to make good such deficiency, take notice that we will seek to charge you with same, as having committed a devastavit of the charitable funds, and a breach of the trusts reposed in you. And this notice, and said notice of the 30th day of June, 1854, served upon you, shall be used in any proceedings taken by you against us, or against you by us; and we require your answer hereto within six days from the service of this notice upon you.

"Dated this — day of April, 1855.

"W. M'KEAN.

"To the Rev. Henry Moffatt, Rector of the Parish of Monaghan; Robert H. Dolling, Esquire, and Mr. James Wright, Churchwardens."

8582. The executors do not seek for leases, or any particular lease; what they say, in fact, is this, that if Mr. Jackson intended to charge five townlands instead of two, and if he has made these two primarily liable, it would be right that they should get all the lands, and pay the annuity, which they are perfectly ready to do, or to make any other arrangement for its payment, if they get control over the estates charged. Mr. Dolling and Mr. Moffatt seem to have a great objection to the lands getting into the hands of those executors; and they seem also to have contemplated that the tenants should be considered objects of charity. I am at a loss to perceive any thing in the will to warrant that construction. He merely says when the leases expire his trustees shall have power to make new leases at a *fair* value. As I said before, the executors have no desire to keep any thing from those schools, they wish to give them every thing they are entitled to; but then they say, "Give us the estate and we will pay the annuity." Whether this is a fair or unfair offer is for you to judge when you look over the entire case. My Lord, as to the £10 a-year for repairs, it is quite true she left it for repairs; but it is a mistake to say she left that £10 a-year to the minister and churchwardens. She merely says she leaves that sum for a certain purpose, but she does not say to whom.

8583. Dr. *Andrews.*—The important matter for the Commissioners is to see there has been a demise for this purpose; it does not make much matter for the purposes of the present inquiry to whom it was given?—It was stated that this £10 a-year was left to the trustees; but that is a mistake, it is left to the executors for a special purpose. All that the executors have to do is to see that the houses are in proper repair; sometimes they may require an outlay of £10, and sometimes they require nothing; but the executors are quite ready and willing to keep the houses in repair, be the expenses what they may. They do not wish them to be a moment out of repair; but they say they are the persons to have the application of that fund; and until it is proved they have done something wrong, there should be no question about their authority.

8584. [Rev. Mr. *Moffatt.*—I say that money has not been expended in improvements; because the houses were recently in a great state of filth and dirt. No doubt, when it was known that the Commissioners would be here, they have been cleaned up; but I know that the money has not been laid out.]

8585. I never heard a complaint that the school was in a bad state for the want of repairs. I have stated the views of these devisees, and I have nothing more to say, my Lord. The valuation which Mr. Moffatt and Mr. Dolling seem to consider unreasonable is the valuation made by Mr. Fleming in 1850. It has been handed in, and is now before the Commissioners; and it certainly is wrong to take an estimate made in the year 1850, as everybody can see who refers to the price of stock at that period, when agricultural produce was at a very low ebb. I hold in my hand a paper, showing the price, at that time, of the various grains which this country produces; and I hand it in to the Commissioners as a part of my evidence, by which I prove that 1850 was a peculiarly depressed time.

8586. Dr. *Andrews.*—The bearing of your observations is, that you do not consider that valuation sufficiently high?—Yes.

Wm. M'Kean, Esq.

William M'Kean, Esq., sworn and examined.

8587. *Chairman.*—Do you hold any situation?—I am one of the representatives of Mrs. Jackson. I hand in the valuation made by Mr. Davison, County Surveyor for Armagh, of the townland of Terfenog. It is very badly managed, and the small farms on it could be very much improved. The total amount of his valuation for this townland is £82 18*s.* 2*d.*

8588. Dr. *Andrews.*—£8 9*s.* 6*d.* is to be added to that, which would make the rent of the entire about £90.—At all events, there would be a surplus beyond £84. I want to show that the lands are not set for the full value, and are worth more, if properly managed; and if money were laid out, they would pay the full charge.

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8589. Can you hand in your account of your expenditure, whilst managing this trust for the last four or five years?—I have the book, and I hand it in.

8590. This is an account of the receipt and expenditure whilst managing the trust?—Yes.

8591. Up to what date?—Up to the 29th of September, 1853.

8592. How far does it go back?—It goes back to 1834.

8593. Have you any account of the expenditure for repairs?—I did not bring it with me, but I have it.

8594. You can show how much was laid out in repairs?—Yes.

8595. Will you be good enough to send it to the Secretary?—I will. Here is a document showing the arrears on the townland when I came to manage it. Mr. Moffatt has sometimes represented that Mr. Hugh Barclay was not appointed by the trustees. Here are receipts filled up in a way that proves that the agent was appointed by them.

Mr. Thomas Somers.

Mr. *Thomas Somers* further examined.

8596. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you not serve a notice on Mr. Moffatt?—Yes.

8597. Did you do that in the public street?—No.

8598. Did you order any person to do it?—No.

8599. Have you got a copy of the notice you served on Mr. Moffatt?—No.

8600. [Have you got a copy of it, Mr. Moffatt?

8601. *Mr. Moffatt.*—I have.

8602. Will you be so kind as to hand it in?—I will.] [Document is handed in.]

Endowments for Education in Monaghan, by Philip M'Kenna, Esq. and the Rev. Patrick M'Ginn.

Documentary Evidence.

ENDOWMENTS FOR EDUCATION IN THE PARISH OF MONAGHAN, BY PHILIP M'KENNA ESQ.—ENDOWMENT FOR A SCHOOL AT MONAGHAN, BY REV. PATRICK M'GINN.

8603. *Secretary.*—The next case is a letter that has been received from Andrew C. Monaghan, as follows:—

"Latlurken Male National School, Monaghan,
27th of September, 1855.

"SIR—Having been the teacher of this school for the last twenty-one years, which school has been under the National Board, and the parish priest for the time being the patron, I think it my duty to give the Commission now about to meet for the purpose of inquiring into such matters, the following information on the subject, as well on behalf of myself as of the parishioners in general, and especially those of the Roman Catholic persuasion:—

"In the first place, the school is, I may say, the only one in which the Roman Catholic children of the great bulk of the parishioners are taught at all; and has been, for many years, an object of solicitude, both with the present and also some of the past generation, to have it, as nearly as possible, a free school; and, at the same time, an efficient one.

"With this view, the late Philip M'Kenna, Esq., formerly of Willville, in this county, and who died in the West Indies, bequeathed a sum of £1,000 to trustees, for ever, to be applied specially for the use of this very school; and a late parish priest of this parish (Rev. Mr. M'Ginn), also bequeathed a sum of £10 a-year, for ever, to trustees for the same purpose. And, in addition to those sums bequeathed, the Roman Catholic inhabitants of this town were in the habit, since I commenced teaching, of subscribing small sums weekly for the support of this school, which, in the aggregate, assisted materially the yearly amount previously set apart for that purpose, and is expressive of their solicitude for its freedom and efficiency. This subscription has been discontinued since the death of Dean Bellew. When this school was first taken up by the Board of Education, at least when I first began to teach in it (March, 1834), it was necessary that I should have a local salary to entitle me to any thing from them; and, accordingly, a sum of £15 a-year was guaranteed to me by the then parish priest (Very Rev. Dean Bellew), who was then one of the trustees of the sums which I have mentioned. A teacher of the female department of this school, I know, was also guaranteed a small sum; and so matters remained until the death of the Very Rev. Dean Bellew, in February, 1851, who, up to the time of his death, discharged the obligations which he had so entered into, and thereby prevented either complaint or inquiry.

"At the death of Dean Bellew he was succeeded, as parish priest, by the Right Rev. Dr. M'Nally, Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese, who immediately took means to give himself the legal control of the sums I have mentioned, but who has never, satisfactorily, fulfilled the guaranty of his predecessor to me, and latterly declined paying me altogether. I am informed, also, that the female school teacher is similarly situated.

"I have applied to the Board of Education on the subject, and I hope with their assistance to set myself right for the past, so far as the £15 a-year goes; but it is because that I think that even if that obligation were fulfilled to the utmost, still that the parishioners are not getting the benefit of the sums intended for their use, and that there has been for many years a great misapplication of the funds, that I now wish to bring the matter before the Commission.

"It is stated by the bishop that the income of Mr. M'Kenna's Bequest is £24 10*s.* a-year, and that of Priest M'Ginn, £10; these gentlemen are at least thirty-five years dead, and for all that time there has not been paid on an average £25 a-year, leaving £10 a-year at least to be accounted for.

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Documentary Evidence.

"Should the Commission think this a proper subject for inquiry, I will be happy to attend them on receiving notice to that effect.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"ANDREW C. MONAHAN.

"To William Neilson Hancock, Esq.
"Secretary to the Commission."

8604. A copy of this letter was sent by the master to Bishop M'Nally, who is in attendance, and he produces two documents relating to these bequests. The first of these documents is dated the 16th of April, 1832, and entitled "Declaration of Trust of the sum of £900 three per cent. consols—a bequest by Philip M'Kenna, Esq., deceased, for the education of the children of the parish of Monaghan, in Ireland. It is a deed poll. It recites—"Whereas the said Philip M'Kenna, by his last will and testament in writing, bearing date on or about the 15th day of June, 1829, (amongst other things) made a certain bequest and direction in the words following (that is to say)—"I leave £1,000 for the education of the children of the parish of Monaghan, to be kept at interest, and do appoint as trustees for the above fund, the Catholic bishop and the parish priest, for the time being." The deed then goes on to recite:—

"And whereas in consequence of the assets of the said testator being insufficient to discharge the whole of his debts, and of the several legacies bequeathed by his said will, it has become necessary that an equal abatement should be made in the payment of such legacies. And whereas the abatement made in the said legacy or sum of £1,000. amounts to the sum of £194 10*s.*, which said last-mentioned sum and the legacy duty of £80 11*s.*, being deducted from the sum of £1,000, leave the balance or sum of £724 19*s.* And whereas it hath been agreed (in order to carry into effect the benevolent intentions of the said testator), that the before-mentioned sum of £724 19*s.* should be invested in the public funds, as well in the joint names of the titular bishop of Clogher, and of the parish priest of the parish of Monaghan, for the time being, as also of two other persons to be named by the said bishop and parish priest as co-trustees with them, of the said trust money, with such power to appoint new trustees thereof as is hereinafter contained. And whereas the said William M'Kenna, (as such acting executor as aforesaid) hath, previously to the execution of these presents, invested the said sum of £724 19*s.*, together with the further sum of £27 13*s.* 6*d.*, out of his own moneys in the purchase of £900 three per cent. consolidated bank annuities, in the joint names of them the said Edward Kernan, the present titular Bishop of Clogher, the said Patrick Bellew, the present parish priest of the parish of Monaghan, and of the said Patrick Moynagh, and Arnold M'Mahon, the co-trustees named by the said Edward Kernan and Patrick Bellew, and the said sum of £900, three per cent. consolidated bank annuities, is now standing in the names of them the said Edward Kernan, Patrick Bellew, Patrick Moynagh, and Arnold M'Mahon, in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, as they do hereby respectively admit and acknowledge."

8605. The operative part of the deed then contains a declaration of trust:—

"That they the said Edward Kernan, Patrick Bellew, Patrick Moynagh, and Arnold M'Mahon, their executors, administrators, and assigns, shall and will stand and be possessed of and interested in the said sum of £900, three per cent. consolidated bank annuities, upon trust, to pay and apply the dividends, interest, and produce thereof, (as and when the same shall from time to time be received and payable) in or towards the education of the children of the parish of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan, in Ireland, in pursuance and according to the true intent and meaning of the bequest, and direction in that behalf contained in the will of the said testator, Philip M'Kenna, deceased. And further, that upon the decease, resignation, or deprivation of either of them, the said Edward Kernan, Patrick Bellew, or of any succeeding titular bishop of the said diocese of Clogher, or parish priest of the said parish of Monaghan, to be appointed as trustees hereof in their stead, as next hereinafter mentioned, the surviving or continuing trustees of these presents, shall and will immediately upon the death, resignation, or deprivation of any titular bishop for the time being of the said diocese, appoint the succeeding titular bishop of the same diocese to be a trustee in his place of these presents, and immediately upon the death, resignation, or deprivation of any parish priest of the said parish of Monaghan, appoint the succeeding parish priest of the same parish to be a trustee in his place of these presents; and also, that upon the decease, resignation, or refusal, or incapacity, from any cause, to act, of either of them the said Patrick Moynagh and Arnold M'Mahon or any of the succeeding trustees, to be appointed in their stead, as next hereinafter mentioned, the surviving or continuing trustees of these presents, shall and will immediately upon such decease, resignation, or refusal, or incapacity to act as aforesaid, appoint some other fit and proper person to be a trustee of these presents in the place of such trustee so dying, resigning, or refusing, or becoming incapable to act as last aforesaid. And moreover, that the trustees for the time being of these presents, shall and will from time to time, as often as it shall be necessary that a new trustee shall be appointed, as hereinbefore is mentioned, join and concur in all such acts as may be necessary for effectually vesting the said sum of £900 three per cent. consolidated bank annuities, and other the stocks, funds, and securities into which the same may be transposed, in themselves, or such of them as shall continue trustees, and such new trustee upon the trusts of the will of the said Philip M'Kenna, and of these presents; and also shall and will join and concur and procure, any new trustee who

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shall be appointed as aforesaid, to join and concur in such deeds or instruments as may be necessary for declaring and continuing the trusts contained in these presents of and concerning the said trust funds and the successive appointments of trustees."

8606. Then follows a power of varying the investment of the £900 bank annuities, and a provision that the trustees shall be liable for their own acts only, and may have their expenses out of the trust funds.

8607. The deed is duly executed by William M'Kenna, Edward Kernan, Patrick Bellew, Patrick Moynagh, and Arnold M'Mahon, on the day in which it bears date, and the execution of these parties duly witnessed.

8608. On the deed is the following endorsement of registration:—"A memorial of the within deed was entered in the Register's office, in the city of Dublin, on the 12th day of October, 1836, at three o'clock, in book 18, No. 87; and the execution of said deed and memorial was duly proved, pursuant to an Act of Parliament in that case made and provided. Signed, Walter Glascock, A. Register."

8609. That is one of the documents which Bishop M'Nally produces. He has no copy of the will, but he relies on the recital in that deed, as containing the terms of the bequest; and he relies on the other part of the deed as showing the sums of money that actually came into the hands of the trustees at the time; and he has since become one of the trustees.

8610. The other document handed in by the Bishop is dated 21st of April, 1853; it is between Peter M'Phillips, and several other parties, on the first part, the Right Rev. Charles M'Nally and Peter M'Cullagh, on the second part. This is a deed of appointment of new trustees. and recites:—"Whereas the Reverend Patrick M'Ginn, formerly parish priest of the parish of Monaghan, being then of sound disposing mind and memory, did in his life-time duly make and publish his last will and testament in writing bearing date, the 3rd day of September, 1818, in manner and form by law then required for devising freehold estates; and thereby the said testator gave, devised, and bequeathed to Thomas Reilly, Hugh Quigley, Dominick Rogers, James Smith, John Duffy, Francis Maguire, and the Rev. Daniel M'Mullen therein named, that tenement in Mill-street, in the town of Monaghan, wherein Peter M'Entee then resided, and which then yielded to the testator a clear profit rent of £30 a-year of the then currency of Ireland; and all his, the testator's estate, right, title, and interest, property, claim, and demand, whatsoever, therein and thereto, to hold unto the said Thomas Reilly, Hugh Quigley, James Smith, Dominick Rogers, John Duffy, Francis Maguire, and the Rev. Daniel M'Mullen, their heirs and assigns for ever, upon such trusts, and to and for such intents and purposes as are therein and hereinafter mentioned, of and concerning the same; that is to say, upon trust to pay off and discharge such balance of the testator's debts as should remain unpaid after the application of the produce of such goods and chattels as were thereinafter directed to be sold and applied to such purposes; and then upon further trust to pay to the testator's sister, Catherine Heagney, one annuity or yearly sum of £7 sterling during the term of her natural life; and also to pay to Alice O'Neill, the testator's housekeeper, in approbation of her faithful and diligent service for upwards of twenty years, one other annuity or yearly sum of £5 sterling during the term of her natural life; and also to pay to John Slevin, junior, son of Surgeon Slevin of Trillick, then about five years old, one other annuity or yearly sum of £8 sterling for and during the term of six years after the said testator's death; and upon further trust to pay out of said rents, issues, and profits, one other annuity or yearly sum of £10 sterling for ever thereafter to and for the use and purpose of founding, erecting, establishing, and supporting (or assisting therein) a school then about or intended to be erected and established in the town of Monaghan, for the education and instruction of the children of poor and indigent parents, inhabitants of the said parish of Monaghan, and of which school the said testator thereby declared his said trustees and their assigns should be, by virtue of said bequest, perpetual subscribers and patrons, and be entitled to vote and be elected members of any committee or other body or number to be chosen or appointed for the purpose of erecting and establishing said school, and of conducting and managing the affairs and concerns of said school, or for any other purpose relating thereto; and upon further trust (after payment of said testator's said debts, and the determination, respectively, of the terms so limited to the said Catherine Heagney, Alice O'Neill, and John Slevin) to pay out of said rents, issues, and profits, one other annuity or yearly sum of £10 sterling for ever thereafter to the Rev. Daniel M'Mullen, Roman Catholic priest, of the said parish of Monaghan, and to his successors Roman Catholic priests of the said parish for the time being; and upon further trust to pay out of said rents, issues, and profits, one other annuity or yearly sum of £10 sterling for ever thereafter to be distributed and paid to the poor and distressed householders of the said parish of Monaghan in the same manner and on the same days and at the same places as Mr. Ellis's charity; but without regard to, or distinction of, any sect or communion, the curate, minister, parish priest, and churchwardens, for the time being, of said parish, being present; and the said testator thereby further declared his will to be that so soon as any of the said legacies to said Catherine Heagney, Alice O'Neill, and John Slevin, junior, should cease to be paid off that the amount thereof should be equally divided between the objects of said two last bequests—the parish priest and poor of said parish—until the entire of said sums should be applicable as above devised to them; and the testator, by his said will, declared his will to be, and he thereby recommended his said trustees, that immediately upon the death, or distant removal, or residence out of said parish of Monaghan, of any of the said trustees, or any of their successors or assigns, under said devise, appointment, or recommendation, that the other remaining trustees

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should assign and convey the property, interest, trust, and estate, in said tenement and premises, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof to them the said remaining trustees, and to another person of their choice, an inhabitant of the said parish, and professing the Roman Catholic religion, to the uses, trusts, and purposes of the said testator's said will and testament; and so in that manner from time to time for ever thereafter continue and keep up the full number of trustees or assigns thereinbefore nominated and appointed; and the testator thereby declared the said Thomas Reilly and Hugh Quigley particular objects of his bounty, and that he had no general charitable intention which might be executed by a court of equity by *cy pres*, but that he intended and meant to give the property and respective bequests thereinbefore mentioned to the uses and charities therein-before respectively declared and expressed; and in case the said charities uses, and trusts, or any of them should, at any time thereafter, fail, or the property thereinbefore devised should be claimed by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, then and in every such case and instance, the testator thereby revoked such bequests absolutely, and devised, willed, and bequeathed such property, rents, issues, and profits, to the said Thomas Reilly and Hugh Quigley absolutely, and as their own sole and absolute property for ever thereafter; and the said testator appointed the several parties therein named as trustees and executors of his will."

8611. The deed then recites that the testator died without having altered or revoked his said will; and after sundry recitals, respecting the appointment of trustees, contains this recital:—"Whereas the said Right Rev. Charles M'Nally, as the present parish priest of the said parish of Monaghan, has applied to the said Peter M'Phillips, Peter M'Quade, John O'Hanlon, Peter M'Coy, and John Fanning, to nominate him, the said Right Rev. Charles M'Nally and Peter M'Cullagh, party hereto to be trustees of said will, in the room and stead of the said Very Rev. Patrick Bellew, deceased, and the said John Boyle who has so left this country as aforesaid; and the said Peter M'Phillips, Peter M'Quade, John O'Hanlon, Peter M'Coy and John Fanning, have nominated the said Right Rev. Charles M'Nally and Peter M'Cullagh, to be trustees with them of said will, and act in the execution of the trusts therein contained, or such of them as are now subsisting and capable of taking effect." The operative part of the deed then appoints Bishop M'Nally and Peter M'Cullagh, to be trustees of the will, in the place of the Very Rev. Patrick Bellew and John Boyle, and to act in conjunction with the said Peter M'Phillips, Peter M'Quade, John O'Hanlon, Peter M'Coy and John Fanning; and conveys the trust property to the new trustees, "to hold upon the several trusts, or such, or so many of them as are now subsisting and capable of taking effect; and with, under, and subject, to the several powers and provisions in and by the said hereinbefore in part recited will of the said Patrick Maginn, declared and contained of and concerning the same." The deed is duly executed by the trustees, and the execution duly witnessed.

Mr. Andrew Charles Monaghan.

Mr. *Andrew Charles Monaghan* sworn and examined.

8612. *Chairman.*—What situation do you hold?—I am a schoolmaster.

8613. Of what school?—The Latlurkan national male school.

8614. Have you any observations to address to the Commissioners?—Having it established, by the documents produced, that these funds exist, I now beg to call the attention of this Commission to the manner in which they have been appropriated. There was a school, as I am informed, erected by the parishioners and that school was held to be a free school, and considered by the parishioners, as being the school to be supported by that first bequest of Mr. M'Kenna. This is what I am instructed to state, and what many of the parishioners told me.

8615. Where is that school?—It is convenient to his lordship's chapel-house. I would have been better prepared to put the matter before you, had I known that my application would have been favoured. It is twenty-one years ago since I was appointed; and I was paid £15 a-year down to 1851, when Dean Bellew, the patron and parish priest, died; and that £15 was secured to me, by an agreement, made in 1834, in the parlour of the Rev. Mr. Coffey, and another gentleman, who is dead. The Rev. Patrick Moynagh continued to receive this £15 a-year until the Dean died, and since he died I complain that I have not been settled with satisfactorily, and that there still remains to be paid to me a considerable sum. This I put before the Commissioners of Education, and I have not yet received their reply, for I believe their board day is the first Friday of every month. What I now wish to know on the part of the parishioners who have complained to me, and said that these funds were available for this purpose, is, how these funds were appropriated which were left for the education of the poor of this parish; and what I wish to get on my own part is the assistance of the Commissioners in recovering what is due to me according to the contract I have alluded to; and which contract I believe Bishop M'Nally is bound to perform, having availed himself of his legal right to manage the funds out of which I should be paid. When I began to teach, and for sixteen years and upwards, the respectable portion of the parishioners of the town of Monaghan, were in the habit uniformly of paying so much a week, to assist in keeping this school in proper order, and providing it with other necessaries that were required. I am told that his Lordship abrogated that—that he had it cut off. When I spoke to some of the parishioners, they complained heavily of this course, and also wondered he did not pay me my salary, having those funds at his disposal. I have several times applied to him, and written to him, and I need not tell you in what a painful position I stand with the parish priest.

8616. Do you know that the Bishop has a right to apply this fund to whatever school in

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the parish that he pleases?—I do not. I am instructed that there are no moneys given to any of the schools in the parish, inasmuch as the schoolmasters get fees from the children. In all the official returns to the Commissioners of Education this sum of £15 is returned as being paid to me; whereby a salary from the Commissioners——

8617. Dr. *Andrews.*—Have you any returns in which it is stated that this £15 a-year is paid to you?—They send down queries to be answered, one of which is, what sum is paid to the teacher from such and such a source.

8618. Who makes that return?—The document is sent down to the manager or correspondent of the school, and forwarded to the Commissioners; and the salary that they grant is sent down to the manager. The school was condemned before I came to it, and the Commissioners were going to withdraw the salary. When I was brought here, I found the school in such a state, that I would not undertake to teach it until I was guaranteed a certain sum, which they did guarantee.

8619. Who was the patron then?—The Rev. P. Bellew.

8620. Who is the patron now?—I believe The Right Rev. Dr. M'Nally.

8621. Does he make returns to the Board of National Education?—I do not know that he does; but I know this, that the managers, or those gentlemen under him, are in the habit of doing it; they told me they could not do any thing without him, and that he desired such and such to be done; and they told me more, that no man—

8622. Do you know who actually makes the return to the Commissioners of National Education, is it the patron?—The patron, since I came here, has never done it.

8623. Who has done it?—The manager. The present manager is Rev. Daniel Smith, R.C.C.

8624. Has he made a return?—Yes.

8625. Who made the return before him?—It was Rev. Mr. Herbert, R.C.C.; the Rev. P. M'Kenna before him, and before him, the Rev. Mr. Carolan. A curate of the parish may be removed at the will of his bishop at any time, and the curate is the patron, as represented to me; but I maintain what I know, that the parish priest is the patron. When I was sent up to be trained, I took ill in Dublin, and the Commissioners ordered me into the training school before they would allow me to go home. I got a note from the Rev. Dean Bellew, and they gave me liberty to go home, and come up again to be trained, agreeable to their requisition. I still continue to receive their salary, with the approval of their inspectors; and with the advice of the head inspector, I insist upon the payment of this legal salary. At the time when the teacher of the female department was found incompetent, she was dismissed by the order of the Commissioners. There was an application made for another, and there would be no one sent down until the patron of the school had to guarantee a certain sum. I being amanuensis for the Rev. Dean Bellew, on many occasions before his death, wrote a letter, directed to the Most Rev. Dr. Bishop Murray, which was laid before the Commissioners; and a teacher came down on the condition of getting a certain sum, which she continued to receive.

8626. *Chairman.*—Has Dr. M'Nally ever acted as manager or patron of the school?—I could not say that he has.

8627. You are not aware that he has ever so acted?—He has directed every thing.

8628. He has never acted as patron or manager of the school?—I do not properly understand the duties of patron. The several curates that I have mentioned were acting under the parish priest.

8629. Dr. *Andrews.*—You do not know that Dr. M'Nally acted as patron of the school?—If he be not, I do not know who is.

8630. Can you say who told you he was patron?—The Rev. Mr. Herbert.

8631. That he was patron of the national school?—His name I never saw written as patron, but I understand that it is under his protection and management that it is carried on.

8632. *Chairman.*—We will examine Dr. M'Nally to know if he was patron of the school.

8633. Dr. *Andrews.*—Where is your school situated?—In the townland of Latlurken.

8634. What ground does the school stand on?—It is convenient to his lordship's residence, and also to the chapel.

8635. Is it part of the chapel ground?—I think not. Through the interference of Bishop M'Nally, I could not get a settlement of my salary.

8636. What you complain of is that you do not receive what you are entitled to under these two deeds?—That is not so. What I say is this, that having entered into an agreement—

8637. The Commissioners have not to deal with any thing except the bequest under these deeds. With the agreement you may have entered into with the bishop of the diocese they have nothing to do. If there was an agreement that a certain portion of the trust fund was to be applied to your advantage, and there was a deed showing that, it might be another question?—But I understood that I was to be paid; and the object of my inquiry—

8638. There was merely an agreement, you say, entered into between a gentleman who is dead and a gentleman who is alive; but you produce no agreement in writing?—But there is a living witness to that agreement, the Rev. Mr. Caulfield, R.C.C.

8639. State precisely what were the terms of the agreement?—The agreement was that I was to get £15 a-year along with whatever the Board of Education would think proper to give me. If they were to raise my salary, as they have done, still I was to get that.

8640. Was it said out of what fund?—I cannot say as to that. I have frequently made up the parish books at the time I was paid, and I have seen a considerable surplus over and above paying this charge. That is a good many years ago.

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8641. Mr. *Stephens.*—If I understand you aright, down to 1851 you were paid?—Yes; I was paid to 1851.

8642. How much money is due to you since 1851?—There is nearly two years' salary; I could not swear; I think that Mr. M'Kenna gave me £3 in '52 or '53; but whether that was on account of my salary from the Commissioners, or on account of the local salary, I cannot say. I have been in the habit of receiving money from him, when I required it, in sums sometimes as low as 5*s.* and 10*s.*

8643. You have during the last four years received £30?—I do not state that.

8644. Dr. *Andrews.*—One of these documents handed in refers to a school about being built. Can you show by any evidence what school that was?—I know from persons who were at the building of the house——

8645. The house referred to?—The house I teach in was built for the purposes of education by the parishioners, and, so far as I understand, agreeable to the provisions of the will of Dr. M'Ginn.

8646. Can you give the Commissioners any evidence as to the school which is referred to in the will, and to the founding, erecting, and establishing of which £10 a-year was to be applied?—I believe that the school I teach is the school mentioned there.

8647. Do you know in what year that school was built?—I think it was built in 1831 or 1832.

8648. How can that be, the date of the will is 1818?—I beg to say, that the appropriation of these sums is the entire point which I wish for inquiry into, as I expect my own case will be settled by the Commissioners of Education. I hand in the documents showing the payments I have received [the documents are handed in].

8649. Is there any other fact that you can draw attention to; or is there any thing else you require?

8650. Mr. *Stephens.*—You want to know how the sums of money mentioned in these instruments have been appropriated?—Precisely.

Right Rev. Bishop Charles M'Nally.

Right Rev. *Charles M'Nally*, Roman Catholic Bishop, sworn and examined.

8651. *Chairman.*—Would your lordship inform the Commissioners as to the appropriation of the sums of money mentioned in these two deeds?—I will, my Lord, as well as I can. I think it right, in the first place to state, that I am not, and never have been patron of any national school. I encourage all my clergy to become patrons of schools whenever they can; but I never was myself patron of any school. I put in the documents read by your Secretary with the view of showing the application of the funds. It was said by Mr. Monahan that the M'Kenna and M'Ginn bequests were for the purposes of the school of which he is master. It is quite plain from the documents read, that the bequest of Mr. M'Kenna is vested in the Roman Catholic bishop for the time, and the parish priest of the town of Monaghan, for the purpose of education in the parish, and the bequest of Mr. M'Ginn, whatever portion of it should be available for education, was for the erection and supporting of a school in the town of Monaghan. With regard to the M'Kenna bequest (and indeed the observation applies to both) I am only legally entitled to receive these funds since 1853. The deed of trust read appointed me trustee for the purposes of the will of Mr. M'Ginn. There should be trustees named: the parish priest was one when I came to reside here, in 1851, and my predecessor, the bishop, was the other. The parish priest of Monaghan died, and a new deed was made, by which I became trustee some time in 1853. I think it right to mention, that prior to that time I am utterly unable to give any account or explanation of the application of the funds, except to suggest to the Commissioners a means of acquiring that knowledge. The M'Kenna bequest is declared to be for the purposes of education in the schools of the parish generally. I believe, so far as I am able to ascertain, that bequest was applied generally to this school, over which Mr. Monahan is teacher. In consequence of finding it so applied, though I do not think the application is in exact accordance with the spirit of the will or bequest, I myself applied the money in the same way. If Mr. Monahan would have the kindness to read out the sums of money he received from me since 1853, I think it will be clear to the Commissioners how the proceeds of the bequest have been applied. It is about £24 annually, and I receive it half-yearly. The money was in English consols, but it has been transferred since the execution of the deed of trust to the Irish funds by Messrs. Curtis and Woodlock. There was great difficulty in receiving the funds, and Lord Rossmore assisted me. I believe for two years the dividends were not paid at all; and on the death of the executor of William M'Kenna, a person resident in London got a power of attorney to raise the interest, and he was authorized to transfer it to Mr. Bellew, and he applied it, I believe, as Mr. Monahan stated. On my becoming bishop, I endeavoured to prove the death of the other parties named as trustees, and two years elapsed before I succeeded. There was great difficulty in satisfying the forms required in England; but I succeeded: and since 1853, I have drawn the dividends. If Mr. Monahan will state the sums he received from me, I believe he will find how this money has been applied. I think I am conscientiously obliged to apply the money for education in the parish, and to the schools in the parish. I feel that to be a strict obligation on me; but I feel under no obligation to apply the entire of the money to his school, although I have done so substantially. I think it right to state that on my succeeding the persons named as trustees, and when I was empowered to receive the interest which was due down to that time, the patron of Mr. Monahan's school, the Rev. Mr. M'Kenna, who advanced money for the Monaghan school to the then patron, made a claim on me for £38, which I handed over to him; and since then I have handed over the entire sum

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to Mr. Monahan with a few small exceptions. I gave a little to another school at Annalough, merely for the purpose of putting the school in order. Your lordship will find the sums I paid to the patron, and the sums I paid to the schoolmaster, accounts for all the funds that came into my hands.

8652. [Mr. *Monahan.*—This document I handed in says:—"1851, December 31st.—To amount of balance of salary due this date, and left unpaid by the Rev. Mr. M'Kenna, by your lordship's orders, £1 10*s.*"]

8653. I never made any order of the kind. I wish the sums I paid the schoolmaster since 1853 to be read.

8654. [*Secretary.*—These are the amounts stated by Mr. Monahan, in the document he has handed in, to have been received from Bishop M'Nally:—"1853, by cash from your lordship, £5; May, 1854, £5; November, 1854, £2; ditto, from the Rev. Mr. Smyth, £5; April, 30th, 1855, from ditto, £2; June 16th, ditto, 10*s.*; 19th, ditto, £1; 20th, ditto, 10*s.* That makes the entire amount received from 1853, which Mr. Monahan gives Bishop M'Nally credit for in this account. Then there are requisites, 15*s.* 7½*d.*, which makes the entire credit £21 15*s.* 7½*d.* He gives credit to Bishop M'Nally only for sums received since 1853.]

8655. It was only then I got the management of the funds. The then patron of the school, Mr. M'Kenna, I am satisfied, can account for the money which passed through his hands.

8656. Dr. *Andrews.*—Could you give an account of the moneys you received, and how disposed of?—I can. There is one dividend due, but I have not a shilling in my hands at present.

8657. You are the trustee of both trusts?—Yes.

8658. You have not produced the deed under which you were appointed trustee of the M'Kenna trust?—It was merely by proving the death of the others, and that I was bishop, that I was made trustee. The money is lodged in my name now. The whole of the proceeds, deducting income tax, is £12 0*s.* 2*d.* half-yearly; and the master admits he received, although he complains of me, £21; but I think he received more.

8659. I do not think you have it in your power at present to give an exact account how these funds have been applied?—Of the past I cannot.

8660. But since you became trustee can you give an account of the funds received, and how applied?—I have a memorandum of the money paid, and the money I handed over to the patron.

8661. You could give us an account of that at present?—Yes; but the document is not here just now. The present patron is Mr. Smith; before that Mr. M'Kenna was connected with those funds for a long period, I believe. For myself I can furnish you with an account of what I received and what I expended.

8662. Be good enough, in order to assist the inquiry, to give us an account of the moneys you actually received on foot of these trusts, and how they have been applied?—They have almost all been applied to Mr. Monahan's school.

8663. Does that observation apply to the M'Kenna trust?—The whole has been applied in that way except £1, which I gave to the Annalough School.

8664. Could you further give us an account of the money received on account of the M'Ginn trust?—Yes; that bequest arises from a house and tenements, in the town of Monaghan, the property of Mr. M'Ginn, who left the bequest to the school which it was intended to build; but there was a school in operation, that is now appropriated, I believe, to the national school. We would be glad, however, to make evey portion of the bequest available.

8665. Do you think the school referred to in the will of Mr. M'Ginn is the school that is at present under the charge of Mr. Monahan?—I positively cannot say. You will be able to judge yourselves. You see by the recital in the deed of trust that Mr. Thomas Reilly, who was formerly a resident attorney here, and is now taxing master in the Court of Chancery, is executor of the will; and he had the management of the trust for a great number of years; and I was never able to ascertain exactly what was done; but I know this, that Mr. Reilly reserved in his hands a sum of money. There were three objects in that bequest: one portion was to be applied to the clergymen for the time being, one to the poor, and one to education. Mr. Reilly, during the time that he had the management of the trust, reserved a sum of money in his hands, for the purpose, as I understand, to protect himself against disputed claims. On my becoming entitled to act I made inquiry about the trust, and found the rent was not paid for some years.

8666. Is the school referred to as intended to be built the school that Mr. Monahan teaches?—I believe not. I wrote to Mr. Reilly to know whether that portion of the bequest was ever applied to education, and he said not.

8667. Do you think that the school here referred to is not the school Monahan teaches?—I think no such school was ever built.

8668. Intended to be built?—I do not think the intention was ever performed. I cannot account for it, but Mr. Reilly may be able to account for it.

8669. Could you furnish the Commissioners with an account of the expenditure of that £10 during the time you received it?—I did not receive it all; but Mr. Reilly can, as he was acting trustee. He was required to reside here, in order to be executor of the will, and trustee. When he ceased to reside here, he ceased to be trustee; and he has reserved a portion of the money in his hands. From him I have ascertained that no portion of the bequest for education has ever been applied.

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MONAGHAN.

Endowments for Education in Monaghan, by Philip M'Kenna, Esq. and the Rev. Patrick M'Ginn.

Right Rev. Bishop Charles M'Nally.

8670. Who receives this money?—I receive none.

8671. Who has received it?—I believe it never has been paid. I have been urging payment from the tenants, as I am anxious to apply it to education—not to this school, but to the school kept by Mr. M'Intee. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the £10 has not been paid within the last two years. I was out of the country a great portion of the last year, and a good portion of the present; and from the accumulation of duty, notwithstanding I continually——

8672. You can, at all events, make a return of the money you have received?—I can. I have recently learned that £10 was lodged in bank on account of this bequest.

8673. Will you be good enough to furnish an account to the Commissioners of the receipts and expenditure of the £10 specified in Mr. M'Ginn's will, if you have received any sums on foot of it?—I will; but I wish to mention, that a short time after Mr. Reilly ceased to be trustee, some payments had been made by the occupant of the house, a Mr. Lennon, into the Provincial Bank. When I was appointed to act, I succeeded in getting the management of the lodgments which were then made for the purpose of charity. There is £40 still remaining, and the rest I applied according to one of the objects of the will—the poor, without distinction.

8674. We have nothing to do with that; our inquiry is confined to that portion of the fund applicable to education?—I did not know what it was applicable to; I found it there, and applied a portion to the poor. No rent has been paid since my appointment, except £10. Promises were made, but on account of my position I cannot enforce payment; and probably before I came in here the tenant may have lodged some portion of the rent.

8675. You will make a return respecting both moneys; that is, what you have received on foot of each trust, and how the proceeds have been applied?—Yes; I can tell you at once respecting the portion applied to the poor.

8676. We are not asking you about that. Whatever is the fact, communicate it to the Secretary. Either make a return of what you have received, or a return that you have received nothing?—I will make a return of whatever I find lodged in the bank, and divide it into three parts—one for myself, one for education, and one for the poor.

8677. It might be necessary for you, in making out this return, to go a little further than in an ordinary case; for in ordinary cases we have only to look after educational trusts; but in order that we may be sure as to the allocation of the part of the money applicable to education, distinct from other purposes, you will make your return so that that fact may appear clear?—I think it right to mention, that if the Commissioners wish to make further inquiry, Mr. Reilly is the person most competent to give all the information; for Mr. M'Kenna was a great friend of his.

8678. *Chairman.*—You will be able to make the returns required by the Commissioners?—For the past, I would not like to undertake; but, so far as I am concerned myself, I will.

8679. From whom could the Commissioners obtain information up to 1844?—Mr. Reilly, in Dublin; he was almost the only acting trustee.

8680. And since 1844 to 1853?—Mr. M'Kenna and Mr. Maguire.

8681. Will you request the person who can give the proper return to furnish it to us?—If I had foreseen it would be necessary, I would have had him here.

8682. Will you send your own return at the same time?—Yes.

8683. Can you procure a return from Mr. Reilly?—I will write to him. I feel a conscientious obligation with respect to these trusts, and I am pressing the matter on all the parties concerned.

8684. Have you any further observations to address to the Commissioners?—No, my Lord.

8685. Mr. Monahan, have you any other observations to address to us?—No, my Lord.

MONAGHAN DIOCESAN SCHOOL.

Monaghan Diocesan School.

Documentary Evidence.

8686. *Secretary.*—The next case to be brought under the notice of the Commissioners is the Monaghan diocesan school. The first information with regard to this school, is contained in the report of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, 1810, page 116, in which it is mentioned:—School kept at Monaghan; a schoolhouse begun twelve years ago, but never finished; number of free scholars at the time in the school, 1; day scholars, 6; boarders, 6; master, Rev. S. Moffat."

8687. The next information with regard to this school is contained in the report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland, commonly called the Clare-street Board, 1821, page 3:—"We further beg leave to state, that we are informed that the Board of Charitable Donations having caused application to be made for the amount of the arrears of the annuity of twenty pounds, bequeathed by Mr. Alexander Cairnes, long since deceased, for the establishment of a mathematical master to teach in the town of Monaghan, and which arrears accrued in pursuance of the claim to the said sum of £20 of certain persons nowise entitled thereto; the Dowager Lady Rossmore has assured their solicitor, that the arrears will be paid over to our Board, as soon as the assets of the late Countess of Clermont can be collected, and that the yearly sum of £20 will be in future regularly discharged. And it is our intention to arrange a plan for the carrying into full effect the intentions of the donor, when the arrears shall have been paid in, and the Government shall have finally resolved whether the diocesan school of Clogher, now kept at Monaghan, is to be there continued or not."

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8688. The next information is contained in certain returns made to Parliament in 1821, and the only matter of importance to state from that return is, that there are twenty-seven boys in the school.

8689. The next information is contained in the Report of the Clare-street Board, 1825. They state:—The presentment by the county Monaghan grand jury of £500, formerly stated to your Excellency, forms another of the excepted cases; and we have the satisfaction to state, that by means of that presentment, and the other funds mentioned in our last report, considerable progress has been made in the building of a suitable house and offices, near the town of Monaghan, for the establishment of the school of the district of the dioceses of Clogher, Kilmore, and Raphoe."

8690. The next information is the Second Report of the Commissioners of Education Inquiry, 1826, page 462. It is there stated:—"Monaghan diocesan school, Rev. Thomas Mooney, master; protestant; total income of the master, about £232; the old house sold, and a new one building; the number of boys 7; diocesan school, £130, from the united dioceses of Clogher, Kilmore, and Raphoe." The next information is contained in the Fifth Report of the same Commissioners, made in 1827, which report relates especially to diocesan schools. In page 12, they say;—"The diocesan school of Clogher appears to have been held in the town Monaghan; but no adequate means were adopted for providing a suitable house until the year 1823, when under the arrangement already adverted to in the report of the Board of Education for 1824, a convenient site was provided. By the sale of the old diocesan premises, a fund for building was created, and the school-house is now in progress. The present master, the Rev. Thomas Mooney, holds the school in a private house. He is in the receipt of the salary of £130 appointed to be paid to the master of the district school for the dioceses of Kilmore, Raphoe, and Clogher, which the Board of Education recommended should contribute jointly to the maintenance of a diocesan school. We think it, however, desirable that there should be separate schools for each of these dioceses, in the manner we have above recommended."

8691. The next information is contained in the returns made to Parliament in 1831; and they mention there were seventeen boys, four of whom were boarders, twelve day scholars, and one free scholar. The information in the Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction of 1835 states there were twenty boys in the school. In the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools in 1835, there is mention made of an endowment by William Cairnes, in connexion with the diocesan school; and that endowment is there stated to be £38 15*s.* 6*d.* annual income for day schools, bequeathed by will, and that the endowment was then in full operation. At page 564 of the Appendix to the same Report it is mentioned—"School at Monaghan; the number of boys in 1830, twenty-five; in 1831, twenty-seven; in 1832, none; 1833, sixteen; in 1834, twenty-six; and in 1835, thirty-five. The greatest number of free scholars was six; and the least number, except the year when there was no school, was three; the greatest number of day scholars was twenty-three, and the least thirteen, except in the blank year. For three years there were no boarders; but in the other years four and six boarders. That return was continued by certain returns made to Parliament in 1846; and it is there mentioned, with regard to the district school, that the number of boys in 1836 was forty-two; in 1837, forty-six; in 1838, thirty-nine; in 1839, forty-six; in 1840, forty-five; in 1841, forty; in 1842, thirty-seven; in 1843, thirty-one; in 1844, thirty; and in 1845, forty. The greatest number of free scholars was nine, and the least number five; the greatest number of boarders eleven, and the least number, except for three years when there were no boarders, six; the greatest number of day scholars was thirty-two, and the least number twenty-two. In the return of 1853 it is mentioned that there were twenty-five boys; free scholars in 1849, six; 1850, five; 1851, five; and in 1852, six. In the return of 1854, the number of boys in 1853 is mentioned as eighteen; in 1854, eight; and the number of boys taught gratis in the year 1853 was six. The next information is the Report of the Clare-street Board for 1849, in which it is stated—"In the case of the district diocesan school of Kilmore, Raphoe, and Clogher, we have to report that we have issued a precept for a visitation to be specially held thereon." A circular was addressed to the Clare-street Board respecting the diocesan school, and to that they have made a return; and also a return has been received from Mr. Mooney. [The returns are read.]

Rev. *Thomas Mooney* sworn and examined.

Rev. Thos. Mooney.

8692. *Chairman.*—You are head master of the Monaghan diocesan school?—I am.

8693. When were you appointed?—In February, 1823.

8694. Were you a schoolmaster before you were appointed in 1823?—I was tutor and assistant in many schools previously; amongst them in the Finaglean institution.

8695. How many scholars had you at the time of your appointment—or soon after your appointment?—I had very few; but I can explain that to your lordship. I had a formidable competitor. Previous to my appointment the diocesan school was vacant—without a master; and for many years the inhabitants of the town, in their own defence, begged of a Presbyterian clergyman to form a school; and he has remained from that day to this my formidable competitor. The inhabitants considered themselves bound in honour—as he complied with their wishes—to support him, although they expressed frequently a wish to me that he would resign and attend his parochial duties. That has been the barrier of my life.

8696. What is the largest number of scholars you ever had at your school?—Twelve boarders, and about twenty-six day scholars, was the largest number I ever had; but for

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MONAGHAN.
Monaghan Diocesan School.
Rev. Thos. Mooney.

the past seven years I had not seven, and only for the cause I have alluded to, I would have thirty-seven.

8697. How do you account for the fact that you have no boarders at the present moment?—I cannot account for it. You will say, probably, it is no fault of mine, for I can show advertisements in the public papers, wherein, I think, I put forward my claims sufficiently. [Witness hands in an advertisement which he reads.]

8698. Dr. *Andrews.*—What is the date of that?—Last summer. It was published in the *General Advertiser.*

8699. What time in summer?—July.

8700. *Chairman.*—To what class do your pupils belong?—The middle class.

8701. Are they sons of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood?—They are.

8702. What course of education do you give?—I can present you with this. Every boy is furnished with one of these—[handing in the document]—for the inspection of his parents daily. You will see the course there.

8703. Have the goodness to read the course?—Latin, French grammar, French exercise, Latin exercise, Latin grammar, prosody, writing, spelling, English grammar, geography, globes, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, elocution, composition, Scripture, catechism, cleanliness, and conduct.

8704. You speak of another classical school?—There are three.

8705. Do you know how many scholars attend those schools?—There is one kept by Mr. Shaw, who, I think, has from eighteen to twenty boys. I will not state particularly.

8706. Are there any other classical schools?—There are two others besides. The Presbyterian clergyman has one.

8707. Do you know how many scholars attend his school?—No; but I know he has not near the number he used to have. I could not distinctly state the precise number.

8708. Is the schoolhouse in good repair?—That gentleman, Mr. Stephens, has seen it.

8709. Dr. *Andrews.*—Answer the question.—It is; at least to my mind.

8710. When any repairs are executed, by whom are they paid for?—By myself. I have expended upwards of £900 upon it. I was the first master of the school—it was built under my auspices and by my exertions. It was without gate, or entrance, or passage, to it, and placed in the middle of six or seven little fields. I have applied to the Commissioners of Education, and told them that the house was built, but that it could not be available for its intended purposes except there was a passage made to it, and entrance, by knocking down the ditches with which it was surrounded. The answer I got to that was, that the Commissioners of Education had no funds for diocesan schools. They never gave a farthing. I have estimated the expense I laid out the first year, and it amounts to £280. I got the school a mere shell; there were no fixtures in it, and I was obliged to provide them myself.

8711. Is the school inspected?—There has been a visitation; and I mention that visitation expressly for the purpose that it may receive the attention of the Commissioners. It was intended to my detriment; but it turned out the contrary. The Archdeacon of Clogher, and Dr. Robinson, of the Observatory, at Armagh, and Mr. Tottenham, gave me, in 1849, the highest character for efficiency and capability; and the answering of the boys was the best Dr. Robinson ever heard.

8712. Mr. *Stephens.*—Efficiency or capability for what?—In executing the duties of my profession.

8713. Have you got a copy of that report?—No; but it was presented to His Excellency. The Commissioners of Education, I am satisfied, must have it.

8714. You said the visitors were highly pleased with the answering of the pupils in the school?—That was the means by which they judged of me.

8715. Is this your evidence:—"And for the most excellent answering of my boys in Latin, Greek, and mathematics"?—Yes.

8716. *Chairman.*—Have you seen that report?—No, my Lord, but I repeatedly wrote for it, but the Primate of Ireland——

8717. Dr. *Andrews.*—On what information do you make the statement that such a report was prepared?—I was frequently told by Dr. Robinson. I complain of the hardship of having been brought to trial, and denied the concession allowed to the malefactor—in fact, the murderer. I was tried, not found guilty, but acquitted; and I do not know my crime, or my accuser, to this moment.

8718. On what informations do you state such a report was made—was it Dr. Robinson told you?—He said it would be well for me that the investigation was held twenty years before—that I would have been in a different position in life.

8719. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did the Archdeacon of Clogher make a similar statement?—I cannot say he did; but there is a gentleman there, the rector of the town, who ought to know it well.

8720. You said something about the rector?—I thought he heard of the result—it was a matter pretty well known. I astonished the examiners with the successful and extraordinary answering of my boys. They did not know such a school was in existence at all.

8721. *Chairman.*—Is there any periodical inspection of your school?—No, nor of any diocesan school in Ireland.

8722. What is the religious persuasion of your pupils?—They are Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Presbyterians, but very few Presbyterians.

8723. Will you state what proportion are Roman Catholics?—I think I have about five or six at the present moment.

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MONAGHAN.

Monaghan Diocesan School.

Rev. Thos. Mooney.

8724. Can you make any suggestion for the improvement of your school?—I do not know that I am prepared at the present moment to do it, but if any suggestion comes from your lordship, I will be most happy to give my opinion upon it. With regard to myself, I should wish particularly that some change was made. It is the most anxious wish of my life. My salary is exceedingly small, and most miserably paid. My salary was due on the 21st of last February, and it was only last week I got a portion of it. In this diocese there are persons in arrear, and will not pay me at all. Some I have never received. I could read for you, my Lord, a letter out of many, where a gentleman who has an *ad valorem* payment of 9*s.* 2*d.* to make to me, stopped 3*d.* for a post office order, and a penny for the postage, giving me out of the 9*s.* 2*d.*, 8*s.* 10*d.* I might say with Virgil—"*Ex hoc uno disce omnes.*"

8725. Dr. *Andrews.*—Have you the roll of your pupils?—I have it in the book.

8726. How many do you say are at present actually attending your school?—There were fifteen there to day.

8727. How many had you yesterday?—The same number.

8728. How many the day before?—I had eighteen or nineteen.

8729. Will you be good enough to state the names of the boys, and where they came from, that were there to-day?—Holmes was one.

8730. What is his Christian name?—Percy.

8731. What is he?—His uncle is editor of the *Northern Standard.*

8732. How long was he with you?—Three years.

8733. In what did you instruct him?—He was reading Sallust and Virgil.

8734. He commenced classics with you?—He did.

8735. Has he been the whole three years with you?—He has, but he has been some time away from me.

8736. How long was he last away from you?—Not more than a fortnight or three weeks, perhaps, when he went to the water for the good of his health.

8737. Tell me your next?—Smith.

8738. What is his Christian name?—I never put down the Christian names. I have two Smiths—Smith Primus and Smith Secundus.

8739. The person you call Smith Primus, where does he come from?—He lives in the immediate vicinity—just out of the town.

8740. What is his father?—He is a carpenter.

8741. How long has he been with you?—I think eighteen months.

8742. Has he been constantly with you during that time?—He has.

8743. Was he away during the last six months?—He was not.

8744. The next?—Hall; but he was not with me the last month. He is gone from me.

8745. What is the Christian name of Hall?—I have not the Christian name down.

8746. Whose son is he?—He is the son of a farmer, who lives about two miles out of the town.

8747. Is he one of those who were present to-day?—No.

8748. When did Hall come to your school?—On the 20th of April last.

8749. How long did he remain with you?—He remained with me until July vacation—he has not returned since.

8750. Who is the next?—The next is Carson. He was not with me to-day.

8751. Is he one of those you rank with the twenty-one?—Yes.

8752. What is the Christian name of Carson?—I may at once say, to avoid repetition, I have not the Christian names down.

8753. Where does he come from?—He is a cousin of Hall's, and lives within half a mile of him, as I understand.

8754. When did he come to you?—He came on the 1st of May.

8755. How long did he stay with you?—He stayed with me four months.

8756. Does that include the vacation?—It does.

8757. Has he been with you within the last two months?—He has.

8758. When did he leave you?—He left about a month or five weeks ago; and I understand from his parents, it was in consequence of the pressing employment of the harvest that he went to assist his people. He is a farmer's son, a very snug, respectable man. I believe he is the only Presbyterian in my school.

8759. Who is your next?—Taylor.

8760. When did he come to you?—He came February 8, 1853.

8761. Is he with you still?—He was not with me to-day; but his father told me last week, he would be with me this week.

8762. When was he with you?—He has not been with me since the vacation.

8763. You say Carson was not with you to-day?—No, he was not.

8764. Who is your next?—My next are three brothers named Barkers. They were not with me to-day, nor never will again. Their father was a Methodist clergyman, and he has been changed down to the north of Ireland.

8765. When did he leave?—He left me in August.

8766. When were any of those boys with you?—In August last.

8767. The whole three of them?—Yes.

8768. Who is your next?—I have Henry.

8769. Was he with you to-day?—He was.

8770. When did he come to you?—He has been with me about three months; he is one of the free boys.

8771. Whose son is he?—He is the son of a farmer.

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MONAGHAN.

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Rev. Thos. Mooney.

8772. Where does he live?—In my immediate vicinity, not a quarter of a mile from me.
8773 Was it since the vacation he came?—It was, I think.
8774. Who is your next?—I have a boy called Flemming. He is, I think, a year with me.
8775. Was Flemming at school to-day?—He was.
8776. How long has he been with you?—Better than twelve months.
8777. Where does his father reside?—About three miles from the town; he comes in, riding on an ass.
8778. Is he a free pupil?—He pays a very small sum, not more than a third of my usual charge.
8779. Was he in your school yesterday?—Yes, and the day before, and every day without interruption for the last six months.
8780. Who is your next?—I have two brothers called Wright.
8781. Were they present to-day?—They were.
8782. Whose sons are they?—A decent man, who lives in Monaghan; he had a respectable property in the county.
8783. How long have they been with you?—August the 13th.
8784. Did they both come the same day?—One came August the 13th, and the other September the 7th.
8785. Both since the vacation?—Yes.
8786. Who is your next?—I have a boy called Steward.
8787. When did he come to you?—September 11th.
8788. Was he present to-day?—He was.
8789. Where does he come from?—The town of Monaghan.
8790. Is he free?—He is. And I have a boy called Barker.
8791. When did he come?—May the 28th, 1854.
8792. Was he present to-day?—He was.
8793. Whose son is he?—I cannot tell you.
8794. Where does he come from?—He is a stranger; his father lives about three miles from this; he also comes on an ass.
8795. Has he been regularly with you since?—Until the last day.
8796. Is he a free boy?—He is not; he pays just about one-half.
8797. Who is your next?—I have a boy called Malone.
8798. When did he come to you?—September the 19th, 1853.
8799. Has he been regularly with you ever since?—He has.
8800. Is he a free boy?—He pays a very small portion.
8801. Who is his father?—He lives in Monaghan.
8802. What business does he follow; what is his occupation?—He keeps a public house.
8803. Who is your next?—M'Donald.
8804. Where does he come from?—From the country.
8805. What part?—About half a mile northwards of this town.
8806. What is his father?—His father is a farmer.
8807 Where does he live?—Half a mile from this town. I think they call it Blackwater villa.
8808. When did he come to you?—He has been with me since June 27th of this year.
8309. Was he present to-day?—He was, and is a free boy.
8810. Your next?—I think that is near the number, is it not?
8811. Is that the entire number you had present?—No; but I have others boys that I do not know whether they have left me or not. I had two Jebbs with me very lately.
8812. What are the names of those present to-day?—I missed Connolly.
8813. Where does he come from?—He comes from outside the town on my side.
8814. How long has he been with you?—He had been only with me since May the 1st.
8815. Was he present to-day?—He was.
8816. Have you any others?—I do not think I have.
8817. Tell me the boys who were present to-day?—I have two Smiths.
8818. Are they the sons of the same person?—I mentioned they were sons of a carpenter. Holmes, the two Wrights, Steward, Henry, Barker, Fleming, Malone, M'Donnell, and Leonard. I do not think I mentioned that name before; he came March 10th, 1854.
8819. Where does his father live?—He lives in the country.
8820. Where?—Within half a mile of this town.
8821. What is his father?—He is a labouring man, and Leonard is a free boy.
8822. Who else?—I think that is all.
8823. You have not given fourteen; you have only given me twelve?—That is strange.
8824. Is there any dissatisfaction against your school, that you are aware of?—Not that I am aware of.
8825. Have you ever heard it said you were intemperate in any way?—No; I have not.
8826. Either inclined to excess one way or the other?—I have not. It is false, if any one says it.
8827. Is there an impression on that subject, whether true or false, that ever you heard of?—I never heard of such a thing in my life.
8828. Have you ever heard it said you were violent in your temper occasionally?—I cannot say what may be said.
8829. Have you ever heard it?—I do not think I am as violent as the generality of men.
8830. I am not asking you what you are, but merely whether there is an impression

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abroad that you are violent in your temper. Are you aware of any such impression?—On my oath, I never heard it was the general impression.

8831. Is there such an impression?—Well, I will tell you. There was a clergyman who sent me three sons. He said he heard at Clones, before I came here to this town, that I was one of the most cruel schoolmasters.

8832. Have you ever heard it from any other quarter?—I never heard it from any other quarter before.

8833. He heard in Clones of your reputation as being violent?—He mentioned it to me.

8834. Who was he?—He was a Methodist clergyman, who had three sons under me, and who were removed.

8835. Has there been any charge against you for violence of conduct?—Never.

8836. Have you ever been brought before the magistrates?—I have been brought before the magistrates once in my life.

8837. What was it for?—For taking hold of a man by the coat.

8838. Does not that look like violence?—I just said to him, I will allow you to strike me if you can.

8839. What time of the day was this?—It was in the middle of the day.

8840. Where?—Just at my own place.

8841. Were your boys in school at the time?—They were not; it was four o'clock of a summer's day.

8842. Is that the middle of the day?—It was four o'clock.

8843. What is the name of the man that that took place with?—I do not know his name.

8844. What is his occupation?—He is a labouring man.

8845. And you, in the middle of the day, caught a labouring man—a person beneath you—by the coat, in order that he might strike you?—I did not, I declare, upon my solemn oath.

8846. What did he say to you, that you caught him by the coat?—He said something very offensive.

8847. What did you say when you caught him by the coat?—Well, I will let you strike me if you can do it.

8848. Do you consider that becoming conduct on the part of a teacher?—I do not think it is.

8849. What provocation did he give you?—He said something to provoke me.

8850. What was it he said to you?—I do not remember.

8851. How long since is that?—It is a long time ago; I think, probably, nearly two years ago—the first instance of the description that occurred in my life.

8852. The magistrates on that occasion considered you acted wrong?—They fined me five shillings.

8853. Was it for the assault or some other charge?—No; that was the charge—the only charge.

8854. Was there any imputation against you that you were guilty of excess in some other way—in other words, that you were not quite yourself?—There was no such imputation thought of; it was only four o'clock. I distinctly state I never heard of such an insinuation being made against me in my life; and you shock me with that question. There never was a more important grievance.

8855. What was the important grievance?—Being fined five shillings, which I did not deserve. It was distinctly sworn, and witnesses proved, that I offered no violence.

8856. Do not you think that circumstance might have had a tendency to lead persons to believe you were of violent temper?—I am considered quite the contrary.

8857. Might not the effect of that be, with some other things, to impress the public that you were a person of violent character?—It might have that tendency.

8858. And might it not be a cause that your school is not so well filled with pupils as it ought to be?—I do not think it possible that could have been the cause.

8859. You do not think it possible that it could affect your school, that you should have caught a common labouring man by the coat, in the middle of the day, to make him strike you?—Not for the purpose of striking; I wanted to show that the poor creature, although he used abusive language, was not able to injure me; and then I said, "I will let you strike me, if you like;" and there is the whole of it.

8860. Who have you as assistant in the school?—I have one assistant.

8861. Who appointed him?—I did.

8862. Where does he reside?—He resides in Monaghan.

8863. How long is it since you appointed him?—I think, three years ago.

8864. What department in your school does he fill?—He teaches arithmetic and mathematics.

8865. Have you any other assistant?—No.

8866. Could you be mistaken in saying that it is two years since the transaction before the magistrates?—I think it might be, probably, last summer twelvemonths.

8867. What punishment do you use in the school?—I am glad you asked me that, sir; I make it an invariable rule never to pull the hair or the ear of a boy. I have a small retan, not as thick as my little finger, and when the clock strikes three I call for the judgments, and I give a pandy for every *vix*, if not controlled by a *valde bene*; but if there be a good *valde bene*, that controls the bad effects of the *vix*, and I forgive it.

8868. Did you ever strike a boy on the back?—I might give a boy a slap on the back with this retan, which is on my table, and which you might have seen to-day.

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MONAGHAN.

Monaghan Diocesan School.

Rev. Thos. Mooney.

8869. Have you?—Probably I did; but very seldom.

8870. But you have?—On my solemn oath the charge now against me is, that I am too lenient.

8871. Have you, in former times, struck boys on the back with the retan?—I might have done so; such a thing might have happened.

8872. Have you struck a boy on the back when his coat was off? Has any portion of his dress been removed when you used the retan?—No; I have not taken off a boy's coat for fifteen years.

8873. Did you, prior to that time?—I did, repeatedly, at the request of the boys' parents.

8874. Then, fifteen years ago you did flog boys?—I have done it during thirty-three years but twice in my life.

8875. But fifteen years ago you did?—I have not done it for thirty-three years, in all my career, but twice.

8876. And then you did so by solicitation?—By the earnest solicitation of the parents, and in the presence of the parents in the house.

8877. How did you make up the return you have made to the Commissioners? Did you put into the return those who were a very short time with you?—I did, because a great number have left me lately: there were three brothers, sons of this clergyman; and there is a man in the town who took his son from me within the last six weeks.

8878. What was the reason he took him from you?—He had no fault to find against me. There are two more within fifty yards of this place, belonging to Mr. Jebb; he took them away very lately, whether or not to thin my number for the Commission I do not know.

8879. Was he on such terms with you that he would be disposed thus to injure you?—He would be ungrateful if he did so.

8880. Why did you say he took them away to thin your boys?—It looks so very queer; for he never paid a halfpenny for them, and that makes it more strange.

8881. Had he any bad feeling towards you?—I do not think he could have, for I did him material service in the time of his distress.

8882. Why do you think it probable he took them away for the reason you assign?—It looks so strange. I desired him to leave his sons and I would charge him nothing, and he did not do so.

8883. How long were those boys with you?—They were with me but one quarter.

8884. You were desirous they should remain until the Commission; was it since the vacation they came to you?—No, it was not; it was before.

8885. How long before the vacation?—February 8th, 1855.

8886. Were they removed within the last two or three days?—No; within the last two or three weeks.

8887. You can ascribe it to no other cause but for the purpose of injuring you?—I will not say, but it looks like it.

8888. Have you ever had any boarders?—Twelve was the maximum.

8889. How long is it since you have had any boarders?—Not long since; this good while, from a domestic calamity——

8890. How long?—The last I had were the nephews of two Fellows of College.

8891. How long is that?—About five years ago.

8892. Had you twelve in all with you at one time; did they leave you all at once or by degrees?—By degrees.

8893. Could you furnish us with the names of the twelve boys you say you had?—I could tell you. There were four nephews of Dr. Wray, of College; Atkinsons, of Ely-place; and two nephews of Dr. Hare, who selected me as knowing me personally and intimately, and I had them seven years; they came children, and I put them into college.

8894. These young men remained with you until they entered college?—They did.

8895. Are you aware what success they had in college?—Some of them entered college and some did not; some of them are professional men. I think two went, about two years ago, to college, and gave it up. There is one a doctor; one is dead; the father of the other is a receiver in the General Post-office, and his son is under him. I was going to mention to you that I was the tutor of the Earl of Erne, and a tutor of a Fellow of College.

8896. Could you name any of your pupils, either boarders or day boys, who entered college and obtained distinctions either on their entrance or subsequently?—Yes, I could mention some.

8897. Will you do so, if you please?—I had a son of Colonel Lewis, in this neighbourhood.

8898. How long was he educated by you?—He was educated by me solely.

8899. About what time did he enter college?—I should suppose it is ten years back.

8900. He obtained honors?—He obtained some honors, I always understood. I always understood he got a premium for Scriptures—I heard so from himself.

8901. Is there any other gentleman?—I have lately entered my son in college, and he got a high place.

8902. How long is it since he entered?—About October two years. He was taken in very frequently both for classics and science.

8903. Any other young gentleman that has gone from your school to college?—A great number went from my school.

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MONAGHAN.

Monaghan Diocesan School.

Rev. Thos. Mooney.

8904. To college?—For the last thirty years great numbers went.

8905. You are thirty-three years here, and can you tell us the names of any of those who have distinguished themselves who went from your school?—I cannot at this moment distinctly state, the time is so long. Very few went to Trinity College from this place. The least number in Ireland enter from this locality; a great many more go to Belfast.

8906. Have you sent young men to Belfast?—No; I never sent any one to Belfast, because I had no Presbyterians.

8907. Have you been sending them to any other college?—I sent some to Trinity College; not to any other.

8908. Would you be good enough to furnish the Commissioners to-morrow with a list of the gentlemen who entered college from your school?—I will strive to do so.

8909. Distinguishing those who have obtained honors, and specifying the time each entered?—I must do it from recollection. I will strive to do it as well as I can, but I will not vouch for its accuracy.

8910. But, at all events, your list will be accurate of those who obtained honors?—I do not know if I ever had one but Colonel Lewis' son, and my own son, who got a high place very lately, and was recommended for honors in science and classics.

8911. Mr. *Stephens.*—You say a great number of pupils who went from your school obtained honors?—Well, I do not say that.

8912. You made a mistake?—Yes.

8913. Well, correct it if you like?—I do not think there is so nicely a circumstanced diocesan school in all Ireland, and that by my own enterprise and exertions; and, surely, when I laid all the earning of my life out on it, would I not endeavour to make it fruitful, and repay me. I shall have more opportunities, probably, to-morrow. Shall I read for you a memorial——

8914. You had better reserve that until to-morrow. I would feel obliged to you to bring with you to-morrow all the documents and records of every kind relating to this school?—I have every thing here at present.

8915. I should feel obliged to you if you will bring down every thing to-morrow?—Very well.

8916. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners will visit your school to-morrow morning, before the sitting of the court; you will have the scholars in attendance?—Yes; and I will examine them for you if you like.

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MONAGHAN.

MONAGHAN (Second Day) 29th SEPTEMBER, 1855.

Present:—MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Rev. Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

MONAGHAN DIOCESAN SCHOOL—(continued).

Monaghan Diocesan School—con.

Documentary Evidence.

8917. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners have received the Report of the visitors, referred to in the Report of the Clare-street Board for 1849, read yesterday, and also by Dr. Mooney in his evidence.

8918. *Secretary.*—The following is the Report of the Commission appointed to visit the diocesan school of Monaghan, dated 30th of November, 1849:—

"We visited the school, May 15 and 16. It is the diocesan school of Kilmore, Raphoe and Clogher. The present master, Thomas Mooney, LL.D., was appointed in 1833. The house was built in 1826. Lady Rossmore gave £100, and £400 arrears of the Cairn's Fund; the grand jury presented £500 more. It is well situated and in good repair: kept so by Dr. Mooney, as the grand jury will not present for repairs. The school-room would accommodate fifty boys, and the dormitories twelve. Two Irish acres are annexed, part of which is play-ground, with a good ball-court, built by the master. The desks are recently repaired.

"The emoluments are, in addition to payments by the pupils, £120 per annum, paid by the bishop and clergy of the dioceses. Dr. Mooney also received for the first fourteen years, £20 per annum from Lord Rossmore, in consequence of a bequest of Alexander Cairns, Esq., deceased, 'to be paid to the mathematical teacher in the town of Monaghan.' The wording of the will seems to leave the payment optional. It was made to his predecessors, and, we have little doubt, would be paid now if Lord Rossmore were satisfied that the school were effective.

"The payments from Kilmore and Raphoe are very irregular; in the former, the registrar refuses to collect for him, and he must apply to each clergyman; in Clogher £10 remains unpaid from last year. This statement is, however, inconsistent with the vouchers shown to us by the registrar of Clogher, and gives us an unfavourable impression of Dr. M.'s habits of business.

"We found a general dissatisfaction prevailing in the neighbourhood respecting this school; but as no persons were willing to give evidence on the subject, and we did not conceive that we possess authority to compel any one unconnected with the establishment to appear before us, we were confined to the examination of the master and his assistant, a copy of which is annexed.

"The school consisted, at our visit, of twenty-six boys, the most of whom evidently were new comers, and none, with the exception of Dr. M.'s son, were before 1848. There were no boarders; he had none since 1842. Nine of the boys were Romanists, and two Protestant dissenters. Several of these boys receive instruction either gratuitously or nearly so; two are free, and seventeen at reduced rates. The annual charge is £4 for each, but he expects only £44 per annum from his present classes.

"No school registers or rolls appear to have been kept; judgment books are, but the pupils carry them away when leaving; all that could be procured were some leaves with lists of names from 1839 on, which gave us a very unfavourable impression as to the method and order of Dr. Mooney's habits; he could give us no information as to the number he had educated, or those who had entered college from the school, or what places or honors they obtained.

"The school had not in his time been visited by order of the Commissioners of Education, nor by that of the Bishop of Clogher (as he believed). In this last his memory fails, for it was visited more than once by a committee of which one of us was chairman, in 1831, December 22. Next year Dr. Mooney seemed unwilling to admit them on account of the condition of his school, as he said.

"In former years a large proportion of his scholars were Romanists, who came to him 'to be finished for Maynooth.' This class is now nearly taken away by the establishment of a Romish seminary at Monaghan. The school-hours are from nine to eleven, A.M.; half an hour for play, and then till three; there is afterwards a mathematical class, conducted by his assistant, who is paid by the pupils. This seems to have no connexion with Dr. Mooney's school, except that he permits it to be held there.

"The assistant, James M'Henry, is a Romanist; he attends from nine to eleven; afterwards he is engaged with a national school in the town of Monaghan, of which he is the master; his pecuniary arrangements with Dr. Mooney appear of a confused character; he is paid at the rate of £1 per annum for each boy whom he teaches, even those who pay Dr. Mooney little or nothing, and it seems that he is paid by the pupils, not by Dr. Mooney; he teaches English, arithmetic, and geometry, while Dr. Mooney charges himself with classics and writing.

"The religious instruction is stated to be, reading of the Scriptures and learning the Catechism on Saturday, to Protestants; none to Romanists. It is to be remarked that

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neither the rector nor curate of the parish are in the habit of visiting this school, assigning as a reason their belief that their visits would not be welcome.

"We examined the head class (evidently the only one that had been long enough under Dr. Mooney's care to serve as a test) in Greek, and Latin, and mathematics. Two out of the three were well trained; and we are satisfied that Dr. Mooney is a good and sound classical teacher. He stated that sixteen were learning classics, but our time did not permit us to examine the remainder.

"It is manifest from these facts that this school is not in a prosperous condition, though the local circumstances seem peculiarly favourable to such an establishment. The present number who attend it is evidently far above its usual complement. Dr. Mooney refers his want of success partly to the Romish seminary, but still more to the rivality of a school conducted by the Presbyterian minister of Monaghan. This was opened while the diocesan school was vacant (it was vacant three years he states), before his appointment, and got a start, which it has since maintained. We find, however, from inquiry in other quarters, that the success of that school rests, in a great measure, on Dr. Mooney's extreme unpopularity; and that it would not be able to stand against him, were he to regain public confidence. We do not pretend to say whether this be possible; but, we hope, it will not be thought presumptuous in us to lay the following suggestions before the Board:—

"It seems to us, in the first instance, that in this, and indeed in all other diocesan schools, a definite system of rules and discipline should be established by the Board, to which the masters should be required to conform, under penalty of a suspension of salary.

"In the various Acts, from Elizabeth down, and the Commissioners' Report 5th, 1826, we find nothing that bears on this important point, except the term free-school; which at present has no practical meaning, though these institutions might be of special assistance in educating the children of the clergy when they are in distress.

"2. That a book should be kept, in which the details respecting each pupil's attendance, progress, and conduct, should be regularly entered.

"3. That annual visitors be appointed by the Board, who shall, at stated periods, report to them on the condition of the school, as to certain points set forth in a list of queries to be issued by the Board for their guidance, and such other matters as they may consider important.

"4. That public examinations be held in the presence of one or more of the visitors, and noticed in their report.

"5. These, in general. With respect to this particular school, we would further remark that the course pursued by Dr. Mooney in educating candidates for Maynooth seems to have been imprudent, and likely to cause distrust among the Protestant inhabitants of Monaghan; it has also excited a strong feeling of dissatisfaction among the clergy who contribute to his salary; and we would submit that any Romanists who enter should read exactly the same course as the other pupils.

"6. Equally objectionable is the arrangement respecting the assistant. That he should be master of another school, to which he must give up much of his time and energy, is, of itself, a mistake; that he should be paid by the pupils in such a way as to make him independent of his principal, still more so; and that he should hold the mathematical class in the evening, quite distinct from Dr. Mooney's authority, seems subversive of discipline. It is also liable to misconstruction, and has given rise to reports calculated to destroy confidence in the school.

"To restore this confidence must, in any case, be difficult; but we see no reason to doubt that it is possible under an efficient system of visitation which could correct abuses, if real, or disprove charges, if calumnious.

"This school seems peculiarly fitted for such an experiment, and, we believe, the wish is general that it should be attempted.

(Signed) "JOHN A. RUSSELL, Archdeacon of Clogher.
"T. R. ROBINSON, D.D., for ROBT. L. TOTTENHAM.

"30th November, 1849."

Rev. *Thomas Mooney* further examined.

Rev. Thos. Mooney.

8919. *Chairman.*—Have you any wish that the evidence taken at that visitation should be read?—I have not the slightest wish for it; but I wish to correct one or two statements.

8920. You will have an opportunity of giving an explanation. You do not wish to have this evidence read?—I have not the slightest objection or wish.

8921. Dr. *Andrews.*—The Commissioners will be happy to receive any explanation of the evidence you gave yesterday.—My Lord, in the first place, with regard to the hour of the day when this charge of violence was brought against me, it was later than what I said; it was in the evening, about six o'clock, I think: that is all I have to say with regard to that. Lord Rossmore was presiding on the bench, if I recollect well; but it is three years ago since it happened.

8922. *Chairman.*—Have you the returns that you were requested to bring on yesterday?—I have every paper here that is in my possession.

8923. Have you made out the returns?—I made a mistake in the number of scholars I said I sent to college, though I still am under the impression I sent more, I find I sent very few: I have the names here, and the years I sent them.

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MONAGHAN.

Monaghan Diocesan School.

Rev. Thos. Mooney.

8924. Have you mentioned those who received honors in the university?—I never had any who received honors, except Mr. Lucas.

8925. Have you entered that in the return?—No, I have not, my Lord.

8926. You were directed to do so yesterday.—I mentioned that my son got very high places, and I have a Dublin paper to show it. I also mentioned, my Lord, that at the first quarter examination he was recommended for honors in classics and sciences, and taken in for them; but not being successful——

8927. You can enter that in the return, if you please.—I think it more truthful to give you the paper. Will your lordship allow me to read it.

8928. Dr. *Andrews.*—Not unless it was written by yourself.—It was not.

8929. Mr. *Stephens.*—Dr. Mooney, does the list you have handed in contain the names of all the gentlemen who have entered college from your school?—Yes, to the best of my recollection.

8930. Have you distinguished those who obtained honors?—I had none but one.

8931. Have you distinguished him?—I think it was at his catechetical examination he was recommended for honors. If you allow me to explain: he was a very clever boy, and I expected great honor from him. Previous to his October examination, he went home to his own county and got cold, which left him in bed for two years. He never came to me after, and he got a high place under that disadvantage I have mentioned.

8932. Have you specified the time this gentleman entered college from your school?—I think I have.

8933. Name the year when Lucas and Butler entered college?—Butler was the first boy I ever had in my life; he did not enter college from my school, but he boarded with me for twelve months.

8934. Do you know when he entered college?—He was with me in 1824, and I should say he entered about 1826.

8935. Where was he from 1824 to 1826?—I cannot say. His father resided in Dublin, and I believe he went to school in Dublin, for he was not able to pay me for him, nor never paid me since.

8936. Did Lucas go from your school to college?—Yes, under the disadvantage I have mentioned. He was two years sick after he left me; but he got a very high place.

8937. When did he enter college?—I see by the newspaper it was 1827, otherwise I would not have remembered it.

8938. Correct your return, for you state that he entered in 1828.

8939 Of what religious denomination is your assistant master?—He is a Roman Catholic; he is master of the national school of which I am the manager.

8940. You stated, yesterday, "the schoolroom was built under my auspices, and by my exertions; I got the school a mere shell"?—I did.

8941. Now what do you mean by "my exertions;" do you mean by the word "exertions" that you got subscriptions from the people towards putting the schoolhouse in a proper state of repair?—I got some.

8942. How much?—I could not positively say; but I got a great many refusals and rebuffs.

8943. Well, we will not talk about refusals or rebuffs, but I want to know how much money you actually received towards the reparation of your schoolhouse?—I gave some myself, and Lady Rossmore contributed some.

8944. How much?—Five hundred pounds. She had the principal hand in getting me my appointment; and but for me—I speak now in the presence of Lord Rossmore—but for my exertions that house would never have been built.

8945. When did Lady Rossmore contribute the £500?—She contributed while the house was building.

8946. When was that?—The building commenced some time in 1824, and was finished in 1826.

8947. Who else, besides Lady Rossmore, contributed towards the building of the schoolhouse?—I declare, on my oath, I am not able to tell you. I made applications, and we got small sums; but I do not recollect how much.

8948. Did you receive any money, except the money you received from Lady Rossmore?—I did not receive it at all. It never came into my hands. As the schoolmaster, feeling naturally a deep interest in the matter, I made applications to the Bishop of Clogher, but nothing more.

8949. In point of fact, was there any money applied towards the reparation of your school, besides that which you received from Lady Rossmore?—I do not think there was much.

8950. Was there any?—I think there might have been a little; but I had no means of ascertaining how much, as I was only directed by the Solicitor of the Board to make the applications, it being my duty; it was represented I ought to make public application, and use every exertion to have a certain sum collected to build the house.

8951. And after your house was built, you did not take the trouble of ascertaining whether any person contributed money, except Lady Rossmore?—I thought I had done my duty then, and to go further would be intermeddling.

8952. Would it be "intermeddling" to ascertain how much money was collected towards the reparation of the diocesan schoolhouse, you being the master?—No; but to repeat my applications, I thought would be intermeddling.

8953. Did you not inquire as to the results of your applications?—I did not.

8954. Then you cannot inform me how much money you received, or what sums, in

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point of fact, were paid towards the reparation of the diocesan schoolhouse, you being its master?—I cannot, at this moment.

8955. Can you at any moment?—No. I think the persons are all dead to whom I made applications.

8956. How much did the reparation of your school cost?—It was not on the reparation of it, but the erection of it, that the money was spent.

8957. "I got the school a mere shell": what do you mean by that?—I mean, and I think correctly, a new house without a single fixture, or convenience for living—nothing in fact but the walls.

8958. The walls were built then?—Yes, but the house not furnished. I could not boil a potato for my dinner in it.

9859. How much money was expended on your house, in order to put it in a state fit for your residence?—Lord Rossmore can give you a pretty good account; but I do not think the question ought to be propounded to me at all. I had nothing to do with the outlay on that house, or the building of it.

8960. In point of fact, you do not know what sum was expended on the reparation, or putting fixtures in the diocesan schoolhouse?—Yes, I can; I have a list of these I mentioned yesterday. I had done every thing in the house, and outside the house. What has been done, can be seen very plainly—there is nothing concealed. Every thing that I have done is now to be seen. I have made gardens; built, and planted——

8961. In what year was this school a "mere shell"?—When it was built, in 1826.

8962. Lady Rossmore, then, contributed £500?—Not then.

8963. She did it before?—She contributed the money for the building; and but for her £500, the house would never have been erected. It was previous to its being built that she contributed the money; because the contractor would not undertake it without a guarantee of being paid.

8964. Under whose orders was the house built?—You must be aware that there is an architect of the Board of Education. He furnished the plan, which was approved of by the Board of Education.

8965. Who paid the tradesmen's bills?—The solicitor of the Board advertised in the Dublin newspapers for a contractor; and the regular contract was entered into by the Board, who were the only legitimate persons to make it. The contractors who got it would never have undertaken such a minor job, but that they were just finishing the palace of the Bishop of Clogher; and being so near this, they removed their utensils and workmen, and built it. Messrs. Mullens and M'Mahon were the contractors.

8966. Did they finish the house?—They finished the house.

8967. Who paid the contractors?—They were paid by the Board of Education, of course. I had nothing to do with it more than the man in Nova Scotia.

8968. Then the house was not built at your expense?—Certainly not. Did I ever insinuate any such thing?

8969. What is the size of the schoolroom?—Thirty by twenty.

8970. How many dormitories have you for boarders?—The same as the schoolroom, with a slight diminution; the passage going in to it is taken off one of the rooms.

8971. How many dormitories have you for boarders?—Two.

8972. Give me the size of the rooms?—I could not give the precise size. The schoolroom is thirty feet long, and twenty feet in breadth; and twelve feet over that is the dormitory, with the exception of a small space taken off, for a passage to the under room. I could only conjecture, as I did yesterday, when you were there, and when I gave you as satisfactory an answer as I could.

8973. Will you give a satisfactory answer, now?—I cannot give a more satisfactory answer than to tell you the size of the schoolroom—and that the dormitory is on the top of it.

8974. What accommodation would these two dormitories afford?—Twelve boys.

8975. Have you any dining hall for the boarders?—Not expressly. I have nothing but a parlour.

8976. Have you not had boarders?—Yes.

8977. Where did they dine?—They dined in the schoolroom, as they do in many schools in Ireland.

8978. How many rooms have you up stairs?—Four.

8979. Have you any room for the assistant master?—I used to put him in a small dormitory; that was the only one I had.

8980. Have you a room for an infirmary?—I have not.

8981. What out-offices have you?—I have a stable large enough to contain three horses; and I have a small place for a store, and another small house that I intend to hold a cow or two; but I have built offices at my own expense, they not being sufficient.

8982. What offices have you built at your own expense?—I have built five different houses.

8983. Where?—In the rere of my house.

8984. Describe them?—One is a shed containing a potato-house—a house I may convert to any use I think proper; and a fowl-house, which is enclosed by the yard. I have then built a turf-house, about twenty feet long, and outside of it I have built another, the same length, which is converted into a turf-house. I have built a cow-house that contained seven or eight cows; and then I built a house in the garden two stories—what is

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MONAGHAN.

Monaghan Diocesan School.

Rev. Thos. Mooney.

called a gardener's house, for containing tools; and there is a loft on it for keeping any thing I think proper—such as onions, and things of that description.

8985. Then all these erections have been for your own personal advantage, and not for the advantage of the scholars?—Certainly; but the place contained nothing, except the ball-court, which the scholars——

8986. Have they any play-ground, except the ball-court?—They have.

8987. Where?—To the rere of it.

8988. How many acres of ground have you altogether?—The grant is five English acres but I hold a few acres more by rent.

8989. Have you any free pupils?—I have.

8990. How many?—Six or seven.

8991. Were they there yesterday?—There were some.

8992. How many of them?—There were five or six—five, at least; but the whole number of boys was not there yesterday.

8993. Out of the fourteen present there were five or six free pupils?—Yes.

8994. How many free pupils had you in 1854?—The number generally varies from four to seven; never more than seven, very seldom less than six.

8995. How many had you in 1854?—Without referring to the paper I cannot tell you.

8996 Did I not tell you last night to bring all the documents and papers connected with the school?—I can tell the number with the exception of one or two; I never had less than five, except some ten or fifteen years ago; I think within the last seven years I never had less, and I had sometimes eight.

8997. Have you any document from which you can state that fact with a positive certainty?—I see by the last return, on the 3rd of June, which I gave Mr. Kyle, secretary of the Board of Education, that I returned day boys nineteen, six free, evening pupils two.

8998. Do you speak from recollection or from the documents now before you?—From recollection.

8999 Have you no document before you from which you can give us positive information upon the subject?—I think I have now a document before me which, I may venture to say, is correct. In 1849, six; 1850, five; in 1851, five; and in 1852, six.

9000. In 1853?—I have not an account of the number that year.

9001. Why?—But in 1853 and 1854, I positively swear I must have had six or seven, or probably eight.

9002. In 1853 and 1854, you positively swear that?—To the very best of my recollection; it is scarcely possible I can be mistaken.

9003. Having sworn that, read that return to which your name is signed.—In 1853, five; and 1854, seven. Am I not correct?

9004. That is, if the "three" ought to be taken for a "five." What do you call free pupils?—A pupil I charge nothing for—a pupil I teach gratuitously.

9005. Who selects the free pupils?—I do myself.

9006. Has any one a right to present you with free pupils?—Not one.

9007. Then, in point of fact, you consider you are not bound to teach any free pupils?—I do; yet I know it is the wish of the Board of Education I should do so. I remember addressing Lord Rossmore, and telling him if he had one or two boys whom he wished to have educated, I would be willing to educate them gratuitously.

9008. But you do not recognize any right on the part of Lord Rossmore, or any other person to present free pupils?—I do not; but I selected Lord Rossmore, because I thought he had a claim, if not directly legal, at least by implication, and, therefore, I was anxious to make a tender of my feelings, to show how I felt.

9009. What annual income do you receive as being master of this diocesan school?—The annual income is £120 a-year, but I do not receive that.

9010. How much do you receive?—Generally from £15 to £10 is deducted from that.

9011. I suppose you have £100 a-year?—I think about £113; but that is reduced by £10.

9012. That would make it £103. Then you have five acres of ground; what do you value that ground at?—You know I cannot value the five acres of ground at all, because the play-ground must be taken into consideration.

9013. How much do you value the ground at?—The ground in the immediate neighbourhood is set for 30*s.* an acre. I do not think I can give a fairer estimate than that.

9014. The house, of course, is rent free?—It is.

9015. What advantage do the public at large derive from giving you this income?—The same advantages that all the endowed diocesan schools in Ireland confer on the public.

9016. What are the advantages?—A good sound and Christian education; and that I consider a rare advantage

9017. Do any of the Protestant clergymen of the diocese send their children to be educated in your school?—Very few do.

9018. Give me their names?—I had the sons of Mr. St George, and the sons of a Mr. Cruikshank.

9019. How many of them?—I had three of one, and two of the other.

9020. Then am I to understand that from 1823, down to the present moment, you were intrusted with the education of five sons, and five sons only, belonging to the Protestant clergymen of the diocese?—That is a fact; but I could give you a reason for it, if you do not consider it irrelevant or unnecessary.

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9021. If you wish to give an explanation of your answer I will be happy to hear it.—I shall give the following explanation, and I trust it will be deemed satisfactory. When I came to this country, it was a period of great public excitement. During my humble career in college I voted for Lord Plunkett, as a scholar; and before I came to this country, I dined at a certain house where I heard a gentleman state that he would persecute me for having voted for Lord Plunkett. To make the matter worse, his son, the present Bishop of Tuam, and the present Lord Plunkett, during the seven years he was incumbent of this diocese, was just to me. As reference has been made to the letter to the Board of Education, I may state, when my name was maligned, and the present dean of this diocese went so far as to say he understood I kept no school at all, he was contradicted by the Bishop of Tuam, who said—"He has four relatives, boarders, of mine at this moment." That, in my opinion, is not the sole cause, but it is still a great and strong one. I have been deserted by the clergy, my legitimate guardians; I have not taken a political part, and there was a deputation came to my house of some clergymen requiring me to do so; but I declined to have any connexion with any party whatever. I have persevered in that course since, and it would have been better had I adopted some different course; but I thought it my duty, and I think so still, not to take any part in the affairs of this world, so far as party is concerned. I have also a formidable opponent. Previous to the building of my house, for four years there was no schoolmaster in Monaghan, and the inhabitants in their own defence called upon a Presbyterian clergyman in this town to set up a school for their sons; he complied with their request, and from that hour to this, he has continued my formidable opponent; and I swear distinctly, but for that cause, I think I would have as flourishing a diocesan school as the circumstances of this county would permit. Let me also explain to you, sir, that I am surrounded by three of the greatest schools in Ireland; and that under any guardianship, or mastership, Monaghan school will ever be a subordinate one compared with the three great schools of Enniskillen, Dungannon, and Armagh. The Cavan school, I believe, is in the same category with my own; but I say nothing about it. These schools will always have the advantage; for what parent would not be anxious to send his son where he would obtain an exhibition of £30 or £50.

9022. Then, am I to take it as a fact that the reason only five Protestant clergymen of this diocese have entrusted their sons to be educated by you since 1823 down to the present moment is, because you have refused to take a political part?—I distinctly state that is the sole and only cause.

9023. When was it that the clergymen you have mentioned sent their five sons to you?—I think about the year 1826, or 1827.

9024. Then, since 1827 you have not educated the sons of any Protestant clergyman of this diocese?—I do not think I have; and I have often complained of it.

9025. Is your school subject to any visitation?—It is not.

9026. Has it been subject to any visitation since 1823?—I think there is a misstatement in that return.

9027. Has your school been visited since 1823?—The rural dean may visit my school, and has done so more than once for the purpose of seeing whether the house was in order; but he has no connexion whatever with the school.

9028. Then, in point of fact, your school has not been visited by any person since 1823?—It has not, except the visitation you have heard read; but not before or after.

9029. What part do you take yourself in the school business?—I may say I do the entire of it. I teach the whole course, with the exception of arithmetic and mathematics.

9030. Then all the other classes you teach yourself?—I do.

9031. What are the school-hours?—From nine till three.

9032. Are you present in the schoolroom during that time?—Mostly the entire time, with, perhaps, the exception of a few moments.

9033. Are you present the entire time?—I am there entirely, except I may go out for five or ten minutes, but then the second master is there. I sit in my chair and read a book, or I may sit up for a few minutes to walk about the house; but I see that he does his duty.

9034. What holidays have you?—No holidays at all.

9035. Do you never give holidays?—No; but I give vacations at two periods of the year: one at Christmas, and the other in the month of July. I give four weeks at each time.

9036. What holidays do you give at Easter?—Four, or five, or six days.

9037. What is the name of your assistant master?—Michael M'Intee.

9038. By whom was he appointed?—By me.

9039. By whom is he paid?—By me; but his salary is very small, for this reason, that there was an express stipulation on my appointing him to the national school.

9040. Then he has some other employment?—He is schoolmaster of the town of Monaghan.

9041. What are the hours of his attendance at your school?—From nine until eleven.

9042. Then after eleven there is no assistant master?—There is not.

9043. Are you not aware that the Archdeacon of Clogher, Dr. Robinson, and Mr. Tottenham made this report:—"Equally objectionable is the arrangement respecting the assistant. That he should be master of another school, to which he must give up much of his time and energy, is of itself a mistake?—I was not aware of any such observations.

9044. You never heard, then, of these observations before?—This is the first time I ever heard them. They kept me in the dark, and did what I complain of—gave me no information.

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MONAGHAN.

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Rev. Thos. Mooney.

9045. Is this the first time you ever received any information on the subject from any quarter?—The first time I ever heard it from any quarter in my life; this is the first morning I ever heard of it in my life; directly or indirectly.

9046. Having heard that report of the visitors, do you think it a proper arrangement, either for the national school or for your own school, that the master should so divide his time?—There might be a better arrangement, if circumstances would permit it.

9047. Do you think it an advantageous arrangement?—When I say I think, I admit it is not the most advantageous arrangement.

9048. Do you not think it is a disadvantageous arrangement?—I never took that view of the matter before; for I have Roman Catholic boys, and it would be just as great an objection on the other side if I had a Protestant.

9049. That is not the objection I am pointing to?—I do not see any other objection.

9050. Why, there is this objection, that the energies of the master have been wasted. If your assistant master be at your school for two or three hours in the morning, and if he then go to the national school, surely you will not say he is as fit to instruct the boys as if he went fresh to the national school?—That I do not consider my business at all; but I cannot see how a few hours teaching a few boys could waste a man's energies so much as that he could not do his duty.

9051. Do you not think it would be more advantageous to the school that the assistant master should be there the entire day?—Certainly.

9052. Devoting the entire of his time to the school?—Certainly, there can be no doubt about that; but my circumstances—the circumstances of the school—would not permit me to do that.

9053. Were you ever furnished with a copy of this report by the Archdeacon of Clogher?—I never was; I distinctly state this is the first time I ever heard of a particle of the contents of it. I thought that a grievance, and complained of it as such. I wrote to the Primate of Ireland on the subject, and mentioned to his Grace that I did not get the concession granted to the malefactor in the dock. I was brought to trial, and never knew what my crime was, nor who my accuser was. That I complained of as a great hardship to his Grace; but I got no reply or explanation on the subject.

9054. I perceive this report is dated 30th November, 1849; was it before the 30th of November, or was it after the 30th of November, that Dr. Robinson, one of the visitors who signed this report, "Gave me, in 1849, the highest character for efficiency and capability for executing the duties of my profession, and the most excellent answering of my boys in Latin, Greek, and mathematics; I was told of this character by Dr. Robinson, but not by the Archdeacon of Clogher?"—Yes; I distinctly state when I complained of this inquisition which was held over me as a grievance after so many years of servitude, Dr. Robinson mentioned, "It would be well for you that there had been a visitation of your school twenty years ago.

9055. And when he spoke to you in the terms to which I have alluded did he say that the Archdeacon of Clogher and Mr. Tottenham concurred with him?—He said nothing about it.

9056. You have heard the short-hand writer's notes read, and do you now consider that that visitation was intended for your detriment?—I do.

9057. Do you not think there was ground for the visitation or inquiry, when it was found there were few pupils, comparatively speaking, in your school; none of them boarders, and most of them day-pupils—a class for which the school was not intended?—I cannot agree with you that the school was not intended for day-boys. The intention of the Board of Education, as frequently expressed to me, was that it should be open to all.

9058. My question is this, do you not think that there were grounds for a visitation?—I distinctly state I do not think there was.

9059. Give your reasons?—Because I have educated my pupils zealously and faithfully, as the examination proves I did; and I now distinctly state, in the presence of one of the visitors who heard that examination, that, probably, in all his life he never heard better answering; and I also distinctly state that one of the visitors, Dr. Robinson, before he went to the schoolroom, asked me to join in the examination, which I did, allowing him first to go over each sentence, and then striking out a new ground myself.

9060. How do you account for the fact that no pupils educated in your school entered Trinity College during the twenty-three years that elapsed between 1828 and 1851?—I think that question is answered by the parents not——

9061. Would not that fact alone justify a visitation?—I cannot say whether it would or not.

9062. Would not that fact *per se* justify a visitation?—I cannot say at this moment whether it would be a just ground or not. I might render them as useful members of society by educating them well, without their ever going to Trinity College. This is a mercantile country, and I venture to say that during the thirty years I am here, there are not four who have left this town for Trinity College. That is a rare occurrence, out of a population of four or five thousand.

9063. Are there any boarding schools in this town?—There are.

9064. How many?—Two.

9065. How long have they been established?—One lately; the other was here before my time; and I could not say it has ever sent a boy to Trinity College in all that time.

9066. You spoke of a school that has been recently established?—Within the last two years it has been established.

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9067. How many pupils are there, do you know?—I cannot say distinctly; but I am sure there are eighteen or twenty.

9068. How many boarders?—They are generally boarders.

9069. What is the gentleman's name who keeps this school?—Mr. Shaw.

9070. Is he a clergyman?—No; but I know he was a district inspector of national schools, and I understand he was dismissed—for what I cannot say.

9071. How many boarders has he?—He has sixteen, or seventeen, or eighteen.

9072. How many have you?—None.

9073. Was there not another school established twenty-three years ago?—Yes.

9074. What is the name of the gentleman who conducts that boarding school?—He is the Presbyterian clergyman of the town.

9075. How long has it been established?—I think three or four years previous to my time.

9076. How many boarders has that gentleman?—I cannot tell; but there is a gentleman present who can inform you.

9077. Do you not know yourself?—I know he has a very small number.

9078. How do you account for the fact that this school, which has been established here only two or three years, and, as you state, conducted by a gentleman who was dismissed from a public office, has eighteen boarders, and you have none?—The way I account for it is this—he is a greater favourite than I am. But I suppose he can account himself.

9079. Of course; but I am only asking you to give an explanation of that fact?—I have an advertisement which I got put into the paper.

9080. When was the advertisement inserted?—1st July, 1827.

9081. What object have you in putting it in evidence?—To show you that I had half-yearly examinations, and had good scholars and a good number.

9082. Was the advertisement written by yourself?—It was; as every advertisement from a schoolmaster of the same kind is.

9083. There has been an insinuation that I am severe. I have beside me here a pupil of mine, and there are parents of pupils here alive. Let any of them come forward and say I have ever been considered a severe man. I think I am entitled to the benefit of their evidence, as it is a serious charge.

9084. *Chairman.*—Do you wish to make any further statement?—I do not, my Lord.

9085. Have you any witness that you wish to call?—I would like the Court to call witnesses, in order to see if there be any charge against me.

9086. Mr. *Stephens.*—You have intimated a wish to have witnesses examined; and Lord Kildare has asked you to call your witnesses?—I do not; but if any body brings a charge against me I will examine him. I have a great number of pupils here, showing the number of scholars I educated, I suppose amounting to one hundred boys.

9087. If you have any observations to make, now is the time; or if you wish to call any witnesses the Commissioners will be glad to hear their evidence?—If you are satisfied, my Lord and gentlemen, that the charge of severity brought against me is founded, it would be only fair that I should have the benefit of the testimony of my pupils. Will you allow me to have the evidence of a few of my pupils?

9088. As many as you like.

Alexander Dudgeon, Esq., sworn and examined.

Alexander Dudgeon, Esq.

9089. *Chairman.*—Where were you educated?—In Dr. Mooney's school principally.

9090. How long were you there?—More than six years.

9091. At what time were you there?—In 1827.

9092. Where did you go from Dr. Mooney's school?—I went to no other.

9093. Will you state what your treatment was while in that school—was Mr. Mooney kind to you?—He was extremely kind. I have never seen him use any unnecessary severity towards any pupil in the school during the time I was there.

9094. Dr. *Andrews.*—Why do you use the words "unnecessary severity?"—I mean where the pupils did not require to be punished, he used no severity at all.

9095. What was the nature of the punishment?—I think giving them an additional lesson, or tasks, or confinement for some hours after school.

9096. Was there corporal punishment used?—I cannot say. I have never seen him do more than pandy with a retan.

9097. Mr. *Stephens.*—When did you quit Dr. Mooney's school?—I should think about the year 1834 or 1835.

9098. What age were you then?—I was fifteen or sixteen years of age.

9099. Have you had any subsequent knowledge of the school?—No more than occasionally calling and stopping for a short time in the school-room with Mr. Mooney.

9100. Dr. *Andrews.*—Have you heard of any unfavourable opinion being entertained by the public as to this school, either in latter times or formerly?—Yes; I have heard individuals, but not the public, speaking unfavourably of it.

9101. What was the class of objections that they relied upon?—Why, I have heard them say that Dr. Mooney did not pay sufficient attention to the school.

9102. Have you ever heard of any other objections?—No, I did not.

9103. You live in the neighbourhood?—I do; within the last three years I lived within two miles and a-half of the school, and now I live within five miles. The only objection I heard assigned was his not attending to the school.

9104. Have you heard any reason assigned for his not attending?—I have not.

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MONAGHAN.

Monaghan Diocesan School.

Alexander Dudgeon, Esq.

9105. Have you any children yourself?—No, but I have younger brothers than myself.

9106. Where are they?—There is a relative of my own who commenced teaching school, and they went there.

9107. Do they go to him?—They did go, but they have long since been educated.

9108. Have you any younger members of your family at present?—None.

9109. During the time you were in the school, which I think you said was from 1827 to 1834, was Dr. Mooney diligent and attentive to his pupils?—Most decidedly he was.

Thomas Edmond Wright, Esq.

Thomas Edmond Wright, Esq., further examined.

9110. *Chairman.*—Were you a pupil of Dr. Mooney?—I was.

9111. When were you in his school?—I think in the year 1830 and 1831.

9112. Were you two years in the school?—Not quite two years, but I think I was there part of both those years.

9113. Did you go to any school afterwards?—No; I went to my profession as a solicitor.

9114. Will you state your opinion of the school?—My opinion is, that at that time it was a good classical school. Mr. Lucas and I were in the same class, and I do not think there could be got two boys to beat us. I certainly got as much benefit from that school as I ever got in any other.

9115. Was there corporal punishment inflicted?—Yes.

9116. What was the nature of it?—I have seen him pandy a boy and cane a boy too.

9117. [Rev. Dr. *Mooney.*—Was the pandy a heavy one?]

9118. Pretty brisk. I have seen Dr. White, of Duke-street, Dublin, a most eminent man, cane a boy much more severely than I ever saw Dr. Mooney. He caned myself, too, very well.

9119. [Rev. Dr. *Mooney.*—Was my general bearing that of a cruel, severe man?]

9120. I never saw any of it.

9121. Dr. *Andrews.*—Are you aware of any unfavourable impression with regard to Dr. Mooney's school?—I am not aware of it. I cannot call to mind a single individual who told me of any objection to Dr. Mooney's school; therefore I say I am not aware of any.

9122. Are you aware of any reason why this school has so few pupils?—I am not aware. I cannot speak from any knowledge so as to give any information to the Commissioners worth any thing.

9123. Are you aware of the reason why?—All I know is, that if the school be conducted now as it was in my own time, it would afford a good education.

9124. Are you aware why the farmers' sons and the sons of the respectable class do not attend this school?—I am not aware, but I can form an opinion in my own mind. There must be some unfavourable opinion in the minds of parents about Dr. Mooney; but I do not know what it is.

9125. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You have no actual knowledge yourself?—No.

9126. [Rev. Dr. *Mooney.*—Were you not as intimately acquainted with me as any man in society?]

9127. I think I was.

9128. [Rev. Dr. *Mooney.*—Could there be any foundation for these charges against me without your knowledge?]

9129. *Chairman.*—Do you think that these charges exist?—I do not know that. I do not like listening to reports; I scarcely ever believe them. I do not know any thing about the conduct of the school since I left it.

9130. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Mr. Wright, you stated that you only answer for the condition of the school during the time you were there?—Yes.

9131. You left about the year 1831?—Yes.

9132. You have no actual knowledge of the way in which the school was carried on since 1831?—None whatever.

9133. Mr. *Stephens.*—But from that period down to the present, if I understand you aright, your personal intimacy continued with Dr. Mooney?—Yes, I have kept up the intimacy which existed when I was a pupil of Dr. Mooney's.

9134. And you reside in this town?—I do.

9135. You have resided since when?—All my life. When I say all my life, I was born here, and it is the head quarters of my business; but I am away at times in Dublin, and that is the reason things might happen I know nothing about.

9136. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Have you a family, Mr. Wright?—No, I have not.

9137. You are a solicitor?—Yes.

9138. [*Chairman.*—Have you any other witness?

9139. Rev. *Thomas Mooney.*—No, my Lord.]

[For further evidence as to Diocesan School, see page 452.]

Endowment for a Mathematical Master by Alexander Cairnes, Esq.

Documentary Evidence.

ENDOWMENT FOR A MATHEMATICAL MASTER, AT MONAGHAN, BY ALEXANDER CAIRNES, ESQ.

9140. *Secretary.*—I will now lay before the Commissioners the evidence with regard to this endowment, part of which was mentioned in the information regarding the diocesan school. In the Report of the Clare-street Board in 1821, at page 3, they state:—"We further beg leave to state that we are informed that the Board of Charitable Donations having caused application to be made for the amount of the arrears of the annuity of £20 bequeathed by Mr. Alexander Cairnes, long since deceased, for the establishment of

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MONAGHAN.

Endowment for a Mathematical Master by Alexander Cairnes, Esq.

Documentary Evidence.

a mathematical master to teach in the town of Monaghan, and which arrears accrued in pursuance of the claim to the said sum of £20 of certain persons nowise entitled thereto, the Dowager Lady Rossmore has assured their solicitor that the arrears will be paid over to our Board as soon as the assets of the late Countess of Clermont can be collected, and that the yearly sum of £20 will be in future regularly discharged. And it is our intention to arrange a plan for the carrying into full effect the intentions of the donor, when the arrears shall have been paid in, and the Government shall have finally resolved whether the diocesan school of Clogher, now kept at Monaghan, is to be there continued or not."

9141. In the Appendix to the First Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools (1835) in Ireland, it is stated:—"County of Monaghan, annual sum of £38 15*s.* 6*d.*, left by the will of William Cairnes, and in full operation at the time."

9142. In the report of the visitors it is mentioned.—"The emoluments are, in addition to payments by the pupils, £120 per annum, paid by the bishop and clergy of the dioceses; Dr. Mooney also received, for the first fourteen years, £20 per annum from Lord Rossmore, in consequence of a bequest of Alexander Cairnes, esq., deceased, to be paid to a mathematical teacher in the town of Monaghan." Dr. Mooney was appointed in 1823, and continued to receive the money until 1837, which verifies the statement in the appendix to the report I have referred to, that the endowment was in operation.

Lord Rossmore.

Lord Rossmore sworn and examined.

9143. *Chairman.*—Can your lordship give the Commissioners any information respecting the bequest of Alexander Cairnes, Esq.?—The only information I can give is, that there is a will of Alexander Cairnes granting that bequest, which, so far as it went, bound Lady Rossmore, and my father, the late Lord Rossmore, but I hold the bequest under totally different circumstances.

9144. Can you furnish the Commissioners with a copy of that will?—Yes, I suppose I could.

9145. Will you have the goodness to do so?—I will; but I had some interviews on the subject with Mr. Mathews, of the Board of Bequests, and he told me, after a good deal of conversation, that I had a right to the school—that the nomination of the master rested with me, and that the only answer I ought to give the Board of Education, was to claim that right, and I did so.

9146. Was this payment of £20 a-year ever made to Dr. Mooney?—I always refused to pay Dr. Mooney. It was paid by my father, and he died in 1842.

9147. He refused paying it for seven years?—He did, and was threatened with all sorts of proceedings on account of it.

9148. Were any ever taken?—No, I think not.

9149. Dr. *Andrews.*—Are you aware, Lord Rossmore, whether it was refused to be paid on the ground that there was no legal liability, or on some other grounds?—It was refused on the ground that there was no mathematical teacher—the grant was for a mathematical teacher.

9150. [Rev. *Thomas Mooney.*—My Lord, be cautious; the school was never without a mathematical teacher.]

9151. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do I understand that your lordship claims the right of appointing two masters to the diocesan school, or that you claim the right of appointing one of the assistant masters?—No; all I say is, that Mr. Mathews told me I had a right to claim what is now called Cairnes school, and that the Board of Education had no right to it.

9152. *Chairman.*—Do you consider the bequest binding on you?—Oh, certainly not. I hold it under another will altogether—my marriage settlement had nothing to say to it.

Rev. Thos. Mooney.

Rev. *Thomas Mooney* further examined.

9153. Mr. *Stephens.*—Under what instrument do you claim this £20 a-year?—Under the will of Dr. Cairnes—it has been paid from time immemorial.

9154. Has it been paid to you?—For fourteen years.

9155. Was there any reason assigned for the non-payment of this £20?—None.

9156. Did you make any application for it?—I did.

9157. To whom?—To Lord Rossmore.

9158. Did you receive any answer?—I do not think I did.

9159. You do not think you did?—I got no satisfactory answer.

9160. Did you get an unsatisfactory answer?—I do not think I got any answer at all.

9161. How many applications did you make?—I made frequent applications.

9162. Did you receive any acknowledgement of your letter?—No.

9163. Did you make any personal communication?—I did.

9164. To whom?—To Lord Rossmore.

9165. What did he say?—He said he would not pay it.

9166. Did he assign any reason?—He gave me no reason. For four years' rent, the agent, who, it will be allowed, was not a very popular man, without the slightest notice—

9167. The question is what reason was assigned for the non-payment of this £20 per annum?—I have said, none whatever; but be so kind as to hear my grievance. I used to pay £20 Irish to Lord Rossmore for some ground I held. I ceased to pay my rent for four years—the agent required no settlement, but pounced down upon me without any previous notice, and put bailiffs on me for £80.

9168. Who was the agent at that time?—Colonel Lewis.

9169. What year was that seizure made?—I think about 1837

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MONAGHAN.

Endowment for a Mathematical Master by Alexander Cairnes, Esq.

Rev. Thos. Mooney.

9170. *Chairman.*—You say payment was made to you from 1823 to 1837?—I think it was made to 1841. I could by reference show the precise year, but I think it was 1841.

9171. [Lord *Rossmore.*—I know nothing about this.]

9172. *Witness.*—I acquit you of having any hand in these proceedings.

9173. [*Secretary.*—There were certain accounts and returns made to Parliament with regard to schools in Ireland, in 1824, and amongst them there is the following statement from the Commissioners of Charitable Donations:—"William Cairnes bequeathed £20 a-year for ever for a school at Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan. This charity had not latterly been complied with. The Commissioners interfered, put an end to the parties contending for some of the money, and finally had an arrear of £400 vested in 3½ per cent. stock for the school, and the annuity paid."]

9174. [Lord *Rossmore.*—That £400 was paid to the diocesan school afterwards.]

9175. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is that the £400 which was paid by Lady Rossmore for the building?—Lady Rossmore gave £100 of her own private money, and also the sum which had accumulated for so many years, and which was stopped from my predecessor, the father of the present rector of Monaghan.

9176. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is that the £500 you alluded to as having been given by Lady Rossmore towards putting the diocesan school into a state fit for you to carry on your profession?—It is.

Lord Rossmore.

Lord *Rossmore* further examined.

9177. Dr. *Andrews.*—Lord Rossmore, if I understand you, that £20, the liability to pay which you deny, has not been paid by you to any school or any schoolmaster?—No.

9178. *Chairman.*—What has become of the £20 a-year since 1841, on the death of the late Lord Rossmore?—I have never paid it.

9179. It is due to some one?—I do not think it is due to any one; at least I am so advised.

9180. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you claim the right to retain this £20 a-year under the will of the late Mr. Cairnes?—No; I have nothing to do with Mr. Cairnes at all.

9181. Have you put in the documents upon which you rely?—I will do all I can to get them.

9182 Perhaps you will be good enough to forward to the Secretary all the documents on which you found your right to retain this £20 per annum?—I will.

Monaghan Diocesan School—con.

MONAGHAN DIOCESAN SCHOOL—*continued.*

9183. [Rev. *Thomas Mooney.*—My Lord, would you allow the Archdeacon of Clogher to be examined?

9184. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you call him as your witness?—I do.]

Ven. John A. Russell.

The Venerable *John A. Russell* sworn and examined.

9185. *Chairman.*—You are Archdeacon of Clogher?—Yes.

9186. You were one of the visitors to the diocesan school?—Yes, my Lord.

9187. In what year?—1849, as well as I recollect.

9188. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What opportunities have you had of forming an opinion as to the mode in which the diocesan school of Monaghan is, or has been, managed?—I recollect, very soon after I was appointed Archdeacon of Clogher, to have visited the school. I do not recollect the year, but I examined the pupils on that occasion. I thought it would be of use to the school if there was a yearly examination, and that it should be visited not only by the rural dean, but by some of the clergy in the neighbourhood.

9189. [Rev. *Thomas Mooney.*—The examination referred to by the Archdeacon was a public examination, attended by the parents of the children, and by two or three examiners, besides Dr. Russell.]

9190. Mr. Archdeacon, did you on that occasion actually examine any of the pupils in the school?—I did.

9191. For the purpose of ascertaining their progress?—Yes.

9192. Did you examine them both as regards their secular and religious instruction?—Yes.

9193. What did you find to be the general nature of the education provided in the school?—I thought all the children answered well. I examined one class in Homer and Lucian, and parsing. They answered well in Homer. I think there was also recitation; but it is so long ago I cannot distinctly recollect particulars more than this, that they answered me very well indeed.

9194. And the general impression remaining on your mind is this, that the answering of the pupils was such as to lead you to suppose they were carefully instructed?—Yes; but there were very few in the advanced class.

9195. You had no reason, then, when conducting that, or any other examination, to doubt the competency of the master?—Not the least.

9196. To what circumstances do you ascribe the decline of the school? At present there are no boarders, though the house is good, and the master represented as being competent to give adequate instruction?—I do not know I can assign any particular cause; but it has, unfortunately, happened that Mr. Mooney has failed to obtain from the people of the town and neighbourhood so much confidence as one would suppose he might actually command from his respectable position.

9197. A visitation and inquiry into the affairs of this school were ordered by the Commissioners of Education in Ireland; were you one of the visitors?—I was.

9198. Do you know on what grounds this visitation was instituted?—I think, the

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general inefficiency of the school, and the fact that there were very few Protestant children at the school educated for Trinity College; and also the dissatisfaction prevailing among the pupils and clergy generally.

9199. Do you know was there any special complaint?—No, there was not.

9200. It was in consequence of some general representations that the visitation was instituted?—It was on account of the inefficiency of the school, not inefficiency on the part of the master. In fact, the school was not as successful in obtaining pupils as might be expected.

9201. Would you state to the Commissioners in what way that visitation was conducted?—There were three Commissioners appointed: Dr. Robinson, Mr. Tottenham, and myself. Only Dr. Robinson and I were in attendance. After conversing with Dr. Mooney in the parlour, we got permission to examine the pupils, and we examined, I recollect, both in Horace, Homer, and in Livy, and also in Euclid and algebra.

9202. Did you examine any witnesses respecting the general management of the school?—No persons were in attendance to give any evidence whatever.

9203. Then, although general complaints had been made, and rumours of inefficiency were in circulation—when I say inefficiency, I do not apply the term to the master, but to the school itself—no persons offered themselves to you to make any substantial complaint?—No persons whatever presented themselves.

9204. What witnesses did you examine?—We examined none, because no person presented himself for examination.

9205. Did you not examine the master?—We examined the master, and requested him to produce his books and rules.

9206. Did you report the evidence of the master, or the substance of it, to the Commissioners?—We did. The Board of Education have our report.

9207. And did you make any recommendation in consequence of the evidence which you collected?—Yes; I recollect one of the recommendations we made was, that there should be a fixed annual inspection of the diocesan school of Monaghan, and not merely of Monaghan, but of all diocesan schools.

9208. Are you aware whether any of the recommendations contained in your report were attended to by the Commissioners?—I think, we merely received thanks for our pains, but nothing whatever was done in pursuance of it.

9209. No annual inspection was instituted?—Certainly not, under their directions, nor of any diocesan school that I know of.

9210. Have you heard the Protestant clergy complain of the general inefficiency of the diocesan schools?—Yes; I think there is a general complaint of the inefficiency of diocesan schools.

9211. Have you any acquaintance with the general system of their working?—No, I have not; I am not acquainted with any but this school; but I have heard them complained of as being inefficient.

9212. Have you heard to what cause their general inefficiency was attributed?—Sometimes to negligence, and sometimes to incompetency.

9213. Incompetency on the part of the masters?—Yes; and in other parts of Ireland, I have heard the same thing said of diocesan schools.

9214. Have any persons objected to the want of visitations or inspections?—Yes; I have heard objections made by others; and probably it was that suggested to Dr. Robinson, and myself, to call attention of the Board of Education to the benefit that would arise to diocesan schools, if there was a regular annual inspection under their control.

9215. Do you know whether any of the Protestant clergy in this diocese send their sons to be educated in the Monaghan diocesan school?—I think not.

9216. Have the Protestant clergy any power to remedy defects known to exist in the management of this or any other diocesan school?—I really do not think they have. If there was any thing wrong in the school, or any inefficiency on the part of the master, they have the power of drawing the attention of the Board of Education to it, as we have done; but I think the powers of the Commissioners of Education are rather limited.

9217. Could you suggest to the Commissioners any remedies for the admitted defects in the system of diocesan schools?—Further than that I do think a regular yearly examination, composed of persons in the diocese, or of the neighbouring clergy, as is done in all public schools generally, would be a great benefit.

9218. Do you think that diocesan schools ought to be made available for any other kind of education except classical education?—Certainly. I see no reason why diocesan schools should not be efficient for the purpose of mathematical education. There is an endowment for a mathematical teacher in this school. On the occasion of Dr. Robinson and I visiting this school, the mathematical teacher, Mr. M'Kenna, at our request, examined the boys in our presence, and I recollect there were difficult questions proposed by him and Dr. Robinson.

9219. Does the town of Monaghan contain many inhabitants of the middle class, in comfortable circumstances, able to pay a reasonable stipend for a good commercial and literary education for their children?—Certainly. I think a good many.

9220. If a good school of that kind were in existence at present, do you think that persons of that class would be glad to take advantage of it?—Yes, and not merely a good classical, and good commercial, but a good mathematical school.

9221. Do you think, in practice, there is any difficulty in combining the two systems of instruction within the same school?—I do not.

9222. Do you see any advantage in having a permanent school of that kind, as distinguished from private schools, the success of which is temporary, and their continuance

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MONAGHAN.

Monaghan Diocesan School.

Ven. John A. Russell.

uncertain?—I consider in the first place the master should have a good endowment, and a good house. If such was the case, a competent master could be appointed, who would afford that education which is generally expected to be given in diocesan schools.

9223. Do you think it possible to manage the affairs of such a school as I have been alluding to, to which pupils professing different religions were admissible, without meeting with difficulties arising from that circumstance?—I really do think it possible. They are educated in Trinity College together; and I do not see why they would not be educated together in diocesan schools.

9224. At all events, no difficulty could arise in consequence of the school being attended by day-pupils of different religious denominations?—I do not see why it should. We admit them into our parish schools.

9225. From what you know of the feelings of the clergy of the different denominations in the county, you do not think it likely that difficulties would arise?—Nothing that could not be easily overcome by prudent and proper management.

9226. The advantage of having a good education given would remove any objections that might be felt, suppose by parents of one denomination, to send their children to be educated in a school, the schoolmaster of which, we will suppose, is of another denomination?—Much would depend on the prudence of the master, but I do not see any thing in the nature of the case, to present insuperable difficulties.

9227. Not insuperable difficulties?—Not any difficulty of serious moment. I think much would depend on the management—the prudent conduct of the master himself.

9228. Before the visitors, or the Commissioners, as they are called by the Act of Parliament, were sent to visit this school, did they receive any instruction from the Commissioners in Clare-street, as to the mode in which they should transact their business, and as to the nature of the power vested in them?—We were first required to take an oath to execute our duties faithfully, but they gave us perfect liberty as to examining the scholars. They gave us no specific instructions, but merely that we should take an oath that we would discharge our duties faithfully.

9229. How far do you consider your powers extended?—I did not think we had any power to redress grievances; in fact, no power except to report.

9230. Had you not similar powers to the Commissioners sitting here, to examine witnesses on oath?—None presented themselves; but I recollect now we examined Dr. Mooney on oath.

9231. In their report, the visitors stated—"No persons were willing to give evidence on the subject, and we did not conceive that we possess authority to compel any one unconnected with the establishment, to appear before us." I have here before me the Act of Parliament, 53 Geo. III. chap. 107:—"And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Commissioners from time to time constituted and appointed under and by virtue of this Act, and the said Commissioners, and their successors, shall have full power and authority from time to time, and at all times, when they shall think proper so to do, to visit each or any of the endowed schools hereinbefore described (except only as is hereinbefore excepted), either in person, or by deputies, to be appointed by them, as hereinafter directed; and the said Commissioners may at such time, and at any other times, hold visitations of the said schools, and at such visitations administer oaths, and do all other acts appertaining to the office of visitors, respectively relating to such schools; and for that purpose it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners to repair to any such school, or to any other place or places which they shall deem necessary or convenient, and there to summon, call for, and examine on oath, or otherwise, all and every person and persons; and to call for all vouchers, books, deeds, evidences, terriers, maps, surveys, and all other documents whatever; and to examine and inquire into all matters whatsoever, which the said visitors shall deem requisite and necessary."

9232. The next clause refers to the power which these Deputy Commissioners have of summoning before them all such witnesses as they should deem proper. It appears you were not aware you possessed these ample powers when you were conducting this visitation?—We knew we had power to administer an oath, and we did administer an oath to Dr. Mooney; but no persons presented themselves, nor did we know of any person to call upon. If we knew of any persons who could give evidence, we had the power to summon them.

9233. The words used in your report are inadequate, then, to express your meaning, because they distinctly imply that you were not aware of the powers you possessed?—Will you be so good as to read them again?

9234. "We did not conceive we possessed authority to compel any one unconnected with the establishment to appear before us."

9235. Mr. *Stephens*.—Do you not consider this report rather injurious to the character of Dr. Mooney?—What report?

9236. The report that you, in conjunction with Dr. Robinson and Mr. Tottenham, made?—Mr. Tottenham was not present at our inspection of the school.

9237. He has signed it?—He was not present at the examination of the pupils, I know.

9238. [Rev. Dr. *Mooney*.—He was not there on the first day, but he was the second.]

9239. Will you be so good as to answer the question, Mr. Archdeacon, whether you consider that report injurious to Dr. Mooney?—I cannot, unless I look to the report again.

9240. Now, having perused that report, will you give me an answer?—I think it is calculated to leave an unfavourable impression of the school generally upon some points. For instance, I have a distinct recollection that there were no rules or books—no registry of the attendance of the scholars. In fact, the school was not conducted in a business-like manner in these respects.

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9241. Were you aware that a copy of this report was never submitted to Dr. Mooney?—My impression was that we left Dr. Mooney some report to enter in the book provided for the purpose.

9242. Did you leave a copy, or did you send a copy of this report to Dr. Mooney?—I do not recollect we sent a copy; but we wrote something similar, and required it to be put in the book provided for the purpose.

9243. Then, am I to understand that this report was read to Dr. Mooney?—Yes; or the substance of it.

9244. To Dr. Mooney?—Yes; that is my impression; and that he was directed to enter whatever we wrote on the spot, which we may have expanded in our report to the Commissioners; but I am not quite sure of that; but certainly, according to my recollection, we requested that it should be entered in the book provided for the purpose.

9245. You have stated, Mr. Archdeacon—"We found great dissatisfaction prevailing in the neighbourhood respecting this school?"—Yes.

9246. Was the evidence of that dissatisfaction given before Dr. Mooney?—No. No persons presented themselves. We heard merely by general rumour that there was dissatisfaction as to the school, but no persons were willing to come forward—no persons did come forward to give any grounds for the dissatisfaction.

9247. Then Dr. Mooney had no opportunity of proving the inaccuracy of these rumours?—He had not.

9248. Then, this report cannot be considered as a judicial report?—No, it cannot.

9249. Is it not a report partly made up of evidence, and partly made up of public rumours against Dr. Mooney behind his back?—Yes; there was no one to substantiate any thing—no one came forward, and we did not know whom to call forward.

9250. Why did you not call those persons before you who expressed general dissatisfaction as to the condition of Dr. Mooney's school?—We supposed that if these persons were really anxious for the benefit of the school, they would have come forward themselves without our attempting to compel them; that they would be willing to assign whatever reasons they had for their dissatisfaction.

9251. We do not find, then, in the evidence appended to this report, either the names of the witnesses, or the facts upon which you have come to the conclusion that general dissatisfaction prevailed in the neighbourhood respecting Dr. Mooney's school?—I think that the dissatisfaction mentioned was the result of conversation, and hearing persons speak about it; but we could find no persons willing to state of their own knowledge the facts upon which they relied. I knew, being occasionally in the town of Monaghan, that there was dissatisfaction.

9252. I perceive that you have stated, Mr. Archdeacon—"It is to be remarked that neither the rector nor curate of the parish are in the habit of visiting this school, assigning as a reason their belief that their visits would not be welcome." Why did you not call before you the rector and curate, and send their evidence up to Dublin to the Commissioners?—I cannot assign any reason, except we rather thought the rector and curate would not wish to be examined, or give any information of importance; and on going to inspect the visitors' book we found we did not require the attendance of the rector or the curate, for they seldom visited the school, and could not give much information to the Commissioners.

9253. You received these disparaging observations against Dr. Mooney behind his back, and the reason you assign for not calling persons before you, and recording their evidence, is, that they were unwilling to be examined as witnesses?—Yes; the dissatisfaction was known to exist, but we could not get at the bottom of it by any examination.

9254. [Rev. *Thomas Mooney.*—Will your lordship be so kind as to ask the Archdeacon did any thing ever emanate from me privately or publicly, calculated to express any opinion of satisfaction or dissatisfaction at the clergymen of the town coming to examine my school.]

9255. *Chairman.*—Did Dr. Mooney ever express any dissatisfaction with the conduct of the clergy of the parish?—I do not recollect that he did.

9256. Did he express any wish that they should visit the school?—No, he did not. I remember myself visiting one time, and Dr. Mooney shut me up in the parlour, and seemed inclined that I should not continue to visit. I had no authority, and I did not call again. The same thing may have occurred with the rector and curate.

9257. Mr. Mooney has requested me to ask you, as you have said that his boys answered very well at the examination in 1827, how did they answer at the last visitation in 1849?—I should say they answered well. I examined them in Homer, Livy, Euclid, and I think in algebra, and they answered creditably.

9258. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you not think, as a matter of experience, that prejudices may exist against individuals when there are no grounds for such prejudices?—I think so.

9259. That is your experience?—I think so. There may be something in a man's manner which may create an unjust prejudice against him.

Rev. *Henry Moffatt* further examined.

Rev. Henry Moffatt.

9260. I rather decline being examined.

9261. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners have considered the subject, and you must give them the information they require.

9262. *Secretary.*—I am directed to read the section in the Act of Parliament, by which a penalty is imposed on persons for refusing to answer such questions as shall be propounded by the Commissioners. [The section, 18 and 19 Vic., ch. 59, s. 4, is read.] I also read a copy of the Commission.

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MONAGHAN.

Monaghan Diocesan School.
Rev. Henry Moffatt.

9263. *Chairman.*—Do you refuse to answer?—If I knew the nature of the questions to be put to me, I would give an answer. I mention that I had no reluctance in appearing before the Commissioners yesterday, in a case in which I was a trustee of a certain charity; but this is the case of a brother clergyman with whom I was intimate for some time.

9264. Mr. *Stephens.*—What are the grounds of your refusal, Mr. Moffatt, to be sworn and examined?—Simply because I could not speak so favourably of Dr. Mooney, from general rumour, as I could wish. I have been personally acquainted with him, and in addition to that I had a brother educated at his school.

9265. Do you still refuse to be sworn and examined as a witness?—If I knew the nature of the questions I would tell you.

9266. Do you refuse to be examined as a witness?—I certainly would not like to disobey the law in any respect, but—

9267. Do you still refuse to be sworn?

Rev. *Henry Moffatt* was then sworn and examined.

9268. *Chairman.*—You are rector of the parish?—I am.

9269. How long have you been rector?—About five years, I think.

9270. Were you acquainted with this parish before that time?—I was here as curate. In fact, I have been born in the parish.

9271. Was your father connected with the diocesan school?—He was diocesan schoolmaster.

9272. Do you visit the present school?—I do not.

9273. Can you give any reason for not visiting the school?—No; I did not consider I had any right to go there. There was one time I took the conduct of the school, at the time Mr. Mooney went to Dublin, and for a week after he came home.

9274. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—On that occasion you carried on the general instruction of the pupils, both in secular and religious matters?—I did. It was shortly after he was appointed.

9275. Do you not think it desirable, as rector of the parish, that you should satisfy yourself that the religious instruction of the pupils is attended to?—I do not know that the rector has any power over the school. It does not appear that the bishop has any, for Dr. Mooney does not even attend at the visitation; and I would say, if my bishop has not, the rector has no power;—I only suppose this.

9276. If Dr. Mooney did not object, do you not think it would be a natural thing for you to ascertain the nature of the religious instruction given to the pupils?—Why, I always take care of my own people in church; and you must remember, that in this case the master is a clergyman himself. I would suppose that he would attend to the duties; but any of the children that are Episcopalians I look after them, and get them to attend catechetical instruction in church.

9277. Have you any personal knowledge of any facts which would tend to diminish the popularity of Dr. Mooney's school?—There are general rumours.

9278. I do not ask you about rumours; I only ask have you personal knowledge of any circumstance which would diminish the confidence of parents in the present management of the school. I do not ask whether you have heard rumours, but simply whether you have actual knowledge of facts. You must not mistake my question. I do not ask you to repeat rumours, with regard to which you have no reason to make up your mind whether they are well founded or not; but I inquire after facts which have come to your knowledge, and the opinions which you have founded on those facts. For instance, I ask whether you think that the master is competent to discharge the duties of his office?—It would strike me he is perfectly competent as a classical teacher.

9279. Have you examined the pupils in the school?—It is a long time ago, shortly after my being appointed here.

9280. Do you think they are judiciously and carefully instructed?—I would say so. One of those pupils he spoke of was a pupil of mine; and after I got the curacy here he went to Dr. Mooney's school.

9281. Have you reason to believe that Dr. Mooney is, generally, diligent and careful in giving instructions to his pupils?—I cannot say that latterly. I know I had a half-brother solely educated by him, with the little assistance I afforded, and he perfectly satisfied me, or I would not have kept him in his school.

9282. I only ask you with reference to your means of ascertaining?—I was perfectly well satisfied with the instruction my half-brother received, and he went to a profession from Dr. Mooney's school.

9283. How long is it since you have been in the schoolhouse?—Indeed I cannot speak accurately; it is a long time.

9284. About how long?—I do not know that I have been in it since the visitation by the Archdeacon of Clogher.

9285. Are you on terms of intimacy with Mr. Mooney?—With his family I am, but latterly there was some misunderstanding between him and me; but his family and I are on very good terms. They visit me.

9286. My Lord, it appears that Mr. Moffatt is not on terms with Mr. Mooney, and has not visited this school for years; and, therefore, I do not see he can have that personal knowledge of the condition of the school which would make his evidence with regard to it of importance to us. I have no further question to ask.

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9287. *Chairman.*—Has any person any further information to give the Commissioners with regard to the diocesan school at Monaghan, or with regard to any endowed school in the county of Monaghan, or upon the subject of education in general?

MONAGHAN.

SCHOOL AT CASTLESHANE, ENDOWED BY EDWARD LUCAS, ESQ.

School at Castleshane.

9288. *Secretary.*—In the case of this school there was an old endowment, by Edward Lucas, Esq., and an arrangement was entered into between him and the Bequest Board, that in consideration of his maintaining the school, the question about the endowment would not be further investigated. That is the way in which the case stands at present.

SCHOOL AT DRUMCRUTTEN, ENDOWED BY LADY ROSSMORE.

School at Drumcrutten, Endowed by Lady Rossmore.

Documentary Evidence.

9289. *Secretary.*—The evidence with regard to this school is contained in the Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826, page 464. They state:—"School at Drumcrutten: annual income about £12, with a house and two acres of land; a good house, with brick and stone walls, built by subscription." That is the evidence before the Commissioners respecting this school; and a circular was addressed to the principal master, and no answer has been received.

Robert Dolling, Esq., further examined.

Robert Dolling, Esq.

9290. The only thing I have to say about that school is, that it is there. There is about two acres of ground attached to it, and the nominal rent is 17*s.* a-year; but 2*s.* is only paid.

9291. *Chairman.*—On what terms are these two acres held?—The only knowledge I have is, that a small annual rent of 2*s.* a-year has been paid to me since I became agent of these estates. The land was given, I understand, by Lady Rossmore.

9292. Is there any lease or deed conveying these two acres?—I am not aware of any.

9293. [*Secretary.*—The schoolwas built by subscription; and when a school is built on the ground of the landlord, it very commonly happens that the ground is conveyed. If the school was built by Lady Rossmore, and the ground then granted by her, in that case there would be no endowment; but where a school is built by subscription, it is a common practice to make over the ground in trust.]

9294. I am not aware of the particulars connected with this school; but, I believe, the land was a mere donation by Lady Rossmore to the master, for the purpose of carrying on the school so long as he conducted himself.

9295. Mr. *Stephens.*—To whom does the schoolhouse belong?—I suppose, strictly speaking, the house belongs to the lord of the soil. It was a mere voluntary gift on the part of Lady Rossmore; and there are hundreds of schools erected, to which a gratuity or present of land is given to the schoolmaster by the landlord as an encouragement towards the education of his tenantry.

9296. *Chairman.*—The case of Drumcrutten school will be referred to an Assistant-Commissioner to inquire into more particularly.

SCHOOLS AT TIHALLON, ENDOWED BY CAPTAIN RICHARDSON AND REV. WM. MAXWELL.

Schools at Tihallon, Endowed by Captain Richardson and Rev. Wm. Maxwell.

Documentary Evidence.

9297. *Secretary.*—The next school on the list is a school at Tihallon, endowed by Captain Richardson. I will state the information regarding this school. In the Appendix to the First Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools, they mention £3 a-year for a day school, left by Captain Richardson. In the Thirteenth Report of the Commissioners of Education, 1812, page 305, it is stated:—"Captain Richardson devised the interest of £100, at six per cent., to be divided equally between the parish schoolmaster and the poor of the parish." Then there is the bequest to the Tihallon poor school of £13 10*s.* a year, left under the will of the Rev. William Maxwell, dated 28th of March, 1818; which is mentioned in the returns made to Parliament in 1823, as arising from £250 bequeathed by the Rev. Dr. Maxwell, late of Bath; and is also mentioned in D'Alton's Tabular Digest, in the Appendix to the Report of the Committee on Foundation Schools in 1835, page 551. In the Report of 1835 it is mentioned:—"Tihallon—a good slated house." But there is no mention made of the bequest by Captain Richardson.

9298. *Chairman.*—Can any person give the Commissioners information respecting the Tihallon school, endowed by Captain Richardson?

CARRICKMACROSS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Carrickmacross Grammar School.

9299. *Secretary.*—The next school as to which the Commissioners have received a return is a grammar school at Carrickmacross. There has been a correspondence about it, but the endowment is fully admitted.

SCHOOL AT MAGHERACLUNY, ENDOWED UNDER THE LORD LIEUTENANT'S FUND.

School at Magheracluny, Endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

9300. *Secretary.*—The next school which I bring under the notice of the Commissioners is a school at Magheracluny, endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund. It is mentioned in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, page 460:—"School

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MONAGHAN.

Documentary Evidence.

at Magheracluny: grant from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, £100; £30, from the parish, by subscription; and £20 from the Vicar, the Rev. Mr. Canning, who also gives one acre of land, and £3 per annum.

9301. *Chairman.*—Is there any gentleman present who can give information respecting this school?

School at Clough.

Documentary Evidence.

SCHOOL AT CLOUGH.

9302. *Secretary.*—The next school, with regard to which no return has been received, is a school at Clough. A compulsory circular was addressed to the master, but the Commissioners received no answer. The information with regard to this school is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, in 1835, 15ª:—"£8 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice; £2 subscription; house and one acre of ground; and payments of from 1*s.* to 10*s.* per quarter."

School at Tydavnet.

Documentary Evidence.

SCHOOL AT TYDAVNET.

9303. *Secretary.*—The next school, with regard to which no information has been received, is a school at Tydavnet:—"£8, yearly, from the Society for Discountenancing Vice; £5, yearly, from subscription; a house rent free and an acre of land; and payments by the children from 6*d.* to 3*s.* per quarter." A circular was addressed to the master, but no answer received. There is also another school mentioned in the Report (1835), of which Dogherty was master:—"Four acres of land and a house, from subscription, and payments by the children of 1*s.* 3*d.* per quarter."

Schools Endowed by the Rev. Wm. Harris.

Documentary Evidence.

SCHOOLS ENDOWED BY THE REV. WILLIAM HARRIS.

9304. *Secretary.*—The next schools I have to bring under the notice of the Commissioners are schools endowed by the Rev. William Harris, at Diskard and Crappagh. The evidence with regard to these schools is contained in certain returns furnished to the Commissioners by the Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests. It is there stated:—"The Rev. William Harris, of Killevan, county of Monaghan, died in June, 1841, and probate was taken out to his will in August, 1841, by his executors, the Rev. James Duffy, Castleblayney, and the Rev. James Shiel, Enniskillen. He left the sum of £200 for the building of four schoolhouses, two in the parish of Killevan, and two in the parish of Aughabog, to be put in connexion with the National Board of Education."

Schools Endowed by Miss M. Scomberg.

Documentary Evidence.

SCHOOLS ENDOWED BY MISS M. SCOMBERG.

9305. *Secretary.*—The remaining schools to call attention to are schools endowed by Miss M. Scomberg, and the evidence with regard to them is as follows:—"Margery, commonly called Myrtella Scomberg, late of Kilmore, in the county of Monaghan, died in 1839, and probate was taken out to her will by the Rev. John Thomas Whitestone. The will states:—"And for the schools under the direction of the Minister of Kilmore Church, £150, to be regulated as thought best by my executors." Circulars were addressed to the persons connected with this endowment, but no answer has been received.

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ARMAGH, 2nd OCTOBER, 1855.

ARMAGH.

Present:—MARQUESS OF KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

CHORAL SCHOOL, ARMAGH.

Choral School.

Documentary Evidence.

9306. *Secretary.*—The first information, with regard to this school, is contained in the Appendix to the First Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on Foundation Schools in Ireland, 1835; and at page 536, it is stated, under the head of the county of Armagh—"£75 annual income—defined object, cathedral school for boys of the choir—grantor, the Primate;" and then the authority referred to is the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, 1835. In that report, page 161[a], there is this information:—"Cathedral school, endowed by the Primate to educate the boys of the choir; the master also takes a limited number of private pupils. The master receives £75 a-year for teaching the boys of the choir; the number of pupils, forty-two; education, general; and for the private pupils, classics."

Rev. *Richard Allott* sworn and examined.

Rev. Richard Allott.

9307. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold?—I am precentor of the cathedral.

9308. Do you wish to make any statement with regard to this school?—I make this statement, that what the Secretary has read is altogether erroneous. The school is not endowed by the Primate, nor by any person. The Vicars Choral pay the schoolmaster for teaching the boys, and it is in their power to withdraw the grant at any time they please, or alter it, or suppress it altogether. There is no endowment.

9309. Can you account for its appearing in the reports as an endowed school?—I do not know how that occurred. The only person in the town of Armagh who was competent to give an opinion on the subject was myself. When the Commissioners came here, they left the town before I knew they were here at all; and who gave them that information I have no idea at all.

9310. You wish it to be struck off the list of endowed schools?—Yes; because I state, as a fact, it is not endowed.

9311. Dr. *Andrews.*—Then the schoolhouse, and all the property belonging to it, are vested in the Vicars Choral?—Yes; they might apply the whole salary, and all the emoluments to any thing else they pleased to-morrow.

9312. *Chairman.*—Has any person any further information to give the Commissioners respecting the choral school?

9313. Mr. *Stephens.*—Out of what funds, Mr. Allott, was the schoolhouse built?—The schoolhouse was originally built by a tenant under the Dean of Armagh, to whom the soil belongs. I then derived the ground from the lessee, and got a conveyance in perpetuity under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for the purpose of building a school on it; but the property is in the hands of the Vicars Choral to do with it as they please.

THE ERASMUS SMITH SCHOOL, STURGAN.

The Erasmus Smith School, Sturgan.

Documentary Evidence.

9314. *Secretary.*—With regard to Erasmus Smith's school, at Sturgan, parish of Killevy, a letter has been received from the Rev. J. Chamney, the resident curate of the parish:—

"Bessbrook, Newry, 1st October, 1855.

"SIR,—The enclosed returns are those of the attendance at Sturgan school, in the district of Camlough, parish of Killeavy, formerly under the board of Erasmus Smith. The aid was withdrawn from the 1st May, 1850; notice to that effect was given 1st November, 1849.

"It is a locality in which a good school is needed; and I conceive that, with the attendance these returns exhibit, it should not have been closed.

"Your obedient servant,

"J. CHAMNEY, Officiating Curate of Camlough.

"William Neilson Hancock, Esq."

REPORT of the STURGAN SCHOOL, for the half-year ending the 1st November, 1849, under the Honourable Board of Erasmus Smith, Esq.

1849.	Number of Children on last Day of each Month.						Average number in attendance during each Month.					
	Males.	Females.	Members of Church.	Protestant Dissenters.	Roman Catholics.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Members of Church.	Protestant Dissenters.	Roman Catholics.	Total.
May, .	34	24	3	2	53	58	18	11½	2½	1	26	29½
June, .	32	24	3	1	52	56	16	14	3	1	26	30
July, .	30	23	3	1	49	53	20¼	12	2½	0¾	29	32¼
August, .	33	27	3	2	55	60	20	13	2½	1	29½	33
Sept., .	30	23	2	2	49	53	13	10	1	—	22	23
October,	29	21	3	2	45	50	13½	12	2	2	21½	25½

My appointment was in the year 1826.

WILLIAM LEWERS.

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ARMAGH.

The Erasmus Smith School, Sturgan.

Documentary Evidence.

REPORT of the STURGAN SCHOOL, for the last half-year the school was open, ending 1st May, 1850; got notice, November, 1849.

1849.	Number of Children on last Day of each Month.						Average number in attendance during each Month.					
	Males.	Females.	Members of Church.	Protestant Dissenters.	Roman Catholics.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Members of Church.	Protestant Dissenters.	Roman Catholics	Total.
Nov., .	36	19	3	2	50	55	24	16	2	2	36	40
Dec., .	39	28	4	2	61	67	20	15½	4	1	30½	35½
January,	39	26	5	2	58	65	17½	6½	3½	1½	19	24
Feb., .	36	24	4	2	54	60	17	11	2¾	1¼	24	28
March, .	33	21	3	1	50	54	11½	5½	2	0½	14½	17
April, .	35	27	4	1	57	62	13	9	2	1	19	22

9315. I will read the information before the Commissioners with regard to this school. It appears, from the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1825, page 294, that there was then in the parish of Camlough, diocese of Armagh, at Sturgan, a school of which Joseph Craig was master—a Protestant of the Established Church; it was a pay school, and the total income of the master was £30, dwelling-house, and two and a-half acres of land; the schoolhouse good; cost about £250; built by the funds of Erasmus Smith; number of pupils in the school, of the Established Church two, Presbyterians two, and Roman Catholics forty-six; of whom thirty-one were males, and nineteen females.

9316. In the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, 1835, 204*, the school is also mentioned, and it is there stated:—"Day school kept by William Lewen, [which is a misprint for Lewers]; Erasmus Smith's Fund pay £20 per annum; also, occasionally a gratuity of £10; children 1*d.* per week; males, forty; females, twenty-one. Total, sixty-one. Average daily attendance, twenty-five; reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography."

9317. The schoolhouse, my Lord, has remained since 1849 in the possession of Mr. Lewers, the late schoolmaster, and is now in his possession; and no school has been kept since that period. I do not know whether the Rev. Mr. Chamney is in attendance or not.

9318. [Rev. *William Maclean.*—He was obliged to go for a month to the county of Wicklow.]

9319. *Chairman.*—We will examine you, Mr. Maclean.

Rev. Wm. Maclean.

Rev. *William Maclean* sworn and examined.

9320. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold?—I was a clergyman in the neighbourhood of the school referred to, some years ago, and now I am rector of Tynan; and I have one of the Erasmus Smith's schools under my superintendence.

9321. Can you state the reason for the closing of this school?—At the time it was closed, the school fund was much diminished; it was the least effective of the schools under the Erasmus Smith Board, and the attendance of children was small. Since the Board closed the school, it has not been re-opened.

9322. By whom was the schoolhouse built?—I do not recollect when it was built; but I believe it was built by the Board of Erasmus Smith; and the cause of closing this school, at the time, as well as several other schools under the Board, was that they had no funds to pay the schoolmaster, and they selected the best schools, and kept them up.

9323. Has there been any application made to re-open this school?—I am not aware of any.

9324. Mr. *Hughes.*—Does Mr. Chamney mention whether he made any application to re-open the school?

9325. [*Secretary.*—This is the communication from the Rev. Mr. Chamney, in reply to the usual circular which was addressed by the Commissioners to the clergy of all denominations throughout Ireland:—

"Bessbrook, Newry, 21st May, 1855.

"SIR,—In reply to your communication of the 8th instant, I beg to say that there is not at present any Endowed School in the district of Camlough, parish of Killeavy.

"I beg to know if the schools under Erasmus Smith's Board come within your province of inquiry, as there was a school in connexion with that Board in this district, from which the endowment has been withdrawn, and which has, in consequence, been closed, to the very serious loss of the neighbourhood.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) "J. CHAMNEY, Officiating Minister of Camlough,
"and Incumbent of Meigh.

"William Neilson Hancock, Esq., Secretary to the
"Commission for Inquiry into Endowed Schools."

9326. To this letter the reply was sent as follows:—

"Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission,
"Dublin Castle, 2nd June, 1855.

"SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st ultimo.

"I am directed by the Commissioners, in reply, to state that the schools under Erasmus Smith's Board come within the limits of their inquiry, and to request that you will inform

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The Erasmus Smith School, Sturgan.
Rev. Wm. Maclean

them at what time the school to which you refer, as having been under Erasmus Smith's Board, at Camlough, ceased to be in operation.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) "WILLIAM NEILSON HANCOCK, Secretary.

"The Rev. J. Chamney, Camlough, Newry."

9327. Mr. Chamney's letter, in reply, is as follows:—

"Bessbrook, Newry, 4th June, 1855.

"SIR,—The school at Sturgan, near Camlough, ceased to receive any aid from the Board of Erasmus Smith, on May 1st, 1850; and I shall feel much obliged if the Commissioners of Endowed Schools inquire into the cause of discontinuance of the grant by Erasmus Smith's Board.

"I remain, your obedient servant,
"J. CHAMNEY, Officiating Minister of Camlough.

"William N. Hancock, Esq."]

9328. *Chairman.*—Would you give the Commissioners the name of any person who could afford additional information about this schoolhouse?—The Secretary of the Board in Dublin can give you all information.

9329. But the name of any local person?—I do not know any one who knows more about it than myself.

9330. Will you state whether it would be an advantage to re-open the school?—I have not been in the neighbourhood for many years, but it was a very inefficient school when I knew it.

9331. Dr. *Andrews.*—Is there any person in the neighbourhood who could inform us of that fact, supposing the schoolhouse had been built on any other trust?—The schoolhouse was built by the Board of Erasmus Smith; and it might be desirable to re-open the school, as I believe it will be found that their funds have improved very much.

9332. [*Secretary.*—I may mention that it is the usual practice of the Erasmus Smith Board, when there is such a large expenditure on building as £200, to get the site conveyed to them in perpetuity; and I believe the fact is so with regard to the school in question.]

9333. *Chairman*—Is there any other gentleman who can give the Commissioners any information respecting the Sturgan Erasmus Smith School?

ARMAGH ROYAL SCHOOL.

Armagh Royal School.
Documentary Evidence.

9334. *Secretary.*—The next case I have to bring under the consideration of the Commissioners is the Armagh Royal school. Mr. Magee is in attendance, and wishes to make a statement to the Commissioners with respect to this school. I will first state the information before the Commissioners with regard to it, from Parliamentary Papers and other documents.

9335. The first information is the charter under which the school was founded. The original charter is in Latin, in the Rolls of the Court of Chancery in Ireland; but it has been translated, and the translation presented to Parliament; and from that translation I read the passages referring to the Royal school. It is a charter of King Charles I., bearing date 16th of December, 1627; and by that charter King Charles granted and confirmed to James Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, and his successors for ever, "the towns, townlands, hamlets, balliboes, or parcels of land of Mocullencowtra, being one balliboe of land; Lisballyvally, being one balliboe of land, and one-third part of one balliboe of land; Ballymore, otherwise Millymore, being one balliboe of land, and one-sixth part of one balliboe of land; Ballybotten, being one ballyboe of land; with the appurtenances in the county of Armagh, containing by estimation 720 acres of land, either more or less, lying in the precincts of Orior, in the county aforesaid." By the same letters patent he granted other lands in the county of Donegal, and also lands in the county of Cavan, and county of Tyrone, and of Fermanagh, for the purpose of founding the royal schools in those counties. I need not read the passages relating to them, but with regard to the Armagh Royal school the charter states:—"To have, hold, and enjoy the aforesaid towns, townlands, hamlets, balliboes or parcels of land of Moculleneowtra, Lisballyvally, Ballymore, otherwise Mullymore, Ballybotten, Cornegrallagh, and Kincon, in the county of Armagh, with all and singular their rights, members, and appurtenances wheresoever, to the aforesaid James Archbishop of Armagh and his successors, to the sole and proper use and behoof of the master of the free school at the town of Mountmorris in the said county of Armagh, for the time being." The charter then goes on to state the trust generally:—"To hold all and singular the premises above by these presents granted or mentioned to be granted, with all and singular their rights, members, and appurtenances wheresoever, of us, our heirs, and successors, in free, pure, and perpetual alms." The charter then recites:—"And whereas it has been properly made known to us that the aforesaid masters of the free schools are not, nor is any of them, nor were they or any of them, on the aforesaid 8th day of July, bodies corporate and politic," &c.; showing the schools were in existence prior to the charter.

9336. The next evidence before the Commissioners is the Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland, 1807. These Commissioners were appointed under a statute of the Irish Parliament, passed 1789, empowering the Lord Lieutenant to appoint Commissioners to inquire into schools in Ireland. That Act was not carried into operation

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ARMAGH.

Armagh Royal School.

Documentary Evidence.

prior to the Union, and it was re-enacted by an Act of the Imperial Parliament; and under this Act the Commissioners sat from 1807 to 1812.

9337. They state, with regard to the Armagh Royal school:—

"The lands with which the school of Armagh is endowed contain, as appears by the last survey, made in the year 1771, 1,530 acres, English measure, including roads, lakes, rivers, and also about one hundred acres of bog. The lands are situate in the county of Armagh, between the towns of Newry and Armagh. It appears that these lands produced, in the year 1804, the gross annual rent of £1,144 10*s.* 5½*d.*; and that, after making certain deductions, amounting to the sum of £169 7*s.* 8*d.* (the particulars of which are set forth in the evidence of the master of the school), the net annual rent received by the present master was £975 2*s.* 10*d.* It has, however, been represented to us by the master that this rent was likely to rise, from the 1st of May, 1806, to the sum of £1,043 4*s* 6½*d.*, net. These school-lands have been let at different times, by the Primate and by his two immediate predecessors, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 11th & 12th of George Third, ch. 17, to different persons, in trust for the master of the school, and, on the 1st of May, 1804, were let in trust to Hector Graham, Esq., for twenty-one years, reserving an annual rent of £600 for the master and his successors during the continuance of that lease. It appears also that these leases have at different times been renewed, upon the payment of a fine at the rate of £100 per annum, which fine has been appropriated to the repairs of the buildings belonging to the foundation, and that the last renewal made for the present master took place in May, 1806.

"It also appears that there is a charge upon the endowment of £771, to be paid to the representatives of the present master, being three-fourths of the sum of £1,078, paid by him to his predecessor, Doctor Gruebere, for money expended in building the master's house. The remaining expense of erecting the schoolhouse and the other buildings belonging to the foundation was defrayed partly by the Primate Robinson, who advanced £3,000, for that purpose, and partly by Doctor Gruebere, the then master, who expended the additional sum of £1,000, in consideration for which, he procured the trust lease to be made for his benefit.

"The buildings belonging to this endowment, which were completed in the year 1772, at an expense of above £5,000, and which are very spacious and commodious, comprise a schoolhouse, a house for the master's residence, and offices. The schoolhouse is capable of containing from eighty to one hundred boarders. These buildings, which are situated near the town of Armagh, are stated to us to be in excellent repair, excepting the flooring of the schoolrooms which is wearing out. There were, in January last, eighty-seven boarders, and twenty-nine day scholars at the school. The terms for boarders are thirty-two guineas per annum, and six guineas entrance, and for day scholars, four guineas per annum and one guinea entrance.

"The present master, the Rev. Thomas Carpendale, A.M., was appointed, by Primate Robinson, in the year 1786, to be master of the school during good behaviour. He was appointed master upon the resignation of Dr. Gruebere, who resigned to Mr. Carpendale upon the condition of receiving £250 per annum during his life. Mr. Carpendale, afterwards in the year 1792, purchased Dr. Gruebere's interest in his trust lease, and paid the sum of £2,000 to Dr. Gruebere, for the same. From this period the lease has been constantly renewed to Mr. Carpendale's trustee; and upon the first renewal to him in that year, a fine of £600 was paid by Mr. Carpendale to Primate Robinson, six years of the trust lease for Dr. Gruebere being then expired.

"Mr. Carpendale, has four classical assistants for his school; the three first at salaries of £60 per annum each, the fourth at £50 per annum. The principal assistant has his board and lodging in the schoolhouse; the other three are provided by the master with dinner only, and have lodgings in the town.

"Mr. Carpendale appears to us to have paid during the whole time that he has been master, the closest and most laudable attention to the duties of his school; and no school in this country maintains a higher reputation than that of Armagh. Mr. Carpendale is one of the Vicars of the Cathedral of Armagh, and has no other church preferment."

9338. The Act of 53 Geo. III. chap. 107, was passed in consequence of the report of the Commissioners of 1807–12. By that Act the property of the Royal schools, and other schools, were vested in a new Board, entitled "the Commissioners of Education in Ireland," and now commonly called the Clare-street Board. I need not read the section vesting the estates in them.

9339. The 12th section which provides for the application of the funds is as follows:—

"And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Commissioners, under this Act from time to time, and at all times to order and direct that any sum or sums of money belonging to any of the said schools, the estates belonging to which are vested in Commissioners under this Act, shall be laid out and invested in such Government funds and securities as such Commissioners shall from time to time think proper; and that such share and proportion as they shall think proper of the issues and profits of all funds or estates applicable to the support of each and every or any of such schools, shall be paid and applied to and for the sole use and benefit of the schoolmaster of such school for the time being; and if it shall appear to the said Commissioners that one or more under master or under masters are necessary for any such school, then it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to order and direct that such other share or proportion or shares or proportions, of such issues and profits, as they shall think proper, shall be applied to the sole use and benefit of

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such under master or under masters respectively; and as to such parts of such issues and profits as shall remain after the payment of such salary or salaries to such head master or under master or masters, it shall be lawful for said Commissioners to order and direct that thereout such yearly or other sum or sums as shall be or be deemed necessary for the purpose, shall be applied in or towards the purchasing, procuring, building, enlarging, repairing, or furnishing the schoolhouse, together with grounds, houses, and other appurtenances and accommodations necessary or useful for or towards the convenient and proper keeping of a school therein, according to the powers hereinafter given to the said Commissioners; and if any residue of such issues and profits shall remain after such yearly or other sums as shall be found or deemed sufficient for the several purposes aforesaid, then it shall be lawful for such Commissioners to order and direct that such residue shall be applied to the supporting, maintaining, and providing of such and so many free scholars, according to such arrangements and in such sums, shares, and proportions, as shall be directed by any such order or orders, and to the endowment of such and so many exhibitions to Trinity College, to be held by such persons and under such regulations and restrictions as to the said Commissioners shall seem proper."

9340. The school is referred to in the Report of the Clare-street Board for the year 1818. They were directed by the Act which created the Board, to make annual reports to the Lord Lieutenant, which are submitted to Parliament. From the report made in 1818, I read the following passage:—"We proceed, in the usual order, to report to your Excellency upon the schools of royal foundation, and to state, that the place of the head master of the school of Armagh, having become vacant by the death of the late Rev. Thomas Carpendale, who had filled the situation with distinguished credit during thirty-two years; and his Grace the Lord Primate, having nominated the Rev. Dr. George Miller, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, to succeed him, we have allotted to that gentleman, a salary of four hundred pounds sterling, out of the rents payable by the representatives of his predecessor, who enjoy the school-lands under a trust lease, for an unexpired term of fourteen years; and further that we have apportioned one hundred pounds per annum as a salary for the under master out of the said reserved rents."

9341. Certain returns were made to Parliament in 1821, with regard to schools in Ireland. At page 4, Armagh is noticed amongst classical schools of royal foundation, thus:—"£700 per annum, arising from lands granted by King Charles I., for the master of a free school. The master receives of that income £500 per annum, and £100 for ushers; £100 per annum is allowed for repairs of the schoolhouse. There are now eighty-two scholars, of whom many are boarders."

9342. In the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826, page 274, the school is noticed, but the only matter of importance is that there were in it at the time fifty-eight boys.

9343. The Commissioners of the Clare-street Board in their Report for the year 1828 state:—"Since our last Report an annual sum of £100, late currency, of the funds of Armagh school being at our disposal, we considered it advisable to appropriate the sum of £75, present currency, to the establishment of exhibitions for the maintenance of students of superior merit, sent from the school of Armagh to the University of Dublin, to be distributed to such three young gentlemen, in equal shares, as shall produce to this Board his Grace the Lord Primate's certificate of their being entitled to the benefit thereof."

9344. The same Board in their Report for 1829, state as follows:—"In the first place, with respect to the schools of Royal foundation, we have to state to your Grace that the sums appropriated from the funds of the Royal school of Armagh, for exhibitions for the maintenance of students of superior merit, educated in that school, and from thence sent to the University of Dublin, have been distributed for the last year in the shares, and under the regulations specified in the last Report of this Board; and we have an expectation that the funds of other Royal schools will enable us shortly to extend to them a similar encouragement."

9345. In the Report of the Clare-street Board for 1830 it is stated:—"And first, with respect to the schools of Royal foundation, we have to state that the annual allowance for exhibitions to students from the Royal school of Armagh, admitted into the University of Dublin since our last Report, has been distributed by us to young gentlemen of merit educated at that school, according to the regulations specified in our Report for the year 1828; and we are about to hold out similar encouragement to a greater number of students of such other of the Royal schools as have a sufficient income to enable us to do so; a portion of the surplus funds of the school of Armagh has also been lately appropriated to defray the expense of enclosing the school grounds from the public road, much annoyance having been experienced from the intrusion of strangers within the boundaries of the establishment."

9346. In the Report from the same Board for the year 1832 they say:—"We have also to report to your Excellency that as the trust lease of the school-lands of Armagh, which was granted under similar circumstances with that already noticed with respect to Dungannon school, will expire on the 1st May next; the Commissioners have taken such steps as will enable them, on the expiration of the lease, to enter immediately on the management of the estate, having nominated a gentleman to the agency, from whose local knowledge they expect to derive much assistance in the settings of the lands; and we beg leave to add that the Commissioners have directed a survey to be made of the school estate of Dungannon, which is situated in the county of Tyrone, and are about to direct a similar survey to be made of that belonging to the school of Armagh, which is situated in the county of Armagh."

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9347. The Commissioners of the Clare-street Board in 1833 say:—"We have also to report to your Excellency that the attention of the Board has been directed to the improvement of the estates belonging to the Royal school of Armagh, which by the falling in of a lease, formerly made, long before this Board existed, have, since the date of our last Report, also come to immediate possession of this Board; and as an increase to the income of this school is also expected, under the careful management of the land agent, it has been resolved that a portion of it shall be allocated to the support of a lending library of books of classical criticism, to be attached to the school for the use of candidates for the exhibitions; and a further yearly sum of £25 has been lately appropriated, by the Commissioners of Education to the endowment of an exhibition to Trinity College, Dublin, in addition to the former exhibitions for this school."

9348. Again, in their Report of 1835 they say:—"In respect to the schools of Royal foundation, we have to inform your Excellency that since our last Report we have been enabled to carry into effect the proposed allocation by way of endowment of twenty-five exhibitions for such students of merit, to be called King's Scholars, as shall have entered Dublin College from the Royal schools of Armagh, Dungannon, and Enniskillen, respectively, viz.:—five exhibitions of £50 each, annually, to be held for five years, by students of merit, who shall have so entered from the Royal school of Armagh; five exhibitions of £50 each, annually, and five of £30 each, annually, for such as shall have entered the College of Dublin, from the Royal school of Dungannon; and five of £50 each, annually, and five of £30 each, annually, for such as shall have entered from the Royal school of Enniskillen; one exhibition in each case to be filled upon an examination of candidates each year for the next succeeding four years. And we beg leave to report that after a long and very strict examination into the merit, qualifications, and literary acquirements, of the different candidates who offered themselves, by fellows of the College of Dublin, named for that purpose by the Provost of the college, on the 5th and 6th days of last December, young gentlemen from each of the schools have been appointed King's Scholars. * * *

"It was the intention of the Commissioners of Education to have had an examination of the candidates for exhibition from the several Royal schools, as in one class, and to have allotted the exhibitions to the most qualified candidates, without regard to the particular Royal school at which they might have been educated; but the Commissioners were obliged to abandon that intention, which they had formed in the hope of producing a rivalship of the several schools, in consequence of the opinion given by His Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland, to the effect, that each of the schools of Royal foundation should have the exhibitions given from its funds confined to those who are educated at it.

"We have to report to your Excellency, that a sum of £92 9*s.* 3*d.* has been expended, in necessary repairs of the schoolhouse since our last Report, and that we have increased the annual salary of the first assistant therein to £150, the master of the school having found it necessary to raise the salary of the said assistant, and having paid the addition of £50 hitherto out of his own private resources."

9349. The next information, with regard to the school, is contained in the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools, in 1835. At page 560 it is mentioned as a School of Royal foundation—acreage, 1,514A. 1R. 31P. —rental, £1,415 18*s.*—Dr. Miller received £400 per annum, and Mr. Mulligan £150. The number of scholars in 1830 was—boarders, eleven; day-scholars, seventeen; free pupils, four; in 1831, boarders, twelve; day-scholars, fourteen; and free, four; in 1832, boarders, eleven; day-scholars, eleven; free, three; and in 1833, boarders, six; day-scholars, nine; free, four; in 1834, boarders, ten; day-scholars, eleven; free, five; and in 1835, boarders, ten; day-scholars twenty; and free, six. The course of instruction given in the school is then stated; and a very extensive course of Latin, and of Greek authors is given. The modern languages taught are mentioned to be French, Italian, German, if required, at six guineas per annum. "Composition, Greek and Latin themes in verse, with exercises and translations; writing, drawing, dancing, fencing, Hincks' geography; Hebrew is taught to the head class, if they require it." In the same Appendix, page 566, there is information respecting the revenues of the school; and it is there stated, that the rents received out of the Armagh school Royal lands were, in 1830, £646 6*s.* 4*d.*; 1831, £645 19*s.* 10*d.*; 1832, £323 3*s.* 2*d.*; in 1833, when the leases expired, £1,380 17*s.*; 1834, £1,377 2*s.*; the total receipts, in 1833, were £1,406 10*s.*; and in 1834, £2,090 12*s.* 2*d.* The teacher's salary I need not refer to, as I have already mentioned it; but the greatest expenditure on repairs was, in 1830, £195 17*s.*; and the least in 1831, when £22 16*s.* was expended.

9350. In 1836, it is stated in the Report of the Clare-street Board:—"With respect to Armagh school, we have to report to your Excellency that we have, since our last Report, made a grant for the purpose of purchasing books, and establishing the foundation of a lending library, for the benefit of the students attending Armagh Royal school, and enabling them to consult books of the higher classes of classical authority, and to have recourse to lexicons and dictionaries of a nature too expensive to be purchased by school-boys.

"We further beg leave to state to your Excellency, that in consequence of numerous petitions and memorials, presented to us by the tenants of the Armagh school-lands, praying us to erect, and endow a schoolhouse for the benefit of their children, and offering themselves to contribute towards the expense thereof, the majority of the Commissioners, convinced that much good might be attained by their thus affording to the children of the tenants on the school estates the means of education, caused a case to be stated to his Majesty's

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then Attorney-General, for the guidance and direction of our Board, on this subject; and the opinion of his Majesty's Attorney-General being, that such an object came legally within the powers of the Board; the Commissioners have accordingly made a grant for this purpose, and we confidently hope, that by thus complying with the very anxious desire for the education of their children, expressed by the petitioners, we shall confer an extensive and permanent advantage on that part of the country wherein they reside."

9351. The Commissioners of the Clare-street Board in their Report for 1839 say:—"With regard to the Royal schools generally, we have to state to your Excellency, that it appears, from the annual returns made to us by the masters of the respective schools, that a much more extensive course of education, both literary and scientific, is now adopted than was formerly thought necessary for the pupils; and, acting upon the principle of giving encouragement to general education, we beg to inform your Excellency that, with regard to the Queen's Scholarships in the university attached to the Royal schools of Armagh, Dungannon, and Enniskillen, we have altered and extended the rules, so that prizes obtained in the university, either in classics or in science, are now taken into account as qualifications for retaining the scholarships, which, under the former regulations, were confined merely to those students who obtained classical honors."

9352. The same Board, in their Report for 1843, make the following statement:—"With regard to the Royal Scholarships founded by the Commissioners in the university, the Board has found it necessary, in conformity with the recommendation of the fellows of the college, to require that, in addition to the usual course of examination defined by this Board, a much more extensive knowledge of history, as well as a better acquaintance with the rules of composition, should be enforced as the qualification of the candidates for those exhibitions. And we have the satisfaction to state to your Excellency, that the Report of the Examiners made to us shows a manifest improvement in those important branches."

9353. In a return which was made to Parliament in 1846, the number of boys in the school, between 1836 and 1845, is mentioned; and it appears that the greatest number was in 1840, when there were fifty-three boys; and the least number was in 1845, when there were thirty-two. The greatest number of free pupils was in 1837, when there were fourteen; and the least number was in 1844, when there were seven. It states, with regard to the course of instruction, the same information as I gave before—a general course of classics and modern languages, and a regular course of composition in prose and verse. The number of boarders was never greater than twenty-six; and there is then this remark of the head master, Mr. Miller—"The class of boys formerly sent to this school, as boarders, is now sent to England for education, being composed of the sons of the aristocracy.

9354. The next information is the Report of the Clare-street Board for the year 1848:—"And we are enabled to state that the Royal Scholarships founded and paid by us and which are conferred solely as the reward of successful competition, without any religious distinction whatsoever, have been productive of great good, and, in many instances, supplied the means to those who, from adverse circumstances, would otherwise have been unable to take advantage of an university education, and to become useful members of the learned professions."

9355. The next information is a return made to Parliament in the year 1849, in which the estates which are attached to the different Royal schools are set out. The Armagh school estate is returned at 935A. 0R. 21P., plantation acres. The rent per English acre for each holding is then stated; and it appears that one holding was let for 10*s.* 3*d.* per acre, and another for 24*s.* 5*d.* per acre. The rest of the holdings were let for between 17*s.* 1*d.*, and 22*s.* 10*d.*; and the average letting is 21*s.* per acre. Then there is a return of the number of boys in the school that year; and it appears that the number of boys in the Armagh school on the 1st of May, 1849, was sixty-three; the number of free pupils in 1846, nine; in 1847, six; and in 1848, none, in consequence of the mastership being vacant.

9356. It is stated in the Report of the Clare-street Board, for 1849:—"The head mastership of the Armagh Royal School having become vacant by the decease of the late Dr. Miller; his Grace the Lord Primate, in whom the right to appoint the master is vested, having by public advertisement, solicited the competition of candidates, both from England and Ireland, selected to fill that office the Rev. W. H. Guillemard, late fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, at whose suggestion very extensive alterations and improvements have been made in the schoolhouse, and several new regulations with regard to the school, have also been made by this Board.

"And we are happy to be enabled to state to your Excellency, that although but a short time has elapsed since the establishment has been opened, the number of pupils, both resident and daily, is already very considerable.

9357. The Commissioners of the Clare-street Board, in their Report for 1850, say:—"At Armagh, we beg to report to your Excellency, that by the munificent expenditure of a sum of upwards £3,000 advanced by His Grace the Lord Primate, the buildings, dormitories, and internal arrangements of the Royal school have been considerably enlarged, improved, and adapted to the modern system of the most approved schools. We regret, however, to be obliged to state, that of this very large sum so advanced, we have not as yet been enabled to repay his Grace a larger sum than £600; and that we apprehend great difficulties in procuring funds for further repayments to his Grace. And in reference to the attendance of pupils at this school, we have to state that the number is now considerably greater than it has been for a very long series of years; and that the Primate having, from time to time, reported to the Commissioners his complete satisfaction at the system and manner in which the different

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departments of this school are conducted, we have the gratification of believing that it is now one of the most flourishing and successful schools in Ireland."

9358. A return was made to Parliament in May, 1850, which gives the total amount of rents received out of the different estates under the management of the Commissioners of Education. Out of Armagh Royal school estate, the rent received for the year ending 31st October, 1845, was £1,547 8*s.* 4½*d.*; 1846, £1,520 19*s.* 6*d.*; 1847, £745 10*s.* 1½*d.*; 1848, £1,335 4*s.* 5½*d.*; and 1849, £874 18*s.* 2½*d.* In 1846 and 1847 there was £338 5*s.* 7½*d.*, and £389 8*s.* 11*d.* expended on repairs; and the greatest amount paid on account of agents' and receivers' fees, was, in 1845, £100, and the least sum in 1849, when there was £21 paid. The tithe rent-charge amounted to £92 in each year, except 1849, when it was £78 4*s.*; and the poor rates in 1845, were £16 3*s.* 11*d.*, and in 1848, £46 13*s.* The amount expended on the property was in 1849, £1 5*s.* 9*d.*, and in 1847, £76 4*s.* 10½*d.* The last item in the return is miscellaneous disbursements—£307 3*s.* 1*d.* in 1845; £375 2*s.* 11½*d.*, in 1846; £671 18*s.* 3½*d.* in 1847; £288 10*s.* 6*d.* in 1848; and £241 12*s.* 10½*d.* in 1849. That return being considered insufficient in respect to the miscellaneous disbursements, a subsequent return was made in June, 1850; and the principal item of those disbursements was for Royal scholarships in 1845, £225; in 1846, £212 10*s.*; in 1847, £275; in 1848, £197 10*s.*; and in 1849, £167 10*s.* The next most important item was allowance made for the failure of the potato crop—the amount allowed in 1846 was £77 3*s.* 9½*d.*; in 1847, £92 19*s.* 5½*d.*, and there was no allowance in any other year. The next item is the amount of rent received from the farm adjoining schoolhouse, which was in 1846, £40 7*s.* 6*d.* The taxes in 1845, £33 9*s.* 11*d.*; and in 1846 the sum allowed for printing, advertising, and petty disbursements, £2 19*s.* 10*d.*, and school requisites for tenantry school, £5 4*s.* 9*d.* In 1847, for building boundary wall at schoolhouse, £228 16*s.* 7*d.*

9359. Another return was made to Parliament in 1851:—"There has not been any Order made by the Commissioners for 'maintaining, supporting, and providing for free students in the Royal Colleges;' but the Commissioners have, from time to time, pursuant to the powers vested in them, applied the surplus funds of the Royal schools to the 'maintenance and improvement of other Royal schools, whose funds stood in need of such aid.' And in the year 1834 they established, and have from that time maintained, in Trinity College, Dublin, in connexion with these Royal colleges, the following exhibitions, or Royal Scholarships, for pensioners and sizars (fellow-commoners not being eligible thereto,) viz.:—For Armagh, five of £50 per annum. * * * The successful candidates are selected by the Commissioners solely on account of merit, as reported by a court of examiners appointed for that purpose. The expenditure on these exhibitions alone (which have been attended with great advantage, by assisting young men of talent and industry to pursue their academic course,) amounts to about £1,000 annually; and on the Armagh and Raphoe School estates, in consequence of the want of schools at which the children of the poorer classes could receive instruction, the Commissioners have built schoolhouses, and established schools in which the children of their tenantry receive gratuitous instruction. The free pupils in 1850 were 12, and 1851, 11.

9360. A further return was made to Parliament in 1853 which states that the number of scholars then in the school was 50, and the number of pupils as I have already stated; but that in 1852, there were 16.

9361. The next return is one which was made to Parliament in 1854, on the motion of Mr. Kirk; and in it is mentioned that the rental of the estate in 1850 was £949 2*s.* 5*d.*; in 1851, £1,262 13*s.* 11½*d.*; in 1852, £1,295 4*s.* 8½*d.*; and in 1853, £1,475 19*s.* 2*d.* The salary paid to the master was £400; £150 to the assistant. The repairs are trifling in amount, being £16 11*s.* 4*d.* in 1850; in 1851, none; in 1852, £13 16*s.* 10*d.*; and in 1853, £3 6*s.* 7*d.* Paid for collecting the rents in 1850, £44 13*s.* 0½*d.*; in 1851, £54 11*s.* 0½*d.*; in 1852, £69 11*s.* 1½*d.*; and in 1853, £69 7*s.* 11*d.*; and paid to bailiffs £21 in each year; paid for tithe-rentcharge in 1850, £123 14*s.* 3½*d.*; in 1851, £148 11*s.* 7½*d.*; in 1852, £133 15*s.* 4½*d.*; and in 1853, £124 0*s.* 1*d.* The expenditure on the estate was trifling, being 18*s.* 4*d.* in 1850; in 1851, 15*s.*; in 1852, £3 10*s.*; and in 1853, £4 3*s.* The miscellaneous disbursements were for 1850, £227 18*s.* 10*d.*; in 1851, £1,038 7*s.* 8*d.*; in 1852, £411 16*s.* 10½*d.*; and in 1853, £183 2*s.* 4*d.* There is no return giving the particulars of these disbursements, but from the amounts, they would appear to consist of the same items as in the former return, that is payments to exhibitions, premiums, and repayments to the Lord Primate, on account of the fund expended in building the school. Appended to the same return, is a return of the number of pupils each year—for the years 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853. In 1850 there were 11 free pupils, 19 day scholars, and 64 boarders, making a total of 94. In 1851 there were 11 free, 12 day scholars, and 46 boarders, making a total of 69. In 1852, 13 free scholars, 8 day scholars, and 27 boarders, making a total of 48. In 1853 there were 14 free pupils, 14 day scholars, and 16 boarders, making a total of 44. It then states that the price charged for day scholars was £10, and for boarders £60; and that the free scholars are selected by the master. The last return is that of 1854, in which it is mentioned that the number of boys in 1853 was 45; on the 1st February, 1854, 46. The number taught gratis in 1853 is stated to be 15.

9362. I will now proceed to read the memorial presented to the Lord Lieutenant in the year 1848, by Mr. Magee, and also the memorial referred to in it, of Thomas Keiran, with the anwer given to these documents by the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, and a further letter of Mr. Magee, with a further answer of the Commissioners.

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"To his Excellency GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant "General, and General Governor of Ireland.

"The Memorial of Joshua Michael Magee, of Newry, Solicitor, showeth—

"That there are in Ireland extensive landed estates, which were from time to time granted by the Crown for the education of the youth of the country, which, 200 years and upwards, have yielded large annual incomes, which, had they been honestly applied, would have been the means of extending the blessings of education to thousands.

"That in no instances have the trusts upon which these grants were made been fulfilled. The monies arising from these lands have been misapplied; no education given to the people in return, and the purposes of the trusts completely defeated.

"That to the want of education is to be attributed the degraded character of the Irish people.

"That in addition to the vast possessions enjoyed by Trinity College, there are in Ireland seven Royal schools endowed by the Crown, to the revenues and management of one of which, viz., that of Armagh, your memorialist begs leave to solicit your Excellency's attention.

"That school was endowed by King Charles the First, with lands amounting to 1,514A. 1R. 31P., which yield a rental of £1,415 18*s.* per annum.

"These lands were granted to James, then Lord Archbishop of Armagh, in trust for the use of the master of the free school of Mountnorris, near which place the lands are situate; but his Grace conceiving the city of Armagh a more eligible site for the school, a college was erected there, most partly by subscription, and partly from revenues of the estates.

"That this college is very spacious, and consists of two wings, one of which has always hitherto been occupied by the family of the master for the time being; the other set apart for the use of boarders.

"That instead of this school being a free school, in accordance with the terms of the grant of King Charles, it was so managed as to be made the most aristocratic and expensive school in Ireland, inasmuch as the united charges for boarders amount to something near 100 guineas, and that for day scholars to eight guineas per annum; and, with the exception of one or two free students admitted occasionally, merely for the purpose of saving appearances, the objects of the grant have hitherto been totally defeated.

"That from 1627, the date of the formation of the school, up to the year 1813, the rents arising from the lands were received by the master for the time being, and appropriated to his private use.

"That owing to the abuses which had been found to be in practice, the Legislature in the latter year passed an Act of Parliament, 53 George III., cap. 107, taking the revenues of these lands out of the hands of the master, and vesting them in a corporation called 'the Commissioners of Education,' who now exercise control over same.

"That your memorialist being a native of the city of Armagh, his father applied to the Rev. George Miller for his admission into this school, but was peremptorily refused; and your memorialist, not being able to procure instruction in classics in his native city, was obliged to resort to a Presbyterian clergyman named M'Cullagh, residing in the village of Caledon, in the county Tyrone. That being aware fruitless applications had been repeatedly made by the citizens of Armagh to procure the benefit of an education for their children at the Armagh Royal school, your memorialist, feeling desirous to learn the precise nature of the grant under which this college was founded, made various searches in the public offices to find the same, but without success.

"That on the 19th day of January instant your memorialist called at the office of William C. Kyle, 8, Clare-street, the Secretary of the Commissioners of Education, and there informed his clerk that he was desirous of learning the particulars of the grant from the Crown under which the college of Armagh was founded. The said clerk, after viewing your memorialist with an air of suspicion, demanded to know the object or purport of the inquiry; and your memorialist having stated that it was for the purpose of education merely, the said clerk declined to furnish any information unless he was made acquainted with the reasons for making the inquiry.

"That during the conversation, the said W. C. Kyle, the Secretary of the Board, entered the office. Your memorialist stated to him the object of his visit, when the said W. C. Kyle in reply said, 'he had never seen the grant; that he knew nothing of its provisions, and could furnish no information respecting it; that the original was to be found on the Rolls in Chancery, and that he had, by order of the Government, bespoken a copy.' And having been asked if he would favour memorialist with a perusal of the copy when same should be obtained, he peremptorily refused so to do.

"Your memorialist thereupon proceeded to the Rolls Office, and there found a grant from King Charles the First to James, then Lord Bishop of Armagh, of six townlands in the barony of Lower Orior, in the county of Armagh, to hold in trust for the sole use of the master of the free school of Mountnorris, in said county.

"That having been informed by Mr. Kyle that a meeting of the Board of Education was summoned for Tuesday, the 25th instant, your memorialist prepared a memorial on behalf of Mr. Thomas Keiran, a citizen of Armagh, who had made many unsuccessful applications to the Rev. George Miller, the master of that school, for the admission of his sons, which memorial was, on the 22nd instant, enclosed to the Commissioners of Education, a copy of which

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memorial is hereunto annexed, and to which your memorialist begs leave to solicit your Excellency's attention :—

"May it therefore please your Excellency to order that inquiry be made and the precise terms of the trusts of the several grants under which the seven Royal schools in Ireland were founded be ascertained; and that it be further inquired whether or not these trusts have been fulfilled: that the incomes of the lands with which said Royal schools are endowed be ascertained with the view to cheapen and extend the facilities for education; and that, if necessary, further legislative powers be sought to render more available the revenues of the lands granted by the Crown in Ireland for the purposes of education.

"And your memorialist will pray.

(Signed) "JOSHUA MICHAEL MAGEE.

"63, Upper Dominick-street,
24th January, 1848."

9363. The memorial of Thomas Keiran, of the city of Armagh, in the county of Armagh, tanner, presented to the Commissioners of Education, 22nd January, 1848, and referred to in the preceding papers, after stating matters respecting the foundation of Armagh school, goes on to say—

"That your memorialist having been informed that it appeared from a report published in Thom's Almanac for 1847, that there were nine free places in Armagh school, and being desirous to give his children the advantage of receiving an education at said school, applied to the Rev. Doctor Miller for the admission of one of his sons, and the following correspondence ensued :—

(Sent on the 31st August, 1847.)

"Thomas-street, Armagh, 30th August, 1847.

"REV. SIR,—Having learned that there are nine free places at Armagh Royal school, I am desirous of offering my son, Thomas Keiran, as a candidate for a free place in that school. He is seventeen years of age, and for the last year has been educated at the school of Doctor Crolly. My son is a native of the city of Armagh, and is a Roman Catholic.

"I am, &c.

"To the Rev. George Miller, (Signed) "THOS. KEIRAN.
"Principal of Armagh Royal School."

9364. To which letter your memorialist received the following reply :—

(Received on the 31st August, 1847.)

"Armagh, 31st August, 1847.

"SIR,—I have never heard of any free places at the Royal school of Armagh, though I have of my own choice educated, and am now educating a few boys in particular circumstances, gratuitously. Your son at the age of seventeen appears to be too late for commencing here with any prospect of success, especially as if you look for a trial for one of our scholarships he must have been here three years as a qualification.

"Yours, &c.

'Mr. Thomas Keiran." (Signed) "GEORGE MILLER.

(Sent on the 3rd September, 1847.)

"Armagh, 3rd September, 1847.

"REV. SIR,—I have had the honour to receive your letter, dated the 31st August. As you consider that my eldest son is too old to enter your school, especially if he would afterwards enter Trinity College, and be a candidate for one of the Royal scholarships attached to your school, I would respectfully submit to your consideration my second son, aged fifteen years, if he would be now accepted; he would be eighteen on his entrance into college, having remained at your school the legal time, and I believe that is the usual age to enter the university; of course I should be very glad if he should so improve as to be able to compete for the Royal scholarship.

"I have nine children in my family, and am certain that if my child be admitted he will be obedient and attentive.

"I am, &c.

"To the Rev. George Miller." (Signed) "THOMAS KEIRAN.

"Armagh, 3rd September, 1847.

"SIR,—I regret I must say in reply to your second application, that I do not find it convenient at present to receive any day scholar to be educated gratuitously. The stated charge for a day scholar is £4 4s. for each half-year.

"Yours, &c.

"Mr. Thomas Keiran." (Signed) "GEORGE MILLER.

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9365. Your memorialist, on the 13th of October, 1847, addressed a letter to the Rev. Dr Miller, requesting to know when a vacancy would occur, to which he received the following reply :—

(Received 13th October, 1847.)

"Armagh, 13th October, 1847.

"SIR—Not perceiving in your case any reason for departing from the established rule of the school, in giving gratuitous education to your son, I must beg leave to decline to do so.

"Yours, &c.

"Mr. Thomas Keiran." (Signed) "GEORGE MILLER.

"That your memorialist has heard and believes that Dr. Miller has refused similar applications from other citizens of Armagh. That Dr. Miller states in his first letter, that he never heard of free places at the Royal school of Armagh, although the estate was originally granted for a free school; and the aforesaid report [Select Committee of House of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1838,] states, page 55, that these schools were originally like Carysfort, entirely free, and states (*ibid.*) that 'The public should be more distinctly made to understand that they are schools open to all religious persuasions, and are destined for free schools.'

"That your memorialist has heard that the said school of Armagh contains accommodation for 300 scholars over and above the present number.

"That the said report, page 56, states that the number of the pupils taught, is 'very disproportionable to the expenditure.'

"That the charge made for education at the said school of Armagh is, for boarders thirty-five guineas, and for day scholars eight guineas per annum, which latter charge in particular your memorialists submits is too high, and prevents many parents sending their children there who otherwise would give them the benefit of such an education.

"Your memorialist respectfully submits the above facts to your consideration, and begs your honourable Board will take the matter into serious consideration, as being one of great importance to the inhabitants of the city of Armagh and the vicinity.

"Your memorialists therefore humbly prays your honourable Board will order that the college of Armagh be opened for the education of the youth of that locality, and that a number of free places be awarded to deserving students, commensurate with the income of the estate provided for that purpose, and that such facilities for education be given as will be conducive to the interests of the rising generation, and that the trusts contained in the grant of King Charles the First be carried into full and complete effect.

"And your memorialist will pray.

"22nd January, 1848." (Signed) "THOMAS KEIRAN, Armagh.

9366. The Reply of the Clare-street Board is as follows:—

"The Commissioners of Education in Ireland,
"8, Clare-street, Dublin, 3rd April, 1848.

"SIR—In obedience to the directions conveyed in your letter of the 22nd of March, accompanying a memorial to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant from Mr. J. M. Magee, and calling for a report in reference thereto, I have been ordered to make the following statement for the information of his Excellency.

"That the application of funds arising from the estates of the Royal schools vested in the Commissioners, is regulated by the 12th section of 53 Geo. III., c. 107, which, after giving powers and directions respecting the payment of the salaries of the masters and under masters, and the expenses of the schoolhouses, &c., &c., provides that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to order and direct the residue to be applied in supporting, maintaining, and providing, of such and so many free scholars, according to such arrangements, and in such sums, shares, and proportions, as shall be directed by any such order or orders, and to the endowment of such and so many exhibitions to Trinity College, to be held by such persons, and under such regulations and restrictions as to the said Commissioners shall seem proper.

"That the Commissioners, in exercise of the powers so vested in them, have in the case of the Royal school of Armagh, for many years disposed of the surplus rents by giving exhibitions in Trinity College to persons who have been educated at that school. That this application of the surplus has been for a period of fourteen years brought prominently under the notice of the Lord Lieutenant in the annual reports of the Commissioners.

"I have, &c.,
(Signed) "W. C. KYLE, Secretary.

"P.S.—It may be proper to state, that no memorial from Mr. Thomas Keiran, as stated to have been presented to the Commissioners on the 22nd January, 1848, ever reached this office. The memorial of Mr. Magee is herewith returned.

"W. C. K.

"To T. N. Redington, Esq., &c., &c.,
"Dublin Castle."

9367. The following is the correspondence between Mr. Magee, the Irish Government, and the Clare-street Board :—

"Dublin Castle, 30th April, 1851.

"SIR—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit, for the consideration of the Commissioners of Education, the accompanying copy of a letter received from Mr. J. M. Magee, of Newry, on the subject of the Royal schools.

"I am, &c.,

"To W. C. Kyle, Esq." (Signed) "T. N. REDINGTON.

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"Newry, 24th April, 1851.

"SIR—In the year 1848 I took the liberty of calling the attention of the Government to the subject of the Royal colleges of Ulster, and having then succeeded in bringing to light the true nature of the trusts upon which the five school estates in Ulster were held, the Commissioners of Education made an order for the admission of ten free students into the Armagh Royal school—four to be admitted in the year 1848, four in the year 1849, and two in the year 1850.

"In May, 1850, a return was made by the Commissioners of Education in obedience to an Order of the House of Commons, which shows the gross rental of the estates granted by the Crown for affording free education in the Armagh, Dungannon, Enniskillen, Cavan, and Raphoe schools to amount to the sum of £5,710 10*s.* 7*d.* For this sum in that year, four boys received education! How long is this monstrous wrong to continue?

"It is right that I should apprize you that a deep and wide-spread indignation prevails among the people of the north of Ireland on the subject. That feeling is now likely to get vent. It was hoped the present Government would have acted in the matter when the subject had been practically brought under their notice, and not wait to be urged forward by the force of public opinion. On the 31st of October, 1848, you attended a meeting of the Commissioners of Education; the result of that attendance was an order for the admission of ten free students into the Armagh school (the selection, however, being left to the master).

"By that order the Commissioners admit the mismanagement and misappropriation complained of, and prove they have failed to perform the trusts confided to them. Why, therefore, should the Commissioners be permitted longer to perpetuate such injustice? The trusts of the grant by which the Crown conveyed the school-lands of Ulster are too plain to be mistaken. The language of the 12th section of the Act incorporating the Commissioners, orders and directs them to apply the residue (the primary object of the grant being for the purpose of promoting free education) in supporting, maintaining, and forwarding free scholars. The Commissioners cannot show they ever admitted a single student free until after the order of October, 1848, was made, and that is too hungry and too meagre an offering to satisfy the demands of the public, to whom so much is due, and who have hitherto seen all the revenues of these estates misappropriated, and these institutions, which should be free to the middle and lower classes, seized upon by the rich, and made the most aristocratic schools in the country, in contempt of every principle of justice and common honesty.

"It is not too late to bring in a short Bill to abolish the Corporation of the Commissioners of Education, and transfer the Royal colleges and their estates to the Board of Education, or to some other hands, who will honestly give full effect to the intentions of the Crown, and expand free education as widely as the revenue of these estates will extend. This matter cannot rest where it is; it were far better the Government would at once take the matter in hand, and act up to the principles on which the business of the country was confided to them, than yield a tardy recognition of such enormous abuses.

"A spontaneous move in the right direction must needs impart confidence to all those who desire to see the advancement of the country; and in no quarter can surer ground be laid than by establishing the basis of wide-spread and liberal education.

"I have, &c.,

(Signed) "JOSHUA MICHAEL MAGEE."

"The Commissioners of Education in Ireland,
"8, Clare-street, Dublin, 22nd May, 1851.

"SIR—In reference to the letter of Mr. J. M. Magee on the subject of the Royal schools of Ulster, I am directed to state to you, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that an examination of the returns made from time to time during the last twenty years by this Board, in obedience to orders of the House of Commons, will show that there is no foundation for the assertion contained in Mr. Magee's letter, viz., 'That the Commissioners cannot show that they ever admitted a free pupil previous to the order of this Board made in 1848.' That order was made by the Commissioners for the purpose of regulating what class of persons should be entitled to have their sons educated free at Armagh Royal school, and not—as is intimated by Mr. Magee's letter—for the introduction, for the first time, of free pupils to that school.

"That instead of there being, as stated by Mr. Magee, but four free pupils at these schools in the year 1849, there were, during that year, thirty-five boys receiving free education at them, as the returns of the respective masters prove.

"That this Board has for many years expended annually about £1,000, in sums varying in amount from £50 downwards, to exhibitioners and scholars in connexion with these Royal schools.

"That the Parliamentary return referred to by Mr. Magee does not profess (as will appear from the notes appended to it) to give rentals of the estates, but, in obedience to the order of the House of Commons, sets forth the actual rents received within particular days, fixed by that order. The general expenditure of the Commissioners within the same periods is also specified in the same return.

"That of the amount £5,710 10*s.* 7*d.*, a sum of £3,620 6*s.* 6*d.* was applied for purely educational purposes, independently of large outlays necessarily incurred in the collection of rents, management of, and outlay on the estates, assistance given to tenants, poor-rates, tithe rent-charge, repairs and insurance of schoolhouses, &c.

"I have, &c.,

(Signed) "W. C. KYLE, Secretary.

"To Sir T. N. Redington, K.C.B., &c.
"Dublin Castle."

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ARMAGH.

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9368. The next information with regard to the school is the memorial of certain inhabitants of Armagh, presented to his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon in 1851, together with the reply of the Clare-street Board, embodying a letter of his Grace the Lord Primate, and a letter of Mr. Guillemard, master of the school, to the Lord Primate:—

"To His Excellency the EARL of CLARENDON, Lord Lieutenant-General and General "Governor of Ireland.

"The memorial of the inhabitants of Armagh and its vicinity respectfully showeth—

"That memorialists have only lately become aware that his Majesty Charles I., in the year 1627, granted certain lands in the county of Armagh in trust to the Archbishops of Armagh in succession, for the payment of a master for free education at Portnorris, who was subsequently removed to Armagh, under what authority your memorialists know not. That by Act of Parliament, in 1813, those trusts were transferred, with those of other schools similarly endowed, to the Board of Education, by which Act it was provided, that any residue after paying the masters and assistants, and repairs of the schoolhouses, should be applied to the maintenance of free scholars, and to the endowment of exhibitions at Trinity College.

"That memorialists now respectfully call your Excellency's notice to the non-fulfilment of these trusts, and the misapplication of the revenue arising from the lands so granted. The Royal school of Armagh is not a free school; the charges are far above those of private schools in Ireland, generally being £60 for boarders, and £10 for day scholars. That within a recent period the master was directed by the Board of Education to receive ten day scholars free, which is the only return made for the advantages of extensive premises and grounds, and for a salary of £400 a-year to himself, and £100 a-year to an assistant master.

"The memorialists inform your Excellency that the ten boys so received are selected by the master solely according to his will and pleasure, undirected by any rules or local claims.

"That memorialists find the course of education now pursued at the Royal college of Armagh is what is strictly called classical, fitted only for the higher classes of society; and that, as it does not include practical arithmetic, book-keeping, mensuration, natural philosophy of any kind, the mercantile and middle classes, even when able and willing to pay the very high charges, are obliged to send their sons elsewhere; and whilst the Royal college has but few boarders, and a very small attendance of day scholars, the gentry and traders of Armagh and its vicinity are obliged to send their sons to distant boarding schools, or to other day-schools, of which there are several in the town.

"That memorialists presume that it could not have been the intention of the royal grantor of the estates of Armagh College, nor of the Act of Parliament of 1813, to give a large income to a master for no public equivalent, or to confine the advantages of the institution to the highest and wealthiest classes of society. They are equally sure that, in these times of economic and educationary improvement, it cannot be the wish of her Majesty or her Majesty's Government that royal bounty should continue to be so misapplied.

"Memorialists, therefore, respectfully pray your Excellency to have immediate inquiry made into the matter, with a view to providing for the inhabitants of the county and city of Armagh such a course of instruction as will make all classes and professions to partake of its advantages, and at the same time perpetuate the royal bounty, by affording free education under such rules and limitations as will accord with the present state of society.

(Signed) "CHARLEMONT,
"GOSFORD,
"THOMAS FORTESCUE,
"JAMES M. CAULFIELD, M.P.,
"CREMORNE,
"T. DAWSON RAWDON, Colonel, M.P.

"And upwards of one hundred other signatures."

9369. The Reply of Clare-street Board to this memorial is as follows:—

"8, Clare-street, 31st January, 1852.

"MY LORD—I am directed by the Commissioners of Education to acquaint your Excellency that they have under their consideration the memorial in respect to the Royal school of Armagh, which your Excellency was pleased to transmit to them.

"The Commissioners have received a letter from his Grace the Lord Primate, the patron of that school, enclosing a letter from the Rev. W. H. Guillemard, its head master, copies of which they beg leave to forward to your Excellency herewith.

"These letters contain so complete a refutation of the charges brought against the Commissioners in the memorial, that the Board deems it unnecessary to trouble your Excellency with any additional remarks on the subject, save only by stating to your Excellency that the 3rd Geo. 4, c. 79, s. 8, varies and extends the authority of the Commissioners as to the application of the revenues of the Royal schools.

"I have, &c.,
(Signed) "WILLIAM COTTER KYLE, Secretary.

"To his Excellency, the Earl of Clarendon,
"Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c."

9370. The letter of the Lord Primate, referred to in the preceding communication is as follows:—

Armagh, 7th January, 1852.

"MY DEAR SIR—As it will not be in my power to attend the meeting of the Commis-

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ARMAGH.

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sioners of Education on the 9th instant, I wish to bring before them, by letter, my sentiments in reference to the memorial respecting the Royal school of Armagh, which was presented to the Lord Lieutenant, and a copy of which his Excellency was pleased to transmit to me, and also to the Board. That memorial charges the Commissioners with 'non-fulfilment' of the trusts confided to them, and with 'misapplication of the revenues arising from the lands' granted by King Charles I. for the endowment of the school. These very serious accusations are brought against the Commissioners by the Earl of Charlemont, Earl of Gosford, Lord Cremorne, the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Armagh, the High Sheriff of the county, several of the magistrates, the member of Parliament for the borough of Armagh, and a considerable number of the inhabitants of Armagh and its neighbourhood. It therefore appears to me that the Board owe it to themselves to remove the stigma thus sought to be cast upon them; and that, in order to do this, a communication on the subject should be addressed by them to the Lord Lieutenant.

"Not only as being the senior member of the Board, but also as the patron of Armagh school, in the prosperity of which I take a deep interest, and on which I have myself expended no inconsiderable sum of money, I feel peculiarly anxious to meet and to expose the utter groundlessness of the charge that I and the other Commissioners have been guilty of 'misapplying the royal bounty,' and of not fulfilling the trust reposed in us.

"No communication, I must observe, on the subject of this grave accusation, was ever made to me by any of the noblemen or gentlemen whose names are affixed to the memorial, although many of them reside in my own neighbourhood, and had frequent opportunities, if they wished to avail themselves of them, of conversing with me respecting the school of Armagh. The member for the borough, Colonel Rawdon, did, indeed, on one occasion, call upon me, and stated to me his views in regard to education generally, and the changes which he thought it would be desirable to make in the system of the Royal schools; but I received no intimation from him that it was intended to bring a charge against the Commissioners, of breach of trust, or that it was deemed expedient to lay before the representative of her Majesty a formal complaint against the Board, as having been guilty of misapplying the revenues which they were appointed to administer. It was, therefore, with not a little surprise that I found such a complaint embodied in a memorial to which such signatures are attached.

"To sustain the charge thus made against the Commissioners, the memorialists allege that 'the course of education now pursued at the Royal school of Armagh is strictly what is termed classical;' and that the school is not 'free' in the sense of affording gratuitous education to all the scholars; a limited number only of day pupils being received without payment.

"In reference to the first of these allegations, that the course of education in Armagh school is 'now' what is termed 'classical,' it is to be observed that such it had always been, as far back as its history can be traced; such also, there is every reason to believe, its Royal founder intended it be; and such the Act of Parliament which committed it to the management of the Board designed that it should remain. The grant of an estate to this school by King Charles, was but following up and carrying into effect the design of his predecessor, James I., who, in his scheme for the plantation of Ulster, directed that there should be a grant of 720 acres of land for 'a free school at Armagh,' together with a still larger grant for Trinity College, Dublin. The object which his Majesty had in view in the endowment of free schools, connected as it was with the simultaneous endowment of parish churches with glebe lands, was (as stated in 'Carte's Life of the Duke of Ormond') 'to provide for a succession of worthy men to fill these churches.' The Royal free schools were, from their first establishment, intended to prepare a body of students for Trinity College. And accordingly the head masters of the school of Armagh were from the earliest period selected on account of their literary distinction at the University. The first of them, whose name is to be found in the registry of Armagh, soon after the Restoration, Isaac Collyer, had been a scholar of Trinity College, and the pupils educated by him proceeded to the University. Through the kindness of the senior lecturer, Dr. Todd, I have procured from the college books a list of students who entered from Armagh at that period, and as it may be interesting to the Board I enclose it herewith. The successors of Isaac Collyer, during the one hundred and thirty years that elapsed until the Act of 1813 was passed, establishing the Board, were all persons eminent for their classical attainments. The enactment of that statute was the result of a Commission of Inquiry into the state of education in Ireland; and the report which the Commissioners made respecting the Royal schools stated them to be 'schools endowed for classical education,' as distinguished from 'those endowed for gratuitous education in reading, writing, and arithmetic only.' In the Act which entrusted these Royal schools to the Board, no direction was given to the Commissioners to alter the character of them, which from the earliest period of their existence had been classical. On the contrary, the Commissioners are expressly empowered by the Act, out of the surplus funds which should come into their hands, to endow exhibitions in Trinity College, for the benefit of students educated in the Royal schools. The Legislature thereby plainly intimated its wish that the connexion between these schools and the University should be drawn even still closer than formerly.

"Yet, strange to say, because the Commissioners have carried out the intention of the Legislature in this respect by endowing exhibitions, because they have maintained the school of Armagh on the same footing on which it was first established, and because they have not sanctioned a change of the system which time immemorial had been pursued in it, they are charged by the memorialists with 'misapplying the Royal bounty,' and not fulfilling their trust.

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"I should, however, observe, that if by designating the school as being now 'strictly' what is termed classical, it be meant that the instruction given in it is exclusively confined to the learned languages, this statement is incorrect. In the report which the Board presented to the Lord Lieutenant in the year 1839, there is the following passage:—'With regard to the Royal schools generally, we have to state to your Excellency that it appears from the annual returns made to us by the masters of the respective schools, that a much more extensive course of education, both literary and scientific, is now adopted, than was formerly thought necessary for the pupils; and acting upon the principle of giving encouragement to general education, we beg to inform your Excellency, that with regard to the Queen's scholarships in the university, attached to the Royal schools of Armagh, Dungannon, and Enniskillen, we have altered and extended our rules, so that prizes obtained in the university, either in classics or in science, are now taken into account as qualifications for retaining the scholarships, which, under the former regulation, were confined merely to those students who obtained classical honors.'

'The injury which would follow from the introduction of such a total change of system, and such a complete departure from the original design of the school of Armagh as the memorialists seem to wish for, is so ably pointed out in a letter which I received from the head master in reference to the memorial, that I enclose it herewith; and I beg to submit it to the Board as deserving of their most particular attention.

"The other allegation contained in the memorial, as sustaining the charge of breach of trust on the part of Commissioners, is, that the education given in the school is not wholly gratuitous, a limited number only of free day scholars being admitted into it. In the charter granting the estate in trust to the archbishops of Armagh, for the sole use of the masters, there is not any direction that free education should be given to all who might choose to resort to the school. That some were to have the privilege may fairly be inferred, but how many, and under what conditions is not specified. That some, on the other hand, were from the first establishment of the school to pay for their education, would appear from the wording of the *instrument* of the earliest date appointing the masters, which is now on record in the *registry of the diocese of Armagh.* According to this instrument the master (ludi magister publicæ sive liberæ scholæ) was empowered to receive, not only all the 'revenues,' but also all the 'fees, perquisites, and emoluments belonging to the said public or free school.' And the Act of 1813, so far from directing the Commissioners to take care that all the scholars shall be freely educated, contains a clause expressly empowering them, out of the surplus funds remaining in their hands, after paying the salaries of the masters and under masters, to apply a portion 'to the supporting, maintaining, and providing of such and so many free scholars, according to such arrangements, and in such sums, shares, and proportions as shall be directed by such order or orders as to the said Commissioners shall seem proper.' Thus were the Commissioners left by the Act to the exercise of their own discretion on this point; and in the exercise of that discretion they have judged it 'proper' in the case of the Armagh school to make an 'order' that for the present, ten of the day scholars shall be educated free of charge; while they have out of the surplus funds established five exhibitions in Trinity College. This arrangement they have deemed to be more for the advantage of the public (as being more for the encouragement of deserving boys) than if they had founded fewer exhibitions, and had applied the remainder of the surplus to the support of free boarders at the school. And in so doing the Commissioners have, in my opinion, judged wisely. For, if, instead of five exhibitions, they had founded only three, and had applied the rest of the funds to the maintaining of three free scholars; then, inasmuch as these free places in the school, if fairly thrown open to competition, would have been obtained by the cleverest boys, it is evident that those same boys whose superior abilities obtained for them the free scholarships, would also, in all probability, be the successful competitors for the exhibitions in college. And thus the surplus funds, instead of benefiting five boys for five years, would only benefit three during the whole period of their education. More good, it would appear to me, is done by increasing the number of persons to whom aid is afforded than would be effected by extending the length of time during which assistance might be give to fewer deserving boys.

"The resolutions of the Board respecting the number and value of the exhibitions, were prominently brought under the notice of the Lord Lieutenant in the annual reports, and by him the reports were each year submitted to Parliament. So that the Legislature has, all along, been perfectly cognizant of the proceedings of the Commissioners in regard to their administration of the trust committed to them.

"It is on the two allegations which I have now examined, that the memorialists rest their accusations against the Commissioners of 'misapplication' of the revenues 'granted to the school of Armagh.' The statement of facts which I have adduced will, I feel confident, satisfy the Lord Lieutenant that the Board have not been guilty of the great offence with which they have been charged by the memorialists.

"I beg further to draw the attention of the Commissioners to the statement in the memorial, that 'within a recent period, the master was directed by the Board of Education to receive ten day scholars free.' This would naturally lead to the inference, that until 'within a recent period' there had not been any free scholars in Armagh school. Such, however, was not the case, as his Excellency must be aware, from the return laid before the Parliament last year, and printed by order of the House of Commons. Free scholars have been constantly receiving education in the school—in the year 1850, eleven; in 1849, twelve; in 1847, six; in 1845, nine; in 1844, seven; in 1843, nine; in 1842, ten; in 1841, eight; in 1840, twelve. The half-yearly reports furnished to the Board from the school supply information respecting the preceding year, and they prove that ever since the Commissioners have had the management of the school there have been free scholars.

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"It is further alleged by the memorialists, that the ten boys received as free scholars 'are selected by the master solely according to his will and pleasure, undirected by any rules or local claims.' This statement is utterly at variance with the truth. On the occasion of the appointment of the present head master, the Board laid down the following rules as to the free day boys at Armagh school:

"'That there shall be educated as free daily pupils, ten boys, children of parents residing in Armagh, and who inhabit houses rated at not less than £10, poor-law valuation; or children of tenants on the Armagh school estate, paying not less than £20 per annum rent.

"'That four such free daily pupils shall be admitted in the first year; four in the second year; and two in the third year: and that thereafter the full complement of ten shall be kept up by filling vacancies.

"'That the age of the candidates shall not be under ten years, nor more than thirteen years.

"'That no such daily pupils shall continue to receive a free education after the age of seventeen years.

"'That the names of the candidates shall be submitted to the master, who shall examine and select such as he thinks most eligible and likely to benefit by the course of education given in the school, and shall notify the same to the patron.

"'That these resolutions are to be considered as being subject to such revision and variations as the Board may hereafter think fit to make as to increasing the number of free daily pupils, and the admission of free boarders, reference being had to the state of the funds, and the general circumstances of the school.'

"The reason for prescribing a gradual admission of free day scholars was, because previous to Mr. Guillemard's entering on the duties of head master, the school had been closed for several months, so that a new school had, in fact, to be formed, and but few pupils could be expected at first to present themselves for admission.

"To the rules laid down for him, Mr. Guillemard has to the utmost of his power conformed. He has received a larger number of free scholars than the Board required of him; and, actuated by a most praiseworthy motive, to prevent the free scholars from experiencing any unpleasant treatment from their schoolfellows belonging to a more wealthy class, he has studiously kept secret, so far as he was concerned, the names of the boys who are educated gratuitously, so that no boy might be able to tell whether the boy who sits beside him in his class is receiving eleemosynary education or not. He has thus endeavoured to place all on a level in this respect within the walls of the school. And so far from 'the advantages of the institution' being confined to 'the highest and wealthiest class of society,' there are boys now in the school, as from time to time there always have been, whose parents belong to the humblest sphere of life.

"These boys receive, perfectly free of charge, the very best education that money could procure for the noblest and richest in the land; and they are thus fitted to advance themselves to the highest positions in the community to which the most ambitious could aspire. Such are, and such have been for a long series of years, the advantages which the public derive from this Royal endowment. And in the 'Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh,' by Mr. Stuart, it is truly stated, that this school 'has been found eminently useful, not only to the province of Ulster, but to the whole kingdom of Ireland.'

"Never were any of the Royal schools superintended by a more highly qualified body of masters than those who are now engaged in conducting the school of Armagh. The head master, the Rev. W. H. Guillemard, was formerly a fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and was selected by me solely on account of the superior testimonials which he produced as to his character and attainments. And my personal acquaintance with him since his appointment, and my observation of the manner in which he has organized the the school, and in which he communicates instruction, have fully satisfied me that I could not have chosen a more competent head for such an establishment. The anxiety with which he watches over the morals of the boys, his attention to their comforts, his untiring exertions for their advancement in sound learning, deserve the confidence of those parents who have intrusted their sons to his care. In every respect, as a scholar, a gentleman, and a Christian, he sets an example to his pupils, which, if they endeavour to imitate, will conduce to their best interests. And I am happy to have this opportunity afforded me of bearing my testimony to the Rev. Mr. Guillemard's excellence as the head master of a great public school.

"The Commissioners of Inquiry in 1807 (one of whom was the late Provost Hall), stated in their first report,—'We are persuaded that the acknowledged inferiority of the grammar schools in Ireland to those of the sister island is to be ascribed to no other circumstance so much as to the deficiency of those who are usually engaged as assistants, and employed in teaching the rudiments of classical learning. The head masters of some of our great schools are men of eminent literature and talent, and only want the assistance of properly qualified teachers (which on the present system they are not able to procure), to raise their schools to as high and well-deserved a reputation as any in England.'

"In Armagh school the first assistant was a distinguished scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, to whom the Board allow a salary, not of £100, as stated by the memorialists, but £150. The second assistant, to whom Mr. Guillemard gives a salary of equal amount, is a fellow of New College, Oxford. The third assistant, to whom Mr. Guillemard also gives a similar salary, was an exhibitioner of Trinity College, Cambridge. A highly respectable native of Germany has the charge of the German and French classes, receiving from Mr. Guillemard a salary of £100 a-year; and a drawing master is engaged and paid by Mr. Guillemard £70 a-year. While the internal arrangements of the school, the accommodation

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for the boarders in dormitories and rooms for study, are such as to furnish a model to every school in Ireland.

"They cannot, in my opinion, be considered as acting the part of friends to the improvement of this country, and the advancement of education in it, who would seek to revolutionize such an institution, and reduce it to the level of an ordinary mercantile academy.

"The memorialists complain that the charges at Armagh school "are far above those of private schools in Ireland.' I have now before me the printed prospectuses of several of the best private schools, and they do not bear out the truth of this statement, but completely disprove it. At one of the principal private schools in Dublin, the charge for day scholars, supposing them to receive instruction in all the departments in which day pupils are instructed at Armagh, amounts to £21; the charge for boarders is £65. At another of the schools in Dublin the charge for day scholars is eighteen guineas; for boarders, sixty-six guineas. At another boarding school near Dublin the charge is £70; and at one of the most flourishing schools in a midland county the charge amounts to £64.

"I take so sincere and deep an interest in the welfare of the Royal school of Armagh, that I have written at greater length than I had intended, and yet I have omitted some points on which I wished that information should be supplied to the Lord Lieutenant. These topics, however, appear to me to be so well handled in Mr. Guillemard's letter, that I will not add any further observations of my own. I will conclude by requesting the Board to forward my letter, together with Mr. Guillemard's, in whatever communication they may deem it right to make to Lord Clarendon on the subject of the memorial respecting the school at Armagh.

"I remain, &c.,
(Signed), "JOHN G. ARMAGH."

"1677. Oct. 22.—Gulielmus Richardson, Sociorum Commensalis, filius Edwardi Richardson, Armigeri, annos natus 19—natus in comitatu Armachans—sub ferula Is. Collier.

"1678. Maii 21.—Johannes Cusack, Sizator, filius Johannis, natus annos 22, in Dungannon—educatus sub ferula Mri. Collier.

"1678–9. Jan. 29.—Johannes Dawson, Penss. fils. Walteri natus annos 17, in com. Armachans, educatus sub ferula Isaaci Collier.

"1682. Maii 1.—Johannes Jones, Sizator, filius Rogeri Jones, annum agens 17. Natus in agro Midensi, educatus sub Mro. Collier.

"1682–3. Jan. 23.—Johannes Richardson, Penss., filius Edwardi Richardson, Armageri, natus annos 18, in comitatu, Armachano, sub ferula Mri. Collier.

"1682–3. Feb. 27.—Jacobus Auchinleck, Penss., fils. Jacobi, natus annos 16, in comitatu Armach., educatus sub ferula Mri. Collier.

"1682. Maii 13.—Wolstanus Dixie, Pens., fil. Edwardi, annum agens 15. Natus in com. Cavan, educatus sub ferula Isaaci Collier.

"1682. Maii 23.—Hans Hamilton, Penss., fils. Jacobi Hamilton, annum agens 17. Natus in com. Cavan, educatus sub ferula Isaaci Collier.

"—— Maii 19.—Jacobus Ayton, Penss., fil. Johannis Ayton, S.T.D., annum agens 16. Natus in agro Armachans, educatus sub ferula Domini Collier.

"—— Junii 15.—Robertus Maxwell, Penss., fils. Jacobi Maxwell, generosi, annum agens 17. Natus in agro Armachensi, educatus sub ferula Domini Collier.

"1683. Julii 10.—Robertus Shadowe, Penss., fils. Roberti, annum agens 18. Natus in comitatu Ferman, educatus sub ferula Isaaci Collier.

"—— Oct. 1.—Johannes Sutton, Penss., fils. Gulielmi Sutton, generosi, annum agens 18. Natus Londini, educatus sub ferula Isaaci Collier.

"1684. Maii 15.—Richardus Curling, Sizator, fils. Gulielmi Curling, Medicinæ Doctris. de Darria, annos natus 18. Natus Darriæ, educatus Armachiæ, sub Mag. Collyare.

"—— Junii 10.—Gulielmus Smith, Penss., fils. Gulielmi Smith, Theologi, de Armachia, annum agens 19. Natus Armachia, educatus ibidem, sub ferula Magri Collier.

"1685. Oct. 1.—Johannes Walker, Penss., fils. Georgii Walker, Theologi, de Donoghmore, in com. Tyronensi, annos natus 15. Natus Minimore, in comit. Darensi, educatus Armachiæ, sub Magro. Collier.

"1685–6. Jan. 20.—Antonius Cope, Penss., filius Walteri Cope, generosi, de Drummully, in com. Armach., annos natus 17. Natus Armachiæ, educatus ibidem, sub ferula Magri. Wadman.

"1685. Maii 18.—Johannes Knox, Penss., fils. Johannis Knox, Theologi, de Glaslough, in com. Monahan, annos natus 18. Natus Carrigmacross, in comitatu prædicto, educatus Armachiæ, sub. Magro. Collier.

"1685. Maii 19.—Nathaniel Hobart, Penss., fil. Edmundi Hobart, generosi, de Dublin, annos natus 17. Natus Carrigdromrusk, in com. Letrimensi, educatus Armachiæ, sub. Mago. Wademan.

"When the state of the population of Ireland at that period is taken into account, the school of Armagh must have been in a flourishing condition to have sent up so many students to Trinity College within the time included in the foregoing entries. It will be observed, also, that there must have been the same mixture of boys, belonging to different ranks of society at the school which there is now, and which it is desirable should be continued. The first boy whose name is mentioned entered as a fellow-commoner, the next as a sizar, the next as a pensioner. Out of the eighteen in the list, we find one fellow-commoner, three sizars, and fourteen pensioners. The pupils, also, were drawn to the school from

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various counties: eight were born in the county of Armagh, two in Cavan, two in Tyrone one in Meath, one in Fermanagh, two in Derry, one in Monaghan, one in Leitrim, one in London. Three of them were sons of clergymen.—J. G. A."

9371. The Letter from the Rev. Mr. Guillemard, Master of Armagh Royal school to his Grace the Lord Primate is as follows:—

"MY LORD—The memorial on the subject of the Royal school of Armagh, recently presented to the Lord Lieutenant by the inhabitants of Armagh and its vicinity, having been referred by his Excellency to the Board of Education, for the consideration of the Commissioners, I take the liberty of addressing to your Grace, as the chief member of the Commission and patron of the school, a few remarks on its contents.

"A document of such a nature, stated in the public journals to have received the signatures of three Peers of Parliament, connected by residence and property with the county of Armagh, of its Lord Lieutenant, High Sheriff, and a large proportion of its magistrates, advancing charges so grave against a body so eminent, and addressed directly to the Queen's representative in the country, claims and deserves an attentive examination.

"I may be allowed, at the outset, to mention that no communications on the subject of the school, its course of instruction, its management, its number of free pupils, have ever passed between any of the noble or official personages named in the memorial, and myself, as its master; that I have never, to the best of my recollection, received any complaint or remonstrance from any inhabitant of Armagh or its vicinity, upon any point connected with the school, but one, and that one not alluded to by the memorialists; and had, therefore, no idea before the announcement in the public prints, of this address to Lord Clarendon, of the existence of a feeling so strong and so general, as to call forth and justify to its authors so decided an expression of opinion. Nor can it, on the other hand, be supposed that any one aware of the weight naturally attached to his position and office, would hastily, and without due investigation, lend the authority of his name to charges so sweeping as those contained in the memorial.

"I am induced, therefore, to regard the adoption of an address to the Lord Lieutenant as the result of an interview between Colonel Rawdon and myself, in the autumn, when he mentioned his intention to press for an investigation into this and the other Royal schools, stated the changes in their character and system that appeared to him desirable, and requested and obtained my opinion, which was not in accordance with his own.

"But to pass from the probable cause of the memorial to its contents, which seem to me to admit of a reduction under four heads:—

"1st. A statement of the original foundation of a free school in the county by King Charles I., with the modification in its system and management, introduced by the Act of 1813, by which the estates were vested in the Board of Education, in trust for the due fulfilment of the new scheme.

"2nd. A distinct charge against the members of that Commission of non-fulfilment of that trust, and misapplication of those revenues.

"3rd. A representation of the present character of the school; that it is neither a cheap nor a free school; that there are but few gratuitously educated, and those few arbitrarily selected by the master.

"4th. A complaint that the course of instruction is not such as is fitted for those who ought, in the opinion of the petitioners, to benefit by it.

"I shall pass over, as briefly as possible, the two first of these four divisions of the memorial. To the first, as a statement of facts, notwithstanding some inaccuracy in its wording, I have nothing to object. Whatever may have been the intention of King Charles and his councillors in founding this and the other Royal schools; whatever may have been the meaning in those days attached to the term 'free school' (and on this I purpose hereafter to offer a few observations), it is quite clear that the actual constitution of these institutions now depends upon the Act of 1813, the existing rules of their management and government were settled then by it. We must take its decision as the recognised interpretation of the founder's idea.

"What changes did that Act introduce into these public foundations? what part of their organization did it remodel? It was framed on the report of a Commission of Inquiry, whose function it was to point out the abuses that needed correction, and suggest means for their amendment. What were the alterations made by that Act, as the result and issue of that inquiry?

"As far as I have been able to gather from the terms of the Act, its provisions touched nothing but the revenues and estates of the several Royal schools, appointing a new scheme for their application and distribution, and vesting the management of them in that Commission, to which the general supervision and government of the schools was thenceforth committed.

"But I do not find any indication, even the slightest, that the Commissioners of Inquiry found any cause for censure in the fact that the education at those schools was, and had always been, so far as was known, classical, fitting its recipients for the university and the learned professions, and that it was not generally gratuitous.

"Neither does the Act in any way bear on these points; it neither prescribes any course of instruction, nor fetters the master in the matter of pupils. That it contemplated some amount of gratuitous tuition is evident from the provision, 'that any residue, after paying the masters and assistants, and the repairs of the schoolhouses, should be applied to the maintenance of free scholars, and the endowment of exhibitions at Trinity College.'

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"But there is no appearance of any intention to alter the previous character of the schools as mainly non-gratuitous; as the Act found, so it left them on that point.

"I submit, then, that this statute, the recognised interpreter of the original idea of the ounder, the authoritative remodeller of all that was faulty in the old system, by silence gives assent to, by absence of censure approves of, the previous academical character of hese schools, and their non-limitation to free, gratuitously-educated scholars.

"Acting in the same spirit, the Commissioners appointed under it, while they have equired every year from the masters of the schools returns of the course of instruction pursued, and the number of boys gratuitously educated, have also in the same returns called or a statement of the number of boarders, recognizing the existence of both classes of pupils, and making no restriction as to either of them. By applying the residue of the unds to the endowment of numerous exhibitions at Trinity College, they have strictly carried out and fulfilled the letter of the statute in one of its provisions. If, in the exercise of the powers confided to them, they have chosen to adopt one of two courses, both of which the Act pronounces lawful for them, are they to be accused of unfaithfulness to their high trust? Out of two alternatives, two plans for the appropriation of an anticipated surplus, they have selected (if I may presume to pass judgment on their proceedings) that which was at once the most desirable, and the most unmistakably in the mind of the framers of the Act; for I may be pardoned if I think that the other alternative of 'supporting, maintaining, and providing of such and so many free scholars, according to such arrangements, and in such sums, shares, and proportions as shall be directed by their order,' is in no slight degree ambiguous, and clearly indicates only one thing—viz., that such free scholarships were looked upon not as an original and integral, but rather a supplementary part of the system.

"But I feel that I am treading on ground that is not my own, and taking on myself to speak for those who will not be slow or unable to defend their conduct, if their own exalted character be not at once a sufficient defence. Yet I must remind your Grace of the charge so recklessly and broadly thrown out against those right reverend and eminent persons who constitute the Board, in the following extract from the memorial:—

"'The memorialists respectfully call your Excellency's notice to the non-fulfilment (by he Commissioners) of these trusts, and the misapplication of the revenue arising from the ands so granted.'

"In such terms is a body, numbering among its members the highest ecclesiastical and udicial dignitaries of the realm, accused to the Queen's representative in Ireland of maladministration of an important trust, and misapplication of funds confided to them, without any previous representation, any remonstrance, any complaint from those who have adopted so extraordinary a course. It seems incredible that such names could have been set to such a document, involving in its indiscriminate and sweeping censure such venerated and spotless reputations, unless, indeed, we may suspect that its specific allegations were either unread or unconsidered, and the signatures obtained under the popular and vague idea of the desirableness of some reform in the system and administration of these institutions.

"3. I turn now to the third division of the memorial, the terms of which I will quote:—'The Royal school of Armagh is not a free school; the charges are far above those of private schools in Ireland generally, being £60 for boarders, and £10 for day scholars. Within a recent period the master was directed by the Board of Education to receive ten day scholars free, which is the only return made for the advantages of extensive premises and ground, and for a salary of £400 a-year to himself and £100 to an assistant master. The ten boys so received are selected by the master solely, according to his will and pleasure, undirected by any rules or local claims.'

"With respect to the sum charged for those whose education is not gratuitous, and which is here excepted against as higher than what is usual in private schools in Ireland, it will be sufficient to remark, that the proper measure of such charges is not the practice of other schools, but the fair equivalent for the advantages here afforded.

"That the school is not free, in the sense of the petitioners, is not only obvious, but is, if my previous arguments have any force, a recognised part of its constitution, and can therefore form no just ground of complaint. That the Commissioners have recently, on my appointment, for the first time, directed the admission of ten boys to receive education without payment, is a proof at once of their desire to extend and secure the advantages of free instruction to some, and of their not intending it to reach to all.

"In the selection of these free scholars, the master acts under rules and local limitations fixed for him by the Board. 'The information,' therefore, which the memorialists convey to the Lord Lieutenant, as to their arbitrary election by the master, is simply a misrepresentation.

"That the education of these ten boys 'is the only return made for the master's possession of the premises and salary,' is a conclusion hardly justified by the fact, that the sums annually expended by him in the payment of masters considerably exceed all that he receives from the Board. It would be clearly impossible for him without that allowance to keep up such a body of assistants, or offer such an education at so reasonably moderate a charge.

"4th. But 'the memorialists find that the course of education now pursued at the Royal College, Armagh, is strictly what is termed classical, fitted only for the higher classes of society; and that as it does not include book-keeping, practical arithmetic, mensuration, natural philosophy of any kind, the mercantile and middle classes, even when able and willing to pay the very high charges, are obliged to send their sons elsewhere; and whilst the

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Royal College has but few boarders, and a very small attendance of day scholars, the gentry and traders of Armagh and its vicinity are obliged to send their sons to distant boarding-schools or to other day-schools, of which there are several in the town.'

"This complaint forms the fourth topic of the petition; the style of instruction is not suited for the sons of the mercantile and middle classes, the gentry, and traders of Armagh and its vicinity. It might be inquired, *in limine*, whether there is any indication of any intention, on the part either of the Royal founder or the framers of the Act of 1813, to limit the advantages of the institution to the particular classes of the community here specified, to the exclusion of all below as well as of all above; or to make it a school only for the inhabitants of Armagh and its vicinity? It might be urged, that as there are, by the testimony of the memorialists themselves, several schools in the town affording at a cheap rate the kind of education appreciated and desired by them, as calculated to fit their sons for the counter, the warehouse, the office, or the manufactory, that it can hardly be esteemed a grievance that there should be one school of a higher and different stamp, at which those persons who seek a professional or university career for their children may obtain the necessary training for them.

"It might reasonably be pleaded that it were hardly wise, even if it were fair or just, to sacrifice the higher for the lower, the unusual for the common course of education, or to suffer the claims of the shopkeepers and traders of a country town to set aside the legitimate and equal right to their share in the benefits of these national institutions of the great mass of the clergy and professional men of all kinds throughout the country, who are no less a portion of that great middle class, for whose interests the memorialists profess to act. May it not even further be questioned whether it would be expedient or politic to do any thing to break up or prevent that intercommunion of all classes, by which the safety and harmony of society in Great Britain is so materially secured; and by giving a commercial instead of a classical character to schools, at which no small proportion of the upper rank of Irishmen have of old been educated, to drive every boy of good family to seek elsewhere the education of a gentleman?

"But I hasten to discuss the allegations of the memorialists as to the nature of the course of study at Armagh school. It is not strictly, or in any sense, only classical, embracing as it does, besides the classics, arithmetic, mathematics, the modern languages, and drawing, all taught to every pupil alike, without extra charge, as part of the system.

"Under the head of classics may be included history and geography, ancient and modern; English composition forms a regular branch of the work of the upper forms; recitations by heart of passages of English prose and verse are imposed in every class throughout the school; English grammar and writing from dictation are daily occupations for the younger boys; writing is taught to all who require it. Every branch of study necessary as a preparation for the learned professions, or the honors of the university is, I may say confidently, cultivated.

"If 'practical arithmetic, book-keeping, mensuration, and natural philosophy of any kind,' are not included in the course, it is simply because the two former seem utterly incompatible with the other studies of the place; because the education neither is nor is meant to be special, but general; because it does not profess to teach what, by universal admission, can be so much better and more simply learnt by practice.

"I never yet heard of a school in which natural philosophy, in any thing beyond the most superficial degree, was even professed to be studied; nor would such knowledge be worth the having, if acquired at the sacrifice of strict mental training; and it is universally admitted that the very best, the most essential, preparation for the pursuit of natural philosophy is an exact mathematical training, without which the difficulties of its acquisition must necessarily be indefinitely increased.

"But to ascend from particular details to the general view of the question.

"I am at issue with the memorialists as to the meaning of the term 'education' altogether. In my judgment, that alone deserves the name which is a training and not a filling of the mind; the discipline and methodising of the powers of the reason, not the mere furnishing of the memory. Its office is to form, to call out, to strengthen the intellect; not to store the young mind with facts and formulæ, and the parade of a smattering of knowledge: to prepare him for future acquisition; not to send him out into the world as if sufficiently instructed already.

"And, therefore, education, in its highest and truest sense, embraces and combines, not only facts, but principles; not practice, but theory: the cultivation of every other part of man's nature, doubtless, but of the judgment and reason above them all. And, therefore, abstract studies, grammar, language, logic, mathematics, in every age, among every people, have formed, and must form, the basis of sound education. There is no royal road to science, philosophy, or literary eminence; there is no invention of modern days that can dispense with abstract study, as the foundation of all real knowledge, the key to high attainments in every sphere of human investigation.

"Those universities of modern creation in England and Ireland, in the systems of which we may justly look for the realization and embodiment of the so-called recognised ideas of the age, set such studies, at their very threshold, as the groundwork and starting point of true learning, with no less, nay, with even more pertinacity than their elder sisters.

"Far distant be the day when the oldest and most eminent of the national educational institutions of this country shall, either voluntarily or by compulsion, cease to assert such studies as their peculiar, their necessary, their only possible and proper course!

"To assert that such studies are 'fitted only for the higher classes of society,' is to assert

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that the professions for which they are the necessary and only training, are 'fit' only for those classes; it is to pronounce a sentence of incapacity for the pursuits of literature and science against the middle and lower ranks, and to cut off the hope of honourable distinction, and the chance of raising themselves in the world, from all the humbly born. Do the memorialists really mean to deny their children the possibility of rising out of mercantile and trading occupations into other and higher spheres of action? Are 'book-keeping and practical arithmetic' the utmost range of acquirements fitted for their class, by them arbitrarily miscalled the middle?

"Is there to be no scope for the aspirations of the finer intellects among their own children or the children of the class below them, so strangely overlooked and forgotten by them in this unblushing assertion of their own exclusive claim to the benefits of a national institution? Is all public education to be forced down to the low level sufficient for supplying the material wants, the mechanical drudgeries of commerce and trade? Must every young mind of the mercantile and shopkeeping class be trained just sufficiently to move decently in the groove in which his father has worked? Is the education qualified to fit him to rise above his origin to be swept out of his reach, as being 'only suited for the higher classes of society?' They are no friends to the true interests of the whole, or any section, of the middle class who advocate such suicidal measures.

"How many a man of humble origin has owed his eminence in afterlife to the free grammar school, which opened the way for him to distinction at the bar, in medicine, in the Church? How many a member of those honourable, but often ill-requited professions, struggling under the pressure of inadequate means, and inability, without other help to save his name and race from sinking, has found in these endowed foundations the facilities for securing a liberal education for his children? How many of the gentry, the upper (if the memorialists so style them) though often not the monied class, have rejoiced to avail themselves of these public institutions, open and free to all orders of the community, as upholding and maintaining, here and there in the land, the education of gentlemen?

"How many of the very lowest rank in life, blessed above their fellows with talent, energy, and laudable ambition, have mixed in these walls with representatives of every other rank on equal terms, been trained by the same impartial discipline, competed for the same distinctions, and proved, by the experience of their boyhood, that there is no bar in this land against merit and ability, in whomsoever it be found.

"And, in the face of these facts, confirmed and attested in many instances by their own personal experience, the memorialists do not hesitate to declare 'that the advantages of the college at Armagh are confined to the highest and wealthiest class of society.' If ever any similar institution exhibited an instance of the mixture of pupils of every varying degree of worldly circumstances, this does so in an especial manner. If its day-boys are few in number, it is because the inhabitants of the town prefer a lower kind of education for their children. If its free scholars seldom much exceed the prescribed number, it is not because the master refuses to admit more, or discourages applications, but because few are made. He has never rejected, nor ever will reject, any candidate for gratuitous tuition, who appears to him a fit subject for it, and likely to be benefited by it. The honors and distinctions bestowed on the pupils, whether at the school or at college, are perfectly open to the most deserving.

"We need only examine the *Dublin University Calendar* to see whether the allegation of 'advantages confined to high family and wealth' have a shadow of truth in it. Out of twenty boys who have gained exhibitions since the year 1834 (the first for which there is an entry made), according to the best information which I have been able to obtain, seven have been free boys, five natives of the town, not free, and eight boarders: a satisfactory evidence that this branch of its advantages is open to all.

"The petitioners close their address with the expression of a wish that means may be taken 'to perpetuate the Royal bounty, by affording free education, under such rules and limitations as will accord with the present state of society.'

"What reason they have for fear or doubt as to the perpetuation of King Charles' royal gift, secured as it is to the nation for ever by the strongest sanctions, it would be difficult to discover; or how the very vague and indefinite suggestions of the passage quoted above are particularly, or in any way, calculated to perpetuate what seems to have in itself every element of stability and duration.

"To perpetuate the intentions of the Royal donor in the distribution of his bounty would, doubtless, be the aim proposed by every revision of the constitution or practice of the foundations created by him, and such, we cannot question, was the view of the framers of the Act of 1813; though in the absence (I believe I may say) of any documentary evidence as to what those intentions were, they were constrained to take the actually existing condition of the school, strengthened by the traditionary testimony of its past history, as the realization, in the main, of the original idea of King Charles and his advisers.

"Nor may it be an unprofitable inquiry to endeavour to ascertain what those intentions may be supposed to have been; though we must not at the same time forget that the only real authoritative guide and rule for us now is the Act of Parliament, the modern interpretation of those intentions.

"From the charter we get no light at all on this point. That there was to be a free school in the county of Armagh, the master of which should have 'to his sole proper use and behoof' the lands therein conveyed, is absolutely all we learn from it. To quote from the Report of the Committee upon Foundation Schools and Education in Ireland, of 1838, page 49, 'The Royal schools are reputed free schools, though the charter does not very distinctly

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determine the nature and extent of this privilege'—nay, rather, it is absolutely silent on the whole question. And of all contemporary documents, of all proceedings consequent on the grant of that charter, of all rules for the selection of pupils, or the limitations of gratuitous education, there appears to be an utter dearth. If any such were to be found, surely we may expect they would not have escaped the search of a Select Committee, bent on investigating the express subject. That the school was soon after the date of the charter in existence at Armagh; that learned men were in succession appointed its masters; that the terms of their appointment enjoin them to foster what we should call classical studies; that there has never been a time, so far as memory or local tradition reach, at which any other system of instruction has been pursued, or the school been without boarders from all parts of the country, is all that can be known.

"These facts the framers of the Act appear to have received as sufficient indications of what was meant to be the nature of the school, and made no change accordingly.

"We may be allowed, perhaps, to speculate a little on what was the probable meaning and purpose of the endowment of a free school in those days.

"Such foundations were common, and highly valued in England; they were the nurseries of literature and science, the feeders of the universities; the poor scholar and the boy of good family were alike trained in their walls. Free scholars were in some 'the foundation,' as it was called, the nucleus round which a numerous group of students from all parts gathered; limited generally in number, never (I believe) forming the whole school.

"We may naturally presume that it was the English Free School (the Free Grammar School, as it was generally called) with its peculiar character and uniformly similar studies, that the monarch and his counsellors sought to transplant into this country. The Royal foundations of Ulster would, under that view, have been centres of polite learning, diffusers of scholarship and science in an uncivilized land, feeders of the New University of Dublin, which naturally needed, nay, could hardly exist without such sources of supply as these and kindred foundations of the same date were destined to afford. The confiscations in the northern province, and its settlement by Protestants, furnished at once the power of endowment, and guided the selection of the locality without any limitation either expressed or implied, to any particular district, of the advantages of what were meant to be national foundations.

"If this be only theory, it has, at all events, the recommendation of perfect agreement with the subsequent history, and we have no data beyond.

"That there were no public free schools in those days other than grammar schools, is abundantly evident; that such school supplied a want which still exists, and must always exist, is equally clear; that other wants may now require to be supplied, and that public provision for meeting such wants may be desirable, is not denied. But that the whole character of these schools should be altered to meet those new wants, the old still existing in undiminished force and amount, is surely unreasonable, inexpedient, unjust, and can only by a great stretch of the common meaning of language be claimed as the best way of perpetuating King Charles' intention.

"What are the particular changes that would satisfy the petitioners does not anywhere distinctly appear, if they disclaim the wish completely to banish an academic education, and supersede it by the commercial; an extent of reckless undoing which I can hardly bring myself to imagine they can seriously contemplate.

"The very vague and indefinite claim of 'having provided for the city and county of Armagh such a course of education as shall enable all classes and professions to partake of its advantages,' does little to elucidate their real wishes and meaning.

"If they have floating before their eyes the Utopian picture of a school of mixed education, where in different rooms, under different teachers, all the possible needs of the different classes of the community may be supplied; where writing and cyphering, practical arithmetic (whatever that may be) and book-keeping, mensuration, and natural philosophy, in its many branches, may be taught efficiently and usefully, by really qualified instructors, and not superficially, and to no practical purpose, parallel to and simultaneously with the present course of instruction; where one set of students shall be educated for commerce, while another are training for the university: if this is the vision of the scheme that will satisfy and charm them, I admit its attractiveness, and cannot deny its comprehensiveness, but I do utterly deny its praticability, and entirely question its success, even if it could be carried out, which it cannot in any real or useful way, without such an increase of funds as would suffice to support a separate establishment of the kind required; for it is clearly impossible that the master from his own resources, could pay an efficient staff of teachers In a very large and populous city, where the two courses could be kept distinct, and where there is a never-failing supply of pupils of all classes, as in Birmingham, such an arrangement may succeed; in any other case, theory and experience are both united against it.

"It has been tried over and over again in England, in the case of free schools, and I believe I may say has almost universally failed. An examination of the returns of the 'Charitable Education in England Committee,' would convince the admirers and advocates of the mixed system how little its introduction is to be desired.

"I have only seen one Report, No. 2, 1825; but even from that the case of the free schools at Brentwood, Burton-on-Trent, and Stafford, as ascertained by the inquiries of the Committee, shows, by the very words of the report, that the acknowledged deterioration of those schools was, in the judgment of the Committee, mainly attributable to the attempt to blend commercial with classical education. I know myself of many similar failures; but in the absence of official authorities I forbear to name them. I should earnestly deprecate, for

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the sake of the character, the tone, the usefulness of the school, any attempt at such a combination, even if there were funds for carrying it out, which, unquestionably, there are not.

"This is, I know, Colonel Rawdon's plan of reform. It was some years since recommended by the Committee on Education in Ireland, before referred to (Report, page 65); but as they ground their recommendation, confessedly, only on theory, disregarding all the evidence of experience, so abundantly elicited by the previous investigations and examinations of the English Committee on similar matters, it cannot be pronounced to carry with it any convincing weight or authority.

"I fear that I have extended my remarks to an unreasonable length, and wearied your Grace by my prolixity; but I was anxious to confute many erroneous ideas, and to correct many misrepresentations.

"I was desirous to prove, if possible, that the Royal schools of Ireland lately assailed by such unblushing calumnies, and held up to public view as failing altogether to fulfil their destined end, are in their present state not merely capable of defence, but answering their original purpose satisfactorily; that the studies pursued at them, so far from deserving depreciation, are the highest of all elementary studies, and necessary in the strictest sense to the nation.

"I wished to deprecate the sacrifice to popular clamour and vague notions of popular education, of the distinctive, permanent, high-toned character of the public grammar school.

"I wished to show that the Act of 1813, and the regulations of the Board appointed under that Act, have been in my own case, to the best of my ability, carried out in spirit as well as in letter; and that until that Act shall be repealed, and a fresh scheme of government appointed, there is no other constitution for this and the other Royal schools. And only because the memorialists reject that constitution, and appeal from it to the original intentions of the founder, have I endeavoured to discover and state what those intentions may be presumed to have been.

"I have ventured to express my deep surprise and regret, that in a memorial, so moderate in its language towards the master personally, and what is excepted against as mismanagement in the particular school, such reckless and utterly unjustifiable charges should have been brought against a body so distinguished, that the very names of its members are a sufficient answer to such misrepresentations.

"I cannot disguise my astonishment, that such a document should have originated amongst the inhabitants of Armagh, to whom your Grace's disinterested and generous munificence in repairs and improvement of the Royal school, and your active and constant solicitude for its efficacy and welfare, cannot but be known.

"If I have stepped out of my proper path in attempting to show how baseless such allegations are, I trust I shall have your grace's pardon, and not offend your distinguished colleagues.

"I am, &c.,
(Signed), "WILLIAM HENRY GUILLEMARD.

"Royal School, Armagh, 26th December, 1851."

[The return of the Commissioners of Education is read.]

[The return of the master is read.]

9372. In this return he refers to notes in explanation of the term of free grammar school, appended to a sermon published by the Rev. M. B. Kennedy, as containing most valuable information. The publication is entitled, "A Sermon preached in the Abbey Church, Bath, on the occasion of the Tercentenary Commemoration of King Edward IV., held in Bath on the 28th of December, 1853; with Notes by the Rev. B. H. Kennedy, D.D., Head Master of the Shrewsbury School, and Prebendary of Lichfield." The notes are as follow:—

"Free Grammar School.—The term, free grammar school, is among those which have ceased to convey their true meaning to the public ear.

"A.—Ask what a 'free school' is, and ninety-nine persons in every hundred will tell you it means a school in which the instruction is wholly, or in part, gratuitous. Johnson, in his dictionary, gives it so. Lawyers will state this as the legal acceptation. And it is probable that many schools have been founded with the epithet free attached by their founders in this sense. Yet nothing is more certain than that the Latin words 'libera schola,' in Edward's charters had no such meaning.

"1. For, in so solemn an instrument as a charter, if it were intended to embody an important principle in the title of the foundation, the term chosen would be one either of legal validity or of obvious and popular import.

"But it cannot be shown that, at the date of Edward's charters, the word *liber* had ever borne the meaning gratuitous, either in legal documents or in popular usage; either in classical or in mediæval Latinity.

"2. Again, had the words '*libera schola*' been the known and recognised description of a school in which instruction was to be given without fee or reward, the primary ordinances of such a school would never have contravened its fundamental character.

"But among the ordinances enacted in Elizabeth's reign with royal sanction, for the government of '*Libera Schola Grammaticalis Regis Edwardi Sexti*,' in Shrewsbury, we find the following:—

"Item.—Every scholar shall pay for his admission, viz.:—a lord's son, 10*s.*; a knight's son, 6*s.* 8*d.*; and a son and heir-apparent of a gentleman, 3*s.* 4*d.*; and for every other of their sons, 2*s.* 6*d.*; and under those degrees above said, and born without the county of Salop, 2*s.*; and any under those degrees, and born within the county of Salop, 1*s*; every

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burgess's son inhabiting within the town or liberties thereof, or of the Abbey Forgate, if he be of abilitie, 4*d.*; the son of every other person there inhabiting, 8*d.*

"What, then, it may be asked, was the meaning designed by the term 'libera schola.'

"In answer to this question, three suggestions have been offered.

"1. A school of *liberal* education.

"2. A public school (*frée* to the public of the realm).

"3. An unattached school, *i.e.*, a school unattached to, and *free* from the jurisdiction of, any superior institution.

"This last will hold to be the strictly correct meaning of the term; but in it we believe the second meaning, 'public school,' to be implicitly conveyed; so that, in our times, the word *public* most correctly represents the ancient sense of 'libera.'

"B.—The term grammar school is of no ambiguous import. All well-read persons know that grammar, logic, and rhetoric formed a course of study in the middle ages, which was called trivium (three ways), as geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, and music constituted a second course, called quadrivium (four ways). Grammatica, or grammar (the literary science), implied the study of language and linguistic literature. A grammar school is, therefore, by its constitution, a school of literature.

"As, however, the term *free* is not generally understood in its true sense, so the word *grammar* is popularly known in a meaning much narrower than that which it represents in Edward's charters; and thus, on the whole, the title 'free grammar school' may be considered as one of which the precise import is not comprehended by the community at large.

"Not only, however, has the term free grammar school ceased to convey its original meaning, but such schools have ceased, and must cease more and more, to be grammar schools since the mathematical and physical sciences have been added to their course of studies. For these reasons it would seem proper to discontinue this title, and to designate the chartered schools by the name of the founder and locality in accordance with the precedent of King Edward's school, in Bermingham."

Joshua M. Magee, Esq.

Joshua M. Magee, Esq., sworn and examined.

9373. *Chairman.*—Have you any statement to make?—The statement I have to make I have reduced to writing, and I will read it to the Commissioners.

To the COMMISSIONERS of ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

Pursuant to the circular* of your Secretary, whereby I have been requested to transmit for your information a statement relative to the condition and management of all schools of royal foundation in the county of Armagh; the nature and extent of the instruction given therein; and also the nature, amount, and annual value of the lands granted for the support of such schools, and how the same have been applied.

I beg to state that the Royal School of Armagh (the building of which was completed in the year 1772, and is capable of containing 100 boarders) has hitherto been devoted almost exclusively to the use of the children of the rich classes; the terms of admission for day boys being eight guineas a-year, while the annual expense of in-door students amounts to £60 a-year, and upwards.

Forty years ago, my late father having been informed that, by the provisions of the charter under which the Royal school of Armagh was founded, some free places were reserved for the sons of citizens, applied to Dr. Carpendale, the then master of the school, for a free place for my eldest brother, but was refused. My father had fair claims: he was an officer of the county; he expended money building houses adjoining the college; he had a large family. His application was peremptorily rejected.

In the year 1845, through the dispensation of Providence, three boys, my nephews, were deprived of their parents, and were cast on me for support. About the same period another relative, by reason of the distress which then prevailed, was rendered unable to educate his family, and three of his sons were also cast on me for support.

After having struggled some years, and finding the burthen too great for my professional income, I turned my attention to the Royal school of Armagh, in the hope of finding there some relief. I caused the father of one of the boys (Thomas Kierans, then a citizen of Armagh), to address a respectful letter to Dr. Miller, asking a free place for his son in the Royal school of Armagh. To that letter Dr. Miller, on the 31st of August, 1847, replied:—

"I have never heard of any free places at the Royal school of Armagh, though I have of my own choice educated, and am now educating, a few boys in particular circumstances, gratuitously. Your son, at the age of seventeen appears to be too late for commencing here with any prospect of success, especially as, if you look for a trial for one of our scholarships, he must have been here three years as a qualification."

That letter is in the handwriting of Dr. Miller, and is now ready to be produced.

Dr. Miller, at the date of that letter, had been twenty-eight years master of the Royal school of Armagh; he was a man whose life was as distinguished for integrity and truth as he was eminent as a scholar and a divine.

For more than a quarter of a century he had governed the school, and he asserts he had *never heard* of such a thing as a "free place" in the Royal school of Armagh. There is no doubting the accuracy of his testimony on this point. During the mastership of Dr. Miller the Royal school of Armagh was exclusively devoted to the sons of the most wealthy

* A circular containing a notice of the public court was addressed to Mr. Magee, as to others, who had intimated a wish to make statements to the Commissioners.

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classes, with the exception of two or three individuals, whose relatives have been subjected to humiliating supplication in order to procure their admission as a matter of favour.

Having made many ineffectual efforts to discover the charter under which the Royal school of Armagh was founded—it having escaped those who had written the history of Armagh, as well as the Committees of the House of Commons who had inquired into the subject of education in Ireland; as a last resource, I repaired, on the 19th of January, 1848, to the office of the Commissioners of Education, where I learned from their Secretary the name of the grantee, and was told the extraordinary fact that no copy of the grant was then, or ever had been, in the office of the Commissioners, and up to that time had never been seen or read by their Secretary.

On that day I discovered the grant in the Rolls Office of the Court of Chancery, and was surprised to learn that King Charles I., by his letters patent of this date,* granted to James the then Archbishop of Armagh, and his successors for ever, "the parcels of land of Mocullenowtree, Lisballyvalley, Ballymore, Ballybottyn, in the county of Armagh, containing 720 acres of land, more or less, in the precinct of Orier;" to hold "to the sole and proper use and behoof of the master of the free school at the town of Mountnorris, in the said county of Armagh, for the time being."

And by the same grant four other large estates in the counties of Tyrone, Donegal, Fermanagh, and Cavan, were conveyed to the Archbishop and his successors upon precisely similar trusts, for the respective masters of the free schools at Mountjoy, Donegal, Lisgolee, and Cavan.

The archbishop and his successors are, as the grant expresses, "to hold all and singular the premises above by these presents granted or mentioned to be granted, with all and singular the rights, members and appurtenances whatsoever of us, our heirs and successors, in free, pure, and perpetual alms."

The grant provides as follows:—

"And whereas it has been properly made known to us that the aforesaid masters of the free schools are not, nor is any of them, nor were they or any of them, on the aforesaid 8th day of July,† bodies corporate and politic, or persons by the law of our kingdom of Ireland able or capable to acquire, have, enjoy, or possess lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or the use of lands, tenements, or hereditaments for ever in succession, as other bodies corporate and politic are able and accustomed to do. We, careful of the position, the aforesaid masters in this particular of our more abundant and special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we will, and for us, our heirs, and successors firmly enjoining, we order and command, and the aforesaid Archbishop of Armagh, for himself and his successors, doth covenant and grant with us, our heirs and successors, that he the aforesaid archbishop and his successors shall permit the masters of the free schools aforesaid for the time being, and every of them respectively, to have, hold, and enjoy all and singular the premises with the appurtenances above by these presents granted, to their use and behoof, as is above respectively limited, according to our royal intention above expressed, without molestation, disturbance, or impediment, of the Archbishop of Armagh, his successors, or assigns."

And the grant provides the lands shall be held free of rent, fees, or charges, whatsoever.

I have here quoted the precise words of the grant. The Crown had, by this grant, provided for the maintenance of five free schools, and does not restrict the free education therein to any particular sect or denomination; firmly enjoins, orders, and commands the archbishop and his successors to covenant with the Crown that the archbishop and his successors shall permit the masters of the free schools for the time being, and every of them, to hold and enjoy the premises granted to their use, according to the royal intention therein expressed.

It is impossible to conceive how the Crown, in those days, could have employed language stronger than it has here done to define the character of these schools; or what stronger guarantee could it impose than to bind the archbishop and his successors by solemn covenant to respect them as free schools. I shall only remark, the provisions of this grant contrast strongly with the declaration in Dr. Miller's letter, written after his long experience of the management of the Armagh school—viz., "I have never heard of any free places in the Royal school of Armagh."

From the year 1627 up to the year 1813 the school-lands were enjoyed by the masters, who, by virtue of their appointments, became possessed of the estates. They were under no control, either as regards the management of the schools or application of the revenues derived from the estates. The objects of the Crown were most effectually defeated; no free education was given; and the proceeds of the estates were, by means of trust leases and similar contrivances between the masters and their relatives, wholly diverted from the purposes for which they were bestowed.

In the year 1812, Commissioners were appointed, pursuant to the Act of the 46th of George III., intituled "An Act to revive on demand an Act made in the Parliament of Ireland, for enabling the Lord Lieutenant to appoint Commissioners for inquiring into the several funds and revenues granted for the purposes of education, and into the state and condition of all schools in Ireland." Made their report on the "Free Schools of Royal foundation," and in furtherance of the suggestion contained in that report, the Act of Parliament, under which the school lands of Ulster are at present managed was passed—namely, The Act of 53rd George III., cap. 107. The Act declares its object and policy to be to remedy the abuses which prevailed in schools of public and private foundation, and

* 15th December, 1627, Patent Roll. Parliamentary Paper, Education, Ireland, 1851, No. 475.

† 8th July, 2nd Charles I.

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to provide remedy against the misapplication of their funds and revenues. The words of the preamble are :—" Whereas many of the abuses in schools on public and private foundations in Ireland, and the misapplication of their several funds and revenues have proceeded from the delays, difficulties, and expenses attending the usual way of proceeding in such cases, by bill or information in the courts of equity. And whereas, it is necessary for the better regulation of the several endowed schools in Ireland, and for the more efficient control of the conduct of the Masters and other persons concerned in the management and direction thereof; that Commissioners be constituted and appointed for the purpose of visiting, regulating, and superintending the management and due application of the funds and revenues." The Act constructs a corporation, with a common seal, to be called "The Commissioners of Education in Ireland." Sec. 11 recites—That by letters patent of the 8th July, in the second year of his reign, King Charles I. granted to the Archbishop of Armagh and his successors for ever, divers lands, tenements, and hereditaments of great yearly value, situate respectively in the counties of Armagh, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Donegal, and Cavan, in trust, to the sole and proper use and behoof of the respective masters of the several free schools of Armagh, Dungannon, Enniskillen, Raphoe, and Cavan. That it was necessary for the well-ordering of the several schools aforesaid, that the Commissioners appointed under that Act, should have full power over the entire disposal of the rents and profits of all the lands; enacts, that from the passing of that Act (10th July, 1813), the lands granted by King Charles I., for the use of the masters of the schools of Armagh, Dungannon, Enniskillen, Raphoe, and Cavan (Banagher, in the King's County, and Carysfort, in the county Wicklow,) be vested in the said Commissioners and their successors for ever, and the rents and profits thereof received by their agents, and shall be applied by the orders of the Commissioners, for and towards the maintenance and support of the masters of the several schools, and for such other purposes as the said lands are, under that Act, directed and empowered to provide for, and carry into effect for the benefit of said schools; (sec. 12), and that such share and proportion of the issues and profits of the estates shall be applied for the sole use and benefit of the schoolmasters, and for the use and benefit of under-masters, and as to the profits which shall remain after payment of salaries. The Commissioners shall order sums necessary for repairing or furnishing the schoolhouses, &c.

And, finally, the Act provides, that if any residue of such issues and profits shall remain after such yearly or other sums as shall be found or deemed sufficient for the several purposes aforesaid, then it shall be lawful for such Commissioners to order and direct "That such residue shall be applied to the supporting, maintaining, and providing of such and so many free scholars, according to such arrangements, and in such sums, shares, and proportions, as shall be directed by any such order or orders, and to the endowment of such and so many exhibitions to Trinity College, to be held by such persons and under such regulations and restrictions as to the said Commissioners shall seem proper."

I have thought it better, though at the risk of being tedious, to extract the portions of the charter and of the Act of Parliament which establish the character of these schools, and from which it is plainly deduced that the schools were intended to be free schools. It was manifestly the duty of the Commissioners, to whom the revenues of these lands were confided, to guard against the abuses which had previously prevailed, and which it was the object of the Act to remedy; to provide the masters and assistant-masters with suitable salaries, and take care they performed their duty, and, in return, give education *free* to all; and when the surplus of the rents enabled them to do so, apply the residue in maintaining, supporting, and providing free scholars as, by the Act, they are bound to do.

But in these respects the Commissioners have utterly failed in their duty.

The Armagh school-lands are situate near the church of Loughgilly, between Newry and Markethill.

They comprise, as appears by the Commissioners' return of 1851, 1,650A. 2R. 6P.; they are let at £1 4*s*. the acre, and are held by a most industrious and respectable tenantry, and yield an annual income of £1,980 13*s*. 9½*d*., or thereabouts. The valuation under the Poor Law is £1,683 11*s*.

During the twenty-nine years Dr. Miller presided over the school, the benefit derived from this income was, "the gratuitous education of a few boys, at his own choice, in peculiar circumstances."

The management of the school has always been conducted in an aristocratic manner, and totally at variance, as well with the principle of the charter on which it was originally founded, as the plain provisions of the Act of Parliament, under which the present Commissioners are appointed. The education given therein is purely classical, and suited only for the sons of gentlemen, whose friends possessed means to forward them to universities. Very little attention is given to the study of arithmetic, or any other branch of literature which would suit the sons of tradesmen and people of humble rank.

In 1851, the late Mrs. Rickard, whose husband had expended, at least, £8,000 on buildings in and about Armagh; but who, by reason of vicissitudes of trade, left his family unprovided for, applied to Dr. Guillemard, the present master of the Armagh school, to admit her son. Dr. Guillemard proposed to admit the boy; but, at the same time, stated that the education he could afford was suited only for a gentleman; that it would be of no use to him in a banking-house, counting-house, or as a tradesman; that his education would be principally classical; that he would have little opportunity of learning arithmetic; that little attention was given to it in the school; but that he should have opportunities of learning it occasionally, when he might improve himself. The lady declined sending the boy on those terms.

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The effect of the three years' attendance required in the school as a qualification for competing for a scholarship, as stated in Dr. Miller's letter, has been to confine the exhibitions to the rich, to the exclusion of the lower and the middle classes. The imposition of the expensive rate of charges for three years' preliminary tuition, wholly defeated the poor man's chance. The management of these schools has engendered among the middle classes, with whom I have been acquainted, feelings of dissatisfaction, and has tended to the suspicion that, in this country, there is still one law for the rich and another for the poor.

In the year 1848 the attention of the Commissioners of Education was invited to the subject of the trusts under which they held these lands, when, I believe they, for the first time, were made acquainted with the provisions of the grant under which they are held, by means of memorials from Thomas Kierans, presented through Judge Perrin to the Commissioners, and memorials from myself to the Earl of Clarendon, who was then Lord Lieutenant, and to the Lord Chancellor; and after repeated applications, and full inquiry, the Commissioners yielded a reluctant and grudging assent to the principle of free education contended for; and, as appears by a letter of Dr. Guillemard, of the 3rd October, 1849, the Commissioners expressed their desire he should always have ten free scholars at the Armagh School; desiring him to choose four in the year 1849, four in the year 1850, and the remaining two in 1851; the election to be left with the master. I am not aware, and never heard of any other provision having been made for the admission of free students into any of the other schools.

Considering the length of time over which the misappropriation of these revenues had extended, a large amount of restitution was due from the Commissioners of Education to the poor when they became conscious of the true nature of the trusts upon which they administered the revenues of these lands; but the meagre provision doled out in the order to Dr. Guillemard, proves the unfitness of the present Commissioners to appreciate the amount of obligation they owe to the poor, or to deal with these funds, and imperatively imposes on Parliament the removal of the present Commissioners from all connexion with these estates and of providing for the proper administration of their revenues for the future.

By an order of the House of Commons, of the 21st May, 1851, the Commissioners of Education were ordered to make a return of copies of any orders made by them for the "maintaining, supporting, and providing for free students in the Royal Colleges of Armagh, Dungannon, Enniskillen, Raphoe, and Cavan, with the number of such students in each college respectively, for each year, between the 1st of January, 1840, and the 1st of January, 1851."

To which Order the Commissioners made return as follows:—"There has not been any order made by the Commissioners for maintaining, supporting and providing for free students in the Royal schools." *

Thus, in this respect, the Commissioners have confessed a non-compliance with the statute. See return referred to.

By returns made by the Commissioners to the House of Commons in May, 1850, and July, 1851, they admit having received of cash, in that year, from the Armagh estate, the sum of £1,335 4*s.* 5½*d.*; and that the boys taught gratis during that year in the Armagh school were, none.†

		£	*s.*	*d.*
By a return made by the Commissioners to the House of Commons in May, 1850,‡ they admit having received of cash, out of the Armagh estate, within five years, between 1844 and 1848, inclusive, a sum of . .		6,024	0	8
And it appears from a like return, dated 14 June, 1850,§ that out of this sum, within the same period, they expended on school requisites the following sums:—				
October 31, 1846.—Books for school library, . . .	£4 4 2			
„ School requisites for tenantry school, .	4 4 9			
		8	8	11
		£6,015	11	9

This was "furnishing the schoolhouse necessary for the proper keeping of a school therein," which the 12th section of the Act enjoins on the Commissioners.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
By the same return‖ it appears the cash, which, from the rents of the Royal school-lands of Armagh, Banagher, Carysfort, Cavan, Dungannon, Enniskillen, and Raphoe, reached the hands of the Commissioners within the same five years (and which, it is to be remarked, were five of the worst years ever known to Irish farmers), was	29,955	8	5½
The sum appropriated by the Commissioners out of this amount, in providing school requisites for the seven Royal schools, within the same five years, was	22	18	7
Leaving to be accounted for the sum of	£29,032	9	10½

* Parliamentary Paper (Education, Ireland, 1851), 475, page 53.
† Parliamentary Paper, 9th May, 1850, No. 320.
‡ Return, No. 475, page 54. No. 320.
§ Return, No. 453.
‖ Return, 320, 1850.

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The following are the particulars* :—

Name of School.	Gross amount of rents received by Commissioners from school-lands between years 1844 and 1848, inclusive.	School Requisites provided.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Armagh, . . .	6,024 0 8	October 31, 1846—	
		Books provided for school library, .	4 4 2
		School requisites for tenantry school,	4 4 9
Banagher, . . .	1,069 8 4½	None.	
Carysfort, . . .	664 17 11	October 31, 1845—School requisites, .	3 4 8
		" 1846 " .	1 9 7
Cavan, ...	1,858 0 4	" 1847 " .	5 14 6
Dungannon, . . .	9,731 16 9½	None.	
Enniskillen, . . .	8,661 16 7	None.	
		1845.—None.	
		1846.—None.	
		1847.—Oct. 31—Books for tenantry school	1 9 11
		1848.—None.	
		1849.—None.	
Raphoe, . . .	1,945 7 9½	1845.—None.	
		1846.—None.	
		1847.—None.	
		1848.—October 31st—School requisites,	2 11 0
		1849.—None.	
	29,955 8 5½		22 18 7

This is the manner in which the Commissioners have provided for education. The figures are not mine. They are taken from their own returns made to Parliament, above referred to.

It will be asked what has become of the residue of this sum of £29,932 9*s.* 10½*d.*?

The same return will furnish some information in this respect:—

SUMS expended by the Commissioners of Education in building Police Barracks, and sinking Pumps at Police Barracks, within five years, between 1844 and 1848, inclusive.

Name of School.	Date of Expenditure.	Purpose for which money expended.	Amount Expended.
			£ s. d.
Dungannon, . . .	October 31, 1846,	Building police barracks, . . .	287 12 7
Same, . . .	October 31, 1847,	Part expenses sinking pump at police barrack, ...	9 13 3
Same, . . .	October 31, 1848,	Alterations at police barracks, . .	2 6 7
Same, . . .	"	Completion of pump at do., . .	7 1 7½
Same, . . .	"	Alterations at police barracks, . .	7 1 5
Enniskillen, . . .	October 31, 1849,	Building police barracks, . . .	337 10 0
Raphoe, . . .	October 31, 1845,	Making barracks for Constabulary, .	151 4 8
	"	Expenses of temporary police force, .	10 10 0
	October 31, 1849,	Repairs to police barracks, . . .	27 14 8
			840 14 9½

These figures, I repeat, are not mine; they are furnished by the Commissioners of Education in the returns referred to.

Out of a sum of £29,955 8*s.* 5½*d.*, extracted from industrious farmers in hard times, the Commissioners of Education have, in their anxiety to promote and diffuse knowledge in this country, appropriated the munificent sum of £22 18*s.* 7*d.* in providing school requisites, while the sums expended by them on police barracks amounts to £840 14*s.* 9½*d.* The rest of the money has been swallowed up in salaries to masters and assistant masters, for which no services were asked or given in return; exhibitions to Trinity College; and in certain items, called "sundries," beneficial, no doubt, in promoting education; the salary of the secretary of the Commissioners; the office expenses, and postage; in all £605 are charged on the Estimates Civil Service.†

And, yet, the Commissioners of Education complain that one word should be spoken in relation to their management of these funds;‡ and in respect to a memorial from the nobility and gentry of the county of Armagh, asking inquiry, have pronounced the charges against them, "groundless," and urge that these schools were endowed for classical education, as distinguished from those endowed for gratuitous education, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, only. That in the Act which intrusted these schools to the Board, no direction was given to the Commissioners to alter the character of them; and because they the Commissioners have not sanctioned a change of the system, which time immemorial had been pursued, they are charged by the memorialists (the nobility and gentry of Armagh) with misapplying the Royal bounty, and not fulfilling their trust.

The Act of Parliament, (53 Geo. 3, cap. 107,) under which the Commissioners have acted since 1813, gave full notice in its opening sentence, that abuses and misapplication of funds prevailed, which the Courts of Equity were unfitted to deal with; and to remedy that system of abuse and misapplication of funds, which had been pursued from time immemorial,

* Return, No. 320.

† Estimates Civil Services, for year ending 31st March, 1856 —140.—IV., page 11.

‡ Primate's Letter, 7 January, 1852.—Parliamentary Paper (Royal Schools, Armagh.)—No. 175, page 4.

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the Act takes the lands out of the hands of the Primate, and vests them in the Commissioners, and distinctly enacts, that the schools are free schools; that the residue of the income derived from the lands shall be applied to the supporting, maintaining, and providing of free scholars.

The "immemorial usage" here relied on, cannot form any justification for the course pursued by the Commissioners of Education in the administration of these funds; because the object of the law which created the Board, was to remedy that system, and guard against the abuses which, from 'time immemorial,' had been pursued. I have searched in vain for any provision in either the original charter, or in the Act of Parliament, to warrant the conclusion that the Crown intended these schools to be "purely classical;" as far as my research has gone, no such evidence exists; on the contrary, the provisions of the original charter, the report of the Commissioners of 1811, and the provisions of the statute under which the Commissioners are incorporated, are all consistent, and all deal with these schools as free schools.

It is with regret that I allude to the name of the Primate in connexion with this subject, because I entertain, with all others who have had the opportunity of witnessing his princely charities, (if it be permitted for one so humble as I am to express it,) unfeigned respect for his person, and gratitude for the many benefits conferred through his generosity on the poor of my native city; and I do feel, from the evidence of his exalted munificence, always usefully but unostentatiously employed, that no man living will, on a full understanding and consideration of the subject, be more prompt to give a full measure of justice in this particular than his Grace will be prepared to do. My object is to deal with a system, not to wound the feelings of individuals; and it was only because I found among the papers furnished to Parliament on the subject of these schools, the letter from which I have here quoted, I have ventured to offer with respectful deference these observations in reply. The facts of this case are, it is hoped, sufficient to establish the necessity of a more active supervision of these endowments.

But, in the mean time, Irishmen are said to be ignorant and uneducated; the lower orders lazy and superstitious; the higher classes indolent and prodigal.

If, for the last 200 years, the revenues of the Royal school-lands had been administered as intended by the Crown, and education furnished free of charge to the youth of the country; and where promise of ability displayed, such should be supported and provided for as the law demands; could such an imputation rest on the country?

Was it right to quarter, for the last two centuries, the sons of our gentry for their education on those institutions, which were given for the sole use, and were essentially the property of the poor. Did not the fact tend to impart a dangerous morality, familiarizing their minds with that system of low jobbing which has so long characterized the history of the internal affairs of this country?

How deep the disgust of the industrious tradesman with our institutions, who, unable to promote the education of his sons as his feelings prompt, finds the doors of our educational establishments firmly closed against him, and their approaches guarded by aristocratic hauteur? The number is not few who have sought and obtained in foreign countries that education for their children which was denied them at home.

No country can prosper where educational resources are not honestly administered.

Scotchmen are prosperous at home, and respected abroad—why?—because they are educated—because the educational resources of that country are honestly administered. Let me give an example:—One George Heriot, who, in the reign of James the First had been a jeweller, bequeathed (after providing legacies for his friends) to the Corporation of Edinburgh the residue of his property, consisting of £24,000 for the purpose of educating the sons of decayed burgesses. By the judicious management of this fund, a large college has been erected, in which 120 students are constantly maintained, clothed, and educated; and when at the time of life, their apprentice fees provided. In addition to this, ten free schools have been erected in Edinburgh, which are attended by 3,000 children, who are educated without paying one penny of expense—their books and stationery provided out of the fund. I hand in the letter of the Treasurer, Mr. Luke, verifying this most creditable fact.

The Royal school-lands of Ulster contain in or about 20,000 acres; their revenues contribute to the education of ten free scholars—the election being left with Dr. Guillemard. Is it not time this state of things was at an end?

You will find, in the course of your investigations, (not to speak of the revenues of Trinity College, which were granted by the Crown, and are derived from an estate extending over 240,942A. 0R. 39P., and whose managers, notwithstanding the enormous revenue derived from this estate, charge the public for education fees, rent of rooms, &c., at least £30,000 a-year), property in Ireland fully of the annual value of £100,000, given for the purpose of education. Hitherto, the revenues derived from these properties have been almost wholly unproductive of any good. Many of the estates have been wholly lost sight of.

I beg to call your attention to the Charter of the 5th year of Charles the Second,* whereby, out of the lands omitted in the patent to the then Bishop (Montgomery), James, the then Bishop of Clogher, was ordered to execute a deed, to be enrolled in Chancery, and thereby set apart 700 acres of land, near the town of Clogher, and the Portriffe and Burgesses there were ordered, within two years, to erect a schoolhouse in the town of Clogher, and maintain a schoolmaster for a grammar school there, who is to have a servant to teach children to read and write English, with the rents and profits of 200 acres of the said land, (part of the 700 acres).

By letters patent, bearing date the 23rd of August, 1629,† King Charles the First granted for the maintenance of a free school at Cariesfort, in Wicklow, 584A. 3R. 1P. of land.

* Charter, 20th April, 1630. Parl. Paper, 475, page 32. † Return—Education, Ireland, 1851, No. 475, page 13.

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Armagh Royal School.

Joshua M. Magee, Esq.

By letters patent, bearing date the 16th of September, 1629,* the same king granted, for the purpose of maintaining a free school at Banagher, in the King's County, 587A. 2R. 34P. of land.

By a charter of King Charles the Second, bearing date the 26th of March, 1669,† the Erasmus Smith's lands, which contain, I believe, 20,000 acres, were settled for the maintenance of three free grammar schools—one in Drogheda, one in Galway, and the third in Tipperary. These lands appear, from a rental published in 1808, to contain 12,288A. 3R. 24P., and yielded then £6,717 1*s.* In addition to the dividends from £35,000 Government stock, then in bank to the credit of the Governors of the schools, the estimated annual rent derived at present out of these estates is believed to amount to £20,000.

By letters patent of 9th James the First,‡ that king granted 2 acres of land, at the town of Donegal, to Bazill Brooke; half an acre for the site of a public school, and an acre and a-half for exercise and recreation of the scholars.

By letters patent of 10th James the First,§ that king granted to Sir William Cole a certain piece of land, at Enniskillen, for a public school.

By a charter of the 13th James the First,‖ that king granted to Roger Johnns, a certain other piece of land at Killybegs—two acres of land—half an acre for the site of one public school, to be there erected; one acre and a half for exercise and recreation of the scholars.

By a charter bearing date the 5th of December, 23rd of the reign, King Charles the Second granted to the Commons and citizens of Dublin, a piece of ground on Oxmantown Green. The buildings thereon erected, and to be erected, shall for evermore hereafter, remain and continue a mansion house, or place of abode, for the sustentation and relief of poor children, aged and impotent people; to be holden free of rent. In 1808 the income of this school was £2,417 4*s.* 9½*d.*¶

The provisions made by the Crown for education in Ireland, as far as the limited information at my command enables me to speak, consists of the following** :—

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Counties in which lands situate.	Quantity of land.	Poor Law Valuation, yearly.	Counties in which lands situate.	Quantity of land.	Poor Law Valuation, yearly.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.		A. R. P.	£ s. d.
Kerry County,	76,133 1 15	27,713 14 4	Louth,	1,542 3 26	1,400 12 4
Cork,	252 0 1	322 10 0	Fermanagh,	10,583 2 15	4,302 5 0
Limerick,	3,662 0 9	3,488 9 6	Armagh,	32,031 1 35	21,397 12 0
Tipperary,	2,161 0 21	2,125 14 4½	Donegal,	63,656 3 3	17,341 10 7
Queen's County,	1,265 1 19	520 4 0	Kildare,	3,102 3 18	1,133 15 5
Do. Tithes,	—	73 16 11	King's County,	3,887 1 22	2,310 6 0
Meath,	1,879 2 34	1,521 11 8½	Down,	1,270 3 6	1,481 18 0
Do. Tithes,	—	27 13 10	Galway,	33,693 1 9	1,318 16 0
Westmeath,	65 1 29	73 0 0	Dublin tenements,	—	6,154 0 0
Wicklow,	3,315 3 33	2,207 0 0			
House and Garden,	—	7 0 0			
Longford,	2,437 0 24	2,121 10 0		240,942 0 39	97,042 18 0

The rents received by the College out of these estates in the year 1851, amounted to £28,958 15 7

The fines received by the College for granting leases, within the same year, amounted to the sum of 18,834 0 8

£47,792 16 3

From benefactions, . . £1,300
Dividends on Government stock, 1,000

2,300 0 0

£50,092 16 3

The Provost and Fellows, in the year 1850, charged for fees, commons, cellar payments, chamber rents, &c., ... 29,000 0 0

Income of Trinity College, ... £79,092 16 3

	No. of Acres, Statute Measure.		No. of Acres, Statute Measure.
	A. R. P.		A. R. P.
Trinity College Lands,††	240,942 0 39	Erasmus Smith's School Lands:	
		Tipperary,	3,001 2 7
Royal Schools' Lands:		Limerick,	3,723 0 39
		Sligo,	2,199 2 37
Armagh,	1,650 2 6	Westmeath,	766 0 28
Dungannon,	3,918 1 5	Galway,	2,598 0 33
Enniskillen,	5,564 0 19	Clare,	1,000 0 0
Cavan,	1,149 3 26	King's County,	500 0 0
Donegal,	8,099 0 25		14,788 3 24
Carysfort (Wicklow),	584 3 31	Clogher,	200 0 0
Banagher (King's Co.),	587 2 34	Blue-Coat School, Dublin, Oxmantown,	2,000 0 0
	21,554 1 36		279,485 2 19

* Return—Education, Ireland, 1851, No. 475, p. 24. † Appendix Ninth Report of Commissioners, 1812, p. 224.
‡ Par. Return—Education, Ireland, 1852, No. 404, p. 13. § Par. Return—Education, Ireland, 1852, No. 404, p. 25.
‖ Parliamentary Return—Education, Ireland, 1852, No. 404, page 29. ¶ Reports of Commissioners, 1809–1812.
** Report of Commissioners, Trinity College, 1853, page 273. †† Return Education, Ireland, 1849, No. 607.

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All these school-lands were granted by the Crown for the purposes of education in Ireland; they form but a portion of the lands in Ireland given for educational purposes. I estimate the entire quantity of land in Ireland, whose rents are applicable for the purposes of education, to amount to 300,000 acres.

I have not alluded to the funds voted by Parliament, and set apart for education, or to the many private endowments—a subject quite too wide for any one individual to encounter; they are to be found in every parish in the kingdom.

I beg, in conclusion, to remark, that many Commissions have gone before the present, whose labours have uniformly resulted in leaving things pretty much in the same state they found them. A new principle of action is now demanded.

9374. *Chairman.*—Do you wish to make any further observations?—I do not wish to go into details; I merely confine myself to the state of the law as it is to be decided by the Acts of Parliament to which I have referred.

9375. The Commissioners will carefully consider the elaborate statement that you have laid before them.

Rev. *William Henry Guillemard* sworn and examined.

Rev. William Henry Guillemard.

9376. *Chairman.*—You are head master of the Armagh Royal school?—I am.

9377. When were you appointed?—I was appointed on the 23rd of November, 1848.

9378. How many boarders have you at present?—I have twenty-seven resident boarders, and three more are absent from the academy.

9379. How many day scholars have you?—I have twenty-six at present.

9380. And of these how many are free pupils?—Sixteen.

9381. In what state of repair is the building?—There were a great many repairs required when I was appointed. The floor of the schoolroom required renewing altogether; painting was necessary from one end of the school to the other; the staircase was in a very dilapidated condition indeed; the dormitories required a great deal of alteration and repairs; the master's house also required considerable repairs; and there were no rooms whatever for the assistant masters in the school.

9382. Have all these repairs been executed?—They have all been executed.

9383. And the house is now in a good state of repair?—The house is in a perfect state of repair.

9384. Will you state more particularly what repairs have been executed?—I have drawn up a statement of the repairs that were made, and which were required on my appointment as head master, and all of which were completed in the course of the year 1849. I have drawn up a list of the repairs, and also of the new buildings attached to the school.

9385. State any new buildings?—The cloister, for instance, has been newly roofed and slated.

9386. By whom were these repairs paid for?—They were done by order.

9387. Can you state of your own knowledge, by whom they were paid for?—I cannot speak of my own knowledge, I can only speak from general report.

9388. In your opinion, how many could the schoolhouse accommodate?—I have had sixty boys, which completely filled all the dormitories, at present used as dormitories, but there is another room which has never been used, which might accommodate, I should think, not more than sixteen. I should think about eighty would be the outside I could accommodate.

9389. That is, as boarders?—As boarders.

9390. Is there any inspection of your school?—I had no inspectors whatever visiting the school since I came into it.

9391. Do you make any reports?—Every half year I receive a circular from the Commissioners of Education—which I always fill up—requiring a statement of the course of education pursued, the number of boys attending, their names, and the salaries of the masters, and a separate column for any remarks that I wish to make.

9392. What is the course of education pursued in your school?—If you allow me to read a statement I can tell you particularly; but I may state generally it comprises, as I have stated in the letter read by your Secretary, the classics, with a special regard to the course required in the Dublin University, and arithmetic; all the boys in the school, three days in the week, for two hours each day, attend lessons in algebra, and the branches of geometry generally. In fact, they receive instruction in mathematics to any extent they are capable of learning them. French is taught to all the scholars, and German to such as have that proficiency in French which makes it proper for them to learn it. History, both ancient and modern, so far as the Greek and Roman histories, and the history of England are concerned; geography, and English dictation. For the younger classes, exercises in writing, English from dictation, and lessons in grammar generally; writing every day, and drawing once a-week; English composition for the upper classes so far as themes and essays are concerned; and learning by heart passages from approved authors, both classical and English; I have noticed the elements of instruction in natural philosophy, but——

9393. Can you state how many of your pupils are reading classics?—The whole of them.

9394. How many are studying the modern languages?—Every one of them studies French. I believe I am not quite correct when I say that. There are two or three boys whose acquirements in Latin are so elementary that it is important to press on their Latin course; and for the present these boys are not learning French. I cannot say how many there may be learning French at present.

9395. Are there any learning German?—Seven, at present.

9396. From what class of society are your pupils supplied?—From all classes, except the highest.

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9397. Will you state what their subsequent pursuits in afterlife are?—Many of them have entered the army; several of them have gone to the university, and entered the learned professions. Some of them have entered into business—but of course I am not able to follow them after they leave me.

9398. Of what religious persuasion are the pupils?—There is no limitation.

9399. At the present moment?—Of course, my own. I do not imagine that any of a different religious persuasion from my own would send their boys. We are very strict in giving religious instruction to the boys daily, and, therefore, I don't imagine, that persons whose religious opinions are not the same as mine, would send their boys; but so far as the day boys are concerned, there is no limitation whatever.

9400. Will you state whether any boys not belonging to the Church of England attend as day scholars?—At present I have no Roman Catholics. I had one Roman Catholic about three years, one of my most efficient pupils—a free boy, and he is now a prominent young man in Belfast.

9401. What is the nature of the religious instruction given to the boarders?—That is left to my judgment, as a clergyman; I teach them the Bible, the catechism connected with the Church of England, church history, and any other book that I conceive will be useful for them to learn.

9402. How often do they receive that instruction?—We meet at a quarter past seven in the morning, and the interval between a quarter past seven to eight is occupied in prayers and religious instruction. We meet again in the evening at eight o'clock, and to a quarter to nine we have prayers and religious instruction. I also, before prayers, expound a passage in the Bible to them; on Sunday they are for two hours under religious teaching, and they get, probably, a good deal during the interval of divine service.

9403. Has the school ever been visited by a clergyman?—No.

9404. Is there any objection made on religious grounds to sending pupils to your school?—I am not aware of there being any. The first year I was in Armagh, I was applied to by a Unitarian minister to take his son as a boarder. I did not know, when the application was made to me, that he was a Unitarian boy, as I was only written to about him. In the course of conversation with his father he told me he was a Unitarian minister, and I said, "Of course you are aware, when he is with me, I shall give him the same course of religious instruction as I give the other boys." He said, "Oh, certainly, I have not the least objection to that; I am quite willing the boy should form his own judgment." Thinking the intercourse of the boy with the other boys might lead to danger, I did not like to act on my own responsibility, and I consulted persons of the very highest authority, and they advised me to receive him, having made that representation to the father, if he were willing to send him. I made a communication to the father to that effect—but on the day he was to enter the school, I received a letter from him, stating he did not like to send him. That was the only occasion on which there was an objection made on the ground of the religious instruction given in the school by a person of another denomination.

9405. Mr. *Hughes.*—In fact you have no Roman Catholic boys at present?—At this moment I have not. I had one who remained with me three years, and he has distinguished himself.

9406. Dr. *Andrews.*—Is that the only Roman Catholic you have had?—I have at the present moment two free boys, one of whose parents, I believe I am justified in saying, is a Roman Catholic, though that fact has never been communicated to me. I never ask a question of day boys as to their religion. I never give religious instruction to day boys, except what is necessary in preparing them for the Dublin University, and that only in what is called the Scripture course of the university. They are obliged to be prepared in Scripture history, and of course that is attended to, as it is necessary for their examination.

9407. *Chairman.*—Do you make any suggestions for the improvement of your school?—No. The school appears to me to be going on now in a way that is perfectly satisfactory to me, with the funds at my command. I have no suggestions to make.

9408. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You have given an account of the course of study adopted in this school of Armagh; do you regard that course as limited to what is necessary in the way of preparation for the university and the learned professions?—Of course that is a matter of private judgment, but I do not think it is.

9409. You think that the course at present laid down is not so limited?—I think it is not limited. The elements of an English education are afforded to all the boys: arithmetic is carefully studied.

9410. What books have you gradually introduced into your school course?—I am not aware what the course was before I was appointed to the school. I have not interfered; the outlines of the system as at present laid down, were traced for me by my predecessor. If I have done any thing, it has been in looking closely to the moral training of the pupils.

9411. In fact, promoting it in every possible way?—I have introduced modern languages, to be taught to every boy as part of the system, along with geography and history.

9412. Is there such an education given in the school as will fit young men to become candidates for the military appointments which are now thrown open to public competition?—The standard of education required for such candidates is so very high, that I could not send any of my boys to such an examination with any chance of success.

9413. I ask whether the education given is of such a nature—whether, in fact, the subjects in which the candidates are required to be prepared, are taught in your school?—I think so.

9414. Does it furnish a suitable preparation for persons seeking to enter into the civil service?—I believe so.

9415. Does it furnish the instruction necessary for persons who intend to hold employ-

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ments in commercial or manufacturing establishments, such as in banks, or in merchants' offices, or counting houses?—I think it does; but the fact is, no special education is provided for such employments. Such special education it seems to me (but I may be wrong) can only be learned in the bank or counting-house itself. No bookkeeping is taught.

9416. Then according to your view, no essential branches of a commercial education are defined in your school course?—I should be sorry to say that; I cannot lay claim to a sufficient knowledge of what is required for a commercial education to say that.

9417. Is mensuration taught in your school?—Mensuration is not taught until they get into trigonometry.

9418. But the pupils who have made some advance in trigonometry, are taught mensuration?—I have no practical instruments in use.

9419. No treatise on mensuration is included in your list of school books?—There is not.

9420. Are you of opinion that it is impossible to carry on in the same school a system of combined classical and commercial education?—That is an abstract question which involves so many considerations that it is impossible to give a precise answer; but I suppose it is possible. I have never seen it so conducted. I have ventured to allude in my letter to the free schools of Brentwood, Burton-on-Trent, and Stafford. I do not mention Brentwood now as a case in point, but I would mention Birmingham, which is a large foundation, partly devoted to classical education, and partly to commercial education. It was found necessary there to separate the schools entirely—to place them under different masters, and the boys who attend one school, have nothing to do with the other school. It is not combined education—the two branches are provided by the same foundation, but there is no combination whatever.

9421. Then, am I to understand that you doubt the possibility of carrying on the two systems of instruction actually in the same school, and under the same masters?—Yes; I think they must be under different sets of masters.

9422. And that although you admit that the two systems have a great deal in common?—Allow me to explain. The elements of an arithmetical education need not be taught by a person who is especially acquainted with commercial transactions; but when you require to have boys fitted especially for a counting house, I do think that separate masters are necessary, although I agree that the one master could teach arithmetic, but not to fit boys for a counting house.

9423. You have referred to King Edward the Sixth's school at Birmingham, are you aware of the exact nature of that endowment, and of the results produced by it?—I am not. I only give you the generally received impression.

9424. Is it not an endowment which furnishes the son of any resident householder in Birmingham with a good education, whether classical or commercial?—It does afford that; but there are three separate schools, if I am rightly informed, under the control of a superior master, the same as the school here—first, a classical school; secondly, an arithmetical school, for fitting boys for the higher commercial pursuits, and a third school for purely English education. I speak of what I know myself, I may not be correct in details, but I believe I am right in saying, the boys are in different rooms, certainly, under distinct masters, and a distinct set of boys attend each. They are, however, under the control and superintendence of one head master, who is responsible for the efficiency of the instruction given.

9425. How many masters are employed in the different departments of the Birmingham school?—I am not aware.

9426. Are you aware that the number of them is given in the Educational Register for 1855?—I dare say it is; but I have not discovered it.

9427. I find in that almanac that there are twelve masters, who are graduates of the three universities: the head master, a second master, and ten other subordinate assistant masters; besides a mathematical master, a French master, a German master, and a writing master. Besides the principal school, there are five elementary schools; and in the principal school there were, in 1851, 450 free scholars and fifteen boarders; and in the elementary schools 700 boys and girls, all under the inspection of the head master; and I find that the endowment for these schools consists of lands, the income arising from which is £8,000 a-year. Were you aware of these facts?—I was not aware of the exact details; the Bedford school was my authority, which is, in fact, three distinct schools, which are under the control of one head master.

9428. Is that the school to which you referred in your letter to the Primate, as one in which there had been, to some extent, a successful attempt made to combine classical and mercantile education?—Birmingham is the one I mentioned.

9429. Are you aware of the mode in which an attempt has been made to introduce military and commercial instruction into the Cheltenham preparatory college?—I know that an attempt has been made; but in a school so very extensive as that, with such a very large field to draw pupils from, and, consequently, such large funds available for the maintenance of the masters, I think the thing is quite possible.

9430. Have you any reason to believe that the introduction of military and commercial instruction into that preparatory college has had the effect of lowering the standard of classical education given therein?—I have no reason to say so; I am not aware of any thing connected with the school.

9431. Have you any knowledge of the classical reputation of the school?—The classical reputation is very high.

9432. As high as in other schools in England?—As high as any second or third rate school.

9433. Do you know how many pupils, educated in that college, have obtained open scholar-

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ships at Oxford within the last three years?—I have heard they distinguished themselves greatly within the last three years.

9434. That is, they entered into competition with pupils educated in the great schools of England, and carried off the highest honors?—I have no doubt of it.

9435. Do you think, then, that you are warranted in calling it a second or third-rate school, if the boys educated in it have been more successful than those educated in the other schools of England?—I am not exactly aware of the date when it has thrown the minor schools into the shade.

9436. You have stated that modern languages are taught in your school—French to all the pupils, and German to such as have made some advance in French; what is the charge for this instruction?—None whatever; it is included in the general charge. I have no extra charges of any kind.

9437. Are you of opinion that modern languages can be taught in a classical school without interfering with the classical instruction?—If left to my own judgment I should not introduce modern languages into the school. I believe that in a classical school, under no system of rules, will they ever be learned efficiently.

9438. Even if taught every day?—Of course that will depend upon the time which is devoted to them. I think a boy would make far greater progress if he made himself a perfect classical scholar, and took to the learning of the modern languages afterwards; but as a few boys might learn them with advantage, I, of course, introduced them into my system.

9439. Do not you think that the study of modern languages is essential in order to lay the basis of philological knowledge?—Studied critically it is.

9440. Even studied as they ordinarily are by boys when learning them, would not an acquaintance with modern languages promote the knowledge of comparative philology?—Yes; but they should sacrifice a great portion of their time.

9441. Do you not think that the study of the modern languages contributes very much to an increased acquaintance with the history, structure, and properties of our own language?—Unquestionably.

9442. Then, from these principles would you deduce the importance of the study of modern languages, as a portion of the school instruction of a gentleman?—I think so.

9443. You have stated that the pupils are taught arithmetic; is mental arithmetic part of their daily exercise?—It is not.

9444. Is not that branch of instruction—I mean mental calculation—useful, even as an intellectual discipline, apart from all considerations of its practical utility in matters of trade and commerce?—I think that it would be.

9445. Do not you think that it tends to give quickness and clearness of head?—I have no doubt about it.

9446. Mr. Magee read the following passage in the statement which he has just laid before the Commissioners:—"In 1851 the late Mrs. Rickard, whose husband had expended at least £8,000 on buildings in and about Armagh, but who, by reason of vicissitudes of trade, left his family unprovided for, applied to Dr. Guillemard, the present master of the Armagh school, to admit her son. Dr. Guillemard proposed to admit the boy; but at the same time stated that the education he could afford was suited only for a gentleman; that it would be of no use to him in a banking-house, counting-house, or as a tradesman; that his education would be principally classical; that he would have little opportunity of learning arithmetic, that little attention was given to it in the school; but that he should have opportunities of learning it occasionally, when he might improve himself. The lady declined sending the boy on those terms." Is that a correct statement of the entire of the conversation which took place between you and Mrs. Rickard?—I should say it is extremely incorrect indeed.

9447. In what respect?—I am certain that I never even alluded to the education of a gentleman in reply to any application that was made for admission. I have always favoured the application of those who were tenants on the school-lands, or, in fact, of any deserving person; and have never rebuffed them (I could not do so) by such an offensive reply as that. I could not possibly do it, for such an act would render nugatory all the efforts I have made to educate my pupils. I never used the term gentleman, I am certain.

9448. Does this statement represent fairly the course of instruction which you give in your school?—Very unfairly. I perfectly remember Mrs. Rickard calling on me, though I cannot remember all the circumstances of the interview; but I remember treating her with the greatest consideration. I remember talking with her two or three times, and on each occasion I entered into her circumstances with great feeling. So far as I remember, I was not at all unwilling to take her son; but she distinctly told me, having inquired into all the circumstances connected with the education given in the school, what kind of instruction would be suited for him, what his course of arithmetic would be, she distinctly told me, in reply to my question, that her only object was to educate the boy for trade generally, that that was her intention; and I said I doubted whether the education would benefit him in the trade he was about to follow.

9449. Mr. *Hughes*.—She did not send her boy after that conversation?—She did not. I think it my duty, and the duty of all men placed over boys, to ask their parents what they intend their sons for in afterlife; and if the boy is a boy not likely to benefit by the school, of course I give my advice to them, and leave them to judge for themselves. I may state, that if I had taken Mrs. Rickard's son it would have been out of my own free kindness. I educate any number of free pupils that I consider will be beneficial to the school. I may have conveyed to her the notion that the education I proposed to give was only fit for a gentleman; but every person acquainted with me knows I never rebuffed anybody.

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9450. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Then the Commissioners are to understand that you do not admit the truth of the statement just read by Mr. Magee?—Yes.

9451. Did you assert that the education furnished in your school would be of no use to a pupil "in a banking house, counting house, or as a tradesman?"—I do not recollect that I employed the phrase "no use." I told her there was no direct education for that purpose; and having told her what was the education which he would receive, it was for her to form a judgment. I cannot state, upon oath, the exact words I used.

9452. But you think you did not state that the education given in your school would be of no use for commercial purposes?—Indeed, I did not; I am sure I did not. All I meant to convey to her was what I have already said, and already endeavoured to convey to the Commissioners, that there was no special education for such pupils.

9453. And that you would not recommend a pupil intended for a commercial occupation or trade to seek instruction there?—Certainly.

9454. What is the average age of the pupils of the head class in your school?—They vary very much. They seldom stay beyond eighteen, and sometimes they join at fifteen.

9455. Do you find in boys of that age a considerable diversity of tastes and capabilities—some of them evince a greater aptitude for classical than scientific pursuits?—Yes.

9456. Is your system of instruction calculated to provide for their diversity of talents?—Certainly. The education is partially scientific and partially classical. Some of the boys will be found incapable of cultivating classics with any considerable success.

9457. A boy might have made considerable progress in mathematical studies without having attained to a place in the class of most advanced in Greek and Latin?—I have never found it to be so.

9458. Do you not think that some of the senior boys, having read a course of elementary mathematics such as your pupils are taught, are capable of receiving instruction in natural philosophy. I believe you stated that you gave instruction in its elementary branches?—Yes.

9459. Are you aware that candidates for Woolwich appointments are examined in hydrostatics, experimental chemistry, the laws of light and heat, electricity, and certain branches of natural history. They are not required to know all these things; but they are all given the option of offering themselves for examination in these different branches?—I am not aware of that.

9460. Under such circumstances are you not of opinion that efforts should be made in our best schools to prepare pupils to compete for those appointments?—It would be a very desirable thing to send boys fitted to compete for those appointments, if we had only masters qualified to instruct them, and had time to instruct them.

9461. The candidates must be of the age between seventeen and nineteen; the age generally of the senior classes in the great public schools. Do you not think that if funds were available that we ought to establish in our schools a system embracing these different courses of instruction within it?—I think so; not with the view of applying it to special purposes, but with the view of establishing a liberal and good education.

9462. I think you have stated the nature of the English instruction given in the Armagh school?—The lower classes are taught grammar, and writing English from dictation. They read history, of course; they are examined in arithmetic, spelling, and so on. In the upper classes they get essays and themes, and constant translations from the classics are given.

9463. Do they write the translations?—They write the translations into English.

9464. In judging of which you take into account the merit of the English composition?—Yes.

9465. Do you require any of your pupils to study the works of classical writers, in any language, for the purpose of improving themselves in a knowledge of the structure of our own language?—I do not.

9466. If there were time for it, do you think it would be desirable?—If there were time for it, I would very much desire it.

9467. Do not you think time ought to be made for it?—Indeed, I find it extremely hard to get through all that has to be done. My object is to teach whatever I do teach really, and not superficially. I could extend the system very much indeed; but I think the knowledge gained would be very shallow.

9468. Have you investigated the meaning of the terms "*libera schola.*"—I have not investigated it fully; but from what I believe to have been the nature and character of free schools in England, and from the intimation given as to the description of boys who were to be educated, I do not think the English of "*libera schola*" is "free school." An almost decisive passage was read by the Secretary on this point—that *libera schola* meant a school, on admission into which there was a fixed payment required from the pupils, according to their rank in society.

9469. Could you deduce any other instance to show that *libera schola* does not mean a free school?—No.

9470. I mean a school in which instruction is given gratuitously?—I cannot.

9471. What do you think is the meaning of *publica schola*?—A school open to all classes of the community.

9472. Do you believe that the meaning of *publica schola* is the same as *libera schola*?—Not quite the same.

9473. Would you favour us with your view respecting this point?—I think *publica schola* is generally a *libera schola;* but I do not think that *publica* and *libera* mean the same thing. I believe, with Dr. Kennedy, that *libera schola* means a school standing by itself, unconnected with any special training for any after pursuit in life; in fact, open to boys from all parts of the country; not tied up in any way, or restricted.

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9474. One of your predecessors in the school of Armagh is called *Magister publicæ scholæ*, and *Magister liberæ scholæ*. Do you think they were used as synonymous words?—I should think they were.

9475. I understand you to have stated in your letter to the Primate that at the time the Royal schools were established there were no public free schools in Ireland, other than grammar schools?—The words I used are—"No public free schools, other than grammar schools, is abundantly evident."

9476. May I ask on what ground you make that assertion; are you not aware that the parochial schools were established by the Act of Henry VIII.?—I was not aware of that.

9477. Is it likely that they were grammar schools?—I do not think they were grammar schools.

9478. I think you have stated that the number of free pupils in your school at present exceeds the number prescribed by the Commissioners of Education in Ireland?—It does.

9479. What is that number at present?—I have sixteen at present who pay me nothing.

9480. What were the rules established by the Commissioners of Education with regard to their admission?—They required them to be children of parents residing on the Armagh school estates, not under ten nor more than thirteen years old, and not to remain after the age of seventeen.

9481. Is there not some further restriction?—The names of the candidates must be submitted to the master, who shall examine and select such as he thinks most eligible and likely to benefit by the course of education given in the school.

9482. Is there any restriction as regards the property of the parents?—Yes, there is.

9483. *Chairman.*—The words are—"Of parties residing in Armagh, and inhabiting a house rated at no less than £10, poor law valuation, or the children of tenants on the Armagh school property, paying no less than £20 per annum.

9484. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Have these regulations been promulgated in Armagh in such a manner as to be generally known?—I cannot tell.

9485. You have no means of knowing; you have taken no special means of bringing them under the notice of the inhabitants of Armagh?—I have not.

9486. Do you know whether the Commissioners of Education in Ireland have taken any steps to notify to the residents in Armagh, that a certain number of free pupils, the children of persons qualified, in a particular manner, were admissible into the school?—I am not aware of any.

9487. When applications have been made to you to receive free pupils, have you instituted inquiries for the purpose of ascertaining whether these conditions are complied with?—I have never instituted inquiries. I have never refused anybody who applied to me for free admission.

9488. You have taken all who applied?—I believe, I may say I have taken all who applied, except some persons whom I considered legitimately disqualified.

9489. Without asking you to specify particular cases, may I ask you the nature of the ground on which you refused to receive them?—The only instance I distinctly remember is the case of a young man who was the usher of a school, and who had learned no Latin; he asked me to admit him into the school to learn Latin, and I refused; but I considered myself fully justified by the rules in doing so. If in process of time the applications for free admission were more than I considered myself able to comply with, independent of the ten prescribed by the Board, I then might institute a strict investigation; but I have never felt it necessary to do so.

9490. Are there any obligations as to religious profession imposed on free pupils?—None whatever.

9491. Are any of the free pupils either Roman Catholics or Presbyterians?—There are no Roman Catholics, but several Presbyterians.

9492. Are the examinations for free scholarships equally open, *bona fide*, to persons of all religious denominations?—Perfectly so.

9493. Have you instituted any examination of the candidates for free scholarships, to ascertain what their acquirements are?—I have always done so.

9494. In what manner do you conduct this examination, and what previous acquirements do you insist upon?—I conduct the examination myself, and generally in the presence of the boy's parent.

9495. And, as a general rule, what literary qualification do you require from candidates?—I examine them to ascertain what their intellectual qualifications are, and if they have not learned Latin, I require them to go away, and not come back until they know the elements of Latin grammar.

9496. The examination is chiefly for the purpose of ascertaining what proficiency the boys have made, rather than for the purpose of testing their abilities?—I do not examine them at all with the view of ascertaining their abilities; I always make inquiries as to their abilities from the masters of the schools in which they were taught. They very generally, indeed very often, come to me recommended by some person in a high rank of life, on whose recommendation I act.

9497. Are not the candidates required to bring their claims for free admission before you?—Not in any way.

9498. Is there any difference in the treatment of boarders, day scholars, and free pupils, in the school of Armagh?—None whatever.

9499. Are all the prizes awarded in the school open to all these classes of boys alike?—Perfectly. The list of prizes obtained in the year 1854 will show that.

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9500. Mr. *Hughes.*—Are any of the boys mentioned in that list free pupils?—Yes.

9501. How many?—It has always been my object since I had connexion with the present school, never to let the day boys or the boarders know who were day boys or who were free pupils.

9502. You need not mention names?—I can state to you, that of the boys who gained these prizes, some were day boys and some were free pupils.

9503. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—To what class did the two boys belong who answered me best in the different branches of mathematics?—They were both day boys.

9504. But not free?—There are no free boys in the class you examined.

9505. Are any of your pupils the sons of persons in the humble ranks of life?—Many.

9506. Has the admission of such pupils been the cause of wealthier parents withdrawing their sons from your school?—I have never heard of any.

9507. The pupils of the different classes mix together without any complaint or grievance being alleged?—I have never heard any.

9508. You have stated in the document that was read, that you considered such a mixture of classes to be advantageous?—I do, indeed.

9509. Would you be so good as to state the grounds upon which you have formed that opinion?—I think it destroys class prejudices by introducing a community of feeling between boys of different ranks—they learn to pull together and to feel together; the boys of the upper rank do not despise the boys of the lower, and the boys of the lower rank acquire an independent feeling when they find they are on the same level with boys of the upper rank.

9510. Is this admixture of boys of different ranks useful to those of the higher class as well as to those of the lower?—I should think so.

9511. You do not think that it would be desirable, for the sake of the children of the upper class, that they should be kept wholly apart and secured from association with the sons of persons in a somewhat humbler rank of life?—Certainly not.

9512. Is not this mixture of pupils of the different classes in life to be found also in the great English schools?—Not in the whole of them.

9513. In most of the great schools?—I think, perhaps, not from the very humbler ranks of life.

9514. Are you not aware that boys of the very humblest rank in life are admitted into the leading schools in England?—The sons of tradesmen and shopkeepers are admitted; but nothing below that.

9515. What class, for instance, do you find in Christ's Hospital College, in which you were educated?—Christ's Hospital is a place of absolutely charitable education.

9516. But still numbering amongst its pupils the sons of gentlemen and even of persons of higher rank?—No I think, not of the higher rank; but sons of persons who might be in the rank of gentlemen. I never met anybody who would be called of the higher rank in that school; but I did meet the sons of professional men, sons of officers in the navy, and many sons of clergymen, and the sons of mercantile men.

9517. Having had personal experience of the working of a school of that nature—you are of opinion that it is not unadvisable to have children of somewhat different ranks intermixed?—I should not like to see them altogether intermixed; I think it might be prejudicial if they were altogether mixed; but in that school I think you might have them safely mixed together.

9518. Have any school exhibitions, as distinct from college exhibitions, been established in the Royal school of Armagh?—Not one.

9519. Do you know the nature of the school exhibitions which have been established in the Royal school of Enniskillen?—I do not.

9520. Do you think it would be desirable to establish school exhibitions, open to competition, or to be dealt with in any other way which may be determined upon?—I think whatever funds are applicable for such purpose ought not to be thus applied in a school like Armagh, where there is free education for all the children who require it in point of circumstances, and where the day-boys who pay for their education come from a class in life whose parents are able to pay a small sum for their education. I do not think money is desirable for a boy before he goes to college; but when he goes there, then I think it is very necessary.

9521. You do not think it so important to give money to boys to enable them to make their way during their school period?—I never saw them experience any difficulty in making their way through their school period.

9522. Boys, for instance, in the immediate neighbourhood of Armagh, if they were boys of superior abilities, and well recommended, might obtain places as free pupils in your school; but to boys at a little distance, and not having the opportunity of being educated in a good school, might not school exhibitions of this kind be a very great boon?—They would be; but in order to obtain them, we would require of them to gain some considerable proficiency. I should say they should evince considerable talent, and be considerably advanced in their studies; and, therefore, not likely to obtain those exhibitions until far advanced in age, and at a time when the little aid given would not be of so much advantage. The poorer classes can live so very cheaply in Armagh that I think very few parents would not be able to support their children during their school course.

9523. The difficulty might rather be in providing a lodging for pupils of the kind in a place where they would be under due care and superintendence?—That is, of course, a great difficulty.

9524. So that even though able to pay for a lodging for their sons, parents resident at some little distance might not be able to avail themselves of the advantages of your school?—That is not my principal difficulty; but you see that by conferring an advantage upon a

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particular class of boys, the only candidates for these exhibitions would be boys of the very humblest class, which would at once make them known in the school—a thing which would not be desirable.

9525. Do you think it likely that they would be looked down upon if they obtained these exhibitions as the reward of merit?—I cannot say they would.

9526. Then, were school exhibitions connected with the Armagh school open to competition to all boys from the county or the province, or from any part of Ireland, are you not of opinion that the honour of gaining one of those exhibitions would completely efface any stigma that some people might suppose to arise from their being eleemosynary?—I do not wish my remaks to be understood in such a strict sense as that; I think the distinction might efface it.

9527. You are not aware how the school exhibitions in connexion with the Enniskillen school have worked?—I am not at all aware.

9528. Boys are provided with lodging-houses, are they not?—I have no information regarding those exhibitions which would warrant me to make a public statement.

9529. Out of what funds is this school of Armagh provided with school requisites—maps, books of reference, and such things?—We have very few books of reference except for the advanced boys: the boys have their own maps.

9530. Out of what funds are the requisites supplied?—They furnish themselves.

9531. Is there no school library?—There is a school library.

9532. Mention has been made of a small sum granted by the Commissioners of Education in Ireland towards the maintenance of that library?—It is a library (I have the list of books here) of very advanced critical works principally.

9533. Are you of opinion that a select library of books of reference would be useful to the scholars?—Certainly.

9534. Have you any reason to doubt that an application for funds to procure such books would be attended to by the Commissioners for Education?—No; I have no reason to doubt it.

9535. What effect, in your opinion, has the endowment of exhibitions in Trinity College in connexion with this school of Armagh produced upon the school itself?—I am hardly able to judge of that, not having been resident here at the time they were established. I could not state what the school was at that time.

9536. But even at the present time do you see that these exhibitions in Trinity College produce any effect upon the diligence of the boys?—The great object of every boy is to obtain them; and I have no doubt but they promote diligence and application among boys who have any chance of obtaining them.

9537. You think the establishment of those exhibitions raises, on the whole, the standard of acquirements in the school?—I have no doubt of it.

9538. Does it stimulate the diligence of the pupils, and raise the standard of school acquirements?—I think so.

9539. Do you think this effect would be diminished or increased if the exhibitions now attached to the Royal school of Armagh were open to be competed for by pupils from other schools indiscriminately?—I have no doubt that the effect would be increased.

9540. Although you might have ascertained that the chance of obtaining one of those exhibitions would be diminished, if they were left open to be competed for by pupils coming from other schools?—My own opinion is, that such an arrangement would promote diligence in the different schools, and tend greatly to increase the emulation of the scholars.

9541. You are of opinion it would promote a greater amount of diligence and emulation among the scholars in all the Royal schools, and raise the standard of acquirements?—I think so.

9542. Do you think it would produce good or bad effects, in giving rise to emulation between the schoolmasters?—I should deprecate it on that ground.

9543. Now, for the information of the Commissioners, would you state what you think would be the tendency of such an arrangement?—The question, as propounded, has never occurred to my mind before.

9544. I only ask your impression; that being given, you are free to change your opinion upon after consideration?—I think it would promote—a thing especially undesirable—a tendency to cram boys for a particular examination, and as such to be greatly deprecated.

9545. The exhibitions in connexion with the Royal school of Armagh are open to free scholars, and persons of all religious denominations: have free pupils obtained a due proportion of these exhibitions?—I think the majority were free pupils who obtained them. Twenty exhibitions were gained since the year 1834, from that period to 1851; seven by free boys; five were natives of this town, but free boys, and eight boarders. In 1852, two exhibitions were obtained, the first by a free boy, and the second by a boarder; and in 1853 three exhibitions were obtained, or portions of exhibitions—the first by a boarder, the second by a day boy, and the third by a boarder. Last year there were three candidates, of whom the third was a day boy; but the successful candidate was a boarder.

9546. Have the boarders obtained a larger share of exhibitions than the day boys?—Were I to calculate in proportion to the total number of boarders, I should say not.

9547. What are the hours allotted to instruction in your school?—I have already particularized the hours of instruction given to the boarders; shall I repeat them?

9548. If you please?—The boys rise at six in the summer quarter, and later in the winter quarter; at this time of the year they are down by seven o'clock, and the interval to half-past seven is allotted to prayers, and the remainder of the time to breakfast is taken up with preparing their class lessons and religious teaching; that is about half an hour and

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ten minutes altogether. The whole school meets at half-past nine o'clock. The school hours are from nine to twelve, and two to five o'clock; then there are two half-holidays in the week, on which we only meet from nine to twelve o'clock.

9549. What portion of time is absolutely appropriated to recreation each day?—There is half an hour after breakfast, or something more; an hour and a half in the summer time; and an hour and a-half between the two schools, and another hour and a half in the evening.

9550. Absolutely devoted to recreation?—The boys have the power to do so; there is no restriction of any kind. In winter the days are short, and there is not so much time for recreation.

9551. What are the vacations?—Eight weeks in summer, and four in winter.

9552. What at Easter?—There are three or four weeks at Easter.

9553. Is there a good play-ground, adequate for the recreation of the boys?—Quite.

9554. Is the health of the boys generally good?—Very good.

9555. What arrangements are made to secure their cleanliness: what means have they of washing?—Each boy has separate appliances for washing, in a little cell in the dormitory; there is also a room down stairs, to which they have access at any hour of the day.

9556. Each boy in the dormitory performs his ablutions within his own cell?—Yes.

9557. In addition to this accommodation there is a lavatory accessible below stairs, and a bath-room?—Yes.

9558. What arrangement is made, in case of sickness prevailing in the school, to separate the invalids from the rest of the boys?—We have two infirmaries at present. In case of ordinary illness a boy goes to a dormitory which is distinct from the rest; and in case of an infectious disease he goes to another large room quite detached from the rest of the school.

9559. What is the duty of the matron, as regards the general care of the boys?—She has the entire care of their health, and the superintendence of their dormitories; she provides their food, takes care of their clothes, and is present in the hall at their meals.

9560. I think you said that the boys are taught drawing and music?—No; not music.

9561. What amount of instruction is given in drawing?—Not a very extensive amount: one afternoon in the week is devoted to it.

9562. Can you furnish the Commissioners with a list of the books used in the school, specifying the number of boys reading each?—I have not the number of boys reading each.

9563. We ask you to do it, if you please. You can furnish the list to the Secretary of the Commissioners?—I have specified the number in some cases.

9564. *Chairman.*—We do not require the total number of your pupils, but the number reading each book. We also want a return of the books, both in the school library and the other library?—I have brought a list of classical books with me, but it was not made out by myself; I received it when I came to the school. There is a number of books voluntarily contributed in use in the school.

9565. For the use of the boys, under your direction?—Yes; but there are a great many of them puerile and insignificant, contributed by little boys for their own amusement and the amusement of their school-fellows. The list will not be a select one.

9566. Mr. *Stephens.*—In sending that list, you can make any observations you think proper respecting the books.

9567. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You will be so good as to furnish the Commissioners with a statement of the accommodation afforded in the schoolhouse?—I have brought it with me, and I hand in the document.

9568. Dr. *Andrews.*—What is your principal difficulty in combining classical and commercial education?—I have no difficulty whatever, because I have never tried it. I apprehend the great difficulty would be the want of sufficient funds.

9569. If you had an English master competent to teach what mercantile men desire, could that instruction be given in your school?—Not without a separation of the boys.

9570. What is the necessity for separating the boys?—It would be impossible if both branches were learned at the same time to go on with the classes.

9571. Would it be possible if the boys should not devote too large a portion of their time to other studies?—Unless I introduced it as part of the whole business of the school, I should at once break up my classes.

9572. Without altering your classes, could you not give a certain number of hours of the day to classics, and a certain number of hours to English?—I could not possibly combine commercial education with the education given at present without cutting off some part of the present system; for suppose that a boy has to prepare himself in two or three lessons in classics, in order to give him time for his commercial education I should be obliged to cut off one or two of these lessons. It would be extremely hard to determine which part of his education—whether the classical or the commercial—was to be sacrificed. His position, relatively, with regard to the rest of the scholars who did not learn a commercial education would be decidedly interfered with. His education in classics would be at once broken into, and it would not be a connected, but a disjointed education he would receive.

9573. If the parent of a boy desires that he should learn Latin, and not Greek, and the time he would require to devote to Greek were devoted to English, do you see any difficulty in having that course adopted?—I think it would be extremely difficult with my limited number of masters.

9574. But suppose you had a sufficient number of competent masters, could you not give a boy instruction in classics, and, at the same time, a good English education?—I have no doubt it could be managed with a large number of masters.

9575. Do you not think a merchant requires as high an education as any person in society?—Unquestionably.

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9576. Do you not think classical instruction, so far as you give it, would be a very good foundation for learning other branches?—I think so.

9577. Could you not make arrangements to combine with that a good commercial education, supposing you had a competent master to teach those who desired to be so instructed?—Where a number of things are required to be learned it is extremely difficult to secure harmonious action. Suppose I should take six boys out of a particular class to be under the commercial master, how could I provide for the education of the other boys while they were so engaged? Their education would be prevented during that space of time. I should be obliged to find for those boys not undergoing a commercial training a distinct instruction for that time, so as not to interfere with those joint lessons which they would have to take with the other boys.

9578. Might not that be accomplished if undesired portions of the present system were abandoned, as I have already suggested in the matter of Greek?—I have no doubt but it might be done in that way, but it is a matter of great difficulty.

9579. Does your difficulty at all arise from want of sufficient time to instruct your boys in the course of English education required?—Their time is occupied by what they are learning; they have no idle time.

9580. But do you think the arrangements in the school make it impossible to diminish the Latin course at all; and do you think thirteen weeks' vacation in the year injuriously interferes?—I do not think that interferes with the arrangements.

9581. Suppose you gained an additional month for instruction by diminishing the vacation, do you not think that would enable you to provide suitable time for instruction in English and general mercantile education?—There would be still the same difficulty.

9582. You think three months' vacation is not too much?—I do not think it is.

9583. For boys or masters, which?—For both.

9584. You give half-holidays in the week besides?—Yes.

9585. They are not taken into account in the thirteen weeks?—There is instruction for four and a-half days in each week during nine months, and for five days in the week for the remainder.

9586. Do you say that the arrangement I suggest would be impracticable?—The method of introducing commercial education would be a matter of arrangement; and even though I took into account the extra amount of time which might be afforded to it, I think the same difficulty would arise.

9587. Could you not gain one month in the year more for instruction?—The master would lose a month's vacation, and also the boys; and they would be less qualified for active work.

9588. That is based on the supposition that thirteen weeks are desirable?—Not desirable, but necessary. I think it is not too much.

9589. Mr. *Hughes.*—I wish to ask you a question or two. You return to the Commissioners that you charge the day pupils £10 a-year?—Yes.

9590. Then you have three classes of pupils—boarders, who pay £60; day boys, £10; and free boys, who pay nothing?—I have.

9591. Does any boy in your school receive a simple commercial education?—No.

9592. Every boy must go through the classical course?—Yes.

9593. Now, are you aware that the charge for day boys in this establishment was, in the year 1804, four guineas?—I am aware of it.

9594. It is now £10?—Yes.

9595. Can you state the circumstances which caused you to raise the charge?—When I came here I introduced branches that were never taught before.

9596. Ten pounds a-year for these additional branches of information you think is not too much?—I do not think it is.

9597. You raised the charge to this amount at your own discretion?—Yes.

9598. You are at liberty to increase the charge to £20 if you think you are justified to do so by circumstances?—I communicated my intention to do so to the Commissioners of Education.

9599. You communicated in writing?—I should wish to refer to the book; but I say, at present, I believe that I did.

9600. Your communication to the Commissioners must have been in writing; did you receive a reply in writing?—I cannot state distinctly.

9601. You were appointed in November, 1848, and you have sixteen free pupils?—Sixteen.

9602. How many had you in 1849?—I was directed by the Board to take four, and I commenced with ten, I think.

9603. In 1849 how many had you?—The first half of 1849 I had ten.

9604. How many had you in 1850?—I had thirteen free pupils.

9605. In the first half of 1850 how many had you?—I had twelve; and in the second half I had twelve; and in the first half of 1851 I had thirteen free pupils; in the second half of 1851 there were twelve free pupils. In the first half of 1852 seventeen free pupils, and in the second half fifteen free pupils. In the first half of 1853 fifteen free pupils, and in the second half fifteen free pupils. In the first half of 1854 fourteen free pupils, and in the second half of 1854 fourteen free pupils; and in the first half of 1855, fourteen free pupils.

9606. The Commissioners of Education, by their secretary, have returned to us, that in the year 1852 there were thirteen free pupils; in 1854, fourteen; so you have increased?—I take it to be in the first half of the year.

9607. That cannot be, for the return is for the whole year?—Of course it happens that

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a boy leaves me, sometimes, before the year ends, and I make the returns, probably, before that occurs.

9608. The result is, that unless a boy has a free place he would have to pay £10 for his education in your establishment?—Yes; I have, in several instances, reduced that as I have reduced the price of boarders. If I considered a boy deserved a reduction of the charge, I have done it.

9609. In your return to the Commissioners you refer to a copy of a sermon of the Rev. Mr. Kennedy in explanation of the term free grammar school, and as containing most valuable information; but are you aware that the legislature have put a different construction on the use of the word "free," by the Act of Elizabeth?—I am not aware of that.

9610. You mentioned awhile ago, in answer to Dr. Graves, the instruction that you gave the boarders; can you state exactly at what period religious instruction is afforded?—In the morning, before breakfast, for a period varying from half an hour to three-quarters; and in the evening I afford religious instruction myself.

9611. Is there any religious instruction communicated betwen nine and twelve and two and five?—None; not strictly religious instruction. Lessons are given once a week in Scripture history; but I do not call that special religious instruction; it is given because it forms a part of the University course of Dublin.

9612. Does that also form a part of the discipline in the Armagh school?—I do not know.

9613. Has it done so since you became master?—Not the whole of the time.

9614. Do you recollect when it was first commenced in the Armagh school?—I am not quite sure of the exact year; I could ascertain by reference; but I am not sure when it was—I should say in 1850. It was in consequence of a communication from his Grace the Lord Primate to me, that I established the Scripture instruction.

9615. You did not do it, then, in consequence of any regulation in Trinity College at that period?—I am not aware; but I think it was in consequence of some day boys I had in the school stating to his Grace there was no Scripture history taught, and that they would consequently be under a disadvantage when they went to the university.

9616. *Chairman.*—Have you any further observations to address to the Commissioners?

9617. [*Joshua M. Magee*, Esq.—Dr. Guillemard has stated he has never refused any application but one; that was the case of a boy of seventeen years of age. I would ask your lordship to ask did he refuse the application for admission of my nephew, a boy named Edward Reilly?

9618. Did you refuse the application of Edward Reilly?—I stated, to the best of my recollection, I never refused. I recollect an application from you; but I do not recollect the circumstances of the case.

9619. Do you recollect the boy's productions being enclosed as intimating intelligence on the part of the boy?—I do not remember the circumstance.

9620. You refused to admit him?—Really I have forgotten the circumstance.

9621. Mr. *Hughes.*—What year, Mr. Magee, was that?—*Joshua M. Magee*, Esq.—In the year 1851 I applied for the admission of my nephew, aged between twelve and thirteen, and I enclosed specimens of his drawing, because it was the only means I had of communicating his capacity; and Dr. Guillemard refused to admit him.]

9622. [Mr. *Guillemard.*—May I thank you for the production of the documents, as the circumstances of the case have totally escaped me. Before I read this correspondence, the Commissioners will allow me to say, when I said "I never refused an application for free boys," I, of course, limited my statement to boys who had a right to free education—to boys of the school estates. I have admitted boys from other parts of the country; but I do not mean to say I have not refused others.

"Merchants'-quay, Newry, October 1st, 1849.

"REVEREND SIR,—Having learned the Commissioners of Education were pleased to open the Royal College of Armagh for free education, I beg leave to offer my nephew, Edward Reilly, as a candidate for a free place in your college. He is thirteen years of age, and has learned some English and arithmetic, drawing, &c., of which I beg to enclose a specimen; should he be admitted, I purpose to place him under the care of his aunt, Mrs. Kierans, of Thomas-street, in your city.

"I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "JOSHUA M. MAGEE.

"Rev. Dr. Guillemard, Master, Royal school, Armagh."

"SIR,—The Commissioners of Education have expressed their desire that there should be always ten free scholars at Armagh school educated without charge, and they have given me leave to fill up that number gradually, desiring me to choose four in the year 1849, four more in 1850, and the remaining two in 1851; and thenceforward, so to fill up the vacancies as to keep ten boys always on the list. I have so far anticipated their wishes, that I have from the day of my first opening the school, had always, at least, ten free scholars, and I have now more than that number, for whom I make no charge. The election is left with me to select those whom I consider most eligible, either from the circumstances of their birth and local position, or from the promise of ability displayed by them. It has been my endeavour, therefore, to limit my choice to boys of distinguished merit, or to the sons of persons residing in Armagh or on the school estate.

"As my number, as arranged by the Commissioners, is more than full, I could not consider your son's case, even if I judged him to possess either of the claims by which I have

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Armagh Royal School.

Rev. William Henry Guillemard.

regulated my choice hitherto, which I do not, as he has no local connexion with Armagh or the school estates, and appears to be very backward for his age in the studies pursued at this school. I enclose you the drawings you sent for my inspection.

"And am, yours obediently,

"Armagh, October 3rd." (Signed) "W. H. GUILLEMARD.

"Newry, 4th October, 1849.

"REVEREND SIR,—I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 3rd instant, and I beg you to accept my thanks for the liberal spirit you have shown in anticipating the order of the Commissioners of Education, by filling up the ten free places in the Armagh Royal school without waiting the expiration of the periods fixed for that purpose by the Commissioners' order. Had the affairs of this school since its formation been administered in the same comprehensive spirit, the results would have been widely different. When your predecessor, the late Dr. Miller, was applied to by a citizen of Armagh for a free place for his son in that college, his reply was (31st August, 1847)—'I have never heard of any free places in the Armagh Royal school;' and when (19th January, 1848) I called on the Secretary of the Commissioners of Education for information respecting the terms of the grant from the Crown, under which the college of Armagh was founded; his reply was, 'He had never seen the grant in his life; knew not a word of its contents.' Now, when I inform you that the grant which conveys the land for the support of your school expressly declares their use to be for the sole purpose of free education, you will say this is an Irish way of doing business. I am glad to find the management of the school now confided to one disposed to deal liberally to the youth of the country in dispensing that education from which they have hitherto been excluded. You rest the claims of candidates on the circumstances of their birth and local position, or promise of ability displayed; and you say you have endeavoured to limit the choice to boys of distinguished merit or sons of parents residing in Armagh or on the school estates. The grant of Charles I., under which the school is endowed, provides for a school at Mountnorris, not Armagh; and, except the circumstance of contiguity of residence, the citizens of Armagh do not possess any claim to a preference to those of any other locality; but, on the score of local connexion, my nephew (he is not my son, and has been deprived of both father and mother) may have some claims, his mother having lived up to the period of her marriage within the shade of your walls.

"Hitherto my nephew has sustained a respectable place among the boys of his class, and I am inclined to hope is not devoid of capacity; and, if permitted to enjoy the advantages of your system of education, he would show himself worthy of your preference. I would, therefore, esteem it a particular favour if you will take him into consideration.

"I am, Rev. Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "J. M. MAGEE."

"Armagh, 31st August, 1847.

"SIR,—I have never heard of any free places at the Royal School of Armagh, though I have, of my own choice, educated, and am now educating a few boys in particular circumstances gratuitously. Your son, at the age of seventeen, appears to be too late for commencing here with any prospect of success, especially as if you look for a trial for one of our scholarships he must have been here three years as a qualification.

"Your obedient servant,

"Mr. Thomas Kierans." (Signed) "GEORGE MILLER.

"Armagh, November 2nd.

"SIR,—I am sorry that the accompanying reply to your last letter should have been so long on its road to you; but as I was so unfortunate as to misdirect it, it has been for weeks floating about unowned. I enclose it now (having been returned to me from Dublin this morning), to show you that its delay has been investigated on my part, and that I replied at once to your former communication, although, through my error, you have failed to receive my reply.

"I am, Sir, yours obediently,

(Signed) "W. H. GUILLEMARD."

"SIR,—In reply to your last note, I beg to say that my communication to you, as to the number of free pupils admitted by me to the school here, was meant by me to be private, and was only made from the desire to explain the real state of things to you.

"I should be very sorry to have any comparison instituted between my much-honoured predecessor and myself on the score of consideration for our poor scholars; in days when no free tuition was exacted, he voluntarily and liberally bestowed it in a very great number of cases, and was always most ready to help the deserving.

"With respect to your nephew, I can only repeat the substance of my former letter; that I have my list of free boys more than full, and do not intend to take any more at present; and that your boy, having not yet learned any Latin, does not appear to me to possess any such claim on the score of progress made, or classical taste displayed, as would induce me to admit him.

"I am, Sir, yours obediently,

(Signed) "W. H. GUILLEMARD."

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Joshua M. Magee, Esq., further examined.

Joshua M. Magee, Esq.

9623. I beg to read the memorandum which I took from Mrs. Rickard as to the purport of the interview which she had with Dr. Guillemard on the 6th of June.

"6th June, 1851.

"Mrs. Rickard, pursuant to a letter received from Dr Guillemard, called with her son James at the college.

"The boy was examined by Dr. Guillemard in parsing and reading.

"Dr. Guillemard then said that the education he could afford him was suited only for a gentleman, that it would be of no use to him in a banking-house, counting-house, or as a tradesman: that he would take him with pleasure, and be happy to do any thing he could for him. That he explained this lest she should be disappointed: that his education would be principally classical: that he would have little opportunity of learning arithmetic: that little attention was given to it in the school; but that he should have opportunities of learning it occasionally, when he might improve himself: that he might come on the 14th of August."

William Paton, Esq., sworn and examined.

William Paton, Esq.

9624. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold?—I am agent to the Primate.

9625. Can you furnish a statement of the sum expended in improvements, connected with the school of Armagh, by his Grace the Lord Primate, during the years 1849 and 1850?—The sum expended was £3,296 8*s.*, of which sum his Grace received £600 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

9626. Mr. *Hughes.*—From the Ecclesiastical Commissioners?—From the Commissioners of Education.

9627. *Chairman.*—Was the whole sum advanced by the Primate?—The whole was advanced by the Primate, and £600 paid out of it.

9628. Dr. *Andrews.*—Has the Primate made a gift of the rest to the school?—I am not aware that he has. I think that £1,200 was the sum agreed to be paid, but only £600 has been paid.

9629. Would you state the particulars of the sum expended. On the dormitory, schoolroom, and private apartments, £1,360 9*s.* 6*d.*; play-room, with dormitory over, £1,701 6*s.* 5*d.*; ball-court, £67 4*s.* 9*d.*; entrance and cloisters, £167 7*s.* 4*d.*; making altogether £3,296 8*s.*

9630. Mr. *Stephens.*—Has any interest been paid by the Commissioners of Education on the sum advanced?—No; I think his Grace does not look for any interest.

9631. Has any interest been paid?—No interest has been paid.

9632. When was the last repayment made?—In January, 1849.

9633. Then, in point of fact, out of £3,296 8*s.*, which was advanced by the Primate, only £600 has been paid?—Only £600.

9634. And he has not received a farthing of interest on the principal sum?—Not a farthing of interest.

John Davidson, Esq., sworn and examined.

John Davidson, Esq.

9635. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold?—I am a Master Extraordinary in the Court of Chancery, I am an accountant in the office of Mr. Winder, and assistant secretary to the Grand Jury.

9636. Do you know where the old schoolhouse stood?—The late Mr. Evans, of Derry, often told me he was at school in it, and it was situated on the left of where I live in Abbey-street, opposite the Provincial Bank.

9637. Are you aware whether the schoolhouse was separate from the house of the schoolmaster?—I do not know, except what I was told by Dr. Stuart, who wrote the history of Armagh. I could not recollect it myself, as I was born in 1779. I remember there was a man named Finlay who was master, and had boarders in it.

9638. Can you give the Commissioners any further information?—No, my Lord.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION—ARMAGH ROYAL SCHOOL.

General State of Education—Armagh Royal School.

William Kirk, Esq., M.P., sworn and examined.

Wm. Kirk, Esq., M.P.

9639. *Chairman.*—You are Member of Parliament for Newry?—Yes.

9640. You are a linen merchant?—I am a linen merchant, bleacher, dyer, and finisher. I am also connected with a spinning and weaving establishment in this county, within five and a-half miles of this city.

9641. The Commissioners will be happy to hear any suggestions from you on the state of education generally?—I have put them into writing; but your lordship will allow me to premise, before I read my statement, that I am not a native of Armagh: that I came to reside in this city in the year 1815, and have been intimately connected with its trade and business for the last forty years. Having lived in this city, or within five and a-half miles of it, during that time, I have heard complaints with reference to the Royal schools. The parties who conceived, whether rightly or not, they had a right, were continually complaining that that right was valueless, and that the intention of the

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General State of Education—Armagh Royal School.

Wm. Kirk, Esq., M.P.

founders was not carried out so far as the inhabitants of Armagh were concerned. It was the universal complaint of the business portion of the inhabitants, that if you sent your son to the Royal school, he would only learn the Trinity College course; and therefore, unless you intended him to carry out his studies in Trinity College, to go on to one of the learned professions, it was quite useless to send him there; and that I think Mr. Guillemard has fairly admitted to you. It was this and other circumstances which induced me to turn my attention to the subject, and which afterwards led me to make the motion in the House of Commons for the returns you have just used, and, generally speaking, to turn my thoughts into this particular channel. I may also state that my life has been a very busy one, and, therefore, I had not time to turn my attention to this subject as fully as I would like to have done, until after I went to Parliament; in the leisure time I was then afforded in the mornings, I turned my attention to the subject, and read up a great number of reports, in fact collected all the information respecting it which was to be had in the library of the House of Commons, so far as I could. With these few preliminary observations, I may go on with the statement which I wish to lay before the Commissioners.

9642. Being thus a large employer of labour, I am satisfied that, though education is much more general now than it was twenty years ago, it is of a lower quality. The cause of this arises, in my opinion, from the fact, that before the establishment of national schools there was in every town one or more schoolmasters who were capable of and did teach classics and science; and though not many pupils took advantage of this, a few did; and these were almost invariably those who had a taste for a higher education. But the opening of the national schools took away almost all the children who wished for merely elementary knowledge; as while the national schoolmaster taught all the rudiments for a penny a-week, the old schoolmaster charged from sixteen shillings to twenty-six shillings a-year, or even more; and when the junior classes were taken away, the senior were too few to pay; so that, in most cases, the masters sought other employments, and it is only in a few of the larger towns such schools now exist at all. At the same time there never was such a demand for educated persons, both at home and abroad, more especially of those who possess a knowledge of languages, literature, and science. The son of the merchant or country gentleman who can bear the expenses can acquire all this, first at an academy or boarding school, and secondly at one of the Queen's Colleges or Trinity College, Dublin; but it is clear that this is far beyond the reach of the son of the small farmer, the shopkeeper, the clerk, the artisan, the mechanic, or the manufacturer; and even if it were not, we know that if a young man has been sent a session or two to a college, he acquires a distaste for standing behind a counter, for managing a bleach work, a dye work, a spinning mill, or a manufactory, and still more for any handicraft trade; yet it is evident that vast benefits to themselves and to society at large would arise if all these classes were made acquainted with the scientific principles of their respective trades or future occupations, and that at a moderate cost, in the neighbourhood of their homes. I think it is evident that the endowed schools were intended for the benefit of the middle classes generally, and not for the instruction of the higher; or even to be what they are, feeders of Trinity College; and that the time has arrived when they should be changed, and adapted to the wants of the country. For this purpose they would require to be entirely remodelled—exhibitions, scholarships, and free scholars entirely done away with; the school buildings appropriated to the purposes of the school, and residences of the masters; and none be allowed to take boarders except he reside off the school premises; the object being that all under tuition should be day scholars, and all pay alike for the like tuition; and thus all would meet and be on equal terms. The school should be opened and closed with prayer of a general kind, but no other religious teaching should be given. The school fees should be low, and in proportion to the instruction given; and though each of the masters should have a small salary, yet each should receive fees proportionate to his labours. This would stimulate his industry, and supply a motive to exertion often wanting.

It is needless to add that I consider the salaries of the present masters too high; but if it be true that they have vested interests in their places, then I would only interfere to remodel the schools, and leave the salaries as they are during the lives of the present masters.

In the session of 1854, I moved for and obtained a return on the subject of endowed schools, which the Commissioners have. By referring thereto it will be seen that the gross annual income from the school-lands, on the average of four years, is . £9,546 0 6½

That all the salaries paid in the same period, on a like average, is	£3,346	5	1½			
Cost of collecting rents, law costs, and expenditure on lands, like average of four years, . . .	755	6	1½			
Repairs on buildings, like average, . . .	386	9	5½			
Tithe-rentcharge and poor rate, ...	760	7	10			
				5,248	8	6½
Leaving an annual income of				£4,297	12	0

which is all absorbed but £238 2*s.* 10*d.* in what are called "miscellaneous disbursements," and which a glance at the return will show should be strictly inquired into.

I lay it down as an axiom, that to a well-educated middle order the State must mainly be indebted for its social, intellectual, and moral progress; and in order to this end, schools

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for their education must be established all over the country, wherever they would be self-supporting or nearly so. To carry this out, there must be a Board of Commissioners in Dublin, selected from all parties in the country—one of them to be paid; that they should have a common seal, a secretary, an architect, and a standing counsel; that in this Board all the school-lands should be vested; that these should be sold as soon as an advantageous sale can be made, and the proceeds invested in the public funds: I have no doubt they will sell for at least twenty-five years' purchase. This money can be invested to produce from three and a-half to four per cent. per annum, and thus a great addition be made to the permanent income of the Commissioners, besides doing away with all uncertainty of seasons, loss by tenants, or those extraordinary items returned by the present Commissioners under the head of "miscellaneous disbursements." To this Board all leases should be made on which future school buildings are to be erected. The counsel should see that their titles are good, and their architect supply plans suited for each locality. In order to prevent abuses, wherever a school is required, the inhabitants to subscribe one-third of the cost of erection; the other two-thirds to be supplied by the Commissioners from a parliamentary grant, which it would be but fair and reasonable to make, as these schools, by the mode I suggest, would be public property. As the scheme progresses and school buildings are ready, the Commissioners should appoint the master or masters, after a public examination, not merely extending to their knowledge of what they are to teach, but also to their readiness in conveying instruction. They should give such master an endowment of £100 a-year during good behaviour; regulate the fees of students or scholars, according to the state of the district, and the nature and extent of the instruction given; and when a sufficient number of schools are established appoint Inspectors, who would see that the system laid down was fully carried out.

In populous places, where one master would be unable to attend to all, then appoint two—one for literature and the other for science, giving the head master £120, and the second £80 a-year, and each such a proportion of the fees from scholars as he was entitled to by his teaching. I may be asked, where are the Commissioners to get the funds? From the property of these endowed schools; and if it should be found that these fail, then let a small educational rate be levied by the Grand Jury, and collected with the county cess.

There is a large sum annually voted by Parliament for the Royal Dublin Society, and I believe they employ able lecturers. Now, if this Society sent one of their lecturers round to each school annually, to give the boys a short course of lectures on scientific subjects, it would do much to stimulate them, by promoting a spirit of inquiry and improvement.

As to preparation for the colleges, I would suggest that the parents or guardians of each child should elect whether the lad is to prepare for Trinity College or for the Queen's Colleges; no compulsion should be exercised or permitted.

In science, chemistry should have a first place; a knowledge of it being as indispensable to the farmer (now the largest occupation in the country) as it is to the bleacher, dyer, or apothecary. Geometry, too, and mechanical science, should have a prominent place in the system of instruction; but these are hints merely, which could be much enlarged upon.

9643. Mr. *Stephens.*—You have alluded to a Board of Commissioners sitting in Dublin: do you think it would be desirable to grant to the present Board of Commissioners powers similar to those which have been confided to the Charity Commissioners in England by a recent Act of Parliament?—I am not fully enough aware of the provisions of that Act, to answer the question directly.

9644. What effect do you think would be produced on scholastic education if Government appointments in the civil, military, and naval services were thrown open to public competition in Dublin?—It would give a great stimulus.

9645. If government appointments were thrown open to public competition, should the candidates for such offices be taken from a particular class, or allowed to present themselves without any restraint as to the place of their education?—Without any restraint.

9646. You have stated that great dissatisfaction has been expressed with respect to the Royal School of Armagh, because the intentions of the founders have not been carried out?—I did not distinctly state, of my own belief, that the intentions were not carried out.

9647. Is it the prevalent opinion?—Yes, in Armagh and the neighbourhood.

9648. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Mr. Kirk, in the outline of the plan you propose, you give it as your opinion that university exhibitions and school scholarships ought to be done away with: do you make that recommendation under the belief that the funds might be better employed, or because you entertain an objection to university exhibitions and school scholarships in themselves?—Simply because I think the funds might be better applied.

9649. But if the funds were amply sufficient to enable you to maintain such schools as you have described, and also to endow exhibitions and school scholarships, would you see any objection to the latter course?—Certainly not.

9650. You did not state any reason, therefore I thought it right to ask you.—I should be most happy to give you my reasons, as far as I can.

9651. I have also noticed that you recommend that boarders and free boys should be removed from the school premises: would you be so good as to state why?—Because, though I believe it is not the habit now; it certainly was the habit to look on boarders and day scholars as a distinct class, while they should all be on perfect equality.

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General State of Education—Armagh Royal School.

Wm. Kirk, Esq., M.P.

9652. Do you think that any of the difficulties arising out of a diversity of religious professions would be in some respects obviated if the boarders were not resident upon the school premises?—Decidedly so.

9653. Would you state how?—Because on the school premises the strict attention paid to the teaching of the Church of England Catechism necessarily precludes all Dissenters and Roman Catholics.

9654. What arrangement would you propose to make for the religious instruction of the boarders receiving their education in these institutions?—The boarders would receive practical religious instruction in the houses of the parties with whom they boarded, just in the same manner as, in fact, the boarders might be distributed according to their different religious persuasions.

9655. You were going to make reference to a similar case?—No; I want to draw attention to the fact—as long as I have known any thing about Armagh—a long period—there has been no religious instruction given, so far as I am aware, in the school at all, except what may have arisen from the reading of Church history. The day scholars even now receive no religious instruction whatever, though the boarders do; and I rather add to than take away religious instruction by saying that the school should be opened and closed with a general kind of prayer, such as all could unite in. I should say the Lord's Prayer, or a similar prayer, could be introduced, which would give all the boys an opportunity of asking the blessing of the Almighty, without which nothing can prosper, upon the labours of the day, and of thanking him for his mercies when they have concluded. I can see no difficulty in this course, and I am sure all parties would agree in it. I knew a school in which this was practised, and in which there were several Roman Catholics, not one of whom objected.

9656. There is another question I wish to ask you, suggested by an observation you made. You propose that the salary of the masters should depend upon the number of pupils instructed by them—that they should have, in the first instance, a fixed salary, and, in addition to that, should receive emoluments proportioned to the number of pupils which they taught?—Yes.

9657. Do you think if such an arrangement were made there would be an adequate encouragement held out to men of the greatest attainments and highest character to follow the vocation of schoolmaster?—I do think so; because you will always find that education is like any other article in the market: where there is a good school, there is a great number of scholars; and where the school is indifferent, the scholars fall away from it.

9658. But seeing that the schoolmaster's salary would depend, to a great extent, upon the number of pupils taught by him, and that his power of teaching, and the reputation of his school must depend upon his health and other accidental circumstances, over which he has no control, do you think we could count upon men of the highest ability and character making choice of the profession of schoolmaster? The profession of teacher is one of the most dignified in the community; and could we count upon this dignified and important office being sought by men of the highest ability—in fact, by men likely to perform the duties satisfactorily—unless they had some assurance of an adequate remuneration, a reward for their labours, such as is secured to them by a liberal endowment?—You must perceive in a moment your question embraces a very wide field. At the present moment Mr. Guillemard actually pays away the whole of his salary to his assistants; so that he entirely depends upon his assistants and the reputation of his school for his professional income. What I mean is, that there should be no such thing as free scholars—that every scholar should pay; that those who learned, for instance, simply English, should pay a certain sum; and those who were instructed in French, Latin, and Greek, and the learned sciences, should pay in proportion; and I would not at all be afraid that a scheme modelled on the principle which I have simply hinted at, rather than laid down, would be ultimately completely successful, and that men of very high character, if it were once established, would seek to become masters.

9659. Do you think that any difficulty would arise in consequence of the difference in rank of persons seeking admission to such schools as you suggest?—I do not think there would be, if the quality of the education was of the first class. There is no question that every father who wants to have his son well educated would send him there, because the payment would be sufficient to prevent any admixture of what is called the low and vulgar; and I think, so far from being an evil, it is a great benefit, that what you may call the higher and lower ranks should mingle together in the school, as they do in the ordinary walks of life.

9660. *Mr. Hughes.*—Mr. Kirk, your written plan, which we have heard with great interest, does not provide for religious instruction in the school?—It does not.

9661. Some gentlemen interested in the question of education have attended before the Commissioners in other places, and have suggested this mode for providing for mixed education—that is, in a place like Armagh, where there are persons of the Established Church, and Presbyterians, Dissenters, and Roman Catholics, all anxious for a substantial, commercial, or middle education; that a room or rooms should be set apart for religious instruction, but that the pastors of the different churches should attend, and be encouraged to attend, to give religious instruction to the children of their respective parishioners: do you think such an establishment would be successful in the city of Armagh?—I do not think it would; and that if such a school were established, it would fail. I hold a strong opinion that the less interference the clergy of the respective creeds have with the children while in school the better.

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9662. Then you still adhere to your original proposition of having the day-school conducted without any provision for religious instruction in the school?—Precisely so.

9663. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners wish me to say how much they are obliged to you for bringing forward this plan, and also that they think many of your suggestions most useful.

ARMAGH ROYAL SCHOOL ESTATES.

Armagh Royal School Estates

George Miller, Esq.

George Miller, Esq., sworn and examined.

9664. *Chairman.*—You are agent to the Armagh Royal school estates?—Yes.

9665. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Is there any school on the estate for the benefit of the sons of the tenantry?—There is one in the centre of the parish.

9666. Do you know what is the daily attendance of scholars?—I am not aware at present.

9667. Mr. *Hughes*—What is the name of the school?—Mullaghmore.

9668. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are you in the habit of visiting the school?—Occasionally.

9669. Who is charged with the inspection of this school?—The clergyman of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Foster.

9670. Do you state that he is charged by the Commissioners of Education in Ireland with the duty of inspecting the school?—I have seen that he has inspected it.

9671. But has he authority to inspect it?—I cannot state that.

9672. You have no authority to inspect the school and report on its management?—I have never done so.

9673. Are you acquainted with the number of pupils in the school?—Not further than looking to the book.

9674. Could you form an estimate as to the number of pupils present when you were in the school?—I understand it is increasing in attendance lately.

9675. Could you form an estimate of the number you saw when you did visit it; are there eighty?—I do not think so many.

9676. Not so many as fifty?—I do not think there were so many, so far as my judgment went.

9677. Perhaps forty?—I should say yes; about thirty, according to my opinion.

9678. The school-returns for 1850, 1851, and 1852, give the number as 140, 139, and 128. Supposing that these figures are not intended to represent the average attendances, but the total number on the school-roll, could you account for the average attendance falling so very much below them?—I cannot.

9679. Do these numbers include both male and female?—I am only speaking of the attendance on each school.

9680. Are both schools called Mullaghmore?—They are the same schools.

9681. Are all the pupils educated in them free pupils?—I believe they are.

9682. Mr. *Stephens.*—I suppose Mr. Foster can give us the information?—I cannot say.

9683. Mr. *Hughes.*—What is the name of the townland on which they stand?—Mullaghmore; they are both the same building; there are two wings—one of which is for males, and the other for females.

9684. What is the name of the master?—Newell.

9685. What is the amount of his salary?—I am not aware.

9686. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are you aware whether any religious instruction is given in the school?—No; I am not.

9687. Mr. *Hughes.*—The master has returned the salary at £35.

9688. What is the amount of the rental of the estate in the neighbourhood of Mullaghmore?—£1,469 5*s.* 7½*d.*

9689. How much is due on the estate?—£143.

9690. Do the tenants hold leases?—No; they are all tenants at will.

9691. How long have you been agent?—I was appointed the 2nd of March, 1847.

9692. Will you have the kindness to let me see your last account with the Commissioners?—This is it. [Account is handed in.]

9693. This is the account which was closed on the 1st of April?—Yes.

9694. I see you always have a balance in hands?—It is remitted in the course of the following month.

9695. For instance, in the account for December, 1854, there is a balance due to the Commissioners of £182 3*s.* 5*d.*, and the 4th of January, 1855, a balance of £248 8*s.* 4*d.*; in February, 1855, a balance of £477 18*s.*; and in March, 1855, a balance of £285?—There is always a balance in hands at the end of the month.

9696. On the 5th of January you remitted to William Grey £477?—Do you mean that sum was in hands?

9697. There is always a balance in hands, according to this account, of upwards £200 for a month?—For a few days.

9698. Exactly a month; in one case from the 28th of February to the 29th of March?—That must be a mistake.

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DOWNPATRICK.

DOWNPATRICK, 5th OCTOBER, 1855.

Present:—The MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

Ballymacbrennan School, Endowed under Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

BALLYMACBRENNAN SCHOOL, ENDOWED UNDER LORD LIEUTENANT'S FUND.

Documentary Evidence.

9699. *Secretary.*—There are several persons in attendance with regard to an endowment for a school at Ballymacbrennan. In this case there is some documentary evidence. The Appendix to the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1835, under the head of Ballymacbrennan, county of Down, mentions some revenues at present unascertained, attached to the locality of Ballymacbrennan. In the Second Report of the Commissioners of Education, in 1826, they mention a school at Ballymacbrennan endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund. The school is now a national school. The master is in attendance, and he has been in possession of the entire endowment under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund. There were, however, ten acres of land attached to the school, but not secured to it; and the allegation is that one of the Committee got possession of the ten acres for himself instead of for the school, and is now in possession of them; both the trustee and the master have made returns, and are in attendance.

Mr. John M'Connell.

Mr. *John M'Connell* sworn and examined.

9700. *Chairman.*—You are one of the trustees of the Ballymacbrennan school?—I am patron.

9701. Can you give any information to the Commissioners with respect to the endowment of this school?—Yes; I made inquiry of two of the surviving committee that received the £100 from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, and the information they gave me was——

9702. State their names?—Hugh Graham and Robert Graham. I believe about the year 1818 was the year our school was built. The Marquess of Downshire gave an acre of land to build the school upon, rent free. However, within these two years we have had to pay 1*s.* a year for it. At that time that he gave the acre there were ten acres more belonging to the same farm, and he gave it to the committee at £1 5*s.* the Irish acre, to be let to whoever would give the most money for it. It was let to a man named Boomer for ten years, at £3 an acre. Times got worse, and he became unable to pay the rent, and they charged £2 10*s.* an acre. When his time was up, the committee thought they would go to the Marquess of Downshire, to request he would allow them liberty to sell it. One of the principal trustees went and made application, likely for himself, for he got it into his own hands, and has enjoyed all the profits ever since.

9703. How was that secured to the school?—I think there was no security.

9704. Dr. *Andrews.*—Was there any lease or deed?—No; I never heard of any.

9705. *Chairman.*—Is rent paid for it to Lord Downshire at present?—Mr. Sloane, who received the land, is dead; his son has it and pays the rent. No benefit comes to the school from it.

9706. What annual benefit came to the school before?—The difference between £3 an acre and £1 5*s.* an acre for ten acres.

9707. *Secretary.*—Did the committee apply to Sloane for any money?—There was a debt of £40 on the place, and Sloane paid that after he enjoyed the land some time. They pressed him to pay it, and he paid it.

9708. *Chairman.*—In what way was the land secured to the school?—There was no security whatever.

9709. Dr. *Andrews.*—Was there no deed?—I never heard of any.

9710. Did you ever inquire about it?—I did, of two of the surviving committee.

9711. What kind of a building is the schoolhouse?—A very fine building, for both males and females.

9712. Is there a house for both master and mistress?—No; there is an apartment up stairs taken off the room that does the mistress.

9713. Is the female school over the male school?—Yes.

9714. Who occupies the acre of ground?—The schoolmaster.

9715. Is there any portion set apart for a play-ground?—A small portion.

9716. Is it used as a play-ground?—It is.

9717. Who appointed you the trustee?—I am the patron.

9718. Who appointed you patron?—The committee.

9719. Had you been on the committee previous to your appointment?—I was appointed just about the one time.

9720. The school is in connexion with the National Board, and you are patron?—Yes.

9721. You are the correspondent of the Board and the representative of the committee—that is the class of patron you are?—Yes.

9722. How long have the oldest committee-men been acting?—There are only two of what we call the oldest committee living.

9723. It would be well to inquire of them whether there was any deed by which the ten acres of land were conveyed to the committee or others for the use of the school?—I will do so, but I think there was not, for we had to pay 1*s.* an acre for four years.

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DOWNPATRICK.

Ballymacbrennan School, Endowed under Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

Mr. John M'Connell.

9724. Previous to the four years, you did not pay any thing?—We were not bound to pay any thing; it belonged to us according to law, I believe, for twenty-one years.

9725. How was the land given to you for twenty-one years?—I cannot say; it was in the possession of the committee.

9726. Do you mean to say that for twenty-one years after 1818, when the school was built, you had a right to it, without paying any rent, under some agreement or arrangement?—No; I think when any person holds possession for twenty-one years, he is, according to law, entitled to it.

9727. That the twenty-one years' possession gives you a title?—I thought so, but it is lost now.

9728. By paying the shilling a-year?—I suppose so.

9729. But, previous to the commencement of the twenty years, there was no instrument that you are aware of by which the premises were conveyed to the committee?—Not any.

9730. Will you inquire amongst the oldest members of the committee whether they heard or know of any deed of the kind?—I will.

9731. *Chairman.*—If you obtain any further information on the subject, you can communicate it to the Secretary, Dublin Castle.—I shall.

9732. Dr. *Andrews.*—Does the school still go on in the ordinary manner?—Yes.

9733. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have you any documents belonging to the school?—Not any.

9734. Do you know whether the committee have any?—I do not know.

9735. Did they ever tell you that they had any documents?—I never heard.

9736. [*Secretary.*—From the Appendix to the Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, made in 1825, it appears that the Marquess of Downshire received a grant of £100 from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, in consideration of £200 to be raised by subscription or otherwise, and in consideration of one acre of land being conveyed in perpetuity to trustees for the school. The terms on which those Lord Lieutenant's leases were made I had better explain, for there are one or two other cases in which the same question arises. It is stated in the First Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1825, page 59:—

"A Parliamentary grant was made in the year 1819, empowering the Lord Lieutenant to issue sums of money from the Consolidated Fund in aid of schools established by voluntary subscriptions, and grants for the same purpose have since been annually continued. The several grants have been as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
In 1819,	3,250	0	0
In 1820,	3,250	0	0
In 1821,	4,333	6	8
In 1822,	4,333	6	8
In 1823,	7,583	6	8
In 1824,	10,833	6	8

"The management of this fund has been intrusted to three Commissioners, the Rev. James Dunn, James Digges La Touche, Esq., and Major Benjamin Blake Woodward. These gentlemen give their services gratuitously; no particular power or authority over the fund has been delegated to them; but the Lord Lieutenant refers to them all applications for aid, and acts upon their report. These Commissioners did not receive any instructions as to the particular principles upon which the fund should be administered. Mr. Digges La Touche and Major Woodward, whose evidence is given in the Appendix, state it has been applied in aid of the building or purchasing of schoolhouses, unaccompanied by any condition either with respect to the government of the schools or the mode of instruction; and that the points to which the Commissioners direct their attention, previous to recommending a grant, are the *quantum* of private subscription, the endowment of land, the number of children likely to be educated, and the prospect held out of an adequate annual fund for the future support of the school. They state that, in general, they require a grant of land in perpetuity; that they allow the applicant to put it into any safe hands; that they do not require it to be made to the Protestant clergy, or any particular persons; that they have had leases made to Roman Catholic clergymen and to private lay trustees, wherever the proprietors of the school wished it, but that in general they have been made to the minister and churchwardens of the parish; that a great many of the schools which they have assisted have been established by the parochial clergy; that many of the schoolhouses, after they have been built, have been adopted by the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and by the Society for the Education of the Poor; that a great number of them have become parochial schools; and that when the lease is made to the minister and churchwardens, the appointment of the master is vested in them."

9737. There have been several cases before the Commissioners in which these leases have been produced, and the Commissioners are now making inquiry as to the custody of the papers relating to the grants from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund. They have not yet got the lease of this particular school.]

Mr. Thomas Graham.

Mr. *Thomas Graham* sworn and examined.

9738. *Chairman.*—Are you the master of the Ballymacbrennan school?—Yes, my Lord.

9739. How long have you been master?—A year and two months.

9740. Can you give any information to the Commissioners respecting this school, in addition to what we have heard?—No; I have only to state, that when I received the

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DOWNPATRICK.

Ballymacbrennan School, Endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

Mr. Thomas Graham.

letter from the Secretary of the Commissioners, I spoke with the late master on the subject.

9741. What is the late master's name?—William Minster. He said he could certify to all that was in the return; and when I mentioned that the land was given in perpetuity, he said that was all right, for that he saw the late Marquess of Downshire signing a paper —I could not tell what paper—but that the land was to be in perpetuity to the school.

9742. That is the ten acres?—Yes; the ten acres of land. I first met him at the school-gate the day I received the letter, and that was what he told me.

9743. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners will make further inquiry into this case. If you obtain any additional information, have the goodness to forward it to the Secretary, Dublin Castle.

Saintfield School, Endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

Documentary Evidence.

SAINTFIELD SCHOOL, ENDOWED UNDER THE LORD LIEUTENANT'S FUND.

9744. *Secretary.*—The next case is with regard to the school endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund at Saintfield; the evidence with respect to it is contained in the Appendix to the First Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1825, page 652. It is there stated that Alexander Gordon, Esq., of Saintfield, received £100 from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, in consideration of £210 being raised by subscription, and one acre and two roods of land being conveyed in perpetuity to trustees for the school.

Alex. Bradley, Esq.

Alexander Bradley, Esq., sworn and examined.

9745. *Chairman.*—What is the nature of your connexion with this Saintfield school? —I am patron. It is under the Board of National Education.

9746. Can you give the Commissioners any information with respect to the endowment of the school?—All I can say is, that the money was raised and applied.

9747. There was a grant of £100 from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund?—Yes, my Lord.

9748. In what way was the money expended?—On the building, and a great many hundreds besides. The school was originally commenced by subscription amongst the inhabitants of the town, and we raised a sum exceeding £200. We applied for a grant from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, and got £100. That was when Mr. Price took it into his mind to make it a better affair than was originally intended; and he expended not less, I suppose, than £500 or £600. It is a very large school, with accommodation for teacher, and with an acre of ground.

9749. Are you aware whether the lease conveying it to the Commissioners of the Lord Lieutenant's Fund was ever executed?—I am not aware; I do not think it was. I know the money came to Dr. Gordon's hands before the lease was spoken of or thought of at all. There was a blank lease.

9750. Dr. *Andrews.*—Upon whose estate does the school stand?—Upon Mr. Price's.

9751. Is this the school as to which there was some controversy at the time it was about to be put under the Board of National Education?—The same.

9752. The landlord interfered, and some measures were taken, I believe, to establish the school under the Board of National Education against his wish?—Yes.

9753. Has any rent ever been paid for it?—Never.

9754. How long have you been connected with the school?—Since its first foundation.

9755. Was it about the year 1818 it was built?—I think in 1821 or 1822.

9756. Since that period no rent has been paid for the school or the school-ground?—None.

9757. Who is the present master?—Joseph Fowler.

9758. Is he a trained teacher under the Board of National Education?—He is not: he went to be trained, and got into bad health.

9759. What is his class?—First of second class.

9760. Are you aware of the existence of any instrument amongst the trustees or the committee which declares the trust for which the school was held—that it was a trust for school purposes?—I am not.

9761. Are there any writings at all, to your knowledge, in the possession of the committee, showing the character of the school or the nature of the trust?—No, except the mere subscription list.

9762. But you have a subscription list?—Yes.

9763. Have you an account showing how the money was expended?—I have not. The reason is, Mr. Price took it into his own hands to make it a better affair than was contemplated; and then the management, and building, and all were in the hands of his agent, and we could not interfere in that. It has always been for the benefit of the children of the town.

9764. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners will have further inquiry made respecting this school, and as to the possession of the lease, if any were executed?—There is no annual endowment.

9765. Dr. *Andrews.*—But neither you nor any of the committee deny that the land and school premises are in trust for a school?—Only the house, garden, and play-ground.

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Bryansford School, under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

Documentary Evidence.

BRYANSFORD SCHOOL, UNDER THE LORD LIEUTENANT'S FUND.

9766. *Secretary.*—The next case is that of a school, endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, at Bryansford. The agent of Lord Roden is in attendance by his lordship's direction. The evidence with regard to the school at Bryansford is contained in the First Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1825, at page 649. It is there stated that the Earl of Roden, for a school at Bryansford, received £100 from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund; and that the conditions on which the grant was made was, that a sum of £100 should be raised for the purpose of being expended in building the school, and that a site should be conveyed in perpetuity for the school. There was a letter addressed to the principal master of the school at Bryansford, endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, and that was returned, marked "No endowed school here." A letter was addressed to the Protestant rector of the parish, and also to the parish priest, with regard to the school, stating the evidence as to the endowment, and that there did not appear to be any school. The Rev. Mr. Close replied as follows:—

"Mourne Rectory, Kilkeel, September 5, 1855.

"SIR—In reply to your inquiries of August 7, respecting a school at Bryansford, I have to inform you that the money granted was contributed towards the building of an infant school at Bryansford. The terms, as well as my authority who gives the information can recollect, were, that on Lord Roden giving £100 the Government gave the same amount; and upwards of £200 has been laid out on the object specified; a school has been held there ever since, and Lord Roden has paid the teacher; but no provision was entered into by him to give the power of the schools to any other hands but his own, nor was there any stipulation for a grant of land in perpetuity. This is all the information I can collect on the subject. The terms agreed on were, that on Lord Roden giving £100 a similar sum would be added from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, which was done, and a school has been held on the premises ever since (1825).

"I have the honour to be, &c.,
(Signed,) "JOHN FORBES CLOSE, Rector of Kilkeel.

"W. Neilson Hancock, Esq."

9767. It is distinctly stated in the report to which I have already referred, in relation to the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, that the condition for a grant was the conveyance in perpetuity of a site for the school. The parish priest suggested that an inquiry should be made of the Earl of Roden on the subject. A letter was accordingly addressed to his lordship containing the information obtained respecting the school, and the following is his lordship's reply:—

"September 18, 1855, Hyde Hall, Herts.

"SIR—I have received some papers from you under the direction of the Endowed Schools Commission, requesting me to forward to them any information I can give respecting "the school endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund at Bryansford." I am not aware that any school was endowed at Bryansford. Many years since, on application to the Government of the day, £100 was granted from the fund, on condition that £100 besides was contributed by me. That was done, and the school built, and it has been a school ever since, and the mistress paid by me; but I have always considered it under my private jurisdiction, and that the grant given to build the school was as an encouragement to others to assist in the object, and that beyond this there was no endowment. The Government had nothing to do with the management of the school, the original contract being for the building of the school; and the terms on which the grant of £100 by the Government was made was that a similar sum should be laid out by the applicant, which was since complied with.

"I am, Sir, your humble servant,
"RODEN.

"To H. J. Loughran, Esq., Assist. Sec.,
Endowed Schools Commission."

9768. As it applies to this case, I will read again the passage from the First Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1825, page 59. [The passage given at page 507 is read.] The Commissioners there state that in general they require a grant of land in perpetuity; that they allow the applicant to put it into any safe hands, and that they do not require it to be made to Protestant clergymen or any particular persons. That they had leases made to Roman Catholic clergymen or private trustees, wherever the proprietors of the school wished it; that in general they were made to the ministers and churchwardens, so that what Lord Roden states would be perfectly consistent with the fact of a school site being conveyed. It would not necessarily follow the school was conveyed to Government; it may have been conveyed to lay trustees of his lordship's own selection, or it may have been conveyed to the minister and churchwardens. His lordship seems to be under the impression the school was conveyed to some Government commission, or others under the authority of Government. That does not necessarily follow. It merely makes the school a trust for education, instead of being absolute private property.

William S. Hill, Esq.

William S. Hill, Esq., sworn and examined.

9769. *Chairman.*—You are agent to Lord Roden?—Yes, for twenty-nine years.

9770. Can you give the Commissioners any information with reference to this school?—None, except what you have heard. His lordship mentioned in a letter to me which I received yesterday, that he is not aware of any thing respecting the school except that he

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DOWNPATRICK.

Bryansford School, under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

William S. Hill, Esq.

contributed £100. It is so long since that he has no further recollection. It is thirty-two or thirty-three years since. I have had access to his papers, and I have never met with any document to show there was such a lease. There was a very useful school built there; much more than £200 was laid out, and a great deal has been annually expended. A large sum has been expended by Lord Roden from his private funds in support of the female school, latterly an infant school. There is no land nor any endowment.

9771. Dr. *Andrews.*—You have been agent since 1826?—Yes; in 1826 I became agent.

9772. Who was your predecessor?—Mr. Paxton.

9773. Is he still alive?—No.

9774. Are you aware whether the original teacher of the school is alive?—Oh, no; there have been many teachers in the school in my time.

9775. Who was the teacher when you came there first?—I cannot say.

9776. Is it a school exclusively for females?—Females alone. For the last twenty years it has been principally an infant school, on the infant system. It has not been in connexion with any society; it has been supported entirely by his lordship.

9777. [*Secretary.*—These are the only cases with respect to which parties appearing in court have given notice to the Commissioners.]

Killough School, Endowed by Judge Ward and Rev. Mr. Hamilton.

Documentary Evidence.

KILLOUGH SCHOOL, ENDOWED BY JUDGE WARD AND REV. MR. HAMILTON.

9778. *Secretary.*—The next case is that of the Killough School. The first information with regard to this school is contained in a return from the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland. The return was made to the present Commissioners. It is there stated with respect to the school of Killough, that there had been in the three per cent. stock, bequest of the late Judge Ward, a sum of £473 8*s.* 6*d.*; that there was also a rent or annuity of £70 19*s.* The Commissioners state further, in the return, that they had also £552 15*s.* 3*d.* from the Rev. James Hamilton. They made this observation:—"There is some want of union in respect to the joint application of the funds in this case." That is the first information. The following letter is from the Rev. Mr. West:—

"The Glebe, Killough, May 3, 1855.

"SIR,—I wish to inform the Commissioners of Endowed Schools that the bequest of the late Rev. James Hamilton (upon the funds of which the school of the place had been endowed) had been entrusted to the Bishop of Down for the time being, for the purposes mentioned in the will; that for the former twenty-five years the account was kept in the books of the Bequest Office; that for the latter twenty-five years (from 1825 to 1850) no account was kept by the Board; and when I produced the account to the late bishop's son (Archdeacon Mant) he paid a portion, but the larger portion remains unpaid, as he said he was not answerable for the Board's neglecting to keep an annual account with his father. A bequest also to the poor of this place is altogether withheld by the same party. The Charitable Trusts Act of 1853 was limited to England and Wales, for I had submitted my case last year to the Commissioners, now sitting in London, but they said that their authority did not extend to Ireland. Having observed in the papers the Charitable Trusts Amendment Bill now passing through Parliament, I wrote to George A. Hamilton, Esq., and the Right Hon. J. Napier, to have a clause inserted in the Bill extending the Act to Ireland. I have received a reply from Mr. Hamilton saying he will do all in his power to assist me; and I hope the Commissioners will use their influence with the law officers of the Crown, in order that they may throw no obstacle in the way of the Act being extended to Ireland, but that justice may be done to the poor and the distressed. Trusting that the Commissioners will take my case into their favourable consideration, I remain yours sincerely,

(Signed) "S. M. WEST."

"W. N. Hancock, Esq., Secretary, &c."

9779. *Secretary.*—Mr. West has made a return with regard to this school; it is as follows:—

"Return from Rev. S. M. WEST, Incumbent of Killough.

"Table No. 1.—I am unable to furnish more information as to the 'foundation,' than an extract of the will and codicil of the Rev. James Hamilton, who, by his will, dated 1796, and lodged in the Prerogative in Ireland, bequeathed £250 to the late Bishop Alexander and the Hon. Edward Ward, as trustees, to be laid out at interest; out of which a salary of £10 a-year was to be paid to the clerk and schoolmaster, in the town of Killough. This principal sum came into the hands of the late Bishop Mant, who paid out of the interest of it £11 10*s.* annually, to the successive incumbents of Killough, for the salaries of the clerk and schoolmaster and sexton, up to his death, at which time the principal remained in his hands, with the balance of the interest, £16 per annum, accumulative for twenty-three years unpaid.

"Table No. 2.—The Hon. Judge Ward, by his will, dated 1759, bequeathed £20 a-year during the time the Incorporated Society keep a Charter School at Killough, and maintain and educate in the Protestant religion twenty or more children, towards the expense of the same. For the particulars of the receipt and application of this annual sum, and the other particulars required by this return, the Commissioners are referred to D. M'Dermott, Esq.,

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Secretary to the Board of Bequests. This will was proved in the Prerogative, but I have not a copy of it.

"Table No. 3.—Principal sum, £250. Annual proceeds, £12 10*s*. Bishop Mant was the security; he received the money and held it, and applied it as he thought proper; but I never heard that he executed any document as such trustee of the money to any person or board for the use of the school. I believe it is now invested in three per cent. Government stock. Mr. Hamilton, by his will above-mentioned, bequeathed £1,250 upon trust, to invest £800 of it, with its accumulations, for rebuilding Killough Church; £250 to be invested to secure an annual salary of £11 10*s*. for the parish clerk, schoolmaster, and sexton, the remaining £250 for Rathmullen Church. Bishop Alexander, as trustee, invested the aforesaid monies; and, in 1812, applied £1,470 of the accumulations of said bequest in rebuilding Killough Church; and, in 1825, on his translation to Meath, handed over to his successor in Down, Dr. Mant, the balance, £550, of the legacy of £1,250. The entries in the books of the Bequests' Office show this. Dr. Mant's executor paid £550 into the Court of Bequests, but would pay no arrear of interest, alleging he was not to be made responsible for the neglect of the Commissioners, in not compelling payment in Dr. Mant's lifetime. A large arrear of interest has since accrued. My clerk, Robert Nelson, being fully qualified according to the directions of the will of the Rev. James Hamilton, entered on the duties as master of said school, about 1828; and it appears that the average number of pupils in daily attendance in summer, amounted to about eighty, and in winter, from forty to fifty. The school thus continued to work successfully and beneficially for the inhabitants of the town in general, and in particular of the middle classes, all sects being admitted to the benefit thereof, without distinction. In 1836 a new school-house was erected in Killough, but out of what funds can only be truly ascertained by reference to the documents at the Board of Bequests' Court; the general impression being that the money so expended arose from funds which had accumulated in the hands of the Board, out of the bequest of the late Judge Ward. However, be that as it may, on the completion of the building, Nelson, the schoolmaster under Hamilton's will, was appointed master thereof, receiving an additional salary of £20. About the year 1838 the then agent of the estate (Captain Binney), thought proper to dismiss the schoolmaster, Nelson, taking upon himself the responsibility of the entire superintendence of the school, and availing himself of the unsettled state of the chapelry of Killough, the right of presentation to which being then in abeyance during a *quare impedit* case, which was ultimately decided against the Bangor family. It is necessary here to state that about a year or so after the erection of the new school-house, Nelson, the master under Hamilton's will, and under the appointment of Lord Bangor, was summarily dismissed without any impeachment as to inability to discharge his duty as schoolmaster, or against his moral character. Nelson being thus deprived of his situation, his old and useful school broken up, and his pupils scattered and transferred to other schools, an improper and illegal advantage was taken of his situation. A compromise was entered into, by which he was to receive £5, half of the sum granted by Hamilton's will, and the remaining half to go to the agent's nominee; and that the clergyman of Killough should give religious instruction in the school in school-hours. This arrangement was acted on from 1847 to 1850, when I was prohibited from giving religious instruction, and I brought the matter before the Board of Bequests. The Board insisted on the resignation of the then schoolmaster; and various changes as to schoolmasters took place, till 1853, when I refused to pay the salary of the schoolmaster who had been ordered to resign; but having been ordered by Bishop Knox to pay him, I brought the matter again before the Court of Bequests, on which a correspondence was opened between the Court, Lord Bangor's trustees, and the Bishop, which ended in an arrangement that Mr. Hamilton's bequest should be severed from Lord Bangor's school, and that I and the Bishop should arrange a school upon our own principles. Various changes in the masters took place since 1853; sometimes the school was open, and sometimes shut up; but at present the school is closed.

"This short statement will account, in a great measure, for the present unfortunate state of the school under Hamilton's bequest, and of the difficulty I labour under to re-establish the school as it once was; and particularly as it was only latterly (1853) I was enabled to recover the sum of £5, which, as already mentioned, was so improperly taken hold of; still, however, I hope that by renewed exertions on my part, and the aid of the authorities under whose powers and inspection such matters are peculiarly entrusted by law, I will, in some time, be able to place the school on such foundation as will be useful to the town and neighbourhood of Killough.

"Table No. 4.—Principal master's salary, £25. He has no other emoluments, except what eight or ten of the children would give at a penny a week. He is appointed by Lord Bangor, who pays him £20 a-year; the other £5 he has (up to 1853) received from the Incumbent of Killough.

"Table No. 5.—Attendance of pupils in 1852, fifteen to eighteen; 1853, six to eight; 1854, fifteen to eighteen. A few of the children pay a penny a week, the rest are free. I have not had any connexion with the school of Lord Bangor since 1850, and cannot make this return exact; but I refer the Commissioners to Captain Despard, Lord Bangor's agent, for the required information. At the commencement of the uniting of the schools under Nelson, in 1836, the average attendance was about eighty, and in the past year the number has dwindled away from eighteen to twelve daily, upon an average; which plainly proves that the mismanagement has been such as nearly to cause the destruction of both schools, to the injury of the inhabitants of the town and of their children."

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DOWNPATRICK.

Killough School, Endowed by Judge Ward and Rev. Mr. Hamilton.

Documentary Evidence.

9780. I also read the following statement by Robert Nelson, the former master of the Killough School:

"EXPLANATION.—A Statement by ROBERT NELSON, the former Master of the Killough School, with the view of explaining to Her Majesty's Commissioners why I am not now teaching. For their use alone.

"I was duly appointed as clerk and schoolmaster to the chapel of Killough in 1827-8, and received my licence thereto from the Lord Bishop of Down in the year 1829, according to the directions contained in the will of the late Rev. James Hamilton, a former incumbent of Rathmullen, who endowed said school.

"After said school had been for some time kept in my own house, and the attendance good, I obtained the use of the barracks of Killough, which was then unoccupied by the military, and so continued till 1837, with a very large attendance of scholars, averaging from 60 to 100 in summer.

"At the desire of the then Lord Bangor and his agent, I removed my school in April, 1837, from the barracks to a new school-house erected by Lord Bangor. In the year 1839 I was removed from the management or superintendence of said school, without any charge against my character in any respect, but which removal arose from an improper, undue, and illegal interference of the then agent, and altogether, I believe, without the sanction of the incumbent, who was not consulted on the occasion.

"In 1840 I commenced a new school, as directed by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton's will, having erected a room for that purpose at a considerable expense, in connexion with my dwelling-house, and I had every reason to hope it would have soon resumed its state of utility and numbers as formerly, prior to my removal to Lord Bangor's school; but it is easy to conceive how hard it would be for a person in my humble situation to contend with an agent whose influence was given to deter the parents from sending their children to my school, in consequence of which the number of children in attendance was greatly diminished, notwithstanding every exertion on my part.

"In 1847, a most extraordinary, and I have reason to think, illegal transaction, took place with respect to the salary allotted to me as clerk and schoolmaster under the will of the late Rev. James Hamilton, which was the appropriating of half of said sum of £10, my salary, and handing it over to Lord Bangor's schoolmaster.

"By this unfortunate division of the two schools, after their union in 1837, the consequence has been that both were materially injured, and, in fact, latterly may be said to be closed."

Rev. Samuel Maxwell West.

The Rev. *Samuel Maxwell West* sworn and examined.

9781. *Chairman.*—You are incumbent of the parish of Killough?—Yes.

9782. Can you give the Commissioners any further information with reference to the Killough School, endowed by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton?—My Lord, the school, as far as I can ascertain, was commenced by my clerk about the year 1827 or 1828; I could not tell what school was there prior to that time. However, when he commenced there was a very large school, there being, I suppose, from 80 to 100 pupils in the summer season.

9783. What was his name?—Nelson. Lord Bangor built a schoolhouse, and brought the school to it.

9784. Are there two schoolhouses?—One.

9785. In what house was Nelson's school?—He kept it in a barrack; it is merely so far as the endowment is concerned, there is no schoolhouse.

9786. The Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Is that a correct statement which has been read?—I think that is a very correct statement.

9787. Since you wrote that statement, have you heard any thing to enable you to discover whether there is any inaccuracy in it?—I do not think so.

9788. Can you add any thing to it?—With respect to the endowment, that is the principal thing; the money was left by Mr. Hamilton for various purposes; the funds being withheld, a great many places were affected thereby. The small sum that has been paid could be set apart for the support of the school if the other parties would combine. For instance, as to Rathmullen, not a penny piece has been accounted for since Mr. Hamilton died, in 1796. In the first place, an account should be settled. I think it is a very strange case for the Court to go and countenance these parties withholding these funds; there is £16 a-year for twenty-five years. There is no account of it, all through the neglect of not keeping the accounts. The accounts are on the face of the Bequests' books for twenty-five years; this shows there has been great neglect which has caused this confusion. Archdeacon Mant, through my solicitation, did pay some money, and said he should have no more to pay; it was interest was paid, not principal. I think the money is justly due by the Court, or the Crown that appointed that Court. The Primate and the Archbishop are the two representatives; they represent the former Court: and I have a statement in my pocket here from the Primate's secretary, getting out of it as well he could.

9789. Mr. *Stephens.*—What do you mean by "getting out of it as well as he could"?—I mean the former Court; I think the former Court are the responsible parties.

9790. *Chairman.*—Can you lay that letter before the Commissioners?—I do not know whether it is confidential or not; I could not say; it is certainly rather on public business.

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DOWNPATRICK.

Killough School, Endowed by Judge Ward and Rev. Mr. Hamilton.

Rev. Samuel Maxwell West.

9791. Mr. *Stephens.*—Produce the letter—I think the former Court responsible, and it might be satisfactory to show their case.

9792. [The letter is produced.]

9793. *Chairman.*—Does the letter relate to this matter?—Yes.

9794. [The Commissioners consult in reference to the letter.]

9795. *Chairman.*—Have you a copy of the memorial referred to in this letter?—I have not here.

9796. Have you a copy of the letter of the 25th of November, 1853?—I have not any at present, not thinking they would be required. I called on Mr. Hamilton, one of the representatives of Trinity College, and he laid the memorial before the Primate.

9797. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have you a copy of the memorial, and the papers that accompanied the letter?—I suppose I kept a copy, but I have not got it here. I do not recollect retaining it; I gave it to Mr. Hamilton, and he laid it before the Primate. The only circumstance for which I think it an extraordinary case is the withholding these funds. The churches never were finished, in consequence of this withholding; and if the money was left in 1796 to finish a church, and that the church is ever since without a bell, and that the money was kept, it is very extraordinary. That is the case not alone as to one church, but two churches. The Rev. Mr. Archer can give you more information about it than I can: he has been there nearly forty years. Twenty-five pounds a-year for sixty years, and other money, no account is given of it, though it is entered on the face of the books of the Court of Bequests. Indeed I signed receipts regularly for years to the late Bishop Mant for the money, which is a piece of evidence—the archdeacon says merely presumptive evidence. There is one bequest of the late Rev. J. Hamilton, and also a bequest of the late Surgeon Waring.

9798. [The letter from the Rev. Alexander Irwin, Rector of Armagh, private secretary to the Lord Primate, addressed to the Rev. S. M. West, is read as follows]:—

"Armagh, November 4, 1853.

"DEAR SIR—I submitted to the Lord Primate your memorial, and the papers which accompanied it, and also your letter to me of the 25th ultimo. His Grace desires me to inform you that he has communicated with the Archdeacon of Down on the subject you have brought before him; and he has also communicated with the solicitor of the late and the present Board of Charitable Bequests. The Lord Primate has ascertained that about the year 1805 the late Board directed proceedings to be instituted for the recovery of the amount due on foot of the Rev. James Hamilton's bequest; and that in 1807 they recovered £1,571 8*s.* 5*d.* the full amount of principal and interest then due, which sum they paid over to the then Bishop of Down, one of the trustees named in the testator's will. Upon this being done, the functions of the Board regarding the bequest ceased, and they heard no more of the case until the latter end of 1825, when, upon Bishop Alexander's being translated to the see of Meath, he accounted for the fund, and paid over the balance, amounting to £550, to Bishop Mant, his successor in the see of Down, and his successor also in the trusteeship of this bequest. From thenceforward, up to the period of the dissolution of the late Board of Bequests, no complaint reached them of the fund being concealed, withheld, or misapplied. And having seen the fund duly paid over to the proper trustee, and no complaint having been made to justify the further interference of the Commissioners, their functions in respect to this bequest terminated. No blame whatever can be attached to the late Board in regard to this fund; nor is there any ground for the insinuation which you have thrown out in your memorial, that because Bishop Mant was ex-officio a member of that Board no means were taken "in his lifetime to enforce payment of the interest." It does not appear that any parties to whom the interest was payable were left unpaid: if they were they never made any representation to that effect to the late Board.

"The new Board of Charitable Bequests, which was established previous to the death of Bishop Mant, includes amongst its members some of the highest legal authorities in this country. The Lord Primate has examined a copy of the minutes of the proceedings of the Commissioners relative to the subject of your memorial, and he finds that you laid before them all the information you were able to collect in reference to the bequests of Mr. Hamilton and Dr. Waring. Owing to the intervention of the Board, after the death of Bishop Mant, the sum of £550 was recovered from his executor, on account of Mr. Hamilton's bequest. But in regard to an accumulation of interest on an undefined portion thereof, the Board were of opinion that unless satisfactory evidence were laid before them that the late Bishop left a sufficiency of assets (which, it would appear from his executors statement was not the case) it was unnecessary to prosecute further the inquiry as to his executor's liability. And in regard to Dr. Waring's bequest of £100, late currency, the Board, having frequently and maturely considered the question, came to the conclusion that the evidence which they had been able to obtain was not sufficient to institute legal proceedings against the executor of Bishop Mant, particularly having regard to the insufficiency of his assets. Such being the deliberate opinion of the eminent persons who constitute the present Board of Bequests, and no new light being thrown upon the subject in your memorial, the Lord Primate conceives that the matter must be regarded as not admitting of any further proceedings.

"With reference to any sums invested in Government or bank stock, in the name of the Bishop of Down, for the time being, in trust for charitable purposes, his Grace has communicated with the Bishop, who will, of course, ascertain from the bank the particulars relating to such funds.

"I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

"Rev. S. M. West." (Signed), "ALEXANDER IRWIN.

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DOWNPATRICK.

Killough School, Endowed by Judge Ward and Rev. Mr. Hamilton.

Rev. Samuel Maxwell West.

9799. Dr. *Andrews.*—You said you received money from the late Bishop Mant on giving him receipts?—Yes.

9800. Have you any copies of those receipts?—No; but I signed them regularly, and Mr. Moffatt here also signed.

9801. When you signed the receipts did you send them to the Bishop?—I did.

9802. Did you receive the money before or after sending the receipt?—After.

9803. You sent the receipt and then received the money?—Yes. I said, "Received from the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor the sum of so much, due on the bequest of the late Surgeon Waring for the poor of Killough."

9804. For how many years did you send receipts?—From 1840, and he died in 1848. Mr. Moffatt, who is here, signed also, and there is another clergyman.

9805. Have you any of the letters of the late Bishop of Down, sending you the money for the receipts?—I do not know. I might find some on reference to my papers.

9806. Be good enough to search amongst your correspondence and see if you have any on the subject?—Yes. It is well known he sent it for years on the same receipts. The churches were never finished, and I do not know how the £550 would be decided if it came into controversy. There was £200 left to Rathmullen, and from the commencement there is no account of it. From 1796 £200 accumulating would be a very large sum at present.

9807. *Chairman.*—Have you any further information to communicate?—The school itself in Killough is not conducted in the way it was when we had it united for a period of time, by the late Bishop Mant, Lord Bangor's school and it were united in one. An arrangement was made that the schoolmaster of Lord Bangor's school should receive half. It was carried on to 1853. In 1850 I brought it before the Court of Bequests. After being dismissed in 1850, the master was introduced by Lord Bangor again, in defiance of me. I brought the case before the Court, and the consequence was he was dismissed, and the payments were severed from each other; and it remained so since 1853. I, of course, am excluded from the school. It is a very hard case.

9808. Mr. *Stephens.*—Had you any conversation with Lord Bangor or his agent with respect to the school, or did they assign any reason for what they did?—Not to me; but I have a letter to the Court of Bequests.

9809. Hand in the originals or copies of all documents in your possession in respect of this school?—Indeed they are very numerous. I had a long correspondence. There might be some particular papers I would hand in.

9810. I wish to see them all?—I have one paper that justifies me in withdrawing from the school. At least by an order of the Court. That is a necessary one for me, because it is my defence.

9811. *Chairman.*—Put in all the papers, and they will be examined by the Commissioners and returned to you.

9812. Mr. *Stephens.*—You had better put in all the papers?—Would you consider it necessary?

9813. Yes; we wish to have all the papers put in. If there be any papers you wish to have read in public it shall be done.

9814. *Chairman.*—The matter before the Commissioners is the bequest, and we require the papers relating to the bequest.

9815. Mr. *Stephens.*—There is no complaint made against you. Put in all the papers. They will be carefully perused and returned?—I do not know that they are all necessary.

9816. That is for the Commissioners to consider. We have a right to require the papers?—As his lordship suggests, it is the papers relating more to the endowment than to those private affairs.

9817. *Chairman.*—If the letters do not relate to the bequest you need not put them in?—That is the thing. Some are private between two schools. Some only are necessary to show my justification.

9818. The Commissioners cannot go into that?—This is merely groundwork to show I should not pay any more money. [Hands in document.]

9819. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have you any other papers relating to this bequest. If you have I call upon you to produce them?—I do not know at present of any relating to it. If I have I will forward them.

9820. *Chairman.*—Is there any other gentleman can give information to the Commissioners respecting this bequest, The Commissioners will consider this case, and take what steps they deem necessary respecting it.

[For further Evidence as to this school, see Evidence at Dublin on the 17th December.]

Killinchy School.—Mrs. Ann Hamilton's Bequest.

Documentary Evidence.

KILLINCHY SCHOOL.—MRS. ANN HAMILTON'S BEQUEST.

9821. *Secretary.*—The next case is with regard to an endowment for a school at Killinchy. It is mentioned in the Appendix to the First Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools in Ireland in 1835. Under the head of County of Down, Killinchy, it is mentioned an annual income of £308 2*s.* 8½*d.* for a school, granted by Mrs. Ann Hamilton. The authority referred to for that is the Report of the Commissioners of Municipal Corporations. "This annuity has been for nearly a century allocated to a charter school at Dundalk, an appropriation which, I apprehend, was not warranted by Mrs. Hamilton's will." That is the statement in the tabular digest annexed to the report. On referring to the Report of the Commissioners of Municipal Corporations in Ireland, with respect to Dundalk, they mention there is a charter school under the Incorporated Society at Dundalk. They go on to state:—"Mr. Dalton has informed us

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Killinchy School.—Mrs. Ann Hamilton's Bequest.

Documentary Evidence.

that in 1726 the Honourable Mrs. Ann Hamilton built a charity school in Dundalk, and endowed it with the lands of Killinchy, in the county of Down; and that Mrs. Hamilton's trustees assigned over this endowment to augment the charter school establishment at Dundalk. The rental of 'the Killinchy estate' appears from the society's accounts for the year ended 5th January, 1832, to have amounted to £332 10*s.* 11*d.* per annum. It appears to be subject to a chief rent of £24 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum. In this case a return has been made by the Incorporated Society with regard to the property under their management, and there is no mention of this endowment. They have also made a return as to the charter school at Dundalk; but the county Louth papers are not with the Commissioners at present, and I have not that return to see whether they mention this endowment* in connexion with their charter school at Dundalk.

Rev. David Anderson.

The Rev. *David Anderson* sworn and examined.

9822. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold?—Presbyterian minister of the parish of Killinchy.

9823. Can you give the Commissioners any information with respect to this bequest of Mrs. Ann Hamilton?—No further information than report gives about it, and what the public documents have shown, that there is such a bequest; but as to the particulars of the trust I cannot give any information. I have no access to sources of information of that sort.

9824. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you know whether any funds left by Mrs. Ann Hamilton have been applied to the purposes of education in the parish of Killinchy?—I am sure none have been applied in that parish.

9825. Dr. *Andrews.*—Who collects the rents?—Mr. Pidgeon for the Killinchy property, the townland.

9826. Who appointed Mr. Pidgeon to collect the rents?—The Incorporated Society.

9827. Do you know when he was appointed?—No.

9828. Has he been acting since you were appointed minister of Killinchy?—He has.

9829. Have you any means of stating the rental of the townland?—I have not; but I could find that out.

9830. What is the extent of the townland?—I do not know.

9831. Mr. *Stephens.*—How long have you been in the parish?—Eighteen years.

9832. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners will make further inquiry from the Incorporated Society relative to this case.

9833. [*Secretary.*—I find that although the Incorporated Society do not return this endowment in the statement of property constituting the general fund, yet in an abstract of deeds and leases returned by them, they mention "Killinsha; abstract of a lease from the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Limerick to the Hon. Ann Hamilton.

"Lease and release, dated 17th and 18th February, 1726, whereby the Right Hon. James Lord Viscount Limerick did demise and release unto the Honourable Ann Hamilton, widow and relict of James Hamilton, late of Tollymore, in the county of Down, all that and those the three-quarters of the townland of Killinsha Plain, situate in the barony of Kinneliarty and Dufferin, and county of Down, to hold to the said Ann Hamilton for ever, subject to the yearly rent of £30 10*s.*, sterling, over and above all taxes."]

9834. If the Commissioners had access to the will of Mrs. Ann Hamilton they would easily ascertain the object for which she left this property.

9835. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners, most probably, have that from the Incorporated Society. They have not the papers relative to endowed schools and endowments for schools in the county of Louth before them at present. They will have further inquiries made on the subject. They will be happy to hear any person who has any information to give relative to this bequest.

Blue School, Downpatrick.

Documentary Evidence.

BLUE SCHOOL, DOWNPATRICK.

9836. *Secretary.*—In the next case the Commissioners have received a return from the receiver of the rents of the Downpatrick estates, for Aleyn's Blue school. This return has been made on behalf of D. S. Kerr, Esq., the patron of the Blue school, by his agent. It states there is a codicil of the will of Edward Southwell, Esq., a copy of which cannot be procured. [The return is read.]

David Harrell, Esq.

David Harrell, Esq., sworn and examined.

9837. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold in connexion with the Blue school?—I am steward to the charity.

9838. When were you appointed?—I was appointed in 1845, at the time Mr. Kerr got possession of the estate.

9839. Are you receiver of the rents?—Of the rents of the Downpatrick estate.

9840. Can you furnish a statement of the income and expenditure connected with this school?—I have furnished the statement on that subject, which has been read.

* The endowment is mentioned—see Evidence at Dundalk.

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DOWNPATRICK.

Blue School, Downpatrick.

David Harrell, Esq.

9841. You mention that the net annual income is £681 2*s.* 2*d.*?—Yes.

9842. Does that go to the charity?—No; Mr. Kerr receives that as private property, like any other portion of the estate. The sum for the charity is £237, late Irish currency, which is £218 15*s.* 5*d.*, British currency. That is the specific sum; the expenditure has always exceeded that, and much more.

9843. What is the amount of income belonging to the Blue schools?—£144 18*s.* 1*d.* [Hands in a paper.] This paper will show the items.

9844. Mr. *Stephens.*—What is the rental?—The annual income, as already stated, is £969 7*s.* 3*d.*

9845. *Chairman.*—That is from the two townlands?—Yes; from the two townlands of Listowder and Ballydian, in 1853.

9846. What is the amount of the charge upon these two townlands for the purposes of the charity?—£237, late Irish currency, being £218 15*s.* 5*d.*, British currency.

9847. Of this £218 15*s.* 5*d.* the sum of £73 17*s.* 4*d.* goes to the hospital for old men and women?—Yes.

9848. And £144 18*s.* 1*d.* to the Blue schools?—That was appointed; but, as I said before, the expenditure has invariably exceeded that in my time.

9849. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you say you could not return a copy of the will?—Of the codicil.

9850. Have you it now?—I have not; I have no means of obtaining it.

9851. Who has it?—Whether it could be obtained from the Court of Chancery I do not know; but it was under the sanction of the Lord Chancellor the sale took place in 1845; and all the legal rights of the charity were previously fully and satisfactorily disposed of.

9852. Are you aware of any person having a copy of the will or codicil?—I have not; I have looked over the papers, and cannot find it.

9853. Can you tell whether the will was proved in any court, or whether it is registered in any court?—I am quite sure it was; but I did not think it right, on my part, to apply to the courts for it.

9854. Are you aware whether the original will was proved in any English court?—I am quite sure it was proved before the Lord Chancellor.

9855. In what proceeding?—A number of proceedings; amongst the rest, by the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests.

9856. Against whom was the proceeding?—Against the co-heirs of Lord De Clifford.

9857. In the suit of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests and Lord De Clifford?—I have reason to know they raised the question before the Chancellor on other matters.

9858. What question was raised?—Mr. Kerr disputed the title, and refused to take the two townlands unless a clear title was given.

9859. Did he contend the entire of the proceeds of these two townlands were applicable to the purposes of the charity?—No; it was on other grounds. In fact, his English conveyancer found some defect in the title, in the first instance; and then subsequently other matters arose.

9860. Has the question been raised as to whether the entire of the gross rental is applicable to the purposes of the charity, or only the sum you specify in the charge?—The Commissioners of Charitable Bequests, I understood, raised the question fully. They claimed for the charity, and it came fully before the court. In the year 1845 it was brought before the Lord Chancellor—the whole case—and he ordered that the sale should take place; and the exact amount of money was paid for it at which it was previously valued in 1834.

9861. Did Mr. Kerr become the purchaser under that?—He did; he paid the whole sum offered in 1834.

9862. Were these two townlands sold under the decree of the Court of Chancery, as well as the other portions of the property?—Under the sanction of the Court of Chancery, in 1845.

9863. *Chairman.*—Are these sums put down as the expenditure of the Blue schools—the fixed annual payments?—According to the way it has been conducted for the last forty or fifty years, we have continued the same payments, only increasing when we have one or two more on the foundation. For instance, this year we have more on the foundation than are appointed to it.

9864. Those are voluntary payments?—Yes; Mr. Kerr is anxious to carry out the thing fully; not to limit it to the exact amount.

9865. Dr. *Andrews.*—You say you have more than the limited number of boys?—I mean the number limited by the appointment under the codicil by which the institution was founded.

9866. How do you know that, if you never saw the codicil?—It is strictly adhered to.

9867. How do you know, if you never saw it?—I have the books for the last forty or fifty years; they were all handed over to me by Mr. Millar.

9868. You follow the ancient practice, and you assume that is in accordance with the original settlement?—I have reason to know Mr. Millar had the codicil at one time.

9869. You follow the ancient practice?—Having seen Lord De Clifford's own initials appended to some of these documents, I considered I could not be mistaken.

9870. Mr. *Stephens.*—Where are those papers?—In my office; they are very voluminous, extending over forty or fifty years, from the time Mr. Millar was agent, which I think was from 1803. The case was before the Court of Chancery from 1834 to 1845.

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9871. When did Mr. Kerr purchase this property?—He first purchased it along with the Downpatrick estate in 1834.

9872. Have you all the papers?—Not all the papers.

9873. Have you the abstract of title?—I dare say some of the papers are in England, in the hands of the solicitor there.

9874. Who is the solicitor?—Mr. Bannister, John-street, Bedford-row. There is Lady De Clifford's law agent, Mr. Wray, London, I am not exactly sure of his address. I hold in my hand the lawyers' bill on the subject.

9875. I do not want the bill. I want the abstract of title?—I am sure Mr. Bannister has it. I had it two or three years ago. I gave it to Mr. Wallace, Mr. Kerr's solicitor in this town.

9876. Before the estate was purchased by Mr. Kerr, was the same person acting as trustee for the charity and agent for the person entitled to the residue of the funds?—Yes.

9877. You have stated that Mr. Wallace of this town is solicitor to Mr. Kerr?—Yes.

9878. How do you know he sent the abstract of title to Mr. Bannister?—I do not know whether he did or not.

9879. Why did you say he had it?—I have reason to suppose he did.

9880. Is Mr. Wallace in town?—I am not quite sure. I have had no communication with him.

9881. This abstract of title is in the possession either of Mr. Bannister or Mr. Wallace?—Yes.

9882. That you are sure of?—Yes. I did not think of the abstract of title at all, or I would have inquired about it. It was the codicil to the will I inquired about.

9883. I should like to see both—the abstract of title more particularly?—I shall inquire after it.

9884. Was this abstract of title prepared in England?—Yes. I think the conveyances were prepared in England, by Mr. Sidebottom.

9885. In your return, under the head of general observations, you state "Edward Southwell, Esq., by a codicil to his will, bearing date the 28th July, 1750, bequeathed to trustees for the benefit of an alms-house and two schoolhouses in Downpatrick, the yearly sum of £218 15*s.* 5*d.*, British currency, being part of the rents and profits of the Listowder and Ballydian estates." What do you mean by that? is it a rentcharge?—Yes; a charge. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the terms of the document to say whether it is a rentcharge or what. That was set out in the first conditions of sale in 1834. It was set out in those conditions as a charge upon those two townlands.

9886. You have stated that you are the receiver and the steward of the property. What do you mean by "steward of the property?"—I mean that I take charge of the whole of the charity for Mr. Kerr. I look after the arrangements and make the necessary payments.

9887. Do you look after the schools?—I see that the buildings are kept in repair. In fact, I inspect the whole of the charity. I see that no abuses arise, or that no irregularity occurs. Then quarterly I make payments individually to the parties, old and young. If any of the old people, as they frequently have to do, apply for aid external to this, we supply it, we attend to their wants. We pay quarterly.

9888. Are there not rules for the regulation of the Blue school?—Those have already been read. There are no others.

9889. Do you report once in each quarter to Mr. Kerr whether these rules are strictly observed by the master and the boys?—Sometimes more frequently. Before any admission takes place; in fact, more frequently than once a quarter. Very often I have to obtain information how to proceed.

9890. My question is, do you report once in each quarter?—I do.

9891. Have you a copy of any of such reports?—I have not; it is all by letter.

9892. Did you report that the school was going on in a satisfactory manner?—Not always.

9893. When did you last report that the school was not going on in a satisfactory manner?—I think it is about a year and a-half, that I was thinking then of making an alteration by his direction.

9894. What alteration?—The schoolmaster; I gave him notice at that time.

9895. What was your objection to the schoolmaster?—It was on account of his employing the children in working out about the garden instead of attending to their proper duties in the school; for not keeping the place tidy, and keeping it in neat order about the grounds.

9896. To what extent did he employ the boys?—Always on Saturdays. The Saturdays were consumed in attending to this work. And at other times, also, I found them carrying water; attending in a manner that I did not think was right.

9897. In point of fact, instead of attending the school duties they were employed as the servants and labourers of the master?—Partly.

9898. Did you make any return of such facts?—I did not make any since to Mr. Kerr about it, because before that I considered, from Mr. Kerr's wishes on the subject, that if he could he would raise the character of the school altogether, and have a grammar school erected. That is his intention sooner or later.

9899. Have you had any cause to be dissatisfied with the master during the last eighteen months?—Well, I cannot say I have. There has been a little amendment.

9900. Is the school perfect now?—No, I do not consider it is perfect.

9901. Is the school conducted to your satisfaction?—No; I confess I would rather

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have a better system adopted, and a better sort of school entirely—more adapted for a higher class of education.

9902. In what particular respect has the school not been conducted to your satisfaction during the last eighteen months?—Well, I consider there should be a sufficient teacher. Where boys are competent they should be advanced, and such boys should remain longer and receive a classical education. I should prefer that. I certainly am not satisfied, and shall never be, without some improvement of that sort. The salary to the schoolmaster does not command such—it is very low.

9903. You say you want a "sufficient master;" that is your expression. In what respect is the present master insufficient?—I do not think he would be competent as a classical master. He was not engaged as such.

9904. Would you think him competent as an English master?—I would.

9905. What was the nature of his engagement?—Just according to these regulations.

9906. The boys were to be taught to read, write, and cast accounts?—They were.

9907. Do you think the present master fully competent to discharge such duties?—I do.

9908. Has that knowledge resulted from personal examination of the master or examination of his pupils?—It has resulted from persons who were competent to give me an opinion of the master before I at all engaged him, and subsequently from my own inspection of him.

9909. What was the nature of that inspection?—To see occasionally, and hear; and his return communicated to me.

9910. To see and hear what?—Hear the children, see them occasionally and the reports from the clergyman.

9911. When did you hear the boys last?—I have never examined them.

9912. You heard them?—I have heard them when I have gone into the school.

9913. When did you hear them last?—I heard them sometimes.

9914. How long ago?—Say two or three months.

9915. What did you hear then?—I did not enter into any examination of the children at all. I have never examined them.

9916. What have you done when you have gone into the school?—I think the last thing I was engaged in was to see there were proper necessaries—desks and proper fittings—for the school.

9917. Then you attended only to the desks and fittings of the school?—And to the wants of the boys, and any complaints. To ask how they were conducting themselves, and if any complaints were made.

9918. Did you enter into such an examination, or such an inquiry, as would enable you to form an opinion whether they advanced in learning or not?—Never.

9919. They might, then, have advanced in learning or not without your knowing it?—Yes; because I left that with the clergyman.

9920. You told me you have observed these rules and regulations?—Yes.

9921. Will you allow me to draw your attention to the sixth, "The school to be open at all times to such clergymen or visitors as D. S. Kerr, Esq., or his agent may request to attend, and inspect the schools, and examine the boys." Have you requested any clergymen or visitors to inspect the school?—I have always communicated with the clergyman.

9922. Who is the clergyman?—Mr. Moffatt.

9923. When did you communicate last with Mr. Moffatt?—I do not exactly recollect

9924. Is it so long ago?—Oh, no, it is not so very long; I have always invited him, and very frequently received information to guide me, because without that I could not go on.

9925. How long is it since you communicated with Mr. Moffatt, that is my question?—I should think it may be a month.

9926. What was the nature of the communication?—I do not recollect exactly; some complaint he made me.

9927. What was the nature of that complaint?—Stating that some of the children were not getting on as they should.

9928. Had he made any previous complaint?—Frequently.

9929. When was the first complaint?—Some years ago.

9930. Can you tell how many years ago?—I think not very long after the master was appointed.

9931. How long is that?—He was appointed in 1850; and I think in, perhaps, six or eight months after Mr. Moffatt complained.

9932. What was the nature of that complaint?—I think that he was not attending properly, and not keeping the place, looking after the duties it was expected he should attend to and perform.

9933. The last time he made a complaint was but two months ago?—Yes.

9934. Did he make complaints at different other times?—He did.

9935. What did you do when the complaint was made against the master?—I remonstrated, and I gave him notice some time after. I cannot exactly say when without I refer to the papers, which are not here.

9936. That was when Mr. Moffatt first complained; what did you do on the second complaint?—I think I told Mr. Moffatt to go immediately to the school, and if the matter about which he made the complaint was not removed, and more attention paid, I certainly would cause him (the master) to be removed.

9937. What did you do when Mr. Moffatt complained the third time?—At all times I offered to dismiss him (the master). I think since he got notice of dismissal he has been much better.

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9938. How many notices of dismissal have you given the master?—Only one.

9939. Was that immediately after the first or second complaint?—I cannot say exactly the time that notice was given, without referring to the paper itself; but I know we have not been perfectly satisfied at all.

9940. What did you do after the fourth time that Mr. Moffatt complained?—I suppose what I have already stated pleased him—that if immediate redress was not given, and if stricter attention was not given, I should be forced to dismiss him.

9941. Did you do the same on the fifth complaint?—I daresay I did.

9942. And on the sixth?—It would be entirely according to the nature of the complaint.

9943. What was the nature of the complaint on the fifth occasion—since 1850 you threatened to discharge the master?—I do not say altogether I threatened that.

9944. You sent him a notice?—I only sent him one written notice that I was determined to dismiss him.

9945. After you received the sixth complaint what did you do?—The only message I sent was that.

9946. On the occasion of the complaint two months ago what did you do—especially as Mr. Moffatt was complaining for five years, making repeated complaints of the master?—The complaints are numerous; they do not equally correspond: for instance, sometimes that the children do not properly behave in church—they do not pay attention.

9947. I am not asking what occurred in church; I am asking what did you do two months ago in respect of the complaints made by Mr. Moffatt against the insufficiency of the master?—It was not about the insufficiency of the master; I rather think it was some inattention of the master.

9948. It was not the insufficiency of the master, then?—No, not on that occasion; I do not think it was.

9949. When did Mr. Moffatt last complain of the insufficiency of the master?—I do not think Mr. Moffatt ever complained of his incompetency.

9950. Did he not complain that he was not attending to his duties?—Yes.

9951. Was that the nature of all his complaints?—It was.

9952. Did he not complain that the children were not getting on in their lessons?—He complained of one of the children especially being very ignorant in fact of what it should know.

9953. Did he not complain of all the children not having been brought on properly?—I do not know that he did; I do not recollect.

9954. Did he complain of several of the children not coming on properly?—Well, I do not recollect that he complained of several.

9955. Is Mr. Moffatt present?—He is.

9956. Did you communicate these complaints to Mr. Kerr?—I did.

9957. How often?—Very frequently.

9958. Did you always communicate with Mr. Kerr when the complaints were made by Mr. Moffatt?—Not immediately.

9959. Sometimes?—Yes.

9960. Then Mr. Kerr was aware that from 1850, and down to the present moment, that the master had not the confidence of the clergyman of the parish?—Well, he did, to a certain extent.

9961. To what extent?—Precisely as I state. The clergymen both requested me to complain of him at that time. I gave him another chance, and he promised——

9962. When was that?—I do not recollect; it is in writing; I will try to get it to show you.

9963. Do so. Did you ask any other person to inspect the school except the clergymen?—I did not.

9964. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Would you be so good as to state in what manner children are admitted into the school?—On the recommendation of parties in the town who know them, and certify to their parents being honest, respectable people.

9965. Who undertakes to judge of the fitness of the children—who is responsible for the selection of the scholars placed on the foundation?—Mr. Kerr, first of all, desires me to take a list of the applicants, and then that list is submitted to him through me.

9966. He selects from the list so presented to him?—He does.

9967. Will you state particularly to the Commissioners from what class of persons do the children come—what in general is the condition of their parents?—Labourers; such parties as are working.

9968. Are they all persons of the humblest class in society?—No: at present I think there are one or two tradesmen's children—stone-cutters.

9969. Are there any children of persons in a higher rank of life?—No; I do not think there are.

9970. None?—I do not recollect immediately. There are some shopkeepers—small dealers.

9971. In the account of the expenditure which you have handed in I find it stated that ten boys are boarded at £2 15*s.* 4*d.* per head per annum, and ten girls at the same; and yet I was told the school was actually a day school. What is the meaning of that payment for boarders, to whom is it made, and for what purpose?—To the children so selected.

9972. To the children themselves?—In fact, the money is actually paid to them, and they carry it home.

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9973. To their parents?—Yes, to their parents.

9974. Do you take any steps to ascertain that the money finds its way into the hands of the parents?—I do. Very frequently the parents come along with them.

9975. Do you get any receipts for that money?—Oh no.

9976. Are any deductions made from that boarding money?—Oh, not a penny.

9977. In all cases it is paid in full?—In full; never otherwise.

9978. Have you any reason to believe that this boarding money is paid in the way of commutation, instead of an actual maintenance provided for the children in the school-house?—No.

9979. You have no reason to believe the children were ever maintained in the school-house?—I have not.

9980. The same account sets forth that there is a yearly payment for the apprenticing of three boys, £8 6*s*., and a similar sum for apprenticing three girls. Are three boys and three girls apprenticed from the school every year?—Sometimes more and sometimes less, according to circumstances, as they leave, boys and girls both. Every child that comes to the school is apprenticed. I do not know that any in my time were not apprenticed, except one that did not require it; but I invariably pay a fee with every child on the occasion of his apprenticing.

9981. The same fee is paid with each?—The same for girls and boys.

9982. Who selects the masters and mistresses to whom the children are apprenticed?—I do, by the authority of Mr. Kerr.

9983. To what trades and callings are they in general apprenticed—first speak with reference to the boys and then with regard to the girls?—Tailors, painters, shoemakers, these are the trades chiefly.

9984. Are none apprenticed to carpenters?—I do not remember.

9985. Are none apprenticed to masons?—No.

9986. Or to cabinetmakers?—No.

9987. Can you give any explanation why none are apprenticed to carpenters and cabinetmakers?—I cannot.

9988. Have you in any respect the selection of the masters, or do masters apply to you to apprentice boys to them?—My knowledge of the several masters gives me an opportunity of judging. Some I do not approve of.

9989. You apprentice the boys to persons whom you think the most respectable?—Precisely. And I have to be careful not to allow parents in some cases to take the fees and care very little about the children's apprenticeship. I take care that the money is actually expended for the object for which it is intended as a fee, not to go into the hands of the parents.

9990. What are the most thriving trades and callings in Downpatrick? Are they those of tailors, painters, and shoemakers?—Indeed they are; there are a very great number of those trades. I could give you an exact account as to the apprenticing, if you wish. I have a record here of how each child is disposed of.

9991. Be so good as to refer to that book, and let me know what boys were apprenticed in 1854, and to what trades?—In the year 1854, Marcus Quinn bound to a shoemaker.

9992. Was any other boy apprenticed in the same year?—No; I do not find any that year but the one.

9993. Go to 1853, if you please?—James Walsh, I find here, he was apprenticed to a cooper, Alexander M'Caul; Thomas Arnold, to a tailor.

9994. Any other?—Robert M'Cracken is apprenticed, I see, to a coachmaker; these are the three in that year. Three in 1852, and three in 1851.

9995. One in 1854?—Only one.

9996. How many in 1855, to the present?—Three; Henry Brown, to a tailor; the second to a tailor, and Abraham Linton to a coach painter. The girls are dress-makers chiefly.

9997. State with respect to the girls in 1854?—Maryanne Stewart, dress-maker; Eliza Collins, same; Mary Milligan, same.

9998. Pass back and see if any girls were apprenticed to any callings except dress-making?—There is one here, a laundress.

9999. In what year?—1850.

10000. Pass from 1850 to 1854, and see if any other girls have been during that time apprenticed to any employment but dressmaking?—A dressmaker and a bonnetmaker.

10001. It appears, then, that none of the girls educated in the school during that time have qualified themselves to be schoolmistresses. Have you the same control over the schoolmistress that you have over the schoolmaster?—I have.

10002. Since you became agent have you inspected the girls' school, or invited any one to inspect the school and state how the girls were going on?—Only the clergyman, Mr. Moffatt.

10003. Has he reported to you or to Mr. Kerr with respect to the conduct and progress of the girls?—He has.

10004. Has he expressed himself satisfied as regards their conduct and progress?—Pretty nearly the same as the other school.

10005. Did he express himself satisfied or dissatisfied as regards their progress?—He did express dissatisfaction.

10006. When did he last complain respecting the management of the girls' school?—He complained of one girl being very ignorant of her catechism some three or four weeks ago.

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10007. Did he complain of one girl being shamefully ignorant of her catechism?—He did.

10008. How long had that girl been a pupil in the school—did he state her name?—He did, but I did not take the particulars.

10009. Has he made repeated complaints of the mismanagement of the girls' school?—He has repeatedly complained of their want of progress.

10010. Has he complained of their religious instruction being neglected?—Sometimes.

10011. Has he complained of their secular instruction being neglected?—He complained generally that they did not get on as well as they should.

10012. What did you do with reference to those complaints—what step did you take?—I did not take any. I felt a great difficulty as regards the girls' school—as regards the mistress.

10013. Is not your power the same in one school as in the other?—I remonstrated; I did not give notice I would dismiss.

10014. Did you report all those complaints to Mr. Kerr?—I did.

10015. Did Mr. Kerr give you any directions how to act in consequence of these reports?—He did; he gave me directions that if I found matters getting worse—in fact, to do the best I could under the circumstances.

10016. Do you think matters have got worse or better?—I think they are better.

10017. You think the school has been in a worse condition than it is in at present?—I do.

10018. When?—About two or three years ago.

10019. Do you think the school has been continuously mending for the last two or three years?—I cannot say that exactly, but I do think it is better, if any thing.

10020. Do any of the ladies residing in the neighbourhood visit the school and take an interest in it?—The dean's lady, sometimes; she does very frequently, or did.

10021. Do you know whether she takes pains to ascertain what progress the children are making in their studies?—She does, because she attends the Sunday school regularly, and meets the children there.

10022. Are you aware whether the children are instructed in needlework?—I am.

10023. Have they any other industrial employment?—I do not know of any other—they make clothing.

10024. Under whose direction?—Under the direction of the schoolmistress.

10025. Who receives the emoluments arising from that work?—There is no payment whatever for that.

10026. What clothing do they make?—Their own clothing.

10027. Do they also make up the clothes of the boys?—Of that I am not quite sure—certainly not what requires a tailor.

10028. Is there any laundry attached to the school?—No.

10029. You are not aware of their performing any household offices in the establishment?—I am not.

10030. Either by cleaning, or acting in the laundry or kitchen?—I am not.

10031. How long has the mistress held her present situation?—She was appointed in 1837.

10032. Will you state when Mr. Moffatt first made complaints with respect to the inadequate progress of the girls?—I know it is many years ago.

10033. And have those complaints been repeated from time to time ever since?—Not so numerous. There has been less complaining lately.

10034. Mr. *Stephens.*—How often has Mr. Moffatt complained of the schoolmistress within the last twelve months?—I really could not say.

10035. Has he complained so often?—Oh, no; I could not say very often at all.

10036. About how often?—I really could not say.

10037. Has he done so frequently?—I think the last was, as I said before, very recently.

10038. The school was worse two or three years ago?—I think more attention is paid now.

10039. In what respect was it worse?—I think the children are not so employed in the business of the master and mistress now as they were then.

10040. How were they employed by the mistress?—I could not say so much about the girls.

10041. Tell the Commissioners whatever you know about the employments of the girls?—I have heard they have been employed attending to her household duties.

10042. When did you hear that?—Some time ago. I have not heard it lately.

10043. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Did Mr. Moffatt ever make a complaint to that effect, or assign it as a reason why they did not make sufficient progress in their learning?—No; I do not recollect his making that complaint about the girls.

10044. There is an item in this account about which I should like to have some explanation. It is one of three items for which there is a charge of £41 19*s.* 1*d.*, clothing for boys and girls, and books, paper, &c., for the schools?—Every shilling of the entire nearly goes for clothing; there is only a mere trifle for books.

10045. I want to ascertain exactly what that mere trifle was. State, if you please, what it was in the last year, or take 1855, first?—I cannot give for 1855, because I have not got the accounts in, but I will give you what I have here. I may say as to the payments there may be items mixed up in others in different shops in the town, where we do not

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take them out. I will begin in 1854. There is an account here of the 24th of June, 1854, for sundries, including needles, and all that sort of thing, and books and papers, £2 6*s.* 2*d.* Then, again, £1 10*s.* 6*d.* for other books. I do not see any other item in 1854 in the account.

10046. Do these include the cost of other articles?—Oh, no, merely needles and mere trifles, a very few shillings. I see another item here of 9*s.* 6*d.* for books.

10047. In the same year?—No; it is in 1855.

10048. Are applications made to you by the master and mistress to purchase school requisites?—Regularly. I always keep up a supply of books.

10049. They have no reason to complain that books are not supplied?—Certainly not.

10050. You supply whatever books are asked for?—I do.

10051. You have not refused any applications made by the master or mistress to supply the school with books?—Never.

10052. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did any other person complain about the girls' school except Mr. Moffatt?—I remember Mrs. Blakely did on one occasion.

10053. How many years ago?—Four or five.

10054. What did she say?—She complained very much, generally, that the girls were not making the progress they should.

10055. You say the dean's lady sometimes used to visit?—She used; it is the same person I refer to.

10056. Has she complained during the last three or four years?—I do not think she has. She complained lately, I believe, on one occasion, that they were not generally prepared with their catechism.

10057. What did you do then?—Why, of course, I remonstrated as usual that more attention should be paid.

10058. You seem to have earned your salary of £9 4*s.* 8*d.*, by remonstrating so frequently with the master and mistress?—I do not know. I keep the accounts and make the payments.

10059. I am not speaking of accounts. I speak about the school?—But I have felt a difficulty in removing the mistress especially.

10060. What is the difficulty?—Owing to her long service.

10061. Now what is the difficulty in the case of the master, he was appointed in 1850?—I did not feel any difficulty about him compared with the mistress.

10062. Why did you not have him discharged?—I will show you the reason when I give you the papers.

10063. Is it in writing?—It is.

10064. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—In the charge for the maintenance of the hospital I see £9 4*s.* 8*d.* for the apothecary: is he bound to give attendance to the children in the schools?—He is; attendance upon the old and young, as I have stated there, and medicine.

10065. Mr. *Stephens.*—You pay him a certain income for keeping them all well?—He has that salary, £9 4*s.* 8*d.*

10066. He does not get any additional salary if they are all ill?—He reports to me when any of them require any thing additional.

10067. Supposing they are all ill, does this gentleman receive more than £9 4*s.* 8*d*?—No, he does not.

Rev. *Horatio Moffatt* sworn and examined.

Rev. Horatio Moffatt.

10068. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold?—I am curate of this parish.

10069. Are you acquainted with the master of the Downpatrick Blue Coat school?—Yes.

10070. How long have you been acquainted with him?—Since he was appointed.

10071. Did you make any complaint of him to Mr. Harrell?—Yes, I have occasionally made complaints that he was careless; nothing particular, just merely in reference to the conducting of the school. I chiefly looked after the religious education, and not the secular.

10072. Were you dissatisfied with the progress the children made in their religious instruction?—Rather dissatisfied.

10073. When did you express your dissatisfaction first?—I cannot exactly say.

10074. Shortly after the appointment of Mr. Teer?—I could not say how soon.

10075. A few months?—Some time after.

10076. Have you made repeated complaints?—Not exactly repeated complaints; I complained occasionally.

10077. When did you last complain?—I could not exactly say.

10078. Having been during the last five years in the habit of visiting the school, do you consider Mr. Teer is a proper person to be master?—I think he is too old.

10079. Is that the only reason you have for thinking he is not fit?—I think his qualifications are sufficient; he is too old.

10080. Then you think the school would benefit by his removal?—Unquestionably, if there was a better teacher procured.

10081. Are you acquainted with the mistress of the school?—Yes.

10082. How long?—Since I came to the parish.

10083. How long is that?—About six years.

10084. What is your opinion of the schoolmistress?—Well, I think she is getting rather advanced in years. She complains of having rather too much work to do to carry on the secular education of the children; she does the work of the boys' school in the way

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of making shirts. The girls are very much engaged in that way, and the time they are in the school is short.

10085. You think they are too long occupied at needlework?—That is the complaint she makes.

10086. What is your complaint; you have made complaints of her?—Of the children; one or two not being instructed in catechism, and that is the answer she gave me.

10087. Then you found the children were not properly taught in their catechism?—Yes.

10088. Your complaints were in respect of their not being properly taught, and not in respect of any thing else?—Not in respect of any thing else. I beg to mention that the Dean of Down came into Downpatrick to come here, but was unable to come further than the hotel: he is a very infirm person.

Mr. Thomas Teer.

Mr. *Thomas Teer* sworn and examined.

10089. *Chairman.*—How long have you been master of this school?—In 1850 I commenced.

10090. By whom were you appointed?—By Mr. Kerr; I applied through Mr. Harrell.

10091. Where were you educated?—I was self-taught for many years, and was a teacher from my own instruction; then I was trained in Kildare-street. I have papers to show respecting that.

10092. You were trained as a master at the model school in Kildare-street?—Yes.

10093. Had you any other appointment as schoolmaster before you came to this school?—Oh, yes.

10094. In what schools?—I taught when I was quite a lad. I taught Lady Dufferin's school at Killilea; then I was some years employed as a clerk collecting taxes. I taught in a school five years.

10095. What school were you in before you came to this school?—I came here from having charge of the register in the clerk of the peace's office in Gloucestershire, till the clerk of the peace died; I was there for three years.

10096. Had you long ceased to be a schoolmaster before you came to this school?—Just about three years and a-half, while I was in the clerk of the peace's office. I taught school at a place on the borders of Derbyshire. I had an appointment by the minister there—clerk and schoolmaster. I had a very large school under him.

10097. What are the schoolhours in your school here?—In the summer months from nine to three, and in the winter from ten till three.

10098. What vacation?—I have not been directed as to vacation, but permitted it when I pleased; and then I took care not to have so much as if it was really appointed. I have not had more than three weeks at any vacation, and two weeks, or one week. I took care not to go too far, and was never found fault with respecting that.

10099. How many weeks at Christmas?—About two, generally.

10100. And at Easter?—One or two; I do not think I have had two.

10101. And at midsummer?—Midsummer, I believe three, generally.

10102. Have you any other duties besides those of schoolmaster to discharge?—Now?

10103. Yes.—No, sir.

10104. Do you hold any land?—We have the grazing field and the garden.

10105. What is the course of instruction given in the school?—Reading, writing, and arithmetic.

10106. Any thing else?—Sometimes, when they are prepared for it, I teach them superficial measurements, the introductory rules.

10107. Do you teach geography?—I do occasionally, when the boys are come up to it, tracing of maps.

10108. Have many of the boys educated in your school been apprenticed to masters in the neighbourhood?—I think all that left the school; I do not recollect any that have not been appointed.

10109. Are the masters dissatisfied or otherwise with them?—I do not recollect an instance where dissatisfaction occurred; if the masters quarrelled with them, I do not know what the boys would do after.

10110. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—How long has the senior boy whom I examined to-day been in your school?—There is only one boy in it five years.

10111. Arithmetic is one of the branches in which you have instructed him?—Yes.

10112. Is he an intelligent boy?—He is tolerably so.

10113. What progress has he made in arithmetic?—He has gone through the principal rules of arithmetic, the rules of proportion, practice, and fractions, and he has gone through some of involution and evolution.

10114. How long has he been receiving instruction in arithmetic?—I suppose from the commencement, the first reading of it.

10115. Were you attending when I asked him whether one-third or one-half was the greater?—I was present, and I was greatly astonished.

10116. What was his answer?—He said one-third was greater than one-half. He was somehow alarmed in the presence of the gentlemen, for he is a boy very capable of answering as to fractions in all its parts.

10117. You regard him as superior in information to the other boys?—Indeed I do.

10118. And particularly in arithmetic?—Indeed I do.

10119. You were attending to my examination of the other boys?—Yes.

10120. Did you notice the fact that none of the other boys told me correctly what

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DOWNPATRICK.

Blue School, Downpatrick.

Mr. Thomas Teer.

eighty-one pence made?—I did; and I think there were some you asked quite competent to tell you if they had not been stunned somehow.

10121. Have the other boys been taught fractions?—No.

10122. You are in the habit of teaching fractions?—Yes.

10123. Reading is one of the matters of instruction mentioned in the rules and regulations of the school?—Yes.

10124. Did you attend to the examination in reading which I carried on this morning in the school?—I did.

10125. Did you observe that, with the exception of the senior boy who answered one or two of the questions, there were none of the boys who could explain the following words, "attain, modern, predecessor, interpret, reflect, endowed, privileges?"—I did.

10126. With the exception of the senior boy, there was no boy who knew the meaning of these words?—I admit that is the fact.

10127. Do you not think such ignorance as that—ignorance of the English language—shows they have not been adequately instructed in reading?—I could only account for it in this way: they are taught in a dictionary; and, I suppose, were they taught to give the meaning of the words as they read, perhaps they would answer better.

10128. After having heard them read a passage of English, are you in the habit of asking them questions relative to the meaning of the words, and of carefully explaining to them the meaning of those which they do not understand? Do you do that at their reading lessons?—Not always: but I do it regularly.

10129. "Not always, but regularly?"—Perhaps I do not express myself correctly. I mean I do it occasionally.

10130. How are the boys supplied with books: are they adequately supplied with reading books?—We apply to Mr. Harrell, and get whatever we ask for.

10131. How many boys are there in the reading class—how many boys do you call up to read at the same time?—Generally four. I called up six to-day, but there were two classes.

10132. What books do they read out of?—Principally the Bible and Testament, and the third spelling book of the National Board.

10133. How many copies have they of that?—As many as suits.

10134. How many copies have they?—That I cannot exactly tell.

10135. How many copies have they of the History of England?—I think about five.

10136. Then you cannot have a class of more than five boys reading out of these?—Never more; of the boys in that class to-day there were only two in the habit latterly of reading in the English History.

10137. What were the ages of the boys whom I examined?—I could only guess; I do not know their ages.

10138. You can tell me how long they have been in the school?—I can do that.

10139. Be so good as to do so?—There is M'Loughlin, the boy you have alluded to.

10140. How long has he been in the school; more than four years?—He is in his fifth

10141. Of the boys whom I examined to-day, how many have been more than three years in the school?—I must refer to my books: William Hastings, one of the boys, is about a year and some months; Coulter came in 1852; Doyle in 1853; William Hastings, in 1854

10142. Two of the boys, two years or more; one, four years or more. Might not boys so long in the school as that be expected to read English?—In some cases they read English fluently, but I have had scholars in the school I could not teach the letters to in two years, and I have taught the letters more perfectly to others in one week.

10143. Do you think these boys are deficient in intelligence?—Some are very stupid and inattentive, but they are not all so.

10144. Have they less than the average amount of intelligence?—I think not.

10145. You have stated that you occasionally gave instruction in geography to those boys that "came up to it"?—Yes.

10146. Had any of the boys examined to-day received instruction in geography?—Very little; they could tell the chief towns in Ireland and England.

10147. Did you not tell me that the boys were not fit to be examined in geography?—None of them.

10148. You told me that none of the boys were fit to be examined in geography?—I did.

10149. When I proposed to question the boys in English grammar, what account did you give of their proficiency in that respect?—I did not think they were fit to get off grammar to understand it, the boys that were there, with the exception of the big boy.

10150. But that boy has been between four and five years at the school; he ought to have received instruction and to have made considerable progress in grammar and geography; I can answer for it he is not deficient in intelligence?—He is not deficient in intelligence; he has gone through a little of grammar.

10151. You expressed an unwillingness that I should examine them?—None of the rest had got any grammar off, even the parts of speech.

10152. Did that boy know the parts of speech?—Yes.

10153. Does he now know them?—He does.

10154. You would not venture to affirm it?—Oh, yes; I would be astonished if he did not.

10155. With the exception of that boy, no boy in the school received instruction in English grammar?—None, with the exception of that boy.

10156. Is any industrial instruction given to the boys?—I thought there was to be at

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first, and I occupied them occasionally on a Saturday cleaning the place and working in the garden; the reason I did that was, that I found spades provided for the boys to work when I came, and if I went astray in that, it was because of those things; and I have given them instruction and exercised them a little in that way.

10157. Have you received instruction yourself as a gardener?—Oh, no; but I was from a boy brought up to take care of my father's garden, and I took care of my own.

10158. Do you consider yourself capable of giving instruction in gardening?—So far as relates to my own garden, I think I understand the management of it, and it seems to show I do; I never got regular instruction, but what I picked up myself.

10159. By whom is this school visited and inspected?—There are very few visitors; Mr. Moffatt used to call occasionally.

10160. Does Mr. Moffatt superintend the secular instruction of the boys?—Not in the schools; he has not come latterly; he came several times before the school was in proper order; we got new desks; he has been very seldom there since we got the new desks: once or twice, I think.

10161. How long is it since you got the new desks?—It is a very recent thing, but I could not take upon myself to say when; I might be quite astray, although it is not more than a twelvemonth or two, but they are new desks still.

10162. Has he not visited frequently since you got the new desks?—I only remember once or twice.

10163. Did he examine into the secular instruction?—Not at all.

10164. In what department did he examine?—I think none at all.

10165. Did he examine in the Church Catechism?—No.

10166. Did he examine in reading the Bible?—I think not; no.

10167. On no occasion within the last year?—On no occasion.

10168. Has he examined the boys in any thing within the last year, to the best of your knowledge?—He has witnessed the examination in mental arithmetic, and I believe I can appeal to him that he approved highly of their proficiency, and that they were remarkably clever in answering.

10169. When was that?—I cannot tell exactly.

10170. Have you any reason to know that the Rev. Mr. Moffatt gives religious instruction to the pupils and catechises them elsewhere?—We send them to the church for that purpose.

10171. How often?—Twice a week.

10172. On what days?—Wednesdays and Fridays.

10173. For what time on those days?—About half an hour before twelve; one day they go a quarter before twelve.

10174. How much time is spent in catechising the boys?—I think they are about an hour absent from the school; an hour present in the church.

10175. Were the boys to-day in their usual dress?—Their usual Sunday dress, their best dress.

10176. Why were the boys in their Sunday dress to-day?—Expecting the gentlemen.

10177. Mr. *Stephens.*—Was the school-room washed for the occasion?—It was; it was washed last Friday; we had dirty weather since, which made it dirty, and we got it washed yesterday again; my servant washed it.

10178. *Chairman.*—How many boys have you attending the school at present?—About twenty-nine on the list; about twenty-four present.

10179. What has been the average for the last year?—I can tell for any day, but I cannot say the average.

10180. How many were there on this day week?—Twenty.

10181. How do you account for there being so small a number to-day?—The little ones I desired not to come: some who were in letters and some reading the lettered boards.

10182. Why did you desire them not to come?—I thought the boys required principally were those of the Blue School, and that the others did not require to be present.

10183. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did we see the Blue school in its usual state?—In its best.

10184. *Chairman.*—Is that your return exhibited to you?—That is my return.

10185. What does that profess to be a return of?—The Downpatrick Blue school; that is my school.

10186. Does it contain a return of the number of scholars in the Blue school?—That is a return of the whole school.

10187. What number of Blue boys are mentioned in the return?—No particular number of Blue boys there; that is a report of the whole school.

10188. How many of those are Blue boys?—Ten.

10189. Then ten other boys are returned as in attendance, for there are twenty marked for 1854?—They are mixed together.

10190. Do any of the Blue boys pay for their education?—Not a farthing.

10191. All pay for their education except four?—Yes.

10192. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—I thought you mentioned that twenty-nine was the whole number; the number there is so?—I suppose the Blue boys are not included there.

10193. If you were called upon to return the number of scholars, why did you not include the Blue boys?—That must have been a misunderstanding.

10194. You will be furnished with another return to fill up?—I got a second return.

10195. Did you prepare the boys in any other way except as regards their dress to receive the visit of the Commissioners?—I did not.

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DOWNPATRICK.

Blue School, Downpatrick.

Mr. Thomas Teer.

10196. If you had prepared the boys by good teaching, which is a work of time and diligence, it would have been more satisfactory to the Commissioners than dressing them in their Sunday clothes, which they could put on in a few minutes?—I dressed myself also, which I think is my duty when I expect gentlemen to visit us.

10197. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did the Blue boys come to you perfectly untaught; or had they been previously attending any other school?—Latterly they had not; the last that came in commenced at their letters.

10198. Were any of the boys you have at present at any other school before they came to you?—I suppose some of them were; Hastings could read, and perhaps others.

10199. Do they read a portion of the Holy Scriptures daily?—They do.

10200. Did you hear the evidence of Mr. Harrell?—I think I did.

10201. Did you or did you not?—I am not very sharp in hearing; I heard it as well as I could at the distance I was sitting.

10202. Did he give a correct description of your schools?—He did; but I might explain some of what he stated. Some of my sins I heard stated, were sins of ignorance.

10203. Dr. *Andrews.*—Have you any emoluments besides the field and garden, in addition to your salary and the pay of the pupils?—Yes; firing, and pen and ink money; I get that, and furnish pens and ink for the male school.

10204. That is for the school, and not for yourself. Have you any emoluments besides your salary, £13 18*s.* 4*d.*; what is the £4 2*s.* for?—£2 for coals, and £2 2*s.* for ink and pens.

10205. Is the £2 for the fuel in the school?—Yes.

10206. These are connected with the school, not emoluments of your own; have you any other emoluments besides the £13 18*s.* 4*d.*?—It is £13 16*s.* 10*d.*

10207. You returned £13 18*s.* 4*d.*; have you any other emoluments besides the field, the garden, and pay from pupils?—Every other year the grass of the green.

10208. How do you mean?—The mistress has it one year, and I have it another.

10209. Have you the field in addition to that?—We have the grazing field in addition.

10210. Have you any other emoluments?—No.

10211. Mr. *Stephens.*—What was your net annual income during 1854, from your situation as schoolmaster?—I will have to enter into a valuation I am not competent for. The house is a very excellent one, but it is not worth a great deal to me, any more than that there is very good accommodation for myself and wife, and the garden is a good garden. There is a good grazing field, and the cow calves every year.

10212. Do not mind the calves; I want to know the net annual income?—We must calculate it in that way; the grazing field £4 we could say, and then the salary.

10213. How much from the boys?—That is uncertain; it is sometimes more and sometimes less.

Miss Grace Quade.

Miss *Grace Quade* sworn and examined.

10214. *Chairman.*—How long have you been mistress of the female Blue school?—Since 1831.

10215. Who appointed you?—Mr. Millar, the agent then under Lord De Clifford.

10216. Were you a schoolmistress before that?—I was.

10217. Where were you trained?—In Kildare-place.

10218. Where were you teaching?—In Maghera, county Down; I taught school for the Rev. Spencer Knox's lady.

10219. What instruction do you give?—I teach the Blue girls reading, writing, accounts, knitting, and plain work.

10220. Have you any time-tables specifying the hours set apart for the different studies and employments?—No, my Lord; I never got any.

10221. Have you ever drawn up one yourself?—No.

10222. How much time is devoted to needlework every day?—As much as we can spare from lessons. When the girls come in in the morning, they say Scripture and spelling lessons; then they go to work. We have a great deal of work to do for both schools; we have to knit for the boys' school and the girls' school, and to make up dresses and linen.

10223. How long do you suppose they are at the needlework?—They commence their needlework by 12 o'clock, and they are at that till about 2; it is according to the season of the year: when they get new dresses at Easter I have to keep them closer to the work then.

10224. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are they at their lessons from 9 o'clock a.m. till 12?—No, not entirely; they count one day and write another.

10225. But they do not begin to work till 12 o'clock. Are they either reading, writing, or at arithmetic till 12 o'clock?—Not at the season of the year we have the clothing to make, when I have to put them early at work.

10226. How long does that season last?—We get the clothing before February, we have to make for all the new girls that come in.

10227. When is this clothing distributed?—It is given at Easter.

10228. From February to Easter the school time is interfered with, from the amount of needlework to be done being greater than at any other time during the year?—Yes.

10229. But during the rest of the year no needlework is done before 12 o'clock?—I cannot say, for I do not go by hours.

10230. You do not set apart regular hours for the performance of particular tasks?—No; I hear them just as they have the lessons.

10231. Did you attend to the answering of the girls when I examined them in reading?—I did, and was very sorry to see they answered so badly.

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DOWNPATRICK.

Blue School, Downpatrick.

Miss Grace Quade.

10232. Was there any girl able to explain the following words, "celerity, benevolence, contemplation, reverie?"—No. I always ask them questions when reading. They might have answered me; but they are so unaccustomed to be asked questions by strange gentlemen.

10233. Did you attend to their answering when I questioned them in arithmetic?—Yes.

10234. Can you tell me the name of the girl who stood last but one in the class?—Jane Linton.

10235. How long has she been in the school?—Eight months.

10236. Have all the other girls been longer in the school?—Yes.

10237. How long is the senior girl in the school?—Three years.

10238. Was any girl except that one who has been eight months in the school, able to tell what was the one-third of a pound?—I think there was.

10239. No girl but the one could tell what was the one-third part of a pound. Did you hear me ask them any question in geography?—Yes.

10240. Are you in the habit of teaching them geography?—Yes, and they answer me very well.

10241. Are you aware that none of the girls could tell me the name of any one of the principal cities of Europe?—I was. They could tell them all to me; if you allowed me to ask the questions, they would have answered.

10242. Are you aware that none could tell the names of any of the principal cities and towns in Ireland?—I am.

10243. Are you aware that when I asked that question, one mentioned the Thames as an answer?—Yes.

10244. Do you give them any instruction in grammar?—No.

10245. Have you complained to the manager of the school that the necessary devotion of their time to needlework interferes with their progress in their education?—I have told Mr. Moffatt.

10246. Are you aware that in other schools where girls have to make their own clothes, and attend to household duties, they still are able to carry on their secular education. Are you acquainted with the circumstances of any other institution in which the girls in the school are taught, and have also to perform household offices, and to do needlework?—No.

10247. I have examined in institutions of that kind, and found the answering in reading, arithmetic, geography, and grammar uncommonly good?—Some of the girls when they came to the school did not know the alphabet, some big girls.

10248. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do the girls work for yourself?—Yes, sometimes. The agent and ladies often applied to me for servants, and requested I would get them. I was requested to bring them in to teach them how to do things, though I kept a servant generally; and I got some very good services for them. It was not for my own accommodation I brought them in.

10249. Then when the girls were so employed you saved your own time, and also the attendance of the servant?—No, I did not; I generally keep a servant.

10250. They assisted you very much?—It was as much to teach themselves, as to render assistance to me, for my family is very small.

10251. Are you not a maiden lady?—Yes.

10252. You say the girls are very much employed between February and Easter, at needlework?—Yes.

10253. Do they, during that time, read portions of the Holy Scriptures?—Every day of the week.

10254. Do you send them, during that time, to be catechised by the clergyman, twice a-week?—I do; every Friday and Wednesday.

10255. *Chairman.*—Has any other person any other information to give to the Commissioners relative to the Blue School of Downpatrick?

DOWN AND CONNOR AND DROMORE DISTRICT DIOCESAN SCHOOL.

Down and Connor and Dromore District Diocesan School.

Documentary Evidence.

10256. *Secretary.*—The first information respecting the District Diocesan School of Down and Connor and Dromore, at Downpatrick, is contained in the Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education in 1809. In the Appendix to the Fourth Report, at the time the diocesan school of Down and Connor kept at Downpatrick was separated from that of Dromore, it appears there were no free scholars; there were eight boarders, and six day scholars. There was no schoolhouse; £30 salary was paid by the bishop and clergy and a few impropriators.

10257. The next information with regard to the diocesan school is contained in certain returns that were made to Parliament in 1821; and it appears there were at that time twenty-eight scholars.

10258. The next information is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry in 1826, page 393, and at that time there were in the school only eight scholars—seven Protestants and one Roman Catholic.

10259. The next information is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland in 1835, page 240*. It states there were then nine scholars on the list, and seven in attendance.

10260. The next information with regard to the school is contained in certain returns made to Parliament in 1846, in which mention is made of the number of scholars in the district school of Down and Dromore. It appears that after the Rev. Mr. Cooper was appointed

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DOWNPATRICK.

Down and Connor and Dromore District Diocesan School.

Documentary Evidence.

master, in 1840, the number of scholars increased. In 1836 there were four; in 1837, five; in 1838, five; in 1839, five; in 1840, when the Rev. Mr. Cooper was appointed, the number increased to eighteen; in 1841 there were thirty-nine; in 1842, forty-nine; in 1843, thirty-three; in 1844, thirty-one; and in 1845, twenty-one. In the Rev. Mr. Bullick's time there were no free pupils; in the Rev. Mr. Cooper's time the largest number of free pupils was four, and the least number one.

10261. From a return made to Parliament in 1853, it appears the number of boys in the school on the 1st of May, 1852, was twenty. The number of free boys was, in 1849, three; in 1850, two; and in 1851 and 1852, *nil*. In a return made to Parliament in 1854 it is stated the number of boys in the Down and Dromore diocesan school was, in 1853, seventeen; in 1854, seventeen. Number of boys taught free in 1853, none. A return has been received with respect to the Down diocesan school, from the Secretary of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Dr. Kyle, on behalf of the Commissioners. [This return and the return of the master are read.] A question was raised with regard to the site of the school, and there is this letter from Dr. Kyle:—

"DISTRICT DIOCESAN SCHOOL, DOWN AND DROMORE.

"Clare-street, Dublin, 11th August, 1855.

"SIR,—In reply to your query as to this school, I beg to state that the district diocesan schoolmaster is in receipt of the profit arising from the site of the former school at Dromore.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM COTTER KYLE, Secretary."

10262. I omitted to read from the Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, made in 1827. At page 11 they state:—"In this diocese a diocesan school has for a considerable time been kept, but no house or land was appropriated for it until very lately, when Lord De Clifford made a grant of about two acres adjoining Downpatrick. The Board of Education has had it in contemplation to erect a schoolhouse upon this land, and the Grand Jury of the county Down have presented £1,000 for that purpose, to be paid by yearly instalments of £100. The school is kept at present in a house rented by the master, Mr. Bullick, who is in receipt of the salary of £90, allotted to the district school of the united dioceses of Down and Dromore.

"Mr. Bullick is curate of the adjoining parish of Inch; his predecessor, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Bell's predecessor, Mr. Kennedy, appear to have had a good attendance of scholars. We consider the town of Downpatrick a favourable situation for the establishment of a diocesan school, and it does not appear to us expedient that the school of any other diocese should be united to it."

Rev. Joseph Cooper.

The Rev. *Joseph Cooper* sworn and examined.

10263. *Chairman.*—You are head master of the Down and Dromore diocesan school?—Yes.

10264. When were you appointed?—April, 1840.

10265. How many scholars have you at present?—Twenty in actual attendance.

10266. Have you any boarders?—I have no boarders.

10267. Any free pupils?—Not at present.

10268. Have you had any applications?—Not for the last three years; I have mentioned that in my return.

10269. Have you ever refused to take free pupils?—Never when any proper application was made. In fact, I may say I never gave a refusal.

10270. Have you any suggestion to make for the improvement of your school?—I have not.

10271. Have you considered whether any thing could be done that would tend to the improvement of your school?—Is it in the way of increasing its funds?

10272. In any manner?—I had not made up my mind; I had not prepared myself for the question; and at the moment it does not occur to me what to suggest, without previous consideration; but I would wish to reconcile the apparent inconsistency in the returns I have made to the Commissioners as to the number of scholars for the last three years—twenty-six in 1852, twenty-three in 1853, and twenty-two in 1854; but some of the boys were not in attendance the whole year. When I made the return to Dr. Kyle, I was merely required to specify the number in the school on a particular day; but in my returns to your lordship and the Commissioners I have included those who attended only parts of the year.

10273. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—The total number on the school roll?—Exactly; that is what I have returned. I keep no assistant, although I give instruction in a great number of subjects. The school is small, and it keeps me busy to instruct in classics, the elementary parts of geometry, and in French. Some of my pupils wished to prepare themselves for the Apothecaries' Hall, in Dublin, where a little knowledge of French is required. That I teach them, and the several parts of English education I consider myself competent to instruct in.

10274. The instruction given is of a character to fit young men to enter college?—Yes; I would prepare boys either for a classical sizarship in Trinity College, or a literary scholarship in the Queen's College. I had boys that succeeded in competing for the sizarship; and I sent boys to the Queen's College, Belfast, who succeeded.

10275. Do you also give such an English education as would be of use to young persons intended for commercial life?—Oh yes, I do; I think I give instruction sufficient to prepare any boy for commercial life.

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10276. For instance, for a bank or a counting-house?—Yes; of course. Arithmetic, reading, writing, and even book-keeping, I have taught some of the boys.

10277. Dr. *Andrews.*—You are a clergyman, and a scholar of Trinity College?—Yes; I was a scholar.

10278. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are there any other schools in the neighbourhood in which classical instruction is given?—Oh, yes; there has been long in Downpatrick, and before my time, a school under the management of a committee, who take an interest in its welfare—and classics have always been taught there. Indeed I have always looked upon it as a rival to my school. On one occasion there was a proposal made to me to make a movement to gain support.

10279. In what way?—I was told that if I engaged the principal assistant, it would, perhaps, be the means of getting me the support of that committee. I have had no assistant for a long time; and I was told by a person who I believe was authorized by the committee to speak to me, that if I engaged the principal assistant they would be disposed to send all the children to me, and to amalgamate the schools.

10280. Was that intended to secure any modification in the system of education?—No; I think this assistant had personal friends; but I did not wish to submit to the dictation to appoint a particular person, and I also wished to announce to the public that I would be very glad to get the support of the committee, but not on the terms proposed to me. There has always been a committee school in Downpatrick, previous to my entering upon the diocesan school. It has always been kept up, with the exception of two or three months when they had no teacher.

10281. Do you know whether commercial instruction is given in that school?—Oh, yes; a very general course of instruction. There are people in the town of very considerable local influence, and they, of course, would desire to have a teacher who would adopt their suggestions. It is quite natural that when they get a person to comply with their wishes in that respect, and who is competent as a teacher, they would prefer him.

10282. *Chairman.*—Can you give the Commissioners any further information?—No, my Lord.

10283. As the Commissioners were not able to examine your school to-day, the Assistant Commissioner who comes to this county will visit the school. I believe there was some misunderstanding on your part, and you dismissed your scholars?—Yes.

General State of Education—Theophilus Gardiner's Endowment for Schools in Downpatrick.

General State of Education—Theophilus Gardiner's Endowment for Schools in Downpatrick.

Rev. Samuel Craig Nelson.

Rev. *Samuel Craig Nelson*, sworn and examined.

10284. *Chairman.*—Will you state to the Commissioners what are your opinions relative to education, generally, in Downpatrick?—With respect to the number of schools in Downpatrick, we are by no means deficient. We have a large number of schools: first the Diocesan school, then the Committee school; these are chiefly for the instruction of the middle or higher classes, and both are well attended. In the third place, there is a school in Saul-street, which is not constantly open, but generally conducted by some young man who spends part of his time at college. It has been chiefly under the direction of a committee, and the Rev. Mr. White, the Presbyterian minister. Then we have the Blue Coat Hospital school; then the National schools, male, female, and infant, the houses for which were built by the late Hugh Wallace, at an expense of about £600; he also gave the land free, provided the furniture of the schools, and a large amount of school requisites at the commencement, and assisted liberally with subscriptions in supporting them from time to time, as required. They are extremely well conducted, these three schools, very competent teachers in them all, and the attendance has been large until recently; but there has been a female school established in connexion with the Sisters of Mercy, in this town, and the female children have been almost all since that period withdrawn from the National school. A few of them have returned. Then there is the female school, chiefly for children likewise, held in the vestry-room of the Rev. Mr. White's Meeting-house; and there is a school under the auspices of the Hibernian Society, which is pretty largely attended. At one time, I believe, it received assistance from the Association for Discountenancing Vice. That school, I believe, succeeded the old Lancasterian school in this town. A paper was placed in my hands by the postman, addressed to the Lancasterian school, Downpatrick, endowed by Theophilus Gardiner, and also for an infant school. I have made inquiry amongst the old inhabitants of the town, and have not been able to find any trace of that endowment having been received by the managers or teachers of these schools. The infant school, which was in existence at the time of Mr. Gardiner's death, as well as the Lancasterian school, are defunct,—I should rather say the infant school was transferred to the house erected by the late Mr. Wallace. The teacher and manager of that infant school became, under Mr. Wallace's patronage, manager of the new infant school; but neither the old infant school nor the new one, so far as I can ascertain, ever received any part of the bequest left by Mr. Gardiner. I should say, my Lord, as far as my opinion would go, that we have rather too many schools than too few. I think if we had a smaller number of schools, better endowed, and better managed, we would have a better description of teachers.

10285. [*Secretary.*—Before Mr. Nelson proceeds farther I will read the information before the Commissioners, relative to Mr. Gardiner's endowment. It appears by returns which the Commissioners have obtained from the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests,

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DOWNPATRICK.

General State of Education—Theophilus Gardiner's Endowment for Schools in Downpatrick.

Rev. Samuel Craig Nelson.

that Theophilus Gardiner, of Downpatrick, died 30th July, 1834. Probate taken out by Wm. Creek, of Newry, in November, 1834, executor. He bequeathed the sum of £30 to Wm. Johnston, Esq., and by him to be placed at interest, and the interest to be applied by him to the annual support of the infant school, and the Lancasterian school, Downpatrick, one-third to the former, and two-thirds to the latter, or the principal sum to be divided in like proportions as the said Wm. Johnston shall think fit.]

10286. I applied at Mr. Wallace's office, where I understood Mr. Gardiner's will was drafted, and they have not been able to lay their hands on the draft. I was totally ignorant of the terms of the bequest, but now I think we shall be able to find out something about it. Mr. Johnston's nephew, his representative, lives near Downpatrick, and will, I am sure, give any information connected with the matter. I shall, with your permission, apply to him, and write to Dr. Hancock on the subject. I said, my Lord, I thought we had rather too many schools than too few; and in reference to some observations I heard from Mr. Cooper in the course of examination, I beg leave to state, that if any means could be devised by which the endowment of his school could be increased, I think it would be exceedingly useful to the town and neighbourhood of Downpatrick, so that Mr. Cooper might have an efficient staff of masters. I do not think there could be a man better qualified than Mr. Cooper, both as a superior scholar in classics and science, and as a man who understands the art of teaching. He thoroughly grounds his pupils in the several branches which he teaches, but I do think it is held by the people of the town, generally, that Mr. Cooper's school would be more efficient, the children better educated, and the school more flourishing, and productive to himself, if he had a well qualified assistant. I have frequently communicated with Mr. Cooper on the subject. My own children have been at school with Mr. Cooper; I have one with him at present; I am very well satisfied with his progress, but at the same time I know there is a general feeling in Downpatrick that if Mr. Cooper had a larger staff for his school there would be no occasion to have a committee school. The committee schools we have had have sometimes been well conducted, and sometimes there have been indifferent masters, and changing, which is a very inconvenient thing, disadvantageous to the interests of the pupils. Perhaps the Commissioners will be able to suggest some method to the Government by which the endowment of the school could be increased, so as to enable it to become, what I am satisfied, under Mr. Cooper's management, it might very well become, a first-rate diocesan school. I should also add that Mr. Cooper commands the respect and confidence of all classes of the county, and of all denominations.

10287. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Is it for the purpose of making the school more efficient, and enabling Mr. Cooper to employ assistants, and so to receive a greater number of pupils, that you wish to have the endowment increased?—Yes.

10288. It is not from any objection to the nature of the instruction imparted at the school?—I never heard the slightest objection made.

10289. Dr. *Andrews.*—In fact, it is their preference for Mr. Cooper and their desire to send their children to the school, make the people wish him to have more means, and a more efficient staff?—It is. During the examination of assistant teachers at the committee school, several parents who had children there, expressed a desire to me to send their children to Mr. Cooper, if he had a well-qualified assistant; and when the last master left, several parents would have been most anxious to send their children to him.

10290. *Chairman.*—In what branch does Mr. Cooper require an assistant?—I do not think I could say there is a deficiency in any branch, because Mr. Cooper is competent to teach in any branch, but I do not think he has sufficient time to devote to all the branches in which he himself wishes the children to be educated.

Rathmullen National School.

Rev. Samuel Craig Nelson—(con.)

RATHMULLEN NATIONAL SCHOOL.

10291. Perhaps it is not out of place to mention that I received a special letter from your Secretary, regarding an endowment for Rathmullen National school, as to which I am correspondent of the National Board. Mr. Archibald is more the patron of the school than I am, but it so happened I have been always the correspondent. I am not aware of any endowment attached to the school.

10292. [*Secretary.*—It is one of those schools returned by the National Education Commissioners as having either an income arising from subscriptions, or an endowment. In consequence of that the Commissioners had to make an inquiry of the manager, as to which of the two sources the income referred to was from. The Rev. Mr. Nelson's statement that it is from subscription, will suffice.]

10293. In the query it is asked, what amount the master receives from school payments. Then what other emoluments has the teacher, first, in connexion with the school, and secondly from other sources. He has none other than from his connexion with the school.

10294. *Chairman.*—If it is not an endowed school we do not require any further information about it. Is it endowed?—It is not.

10295. Have you any further observations to address to the Commissioners?—No.

General State of Education.

Rev. Samuel Craig Nelson—(con.)

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

10296. Mr. *Stephens.*—If Mr. Cooper had an assistant master what do you think would be the increase in the number of pupils at the school?—On the last occasion I had a communication with Mr. Cooper on the subject, I calculated there would be an increase of twenty or twenty-five pupils.

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10297. Would not that in itself pay the assistant master, without having any assistance from extraneous sources?—Perhaps it would; but at the same time I think it would be desirable if there could be some personal endowment procured, that would always command the services of a first-rate assistant.

10298. You say Mr. Cooper has already £100 per annum; you say if he employed an assistant master he would get twenty-five additional pupils, would not that number pay the assistant master?—In country towns the number of pupils fluctuates. There would be no doubt times when the supply would be short, when there would not be a sufficient number of children of that age to be educated. I know, from observation for many years past, such is the case. I should, perhaps, mention that a great many parents of children at Mr. Cooper's school would be very glad to pay a larger sum than Mr. Cooper charges. His charge is very small, compared with the sort of instruction he is calculated to impart to the children

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DISTRICT DIOCESAN SCHOOL OF DOWN AND CONNOR AND DROMORE.

District Diocesan School of Down and Connor and Dromore.

Rev. *Joseph Cooper* is further examined.

Rev. Joseph Cooper.

10299. The very first month I entered upon the duties of my school, I begged of Dr. Kyle, the Secretary of the Board of Education, to let me know about my liability to the free scholars. He told me I was liable. Being under the obligation to take free pupils, I thought it inconsistent to take high terms. Parents have offered me larger terms for pupils than I charged, and I refused to receive them.

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BELFAST.

BELFAST, 8th OCTOBER, 1855.

Present:—MARQUESS OF KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

Ballyrobin and Killead Schools.

Documentary Evidence.

BALLYROBIN AND KILLEAD SCHOOLS.

10300. *Secretary.*—The first communication that has been received is relative to the school of Killead, co. Antrim. The Rev. H. Mecredy is in attendance. The first information with respect to the school is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, in 1835, page 290[a]. They mention that in the parish of Killead there was a day school, kept by Robert Crawford. Sources of support, a legacy of £20 9*s.* 3*d.* per annum; Colonel Packenham £3; children from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. Forty-six boys, and twenty-two girls; total number on the books at the time of inspection, sixty-eight; average daily attendance, fifty: attendance increasing. Kind of instruction, classics, reading, writing, arithmetic, and mathematics. I will read the information about the Ballyrobin school. In the Appendix to the First Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1825, it is stated there was a sum of £15 granted from the Lord Lieutenant's fund, and given to the Rev. Robert Young, in consideration of a site being conveyed in perpetuity for the school, and a sum of £14 being subscribed, in addition to the £15. I read the letter of the Rev. H. R. Mecredy:—

"MR. NEILSON HANCOCK,

"SIR,—There have been sent to Mr. Ritchie, the teacher of the endowed school of Ballyrobin, Killead, from Mr. M'Cartney the rector of this parish, a package of papers from your office, addressed, 'Principal Master of the Endowed School, Killead;' now Mr. Ritchie wishes to know what he is to do with those sheets he has received; I answered all queries relative to his own school, Ballyrobin: what school is meant by Killead endowed school?—there is a school at Killead church, under episcopal superintendence, whether endowed or not I cannot say, and we have a national school at our meeting-house, called Killead National school; to this school a teacher was appointed at May last. The previous teacher received some £3 from a land proprietor, per annum, which in his late years of teaching was withdrawn: but whether this endowment was voluntary or not, I cannot say. I have only been in this parish a few years, and am not conversant with much occurring previously. The late teacher could give you all information I expect on this matter; his name and address is,—James M. Holmes, Killealy, British, Antrim.

"I am, yours respectfully,
(Signed) "H. R. MECREDY, Pres. Minister."

"Killead, 4th August, 1855."

10301. A letter was addressed to the Rev. Mr. Mecredy, stating the information which I have already read, with respect to the school at Killead, and then there is this reply to the Assistant Secretary, which I read:—

"MR. LOUGHRAN,

"SIR,—I much regret my delay in replying to your communication of the 1st ultimo, relative to the school taught by Robert Crawford, and also in reference to the money granted the Rev. Robert Young from the Lord Lieutenant's fund. Your letter somehow fell aside, and it is only this moment that I have got my hand upon it. The school formerly taught by Crawford is the same as that now taught by Ritchie. You mention that the Commissioners report it at Killead: Ballyrobin is its name, that being the name of the townland in which it is situated: Killead is the name of the parish. What is known by the Killead school is the national school, at Killead meeting-house, situated about a mile from the Ballyrobin school aforesaid.

"In reference to the money granted the Rev. Robert Young, I have made inquiry, and beg to state that no one (and I have spoken to several here,) knows any thing of the circumstance.

"It is thought that the money had likely been granted to a schoolhouse proposed to be built on ground proposed to be granted by the late Mr. Dunne, of Dublin, on the townland of Killealy, situated close by Killead meeting-house; the schoolhouse was not built, but Mr. Dunne made, I understand, an arrangement to pay a certain sum in lieu of the proposed site, to the school then and now taught at Killead meeting-house. This sum (I believe £4 per annum), Mr. Dunne paid up till his death, and his heir, Mr. Stewart, also up till lately, allowed this sum to the teacher, Mr. Holmes, in his rent; Holmes being his tenant in Killealy. Mr. Stewart, I believe, for some cause, prior to Holmes resigning charge of the school, through his agent, Mr. William Boyd, of Templepatrick, withdrew the £4, or would not give Holmes credit for it in payment of his rent. We have now a very efficient teacher, Mr. Forsythe, in this school, and the attendance of children is very much increased. I lately applied to Mr. Boyd for a continuance of the former grant to the school, and he directed me to apply to Mr. Stewart, and to ask even an increase, and he would forward the application, and saying he was sure Mr. Stewart would grant it now that the school was prospering. If you should write to the Rev. James M'Kee, of Killead, he could give you, I am certain, some information relative to this matter from the beginning. There is also another person, Thomas Waters, on whose ground the schoolhouse was to have been built, and who had conversations on the subject with Mr. Dunne, that could give you information; but as

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he is a tenant under Mr. Stewart he might fear to interfere lest he should gain the displeasure of the landlord. This is all the intelligence, I think, I can afford you; I am, I may say, comparatively a stranger here, it being only six years since I got charge of this congregation, as Mr. M'Kee's successor. Mr. M'Kee has been in the parish perhaps nearly thirty years, and Waters, I believe, was born in it.

"I am, yours respectfully,

(Signed) "H. R. MECREDY,

"Presbyterian Minister, Killead.

"October 4, 1855."

Rev. *Henry R. Mecredy* sworn and examined.

Rev. Henry R. Mecredy.

10302. *Chairman.*—Have you received any information with respect to these schools, in addition to what you have already conveyed?—I have received additional information with respect to this school, which was proposed to be built at Killead. I was instructed by a number of my congregation to state to the Commissioners that Counsellor John Dunne, late of Dublin, died either in 1825 or 1827. Previous to his death he bequeathed a number of acres of land, principally in Killead, upon which to erect a schoolhouse, and the members of my congregation to whom I refer, consider he granted a sum of money for the erection of the schoolhouse. After his death, his son, the late Mr. Dunne, came down to inquire about the land, and the erection of the schoolhouse, and he had a conversation with the Rev. Mr. M'Kee, then minister of Killead, and Mr. M'Watters, upon whose ground the schoolhouse was to be built, it being the only farm not out of lease. There being a national school, Mr. Dunne considered it might be as well to grant something to this, and not to build a new schoolhouse. This was acceded to, and up to his death he paid £2 or £3, and paid also 10*s.* a-year towards fuel. After Mr. Dunne's decease, Mr. Stewart became his heir, and he for several years allowed the teacher then conducting the school, being his tenant, this amount in his rent; but after some time withdrew this grant. Mr. Holmes resigned the school, and we have a teacher employed in it, and I made the application, stated in the letter, to Mr. Boyd.

10303. Did Mr. Dunne specify any particular sum for the erection of the schoolhouse?—Yes, the sum was specified, some £12 or £15. I was told so by those persons who instructed me to make this communication; and the number of acres of land in Killealy, and the number of tenants whose leases dropped. There was a house adjoining M'Watters' farm, and Mr. Dunne proposed to take that house, and give the ground of M'Watters' farm. M'Watters considered he would suffer less by giving these few acres, and readily joined with Mr. M'Kee in applying to Mr. Dunne to give a certain sum to the Killead school.

10304. Dr. *Andrews.*—What was the name of the Mr. Dunne who made the will?—Counsellor John Dunne, of Dublin.

10305. Has any search been made for his will?—Not that I have heard of; whether they have in the country a copy of the will I cannot say.

10306. Was the Mr. Dunne you speak of succeeded by Mr. Richard Dunne?—Yes; and he preceded the present owner of the property, Mr. Stewart.

10307. Have you ever thought of looking into the will of Mr. Dunne, to see the provisions?—No; I am but a few years in the parish. Whether Mr. Holmes, the former teacher, and who is now a tenant upon the property, saw the will, I cannot tell. Mr. Boyd told me one cause of the withdrawal of the endowment was, that Mr. M'Kee had written to Mr. Stewart, demanding, as a right, this sum after it was stopped, and that Mr. Stewart took offence at that.

10308. You did not interfere so long as the sum settled upon was paid?—I did not. After another teacher was employed, in May last, I applied to Mr. Boyd of Templepatrick, the agent of Mr. Stewart.

10309. Is there a school in Killead in addition to the school to which you are referring, or between Killead and Crumlin?—There is a school at Killead church.

10310. Are you aware of any endowment for it?—I am not. In my letter to Dr. Hancock I referred to that, as being possibly the one endowed with the £20 a-year; but I find it was Ballyrobin school.

10311. Has Mr. Stewart an agent?—He has.

10312. Was it he who paid the sum?—The teacher, since I came there, was a tenant on the townland, and when he went to pay his rent he was allowed credit for this sum.

10313. It was through the agent it was allowed?—Yes.

10314. Is not the same agent still acting?—Yes.

10315. *Chairman.*—Is there a female school at Ballyrobin?—There is a female teacher, but there is no endowment for her. The teacher's wife was the female teacher, and she assisted him; but she has no endowment from the Board. She teaches for a number of hours during the day the females that attend at the school.

10316. Dr. *Andrews.*—Are you aware whether there is any copy of the will of Mr. Dunne in the possession of any of the persons interested in this inquiry?—There is an impression on my mind there is, but I cannot positively say.

10317. If you get a copy will you forward it to the Commissioners?—I could soon inform you whether there is such a thing in existence. If any party in the country has a copy I will tell you.

10318. *Chairman.*—We will inquire further about this case as soon as we get a copy of the will.—If you had this Mr. Waters before you, he could state what passed between him

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BELFAST.

Ballyrobin and Killead Schools.

Rev. Henry R. Mecredy.

and the late Mr. Dunne in reference to the subject; and also Mr. M'Kee, who has been in the parish some thirty years; I have been only five or six.

10319. Are they in attendance at present?—They are not. Mr. M'Kee could not attend; he is in delicate health; I do not think he would be able to come here. Mr. Waters—or, as he is called in the country, M'Watters—could come; and there is the former master, a tenant of Mr. Stewart's, living on the townland of Killealy.

The Belfast Academy.

Documentary Evidence.

THE BELFAST ACADEMY.

10320. *Secretary.*—There is no other special communication with regard to any particular school in this county, except those emanating from parties connected with the schools. There is no other complaint with regard to endowments. The next school to be brought under the notice of the Commissioners is the Belfast Academy. A return has been received from the Rev. Reuben D. Bryce, principal master of the school; and amongst the documents contained in that return is a statement and appeal on behalf of the Belfast Academy, dated 1834, which explains the history of the academy:—

STATEMENT AND APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE BELFAST ACADEMY.

"The Belfast Academy was founded by subscription in the year 1785. The objects of the institution were explained in a printed prospectus, dated January, 1786, which is still extant, and exhibits remarkably bold and enlarged views on the subject of education. From this document it appears that the academy was intended to furnish an extensive course of literature and philosophy, combined with a system of schools for more elementary education. At first, these noble objects appear to have been pursued with some degree of diligence and zeal. Teachers were appointed, and classes opened for the various departments of useful knowledge. Extensive and commodious grounds, with buildings capable of being converted into class-rooms, were purchased, and the property vested in trustees, in order to secure it for the use of the public. Unfortunately, however, the patrons and trustees soon began to relax in that regular attention which is so essential to the prosperity of all public institutions. No meeting took place from the 11th of August, 1792, till the 21st of January, 1795; nor between the 20th of June, 1796, and the 8th of December, 1802. After this last date there is a total chasm, till the 19th of April, 1814; and from this again, a similar blank, till the 12th of August, 1822. When those who ought to have watched over the interests of the academy and the public thus suffered intervals of six, twelve, and eight years, respectively, to intervene between their meetings, it could not be expected that any security would be provided for the permanent prosperity and usefulness of the seminary. Accordingly, during this long period of neglect, the classes for the higher sciences had become dormant; a part of the property, which would now be most valuable to the academy, was alienated, and the remainder burthened with a debt of £700, incurred for repairs and 'permanent improvements;' notwithstanding which, the buildings, at the end of the period referred to, were in a complete state of dilapidation and decay.

"During the last eight years the principal and masters have repeatedly pressed upon the patrons the impossibility of going on much longer without the buildings being renewed, and the importance of clearing away the debt. No practical result having arisen from these representations, the principal and masters at last offered to undertake the entire management of the academy, and the task of procuring funds to rebuild it—entering, at the same time, into any arrangement which might be necessary to prevent it from ever becoming private property. This offer was unanimously accepted on the 14th of January, 1834, by one of the largest and most respectable meetings of patrons ever held, and the following terms were agreed on, as those which should be offered to the public in asking for subscriptions.

"I.—Each subscriber of ten guineas and upwards shall receive the full value of his contribution, in the education of pupils, to be nominated by him, or in such a way as he shall appoint:—*i. e.*, for every guinea contributed, the subscriber will have the power of nominating a pupil to receive one quarter's free tuition in any *one* of those branches for which a guinea per quarter is charged, or in any *two* of those for which the charge is half-a-guinea.

"II.—Each subscriber of fifty guineas or upwards, may provide for the nomination of one or more pupils annually for ever, who shall receive tuition to the amount of the interest of the original contribution, calculated at five per cent.; and the foundation which furnishes this free education shall, with the founder's permission, be called by his name.

"Of the nominees of subscribers of less than fifty guineas not more than forty will be received into the academy at one time; and, in case of competition, the nominees of those who have given the largest subscriptions will be first admitted.

"The subscribers of fifty guineas and upwards, in concert with the principal and masters, will devise provisions for the election of future principals. Till such an arrangement be completed the power of election is vested provisionally in the subscribers of fifty guineas and upwards, and the masters jointly.

"The property is vested in two trustees, who have no power whatever to grant any lease or assignment after the 1st of January, 1836; nor before that time, without the *unanimous* consent of the principal and masters, and of a meeting of the subscribers of fifty guineas and upwards, duly convened; but they may renew the lease already granted, or relet the tenements on the expiration of the lease, with the consent of the masters and subscribers, as just stated. Thus the property is effectually protected from further alienation.

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"In deciding the questions provided for in the two last paragraphs, each subscriber of fifty guineas and upwards will have a vote for every fifty guineas of his subscription: *i. e. subscribers of fifty guineas* will have *one vote—subscribers of one hundred guineas* will have *two votes*, &c.

"The friends of the Academy appeal with confidence to the public spirit of Belfast and its neighbourhood, in behalf of the oldest literary institution of the town—an institution to which most of the respectable inhabitants are connected by the ties of early associations; and which, notwithstanding the difficulties it has encountered, has been signally useful over all the north of Ireland; while it has cost the public almost nothing. The entire amount of the original subscriptions in 1785 was £928, Irish; and the total amount of occasional contributions, during the forty-seven years that have since elapsed, falls considerably short of £400; making a total of not more than £1,200, British. The terms now offered will give to subscribers at any distance from Belfast, the same advantages with residents; this appeal, therefore, is addressed to *all friends of education, who are interested in the north of Ireland by property or by residence.* The contributions have hitherto been confined to so very few individuals, that the present may be considered the first call for public support which the academy has ever made. And when the good it has done is compared with the insignificance of the sum it has hitherto cost, and the unprecedented liberality of the plan, which offers to all subscribers who may choose to avail themselves of it the full value of the sums they contribute, it is not too much to say, that a stronger case was never brought before the public of Ulster.

"Subscriptions will be received by the trustees of the academy, John Cunningham, jun., Esq., Linen-hall, and the Rev. Dr. Bryce, Donegall-street; and by any of the banks in Belfast.

"Academy, 14th July, 1834."

10321. I also read the following document:—

BELFAST ACADEMY.—STATEMENT AND APPEAL.

"When the necessity of rebuilding the Belfast Academy first began to be strongly felt, the property was mortgaged for a sum of £700, and was held by a terminable lease; and it was obviously impossible to enter upon such an undertaking till those two obstacles were removed. For several years the principal and masters repeatedly and earnestly urged the patrons to start a subscription for the purpose of paying off the debt, obtaining a lease in perpetuity, and erecting new buildings. But those gentlemen thought it better that the money for the first two purposes should be advanced, in the mean time, by some of themselves, with the view that if the subscription should prove inadequate to the accomplishment of all the three objects, part of it might remain secured on the property. Accordingly, three of their number joined in taking up the mortgage, and one of them advanced £700 for a renewal. Thus the tenure of the property was made perpetual, but the debt was doubled.

"All preparatory measures being thus completed, the patrons were earnestly pressed to re-open the subscription, but in vain. At last the principal and masters offered to undertake the task themselves, on condition of having a certain share in the management of the institution. To this the patrons acceded; and the plan agreed on between the parties was, that as soon as £1,500 should be collected, the sums advanced for taking up the old mortgage and for the renewal fine should be refunded; and that a like sum should be borrowed, if necessary, on the clear and simplified title.

"About £1,200 had been collected, when the gentleman who had paid the renewal fine being dead, and also one of those who had joined him in taking up the old mortgage, the executors of both became pressing, and the money advanced by these two parties was repaid, the survivor generously consenting to allow his share to lie over.

"Here arose the first serious difficulty. A representative of one of the deceased parties hesitated to execute the deed of release under a mistaken idea that he would compromise his own interests by doing so. At length he was induced to take the opinion of an eminent lawyer, which removed his erroneous impression, and he executed the deed.

"At this point a difference of opinion arose among those who conducted the undertaking; some were for publishing a simple statement of the foregoing facts, and reopening the subscription at once; others thought it would be better first to borrow £1,500 and begin the building, and then appeal to the public. After much discussion the advocates of the former plan reluctantly yielded, and the Committee took the usual means to look out for money to borrow.

"But here an unexpected difficulty arose. The first question asked by every person with whom they treated was—'What ground rents have you coming in to meet the interest?' But as the premises are almost wholly occupied for public purposes the ground rents are extremely trifling, and one negotiation after another was thus broken off. This obstacle took the principal and masters completely by surprise. Knowing the great value of the academy property, they had never anticipated any difficulty in raising on it a much larger sum than £1,500. But they now learned that however great the intrinsic value of a property may be, a lender is not satisfied with knowing that if sold it would certainly repay his principal; he wishes also to see that it produces an annual rental amply sufficient to secure the regular payment of his interest. The principal and masters cannot blame themselves for their ignorance on this point, as money-lending was a matter very much out of their way; but they have often thought it very strange that they never were warned of it

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by any of the eminent and experienced men of business in concert with whom, and under whose direction, they acted.

"After many fruitless endeavours to obviate these difficulties it became manifest that there was no prospect of borrowing in the ordinary money market, unless some persons could be got, from public spirit or regard for the academy, to waive the objection of the want of ground rents, and lend the money for a limited time, relying on the intrinsic value of the property. After many attempts of this kind, and many disappointments, three friends were at last found who agreed to advance the necessary sum on these terms; and a joint case was submitted, on the part of the academy and of the lenders, to a very eminent lawyer, requesting his directions for framing the necessary deeds. To the surprise, however, of all parties, counsel gave as his opinion, that it was very doubtful whether the trust deed admitted of the property being either sold or mortgaged. This opinion was directly opposed to the views of an equally eminent lawyer, by whom the new trust deeds had been settled, but who had died in the interim; nevertheless the existence of such a doubt in the mind of a high living authority was, of course, enough to justify the intended lenders in declining. There was no way of removing this doubt but by a proceeding in Chancery, against which the eminent law agents of the academy (Messrs. Garrett) gave a strong opinion:—first, on account of the expense and delay; and secondly, because if the Lord Chancellor should eventually confirm the doubts of the learned counsel, both the time and the money would be thrown away. There was, therefore, no course left but to abandon the idea of borrowing, state the above facts to the public, and appeal to them for subscriptions on the following grounds:—

"I.—The Belfast Academy was founded in 1785, at the instance, and under the guidance of the Rev. Dr. Crombie. It is, therefore, the oldest literary institution in the town. But its erection forms an era in the history of education in Ulster; for, by the efficiency of its own teaching, by setting up a high standard of education, and by leading to the erection of other seminaries, either in imitation or in rivalry, it has rendered the most important services to the whole north of Ireland. Its founders took the first, the largest, and the most difficult step in that course of educational improvement, to which the whole province—and Belfast in particular—are so deeply indebted.

"II.—But its usefulness has not been confined to Ulster, nor even to Ireland. It was the first seminary in the British empire—perhaps in Europe—that aimed at providing a large and comprehensive course of school education which should do equal justice to all departments of knowledge, and give equal training to all the faculties of the mind. Views which, though now acknowledged by all the enlightened and well informed, are only beginning to be reduced to practice in other schools, were not only fully and clearly developed in the original prospectus, but to a large extent brought into actual operation in the Belfast Academy by Dr. Crombie and his patriotic coadjutors, seventy years ago.

"III.—As to the organization which they devised for working out this idea, the best proofs of its excellence are—first, the unusually large proportion of those educated under it who have attained high distinction in literature or science, or have achieved remarkable success in life; secondly, the fact that though often copied more or less closely, on the contrary, experience has shown that such seminaries as have attempted amendments on Dr. Crombie's plan have changed for the worse.

"IV.—It is well known that many of the most important improvements, introduced into education during the last thirty years, have originated in the Belfast Academy, from which they have been extensively adopted in Great Britain and Ireland, though often without acknowledgment."

10322. There are other papers in the return which it is not necessary to read, as they do not contain any additional information. I now read the return.

10323. The only other information with regard to the school is contained in the Appendix to the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826. At page 236 they mention the Belfast Academy. The master at that time was the Rev. James Gray, a member of the Established Church. The mathematical master was the Rev. Reuben Bryce, now the principal master, a Seceder. Payments: in the classical school, a guinea a quarter; in the mathematical school, half-a-guinea and a guinea a quarter; half-a-guinea a quarter for writing; and a half-a-guinea for English. Number of pupils: fifty-two Protestants, fifty-seven Presbyterians, eighteen of other denominations, fourteen Roman Catholics; total 141. It is stated to be in connexion with the Marquess of Donegal and a committee of subscribers. The authorized version of the Scriptures read. In the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, in 1835, at page 275[a], they mention that at that time the Belfast Academy was kept by the Rev. Dr. Bryce, master. Sources of support, pay from the pupils, of whom there were 120 in attendance; and that the attendance was increasing. Kind of instruction, the general course of education. That is all the information with regard to the academy. No return has been received from Mr. Cunningham, the trustee, but the master is in attendance.

Rev. Reuben John Bryce, LL.D.

The Rev. *Reuben John Bryce*, LL.D., sworn and examined.

10324. *Chairman.*—You are head master of the Belfast Academy?—Yes.

10325. How many pupils have you at present in attendance?—At present I think the exact number is ninety-five.

10326. What was the average last year?—I am not sure that I can answer that question. It is stated in the return as nearly as I can make it out.

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10327. You do not mention the number of day scholars?—I thought I did state it. I cannot say positively the number. We can tell the number at any given time in the year, but I am not prepared with the average. I can send a supplementary statement, if it is required, of the number at different periods.

10328. The Commissioners request you to furnish a return of the number of day scholars which is not stated.

10329. Have you any boarders at present?—Yes.

10330. How many?—Three.

10331. In 1852 there were twelve. Can you give any reason for the diminution in the number of boarders?—I believe one of the principal causes is the decayed state of the building. The schools are liable to great fluctuation. I have at one time been twelve months without a single boarder; and in six months from that I have had above a dozen; I cannot account for it.

10332. Mention in what state of repair the buildings are at present?—They are in a very bad state of repair, very much worn. They are just patched up from time to time in the cheapest way it can be done, in the hope of some effective means being taken to have them rebuilt.

10333. At whose expense are those repairs made?—At the expense of the master—that fund to which allusion has been made in the return.

10334. How many schools are there in the establishment?—We count only four. There are French classes, and the drawing class, and occasionally, when required, classes for other modern languages, but the regular staff of the academy consists of the four schools and their masters.

10335. State what instruction is given in those four schools?—There is a classical school in which Greek and Latin are taught, and the usual classical studies. There is a mathematical school in which are taught mathematics, arithmetic, geography, and book-keeping, also natural history, and the elements of natural philosophy and chemistry. The natural history classes form part of the geographical classes. A portion of the week, one or two days, is given to natural history. In like manner the mathematics and natural philosophy and chemistry are taught as part of the business of the mathematical classes. That is the usual rule. Sometimes pupils who have not been in the mathematical class are taken into the natural philosophy classes, and also into natural history classes. The rule is not adhered to strictly.

10336. How are the school requisites, books, and stationery supplied?—The writing master supplies the stationery for the writing schools. Slates and pencils are supplied, and also pens and ink, for which a small charge is made, but books the boys provide themselves.

10337. To what class in society do the pupils generally belong?—I may say all classes, except the very highest who generally go to England, most of them. The terms of course exclude the very lowest: half-a-guinea a quarter is the lowest charge for instruction; and generally speaking the charges vary from six to twelve guineas. It depends upon the number of classes a boy is in.

10338. Can you state what are their subsequent pursuits in life?—Some to law, others to mercantile pursuits, principally to the learned professions.

10339. Do any proceed to the Universities when they leave the school?—Yes.

10340. State what number?—I cannot state the number; it is diminishing very much, particularly of late. There are very few go to the University of Dublin. Almost all who go to college go to the Queen's College. It is a good many years since there has been a large number going to Dublin college.

10341. What is the religious profession of the pupils?—They are of the Established Church, a few Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Independants, all denominations.

10342. Is any objection made on religious grounds to your school?—I have never heard any. It may be that individuals have objected. I have never heard of any objection officially.

10343. Can you make any suggestion for the improvement of the school?—The most important thing for the improvement of the school would be new buildings. The last paper that Dr. Hancock read is a manuscript of a final appeal that is intended to be made to the public, an extract from it. The buildings are not in so bad a state of repair—at least the state of repair of the buildings is not the only objection. They are not suitable. For example, we have collections in natural history, mineralogy, and geology, which we have no convenient place for keeping. We have no separate apartment for a drawing school, and no means for keeping any specimens of the fine arts, that we might acquire, in order to carry out the views as to education which I have been so long desirous of adopting. For that purpose we would require additional accommodation and larger room, so that the mere repairing of the present rooms would very imperfectly answer the purpose, even if it were perfectly practicable.

10344. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Is the instruction given in the Belfast Academy intended to prepare pupils to enter at the universities, and also to fit them for commercial life?—For commercial life, for engineering, and for the universities.

10345. Do you find any practical difficulty arise from the attempt to carry on the two systems of instruction in the same establishment?—I think not.

10346. Be so good as to favour the Commissioners with a statement of the arrangements you adopt in order to obviate certain difficulties that must arise?—The constitution of the seminary provided for that, as originally devised by Dr. Crombie. It was the application to

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schools of the principle of the division of labour adopted in the Scotch universities, each master having his own department, then the parents choose whichever department they wish their boys to go to. They can, if they intend them for mercantile pursuits, confine their attention to those branches that bear upon mercantile pursuits. If the pupils are intended for professions they can attend to those things which are necessary, for example, some boys attend the academy who take only the classical school: some take only the mathematical school. It happens that some take only the English and writing school. In that way they do not clash at all. There is one practical difficulty as to the arrangement of the hours, in the case of a boy who requires to attend more than one school; but the difficulty arises not so much, in my judgment, from the combining of the education tending to mercantile life, and the education tending to professional life, as just from the circumstances that there are different classes. A boy, for example, wants to attend the mathematical class, and it so happens the Latin or Greek class that suits him meets at the same hour. The greatest practical difficulty is that parents do not choose judiciously, and we do not find it practicable to cary out our own views. An instance occurred a great many years ago. A gentleman had two sons attending all the departments of the academy, except the geographical, he said he would not send them to that. "It is a thing," he said, "I am fond of myself, and I will teach them that at home," and when other boys were learning geography at the academy, these boys were learning it home. At length he found he could not give them a thorough knowledge of mathematical and scientific geography, although he did the descriptive well enough, and then he sent them to learn those parts at hours that interfered with the other classes. Latterly we are working upon an arrangement that obviates that to a great degree. Boys that are intended for college are those whose requirements regulate the general arrangements of the school. We have particular hours of the day set apart for boys of that grade; and at the end of each year, as a boy advances to a higher class, he changes his hours. For example, the hours for boys that are going to enter college are from eleven to twelve, and one till two. At the 1st of November, when a number of pupils will be entering college, the boys in the lower classes, who meet at different hours will be shifted so as to take the hours of the others; by fixing particular hours at which particular subjects are to be taught, we hope—the thing has only been tried for two years—to be able to make the different departments go on smoothly. The mathematical boys fall into the classes with much greater ease, because their arrangements are not complicated by their requiring to attend to things suited for boys preparing for college.

10347. Do you think it would be easy to meet the case of a parent who desired to procure for his son a commercial education, and who also desired to have him taught Latin, but not Greek?—Quite easy.

10348. Without interference with the general distribution of your classes?—Without any interference; for we have hours for Latin and hours for Greek classes, and a boy may read with my highest class, if he chooses, in Latin, and not know any Greek at all. There will occur occasions on which a reference will be made to parallel phenomena in grammar, that he will lose the benefit of to a great extent; but he may read with the class, and do something else, during Greek hour.

10349. The same pupil could receive instruction in the English school, in the mathematical school, and also in Latin, as taught in the classical school, without inconvenience?—Yes, without any inconvenience.

10350. Is it at all usual for parents to impose restrictions upon you, as, for instance, that the pupil should learn Latin, but not Greek?—It is not very usual, but it sometimes does occur.

10351. What do you suppose to be the grounds for that limitation?—I can only judge from inference that they think the Latin is more immediately required. The impression has gone abroad, that Latin does certainly bear more directly upon the modern languages and upon the English language, and that Greek is more of a professional thing, not required except for people going to college; they think Latin is more directly useful in assisting them to understand the modern and English languages.

10352. Is there a demand for instruction in the modern languages?—There is not so much directly connected with the academy. The French master in the academy has private classes at his own house. The attendance at the academy is very small, because the hours of the boys are so much occupied with other matters, that they have not time during the school hours.

10353. Instruction in modern languages is sought for to qualify pupils for commercial pursuits?—I conceive that is principally the object.

10354. Is there a greater demand, do you think, at present for instruction in French especially for that reason?—I think there is; German, particularly, is in demand now for that reason, and till very lately it was never thought of.

10355. You state that the pupils in your school are taught natural and experimental science, and that the boys who are thus taught have received a previous instruction in mathematics—to what extent is this course of study pursued?—The arrangement, when my views were carried out as fully as I wished—which has not been the case for the last few years—was, that as soon as a boy had gone through the first two or three books of Euclid, he should then begin to study the elements of natural philosophy, along with the higher parts of his mathematical course; that he should go on from that to the study of the elements of chemistry, so far as these studies are suitable for a school education, so as not to forestal what it is the proper business of an university to teach.

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10356. What, in your opinion, are the effects of those studies in the way of mental discipline—I mean apart from any utilitarian application of them?—My view of the importance of natural history is, if properly taught—for every thing depends upon that—if taught by a person who is really a naturalist himself, not by rote from books, but by a person who can go, for example, into the fields, and distinguish the plants, that the study cultivates the powers of observation; then the first step towards philosophy is the generalization of objects; it leads the pupil to form ideas of classification. The next step in mental culture, so far as external objects are concerned, is the classification of phenomena, which is philosophy. The first thing a boy ought to be taught, in cultivating his mind, is to observe; second, to classify; third, to trace causes. That is the great benefit I look upon our system to have produced; and the extraordinary mental culture of very young lads I have seen, when that system was gradually brought into operation, has fully satisfied me that the happiest results will always flow where it is properly worked out.

10357. Then you regard the school system in which instruction in natural and experimental science is not given as incomplete?—Decidedly; very incomplete.

10358. Amongst young men commonly supposed to be well educated there is very little knowledge at present of the natural and experimental sciences, and very few appear to have taste or capacity for those things: do you think that the taste and capacity for those pursuits is a rare gift?—No, I do not think it is; on the contrary, I think it is a most prominent feature of the human mind in the early stages of its development.

10359. Then you think it only requires to be developed in the school period?—Yes. I have had for a great many years, since 1829, a preparatory school connected with the academy, on the infant-school system; and the results of the mental culture there, when that school was in the hands of a cultivated lady, who was able, in a philosophical manner, to direct the attention of the children to natural science, have been exceedingly striking. I have known a little child that could not speak, for example, show a familiarity and readiness in the ordinary intercourse of life with the classification of natural history that very much surprised me; and the general mental culture produced by a systematic direction of the mind to these subjects, from the time that the mind begins to observe, is, I think, one great *desideratum* in education.

10360. Against the introduction of these sciences into a school course, it is commonly objected that as school-boys have a great many other things to attend to, the instruction in these departments must be superficial. How do you reply to this objection?—In the first place, I do not think it is true. I think a great deal of very valuable information may be acquired before boys come to the years at which heavier studies press upon their attention. In the second place, the amount of knowledge acquired is not the object; it is the mental discipline which constitutes the great improvement in education. At the present day there is a cry for communicating knowledge that will be valuable. That, in my mind, is not the object of education at all; its object is to enable a boy, when he becomes a man, to use whatever knowledge may be presented to him in a rational and intelligent manner.

10361. Mr. *Stephens*.—To acquire habits of study?—Habits of thought and reasoning.

10362. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—And you believe that some of those habits can only be acquired in the school of natural history?—I have compared persons whose attention is directed to one particular department or class of studies, to a man who uses one particular part of his body; the arms and shoulders of a dragoon are generally very strong, and his legs generally very imperfectly developed. You will find minds out of proportion in precisely the same manner.

10363. You seem to imply you have not been able as fully as you wished to carry these theoretical views into effect in your school?—Latterly I have not; one great hindrance is, that the building, as I have already said, does not furnish sufficient accommodation. Another great hindrance is the difficulty in finding men who are capable of carrying those views out. I cannot do it myself; I can only teach one department. In point of fact, I ought not to teach; I ought to be generally superintending. I think that is one of the defects to which I have alluded, in the original constitution of Dr. Crombie, though it is a very admirable one—the best that has since appeared. The head of every literary institution ought to consider it his business to see that the whole business of the institution is properly conducted. At the time I had this system in most vigorous operation, the mathematical master, to whose department that belonged, was a person—a near relative of my own—who had been educated by myself from his earliest boyhood, and who entered most thoroughly into my views, and wrought them out very efficiently. When he left for a more lucrative situation, his successor did not enter so fully into my views, and during that incumbency I was not able to carry them out quite as far as I could have wished.

10364. Is considerable expense incurred in carrying on a system of instruction in these departments in the school?—A little expense would be required, but not much. The manner in which we got up the museum you saw this morning was such as to show there was not any great expense; we have got a great many donations. The boys formed themselves into a natural history society, they subscribed, bought some specimens, and got a great many collected by themselves in their geological excursions. They used occasionally to take geological and botanical excursions under their teacher, and collected a great many specimens in that way.

10365. It could not be objected to by parents on the ground of expense?—There was no additional expense to parents, except what was completely voluntary; the master provided apparatus at his own expense.

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10366. Do you find that parents, generally speaking, are in favour of their children receiving instruction in mechanical philosophy and chemistry?—I rather think it is generally liked: some people, I believe, object to it.

10367. On what ground?—That it takes up their time from more useful things; generally speaking, the boys liked it, and I find that what boys like parents soon become reconciled to, with few exceptions.

10368. In which of the schools under your management in the Belfast academy is there at present the greatest number of pupils?—In the writing school.

10369. And next in order?—Next in order, I think, is the English school; next is the mathematical.

10370. The fewest are in classics?—Yes.

10371. In those different schools are the numbers increasing, stationary, or diminishing?—They fluctuate very much.

10372. In the classical school the number of pupils is at present small; do you think the number has been steadily declining?—No, I cannot say it has, during my incumbency. It has been lower than it is now, then has risen again. I believe that after a period of commercial depression, generally speaking, the classical school increases. I do not think that has been the result so much after the late commercial depression. I generally find that when business is very brisk, and doing very well, the classical school diminishes; and then when business is not doing so well, or at all events, towards the close of a crisis, the classical school increases: I have observed that for a great many years.

10373. How do you connect these facts?—I suppose when business is doing well people think it would be better to send their children to business; and on the other hand, when business is not doing very well, they think it more likely to promote the interests of their children to put them to professions.

10374. Can you form any estimate as to whether the total number of boys receiving classical instruction in Belfast has increased or diminished of late years?—I cannot say; I cannot form any idea. I know there is a general impression abroad that it is diminishing; but I have not any data upon which I could found an opinion.

10375. What effect has the establishment of the Queen's College in Belfast produced upon the general demand for classical instruction?—I think it has had more effect in making people look for a higher kind of instruction than in increasing the demand. And whether it is the establishment of the Queen's College or not that has had the effect of raising the standard, I am sometimes doubtful; because before the Queen's College was established I found that there was a greater relish on the part of young men coming to me for accurate scholarship. It was the torment of my life for many years that boys came to me wanting nothing but to be crammed, so as just to pass the examination. I said to them "I will not undertake to do that; if you want to be made a scholar I will do what I can for you." I have been repeatedly obliged to say that. For many years there has been a great improvement in that respect; and I think it arises partly from the conviction that those intended for the ministry would require sound scholarship. The higher standard of scholarship expected from clergymen has been one very important cause. I think, however, the demand for classical scholarship would very probably have diminished more—that is a thing one can only guess at—but I think it is very probable the establishment of the Queen's College has prevented the diminution of the demand.

10376. The establishment, for instance, of scholarships has given a stimulus to classical pursuits?—I think it has.

10377. And perhaps the mode in which the candidates for scholarships are examined may react upon the school teaching?—Yes; I think it does. At the same time the demand for higher scholarship is in a great measure confined to those who intend to compete for scholarships. Those who intend merely to matriculate do not seem to be so anxious as I could wish they were to attain to a higher degree of scholarship, so as to enable them to derive more advantage from their college course.

10378. Do you think the instruction in English is affected by the establishment of the Queen's College?—I do not think it is much with us, because it was always very much attended to, and there was always a very great demand and a desire for accurate English scholarship. I do not observe much difference in our English schools so far as I can judge.

10379. Do you consider that the classical schools in this neighbourhood labour under a disadvantage in consequence of their being unendowed, or being imperfectly endowed? Are you in favour, in short, of endowments for schools?—That is a very difficult question. There are endowments, and I think it would be wrong to destroy them; but I think that an endowment in order to do good requires to be very judiciously managed: and when there are some schools endowed and others not, it is plain that the unendowed labour under very great disadvantages.

10380. Now, for instance, what effect would a moderate endowment have had upon the welfare of the institution over which you preside?—Well, it is very hard to say. It would depend upon how it was managed.

10381. Suppose the endowment well managed?—I cannot say I have ever contemplated that, whether it would have a good effect or a bad one. I think it is probable that if an endowment were managed upon this principle, that it should not be employed to give a free education to persons able to pay for it, but employed to enable persons who are unable to pay to get free education, it would then be of use. I have always objected to the system of cheapening education for every body by means of endowments; and I think the best way is, where there is an endowment, to say that a certain number of pupils shall be taught free,

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or at reduced charges: perhaps some free, and some at reduced charges; and that for all others education shall find its level in the market.

10382. Are not endowments of use in providing for the maintenance of the material organization of scholastic establishments?—So far as that goes, an endowment is a very desirable thing; and where there are endowed schools, those that are not endowed are at a very great disadvantage in that respect. I think that is the least objectionable form of an endowment, and the least liable to abuse.

10383. Do you not think it would be also desirable to furnish, in well conducted schools, the means of giving a free education to a limited number of boys of superior diligence and ability?—Yes, that is what I have said; I consider that the most legitimate use of an endowment.

10384. Suppose an endowed school so constituted, would you have those free foundation places open to competition?—Yes. For example, if any large endowed school had an income allotted in this way—so much for keeping the building in repair, so much for providing books and apparatus, and so much for the purpose of remunerating the master for the instruction of free pupils or of pupils paying reduced rates; the best possible plan would be, that all the schools in a given district should be entitled to compete for those places.

10385. As regards the remuneration of the master, do you think it ought to depend entirely upon the fees paid by the pupils, or only partially?—I think that depends entirely upon circumstances. I think the more he depends upon the fees paid by the pupils the better, as a general principle of political economy. I have laid it down as a rule that where there is an endowment it ought never exceed in any case half of the fees from pupils; and that it is exceeding that ratio between the endowment and the fees from pupils, so far as I have observed, that does the harm, not the absolute amount of the endowment. For example, a professor in one of the Scotch colleges, to which my attention was particularly directed, with an endowment of £300 a-year and an income from fees of £900—there is less danger of his efficiency being impaired or injured in any way by his endowment than there is of the common schoolmaster with £30 or £40 a year of an endowment, and £10 or £15 from pupils.

10386. Do you think that endowments applied in the way of providing salaries for masters benefit the cause of education, by inducing persons of superior ability to devote themselves to education as an employment?—No. I think the great inducement to people of superior qualifications to devote themselves to the profession of teaching is the prospect of promotion; and you will secure far more efficiency in the lowest class of schools, if a man acting as master in one of the poorest schools in the most remote rural district were able to say to himself, if God gives me strength and health I may be at the head of the profession and fill the highest educational situation in the country, than by providing any salary it is possible to give.

10387. Then it must be your opinion that there is a great defect in our existing school system, as there is no organized method of promoting schoolmasters?—Decidedly.

10388. You would look upon the establishment of such a principle as a great improvement in our school system?—Decidedly, and that is the secret of the superiority of the common school education of Scotland. I have myself known masters who began in parochial schools, and in the very humblest situations, who have risen to be professors; and, consequently, a man in Scotland, after taking his degree, thinks it no degradation to enter into one of those poor schools. He rises gradually and steadily to the highest literary positions in the country.

10389. Bringing with him not only information but practical experience?—Yes. I think the system of immense benefit to the higher schools, because it secures for them highly educated men. In short, a parochial schoolmaster or alms-house schoolmaster in Scotland, if he knew how to conduct himself like a gentleman, is sure to be treated as such in consequence of that circumstance; and I am satisfied there never will be a good system of education until that is done.

10390. In the Belfast Academy there are, in fact, four schools?—Yes.

10391. Does any difficulty arise as regards the government of the entire establishment divided in that way into four schools?—There is no division of the government; I am the head. I have the superintendence of the whole, and each master governs his own school; if any difficulty arises, at his own discretion he brings it before me; but any thing affecting the general discipline of the school comes immediately under my own department—any thing occurring out of the schoolroom, for example.

10392. The arrangement of hours, and the general organization, is left to you?—Yes, I have the power; but, in point of fact, it is always done upon consultation, as in a council of war. If there were any remarkable difference of opinion, which I do not think has occurred half a dozen times, of course it rests with me to settle it.

10393. But it is your opinion that there ought to be an individual head?—Decidedly.

10394. *Chairman.*—Is there any thing in the nature of an inspection of your school?—No.

10395. No visitation?—No.

10396. Dr. *Andrews.*—You were speaking of a system of promotion amongst teachers, to stimulate them. Have you observed how it has worked in any establishment in Ireland?—There is no such system according to my idea. My idea is, that the master of any school, national school or otherwise, should be a man of finished education, a graduate of an university; and the inducement for such a man should be the certainty, if a person of merit, that he should be the master of one of the richest of the endowed schools, or

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Provost of Trinity College: and that he should rise to that by teaching—not by scholarship, but by schoolmastership. I speak of what is desirable; I speak of the optimum. I think it desirable that every man who undertakes to mould and manage the human mind should be himself a man of highly cultivated mind.

10397. But suppose there were 3,000 or 4,000 primary schools, it would not be possible to have all the masters graduates of universities: in that case would you consider it right the system of promotion should be established?—I think there would be no good in it if confined to their own departments. As long as you have a great gulf fixed between teachers of the higher classes and teachers of the lower classes, then you can never have good education, speaking generally, particularly for the lower classes.

10398. May not a man improve his education after a good foundation has been laid?—By getting further education: going into college, for instance.

10399. By self-education, or by any other process, and attending college, if it be in his power to do so?—It is not a desirable state of things. What is practicable is one thing, and what is desirable is another. The nearer you can come to the state that every schoolmaster in the country will be a man of complete education, a scholar, and a philosopher, the better your system will be. You cannot do that by waving a magician's wand; you must wait for it by the operation of ordinary causes. Let there be no distinction between a teacher of the highest class and a teacher of the lowest class, as in Scotland. The masters of the High School of Edinburgh, which is considered the highest in Scotland, are constantly rising from the humblest ranks in the profession, men who have been masters and ushers in private schools.

10400. You think the system of promotion is impracticable for the primary schools to which you have referred?—No; but it will not do them much good, unless in promoting a man you can give him the prospect of rising to a still higher position, that of the head mastership of Enniskillen or Armagh.

10401. What is to prevent a teacher of a poor school cultivating his own mind and improving himself?—Nothing to prevent him any more than there is to prevent a blacksmith.

10402. Do you put a blacksmith in the same position or category as a person who has received a good education to qualify him to teach in a primary school?—My view is this, that according to the existing state of things in primary schools in England and Ireland, a man when he becomes a schoolmaster is not an educated man: he has nothing approaching to the character of a philosopher and scholar. After having shown talent and skill in teaching, he must give up his profession of teaching and go on with his education, enter upon a new course of education in order to fit him for higher literary situations. What I want to say is, that a man's education shall be finished before he begins to teach at all. My reason for alluding to the blacksmith is, that a man in any other trade or employment as well as the teachers of a primary school may do just the same thing—that is, by abandoning the profession or trade in which he has engaged and going through the university; in that way he may qualify himself for those positions.

10403. Is there any thing to prevent the teacher of a primary school from doing these things?—No; but he does not while teaching the primary school get the benefit of the high mental culture I refer to.

10404. Why, has he not the power of acquiring it?—My idea is this, that the supposition, the hypothesis of the question is, that a man who has not had an university education is the master of a primary school. Well, he may by private study acquire a great deal of knowledge; but no private study, I conceive, can give a man, unless in case of very rare genius, the same amount of mental culture that passing through an university course does; and, by the hypothesis, he has not passed through an university course when he has become master of the primary school.

10405. Can he not, by regulating his school and reserving for himself hours for study, have the advantage of receiving an university education?—By the regulations of the University of Dublin he may; but I think that is a very imperfect way of getting an university education.

10406. Then the system of promotion you contemplate must necessarily be confined to those who teach what you call intermediate schools, and have the power to ascend from them to others, these who have been graduates or scholars of the university?—But men of that class are found in considerable numbers amongst the teachers of the most elementary primary schools in Scotland. Why should it not be so in Ireland.

10407. I am directing your attention to the present state of things in Ireland?—I think the way to remedy the present state of things is to establish a better, because I think the present state of things does not admit of any material or effective improvement without a total change. Before you can have a good education in the country you must make the educational system of the highest and lowest classes of teachers the same, and there must not be two branches of the profession.

10408. Then before any important change could take place in the primary schools for the purpose of establishing a system of promotion, you must have 4,000 educated teachers to commence with?—It is not necessary you should have 4,000, you can make the arrangement on a new and improved principle. In the course of years that principle will work itself out. You will find, gradually, higher and higher men coming in to occupy the lowest positions in the profession of teaching. Every year there will be more of them, till, perhaps, in the next generation the thing will be completed; in the meantime you must do for the rest with the best you can get. It would be quite Utopian to think of establishing the desirable state of things at once by a single act of legislation or of the

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Executive. It must be wrought out by the laws of political economy, by the operation of human motives; but a sound principle may be established at once, and then wait for its operation.

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10409. That is you may enunciate a principle, though you may not bring it into operation?—You can bring it into operation.

10410. To what extent?—A great deal of good might be done. I do not say what might be done if I had the power of just saying let every thing be done I would wish. I would have a man required to give evidence of practical skill in the art of teaching, to show not only that he was a good scholar, but that he knew how to communicate knowledge, how to work the faculties, and call forth the powers of his pupils. If that were done, then when one of the higher situations became vacant every man would know he had no chance of being appointed, unless he had shown that skill in the art of teaching, and men would take lower situations just to prove they had skill in teaching.

10411. *Chairman.*—Have you any further observations to address to the Commissioners with reference to education in general in this country?—I cannot at this moment recal any thing I would wish to say.

The Rev. *William Bruce* sworn and examined.

Rev. William Bruce.

10412. *Chairman.*—You are son to the late head master of the Belfast academy?—I am the son of Dr. Bruce, who was formerly head master of the Belfast academy; and, my Lord, I consider there are things stated in the printed paper that was first read which are incorrect; that they convey an imputation upon my father's memory and character which is not true—unintentionally I dare say, I presume so; but it speaks in terms of improper alienation, misappropriation, and negligence of the trust reposed in him, that I can, if your lordship allow me, refute. I believe I have printed documents, at least I think I have printed documents in my possession of the time, that will satisfactorily disprove all the matters alluded to in that statement. It is a matter of above forty years ago now; and I could not, as this comes by surprise upon me, make any statement from memory; but I will, with your lordship's permission, look out for the documents that I think are still in existence, and forward them to the Commissioners. It was mentioned that Mr. Cunningham had taken no notice of this inquiry. I wish to state that I know Mr. Cunningham very well, and that I know he has been in very bad health, and that he has been in Brighton on account of it. I am perfectly sure there is no intentional neglect on his part; he will be perfectly willing and ready to afford any information in his power. If he has received papers from the Commissioners he probably has not any documents where he is that he could furnish.

10413. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners will be very happy to receive any information you may forward.

10414. Has any other gentleman any observations to state to the Commissioners in reference to the Belfast academy?

THE ROYAL BELFAST ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION.

The Royal Belfast Academical Institution.

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10415. *Secretary.*—The next case to be brought under the notice of the Commissioners is that of the Belfast Academical Institution. The first information respecting it is contained in the Fourth Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, made in 1827. A special report relating to the Belfast Academical Institution. The Commissioners commence their report by stating that "The plan and objects of this institution cannot be more clearly set forth than in the words of a circular address issued by a Committee of subscribers in 1808, entitled, 'A statement of the origin and proceedings of the Belfast Academical Institution since its commencement.'" They then quote passages from this statement, of which I read the following extracts:—"The want of such a seminary has long been felt in the north of Ireland, and is still demonstrated by the annual resort of Irish students to the Scotch colleges. Notwithstanding the expenses attending such a journey, they have been found much less than those attending one to the capital of this part of the kingdom. The children of the wealthier classes alone in Ulster have been able to avail themselves of the advantage of a liberal education in the Dublin University, while no mode whatsoever has been provided for disseminating that species of knowledge so necessary for the lower classes who are engaged in manufactures, mechanics, or agriculture."—"In pursuance of these intentions, an application was made by a number of the most respectable inhabitants of Belfast and its vicinity, to the Marquess of Donegal, for his approbation and a grant in perpetuity of a suitable lot of ground for the necessary buildings. This application was immediately acceded to in the fullest manner; and a lot of more than four acres, in a central and advantageous situation, was assigned by his lordship to trustees for the uses of the institution."

10416. The Report then proceeds:—"In the year 1810 an Act of Parliament was passed for the incorporation and regulation of the institution, the objects of which were declared to be to afford to youth a classical and mercantile education, and to teach mathematics, natural philosophy, logic, metaphysics, *belles lettres*, moral philosophy, chemistry, botany, agriculture, and other branches of science. For the establishment of this institution upwards of £16,000 was subscribed by the resident inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Belfast, liberally aided by the nobility, gentry, and dignified clergy, of the

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province, before the Act of Incorporation was obtained. Subscriptions were also received from other parts of Ireland and from England. Nearly £5,000 was obtained from India, under the patronage of the Marquess of Hastings; and other sums have been since received, amounting, together with the former, to upwards of £25,000. A parliamentary grant of £1,500 was made to the institution in the years 1814, 1815, and 1816, and was then discontinued. These sums were added to the general account, and the whole has been expended in the buildings, purchase of furniture for the dormitories and schoolrooms, books, apparatus, and in salaries to the professors. On the 10th of October, 1825, when we visited it, the institution was indebted to the treasurer nearly £300, without possessing any funds from which that sum could be repaid, except £50 deposited in a savings bank, and £200 stock in the new four per cents., the interest of which is subject to the payment of a gold medal annually of about £5 value. The directors also, amongst other things, expressed a wish for the countenance of Government, and for Parliamentary encouragement; and stated that they wished to supply to the youth of Ireland 'the advantages of a complete course of education; and they doubted not that the liberality of many public bodies, as well as individuals, would supply a fund for the endowment of different professors, until the justice of Parliament should extend the same encouragement to literature in the north as it had already done in the south of Ireland.' They further stated that the primary object of the institution was to make learning popular, 'and to diffuse useful knowledge, particularly among the middling orders of society;' and they stated their intention 'that the rates of tuition and boarding should be as low as possible, and that students should be admitted gratuitously on the recommendation of liberal subscribers.' The address then proceeds thus:—'The directors in their choice of masters and in their admission of scholars, are perfectly unbiassed by religious distinctions. They have sought for teachers, either in this or the other kingdom, wherever best recommended by their merits and experience in their professional departments, and by their morals and manners in their personal characters. Of nothing are the Boards more desirous than that pupils of all religious denominations should communicate by frequent and friendly intercourse in the common business of education, by which means a new turn might be given to the national character and habits, and all the children of Ireland should know and love each other.'

"The masters in the school department form a similar board, called the Board of Masters, with power to make and enforce such regulations as they may deem necessary for maintaining order, discipline, and propriety of conduct among the pupils in the schools; to fix the time and order of their public examinations, and, in general, to take such measures respecting internal management and regulation as they may deem proper."

10417. The rest of the report is taken up with the collegiate department of the institution which has been discontinued since the foundation of the Queen's College, and the withdrawal of the Parliamentary grant.

10418. With regard to the schools, the Report of 1827 states:—"They are not particularly connected with the education of the Presbyterian ministry; and very few of the persons who have been admitted into that body have passed through the schools; they have at all times been well attended, and have fully supported themselves without any pecuniary aid from the general funds of the institution, the use of the buildings rent-free being the only advantage which they derive from it. These consist of schoolrooms (which, for want of space, are also used as college lecture-rooms) and two dwelling-houses for the accommodation of the head masters of the English and classical schools, and their boarders.

"The schools are under separate masters, who are independent of each other. There is a public weekly meeting in the common hall, when various specimens of writing, maps, accounts, and drawings, are exhibited, and examined by those who attend; and select passages from authors in different languages, with original essays, are read and recited.

"All the pupils undergo also a public annual examination previous to the summer vacation; and those who have been most distinguished for diligence, proficiency, and propriety of conduct, in the different schools, receive medals given by the managers, which are publicly distributed.

"The religious education of the boys in the schools is left to their parents, or to the clergyman of whose congregation they are members, with every disposition to facilitate the means of attendance at the time which may be appointed. The boarders are regularly conducted to their respective places of worship, and either attend catechetical lectures, or are taught such catechisms as their parents may desire. Under these regulations the differences which exist in the religious persuasions of the children who meet together in the schools of the institution, are not found to lead to any inconvenience, all being educated together in perfect harmony.

"The union of so many schools in the same building, under distinct teachers of co-ordinate authority, each responsible for his own department, and paid according to his exertions and his services, has been found highly advantageous. The pupils thus have access to a variety of classes, suited to their degrees of proficiency or capacity; and as each school is conducted in a separate place, under a master devoting himself exclusively to a particular kind of study, a greater security is afforded that no one part of education shall be sacrificed to another; and the pupil, while he is instructed in languages or in composition, may also, with equal advantage, attend to the mathematical or mercantile part of his education."

10419. A return is given of the number of pupils in each school in 1825, which I need not read. It mentions the total number of distinct pupils in all the schools was 302. There

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were 114 pupils from Belfast and its immediate neighbourhood, and the remaining 188 scholars were from nineteen counties of Ireland. The rest of the report is taken up with information with regard to the collegiate department.

10420. The next information before the Commissioners, with regard to the institution, is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, in 1835, page 274[a]. It is mentioned the Royal Belfast Academical Institution. The only information given is with regard to the attendance of pupils. The total number is stated to have been 252. In answer to a circular addressed with regard to the school, a return has been made by Mr. Allen, the Secretary of the Board of Managers; and returns have been made by the master. These returns contain deeds of incorporation, deeds granting the ground, and the particulars of small endowments. [The returns are read.] Mr. Allen, the Secretary of the Board of Managers of the Institution, has presented a statement which he wishes to be brought under the notice of the Commissioners. The statement is as follows:—

STATEMENT with respect to the ROYAL BELFAST ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION, to be submitted to the Commissioners for Inquiring into the State of the Royal and Endowed Schools in Ireland, on Monday, October 8, 1855.

"This Institution was founded in the year 1808, but it was not opened for the purposes of instruction until the year 1814. The intervening period was occupied in collecting subscriptions, obtaining an Act of Incorporation, erecting the requisite buildings, and making other necessary arrangements for establishing an extensive seminary.

"The object of its founders, as set forth in an address read to the proprietors at the opening of the establishment, was, 'to diffuse, as widely as possible throughout the province and population of Ulster, the benefits of education, both useful and liberal; and by that means to prevent the hard and disgraceful necessity, in such a great and prosperous community, of sending their children to seek in other countries, with much risk to their health and morals, for that instruction and those literary qualifications and honours which might be equally well attained at home, with evident advantage to the public interest, as well as to that of individuals.' It was farther stated to be the primary object of the institution, 'to diffuse useful knowledge, particularly among the middling orders of society,' with which view it was intended 'that the rates of tuition and boarding should be as low as possible;' and the address proceeds thus:—'The Directors, in their choice of masters, and in their admission of scholars, are perfectly unbiassed by religious distinctions. Of nothing are the Boards more desirous than that pupils of all religious denominations should communicate, by free and friendly intercourse, in the common business of education, by which means a new turn may be given to the national character and habits; and all the children of Ireland should know and love each other.'

"In order to carry out these general objects, which are more specifically defined in the preamble of the Act of Incorporation to be the 'affording to youth a classical and mercantile education, and teaching mathematics, natural philosophy, logic, metaphysics, *belles lettres*, moral philosophy, chemistry, botany, agriculture, and other branches of science,' the educational establishment of the institution was divided into two departments: 1. The College Department, in which instruction was given in those higher branches of science and learning usually included in the undergraduate courses of the universities of these kingdoms; and 2. The School Department, in which instruction is given in the elementary branches of education, and in those subjects which are necessary to fit young persons for mercantile pursuits.

"Soon after the opening of the institution, a connexion was formed between it and the several bodies of Presbyterians in Ireland, in consequence of which, without in any way interfering with the liberal and non-sectarian principles of its foundation, the College Department became the seminary in which the young men intended for the ministry in those churches received their undergraduate education. At a subsequent period, in the year 1835, a Medical School was added to this department of the establishment; and during its existence a large number of young men connected with the north of Ireland received in it a considerable portion of their education, preparatory to obtaining diplomas in surgery and degrees in medicine from the authorized licensing bodies.

"For more than twenty years the institution enjoyed the benefit of an annual Parliamentary grant. The largest portion of the money so received was appropriated to the payment of salaries to the Professors connected with the College Department; but there remained a sum of £250 per annum at the disposal of the Managers for the salary of the assistant-secretary and the general purposes of the Institution. But, in the year 1849, the College Department was, in point of fact, superseded by the opening of Queen's College, Belfast, an establishment avowedly based on the same liberal and comprehensive principles as the Institution, and intended to provide education similar in kind, but more extensive in character, than this seminary had the means of affording. At the same time the Parliamentary grant was withdrawn, and the Institution was thus deprived, not only of the means of continuing salaries to Professors in the higher branches of learning, but also of the very small sum which had been contributed by the State towards the general support of the establishment.

"The school department continues in operation; and as the returns already furnished to the Commissioners, as well as the annexed return of the pupils for the current quarter, show, a very large number of young persons receive instruction there; whilst it will be seen, from the former of these papers, that the original intention of the founders of the institution, to place the means of education within the reach of the middling classes of society by making 'the rates of tuition and boarding as low as possible,' has been kept steadily in view. With

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respect to 'the nature and extent of the instruction given' in the institution, the attention of the Commissioners is requested to the document appended to this statement, in which the several subjects taught in the respective schools are fully described; and in proof of the efficiency of the teaching, a list is given of young men who, within the last few years, have obtained distinction in the Queen's Colleges and elsewhere, after having been prepared in these schools for their entrance in college. It is, therefore, respectfully submitted, that although the institution has, for the reasons already referred to, ceased to afford instruction in those more advanced branches of study falling properly within the province of a college, and included in its original plan, yet it is well calculated to occupy the place of an intermediate school supplying to the middle and higher classes of the population that education adapted to their social position which the State has provided for the poorer classes, on the one hand in the National Schools, and for the youth intended for the learned professions, on the other, in the Queen's Colleges. This seminary is also suited to fulfil a most important purpose in relation to Queen's College in this town, since it enables pupils to enter upon their studies there with a more extensive knowledge of literature and science than is usually attainable in the ordinary schools of the country.

"Whilst, however, the managers of the institution have ever been anxious to promote the objects of its founders, the resources at their disposal have always been exceedingly limited; and they are at present so curtailed as to be utterly inadequate to the maintenance of the premises in even a decent state of repair, and, therefore, entirely preclude the adoption of any new measures which would be considered desirable for the furtherance of education. In the returns which have been made to the Commissioners, the net annual income of the Corporation in the year 1853 is shown to have amounted to £176 3*s.* 6*d.*; and it is there stated that £100 of that sum was very precarious, and in fact it has not been received since that year, in consequence of the unsatisfactory position of the School of Design; but that income, small as it is, is burdened with the payment of the interest, amounting to £45 10*s.* per annum, upon a balance of debt which had been incurred partly in the support of the establishment prior to the receiving of the Parliamentary grant in 1829, and partly in the erection of extensive buildings for the accommodation of the college department. In addition to this liability, the managers having received, from friends of the institution, donations for the encouragement of learning, have, as the most effectual means of carrying out the intentions of the donors, created two exhibitions of £5 each for pupils of this seminary, who, on entering Queen's College, shall succeed in obtaining first year scholarship. After meeting their demands, the balance (exclusive of the sum received on account of the School of Design) is only about £30, for insurance, repair, and all other incidental charges. In the return made to the Commissioners, a sum of £100 is mentioned as having been received by the managers for the creation of an additional prize, and since the date of that return, they have received a further sum of £20 for the same purpose; but such limited means are entirely inadequate to the wants of such an establishment. Until, therefore, their resources are materially increased, not only by the discharge of the debt which at present swallows up so large a portion of their income in the shape of interest, but also by other additions, the managers are necessarily prevented from adopting any measures for increasing the efficiency and extending the usefulness of the institution. With respect to the financial condition of the Board of Managers, the attention of the Commissioners is respectfully requested to the abstract of the annual accounts for the last four years, submitted herewith.

"In pursuance of the main objects of the founders of the institution, which was 'to diffuse as widely as possible throughout the province and population of Ulster the benefits of education both useful and liberal,' it is enacted by the seventh section of the Act of Incorporation, 'That for the encouragement of genius among the lower ranks of the people, every member of the said corporate body, who shall have subscribed and paid into the hands of the treasurer the sum of one hundred guineas or upwards, shall have the privilege of appointing one boy to be educated as a day scholar, or extra student, in the said Academical institution free of all expense.' That privilege now survives to only three subscribers, and hence it is that at the present time there are no scholars free on the foundation attending the schools. The managers have no means of increasing the number of free scholars, although they feel that that might be made the means of diffusing widely throughout the population the benefits of a liberal and useful education.

"Such being a general outline of the object contemplated by the founders of the institution, the system of instruction adopted in furtherance of that object, and the limited resources of the managers for promoting it, it is hoped that this seminary will commend itself to the favourable consideration of the Commissioners, and that they will be pleased to make recommendations which will tend to increase its usefulness as a place where all classes of persons, 'without distinction or jealousy on the ground of religious opinions, may receive a general and useful education.'

"Should the institution again receive an adequate amount of public support, such arrangements might be made as would beneficially extend the privileges of free education 'for the encouragement of genius among the lower ranks of the people.' The managers would be enabled to confer such rewards on deserving scholars as would prove a useful stimulus to industry in the pursuit of learning; and, above all, it would be in their power, as it would be their desire, to extend the system of instruction already given in this seminary by the addition of courses of popular lectures upon the several branches of science more directly connected with arts and manufactures—this last being an object of paramount importance in this large and rapidly increasing mercantile community.

"By order of the Board of Managers and Visitors,

(Signed) "W. J. C. Allen, Secretary R. B. A. Institution."

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10421. To this statement is appended a Return of the courses of study and of the names of the pupils who obtained collegiate distinctions, and also an abstract of the receipts and expenditure for four years ending 30th June, 1855. [The return is read.]

10422. That is the entire of the information at present before the Commissioners relative to this institution. One or two of the managers are in attendance to be examined, if necessary.

James Gibson, Esq. sworn and examined.

10423. I hold in my hand a communication which I took the liberty of addressing to your Secretary, and which he has just given to me. It has reference merely to one particular matter that I thought it desirable should be brought under the notice of your lordship and the other Commissioners. I read the communication as follows:—

"18, Mountjoy-square, October 5th, 1855.

"SIR,—The following suggestions relative to the capabilities and the requirements of the Belfast Academical Institution, are respectfully submitted to the Commissioners of Inquiry into the state, &c., of Endowed Schools in Ireland.

"Since the opening of the Queen's Colleges, and the consequent abandonment of the collegiate department in the institution, the schools constitute the only branch of the original foundation, which is still in a state of efficiency. The establishment of Queen's College, Belfast, however, may be regarded only as a transference of the collegiate department to another agency, possessing superior advantages, and greater means of carrying out one of the chief objects of its founders.

"The existence of a high class of schools, embracing all the elementary branches of education—classical, mercantile, and scientific—must be considered as a matter of much greater importance, if possible, under the present circumstances of this country, than even when the institution was first projected.

"The position occupied by the colleges cannot be maintained, nor can the benefits which they are calculated to confer, be realized, unless, by means of such schools, the facilities of early education be extended, and a high standard of school attainment be established, amongst those classes of the community for whose youth the former were specially intended.

"The Royal Schools, and some other endowed schools, are—by the connexion formed between them and Trinity College, Dublin, through the exhibitions conferred upon their pupils on their entrance—made subservient to the supply to the latter of a regular influx of highly qualified students; these exhibitions also constitute grounds of the preference of these schools from others not so endowed, and thus prevent, to a very great extent, all competition on the part of the latter. It is obvious that the Queen's Colleges, being more immediately connected with, and in a great manner dependent upon, schools not so endowed, must labour under corresponding disadvantages. The amount of the pecuniary inducement held out in the hope of exhibitions of the Royal Schools and Foyle College, exclusive of many others, reaches in the aggregate to the sum of £1,325 per annum (see Report of Dublin University Commission, page 218), to be awarded not only as encouragement to deserving pupils about to enter Trinity College, but as a most powerful attraction operating in favour of the endowed school, as well as of the university.

"It is therefore respectfully submitted, that the Belfast Academical Institution, and other schools of a similar character, standing in close relation to any of the Queen's Colleges, ought to be placed in some position of mutual reciprocity and support, such as those exhibitions establish between the Royal Schools and Trinity College, in order to enable the former to compete on any terms of equality with the latter.

"In any recommendation with which the Commissioners may determine to accompany their report, as to the right application of trust funds, or other endowments intended for educational purposes, it is respectfully, but most earnestly urged, that the establishment of exhibitions in the Queen's Colleges, and especially in the Queen's College, Belfast, to be given to students entering these establishments from schools such as those of the Belfast Academical Institution, is a matter entitled to their most favourable consideration.

"An inquiry into the system of elementary education, long in operation in the schools of the Belfast Academical Institution, and now carried out as efficiently as at any former period, will, it is confidently believed, fully justify the claims of that seminary to such advantage.

"JAMES GIBSON.

"Wm. Neilson Hancock, Esq., LL.D.,
Secretary."

10424. I put this forward as matter of opinion; of course the facts upon which I ground the statement with reference to the extent of the endowments in connexion with Royal and different endowed schools in Ireland, are matters with which your lordship and the other Commissioners must be quite familiar. I have not thought fit to refer more particularly to them, but I desire here to express my opinion, in the strongest terms, that nothing could be more highly calculated to advance the cause of general education amongst the middle classes of society, than the encouragement and support which such exhibitions as these would give. They would not merely promote that emulation and self-reliance on the part of the teachers, but that exertion on the part of the pupils which, I conceive, to be the best foundation of all scholastic efforts or scholastic attainments.

10425. *Chairman.*—Do you propose that those exhibitions should be attached to particular institutions, or would you have them open to general competition?—I should think the institution would be more efficient, and a greater impetus would be given to the efforts made

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BELFAST.

The Royal Belfast Academical Institution.

James Gibson, Esq.

there, if it were only one of a number of competing schools, to all of which the exhibitions attached to the Queen's College should be thrown open. I should be opposed to any thing like a monopoly on the part of the institution, as to endowments of that kind. I should think the best results would flow from the competition of the masters in the teaching of the pupils, as well as from the competition of the pupils in their attention to business.

10426. Do you propose to exclude those schools that have exhibitions in Trinity College?—I should think, my Lord, the view I have attempted to convey is this, that the Queen's Colleges and the schools, such as the Belfast Academical Institution, stand in the same relative position to each other, and ought to have corresponding advantages, as Trinity College and those Royal Schools, that what the exhibitions of the Royal Schools are to Trinity College, the exhibitions of the Belfast Academical Institution, and schools of a similar character, should be to the Queen's College, in order to excite a corresponding stimulus throughout the whole country.

10427. Mr. *Stephens.*—If your system be carried out would it not have the effect of crushing private enterprise?—With respect to what.

10428. Schools?—No, it would not; if the schools came up to the character of the Belfast Academical Institution, it would rather be a premium to private enterprise to come up to that standard, and to share in the advantages which these exhibitions would confer. If I had restricted them to one school, as the endowments are restricted to the Royal Schools, it would have the effect you mention; but my view is that all schools of a sufficient character should share in the advantages; for instance, in Belfast I should have the Belfast Academy and the Belfast Academical Institution to share. And there may be other schools that would also be entitled to it, but those are public schools. No doubt, if private schools were to be excluded, it would damp private enterprise, to a certain extent. But public schools are the objects of State care more particularly, and therefore in any department in which support is given by the State, there always is, and must necessarily be, something discouraging to private enterprise; but my proposal, if carried out, would not discountenance private enterprise.

10429. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you think that the standard of school education would be, on the whole, more elevated by the plan which you now propose than by that to which Lord Kildare alluded—namely, by the endowment of exhibitions thrown open to all schools without restriction?—Following out my own principle, I should say that throwing them open to all schools without restriction would be more calculated to advance the general standard throughout the country at large. The greater the competition, the greater the amount of benefit conferred upon the community.

10430. Then you would do more to promote the interests of scholastic education by establishing entirely open exhibitions?—Yes; I would throw scholarships open. I would have a concursus, in point of fact, amongst the schools.

10431. You are in favour of such a system as is now already established; for are not the scholarships in the Queen's Colleges open exhibitions of the kind you speak of?—No doubt they are; and no doubt the exhibitions in Trinity College are all open in the same way; but then the two things do not stand at all in *pari conditione.* In Trinity College young men from these Royal Schools only can compete, and then they have a larger amount of benefit. The exhibitions are for five years, while the scholarships in the Queen's Colleges are only for one year, and they are the mere reward of attainments in the college.

10432. I was only referring to scholarships in the Queen's Colleges: they are open to candidates coming from all schools without distinction?—Yes.

10433. Is it your opinion that it would be desirable to increase the value of these scholarships, or their duration, in order that they should produce a greater stimulus in encouraging school education?—I would certainly increase their duration. They are held only, I believe, for one year, if I am rightly informed; and I am not exactly sure of the amount: I think it is £30 for one year; I am not sure.

10434. Then, a student having obtained one of these scholarships in the first year, if deserving of a similar reward, will obtain a scholarship in the second year?—Yes; he gets his scholarship in the second year for collegiate attainments.

10435. In point of fact, is not the regulation the same in Trinity College, Dublin, in which the scholarships are tenable for a period of five years only in consideration of the exhibitioner obtaining honours in each year. Is not the principle the same?—I was not aware exactly of the terms on which the exhibitions from the Royal Schools are held in Trinity College. I was looking at a report here on the subject.

10436. These are, in fact, the terms?—I understood that, on entering, there was an endowment of £50 a-year for each scholar for five years, that came from the school, not from Trinity College. If the same thing were done with respect to our Queen's Colleges, with respect to schools such as the Belfast Academical Institution, the preference which is now given, to a certain extent, to the Royal Schools would cease. No doubt the Belfast College and other colleges have operated to a very great extent. That was one of the benefits which they were intended to confer, and which they have conferred, by exciting competition; but I still think that the superior advantages held out by the exhibitions attached to the Royal Schools and Foyle College, do place other institutions at a disadvantage.

10437. Then you think it advisable that there should be no exhibitions in connexion with any university, and limited to pupils coming from particular schools?—No; I think exhibitions are exceedingly desirable in stimulating young persons to greater efforts, and in opening up the way for them to a higher education than, without any such aid, they

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might be able to obtain; more particularly when it is by competition they are obtained, and not as a matter of favour and of birth, as is the case with regard to some exhibitions attached to schools in England, where young men must belong by birth to particular localities. I think there are many instances in which young men have been able to obtain high literary positions owing to those exhibitions, which otherwise they would not have obtained.

10438. Mr. *Stephens.*—Would you restrict such exhibitions to young men educated in particular schools?—I think there ought to be a certain scale of attainments, in order to the general advance of schools in the country. In point of fact few schools could compete, except those that were under men of high attainments.

10439. Why should a boy who has not been educated in any of the schools of the county—if he be a boy of superior attainments to any of the pupils who have been educated in them—why should he be disqualified from competing for these exhibitions? What importance is it where he received his education, if he be the cleverest boy?—Well, I cannot see any reason why any young man presenting himself at any examination in the Queen's College, and stating he was ready to submit to examination, and achieving certain distinctions for himself in that—I do not see any reason why he should be precluded; but, at the same time, that is a state of things not very likely to arise; for a young man must always get his education somewhere: he must be educated, generally speaking, at a school.

10440. But he may have received his education from his father?—Undoubtedly he might; and if fathers could be stimulated to educate their children in such a way, it would be highly desirable.

10441. *Chairman.*—Are there any further observations you wish to make?—I have none further to make.

William John Campbell Allen, Esq., sworn and examined.

Wm. John Campbell Allen, Esq.

10442. *Chairman.*—You are Secretary to the Royal Academical Institution?—I am.

10443. Can you state how many pupils there are attending that institution at present?—By a return which I have added to my statement, it appears there are 194 in the current quarter.

10444. Can you state what is the course of education?—That is very fully set forth in the paper which has been prepared by the several masters—a kind of syllabus of their courses of instruction.

10445. There are six different schools?—There are.

10446. How are the boys distributed in those schools, and passed from one school to another?—Each boy, when he comes to the institution, selects—or his parents select for him—the schools which he can attend. They are not required by any regulation of the institution to go through any particular course; and when the parent or guardian of the boy puts him in charge of one of the masters, as he generally does, he indicates the course of instruction he wishes him to pursue; and then the several masters arrange among themselves the hours at which it is convenient for them to have the attendance of the pupil for each particular department.

10447. Are there any observations you wish to address to the Commissioners in addition to the paper that has been read?—I am not aware that I have any thing specific to mention, except one matter which has occurred to me since I prepared that paper; and that is, that during the long period that the institution was a *quasi* college—more than thirty years—the endowed schools of Ireland only sent to the collegiate department either ten or eleven pupils. All the rest of the students, numbering nearly 2,000, came either from the schools of the institution itself or from intermediate schools in the country, which have now almost entirely disappeared: I mean the intermediate schools have, to a great extent, been done away with. It would appear that since the establishment of the national school system in Ireland, the number of schools which were in the country, where some classical and mathematical teaching was afforded, have disappeared altogether. The national schools have taken the large mass of the pupils that attended the masters of these schools, who were thereby enabled to earn a livelihood; and classical and mathematical pupils are not raised up in the country in the way they were before. I may mention that a considerable number of that class of persons afterwards came to the institution, and received some additional instruction before entering the college; so that twenty years ago, or more, the number of pupils, both in the institution and in other schools of the same class in Belfast, was larger somewhat than it is at present, although the population of the town has increased materially.

10448. Have you any suggestion to make for the improvement of the school?—I cannot pretend to suggest any thing to the Commissioners upon that head, except so far as I may be at liberty to refer to a document I have seen in the public newspapers this morning, in which Mr. Kirk, the member for Newry, appears to have called the attention of the Commissioners to the same subject in Armagh; and the views I and other persons take of the matter are so fully put forward in that paper, that I would be sorry to take up the time of the Commissioners and your lordship with a repetition of them.

10449. Rev Dr. *Graves.*—I think you stated that the population of Belfast has increased?—Very largely.

10450. Within the last twenty-five years?—It is very largely increased; I believe, by the population returns, it is fully double.

10451. And during that time the number of persons receiving classical instruction has not increased in the same proportion?—By no means; I believe rather diminished.

10452. While the opportunities of obtaining classical instruction have continued undiminished?—Or probably, in Belfast, rather increased by the establishment of private schools.

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10453. Then it is not to the want of schools in Belfast that you ascribe the smallness of the number of persons who enter the Queen's College?—Certainly not, I apprehend.

10454. Do you ascribe the deficiency of the trained pupils to the want of facilities of obtaining classical education elsewhere?—A great many ministers of different religious denominations, in the country districts, some twenty or thirty years ago, educated a number of pupils themselves—taught schools, in fact. I am speaking now of the dissenting clergy, not of clergy of the Established Church; and many young men, in the course of their collegiate education for the ministry of Presbyterian churches frequently occupied their summers in teaching schools in their own localities. They prepared then a number of lads who were anxious to acquire some learning, gave them some classical and mathematical instruction, and produced a number of persons who afterwards went to colleges. These persons, as I have said, generally came into Belfast for some time, and received additional instruction in any intermediate place, in the institution or the academy, or some other such school, where they would get a higher description of teaching than they were accustomed to in the country.

10455. What has interfered with that source of supply of pupils instructed in classics?—I cannot say, *post hoc propter hoc;* but I would say the establishment of national schools has taken away a large number of pupils who were the main source of the emoluments of country teachers.

10456. Is it not possible that the demand for classical education may have declined in the country parts as it has declined in Belfast?—Quite possible; but we are aware the sources of supply have diminished; and sometimes there is a supply when there is no demand.

10457. What are the regulations respecting the admission of free pupils into the Academical Institution?—The act of Incorporation provided that a subscriber of 100 guineas should, during his lifetime, have the privilege of appointing one free pupil in the institution, as I have stated. That privilege survives now to only three subscribers, and consequently there can be put now, and until we get some new subscribers of 100 guineas, only three pupils upon the foundation. The masters, from time to time, for reasons of their own, receive, very often, free pupils, with which the managing body of the institution have nothing to do; and you will see in the returns there are a number of persons stated to be free from private reasons.

10458. The power of selecting these free pupils is left absolutely to the discretion of the masters of the respective schools?—Pupils that are admitted free from private reasons, entirely.

10459. The number of pupils in the English schools is greater at present than in any other school?—Except, probably, in the mathematical.

10460. One is 140, the other 147: they are pretty nearly equal?—Yes.

10461. Are those schools stationary or on the increase?—Both of them have been on the increase.

10462. In the writing school I see there are at present eighty pupils?—That number has been pretty nearly stationary for some years.

10463. And in the classical school forty-one?—Rather diminishing.

10464. It has been stated that there is a decrease in the demand for classical instruction?—It would appear so.

10465. To what do you ascribe the considerable increase in the demand for mathematical instruction?—I apprehend because it is found to be more directly reduceable to practice; it may be turned to a profitable account earlier in life than classics.

10466. In what way, I mean specially in the case of pupils educated in the Academical Institution in Belfast?—Well, I know nothing except the employment there is for persons connected with engineering and other similar employments, land surveyors, and so on, and mechanics. I believe it is found to be the case that among the manufacturing classes, the sons of the owners of mills, and other works of that kind, are very anxious they should have a practical knowledge of mechanics, in order that they may be more thorough masters of their business; of course they must learn some mathematics.

Rev. William Bruce.

The Rev. *William Bruce* further examined.

10467. *Chairman.*—Can you give the Commissioners any additional information respecting the Academical Institution?—What strikes me most is, that the Institution should be made more extensively useful to, I may say, the commercial classes, young men coming forward in commercial pursuits, and many others, by having popular courses of lectures on different subjects; and amongst them on one subject that the late Sir Robert Peel spoke particularly of when he spoke of the Queen's Colleges, commercial geography, and statistical geography. The exertions of the Institution, and of the Trustees and the Board, are cramped by the total want of any funds, the funds at their command not being more than sufficient to keep the place in tenantable repair. They have no means of carrying out an enlargement of their plans. With regard to the general question of education in the other districts, my own opinion agrees perfectly with those who would wish to see a better class of intermediate schools, and more provision made for classical education, than there seems to exist in the provinces, both from its general influence on the public mind, on the minds of the young, and as preparing them for taking advantage of the Queen's College, and thus in time acquiring such education and such a literary standing as would fit them for attaining the offices in life, that they cannot now attain to from the want of such education.

10468. In what manner do you propose to supply the education?—I am not competent

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to suggest the best mode; of course pecuniary encouragement, well directed, would be a very great aid in inducing better qualified persons to undertake the business of education, and devote more time and more energy to the subject.

10469. Do you propose that pecuniary assistance should be given to existing schools, or for the foundation of new schools?—I should consider partly both. I do not know myself how far the national school system could be enlarged for that purpose; but I should think that there should be means found, without doing any real injury to any existing establishments, for a different division and apportioning of the funds in existence for the purpose of more general education. I would say, as far as my limited knowledge goes, there is a decided decrease of attention to classical pursuits.

10470. To what do you attribute the decrease in the desire for classical education?—I believe it is accounted for very fairly by Dr. M'Cosh, as to the country districts, in his pamphlet, which I have read, by the national schools taking up the other departments of education, and not providing for that; and the remuneration for classical education alone not affording sufficient inducement for persons to undertake the giving of classical instruction.

10471. Do you consider there is an equal desire for classical education as there was some years ago?—I am not sufficiently well acquainted personally with the different parts of the country now to know whether there is or not. I think it very probable that in this town and elsewhere the utilitarian tendency that is manifested, and the influence of views of personal advantage, may induce them to attend more to what would fit them for mercantile pursuits generally, that may have an influence.

10472. Mr. *Stephens*.—What do you mean by "pecuniary encouragement well directed?"—I would mean by well directed, so as to encourage persons well qualified, and who are able to go to the expense of a more liberal education, and who would, of course, expect some remuneration for that expenditure afterwards; and I would not have the pecuniary encouragement so great as to prevent the necessity of personal exertions afterwards to endeavour to enlarge the sphere of their labours, to increase the number of their scholars. I do not think that the tuition fees paid would ever be sufficient remuneration for good teachers to undertake those schools; but I think the pecuniary remuneration given them ought just to hit that medium, ought to operate as an inducement for able men to undertake the schools, and to make it their interest to exert themselves to increase the number of their pupils.

10473. In point of fact, to increase the stipend of the schoolmaster?—Yes, either directly or indirectly; freeing them from rent, or giving them free houses, would also operate in the same way in increasing their payments. That is what I meant by well directed: that it should be neither too much nor too little.

10474. *Chairman*.—Have you any further observations to address to the Commissioners?—I do not think of any at present.

DIOCESAN SCHOOLS AND THE GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

Diocesan Schools and the General State of Education.

The *Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore* sworn and examined.

The Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore.

10475. I wish to draw your lordship's attention to the diocesan schools of Ireland; and in the first place, I should not wish to be considered as making any charge against the highly respectable gentlemen who preside over those schools, much less as giving any opinion with reference to the education in the schools, which I believe to be of a very high class, because I exercise no control over the one, nor inspection over the other. But I consider that those diocesan schools do not fulfil the conditions of the original founders; and in the second place, that they do not give adequate advantages to the parties who mainly contribute to their endowment. With regard to the first point I stated, that they do not fulfil the conditions for which they were originally intended—in proof of this I quote the Act of the 7th William III., chap. 4, sec. 10, by which I find these schools are declared to be public Latin free schools; and moreover, I find the grand juries are required or permitted to levy rates for the support of those schools. Now, in the first place, they are not free Latin schools; and in the next place, I believe, but in one county in Ireland, namely, Limerick, has the grand jury exercised the privilege of levying a rate for those schools; and even in that instance I believe they do not exercise their privilege of appointing free scholars. With regard to the second head, I stated that they did not give any adequate advantages to the parties who mainly contributed to them. The funds of those schools arise from a tax levied on the bishop and clergy of the diocese; and when your lordship and brother Commissioners consider that tax is levied on them in their official character, and on their professional incomes, I think we have a right to suppose it was originally intended they should have the privilege, from their own body, of nominating free scholars. I am quite aware that the masters of some of the schools—perhaps the masters of all, but I know the masters of some of the schools—have, from their own kind feelings, educated the orphan children of clergy of the Established Church. But this was a matter of grace and favour rather than of right. When you consider the endowment comes from the bishop and clergy, you will think they should have the power of placing free scholars in the schools, equivalent to the amount they contribute. As it is now, the endowment from the clergy is simply an endowment given to a private school; for these diocesan schools are diocesan only in name and in place. That is the only observation I have to make with regard to the diocesan schools; and I may again say, I particularly wish to guard myself

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BELFAST.

Diocesan Schools and General State of Education.

The Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore.

against making any reflection either on the masters or on the system of education pursued in them: I believe the one highly respectable, and the other of a very superior class.

10476. *Chairman.*—Does your lordship offer any observation on education generally?—I think education would be much improved in the country if the present system of educational boards was completely changed; and when I speak of boards, of course I do not allude to the National Board of Education, because I believe you take no cognizance of that. I allude to the other boards. I consider it most desirable the education of Ireland should be conducted by one board, having paid Commissioners, who would have the means of knowing the wants of the country in general, without being restricted in their operations to any locality; and I am quite sure that the funds, if brought into one general fund, would be adequate not only to meet the wants of education as it at present exists, but the establishment in the country of what I consider most desirable, a larger number of intermediate schools, so that feeders would be established, not only to Trinity College, but to all the collegiate institutions existing in the country; I think the advantage of having one board of management would be, that you would have one uniform system; and moreover, I think that by having the masters under one board you would be able to hold out inducements to those masters in the way of promotion, which would secure for the board a higher class of masters than perhaps otherwise could be had; the masters would, of course, proceed according to their proficiency, from the lower class of grammar schools which might be established, to the higher class of Royal schools, as now existing; and therefore I think, not only in an educational point of view, but in a financial point of view, education, and the funds for education, would be improved by having one paid board of management, rather than different boards, composed principally of official personages.

10477. In this scheme, what schools would you include under the management of this board?—I would include the schools of the Erasmus Smith foundation; I would include the Royal schools; I would include all the diocesan schools; I would recognise no distinction; I would place them under one board, to be managed for the public good; of course, where there were private trusts, I would respect and carry out those private trusts in the spirit of the founders.

10478. You would still continue the superintendence of those private trusts by the same board?—That would depend on the nature of the trusts. I would abolish the present boards of education, and I would have one board of paid Commissioners. If the private trust was of that character which would require a peculiar supervision, a denominational supervision, I would take care to have that provided for according to the church to which that trust principally belonged—whether the church to which I have the honour to belong, or the Roman Catholic, or Presbyterian church—I would deal out to them precisely the same measure of justice I claim for myself.

10479. So far as is consistent with public requirements, you would have the schools conducted by a public board?—All the schools conducted by a public board of paid Commissioners, as far as is consistent with peculiar trusts, and the funds also under the control of the same board, and the appointment of masters all in one board, by which means they would have it in their hands to reward the masters according to their diligence, their knowledge, or, what is perhaps of more importance in schools, their capabilities for imparting that knowledge.

10480. Would you give that board the power to remove a school from what they would consider to be an unfavourable locality to a more favourable locality?—Full powers; I would recognise no consideration of locality, only the educational wants of the neighbourhood or the district.

10481. Would your lordship give that board the power of founding new schools?—Certainly; I would consider it would very inadequately perform its functions if it was only to carry out the present system without developing it according to the requirements of the country.

10482. Mr. *Stephens.*—What arrangement would your lordship suggest in respect of the property belonging to the existing schools?—Do you mean as to the management of the property?

10483. Yes, the management or disposal of it?—Oh, I consider the property should be, of course, managed by the board, with that prudence and caution which they would necessarily bring to bear on it; but if you mean the nature of the property, whether in land or whether in money, I consider that the large amount of property—landed property—which is now available for educational purposes, should be retained in land, and not converted into money; I think that wise in a financial point of view, because I find that money is subject to those fluctuations which you have all seen lately take place when the gold fields of Australia were first discovered, and I find land not only at a higher value, but it is of an increasing value. There is a limit to the value of funded property, whereas there is no limit to that of landed property; I speak now in a financial point of view: but also in a prudential point of view I consider it most desirable the property should be in land and not in capital. Capital holds out an inducement to managers, boards, and governors to draw on that capital; they are induced to do so when they find they have at their back a large amount of available capital. Land is a source of revenue, not like capital, convertible at once into money; the large amount of landed property now in Ireland for educational purposes should be kept intact.

10484. What effect would be produced on scholastic education if Government appointments in the civil, military, and naval services were thrown open to public competition in Dublin?—It must have a very beneficial effect; it would be like founding a great many foundations, which would be open to any class of young men who qualified themselves for them; and therefore it would operate as a stimulus to education in general.

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10485. If Government appointments were thrown open to public competition, should the candidates for such offices be taken from particular schools, or from all presenting themselves, without any restriction as to the place of their education, or as to the means by which they acquired their education?—I should think they should be open to all; I think to restrict them to particular schools, would, like all monopolies, check private enterprise; it would act injuriously on Government if they were restricted from taking a man because he did not receive his education in a particular school, or graduate in a particular college; and I think it desirable such schools should feel they have to meet competition in the private enterprise of other schools; and, that being the case, they would necessarily feel that they must keep pace with the requirements of the State; and, again, I think it very desirable young men should feel that to men of character, men of industry, and men of learning, even without friends and without interest, the offices of the State were thrown open for public competition.

THE GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

The General State of Education.

Wm. Dunville, Esq.

William Dunville, Esq., sworn and examined.

10486. *Chairman.*—You are a merchant of this town?—I am

10487. Can you address any observations to the Commissioners with respect to the advisability of having a better education provided for this town?—It strikes me that, owing to the greatly increased intercourse that exists between this country and the Continent, and especially between this country and France, both by means of persons travelling for amusement, and still more from the requirements of commerce, that there should be more attention paid to imparting the modern languages. I know that the want is felt very much in offices; indeed, several merchants have told me that they are seeking elsewhere for foreign correspondents; a great many letters are now received here from houses on the Continent, which are written in French or German, and it certainly would be a great advantage to have merchants and manufacturers here enabled to reply to these letters in the language in which they are written. Of course it is an object to a man to treat his customers as well as possible, and afford them every facility. That is, as regards offices. I think it might be very well worth the consideration of those who have the charge of our educational establishments whether they should not, within the stated hours, give instruction in French especially; perhaps German also, if it were practicable; certainly French. As to the mechanics, I know myself that it would be of great importance if some classes were established in the evenings, after working hours, at which young men could learn something of the elements of science generally; of course geometry and chemistry, especially something of mechanics, also the principles; and I would add to that, especially, that these mechanics should have an opportunity of learning something of modern languages. I also know that there is a demand for mechanics to go to the Continent; and if young men knew something of the languages of France and Germany before going out, it would facilitate them very much indeed; it would be of very great advantage.

10488. Do you consider there is a want in this town of the means of procuring the information you mention?—I do consider there is, not so much as regards the sciences. I know the Institution and the Academy provide excellent teaching as regards French, but I think there is a defect in both these establishments,—that French is not included in the stated hours. By stated hours I mean from ten till three. French is not taught, I believe, in either of these establishments during any part of these hours, and the effect of that on the public mind, is to lessen the value of the knowledge of French and German, which, I think, is to be regretted, inasmuch as it is of great value. I find I have been mistaken as regards the Institution; Mr. Blain tells me that between two and three there is a class. Dr. Bryce says he has teachers from nine till ten, for French. I am very glad to find there is a change, for that was not the case when I was at school; I speak rather from my own recollection than from my knowledge of what is doing at present.

10489. Can you offer any suggestion to the Commissioners, with reference to the education of mechanics?—Perhaps I am hardly prepared to offer any suggestion; a mechanics' institute existed in this town at one time, but it was not properly supported, and it went down. I think that if teaching were established in the evening, that it would be very desirable that there should be arrangements by which it would be made more permanent. I think if it is dependent on the mere chance support given to a mechanics' institute, it would not, perhaps, be likely to be permanent. There is a large building at present in progress in the neighbourhood of a number of mills,—a model school; whether the Commissioners of National Education would be disposed to afford any instruction in the evenings there, when it is opened, I do not know.

10490. Mr. *Stephens.*—You have suggested evening classes should be established, in order that young men may be instructed; is it not the fact that the Sisters of Mercy in this town have opened a class for the instruction of young women, in the evenings, after they have left work?—I am not aware.

10491. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you think that more importance would be attached to the study of modern languages in schools, if that knowledge were insisted on as essential in the matriculation examinations in the universities?—Well, I should think so, certainly; of course, if it formed part of the entrance examination at the universities.

10492. I might put the question in another form; whether the comparative neglect of modern languages may not be ascribed to the neglect of them in the universities?—I think it

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very likely that there is a reaction; it would be clearly of great importance, if the universities would give more prominence to the teaching of modern languages; their value must be felt by every one, both at home and abroad.

10493. Would you go so far as to make the study of modern languages a compulsory part of education in the superior schools?—As the schools are conducted here, there is no particular branch of education made compulsory; it is left entirely to the parents and guardians of children to select what course they please; but I should be very anxious to see such prominence given to the teaching of modern languages, as would induce parents to make it a part of the course of instruction.

10494. Mr. *Stephens.*—Are there not a number of girls employed in the factories in this town?—A very large number, I believe; but I am not connected with any of the factories.

10495. But it is a fact that a number of females are employed all the day?—Yes.

10496. Do you not think it would be advantageous if classes were opened for the instruction of those young women, in the evenings?—Certainly.

10497. Ought it not to be part of any general system of education?—Certainly.

10498. You would not confine its advantages to males?—No, speaking from my own special knowledge; I am a partner in an extensive foundry, an establishment where flax machinery is made, and I have been speaking rather with reference to the special knowledge I have derived from that source.

10499. Is it not to be desired that the girls in towns should be as well educated as the boys?—I should think quite as much so, perhaps in some respects more so; boys have means of education within their reach that girls have not.

10500. It has been suggested that the inhabitants of this town should subscribe one-third for building schools, and the other two-thirds should be subscribed by the House of Commons; do you think the inhabitants of Belfast would have any objection to make that small contribution towards education in Belfast?—I cannot speak for the inhabitants of Belfast, generally; they have a great many taxes to pay as it is, but I think it is a very legitimate tax, and I know that in the instance of the model school, to which I have referred, seven manufacturers were called on to make a contribution for the purpose of reducing the ground rent. The Commissioners of Education required that the rent of the land on which the building is being erected, should not exceed a certain sum. The ground on which it was thought desirable to place it was of much more value than the minimum prescribed by the Commissioners, and these seven concerns subscribed £700, for the purpose of reducing the ground rent. I merely mention that as it was a kind of voluntary rate, in order to have a good school placed within easy reach of the children attending their mills and factories.

10501. Then, speaking for yourself individually, you would have no objection to an educational tax?—Not the slightest; I think it a very legitimate tax, indeed. Perhaps you will just allow me to add, that as regards the mechanics—the importance of their having a better education,—I may mention that there are means of preferment open to them in this part of the country, in this way. There are a great number of flax-spinning mills here; the owners of those mills are, of course, always very desirous to employ the most competent persons to manage the mills, and I believe that, *cæteris paribus*, they would give a decided preference to any one who is a mechanic, and very naturally; for the machinery is such an important matter to be kept in order: and I am quite sure that it would better the chance of mechanics in obtaining such important and lucrative situations, as many of these are, if their education were improved in all respects.

Natural History as a branch of Education.

Robt. Patterson, Esq.

NATURAL HISTORY AS A BRANCH OF EDUCATION.

Robert Patterson, Esq., sworn and examined.

10502. *Chairman.*—You are President of the Belfast Natural History Society?—I had the honour of being so last year. At present I am one of the vice-presidents. I took the liberty of sending to your Secretary a letter containing some suggestions, which I will read with your permission.

"Belfast, 8th October, 1855,
"6, College-square-street.

"DEAR SIR,—It will be apparent to the Commissioners that the great defect in most of our existing schools, is the absence of all instruction in different departments of physical science, and in the application of science to the industrial arts.

"Such teaching, I would respectfully suggest, should not be limited to chemistry, mechanics, &c., which have an obvious and immediate bearing on our manufactures, but should include an elementary knowledge of the existing tribes of animals and plants.

"The little pamphlet herewith sent, written in 1840, points out, though very imperfectly, some of the advantages of such studies.

"Since then Natural History has been introduced as a part of the curriculum of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland. It becomes, therefore, very desirable that students, previous to entering college, should have learned the rudiments of such knowledge at school, so that the professors may find them prepared to go on to the higher departments.

"On the æsthetic faculties of youth such pursuits exercise an important influence; and no great improvement in the arts of design can be looked for, until the tastes of both producers and consumers shall have been cultivated by a thorough acquaintance with the leading forms of animal and vegetable life, and the laws of their development.

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"Impelled by such considerations, I take the liberty of suggesting, as worthy of the recommendation of the Commissioners, that those studies should form a regular and indispensable part of education, in all public schools in Ireland.

"I have the honour to be, dear Sir, yours very sincerely,
(Signed,) "ROBERT PATTERSON.

"Wm. Neilson Hancock, Esq.,
"Secretary, Endowed Schools Commission."

10503. *Chairman.*—As you have used the word "indispensable," may I ask how you would enforce these studies?—The phrase, my Lord, may be open to objection; grammar is indispensable; arithmetic is indispensable; geography is indispensable; every boy going through an ordinary school learns those things; no parent sends a boy there with any idea but that the boy shall learn these things besides whatever else he may require. I should wish a boy not to learn the mere divisions of the earth's surface, but to have also a knowledge of the animals and plants living upon each of these divisions; and if I could go farther, without infringing too much upon time that must be given to other pursuits, in the course of a boy's education, I would extend the knowledge to animal and vegetable physiology, and even to the knowledge, not only of the existing tribes of animals, but also to those that have passed away; I should wish that natural history, in its widest sense, should form a regular part of a boy's education.

10504. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you agree with Dr. Bryce in regarding the study of it as useful in the way of intellectual discipline?—Highly so.

10505. Useful, as he stated, for cultivating the faculties of observation and generalization?—Both. Indeed I believe it was my friend, Dr. Bryce, who first called my attention to the fact that the study of natural history educates faculties that are not exercised in the ordinary routine of school education.

10506. And which would develop themselves if they got fair play?—Exactly; the observing powers are those first exercised in children, as we all know; and any one who has lived with children, or been much with them in school, will know that they are always inquiring about the subjects that natural history would teach them.

10507. In an utilitarian point of view, you would recommend the study of natural history in schools such as the Belfast Institution and the Belfast Academy?—There are circumstances in which it might be advocated on that ground, as, for example, I have known a person employ children to pick the caterpillars off their currant bushes, which were destroying the leaves; well, when the caterpillars were collected, what was done with them? they were buried. Now, the habit of the caterpillar was, when well fed, to drop on the ground and undergo its change, so that a large portion of the previous labour was, in all probability, thrown away; and many instances might be adduced in which a loss might be either averted or diminished by some knowledge of matters connected with natural history; even in an utilitarian point of view, the matter might be advocated.

10508. Knowledge of physiology also might be useful in guarding persons against the violation of sanitary laws?—Certainly.

10509. You are of opinion that these studies could be united with those at present carried on in schools, without the sacrifice of what is of primary importance in the way of education?—I should think they might.

10510. Can you give instances to show that these studies have been successfully prosecuted in schools without the neglect of other things which are more commonly supposed to be indispensable?—The academy in this town was the first place in which I knew it to be tried, and in that little pamphlet which I had the honour of forwarding, the opinion of Dr. Bryce is given upon that very point, and I consider the opinion of an experienced teacher such as Dr. Bryce is, on that point, of more value than my own; Dr. Bryce, I should mention, was at one time adverse to the introduction of natural history into the school, apprehending that it would interfere with other branches of education.

10511. *Chairman.*—Are there any further observations you would wish to make?—I would only observe that the study of natural history is very agreeable to the pupils themselves. Suppose a boy was engaged one hour at Latin, and suppose that in another hour, not the succeeding one, but an hour farther on, he was to be engaged at mathematics, the change to such a mental occupation so very different from either of those I have mentioned would be, as every one knows, quite a rest to his mind. The information imparted is of an agreeable kind, and the subjects brought under the notice of the boys are matters of interest in themselves, and many of the observations are those that they themselves can verify. It came to my knowledge on one occasion that the study of zoology was introduced into a school in England; the boys took great delight in it; and the master himself was interested in it. It was the great thing the boys took pleasure in; but after a time the parents came forward and said they were unwilling the boys should have their time thus occupied, they would rather have it differently employed; the master of the school said to the boys he regretted the circumstance, but of course it must be given up. In a few days after that the master was waited upon by a deputation of the boys to say that if he would be so good as to teach them they would be very glad to come half an hour earlier, so that they might continue their zoological studies without interference with ordinary school hours. When we know the value boys attach to half an hour of play, it shows what an interest these studies had for them.

10512. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—With respect to the cost of carrying on instruction of that kind, do you think it would be so considerable as to render it difficult to accomplish in schools in general?—With regard to that, the cost would be very trivial; there are modes,

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of course, by which some knowledge of plants and animals could be communicated; books only give a portion of that knowledge; diagrams, large illustrations of plants and animals, give additional information, but neither of these would be sufficient; there should, in addition to these, be actual specimens in the school; and now the question would arise, what would be the space such specimens would occupy, and what would be the cost at which they could be procured? On that point, I have reason to believe the department of science and art have been making inquiries, from Marlborough House, and I expect that a small *typical* collection, by that I mean containing a type of each of the leading groups of animals, could be furnished at a very small cost indeed; perhaps £10 would supply a case with the types of all the leading divisions of animals in the kingdom; and under a judicious teacher I need not say the children could be taught to collect subjects for themselves, and subjects so collected would be in their eyes of tenfold value, more than any collection that could be brought before them in any other way.

10513. And you are of opinion that instruction of this kind, which would not be superficial, might be imparted to boys in a school?—It might be imparted so as not to be superficial. Superficial teaching I would regard as time thrown away. The great difficulty would be to find competent teachers.

Want of Intermediate Schools.

Rev. James M'Cosh, LL.D.

WANT OF INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS.

The Rev. *James M'Cosh*, LL.D., sworn and examined.

10514. *Chairman.*—You are professor of metaphysics in the Queen's College, Belfast?—Logic and metaphysics.

10515. You are of opinion there is a want of schools to give a higher class of education with a view to entering colleges?—I am of opinion there is a great want of intermediate schools in this country; and I would advocate them mainly as a means of giving a higher education to the aspiring youth of the very lowest classes, and the children of the middle classes. I would plead for these intermediate schools on these grounds mainly. I would also plead for them on the ground of their being necessary to the colleges—not only to the Queen's Colleges, with which I am connected, but also to Trinity College, Dublin, and every other college to which young people in Ireland are accustomed to resort. I would wish to speak more particularly of the Queen's Colleges, as being connected with them; but I wish it to be distinctly understood that any suggestions I have to offer would, in my opinion, be equally beneficial to every other college in the kingdom. It was intended from the beginning that the Queen's Colleges should have feeders in a set of schools between the national schools and the colleges. The establishment of county academies was an essential part of the recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to Inquire into Schools of Public Foundation, and which reported in the year 1838. At page 65 of that report, and indeed throughout the entire, it is presupposed there will be such county academies. I have it on good authority that Mr. Wyse, who took such an interest in the establishment of these colleges—that he regarded the higher schools as necessary to the success of the Queen's Colleges. In the report referred to it is recommended that the Royal and diocesan schools should be made a part of the general system of higher education. This, unfortunately, has not been done; and the Queen's Colleges have been left to struggle on without adequate feeders. I hope that the recommendation of the committee to which we owe the Queen's Colleges will be fully carried out. In Ireland there are four colleges sanctioned by Act of Parliament, giving a general education. There are other countries in which a large number of colleges have been planted, in proportion to the population, but in all these there have been upper schools acting as feeders. In Germany there are many colleges, but there are gymnasia in every large town. In Scotland there is an academy giving higher instruction in almost every burgh town; and Latin is taught nearly in every parochial school, and in most of the Free Church schools, and in many of the schools under the Committee of the Council on Education. In America the colleges are numerous, but so are the academies. In the single State of New York there were, in 1849, 153 academies in which Latin was taught; 140 in which Greek was taught; 134 in which French was taught; geometry in 149; chemistry in 141; theoretical philosophy in ninety-four, and moral philosophy in eighty-one. I can give my authority for that if necessary: Silgestrome's Educational Institutions of the United States, translated by F. Rowan, page 332. I may say the Queen's Colleges have no adequate feeders; and the present endowed schools have not been the means of feeding our college. The following is the number of students furnished by the endowed schools of Ireland to the Queen's College of Belfast:—First, Royal schools: Armagh, one pupil; Dungannon, one; Raphoe, one; total from the Royal schools, three pupils.

10516. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Up to the present time?—Up to the present time. Diocesan schools: Ballymena, two; Downpatrick, two; Monaghan, one; Limerick, one; Foyle College, four; total from diocesan schools, ten. Erasmus Smith school at Ennis, one. In all, fourteen students from endowed schools. Possibly some other students may have been at endowed schools for a short time while receiving their main education elsewhere. These are all that entered themselves in the college books as from endowed schools; and if you reckon the information of any moment, they entered as follows:—In Arts, five; in Medicine, four; in Engineering, one; Agriculture, one; Agricultural Engineering, one; Industrial Classes, two; making in all fourteen. The Queen's College of Belfast has been in operation for some years, and has had an average attendance of 180 students annually. It appears, therefore, that the whole endowed schools of Ireland have supplied students to the extent of

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two one-third each year, or about one-eightieth part of the whole of the students attending that college. Perhaps I should have added two medical students from the diocesan school, (Catholic), Belfast; but I am not sure whether it has or has not a private endowment. It is not difficult to account for the smallness of the number of students sent by the endowed schools to the Queen's Colleges. First, there is the constitution of the Commission for managing these schools; it does not represent the various interests of the country, religious, educational, and commercial; it is, to a great extent, above the reach of public opinion; in short, "its formation," to use the language of the select committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into schools of public foundation in Ireland, is "radically defective," (p. 69). Secondly, the teachers belong exclusively, or almost exclusively, to the Established Church, and have many predilections in favour of Trinity College, Dublin. There is a considerable number of valuable exhibitions at Trinity College, Dublin, connected with these schools; and at a number of these schools the training in the higher branches bears throughout a reference to Dublin College. These circumstances combined tend to send away the stream of students from the Queen's Colleges. It might all be proper that Dublin College should have such privileges in former ages; but the time has now come when other colleges should be put on the same footing as Trinity College. While the endowed schools have not been feeders to the Queen's College, and have not been providing means for giving higher education throughout the country—while this has been the case I am prepared to show that the number of schools at which classics were taught has greatly decreased, within the last twenty or twenty-five years, in Ulster. This has been produced, to a considerable extent at least, by the establishment of national schools, giving a good education in the common branches at a very cheap rate. In former years there were to be found, all throughout the north of Ireland, a considerable number of teachers who earned a livelihood by combining the common branches of learning with Latin. The establishment of the national schools withdrew the English scholars, who were the main support of the teacher, from these mixed schools, and the consequence is that a large number of them have disappeared. Some of them lengthened out their existence to the time of the famine, when they ceased to exist. I rejoice that these national schools are giving an excellent education in the ordinary branches, at so low a fee, to the poor; but I am grieved to find that one incidental effect of the setting up of these schools was the disappearance of schools at which parents could give promising boys instruction in the higher branches. I think that Government should rectify the evil produced by the establishment of the national system. I have a body of statistics embraced in a pamphlet of mine, of letters addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, and, of course, this pamphlet is just passing away out of people's minds, and I would like to have a short extract from it embodied in the report of your proceedings. I have also a body of statistics of a more important kind which I have acquired since that time, and which I will take the liberty of reading. I read as follows from the pamphlet:—

"There are large villages, populous rural districts, and even market and burgh towns, which are not within five, ten, or even twenty miles of any classical school. I am to submit a few statements, which are confined to Ulster, not because it is worse than the other provinces (it is notoriously in a better position), but because it is the part of Ireland with which I am best acquainted. Beginning with the county Down, we have Donaghadee, with a population of 4,000, without a single classical school, endowed or private, in the town, or within six miles of it. In Rathfriland, with a population of upwards of 2,000, there is no public school for the upper branches; and the only private one, from frequent changes of teachers, is almost extinct. In Newtownards, with a population of 10,000, there is no endowed classical school, though there is a private school in which classics, along with the branches of an English education, are taught. Going north, to the county of Antrim, we meet with Larne, with a population of between 4,000 and 5,000, but having no classical school. In Antrim there is a private classical school, confined to twelve boys of the upper classes, but no provision for the children of the middle or lower classes. I have heard of some boys in the neighbourhood of Antrim who come in every day, a distance of eighteen miles, by railway, to school in Belfast. Those families which do not live in the vicinity of a railway station must just do without education in the higher branches for their children. In the neighbouring town of Randalstown, which is so important as to have a branch railway leading to it, there was lately no classical school of any description. Passing on towards Derry I ascertained, when in Coleraine, a few months ago, that in this town, while there have been from time to time private teachers giving instruction in classics, yet these being inadequately supported, have either been drawn away to other localities, or have failed for want of encouragement; and that there is not at this present time in Coleraine, which has a population of 6,000, or within a circle of twenty miles, including the thriving and populous towns of Ballymoney and Newtownlimavaddy; and the lesser, though still important towns of Garvagh, Kilrea, Portglenone, Maghera, Bushmills, Dervock, Portrush, and Portstewart, a single endowed classical school, or upper school, on any foundation which can be described as permanent. In most of the places named there is no classical school whatever; and I heard of small farmers living in populous country districts, of shopkeepers, and poor Presbyterian ministers, living in towns of considerable importance, sending their boys of only ten or twelve years of age to board at places which are at the distance of twenty or thirty miles. It is proper to mention, however, that in a very few of the places referred to there are classical schools. Thus, in Newtownlimavaddy there is a school kept by a clergyman for about a dozen boys of the upper classes; but no school intended for the other classes, or adapted to them. In Ballymoney there is no

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endowed school; but there is a private school, taught by the non-subscribing Presbyterian minister, in which classics are combined with the usual branches of an English and mercantile education. I rather think, that in nearly the whole of the other towns referred to, there are no means whatever of acquiring the higher branches. At Dungiven, for instance, a town of considerable importance in county Derry, there is no classical school of any description. Passing round to the north-west of Ireland, correspondents write me that they are ten and twenty miles distant from the nearest classical school of any efficiency. At Ramelton, with a population of nearly 2,000, there is no schoool in which the Latin language is taught. A gentleman writes me from the chief town of one of our northern counties, that there is no endowed classical school in the place, and that a private school, at which classics are taught, is of no great usefulness. Another, writing from a town with 2,000 of a population, says, 'the teachers we have had from time to time are young men looking forward to the Presbyterian ministry, and who, after a short stay, generally leave for some other locality, or for college.' Their removal has the effect of scattering the school, and great difficulty is experienced in collecting it. This remark applies to many other places. Coming round towards the point from which I started, I find that in the market town of Ballibay, in Monaghan, with a population of 2,000, and seated in the heart of a populous district, there is no classical school of any description."

10517. I have a few more statistics here bearing more particularly upon the point. You may reckon them of importance, as showing how the schools have disappeared:—

"At Donaghadee, for at least forty years prior to 1847 or 1848, there was a public school at which Latin, Greek, and mathematics were taught along with the common branches. Mr. Blain and Mr. Steen, both now of the Belfast Academical Institution, taught in this school. Some of the teachers had as many as twenty Latin and Greek scholars. The fees for the ordinary branches ranged from 5*s.* to 10*s.*, and for the higher branches were a guinea a quarter. When the national schools were set up, this school began to decline. In particular, in 1844, there was an excellent national school set up in connexion with one of the Presbyterian churches, giving reading and writing on slates at 2*s.* 2*d.* a-quarter; and reading, writing on paper, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, at 3*s.* 3*d.* a quarter. From this time there was a difficulty in sustaining the higher schools; and after an ineffectual struggle to keep it alive, it ceased altogether about six or seven years ago.

"At Saintfield there existed, for many years prior to 1841 or 1842, a school at which classics were taught along with other branches. The number learning the higher branches averaged between twelve and twenty. Many Presbyterian ministers, and one of the professors of Queen's College, Belfast, were educated there. About fourteen years ago, this institution became a national school, and classics were no longer taught.

"At Killeagh there commonly existed, from time immemorial down to a recent date, a school at which English and classics were taught. Within the last twenty years this school has gradually declined, and about seven years ago became extinct for want of support. Within the last twenty years national schools have been gradually introduced into the town and parish; and at this present time there are seven within a district about four miles by four.

"At Killinchy, a populous country district, there was a school, for a number of years, giving instruction in English and classics; but national schools were established in 1832, and since that time no attempt has been made to revive the classical seminary. Parents who desire a superior education for their children have been obliged, since that time, to send their children to Belfast, at an expense of from £30 to £40 per annum for each child.

"At Bangor and at Comber there were schools; these were formerly schools at which classics were taught by a succession of teachers, some of whom afterwards rose to eminence. These have now ceased.

"At Ballinahinch there existed, for many years, a flourishing seminary, conducted by the late Dr. Edgar. There were often so many as twenty-five learning classics at this school. Mr. Thomson, who rose to great eminence as a professor in Belfast Institution and Glasgow University, was taught at this school, and began life as usher in this school. There was a similar institution, and with about the same number of pupils, at Redemon, under the Rev. A. Nelson. At Crossgar there was a general school, with about half a dozen of the pupils learning classics. About the same period the Rev. James Nelson kept a good classical and general school at Downpatrick; and the Rev. T. M'Kee a similar school at Castlewellan. At Waringston there was a large classical and boarding school. I believe that classical schools are not to be found at any of these places now. I do not affirm that at all of these places classical schools disappeared in consequence of national schools being set up. I know, indeed, that some of these seminaries had ceased from other causes; but when they had gone down, the national system tended to keep others from rising in their room.

"As an illustration of the way in which schools with classics taught in them disappeared, I might refer to a school in the townland of Cabra, within two or three miles of Lisburn, where classics were taught for a number of years during school hours. In 1848 the school was put under the National Board, and classics were no longer taught in the school, though they were taught in the evening by the schoolmaster. In 1849 the landlord, who was opposed to the national system of education, threw down the school. At that time there were nine scholars learning classics, of whom six have since entered Queen's College, Belfast, and three others, being deprived of a proper place of education, gave up their studies and went to business.

"These statements refer exclusively to a single county, the county Down. I believe

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that similar statistics might be had from almost every other county in Ulster, and also from other counties in the other provinces. Thus, still to keep to the neighbourhood of Belfast, at Crumlin the Rev. N. Alexander had a boarding and classical school, at which there might be at least twenty-five pupils. At Mount Norris there was some time a school, at which the higher branches were taught, and the number of classical scholars might range from six to ten. In 1849 the school was put under the board. An endowment by a landlord was withdrawn, and for some time past no classics have been taught."

10518. These are all the facts I have to give as to the void or want; and I have some suggestions to offer in reference to the means of meeting this.

10519. *Chairman.*—You are an Examiner of the India Board?—I am an Examiner in the department of Morals of Candidates for the Civil Service of India; and my attention has in consequence been called to the circumstances that these valuable offices, and other public offices throughout the country, are being thrown open to public competition. In the engineers and artillery a large number of the offices are now thrown open to any person who may choose to compete for them, and succeed at the examination. And I should certainly wish to see this country able to compete in this matter with England and Scotland. In Scotland there is a school in every parish in which certain of the higher branches are taught. In England, it is well known, there are schools with large endowments, sending forward an immense number of young men, educating an immense number of young men at all times. There are also schools, both in England and Scotland, under the Committee of the Council for Education, in many of which there is given education in the higher branches. Ireland, therefore, unless there be some intermediate establishments, must fall behind England and Scotland; and besides, I think, if these offices are to be thrown open to public competition, there should be the means of enabling any young man to get such a preliminary education as would enable him to offer himself, if sufficiently prepared, for these offices. I think it may be so far a failure, if there is not a means of enabling young men to come forward and compete for these offices.

10520. From your own knowledge, can you state whether Irishmen are behind hand at present in offering themselves for examination?—There were a few offered themselves from the colleges in Ireland; there was none from the Queen's College, Belfast, but there were applicants from Trinity College, Dublin, the Queen's College, Cork, and the Queen's College, Galway; and out of twenty selected, I am happy to say two came from our Queen's Colleges; but at the same time I am convinced the means of competing for these offices is denied to a very large portion of Ireland in consequence of the middle classes not having the means of higher education.

10521. How are the higher class schools in the burghs of Scotland supported?—By the burgh itself in some form or other, which I think is an important fact.

10522. *Chairman.*—Will you state in what way the deficiency you have pointed out might be met?—Well, I think, in order to meet the wants of the country, there should be an intermediate system of education set up; the Royal schools and all other schools supported by public money should be made part of this system, and accommodated to it; a new Commission should be appointed to manage the funds, and generally to take charge of the schools; this Commission should represent the various interests in the community, religious, educational, and commercial; there should be representatives from Dublin College, and a representative from each of the three Queen's Colleges. So far as the Queen's Colleges are concerned, the representatives should be elected by the councils of the colleges; indeed, as a general rule, there should be as few *ex-officio* members as possible. The Select Committee appointed to Inquire into Schools of Public Foundation in Ireland, declare that "*ex-officio* members are generally less regular than others, the pressure of other duties preventing them, even if desirous, from attending;" besides, it is of importance that all the Commissioners should have a constituency to which they are in a sense responsible; that none of them should hold office for life, and should not be in a position in which public opinion can never be brought to bear on them. Among other interests, the commercial should not be forgotten; some of our great cities, such as Belfast and Cork, should have representatives in the Commission, to keep it from becoming too collegiate or too ecclesiastical in its character. I set great importance on having the commercial element represented by business men, who know the wants of the country, and who could accommodate the schools to the times and the state of our large cities; I reckon that a matter of very great moment. I do not think these parties should be connected merely with the colleges or religious bodies, though I think the religious bodies and colleges should have some sort of representation. These schools should not be connected with any particular university; all exclusive privileges in favour of Trinity College should be taken away; and, upon the whole, it would be better that there were no college exhibitions of any kind given to these schools; such endowments tend to make the education to bear a reference to the colleges, which the pupils are expected to attend, and this education may not be the best for those who do not intend to go to college at all. The extensive practice, for example, of the writing of Latin or Greek verses, while useful for those intending to follow the learned professions, could be of little value to those intending to engage in business. The education given at these schools should be of a generally useful kind to all, whether intended for the colleges or intended for business; but if these exhibitions are continued they should not be confined to any particular college; the pupils should be allowed to go to any college capable of granting degrees. A far greater number of pupils would come up to our colleges by the money being devoted to pay new teachers than by being allotted to exhibitions. Every new teacher would send more than one pupil, I am sure, to college, and the money would be allocated better in that way; besides, it is

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not a good thing that any young man should come up to college secure of an annual salary all his collegiate course. It is found in Oxford and Cambridge that the colleges connected with particular schools do not prosper, and that students who have school bursaries seldom rise to eminence. I spent some days in Oxford and Cambridge last summer inquiring into educational matters, and I learned these things, and found this to be the uniform testimony. Following out this system, there should be a school set up, I think, in every town from which there was an application for such a school; there should be such a school set up in every town with a population above a certain number; I am not prepared to state decisively what that population might be; every town whose population was above 3,000 or 5,000, making application, should have such a school; but these schools should not, I think, be set up in any new locality till local funds had been raised to aid in the erection of a building and in part payment of the teacher's salary; I think no school should be set up in any locality till a place wants it, and proof given, not by a petition, which is easily got up, we know, but by a subscription either voluntary or through a local tax laid on In this way they should give evidence that they really needed such an institution; and then if it were set up I am sure it would be prized; but if you go abroad through Ireland, setting up an intermediate school here and another there, upon the application of some two or three people who had personal reasons for such a school, you would find you were planting institutions that would be of no value, whereas if you waited till they were wanted you would be sure the institutions in such places would have a fair chance of success. In these schools there should always, I think, be a thoroughly competent teacher of English; I set great value upon this; he should be prepared to teach English history, English composition, English literature, and he might also be prepared to give instruction in the elements of mental and political science, falling somewhat within the same range; there should in every case be at least one other teacher, and in most cases there should be two or more; in small towns, perhaps one other teacher might be sufficient; this would be regulated very much by the amount of local subscription raised for the purpose. In all our larger towns there should be at least two, one giving instruction in languages, and another giving instruction in the various branches of science. In our larger towns there might be more: there might be one allocated to mathematics and natural philosophy, and another allocated to the natural sciences, such as chemistry and natural history; and in cases where it was preferred, there might be teachers of foreign languages. I would regulate the number of teachers by the wants of the community; the expression of these wants would be the sum contributed for a particular purpose, and in consequence of which contribution they asked for money to aid them in their effort. The salary of the English teacher might be £60 or £80; the salary of the teachers of science and languages, from £100 to £150, according to the importance of the place. The fees payable to each master should not be more than 10s. each quarter; the teacher should be led to look to have his income increased by the small fees of a great many rather than the large fees of a few pupils. These schools should be regularly inspected and reported by persons appointed for the purpose. The Commission should have the power—a power which should seldom be used and never abused—of dismissing a teacher at any time, upon being satisfied that he is not fit for the office. I was at one time inclined to think that the selection of the teacher should be with local parties, but I am told that such a system would be sure to produce dissension. The appointment should, for a time at least, be with the Commission referred to, which should for that purpose have power to appoint examiners. The Lord Lieutenant might have a veto upon the appointment of the Commissioners.

10523. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—You referred to the case of Scotland as possessing greater educational advantages, in the way of intermediate schools, than Ireland. What was the success of the candidates from the Scotch colleges in the recent competition for offices in the East India Civil Service?—The success of the Scotch was very small; they secured only one; and I believe the reason of it was very much, that the universities did not bring their instructions to a point, and carry their students on to take degrees; therefore the young men of Scotland were not prepared to come up to the point that was necessary. I studied the subject very particularly, and I believe the cause of their failure—for it was such—was their not prompting their young men to take degrees. The consequence is, before they finished their course of arts, they forgot what they learned in the earlier classes, and were not prepared to compete with the young men of Oxford and Cambridge, who, being thoroughly prepared to take degrees in these colleges, were quite prepared to enter into competition for appointments in the East India Company's service.

10524. With reference to exhibitions—you expressed an opinion that it would be desirable to abolish exhibitions generally?—Attached to any particular school.

10525. I think I understood you to say that you had satisfied yourself that exhibitions, in general, encouraged idleness?—I must not have stated my views correctly.

10526. I understood you to say, that having obtained an exhibition at his entrance into the university, a young man was then likely to become idle for the rest of the time he spent in the university?—I think there should be exhibitions in connexion with every college. I think these exhibitions should be open to all, from whatever school they come. I think they should be held only for one year; and I think there should be a competition for them again if any student wished them the second year; in this way it would be possible to keep up the stimulus throughout the whole of the college course.

10527. I certainly understood that you had, by inquiry, ascertained that pupils who obtained exhibitions were idle during the remainder of their course, and were not, in general, distinguished students. Do you apply that observation to the holders of exhibitions

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in Trinity College, Dublin?—I am very glad you have given me an opportunity of explaining myself, for I must have left a wrong impression by the language I used What I stated was, that the colleges which were fed by particular schools were not prosperous; and I may give the case of King's College, Cambridge, which is connected with Eton College, and which has not prospered in proportion to its wealth. And secondly, there are particular schools that have a title to give exhibitions in particular colleges in Oxford and Cambridge; and these students, as I understood in one particular case I was inquiring into in Cambridge, did not commonly distinguish themselves. That is my statement.

10528. Was your assertion founded upon a number of instances?—In a conference which I had with Archbishop Whately, a few days ago, he stated that, as a general rule, in Oxford, it was not a good thing to have a connexion in that way between particular schools and colleges. He gave that as his general opinion, formed from his observation of Oxford.

10529. Do you think that exhibitions, if established in a college, ought only be tenable for one year?—Only tenable for one year.

10530. Do you know the arrangements made in Trinity College, Dublin, to secure diligence on the part of those who hold them?—I am not so fully acquainted with Trinity College, Dublin.

10531. Are you aware at all of the arrangement, which is of such a nature as to provide against the evils which you have suggested?—I have been told—for I am not acquainted much with the matter—that the students in Trinity College intending to aim at higher honors are extremely diligent.

10532. What I meant to ascertain was, whether you were aware that the holders of exhibitions in connexion with schools forfeited those exhibitions unless they obtained honors in each year in their course?—I was not aware of that; and I consider it a most important check.

10533. It secures diligence. In each year, in fact, they earn their exhibitions afresh.—If that was done the evils of exhibitions might be very much lessened, if not altogether removed. I may add, in reference to this matter, that in the event of these exhibitions being continued, I think the student should be allowed to go to any college that has the power, by Act of Parliament, of granting degrees.

10534. You do not, on the whole, object to the establishment of exhibitions in colleges as encouragements for deserving students in schools?—My objection lies, not to exhibitions in colleges, but to exhibitions in connexion with particular schools; and even that objection would be very much removed, provided that the pupils were allowed to go to any college that had the power of granting degrees; but then I would require, on the part of these colleges, that they should take the same precaution as in Trinity College, Dublin, to keep up diligence; and as it would be difficult, on the whole, to secure that, it would be better if these exhibitions were given for the purpose of encouraging the teacher to produce a larger number of pupils.

10535. Mr. *Stephens*.—To what extent should local subscriptions be calculated upon for the support of each school. Take Belfast, for instance?—I should say at least one-third of the whole. I would be inclined to say one-half.

10536. Where would you procure the other half?—I suppose the other half must come from the funds. That may be secured by a proper distribution of the funds of the existing endowed schools; and I believe the sum might turn out to be very large if it were all thrown into one common fund. In that case it might turn out to be a very large one, and that you might give a very considerable sum to aid local efforts from that fund. They should be tried in the first instance. If there were not sufficient then the Government, for the good of the country, in some form or other, should provide the means of assisting the local efforts.

10537. Am I to take it as a fact that you would allow the inhabitants of the place to subscribe one-half of the expense?—One-half or one-third I should say. I am not so well acquainted with the particular circumstances of Ireland generally as to say it should be one-half. I should say one-half or one-third.

10538. Should there not be a difference between large towns and small towns?—I should say in Belfast it should be one-half, and in poorer towns it should be less.

10539. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—If the localities supplied so considerable a portion of the funds towards the maintenance of the school, it would be reasonable to give the local authorities some power of supervision?—I should like that exceedingly. I have not been able to think of any particular plan by which that could be done; but I should like exceedingly that while there was a Commission on the one hand, there should be a local party on the other, and the power somehow or other divided between them.

10540. I raised the question with a view to elicit your opinion as to the expediency of combining central and local action?—I think there should be some party in the district with whom the Commission should correspond, and who might have the power of recommendation.

10541. Mr. *Stephens*.—Suppose the inhabitants of Belfast subscribed towards the maintenance of the school, would you give the subscribers any local privileges?—I would not be inclined to give many local privileges to individuals.

10542. Would you give any?—If I were giving any I would give the power to these parties of having a free pupil. I think there should be a provision made by the local parties to pay the fees of certain poor boys, and that this should be part of the local effort. The teacher should have no free scholars. He should not be required to take any boy without

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remuneration. I think it unjust to the teacher, and a discouragement to him; but I think there should be some local fund for paying the fees of poor and deserving boys, ascertained by examination to be boys of good ability.

10543. That is, you would admit no free pupil into the school unless he had previously undergone some examination?—No.

10544. Then you would make admission the reward of learning?—In so young a boy it could scarcely be the reward of learning, but it would be an encouragement, and be some means of ascertaining the capacity for learning.

10545. Do you think if that rule was observed it would take from a boy any reflection upon his poverty?—I think it would tend to do that. He would feel as if he had earned it.

10546. Do you think the other boys would associate with him on terms of equality?—He would be a boy able, I think, in most cases, to keep his place owing to his capacity.

Rev. Robert Wilson, D.D.

Rev. *Robert Wilson*, D.D. (Professor of Biblical Criticism and Secretary of Faculty in the General Assembly's College, Belfast), sworn and examined.

10547. I have taken the liberty of transmitting a brief paper to your Secretary containing the substance of the matters I was anxious to bring before this Commission, and which I will now take the liberty of reading as follows:—"Having been for several years a member of the joint Board of Managers and Visitors of the Royal Belfast Academical Institution, and having now filled the chair of Biblical criticism in connexion with the Presbyterian body for the last nineteen years, I have had my attention particularly directed to the subject of academical education. Very recently this important subject has been brought before my mind more formally and impressively, in consequence of the General Assembly having appointed me convener of a committee on education, which has been specially instructed 'to bring the subject of intermediate schools before the notice of Government.' The step thus taken by the Assembly, without one dissentient voice, abundantly attests the deep anxiety felt throughout the large Presbyterian community, for the establishment of a class of seminaries of which Ireland is deplorably destitute.

"In the department of elementary education, laudable, and in many respects eminently successful, efforts have been put forth by the State, while ample provision has been made in Trinity College, Dublin, and in the Queen's Colleges, for the higher education; but in regard to the middle classes, who certainly form the strength and stability of a nation, no adequate measures have been adopted to secure their mental training and elevation; the national schools are confessedly of an elementary character, and calculated generally for the humbler classes; while the Queen's Colleges, intended chiefly for the advantage of the middle ranks, pre-suppose in the student an amount of classical and scientific acquirements, which in nine cases out of ten he has no accessible means of attaining. Indeed the very success of the national schools has, to a considerable extent, crippled the means of obtaining a knowledge of the Greek and Latin classics, and of the elements of science in some of its branches, inasmuch as in many localities a mixed school being indispensable to the support of the classical teacher, and the English pupils being drawn away by the national school, the higher department has in consequence become extinct. The famine of 1846 and of several succeeding years, operating temporarily, and the national schools operating permanently, though in a different direction, have, during the last nine years, immensely reduced, over Ulster, the means and facilities for classical education.

"The great educational want of Ireland at this moment is a sound system of intermediate education. In vain do those noble institutions, the Queen's Colleges, throw open their portals, and present their literary and scientific treasures, if measures are not taken to enable ingenuous youth to qualify themselves for entering and enjoying the proffered boon. We should hear less of the splendid triumphs in science, and especially in the varied departments of literature, secured by German universities, were it not for the efficient preparatory training provided for in the German gymnasia.

"Ireland, it is true, possesses a number of seminaries which might be turned to good and profitable account: the 'Free Schools of Royal Foundation,' for example, and some others, several of which appear to be suffering under a pecuniary plethora, drooping and decaying in the midst of their abundance, while all around is witnessed a scene of educational starvation. That flagrant abuses have, from time to time, crept into the administration of the property of the Royal and other endowed schools, cannot be denied; and that the Royal schools have become associated with the Established Church, and linked to Trinity College, Dublin, is a fact of public notoriety, though there is nothing, as it appears, in their charter to prevent them from resting on a general and comprehensive foundation.

"What, then, is the remedy? The voluntary principle, as it is called, will not effect a cure. It has, no doubt, established in Ulster many classical schools, but the majority of them proved to be of mushroom existence; and besides, its capabilities are wholly inadequate to the magnitude of the evils at present to be combated. The permanence of the Royal schools during two centuries and a quarter, amid varied abuses and mismanagement, speaks loudly for the principle of endowment. Again, the success of the national schools and of the Queen's Colleges, so far as the latter have had opportunity to develop their resources, testifies with equal emphasis in favour of combined education. Thus the true remedy appears to be suggested: let the State, with the aid of local support, and the co-operation of local influence, establish a system of intermediate schools for united education, professional and commercial; and, in regard to existing foundations, let the seminaries be either placed on a liberal footing, so as to form part of the general system, or let the pro-

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perty be disposed of, and the proceeds go into the general fund. Though such a course might seem to be at variance with the interests of Trinity College, Dublin, yet in the end that college would be a gainer to a large amount, by the wider diffusion throughout the kingdom of a taste for literary acquirements and scientific knowledge. On the agencies requisite for carrying out a plan of this nature, it is unnecessary now to offer an opinion. Meanwhile, the arrangement suggested would obviously form an appropriate complement to the national schools, and an indispensable introduction to the Queen's Colleges.

"The low and languishing state of intermediate education in Ireland calls for the adoption of measures equally prompt and vigorous. In the Presbyterian Church the demand for young ministers has already begun to outrun the supply, which threatens to become, at no distant day, still more painfully disproportionate, as is manifest from the small number of students who have entered college during the last few years."

10548. I should state, in connexion with this, and with regard to the statements made here to-day, that I do not believe that the taste for classical education, and for a higher education generally, is declining in the north of Ireland. I believe that the means have been wanting to foster and cherish that taste as it should be cherished. As a proof that there is an ardent desire in many parts of the country to obtain a high classical education, I may mention that, in certain cases coming under my own knowledge, farmers in straitened circumstances, and some of our ministers not very liberally supported, have, in the absence of such schools in their own neighbourhood, been at the expense of sending their children to Belfast for education; I have known several instances of that during the last few years. Then, as to the decrease in the numbers attending classical schools in Belfast, I believe that arose in a great measure from the extinction of classical schools in the north of Ireland. We all know perfectly well that it was the practice with many of our ministers, and with farmers of the better class, to send their children to a school to obtain in that their classical education, and when that was obtained, to send them to Belfast to be better prepared and to finish them for sending them to college. There has been a decrease in Belfast; that decrease has been traceable in a great measure to the extinction of classical schools over the north of Ireland. With regard to the numbers entering the Presbyterian ministry, during the last eight or nine years, I have marked them down so as to bring them specifically under the notice of the Commissioners. I do not say, as regards the four or five last years, that the figures represent the entire number who may have entered ultimately to become Presbyterian ministers, but they represent the exact number of all who have passed through our examination committees. It sometimes happens a young man has not sufficiently made up his mind whether he will go forward for the ministry or not, yet he has made up his mind to obtain a collegiate education; and there is in our ecclesiastical code permission for a young man to go to college and graduate, and if, at the end of that time, he has made up his mind to enter the ministry, he presents himself to one of our presbyteries, submits to an examination, and gets his degree. There are a few cases in which young men do not go forward, but they are, generally speaking, not very numerous. I referred to the famine, but I will refer to a few years before the famine, to show the number that entered and passed through our examination committees, as compared with the numbers who entered during the later years. In 1844, there were 43; in 1845, there were 41; in 1846, there were 51; in 1847, 51. You still find that, though the famine operated, in the course of some little time those farmers and others who had their boys at school, made an effort to push them forward in their education, while, in regard to many who may have contemplated such a step, their circumstances prevented them carrying their design into execution. In 1847, as I have said, there were 51; in 1848, 25; in 1849, 37; in 1850, 23; in 1851, 24; in 1852, 11; in 1853, 5; in 1854, 13. These passed our examination committees, and the number reported in 1855 is 12. These are the numbers, and even making allowance for some such cases as I referred to, of persons who have not made up their minds, and who may have entered college, without passing the examination committee, it is evident there is a vast reduction in the numbers. This reduction I trace partly to the famine of 1846; but I trace it in a great measure to the extinction of classical schools in different localities, as brought before the Commissioners by Dr. M'Cosh. Our collegiate course embraces, between Queen's Colleges and collegiate seminaries, six or seven years: some three years at the Queen's College, and some four years at the collegiate seminary. In 1851 the number authorized by the General Assembly to preach the Gospel was 98; in 1855 the number is reduced to 70; and since July, when the Assembly met, some five or six of those have been disposed of, so that we could not say more at present than sixty-four

Rev. *John Scott Porter* sworn and examined.

Rev. John Scott Porter.

10549. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold?—I am professor of Hebrew and Biblical criticism and Theology to the non-subscribing Presbyterians of Ireland; I am also one of the ministers of a congregation of that denomination in this town. I may state that I have waited on your lordship and brother Commissioners in consequence of a notice, stating that as I had formed part of a deputation that waited on the Earl of St. Germans, when Lord Lieutenant, on the subject of intermediate schools, I might attend here and express my opinions and recommendations on the subject; and I have come forward now rather for the purpose of intimating my adherence to the subject of the memorial laid before the Lord Lieutenant, than for the purpose of adding to the statements made by my friends, Doctors M'Cosh and Wilson, with both of whom I have been in communication on this subject, and in whose sentiments I agree. I agree with them perfectly that there is an

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urgent want felt for a system of intermediate education, established by public authority, under public control, with public support, throughout the whole of Ireland; and I speak more decidedly with respect to that part of Ireland with which I am chiefly acquainted, namely, the north; and I agree with them that education ought not to be exclusively classical, but should also be adapted for the purposes of general and commercial life. I am of opinion with Dr. M'Cosh that the funds for carrying out this system ought to be partly provided from local resources, and partly from sources of a more extensive character, either from those funds that have been already set apart for the purposes of education, and which may be made available for this purpose, or from the produce of the taxation of the country. And I do not conceive that there is any object to which the taxation of the country may be more judiciously and beneficially applied than in affording to the whole body of the people the means of useful and intellectual culture. As to the seminaries of Belfast, upon which you were examining to-day, I conceive that we have already complied with the condition that has been stated, namely, the raising of local funds, because the Royal Belfast Academical Institution has cost the town, and those who have become its benefactors, probably from £25,000 to £30,000. It is unfortunate, in my opinion, that the whole of this has been so invested and applied that out very little annual revenue has been secured which is available for the maintenance of the building, and for other expenses of the system of education. The whole of the ground and buildings are, I believe, occupied for the purposes of education, so that there is no rent coming in. Somewhat similar is the case with regard to the academy. It was founded by a number of persons who subscribed money for the purpose without any view whatsoever to a profitable return. The buildings have, unfortunately, from a similar cause, fallen into decay. It is my opinion that they ought to be put into thorough repair, made useful and available as seminaries of education. I conceive that the system ought not merely to embrace the providing of the means of education, but likewise the providing a retiring pension or allowance for masters who, from age or ill health, or other causes not of a moral nature, may be found incapable of discharging the duties which they have for a long time discharged with efficiency and zeal. I agree with Dr. M'Cosh, that it would be better if the exhibitions, in which so much money is swallowed up—in my opinion not in the most profitable way—were applied in some other manner. The funds should be made available for the promotion of education, either in providing salaries for masters where such institutions do not now exist, or, which would, perhaps, be more suitable to the original destination of them—namely, that they should be given to the existing colleges—Trinity College, and the Queen's Colleges—giving exhibitions which should be competed for either from year to year—which I think is, after all, the simplest plan—or to be held upon the conditions which were stated by one of the Commissioners as being already in force in Trinity College, Dublin, with reference to the exhibitions for which there are endowments in that establishment. I do not see any other points I would wish to call the attention of the Commissioners to; but of course I am ready to answer any question.

10550. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you think the wealthy inhabitants of Belfast would experience any objection to an educational tax for the support of schools?—It must be understood that Belfast is a very large place, and that there are a great many ratepayers and a great many rates—and some ratepayers complain already of the number of rates; nevertheless an educational rate could be carried.

10551. To meet all the expenses for the establishment of schools?—I did not state for all the expense; I mean to provide as much of the funds as ought to be provided locally.

10552. To what extent ought the funds to be provided from local sources?—Well, I think not more than one-half should be called for from the locality.

10553. Do you think they would cheerfully bear that burden?—As I said, I cannot swear they would bear it cheerfully; but I should think such a rate could be carried and maintained. In fact I may as well state expressly, I know it would be grumbled at and objected to by many; but I hope the majority of the ratepayers would be quite willing to have themselves taxed for so useful a purpose. Part of the testimony given before you may appear to imply that the desire for classical instruction in Belfast has fallen away in the ratio shown in the returns read from the Academical Institution and the Academy. In my opinion that is not the fact; for there are several schools now in Belfast which were not in existence in Belfast some twenty or thirty years ago, in which classical instruction is given —schools of private foundation; so that, adding the number of boys in those private schools to those on the books of the Academy and the Institution, I think it probable it would be found the diminution in the number of boys receiving that kind of instruction is not so great as would appear from these returns.

10554. *Chairman.*—Can you inform the Commissioners as to the number of those private schools?—I cannot; but I understand there are schools kept by Mr. Bell, Dr. Young, Mr. Mark, Mr. Hutton, and by the Rev. Mr. Carroll. Though I cannot say the desire for classical education in Belfast has kept pace with the growing population of the town, yet I am not prepared to say there has been an absolute diminution in the number of boys receiving classical instruction.

10555. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you think it would be possible to obtain exact information as to the state of this case?—I have no doubt whatever that these gentlemen would cheerfully make any returns the Commissioners would ask for.

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Londonderry, 11th October, 1855.

Londonderry.

Present:—The Marquess of Kildare, Chairman; Rev. Dr. Graves, Dr. Andrews, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Stephens, and Dr. Hancock, Secretary.

Camus School.

Camus School.

Sir *Robert Ferguson*, Bart., M.P., is examined.

Sir Robert Ferguson, Bart., M.P.

10556. Camus School, which has been read out in the list by the Secretary, is not in the county of Derry. It was endowed by Lord Abercorn.

10557. *Secretary.*—The school was placed on the Derry list because it was mentioned in the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee on Foundation Schools in 1835, "A School at Camus, county of Londonderry. Endowment, £32 a-year." The Earl of Abercorn was the founder of the school; and the authority referred to for that is the Report on Schools, 1788. It is stated to be in Strabane, which is in Tyrone, in the Report of the Commissioners of 1812. "In Strabane, in the parish of Camus, there is a school endowed by John Hamilton, Esq., one of the Abercorn family, in the year 1666. The endowment consists of a house and a rent-charge of £32 per annum on the estate of a John Hunt, Esq., called Ballisandra, in the county of Tipperary, which rent-charge has not been paid for some years past, but, until latterly, had been regularly paid; we have, therefore, referred the investigation into the nature of this bequest to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations, who have powers to proceed at law for the recovery of charitable bequests that are withheld or misapplied. This school is at present supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions; and three years ago a new and commodious schoolhouse was erected, the old one being in ruins, a proper master appointed, who lives in the house and instructs twelve boys and twelve girls, who are clothed, and also taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and psalm singing, and assist every Sunday in the service at church."

Documentary Evidence.

Endowment of the Rev. Thomas Vesey, for Schools at Magherafelt and Castledawson.

Endowment of the Rev. Thomas Vesey, for Schools at Magherafelt and Castledawson.

10558. *Secretary.*—It appears from returns prepared under the direction of the present Commissioners, from extracts of wills recorded at the Office of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, that the Rev. Thomas Vesey, late of Magherafelt, in the county of Derry, died the 19th of September, 1844. The will was proved in November, 1844. He appointed the Rev. William Vesey, of the same place, and Rowley Millar, Esq., of Moneymore, executors. "By codicil. I revoke that part of my will wherein I bequeath £100 for building a school at Magherafelt, having paid said sum to my trustees. It is my will that said sum so paid shall be expended in building two schools, one at Magherafelt and the other at Castledawson, to be Scriptural, and not in connexion with the National Board of Education. If difficulty should arise in obtaining a site at Castledawson, I give my trustees power to expend all of said sum on the Scriptural parish school at Magherafelt, to be built as aforesaid."

Documentary Evidence.

The Rev. *Charles King Irwin* sworn and examined.

Rev. Charles King Irwin.

10559. *Chairman.*—You are rector of the parish of Magherafelt?—Yes.

10560. Can you give the Commissioners any information with respect to this endowment?—If I rightly understand the meaning of the word endowment, it is not an endowed school. Mr. Vesey during his lifetime gave a sum of, I think, over £60, which, with other subscriptions, amounting in all to £150 or £160, was employed in erecting a house; but no provision was made to sustain it or pay salaries. At the time the school was built Sir Robert Bateson was the lessee, and he contributed towards the school. It is still in existence and in operation.

10561. Dr. *Andrews.*—Was the land purchased?—No; the school is built on land belonging to the Salters' Company, and the school is actually now their property.

10562. Mr. *Hughes.*—What amount did Mr. Vesey leave?—I speak from recollection. It was built during his lifetime. I think he subscribed over £60; the Salters' Company, £60; Sir Robert Bateson, £25; and some smaller subscriptions.

10563. *Chairman.*—Is there a lease of the land?—No. There is no lease or title whatever, nor means of keeping up the school. The company pay a salary, and I pay a salary myself. I succeeded the Rev. Mr. Vesey in 1844, and I opened the school; it had only been completed then.

10564. [*Secretary.*—It was from the word "trustees" occurring in this extract I have read from the codicil, that the Assistant Secretary considered this an endowment.]

10565. I am not aware of the existence of any deed, and I do not see how it could be an endowment, seeing there is no title. The Salters' Company were not in possession at the time. In point of fact, the school belongs to the Salters' Company. I am not aware of any agreement respecting the school; if there had been, I must have been aware of it.

10566. *Chairman.*—Have you any further information to communicate?—With regard to the second school mentioned, Castledawson school, it does not exist at all. We could not raise sufficient funds. It is in Derry, not in Antrim. The money lies in the Northern Bank, on a deposit receipt in the joint names of the Rev. Mr. Vesey, the gentleman mentioned in the will, and my curate, Rev. Mr. Twigg. I do not know the amount; I presume the balance of the £100.

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LONDONDERRY.

Endowment of the Rev. Thomas Vesey, for Schools at Magherafelt and Castledawson.

Rev. Charles King Irwin.

10567. In what parish is Castledawson?—The same parish, Magherafelt. We look forward, of course, to the employment of the money at some future time, when we can raise money to add to it. I have only to say, I have a strong impression on my mind that all the schools that have been mentioned in connexion with the Lord Lieutenant's Fund were merely built out of that Fund.

10568. [*Secretary.*—The nature of the Lord Lieutenant's Fund is explained in the First Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry in 1825, at page 59.]

10569. *Witness.*—The land mentioned was merely the site of the school and the garden.

10570. [*Secretary.*—The quantity of land was generally two acres, one acre, or half an acre. Under an Act of Parliament passed in 1810, enabling clergymen and others to grant land in perpetuity for the purpose of building schools, the quantity was limited to two acres; and the quantity granted in perpetuity seldom exceeded two acres. More frequently it was one acre or half an acre.]

10571. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners consider that any school having a grant of land in perpetuity is an endowed school. The 18 & 19 Vic. chap. 59, the Endowed Schools Commission Act, provides that "Endowments shall mean and include the estates, lands, funds, and annual or other income, given, granted, or applied for the establishment or support of such schools, or for the purposes of education therein."

10572. [*Secretary.*—In the course of their inquiries the Commissioners have found that nearly all these schools are endowed: that is, nearly all have grants of land in perpetuity.]

Magherafelt School, Endowed by Hugh Rainey, Esq.

Documentary Evidence.

MAGHERAFELT SCHOOL, ENDOWED BY HUGH RAINEY, ESQ.

10573. *Secretary.*—The Commissioners have received a letter relative to the Magherafelt School, which the Rev. Mr. Irwin superintends, under the direction of the Lord Primate, who is trustee. The letter complains of the school, and notice was sent to the Rev. Mr. Irwin to be in attendance. I read the letter as follows:—

"Magherafelt, September 15th, 1855.

"Mrs. Gaussen having seen the articles in the *Times* paper, indicating a Commission being instituted for the investigation of misappropriated funds of endowed schools, earnestly solicits an early visit to Rainey's endowed school in Magherafelt, county of Londonderry. Any and every information relative to the school, together with the original will being in her possession, shall be at the service of the Commissioners, as the intentions of the testator are not being carried out in any single instance.

"To the Commissioners of Endowed Schools."

[Mrs. Gaussen is called upon to appear, but does not answer.]

10574. In the Thirteenth Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education in 1812, page 291, it is stated:—"There is a school at Magherafelt, founded under the will of Hugh Rainey, Esq., in 1707. The following is the history of this foundation:—In the year above mentioned Hugh Rainey, by will, devised his personal property, which amounted to about £4,393, to his executors, in trust, that they should purchase therewith lands of inheritance, the rents thereof to be divided, one moiety to his nephews and their issue, male and female, in strict settlement; and the other moiety to the support of a charity school for poor boys, who were to be fed, clothed, and educated. And he directed that an Act of Parliament should be obtained for the confirmation of his will, and the regulation of the charity. His executors having died without carrying his will into execution, his nephew, Thomas Ash, purchased an estate from the Right Honorable Edward Southwell, containing 1,562 acres and upwards, lying near Downpatrick, in the county of Down, and for which he paid the sum of £6,545, of which sum £2,481 was borrowed by said Thomas Ash, and secured by mortgage upon the estate, which then produced the yearly income of £400. After the purchase of said estate, £1,882 more of the assets of the said Hugh Rainey came into the hands of the executors, and were applied to the clearing off part of the mortgage, leaving the lands still subject to the remainder of the sum of £2,481, due by mortgage.

"It appears that in the eleventh year of George II. an Act was passed in the Irish Parliament for the regulation of this charity; and this Act gave a power to the executors to make leases of lives, renewable for ever, of part of these lands, instead of the existing leases of thirty-one years; and to take fines from the tenants, in order to raise a sum sufficient to pay off the remaining incumbrances; and then the Act directs that the sum of £175 should be a rent-charge upon said lands, payable for ever to the Lord Primate of Ireland, for the support of the school, in lieu of the moiety of the rents applicable by the will of Mr. Rainey to said charity.

"There is a large schoolhouse, built in 1713, by the executor, Thomas Ash, capable of containing twenty-four boys, and situated in the town of Magherafelt. We find that in the year 1713 eight boys were brought into the school; in the next year, eight more; and in the year after, eight more; and for many years subsequent to this period that number of children were maintained in the school. But in consequence of this very improvident Act of Parliament, by which a rent-charge of £175 per annum was fixed for ever as the annual fund for the support of this school, as the value of money decreased, and the necessaries of life increased in price, the number of children have, from year to year, been reduced; so much so, that at present there are but nine boys in the school.

"There is a schoolmaster at a salary of twelve guineas per annum, and a mistress, who

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lives in the schoolhouse, and who is a lineal descendent of the founder, at a salary of £6 per annum, the sum fixed by Mr. Rainey in his will. The children are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; the boys are apprenticed to trades, with a fee of 50*s.* each and a new suit of clothes. They are taken into the school without any distinction of religion; but whilst at school are brought up as members of the Established Church. There is no fund for the repair of the schoolhouse; and a few years ago, it being much out of order, the number of the children was reduced, in order to accumulate a sufficient sum to put it into good repair, which it is now represented to us to be in. The accounts of the school seem to be regularly kept. There is no visitor of the school appointed by the Act of George II.; but his Grace the Primate has, at different times, inspected this school."

10575. In the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826, page 440:—"School at Magherafelt; James Caufield, master (charity school). Master a Protestant; a free school. One hundred and seventy pounds paid by Sir R. Bateson to Miss Ash, as superintendent, who pays the master £12 10*s.* 3*d.*, besides board and lodging. Sir R. Bateson is the patron of the school. Founded by the ancestors of the present superintendent."

10576. In the Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, page 191*, I find it mentioned as a "free school in Magherafelt, endowed, and under the care of Mr. John Ash, who refuses to give any information respecting it."

10577. A return has been received from the Rev. Mr. Irwin, who returns himself as superintendent of the Rainey charity school. I read the letter of the Rev. Mr. Irwin:—

"The Rectory, Magherafelt, 30th April, 1855.

"Sir—In reply to your letter of the 28th instant, addressed to the principal master of the school endowed by Mr. Hugh Rainey, I beg to inform you that the sole patron and trustee of that school is his Grace the Lord Primate. By his Grace's appointment I am the visitor and manager of it.

"The school is a charity school, and the teacher's name is Edmond Bear. He is appointed by me, with the sanction of his Grace, and is removable at pleasure.

"The Charter of the school is the will of the founder, dated April 11, 1707, and an Act of the Irish Parliament, 11 Geo. II.

"Its emoluments are solely a rent-charge of £175 late Irish currency, chargeable on an estate in the county Down, which is now vested in a variety of proprietors.

"It has no house, lands, or any permanent endowment in the town of Magherafelt, being merely tenant-at-will to the Salters' Company of London for a house and small farm, for which a rent of £17 per annum is paid.

"I return the form you have sent filled, as regards salaries and number of pupils, (Nos. 4 and 5).

"The numbers 1, 2, 3, can be better filled by Leonard Dobbin, Esq., 23, Gardiner-place, Dublin, who manages the pecuniary matters connected with the charity, as law agent of his Grace the Lord Primate. On me devolves the disbursement of the necessary expenditure, and the superintendence of the school, of course without salary or recompense.

"Your obedient servant,

(Signed), "CHARLES KING IRWIN,
"Rector of Magherafelt."

"The boys of the school are clothed and fed, and lodged gratuitously; and at the end of three years are dismissed with a new suit of clothes, and an apprentice fee of £2 10*s.*, late Irish currency." [Mr. Irwin's return is read.]

10578. A return has also been made with regard to this school by Leonard Dobbin, Esq., agent to the Lord Primate. He returns a copy of the Act of Parliament, and of the will. I read the return.

Rev. *Charles K. Irwin* further examined.

Rev. Charles King Irwin.

10579. The documents relative to the school are the will of the testator, and an Act of the Irish Parliament of 1711. I possess copies of both; but I am sure I do not know where the originals are: I have them copied in a book. The will is extremely voluminous; perhaps it would be the most satisfactory course for me to give as short an account of it as I can, and the Commissioners can read the document if they like afterwards. The will of the founder directed that a certain number of boys should be clothed, fed, educated, and apprenticed. I do not know what the lady means by making these complaints; but I am here to answer.

10580. *Chairman.*—The person making the complaint not having attended, the Commissioners cannot go farther into this case.

10581. There is a matter which the will does not convey. By some means or other, of which I am ignorant, within the last thirty or forty years, perhaps, a farm of land was acquired, and by means of that farm alone, with £175, late Irish currency, we are able to maintain at present fourteen boys, and some years ago eighteen boys. It is plain that the money alone would not enable us to maintain such a number of boys. We hold that farm as tenants-at-will, under the Salter's Company, and pay a heavy rent for it. The house is in miserable repair, and is about to fall. Of course it would not be proper to expend the trust fund repairing or rebuilding a house to which there is no title; and we would not

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LONDONDERRY.

Magherafelt School, Endowed by Hugh Rainey, Esq.

Rev. Charles King Irwin.

do so till the Company came into possession of the property, which they did within the last two years; and they have declared they will at once enter into an arrangement with his Grace the Lord Primate to build a new schoolhouse on the farm, and assist us in a variety of ways. It was impossible to repair the school while there was no title to the ground on which it stood.

10582. This lady is the daughter of a person alluded to as having been the last holder of the trust, before it was recovered by his Grace; and that accounts for the hostility which she is perpetually manifesting, principally towards me; but she inflicted it upon the Primate and Mr. Dobbin, and now, it appears, upon your lordship. The fact is, every shilling of the rent-charge is received by Mr. Dobbin; he remits to me, upon estimates framed by me, and I return the accounts with the vouchers, which are examined by his Grace's private secretary, and certified by his Grace himself; consequently, it is quite impossible any malversation of the funds can take place. And as regards the will of the founder, we do all that is required. I have copies of the accounts here.

10583. [*Secretary.*—The Act provides—" The said townlands, tenements, and hereditaments (save only as after excepted) shall be and stand charged with the yearly rent of £175, payable to his Grace Hugh, Lord Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, and to his successors for ever, by two even portions, on every first day of May and November, for the supporting, maintaining, educating, and placing out to trades or occupations, twenty-four boys under the trust, and subject to the nomination as in and by said will is devised; and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Hugh, Lord Archbishop of Armagh, or his lawful successors, for ever, to distrain for the said rent-charge, or any part thereof, that shall happen to be in arrear in all or any of these said townlands, tenements, and hereditaments, save only as hereafter excepted."

10584. I read from the will as follows:—"I do order that my executors shall, in November, 1713, put into the house eight boys, sons of such parents as were of good report, and are reduced to poverty; and let them be clothed and fed in the house appointed for that purpose; and at the November that shall be in the year of our Lord 1714 they shall put in eight boys more, such as are above specified, and to feed and clothe them; and in November, that shall be in 1715, my executors, or those that shall be in possession of the estate, shall put in eight boys more, so qualified as above; and in November, 1716, then the first eight boys shall be bound to such trades or occupations as shall be judged most meet for their genius, and shall give a suit of new clothes and 50*s.* in money; but let particular care be taken that none of them be rude, or lead an irregular life; but let them be put into such families as are of good repute. And when those are disposed of, then my executors, or such as enjoy the estate for the time being, shall take care to put in eight boys more, qualified as above, in their room; and so successively, at November, every year for ever there shall be eight put out and eight put in for ever; and if it shall happen that those I call heirs, or rather feofees in trust, shall not lay out so much of the estate as shall well and truly discharge this trust reposed in them, and that being legally convicted by the succeeding heir or trustee, they shall be *ipso facto* outed; and on such condition as before mentioned, let the estate be as it will after the following legacies be paid, the persons enjoying it as trustees shall be obliged to lay out the one-half of it for such pious uses as shall be mentioned, besides what is before mentioned; and if it shall be found that the one moiety is not a sufficient fund for the supply of so many poor boys, then let their number be reduced to twenty-one; and if that be too many for the one moiety, with the uses hereafter mentioned, then let eighteen be the number; or if it please God to increase the estate to £500 per annum, then I judge by the following calculation that it may supply thirty boys; but if I be mistaken, let so many as may be decently brought up be put in."]

10585. *Chairman.*—Can you give the Commissioners a copy of your account?—I have it in my book. I will read it; and if you wish to have a copy made it can be done. If you mean I should make a copy, I shall do so.

10586. For the last three years?—I shall make it out this evening.

10587. Send it to the Secretary, Dublin Castle?—I shall; I will do it on my return home.

10588. Who selects the boys?—I do.

10589. Upon what principle do you act?—I select them, as far as possible, from the Salters' estate, children who have lost both parents; next children who have lost one parent, but under certain circumstances children both of whose parents are alive. I also select outside the Salter's estate, if there is an urgent case elsewhere and not there. I have at present two boys from the neighbourhood of Dungannon school. There is nothing in the trust indicating how they are to be appointed, nor that they are to be orphans. I generally prefer destitute children.

10590. Dr. *Andrews.*—Is there any thing in the will limiting them to a particular class?—No.

10591. Is it an open trust?—In the will he says, "I do order that my executors shall in November, 1713, put into the house eight boys, sons of such parents as were of good report, and are reduced to poverty, and let them be clothed and fed in the house appointed for that purpose." That would indicate they need not be orphans. However, generally speaking, they are orphans. I have a list of the boys, and can tell you those who are orphans, and those who are not.

10592. *Chairman*—The Commissioners have not been able to visit the school; but they will direct one of the Assistant Commissioners to visit it?—I shall be happy to give him any assistance in my power.

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ERASMUS SMITH'S ENGLISH SCHOOL, AT MUFF.

10593. *Secretary.*—The next letter is from the Rev. L. E. Berkeley, relative to the Erasmus Smith's school, at Muff, taught by Mr. John Kyle. I read the letter as follows:—

"Faughanvale, Derry, 1st June, 1855.

"SIR,—In reply to the circular of the 'Endowed Schools Commission,' I beg to say that the only such school in this parish is one on Erasmus Smith's foundation. It is in the village of Muff (county Derry), and is at present taught by Mr. John Kyle. For reasons which I need not now particularly state, I think the great majority of the public here would be very anxious that the mode of its management should be made the subject of inquiry. The patron is the Rev. John Conroy, perpetual curate.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed), "L. E. BERKELEY.

"W. N. Hancock, Esq."

10594. [Mr. *Hughes.*—Has the Rev. Mr. Berkeley received notice of this court.

10595. *Secretary.*—He has.] [The Rev. L. E. Berkeley is called, and does not answer.]

10596. *Secretary.*—It appears from the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools, in 1835, that there was a school at Faughanvale, Derry, on the Erasmus Smith's foundation. The master had an endowment of £20 a-year. In the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1832, at page 446, it is mentioned there was a school at Muff, parish of Faughanvale. A good slated house, in good repair, built out of the funds of the Board of Erasmus Smith's, cost £300. Total annual income of the master was £32 a-year. A free school. Master a Protestant. There were eighteen Protestants of the Established Church, sixteen Presbyterians, and twenty-four Roman Catholics in attendance. Thirty-three boys and twenty-five girls. The parish school connected with the Board of Erasmus Smith. The dean of Derry gives £2 per annum. Authorized Version of the Scriptures read.

10597. I may mention it is stated in the Report of the Commissioners of Education in 1810, with respect to the Erasmus Smith schools, that the Board adopted a plan of building English schools, and laid out upon each a sum not exceeding £300. The condition upon which the school was built was, that the ground should be conveyed in perpetuity to them as an endowment.

10598. In their Ninth Report, page 220, they say, "Whenever any proprietor of land is desirous of having a school established on his estate, provided the situation is otherwise eligible, the governors agree, on his conveying to them in perpetuity a certain proportion of land not exceeding two acres, to contribute a sum not greater than £300 towards erecting a school-house thereon, and to grant an endowment to the master of £30 per annum. In the Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, 1835, page 359[a], they mention this school. They say that at Faughanvale there was an Erasmus Smith's school, William Welsh master. Sources of support—£20 a-year, salary, and £10 gratuity from the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity; a free house; £10 a-year from the Grocers' Company; £2 from the rector, and school-rates of one penny a-week from a few of the children. Forty children are taught gratuitously. Males, fifty; females, thirty-six; total eighty-six. Kind of instruction, reading, writing, and arithmetic. A return has been received from the Governors of Erasmus Smith's schools, and also from the master. [The returns are read.]

Mr. *John Kyle* sworn and examined.

Mr. John Kyle.

10599. *Chairman.*—Are you master of the Erasmus Smith school at Muff?—I am.

10600. When were you appointed master?—In the year 1851.

10601. How many scholars have you at present?—I believe sixty-five.

10602. Have you your books?—I have. [Produces them.]

10603. Mr. *Hughes.*—Have you your report book?—I have. [Produces it.]

10604. *Chairman.*—By whom is your school inspected?—The Rev. Hugh Hamilton, the inspector of the Board.

10605. How often does he inspect it?—Once in the twelve months.

10606. Do you get a notice of the inspection?—No; with the exception of two or three days.

10607. Mr. *Hughes.*—But you do get two or three days' notice?—Generally.

10608. *Chairman.*—Do you make any reports to any person or board?—No; except to the Board of Erasmus Smith.

10609. How often do you make a report?—Once in every six months.

10610. What education do your pupils receive?—The education carried out in Kildare-place.

10611. What class in society do your pupils belong to?—I am not exactly sure.

10612. Are their parents poor?—Oh, yes; there are none excluded from the school—all denominations admitted.

10613. How many free pupils have you?—About forty-three; the number of free pupils depends on the applications.

10614. Are the parents of the pupils of the labouring class, or farmers?—Both.

10615. What religion are the children?—Every denomination; there is about half of them Roman Catholics; we have very few Presbyterians at present.

10616. Are there any schools in the neighbourhood?—There are a number of schools in the neighbourhood.

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LONDONDERRY.

Erasmus Smith's English School, at Muff.

Mr. John Kyle.

10617. How near?—Within a mile or less; we have one within less than half a mile us, but it is not open yet.

10618. A national school?—I do not know what school it may be; it is in connexion with the Presbyterian place of worship.

10619. Under what management are the schools in the neighbourhood?—There is one under the Church Education Society, and the others, I believe, are national.

10620. Is your schoolhouse in good repair?—Excellent.

10621. By whom is it repaired?—The Governers did nothing to it since I came there. There were three parties, I believe—the Grocers' Company, the Rev. Mr. Conroy, and the Dean of Derry, put it into repair after I came. There was part of it out of repair, and they put it into good repair.

10622. When did they repair it?—Immediately after I came to the parish.

10623. In 1851?—I think it was in 1852.

10624. Mr. *Stephens*.—You say you have sixty-five scholars at present?—I believe so; the report will tell, or the roll.

10625. Mr. *Hughes*.—The last tot here is sixty-four, on the 11th of October.

10626. Mr. *Stephens*.—How many are there on the existing list?—Sixty-five; there were but sixty-four present yesterday. I only reported sixty-four, but I admitted one child. To-day that boy would have been reported in the report book. The number on the roll at present is sixty-five.

10627. How many free boys have you?—I cannot say; I could count them from the register. I have, at present, forty-two free children.

10628. How are the free boys selected?—I have no right to admit any child to the school free without an order from the Rev. Mr. Conroy, who is superintendent of the school, or from Mr. Wiggins, who, I believe, represents the Grocers' Company as patron. Mr. Conroy gives an order to the pupil to be admitted free, or Mr. Wiggins.

10629. Can they give the orders independently of each other?—They can, I believe.

10630. Do they?—They do; I do often admit them myself without sending them to either of those gentlemen, if I believe the case to be urgent.

10631. What do you consider an urgent case?—Persons that I believe are not able to pay—children of parents who are working, and have very little support for their family. I do not trouble them sending them for an order; but if I believed the child was able to pay, I would then tell them to go and get an order.

10632. Do you give a preference to children on the Company's estate?—I never made any preference, but I am sure Mr. Conroy and Mr. Wiggins do.

10633. What is the principle of your selection—is it poverty?—Well, I cannot say; we do not send any away who come with poverty in their mouths—we admit them all.

10634. Do you take every body that appears?—Every person; all denominations, no matter who they are.

10635. You have stated that children of every denomination are admitted: that one-half are Roman Catholics, and some are Presbyterians?—There are but three Presbyterians attending the school at present; and there has not been, I believe, more than five for the last eighteen months.

10636. Is the school connected with the Church Education Society?—It is not.

10637. Mr. *Hughes*.—Where do you get your books?—The Governors pay half-price for the books we use in the school.

10638. Are they not the Church Education Society's books?—Generally.

10639. Are not the books that you produced theirs?—Yes, those are; they are sanctioned by the Governors. Any books they sanction we are told to use—none else.

10640. Is your school inspected by the Church Education Society?—Never since I came.

10641. You make no return to the Church Education Society?—None.

10642. Are there any rules as to the reading of the Scriptures in the school?—There is a rule to that effect.

10643 Produce that rule?—I have not the rules of the school with me; but any question you wish to put to me respecting the rules I will answer it.

10644. What is the rule as to the reading of the Scripture?—That each child who can read the Scripture should read it each day—a portion of it—to the master.

10645. Is that an inflexible rule?—Yes.

10646. For every one educated in the school?—Yes; every person, no matter who they are.

10647. Who made that rule?—It is one of the rules of the Governors.

10648. When did you receive it?—It was in the school when I went there; but it is headed, "By order of the Governors."

10649. "By order of the Governors"?—Yes, as all the other circulars are.

10650. Are those rules hung up in the school?—They are, publicly.

10651. Always?—Always.

10652. Will you send a copy of that rule?—I will.

10653. Are they the ordinary printed rules of the Governors?—They are, I believe.

10654. You have seen them in other schools of the same kind?—No, I never did; but I believe them to be those rules. I know they have other rules, which I saw before my examination, previous to my taking possession of that school.

10655. Does any clergyman inspect your school during the week?—None but the Rev. Mr. Conroy, who is the superintendent.

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10656. Does he examine the boys?—Not latterly; he used to examine some classes, but he has not examined any these last eighteen months.

10657. He is the only clergyman who visits?—The only clergyman. The Rev. Mr. Berkeley used to visit it some time ago, but not latterly.

10658. To examine the boys?—He did examine two or three times.

10659. Do you receive any gratuities from the parents of the boys?—Those who are able to pay do pay from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*

10660. Do you receive any gratuity from the Board of Governors?—I do, £5; according as the inspector may report respecting the school to the Governors. Last year I got but £3.

10661. Did you receive that gratuity as soon as you were appointed?—No; they only pay it once a year; at November they pay it.

10662. Did they pay it in November, 1852?—They did; they paid me a proportionable part.

10663. Mr. *Hughes.*—They paid you November, 1851, November, 1852, and November, 1853?—Yes; I always received some gratuity.

10664. Mr. *Stephens.*—Then, in point of fact, it was not a gratuity, but a portion of your salary?—No, I believe they did not count it such; for when I was first appointed to the school the salary was but £15, and from the inspector's report afterwards they raised that salary £5.

10665. *Chairman.*—When did you first get your gratuity?—November, 1851.

10666. Did you get £5 in November, 1851?—I did not; I got at the rate at that time.

10667. Mr. *Hughes.*—When was the Rev. Mr. Berkeley in the school?—Here is a note in the report book of one of the Rev. Mr. Berkeley's visits to the school.

10668. This is in 1851?—Yes.

10669. Has he been there since?—He has.

10670. Did he make an entry?—He did not.

10671. Did he examine the boys?—He did.

10672. Did he make any observation as to the examination?—No, he did not. The Rev. Mr. Conroy came in at the time, and the two went out together from the school; perhaps he would have left a report but for that.

10673. Mr. *Stephens.*—In the return that has been made by the Governors I find that in 1852 the total number of day scholars was ninety-one; now what return have you made?—I have made fifty-three.

10674. Which is correct?—I do not understand how to make a return; I made the return as the average; the report will tell that. This must be the gross return on the books that the Governors make a return of.

10675. Give me the gross number of scholars in 1852; did you return the gross number to the Governors?—Yes.

10676. In 1852 had you ninety-one day scholars?—There were fifty-three in attendance on the 3rd of December.

10677. Mr. *Hughes.*—How many on the roll?—I have not the roll that belongs to that date with me; I know it is the number on the roll the Governors make a return of; there were fifty-three in attendance.

10678. Mr. *Stephens.*—What time is that?—December, 1852.

10679. Did you make a return of the total number of day scholars you had in 1852 to the Governors?—I did.

10680. Is there a copy of it here?—No.

10681. How did you make up that return?—From the roll and report book.

10682. Where is the roll?—I have not that roll with me.

10683. Why did you not bring it?—I was not aware it might be required. That book will give the number present. My report must have been made to the Governors for October; whereas I made the report to the Commissioners from December.

10684. Mr. *Hughes.*—I find in this book which you have produced this entry:—"Returned to the Board, the 26th October, 1852, John Kyle—present, fourteen males and eight females—total, twenty-two?"—That would be for the Saturday; we have a very small attendance on Saturday.

10685. "Present on Thursday, thirty-seven; on Wednesday, fifty-eight; on Tuesday, sixty-nine; twenty-three absent on Monday, and present sixty; total, eighty-three." On Thursday you had eighty-three on the roll, and on the following Saturday you had ninety-one, with only twenty-two in attendance?—I will explain it—there is eighty-three on Thursday, and ninety-one on Saturday.

10686. How did that occur?—They were the difference betwixt the two numbers admitted on Friday.

10687. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you make your returns annually?—Once in every six months.

10688. Turn to the previous six months, and give the number during that period?—Seventy-one at May; May and November are the months I make the returns.

10689. Seventy-one in May and ninety-one in November?—Yes; that is the number that was on the roll.

10690. What was the largest number of pupils that attended in 1852 on any one day: did sixty ever attend?—Oh, yes; more than seventy, I find as high as seventy-four; there is seventy-three, and there is seventy-four, again; seventy-four is the largest number in attendance.

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LONDONDERRY.

Erasmus Smith's English School, at Muff.

Mr. John Kyle.

10691. How many free pupils have you?—I could not tell that from this book; I would require the roll.

10692. What was the total number you had in 1853—turn to May and November?—There were seventy-four in May, and there were forty-nine present in May. In November there were eighty-four on the roll, and sixty-nine of an average attendance.

10693. How many were actually present on the day you made the return?—Sixty-nine.

10694. Now turn to 1854, and tell me how many were on the roll in May?—There were seventy-nine.

10695. How many present?—Seventy-seven.

10696. And only seventy-nine on the roll?—That is all.

10697. How long after May, 1854, did Mr. Hamilton come?—Not till the beginning of autumn. Here is an entry of it—it was on the 3rd of September.

10698. Turn to November, 1854, and state how many were on the roll, and how many actually present, the day you made the return to the Governors?—There were seventy on the roll, and sixty-nine present—that is the average.

10699. Does your return give the average attendance?—Yes.

10700. "Free pupils in 1852, thirty; in 1853, forty; and in 1854, there were thirty-four"—being the average attendance for the entire year?—That is correct.

10701. What examination were you subjected to previous to your appointment?—I was submitted to a written examination that took place in Foyle College.

10702. Who conducted the examination?—The Rev. Mr. Henderson, I believe, was the gentleman.

10703. Who is the Rev. Mr. Henderson?—The principal of Foyle College at that time; and the care of the examination had been committed to him by the Governors.

10704. For the purpose of examining the masters?—Yes.

10705. Have you obtained any of the prize books given by the Governors to the eight best masters?—No.

10706. Were you ever a candidate for such prizes?—I never was.

10707. Did you ever hear of such prizes having been given?—I did.

10708. When and to whom?—I heard the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, the Inspector, mention in the school at one time that he thought I might have been the person who obtained a Governor's prize. That is all I heard.

10709. Did you ever hear of any person having obtained a prize?—I did.

10710. Who?—The master of the Derry school.

10711. When?—I am not exactly sure.

10712. How long ago was it?—I am not sure.

10713. Since your appointment in 1851?—Yes; since my appointment.

10714. The only inspection you are subject to is that by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, once in twelve months?—That is all.

Rev. John Conroy.

The Rev. *John Conroy* sworn and examined.

10715. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold?—I am perpetual curate of the parish under the Very Rev. the Dean of Derry.

10716. Have you any statement you wish to make?—Except in reference to a question put to the schoolmaster, whether I examined the school. I was in the habit of doing so before I was taken ill, with a very severe illness, and obliged to go for twelve months to Dublin and the south of England for my health. I am not yet recovered, and I have not been able to resume my duty of examining. I do examine occasionally.

10717. Mr. *Stephens.*—Then, in point of fact, the boys have not been examined by any clergyman during the last eighteen months?—They have, latterly.

10718. That will appear in the report book, I suppose?—I never enter examining them, but that I visited.

10719. During the last eighteen months?—During the last eighteen months.

10720. You only visited the school; and did not examine the boys?—I was not able. I found it quite enough, and more than enough, to discharge the Sunday duties of the parish.

10721. I only want to ascertain the fact, that during the last eighteen months no clergyman has examined these boys nor instructed them in their religious exercises?—No; except very rarely, and that lately by myself.

10722. When you say "rarely," how many times during the last eighteen months: rarely is an indefinite term?—Not more than six or eight times. I have been in England and in Dublin. I have been obliged to go to Devonshire for the recovery of my health, and I am not yet re-established in my health.

10723. When did this late examination take place?—Within the last three months.

10724. Then for fifteen months the boys were without any clergyman visiting them?—I was for twelve months in Dublin and Devonshire.

10725. Am I to take it as a fact that during the last eighteen months they were visited six or eight times, and twice during the last three months?—I visited, but did not examine. The school is near the house, and I go over and see that every thing is regularly conducted.

10726. What do you mean by "I visited?"—I see how things are going on, what report the master may have to make, and how the children conduct themselves. On account of ill health I have not been able to examine; indeed scarcely able to go about.

10727. Are there any clergymen in your immediate vicinity?—There is Mr. Berkeley, and there is the priest.

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10728. Did Mr. Berkeley ever visit?—He did.

10729. The master told me no person had visited?—The fact is, I have been the greater part of the eighteen months in Dublin and England for the recovery of my health, and when I came home I found the greatest possible difficulty in attending to my Sunday duties. I am only recovering, and when I do recover, I will, as I have heretofore done, examine the children as well as visit.

10730. Then, during the fifteen months, with the exception of one or two visits of Mr. Hamilton, from Dublin, there has been no inspection of the pupils to ascertain whether or not they have progressed in their studies?—Not by me, for I could not.

10731. Nor by any person?—Not by any person that I am aware of.

10732. Dr. *Andrews.*—Is the Mr. Berkeley you speak of a Presbyterian clergyman?—He is.

10733. Are you aware whether there was any objection made to his visiting that school by any person?—There was an objection made by the rules, I believe, of the Erasmus Smith school itself—that there was to be one patron, one visitor, one teacher, one examiner. Mr. Wiggins, the agent of the Grocers' Society, is the patron; I am the visitor, *ex officio*, being the Episcopalian clergyman of the parish; the teacher is John Kyle; and the examiner is the Rev. Hugh Hamilton; and I believe it is an understood matter with the clergymen of the different denominations, that the will of Erasmus Smith is so strict upon these points that they do not interfere in the visiting or management of the schools.

10734. But apart from the rules, or what is supposed to be the rules, was any objection made, on the part of any one, against Mr. Berkeley visiting the schools? Was he prevented visiting?—No; he was not prevented.

10735. Was any thing done likely to prevent him?—I absolutely asked Mr. Hamilton, the examiner, for permission for Mr. Berkeley to visit the school, and he said he had no authority to do it—the Governors had no authority.

10736. Was that communicated to Mr. Berkeley?—Well, I told himself the day previous to the visit of Mr. Hamilton, the inspector, that I would ask permission for him (Rev. Mr. Berkeley) to visit the school with me; and I took the master before Mr. Hamilton, and asked him for permission to allow Mr. Berkeley to visit the school with me; and as I understood the terms of the will were so strict, and the printed rules handed to me when I came, stating there was to be one patron, Mr. Wiggins; one visitor, the clergyman of the parish, *ex officio;* and one schoolmaster, Mr. Kyle, or whoever he may be; and one examiner, the Rev. Hugh Hamilton; and I acted on that trust. So far was I from excluding any person from visiting the school, I would be most anxious they should visit the school. I told him that, as he asked me, I believed he had not a right. Then it was after that he came into the school, at a time that the classes were engaged in writing things for the inspector, who was to be there the next day. I did not know he was there. It was for the purpose of being presented to the examiner next day that these things were written by the boys in my presence, and without the help of the master. The business of the school for the day was interrupted, which is directly contrary to the express rules. I asked the examiner, next day, for permission for Mr. Berkeley to visit the school.

10737. Mr. *Hughes.*—Did you object to Mr. Berkeley being present at that time, or to his interfering?—I did not. I spoke to the master for allowing the business of the school to be interrupted, not to Mr. Berkeley.

10738. In Mr. Berkeley's presence?—Yes; but it is necessary, perhaps, to state that Mr. Berkeley is a person who has taken a great deal upon himself, which upsets the rules; and every thing of that kind is very much disturbed in that way. The rule is the thing I consider. I was willing to share a part with him, but that he would force his way in, and infringe upon the rules. I did not object to him; on the contrary, as the schoolmaster there can certify, I asked the examiner, next day, for permission for Mr. Berkeley to visit the school. I told him the rules, I thought, did not permit him the right.

10739. Dr. *Andrews.*—Could you tell how many of the pupils attending the school were members of the congregation of Mr. Berkeley at that time?—There was a considerable number.

10740. Fully one-half?—Not a half; I do not exactly know what the number may be.

10741. Mr. *Stephens.*—Were the children belonging to the Established Church less in number than the Presbyterians and Roman Catholics combined?—Yes.

10742. [*Secretary.*—In 1826 there were eighteen Protestants of the Established Church, sixteen Presbyterians, and twenty-four Roman Catholics.]

10743. Dr. *Andrews.*—Is not that a Presbyterian district?

10744. [*John Kyle*, the Master.—Since I came there the largest number of Presbyterians on the books was eleven.

10745. Is there any other school in the neighbourhood?—The national school, which is chiefly superintended by Mr. Berkeley himself.]

10746. I beg leave to remark that if there was that anxiety about the children of Presbyterians attending that school, Mr. Berkeley lived as near the school as I did; and since he came to the parish, till he took that matter up, he only visited the school twice, and I visited it forty-four times during that period. There was nothing to hinder him.

10747. Save the rule?—There was no rule against him at that time; it was only because the business of the day was interrupted. The master might have been dismissed next day, if these things I spoke of were not prepared for the examiner; and I spoke to the master for

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LONDONDERRY.

Erasmus Smith's English School, at Muff.

Rev. John Conroy.

not having the preparation made. Mr. Berkeley thought proper to fire up and take offence at it. After that occurred I did not speak at all, or interfere with him. He wrote then to the Board. The letter he did not show; but I got a letter stating they had no objection to visitors, provided they would not interfere with the rules, or disturb the business of the day.

10748. What do you mean by visitors?—Any person going in and listening; but not examining—they do not allow that.

10749. Provided he asked no questions?—Provided they were through the master; that could not be an objection. I have not the slightest objection that any one in the world visits. All I want to carry out is the rules and regulations of the Erasmus Smith's Board, which were given to me printed.

10750. Would you have any objection yourself to Mr. Berkeley attending there and catechising the Presbyterian boys?—Not the slightest in the world. I am very liberal in my opinions; I have no prejudice. I have ministered for the last twenty-five years indifferently to Presbyterians or Church people. I have no bigotry or prejudice against them. It is the first time I have ever come into collision with a Presbyterian minister. Some of my greatest friends in three or four parishes of the district were Presbyterians. When leaving the parish of Urney they honoured me with a piece of plate, and some of the chief people were Presbyterian ministers. I ministered to them in cholera, and fever, and every thing else, and I am ready to do it over again.

Derry Diocesan School, or Foyle College.

Documentary Evidence.

DERRY DIOCESAN SCHOOL, OR FOYLE COLLEGE—ENDOWMENTS FOR SCHOOLS BY THE HONOURABLE THE IRISH SOCIETY.

10751. *Secretary.*—In relation to the diocesan school, there is a very important question connected with the Irish Society, and involving endowments in this county to a very large amount. It seems the Irish Society appropriate for education in this county, in connexion with Londonderry, £1,174 10*s.* per annum, and, in connexion with Coleraine, £414 per annum. The two are connected together, so that I will state the evidence in relation to both. The first information with regard to the Foyle College is contained in the Appendix to the Fourth Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland, dated 1810, page 116. They mention that at Derry there was a diocesan school; patron, the Lord Lieutenant; house granted by the Corporation of Derry; income of the master, £40; boarders, seventeen; day scholars, thirty-one; free scholars, three.

10752. The next information is contained in Returns made to Parliament in 1821, page 5: It is there mentioned that there was a diocesan school at Derry: number of scholars then, eighty-one; salary of the master, £40; assisted by voluntary grants from the London companies. The next information is contained in Returns made to Parliament in 1823, page 2: number of scholars, eighty-one; the school maintained by a charge, pursuant to the 12th Elizabeth, c. 1, upon the bishop, clergy, and lay impropriators, of which one-third on the bishop; and also subscriptions from the bishop, the Corporation of Derry, the Irish Society, and London companies; annual income, £891 9*s.* 2*d.*; total derived from the funds first named, whereof £110 permanent, and the remainder is stated by the master to depend only on the will and generosity of the donors. Expenditure to liquidate the debt incurred for building, £310 2*s.* 6*d.* are annually paid, and the residue to the first and second masters, two ushers, an English master and assistant, and for land, £17 annual rent.

10753. The school is thus mentioned by the Commissioners of 1826, II., p. 428:—"A diocesan and free school at Eden, Ballymore, near Londonderry; master, the Rev. James Knox, appointed by the Lord Lieutenant; a free and pay school; income of the master, £1,206, viz.: Irish Society, £40; Corporation of Derry, £20; the Lord Bishop and clergy of the diocese, £40; land granted by the Lord Bishop of Derry, value £16; grant from trustees for twenty free scholars, £100; sixty boarders and day scholars, £990. The schoolhouse is 140 feet long, with ample accommodations for seventy boarders; the school-room is sixty feet by twenty-two, and sixteen high, sufficient to contain 120 pupils; in excellent repair. Number of pupils, forty-eight Protestants of the Established Church, seventeen Presbyterians, and seven Roman Catholics." It mentions that "the Irish Society is patron; the Honourable the Lord Bishop of Derry, who, with the dean and chapter of the diocese, are the trustees; schoolhouse built by subscription."

10754. The Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry made a special Report on Diocesan Schools in 1827, and they notice the dioceses of Raphoe and Derry thus:—"Raphoe—In this diocese there is no diocesan school, nor do we find that one ever existed. There is a royal school in the town of Raphoe, which renders a diocesan school there unnecessary. The town of Ballyshannon or Donegal in this diocese would, however, either of them, present a situation not unsuited to such an establishment; and we recommend that the diocesan school shall be held at whichever of these places may be thought most expedient by the bishop."

"Derry—The diocesan school of this diocese is kept in a very commodious and handsome building, close to the city of Derry. This building was erected in pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed in the 49th year of his late Majesty, cap. 59. By the recital in this Act it appears that there had been for a series of years a school called a Free School in the city and county of Londonderry, on a site of ground given by the Society of the Governor and Assistants of

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the New Plantation of Ulster in Ireland; and the Lord Bishop of Derry and the Dean and Chapter were authorized by the said Act to dispose of the same, and take measures for erecting a new school on a more convenient site. The Act of Parliament appointed the Lord Primate visitor, and provided for the making of bye-laws, and for the future regulation and management. The several chartered companies subscribed largely, and annual voluntary contributions from the same parties, together with one of £100 yearly given by the Lord Bishop, form the principal support of the school.

"The Rev. James Knox was appointed diocesan master in 1794, and taught in the old free school till the present house was opened in 1814. Since this period he has received for himself and assistants certain annual payments from the general funds of the school, in addition to what he receives from the bishop and clergy, which, on an average of the last three years, has been about £50 per annum.

"At the time of our examination in October, 1825, there were twenty-two boarders in the house; forty-nine day scholars who paid for their instruction, and twenty-three free scholars. The house is capable of holding sixty boarders. In 1825 a regulation was made that when Mr. Knox should exhibit on his books the names of twenty-three free scholars, he should receive £100 in addition to his other emoluments. The number of free scholars having for the last three years exceeded twenty, Mr. Knox has, during that period, received accordingly this increase of salary. The free scholars are furnished gratuitously with books and stationery. This appears to be one of the best conducted and most useful schools in Ireland."

10755. The next information with regard to the school is contained in certain returns that were made to Parliament in 1831. In these returns it is stated there were eighty-one boys in the school in January, 1831; the endowment of the school was £221 10*s.* 8½*d.* There was a large house and four acres of land the property of the school.

10756. The Derry diocesan school is noticed by the Commissioners who inquired into Municipal Corporations in Ireland in the year 1833, page 1175. They state:—"There is a school at a short distance from the town, which was originally a diocesan school, and is still principally under the management of the Lord Bishop of Derry. It was built about the year 1814, partly by donations from the Bishop of Derry, partly by subscriptions from the Irish Society, and from some of the London companies, having lands in the county of Derry, which were allotted at the time of the plantation, and partly by presentments granted by the grand jury of Londonderry. It is supported by annual subscription from the Lord Bishop, the Irish Society, and some of the London companies. We did not inquire into the details of its management. It was represented to us as calculated to afford classical education to about eighty pupils. The Irish Society did contribute £120 a-year to the annual funds. We did not learn what is now the amount of their contribution. The Corporation formerly made considerable grants towards the funds of this school, as appears by their accounts set forth in the Appendix to this Report."

10757. The school is noticed amongst the other leading endowed schools in the Appendix to the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools, in 1835, p. 564:—"The Diocesan School of Derry; the Rev. William Smith, master, appointed in 1834; annual salary, £100." In 1830 there were 101 boys; in 1831 there were 120; seventy-four in 1832; seventy-eight in 1833; fifty-seven in 1834; seventy in 1835. Number of free scholars was never less than nineteen, which was the number in 1834; it was forty in 1833. The average number of scholars appears to have been thirty.

10758. The next information is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, in 1835, page 353[a]. It is there stated—"Foyle College; the Rev. William Smith, head master. The different London companies give amongst them between £400 and £500; the Bishop of Derry gives £100; twenty scholars are sent free; the day scholars, not free, pay £4 4*s.* a year each for mercantile, and £7 7*s.* for classical education; sixty pupils. The attendance has diminished the last few years, but is now increasing considerably; kind of instruction, general English, mercantile, and classical education."

10759. The school is noticed in the Report of the Clare-street Board for 1845. They mention that "the diocesan schools of Derry, Limerick, and Ferns, are numerously attended both by boarders and by daily students; but considerable difficulty exists as to keeping in repair the schoolhouses of the different diocesan and district diocesan schools, there being no funds under our control for such purposes, and there existing on the part of the grand juries a great indisposition to present any sums of money for such objects."

10760. In a Parliamentary Return made in 1846, it is stated—"Derry diocesan school, or Londonderry free grammar school, commonly called Foyle College, situated within a quarter of a mile of the city of Derry; endowment: fees paid by clergy of Derry diocese, about £36 per annum, and voluntary subscription of the Lord Bishop of Derry, £92, and of the Irish Society, £120, and of the Mercers' Company, £50 annually; master, John H. Miller, A.M., appointed in June 1841; no fixed salary; £92 is given per annum for educating, free, twenty boys from the city of Derry; number of pupils: in 1841, nineteen boarders, sixty-two day scholars, and twenty free pupils; in 1842, twenty-six boarders, fifty-seven day scholars, and eighteen free pupils; in 1843, twenty-eight boarders, forty-four day scholars, and twenty free pupils; in 1844, thirty-five boarders, forty-one day scholars, and twelve free pupils; in 1845, fifty boarders, forty-two day scholars, and twenty free pupils. Charge for boarders, thirty-two guineas per annum; for day boys, six and eight guineas per

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LONDONDERRY.

Derry Diocesan School, or Foyle College.

Documentary Evidence.

annum. The schoolhouse is a large and very handsome building, erected in 1814, at a cost of upwards of £13,000, but now, from want of funds to keep it in repair, it will soon go to decay. It was built expressly for educational purposes."

10761. In the Report of 1846 the Clare-street Commissioners say, "Of the different diocesan and district diocesan schools, that of Derry is now the most largely attended, and appears to be rising in public estimation."

10762. The next information I read is from a Return made to Parliament in 1849. It mentions that the number of boys in the Derry School in 1849 was sixty-four; the number of free boys was eighteen in 1842; twenty in 1843; twelve in 1844; twenty in 1845; twenty in 1846; eighteen in 1847; eight in 1848. The next information is contained in a Return made to Parliament in 1854. It states that the number of boys in 1853 was sixty; in 1854, was forty-seven. The number of free boys was eight in 1853. There is a return in 1853 mentioning the number of free boys as follows:—Eight in 1849; ten in 1850; seven in 1851; ten in 1852.

Endowments for Schools by the Irish Society.

10763. The general question as to endowments for education by the Irish Society is connected with their grant to this school—it is whether the grant is voluntary or is a trust for education. Some inhabitants of Derry have brought under the notice of the Commissioners certain extracts from public documents and Parliamentary Reports, in reference to the question of the foundation of a free school at Derry, which I will state. [A written statement of the points relied on was afterwards given in evidence by Mr. Haslett—see his evidence, page 575. The only points stated by the Secretary, and not noticed by Mr. Haslett, is an extract from a pamphlet handed in by him in evidence, relating to various claims of Londonderry on the Irish Society.] Under the head "Free School," there is this statement:—

"Whether the school was really built by Mr. Springham is doubtful; at least we find the Irish Society in 1781, in 1794, and in 1801 (see the paper given by their Secretary to the Select Committee on Education, Ireland, 1835, in the Appendix, page 521), that they repelled the suggestions of their being founders, by stating the said school to have been originally erected by the bishop and clergy of Londonderry, in pursuance of the statute of the 12th of Elizabeth, and that it was afterwards repaired by the bishop and Corporation of Derry, and that when the school was afterwards rebuilt, by a contribution of the inhabitants, this honourable Court had refused to join therein; but it was certainly a Royal school, and the appointment of master was vested in the Crown, until it was by the 48th Geo. III., c. 77, transferred to the Bishop of Derry, who was preparing to rebuild the school.

"The appointment of the usher remained with the Irish Society, who took good care that it should be understood that the payment of the masters depended on their pleasure, as in 1781, in 1794, and in 1801, they refused to add to the £40 which they gave annually among the masters of the school.

"Between 1808 and 1814 the school was rebuilt, at a cost of £14,000; the Bishop of Derry gave the site and £1,000; the county of Londonderry presented £3,000 for it, as a diocesan school; the City Companies of Goldsmiths, Salters, Clothworkers, and Mercers, with Mr. Harvey and Mr. James Alexander, merchants, originally from Londonderry, gave liberally; but the Irish Society contributed nothing, except an annual subscription; as did also the Bishop of Derry, the City Companies of Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Skinners, Cooks, Ironmongers, Barbers, Pewterers, Brewers, and Carpenters, and the Corporation of Derry. The Corporation of London gave a large donation; but as the subscriptions of the Companies gradually fell off, the school felt acutely the want of an endowment.

"In 1846 the Irish Society raised their annual payment from £140 to £280, and in 1852 their payments (including exhibitions,) amounted to £430; while since 1614 they have been receiving the rents of Gransha and Rosnagallagh, valued to the poor relief at £465 a-year."

10764. In the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the Corporation of London, there is a special report with regard to the Irish Society, which is the latest, and also the best information with regard to their trust. The report recommends the abolition of the Irish Society, and the investing of their property in trustees in Ireland, for their trust. It becomes, then, important, at the present moment, if the trusts are for educational purposes, that to whatever extent they are for that purpose they should now be secured. I read from the Report of the Commissioners the following extracts:—

"Having now examined the constitution of the Corporation of London, and the different branches of its administration, we proceed to the consideration of the Irish Society, which cannot be omitted in a general view of the functions of this Corporation. The Irish Society, though a separate corporation, created by charter, was intimately connected in its origin with the Corporation of London; its governor is an alderman, and its other members are common councillors; and it is, in substance, though not in form, a committee of the common council appointed under peculiar regulations. In order to explain its origin, and to account for the singular powers which it exercises, it is necessary that we should ascend to a period more than two centuries before our time, and to a state of things altogether different from the present.

"During the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth and early part of the reign of King James I. the north of Ireland had been permanently in an unsettled and disaffected state, the acts of the English Government had been met with constant resistance; and at last the rebellion of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell had led to extensive forfeitures in Ulster.

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"In order to carry into effect the king's design of reclaiming the north of Ireland from barbarism, of rebuilding and repeopleing its ruined and depopulated towns, and of planting the country with English and Scottish Protestants, a negotiation was entered into between the Crown and the Corporation of London; and the Corporation undertook, in return for large grants of land, and extensive power and privileges, to settle the plantation at their own expense. The sum of money required for the purpose was considerable, and the Corporation raised it by an assessment upon the citizens of London belonging to the different London companies.

"Charles the Second re-granted the Charter, and under this Charter the Society still exists, and holds a considerable property in and near the towns of Londonderry and Coleraine. It consists of lands, fisheries, and other property, which it was not easy or possible to set out in severalty to the different companies, as had been done with the great body of the estates in the plantation. This property has been administered since the time of Charles II. by a Committee of the Corporation of London, no member of which, except the governor, can, by the Charter, continue to be a member for more than two years consecutively; and practically no member is ever re-elected.

"It appears from this brief statement that the Society was instituted for the purpose of planting and civilizing a large tract of country in the north of Ireland, at the time of its institution in a barbarous state, partly from the want of civilization among the native Irish, and partly from the ruin and devastation consequent upon the repeated rebellions against the English authority. It is obvious, and was fully admitted by the Governor of the Irish Society, that the original objects for which it was created have long ago been satisfied. Its revenues are at present appropriated partly to the expenses of management, partly in grants for the municipal institutions of Londonderry, and partly in grants to various charitable and educational institutions connected with the districts around Londonderry and Coleraine. It has become, in substance, a large charitable endowment for the north of Ireland, managed by an absentee committee in London. Without discussing in detail the questions between the Irish Society and its Irish tenants and dependents which have been raised before us, we think that enough has appeared from the evidence on both sides to show that their relations cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

"We feel bound to express our opinion that great abuses existed no long time since in the administration of this trust property, and that the expenses of management went far beyond the necessary costs attendant upon a distant executive:—

Years ending February 1818–47.

Total expenses of management, ...	£133,912
Total expenditure, less permanent payments, . . .	£219,898

"The expense of management, and the total expenditure, less the permanent payments, for the seven years, from February, 1847, to February, 1853, stand as follows:—

Years ending February 1847–53.

Expenses of management, ...	£21,161
Total expenditure, less permanent payments, . . .	£50,292

* * * * * * * *

"Till of late years the Society was in the habit of considering all revenue beyond a certain sum expended in public and charitable objects as surplus revenue, and it divided all such surplus amongst the companies which had contributed to the original plantation, and whose estates had afterwards been respectively set out to them in severalty. In the case of the Skinners Company *v.* the Irish Society, decided a few years ago, it was contended against the Society by one of these Companies that a larger share of the whole revenue ought to be divided. The claim of the Company was successfully resisted by the Society—both Lord Langdale and the House of Lords, on appeal, having given judgment against the claim. It appears from the arguments and judgments in this case that the Corporation of London have not, and have never claimed any beneficial interest whatever in the revenue of the Society. The Society itself, also, from the charter and from its own present practice and avowed principle, are mere trustees for the purposes declared in the charter of incorporation; and although neither Lord Langdale nor the House of Lords decided what the claim of the companies might be upon a supposed surplus, it results from both those decisions that the objects of the Charter are so vast and various that they never could be entirely satisfied by any funds at the disposal of the Society; and that, in fact, if the Society did its duty, no surplus could ever arise in any reasonable probability. Practically, therefore, the companies have now no interest in the revenues of the Society, because they can only be entitled (if they are entitled at all) to a surplus which has not, and cannot have, any actual existence. It follows that there are no persons or bodies in this country beneficially interested in the receipt of its revenues. Its affairs are at present in a flourishing condition financially; the many expensive lawsuits in which it has been of late years engaged are now nearly at an end, and the heavy debt occasioned by them has been paid off.

"For these reasons we recommend that the Irish Society be dissolved, and its Charter repealed by Act of Parliament; and its property be vested in a new set of trustees, whose

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number and character should be defined in the Act. We recommend further that the trustees be appointed by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and that he have power to fill up vacancies as they occur from time to time. A general scheme for the guidance of the trustees in the management of the property ought, as we have already stated, to be laid down in the Act. But as it may be difficult to define, once for all, every portion of a scheme of this kind, and as it may be desirable, as circumstances alter, to alter the provisions of the scheme to meet them, power should be given to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland to modify or vary the provisions of the scheme within certain limits."

10765. A circular was addressed by the Commissioners to the Irish Society, calling on them to state the endowments for education by the society. They make a return of the sums they give to the schools without stating in their communication whether the grants are endowments or not. They mention them as donations to schools. They give a list of the grants showing the total to Londonderry to be £1,174. They then mention the donations to Coleraine amounting to about £400. A return has been received from the master of the diocesan school which I read. A return has also been made by the Commissioners of Education which I read. The master is in attendance. And Mr. Haslett, a magistrate, and Manager of the Belfast Bank, in Derry, wishes to give evidence with regard to the schools.

10766. In connexion with the return made by the Irish Society there is mention made of an unemployed surplus at the time the account was furnished—February the 5th, 1855. They mention that they had in the Union Bank £2,000; in the hands of their agent, £1,314 17*s.* 7*d.*; making a total, £3,314 17*s.* 7*d.*, unemployed surplus for the year ending February 5th, 1855. Sir Robert Ferguson has just called the attention of the Commissioners to part of the evidence of John C. Beresford, given before a Committee of the House of Commons in 1835. From this evidence it appears that the Grand Jury of the county of Londonderry gave £2,000 towards building the schoolhouse. I read the following letter from Mr. Haslett:—

"Londonderry, October 10, 1855.

"SIR,—I am desirous of calling the attention of the Commissioners appointed to inquire as to the Endowments, &c., of Schools in Ireland to the peculiar position in which the diocesan school of this county is placed.

"King James the First fully intended that in the six counties named—Armagh, Tyrone, Coleraine, Donegal, Fermanagh, and Cavan—there should be 'one free school, at least,' appointed in every county for the 'education of youth in learning and religion.'

"Following up this intention, we find that in the five counties of Armagh, Tyrone, Donegal, Fermanagh, and Cavan, there are endowed schools, having belonging to them lands amounting to nearly 13,000 plantation acres, and producing upwards of £6,000 per annum.

"In the county of Coleraine, however (now Londonderry), there is a school, but no endowment. It is my intention to offer myself for examination at the meeting of the Commissioners, at the County Court-house, to-morrow at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of bringing this anomalous position of the Londonderry school under the consideration of the Commissioners.

"I am, Sir, respectfully yours,

(Signed) "WM. HASLETT.

"To Wm. N. Hancock, Esq. &c., &c."

Wm. Haslett, Esq.

William Haslett, Esq., sworn and examined.

10767. *Chairman.*—Are you manager of the bank in this city?—I am. I have been long engaged in public matters in this city, and from many circumstances have been very much mixed up in the controversy between this city and our landlords, the Hon. the Irish Society; and it is merely with reference to the endowment—or that which should be an endowment, according to our apprehension—I am desirous of coming before you. The Secretary, to whom I communicated these things, has stated to you most of what I was desirous of stating, except that I put it in a shorter compass; and I would wish it to be placed on record. The large payments made by the Irish Society, and which are of recent date, are all of them voluntary. The diocesan school of this district stands out in complete distinction from that of the other five that were originally intended to be endowed by James the First. The other five have each fixed revenues arising from land. That in Derry has no endowment whatever; it depends altogether upon voluntary contributions, which may be given this year and withdrawn next year. I have before me, for instance, the subscriptions to the school, furnished in 1835 by the Society themselves; and I find that the Fishmongers', the Mercers', the Grocers' Company, the Drapers' Company, and the Skinners' Company, each at that time gave £100 a-year—all of which have been since withdrawn.

10768. Mr. *Hughes.*—£100 a-year to what school?—To this diocesan school. My observations entirely apply to the diocesan school. I have never had any connexion with the management of the school, and therefore the only information I have it in my power to give to you is that in reference to the funds which ought to have been appropriated to the school. I may say that one reason why I am desirous the matter should be put on record is

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this: I was one of a deputation that went before the London Corporation Commissioners for the purpose of stating our views adverse to the Irish Society; and the result of that deputation was, as you have seen from their report, that the Commissioners, of whom the present Chancellor of the Exchequer was one, have recommended that the Irish Society should be done away with, and that the authority exercised by them should be placed in other hands; and inasmuch as it is quite evident King James intended a large endowment for this school, I would wish that the present Commissioners, before whom I am now, should take care that the interests of education in this district should be protected, in the event of such a thing taking place. The Secretary has read almost all the points I intended to bring under your consideration. I have written them down here, and probably it would only fatigue you if I was to read them over again.

10769. Does that contain a statement of what you wish to lay before us?—It does; shall I read it?

10770. *Chairman.*—If you please?—The statements I am about to read are all on the authority of the Society themselves. The extracts are from the Irish Society's own statement, therefore they are not impugned, nor can they be. I read the paper as follows:—

"I have, with the exception of about eighteen months, resided in the city of Londonderry all my life. I was for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits, and took an active interest in the relations between the lords of the soil, the Irish Society, and the city of Londonderry, and in that way had my attention called to the non-endowment of the diocesan school. I find that in 1608 there were published by the Privy Council certain orders and conditions which King James required to be observed upon the plantation of the escheated lands of Armagh, Tyrone, Coleraine, Donegal, Fermanagh, and Cavan, among which is the following:—

"'That in every of the said counties there shall be one free school, at least, appointed in every county, for the education of youth in learning and religion.' (See Appendix to case of Irish Society in Lords, page 33; and Concise View of Irish Society, pages 1 and 9.)

"On the 21st July, 1609, a Commission was issued to Sir Arthur Chichester, then Deputy of Ireland, and others, containing the following, among other instructions:—

"'That the parcels of land which should be allotted to the free schools in the several counties are to be set out by mears and bounds, to the end that the same may be passed by grants from us.'—(Concise View, page 14.)

"On the 26th of March, 1615, King James issued a letter complaining of the conduct of the Corporation of London in reference to the plantation; and in 1616 the Corporation sent over Commissioners, who, on their return, report, among other matters, as follows:—

"'And for a free school we have allotted, when it is donne, 300 acres, which Mr. Springham has promised to build at his own charge next yeare.'—(See Appendix to Society's Case in Lords, pp. 70 to 76; and Concise View of Irish Society, page 48.)

"Whether the school was built or the lands allotted is doubtful, but the Irish Society has two townlands on the eastern side of the river Foyle—namely, Rosnagallagh, surrounded by the Goldsmiths' proportion, and Gransha, surrounded by Churchlands; and it is probable that these lands were allotted to the school, and have formed a part of the estate of the Irish Society ever since 1614.

"The area and value of these, as rated to the relief of the poor are—

	English Acres.			Annual Net Value.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
Rosnagallagh,	201	1	3	165	15	0
Gransha,	299	0	23	299	1	10

The two townlands belonging to the Irish Society, on the east side of the Foyle river, yield about £450 a-year. That is the only property of the Irish Society on the east of Foyle river; their property here is on the west side; and those two townlands would naturally appear to be the lands allotted, if such allotment ever was made, for the purposes of education.

"Whatever the arrangements entered into, they were not satisfactory to the Crown, as in June, 1624, King James and the Privy Council required of the Corporation of London as follows:—

"'And that 700 acres, intended by his Majestie for the maintenance of a school within that city, if it be possible, may be found out, and employed to the use it was first allotted for; and that the twenty marks yearly stipend exhibited by the Londoners for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, now resident there, may be confirmed to him, the said schoolmaster and his successors for ever; and that there be a fair and convenient church erected in that citie, for the assemblage of the bishopp, clergie, cittizens, and parishioners, to have divine service.'. (See Appendix to Society's Case in the Lords, page 77.)

"To which the following answer was made by the Corporation:—'To the sixth—for 700 acres of land intended for the free school, they know not in whose possession the same is, but desire it may be examined and found out whereby it may be freed from the

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twenty marks per annum, they have of their own benevolence allowed, and doe as yet voluntarily allow to that use, which being a free gift they humbly pray may be at their own pleasure, and for the building of a new church in that citty, they shall hereafter, when it shall please God that the citty shall be better replenished with inhabitants, take it into due consideration; in the meantime they have given orders for the inlarginge of the church there, which will be sufficient for the present use.' (See Appendix to Society's Case in the Lords, page 78.)

"The Crown being still dissatisfied, the Common Council had, in May, 1625, a further remonstrance from the Privy Council, containing the following:—'That the surveyor of Ireland be written unto, concerning the 700 acres allotted for the free school, and the stipend of twenty marks for the schoolmaster be confirmed unto him in perpetuity.'

"To which the Corporation made the following reply:—'To the tenth—they humbly pray that the Surveyor of Ireland may be writt unto for the finding out of the 700 acres of land allotted unto the free school, whereby they may be freed from the annual stipend of twenty marks, which they voluntarye allow for the maintenance of the schoolmaster, which being a free gift they humbly pray may rest at their pleasure.'

"I merely call attention to the endowments of other schools in Ulster:—

County.	Contents in plantation acres.			Gross Income.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
Armagh, . .	935	0	21	1,469	5	7
Tyrone, . .	2,381	1	4	1,457	0	2
Fermanagh, . .	3,435	3	14	2,142	12	11
Cavan, . .	590	0	11	557	7	11
Donegal, . .	5,390	0	19	491	17	7
Londonderry, . .	Nil.			Nil.		

"The foregoing particulars are important, considering the present position of the Irish Society, who, it will be observed, managed to keep in their own hands the lands intended for the endowment of the school. In the year 1854 Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Corporation of the city of London reported as to the Irish Society in the following terms:—'We recommend that the Irish Society be dissolved, and its charter repealed by Act of Parliament, and its property vested in a new set of trustees, whose number and character should be defined by the Act; a general scheme for the guidance of the trustees in the management of the property ought to be laid down by the Act.'

"Should this recommendation be carried out, as is fully expected, it would be most important that in any new arrangement the original intention of the donors should be carried out."

10771. *Chairman.*—You wish to represent to the Commissioners that in any future arrangement that may be made this school should not be omitted?—I wish to bring under the consideration of the Commissioners that although there is no endowment, the intention of the Crown always was there should be an endowment, that that has been frustrated by the Irish Society. The object of the portion of the citizens of Derry with whom I have always acted is to show that the entire fund is a trust fund, and that, therefore, so far from the subscriptions being in excess, they have fallen short. The only object is to call your attention to that which refers to the school. You will observe that in consequence of the want of funds the new schoolhouse was built by Grand Jury presentments of £1,000 each. The site of the old school produced £1,400, and the late Bishop of Derry, the Honourable W. Knox, gave a subscription of £1,000.

10772. Mr. *Hughes.*—Do you know where the old site was?—Perfectly.

10773. Where?—A very short distance from this.

10774. What side of the river?—This side. It has no reference whatever to the property.

10775. That was the object of my question?—It is within a short distance of this. £1,400 was received for the old site, which formed part of the funds with which the present school was built.

10776. To what use is the present site applied?—It was occupied as a market not long ago. It has fallen into private hands. The Irish Society gave at that time only £115 10*s.* 4*d.* They have since increased their grant, but not at all in proportion to the reductions made by the other Companies. The evil is that all these sums may be withdrawn at any time.

10777. The Irish Society say they are voluntary?—They are only granted from year to year. I hand in a publication relating to various claims of the City and Liberties of Londonderry on the Honourable the Irish Society, prepared for the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the state of the Corporation of London: it contains extracts from public documents, with a statement of the claims and arguments in support of them.

10778. *Chairman.*—Can you tell when the subscriptions of the Irish Society to this school commenced?—I cannot; but they were very small till lately. The books of the school itself will show that. I think I see the treasurer here. I have never had any thing to do with the management of the school.

10779. Were the subscriptions forwarded in any particular form?—I think not. Sir Robert Ferguson reminds me that they subscribed twenty marks, or whatever it was, from

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1616. They did go on to give a small sum, but that was intended to be given in addition to the lands.

10780. Mr. *Stephens.*—Were the sums variable?—That has been increased very much latterly. It is, I think, £240 now. Public attention has been turned to it for many years, and their subscriptions have gone on increasing.

Rev. *William Escott* sworn and examined.

10781. *Chairman.*—You are master of Foyle College?—Yes.

10782. When were you appointed?—A year last January.

10783. By whom were you appointed?—The last bishop of the diocese.

10784. About how many scholars have you at present?—Thirty-eight day scholars.

10785. Have you any free pupils at present?—Twelve.

10786. To what class of society do your pupils belong?—Several are the sons of clergymen and gentlemen in the county, and of several gentlemen in the town. Mr. Corscadden, Mr. M'Kay, solicitor, Mr. Chambers, and several living in the place, and the Mayor's son.

10787. Are all the sons of gentlemen?—There are the free boys appointed by the Irish Society, they are always of respectable parents.

10788. Of what religious persuasion are the pupils?—They are chiefly Church of England; there are several Presbyterians, and we happen to have one Roman Catholic at present.

10789. Is any objection made on religious grounds to pupils?—None.

10790. In what state of repair is the schoolhouse?—It was very bad, but the Irish Society laid out about £350 last year, newly painted it, and put the wood-work in general good order; but there is a great deal more required to be done. It is a very strong building; the walls and roof are very good; the arrangements are not as they ought to be: the dormitories want alteration; the beds ought to be renewed; the floors are, some of them, bad.

10791. What is the course of education pursued in the school?—We have several boys going to enter Trinity College, and some going to enter Belfast College immediately; and there are others who come merely for commercial education, bookkeeping, mensuration; some we are learning navigation to, and trigonometry. I showed Dr. Graves some of the work to-day; the great proportion are receiving a classical education, what is generally known by that name. There are as many as twenty who do not learn Latin at all.

10792. Is the school ever inspected or visited?—It has been visited by the bishop several times since he came here; he came into the school the other day and went over all the house; besides, the Irish Society visit when they come here, generally once a-year; they were there last year, at least I understood they generally come once a-year.

10793. Do you make any reports?—To the bishop; he is patron and chief of the trustees.

10794. How often do you make reports?—Whenever he asks for them; after the last visitation he sent me queries which I had to answer.

10795. Is there a school library?—Yes, there is one belonging to the school, left by Bishop King, but there are not funds to keep it up; the bishop is trying to improve it.

10796. Is it for the use of the scholars?—No, it is for the clergy and gentry of the whole diocese.

10797. Is there any library for the scholars?—Only a small one of their own, which they subscribe to, and they bought some books for their own private reading, English books. The account of the library is before the Commissioners.

10798. Can you state any thing as to the after-pursuits in life of your pupils?—There is one just gone off in a merchant vessel.

10799. Have you been long enough here to judge?—No; some are inclined for the medical profession, and some of the clergy's sons, I dare say, will be clergymen.

10800. Mr. *Stephens.*—You stated, I believe, that the library is for the use of the gentry and clergy?—Yes, it is.

10801. On looking over it, I find it is mostly a theological library?—It is, the greater part of it.

10802. Do the clergy frequently refer to the books?—Hardly ever; I think there were but three there last year, besides the bishop.

10803. How many this year?—I am not certain.

10804. Three last year?—Yes; I returned three to the bishop.

10805. Do many of the gentry use these books?—I have never seen any.

10806. You have only been appointed since January, 1854?—Yes. There are some very old and valuable manuscripts there.

10807. Looking over the catalogue, it appears to me to be rather a valuable library?—They have been reprinted in a much more useful shape since.

10808. You have mentioned that you have twelve free pupils?—Twelve.

10809. How long have you had them?—I think one came about a fortnight ago.

10810. How many had you in January, 1854?—I think there were about eight when I first came; they hardly ever exceeded twelve—very seldom; they are never up to twenty.

10811. You say you had eight in January, 1854; did they ever decrease below that number?—I could hardly say; that is but an average.

10812. You say the free boys are always appointed by the Irish Society, and all of respectable parents; what do you mean by respectable parents?—Persons in good trade; there is a mercer in the town has two sons there.

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Rev. William Escott.

10813. Persons able to pay for the education of their children?—I do not know, I suppose they would find a difficulty in paying.

10814. Do you know what principle of selection the Irish Society acts upon?—I think they are cautious not to send any that would be troublesome.

10815. What do you mean by "troublesome?"—Why, that would give annoyance to the other boarders or day boys, by being of a different stamp altogether.

10816. Who makes the selection?—I think it is chiefly the treasurer.

10817. Who is the treasurer?—Mr. Greene, the agent.

10818. Do you know what principle he adopts in the selection of the pupils?—I am quite satisfied with the boys he sends; they seem very respectable and well behaved, generally.

10819. Are the boarders all of the same religion?—No; there is one Roman Catholic, but he goes home every Saturday, his guardian lives near. I told him we read the Scriptures and prayers every morning and evening, and he said he had no objection to that.

10820. The guardian said he had no objection?—Yes, the guardian; I told him there was no other Roman Catholic in the school, though there had been before; the Guardian is a Protestant.

10821. Is the school visited by the bishop, as a matter of right, or is it an act of pure grace on his part?—He has the appointment of the master, and he is one of the trustees, besides he is sole trustee of the library, so he must go there.

10822. You say the Irish Society visit the school; by whom do they visit it?—The Governor and others who attended him, when they came from London the last time.

10823. When was that?—Last June twelve months, I think.

10824. The Governor of the Irish Society visited the school since January, 1854?—Yes.

10825. Who is the Governor?—Humphreys is his name.

10826. Mr. Alderman Humphreys?—Yes.

10827. What does he do?—He came into the school where the boys were assembled; he spoke to them and spoke to us very friendly; went all over the house, and examined what parts wanted repair; he asked me what I thought it would cost to repair the house; the bishop had caused a valuation to be made, it was about £350; he said I will give it to you, and he gave it.

10828. Did he examine the boys?—No.

10829. Who examines the boys?—They are examined twice a-year.

10830. By whom?—I am left to choose the examiners; I get any I please: generally some of the clergy in the neighbourhood; the last time it was Mr. Alexander: I generally get some one lately come from Dublin, either a sizar or scholar.

10831. Do you do that of your own mere motion, or are you compelled to do so?—I took it up as a custom that was always there; I do not know that I am compelled to do so.

10832. Do you make any reports?—No.

10833. Did you make a report to the Irish Society or to the bishop?—No; the bishop last time requested there would be a report: I dare say there will be now.

10834. Then, with the exception of the examination by the gentlemen you called upon to make one, there is no other examination?—No, but they are fully examined, they are closely examined; marks are given them, and the medals and books which we give as prizes are given in proportion to the marks of the examiner.

10835. Then, as I understand, neither the Governor of the Irish Society in London, Mr. Alderman Humphreys, nor any one appointed by that Society, examines the boys?—No.

10836. Do they direct any examination to be made?—No, I have never been told.

10837. You stated that you make reports to the bishop; what is the nature of those reports?—I have a report here I made to him the last time; he sent me eighteen questions, and this is a copy of my report.

10838. How often have you made these reports?—I have only made one; there has been only one visitation that I was summoned to; there were others, but I did not get any queries: he asked what subjects the boys were examined in, the names of the examiners, and what boys had gone to college; the state of repair in which the building was, of the bed-rooms, the health of the boys, the names of the masters and salaries of each.

10839. I believe this diocesan school is situated without the city?—Yes.

10840. What is its length?—The school is sixty feet, and there are two wings, each of which, I suppose, must be thirty feet. I suppose it must be near 135 feet; I never measured it.

10841. What is the size of your schoolroom?—Sixty feet by near thirty.

10842. Sixty by twenty-four, I thought. How many dormitories have you?—Four.

10843. What is the size of the first dormitory?—The first dormitory is the same length as the schoolroom, exactly, and the same width.

10844. What is the size of the second dormitory?—There are three over, of the same length as that one: the three altogether make the same length as the one under—the sixty feet are divided into three parts.

10845. Have you four dormitories?—Yes.

10846. What accommodation could you give?—I could accommodate more than you calculated to-day.

10847. How many?—With the other rooms in the house I could accommodate seventy or eighty boys.

10848. Without inconvenience to yourself?—Yes; I should take some rooms I use for other purposes, which might be done.

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10849. The lower part of the house is rather damp?—It is, I think, the cellars.

10850. The servants' apartments appear very damp?—Yes, there is a long passage, I think it is damp in winter.

10851. Do you know the size of the dining-hall?—It is about thirty feet.

10852. Do you know the width?—About eighteen.

10853. I believe you are a married man?—Yes.

10854. Does Mrs. Escott dine in the same room with the boarders?—Yes, and at breakfast and tea.

10855. In case of illness would she visit the boys?—Oh yes, she always does.

10856. I believe you have also a person as matron?—Yes.

10857. She takes care of the clothes and looks after the boys?—Yes, she looks after the boys in sickness.

10858. I perceived that every boy has a basin and towel for himself; I counted every basin and every bed, and I wish I saw the same arrangements in every school?—Yes.

10859. The dormitories were very clean, and the dining-halls were clean.

10860. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You have stated that the pupils in your school are fitted to enter the university, and also furnished with what is called an English or commercial education?—Yes.

10861. It is commonly alleged that it is very difficult, if not impossible, to combine these two systems of instruction in an establishment of the same size as Foyle College; would you be so good as to explain to the Commissioners how you overcome the difficulties that arise?—In the first place, there will be no difficulty about those that are learning English alone; and with regard to those that are learning English, and also classics, my only difficulty is in so arranging the classes that the pupils may be able to go to the classes to which they ought to belong in classics, at a particular hour, so as not to interfere with the others, and when they have done that to go back to English. It is very easily managed. It renders necessary a little dove-tailing, so that the classes shall not interfere with one another.

10862. You think that you have succeeded in making an arrangement so as not to sacrifice classical instruction on the one hand, or English education on the other?—Yes; I have got a boy named Donald, who is reading the six books of Euclid, and he is in classics also. He is reading for a scholarship at Belfast, and by the time he goes he will be one of the best boys in the school. He has read over the first year's scholarship; it takes in Euripides, Cicero, Virgil, Lucian, and such books; and he is reading the mathematical part, to try for both next time. I think he is an instance to prove that one may combine the two with the greatest ease.

10863. Supposing a good grammar or classical school established, what additional provision must be made for the purpose of superadding commercial education—would you require another master?—Most decidedly; a master that should be entirely distinct from the classical part; he should have that province entirely to himself.

10864. A commercial master?—Yes.

10865. How would you describe his province?—I should expect him to be able to train a boy for going into any commercial house; he should teach book-keeping, and thoroughly understand trigonometry, algebra, decimal arithmetic, logarithms; he should teach the boy navigation and practically to work mensuration, turn him out into a field to measure it, or from one side of a river to tell the distance across, or calculate the height of a tower, and things of that kind. He should be able, of course, to train them, as far as is wanted, in the mathematical courses for Dublin and the Queen's Colleges. Indeed, the master I have can do every thing of that kind except teach fortification. He cannot teach that, and we have a man on purpose for it.

10866. What would you consider an adequate remuneration for a good English master, engaged to teach the different things you have just now enumerated?—I have not been enabled to give a very high salary. The English master I have now is a very valuable man; he has £40 a-year and board and lodging.

10867. Do you consider instruction in modern languages an important part of such a combined system of school education?—We have a man who teaches French in the school. I think French and German ought to be taught. We have a master, but it is not included in the school course, it is an extra.

10868. Lessons in German are not given in the ordinary school hours?—They are not.

10869. If you had resources available for the purpose, would you be in favour of teaching these languages?—Oh, yes; German and French ought to be a part.

10870. Whether the school was regarded as classical or commercial?—Yes; and I think all should be combined.

10871. How many masters do you think would be required to give instruction in the classical and commercial departments in a school of seventy boys?—There are five of us. We have very little time in the day, myself and four others: we are hard worked.

10872. What part do you take yourself in the instruction?—I am at it the whole day, and out of school too.

10873. What classes?—I sometimes take the senior class, sometimes I take the very junior ones, and I require them to come before me to repeat; and I have been reading with an elder class going up for exhibitions, in Thucydides and such books.

10874. You attend to the classes generally?—Yes; to know what they are doing.

10875. Do you find there is in this neighbourhood a demand for instruction in those

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branches of English education, which you mentioned—mensuration, bookkeeping, and navigation?—Yes; I have about twenty boys learning these things.

10876. Do the pupils receiving instruction in those branches belong for the most part to the class of boarders or day scholars?—I think it varies at present. I think they are chiefly boarders. I do not think there is any rule upon it at all.

10877. Have any of the pupils who received instruction in the school in navigation had opportunities of turning that teaching to account?—Yes; one went away the other day to join a merchant vessel, and another is going very shortly.

10878. Has navigation been always part of the school course?—I believe it has, at times.

10879. The instruction given appeared to me to be of a very excellent description?—I believe the boys thoroughly know it.

10880. What is the net amount of your salary as received from the bishop and clergy?—The bishop makes a donation of £50 a year.

10881. Is that a donation?—A donation.

10882. Which he has the power of withholding at any time he pleases?—Yes.

10883. But what is the amount which you are entitled to receive from the bishop and clergy of the diocese?—The diocesan fees average about £40 a-year.

10884. Is that after deducting the expense of collection, or is that the gross amount to which you are entitled?—£34; and the bishop pays one-third—about £50 a-year.

10885. Free of deductions, how much do you calculate on?—£40 a-year net.

10886. What are the charges to which you are liable for rent and taxes?—I pay the taxes—the poor rate; I have not deducted them out of that.

10887. State roughly the amount of the taxes?—I could not say exactly. I might have brought the receipts. It is not very much; I suppose about £10 a-year for taxes.

10888. You receive £280 from the Irish Society?—Yes.

10889. Do you receive the whole of that as your own salary?—No; the Irish Society pay £280 a-year as a donation to the school; the bishop gives £50; clergy fees, £40; making £370. Out of that I pay £90 and give board to one master; £50 and board and lodging to another; £40 and board and lodging to another; and the same to a fourth; making altogether £340.

10890. Besides board and lodging?—No: including board and lodging. I put down the board and lodging at £30 a-year per head, which is not much. I think I receive £370 a-year. I pay £340 for my masters; that leaves me £30. I pay £14 rent out of that—leaving me £16. Out of that you are to deduct the taxes, which leaves about £6 endowment, besides what I get from the pupils.

10891. Mr. *Hughes.*—You have the establishment free of charge?—Yes; and £6 endowment.

10892. The house and masters free?—Yes; it does not leave me any thing, except what I get from the pupils, which is not very much now. There is no fund for repairs at all.

10893. Have you incurred expense in repairing the house?—When I came first I had to do a great deal before the Irish Society repaired it. I found I could not go on without doing a good deal in the way of painting and cleaning. I paid £200 for necessary fixtures, beds and things which ought to belong to the school.

10894. They were fixtures?—I call them fixtures. I had to pay £200 for them, including bedsteads and blankets.

10895. They were requisites?—Necessary things for the school.

10896. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—If the school were unendowed, and that you were under no obligation to receive any free pupils, would you be able to maintain the school in its present condition?—No; I do not think I could.

10897. Then the endowment serves the purpose of enabling you to maintain the school. If you had to pay rent and masters out of your own pocket, and to bear all the expense of the establishment—there being no endowment—you could not carry it on as a private enterprise?—No; I do not think I could feed and clothe my family, and do it out of the profits.

10898. And maintain a sufficient staff of masters, and altogether keep the school in its present state of efficiency?—I could not do it.

10899. What do you think would be the best mode, generally speaking, of organizing a school such as the Foyle College, in which classical and commercial education is given, so as to insure its permanence, and, at the same time, its general efficiency?—There is one point I wish to mention. I think it ought to be on the same footing with the Royal schools, Armagh and Dungannon. They are much better endowed than we are, and they have not, generally speaking, so many pupils; so I think at least. The greatest assistance should be given to the school with the greatest number of pupils.

10900. State the privileges enjoyed by the Royal schools at present to which you refer?—Many of them have scholarships of £50, instead of £30, attached to them.

10901. How many exhibitions are there at present attached to Foyle College?—Five, of £30 each, granted by the Irish Society.

10902. What is the effect of that endowment on the school?—I think it is most beneficial.

10903. In what way?—The senior boys are working hard now, and have been, to see who should get it; there is one every year.

10904. Does it encourage diligence in the school at large, or does it only reward the successful diligence of two or three?—There are many who come there with that view at the beginning—to try and go to Trinity College, with £30 a-year, for five years.

10905. Do you think these persons would not enter the University if there were no

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exhibitions?—There are some clergymen's sons who would find it difficult to go to Trinity College without some help.

10906. Do you think that exhibitions in connexion with a school raise the standard of proficiency in the school at large?—I think so, very much; they are a very strong stimulus to the boys. As to the twenty free boys, if it was known, I think, that instead of any one putting them into the school, there would be public competition for the places, which should be given to the best boys—those who are likely to go to Trinity College, it would be a great benefit to the school.

10907. If these foundation places were thrown open to competition?—Yes; and that the boys were selected by examination; and that boys were chosen who would be likely to do credit to the school, to whom education might be given for Belfast or Trinity College, and to whom it would be useful in afterlife. Some come who do not mean to carry it on in afterlife.

10908. Would you limit the free places to persons intended for the university?—I think if you divided them between those intended for classical, and those intended for what I call commercial education, it would give a stimulus to both.

10909. Generally speaking, what places do the free boys hold in your school—do you find amongst them an average amount of ability?—Oh, certainly; we have one or two very clever boys, going on very well.

10910. Have any of the university exhibitions or scholarships in the Queen's College been obtained by foundation scholars?—I am not quite sure. I think Valentine was a free boy, who got the first place at entrance in Dublin; I should say some of them come with the object of working very hard, and get something by their learning afterwards.

10911. From something you stated, I inferred that the treasurer or agent of the Irish Society is somewhat limited in his choice of free pupils by regard to the circumstances of their parents?—I think he is; but I believe it is only in his own judgment. I do not believe there is any rule.

10912. He thinks that the efficiency of the school would be interfered with if pupils were admitted from the humbler ranks of society?—I meant by that, such as you would find in national schools—they are not boys that would go to poor schools.

10913. Do you think the principle of selection ought to be such as to exclude from admission into the school a boy of very humble rank, on that ground alone, in spite of his having shown remarkable ability?—Oh, no; I do not think it would. We have a very clever boy in the school now; I imagine he is of very humble rank, and I know the son of a farmer who did not pay £30 a-year rent; that sort of person might come, and you would not know who he was.

10914. You have not experienced difficulties in consequence of objections being raised by parents of the higher rank of life, against the admission of children whose parents were in humble circumstances?—I have heard it rumoured, but I do not think there is any ground for it; the free boys are very well behaved in the school.

10915. Do you think that such objections, supposed to be entertained by some, would be at all diminished or removed if the principle of selecting the foundation scholars, by means of an examination, were adopted?—Well, I think it might; it would be a reason for bringing them in, and a very good one, that they were clever or likely to be diligent boys.

10916. Do you think the foundation boys are in any way looked down upon by the other boys?—Not the least; they do not know who they are except by the merest chance, for the assistant masters themselves do not know which are free and which are not free—I never mention it to any one at all.

10917. Do you know whether interest is made to procure the admission of free pupils?—I do not know. I had a letter the other day from a person who said he knew two clergymen's sons who were orphans; he wanted to know might they come—I said certainly, that they were just the persons to be admitted, and I think they are coming. I intended to mention it to Mr. Greene, and I am sure he will give them a preference.

10918. Is any preference given to the children of the Protestant clergy?—We have not got any now, except the two I have mentioned that applied.

10919. What do you think would be the effect on your school of lowering the charges for day scholars—what is the present charge?—Eight guineas; I do not think it ought to be much lower.

10920. State to the Commissioners what you think would be the effect on the school of a reduction in the charge?—I suppose the obvious effect would be, that we should have persons who are going to the national school.

10921. Do you think a reduction in the charge would considerably increase the number of day pupils?—I think there would be an increase, but there would be a chance of others going away.

10922. Do you think it would increase the number of day pupils in such a proportion as to compensate you for the additional expense that would be incurred in the maintenance of a larger staff of assistant masters?—With the number of masters we have we could teach more. I dare say the same masters could teach nearly as many again; it would be merely that the classes would be larger. We do not always increase the number of masters with the number of pupils—not till they pass a certain number.

10923. Perhaps you have not the means of answering the question I proposed?—I was thinking what the effect would be; I imagine there would be more of what is generally called the lower classes, and perhaps some of the others living in the same town might not like

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their sons to associate with them. I do not know how that feeling would be. I think it would be a risk; I have not considered it.

10924. You mentioned that prizes are given at the examinations held at Foyle College, that books and medals are awarded—is there any fund to provide them?—There is no fund for them.

10925. Somebody pays for the books?—I pay for them.

10926. The competition for these is considerable?—Yes.

10927. And they tend to promote diligence in the scholars?—Yes; I think so; they like to get a medal very much.

10928. Do you think that the Governors would be inclined to make a grant for that special purpose, to increase the efficiency of the school?—I mentioned it to them the last time they were here; I did not hear any thing in reply.

10929. Did you, at the same time, apply to them for help towards the repairs of the schoolhouse?—I mentioned the repairs, and they gave the money for that.

10930. Did you apply for a grant to increase the school library?—No.

10931. How is it at present maintained?—It is merely a school library amongst the boys themselves. They pay about 2*s.* 6*d.* a-year.

10932. Is that contribution voluntary?—Oh, yes.

10933. But a boy not paying it has no right to use the books?—No.

10934. Mr. *Stephens.*—Does every boy pay it?—Yes.

10935. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Is any instruction given in the school in natural history?—No.

10936. If you had the necessary resources, would you be in favour of giving some instruction in natural history?—I think so, certainly; I think it ought to be taught.

10937. You are aware that instruction in natural history is given in the model schools of the National Board?—Yes.

10938. Then, in point of fact, under the present arrangement, the children of the poor receive, in some respects, a better education than the children of the rich?—Very true.

10939. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you know whether any Protestant clergyman has made an application to have his son admitted as a free pupil, and been refused?—No; I never heard it. I do not think any would be refused; not any poor man.

10940. *Chairman.*—Have you any observations to address to the Commissioners, or any suggestion to offer relative to the improvement of the school?—We are very badly off with regard to funds. The school is not in a state in which we would wish to have it. There are a great many repairs that ought to be done; and the play-ground requires a great deal laid out upon it now. There is an excellent ball-court; it is going to ruin; it would take £40 or £50 to put that in order. There is a garden which is only half walled, and of course we are liable to have things stolen out of it. You observe that the endowment, by the time the masters are all paid, is swallowed up.

10941. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you not want a school library?—It would be a very good thing to increase the school library, and a grant of models or drawings for the boys to copy.

10942. Is not the lower part of the house very damp, where your servants sleep?—Yes; and the play-ground is not in right order. There is no fund for repairs at all. There is one other endowment I did not mention. The Mercers' Company is the only company that still give any thing for the school. They pay £50 a-year; but they appoint two boarders, and the boarders are to pay £10 a-year, which is not really any actual gain in money to the school. All the others have withdrawn their subscriptions. The Mercers' Company pay £50 a-year, nominating two boarders.

10943. Do they send strangers?—Any one they choose.

10944. Have they ever sent English boys?—No; one is a clergyman's son, and the other is the son of a person who I think was a solicitor in Derry.

10945. *Chairman.*—Will you have the kindness to furnish to the Commissioners the size of the dormitories and the dining-hall?—I will have them measured. I understood there was to be a model national school established here, and I wish to know whether it is settled that classics are to be taught in that school?

10946. Dr. *Andrews.*—We cannot answer those questions.

William Green, Esq.

William Green, Esq., sworn and examined.

10947. *Chairman.*—You act as agent to the Irish Society?—Yes.

10948. Have you any connexion with the Foyle College?—I am, under the Act of Parliament, treasurer to the Foyle College.

10949. Have you the nomination of the free pupils?—Yes; the Society leave that to me.

10950. Would you have the kindness to inform the Commissioners what system you adopt in selecting the free pupils?—I usually make inquiries respecting the boys that are recommended to me, and I generally choose boys that are just above the class that would go to the national schools, or the sons of respectable people who have become decayed in circumstances, and so on—that class of people. I have thought it desirable not to select what may be termed the lower class—such as would go to the national schools—but rather the better class—the sons of poor but respectable people.

10951. People who, from their position, ought to receive an education they are not able to pay for?—Yes; not well able to pay. It would, perhaps, be a little strain upon their circumstances to do so.

10952. Dr. *Andrews.*—Have you any instructions from the Society as to the persons

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you are to select?—No; it is entirely left to me. The Society, of course, can know nothing about the individuals recommended.

10953. Do you make any report to them?—No.

10954. You are left entirely to your own selection, without any supervision?—Without any control in that respect.

10955. Or instructions?—Without any particular instructions.

10956. Have you any instructions at all?—No; only that I would select proper parties, such as I should think ought to be sent to such a school.

10957. Are these instructions in writing?—No.

10958. How are they communicated to you?—Usually, when the deputation comes over, the subject is talked over, and something is said about it to that effect—that I should select those I conceived to be the proper parties to be sent to the school.

10959. You spoke of an Act of Parliament under which you are Treasurer: what act is that?—A certain act in the reign of George the Third. I have not got it with me. I never had an opportunity of seeing it. I exercise the functions of Treasurer of the school, but I have very slight funds. Formerly there were subscriptions to the school from the various Companies, and those subscriptions were received by the Treasurer and paid over to the master. These subscriptions have all ceased, except from the Mercers' Company. I receive, of course, the subscription of the Irish Society, and pay it over to the master.

10960. Is the Mercers' subscription still paid?—It is still paid.

10961. How much is it?—£50 a-year.

10962. How much is the subscription of the Irish Society?—£280 is their subscription; and then there is £150 for the five exhibitions.

10963. What does the Mercers' Company require for £50 a-year?—They send two pupils who, I understand, pay £10 a-year each as boarders. You are aware that what are called the free boys receive only tuition; they are not boarders.

10964. But those sent by the Mercers' Company are boarders?—They are boarders.

10965. Who selects the two boarders?—The agent for the company, I think; I do not know for certain.

10966. The London agent?—The Irish agent. Mr. Bicknell is the present man.

10967. Do you mean the Irish agent acting in Ireland?—He resides in Ireland, upon the Mercers' proportion in Ireland, and acts for them.

10968. How long have you acted for the Irish Society?—Since 1844.

10969. Had you been in any office under them previously?—I had served under the Society previous to that in England; I was the Deputy-Governor for some years of the Irish Society. I have been in the Corporation of London for many years.

10970. Has the question been discussed in the Society as to the right to withdraw the subscription they gave, or have given?—I do not remember that it was ever formally discussed at a Court of the Society, but an opinion prevailed that they had the power to withdraw all these grants, if they thought proper to do so; and therefore all these grants were made at the pleasure of the Court.

10971. Have you ever heard the question discussed, when the provisions of the charter were looked into, whether or not there should be these free schools?—I never heard the question formally discussed at a Court of the Society; it has been a question talked over very much, and the Society considered usually they had the power to withdraw those grants, if they thought proper, or to make them.

10972. What year were you Deputy-Governor of the Irish Society?—I think in 1840.

10973. What office did you hold between that and 1844, when you were appointed to the office you now hold?—I had no office in the Society.

10974. Did you continue Deputy-Governor?—Only one year.

10975. Do you know Mr. Escott's charges for boarders?—I do not.

10976. He returns it at £38?—I did not consider it part of my duty to look after the management of the school.

10977. Mr. *Hughes.*—The question is in reference to the Mercers' Society: they nominate two boarders, who pay £10 a-year each, making with the grant, £70, for what costs £76?—That is an arrangement, I suppose, between the agent and the master.

10978. Dr. *Andrews.*—Are applications made to you by persons for the admission of free pupils?—I do not remember that I ever refused any one, because it is generally understood the class of lads that would be eligible; therefore, those that are not eligible do not apply.

10979. Then the principle upon which you act is so well known that none have applied except those that are admissible?—I do not remember one having applied but what was successful.

10980. Are the persons selected generally connected with the estate?—Most frequently, but not always.

10981. When they are not connected with the estate, where do they come from?—I think I remember some from the county Donegal; and I have an application now from the Rev. Mr. Smith—I am not quite sure whether the parents of the boy do not live in Armagh.

10982. Those that came from Donegal, of what class were their parents?—I think they were respectable people that have been reduced.

10983. Who recommended them?—I do not remember.

10984. Was it any one connected with the Irish Society?—Parties connected with the estate; more than likely some of our own tenants. I do not remember precisely who it was.

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William Green, Esq.

10985. Are the applications made to you, or to some other person, and then submitted to you?—To me; frequently through a second party. Now, in the case I mention, the party applies through Mr. Smith, and he applies to me.

10986. Do you not think it would be more advantageous if young persons were admitted after an examination to be free pupils, and that the lads who had shown most ability, and the greatest knowledge, should be selected for admission?—I consider that when I send a pupil, he is examined by the trustees, and considered eligible by them.

10987. Who are the trustees?—The bishop, dean, and chapter, connected, of course, with the master.

10988. Would you not consider it better, when free pupils are to be appointed, that there should be an examination of the canditates, and that the best should be selected?—I hardly know how that would answer the same purpose, the object being to relieve or assist those that are a little distressed, who require education, and are not able to pay for it.

10989. Suppose you required all candidates to be of that class, and the selection to be made after a public examination, or some examination, and the best answerers selected?—It might, perhaps, be an advantage.

10990. Have the trustees, on any occasion, rejected any persons who had been nominated either after examination or otherwise?—No.

10991. Are you aware whether there has been really any examination?—I am not aware that there really has been an examination. I have always understood such an examination took place when I sent a pupil to the master. I considered he would have a proper examination to see that the boy was qualified to enter such a school—for instance, able to read and write.

10992. You expect the examination to be made by the master?—The master, under the superintendence of the trustees, I should think.

10993. You do not yourself know?—I do not. The master himself could answer that question.

10994. Am I to understand you as thinking that it would be a better system to have an examination, and persons selected to be free pupils on examination?—It might, perhaps, be better. It might have some advantages.

10995. Do you think, if it happened, that the fact of their being free pupils was known, it would be advantageous to the boys holding those places to have a literary or scholastic reputation to stand upon, as a protection against any reflection?—Oh, yes; I think that would be an advantage.

10996. Then, on considering the matter, do you think a system of examining the candidates would be desirable?—I do; such as I have just now mentioned.

10997. Mr. *Stephens.*—Was there not a surplus last February?—Yes, according to the published accounts. I do not make up those accounts—they are made up in London by the Secretary.

10998. Do you not know whether those accounts are accurate?—I do not.

10999. What became of that surplus?—It is accounted for in the publication of the next accounts, from year to year.

11000. There is no appropriation of it?—Do you mean personal?

11001. Yes?—No.

11002. No division of it?—No. The members of the Society have a certain allowance for their personal attendance, but there is no division of the funds of the Society.

General State of Education.

Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson, Bart., M.P.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

Sir *Robert Alexander Ferguson*, Bart., M.P., sworn and examined.

11003. *Chairman.*—You are member of Parliament for this city?—I am, and have been for a considerable number of years.

11004. Do you reside in the neighbourhood?—Within a mile and a-half.

11005. Can you state where the sons of the middle class in this city receive their education?—I believe that the facilities for the education in the immediate neighbourhood are not at all sufficient for the sons of the middle classes, or even for what may be called mercantile education, for clerks and persons in that way. There is the free school and diocesan school, both united—supported by the Irish Society as a free school, supported by the bishop as a diocesan school—upon the whole, it is so very deficient in funds, in funds for repairs, in funds for the masters, and in funds in every way, that the great number cannot be taken that the house would accommodate. Therefore, there is not the amount of education, nor the quality of education given there that I think is required for the mercantile classes here; but even if funds were given to the full amount, I do not think it would be sufficient for a rising mercantile town with 20,000 inhabitants.

11006. What do you think is the education required?—I think more particularly the education necessary for clerks; and persons of that class I do not believe can go to this school. I believe in some cases they feel that the annual payment of eight guineas to the school is rather high; and generally throughout the town I think there has been a diminution of the number of intermediate schools between that and what may be called the poorer class, who are rising very much by means of the national schools—so that there is a great deficiency for the education of persons in that way.

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11007. Do you think that to improve the quality of the education, a better stipend is required?—I think there is not a sufficient stipend to enable the master to keep a very good English assistant. If he gets a good English master, and that the pupils do not at once increase so as to raise the amount of income considerably, he must in the course of a short time either lose by the employment of that superior master, or give him up to people who would pay him better.

11008. What other means are there in the city for procuring that education?—There are similar schools held by one or two masters that, I think, give a good English education; but there are not so many of these schools as there were formerly, and the boys are driven to the national schools.

11009. Can you give any reason for the diminution in the number of those schools?—Well, a good many of the masters, one or two of the masters, have been taken off to the national model schools, and places of that kind. I do not think, in other cases, they have been able to pay them sufficiently for that class of scholars.

11010. Do you know how many scholars are attending those schools at present?—I do not; I was not prepared for this examination, and I cannot give the information.

11011. Can you state how many of those schools are existing at present?—I cannot recall but the names of one or two.

11012. Do you know whether the boys intended to be clerks receive their education in Londonderry, or go to other places?—My impression is, that we have had a greater number of boys that were intended to be clerks, sent to the farming school that we established in Templemoyle, on account of the belief that the English education there was of a superior class to what they could get in the town here. And making up the numbers, we find a much larger proportion are employed as clerks than would naturally be the consequence of a school which was intended almost entirely for agricultural purposes, and in which the boys work a farm of 150 acres. I believe, also, that large numbers went to the Belfast Academical Institution.

11013. And return to this city?—Yes.

11014. Dr. *Andrews.*—Have you formed any opinion as to the efficiency of the education of the clerks in this town?—My impression is that it is not improving; that, on the contrary, it is rather diminishing in efficiency.

11015. Have you taken means for the purpose of forwarding the education of young men who are clerks in the different offices in and about this city. Have you projected or originated any thing for the purpose?—There is something of the kind at present projected. A change has been made very recently as to closing the shops early; and the young men of the town came to me to ask if I wou'd assist them, as far as I could, in getting up a reading-room, or something of that kind, in which there would be lectures delivered and other matters for the purpose of education, so as to give them the means of improvement in the evening.

11016. That originated with the young men themselves?—With the young men themselves, so far as I know.

11017. From a sense of deficiency, and an anxiety to remedy any defect in their original education?—I believe so.

11018. Do you hold any office in connexion with the association?—They asked me to take the office of president, and I said if I thought I could be of more use to them as president than as a committee man, or in any other way, I would be very glad to do so, and assist them as far as I could. Again, in other matters, I did think there was a great want of such a society in the town, not only upon educational grounds, but because there is a great want of means for enabling the young men of the town to employ their evenings profitably.

11019. Do you consider that the young men who act as clerks should originally receive a better education; and that after they have entered upon their duties as clerks, they should have the means of further improvement?—I feel that is absolutely necessary.

11020. You feel that to be absolutely necessary for the advancement of the young men of the city?—For the advancement of the young men of the city I think it very desirable.

11021. Mr. *Stephens.*—You stated that in Londonderry there is an evening school for young men projected; is there a similar one projected for girls?—I have not heard. There is an endowed school in this immediate neighbourhood, endowed by an old merchant named Gwyn, for boys; and since that, another merchant who died here, Mr. Young, left a large sum of money, which, if I recollect aright, was to form the nucleus of an endowed school for girls; but he left a great number of life interests, and I do not know how many of these life interests may have dropped. I am aware no means have been taken to render it available, but I do not know whether they have any funds in hands.

11022. Is there an endowment for such an object?—There was an amount of property left, I know, subject to life interests, but I do not know how far it has become, as yet, available.

11023. Mr. *Hughes.*—What was the name of the gentleman?—Joseph Young.

11024. Was it by will?—Yes, some of it.

11025. When?—About five years ago.

11026. *Chairman.*—Have you turned your attention sufficiently to the subject to enable you to lay before the Commissioners any general view about education?—I am afraid I have not sufficiently considered the subject.

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LONDONDERRY.

General State of Education.

Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson, Bart., M.P.

11027. A general system of education for Ireland?—I would rather not give any opinion on the subject; I have not sufficiently studied it; but the general deficiency felt is the want of an intermediate class of schools between those that are for classical education and the lower ones.

11028. The Commissioners would be happy to learn your opinion on the subject?—There seems a want of a kind of intermediate schools between the national schools and schools like the diocesan school, which may be considered as originally formed for classical schools, and to be kept particularly for that purpose. It is very difficult to suppose, that if the diocesan school pupils were increased very much in number that due attention to mercantile education would be given. Mr. Escott explained, I believe, how he combines the two branches in the present state of the school; but if the school was formed as it ought to be, I would be afraid the two systems would clash, or else you would have two separate schools under the same roof.

11029. Do you consider that objectionable?—You should not have the same head master attending to both; for, if he gave all his attention to the classical class, if he took the classes in the succession Mr. Escott states, I am afraid the mercantile part of the education would either overtax him, or that it must be omitted altogether.

11030. If he had a sufficient staff of masters under him, could he not give a sufficient general attention to both?—I think his attention would be directed more to one school than to another, and it would be better to have a separate head for each.

11031. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is it not a fact, that at King Edward the Sixth's school, at Birmingham, the same master superintends both?—I am not aware how that might be arranged; but it strikes me so much attention is required that it would be better to have them separate.

11032. Are you acquainted with the Cheltenham school, which has but one head master?—I am not.

11033. *Secretary.*—The only other communications I received were handed to me by the Rev. Dr. Denham of this city; they are from the Rev. John Wilson, the Rev. Mr. Steene, and the Rev. N. Brown, of Newtownlimavady—they are not present.

The Gwyn Charitable Institution.

Pitt Skipton, Esq.

THE GWYN CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.

Pitt Skipton, Esq., sworn and examined.

11034. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold?—I am secretary to the Gwyn Charitable Institution. I do not reside in the house, as one of the gentlemen thought this morning I did.

11035. Are you honorary secretary to the charity?—I am secretary. I am paid a salary.

11036. How many boys are there boarded in the school?—Seventy-six at present. At the last meeting of the trustees there was a resolution passed to reduce the number to seventy-two, until they paid off their debts, or until they could come within the sum of £1,600 per annum.

11037. What is the mode of selecting the boys?—They are selected from the different districts; they are classified as to their greater or less amount of poverty: from their being orphans or otherwise.

11038. From what localities are they selected?—From the city of Derry and the Liberties; then from the town of Muff and the county of Donegal and around it; and the Liberties of the parish of Glendermot, or on the other side of the water.

11039. Are they all the children of Protestant parents?—No; all religious persuasions are admissible.

11040. Mr. *Hughes.*—You have Roman Catholic children in the school at this moment, and always have?—We always have; and the Roman Catholics are generally double the number of the Episcopalians and Presbyterians.

11041. By whom are they selected?—By the trustees.

11042. Who are the trustees?—The Bishop and the first clergyman of the first Presbyterian meeting-house, *ex-officio*. All the other trustees must be merchants.

11043. Of this city?—Of this city, and all resident within the district to which the charity extends.

11044. How are the trustees selected?—By the trustees themselves.

11045. The boys are boarded and clothed?—They are boarded, clothed, and educated.

11046. What education do they receive?—An English education simply, so as to prepare them as tradesmen or as sailors. Under the will of the founder, the trustees are permitted or enjoined to teach the lads navigation; any of them that wish, we prepare them to go to sea.

11047. What industrial pursuits are taught to the boys?—They are taught tailoring and shoemaking.

11048. Do they work in the garden?—They work on the grounds.

11049. Are they taught mensuration and book-keeping?—They are.

11050. And navigation?—And navigation.

11051. You said tailoring and shoemaking?—I did; that is what they are taught in the house. After they are supposed to be old enough—say from fifteen to sixteen—they are then apprenticed out, generally.

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11052. Are they taught gardening?—Not particularly.

11053. In the school grounds?—In the school grounds they are taken out to work, but there is no particular instruction given them on the grounds.

11054. Nor in farming?—Nor in farming.

11055. Do they do work in the garden?—They only aid.

11056. Are there any lectures on natural history given to the boys?—No.

11057. Is there a museum attached?—There is; there is a portion of a museum there, but it does not belong to the establishment.

11058. To whom did the museum belong?—To a society that was formerly in Derry, something like the society that Sir Robert Ferguson mentioned, which they are about to get up now.

11059. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—I was informed in the schoolhouse that the assistant teacher gives instruction to the pupils in zoology, using Patterson's school book as his text—is that the case?—I believe he has done so sometimes; I do not know that it has been done generally.

11060 You are not aware whether it is a regular part of the school instruction?—I could not answer that. He has frequently had classes in botany; where the boys show any taste for it he forms a botanical class.

11061. What effect has that instruction produced—has it been gladly received by the boys?—They take a very great interest in it, and some of them gained a good deal of knowledge.

11062. Are the trustees favourable to the introduction of these studies?—Yes.

11063. Is the labour of the boys made use of in keeping the house clean and orderly?—It is.

11064. Is any considerable expense incurred, or pains taken in securing the cleanliness of the passages, the rooms, and dormitories—I observed that, generally speaking, they were remarkably clean?—There is a housemaid kept for the purpose, and she attends the boys when they are sweeping the dormitories; she also washes, when necessary.

11065. How often are the dormitories washed?—Well, I could not say.

11066. I ask, because they appear scrupulously clean?—If ever I observe a stain, I immediately call upon the matron, and show it to her; and I would say they are not now washed more than once in the fortnight; I objected to frequent washing, on account of the damp.

11067. Do you think that the schoolroom is kept in a proper state of cleanliness?—I do not.

11068. The smell in the schoolroom is in the highest degree offensive, and, I should think, injurious to health; do you suppose such a want of cleanliness is inevitable in a school of this kind?—I was speaking to the master after you left, and he stated to me that in the school, upon close, damp days, there was almost always an offensive smell.

11069. Can that arise from imperfect sewerage?—I suppose the sewerage is bad.

11070. Mr. *Stephens.*—How often is the schoolroom floor washed?—Not once annually.

11071. Do you think it was ever washed?—Oh, yes; it has been occasionally washed.

11072. What is the objection to washing the schoolroom; it would be worth while to make the experiment, to see whether the smell that the master admitted to exist, does or does not arise from the dirt?—It does not arise from the dirt; the room, although not washed, is frequently swept; you would scarcely have soiled your finger on the floor, though it has that bad appearance. The smell, Mr. Kennedy, the master, seems to think, arose from the boys having eaten onions the previous day; and he states it is almost always so after they eat onions; they get them at this season, it appears, three times in the week. The air was close to-day, owing to the want of the ordinary draught; I never felt the same uncomfortable smell in the room before.

11073. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you think the room is imperfectly ventilated?—I do; I think the ventilation ought to be improved.

11074. The Commissioners examined many schools in which the means of ventilation appeared to be inferior, and in which there was a larger number of boys, and those of a poorer class, but in no case have they found the air of the schoolroom so bad—so positively offensive as in this?—The windows upon an entire side of the room were open, and had been so.

11075. Have any boys who received industrial education in the school been apprenticed to trades in Derry?—Yes.

11076. And has their conduct been good?—Like all others; many good, and some not so; but generally their conduct is the average of apprentices.

11077. You would not venture to say it was above the average?—No; I do not know that I would be a proper judge of that; I have no mode of judging.

11078. I will suggest a mode of judging—are masters resident in the city of Londonderry in the habit of making application to the trustees for apprentices educated in that school?—Sometimes they do apply.

11079. Is there a preference shown by masters for those educated in the institution?—Allow me to say that masters can get from parents a fee with apprentices that the trustees do not give, and therefore, it would scarcely be a fair criterion; but latterly I find no difficulty in apprenticing our boys, where I can give them a good sum.

11080. It would surprise me to learn that masters did not show a preference for boys

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LONDONDERRY.

The Gwyn Charitable Institution.

Pitt Skipton, Esq.

educated in this school; their answering, when I examined them to-day in the different departments, was very respectable; in some branches much above the average; and if their moral discipline is equally good, I doubt not masters would show a preference for apprentices who receive such an education?—There is some opinion against them; they think that whether the boy is good or not, that the trustees are so powerful that they would maintain the standing of the boy against his master; and some men decline taking them on that account: you must take all the bearings of the question.

11081. Are the boys educated in the school apprenticed indifferently, without any regard to their conduct and diligence?—Oh, no; they are not.

11082. Are they selected for that as a reward?—They are selected by the master when they come to be long enough in the school; when they come to the age it is thought right to send them out; then the master furnishes their general character, and their progress as to learning; and the trustees authorize the lads to be apprenticed; and the boys that have good characters, that are tall enough, go off early. In the quarter ending July last, I had seven or eight boys apprenticed; this quarter ending October, I have only two boys apprenticed.

11083. Mr. *Stephens.*—You told me there are seventy-six boarders?—Yes.

11084. How many wash-hand basins have they?—There is somewhere about a dozen and a-half.

11085. I asked you to show them to me to-day—in fact, there are only fifteen basins for seventy-six boys?—Then there is a large wooden trough, besides.

11086. Dr. *Andrews.*—Is there any supervision of the apprentices after they have left you?—I am bound to visit them once every quarter. If they are at a distance from town then only every six months, on account of the expense.

11087. What inquiry do you make at these visits?—As to the general conduct of the masters and boys, whether they are getting their trades, and if they consider themselves they are getting on well; the master tells me generally all about the boy.

11088. Then you inquire not only as to the manner in which the masters treat and instruct them, but also as to what their conduct has been under the masters?—I do both.

11089. Do you on those occasions advise with the boys, and speak to them as to what would be advantageous to them?—I do.

11090. You still keep them under your eye and charge after they have left the school?—I do, until their apprenticeship is out, at the termination of which, if the general report in the book is satisfactory, there is then a premium of £5 for the first class, and £4 for the second, and sometimes only £3 is given, but they generally give £5.

11091. Do you find young men attached to the institution by this care and attention?—Generally. I have produced a book in which the entries of the visits are made; one of the Commissioners asked me to bring it up.

11092. Have you paid attention to the state of education in the city of Londonderry as connected with the middle classes?—My attention has been a good deal drawn towards that, from my position as secretary of this school and honorary secretary in another institution.

11093. Will you be good enough to send us in writing a statement of what you consider the deficiencies, and the remedy for the deficiencies, in the education given at the model schools?—I shall endeavour to do so.

11094. Mr. *Hughes.*—I would wish you to state to the Commissioners the substance of what you communicated to me to-day; or I will repeat it, as well as I remember, and you can say whether I am correct or not. I understood that the management of the institution is conducted by trustees, who are *ex-officio*, and appointed from the burgesses—that these trustees appoint a committee of management, five in number, from amongst themselves. The trustees meet quarterly; that the committee of management meet once a week, every Tuesday, and three form a quorum. That the committee of management report quarterly to the trustees, and that the trustees act upon their reports. That I understand to be the constitution of the institution in respect of its management?—Yes.

11095. I understood from you that when a boy is about being apprenticed he writes with his own hand in a book kept for the purpose, his name, the name of his parents, the religious denomination to which he belongs, and the progress he has made at the school—and that is signed and countersigned by you as secretary?—By the master, and not by me.

11096. That in that book is kept, as it were, an account of the boy's moral progress. He is debited and credited with certain items in respect of conduct and advancement in his apprenticeship, and these entries are made up from the book of inspection which you have, it being your duty to visit and attend to the boys during their apprenticeship, and to make inquiries of themselves, their masters, and friends, as to their progress, and that you return the result of these inquiries to the institution. That is entered in the account of the boy one way or the other. That if the boy has progressed in his apprenticeship, and at the close has entitled himself to a premium, he receives one according to his scale of merit—that, I understood from you to-day, to be the principle acted upon in the school?—Yes; and I would suggest other matters. Every apprentice has to appear every six months before the committee.

11097. The trustees or committee, which?—The committee; and my entries for the time being are read out to him, so that if there be any improper charge made it might be answered or checked.

11098. In respect of your financial department, I understood your statement to be this,

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that the average expense is about £1,600 a-year—that a debt has been accumulating for some years, which has resulted in the committee or trustees borrowing a sum of £800; and that sum of £800, for which they had given some security, is the only debt due by the institution?—That is to my knowledge; the treasurer is here.

11099. That appears from the resolutions entered into at the last quarterly minute?—Yes. I handed in a paper which is signed by the master—there is a clerical mistake in it, and I hand in this second paper to correct it. [It is handed in.]

11100. Another part of the establishment that attracted my attention, and that I would wish to bring before the Commissioners, is this—the housekeeper or matron keeps a stock book, and she is debited with all the materials, bed clothes, boys' clothing, sheeting, toweling, and other matters: and then she keeps an account, or there is an account kept by you as secretary?—I check off every thing.

11101. If any materials are given out for the use of the house you check it off on her credit side of the account, and in that way the stock book presents at one view the account of the establishment in respect of the matters under the charge of the matron?—It does. You asked me for an Act of Parliament; I have brought it and a copy of the will itself. I can give you that copy, and more if required; but I have only the one copy of the Act.

11102. It is an Act entitled "Gwyn Estate: An Act for establishing and carrying into execution the trusts created by the last will and testament of Joseph Gwyn, late of the city of Londonderry, deceased, for incorporating the trustees therein named, and for other purposes. Received the Royal assent 16th July, 1830."

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LIFFORD.

LIFFORD, OCTOBER 12, 1855.

Present:—The MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

Ballindrate School.

BALLINDRATE SCHOOL.

11103. [*Henry Stewart*, Esq.—There is no endowment or trust for the school in the parish of Clonleigh, as would appear from the list read.]

Documentary Evidence.

11104. *Secretary.*—In the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, 1835, page 323*, it is mentioned that in the parish of Clonleigh there was a parochial school kept by Matthew Buchanan at Ballindrate, and a female parochial school kept by Anne Sproul. It is stated that Lord Erne's trustees give £12 a-year to each. The mistake of considering the school as endowed arose in this way, wherever the word "trustees" occurred it was assumed they were trustees for a school, but in this case it appears Lord Erne's property was in trust.

Henry Stewart, Esq.

Henry Stewart, Esq., sworn and examined.

11105. *Chairman.*—You are agent to Lord Erne?—Yes.

11106. Can you give the Commissioners any information about Ballindrate school?—It has only been established for a few years, in the time when the late Lord Erne, who was a lunatic, was living. There had never been a school there before that.

11107. The trustees mentioned in this return were his trustees?—His "committee" would have been the proper word. There was a committee of lunacy.

11108. Is there any endowment for this school at present?—No, except that Lord Erne voluntarily gives a salary.

11109. He can withdraw it?—At any time.

11110. Is the schoolhouse secured by lease?—No; it was built entirely by Lord Erne, and is entirely his property. There is no lease to any body.

The Lifford Grammar School.

THE LIFFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Henry Stewart, Esq.

Henry Stewart, Esq., further examined.

11111. Can you give any information relative to any other school?—I am agent to Lord Erne, and he pays the salary to the Lifford school at present. The school is opposite the courthouse; Conboy is the master.

11112. Upon what ground does Lord Erne pay the salary?—Formerly this was a borough, and during the time it was so, the burgesses, as far as we understand, paid that. However, at the Union it ceased to be a borough—the burgesses neglected to select new burgesses, and, therefore, the thing has fallen to the ground. Lord Erne, however, thought it might be a question whether it was his duty or not to pay the salary, and he has always continued to pay.

11113. Are there any lands, or is there any rent-charge for paying this?—No; there are no special lands at all; nor does it state specially in Sir Richard Hansard's will whether it was to come from the burgesses or the estate.

11114. Mr. *Hughes.*—Did Lord Erne receive compensation for the borough?—I rather think he did. It is mere hearsay—I know nothing of it myself.

11115. [*Secretary.*—The only paper returned by the schoolmaster was an extract from the Report of the Commissioners of Municipal Corporations in Ireland. Lord Erne himself referred the Commissioners to his agent, Mr. Stewart, who would produce any papers and give any information the Commissioners desired, but the papers have not been produced yet.]

11116. I understood from Lord Erne he had sent up a copy of the will of Sir Richard Hansard to Dublin.

11117. Dr. *Andrews.*—Does Lord Erne derive any property under the will of Sir Richard Hansard?—I am not competent to say any thing about that, but I rather think the property was purchased by Lord Erne's family, and that the charge continued upon it. In the will of Sir Richard Hansard it is expressed that there is to be a school, the master to get a salary of £30, and the usher a salary of £20, Irish currency; that was part of the will.

[For further Evidence see p. 613.]

Colonel Robertson's Schools.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS IN THE DIOCESE OF RAPHOE ENDOWED BY COLONEL ROBERTSON.

11118. *Secretary.*—The Rev. Mr. Fullerton has sent to the Commissioners very full information respecting those schools, and he is in attendance to be examined.

Rev. Thos. Fullerton.

Rev. *Thomas Fullerton*, Rector of Stranorlar, sworn and examined.

11119. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold in connexion with Robertson's schools?—I am secretary to the acting committee.

11120. Would you state the object of the endowment?—As the will states, to establish a school in each parish then in existence, that is thirty-one parishes, and also supplying them with books.

11121. In the diocese of Raphoe?—Yes. There was such a sum left as would give to each parish £15 a year to the master, and £3 for books. That has been reduced since the year 1826, in consequence of the change in the currency.

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LIFFORD.

Colonel Robertson's Schools.

Rev. Thos. Fullerton.

11122. Who owns the Robertson estate at present?—The money is in the funds.

11123. Is it under the Commissioners of Education?—No; there is a committee appointed in accordance with the master's report. The committee consists, *ex-officio*, of the bishop, dean, archdeacon, and vicar-general of the diocese; and then there is a certain number of the rectors appointed by the bishop. The committee is full now; you will see the number on the first page of the pamphlet.

11124. Have you any fund for repairing the schools?—No fund; the schools are kept in repair by the incumbents; and if there is any money that is not expended for books, they are allowed by the committee to apply a portion of that to keep the school in repair. There were so many parochial schools which the incumbents were called on to repair, that if they could give them any assistance in any way they thought they would give it.

11125. Dr. *Andrews*.—In what state of repair are the schools generally?—As reported, they are in very good repair, except one, which is undergoing repair, Lettermackaward.

11126. Who reports they are in good repair?—The visitors appointed by the bishop; or the inspector appointed to inspect the schools every half year.

11127. Do they make a report every half year?—Every half year, in the form I hand in.

COLONEL ROBERTSON'S SCHOOL AT RAPHOE.

Colonel Robertson's School at Raphoe.

Rev. *Thomas Fullerton* further examined.

11128. *Chairman*.—Are you a visitor of the Raphoe school?—I am.

11129. Did you make a report on the school lately?—Not yet; I will visit it next week. I visited in April or March, previous to the May half-yearly meeting of the committee.

11130. Dr. *Andrews*.—When did you last visit the Raphoe school?—It was either in March or April.

11131. What kind of repair was it in then?—It was not in very good repair.

11132. Might you not say it was in very bad repair?—It required a great deal of cleaning, and I reported it as in want of whitewashing; and the rooms above were not in good repair; the flooring——

11133. Is not the flooring all broken, and in a very bad state?—Yes, it was.

11134. Are not the rooms very comfortless?—They are both very comfortless.

11135. Damp?—Yes; it has been reported several times; and the dean has been spoken to. I do not know what may have been done to it since I saw it in March or April last. The ceiling of the school room, to the left-hand side of the door, had been quite broken down, as if a foot had gone through the floor above, and crushed down the ceiling. The last time I was there that was repaired.

11136. Is not the roof in very indifferent order?—As far as I could see the roof seemed to be pretty good, and pointed; looking at it from the ground, as far as I could see at that time, the roof seemed to be in pretty good order.

11137. Did you ask the master was it sufficiently water-tight?—I did; and he told me the roof was in very good repair; that it did not let in water.

11138. *Chairman*.—Is there any surplus in hands for the repair of the school?—No funds at all; it is expected it would be kept in repair by the incumbent.

11139. It is intended to be a parochial school, with the assistance of £15 a-year paid to the master out of this fund?—Yes.

11140. And as such it is to be kept in repair like any other parochial school?—Yes.

11141. Has the master any salary from the parish, in addition to what he receives from this fund?—He has no stated salary from the parish, except what the children are able to pay.

11142. Is he generally the parish clerk?—Not generally; but he is now the parish clerk, I believe.

11143. That is the teacher of the school at Raphoe?—Yes; until lately, I think he was not a parish clerk.

11144. Are you able to state the amount of the payments made by the children who attend?—He did not tell me what the rates were; but he just told me in the gross the sum he receives from the children.

11145. Do you remember how much it was he told you?—I think it was something about £20.

11146. It is a mixed school; male, and female?—Yes, it is.

11147. Dr. *Andrews*.—Are you aware whether there is any industrial instruction given to the children, either male or female?—I should think not.

11148. The females are not taught sewing?—No, they are not; at least as far as I could see, I think they were not.

11149. Would you think it desirable that industrial instruction should be introduced, especially for the females?—Yes. There is a female school in the town, and the girls that wish for industrial instruction, go to it; it is a school in connexion with the Church Education Society.

11150. Is industrial instruction given there?—Yes, to females; they are taught sewing and knitting; and whatever female instruction calls for.

11151. Is that school which you refer to merely a female school?—Exclusively a female school.

11152. A mistress has charge of it?—Yes; a Mrs. Pitcairn.

11153. Do you visit the school for the purpose of ascertaining how the children answer

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LIFFORD.

Colonel Robertson's School at Raphoe.

Rev. Thos. Fullerton.

—how the educational department is carried on?—Oh, yes; I examine them according to the scale of proficiency in that paper I have handed in.

11154. Are the children catechised by the clergyman there?—Yes, they are, as I was answered; and the master himself instructs them in the catechism.

11155. It is a mixed school, as to religious denominations?—It is.

11156. Could you state what denominations constitute the bulk of the school?—Three denominations: Church of England, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics.

11157. There are children of the three denominations there?—There were when I inspected it last.

11158. Was there any thing in the arrangements of the school that would prevent any particular denomination attending there, and taking advantage of the instruction?—Nothing that I know of; there is no objection made.

11159. Are the Scriptures read?—They are.

11160. By the children?—Yes, every day.

11161. The Scriptures are explained by the master?—He questions them upon the Scripture.

11162. Can you tell the relative number of the three denominations attending?—Not in that particular school; but I could tell you the relative numbers, or the gross number attending; I could give the gross number of the thirty-five schools.

11163 Be good enough to do so?—It was not required in the return that was sent down to me; but for my own satisfaction, when I was making out the gross number, I took down the different denominations in 1852, 1853, and 1854; the three years I got. In 1852, there were 788 Church of England children; 371 Protestant dissenters; and 798 Roman Catholic.

11164. You mean by Protestant Dissenters, Presbyterians?—Yes.

11165. Call them so?—In 1853, there were 782 Church of England children; 338 Presbyterians; and 627 Roman Catholics. In 1854, there were 734 Church of England, 294 Presbyterians, and 667 Roman Catholics. The way I have seen it in some public documents was Protestant Dissenters, and Roman Catholic Dissenters; it is merely a term of distinction.

11166. Could you say which of the schools you think is best conducted?—I do not know; I could not recollect at present.

11167. Can you tell how the Raphoe school stands, as compared with the thirty-four?—I think it stands pretty well.

11168. In point of education?—In point of education.

11169. Where was the master trained—or was he trained?—I cannot recollect whether he was trained at all.

11170. Do you think the Raphoe school a fair specimen of the others?—I do think it a fair specimen both as to discipline and as to the instruction given. The master seems to be a very competent master, and seems to pay very great attention to the children.

11171. The reason I ask the question is that we inspected it, and you are right in saying the master exhibited very fair proficiency?—And he seems to preserve very fair discipline; the classes came out very regularly, and they seem to be under very fair restraint, so far as I could see.

11172. You consider the school which the Commissioners visited this morning a fair specimen of the schools called Colonel Robertson's schools, in the diocese of Raphoe?—I do.

11173. Mr. *Stephens*.—Do I understand you aright, as saying, speaking of the Raphoe school, that it is expected to be kept in repair by the incumbent?—Yes.

11174. Why should the incumbent be expected to keep the school in repair?—It is expected by the committee that the incumbents will keep their schools in repair in each parish, it is what I do myself.

11175. What grounds have you for expecting that?—It is their duty.

11176. Under the canon law or what law?—I think there is a law of Henry VIII., and I think it is in the canons, that a clergyman is either bound to keep a school or teach a school. I think it is towards the latter end of the canons; and I think there is an act of Henry VIII. that a clergyman is bound to spend £2 a-year, or whatever it may be, in keeping a school; and then it was thought that when there was such a liberal provision made, the least the clergyman might do would be to keep the school building in repair.

11177. Teaching in a school, and keeping it in repair, are two different things. A person may teach a school, and another authority keep it in repair?—Yes; but I do not know what other authority would keep it in repair, except the rector of the parish.

11178. You say the rector of the parish is bound by statute law to keep this school in repair?—I cannot say. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the statute law to say.

11179. You rely upon a statute of the reign of Henry VIII?—So far as I understand the law I do.

11180. You refer to the canon law. Will you tell me what part of the canon law you refer to?—I do not recollect exactly. It is one of the canons of the Irish Church.

11181. The Church of Ireland?—The Church of Ireland I would say.

11182. Are there not several large landed proprietors in this parish?—I think not. It is bishop's land mostly; and I think there are not any large landed proprietors; I think the only county gentleman is Captain Fenwick.

11183. Is he a gentleman of large landed property?—I do not know.

11184. You have alluded to the bishop, has his lordship a large landed property in the parish?—It is now under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

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11185. Do they allow any thing?—I do not know; I think application was made to them, and they said it did not come under their province. I am not certain of it. I am merely speaking from hearsay.

11186. What is the extent of property belonging to the bishop, now in the possession of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners?—I do not know.

11187. Is it the largest proportion of property in the parish?—Why, I cannot say that either.

11188. Do the Ecclesiastical Commissioners derive a much larger income from the parish than the incumbent?—I cannot say that either.

11189. Do you know much about it?—I do not know much of the locality, or the income of the parish at all. I could not say what proportion the church-lands, as I might call them, bear to the entire parish at all.

11190. Do the see-lands lie exclusively in the parish of Raphoe?—I cannot say that either; but, speaking from hearsay, I think the bishop did receive rent from other parishes, but in what parishes the land lies I cannot say.

11191. Then am I to take it as a matter of fact, that through the entire of this county all the incumbents keep in repair the parochial schoolhouses?—It is expected from them.

11192. I am asking as a matter of fact, not what the committee expect?—So far as I can see from the reports, all the schools, with the exception of Lettermackaward, are reported as being in a pretty fair state of repair.

11193. I ask whether in this diocese the incumbents of every parish keep in repair the parochial schoolhouse, that is my question?—I think they do.

11194. As a matter of obligation?—As a matter of obligation. I know I do it myself, and it cost me £7 this year in repairing my schoolhouse.

11195. Have not some of the incumbents very small incomes?—Yes.

11196. Very small?—Yes.

11197. Could you tell me the minimum?—I cannot exactly say; Glen Colombkille is small, and I think Lettermackaward is very small.

11198. Do you know the net annual income?—I do not.

11199. Under £100 a-year?—I could not say. I might make a guess, but I could not say as on my oath.

11200. Dr. *Andrews.*—In whose names are the funds at present, and are they invested in the funds?—In the names of the bishop, dean, and archdeacon; they are the three trustees.

11201. Then you have trustees for the fund, a committee for general management, and visitors to report?—Yes, appointed by the bishop, in accordance with the master's report.

11202. *Chairman.*—Can any gentleman give the Commissioners any information with respect to the Royal School of Raphoe and the Lifford Grammar School?

RAPHOE ROYAL SCHOOL.

Raphoe Royal School.

Documentary Evidence.

11203. *Secretary.*—The next school I have to bring under the notice of the Commissioners is the Raphoe Royal School. The first information respecting it is contained in the charter of the 15th December, 1627, by King Charles the First. It grants unto James Archbishop of Armagh, amongst other lands, the following:—"And also the quarter of land, Tawnywooly, with the appurtenances; and two baliboes of land called Gooladore, with the appurtenances in the county of Donegal, containing between them, by estimation, 200 acres of land, more or less; together with a place or piece of land, and two acres of land in or near the town of Donegal, where a free school may be built, with the appurtenances lying in the barony of Tirehugh, in the aforesaid county of Donegal."

11204. In another part of the charter there is the following:—"And also to have, hold, and enjoy the aforesaid quarter of land of Tawnywooly, and the aforesaid baliboe of land of Gooladore, and the aforesaid lot or piece of land, and the aforesaid two acres of land in or near the aforesaid town of Donegal, with the appurtenances, to the aforesaid James Archbishop of Armagh and his successors for ever, to the sole and proper use and behoof of the master of the free school at Donegal, in the said county of Donegal, for the time being, for ever." The Commissioners of the Board of Education, 1807-12, in their Report, page 5, state:—"The lands belonging to the school of Raphoe are situate in the western part of the county of Donegal, fifteen miles from Raphoe, and four from the town of Donegal, on the great road from Londonderry to Sligo.

"By a survey produced to us it appears that the lands contain 5,946 acres, of which number 1,114 are profitable, the remainder bogs and mountain. These lands abound with limestone, and it is stated to us that the arable parts are tilled as much as they will bear, without greater efforts to manure them than the tenants, who are poor and very numerous, are disposed to make.

"The Rev. James Irwin, A.B., is the present master; he was appointed by Government, in the month of September, 1796, during pleasure.

"We find that in November, 1798, he let the lands which constitute the endowment of the school, for ten years (provided his incumbency should so long continue), to 130 tenants, at the yearly rent of £639. Two farms, producing £90 per annum, and included in the above, are let by him during his incumbency.

"Mr. Irwin has stated that his predecessor leased these lands, some time after his appointment in 1771, at the yearly rent of £328. He thinks the lands at present worth £750 per annum, yet he collects the present rent with difficulty, on account of the number and poverty of the tenants. Mr. Irwin receives the whole of the rents, and there is at present no charge upon the endowment.

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Raphoe Royal School.

Documentary Evidence.

"The schoolhouse, which is in the town of Raphoe, can at present accommodate forty boarders, and when certain improvements which are intended by the master shall be completed, will, as he informed us, be capable of accommodating seventy. The master further stated to us that he has memorialed for the expenditure of £1,200 upon additional buildings, repairs, and alterations, having found the house and offices in a ruinous state from ten years' non-residence of his predecessor; and that he has already expended £1,000 in improvements, and proposes to complete those intended in the course of the present summer."

11205. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Reports of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, commonly called the Clare-street Board, under whose charge the Royal and endowed schools were placed. In the Report of 1817 they state:—"We have to report further to your Excellency that the survey and valuation of the school-lands of Raphoe, situated in the county of Donegal, have been executed since our last report, and measures calculated to render that establishment more efficacious to the public are within our immediate attention; for which purpose a valuation of said school has been ordered to take place on the 9th of April."

11206. In the following year, 1818, they notice the Raphoe school again, but there is nothing material mentioned. In the year 1819 they state:—"We beg leave to report to your Excellency that the situation of the Raphoe school estate (on which a very considerable arrear of rents had accrued, through the peculiar pressure of the years 1815 and 1816 upon the lower orders inhabiting those lands in the county of Donegal,) has rendered it necessary for us to apply a sum of £495 19*s.* 10*d.*, which we had caused to be laid by in Government stock for some of the purposes pointed out in the Act of Parliament, to the discharge of a portion of an arrear of salary due at November last to the first and second masters of the school of Raphoe; and finding it advisable to appoint one agent for the superintendence and management of all the school estates which have as yet come within the immediate control of the Commissioners of Education; and the gentleman who had been so employed declining to unite the care of the Raphoe school-lands to that of the remainder (circumstanced as we have stated), Messrs. Sherrard and Sons and Brassington have been approved of by us to succeed him; and we have directed them to furnish the proper securities to be entered into by them for the faithful performance of the services so undertaken."

11207. The next Report I read from is that of 1820:—"We are concerned to state to your Excellency that, notwithstanding the exertions of the agents to the school estates, the arrears of rent which accrued upon the school-lands of Raphoe remain uncollected, by reason of the refractory disposition of the tenantry of those estates, which extend over a large tract of country, chiefly mountainous. In the hope of inducing the tenantry, who retain the possession, to discharge their arrears and improve their farms, our Board proposed to them, if they would discharge their arrears, to grant them leases for twenty-one years of their farms, at rents approaching the valuation which had been set upon the lands by our agents and surveyors, but which proposal they refused to accept; we have, therefore, been compelled to direct our solicitor to devise such measures, under the direction of the counsel to this Board, as may be best calculated to enforce the discharge of the rents so unpaid; and we have, for some time past, caused the estate to be advertised for letting, in the whole or in divisions, to solvent tenants, for a term of twenty-one years; but such advertisements have not as yet produced any satisfactory proposal."

11208. The next is the Report for the year 1821:—"We informed your Excellency in our last annual report of the great insubordination of the tenantry of the school estate of Raphoe; and we are concerned to state that the same causes which prevented our recovering the arrears of rent due thereon still subsist, notwithstanding the exertions of this Board, and of its solicitor and land agents, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Pakenham and some other gentlemen of the county of Donegal.

"A general combination has been organized amongst the tenants to resist the payment of the rents to this Board, and even to controvert its title; and we are informed that a regular system of contribution to a common fund has been established, wherewith they have been enabled to litigate; and, accordingly, when, with much difficulty, distresses for rent were made on a portion of the stock of some of the tenants, the chief part of it having been removed at night to remote parts of the country, replevins have been issued by the persons distrained, which replevins are still depending; and actions having been brought by our Board against other tenants to recover their arrears, they have been litigiously resisted; and points of law have been reserved from the last assizes of Donegal for argument in the courts above in the ensuing term. And our Board having given directions for the service on the tenants of notices to quit, in order to remove them from the lands, it has been found quite impracticable to serve such notices, except in very few instances, by reason of the persons so sought to be served having closed their doors against the agents and process-servers employed by this Board, and by reason of apprehension of personal danger to themselves. The masters' salaries have, consequently, fallen much into arrear; and as this Board is disabled from applying the surplus fund of one school subject to its jurisdiction for the support of another, it has not power by the said Act of the 53rd George III. to contract a loan for the payment of the salaries. We beg leave to represent to your Excellency the great hardships of the situation of the said masters, in the hope that some fund may be provided for their support until the estate can be rendered productive, which, probably, might be effected, and much expense saved to the consolidated fund, were a power given to the Court of Chancery to appoint a receiver of the rents of school estates, and adjust the claims of the creditors of school estates, on a summary application by petition. And we have also to acquaint your Excellency that we, on the 14th of October last,

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executed a power of attorney to the Rev. James Irwin, the master, and Mr. J. Miller, his brother-in-law, at the request of Mr. Irwin, empowering them, as agents for us, to receive the rents and arrears of rents of this estate, as it had been alleged that local agents would be more successful. And it had been suggested to our Board that there was a likelihood of collecting the arrears through the agency of the persons most interested therein; and we invested them and our solicitor, with somewhat discretionary powers, as to the settling with the defaulting tenants; but no advantage has been, as yet, produced from any of our exertions."

11209. The next information with regard to the school is contained in certain returns that were made to Parliament in 1821. It is stated:—"The nominal rental is £800 per annum, of which £350 is the salary of the first and £150 that of the second master; but owing to the lawless and unmanageable conduct of the tenantry of the estate, and the depreciation of agricultural property (which general conduct has occasioned the especial notice and observation of the magistrates assembled at sessions in Donegal, early in the last year), the agents to the Board of Education have been unable to collect the rents, and, consequently, the salaries are considerably in arrear: the number of scholars at present is twenty-two, some of them boarders. The surplus revenue of the school estate had been laid by for repairs; but it has been found necessary to apply it to the liquidation of so much of the arrear of the masters' salaries as it could discharge, leaving still unsatisfied a very large balance."

11210. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826, page 344. They mention:—"The Raphoe endowed school in the parish and barony of Raphoe. A large slated house, containing apartments for the master. Number of boys—ten Protestants, one Presbyterian, three of other denominations, and one Roman Catholic; total, fifteen boys. Salary of the master, £350, and £150 for an assistant."

11211. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Report of the Clare-street Board for 1829:—"The schoolhouse at Raphoe at present needing repair and requiring to be enlarged, the school being in a flourishing state, and the accommodation for boarders being very limited, the Commissioners directed their architect to inspect the buildings, who has furnished a plan and estimate for the repairs, and of a proposed improvement by adding an additional story to the present house. The Lord Bishop of Raphoe offered to grant to this Board a suitable site for a new house, if empowered to do so, on the lands belonging to his see, considering the situation of the present house rather confined, and that the sum to be laid out on its repairs might possibly be more advantageously expended on a new building; but on considering the difficulty of obtaining such grant, as the law at present stands, and of procuring funds sufficient for the erection of a new house, those at the Commissioners' disposal being at present insufficient for such purpose, we have been obliged to confine ourselves to the repair and improvement of the house on its original plan."

11212. The next information with regard to the school is contained in returns made to Parliament in 1831. It is there mentioned that "in the Royal School of Raphoe there were thirty-six boys; twenty-one were boarders, fifteen day-scholars, and two free pupils." The next to which I refer is the Report of the Clare-street Board for the year 1834. There is nothing particular in it, except the mention of the payment of one of the regular instalments in that year.

11213. The next information is contained in the Report of the Clare-street Board for 1835:—"With respect to the Royal School of Raphoe, we have further to report to your Excellency that there has been paid into the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the teller of his Majesty's Exchequer a sum of £77 0*s.* 7*d.*, being the fifth instalment of the loan advanced under the provision of the statutes for the improvement of Raphoe schoolhouse.

"We have also to state as regards Raphoe school that a portion of the demesne land of the late Bishop of Raphoe having, during his lordship's lifetime been rented by the schoolmaster for the recreation of the scholars attending this school, and it having been enclosed at the expense of the master, and the see-lands having, in consequence of the decease of the bishop, become vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, pursuant to an Act passed in the third and fourth years of his present Majesty's reign, we have agreed to become tenants to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the above-mentioned piece of ground, and have thereby secured to the scholars attending this school a suitable and healthful piece of ground for exercise and recreation."

11214. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland in 1835, page 377[a]. It is there mentioned:—"The Royal School of Raphoe; number of boys, twenty-seven; payments, £31 10*s.* a-year; £350 a-year endowment." The next information is contained in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools, Ireland, Appendix to the First Report in 1835, page 560. The school at Raphoe is mentioned. The rental is there stated to be £461 10*s.* 9*d.* The number of boys in 1830 was forty-five; in 1831, thirty-one; in 1832, thirty-one; in 1833, thirty-one; in 1834, twenty-one; in 1835, sixteen. The largest number of boarders was twenty-three in 1830, and the smallest number was eight in 1835. The largest number of day scholars was nineteen in 1830; and the smallest was six, in the years 1832 and 1835. The number of free boys was three in 1830, 1831, 1832 and 1833. The number was two in the years 1834 and 1835 Boarders pay thirty guineas per annum; day-scholars pay four guineas per annum. The annual salary is stated to be £350; the Rev. J. Irwin was then master; appointed by the Lord Lieutenant in 1814.

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Raphoe Royal School.

Documentary Evidence.

In page 570 they give the income of the school: in 1830 it was £440; in 1831, £539; in 1832, £400; in 1833, £400; in 1834, £400. In each of these years the salaries of the teachers amounted to £323; in 1830 it was £350. For building and repairs, &c., there was £90 in 1830; in 1831 the amount was £263; in 1834, £6 15*s.* In the other years there is nothing under this head. It is further mentioned that there was paid to Government instalments of the building loan, in each year, except the year 1830, £77 0*s.* 7*d.* Then they return the amount of debt due at the end of each year: in 1830, £2; in 1831, £124; in 1832, £125; in 1833, £130; and in 1834, £141, against the school.

11215. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Report of the Clare-street Board for 1837. That merely reports the payment of another instalment. In the Report of the same Board for 1844 the school is again mentioned:—"With regard to the Raphoe school estate, we regret to be obliged to inform your Excellency that the agent selected by us for the management of this estate, which has but recently come under our control, and which in the hands of the late lessee was in a state of total insubordination, has, in consequence of the difficulties he anticipates in the agency of this estate, resigned his office; and being obliged to select one more likely to cope with the difficulties of this estate, we, on the recommendation of an intelligent landed proprietor of that county, have appointed another agent."

11216. In the Report for 1846 there is mention of a visitation having been made. In another part of the Report they state:—"The Raphoe school estate, which, under the management of the masters for the time being, had so long been remarkable for its wildness and the poverty of the tenantry as well as of the soil, we trust will, in a short time, under our care, present a very different appearance, as we have, under the management of an active resident agent, applied considerable sums in improvements, by endeavouring to abolish the rundale or common field system, by separating and squaring farms, by reclaiming waste land, and by giving assistance to the tenants to enable them to build a better class of cottage, and improve their style of fencing; and we are causing, under the superintendence of our agent, a proper schoolhouse to be built on the estate for the benefit of the tenantry."

11217. Certain returns were made to Parliament in 1846, in which the Royal School of Raphoe is mentioned. These returns are in continuation of what I read from the Appendix to the Report of 1835 of the Select Committee. It is there stated the greatest number of boys between 1836 and 1845 was twenty-nine, and the least number eleven, which was in the year 1845; the Rev. James Irwin was master—the salary was £350 in 1836, and so continued till 1841. It was reduced to £200 in 1842, and so continued till 1845. The number of free boys never exceeded three, and was never less than two. The boarders were never greater in number than ten, and never less than five, which was in 1845. The largest number of day boys was nineteen in 1839, and the smallest number, six. It is stated the boarders pay thirty guineas per annum—two guineas for writing and arithmetic. The day scholars pay four guineas per annum, and two for writing and arithmetic. In the column for remarks there is this paragraph:—"The head master has to regret that, notwithstanding his exertions, the number of pupils has continued small since their removal from the school at the time of the cholera. Also, the suppression of the bishopric has had its effect; and a committee school, established by the Presbyterians, has drawn off many, the majority of the population belonging to that persuasion."

11218. There is a return made in 1849 relative to the estate. From this it appears the estate consisted of 5,390 plantation acres. The 1st of May, 1846, the number of tenants was 208, and in 1849 the number was 160. It is stated that "the lettings on this estate, which consists principally of a barren mountain, are by the statute acre." In part of the same return it is stated the number of boys on the 1st of May, 1849, was twenty-three. It also appears from the return that between the years 1842 and 1848 inclusive, the number of free boys was never less than two, and never greater than three.

11219. The next information is contained in the Report of the Clare-street Board for 1848:—"To the Raphoe school estate, which is situated in one of the wildest and heretofore most lawless portions of the county Donegal, since it came into our possession, we have directed great attention; and we have, with a view to reclaiming both the estate and the persons located thereon, under the superintendence of our local agent, applied for their benefit all the rents arising from the estate, by employing the tenants in squaring and draining their farms, making roads, and other valuable improvements of the estate generally. We have also built a substantial schoolhouse, which is now largely attended by the children of the tenantry; and the agent has reported to us that but for the loss of food, which pressed so heavily on all during two successive seasons, he is of opinion that this estate would have ere this surmounted all its difficulties, and have exhibited an appearance widely different from that in which it had for very many years, during the existence of the lease, been allowed to continue." In that report reference is made to the tenantry school, in which, according to a return made in the following year, there were eighty boys in attendance.

11220. In a return made in 1850 the rental of the estate is given. In 1845 it was £234; in 1846, £460; in 1847, £457; in 1848, £457; in 1849, £335. The particulars of the miscellaneous disbursements are not given in this return, but they are in another return made in the same year. The principal item in 1845 was, for making a barrack for Constabulary, £151 4*s.* 8*d.*, and expense of temporary police force, £10 10*s.* In 1846 the principal items were, for surveying, £50; assistance to tenants, £12; building schoolroom for tenantry, £42. In 1847 £218 was allowed to tenantry. In 1848 the sum allowed to tenantry was only £12 19*s.*; the other items are inconsiderable. In 1849 there was £27 4*s.* 8*d.* for the repairing of police barrack; building house and offices for master of tenantry school,

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£77 14*s.* 6*d.*; special grant to the agent, £100; taxes, £24. The special grant to the agent in 1849 is in addition to a sum of £82 2*s.* 8*d.* paid under the head "agent, receiver, and others for collecting rents."

11221. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Report of the Clare-street Board for 1850:—"On the Raphoe school estate, notwithstanding the very considerable outlays made by us, and stated to your Excellency in former reports from this Board, we have felt ourselves coerced, by the peculiarities of the estate and the tenantry resident thereon, to make very considerable advances to assist several families in emigrating to America, and in giving employment to others, so as to prevent their becoming dependent for support upon the poor rates.

"And we have further to state that a large number of children continue to receive gratuitous instruction at a school established by us for their benefit."

11222. In the Report of 1851 they state:—"In consequence of the recent appointment made by your Excellency of a master to the Royal school of Raphoe, and very pressing applications made to us by him, calling our attention to the necessity for a considerable expenditure on the buildings, we procured from our architect a general report as to their condition. We regret, however, to be obliged to report that the funds at our disposal do not permit our carrying out all the works reported to us as being necessary; but we have made a grant of a moderate sum, to be expended, under the superintendence of the master, on such portions of the works as appear to be most urgently required. And we have the satisfaction to report that it has been stated to us, that even within the very short time that the present master has presided over the school, an increase of pupils has taken place, in consequence of his experience and high character as a teacher."

11223. In the Report of 1852 it is stated:—"At the schoolhouse of Raphoe we found it necessary to expend a sum of £100 for the preservation of the building; and we are happy to state that the master of this school reports it to be rising rapidly in public opinion."

11224. In the Report of 1853 it is stated:—"The Royal schools of Banagher and of Raphoe, which for several years were almost wholly unattended by scholars, show, under the superintendence of the present masters, a decided increase of numbers."

11225. Further information is contained in returns made to Parliament in 1853, in which the attendance is given—thirty-seven in 1852; and in 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852, there were four free pupils. Attendance on the tenantry school, eighty. There is a return made in 1854 with regard to the estates of the different Royal schools. It mentions that the rent received out of the Raphoe school, in 1850, was only £182 19*s.* 2½*d.*; in 1851, £312 13*s.* 7*d.*; in 1852, £337 1*s.* 5½*d.*; in 1853, £171 9*s.* 7*d.* In 1851 there was received from other sources £276 12*s.* 8*d.* The salaries paid in each year to masters was £100, and to assistants, £100. In 1851 there is £80 for repairs of schoolhouses; in 1852, £126 10*s.* 3*d.* Paid for collecting rents, to receivers, in 1850, £81 16*s.*; in 1851, £65 5*s.*; in 1852 and 1853, nothing. To bailiffs, £15 in 1851, and £15 in 1852. Law expenses in 1850 were £16. Paid for tithe rent-charge and poor rates, £70 17*s.* 5*d.* in 1851; £101 16*s.* 9½*d.* in 1852; £64 15*s.* in 1853; £82 17*s.* 8*d.* Expended upon the property, £23 7*s.* 8*d.* in 1850; £69 0*s.* 3½*d.* in 1851; £48 18*s.* 10*d.* in 1852; £21 6*s.* 7½*d.* in 1853. Miscellaneous disbursements, £7 12*s.* 7*d.* in 1850; £42 14*s.* 6*d.* in 1851; £41 3*s.* 1*d.* in 1852; £39 2*s.* 8*d.* in 1853. The particulars of the miscellaneous disbursements are not given. In the year 1850, with £182 rent received, the outgoings amounted to at least £400; in the next year, 1851, with £312 received, the outgoings appear to be about £600; in 1852, with £337 rent received, the outgoings appear to be about £400; and in 1853, with £171 rent received, the outgoings appear to be about £350. Another return, made in 1854, gives the number of pupils in 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853. In 1850 there were five free scholars, fifteen day scholars, and no boarders; in 1851 there were four free scholars, twelve day scholars, and three boarders; in 1852 there were four free scholars, sixteen day scholars, and seventeen boarders; in 1853 there were four free scholars, twenty day scholars, and seventeen boarders.

11226. A return has been received from the Clare-Street Board, in answer to a circular addressed to them. They refer to a Charter of King Charles the First, founding the school, and also to a Parliamentary paper from which I have read. They mention the estate consists of 8,731 statute acres. [The return is read.] A return has also been received from the late master of the school, who has since died. He gives no particulars with regard to the endowment. [The return is read.] He states, under the head of general observations in the return, with reference to exhibitions:—"It is a very serious detriment to the prosperity of the school that it is entirely without exhibitions of any kind. He begs to call the special attention of the Commissioners to this fact, as he is enabled to state, from his own experience, that several boys have been prevented from attending the school on account of this important deficiency; and it is solely owing to this fact that the school is considered inferior in any degree to other endowed schools in Ireland; for when he was appointed to it, four years ago, there was not one boarder in the school, and only a few day boys; and, although he did not know six persons in Ireland, he, by untiring perseverance, in a few months, raised it to its present state of comparative efficiency; and he respectfully expresses his opinion that even one exhibition would be of essential benefit to the school."

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Raphoe Royal School.
Rev. William Steele.

Rev. *William Steele* sworn and examined.

11227. *Chairman.*—You are head master of the Raphoe school?—Yes.

11228. When were you appointed?—My appointment bears date the 19th of April last.

11229. In what state was the schoolhouse when you were appointed?—When I first saw the schoolhouse, after my appointment, the appearance of it was such that it was exceedingly discouraging; for I thought the schoolroom was in such a condition that no gentleman who saw it would send his son to it; and I immediately felt the necessity of putting it into a state of repair, that people would not be prevented from sending their children. But that there might be a standing memorial of the condition in which I found it, I got several persons in the neighbourhood to come and inspect it, and put upon a piece of paper, which I sent to the Commissioners, in Clare-street, the condition of the schoolhouse, and the effect that condition would have on the public. I have expended upon the schoolroom above £110 since my appointment. I had to new floor it, new joists, new window frames, sashes; and I had to rebuild the chimney breast, which an architect told me had bulged from the wall two inches and a-quarter, and would, probably, some time fall. That chimney breast, carrying twelve flues, I had to build, and a new division-wall between the schoolroom; and where there is a staircase constructed I had to build an arch, the wall being in a state of decay, and carrying a large beam that supported the landing-place. I have the particulars of that expenditure of £110. The sewerage was in a most shocking condition. I came to the schoolhouse the 12th May, my appointment by the Lord Lieutenant not having been signified to me till a few days before that day. The second day after I came I perceived in the schoolroom an intolerable odour. I went to inquire, and I inquired of Mr. Smyth, a most intelligent builder and cabinet-maker, in Raphoe. I asked him about the sewerage; he said he knew very little about it, but he believed there was none. I asked him was not that the pipe of the water-closet which I showed him. Yes, it is, said he. I asked him what became of the soil after it went down. He said he did not know, but that we would examine. On examination we found there was no sewer to carry off the soil; it sunk into the earth, penetrated to the foundation into the cellar, where it lay strewed over the ground. I not only had it cleared away, but I filled up, for four feet, the floor of the cellar with lime and brick dust and such dry materials, having first thoroughly cleaned it. The water thrown out into the yard, whether from the laundry or the kitchen, flowed over the surface; and it depended on where it was thrown, whether it flowed to the back part of the house, and got into the cellar also along with the soil from the closet, there being no possible way of carrying it off. I made a pipe there too. The necessary sewerage has cost me very nearly £40; I have the accounts. Besides the schoolroom itself I find there were three other rooms I was obliged to new floor. The ceilings were also falling, and I had to put new ceilings, an account of which is given. Besides that, the division-wall that separated the boys' play-ground and the yard had been built, with scarcely any mortar, and without any foundation whatever. The stones were laid upon the green sward, and part of this wall had fallen down in three or four places. It was, of course, necessary to build a new and sufficient wall, which I have done. I think there were 107 broken window panes, and a large number of broken sashes. These are the repairs which I effected since my appointment, and which have come to £420; and I do not include a great deal that is yet absolutely necessary, and especially in one long room, in which carpenters are working, that had formerly been the dormitory of the house, but which would be most necessary to the house as a class-room and an auxiliary to the schoolroom. That required not only flooring, the walls to be plastered and fixed, but also new sashes and windows. The whole house had to be painted; the architect reported it was decaying for want of paint; it had not been painted for five years—it may have been a much longer time, but it had not been painted in any way for five years. There were other things more or less expensive I had to attend to to make the place at all have a neat appearance.

11230. Hand in a copy of the paper you sent to the Clare-street Commissioners, and which was signed by Captain Fennick?—I have not got it with me.

11231. Forward it to the Commissioners?—I will.

11232. Did you receive any reply from the Commissioners?—I have Mr. Kyle's letter. The reply I received was to this effect:—That they acknowledged the justice of my claim; that I had a right to receive some grant from them towards the repairing of the school, and that they regretted, in the present state of their funds, it was impossible to give me any thing. I represented to Mr. Kyle that I had my choice of only two alternatives—either at once to plunge myself into expense in doing those things, and hope for a school; or give up the idea of having a school in the place; that, of course, I would not hesitate, I would incur the risk. As the question was important to me how I was to get the money—for I had not any such sum at my disposal—I asked them to lend me £200, to be repaid at £50 a-year out of the endowment; and I have already paid within a few shillings of it. There remained £200 or £300. I had to expend it myself. I got it from other sources.

11233. Will you have the goodness to furnish the Commissioners with a copy of the letter from Dr. Kyle?—Yes.

11234. How many pupils have you in the school?—Thirty-six; twenty-seven boarders, and nine day scholars.

11235. Are any of these day boys free scholars?—Four.

11236. What is the course of education you give?—I give a complete English, classical, and mathematical education; also in French, German, drawing, and fortifications.

11237. Can you inform the Commissioners what sum you estimate would be necessary to put the house in a complete state of repair, including what has been expended, furniture,

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and all the requisites for the school?—In speaking of furniture, would that be limited to the schoolroom, or would it include the dormitories?

11238. The dormitories?—School requisites, including dormitories and lavatories, hair mattresses and bedsteads, could not be possibly less than £600, including £400 already spent; I do not include in that more than £150 worth of mattresses I have bought. I have bought thirty bedsteads that cost £1 10*s.* a piece.

11239. Do you include that in the £600?—Yes; not, certainly, less than £600. I never made a calculation of that sort, for I always looked upon the furniture as my own.

11240. To what class of society do the pupils belong?—From the situation of the school-house, being situated in a small town—in fact a village—it may be regarded as a boarding school; there are no materials for a day school in the town of Raphoe. The classes from which the pupils come are very diverse. I have the sons of gentlemen of property living in the county. I have also the sons of merchants and the sons of professional men. The terms I appointed for day boys coming to Raphoe were ten guineas a-year; at the same time giving notice that any well-conducted boy who was suitable to be admitted into the school—I mean by suitable, a moderately intelligent boy, of good habits, and well conducted—should be received by me for nothing, upon my ascertaining that his parents could not pay ten guineas; and I have, hitherto, refused none so qualified to be received.

11241. Of what religion are the boys?—All my boarders are Church of England, I may say. When I put in a qualification it is on account of three or four Presbyterians I have as boarders, who, though I do not require it, choose themselves voluntarily to attend church. It is not part of my rule in the school that the Presbyterians should do so. Amongst my day boys I have got two Roman Catholics, and seven either Presbyterians or Church of England boys, principally Presbyterians. The Presbyterians can attend their own church. The two Roman Catholics I have are two of my free boys; they are intelligent boys, but poor.

11242. Are there any classical schools in the neighbourhood?—Not that I know of, nearer than Strabane.

11243. Have you ever had any objection on religious grounds to receive free pupils?—Never.

11244 Mr. *Stephens.*—I suppose you commence the school with morning prayers, so far as the boarders are concerned?—We commence the school with prayers, and also the reading of the Scriptures, a quarter of an hour before school time.

11245. You stated that you have two Roman Catholic boys day scholars, I assume they do not attend your prayers?—It is perfectly optional whether they do or not: sometimes they do and sometimes they do not; it is perfectly optional.

11246. That is in consequence of your arrangements, having the prayers before school hours commence?—Yes; I have them particularly for my boarders, whom I look upon as members of my family, and I look upon it as a kind of family worship with my boarders.

11247. I believe you are a married man?—Yes.

11248. Does Mrs. Steele breakfast and dine with the boys?—Yes, she does, and all my family; and also any visiters, whether gentlemen or ladies, that may happen to be in the house.

11249. In point of fact you regard the boarders as members of your own family?—Strictly so.

11250. What accommodation have you for boarders?—Accommodation for about forty boarders.

11251. You have now twenty-seven?—Twenty-seven.

11252. Twenty-five of whom are new boys?—Yes.

11253. That is boys who did not belong to the school before you commenced?—Yes.

11254. I believe there is a very large theological library?—Yes.

11255. How many volumes does it contain?—About 3,000.

11256. Is it a diocesan library?—It is.

11257. I think you were appointed master in May last. How many applications have you had from the clergy to consult these volumes?—Only one.

11258. How many had you from the gentry?—None.

11259. Have you a catalogue of the books?—Yes; a manuscript catalogue.

11260. Were you appointed librarian?—Yes.

11261. Have you any salary as librarian?—Yes; about £18 or £20 a-year.

11262. Who pays that?—The funds proceed from a certain property, which was left as an endowment for that purpose; and I receive my salary through the agent, who was appointed by the bishop.

11263. Is the librarian always the master of the school?—He has been always the master, but he is not necessarily the master.

11264. Who delivered up to you the library?—The bishop.

11265. When the bishop delivered to you this library, did his lordship give you any list of the books?—He did not; but he was aware there was a catalogue in existence, and he merely told me I was to keep the room well aired, that I was not to allow the boys to generally go into it; but he kindly gave me leave to teach select pupils, in any particular business the library would be suitable for, in it, such, for example, as draining, fortifications, and such matters as that. And when a person made an application for a book, I was to enter his name, the date, the name of the book, and also when he returned it. And as the only entrance at present into the library is through a private room of the house, and as the librarian might possibly not be the head master, it seemed desirable that there should be another mode of access to the library; and, upon my reporting this to the bishop, he said he would see that the door,

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which formerly existed in the eastern end of the library, should be reopened, so that when persons came to the library for the purpose of reading, or when packages of books came, or things of that sort, it would not be necessary to go through the private rooms of the house; but that door has not yet been opened.

11266. Did you give any receipt to the bishop when you received the books?—No; I think you understood me to say there is a book kept in which the name of the person who takes the books out is entered, and the day and the name of the book are also stated.

11267. Does the bishop or any other person pay any rent for the room in which the library is kept?—I believe not, and I am almost certain not.

11268. Is there any rent paid to you?—Not paid to me.

11269. Is it part of the schoolhouse?—An integral part of it, and necessary to the symmetry of the house. It did appear to me, when I first came, that a room that was an integral portion of the house, and over which was the best dormitory in the house, and which was only accessible through a private room, should be in my hands. A different person might be appointed to the library, and I should have no access to it. I have never had the matter clearly explained, though I have spoken about it to several clergymen, and they merely surmised, but no one could tell me any fact, that at the restoration of the house, when it was re-built, possibly the bishop of the diocese added to the fund with which the house was built a certain sum that went for the building of this particular room in the end of the house. There seems to be some authority for it on account of the inscription that is on the large stone over the door-frame in the east wall of the library. There is written, "Diocesan library, 1737."

11270. Do you know whether any person was ever librarian except the master of the school?—Never; yet the right to appoint a different person is maintained by the bishop, and I was very near not being appointed.

11271. *Chairman.*—Is there any inspection or visitation of your school?—There has been none since I was appointed, nor do I know whether there has ever been such a thing.

11272. Have you been required to make any report, up to the present?—I have not.

11273. Mr. *Hughes.*—You heard the secretary read the report about the acquisition of some additional ground from the See lands—do you know of what that consists?—The only play-ground we have now, which does not seem to be more than a rood of land, if it be so much, had formerly been the garden of the house; and the bishop, I am not sure what bishop, of Raphoe, I may say compassionating the state of the boys, presented the school with a very good garden, containing an acre of ground, and the old garden was converted into a play-ground; but the garden presented to the school by the bishop, when it came into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, was considered their property. Rent is paid for it, and also for seven other acres, which the schoolmaster had from the bishop, paying a rent of about £2 15*s.* per acre.

11274. Does that abut upon the play-ground or garden?—It abuts upon the garden in part.

11275. Could any portion be thrown into the play-ground to enlarge it?—No portion rented from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners could be thrown into it.

11276. Could any part of the see-grounds be thrown into the play-ground?—Yes, by throwing down an angular wall, and extending another wall near it in a straight line. The present owner of the see-land would be ready to come to any accommodation on the subject.

11277. Has he a lease?—He has a lease for 999 years.

11278. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You mentioned that you carry on a combined system of classical and commercial education?—Yes.

11279. It has been represented to the Commissioners that there is considerable difficulty in effecting a combination of the two departments in one school?—I think there is great difficulty; and arising, amongst other causes, from this, that you have several of the boys learning classics—in fact, I might say all the boys who learn classics require to receive a sound and tolerably extensive education in English also, and the way I have endeavoured to meet that difficulty, which is the one I have principally felt in my small school, which is only beginning, was by allocating a certain number of hours in the day to English: virtually I have two schools.

11280. But you do not find any great difficulty in carrying on the two schools with the staff you have at your disposal?—I have for the purpose appointed an English master to preside over English exclusively. He is the English master: at present he receives assistance from me; and I have also a mathematical master, who presides over mathematics exclusively, although he also receives assistance from me. At present the classical department is almost entirely in my own hands, so that I have an English and a mathematical master; I require a classical master, but I already pay masters to the extent of £50 above the total endowment of the school.

11281. Have you a master for modern languages?—I have, for French, German, and drawing.

11282. How many masters of all grades?—Five.

11283. With that number of masters could you, in an efficient manner, carry on the education of a considerably larger number of pupils?—No, I could not, without having one more master, a classical master.

11284. But with one more classical master could you carry on the education of say seventy boys?—I could in the branches I have enumerated.

11285. Does not some difficulty arise in dividing the boys into classes when some receive classical instruction and others do not?—Very great difficulty. The only way in which I

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meet that is, as I said, by apportioning certain hours for each branch. For example, an hour and a-half in the morning must be given exclusively to English—I look upon that as a subject every boy in a school should attend to, no matter what his other views may be; then we have about three hours in the day, or nearly that, given almost exclusively to classics—but I have been able to introduce in that three hours every day, a French class or a German class for about three-quarters of an hour; and I have, though with some difficulty, arranged it so that their attending the French or German will not disturb the course of the school. The last hour and a-half every day in the school is devoted almost exclusively to mathematics—that is, to arithmetic, Euclid, trigonometry, algebra, and mechanics; and I have a class learning conic sections and also some of the differential calculus at this moment.

11286. Do you consider it necessary that the pupils who are intended for admission to the university should receive as careful instruction in English as those pupils who are intended for commercial life?—Certainly I do.

11287. In what manner do you carry on the English education of those pupils who are intended for the university?—At present we begin with spelling, dictation, English composition, geography, history, English history particularly, and arithmetic. Under the English head I would include bookkeeping. Though I actually have no boys in that at present, I would include it in the English branch—not only the writing, but keeping accounts, and understanding to keep books by double entry. I have separated Euclid, arithmetic, and algebra as subjects belonging to the mathematical school. I have not many senior boys in my school; three-fourths of my boys are under the age of fourteen.

11288. Do you propose to include mensuration and navigation as parts of the commercial course?—Bonnycastle's practical geometry is a class book in the school. As to navigation, hitherto I have had no pupil learning it, nor has there been any demand for it; but if required I would consider it a necessary part of the school instruction.

11289. In instructing the senior classes yourself, do you read with them any of the English classical authors?—What I am actually doing in the school, though I do not look upon my boys as advanced boys, is this: I give the head class liberty to select out of all the books I have myself—books I consider useful, such as would be instructive to them. They select what books they please for their own reading at such hours as they are not engaged in preparing for the regular school business; I encourage them in this kind of reading—they read the books I have almost invariably read myself, and I ask them questions in them. Though I do not make it part of the school business, I endeavour to induce the boys to read those books for their own pleasure and instruction. At present the books they principally read with me are of a historical character, for instance "Coxe's History of the House of Austria;" and boys intended for Woolwich read at present the "Life of the Duke of Marlborough," and boys who are advanced and likely to profit by it read the "Spectator."

11290. You are aware that at the examination of candidates for employment in the artillery and engineers, there is a strict inquiry into the knowledge of English literature and of the English language itself?—Yes; and "Spalding's History of English Lliterature" is a book I have been recommended to adopt in the school, and which all the boys, as they come here, read more or less.

11291. Do you think you could make modern languages a portion of the school course without encroaching in any inconvenient way upon the instruction in the dead languages and English literature?—I think so, by getting a boy early. For example, a boy should begin French and German at ten or eleven years old. At present in my school every boy attends to French. For one class there are three lessons per week in French. My head class happens to be a class that is preparing for Woolwich, and they have four days' instruction in modern languages, two of them being given to German.

11292. Is that compulsory?—I oblige them to receive that instruction.

11293. Do you consider the study of modern languages important as furnishing a means of acquiring a better knowledge of the English language itself?—I have sometimes thought the study of classics very important in that light, and for the same reason so would the study of modern languages, both for the better understanding of the etymology of their own language, and also for the habit of writing out the translation, provided it be good English, and that it faithfully represents the author, which must improve a person at the same time in the English language.

11294. The educational course of the grammar school would be benefited by the introduction of the modern languages?—Quite so; and therefore it is I make no extra charge for it in my course.

11295. You mention that your pupils read standard works in the English language—do these books belong to your own library, or is there a school library?—To myself; they are my own private property.

11296. There is no fund for the maintenance of any school library for the use of the boys?—None whatever.

11297. Do you not think that the maintenance of such a library, supported either by the funds of the Commissioners or by some small payment on the part of the scholars, would contribute to the efficiency of the school and the benefit of the pupils?—Very much, I think. Having taught pupils for several years, I happen to have accumulated a considerable number of such books as I thought would be useful and interesting to boys, so that at present they do not feel the want of a school library; but, as my classes advance, and my school increases, as I hope it may, then I should feel the need of such a fund.

11298. What do you think would be the best mode of forming and maintaining a school

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library, and what do you think would be the advantage arising from it?—I think the chief advantage arising from it would be first encouraging boys to read, and not to mope in the winter evenings when they cannot play. After school-hours, when they could not go out and exercise in the play-ground, I think it is very desirable to find them something to their taste that will keep them employed, so that they may not mope about, as infallibly they would do, or engage perhaps in mischief. Then that is only an indirect advantage. I consider reading well selected books will not only communicate to a boy information, most valuable to himself to possess, but also greatly improve his knowledge of the English language. For I think an observing boy could hardly read over several well-written good English books without deriving some advantages that would be reflected upon his composition, and upon his education afterwards. These are the advantages I propose to myself as likely to follow the adoption of such a plan.

11299. What suggestion would you offer as to the best mode of forming and keeping up such a library?—I have never thought of that; but supposing one wanted to form a library where no such thing existed, the master ought to have at his command, either of his own, or from the funds of the school, in the first instance, a considerable sum of money to form the nucleus of the library; and I suppose the books he would choose then would be such books as he would consider it desirable for the boys to read, and which, both as to the information they conveyed and the style in which they were written, were the most likely to meet his views; and then, from time to time, every quarter or so, if any new work came out that suited the boys, it might be added to the library, and in the lapse of years books would in that way accumulate perhaps beyond the necessities of the school, and then the superintendent of the school, or perhaps it might be better to leave the matter to the master, might see what books might be removed, and have them replaced by better works of the same sort, so that the library need not be overgrown. For I should think, at the first glance, an overgrown library would be rather a disadvantage.

11300. Would you include books of amusement?—Certainly; provided they conveyed instruction at the same time that they amused.

11301. Would you take, for instance, Scott's novels?—I would, as being of a historical character; I certainly should be disposed to take some of them, not all.

11302. And the standard classic authors, modern as well as ancient?—Such as "Macaulay's History of England."

11303. Or "Hallam's Middle Ages," or the poems of Tennyson and Wordsworth?—I should think these desirable books.

11304. Would you also include books of references, such as lexicons?—I should think them indispensable for a good school, and good atlases.

11305. Have you sufficient experience as a schoolmaster to say whether parents would object to a small charge of 5*s.* or 10*s.* in the half-year towards the maintenance of a library?—Perhaps I should not venture on answering that question. My impression would be, if it kept within the limit of 10*s.* per annum, there would be no serious objection to it—that is my impression.

11306. The advantage of the library being, of course, limited to those who paid?—Yes; if the library was supported in that kind of way by the payments of the boys, it would occur to me it ought to be made compulsory, so that the whole school would have the benefit, and the whole school be obliged to pay for the benefit.

11307. Have you had any communication with the Commissioners relative to a school library?—None whatever.

11308. Do you know whether there is a school library in connexion with any of the Royal schools maintained by the Commissioners?—I never heard; but I never was at any of the Royal schools.

11309. You mention in a note appended to your return, made upon the requisition of the Commissioners, that you regret the non-establishment of exhibitions in connexion with your school?—My predecessor did.

11310. Yes, your predecessor. He maintained that the interest of the school would be much advanced if exhibitions were established in connexion with the school in the university?—Yes.

11311. He stated—"It is a very serious detriment to the prosperity of the school that it is entirely without exhibitions of any kind. He begs to call the special attention of the Commissioners to this fact, as he is enabled to state, from his own experience, that several boys have been prevented from attending the school on account of this important deficiency; and it is solely owing to this fact, that the school is considered inferior in any degree to other endowed schools in Ireland; for when he was appointed to it, four years ago, there was not one boarder in the school and only a few day boys; and although he did not know six persons in Ireland, he, by untiring perseverance, in a few months, raised it to its present state of comparative efficiency; and he respectfully expresses his opinion that even one exhibition would be of essential benefit to the school." Do you coincide in this statement as to exhibitions?—Entirely so; except that one would be of very little value, unless it means one every year. If there were only one exhibition, and that were held for four or five years, as the exhibitions in the Royal schools are held, I think it would have little or no effect upon the prosperity of the school.

11312. What effect, do you think, is produced upon a school by the establishment of such exhibitions?—I think it produces, amongst others, this important effect at once:—A gentleman is about to send his son to school; he inquires into the particulars of the school. Suppose he is equally satisfied with Raphoe and Armagh. Suppose he believes the state of

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education and other circumstances are about equal, he will, in that case, never send his son to Raphoe. The exhibitions will lead him to send his son to Armagh, Portora, Dungannon, or even Cavan, for even that school has got exhibitions; and I know people have sent their sons to these schools who would have sent them to other schools if they had exhibitions. Another effect is, that they involve the necessity for high attainments in the masters and the boys. If there are exhibitions they will stimulate the master not to allow the school to fall into disgrace, they will lead him to keep up a high standard of classical education. If we have exhibitions every year at Raphoe, and if it be found that the candidates from Raphoe cannot maintain their exhibitions, the public will at once see that the education at Raphoe is not of the high class it ought to be; but when there are no exhibitions that will not be selected.

11313. Does it occur to you that the establishment of exhibitions in connexion with particular schools tends, in some respects, to interfere with private enterprise—that they give a kind of artificial stimulus to those schools. How would you meet that objection?—Do you mean the private enterprise of the master?

11314. The private enterprise of masters of unendowed schools, or endowed schools without exhibitions. If one is to be endowed, are all to be endowed. If the endowment of an exhibition is a useful thing, ought all schools have exhibitions attached to them?—I think that if all schools had exhibitions attached to them, limited as they are at present in the Royal schools—that is, requiring a high degree of proficiency in those who attain them, and the continuance of that proficiency to retain them, it would be desirable.

11315. But if all schools had exhibitions connected with them, there would no longer be that competition for them which at present exists?—The exhibitions would still be of the same value; and a boy, knowing he could only attain to £30 or £50 a-year by a high degree of proficiency, would be stimulated to attain to that high degree of proficiency; and the master would also be stimulated to train the boy up to that point, that his school might not fall into disgrace, as compared with other schools.

11316. But would not the standard of proficiency be much lowered if the number of exhibitions was considerably increased?—I suppose it would necessarily be lower; but that there would be a higher degree of proficiency required in a boy contending for an exhibition than is required in those merely entering college.

11317. That is, if an absolute standard were maintained?—An absolute standard, which I am assuming in all I say. Indeed I am assuming that it ought to be an absolute standard. If it be not—if there are six exhibitions given to Raphoe, and that one of those must be given every year, no matter what the boy's merit is—I really think that, however the boy might be pleased, or his father who got the money, it would not serve the cause of education much.

11318. That is the point I am directing your attention to. I wanted to ascertain your opinion as to the best mode of establishing exhibitions, so as to make them conduce to the improvement of education. Suppose a certain number of exhibitions founded, will the cause of education be most promoted by setting a certain number of exhibitions apart for particular schools, or leaving those exhibitions open, to be competed for by pupils from all schools indiscriminately?—I should not hesitate to say the latter is the true plan—to have a certain number of exhibitions, and let them be competed for by all schools.

11319. Do you think any evils would arise from that competition, considering the effect of it upon the pupils, and next the effect upon the masters of the different schools?—I think it would have the effect of making pupils and masters exert themselves very much.

11320. Apply yourself first to the consideration of the effect of it upon the scholars. Do you think the establishment of such a system would generate an unwholesome degree of competition amongst the schoolboys?—I think it would certainly have this effect upon the schoolboys: suppose these exhibitions were conferred merely upon classical scholars, it would be exceedingly difficult for the head master of the school to get the classical boys, when they were about to enter college, to give a due amount of attention to other most important branches.

11321. You have exactly brought your attention to the matter we desire you to consider?—It would be nearly impossible, I think, to prevail upon the boys to give that measure of attention to their English literature, and also French and German; and, in fact, to branches of education extraneous to the immediate matter in hand.

11322. I will now ask you a question which I intended to put before. What do you think ought to be the nature of the university examination, so that exhibitions designed to reward successful candidates, should contribute as much as possible to the improvement of school education. I ask first with reference to the nature of the course prescribed, and next with reference to the tenure of the exhibitions?—I think, with reference to the course prescribed for the purposes of education, in the broad sense of that term, it would be desirable that the course should not be limited to either classics, or mathematics, or English literature, or any other absolutely definite course, but that—I feel timid in answering. It is a most important question, which I have not very much thought of; but it occurs to me it might be best to have some such plan adopted as is at present adopted at Haileybury examinations or Woolwich. There might be some matters of such acknowledged importance that a boy must attain to a respectable proficiency in them, along with other branches out of which he might select.

11323. For instance, would you include modern languages in a course of that kind; or would you make any modern languages an indispensable part of an exhibition course; more particularly, would you make French an indispensable element of the exhibition course to test the efficiency of the school?—I would be disposed to make one modern language, and I do not think I would name it.

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11324. You would make that an essential part?—I would have one more modern language, and leave the selection of it to the candidate.

11325. And would you desire that the course should be so arranged that English language, literature, and history, should form a part of it?—Certainly.

11326. More weight is attached to English, at present, in university education?—A vast deal more, so far as I am acquainted with the present state of the university.

11327. What would you propose with reference to the tenure of those exhibitions?—That it should be necessary for an exhibitioner to obtain honors as at present—honors, say in classics and mathematics; there are also now honors in ethics and logic, in college, I think. I would say let the exhibitions be held by those who can obtain certain honors in the honor course prescribed by the Dublin University; and probably that course may be extended; there may be honors given in English literature.

11328. Would you prefer the existing system of Trinity College, Dublin, to the system adopted in the Queen's Colleges, in which the scholarships are held for only a single year, and then a fresh examination has to be passed by the candidate, in order to enable him to retain the place?—I would prefer the former—that is, the Trinity College system; that the exhibitions should be secured by the acquisition of a certain amount of honors in certain branches in the university as the student went forward.

11329. On what ground do you think it a better system?—I look upon the university as a place of education as well as a school; I would desire that a boy in his onward course in branches which he chose, and which were useful to master, might have nothing to interfere with him; because if there was a separate examination I think it probable he would have to turn aside for a little time at the end of every year to matters that might not be in the line he had selected, in order to pass creditably; but if the yearly examination could be so managed that a boy could be taken up in any one year in the university course, without turning him aside from it to examine him with a reasonable prospect of success, it would be well.

11330. Suppose at the end of each year in the college course there was an examination in the nature of a scholarship examination, and that the best answerers were rewarded with scholarships?—I think the objection might be urged that the examination being at a definite time, the best man in the class might be prevented from attending; whereas, as the course is now, though he were ill, or any other circumstance prevented him attending the January examination, he might go in to the May, or if not that, to the Michaelmas; but if there is an examination like the scholarship examination every year, it must be fixed to the day, and if so, the best exhibitioner in the whole college might be compelled to absent himself, and then I suppose his exhibition would drop.

11331. I must go back to a point upon which I have not elicited your opinion—the effect upon the master of the general competition between schools for exhibitions?—My idea is, that it would stimulate the master to exert himself.

11332. Would there not be a temptation to the schoolmaster to press too severely upon the energies of the most promising pupils for the purpose of making a character for himself, by the success of his pupils at a competition?—I think there certainly would be that temptation; but there would be, I imagine, two checks upon it: first of all, I suppose, the judgment and integrity of the master; and secondly, the consideration that such pressure defeats its own end. I think it is the experience of all masters that there are many boys, perhaps the most promising, who will effect much more in six or seven hours' reading each day than in eight or nine. It has been strongly brought under my own observation; I have had boys who, if I had not restrained their natural desire to read, I feel convinced could never have effected what they did. There is one boy I have particularly in my mind who gained an exhibition, when I was first classical assistant at Foyle College, who got first place at the senior freshman examination. I taught him for two years before he entered college. If I allowed him to read as he wished, the probability is he would have got no honors in Dublin at all. I noticed in his ordinary visits to me that he was looking ill; I took him out to walk with me, inquired into the cause of it, and satisfied myself it was because he was reading beyond his strength. There was another boy in the class in exactly the same condition, going in as a competitor with him. They were both overworking themselves. I gave the same advice to both; the former attended to my advice; allowed me to prescribe his hours; I prescribed six hours, and did not allow him to work more than six hours a-day; he attended to the course strictly. The other worked on, thinking, of course, the more he read the better. The former got first place at entrance; the second, ninth or tenth. The first got sizarship the following year; the second missed sizarship—was not even near it. The first got scholarship in the senior freshman year, and the other no honor at all. All masters have experienced the very same thing; so I fancy they would feel that they were defeating their own object by too much pressure upon boys; and we may assume that the generality of them would be restrained by higher considerations.

11333. In what manner is your school supplied with maps, diagrams, desks, and other necessary matters?—I have been obliged to purchase all these things, such as I have.

11334. I saw in the library some philosophical instruments?—They do not at present belong to myself; very likely they may belong to me soon. They belong to my predecessor's family, and they have left them there, giving notice that they were for sale; and the probability is they will not be able to sell them for a larger sum than I might be able to afford to give for them. There are some of them I would desire to have for the sake of illustrating facts in natural philosophy.

11335. Would you desire to give occasional instruction in natural philosophy to the boys?—Certainly; making it a kind of recreation rather than a fixed business.

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11336. Have you had any opportunity of observing the working of such a system in schools?—I cannot say I have.

11337. Have you considered the expediency of introducing the study of natural history into schools?—As a fixed part of the course?

11338. As a subject either fixed or occasional?—I think as an occasional subject; though I have no experience of it whatever, I would think it surely a most desirable thing.

11339. Do you find, on the whole, that general culture of mind, and the acquisition of a variety of information, tends to develop the faculties of boys, so as to facilitate the learning of their ordinary tasks?—I do; they learn their ordinary tasks better in this sense—more intelligently. The other boy whose attention is more limited to one or two subjects may, perhaps, repeat the thing more accurately, and in a certain sense he may seem to be superior to the other; but, as a general rule, I have observed that the boy who has the most varied information is also the boy who has the most intelligent acquaintance with each subject that he studies.

11340. Do not you think it is also desirable to extend the course of education for the purpose of affording greater scope for the display of that variety of capacities and tastes which we find in boys?—I think that would be most useful; but I think there is one great hindrance to the practicability of such a plan at present in any extended way. The generality of the boys who come to our grammar and Royal schools come intending to enter the university. No matter what the taste of a boy may be, if it is his father's intention to send him to a university, in order that he may go forward to the church or the bar, at once that boy is coerced to a particular course of instruction, and he must at once learn the entrance course. That is injurious to a boy who has no taste for classics, particularly if his education, as very commonly is the case, has been neglected for three or four years before. Suppose he is fourteen years of age; that he is only beginning Latin grammar, and has no taste for any thing of the sort, the desire of his father to put him into the university militates strongly against his receiving a good education.

11341. According to your views the university system acts most powerfully on the school system?—Most powerfully.

11342. And in order that certain studies should be cultivated in a school, it is essential that the same studies should be encouraged in the university?—I think it essential; I have heard it said, even to myself, as a teacher, or I have known it to be said of me, by some of my own pupils, that I did not do right in obliging them to read so and so, for it was not in the entrance course. I know that boys have several times felt it was rather a hardship that they were not allowed to devote their exclusive attention to the books prescribed in the entrance course; but even for classical purposes I felt it necessary to deviate from that.

11343. Do you think that the efficiency of a school such as that over which you preside would be promoted by a more constant system of inspection?—Do you mean examinations?

11344. Inspection on the part of persons authorized to inquire into the general management of the school and the progress made by the pupils in it?—It strikes me it would have a good effect upon both masters and pupils.

11345. What is the effect of it upon the master?—I think all men require a spur in addition to the ordinary incentives of duty to keep quite up to the mark; and, of course, that observation extends to the boys as well, with this addition, that the master being stimulated he stimulates the boys, which is an extra amount of incentive. It would at any rate, I fancy, prevent one great evil that might possibly exist, namely, that the master having made what we call a fortune, in any way, might find the school rather irksome, and so become negligent and slothful. Such a thing might possibly occur—so long as human nature remains as it is, such a thing would not be very improbable. A system of inspection would be calculated to prevent that and many other evils. I do not know whether it is becoming in me to state it, but as it affects the question a little, I may mention that when I came to the Raphoe school there was not a master in the school who was capable, by any possible means, of teaching a boy so that he could get a high place at entrance; at least there was no master who could have got within twenty of the first place, and it would have taken him six months to prepare for it. Therefore, if the boy got a high place it would not be because of the assistance given him by the master, but rather despite of it.

11346. Might not intelligent inspectors effect improvements by making suggestions founded upon what they had the opportunity of observing in other and well conducted schools?—I think that would be most valuable, and it is a thing I, at least, have felt greatly the want of. However, I have not been long here. I may observe that a master has not time to visit other schools and see what is doing; and moreover a master would not, perhaps, think that he was acting in a becoming manner if he did so. For instance, I do not see how I could well go to Dungannon to learn the system pursued there. And even if it were not objectionable in itself, I have not time to do so. Unless a master employed his summer vacation in that way he would not have the means of learning what you allude to, and what it would be most important to him to know.

11347. You said that regular inspection would be advantageous as regards the pupils, what would be the effect of it in the case of pupils not remarkable for talent?—I think it would require great judgment in a master to prevent them from being injured, but that is only for the same reason that induces a master to try and prevent slow boys from being discouraged. We will take the case of a slow boy, and suppose that in addition to his slowness his education has been neglected, but that he is most industrious and anxious to advance; that he is even ambitious of distinction. When this boy is again and again defeated in his attempts, and finds himself low in the class, he will become discouraged—I think it is the duty of the

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master, and I think he can manage it, to prevent that boy being discouraged. The most meritorious boy I have in the school is one of the worst scholars.

11348. Have you devised a mode of rewarding that kind of merit?—I have a distinct reward for diligence and good conduct, and I make it essential for obtaining distinction in any other subject. For example, according to the present rule of the school, we have examinations at Christmas and midsummer, and prizes are given; but to any boy whose conduct has been, on the average, only middling during the half-year, I will not give a reward no matter what his answering may be; and I will give a reward to a diligent boy even though he has failed in his class.

11349. From what source do these rewards you speak of come?—I have always paid for them. I brought a large proportion of my boys with me to form the nucleus of this school. I told them that, henceforth, I did not think I could give prizes more than once in the year; that though I would have examinations, and the names of the boys mentioned who distinguished themselves, I could not give rewards, particularly as I endeavoured to give rewards for absolute merit in the boys.

11350. How do you estimate the conduct and diligence of the pupil, so as to ascertain that he is qualified to compete for the class prizes?—His judgment book is marked every day, and conduct is included.

11351. Are these marks totted up?—They are; I mark by number, six being the best mark, and one being the worst. It is necessary for every boy to attain, at least, an average of four.

11352. Do you think inspection would have a tendency to prevent neglect on the part of the master of pupils of an inferior degree of ability?—I hardly see how inspection could effect that object.

11353. Perhaps I might make the object of my question plainer by putting it in another shape. It sometimes happens that a schoolmaster pays special attention to a few pupils of distinguished ability, and neglects others. Would a careful and thorough inspection of schools for the richer classes as well as for the poorer have any effect in counteracting that?—I think it could be so conducted as to have that effect. I do not think it would necessarily have it, but it might be so conducted as to have the effect.

11354. You think it might be so conducted?—It might.

11355. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you think it would be advantageous to have one uniform system of education throughout the entire country, in fact to have the same books read in every school?—I hardly think it would.

11356. Why?—No matter what books were selected I think that, after all, the choice—no matter how carefully made—might not, in some instances, be the best. There might be, for example, a certain grammar chosen, and other examiners or commissioners might have chosen a different one, perhaps, for better reasons; and I think it would, moreover, have the effect of making education consist more in mastering definite authors, than in mastering great subjects. If there was a set of the same authors—the very same books throughout the whole country, I think the effort would be then to master this book, that book, and the other, and to take chance for how it would affect your acquaintance with the great subject of which it was a part; whereas by leaving it more open, there would be a far greater variety, and the master might see very good reason, at the end of some few years, to change some book he had hitherto conceived the best of the kind, and select others from what he had observed in other schools, or from statements made to him by persons intimately connected with education in other schools.

11357. If the majority of schoolmasters throughout the entire kingdom concurred as to one particular book, do you not think that opinion should bind the minority?—I think it might be fairly said the presumption would be in favour of their judgment; and I can see one advantage in such a course.

11358. What is that advantage?—The advantage would be this. Suppose the case of the master teaching the grammar class in my school. In order to teach any subject well, whether grammar, history, or any thing else, it is absolutely necessary the person who teaches it should be master of it; that he should not be merely holding the book in his hand, and culling out the questions as he goes along—he cannot judge of a good answer in that way. If a man is examining as to the reign of William the Conqueror, and has not himself read so as to be intimately acquainted with the facts in that reign, I do not think he can examine well. If a man so examining in my school, for a particular time, and has made himself master of a particular system in it, is removed to another school, and finds a different system, he must begin again to make up a different grammar altogether, I think that is injurious.

11359. Is it injurious or inconvenient?—I think it would be only inconvenient if the master would conscientiously fall into the new system; but since there is a great tendency in the man who thoroughly understands a subject in connexion with a particular class-book, to adhere to his previous system, and to feel that the mastering of another class-book is irksome, it is most likely that he will not do it.

11360. Suppose a boy leaves your school and goes to Dungannon, for instance, he must commence another set of books?—I did not consider that before; and that is an argument for an uniform set of books.

11361. Do parents complain of it?—Yes; and boys are put back in their studies. It has a very discouraging effect on boys, and the expense of parents is increased. It is a thing I have never considered, and, probably, if I did think of it, I might have given a different answer.

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11362. Bearing these disadvantages in mind, do you not think it would be more advantageous to pupils, generally, if one uniform system of education be adopted in Ireland. You have pointed out the disadvantage so far as regarded the assistant master; and you also pointed out the disadvantages to the pupils?—Well I really think it would be an advantage, provided there were some very judicious and careful mode adopted of selecting the books, and also a power of altering, at certain intervals, any book.

11363. Of course?—And yet there is a matter I have often noticed, and I think most teachers have noticed it, that a boy, for example, who reads one English or Roman history, never will know Roman or English history from that book near so well as if he read two or three; for it happens that the points one historian dwells upon very much are the very points that another omits, and he introduces a new class of facts; and, I think, a boy gets a more comprehensive and intelligent acquaintance with history who has not confined himself to one historian, though he may be the best.

11364. You can obviate that objection by directing a boy to read the different authors on the subject, and making it one uniform system of education?—Of course it would obviate it.

11365. Do you think, in a large school in Ireland, it would be advantageous to have a mixture of English and Irish masters?—In the present state of classical education in Ireland I think so; for I think classical education in Ireland is very much beneath what it is in England.

11366. Dr. *Andrews.*—You have referred to the difference between classical studies in England and Ireland; do you think that raising the standard of classical instruction in Ireland to what it is in England might not be attended with an injury in the overlooking of other studies, such as English and other matters?—I think the classical education in Ireland could be assimilated to that in England with about three-fourths of the trouble expended on classics in Ireland. I think classical education in Ireland involves far more labour and time than classical education in England.

11367. State the defects that you desire to have remedied?—I think the defects are—the first, I think, may be attributed to the college entrance course. Perhaps I should not presume to give any opinion upon it; but as I am asked I had better do it. I think the college entrance course both too long and ill selected.

11368. In what respects is it ill selected?—Take, for example, Greek: we have not a pure Greek prose book for college entrance. Lucian is the only prose book, if I except the Greek Testament, we have for entrance; and Lucian cannot be said to be pure attic Greek. It is, therefore, quite possible for a boy to prepare for entrance in Dublin, and not to read one passage of pure attic Greek, and consequently not have been drilled in pure attic syntax, or even in the inflection of nouns. Then the principal book is Homer, which, I fancy, ought to come at the latter end of the preparation in schools.

11369. What prose Greek author would you consider suitable for schools?—I think a portion of Xenophon. I do not think it too easy.

11370. You are aware it was once a book for entrance?—Yes.

11371. It was when I entered college. That is one you would make a change for?—In Latin we have Livy and Sallust. These are good books; but I think Horace—the Satires and Epistles of Horace, especially the Satires, and indeed both Satires and Epistles—I think, on the whole, are rather too difficult for entrance—the great difficulty of them, being of an ethical kind; and I think the time occupied upon them would be far better spent in preparing some good prose author.

11372. Do not the observations you have made, or their weight, depend a good deal upon the time young men enter college. Suppose a more enlarged school course, and that boys entered at seventeen or eighteen?—I think the generality of boys, at least of those who have any pretensions to scholarship, do not enter before seventeen.

11373. Do you think if the period of entrance were postponed till seventeen, the college course, so far as the entrance books you have referred to, might not be still adopted?—I think it could be changed with advantage.

11374. Would you suggest other books which you would substitute. What other books would you substitute in Greek, or add, as the present college course?—I would remove the Greek Testament; I would introduce Xenophon—a portion of it.

11375. You would leave the Greek Testament for a subsequent period?—I would leave it for the divinity course. It is hardly a book, I think, to learn Greek from; and I would leave it, I think, for the divinity course. I would remove Lucian.

11376. Altogether?—I would remove it altogether.

11377. Do you mean any edition of it?—There is no better selection—at least I would not presume to say there is a better selection—than has been made.

11378. Do you remember Murphy's Lucian—is it the same as Walker's?—No, I do not know Murphy's; but I have all the works of Lucian, and I do not see any objection to the present selection, except that there are one or two dialogues a little too difficult at first—much more difficult than the others.

11379. Would you make any other alterations?—I think it would be very desirable to read one, or perhaps two, speeches of Demosthenes.

11380. You have omitted the Greek Testament and Lucian, and introduced Xenophon and some of Demosthenes?—Yes.

11381. Have you any other suggestions to offer?—I never thought of any thing further, except that Greek composition should be made a *sine qua non.* I see no reason why Greek composition should not be as universally written as Latin—I mean Greek prose composition.

11382. You do not suggest any attempt at Greek poetry?—Well, Greek iambics.

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Indeed I know a boy, now about sixteen years old, that writes very good iambics; yet would not have it in the entrance course. I think it is very well where it is, in the exhibition course—something high; but Greek prose, I think, is as easy as Latin prose, if one knows Greek syntax well.

11383. Are there any other suggestions you would make with respect to the subjects you refer to—shortening the course, and improving its character, so far as Greek is concerned?—Not in the course itself. I think it would be well if the boys, at examinations, were asked more Greek syntax.

11384. But might it not be well to have more Greek syntax at the entrance examination?—You cannot write good prose, of course, without having a competent knowledge of the syntax. And it would be a further encouragement if boys at examinations were asked questions in Greek syntax. I fancy it is very seldom done.

11385. Have you any other suggestion with respect to Greek?—I think not.

11386. What are the corresponding suggestions you make with respect to Latin—you have referred to the Satires and Epistles of Horace?—The only change that ever occurred to me, as being desirable in the Latin course was to leave out the Satires and Epistles of Horace.

11387. Would you shorten the course by so much?—I would shorten the course by so much and substitute nothing. I would retain the Odes of Horace.

11388. As to altering the system by introducing more of the English system, am I to understand your object would be to make them more accurate, perfect scholars to the extent they would go?—So far as I am at all acquainted with classical education in England, and I had an opportunity of making myself tolerably well acquainted with the general outlines of it, I was a curate there for more than seven years, and conversed both with Oxford and Cambridge men, and I found that in England the Latin and Greek languages were studied. In Ireland the object is to get the Latin and Greek books by heart, to get good marks at entrance and in college. Consequently Latin and Greek composition has been, as compared with England, neglected in Ireland. That is universally admitted; and the study of Latin and Greek grammar, especially Greek grammar, has been neglected in Ireland.

11389. Then the suggestion you make, with a view to assimilating the Irish course to that of England, is not to reduce the course, but to make the study more accurate and perfect?—Yes.

11390. In making that assimilation, would you consider it right to diminish the English and scientific education, which you have intended you would think it right to have in schools?—Not at all; I question whether, if you take two boys, and that you educated one of them, I might say, exclusively in Latin and Greek, and that you gave the other the general education that we speak of, Greek, Latin, and English literature, my impression is he would, in all probability, answer in Latin and Greek better than the former, provided the examination were conducted intelligently and with judgment. That is, that the boy's knowledge of Latin and Greek was not made to consist in being able to retail the opinions of all the German and other critics that wrote upon Latin and Greek. If that be required, an amazing length of time is necessary to pick them out.

11391. Do you think increased accuracy in the study of classics would be beneficial to the pupil in the study of English?—Decidedly.

11392. In what respect?—It would greatly improve his power of expression. One manifest advantage, I think, would be that it would also enlarge and improve his idea of composition, his idea of the structure, as the structure of the Latin and Greek language is more perfect than that of our language.

11393. What effect would it have on the mental culture?—I think it would have a good effect, if studied in the way I say, with a view to thoroughly understanding the structure and sense of it, but not by studying what this man and that man said about it.

11394. Then have you observed that the mental training, which the accurate study of classics requires, is advantageous to the student of English?—I think so; I have not been sufficiently long at the head of the school to be able to speak confidently from experience. I was teaching a few private pupils, which was totally different from being at the head of a school, but I would think it marvellous if it was not the case.

11395. You have observed in young gentlemen under your charge how the culture of one department operates on others?—I think it quite compatible to advance in mathematics and not in classics; for, somehow or other, they bring a totally different set of organs into play; but a boy who advances in classics will advance in English literature, and *vice versa;* but a boy may advance in mathematics and be exceedingly inexpert in composition, either in classics or the English language.

11396. Have you ever turned your attention to the effect of the study of logic and ethics introduced into the school, within the compass of the boy's power?—I have never thought of that, except a boy was in college. I have a pupil at present in it, but he is in college, and is reading with a view to some sort of education in logic and ethics.

11397. You have not turned your attention to the effect of the study?—I did not. It should strike me as being rather too advanced a subject for schools.

11398. Do not you think some of the modern books on logic would be advantageous to young men at school, who afterwards had the advantage of a university education?—I think it might, in a large school, where you could calculate upon having eight or ten boys of a high class in English education.

11399. Might it be introduced with advantage amongst any set of boys, to show what are the principles that lead to false reasoning, and the class of reasoning that leads to false deductions?—I fancy that, as a general rule, the boys could not be brought to appreciate it.

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11400. Say boys of fourteen, or fifteen, or sixteen years of age?—I never tried it; but I should expect if I did introduce it, the boys would say it was the most disagreeable of all subjects, and that they could not understand what it was all about.

11401. Do you not think you could explain to them the causes of false reasoning by the use of false middle terms, and thereby put them on their guard against such false reasoning?—I think you could, as a pastime or sort of amusement occasionally; but as a subject that must be necessarily and rigidly attended to by the boy, and proficiency in which must be enforced, I do not think you could.

11402. Then you would use it more as a matter to encourage ingenuity than for the purpose of putting them on their guard against false reasoning, and false principles?—I would expect they would generally detect the fallacy of reasoning from something within, rather than from a rule that I would give them, though it would be a great advantage when they had detected a fallacy to be able to assign its class and say, Oh, this is a fallacy, for so and so is the case.

11403. Is it not desirable to show them where it is false?—I think it is; but I fancy it is a subject above schools generally.

11404. I do not think, from the observations you have made, it is very fair to ask you on the subject; you have said you have not turned your attention to its consideration?—Not to the question, but I have to logic and ethics. I have not thought of the effect of its introduction into schools.

THE LIFFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL—(continued).

The Lifford Grammar School—con.

Documentary Evidence.

11405. *Secretary.*—The first information with regard to the Lifford school is contained in the Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland in 1812, page 286:—"A school was endowed here by Sir Richard Hansard, in the reign of James I., who by will charged his estate with £30 per annum for a master, and £20 for an usher of a grammar school at Lifford. There was in the year 1788 a small house for the master, and another for the usher, and a schoolhouse which could accommodate ten boarders, according to a document belonging to the former Board of 1788, in our possession. The Rev. Mr. Knox enjoys £30 per annum, the salary of the endowment of which he was appointed master many years since by Lord Erne, the proprietor of the Hansard estate. At present, by his account, there is a schoolhouse detached, and another large house which is divided between him and a Mr. M'Crea, an old man, and a land surveyor, who receives the usher's salary of £20 per annum, and who employs an English master at a salary of £6 per annum, and the profits of the scholars to teach writing and arithmetic to about thirty of the children of the town. The present master has stated to us that he has made efforts to obtain scholars, but without success, there being several classical schools of good reputation near the town, and in the neighbourhood. The house and schoolhouse are kept in repair by him. He states that upon his appointment he found them in very bad condition, and has laid out a considerable sum in repairs. It is evident, however, that the intentions of the founder in establishing a classical school at Lifford are not now carried into execution."

11406. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education in Ireland in 1826, page 338. They there state there was a school at Lifford; the Rev. Edward M. Clarke, master, a Protestant of the Established Church; income of the master, £30 a-year, under the will of Sir Richard Hansard; a large slated house, much dilapidated; three pupils of the Established Church, and one Presbyterian. According to another return the total number of pupils was three.

11407. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Report of the Municipal Corporation Commissioners in Ireland, 1833, page 1106. It is stated that Sir Richard Hansard "bequeathed £30 yearly 'for the entertainment and maintenance of a schoolmaster in Lifford, and £20 yearly for the entertainment and maintenance of an usher in the same school (the same schoolmaster and usher to be chosen by the Lord Bishop of Derry, and the warden, free burgesses, and commonalty of said borough, or the majority of them), for the education and bringing up children in learning, in a free school, intended to be built in Lifford aforesaid.' For this stipend he directed 'that the said schoolmaster and usher were to teach all the children within the parish of Clonley.' He directed these sums, amounting to the annual sum of £86, to be paid half-yearly by 'his heirs out of his freehold lands'; provided always, and he declares his will to be 'that none of those donations should be paid until the schoolhouse should be built, his debts paid, and until two years next after the death of Dame Anne Hansard, his wife.'"

11408. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Report of the Clare-street Board of Education in 1837–8; they say—"With regard to the endowed school of Lifford, it having been represented to us by the inheritor of the estate of the original founder that this school was not, in his opinion, carried on in as efficient manner as he had a right to expect, we have taken steps to have the cause of complaint examined into and removed, should it be found to exist."

11409. In the Report of 1840, they say—"In the case of Lifford School (one also of private endowment), and in regard to complaints against which reference was made in our last report to your excellency, we, as in the case of Ballyroan, sent down visitors to take evidence on oath, at the schoolhouse, and to report thereon to us; and their report, together with a copy of the evidence taken, having been laid before us, and it appearing that the master had been extremely negligent of his duty as master of the school, and he having at the same time expressed his intention to conform to any regulations laid down for his future government by this Board, we prescribed such regulations for the conduct

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LIFFORD.

The Lifford Grammar School.

Documentary Evidence.

of the school as seemed to us fit; and the result has been, that after much correspondence on the subject, he has intimated to us his intention of resigning his situation as master of Lifford school, in the month of May. We have accordingly adjourned the visitation of the school till after the period so named by him for his resignation."

11410. In the Report of 1841 they state—"And we further beg to state to your Excellency that since our last report we have been enabled to bring to a conclusion the visitation of Lifford school, in consequence of the resignation of his office by the master on whom the visitation was held."

11411. Further information is contained in the Report of the same Board for 1845—"The school of Lifford, at which, as stated by us in a former report, we felt it necessary to hold a visitation for the purpose of investigating a complaint, is now, we have the satisfaction to inform your Excellency, very numerously attended by the poorer classes, for whose benefit it was intended, and is in a condition satisfactory to its patron and supporter."

11412. In the Report of 1847, they state—"The attendance of children at the school of Lifford has, through the exertions of the present master and mistress, become very numerous."

11413. The next information is contained in the Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, in 1835, page 323*. They return the number of boys in attendance as thirty-six, and the number of girls as fifteen; total, forty-one. A bequest by Sir Richard Hansard of £30 to the master and £20 to the usher; each has also a house; eighteen children are taught free, and the remainder pay from 3*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.

11414. The Lifford School is mentioned in a Return made to Parliament in 1849. The number of children then attending the school was seventy. Most of them paid a small sum weekly; about half the number in attendance, girls; number of pupils taught gratis in 1844, eighty-six; in 1845, eighty-two; in 1846, eighty-eight; in 1847, eighty-eight; and in 1848, 100. The next return from which I read was made in 1853, by the Commissioners of Education, and signed by Dr. Kyle. It is there stated that "the number of boys in 1852, on the 1st day of May, was eighty-five; the number taught gratis in 1849 was forty; in 1850, forty; in 1851, forty; and in 1852, forty." In a return made in 1854 it is stated that there were forty-five boys in 1853, and that seventeen were taught gratis. A return has been received from Mr. John Conboy, the master. He states he was appointed by the Earl of Erne, with the sanction of the visitor, the late Lord Bishop of Derry, and that he is paid by the Earl of Erne.

11415. The following paper has been handed in by Mr. Chambers:—"The school of Lifford was founded by Sir Richard Hansard, knight, to whom the town of Lifford, with certain lands mentioned, was granted by King James I., in the ninth year of his reign, by letters patent, dated 31st January, 1612, and by charter, dated 27th February, in the tenth year of James I., referring to letters patent dated 26th September. He appointed and declared the said town of Lifford, &c., to be a free borough, appointing one body corporate, consisting of one warder and twelve free burgesses. By will of Sir Richard Hansard, dated the 29th September, 1619, he bequeathed, amongst other things, £30 yearly for the entertainment and maintenance of a schoolmaster in Lifford, and £20 yearly for an usher in the same school: the said schoolmaster and usher to be chosen by the Lord Bishop of Derry, the warden and burgesses of the said borough, or the majority of them, for the education and bringing up children in learning in a free school intended to be built in Lifford, for which stipend the said master and usher are to teach all within the parish of Clonleigh, the Lord Bishop of Derry from time to time having power to correct and remove them and either of them as occasion shall serve. He also, by his will, assigned certain lands to the corporation, and directed a church and schoolhouse to be built, which were afterwards built by his executors.

"He died 3rd October, 1619.

"The corporation became extinct at the union of England and Ireland.

"The estate became the property of a Mr. Hamill: after him of a Mr. Creighton, the ancestor of the present Earl of Erne.

"Lord Erne has taken a great interest in the school, the late Bishop of Derry having transferred to him all his powers, and his lordship has appointed a most efficient master, Mr. Conboy, who educates the boys, and his wife and daughter attend the female portion of the school; the Rev. Mr. King, one of the curates, superintends, by frequently visiting and examining the children; as does also Lord Erne, when he visits his estates in Lifford, which he generally does once a-year; and he and Lady Erne, when she comes with him, which she frequently does, examine the proficiency of the children and give premiums to the most deserving."

11416. Mr. Chambers also hands in a copy of the inscription on the monument of Sir Richard and Lady Anne Hansard, in the parish church of Lifford, in the county of Donegal. Part effaced.

"Sir Richard Hansard, after he had [effaced] of Art in Cambridge, took on him the profession of a soldier, in the prime of life. He had divers and sundry honourable places of command in the wars; made governor of Lifford and the parts adjoining, where he did many good services in the time of Tyrone's rebellion, and, last of all, in Sir Cahil O'Dogherty's rebellion. King James I. gave him this town of Lifford and four quarters of Crehan Hill, to found a corporation there, which he effected. At his death he disposed by will of these lands and others to divers of his name not near of kindred to him: but for want of feoffment to enable him to dispose of his lands by will by law, it fell to his younger brother, William Hansard, of Berbenthorpe, in Lincolnshire, Esq. He ordained, by his will, Sir John

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Vaughan, knight, Sir George Marbury, knight, and Thomas Perkins, Esq., then lieutenant to his company, his executors, and directed them to build the church, the school, and the schoolhouse in this town, as now they are done: and William gave £86 per annum in perpetuity out of his lands, viz., to the warden of Lifford, £20; to the recorder, £10; to the two sergeants, £6; to the schoolmaster, £30; to the usher, £20 per annum; and for that by law this land fell to his younger brother, whereby these pious intentions were to be frustrated, therefore the three forenamed executors did purchase the whole lands for £1,500, and so have finished the said works and perpetual direction according to the will of the said Sir Richard Hansard."

LIFFORD.

The Lifford Grammar School.

Documentary Evidence.

Henry Stewart, Esq., further examined.

Henry Stewart, Esq.

11417. Mr. *Hughes.*—You are agent to Lord Erne?—Yes.

11418. Is the schoolmistress paid any salary?—She is. According to the will, so far as Lord Erne and the late Bishop of Raphoe read it, they do not see that there was any sum for the purpose: but they thought the object was to benefit the parish as far as possible, and the bishop fully concurred with Lord Erne that though, at the time of the making of the will, there was no such thing as a female school, yet that it would be very desirable to have one, and let the master and mistress get the sum between them, the £40, leaving £6 3*s.* 1*d.* That is always laid out, and Lord Erne is obliged every year to add a little to it to keep the house in some repair; there is no fund whatever for keeping it up.

11419. Do you know to what extent the schoolhouse and premises are public property?—Except twelve feet, all is the property of the Earl of Erne.

11420. Twelve feet at the back, where there is a yard?—Twelve feet at the back belongs to the school, and Lord Erne added some.

11421. As a play-ground?—Yes; the premises are at present occupied by the master, by the school, and by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, the former master.

11422. Is he living in the house?—He is living in one section of the house, by the permission of the late bishop, who permitted him to remain in the house when he was removed from being master.

11423. Is there a larger room up stairs than the one occupied by the girls' school?—No; the room over the boys is just the same size.

11424. The girls' room is a small one. Was the room over the boys' school ever used as a schoolroom?—Never.

11425. Is that the room the Rev. Mr. Clarke occupies?—Yes. There is a room over the girls' school of the same size as their room.

11426. That, I suppose, is the residence of the master and mistress?—Yes; the house was in a very dilapidated state during the late Lord Erne's time; and I think there was something about £300 laid out on it between raising and roofing it.

11427. By Lord Erne?—Yes, by Lord Erne.

11428. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are the school requisites supplied by Lord Erne or by the Church Education Society?—By Lord Erne.

11429. Mr. *Stephens.*—What constitutes a free pupil?—Poverty, I think.

11430. Who selects the free pupils?—Indeed at present it is generally the curate.

11431. Who else besides the curate?—If people apply to me I try and make inquiries, as Lord Erne's agent; and if I find it desirable, I have them admitted.

11432. Does anybody but yourself and the curate admit free pupils?—No. The Lord Bishop of Raphoe was a visitor, and he deputed it to Lord Erne, and I merely represent Lord Erne. Most of the free scholars are the brothers or sisters of those who pay something.

11433. Are Protestants and Roman Catholics admitted?—They are all admitted.

11434. Mr. *Hughes.*—There was only one Roman Catholic there to-day.

11435. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you ever refuse any person who applied to be admitted?—Yes; those I considered able to pay. The master and mistress get £40; and we consider one free pupil for each pound is a fair proportion. When there was any vacancy I have never refused to admit any one I considered to be really entitled.

11436. Mr. *Hughes.*—Do you live in or near the town?—I do not; but I am here generally every week.

11437. Do you know the wants of the town and the immediate neighbourhood in respect of schooling?—I should not think there is any great want.

11438. Do you know whether this Lifford school supplies all the educational wants?—There is a school at Ballindrate, and a national school midway between this and that.

11439. Do the Roman Catholic boys of this town go to the national school?—The chief part do.

11440. Where does the other part go?—There are some at Ballindrate, both Protestants and Roman Catholics.

11441. From this town?—Not from this town; they go to Strabane.

11442. *Chairman.*—By whom is the school inspected or visited?—By the Church Education Society, except when the Lord Bishop visits himself. The present Bishop has not as yet visited, so far as I am aware.

11443. Mr. *Hughes.*—Has he visited for the last four years?—I do not think he did. For the last two or three years he was not in good health.

11444. *Chairman.*—Does Lord Erne visit?—Lord and Lady Erne visit it when they come down.

11445. Mr. *Hughes.*—They both visited within this week?—Yes.

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LIFFORD.

The Lifford Grammar School.

Henry Stewart, Esq.

11446. Mr. *Stephens.*—How many did you refuse to admit as free pupils within the last twelve months?—I do not think I refused any within the last twelve months.

11447. Have you refused persons on other grounds than those of poverty?—Never on any other ground than that they were able to pay, as I considered.

11448. The children of poor persons have never been refused admission?—Never by me.

11449. When children were refused admission by you on the ground that they were able to pay for their education, were they sent as pay pupils?—Yes.

11450. *Chairman.*—Is the school visited by the clergymen of the parish?—The curate visits it almost every week. He is appointed by the Bishop to do it in his room, I may say, the Rev. Mr. King.

11451. Mr. *Stephens.*—Does he examine the boys?—I cannot say.

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Omagh, 12th October, 1855.

Omagh.

Present:—The Marquess of Kildare, Chairman; Rev. Dr. Graves, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Stephens, and Dr. Hancock, Secretary.

General State of Education.

General State of Education.

Documentary Evidence.

11452. *Secretary.*—There is a deputation from the inhabitants of Omagh, anxious to give information to the Commissioners with respect to the state of education in Omagh, and to state their views on the subject. I have received the following letter, to which the names of the deputation are appended. [The letter is read as follows:—]

"Omagh, 12th October, 1853.

"Sir,—I have been requested to apprize you that a deputation on behalf of the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood, consisting of the gentlemen named herein, will, on to-morrow the 13th instant, attend before the Commissioners, at the court-house, to afford them information respecting the funds at present available for the furtherance of education within this county, and the non-application of any portion thereof for such purpose within this or the surrounding district, and generally respecting the serious want of facilities for the industrial and advanced education of the middle and upper classes under which the district at present labours.

"I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

"J. F. Alexander.

"To Wm. N. Hancock, Esq., Secretary of Commission.

"The Rev. J. B. Chapman, Rector of Drumragh, Ex-F.T.C.D.
"The Rev. R. V. Dixon, Rector of Clogherny, Ex-F.T.C.D.
"The Rev. Thomas Stack, Clerk.
"Samuel Galbraith, Esq., J.P.
"George T. Spillar, Esq., J.P.
"William F. Blake, Esq., J.P.
"George H. Stack, Esq., J.P.
"James F. Alexander, Manager Provincial Bank.
"Dr. Henry Thompson, Surgeon, Tyrone Infirmary.
"James Green, Esq., Solicitor, Omagh.
"John B. Buchanan, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Peace.
"James Alcorn, Esq., Chairman Town Commissioners.
"Messrs. James Scott, William Scott, and John Orr.
"John Nelis, Esq., Proprietor *Tyrone Constitution.*"

Rev. *John B. Chapman* sworn and examined.

Rev. Jno. B. Chapman.

11453. *Chairman.*—You are rector of Drimnagh?—Yes.

11454. You attend as one of the deputation from the inhabitants of Omagh?—Yes.

11455. The Commissioners will be very happy to receive any communication you wish to address to them?—I am here, my Lord, merely to state that there is a total absence of any educational provision to meet the wants of the district, for any class above those who would attend the national schools. There is no provision whatever for them; and when we consider this is the county town, and when we compare it with other county towns in the north of Ireland, we find we are placed in a very disadvantageous position with respect to education. There is not, I believe, any county town in the north of Ireland in which there is not some provision for education, and in many cases it exists in towns which are not county towns. We are at least twenty miles from any endowed school. We are twenty miles from Dungannon, we are the same distance from Enniskillen, and more than that from Armagh, and we are nearly thirty miles from Derry; so that we are not within reach of any institution endowed for the purposes of education.

11456. What is the population of this town?—I believe now near 4,000. It was about 3,000. I only speak from recollection.

11457. [*Secretary.*—The population is given in Thom's Almanac as 3,385 in 1851.]

11458. Are there any private schools in which classical or mercantile education is given?—On that head repeated attempts have been made to secure permanently a classical instructor. Some of the inhabitants of the town have at times secured a certain salary to a classical instructor, whether the school would be productive to the sum guaranteed or not; but in every case when the children on whose behalf the teacher had been brought here were instructed, the school ceased to exist. We find that the temptations to the teachers from other quarters are sufficient to induce them to remove from us; so that we have laboured under great disadvantages in that respect. We have a classical teacher here at present who has been brought here on the condition that he should be secured a certain amount of salary if he remained. We had another teacher here about two years ago, who was obliged to remove from this, partly from the want of a house sufficient for the purpose of giving accommodation, and partly from the inducements held out to him to remove to New Ross, in the county of Wexford, where there was some provision for education.

11459. What number of pupils has the present gentleman who came at the instance of the inhabitants?—I think Dr. Hamilton can speak as to that. I do not know; I hear it said forty or forty-five.

11460. Have you estimated the number of children who would receive a classical and mercantile education that would be likely to attend an endowed school, if one were established in this town?—I should think at least double forty or forty-five; because the gentle-

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OMAGH.

General State of Education.

Rev. Jno. B. Chapman.

man has not been long here, and his school has not filled as much as we expect it will. I would say the town could afford a much larger number than forty or forty-five.

11461. Would they be all day scholars?—The town would afford that number of day scholars. Many of the respectable inhabitants of the vicinity are obliged to send their children to the distance of Dungannon or Enniskillen when they wish to place them at a boarding school. We can refer to a very distinguished individual, distinguished in the scientific world, the late Professor M'Cullagh. He was from this district, and would, I am sure, have received his education here if we had an educational provision, whereas he laboured under great difficulties regarding it. For some time he got it at Strabane and Lifford.

11462. Can you state upon what principle such a school as you desire should be conducted in this town?—I would say it ought to embrace both departments—classical education as well as that of general education, for mercantile business and for engineering. Even small endowments for parochial or similar schools, we have nothing of the kind in the parish.

11463. Would you confine the school to day scholars, or do you think there ought to be accommodation for boarders as well?—In general schools embrace both.

11464. Do you think the surrounding country would furnish a sufficient number of boarders?—I do.

11465. Have you formed any estimate of the number that would be likely to be supplied by the country around?—No. It would be of importance to afford the facility to parents of sending their sons to a school here, instead of having to send them to a distance to Dungannon, Enniskillen, and Derry. For the resident proprietors it would be an advantage to have a permanent boarding school here.

11466. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—Do you speak mostly with reference to the inconvenience felt by resident proprietors, persons of that class, that send their sons as boarders to a school, or do you speak also with reference to persons of the middle class resident in the town of Omagh, who would, if they had the opportunity, send their sons as day scholars?—I speak as to both, but much more on behalf of the latter class.

11467. You also mention that the inhabitants of the town experience not only inconvenience, but absolutely suffer a loss in consequence of not having such facilities placed within their reach. Of your own knowledge can you say that parents have suffered inconvenience and loss in not being able to procure schools here?—Certainly; very great inconvenience and loss.

11468. To what class do those parents belong to whose cases you more particularly refer?—To the mercantile classes of the town, and many of the gentry in the immediate vicinity of the town. Whenever we get a qualified teacher here, after one or two years he finds an inducement to remove elsewhere, because we have no permanent educational provision or endowment.

11469. Do you ascribe the failure of the attempts to establish schools by private enterprise to the fluctuating nature of the support extended to them?—No; because at present the town, it appears, is only able to secure the services of a classical teacher by engaging to make up a certain salary. As soon as a gentleman who is exceedingly well qualified for the office receives any temptation to remove elsewhere, it would be very hard to suppose he would not avail himself of the opportunity offering.

11470. Do you think the inhabitants of this part of the country manifest an aptitude for those studies that are pursued in an academy such as you desire to see established?—Very much.

11471. Have you met with individuals of the humbler class who showed talent of such a kind that they would surely have risen to distinction in the learned professions, or in commercial employments, if they had better opportunities of obtaining instruction?—Certainly; even amongst the farming classes of this parish. I could point out three or four of that class who are in the church, and who have been advanced in it. I could name an individual belonging at present to the mastership of Greenwich school, who was formerly curate in this parish. I could name others who have been over the training school at Westminster.

11472. Be so good as to mention the name of the gentleman?—The Rev. Mr. Hill is at Greenwich. There is a Mr. Moore of this parish who has two sons in the church.

11473. You refer to these cases to show that despite the disadvantage under which persons in the locality labour, young men of superior ability have made their way into honourable and lucrative positions in the learned professions?—I do.

11474. Do you think if such an establishment as you have alluded to were founded here, that the clergy, landed proprietors, and mercantile persons in the neighbourhood would take an interest in it, and contribute to its efficiency by personal superintendence?—I am sure they would, and that they would consider it a very great boon conferred on the district.

11475. Have you any suggestion to offer as to the means of maintaining such a school in a state of efficiency by means of inspection, whether on the part of a Government board, or conducted by persons resident in the neighbourhood?—As to inspection, it would, of course, be on the same footing as similar institutions in other towns. I should think it would come under the same rule.

11476. Have you had opportunities of knowing the amount of inspection given to existing institutions of the kind?—I have not.

11477. Mr. *Hughes*.—Do you know how many national schools are in the town of Omagh?—There are two; I should say there are three, including the nunnery school.

11478. Do you know how many national schools there are within the range of a mile or two miles of the town?—Within the range of a mile I do not know that there are any

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others, but within a larger range there are several more. I have, myself, one within a mile and a-half of the town.

11479. Have you any reason to think boys attending the national schools would attend a school that would afford a superior education, such as you have been referring to, if the opportunity were afforded?—Yes, I am sure there are some would. The very master of the national school that I have, within a mile and a-half of the town, comes to attend a higher description of school to qualify him for a higher position.

11480. From your knowledge of any one or more national schools, and of the classes attending them, do you think any of the boys or their parents would be anxious to take advantage of a superior education if it was offered?—I think the description of boys who look for a higher class of education labour under a very great disadvantage here. If they attend the national schools they do not get it. They have taken advantage of the opportunity, whatever it was, of attending the teacher of the school.

11481. In addition to attending the national schools?—No; in preference to attending the national schools.

11482. Mr. *Stephens*.—What is the name of the classical master to whom you have alluded?—Potterton.

11483. Is he an under-graduate of Trinity College?—He has not graduated, I think. He entered Trinity College, and was for some time employed as teacher in Enniskillen school.

11484. Has he had some experience as a classical master?—He has.

11485. How many pupils has he at the present moment?—Thirty-five has been stated.

11486. Are you aware whether he takes boarders?—He has not arranged for taking boarders.

11487. Are you aware what are Mr. Potterton's terms?—The parents of some of the pupils are here, and can give evidence as to that, I cannot.

11488. You say if you had an endowed school the number of pupils would be double—that is, double the number attending Mr. Potterton's?—I should think so.

11489. Upon what grounds do you form that opinion?—Upon the fact that the last master who was here had a considerably larger school than what Mr. Potterton has; Mr. Potterton having commenced only a few months ago.

11490. May not Mr. Potterton's school supply the place of an endowed school?—Yes; but we have no certainty of its continuance. As soon as Mr. Potterton has temptation held out to him to remove to a more beneficial position, of course we could not expect him to remain to his own disadvantage. That has been the case hitherto with all the teachers we had; they have been induced by the existence of educational endowments in other quarters to leave us.

11491. But is there not a strong presumption that if a good master were to set up a school here it would succeed without any public endowment?—The last master came here at his own risk; but he remained only until he could get an educational endowment elsewhere. He removed to New Ross: he had a large school for some time.

11492. But if Mr. Potterton's school has been established only a few months, and that he has thirty-five pupils, is it not very probable that in the course of a short time the number will be considerably increased?—It certainly is; but the drift of your examination, I think, would go to show there should be no endowed school in any town.

11493. That is not an answer to my question?—Why should we labour under our present disadvantages?

11494. If Mr. Potterton's school has only been established a few months, and that he has now thirty-five pupils, is it not very probable that the number will be considerably increased in a short time?—Certainly; but I do not think that will secure us the advantage of Mr. Potterton's permanent residence; because schools will become vacant in other places where there are educational endowments, and he will naturally try to get to one of them.

11495. You have stated, if I have taken your evidence correctly, the inhabitants would take a deep interest in an efficient school if it were established in Omagh. Do you think the inhabitants would pay an educational tax for the support of such a school?—At present those who have children to educate in some degree submit to it, because they secure the teacher a certain sum, even though it be not received from the pupils.

11496. You have stated that if an endowed school be established in Omagh there would be seventy pupils attending it—that is, that there would be double the number Mr. Potterton has. Will you give me your reasons for thinking the number would be doubled?—Because we had much larger schools before this, for a short time, till the master removed. There is no house for the purpose of a school; and when you consider the master has to pay rent for a place, you will feel it is but natural that he would wish to remove to a more advantageous position.

11497. Would the establishment of such a school as you propose have the effect of discouraging private enterprise?—We have found hitherto that private enterprise has not been sufficient to secure us a good teacher.

11498. Have you any knowledge of the diocesan schools which are endowed?—Yes.

11499. Have they succeeded?—At times; I consider it depends very much upon the efficiency of the master; I believe the diocesan schools are very efficient at present.

11500. Efficient as to numbers?—I think the number at Raphoe has increased very much latterly; there is a new master in it.

11501. Raphoe is a Royal school, not a diocesan school; I am asking you with respect to the diocesan schools that are endowed?—Derry is a diocesan school.

11502. Have you any other diocesan school to mention?—There is a diocesan school at Monaghan.

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11503. Do you mention that as one eminently successful?—I am not aware.

11504. Have you any knowledge of that school at the present moment?—I have not.

11505. Have you any knowledge of the Limerick Diocesan School?—No.

11506. Have you any knowledge of the Carlow Diocesan School?—No.

11507. Have you any knowledge of the Elphin Diocesan School?—None.

11508. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are you of opinion that a private master, holding such a place as Mr. Potterton occupies, would be able and willing to maintain such a staff of assistant masters as would be necessary to carry on the business of an efficient academy, in which all the branches of a classical and commercial education would be attended to?—I think not without some endowment or some assistance.

11509. Then, you think endowments are useful for that purpose: that they give security to masters to establish schools upon a comprehensive and efficient system?—Certainly, to secure a division of labour. I should think the one master is obliged to give instruction in a great many branches himself, and not confine himself to a single one; whereas, if he was enabled to do that, he might have persons qualified to teach the different branches.

11510. Do you think endowments are useful in the way of inducing men of remarkable ability and high character to undertake the profession of a schoolmaster?—Certainly; I think they are.

11511. To what extent do you think the principle of endowments ought to be carried out; ought the endowment be large, or ought the master, in your opinion, to be dependent partly upon fixed salary and partly upon the payments of pupils, or wholly dependent upon the latter source?—He should, in a great degree, be dependent upon what he would receive from the pupils.

11512. In the main?—In a great degree he should; but some educational endowment would be advisable, and especially to provide a house with large rooms for the purpose.

11513. Endowments contemplate different objects—first, the establishment of a schoolhouse, and the maintenance of that schoolhouse in a state of good repair, and the provision of the necessary appliances and school requisites; and next, the salaries of the masters. Now, which of those different objects do you think the most important: to which, in the first instance, would you apply funds, if you had them at your disposal?—To the erection of a building suitable for the purpose.

11514. That you would supply with all the necessary appliances?—Yes.

11515. And then you would provide means to secure a reasonable fixed salary to the master, and leave him afterwards dependent for the greater portion of his income upon the fees arising from pupils, in order that he might have an inducement to make the school efficient, and have the prospect of being rewarded by the number of his pupils; is that your idea?—Yes. We have always felt great inconvenience from the want of a sufficiently commodious house for the purpose of the school.

11516. There is a point upon which I am anxious to hear your opinion: it involves some difficulty: do you think a school of this kind ought to be a boarding school or only a day school—or ought it be open to receive both boarders and day scholars?—The more immediate want of the town and its vicinity is a good day school; but I think it would be hard to debar the master from the opportunity of increasing his emoluments by having boarders.

11517. A day school would be the most beneficial to the respectable farmers and rising merchants and traders in the town and neighbourhood?—Certainly.

11518. To what class would the pupils in general belong; would they be boarders or day scholars: that is, the children of respectable farmers or merchants?—Those within a convenient distance of the town would be day scholars, but I would say the advantages of the school would extend farther if there were the facilities for taking boarders.

11519. Would any difficulty arise in the management of a school of this nature from the diversity of the religious denominations of the pupils attending it?—I am told not; we have very little religious dissension in this part of the country.

11520. Was not the late Professor M'Cullogh born in the immediate neighbourhood of this town?—He was born within a few miles of it.

11521. Where did he obtain his education; was there any academy here in which he received instruction?—I think it was at Strabane or Raphoe: Strabane, I think; he experienced great difficulty in obtaining the education necessary for entrance into college.

11522. Do you think that the establishment of an academy such as you have been contemplating would furnish persons of that class with opportunities of developing their talents, and of raising themselves in the world?—Certainly.

11523. Mr. *Stephens.*—You stated, in answer to the Rev. Dr. Graves, you would secure a reasonable and fixed income to the master; may I ask you what would be a reasonable income for a master, supposing an endowed school was established in Omagh?—Whatever would be sufficient to prevent him accepting offers from other quarters; I would consider that sufficient which would induce him to remain here in preference to accepting offers from other quarters.

11524. You have stated, "I would secure a reasonable and fixed income;" and I want to know the amount of the income you would give to the master of an endowed school in Omagh?—I would neither make it so large as to render him independent of what he would obtain from the pupils, nor so small as to make it his interest to leave us when he got a better offer.

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11525. What would be the amount of the income: £100, £200, £400, or £500?—I should think £200.

11526. Would you give him a life interest in the school?—Certainly not; only for good conduct or efficiency.

11527. Would you give it during good conduct?—Certainly.

11528. Would you give him a freehold interest?—If there were visitors to the school they, of course, would judge of his efficiency and industry.

11529. How many assistant masters would you have, supposing you were going to establish an endowed school?—I should think two.

11530. To teach what?—To teach the inferior departments; the head master to give classical instruction, and the others devoting themselves to the English and mathematical departments: one to English, and the other to mathematics.

11531. Would you have any master to teach French or other modern languages?—I would hope that there would be an inducement for a French teacher to make Omagh his residence, and give instruction in the school.

11532. Would you not have a French master as part of the establishment of the school?—I think not; it would be very desirable, no doubt, that there should be some facility for obtaining a knowledge of the language here.

11533. I want to know how many masters you would have in the school?—I think if we had a boarding school connected with the day school it would be an additional inducement for a French teacher to make Omagh his residence; I think there would be a higher class of pupils who would remunerate the French teacher.

11534. Would you have German taught in such a school?—It would be very desirable.

11535. Would you not have a German master connected with the school?—I knew a boy learning German some time ago in this town ——

11536. I am not asking about a boy that was learning German; I am asking would you have a German master in the school?—I think it would be very desirable; boys intended for mercantile life find it a very great advantage to have a knowledge of German; it fits them for positions in mercantile life.

11537. Is not the knowledge of French and German more useful for a boy in the mercantile walks of life than Greek?—Yes; but there are many boys intended for the learned professions, and it would be hard to debar them from learning Greek and Latin, if there was an endowed school.

11538. Then, when you spoke of an endowed school, you did not contemplate any master for teaching modern languages, but only the head master to teach Latin and Greek; a mathematical master, and an English master?—That is all; but I would hope there would be sufficient inducement in the town to make a French or German master reside here.

11539. You have stated that the immediate want of the town of Omagh is a good day school; is Mr. Potterton's a good school?—It has succeeded very well during the time; it is established only a few months.

11540. Have you any fault to find with it?—None.

11541. Does he not teach Greek and Latin?—He does.

11542. Does he not teach mathematics?—He does.

11543. Does he not teach writing?—He does.

11544. Then he teaches, in point of fact, every single thing that would be taught if an endowed school were established?—Yes; but we have no security that he may not remove from us.

11545. But I should suppose that there are persons equally competent as Mr. Potterton to supply his place?—Well, there was an interregnum for some time after the departure of the first master. The school was left without a master till the parents of those children who suffered from the want, endeavoured to supply it by inducing Mr. Potterton to come here.

11546. Did I understand you aright, that you would also have a boarding school, and that you would admit to that boarding school persons of all religious persuasions?—Certainly.

11547. How would you carry on religious instruction in the boarding school, composed of members of the United Church of England and Ireland, of Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics?—Except in cases of prejudices being removed I am sure there would be great difficulty.

11548. Do you not think there would be insuperable difficulties?—No, I do not.

11549. Will you tell me why?—I think there could not be insuperable difficulties; the master's own interest would prevent him from running counter to the prejudices of any one sect; and I should think that at present there are in Mr. Potterton's school boys of different denominations.

11550. But that is the day school—I am speaking of a boarding school. There are no difficulties in the day school?—I do not know why there should be any more difficulty in the boarding school than in the day school.

11551. In the whole course of your experience did you ever hear of a boarding school in which religious instruction was given to boys of the United Church of England and Ireland, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics; and if you did, will you give me the name of the school?—I am not aware of any.

11552. *Chairman.*—Have you any further observations you would wish to address to the

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Commissioners?—None, my Lord, except to impress them with the great inconvenience that the town is suffering under, from having no educational provision whatever; and when we compare ourselves with the other towns of the north of Ireland, we feel it is a very hard case.

11553. Mr. *Stephens.*—Suppose you had this endowed school, would you appoint as master a Protestant or a Roman Catholic, or a Presbyterian; or would you give it to the cleverest man on public examination, who would offer himself, irrespective of his religious opinions?—I would have very efficient inspection on the part of the Government, or whatever hands it was placed in.

11554. I am not asking you as to any inspection, I am asking you as to the master?—Of course I think the master should be of that religious persuasion to which I belong myself. I think that where there is a variety of religious persuasions in a district, the State would be acting in accordance with the established institutions of the country in having a Church of England master; but I know that there are boys from this town placed in boarding schools, and other places where the proprietors or instructors are Presbyterians.

11555. Out of what funds would you build this endowed school, and pay this £200 to the master, and the salaries of the assistant masters?—I hope the Commissioners will devise some means of obtaining funds for that purpose.

James Fullerton Alexander, Esq.

James Fullerton Alexander, Esq., sworn and examined.

11556. *Chairman.*—You are manager of the Provincial Bank here?—Yes.

11557. Are you living in this town?—Yes.

11558. Have you been long resident here?—I am living here fifteen years.

11559. Will you state your opinion as to the educational wants of this town?—I cannot speak as to my own local experience. In my family I have young sons coming forward; my means are limited; and if there be not some endowed school provided, where a liberal education can be obtained, I shall be partially debarred from giving my sons the education I would desire to give them.

11560. What do you consider the great advantage of an endowed school?—The great advantage appears to me to be that by providing liberal salaries you secure the services of men of high qualification.

11561. Do you think in an endowed school you could get a superior education at a cheaper rate than elsewhere?—I know if there was an endowed school in the place, I should give my sons such an education as I cannot hope to be able to afford, if I am obliged to go to the expense of sending them to boarding schools elsewhere.

11562. Have you considered what ought to be the stipend paid for a pupil in a good classical and commercial school?—I have known good schools in which the charge was for day boys, six guineas a year, but I would very willingly pay more than that for each of my boys to have them educated under my own eye, in an efficient manner.

11563. What branches of education would you wish to have taught in such a school?—I should like to give, at least, some of my boys a first-class classical education, and for the others, have them thoroughly taught modern languages, with a first-rate commercial education.

11564. Would you prefer having your sons educated in a day school, under your own eye, to sending them to more distant places to a boarding school, irrespective of the charge?—I should prefer a day school here.

11565. Will you state your reasons for that preference?—In order that I might have such a moral restraint over my boys as I would wish to keep them constantly under.

11566. It has been stated to us, in other places, that many parents prefer sending their children to schools far from home?—I know there are some parents of that opinion, but I feel so deeply the importance of preserving an efficient guard over the moral and religious conduct of my children, that I would prefer their being educated under my own care.

11567. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—May I ask you whether you think that, in order to obtain success in commercial life, it is necessary that persons should receive an enlarged and liberal education—I do not say a classical, but a liberal education?—Decidedly.

11568. Ought it be of an extensive character?—I think it ought to embrace a large amount of scientific knowledge, along with instruction in the modern languages, which are very important in the present state of the world.

11569. Is such an education as you think would be desirable for persons intended for commercial life generally given in what you call grammar or classical schools?—I fear not, or, at least, it is given to a very limited extent.

11570. In your opinion the elements of a good commercial education are neglected?—So far as my knowledge of the endowed schools in this country extends, I would say that commercial education is very much neglected. I have known even the common English education greatly neglected in such schools, even English grammar and English composition. The essential parts of a common English education are greatly neglected.

11571. You mention that scientific instruction is necessary as a part of the commercial course?—It may not be indispensable for the career of a commercial man, but I think it is important in several respects.

11572. What kind of scientific instruction do you refer to, for "science" is a very general term?—It is. A general knowledge of chemistry, for instance, is important.

11573. You would regard a knowledge of chemistry as indispensable for persons

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intended for manufacturing life?—Oh, certainly; I think a boy is not properly prepared for his career in life without it.

11574. Are you aware whether instruction in chemistry is ordinarily given in schools?—I do not know any school in which it is given.

11575. Mention what other branch of scientific instruction you would include. I am speaking with reference to commercial education in its largest sense, including the merchant as well as the manufacturer or trader?—I think a man who has to push his way in the world, in the present state of commercial life, is not thoroughly prepared for it without having some knowledge of the subjects I speak of.

11576. Do you think the modern languages an indispensable part?—I look upon them as an indispensable preparation for commercial life.

11577. As manager of the Provincial Bank in this town, what number of persons have you in your employment?—I have only three clerks under me.

11578. Where did they receive their education?—One of them was educated in the north of Scotland; one was educated partly in Strabane, and partly at the diocesan school in Derry; and the other was educated in the county of Antrim, I do not know at what school.

11579. Not one of them was educated at Omagh?—Not one.

11580. Do you think that in Omagh there are the means of procuring such an education as the clerks in your bank ought to possess?—There is a gentleman in Omagh, who I have heard is a first-rate teacher on some subjects; but he is very recently come, and my knowledge of him is acquired only by hearsay. I should think, from what I have heard of him, that he could give such instruction.

11581. With the exception of that gentleman, who has only recently come to Omagh, do you know of any other means of obtaining the kind of instruction which your clerks ought to possess?—With the exception of that gentleman we are peculiarly destitute of the means of giving a proper education to persons in their position.

11582. You are, probably, acquainted with the circumstances of other employers, and may know how persons employed by them have obtained the instruction necessary to qualify them for their respective callings?—We have very few large establishments in Omagh. The young men in the employment of merchants, I fear, generally speaking, are very deficient in education, from the absolute destitution of the place as to the means of affording the instruction they require.

11583. When you have occasion to engage a clerk in the bank, what means do you take to ascertain his fitness for the situation?—We ascertain it by an examination.

11584. What is the nature of the examination which you institute?—We examine them in English grammar, in arithmetic, geography sometimes, and the general branches of a good English education.

11585. You require in the bank the services of persons who are acquainted with modern languages?—We, occasionally, would be very much the better of a knowledge of the modern languages; but it is not indispensable.

11586. In what cases do you require knowledge of this kind?—Occasionally when foreign bills come before us.

11587. Bearing endorsements in different languages?—Yes.

11588. What is the nature of the trade carried on in Omagh which brings foreign bills into your bank?—They cannot be said to be in the channel of the ordinary trade with Omagh; but in the multifarious transactions of business you would be surprised to find how bills find their way into different places to the trade of which they do not legitimately belong.

11589. Would you be so good as to mention the different languages that have fallen under your own observation, upon bills or commercial papers?—French and German; I cannot charge my memory with any others. I think I have seen Italian also; but I am not sure about that.

11590. Are you acquainted with parents who make the same complaint you make yourself as to the want of the means of obtaining the kind of education necessary for commercial life?—I know many so circumstanced in Omagh.

11591. Do you concur in the statement already made that a good commercial school would be attended by a large number of pupils?—I have no doubt of it.

11592. How many would attend the school for the purpose of receiving commercial instruction?—Commercial instruction as distinguished from classics?

11593. As distinguished from classics?—Well, I should say if there were a first-class school here——

11594. We suppose that it gives as good a commercial education as can be obtained, and upon reasonable terms: assuming that, how many pupils do you think the town would furnish?—Confining it to the town and the districts of which the town is the natural centre?

11595. Yes.—I think there ought to be at least fifty.

11596. Do you think there would be so many as fifty seeking an exclusively commercial education?—No; I am not sure of that. There are a good many lads who are brought forward in the clerical profession, ministers of the different denominations, and they would confine themselves chiefly to classical instruction. Perhaps I said too many when I said fifty would attend, seeking an exclusively commercial education.

11597. Would you say thirty?—Thirty, at least.

11598. One of the conditions I presupposed was, that the pupils should pay a reason-

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able stipend. What would you consider a reasonable stipend, supposing this school to be established, for pupils attending as day scholars to receive a commercial instruction?—Well, parents, I suppose, would not be satisfied to pay more than about four guineas a-year for such an education.

11599. You think six guineas would be too high a standard?—I think that would be considered rather high for an exclusively English education.

11600. What stipend might be fixed for pupils receiving instruction in classics?—As I said before, six guineas a-year.

11601. Of the sons of the neghbouring gentry, respectable farmers, and mercantile people, how many do you think would be anxious to procure classical instruction, and ready to pay an annual stipend of six guineas?—I should say there would be about thirty.

11602. Mr. *Hughes*.—You said a while ago, in answer to Lord Kildare, that you would prefer having your boys educated at a day school, so as to have the superintendence of their moral and religious instruction; what is your wish in respect of boys attending a day school receiving religious instruction?—I should like them to receive religious instruction from a teacher in whom I had confidence in that regard.

11603. But would you wish religious instruction to form an element in the day school to which you would send your boys?—No.

11604. You would take care of that department yourself?—I have changed my opinion lately upon that question, and I do think it would be better to have them only secularly instructed in the day school.

11605. Mr. *Stephens*.—You have stated, in reply to Mr. Hughes, that you would not introduce the religious element into the day school; and that you have changed your opinion on that subject. What are the reasons that made you change your opinion?—I discussed the question not very long ago with an intelligent gentleman, who is an inspector of national schools; and he brought forward such reasons as went far to convince me that even few of the ordinary teachers of day schools are really qualified to give religious instruction; and further, that provided the children did not receive religious instruction at the day school, a greater amount of care and attention would be bestowed on them by their parents, and by their respective clergy, and that would be more efficient in giving them religious instruction.

11606. You have stated that in endowed schools in this country commercial education is very much neglected; to what schools do you particularly allude?—I have reason to believe that in the Royal School of Dungannon sufficient attention is not given to that education. I have also known complaints made against the diocesan school at Derry and the endowed school at Portora.

11607. Were you ever within the Royal School of Dungannon?—No.

11608. Were you ever within the school at Derry?—I have merely been within it; but I happen to know a good deal about it from my connexion with Derry in my early days. I was never at school there.

11609. Then at the present moment you have no knowledge of the course of education at the Derry school?—None, except upon hearsay.

11610. Have you been inside the Enniskillen school?—Merely inside; I do not know personally any of the arrangements. My knowledge of that is acquired by hearsay also.

11611. Then, in point of fact, within the Royal School of Dungannon you never have been, and with respect to the schools of Derry and Enniskillen, your knowledge is merely upon hearsay?—Yes.

11612. Is there any other endowed school with which you find fault?—I do not remember at present any others.

11613. You stated that by giving a salary to the master a good school would be established; what salary would you give a master, supposing an endowed school was established in Omagh?—I would not give less than £200 a-year to the head master.

11614. Would you give him a schoolhouse?—Yes.

11615. And all the requisites?—Yes.

11616. Find books and maps?—I am not prepared as to these details.

11617. I will now assume that an endowed school—such a school as you have referred to—is about to be established in Omagh, would you furnish the schoolhouse?—I would supply the school furniture.

11618. Would you build the house, supply the school furniture, and give the master £200 a-year?—Yes.

11619. How many assistant masters would you have?—That must depend in a great measure on the success of the school in attracting a number of pupils.

11620. Until you ascertained the success or failure of the school, how many masters would you have?—I should think two assistant masters would be sufficient at first, till the requirements of the school would render more necessary.

11621. What salaries would you give the two assistant masters?—Are you speaking on the understanding that the funds would be derived from the stipends paid?

11622. I am asking what salaries would you give the assistant masters; you propose to build and furnish the schoolhouse, and give the principal master £200 a-year, and then to have two assistant masters; what salaries would you give the assistant masters?—I wish to know whether you mean what salary they would get from the public, or get altogether?

11623. The masters ought to have a certain amount, whether paid from the public or from private funds?—I would think £100 a-year for the second master, and £70 or £80 for the third master.

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11624. What ought the principal master to teach?—The high classes and classics.

11625. What would you have the first assistant master, to whom you would give £100 a-year, teach?—He should be qualified to give a first-rate English education.

11626. What would you have the second assistant master teach?—To assist in the minor classes in both departments.

11627. Would you be content with such a school as that for the education of your children?—Yes, I would; I am supposing that £200 a-year is not to be the sole income from the school of the head master, for he is to have the benefit of the pupils as well.

11628. If my calculation be correct, the head master would have £500 a-year, and would pay no rent, and would invest no capital in providing school requisites?—Out of that it would be expedient, perhaps, for him to pay a portion of the salary of the assistant masters.

11629. To what extent?—I have not exactly thought sufficiently of the matter to settle the details so minutely.

11630. Then you would not have any instruction in modern languages?—Oh, yes.

11631. Not in the scheme you have propounded; the principal master was to teach classics?—I would have the principal qualified to teach classics and modern languages.

11632. Do you think the inhabitants of Omagh would submit to an educational tax towards the building of a schoolhouse and furnishing the school-rooms with the proper requisites?—They would object to it as a local tax; it might be slipped in upon them in the Consolidated Fund.

11633. Do you think an educational tax a legitimate tax on principle?—I do; it is quite unobjectionable on principle.

11634. *Chairman.*—Is there any other gentleman belonging to the deputation wishes to address any observations to the Commissioners?

CLOGHER SCHOOL, ENDOWED BY KING CHARLES I., BY BISHOP LESLIE, AND BISHOP GARNETT.

Clogher School, endowed by King Charles I., by Bishop Leslie, and Bishop Garnett.

Documentary Evidence.

11635. *Secretary.*—The first school to be brought under the notice of the Commissioners is that of Clogher; the master is in attendance to give evidence. The first information before the Commissioners, with respect to the school, is contained in a Parliamentary Paper for the year 1851, number 475. It gives translated copies of letters patent for endowments for education in Ireland. The first of these is the charter of King Charles I., bearing date the 20th of April, 1630, at the suit of James Bishop of Clogher. I read from it as follows:—"And lastly our pleasure is that the said portriffe and burgesses in and by the said letters patent, shall covenant to and with us, our heirs and successors, that they within two years after the date thereof, erect and build a schoolhouse in the said town of Clogher, and maintain a schoolmaster for a grammar school there—who is to have a servant to teach children to read and write English—with the rents and profits of 200 acres of the said land, reserving unto the said James Bishop of Clogher, and his successors bishops of Clogher, the nomination from time to time of the said schoolmaster."

11636. Then follows a charter to the Bishop of Clogher of the 25th of October, 1630. Then follows letters patent of King Charles I., bearing date 12th of February, 1631. They refer to the foundation of a school at Clogher, and the conveyance of 100 acres of land by the bishop to Commissioners, or persons to be nominated in trust—"For the building of a schoolhouse, and maintenance of a schoolmaster in or near the said new or old town of Clogher, or in such other place as the said bishop shall appoint; the said schoolmaster to be nominated and appointed by the said bishop and his successors."

11637. Next follows a document of the 25th of March, 1631, in which it is stated that the 100 acres of land were required for the purposes of the school by the letters patent of the 12th of February, in the same year, and then proceeds—"And we do conceive that the said 100 acres for the school may be as well secured, and with much more convenience and less charge unto the Lord Bishop, by licence under seal unto the said Lord Bishop, to assign these lands for the use of the said school, as by new letters patent upon surrender; and we do also conceive it expedient that the parties be named in the said grant, who shall be trusted with the said land for the said school, viz.:—the Lord Viscount Valentia, the Lord Chief Baron, and Sir Adam Loftus, knight; and that as well the said land for the school, as the other 200 acres for fee-farmers, be particularly named in the grant, as they are already designed by the surveyor. and that the Lord Bishop do condition not to demise to any one man above fifteen acres of the said 200 acres, and that the Dean and Chapter of Clogher be required to confirm as well the said estate to be made for the use of the school as their other estates for fee-farmers."

11638. Then follows the letter of licence of the 24th of July, 1632. It recites the previous documents mentioning—"Whereas by our letters under our signet, bearing date at our Palace of Westminster the 12th day of February, in the fifth year of our reign, we did require and authorize our right trusty and well-beloved cousins and councillors, Adam Lord Viscount Loftus, of Ely, our chancellor of our said realm of Ireland, and Richard Earl of Cork, our justices of our said realm, by the advice of some of our learned counsel of this kingdom, to accept a surrender and grant in fee-farm from the reverend father in God, James Bishop of Clogher, unto us, our heirs and successors, of 100 Irish acres of land, at twenty-one feet to the perch, lying in or near the old town of Clogher, or new town of Clogher, if any shall be erected, or elsewhere, as the said bishop by our consent and advice should think convenient; the same to be measured and set out

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by a sworn measurer, and thereupon by like advice to make a grant and confirmation from us, our heirs and successors, of the said 100 acres, to the said bishop and his successor, or at his election to such persons, their heirs and assigns, as the said bishop should nominate in that behalf, the said grant and confirmation to be in trust and for the building of a schoolhouse, and maintenance of a schoolmaster in or near the said old town of Clogher, or new town of Clogher, if any shall be erected, or in such other place as the said bishop should appoint, the said schoolmaster to be nominated and appointed by the said bishop and his successors."

"And whereas, according to our said directions in and by our said letters signified, our said chancellor and master of the ward having duly considered of our said letters, and of the best course for securing the said lands, both for school and fee-farmers, have conceived and certified that the said 100 acres for the school may be as well secured, and with much more convenience and less charge, by licence, to be made under our great seal unto the said bishop to assign the said land for the use of the said school, than by new letters patent, upon surrender, as in our said letters is expressed. And the said referees have also certified that they did conceive it expedient that the parties to be named in our said grant of licence, who should be trusted with the said land for the said school, should be the Lord Viscount Valentia, the Lord Chief Baron, and Sir Adam Loftus, knight; and that as well the said land for the said school as the other 200 acres for fee-farmers should be particularly mentioned in the grant, as they are already designed by the surveyor, being duly sworn to lay forth the same, and that the said bishop should condition not to demise above fifteen acres of the said 200 acres to any one man, and that the Dean and Chapter of Clogher be required to confirm as well the said estate to be made for the use of the said school as the other estates for fee-farmers."

11639. It then proceeds to grant—"Know ye, therefore, that we, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and meer motion, by the advice and consent of our said right trusty and well-beloved cousin and councillor, Adam Lord Viscount Loftus, of Ely, our chancellor of our said realm, and Richard Earl of Cork, our said justices of our said realm, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, unto the said reverend father in God, James Bishop of Clogher, full power, licence, and authority, that he, the said James Bishop of Clogher, shall and may freely, without the let or impediment of us, our heirs or successors, give, grant, assign, and confirm unto the right honourable Henry Lord Viscount Valentia, Sir Richard Bolton, knight, our chief baron of our Court of Exchequer in our said realm of Ireland, and Sir Adam Loftus, of Rathfarnham, in the county of Dublin, knight, their heirs and assigns for ever, the baliboe of Skeoge, containing thirty-six Irish acres of land, at twenty-one feet to the perch; the baliboe of Ratora, containing forty-eight acres of land, of the like measure, and sixteen acres of land, of the like measure, of the west corner of the baliboe of Carrigclaughan, divided from the rest of the said baliboe on the nort-east by the bog, and on the south by a right line from the south corner of the bog, unto the place where Freaghmore and Lisbegge do close with Carrowcloughan aforesaid, with their and every of their rights, members, and appurtenances, all which said premises do lye in the barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone, and amount unto 100 acres of land, of the measure aforesaid, according to the admeasurement of our trusty and well-beloved John Woodhouse, measurer, duly sworn to admeasure and lay forth the same, to be holden of the said bishop and his successors in pure and perpetual franck almoyne; upon this trust and confidence nevertheless in the said grant and assignment to be comprised that the said grant, assignment, and confirmation shall be, and the said Henry Lord Viscount Valentia, Sir Richard Bolton, and Sir Adam Loftus, their heirs and assigns, and all and every other person and persons that shall stand or be seized of the premises, or any part thereof, shall thereof stand and be seized upon trust and confidence, and for the use of the building of a schoolhouse, and for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, in or near the town of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone, or in such other place as the said bishop shall appoint; the said schoolmaster to be nominated and appointed by the said bishop and his successors."

"And further, of our more especial grace, certain knowledge, and meer motion, by the advice and consent aforesaid, we have likewise given and granted, and by these presents we do give and grant, unto the said James Bishop of Cloger, full power, licence, and authority, that he, the said James Bishop of Clogher, shall and may freely, without the lett or impediment of us, our heirs or successors, give, grant, assign, and convey over unto such person and persons as the said bishop shall think fit, their heirs and assigns for ever, ten acres of land of the like measure, and by the same measurer, upon oath set forth, lying on the east and south-east side of the said old town of Clogher, meared on the north by the street of the said old town of Clogher, on the west and south by the highway which leadeth from the now dwelling-house of William Bayly, unto the ford of Ballyquillen, under the Castlehill, on the south by the brook, and on the south-east by that part of Ballymolmogherie, which is within the new park, and over against the house of Robert Richie; and also three acres of land of the like measure, and by like admeasurement, laid forth, situate, lying and being on the north-west side of the said town of Clogher, meared on the south by the street of the said town, on the west by the dean's tenement, on the north by the baliboe of Tirrew, and on the west by the highway which leadeth to Ballymagoan; and also the baliboe of Tirrewe, containing fifty-six acres, and the residue of the aforesaid baliboe of Carrycloughan, containing besides the aforesaid sixteen acres, of the west corner thereof 131 acres, with their and every of their rights, members, and appurtenances, all which said last recited premises do likewise lye in the said barony of Clogher, and county of Tyrone, and amount in the whole unto 200 Irish acres of land, as they are laid forth by the measurer aforesaid, upon oath; the said last recited premises to be holden of the said Bishop of Clogher, and his

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successors, by and under such tenures and services as to the said bishop shall be thought fitting, so as there be always reserved and rendered unto the said bishop and his successors the yearly rent of 8*d*. sterling, current money of England, for every acre of the said 200 acres, payable at the feast of All Saints, and Philip and Jacob, by even and equal portions, or within forty days after either of the said feasts or days of payment."

11640. That is all of that document necessary to be read. Then follows the charter of King Charles I. of the 24th of July, 1632, by which the Dean and Chapter of Clogher were erected into a corporation. It states—"And likewise our will and pleasure is, that the same corporation shall have licence and authority to be inserted in the said letters patent, to take and receive of any person or persons whatsoever, bodies politic or corporate, his and their benevolent charity and liberality to pious and godly uses, for maintaining of a quire and free school." That is a licence to them to receive endowments for the purposes of the school.

11641. The next information with regard to Clogher School is contained in the Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland, 1807–12. At page 304 they say, as to Bishop Leslie's school:—"In a document drawn up by a member of the Board of Education of 1788, and now in our possession, we find the following memorandums:—'Robert Leslie, Bishop of Clogher, who died in 1672, devised the interest of £500 for the maintenance of a free school, at Clogher.' This money has never been applied."

11642. Then follows Bishop Garnett's school:—"By the will of Dr. Garnett, Bishop of Clogher, it appears that at a meeting of the trustees of Bishop Sterne's charities it was ordered that a sum not exceeding £100 should be paid annually to the Dean and Chapter of Clogher for the repairs of the cathedral; this sum, when recovered, he bequeathed to the Dean and Chapter in trust for a schoolmaster and schoolhouse in the said parish."

11643. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Report of the Commissioners of Municipal Corporations in Ireland, 1833, page 997. It is there stated:—"The letters patent further directed that the portreeve and burgesses should covenant with the king, his heirs, &c., that they would, within two years, out of the profits of 200 acres of said land, erect a schoolhouse, and maintain a schoolmaster, for a grammar school, with a servant, to teach the children there to write and read English. The bishops of Clogher to have the nomination of the master from time to time." Then the Commissioners make this observation:—"There is not any tradition of the existence of such a school as was contemplated by the charter. There is one supported partly by the Bishop of Clogher, and the interest of a sum of £420, bequeathed by Bishop Garnett, for the purpose of education within the see." So there are, altogether, four endowments connected with this school—that is, an endowment by the Corporation, one by the Bishop of Clogher, and the other two by Bishops Leslie and Garnett.

11644. A circular was addressed to the master, and he has made a return, in which he calls attention to the Charter of King Charles I. [The return is read.]

11645. There was then a correspondence with the master. The letter I am about to read is relative to the free school endowed by Bishop Leslie. It is as follows:—

"Clogher Endowed School, May 25, 1855.

"SIR,—The accompanying forms have been handed to me to-day by the postmistress of Clogher, as the only proper person she had reason (after diligent search and inquiry) to believe they were intended for.

"After receipt of, and on opening the envelope, I find that I have nothing further to add than what is already stated, in the form dated 22nd instant, respecting the Clogher School, in which I stated its endowment by Dr. John Garnett, late Bishop of Clogher, previous to his decease, which lamented event took place in March, 1782. And also as relates to a generally received account and tradition of a charter having been granted by Charles I. to said school of Clogher, the lands and locality of which I set forth.

"As relates to an endowment by Bishop Leslie to this school, we are not aware of such; and if endowed by him it would appear to have never been carried into effect, or, at least, otherwise diverted from the donor's intention.

"There have been two bishops in this see of the name of Leslie, and if the 'Honourable the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Funds and State of Endowed Schools in Ireland' possess any knowledge or certainty of such a deed having been executed by either of said bishops, the patron and master of this school shall feel duly grateful for the desirable information.

"For the reasons just stated I have forborne to fill up the form enclosed, and return them to your notice in blank with this explanation.

"If necessary I shall feel most happy to fill them up hereafter on further instructions, and return them without delay to your office.

"I have the honour to be your very obedient servant,

"JOHN D. ROLLSTON.

"W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., &c., &c.,
"the Castle, Dublin."

11646. In reply to that a letter was sent to Mr. Rollston, by direction of the Commissioners, containing the information I have read with regard to the Royal grant, and

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also the endowments by Bishop Leslie and Bishop Garnett. The master then writes in reply as follows:—

"Endowed Schools, Clogher, June 15, 1855.

"SIR,—I have the honour to ackowledge the receipt of yours of the 8th instant, and to express my sincere thanks for the information it contains.

"It appears to me that the design and commands of King Charles I., in the fifth year of his reign, by letters patent, bearing date 20th April, 1630, and again, by letters patent, dated 12th February, and 25th March, 1631, which were sanctioned and enforced by his Majesty's royal licence, bearing date 24th July, 1632, were carried into effect by James Bishop of Clogher, or his successor, inasmuch as there was a schoolhouse built in Clogher, known as the Endowed School, and which schoolhouse was subsequently repaired by succeeding bishops, as report states, and which, latterly, was entirely rebuilt by Dr. John Garnett, Bishop of Clogher, in the year 1780, and further endowed by him, in addition to its other emoluments, by his will in the sum of £525, late Irish currency, being, as is supposed, the amount of arrears arising from Bishop Sterne's charities towards the repairs, &c., of Clogher cathedral, built at the private expense of the said Bishop Sterne in the year 1744, and which arrears were ordered by Bishop Garnett's will to be vested in the Dean and Chapter of Clogher, in trust for a schoolmaster and school in said town of Clogher. The said £100, arranged by the trustees of Bishop Sterne's charities, were paid into the Dean and Chapter until otherwise ordered, at a late date, and during the present occupation of the archiepiscopal chair by the Lord Primate.

"In addition to the above reasons for supposing that the design of King Charles I. respecting this school was carried into effect, either in whole, or, at least, in part, I might mention that there were a number of foundation scholars, numbering twelve, or upwards, belonging to the school named 'Blue Boys,' with a certain dress and livery, who were clothed, educated, &c., up to May, 1850; and that many bishops, numbering back from the late Bishop Tottenham, who have been in this see, contributed largely to the support and prosperity of the school. But why the 100 acres of land in Skeoge, Ratora, and Carrigcloughan, have not been applied towards the maintenance of said school, or when they ceased to be so applied, I am unable to say; I can only say, that this school derives no benefit or emolument from any of said lands which are mentioned in the letters patent, except two acres, Irish plantation measure, upon which the schoolhouse and offices are built; the income and benefit derived from said baliboes of land are, at present, enjoyed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and their tenants, inasmuch as said lands were, on the death of the late bishop, designated and enjoyed as see-lands. The tenants' names are known, but unnecessary for me to mention.

"As to Bishop Leslie's endowment, it does not appear to have ever been applied to the use or maintenance of this school, in any former, or at any date. Why, or what became of said endowment, I am unable to state.

"In addition to a perusal of the charters and letters patent of King Charles I., your very satisfactory communication confirms my belief that Skeoge, Ratora, Carrigcloughan, and Clogher, or the respective baliboes, or portions of each, were designed by King Charles I. for the maintenance of a school and schoolmaster in Clogher, and that the design and intention of such letters patent and charters were at a time carried into effect, but when diverted, and by whom, from the tenor of said letters patent and royal licence, I am unable to state, no record of such having been kept here, or, if kept, having been mislaid, destroyed, or concealed; but trust that the present Commissioners of Inquiry into the state, funds, &c., of Endowed Schools, will use their discretion in causing a searching inquiry into the cause why the endowments and funds of the school have been diverted from their legitimate object.

"As to Bishop Leslie's endowment, I pass it over; and beg to state that I believe that Bishop Garnett's endowment to be one and the same sum which was ordered at a meeting of the trustees of Bishop Sterne's charities, having never heard that Dr. Garnett devised a second sum to this school—a belief in which I am borne out by the Commissioners of the Board of Education of 1812. I may also on this point state, that I consider the sum invested for the use of the school ought to be larger than £525, taking into account the number of years £100 per annum has been received.

"In conclusion, as to the baliboes of land mentioned in the letters patent of King Charles I., they are identically the same that tradition had previously pointed out; their situation and locality I am perfectly acquainted with, as also the moiety of land adjoining the schoolhouse, denominated 'The Archdeacon's Hill.' Why such lands should be enjoyed by or denominated the archdeacon's, is a matter of surprise to many people here, especially as such piece of land is quite detached from the archdeacon's residence, and at a great distance from the locality of his other emoluments. The position of said lands, and their adjoining mearing, and in a manner running into the field enjoyed by the school, is a strong presumption that they are part of the lands and homestead of the Clogher school, which has been diverted from its legal use, at some date with which I am unacquainted.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

"JOHN DERMOTT ROLLSTON,

"Master of Clogher Endowed School."

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11647. The following letter has been received from the Rev. J. Hanna, Clogher :—

"Clogher, 18th May, 1855.

"SIR,—I have received your letter of the 7th instant, containing queries respecting endowed schools, &c. Absence from home prevented my sooner replying to it.

"The only endowed school in this district is one at Clogher, of which the Dean of Clogher is the patron; the teacher's name is Rollston. The late Bishop Sterne, who at one period was bishop of this diocese, bequeathed a sum of money for the endowment of this school and for other purposes. This money was vested in land, which is now called the Middleton estate, county Armagh; the Primate, the Lord Chancellor, &c., are the trustees. I have no doubt you will get all the information you require on the subject from other parties who are better acquainted with it than I am.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"JOHN HANNA."

"W. N. Hancock, Esq., Secretary."

11648. There was an inquiry addressed with regard to the school to Dr. Kyle, who is secretary of Bishop Sterne's trustees, and he encloses an answer from his grace, the Lord Primate, stating—"The Rev. William Maclean has forwarded to me the within paper, and I beg in reply to state that I am not aware that there is any school at Clogher endowed out of the Middleton estate by Bishop Sterne."

11649. Then follows a communication from the Rev. William Brownlow Ashe, curate of Clogher :—

"Clogher, October 11th, 1855.

"SIR,—With regard to the inquiry into endowed schools, to be held by Her Majesty's Commissioners on Saturday, the 13th instant, in the town of Omagh, for all schools endowed in the county of Tyrone, including thereby the school of Clogher, I forward some observations which shall have respect principally to your letter to Mr. John D. Rollston, the present master of Clogher School, which letter is dated June 8th, 1855.

"As respects the charter from King Charles I., and the baliboes or townlands referred to in the letter of licence bearing date the 24th July, 1632—townlands retaining still the same names, Skeoge, Ratora, Freaghmore, Lisbegge, and Carricloughin—are all in the immediate vicinity of the town of Clogher, and are for the most part adjacent to each other. The present schoolhouse is not situated on the same side of Clogher with these townlands. The letters patent, bearing date April 20th, A.D. 1630, order that the Portreeve and burgesses of Clogher should build the schoolhouse in Clogher; but according to the letter of licence, July 24th, 1632, the schoolhouse may be built in such other place as the bishop shall appoint, and not necessarily on any site contained within the 100 acres. The present schoolhouse was built in the year 1780, by Dr. John Garnett, Bishop of Clogher, the date and the initials J.C. being graven on the stone over the door. It was built nearly on the same site with the former schoolhouse, as some of the old inhabitants can remember. There is reason to think that more land was formerly attached to the school than at present: for in a deed of conveyance from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland to James Alexander Saddler, Clogher, dated 7th day of May, 1853, the conveyance begins: 'This indenture, &c.,' until it comes to the words 'All that and those the park lying between the School Park to the Archdeacon's hill and the highway to Augher, &c.,' but the park spoken of does not at present adjoin any land attached to the school; two fields, comprising from four to five acres, intervene; these fields were rented by former schoolmasters, from the Bishops of Clogher, and were, I have been told, held free of rent by Mr. Robert Crooks, of whom I shall speak presently. In making inquiries on this subject from an old inhabitant, of the name of Robert Thompson, who had been bailiff to the bishops, he spoke of the school ground as 'the School Parks,' a name by which the land is not designated at present. The late Bishop of Clogher, Lord Robert Tottenham, was certainly under the impression that the school lands had been originally a grant, not from the Crown, but from the bishops: for about fifteen years since he made over, by letter to the Rev. William Story, then curate of Clogher, a very small portion of the ground attached to the school for an infant schoolhouse, a suitable compensation having been made to the person who was then master, George Kellie. This, it is to be presumed, the bishop would not have done had he considered that the land attached to the schoolhouse had been formerly a grant to it from the Crown. The late bishop received himself the interest of £500, three per cent. consols, recovered by Bishop Garnett during his lifetime, of Bishop Sterne's charities, and gave the master £40 a-year. I enclose a map of the townlands mentioned in the letter of licence, bearing date the 24th of July, 1632—[The map is produced]—which the Rev. J. G. Porter told the schoolmaster to sketch out; also the names of the present occupiers and proprietors of those townlands; also the occupiers and proprietors of all lands adjoining the present schoolhouse; also an extract from the deed of conveyance to James Alexander Saddler. The bishops have, from time to time, granted renewals of some of the townlands referred to in the letter of licence, as appeared recently in the sale of the townland of Ratora."

11650. The Rev. Mr. Ashe has forwarded an extract from this conveyance. I read the extract as follows:—"All that and those the park lying between the School Park to the Archdeacon's Hill and the highway to Augher, containing, as mentioned in said indenture of demise, two acres and a-half, be the same more or less, being the land and premises comprised in, and devised by, the said indenture of demise, bearing date the 27th day of December, 1836, and now in the possession of the said James Alexander, as assignee of

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said James M'Quade, together with all houses, outhouses, &c." On the back is endorsed:—"Dated 7th day of May, 1853. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland to James Alexander Saddler. Conveyance—plot, two acres and a-half near Clogher. Yearly rent, £1 16*s.* 9*d.*—M'Causland and Featherston."

11651. The following statement, relative to the lands, has been forwarded by the Rev. Mr. Ashe:—

KILLYFADDY DIVISION.

Skeoge alias Carntal-more; Parish and Barony of Clogher. Thirty-six Irish acres, granted to Clogher School, by Letters Patent, King Charles I., 1630.

Lot or Number.	Content: Statute Measure.			Valuation.			Tenant or Occupier.	Immediate Lessor or Owner.
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.		
1	1	0	2	2	16	0	Robt. W. Maxwell, Esq.,	R. W. Maxwell, Esq., J.P.
2	15	1	1	13	4	0	James Scott,	"
3	7	1	23	6	4	0	William Lone,	"
4	70	3	36	54	12	0	George Cairnes, Esq.,	"
5	6	1	36	4	11	0	Michael M'Elroy,	"
6	3	0	38	2	0	0	Patrick Cole,	"
7	10	3	15	14	9	0	James Scott,	"
8	45	2	25	36	11	0	Robert W. Maxwell, Esq.,	"
9	0	3	15		—		Presbyterian Meeting House and Green,	"
	161	2	31		—			
	or,							
Irish,	100	0	0	134	7	0		

CLOGHER DIVISION.

Ratora; Parish and Barony of Clogher. Forty-eight Irish acres, granted to Clogher School by King Charles I., 1630.

Lot or Number.	Content: Statute Measure.			Valuation.			Tenant or Occupier.	Immediate Lessor or Owner.
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.		
1	33	2	26	23	5	0	Mr. James Trimble,	The Misses Catherine and Anne Trimble.
2	11	2	32	6	2	0	John M'Coughey,	"
3	13	2	14	9	11	0	Patrick M'Elroy, sen.,	"
4	13	2	27	9	16	0	John M'Elroy,	"
5	25	3	27	15	1	0	Neil Trainor,	Reps. of James Falls, Esq.
6	10	2	24	6	6	0	Bryan Murphy,	The Misses Trimble.
7	6	1	9	4	4	0	Patrick Cole,	"
8	7	1	6	4	14	0	Bryan Murphy,	"
9	6	0	28	3	2	0	"	Immediate Lessor.
10	12	3	17	8	6	0	Terence M'Connell,	Immediate Lessor.
11 & 12	5	2	34	3	4	0	"	Do., Reps. of James Falls, Esq.
13 & 14	1	0	34	2	8	0	"	
	7	2	2		—		Waste of Road and Water.	
English,	156	1	0					
Irish,	96	1	33	96	17	0		

CLOGHER DIVISION.

Carriclougher; Parish and Barony of Clogher. Sixteen Irish acres granted to Clogher School by King Charles I., 1630.

Lot or Number.	Content: Statute Measure.			Valuation.			Tenant or Occupier.	Immediate Lessor or Owner.
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.		
1	103	3	1	139	16	0	Rev. Dean Maude,	Hon. and Very Rev. Dean Maude,
2	10	3	39	16	17	0	Rev. Mr. Rooney, P.P.,	Geo. C. Brackenridge, Esq., J.P.
3	1	2	19	2	4	0	"	Immediate Lessor.
4	7	2	31	6	9	0	James M'Coughey,	"
5	9	3	0	5	11	0	"	"
6	8	3	27	5	18	0	Michael Corrigan,	"
7	10	3	29	6	12	0	James Trimble, Esq.,	"
8	16	0	0	10	14	0	James Magirr,	"
9	18	0	0	10	18	0	James Dickey,	"
10	4	2	1	3	2	0	"	Immediate Lessor.
11	6	1	36	4	16	0	Moore Braiden and James Trimble, Esqrs.	
12	12	0	0	9	11	0	Hugh M'Coughey.	
13	2	2	0	3	12	0	"	Immediate Lessor.
14	27	2	6	23	16	0	James Trimble, Esq.	
	11	1	31		—		Waste of Road and Water.	
English,	252	0	20		—			
Irish,	155	2	2	249	16	0		

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Clogher School, endowed by King Charles I., by Bishop Leslie, and Bishop Garnett.

Documentary Evidence.

Tenements adjoining Clogher School fields.

Lot or Number.	Content: Statute Measure.			Valuation.			Tenant or Occupier.	Immediate Lessor or Owner.
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.		
1	2	0	39	2	4	0	James Magovern, . .	G. C. Brakenridge, Esq.
2	3	1	26	3	7	0	Andrew Trimble, . .	"

"These are the tenements lying between the school field and James Alexander's park, so termed in his deed of conveyance, dated 7th May, 1853."

11652. I resume the reading of the letter:—"With respect to the interest of £500 devised by Robert Leslie, Bishop of Clogher, who died in 1672, the interest of the money so devised, as the letter of the 8th of June of this year states, has never been applied.

"With respect to Bishop Garnett's endowment, to which the letter next adverts, this statement may be made: Bishop Garnett, as has been observed already, built the present schoolhouse in the year 1780; and in the year 1775 he brought Mr. Robert Crooks from Armagh, where he had been teacher under Dr. Gruber. This was, probably, nearly concurrent with the recovery of the £100 annually of Bishop Sterne's charities; and there can be little doubt that Bishop Garnett contemplated the whole of that £100 a-year for the master. This may be presumed from these facts: it is not likely that Bishop Garnett should have brought a classical teacher, as Mr. Robert Crooks was, from Armagh school if he had not hoped to effect some purpose of this kind. He gave to Mr. Robert Crooks a copy of Bishop Sterne's will, which has reference to the £100 annually, as a kind of guarantee; and it is not easy to understand why he should have done this if he had not intended the £100 annually for the school. This copy of the will is still in the possession of Miss Catherine Crooks, a resident of Clogher, and grand-daughter of Mr. Robert Crooks. As some compensation, it should seem, to Mr. Robert Crooks, the incompatible office of postmaster was added to that of schoolmaster, which was continued to his daughter and grand-daughter until some time in the present year: Miss Martha Crooks was interred on the 10th of February last, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. She retained her intellect to the last. She frequently spoke of her father having been brought to Clogher as a teacher of Latin, and of his having other fields in addition to those now attached to the schoolhouse. I enclose a letter from Matthew Bell, Esq., of Armagh, grandson of Robert Crooks, and the statements contained in it correspond with what I have heard Miss Martha Crooks, his aunt, say."

11653. The following is the letter from Mr. Bell:—

"Armagh, 3rd October, 1855.

"DEAR SIR,—I have delayed replying to your letter of the 17th ultimo till now, in hopes of being able to furnish you with some information that would be of service to you in your very laudable undertaking. All I can say is this, my grandfather, Robert Crooks, was head master in the Armagh free school under Dr. Gruber, for several years, and was a classical and scientific scholar of considerable reputation. He taught both the Latin and Greek languages, as, indeed, might be inferred from his position in this school. He was brought to Clogher by Bishop Garnett in 1775, and was greatly disappointed in the intentions of that prelate not being carried out; so much so, that he at one time contemplated commencing legal proceedings against his representatives. I have always understood from my aunts (the Misses Crooks) that my grandfather, when brought to Clogher, was led to expect that he would be placed over a school something similar to the one he was leaving; and that it was Bishop Garnett's intention, had his death not interfered, to establish such an endowment in Clogher. It is not easy collecting information of matters now eighty years old; and I am afraid all I have been able to tell you will be but of little use. Dr. Carpenter came to Armagh school about 1784.

"I am, dear Sir, very faithfully yours,
"M. M. BELL.

"The Rev. W. B. Ashe, Clogher."

"But whatever may have been Bishop Garnett's own intentions as regards the £100 annually, he seems at his advanced time of life, and in his declining health—he died in 1782, aged seventy-three—to have been overruled by the Dean and Chapter; and according to what the Commissioners of 1812 state in their report, a sum not exceeding £100 annually continued to be paid to the Dean and Chapter of Clogher for the repairs of the cathedral, until about thirty years since, when the matter, being brought before the Privy Council, it was determined by them, Lord Norbury being one of them, that Bishop Sterne's will had respect exclusively to charitable purposes, and the repairs of the cathedral not being such, that the money was misapplied. The £100 to Clogher annually was consequently withdrawn; and, except occasionally small annuities to blind persons, Clogher has received scarcely any portion of this money since.

"It may not be possible now to do more than form a conjecture how the Royal grant made by King Charles I. failed to be carried out. In a life of Bishop Spottiswood, written by himself, and now in the possession of J. C. Moutray, Esq., D.L., J.P., Favor Royal, he appears, according to his own statements, to have experienced great difficulties in maintaining the rights of his see. He is the bishop to whom the letters of licence, dated July 24, 1632,

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were addressed. It is probable that all grants of this kind, if not completed before, should have remained unsettled during the Protectorate, and Bishop Robert Leslie may have acted in the most conscientious manner which lay within his power when he devised to the school in 1672 the interest of £500. Bishop Sterne left more money for charitable purposes than would have endowed the school as prescribed by the charter. He built the present cathedral of Clogher at his own expense, in the year 1744; and it may, from this, be presumed that he felt a deep interest in this place. And if the inferences above, with regard to Bishop Garnett, be correct, the bishops had it not always in their power to accomplish even their own purposes. Those prelates who lived long subsequent to the date of the letters patent were not adequate of themselves to have them carried out, even though it should be conceded that in some instances they seem to have been aware of their existence. There probably was always a necessity for such a Commission as that which is now about to sit in Omagh; and the inhabitants of this place hope for good things as the result of their investigations. Indeed a petition signed by the principal inhabitants of this place was drawn up in 1852, praying for inquiry into this very matter; but for some reason or other it was not forwarded.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"WM. B. ASHE, Curate, Clogher.

"W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., LL.D.,
"Secretary to the Commissioners of Endowed Schools."

11654. The petition referred to in the letter is in the custody of a gentleman named William Simpson; and a summons was sent to him at the request of the master to produce the paper here: Mr. Simpson is not in attendance. The other paper enclosed by the Rev. Mr. Ashe is simply an inscription on the monument of Bishop Garnett; and he sends a page from the Eighteenth Report of the Ulster Institution for Promoting the Education of the Deaf, and Dumb, and Blind, for the year ending 31st December, 1854, showing that the trustees of Bishop Sterne's charities gave to that institution a donation of £600.

11655. I read the following letter:—

"Dublin, 2nd October, 1855.

"DEAR SIR,—I have heard my aunt speak on the subject of the Clogher school in connexion with the bishop's; but what in particular it was I cannot exactly say. There is a copy of one of the bishop's wills in our house; but I think it is Garnett's. If it would do on my return home I would let you have it: I cannot say when that may be. I recollect reading over the will that I mention, and I could see little in it concerning the school.

* * * * * * *

"I am yours most truly,
"CATHERINE CROOKS."

11656. The master of the school is in attendance to give the Commissioners information as to the manner in which the school is conducted.

Mr. John D. Rollston.

Mr. *John D. Rollston* sworn and examined.

11657. *Chairman.*—How long have you been master of Clogher School?—Four years, from the 1st of November.

11658. Is the property mentioned in the document which has been read, under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners?—I believe so.

11659. Are they considered part of the see-lands?—They are.

11660. Have you any information in addition to what is contained in the documents read, which you can give to the Commissioners, with respect to these lands?—No, except as to the lands called School Park, that is not joining the land in the possession of the school now, and to show the lands have been taken from the schoolhouse and the schoolmaster.

11661. Is there any thing you wish to bring before the Commissioners relative to the school?—No, except to describe how it is conducted.

11662. You cannot give any more information with respect to the lands?—I cannot.

11663. How many pupils have you in attendance?—Sixty-four at present.

11664. How many of those are free pupils?—Forty-one.

11665. Of what religious persuasion are they?—Church of England, Protestant Dissenters, and Roman Catholics.

11666. How many have you of each denomination?—I have forty-seven, at present, Church of England; twelve Protestant Dissenters; and ten Roman Catholics.

11667. In what state is your schoolhouse as to repair?—It is in tolerably good repair.

11668. Who repairs it?—It has not been repaired by any person since I came; it was in good repair when I came; the late bishop had put it in tolerable repair some years before.

11669. Is your school inspected?—Half-yearly.

11670. By whom?—An inspector of the Church Education Society and some Church of England clergyman in the diocese, of some neighbouring parish.

11671. By whom is he appointed?—By the bishop; there are a certain number of names submitted to him; he appoints one, who inspects one half-year, and the lay gentleman from Dublin inspects the other half-year. The first inspection I have entered is the 1st of May, 1852—Charles Taaffe.

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Clogher School, endowed by King Charles I., by Bishop Leslie, and Bishop Garnett.

Mr. John D. Rollston.

11672. Do you make reports?—I report to the bishop.

11673. How are the free pupils selected?—The dean or the superintendent, the Rev. Mr. Ashe, recommends any person he considers not able to pay, and any person that I know myself not able to pay, is free to attend without any charge.

11674. What is your course of education—is it that appointed by the Church Education Society?—It is, with some slight additions, such as gauging and land measuring.

11675. Do you give practical instruction in the use of measuring instruments, the chain, and so on?—In land surveying I do.

11676. Have you any pupils learning land surveying at present?—I have not at present; I had four.

11677. To what class of society do your pupils belong?—They belong to the farmers and shopkeepers.

11678. Are there any schools in the vicinity?—There are several; there is one within half a mile, and there are three others within a distance varying from a mile to a mile and a-half.

11679. Under what management are these schools?—There is one under the Church Education Society, and there are three others under the National Board of Education.

11680. Do the pupils of your school read the Scriptures?—Once daily, without note or comment.

11681. Do they all read the Scriptures?—They do.

11682. How many pupils were returned on the first occasion as proficient?—Twenty-three.

11683. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What do you receive for each of the pupils returned as proficient?—This year I have received nothing.

11684. What is the usual payment?—From 1*s.* 3*d.* to 6*d.*, according to the class.

11685. Was the first inspection held in July?—It was.

11686. What is the meaning of the note which I find at the bottom of the page in this book: "Gratuities, £1 10*s.*"?—That comes from the Church Education Society.

11687. Is that entered in your return?—It is not, for I might get it one half-year and not get it another.

11688. Did you receive any gratuity in 1854?—I got a gratuity every year since I came.

11689. You ought to have entered it in the column of "other emoluments"?—I would have had great pleasure in doing so if I thought it necessary.

11690. What is the rule observed in your school with regard to the attendance of children; what amount of absence justifies you in striking their names off the roll?—Two months, or thereabouts.

11691. How much continuous absence would be followed by exclusion from the school?—If a boy do not attend for six weeks in the quarter I strike his name off; if he returns again, I re-enter him.

11692. Is the attendance of the children pretty regular?—It is.

11693. Do you find it is much affected by the seasons?—Generally I do.

11694. Does the weather affect the attendance of the children to any considerable extent?—I cannot say it does, unless some extremely severe day.

11695. What are the seasons in which farming employments interfere most with the attendance of the children?—When they are putting in the crops; and then the harvest.

11696. Does the saving of turf interfere to any extent?—Not to a great extent; I cannot complain of it in the present school; but in other places I had to complain of that interfering.

11697. How often is the school visited by the clergyman?—Once a week, at least.

11698. Does the clergyman on these occasions catechise the children?—I cannot say he catechises them; he examines them in Scripture in a general way, without reference to any particular sect.

11699. He gives religious instruction, and that of a catechetical nature?—Yes; but not referring to any sect, except the Church of England.

11700. Does the clergyman examine for the purpose of ascertaining the proficiency of the children in their secular knowledge?—He examines on a Friday all that have been instructed from that day week to that day.

11701. How is the school supplied with requisites of various kinds, books and maps?—The superintendent furnishes them.

11702. Do you consider it adequately supplied?—I do.

11703. And in case you experience at any time the want of these requisites, you have only to apply for them?—Yes, to the superintendent, and he gets them from the depository.

11704. *Chairman.*—Who pays for these books?—The superintendent; the bishop formerly did in his lifetime.

11705. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—The superintendent now provides them at his own expense?—Yes.

11706. There is no obligation on him to furnish them?—None at all.

11707. The supply is voluntary on his part?—Quite voluntary.

11708. And in case of his removal by death, or change of residence, what means would there be of providing the necessary books and appliances for the school?—We should have no funds, unless the society would give a free grant, which they do very seldom.

11709. *Chairman.*—Who is the superintendent at present?—The Rev. Mr. Ashe.

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Clogher School, endowed by King Charles I., by Bishop Leslie, and Bishop Garnett.

Rev. J. Grey Porter.

Rev. *John Grey Porter* sworn and examined.

11710. *Chairman.*—Are you one of the Commissioners of Education?—I am.

11711. Can you give the Commissioners any further information with reference to these lands in the neighbourhood of Clogher?—I can only state generally that I know the locality of these lands, and I also know the locality of the Archdeacon's Hill, and that is the only land with which the archdeacon is endowed, convenient to the town of Clogher. It lies, I believe, contiguous to the lands which are now in the occupation of the schoolmaster. Certainly the charters that have been read to-day, and the very interesting letter of Mr. Ashe, who is curate of Clogher, seem to offer very good grounds for further investigation, I think, upon the subject. I happen to have the codicil of Bishop Garnett's will, which seems to bear some reference to what has already appeared before your lordships; the Commissioners will, perhaps, allow me to read it.

11712. If you please?—It is as follows:—First codicil.—"Whereas, at a meeting of the trustees, appointed by Act of Parliament, of the charities of Dr. John Sterne, late Lord Bishop of Clogher, deceased, on Monday the 14th day of December, 1772, it was ordered by the said trustees that a sum not exceeding £100 be paid annually to the dean and chapter of Clogher, to be by them expended, with the consent of the Bishop of Clogher for the time being, in the repairs of the cathedral church of Clogher, which was rebuilt on a new site, at the sole expense of the said Dr. John Sterne, late Lord Bishop of Clogher, deceased, which order was to continue until revoked or altered by the said trustees. And whereas, I have, on the credit of the said order, advanced, laid out, and expended out of my own private fortune, the sum of £400, in repairing the said cathedral church, as by the several accounts of the sum so expended and paid by me may appear, and no part of the said annual sum of £100 having been paid to the said dean and chapter, to enable them to pay me the said £400, now remaining due by the said trustees, under the said order, now I do hereby leave and bequeath the said sum of £400, so due to me as aforesaid, to the Dean and Chapter of Clogher, upon trust, nevertheless that the said Dean and Chapter of Clogher shall, when they receive as much of the said annuity of £100 as will discharge the said debt of £400, or any part thereof, lay out the same or such part as they shall receive in Government securities only; and upon this further trust that the said Dean and Chapter shall, from time to time, receive the interest and produce thereof, and pay thereout what shall be necessary for the repairing the schoolhouse erected by me, at my sole expense, near the town of Clogher, and in trust that the said Dean and Chapter do and shall pay the remainder of the said interest money, from time to time, towards the support of an English parish schoolmaster, who shall be nominated by the bishop to the said school.

"J. CLOGHER.

"20th October, 1780."

11713. The papers that have been read appear, I think, to furnish very good grounds to the Commissioners for extending their inquiries on the subject.

11714. You cannot give us any further information?—No, my Lord, I cannot.

11715. Did you say these lands were in the possession of the archdeacon?—What I said was that there were fields, and a hill called the Archdeacon's Hill, now in the possession of the archdeacon, which said lands are contiguous to the lands now held by the schoolmaster.

11716. In whose possession are the lands mentioned by Mr. Rollston—the lands in the charter?—Yes; they are in the hands of various tenants of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

11717. Are they in the possession of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners?—Yes; they are church lands.

11718. Do you know what amount of head rent the Ecclesiastical Commissioners receive for those lands?—I cannot say.

11719. The Commissioners will give this subject every attention. Have you any observations you could address to the Commissioners, or suggestion to make with respect to the state of education in general?—I shall have the honour of meeting your lordship and the other Commissioners in Enniskillen, on Monday next, if you permit me.

Dungannon Royal School.

Documentary Evidence.

DUNGANNON ROYAL SCHOOL.

11720. *Secretary.*—The next case to be brought under the notice of the Commissioners is the Dungannon Royal school. The first information before the Commissioners is contained in the charter under which the Royal school was founded, the charter of King Charles I., dated the 5th of December, 1627. By that charter the King granted to James Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland, and his successors, for ever, certain lands in the county Tyrone.—"To have, hold, and enjoy the aforesaid towns, townlands, hamlets, baliboes, or parcels of land of Unnykyn, Aghmoyle, Derrylaghan, Derrytruske, Gortnekill, Coalby, Tonicher otherwise Reynechoy, Mullanecloghege, Mollyn otherwise Mullyn, and Trean, aforesaid in the said county of Tyrone, with all and singular their rights, members, and appurtenances wheresoever, to the aforesaid James Archbishop of Armagh, and his successors for ever, to the sole and proper use and behoof of the master of the free school at the town of Mountjoy, in the said county of Tyrone, for the time being, for ever."

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11721. The school was afterwards transferred to Dungannon, or was built at Dungannon instead of Mountjoy. There is another clause in the charter which I will read:—"And whereas it has been properly made known to us that the aforesaid masters of the free schools are not, nor is any of them, nor were they or any of them, on the aforesaid 8th day of July, bodies corporate and politic, or persons by the law of our kingdom of Ireland able or capable to acquire, have, enjoy, or possess, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or the use of lands, tenements, and hereditaments for ever in succession, as other bodies corporate and politic are able and accustomed to do; we, careful of the position, the aforesaid masters in this particular, of our more abundant special grace, certain knowledge, and meer motion, we will, and for us, our heirs, and successors firmly enjoining, we order and command, and the aforesaid Archbishop of Armagh, for himself and his successors, doth covenant and grant with us, our heirs, and successors, that he the aforesaid Archbishop, and his successors, shall permit the masters of the free schools aforesaid, for the time being, and every of them respectively, to have, hold, and enjoy all and singular the premises, with the appurtenances above, by these presents granted to their use and behoof as is above respectively limited, according to our Royal intention above expressed, without molestation, disturbance, or impediment of the aforesaid Archbishop of Armagh, his successors, or assigns."

11722. From this it would appear that the foundation of the school was prior to the charter endowing it; for it would appear in its terms to refer to the master of a school in existence at the time.

11723. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education, who inquired into endowed schools in Ireland, in 1807–12. At page 3, they mention:—"The school of Dungannon is endowed with lands situated about five miles from the town, containing above 1,600 acres, English. They are let, at present, to under-tenants, for £1,481 4*s.* 9*d.* per annum, by the son of the present master, who holds them under a trust lease for his father's benefit, at the reserved rent of £796 12*s.* Such a lease appears to have been first granted in the year 1785, when the present master had the lands valued at £570 per annum, and procured the lease for his trustee from the then primate at the reserved rent of £427 10*s.*, paying a fine of £1,235, which was applied towards building a schoolhouse.

"This lease appears to have been renewed in the year 1795, at the same reserved rent, and a fine of £354 8*s.* was then paid for the renewal, which is also stated to have been expended on building; it was afterwards renewed every year for four years at the same rent, and a fine at each renewal of £23 6*s.* 8*d.* paid. * * * *

"The schoolhouse is stated to be capable of accommodating sixty-four boarders, and to be at present in exceeding good repair. The school-room and play-ground appear to be too small, the dimensions of the former being thirty-six feet by twenty, and the latter containing a space of only sixty yards by forty-four.

"There were, in January last, twenty-seven boarders in the house (exclusive of four, who had been some time absent on account of sickness,) and twelve day scholars. The terms for boarders are twenty-six guineas per annum, and five guineas entrance; and for day scholars a guinea per quarter, and a guinea entrance. There are usually two classical assistants in the school to whom the master pays £50 per annum, with diet and lodging in the house."

11724. The next document to which I refer is an Act of Parliament of the year 1813, the 53 George III., chap. 107. That Act of Parliament transferred the estates of those Royal Schools from the Lord Primate, and vested them in the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, commonly called the Clare-street Board. And it then enables the Commissioners, out of the funds arising from the estates, to apply "such share and proportion as they shall think proper, of the issues and profits of all funds or estates applicable to the support of each and every or any of such schools, shall be paid and applied to and for the sole use and benefit of the schoolmaster of such school for the time being; and if it shall appear to the said Commissioners that one or more under-master or under-masters are necessary for any such school, then it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to order and direct that such other share or proportion or shares or proportions of such issues and profits as they shall think proper, shall be applied to the sole use and benefit of such under-master or under-masters respectively; and as to such parts of such issues and profits as shall remain after the payment of such salary or salaries to such head master or under-master or masters, it shall be lawful for said Commissioners to order and direct that thereout such yearly or other sum or sums as shall be or be deemed necessary for the purpose, shall be applied in or towards the purchasing, procuring, building, enlarging, repairing, or furnishing the schoolhouse, together with grounds, houses, and other appurtenances and accommodations necessary or useful for or towards the convenient and proper keeping of a school therein, according to the powers hereinafter given to the said Commissioners; and if any residue of such issues and profits shall remain after such yearly or other sums as shall be found or deemed sufficient for the several purposes aforesaid, then it shall be lawful for such Commissioners to order and direct that such residue shall be applied to the supporting, maintaining, and providing of such and so many free scholars according to such arrangements, and in such sums, shares, and proportions as shall be directed by any such order or orders, and to the endowment of such and so many exhibitions to Trinity College, to be held by such persons and under such regulations and restrictions as to the said Commissioners shall seem proper."

11725. The next information with regard to this school is contained in the Report of the

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Dungannon Royal School.

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Clare-street Board for 1816. They state:—"We have further to report to your Excellency that, having directed our architect to examine and report upon the buildings and improvements made to the schoolhouse of Dungannon by the present master, since the period of his appointment, he has accordingly reported and certified to us that the sum of £2,041 2*s.* 11*d.* was the value of such permanent and useful buildings or improvements as had been effected by Dr. Dowdall; and there appearing to have been already received of that amount from his grace the Lord Primate (out of the funds of the school then at his grace's disposal) the sum of £1,048, the Commissioners have caused the balance, being £993 2*s.* 11*d.*, to be paid over to the master."

11726. The next information is contained in returns made to Parliament in 1821, page 4:—"£999 16*s.* 8*d.* per annum, from lands granted by King Charles I. for the master of a free school. The present master (who was appointed prior to the fifty-third year of George III.) has a salary of £500, and £100 is appropriated to an usher. The residue of the income is reserved for repairs or exhibitions. There are thirty-two scholars, several of them boarders, and the school is increasing."

11727. The next to which I refer is an Act of Parliament authorizing the Commissioners to apply the surplus revenues in a more extensive way than was previously provided. The 3 George IV., chap 79, sec. 8. That Act enabled them to apply the balance of the funds of one school to the assistance of another.

11728. The next information is contained in a Report of the Clare-street Board, made in 1825:—"We have caused repairs to be made at the school of Dungannon, and have appropriated £50 per annum of the surplus income of the school estate to the increase of the master's salary, on the condition of his employing an English assistant to teach in the school, on the most approved system; and have also appropriated part of the surplus income to be paid as exhibitions, in prizes of £25, £15, and £10, to such pupils from Dungannon School (who shall have been under instruction there for a period not less than two years), and shall be distinguished for good answering at the examination for their admission into the University, Dublin.

"Application having been made to us by Dr. Dowdall, the master, to join him in demising to the Mining Company of Ireland, for thirty-one years, the coal-field on the townland of Lisnastrea, part of the school estate of Dungannon (the benefit arising from mines on those lands having been especially reserved for the master during his incumbency, by agreement with the late Lord Primate), we caused an inspection of the coal-field to be made by Mr. Griffith, civil engineer, with a view to ascertain its extent, and what stipulations should be made in forming an agreement with the company: and he having made his report, and specified the terms which he would recommend to us to require from the Mining Company, we have directed our law agent to take proper measures for binding the contracting party accordingly, on the basis of the opinion given by Mr. Griffith."

11729. The next Report from which I read is that of the Clare-street Board, for 1828. That merely refers to the lunacy of the master, and the appointment of the Rev. Mortimer O'Sullivan as master, pending the lunacy. The school is mentioned again in the Report of 1831, and the appointment of the Rev. John Darley as master, in the place of Dr. O'Sullivan, during the lunacy of the head master, is stated.

11730. The next information is contained in certain returns made to Parliament in 1831. It states the number of pupils in January, 1831, in the Royal school of Dungannon, was sixty-four—boarders, fifty-six; day scholars, eight; free pupils, none.

11731. The next information is contained in the Report of the Clare-street Board, for the succeeding year 1832. They state a vacancy in the mastership by the death of Dr. Dowdall, whose lunacy had been noticed: and they mention the appointment of the Rev. John Darley as master, to the full charge of the school, on his own account. They then go on to say—"That although the school-lands have been of late years impoverished, in the hands of a lessee thereof, under a lease made in the year 1811, before this board was constituted, and which has but lately expired, the revenues of this school will, at no distant period, enable them to make such regulations for the maintenance of foundation scholars, and for exhibitions to the University, Dublin, to persons educated at this school, as will place it on the same beneficial footing with the schools of Armagh and Enniskillen, where a system of that nature has been adopted.

"An agent of experience and high character has been lately appointed by the Commissioners, to the estates of the school, who is actively employed in endeavouring to counteract the ill effects arising from their having been occupied by a very numerous and poor tenantry, owing heavy arrears of rent to the late lessee of the lands; and it is proper to observe, that the Commissioners considering that the interests of the endowment, and of the tenantry, might be materially prejudiced, in case such arrears shall be at once levied by the former lessee, by coercive means, have proposed to him an arrangement for the gradual liquidation of a great portion of the arrears, in which they hope he will be induced to acquiesce."

11732. I read next from the Report for 1833, in which they refer to the very unsatisfactory state the tenants had been in, and say—"We have now the satisfaction of reporting to your Excellency that very considerable improvement has been effected within a very short period, both in the condition of the tenantry, and the appearance of their farms—a spirit of industry having been excited amongst them which has had the effect of preventing the occupiers of those lands from participating in the tumultuous proceedings which have taken place in their immediate neighbourhood; and although partial opposition to the plans of the agent, whose conduct in the management of the estate has been most

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judicious, was at one time threatened, it has been altogether counteracted by his prudence and determination; and we have to notice that a considerable tract of land has been recovered to the school property by the adjustment of a disputed mearing, the unsettled state of which had for many years been a constant source of contention and violence amongst the occupying tenants of the estates of the school, and of a neighbouring proprietor. It is expected that the income of this school will be considerably increased, after the settings of the lands shall have been fully completed, and the extra expenditure which has been considered necessary to be made, as well for the improvement of the lands as in works beneficial to the estate, shall have ceased, and the statutable charge of £629 14*s.* 5*d.* which must be paid to the representatives of the late master, Dr. Dowdall, for buildings and improvements on the school lands, (being three-fourths of the sum of £909 12*s.* of the late currency, paid by him to his predecessor,) shall have been liquidated. And we have to observe that it is intended, when the income of the school shall increase, to employ a portion of that increase in the maintenance of scholars on the foundation, and in exhibitions."

11733. The next information is contained in the Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland in 1835, 178[a]. They mention the Royal School of Dungannon, and that the number of boys in the school was seventy-nine; the kind of instruction, classical and English mercantile education.

11734. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, in the year 1835, page 560, they mention the number of boys in the school, and the endowment. The acreage is given as 3,857A. 1R. 4P.; the rental, £1,491 9*s.* In 1830 there were twenty-six boys; in 1831, seventy-three; in 1832, seventy-eight; in 1833, eighty-two; in 1834, eighty-seven; in 1835, ninety-one: the number of free pupils in that time was generally, eight; in 1834, and 1835, the number was seven; the greatest number of day boys in that time was twenty-six, and the least number, twelve; the greatest number of boarders was fifty-eight, and the least number, fourteen. In a subsequent page information is given with regard to the endowment. It appears that the rents received in 1830, out of the estate, amounted to £738, and the expenditure was £1,048; in 1831 the income was £782, and the expenditure, £1,068; in 1832 the income was £1,656 19*s.*, and the expenditure, £1,399; in 1833 the income was £908, and the expenditure, £1,447; in 1834 the rent received was £2,945, and the expenditure, £3,820; there was, however, during this time, a certain amount of stock sold, and interest received from stock which enabled the Commissioners to meet the excessive expenditure. The salary of the master, as fixed after Dr. Darley's appointment, was £400, and £100 for the assistant masters. The largest item of expenditure is £1,285, in the improvement of the estate in 1834. In 1833 there was £558; and in 1832, £701.

11735. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Report of the Clare-street Board for 1835. They merely mention the payment of a sum of £310 to the master for certain repairs.

11736. In the Report of 1836 the school is again mentioned:—"We have to state to your Excellency, with regard to Dungannon Royal School, that since our last report a sum of £141 15*s.* 9½*d.* has been expended by us in necessary repairs of the schoolhouse; and our architect having reported to us that a considerable sum will still be necessary for a complete and thorough repair of the entire, we have given directions that estimates for the same should be furnished to us, with a view to putting the whole into a state suited to the wants of this very flourishing establishment.

"We have further to state to your Excellency that a sum of £266 6*s.* 2*d.* has been, since our last report, paid to the representatives of Mr. Murray, late lessee of the school-lands, being the last instalment of the sum ascertained to be due to him by the Commissioners when they became possessed of the school-lands."

11737. The next information is contained in returns made to Parliament in 1846, in which the number of pupils for several years is given. In 1836 there were seventy boarders, twenty-five day boys, and six free pupils; total, ninety-five. In 1837 there were seventy-six boarders, twenty day scholars, six free pupils; total, ninety-six. In 1838 there were seventy-eight boarders, twenty day scholars, and eight free pupils; total, ninety-eight. In 1839 there were seventy boarders, twenty-two day boys, and ten free pupils; total, ninety-two. In 1840 there were sixty boarders, eighteen day boys, and ten free pupils; total, seventy-eight. In 1841, forty-eight boarders, twenty day scholars, and eight free pupils; total, sixty-eight. In 1842 there were sixty boarders, eighteen day scholars, and six free pupils; total, seventy-eight. In 1843 there were sixty-two boarders, eighteen day scholars, and nine free pupils; total, eighty. In 1844 there were sixty-four boarders, seventeen day scholars, and six free pupils; total, eighty-one. In 1845 there were sixty-six boarders, eighteen day scholars, and six free pupils; total, eighty-four. It states the charges to be "for boarders, forty-six guineas per annum; for day scholars, ten guineas per annum."

11738. The next information is contained in the Report of the Clare-street Board for 1846:—"On the Dungannon school-lands, where outrages were beginning to make their appearance, we, as stated in our last Report to your Excellency, succeeded in establishing a constabulary force; and we have recently received a satisfactory report of the manner in which the police barrack has been completed for their accommodation. And on this estate, a considerable portion of which is extremely boggy, and very difficult of drainage, our agent and the agriculturist resident there are employed in experiments with different kinds of manure, and by other means, in endeavouring to reclaim portions of the bog, and to raise crops thereon."

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11739. In the Report of 1848 they state:—"On the Dungannon school estate we have expended a considerable sum in purchasing small holdings of those who were about to emigrate, and have thereby been enabled to enlarge several of the small farms."

11740. Then in certain returns made to Parliament in 1849 the particulars of the estate are given. It is mentioned that "the number of plantation acres was 2,381. The lowest letting was 2*s.* 5*d.* the statute acre, and the highest 30*s.*; the average letting 14*s.* 6*d.* The number of tenants was 353 in May, 1846; 335 in May, 1849." The estate, it is said, contains large quantities of bog and very poor land.

11741. The next to which I refer is the Report of the Clare-street Board for 1849, in which the Commissioners say:—"A representation having been made to us as to the course of religious instruction given at Dungannon Royal School, we have issued directions to the master, which, we trust, will have the effect of removing any feeling that might, in this respect, be prejudicial to this school."

11742. The next information before the Commissioners is contained in a memorial that was presented to the Lord Lieutenant in 1851. This is a memorial from the undersigned inhabitants of Dungannon and other towns in the county of Tyrone, addressed to his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon.

"To His Excellency the Earl of CLARENDON, Lord-Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

"The memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of Dungannon, and other towns in the County of Tyrone,

"Respectfully sheweth,—That memorialists have lately become aware that His Majesty Charles I., in the year 1627, granted certain lands in the county of Tyrone, in trust, to the archbishops of Armagh, in succession, for the payment of a master for free education at Mountjoy, who was subsequently removed to Dungannon. That by Act of Parliament in 1813, these trusts were transferred with those of other schools similarly endowed, to the Board of Education, by which Act it was provided, that any residue after paying the masters and assistants, and providing for repairs of schoolhouses, should be applied to the maintenance of free scholars and to the endowment of exhibitions at Trinity College.

"That memorialists now respectfully call your Excellency's notice to the non-fulfilment of these trusts, and to the misapplication of the revenue arising from the lands so granted. The Royal school of Dungannon is not a free school in any respect; the charges are above those of private schools in Ireland, generally being £50 per annum for boarders and £10 for day scholars. That within a recent period applications have been made to the present master for the free admission of day scholars; and that in answer to these applications he stated that he did not recognise the right of free education in the Royal school of Dungannon, and would refuse all applications put forward on that ground.

"The memorialists inform your Excellency that very recently six or seven boys have been admitted as free day scholars, and that these have been selected by the master solely according to his own pleasure, undirected by any rules or local claims; and that the education of these boys is the only return made for the advantages of extensive premises and grounds, and for a salary of £400 a-year for himself and £100 a-year to an assistant master.

"That memorialists believe the course of education now pursued at the Royal College of Dungannon is what is termed classical, fitted only for the higher classes of society, and that as it does not sufficiently include book-keeping, mensuration, or natural philosophy, the mercantile and middle classes, even when able and willing to pay the very high charges, are obliged to send their sons elsewhere; and whilst the Royal College has but few boarders and a small attendance of day scholars, the gentry and traders of Dungannon and its vicinity are obliged to send their sons to distant boarding schools, or to other day schools, of which there are several in the town.

"That memorialists are satisfied that it could not have been the intention of the Royal grantor of the estates of Dungannon College, nor of the Act of Parliament of 1813, to give so large an income to a master for no public equivalent, or to confine the advantages of the institution to the highest and wealthiest class of society; they are equally sure that in these times of economic and educationary improvement, it cannot be the wish of Her Majesty's Government that Royal bounty should continue to be so misapplied.

"Memorialists therefore respectfully pray your Excellency to have immediate inquiry made into the management of these institutions, with a view to providing for the inhabitants of Dungannon and the county of Tyrone, such a course of instruction as will enable all classes and professions to partake of its advantages, and at the same time perpetuate the Royal bounty, by affording 'free education' under such rules and limitations as will accord with the present state of society.

(Signed) "CHARLEMONT, Lieutenant, County Tyrone.
"A. STUART, D.L.
"WILLIAM ORR, Police Commissioner, Dungannon.
"WILLIAM SEIGNEUR, do. do.
"JOSEPH IRWIN, do. do.
"HUGH QUINN, do. do.
"BERNARD MOONEY, do. do.
"THOMAS LILBURN, do. do.
"JAMES DICKSON, do. do.
"JOHN SPENCE, do. do.

And some hundreds of other signatures.

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11743. Then follows the answer from the Rev. Mr. Ringwood:—

"Royal School, Dungannon, 23 December, 1851.

"My Lord,—Having learned that a memorial relative to the Royal school of Dungannon, of which I am master, has been, or is likely to be presented to your Excellency, I am anxious that your lordship should be acquainted with the real facts of the case, as far as I am concerned with them; and I rely upon your Excellency's believing that I trespass upon your valuable attention with genuine reluctance.

"The memorial to which I allude, and of which I enclose a copy extracted from a provincial paper, has been obviously imitated from a similar document which was drawn up in reference to the Royal school of Armagh, and contains sundry statements, of the correctness or incorrectness of which, in relation to other institutions, I am not qualified to give an opinion, but which are distinctly at variance with the truth, as regards the establishment intrusted to my care.

"The first statement in the document to which I refer, the truth of which I deny, is, that the charges of £50 per annum for boarders and £10 for day scholars 'are above those of private schools in Ireland generally.' This is not the case, inasmuch as these charges include the French and German languages, and I do not think there is a school in Ireland, or in the empire, which gives the services of such masters as are employed here, and in so many departments, and with such accommodation, &c., for boarders, for the same money: it would be quite impossible for me to do it but for the endowment. And I must also inform your Excellency that when I re-opened this school, on my appointment to its mastership in November, 1850, I received six resident pupils to all the advantages of the institution and to my own table, &c., for £40 per annum. Your Excellency's knowledge of life will make you to calculate the profits which I can derive from such terms as these. I must also mention that independently of free pupils, of whom I shall speak by-and-by, I have received five day scholars already at £6 per annum, including instruction in the French and German languages. Whether this cheapness is realized in any other institution in the empire, I do not know.

"But, secondly, the 'memorialists inform your Excellency, that *very recently* six or seven boys have been admitted as free day scholars, and that these have been selected by the master solely according to his own pleasure,' &c.

"The '*very recently*' being in italics, seems intended to convey some implicit point, but the point unfortunately has not the keenness of truth, as I opened the school in November, 1850, with a free pupil; and, what is still more important, I have not refused a free pupil in a single instance since my appointment, except upon grounds of badness of character or some similar disqualification, and I have declined only three applications in all; at present I have nine free pupils here, one of whom is a Roman Catholic, and his is the only application I have hitherto received from a member of that communion.

"This town, in fact, is a poor one, and there are not a great many people in it whose children might not be educated in the national education schools, or the church education schools, or Lord Ranfurly's school, or the Erasmus Smith school. I may mention here that I have been informed by a credible party, the former rector of the parish, that the small shopkeepers of this locality objected to the last-named school, and refused to send their children to it upon the ground that there were some children educated there without payment.

"The next allegation of the memorial to which I solicit your Excellency's consideration is this, that as the course of education pursued here 'does not sufficiently include book-keeping, mensuration, or natural philosophy, the mercantile and middle classes, even when able and willing to pay the very high charges, are obliged to send their sons to distant boarding schools, or to other day schools, of which there are several in the town.'

"Now, if your Excellency will compare this statement with that in the memorial from Armagh, a copy of which also I enclose, you will perceive that the word 'sufficiently,' which does not appear in the Armagh memorial, is inserted before 'include,' in that which emanates from a clique in this town.

"This insertion was obviously made in order to palliate or screen a palpable misrepresentation; for your Excellency will perceive, from the prospectus which I have the honour of enclosing, and which I issued on my being appointed to this school, and also from the advertisements which I have published from time to time, one of which I also enclose, that I have undertaken from the beginning to supply the exact description of education here which these parties profess to desire.

"In proof of my having carried this undertaking into full effect, I beg to say that I have different pupils in this school at present who learn no classics whatsoever, but devote their whole time to arithmetic, book-keeping, &c., and to French and German, with a view to their advancement in mercantile life; and also, that the master of what was called the mercantile school in this town has twice applied to me within the last few months to take him as an assistant master here, upon the ground that all his pupils were leaving, or about to leave, his school, in order to avail themselves of the advantages offered to them by this institution.

"In reference to the allegation (also copied from the Armagh memorial), that inhabitants of this town and its vicinity 'are obliged to send their sons to distant boarding schools,' &c., I beg leave to affirm, that after making inquiry on the subject, I have not been able to discover a single instance of any person resident in Dungannon or its vicinity having a child educated elsewhere, except that of a lady who has her son at an expensive Jesuit college—I presume with a view to his taking orders in the Roman Catholic church.

"I hope I have not wearied your Excellency by this indication of my management of

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this school since my appointment to its superintendence in 1850. I abstain from troubling you with a statement of the pecuniary losses I have incurred in repairing and improving the buildings of the institution. Nor need I allude to the general depression resulting from agricultural calamities during the recent years, which has made itself sensibly felt as well in schools as in every other ramification of the social system. But this I may say, that although there is £200 per annum, and not £100 only, as stated in that most erroneous memorial, allowed to me towards the payments (which it by no means covers) of assistant masters, I have hitherto found my income, with a perfect attention to economy, barely sufficient to keep me out of debt. And I may also say, that I think your Excellency will regard my salary as rather below than above the mark, when I state, hoping that your Excellency will pardon 'the pride which scholars feel,' that I believe I am the only Irishman now alive who has been quoted by the first scholars in Germany as an authority to whom they defer, in reference to the meaning of an ancient author. In proof of this being the case, I take the liberty of enclosing (with the passage marked) a volume of the last and most eminent edition of Horace which has issued from the German press.

"Apologizing once more for my prolonged occupation of your lordship's time,

"I have, &c.,

"(Signed) F. W. RINGWOOD.

"To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
&c., &c., &c."

11744. Then follows the reply from the Commissioners of Education; it is substantially the same as the Rev. Mr. Ringwood's. It states they had full authority to apply the money as they had done.

11745. In a Parliamentary Return made in 1850, there is information given with regard to the expenditure of the school. The rents received, and the expenditure under various heads, are given from 1845 to 1849 inclusive. From the 1st of November, 1844, to the 31st of October, 1845, the rents received out of the lands were £2,327. In the same period there was £600 paid in salaries, £103 for repairs of schoolhouse, £115 paid to agents and receivers, £305 expended on the property, and £371 in miscellaneous disbursements. These are the principal items. In 1846, the rents received were £1,901; paid in salaries, £600; repairs, £93; paid for collecting rents, £109; expended on the property, £577; miscellaneous disbursements, £668. In 1847—rents received, £1,476; the miscellaneous disbursements were £731. In 1848 the rents received amounted to £1,911; there was expended on the property, £703; and the miscellaneous disbursements were £560. In 1849 there was received £2,115; expended on the property, £312; and in miscellaneous disbursements, £487. In a subsequent return the particulars of the miscellaneous disbursements are given. The principal item is for Royal Scholarships. In 1845 it was £290. In 1846, £280; and in the same year there was £287 for building a police barrack. In 1847 the amount for Royal Scholarships was £345; in the same year there is £126 for building a wall at the schoolhouse, and £180 allowed to the tenants for potato failure. In 1848 the amount for Royal Scholarships is £420; and in 1849, £360. In 1854 that return is continued, and the income is given for four years, from 1850 to 1853 inclusive. The total is £7,000. Other monies received, £650; salaries to masters and assistants, about £600 a-year; paid for repair of schoolhouses, about £900; paid for collecting rents in the four years, £360; to bailiffs and others, £60; for tithe rent-charge and poor rates, £580; expended on the property, £130; amount of miscellaneous disbursements, which are unexplained in the four years, £6,800.

11746. By the same return it appears that there were in 1850, six free pupils, fourteen day scholars, and fifty boarders. In 1851—one free pupil, fourteen day scholars, and eighteen boarders. In 1852 there were twelve free scholars, twenty-one day scholars, and twenty-three boarders. In 1853 there were seven free scholars, twenty-one day scholars, and twenty-seven boarders.

11747. A circular was addressed to the Commissioners of Education, and a return has been received from them. It gives the annual income of the school at £1,627; and the nett income, after deductions and outgoings, at £1,338. I read the return. [The return is read.] The master has made a return, which I read. [The return is read.] The following letter has been received from Mr. Lilburn of Dungannon, one of the parties who signed the memorial addressed to the Lord Lieutenant in 1851, and which I read. The letter is as follows:—

"Ranfurly Arms, Dungannon, October 12th, 1855.

"SIR—I am in the receipt of yours, stating that the Commissioners of Endowed Schools will meet in Omagh on the 13th instant.

"I, having signed a memorial to the House of Lords and Commons of this empire, praying for an investigation, humbly beg to state that the Royal school of Dungannon has been for the last forty years, to my knowledge, an academy for the rich—as the terms of £52 per annum for boarders, and £10 for day scholars, with about £10 more for books furnished by the master, made it quite too high for shopkeepers or merchants to send their children there. A few boys have been taken in by a selection of the masters: but these boys are so treated by the other boys, and I believe by the harshness of the master, that it prevents many from attempting to gain access to the school. 'I have read the evidence given by the Bishop of Down and Connor before the Commission in Belfast,' and his suggestions (which I rejoice at), and hope same will be carried out.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"William Neilson Hancock, Esq., Secretary to Royal Commissioners of Endowed Schools." THOMAS LILBURN.

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11748. I may mention that a notice was sent to Lord Charlemont, and the other persons whose names were signed to the memorial addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, apprizing them of this court and of their having signed the memorial, and that they might come before the Commissioners here if they thought it right to do so.

The Rev. *Frederick Howe Ringwood* sworn and examined.

Rev. F. H. Ringwood.

11749. *Chairman.*—You are head master of the Dungannon school?—Yes.

11750. How long have you been head master?—Since the year 1850.

11751. By whom were you appointed?—The Lord Primate, under the sanction of the other Commissioners, I believe.

11752. In what state of repair was the school when you were appointed?—It was not in good repair.

11753. Has it been repaired?—Yes; it was repaired subsequently to my appointment, and chiefly under my own direction.

11754. At whose expense?—At first the Commissioners allowed me £400 to complete some repairs which they commenced prior to my appointment. There were some repairs, the amount of which I do not know, in the interim between my predecessor leaving and my appointment—partial repairs.

11755. Have any additions been made to your school?—In the way of building?

11756. Yes?—A good deal.

11757. State what they are?—Why, all the schoolrooms were opened into one another. They were all passage rooms, even the largest schoolroom, when I was appointed. On finding the inconvenience of that, I recommended to the Commissioners to allow me to make certain alterations, which consisted in building a corridor along the whole school, supported by irons, facing the play-ground: and another long passage from that to the dining hall. Formerly the boys could not pass from the schoolroom to the dining hall except in the open air, which was very inconvenient.

11758. Was there any additional sum given towards the improvement of the school?—Yes. I exceeded the grant made to me by the Commissioners, and they thought I was not entitled to receive the payment, as I incurred the expense without authority. The Primate on two several occasions gave me £200, in order to complete the alterations I desired in the building—£400 in all.

11759. State the way in which you have arranged the dormitories?—The dormitories are divided into separate sleeping compartments called, I believe, cubicals—and in each compartment each lad has his own bed, toilet-table, looking-glass, and a convenience for holding his clothing, for hanging up parts of his clothing, and his napkin.

11760. How many pupils have you at present?—Sixty, exactly, to-day.

11761. State how many are day scholars, how many are boarders, and how many are free pupils?—At present twenty-seven boarders and thirty-three not resident.

11762. Of these how many are free pupils?—Sixteen.

11763. How many boarders could you accommodate?—With the present cubicular arrangement, thirty-nine. The other rooms have not been fitted up.

11764. How are the free pupils selected?—They are selected by myself.

11765. Upon what principle?—General aptitude for instruction. The fact is, I have never refused a free pupil since my letter to the Commissioners, which was read.

11766. What is the principal ground upon which you select free pupils?—If the boy is of good character, and appears to have talent.

11767. And that you consider his parents cannot afford to pay?—Yes. I had but one application from a parent, whose circumstances I considered too good to qualify him to have his son received, and even him I did not refuse; I only requested him to state privately to myself, that it would be an object to him to have his child gratuitously educated.

11768. It is stated in the letter that has been read from Mr. Lilburn, that the free pupils are so treated by the other boys, and the harshness of the master is such, that many are prevented from attempting to gain admission to the school. How are the free pupils treated by the others?—There was never any thing occurred in the school to justify that insinuation, or to lead to it. Some of the best conducted and most promising boys are free pupils, and they in every way receive the least punishment, because they do not deserve to receive it.

11769. Do you make any distinction between the free pupils and the others?—Not the slightest; nor was it known till this morning by the master, who is in attendance here, how many free pupils I had, and the masters do not know who are free pupils and who are not; nobody in the establishment knows but myself.

11770. Do the paying pupils know which are free pupils?—I am sure they do not; most decidedly not.

11771. Then you do not consider there can be any truth in this statement, as to the treatment of the free pupils by the other boys?—I think it is perfectly unfounded.

11772. Did Mr. Thomas Lilburn make any complaint to you?—He never did; but he made an unjust claim of a pecuniary nature upon me in connexion with some repairs, but not at all connected with school matters; if it be the same person, the name was Lilburn. [The letter of Mr. Thomas Lilburn is exhibited to witness.] That is the same handwriting, but I will not swear it is the same. A person of the name of Lilburn, and who is the keeper of the Ranfurly Arms, once made a claim upon me for repairs, and which I resisted.

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11773. Did he take any further steps except making the demand for the payment?—He commenced, in fact, an action against me at the time, but he did not follow it up.

11774. How long ago is that?—I think it was in 1851.

11775. Do you inflict corporal punishment?—Very little.

11776. State the nature of the punishment and the causes?—The causes of punishment would be such for instance as telling a gross lie, or committing theft; once an incorrigible boy that ran away from the school, that it was necessary to make an example of, I beat with a cane or with a horsewhip.

11777. Did you strip the boy?—Never.

11778. Have you any suggestion to offer as to punishment?—No; the cases of corporal punishment are not very frequent—very unfrequent.

11779. Do you make any return of them to the Governors?—No.

11780. Could you state how many times in a year on an average, you gave such beatings as you have described?—

11781. Mr. *Stephens.*—Flogging across the back?—I could not say; perhaps in the five years seven or eight or ten times, I could not say.

11782. You stated you never removed the boys' clothes?—I never did. On one or two occasions, or one occasion, I made a boy take off his top frieze coat, having his under coat on, perhaps worn on purpose to prevent him feeling such a cane as I use, but I never took a boy's under coat off; I once, I recollect, ordered a boy to take off his frieze coat, which was over another coat.

11783. Have you any system of prizes in your school?—Yes.

11784. State the nature of them?—We hold examinations twice a-year, and I give books to the boys that are best in a certain number of subjects.

11785. From what funds are the prizes procured?—I gave them myself. I was anxious to get a draft in order to make them more valuable.

11786. Have you made any application upon the subject?—I think I did; I am satisfied I made an application on different occasions for every one of the things I am anxious about. I have been making improvements by degrees.

11787. Of what religious persuasion are the pupils?—The bulk of them are Church of England.

11788. Have you boys of other denominations?—Yes; there are Presbyterians and Methodists: at this moment I have one of the Society of Friends.

11789. Have you ever had a Roman Catholic?—Yes, I had, I have not one at present.

11790. Have you ever had any boarders of any other religious persuasion than Church of England?—None but those that go to church.

11791. Has any objection ever been made, on religious grounds, to sending pupils to your school?—Never, that I heard.

11792. To what class in society do your pupils belong?—Almost every class except the highest. There is no nobleman's son.

11793. What are the subsequent pursuits of your pupils?—Since I have been appointed a large number latterly have gone into the army, to the bar, and the church; medicine, and civil engineering, and to trade.

11794. What is the course of education in your school?—It includes the dead languages, Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, also mathematics, and modern languages.

11795. What modern languages?—French and German, ancient and modern history, and English education generally.

11796. Have you any pupils who receive only an English education?—Yes; but very few.

11797. That is by the desire of their parents?—Yes; I have only two boys who learn no language but their mother tongue, by the desire of their parents, Presbyterian clergymen.

11798. As to the remainder of the boys, are modern languages made an indispensable part of your school course?—So far as I can.

11799. Are they taught modern languages in the ordinary school-hours?—Four hours every day, except Saturday.

11800. Within the ordinary school-hours?—Yes.

11801. Have you a school library?—There was a remnant of such a thing in the house. There are a certain number of advanced classical books, with "Dungannon College Library" stamped upon them, which were left with me by my predecessor: £20 or £30 worth of books, but of such a nature that I hope never to read them myself.

11802. What is the nature of the books?—Advanced classical books, not fit for the use of boys.

11803. Have you any books for the use of the boys?—That is to hand to the boys for reading?

11804. Yes.—No, except my own library; I often give the boys books out of my own library. I am anxious to get a library; and have commenced, to a small extent, but not worth speaking of, a library of instructive and amusing books for the boys. About £3 of the money is fines imposed for absence after the time of vacation had expired. I have instituted a plan of fining boys 2*s.* 6*d.* *per diem* for absence from school after the termination of vacation. That small sum I have appropriated to the purchase of books—instructive and amusing books.

11805. Is that library, in fact, for the use of the boys?—No; the one I spoke of is altogether my own.

11806. Have you formed it for the use of the boys?—I have not; I am endeavouring now to do that in a small way. I have got a small set of books; but the fining system

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has made the pupils return so regularly after vacation that I think it will progress very slowly.

11807. What means would you suggest for the formation of a library for the use of the boys?—I have been thinking of making it a rule in the school that every boy who left should leave a volume. I would be very glad the Commissioners would buy some books for us.

11808. Have you considered it advisable for the boys to subscribe a small sum?—No, I should be afraid of that; some of the boarders are not so well off as others. Thirteen pay £50, four pay £45, four pay £40 or less, and six pay £30 or less.

11809. Is the statement made by Mr. Lilburn in his letter true, "that it is only an academy for the rich, as the terms of £52 per annum for boarders, and £10 for day scholars, with about £10 more for books furnished by the master, made it quite too high for shopkeepers or merchants to send their children?"—No; I think that quite inconsistent with the real facts of the case. Of the whole school of non-resident boys at present only seven pay £10 per annum. These are my nominal terms, which, I believe, were ascertained by Dr. Kyle to be less than half of what is paid for the same instruction in Dublin in day schools, taking in French and German, for which, in my predecessor's time, there was a separate charge. There was six guineas for French and six guineas for Italian. Including French and German, seven pay £10 per annum, nine pay £6 per annum, one pays £4, and sixteen pay nothing.

11810. Do any of your boarders pay £52 per annum?—No; £50 is the charge, and £2 for washing. If the person that I refer to be the same as the writer of the letter, I do not think he has any sons.

11811. What are the duties of the housekeeper with reference to the boys?—She has the general superintendence of their dormitories, their clothes, and linen, and to a certain extent of their health. She has also to see that the cook does her work properly, and to see that breakfast and tea are comfortably served, and to report to me relative to any boy whose health may be bad.

11812. Are you married?—Yes.

11813. Does Mrs. Ringwood breakfast, dine, and take tea with the boys?—She does.

11814. Does she look after the boys generally?—She takes the greatest interest in them, and sees them when they are sick, and that sort of thing.

11815. If a boy is ill she visits him personally?—She does.

11816. Is she always ready to answer the questions of the boys' parents?—Yes, as far as she can.

11817. Does she not refer them to Mrs. Thompson, the housekeeper?—Not at all.

11818. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You stated that some of your pupils enter the university—obtain honors, and become members of the learned professions; others engage in commercial and mercantile employments; I assume, then, the instruction given in your school is of such a nature as to fit persons for any of these pursuits?—As far as I can make it, it is.

11819. You combine, as far as possible, what is called classical and commercial education?—Yes. I have written out my views on that subject.

11820. The Commissioners would desire to hear your statement; if questions afterwards suggest themselves they will put them to you; but it is probable the paper may anticipate all they would wish to ask.

11821. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners will be happy to hear any statement you have to make?—I will read the following:—

"ROYAL SCHOOL, DUNGANNON.—To the ENDOWED SCHOOL COMMISSION, 1855.

"MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

"Having received a summons to wait upon the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the present condition of the Endowed Schools of Ireland, and having some time since taken upon me to recommend to the Commissioners of Education in this country an important change in the system of instruction encouraged in our Royal schools, I trust that it will not appear either disrespectful to those noblemen and gentlemen, under whose sanction I was appointed to my present office, or intrusive towards those before whom I now stand, if I lay before you a brief account of the alterations I have suggested, and also take a short view of this subject in general.

"As a preliminary to this statement, I am anxious to remove an error of language which appears to me to embarrass the whole question of education. I allude to that which is involved in using classical and commercial education as opposite terms, and as mutually excluding one another; now I am quite convinced that this is not the case, and that a more accurate analysis would classify the antagonistic elements under the heads of the dead-language system and the modern system—the fact being that the modern system has quite as much, and perhaps more in common with the practice of the classical ancients themselves, than that mode of exclusive instruction, which I venture to call the dead-language system.

"Waiving, however, metaphysical discussion, I hasten to state my conviction that the exclusive dead-language system is altogether inadequate to meet the educational requirements of any class of society at the present day, that it fails almost as much for the purposes of the statesman, the divine, the lawyer, and the physician, as it confessedly does in the case of those who are engaged in the various walks of practical science and of mercantile pursuits; and that, therefore, even for the sake of the former classes alone, it is

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absolutely necessary that a fusion of the modern system of education and of the dead-language system should be accomplished.

"The due adjustment of this combination will form the solution of the educational problem of the day.

"Now, in the case of the Royal schools of this country, I have endeavoured to approximate, to this desirable end, by a modification of the course prescribed by the Commissioners of Education for the scholarships connected with these institutions. This modification, as will appear in the pamphlets which I have recently published on this subject, and which I take the liberty of now submitting to your consideration, consists in introducing into the scholarship course, which is at present limited to subjects called classical exclusively, arithmetic, algebra and Euclid, the French and German languages, modern history, modern geography, and, if possible, some elemental natural philosophy; and in removing from said course the less important parts of ancient history, and also Greek and Latin versification.

"By this plan, I should hope to retain, in its integrity, all that is really desirable in the dead-language method of instruction, and at the same time to secure to our pupils those elements of the modern system, which the progress of knowledge, the growth of national literatures in Europe, and the increased intercourse between nations unite to render essential to a liberal education at the present day.

"A royal scholar, who had mastered such a course as I have proposed, would no longer find himself in the condition, which Sheridan describes as his own, after the completion of his academic studies, 'turned adrift, with nothing in his pocket but a few ancient coins, which would not pass current in the world;' nor would he, on the other hand, be unqualified for deriving all the advantages that can be obtained from the wisdom and the beauty of classical antiquity, and what is of infinitely greater importance for gathering the true sense of revelation, by studying the New Testament in the language in which it was originally written.

"That this modification would be generally acceptable to the higher and to the professional classes of society, I have every reason to believe: nothing is more common than to hear clergymen, as well as other gentlemen, whether professional or not, deploring their not having been duly instructed, when at school, in arithmetic, and in the best mode of keeping accounts, &c., &c.; and indeed the necessity for an Incumbered Estates Bill in this country may perhaps be traced in some degree to the neglect of this practical part of education. In the same way how frequently do we hear members of all the learned professions lamenting their ignorance of the modern languages, and wishing that some portion of the time and attention which they had been compelled to consume upon the details of ancient history, and the disgusting ramifications of heathen mythology, had been more profitably employed in gaining an acquaintance with modern history, and in laying up other stores of useful knowledge.

"I recommend, then, the combination of the two systems of education for all youths intended for the several professions, and for all those whose affluence of means precludes the necessity of entering upon any employment for support, and this quite irrespectively of the wants of that very important class who make mercantile pursuits their object.

"But if the reform which I suggest were carried into effect in schools which prepare for the universities, it cannot fail to be observed to how very great a degree the requirements of an enlightened commercial education would be met by the same institutions.

"I have had opportunities of learning the opinions of some eminent merchants on this subject, and I have not found them prepared to discard the learned languages altogether from mercantile education. Some time since I asked a gentleman who has been successful in commerce, 'What he would wish to have a boy taught before he entered the counting-house, that is, up to the age of sixteen or seventeen?' he replied, 'Every thing that will enlarge his mind; mercantile speculations require an enlarged view of things—any boy of talent will soon learn our ways of doing business.' He added, 'some will say there is no use in a boy's learning Latin who is going to be a merchant; I differ from them—it will help to open his mind.' I have heard also that the Society of Friends, whose children are chiefly brought up to mercantile employments, contemplates the introduction of the Greek and Latin languages into the education supplied by its provincial schools in the country.

"Now, if the arithmetic, geometry, modern history, geography, and the modern languages formed part of the scholarship course in the Royal schools, they would soon be cultivated in these institutions with as much emphasis of attention, and with as much brilliancy of success, as the dead languages are at present. But these are the very branches of knowledge which are most essential to a merchant; and if the change which I propose was made, a boy intended for mercantile pursuits would find that his own branches of knowledge formed a considerable part of the chief objects of these institutions, and would be stimulated to excellence in them by the rivalry of all the talent at the school; and if prizes of £30 or £40 could be allocated for the most distinguished answerers in the mercantile department, at the annual exhibition examinations, and who did not contemplate an university education, I think that a great deal would be done to meet the reasonable wishes of the commercial portion of the community.

"I have now occupied, my Lord and gentlemen, quite too much of your valuable time; but, before concluding, I may perhaps be permitted to make a few remarks upon a plan of reforming the Royal schools, which has been recently put forward. I allude to that which proposes the abolition of the system of boarders in these institutions—the reduction of the salaries of the masters, the lowering of the fees charged for non-resident pupils, and the exclusion of all children whose parents may be unable to afford the payment of such fees

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as may be determined upon, said fees to be regulated in their amount so as to be 'sufficient,' to use the language quoted by the newspapers, 'to prevent persons, of what is called the lower or vulgar classes, from seeking admission.'

"When this proposition was made the liberal spirit which animates and, I trust, always will animate the institutions of this free empire, must have been entirely forgotten. It was the boast of one of the Georges, who occupied the throne of England, that the peerage was open to the humblest individual in his kingdom; but this scheme proposes that no lad shall receive gratuitous education in a Royal school, and that all, no matter what may be their talents and virtues, must be excluded from the portals of knowledge and the avenues of advancement, if Providence has permitted them to be poor, and lays it down 'that all should pay alike.' Thank God, neither the University of Dublin, nor her chief tributary schools, have ever acted upon such illiberal principles.

"This whole plan seems to have had in view the interests of one class only, of the community, and to ignore completely the wants of those who are above and below it.

"Now, with reference to the class below the horizon of the proposal to which I allude, I think it may be laid down as axiomatic in this country that every reasonable effort should be made to enable a boy in the humblest walks of life to rise to the greatest eminence in the community, if possessed of sufficient talent and of sufficient virtues to accomplish the ascent. Toward the facilitation of this object the Royal schools at present aim, and aim successfully; and I am aware there are many gentlemen in various honourable positions in this country, who have been educated gratuitously in these institutions, and whose parents belonged to that sphere of life which has been stigmatized in these suggestions as the 'lower or vulgar class.' Nor should it be forgotten that such men have acquired in these schools not merely the knowledge, but also the feelings and manners which have fitted them for the higher situations which they now so creditably fill—an acquisition which they could not have made in schools adapted only or peculiarly for what have been called 'the middle classes generally.' Against such honourable successes as I have here alluded to the proposed scheme seems to shut the door completely.

"On the other hand, if the custom of receiving boarders on the school premises was abolished, and the salaries of the masters were reduced, I think it probable that the education of all the gentry and of the upper portion of the middle class would be transferred to England. There is already a great tendency to this in the Irish public, and there seems no likelihood of the establishment of proprietary schools to fill the vacuum which this plan would create. Hence, all parents who felt it to be desirable that their children should be educated away from home, and under the discipline of a boarding-school, administered by a gentleman, would be obliged to send their sons and their money out of this country. The notion that a salary of £120, and such fees as day pupils might yield, would be sufficient to induce men of the highest collegiate attainments to face the toils and privations of a schoolmaster's life, is, I conceive, quite visionary; and I am sure that every one who understands this question, and feels an interest in its just settlement, will be glad to remember that these propositions appear only in the light of suggestions. But while I am thus opposed to revolutionary projects in favour of class interests, I must not dissemble my opinion that a real educational want exists in this country—a want which might, perhaps, be best met by an upper sort of national schools, which might be called National Schools No. 2, a certain number of which established in towns and populous localities, might receive the more talented pupils of the No. 1 schools, and impart to them a higher order of education both in the way of the practical sciences and also of such a nature as would fit them to be recommended for free education in the Royal schools, and in other similar institutions, and in the Queen's Colleges, as might be subsequently arranged.

"Into this subject, however, I cannot now enter.

"In conclusion, I may be permitted to guard myself against the imputation of desiring in any degree to depreciate the general importance of cultivating the ancient languages and literatures.

"Nothing is farther from my desires or from my convictions.

"I believe that to every Christian nation it is a matter of national importance to preserve in its bosom, to honour and to reward these branches of learning, as well for every other reason as on account of the relation in which they stand towards religion; and I am convinced that a dark and permanent eclipse will overshadow the European mind if ever its communities cease to study the three languages which contain respectively the old and the new revelation, and so much of the history and criticism connected with both—the three languages which, some nineteen centuries since, were traced in the superscription of that cross on which the Saviour of the world expired. F. H. RINGWOOD."

11822. I hand in three pamphlets—the first, "A Letter addressed to the Commissioners of Education in Ireland on the course of study prescribed to the candidates for the Royal scholarships connected with the schools under their charge, by F. H. Ringwood, A.M., master of the Royal school, Dungannon, formerly Berkeley lecturer to the University of Dublin, and professor of Greek in the Queen's College, Belfast." The second, a supplement to the letter; and the third, a second letter, with a postscript, on the same subject. [The same are delivered in].

11823. Mr. *Stephens*.—Could you have as boarders in your school a mixture of members of the United Church of England and Ireland, of Presbyterians, and of Roman Catholics?—I think not of Roman Catholics.

11824. Then, in point of fact, the Roman Catholics would be excluded from the benefits

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of the Royal schools?—So far as boarders are concerned I think so. As a clergyman of the Church of England, I should like to teach what I believed to be true to every boy with whom I was brought in contact; and I should prefer not having any boy residing with me—in fact I should be unwilling to receive any boy to reside with me to whose religious education I could not myself attend.

11825. Do you see any advantage in the system of taking the principal masters from amongst the assistant masters?—That the assistant masters in the Royal schools could look forward to being promoted to the head masterships.

11826. Certainly?—I think it would be most desirable, if the schools were put on a proper footing; but if so, there should be some rewards for head masters too, to take them out of their positions. I think Ireland is inferior to England in these respects; amongst other reasons, from their not always having as good and as young men as they might have head masters, because the head masters get no further promotion. The profession of schoolmaster has been generally looked down upon in Ireland: and the Lord Primate has done great service to this country by endeavouring to raise the social position of head masters and assistant masters, as far as in him lay.

11827. Suppose a liberal salary was given to head and assistant masters, would it not be advantageous if they were placed over the schools generally without taking boarders; I am assuming they get liberal salaries?—I think that if they did not take boarders, as I have stated, that a large number of boys would be sent to England; but I think parents constantly desire to have their children away from the influence of home; I know it; parents have told me so.

11828. If the assistant masters were graduates of the university, and, of course, gentlemen, what objection would there be to the pupils boarding with them?—If the assistant masters were graduates, and I think it would be desirable they should be married men, and that they should have some discipline in their houses, such, for instance, as we maintain in ours, I would be happy to enter into our mode of discipline. It requires a considerable degree of arrangement: for instance, the boys of the Dungannon Royal school are never entirely free from supervision, for when the masters are not on duty, our drill sergeant is on duty, and he is off duty during school hours; that requires a certain expenditure. I think the plan we have made our way to in Dungannon Royal school is better than exists in many English institutions in relation to the domestic, the household discipline of the school. The celebrated Sydney Smith thought a boarding school should not consist of more than thirty or forty boys, all of whom should be under the control of a man of considerable education and character. I find the most arduous part of my duty that which is connected with endeavouring to form the characters of boys, both non-resident and resident.

11829. When Sydney Smith made that observation, did he not refer exclusively to England?—He did.

11830. He did not take into consideration a country such as Ireland, where we find a number of Church of England, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic boys?—True. And my notion of what would be best in Ireland in consequence of that, would be, if we would get up good schools, to meet the difficulty. But in relation to day boys I have not found any difficulty.

11831. I believe there is not very much difficulty with respect to day scholars, but with respect to boarders it is a difficulty you have not been able to get over. Now, supposing you were about to constitute a school, how would you provide for that difficulty?—I do not think I could attempt to have the Roman Catholic pupils under the same roof with the Protestants; I am sorry to say it, but I do not think it would be feasible.

11832. Supposing the principal master did not take boarders, the Roman Catholic boys, the Presbyterians, and those of the United Church of England and Ireland would then be obliged to go and reside with the assistant masters or other persons of their religious persuasions, and then their religious instruction would be taken care of?—Well, I think if there were funds enough to establish so many separate institutions under one head, with general supervision, so as to have a well-organized domestic discipline in each of those establishments, in a country situated as Ireland is, I think it would be desirable.

11833. Like the University of London?—Yes. I think it might be desirable and feasible, but it would require very large funds.

11834. Can you suggest any other way of overcoming the difficulty?—Not of meeting the boarding school difficulty.

11835. Then you would meet the boarding school difficulty by allowing the principal master merely to preside over the school, without taking boarders?—On such a plan as that he might be able to take boarders of the persuasion to which he belonged himself; and the assistant masters receiving such salaries as you suppose, might receive pupils agreeing with them in creed in their respective houses.

11836. Do you not think it would be also advantageous, if the principal masters were to be allowed after fifteen years service a retiring pension?—I certainly do; or got some promotion if he wished for it. It would be a great advantage, and would be accepted I am sure; and thus new life and vigour would be introduced into the institution.

11837. If the principal masters were selected from the assistant masters, and that the principal masters, after having served a certain number of years, received retiring pensions, as well as adequate salaries during the time they served, that would give increased vigour to the system?—It might; but it would be most important that the assistant master should be a distinguished man.

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11838. I assume they should be graduates of an university?—More than graduates.

11839. You would have a public examination to test their capacity?—The only difficulty I feel about it at all, would be the difficulty of getting the very best men out of the ranks of the assistant masters—that is, to get sufficiently good men to become assistant masters in the first instance.

11840. But you ascertain a man's talents and acquirements by a public examination—is not that the fairest and best test?—I think many of the best men would object to that; for instance, it was not adopted with regard to the Professors in the Queen's Colleges in Ireland.

11841. I only ask you, would you not consider that the fairest test?—I think in many cases a man's college course and a knowledge of his character might do better; for instance, a man might answer very well at any examination that would not at all be fit for what I conceive to be most important—the training of boys with a view to the character; the mere teaching well would not suffice, and how could you ascertain whether a man had in him the animus which I refer to.

11842. How would you make the selection?—Pretty much in the way it is done at present; persons get testimonials from different parties that have known them for a long time, and they lay them before the parties who select the master.

11843. Have you a high opinion of written testimonials—speaking generally of paper testimonials, as a man of experience of the world?—I have not, without a knowledge of the persons writing them.

11844. Do you not think it would be a better test of a man's capacity to subject him to a public examination, at which he would have 200 or 300 competitors?—It would be a good plan to ascertain his knowledge, but it would not be a good criterion for——

11845. His amiability?—No; a great deal more than amiable qualities—his moral fitness—his power of improving the character of boys—or, his being willing to devote himself to it.

11846. But then he would have the hope of reward, the pivot of all human actions: that is, he would have a chance of becoming a principal master, and of receiving a retiring pension?—I do not think a man would be made a good keeper of a boarding school, to perform the duties which I speak of, by any motive lower than such as are connected with another world.

11847. The parents would soon discover whether the assistant treated the pupils kindly and properly?—But boys might report that a man treated them most kindly who was doing them the greatest injury. The doing what is right towards boys, irrespective of any desire to be popular, requires, I think, a high standard.

11848. Do you not run an equal risk with the principal master as with the assistant master?—I think so; and therefore I do not think the principal ought to be selected simply by examination.

11849. I am speaking of assistant masters?—Neither principal nor assistant masters; for instance, I was consulting with one of the most successful schoolmasters in or about Dublin, some time ago, about assistant masters: I said to him, I wished sometimes very much I could hear a master teaching before engaging him; he said it would be very desirable, "though the fact is," said he, "I could not myself teach if a person was listening to me;" and that is one of the most successful schoolmasters about Dublin.

11850. If you disapprove of a public examination for the purpose of testing the abilities of assistant masters, what test do you propose?—What I do myself; for instance, making every species of inquiry I can—ascertaining as well as I can the attainments of the master—inquire of the college tutor as to character. In fact, I would rather have an honest, well principled man for an assistant, who would really be truthful and industrious in discharging his duties, than a man of brilliant power who was less sound in the moral department. That is the only difficulty about the principle of examination. Suppose a man was the best answerer, he might be a drunkard, which is not at all uncommon; the person who has the appointment hears, perhaps in an underhand way in private and confidential communication, that fact. If that man succeeded at the examination, the party should say to him "You have beaten all the others, but you cannot be appointed."

11851. But you know he would only hold the office during good behaviour?—Yes, but he might do an infinity of mischief in the time.

11852. The admission of free pupils is purely discretionary?—When I was appointed to this school I never heard a word about free pupils; I was appointed quite irrespective of it: I was informed by the Primate, when I spoke to him on the subject, that my own wishes and his exactly coincided, which were to give education to every boy of talent and virtue, and well-conducted, that I could see; so that I have rather beaten up for, or solicited free pupils in Dungannon.

11853 That is not what I ask—is it a matter of discretion?—It is partly discretionary on my part.

11854. In the observations you have made to the Commissioners you alluded to proprietary schools in England?—Yes.

11855. Are there any in Ireland?—Well, I am not very well acquainted with that subject; I could not say there are not. For instance, what the Rev. Mr. Chapman stated to-day, seems to be something like a proprietary school; he said a number of persons clubbed, or joined, to get a person into the town to instruct their children. I do not know of any such myself.

11856. Do you know of any objection against such schools in this country—do you think

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they would answer?—Well, I have never considered that. What I said was merely that I did not think it probable they would be established, because there is such a predilection existing in the minds of the upper classes and gentry of the country in favour of English schools that I did not think it probable that they would establish such proprietary schools as exist in England. I think parents prefer sending their children to England; I heard one gentleman say, for instance, he wished to have them away from their mother's apron-strings.

11857. Would not that objection be equally applicable if an endowed school were established—the objection against boys being educated in the neighbourhood where they were born and have been reared?—But they might be sent from one part of Ireland to another, to some distance, which is sometimes done.

11858. With respect to the national schools, if I understood you aright, you were suggesting another class of national schools—did you intend these schools merely to act as feeders to the Royal schools, the Queen's College, and Trinity College?—No; I said they might either give a higher order of education in the way of practical science, which would enable the boys to go direct to their employments; or that their education would be more of a literary character; for instance, the Queen's Colleges had their matriculation examination till some time ago, of a literary character, so that a boy preparing for one of them could not have his education much occupied with practical science.

11859. What effect would it have upon education if a certain number of situations in the civil, military, and naval services were thrown open to public competition, in Dublin—thrown open to the best instructed and cleverest boys, no matter where they received their education?—I do not know whether that is the most wholesome stimulus to give to education. I think it would be better if a competent number of persons decided what would be the best education for lads of a certain class to receive, up to such and such an age, seventeen or eighteen, or whatever age might be fixed upon; and I think a well-arranged plan of that kind would make boys very readily succeed in the different departments. By some there is a system of ascertaining the questions the examiners usually give, which would make it unwise, perhaps, for schools to be ruled directly by the object of trying to prepare a number of boys to pass. I think the system of masters preparing lads for a month or so specially has some good effect; for instance, twelve or more boys have left Dungannon lately, and entered the army; none were checked on examination, but they all read with men who make it their particular business to prepare lads for commissions.

11860. But would not that give an impetus to education generally?—I do not think the standard, except in the artillery and engineers, is at all high.

11861. But the standard might be raised; and my question is as to civil, military, and naval services. What I ask you is, if a certain number of appointments were thrown open to young men for public competition in these services, would it not give an impetus to education—would that benefit the education of the whole body of society?—Yes, I am certain it would; for persons who now gain situations by interest, would then have to obtain them by their knowledge.

11862. By public examination?—Yes; but I do not think that would insure what I meant—the improvement of schools. If masters set to work to prepare a set of boys for one of these things, and another set of boys for another, to go in at a certain time for the examination, the attention of the masters would be distracted from the regular classes: so that if they were thus engaged preparing persons for special examinations at different times of the year, I do not think the education of the whole school would be benefited.

11863. Would not that observation militate against the system of exhibitions generally?—No; for our exhibitions come at the end of the school course; that is the reason I am so anxious to have these improvements. For if we had these exhibitions for modern languages and other subjects as well as the dead languages, I would have boys three or four years longer in the school paying attention to these different departments.

11864. Supposing these places in the civil, military, and naval services were thrown open to competition, would not all the boys be directing their attention to the securing one of the places, which would, in point of fact, be a provision for life?—I think they would, having a particular course laid open for them.

11865. Would it not also induce parents to give their children an education so as to fit them for these places. Persons who will not now give their sons an education would then do so, if they thought that by their answering they were likely to secure a provision for life?—Certainly; but in Ireland there is a great anxiety for education amongst persons who think they could spare their sons from immediate lucrative employments. The examination for the military profession, I think, has been a great benefit to the country, in making persons intended for the army prepare more for it in point of education than they have done.

11866. Would not that same benefit also extend to the civil service?—I think it would; I have no objection to that at all; but I mean to say that I would not like to see a school distracted by the preparing boys for special objects at different times of the year, so that the master, instead of teaching all the boys in the class fairly, would be giving his time to particular boys.

11867. Then you do not think it an advantage to a boy to devote his attention to one particular subject whatever his walk in life may be?—I rather think it is disadvantageous to a boy to do that at any early period, it interferes with his mental culture.

11868. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—I infer from what you last said, that you would be in favour

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of the establishment of a system of public examination which should exclude specialities?—To some extent; but with a reference to specialities boys were intended for.

11869. But it ought to be, to a great extent, general?—Yes; I think that would give the fairest play to boys, judging from their fitness at the examination, and their manner of preparing for the examination, what they would do best at. I think it a great advantage to a boy, who has a liking for some particular branch of knowledge, to compel him to devote his attention to others; it would strengthen his mind, he would be a greater man, probably, in his own department; but being compelled or encouraged to devote attention at any early period to other departments, it would serve him.

11870. I take a particular instance. Do you think the interests of school education, and the efficiency of the army—the staff, artillery and engineers—would be best consulted if an examination in a very general course were insisted upon; and that the best answerers in that course should afterwards receive special instruction to fit them for their duties as officers?—I am disposed to think so.

11871. That arrangement would neither disturb the equilibrium of school instruction, nor raise up a class of persons whose education would be of a limited description?—Precisely.

11872. In connexion with the same matter I should like to ask you whether you think it possible to carry on in a school such an extensive system of instruction as you have described, combining the study of the dead languages, with a variety of other subjects, without making it superficial in many parts?—I think it is possible, so far as I have stated; but I think there might be other subjects, the bringing in of which would be thought proper at the present day, but which might really be bringing in too much for the minds of the boys to bear. It might be done to the extent I have stated, I think; and I say so, in a great measure, from experience. There are many boys, I think, that it will not do to have occupied too much; many are not of a calibre—have not the breadth of mind, or the energy to learn, for instance, four languages together, to begin all the grammars at the same time. Some boys can do it. I know one particular boy, both clever and studious, who, on beginning to learn Hebrew, asked leave to give up the German. He had been learning Latin, Greek, French, and German; and when going to learn Hebrew, he asked for permission to give up the German.

11873. The question comes to this—can you teach a certain number of things within a certain number of years. It is another question whether you are to carry on different branches at the same time, or in succession. But the great question is—can you teach a certain number of subjects within the time usually devoted to school instruction; and I ask you, is it your opinion, that so large a system of school instruction as you offer, can really be taught efficiently?—I think there are boys in the school who can learn about as much as I have mentioned, and I think there are different boys in each class that can hardly manage it at all. Now as to the elements of natural philosophy, I would consider that very dry myself. I have consulted with some of the Fellows of Trinity College about that, and they agreed with me, that boys who have learned much of such things, before they came to their classes in science, would have been able to make as good progress in the end if they had not learned them before. And in the Queen's College, the Professors think it most desirable that boys should be acquainted with the literary and scientific part of their education, before they begin the practical sciences, chemistry for instance.

11874. May not some of those objections have arisen from the fact, that the pupils have previously received imperfect instruction?—I think very few lads could become properly proficient in more than Greek, Latin, French, and German, Euclid, algebra, trigonometry, history, geography, and perhaps the Christian Evidences, all at the same time. There may be some lads that can do it, but they are few and far between that could accomplish more.

11875. Previous to what age—for it all comes to that?—It does; previous to eighteen or nineteen.

11876. Might it not be desirable to let them carry on, till about eighteen, which is now the usual age for entering college, such a system of instruction as should include all these branches taught at school?—I think so, as a general rule.

11877. Am I to understand you as saying, that you think you could carry on your system generally with young men up to the age of eighteen?—You mean the subjects I mentioned?

11878. Yes?—Yes; but I do not know further than the subjects I have mentioned, I advisedly stopped there.

11879. You included however some elementary instruction in Natural Philosophy?—Yes: and that might, perhaps, be done by lectures. I do not think the boys could study it solidly, and make such progress as would be desirable in the other branches.

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ENNISKILLEN.

ENNISKILLEN, 15th OCTOBER, 1855.

Present:—The MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

Enniskillen Royal School.

Documentary Evidence.

ENNISKILLEN ROYAL SCHOOL.

11880. *Secretary.*—The first information with regard to the Royal School of Enniskillen, is contained in a copy of the charter under which the school was founded. A translated copy of the charter has been published in a return to an order of the House of Commons in 1851, Parliamentary paper 475. It appears that King Charles I. by that charter, dated 15th of December, 1627, granted certain lands to James, the Archbishop of Armagh, and his successors for ever, which form respectively the endowments of the Royal schools of Armagh, Dungannon, Cavan, and Raphoe, and also to the Royal school of Enniskillen. The lands conveyed for the latter are "Towns, townlands, hamlets, or parcels of land of Drishen, Derrynishe, Cloneknouck, Drombargy, Dashesheogh, Carrowreogh, Dromcanny, Dromcarte, Commer, and Derrycolaght, Dromcarne, Dromduffe, Dromelawnishe, Lismonly, and M , aforesaid, in the said County of Fermanagh, with all and singular their and every of their rights, members, and appurtenances wheresoever, to the aforesaid James, Archbishop of Armagh, and his successors for ever, to the sole and proper use and behoof of the master of the free school, at or near Lisgoole, in the said County of Fermanagh, for the time being for ever."

11881. There is then a provision with respect to this grant, from which it would appear that the free school was in existence at Lisgoole before the grant was made, because it says, "Whereas, it has been properly made known to us, that the aforesaid masters of the free schools are not, nor is any of them, nor were they or any of them, on the aforesaid 8th day of July, bodies corporate and politic." From that expression it would appear the school was in existence before the charter, and that this is a charter giving an endowment to a school previously in existence. That is the earliest information before the Commissioners regarding this school.

11882. The next information with regard to the school, is contained in the Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education, 1807–12, that inquired into Endowed Schools. I read from page 4 of the Report relative to Royal schools, "The school-lands of Enniskillen school appear, by a survey taken in the year 1795, to contain about 3,360 acres, English, of which 2,548 are arable and pasture, and are situated about six or eight miles from the town; there is no lease of them at present in existence, nor has been since the appointment of the present master, the Rev. Robert Burrowes, D.D.; the tenants pay their rents according to a letting made by the late master's brother, who held the lands under a trust lease for his, the master's benefit, granted by the then Primate (Newcome), at the reserved rent of £800 per annum, with a covenant for renewal fines, at the rate of £100 per annum; they were then let to under-tenants for £1,461 per annum, which is the rent now paid; but the trust lease having been surrendered before the appointment of the present master, the leases to the under-tenants of course became void, and no new ones have been since granted.

"Doctor Burrowes states that if they were now to be let there would be a considerable rise of rent. His appointment is dated January the 24th, 1798, and is during pleasure. He receives the whole of the rents, together with £10 per annum for a house in Enniskillen, which was the old schoolhouse; and £5 per annum paid by Lord Enniskillen.

"The new schoolhouse is a spacious building, capable of accommodating seventy boarders, and is stated to be in good repair. There is a demesne of thirty-three acres attached to the house, not included in the survey. There is a charge upon the endowment for building of £1,300, being half of the original charge of two years' income expended by the last master but one (Mr. Noble). The number of boarders at the school in January last was sixty-five, and of day scholars from twelve to sixteen. The terms for boarders are thirty-two guineas per annum, and six guineas entrance; and for day scholars six guineas, and one guinea and a-half entrance.

"Doctor Burrowes states that he has presented a memorial to the Primate for permission to build considerable additions to the house and offices, which his grace is disposed to grant, with leave to charge the usual proportion of the sum laid out on the succeeding masters.

"Doctor Burrowes has three classical assistants (who all live in the schoolhouse), and pays the first £100 per annum, and the other two £40 each. He has constantly attended in person to the duties of the school, which he appears to have discharged with equal diligence and ability; and the school is, accordingly, and has been since his appointment, in considerable reputation. Doctor Burrowes, had, till lately, the living of Cappagh, in the diocese of Derry, which he has recently exchanged for that of Drumragh, in the same diocese (both in the presentation of Trinity College, Dublin, of which he had formerly been fellow.) He resigned the archdeaconry of Ferns on his being appointed master of the school of Enniskillen.

"The endowment of this school is unquestionably much too large to be enjoyed by the master alone; when the lands are new let (as it appears to us they ought to be) there is little doubt of their producing £2,000 per annum and upwards. A quarter of this sum would, in our opinion, be a sufficient allowance to the head master; another quarter, we think, would be advantageously applied to the foundation of second and third mastership

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at £300 and £200 per annum. A great part of the remainder should, in our opinion, be employed in the maintenance of scholars on the foundation, agreeably to the original intention in the establishment of these institutions, which are expressly denominated "Free schools." A plan for this purpose had been submitted to the late Government of Ireland by Doctor Burrowes, who is willing, on the ground of implied future compensation, that a part of his present income should be so applied. Such a plan, on a larger scale, should, we think, be digested and prepared before another vacancy of the mastership, and adopted on the appointment of the next master. It should be so limited, however, as to leave a sufficient fund for the repairs of the schoolhouse, and, perhaps, for the erection of other buildings as they should be found wanting. In the meantime it may be worth consideration whether Doctor Burrowes' plan, with such modifications as might adapt it for further extension and permanent establishment, should not be immediately carried into execution, as the commencement of a system hereafter to be introduced, as circumstances will allow, into all the other schools of Royal foundation. The establishment of second and third masterships we also consider to be of indispensable necessity in the other schools; the present condition and appointments of under-teachers in *all* of them, without exception, are such as must ever discourage men of real merit and liberal minds from engaging in that occupation. We need not urge the importance of such men being employed in the under departments of every classical school, as well for the purpose of effectual instruction, as to supply a succession of well qualified head masters; and we are persuaded the acknowledged inferiority of the grammar schools in Ireland to those of the sister island is to be ascribed to no other circumstance so much as to the deficiency of those who are usually engaged as assistants, and employed in teaching the rudiments of classical learning. The head masters of some of our great schools are men of eminent literature and talents, and only want the assistance of properly qualified teachers (which, on the present system, they are not able to procure) to raise their schools to as high and well deserved reputation as any in England. The funds of others of the Royal schools (especially if relieved from the trust leases) would also be adequate to the maintenance of foundation scholars."

11883. The next information is the provision of the Act of Parliament vesting the lands which were vested by the charter of King Charles I., of the 15th December, 1625, in the then Archbishop of Armagh, in the Commissioners of Education, who were appointed in 1813. They are commonly called, to distinguish them from other Commissioners, the Clare-street Board. By the 12th section of the 53rd George III., chapter 107, provision is made for the payment of masters and under masters, and the erecting and repairing of schoolhouses. With regard to the surplus it is provided:—"And if any residue of such issues and profits shall remain after such yearly or other sums as shall be found or deemed sufficient for the several purposes aforesaid, then it shall be lawful for such Commissioners to order and direct that such residue shall be applied to the supporting, maintaining, and providing of such and so many free scholars, according to such arrangements, and in such sums, shares, and proportions as shall be directed by any such order or orders; and to the endowment of such and so many exhibitions to Trinity College, to be held by such persons and under such regulations and restrictions as to the said Commissioners shall seem proper."

11884. The powers of the Commissioners were enlarged by a subsequent Act of Parliament, 3 Geo. IV., chap. 79. The object of that Act of Parliament was to enable the Commissioners to apply the surplus funds of one school to the assistance or improvement of another; and it is under this that the Commissioners exercise their powers to the present day.

11885. The next information before the Commissioners is contained in one of the annual reports of the Clare-street Board. The Board was created, as I mentioned, in 1813; and in the Report of 1817 there is a passage with regard to Enniskillen School. They say "We beg leave to report to your Excellency that the survey and valuation of the school-lands of Enniskillen have been made and put into the hands of the present master, with instructions from us to let them to the most solvent tenants on leases for twenty-one years."

11886. In the report of 1819 they state:—"We beg leave to report to your Excellency that a memorial of the Rev. Doctor Robert Burrowes, master of the school of Enniskillen, containing a proposal thereby submitted to your Excellency for altering the plan upon which the said school has been hitherto conducted, 'by accepting of fifty day scholars to be instructed gratuitously in consideration of his being permitted to decline the education of any boarders,' having been laid before us by the command of your Excellency, desiring 'that we should take it into our serious consideration, and report to your Excellency our opinion thereupon.' We did accordingly, in obedience to the desire of your Excellency, discuss the subject of the said memorial at a Board convened for that purpose, and which Board was unanimously of opinion 'that it was more eligible that the school of Enniskillen should continue to be conducted upon the plan which had hitherto prevailed in it, as well as the other schools of Royal foundation;' and we find ourselves called upon to express our surprise that Doctor Burrowes should have failed to take notice of the Act of 53rd of the King already mentioned, whereby, we conceive, he might have been acquainted that the power to regulate and manage the schools therein specified (and those of Royal foundation included) having been vested in our Board, we should have deemed it our peculiar duty to promulgate any system of improvement or alteration, and to see it carried into effect, did we consider it judicious or advisable."

11887. The next information is contained in the Report of 1820:—"Dr. Burrowes, the

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learned master of the school of Enniskillen, having been recently promoted to the Deanery of Cork, and having, consequently resigned his mastership, we deemed it expedient during the vacancy of the school to carry into effect those arrangements which we had formerly contemplated with respect to the regulation of the salaries of his successors and their assistants; and accordingly our Board has come to a resolution 'That in future the masters of Enniskillen School shall have a certain salary of £500 a-year, and also that a yearly sum not exceeding £500 be allowed for assistants, so soon as the number of scholars shall amount to sixty, and so in proportion for a smaller number; and it has been reserved for the consideration of a future meeting of our Board whether an English teacher shall be added to the establishment of the school of Enniskillen, and, if so, at what salary; and also, how the surplus fund which may remain after payment of such salaries and ordinary annual expenses shall be, from time to time, employed and disposed of."

11888. The next document in which the school is mentioned is in a Return made to Parliament in 1821, page 4. The annual income of the school is stated to be £1,461, "arising from lands (granted by King Charles I., for the master of a free school) under leases which have lately expired; £500 per annum are allowed to the master, and £500 per annum for assistants; and the control of the funds devolving to the Commissioners of Education, for the first time, by the resignation of the late master, it is in contemplation to add an English master, when they shall afford the means. A portion of the income is devoted to repairs or for exhibitions, pursuant to the 53 Geo. III., chap. 107. There are seventy scholars, chiefly boarders."

11889. The next information is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, in 1826. They collected statistics with regard to schools in Ireland, and although their report has special relation to schools for the poor, they also collected statistics with regard to schools for the wealthy classes at the same time. They mention the school at Portora: the Rev. Andrew O'Beirne, master: income, £1,300 a-year; a boy's school; the schoolhouse a good one; cost £4,000. Number of boys in the school, thirty-three, of whom twenty-nine were Protestants of the Established Church, and four were Roman Catholics.

11890. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Report of the Clare-street Board for 1829:—"We have to state, in respect of the school of Enniskillen, that Mr. Faussett, the agent and receiver of the rents of the school estate, lately became bankrupt, but that his sureties have paid in a considerable portion of the balance which remained in his hands, and that two dividends have been made of his estate, together amounting to 14*s.* 8*d.* in the pound, and that another dividend is expected shortly to be made, so that the loss by his bankruptcy will not be considerable or create any kind of embarrassment to the funds of the school, which are ample and abundant, and more than sufficient for the purposes of that establishment."

11891. In the Report of 1830 they state:—"In respect of the Royal School of Enniskillen we have to state that the plot of ground in the town of Enniskillen which was the subject of law proceedings, as mentioned in the Report of this Board to his Excellency the Marquess of Anglesey, in the year 1828, has been let by the Board to a responsible tenant, who has covenanted in his lease to expend on the premises, on or before the 1st of November next, £400 in permanent buildings; that having last year found the surplus funds to the credit of this school fully sufficient to meet the expense of certain alterations and improvements to the out-offices and entrance to the establishment, the execution whereof had been postponed until after the discharge of the expenditure on the repairs and improvements of the dwelling-house and school, we entered into a contract for several works in the offices and entrance to the establishment in the month of June last, all of which have since been executed in a satisfactory and permanent manner for the sum of £380 12*s.* 2*d.*, which has been paid to the contractor out of the school funds, and we have advertised for and received proposals for additional improvements in this establishment. We have also to state that a further dividend has been made of the property of the late agent of this school estate, whose bankruptcy was alluded to in our Report of last year, making, with the former payments, a dividend of 17*s.* 4*d.* in the pound on the debt proved by us against the bankrupt. The surplus funds of this school being considerable, we are occupied with a plan, which we hope will be very shortly matured, for placing a certain number of the students of this school on the foundation thereof, with annual allowances and exhibitions whilst they remain at the University of Dublin after their admission to college."

11892. In the Report of the subsequent year, 1831, the school is again mentioned. They say:—"First, in relation to the schools of Royal foundation, we have to state that since our last general Report we have applied a portion of the surplus funds of the Royal School of Enniskillen for annual allowances to be made to a limited number of its scholars, to be, from time to time, as vacancies shall occur, placed on the foundation of that school, under the description of foundation scholars, each to be allowed the sum of £20 yearly during his continuance at the school, towards his maintenance, clothing, and education; and we have also appropriated for exhibitions the annual sum of £120 to be distributed to three persons, to be from time to time selected for their learning and good conduct from amongst such of the foundation scholars as shall be admitted to the University of Dublin under the rank of Fellow Commoners, subject, however, in both cases, to certain conditions and regulations framed by the Commissioners to ensure the continuance of the diligence and propriety which must have led to the selection."

11893. The next information with regard to the school is contained in certain returns

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made to Parliament in 1831. The school is there mentioned, and it is stated that in January, 1831, there were fifty boys, of whom twenty-two were boarders, twenty-five day scholars, paying for their education, and only three were free pupils.

11894. The next information is contained in the Report of the Clare-street Board for 1833. They state :—" The improvement of the estates belonging to the Royal school of Enniskillen has also particularly engaged the attention of the Board. We have to report that from amongst the foundation scholars of this school a selection has been made of one scholar as an exhibitioner who had been admitted to Dublin College under the rank of a fellow commoner, and who will be entitled to receive, as such exhibitioner, during the term of five years from the date of his appointment, a sum of £40 per annum, unless he shall become disqualified by non-compliance with the rules made by the Board, and noticed in some of the former Reports."

11895. In the following year the same system was adopted at the Royal School of Enniskillen that was adopted at the Royal Schools of Armagh and Dungannon—that of founding exhibitions, five of £50 a-year for three years, and five of £30 a-year for five years; which were to be obtained by examination at entrance, and to be retained by the obtaining of honors in the course.

11896. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Report of the Clare-street Board for 1835 :—" With regard to the Royal School of Enniskillen, we have to report to your Excellency that, in consequence of the wretched condition of many of the habitations of the tenantry on this school estate, we have expended a considerable sum in erecting permanent and comfortable dwellings for them; which, we trust, will add to their respectability, and conduce to their civilization and general improvement."

11897. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, in 1835. They mention that the number of boys in the school then was forty-one. They also mention that the instruction was classical.

11898. The next information is contained in the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, in 1835, on Foundation Schools, p. 560. The endowment of the Enniskillen School is there stated to consist of 3,435 acres of land, producing £2,119 a-year. The number of boys is given as follows:—In 1830, fifty-one; in 1831, sixty-two; in 1832, fifty-four; in 1833, fifty-one; in 1834, fifty-five; in 1835, sixty. Of these there were in 1830, twenty-eight boarders, nineteen day scholars, and one free boarder, and three day scholars free; in 1831, twenty-seven boarders, thirty-one day scholars, and four day scholars free; in 1832, twenty three boarders, thirty day scholars, and one day scholar free; in 1833, thirteen boarders, thirty-two day scholars, and six day scholars free; in 1834, thirteen boarders, thirty-six day scholars, and six day scholars free; in 1835, fourteen boarders, thirty-six day scholars, and three boarders free and seven day scholars free. In a subsequent part of the Appendix the endowment is mentioned, and the rent received in each year is stated—in 1830, the rent received was £843; in 1832, £2,169; in 1832, £2,254; in 1833, £1,772; in 1834, £1,815. The salaries of the teachers are then stated—in 1834 the amounts were, £480, £240, and £100. The expenditure for building and repairs in the five years, amounted to about £890. It is mentioned that there was a sum of £311 applied to repairing the schoolhouse at Banagher; allowed to the tenants for losses by flood, in 1832, £273; for same in 1833, the sum allowed was £213; and the same year for improving the condition of tenants, £54. In 1834, the sum for improvements on the estate is £30. These are the principal items of expenditure.

11899. In the Report of 1836, the Clare-street Board state—" With respect to this Royal school of Enniskillen, we have to state to your Excellency that a sum of money has lately been expended in necessary repairs of this schoolhouse, and that our attention has been very much occupied by the consideration of numerous petitions from tenantry on the school estate, for reduction of rent and amelioration of their condition which, in many instances was very wretched in consequence of the floods, which are so prevalent in some parts of the county Fermanagh, where this estate is situated."

11900. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Report of the Clare-street Board, for 1837. It is there stated—" With regard to Enniskillen Royal School, we have the gratification to report to your Excellency that within the short space of a few months which have elapsed since the appointment by your Excellency of Doctor Greham to be head master of this establishment, this school has, under his able and judicious management, risen to a pre-eminence not attained by it in its most flourishing days; and so great has been his success, that we have found it necessary to undertake the erection of additional buildings, and of increased accommodation for boarders on a more enlarged scale. We have further to state to your Excellency that, finding the advantage that arises to students from possessing a collection of classical books of authority, we have made a grant for the purpose of establishing at Enniskillen School a lending library, similar to that already beneficially established by us at Armagh, but on a more extended scale.

" We have further to report to your Excellency that, in pursuance of a former resolution of this Board (which makes the yearly amount of the salary of the assistants variable, and contingent on the number of scholars attending the school), we have increased the salary of the third master of Enniskillen school from £100 to £150 per annum; and that we have also made a grant of £100 per annum for an additional assistant, whose appointment has been confirmed by your Excellency."

11901. In the Report of the Clare-street Board, for 1844, they state—" At the Royal

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school of Enniskillen, a dangerous disease having broken out amongst the pupils, the infirmary attached thereto, and which we had erected within the last few years, proved of the most salutary importance, by enabling the master, on the first appearance of any symptoms, to place the infected pupil in a building separated from the schoolhouse, and thus preventing the spread of the malady.

"Thinking it prudent, however, for the future, and satisfactory to the parents of the pupils attending the school, that the entire establishment should undergo a thorough cleansing and ventilation, for the purpose of destroying any remains of infection, we, at the suggestion of the master, in the course of last spring, permitted the pupils to be dismissed until the conclusion of the usual summer vacation, a proportionable reduction being made in the half-yearly charges; and in consequence of the number of pupils residing in this establishment, and with a view to insuring, as much as possible, personal cleanliness, particularly amongst the younger boys, we have, on the application of the head master, and under the superintendence of our architect, at an expense of about £400, fitted up an extensive washing-room for that purpose; and during the vacation, we took the necessary precautions to have the house purified, by general internal painting, whitewashing, and cleaning."

11902. The next information is contained in the Report of 1845:—"Feeling the advantage that must arise from a frequent supervision of the Enniskillen school estate, which is inhabited by a very numerous, and in most instances extremely poor population, we gladly accepted the offer of a member of this Board, whose property lies in that neighbourhood, to act as a local committee, and give occasional inspection to the property, and his advice and assistance to our agent. We have also resolved upon appointing an agriculturist to reside upon, and instruct the tenants of this estate in an improved mode of husbandry."

11903. In the Report of 1846, they state—"One of the members of this Board, who possesses great practical knowledge in the management of land, having recently visited, and minutely examined the condition of the Enniskillen school estate, has reported to us that both the lands and tenants are greatly improving, and will soon become a pattern in that neighbourhood."

11904. The next Report to which I refer is the Report of 1848:—"On the Enniskillen estate, which had been very densely inhabited by a poor tenantry before it came under our control or management, we have expended a considerable sum in our endeavours to give as much assistance as possible by finding employment for the labouring class; and it having been reported to us that an excellent clay for making draining tiles is to be found on this estate; and that a tile factory, if established there, would be very advantageous, we have directed our agent to make particular inquiries, as to the prudence of carrying out such a project, and the expenditure likely to be incurred."

11905. That is all the information in the reports of the Clare-street Board. The remaining information is contained in returns that have been made to Parliament within recent years. The first of these returns was in 1846. This is in continuation of the information which I read from the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools:—In 1836 there were ninety boys; in 1837, 102; in 1838, 132; in 1839, 133; in 1840, 114; in 1841, 138; in 1842, 151; in 1843, 117; in 1844, 106; and in 1845, 92. The number of free pupils was in 1836, 8; in 1837, 10; in 1838, 13; in 1839, 15; in 1840, 13; in 1841, 12; in 1842, 16; in 1843, 12; in 1844, 10; and in 1845, 12.

11906. The next return is dated in 1849, and it gives the particulars of the Royal school lands of Enniskillen. It states they consist of 3,435 plantation acres of land. The estate is let by the plantation acre, and contains much land of very poor quality. The lowest letting is at 8*s.* the plantation acre; and the highest letting, 32*s.* 5*d.* an acre. The average letting seems to be about 17*s.* an acre. The income is not stated. In 1849 the number of boys in the school was 57. The number of free boys is given as follows:—In 1842, 16; in 1843, 12; in 1844, 10; in 1845, 12; in 1846, 13; in 1847, 10; in 1848, 8.

11907. The next Return from which I read is one made to Parliament in 1850; it gives the income of the Royal school of Enniskillen from 1845 to 1849, inclusive. In 1845 the rents received from lands amounted to £2,206; in 1846, to £2,039; in 1847, to £735; in 1848, to £1,802; in 1849, to £1,877. The salaries paid out of that seem to have been about 1,000 a-year; the repairs of the schoolhouse in the five years only £160; paid to agents, and receivers, and others, for collecting rents—the least sum was in 1848, £18; and the largest sum was in 1847, when £189 was paid; the average is about £120. The law costs, and the rentcharge and poor-rates, are also stated. The amount expended on the property in 1846 was £163; in 1847, £250; none in 1845 and 1848; and there was only £30 in 1849. There are very large sums under the head of miscellaneous disbursements, which are explained in a subsequent return, one made in May, 1850. In that return the most remarkable item is for Royal scholarships. In 1845 the cost was £410. The next large item is arrears of rent cancelled, £103; proportion of salary to agriculturist, £10; for foundation scholars, £73 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1846 the amount for Royal scholarships was £385; allowances to tenants for potato failure, £606; foundation scholars, £70; salary to agriculturist, £40. In 1847, Royal scholarships, £400; foundation scholars, £80. In 1848, Royal scholarships, 400; foundation scholars, £80. In 1849, Royal scholarships, £397 10*s.*; foundation scholars, £80; building police barrack, 337 10*s.*

11908. The next information is contained in a Return made to Parliament in 1853, from which it appears that the number of boys in the school on the 1st of May, 1852, was 67; the number of free boys was in 1849, 9; in 1850, 12; in 1851, 7; in 1852, 21. In a

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Return made to Parliament in 1854 the income of the school is again given:—The rents of lands amounted in 1850 to £1,014; in 1851, to £1,017; in 1852, to £2,115; in 1853, to £1,757; salaries to masters—to the head master, £500 a-year; to the assistants, in 1850, £425; and in the subsequent years, £350; the sum paid to receivers in 1850 was £103; and in subsequent years about £90. The sum for law costs is insignificant. There is an average of about £100 a-year for tithe rentcharge and poor-rates, and there was only £54 expended on the property. The miscellaneous disbursements are large:—In 1850, £734; in 1851, £750; in 1852, £838; in 1853, £343. The particulars are not given, but no doubt these sums include Royal scholarships, and foundation scholars. In another part of the same return it is stated that there were in 1850—12 free scholars, 33 day scholars, and 17 boarders; in 1851 there were 7 free scholars, 24 day scholars, and 21 boarders; in 1852 there were 20 free scholars, 22 day scholars, and 25 boarders; in 1853, 25 free scholars, 39 day scholars, and 31 boarders. There is a Return in March, 1854, from which it appears that the number of boys in the school on the 1st of November, 1853, was 85; on the 1st of February, 1854, 95; the number taught gratis in 1853 was 25.

11909. A circular was addressed to the Commissioners of Education with regard to this school, and they have made a return, and in that return they give a copy of the regulations for the appointment of foundation scholars at Enniskillen Royal School as follows:—

"That on the selection of foundation scholars, the moral conduct, diligence, and literary attainments of the candidates, be chiefly attended to; and that in case the candidates be equally qualified, preference be given to natives of the County of Fermanagh, wherein the estates belonging to this school are situated.

"That in the selection of foundation scholars preference be always given to such students as shall have commenced at Enniskillen School in the lowest Latin form, and shall have regularly and gradually risen in the said school.

"That no one be appointed foundation scholar unless he shall have produced and lodged with the Secretary of the Commissioners before the day of election, a certificate, signed by the master, of his character and acquirements as above mentioned.

"That every foundation scholar who shall misconduct himself, or become negligent in learning, or shall absent himself from the school for the space of fourteen days, except during the vacations, or from ill health, shall be deprived of his scholarship, unless he shall satisfy the Board of Commissioners that he was properly and necessarily, and not wilfully absent."

11910. They refer to a copy of the charter which I have already read, and to Parliamentary papers which I have also brought under your Lordship's notice. Then they give the bye-laws with regard to the foundation scholars. They give the endowment; I read the return. [Return is read.] A return has also been received from the head master, the Rev. Mr. Greham, which I read. [The return is read.] The head master is in attendance. Mr. William Trimble desires to address some observations to the Commissioners.

ENNISKILLEN ROYAL SCHOOL—GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

Enniskillen Royal School—General State of Education.

William Trimble, Esq., sworn and examined.

Wm. Trimble, Esq.

11911. *Chairman.*—Do you live in this town?—I am an inhabitant for the last thirty years.

11912. What is your occupation?—I am the proprietor and head manager of the *Fermanagh Reporter*.

11913. The Commissioners will be happy to hear any observations you have to make?—Education in Enniskillen is a subject that has exercised my mind very much; for, strange to say, we are the worst educated population of any town in the world, in any civilized country in the world, and that is a large word. It is generally felt that the sum charged for boarding in the Royal school, when there is such an endowment, might be something cheaper. That is for your lordship's consideration. It varies from £30 to £40 and £50, and, I believe, more, according to extra charges for education, as it is received in the house. It is an universal complaint as regards the inhabitants of Enniskillen, that the education received at Portora is chiefly, if not altogether classical, and of comparatively little or no utility to men of business, and those who wish to push their children forward. I would also impress upon your lordship, that this school was formerly built in the town, where it was more convenient for the boys of the town in attending. For reasons, and perhaps good ones, it was removed to where it is; and it certainly is in a very eligible position at present as a boarding school. There is one great inconvenience arising out of the school being where it is at present, for day boys attending; few parents can afford to send a liveried servant or covered car with his boy; and if the morning be wet, and the boy get wet, he is obliged either to sit in his wet clothing and risk his health, or take off his clothing and run the risk of having it torn or cut with knives; and I would suggest that a room or house should be set apart for the clothes where they would be taken care of; and that there should be a new officer, called a porter, who would have lock-up presses and a fire, and take charge of clothing given by the boys, and have them dried. I knew a young man who lost his life by sitting in wet clothes; he was well known here, the son of William Frith; I always heard it alleged that was the way he got his illness, which ended in death. I would suggest that there would be a new wing built at Portora, which would stand in itself comparatively distinct, and in which would be taught exclusively what is called, and known, and understood, as a practical English education. In all these remarks I by no means throw any slur on the classical education that is obtained at Portora, for it is acknowledged that the boys who apply themselves to classics there are the most eminent,

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ENNISKILLEN.

Enniskillen Royal School—General State of Education.

Wm. Trimble, Esq.

under the instruction of the present respected head master. It is the general feeling here, that the day boys should be free; and I would propose, that a local committee of respectable townsmen be constituted, who would meet at reasonable periods, to select from the candidates to fill up vacancies, if the number of applicants was too great, as those who would have the school under their care and management might think fit. The reduction of the sum for boarders is urged in a twofold way. It is thought that this being an endowed school, with so much income, that the reduction would be practicable, and it is felt it would be a great benefit to Enniskillen; as if education could be had reasonably, that parents anxious for the forwarding of their families, would make Enniskillen their residence, and thus it would directly and indirectly benefit both the school and the town, bringing a large expenditure of money into the place, and benefit everybody. It would benefit the town; and we, Enniskilleners, believing ourselves to be somewhat patriotic, would, we hope, in return serve the state. That would prevent boys being sent to schools at a distance. I could give you a number of schools conducted by private individuals, at their own risk, who take boys at a lower sum, and the pupils are often as successful in their future courses at college—in Irish colleges or in England—as those from Portora. Extras, it is conceived, ought to be done away with entirely, and that there should be a proper staff of proper teachers to give instruction in all the languages in use. I heard not long ago of a place in Scotland, and my memory being bad as regards the names of places, I cannot just now give you the name of it: perhaps your own knowledge may find it out; it is on the Dee, I think, in Scotland, or near it; and all the classical instruction desirable to be had, with all the continental languages, and a perfect English education, which we have not in Fermanagh, and cannot get, except in some of the poor schools—may be had at that place for 5*s.* a quarter; it was a special endowment of a private gentleman. The story is: he had been an orphan, whom all denied; and, to the shame and disgrace of all who denied him, he came back from India with his property and endowed this school. The result is, as we find, that Scotchmen, who are better educated, can come over to England and Ireland, and take away these things, which we must acknowledge with shame we are not fit to fill. I beg to express, my Lord, that I am little more than a collator of the general feeling and chitchat of Enniskillen amongst the thinkers, and amongst the parents who deplore the loss of education. It might seem unhandsome to express it so strongly, though I am not ashamed to tell your lordship that I feel very keenly on the subject; I have the approval of some, and the repudiation of others for my course. Whatever it may be, I am entirely self-educated, and therefore I have yearnings after education, that those, perhaps, more fortunately born can comprehend. Some there are lose their time at school, and perhaps their means are such, that they are never called upon to feel the shame of being ignorant. As to being able to fulfil the duties expected of gentlemen or men of sense, I would say it in this grand jury room—and I say it fearlessly—to the shame of the County Fermanagh at large, that the character of the county is bullock and turnip. It is well to know how to feed bullocks, and it is very useful to know how to grow turnips; but that is only one branch of our political economy, and there are other branches as useful, inasmuch as education is but the tool by which the mind whets itself, and carves out the state of the man. I have been exerting myself with others to have a school here, and in all the town of Enniskillen we could not get a room large enough for a school, even if we were to combine at our own expense, the town is so situate. We are seeking to get ground to build a house; I am promised help by many who do honour to mankind. I have but a lean purse, and I have a large family; but if I, hereafter, get money, I most assuredly will not bequeath it to children belonging to me, they have got enough in the education they have received. There is a notorious fact, which will explain to your lordship my meaning on this point: the poor schoolmasters who ventured to teach as best they could, taking rooms or houses as they thought their income could pay for, they have had, almost perpetually, a recurrent fever. One, I think, at present in the town, had fever no less than six or eight times. One had it eight or ten times, and died finally; he was rendered almost an idiot. Several children lost their health in the school, and never recovered. I have been a visitor in the schools, and I have run away, so repulsive was the stench of the confined air; and when I mentioned the necessity for a good school, the general answer was, "Have you not Portora?" or "Oh! it would injure Portora." We have Portora, and are proud of it, and would rather enhance its value than injure it. But there is a useful kind of education—your lordship may comprehend my meaning—that we require; and that we cannot get. The general result of this is, there are, perhaps, not 100 men in the town of Enniskillen that have been born in it. The natives grow up, they know not for what, and make their way in life as best they can. They are only fit to be soldiers, and that is one reason why the Twenty-seventh and the Enniskillen Dragoons have so many Enniskilleners in them. They grow up without learning or trade, and they must then give their muscle, their thews and sinews, for the protection of their country. That is so far well; but it is a pity to see our fine population go that way. It is also felt that if there should be any surplus, extra exhibitions should be given. It is also thought the local exhibitions in the town might be made smaller, by which the number could be increased. The amount of the exhibitions at Dublin College is little enough to support a boy who could not get assistance from his parents. But it is thought that £5 and upwards might be given for boys as foundation scholars here. This would be a stimulus to boys, and would be a help to many a self-denying parent who wished to educate his children. It is conceived here that the attendance in winter is too early; but if the porter's room was supplied with a large fire, and presses in which he could take care of the boys' clothing, so that they

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would not be torn and injured, it would be well. Then the idea of being a free scholar at Portora is looked upon as a sort of "stand by, thou art not as we are;" and the more aristocratic take liberties, using their knives, and they cut and hew a coat or hat that cost a parent money to procure. This porter's hall I speak of would keep the children from being wet: they could keep a pair of slippers in it and a dry coat. He would be made responsible for the things handed up to him. It is felt by parents that the vacations are too long; into that I am not prepared to go. I am aware that teaching is a very arduous employment, and that the master who has laboured assiduously requires relaxation. I would leave that to those who understand it better; I would suggest medical men, or your lordship's own understanding, to ascertain whether it ought to be changed, as it occupies so much of the year—nearly one-fourth of the year is lost. Masters and boys require relaxation, and they ought to get some. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." It is complained that the visits of the Board of Education Commissioners are private, and that they ought henceforward be announced in whatever way they think fit, be advertised or otherwise, and that they should be held publicly. We are all the better of being a little watched; as iron sharpeneth iron, so the countenance of man his friend. It requires a very exalted, pure, and well-instructed character to be able to say with Samuel, "Whom have I defrauded, whose ass have I taken?" He referred to his judgment of Israel, and was able to say that when handing over the kingdom to Saul. I do not find many Samuels going at the present day. We have seen the improvements effected by the petty sessions. Perhaps you are old enough to remember the giving of a little law at the hall-door and in the stable-yard, and the doing that which every man thought right in his own house. We are approximating to that which is fair. There is publicity: the attorney is admitted to the public court, the press are admitted, and there are standers-by in court; and if publicity be good in one case, it might be good for another. These things might bring about the development of talent, which, I am sorry to say, you might take a candle and go and search for here. It may appear unhandsome for me to speak so plainly; but I think those who know my character and myself will not charge me with intentionally misrepresenting any fact. I have the courage to tell what I believe to be true; and if I am wrong, I wish to be instructed. I trust you will have impressed upon you the necessity for a distinct wing at Portora for English education; and I pray that you will also see the wisdom, if you can carry it, of giving us a school in town that will relieve the Royal school of too great an influx, for we would need it very much in addition to other schools that are in town—something like the shape of the model school—male and female. I have already stated that the old school was formerly in the town, and having been removed from the town it is now at this distance, and the inconvenience I have stated for day boys going to it arises. I have also stated that if the school was thus rendered useful and popular, it would benefit the town, bring residents, and cause them to expend money. Your note-taker has it, I presume, that we are anxious to have masters of all the useful languages on the Continent, and classics. Those must be on the foundation, so that there will be no extra charge, and that there will be a moderate sum for those who would pay. I might state here, by way of parenthesis, that I never heard of Banagher school in my life. As to the petition from the tenants, with regard to the reduction of rent, because of floods and the like, I would be happy if a side wind would help to drain our lake, and the lands, and improve our navigation; to draw away the floods, and render these lands useful. For, from whatever cause it is, the inhabitants on the school-lands are the most wretched we have in this county. Whatever be the cause, there are none so poor as those on the school-lands. It may arise from the indulgence shown them, inducing them to subdivide their little holdings among their children; it may arise from an indulgence—but certainly it is from some cause that is not applicable to our other landlords. And whatever our defect in education may be—I say it to the honour of our county, we have scarcely such a thing as a bad landlord in it. We have some of the best landlords in the world in Fermanagh—landlords who are fathers to their people; and upon the whole, though there are some things now and then occurring of a different nature, they are a credit to their kind. I would also suggest that if the present income of the school be not enough, that your lordship would take into consideration the wisdom of adding to it by grant, or any such means you may see fit. And it is requested by the townspeople that this one fact be pressed upon your lordship and the gentlemen along with you, that a graduated charge of from 5*s.* to 10*s.*, not less or greater, might be the sum charged for day boys; that they would take a certain number free, and a certain number to pay. There are few but could afford £1 a-year, or £2 with books for their children; and those that it would be known could not pay, would have the alternative of getting free. I will barely make a reference to one fact I am cognizant of, that until lately, when the question of the Royal school was agitated, the poor parties who really required and needed free education had it not at Portora; and those who had thousands in the funds, and who had property—parties who were well able to pay—really knew more about the ways of the school and the laws regulating it than others, and had their children educated free. I am not aware there is any other thought strikes me; if you have any questions to ask me I shall be happy to reply.

11914. *Chairman.*—You stated the school was formerly in the town?—Yes, my Lord; the place is called Schoolhouse-lane to this day, it yields a rent that goes now to the support of the Royal school.

11915. It still belongs to the Royal school?—It still belongs to it. Wherever the rent goes, there is a rent for that ground; and it is at present leased to a respectable gentleman, who has built some new houses upon it.

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ENNISKILLEN.

Enniskillen Royal School—General State of Education.

Wm. Trimble, Esq.

11916. How long is it since that school was in use?—It might be forty years, my Lord. I remember the old walls of the house standing, and I myself got some of the oak that was in it; that was about twenty-five years ago.

11917. You say there is a great want of the means of obtaining a good English education in this town, and that such an education is not given in the Royal school?—It is an universal complaint. I am not aware that there was ever a good English scholar known to come from Portora, at least I so heard; I never had any boy at it but one, who has not been at it long enough for me to say whether or not.

11918. Can you state what other schools there are in the town, in which an English education is given?—There is a poor man named Brockton, who struggles to give an education. There is a poor school, which is a very desirable one, under the National Board; it is in a back street; it is called the priest's school. The late Rev. Mr. Shiel got it up; it is very good and desirable to have, and it is well situated for the poor creatures in those back streets, who are lightly clad, and perhaps ashamed to leave these places—they would rather perhaps be in want of education than leave those streets. Though it is not as it should be, it should rather be improved than uprooted. There is another school, managed by the Rev. Mr. Maud, called the rector's school. The Town Commissioners give a sum to it, and many others; it is looked upon as the ordinary parish school. Sometimes it is well conducted, when there is a good master, and sometimes it is not.

11919. Are these schools in which what is called "a mercantile education" is given?—They learn to read and write a little, and tot some accounts; if they get to the length of practice they feel very fortunate.

11920. Is there any other school in the town in which this education is given?—At present I do not remember any, there have been some others.

11921. You state as to the Royal school that you think some of the day boys ought to be free; what is your reason for that?—I think there ought to be a number at all events free, and that a committee might regulate them better than others, knowing the town. A committee composed of respectable townsmen, knowing every man's circumstances, would be the best to judge as to the fitness of candidates. The reason why I state a number ought to be free is this—that very often the poorest boys have the best intelligence; indeed it is always the poor have the intelligence. He who has the largest cut of the loaf is often the stupidest.

11922. Can you state whether any boys have been refused a free education at Portora?—I am not aware that any have been refused, but there was a feeling that they did not like to obtrude themselves. It is quite certain that the reverend gentleman who now very ably conducts the school has more free scholars than I ever heard of at other times; and I am not aware that he has ever made the slightest distinction in the attention he paid—I should rather think he gives the fairest possible attention to every boy in it as far as he is capable of doing. I rather think that there has been up to the present a vague manner or routine of education, and those whose business it is might possibly conceive some better way of doing the thing. There is an improvement in every thing, like the case of the joiner: he was sawing, and planing, and looking for his stick alternately; now there is a circular saw in every respectable joiner's workshop in England—I am not aware whether we have got to that length in Ireland. Instead of a carpenter taking up a saw to saw a stick, he goes over to the circular saw, and it is cut in a second. If we could make some improvement in education such as that in sawing, it would be well: so that from ten to twenty times as much work could be done now as formerly under the old system.

11923. You say that fever is very prevalent in the schools in the town?—I do.

11924. To what do you attribute that?—To want of accommodation. The poor man takes a place at such and such a rent, and he cannot pay more; and when the boys come he puts them into a room as best he can.

11925. Do you consider this town unhealthy?—I do not, I think the very reverse, I think it a very healthy town. There is no stagnant water about it at all; it is quite a sharp running stream, and no quick running stream can be unhealthy

11926. You said you wished there was an increase in the number of exhibitions what kind of exhibitions?—In the exhibitions that would affect boys at school, before they went to college. I conceive the sums given for exhibitions when in college is little enough, £30 or £40 a-year for the more advanced or more successful candidate; but here, in Enniskillen, I would humbly submit, that even £5, aye, or £2, or £5, £7, £9, or £10—any thing at all of that kind—would be a great stimulus to a boy, and a great help too, and would make his friends go farther. You might have one or two foundation scholarships of £20.

11927. In what way would you distribute these exhibitions?—To the most meritorious. I would have a regular examination.

11928. Of those who have been already in the school?—Yes; I might give a medal to a boy; this might be done every quarter or every year, as those regulating the school might think wise, or when a vacancy would arise.

11929. You said the clothes of the day scholars were cut—have you heard complaints of that subject?—Yes; but I had only hearsay for it.

11930. Have you heard that complaint generally made?—I have heard that complaint repeatedly made as to the books, caps, clothing, and the like; and I conceive this porter's room or house which I propose would prevent such things from occurring, for it is impossible to expect among a lot of unruly lads, masters can stand by to watch them; and if a boy applies himself to his books, he cannot be supposed to watch his clothes

11931. Do the school-lands lie far from the town?—About four or five miles.

11932. Can you state from your own knowledge that they are in a worse condition than

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other estates in the country?—I speak decidedly from my own knowledge; as conducting a newspaper, and seeing the tenants in markets, and talking with them and seeing the lands.

11933. To what do you attribute that condition?—It may be attributed to one or two things. It may be that the board are too indulgent in permitting tenants to subdivide their lands among their children.

11934. Do you say that the agent does not do his duty?—I do not. The agent is a most excellent man, but perhaps he found it in the state in which it is now. The present state of things has been of long continuance. It may be from short leases, or no leases at all.

11935. Does tenant-right exist on this property?—Well, indeed it is very general—at least the people are very generally allowed to indulge in it; and I am sorry that noblemen and gentlemen who might not interfere with these things are doing so.

11936. Does tenant-right exist upon the school-lands?—Indeed it does; any thing they do is very much respected; there is nothing at all like harshness. I am not aware whether there is any other cause, except that it be they have not the ordinary stimulant which the presence and countenance of a landlord sometimes give. "John, I see that you are doing so and so: very good, go on, and I will give you so and so." Landlords sometimes take a pride in urging on these things. The agent of the school estate is satisfied if he gets the rent, and that there is peace in the neighbourhood; he does not think he has a right to interfere much more.

11937. Who is the agent of the estate?—Mr Benison; he is in the room at present.

11938. Mr. *Stephens.*—You have stated that the education given in Portora school is classical, and not adapted for mercantile people?—I have heard these things stated. I am not a classical man myself.

11939. You have said that a practical English education should be given—what do you mean by that?—I mean a person of strong common sense, who can be educated to use that sense upon any of the ordinary occurrences of life—calculations, measurements, and so on; that he can take out the tape or the rule, and, in short, measure a hay stack, a yard of cloth or a mile, or a tree—or write common sense on a subject.

11940. Would you have French taught?—I would have it in the school, so that those who thought proper to avail themselves of it might have it.

11941. Would you have German taught?—That would be also for the consideration of the parties; if I were in the school to-morrow I would not learn either.

11942. Do you not think that the knowledge of French and German is essential for persons in commercial life?—I do think all these things ought to be in the school. So that if we had a merchant who designed to give his son a continental education, he might be able to prepare his own son at home and give him a knowledge of these languages, so that he would not require an interpreter if travelling on the Continent, or if he was buying corn or any thing else.

11943. Do you think the knowledge of French and German of more importance than Latin or Greek?—I would not. I would have them all in the school for any boy that wished to learn them.

11944. You have stated that the day boys should be free, and that the local committee should select the boys. Would you give the committee an absolute power of selection, or would you have the selection made after a public examination?—There would be details to be carried out, and it might be wise to appoint a master, or some other gentleman under him, to be present at the examination.

11945. Then you would have an examination for the purpose of selection?—You might or you might not, as you would see requisite—whatever might be thought necessary for the continuance or the perpetual carrying out of a sound system that would not fall into desuetude.

11946. Then, in point of fact, the selection of the boys would be mere private patronage?—Oh, no; I would put it in this way, that suppose there was an opportunity held out to our youth to enter Portora, that they would see the wisdom of it, and would look out for vacancies. But it strikes me that if the school I am pressing on your lordship were established in the town, or that the other wing I speak of was added to Portora, there might be room enough for all. Our town numbers only 6,000, certainly not 7,000.

11947. Would you select the free scholars after public examination, or would you vest the patronage in the local committee?—There might not be any examination; the person to be selected might not know much more than how to spell, perhaps not to spell at all. That would be a further matter in the settlement of the details, to insist upon a boy knowing how to spell and read before he would be admitted. I know my mother never let any of her children go to school at all till he was able to read well.

11948. You have stated that scholars from various private schools are as successful at the colleges and universities of Ireland and England as the boys educated at Portora—what private schools do you allude to?—I allude to such as Mr. Allen's. Perhaps I could qualify that a little. Boys that go to private schools might come to Portora for a year or two; I am not prepared to deny that. The late Dr. Martin, I think, held a school; my memory does not serve me with the names, but I know there are schools round about in which boys are prepared. Indeed Dr. Greham himself always prefers, if possible, that he either gets a boy well advanced or not having commenced the classics. If I rightly understood him in conversation, that is what he said. If he gets a boy who has made some progress, and who has been ill taught, he tries to make him unlearn all that he has learned

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ENNISKILLEN.

Enniskillen Royal School—General State of Education.

Wm. Trimble, Esq.

wrong. We have some gentlemen teaching, and they succeed in teaching in such a way that even Dr. Greham, with his high attainments, can hardly push the boys on to succeed in the colleges.

11949. Are the boys so educated equally successful in life as the boys who have been educated at Portora school?—I should say so in a general way. There have been some boys from Portora who have been distinguished very much; but that is a rare thing: one or two in the year, I believe, is about the usual number—certainly not a quarter of a dozen.

11950. Are all the private schools to which you allude in existence?—M'Ivor is dead, and with him the school died. Mr. Brockton still has his school in existence.

11951. Where is Mr. Brockton's school?—He keeps it down in a little lane; indeed I do not know the name of the lane. There are many others; but the two I mentioned—one belonging to the Rev. Mr. Maud, and the one I said was called the priest's school, which is a very desirable one, is in a back street, for poor people—for the children who go barefooted and half clothed, and who could be scarcely expected to leave this school to go to another in another part of the town.

11952. You have stated that the inhabitants of the school-lands are the most wretched in the country; do you mean them all?—My mind was principally filled with those situated beyond Bellanaleck.

11953. Can you offer any suggestions for the improvement of the lands or the condition of the people?—Well, I could not, because I am not familiar enough with the subject.

Enniskillen Royal School.

Rev. John Greham.

ENNISKILLEN ROYAL SCHOOL.

Rev. *John Greham* sworn and examined.

11954. *Chairman.*—How long have you been head master of the Royal school?—Nearly twenty years.

11955. How many pupils have you at present?—The actual number now on the roll is ninety-four. There has been a small diminution since I made my last return, as regards the day boys. The number of boarders is unaltered, but the number of day pupils has diminished by about six.

11956. How many boarders have you?—Thirty-nine.

11957. How many day pupils?—Fifty-five.

11958. How many free pupils?—Nineteen.

11959. What are the foundation scholars mentioned in the report?—The sum of £80 a-year is allocated by the Commissioners to found what we call school scholarships, four of £20 a-year each. The vacancies are filled up after this manner: according to the orders of the board, I recommend to them—I send up to them,—the names of five or six boys I think the most meritorious, arranging them in the order of merit, according to my judgment, and giving the birthplace of each, and also, as the Board wish, the names of the parents; so that the Board may estimate who would most require the aid thus offered. The Board then select one out of the number I recommend to them.

11960. How many of these scholars are there in the school at present?—There are four at £20 each.

11961. In what way are the free pupils selected?—I have not had special instructions as to the mode of selecting them.

11962. I omitted to inquire whether the foundation scholars are boarders?—No; all day pupils.

11963. Do the parents of the pupils or the pupils themselves receive the money?—The pupil receives the money. The order is made payable to him by the Board; it merely passes through my hands. It is payable to the pupil, and he sends back a receipt through my hands to the Board.

11964. Does any boy hold it more than one year?—Oh, yes; the object is to enable a young person of narrow means to maintain himself, or be maintained while he can qualify for the university.

11965. Does he hold it for four years?—Yes; occasionally he may hold it for four years.

11966. Does he hold it for more than four years?—I am not aware of any, but I cannot say to the contrary, because no particular limit has been fixed; but, generally speaking, the great majority of those who held those school scholarships—I may say nearly all—are boys who finally enter the university; and having once been appointed, if their conduct be correct—because there have been cases in which some have been suspended; but if I report favourably every half-year, they hold it till they enter college; and I should add, the great majority of those who have held these school scholarships have obtained exhibitions on their entrance course.

11967. Is, then, a school scholarship given away every year?—It might not so happen. There might be no vacancy in a year, and there might be two or three in a year, according as those who held the scholarships entered college or not.

11968. In what way are the free pupils selected?—I had no particular instructions as to how the free pupils should be selected. Whenever an application is made to me, unless there be some very particular reason to the contrary, I attend to it.

11969. On what grounds do you select them?—Of course, if I have any reason to doubt the correct conduct of the parties, I do not admit them. On one occasion, a long time since, I recollect, I conceived the party who made the application was in a position in which he did not require that aid. But these are rare exceptions; I have very seldom refused any.

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11970. You select the boys whose parents you consider could not afford to pay for their education?—Yes, generally speaking.

11971. Are the free pupils known as such in the school?—As far as I am concerned they are not. I would be happy you would allow me to say, in answer to remarks made by Mr. Trimble, that if the free pupils met with any kind of annoyance whatsoever, I am utterly unaware of it; and there is not one thing I have ever done that could possibly lead to it. I know I could name several of those who are free pupils who are amongst those most esteemed and most respected in the school, and with whom I see other pupils whose connexions are the very highest associating on a perfect footing of equality. I am utterly unconscious of the free pupils, as such, getting any kind of annoyance; and there has not been any thing whatever on my part that could lead to it. So far as I am concerned I would wish it was never known who were free or who were not.

11972. Have you often had complaints of the nature Mr. Trimble mentions, that the clothing of the day scholars is injured by the other pupils?—Never any complaint.

11973. What is the course of education given in your school?—The course of education, as you would anticipate, is, in the first instance, classical. You are aware that the Royal schools, from the very commencement, were, and continue to be, classical schools; but it is a great mistake, in my opinion, on the part of Mr. Trimble—I have no doubt of the honesty and purity of his intentions—but I think he has made a most extraordinary mistake in saying the education is only classical. From my first appointment to the school of Enniskillen, my object was to obtain the aid of the most efficient English master I could get. The first person I appointed here—I merely name him, because possibly some of the Commissioners may know of him—was a Mr. M'Creedy, who I believe now holds one of the very highest appointments under the National Board. I think he is a head inspector, or one of the very first amongst them. The gentleman who at present holds the appointment is Mr. Andrew Johnston. At the late junior freshman examination in the university, when the business of the examination was wholly arithmetic and geometry, he was first of the first in science. Therefore I am perfectly satisfied that under Mr Johnston's superintendence what I conceive to be the most important branch of mercantile education is well attended to, arithmetic; he is also a geometrician of the very highest order.

11974. When was he appointed?—But recently. The gentleman who held the situation before him was equally qualified, and by a curious coincidence he had also been similarly distinguished in the university. He held the appointment five years. He left me immediately preceding last vacation, having gotten a school on his own account, and I succeeded in obtaining the services of Mr. Johnston last August.

11975. Does every boy in your school necessarily receive classical instruction?—No, my Lord. At the suggestion of some persons who I believe were interested in the school, I, within some three or four years, made, in fact, an arrangement by which I threw the education open as much as I could. I made an arrangement by which those who wish may learn only English at a reduced charge.

11976. Are the modern languages taught in your school?—They are.

11977. Which languages?—French and German.

11978. Must every boy learn French and German?—No, my Lord; it is optional.

11979. Is there any extra charge for the modern languages?—There is.

11980. Are those languages taught in the ordinary school-hours?—They are, but in a separate apartment.

11981. Is drawing taught?—At present I have no drawing master; I am looking for one.

11982. Are the pupils in the senior classical class obliged to learn any modern languages?—They are not.

11983. It is optional?—It is optional.

11984. What is the name of the master who teaches French and German?—M. D'Aubertin.

11985. How long has he been master?—Nearly a year, I think.

11986. What part do you yourself take in the management of the school?—I have the principal charge of the head class; and I also ascertain the progress of every pupil in the school by means of weekly repetitions.

11987. Do the masters take their meals with the boys?—They do.

11988. Do you?—Yes.

11989. May I ask, does Miss Greham?—Yes.

11990. Are there any prizes given in the school for proficiency or good conduct?—At the examinations there are premiums given.

11991. Of what nature?—Books chiefly, and also medals.

11992. Who supplies the premiums?—I give a certain sum myself, and the pupils pay a small sum, thus making a fund for the purpose.

11993. What punishment is given in the school?—The boarders are in fact punished almost entirely by giving them extra lessons, or confining them from play. The day pupils, whom I cannot so deal with, they are punished by the mildest form of corporal punishment. There is no such thing as flogging.

11994. What religious persuasion are the pupils?—The great majority are Church of England; we have occasionally dissenters of different denominations; and there are two Roman Catholics who are free pupils.

11995. Have you heard any objection made on religious grounds to sending pupils to your school?—I never heard of any.

11996. Is your school ever inspected?—Yes; since my appointment it was inspected once.

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ENNISKILLEN.

Enniskillen Royal School.

Rev. John Greham.

11997. By whom?—By a deputation sent down from the Commissioners of Education. The late Dr. Elrington, and the present Bishop of Cork, inspected it.

11998. Is there any examination of the boys?—Yes; every half year.

11999. By whom is the examination carried on?—Carried on, when I can find them, by some of the ex-fellows of the university who have college livings in my immediate neighbourhood, and who are so kind as to lend their aid on those occasions; and by any of my former pupils, who, having gone through their college course, happen to be within reach at the time.

12000. Is it on those occasions the premiums are given?—Yes.

12001. At what time did that inspection take place?—It is a considerable time since. I cannot immediately recall.

12002. Who acts as matron in the schools?—In consequence of a good deal of annoyance we experienced from some of those who call themselves housekeepers, my sister has herself undertaken the general superintendence, and there is an active and intelligent servant who, under her direction, regulates.

12003. Does Miss Greham receive any salary?—Oh, no, my Lord.

12004. Mr. *Stephens.*—Miss Greham derives no advantage from the endowment?—Oh, certainly not. My sister lives with me.

12005. Does Miss Maguire act under her?—Yes.

12006. You have referred to an inspection by the late Dr. Elrington. By what authority did he inspect your school?—He was one of the Commissioners of Education, and he and Dr. Wilson were sent down by the Commissioners to inspect the school, and to report to them.

12007. Do you know whether they made a report in writing?—I have no means of judging. I rather think they did, but I cannot speak positively.

12008. Is that the only inspection to which your school has been subjected for the last twenty years?—Yes.

12009. Are the examinations to which you have referred, purely discretionary on your part?—Yes. They are held regularly every half year; but it was I myself made the arrangement.

12010. Is Portora a healthy place?—I imagine there is not more so in the world.

12011. Are the boys generally healthy?—Perfectly so.

12012. How many have been in the infirmary during the last three years?—Within the last year there certainly has been only one: that is rather a remarkable case. One of our pupils got scarlatina; he was instantly removed to the infirmary; it never spread; he was sent away without having any connexion with the other boys, for a month or so, until medical men in Dublin certified he might return, and we heard no more about it.

12013. Then am I to take it as a fact that there never has been any complaint or disease in your school except the case you have mentioned, and one of small-pox?—Yes. No other complaint of a contagious nature.

12014. You have five assistant-masters I presume?—I have.

12015. How long has Mr. Weir been with you?—Mr. Weir has held the post of second assistant for several years, and I thought so very highly of him, that on the appointment of senior assistant becoming vacant, I was happy to recommend him. I beg leave to mention that the school was seen to day under very unfortunate circumstances. I had been ill for the previous fortnight; two of the masters who had been there had but little knowledge of the school, because they have been but very recently appointed. Mr. Johnston was appointed only in August, and Mr. Rogers had only just come down. I was not able to find a gentleman until very recently for the appointment.

12016. Is Mr. Potterton with you?—No, he has been succeeded by Mr. Johnston. He was appointed to a school of his own just before last summer vacation, and resigned, and Mr. Johnston succeeded him.

12017. Is Mr. James Ross with you?—He is.

12018. How long has he been with you—Since last Christmas.

12019. How long has Mr. James Weir been with you?—He has been with me altogether for some three or four years—three years at least; first as second assistant, and now as first.

12020. How long has M. D'Aubertin been with you?—More than a year.

12021. Is mensuration taught at your school?—No, unless it is particularly required; but we conceive that by teaching geometry as accurately as it can be taught, such a foundation is laid that any person who requires it can be very soon instructed, and some have been taught it.

12022. If I understand you aright, every boy does not necessarily receive a classical education in your school?—Yes.

12023. Some receive only an English education at a reduced price?—Yes.

12024. How many boys receive only an English education, at a reduced price, at the present moment in your school?—There are eleven.

12025. Have you a register of the boys?—We have a roll, which is called every day in the school.

12026. Have you that roll in court?—I have copied the names of the pupils on this paper. [The same is delivered in.]

12027. You have said, "generally speaking, I have only refused free pupils because their parents could afford to pay for their education." On what other grounds did you refuse to take pupils free?—I cannot recall to my mind any other. The only other ground upon which I would refuse them would be if I had reason to think their conduct was not correct. That is the only other ground on which I would be inclined to refuse.

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12028. Is any instruction given in navigation or book-keeping?—No, unless they require it; they are occupied for a certain time every day working arithmetic under Mr. Johnston; and they are taught it scientifically as well as practically.

12029. Do any of your boys receive instruction in book-keeping?—No.

12030. Do they receive any instruction in navigation?—No; if they required it they would have it.

12031. What is the nature of the instruction they receive in English?—They learn the same English course the pupils do who learn Latin also; and in addition, the English master gives them extra business in the same course.

12032. What may the English course be?—Reading, writing, spelling, English history, geography, taught very carefully with an atlas—the only way of teaching it—English composition, English parsing, grammar, delineation of maps, the usual branches.

12033. Nothing beyond English history?—No history but that.

12034. Is any instruction given in English literature—confine your attention to the eleven boys of whom you have spoken?—I would say not, except that they are exercised in English composition.

12035. Nothing beyond English history?—No.

12036. *Chairman.*—Has there been any legacy left in aid of the scholars in this school?—Yes.

12037. What is the nature of it?—I am not the person could give the best information on that subject; the Rev. Mr. Maud who, jointly with me, was left executor; he undertook very kindly the management of the fund, and he is aquainted with all the details of it.

12038. What is the amount?—The exact sum left I cannot immediately state, but I think it admits of a sum of £20 a-year.

12039. How is that applied?—That is applied according to the will of the testator to aid a meritorious young person during his first three years in college; it lasts for three years.

12040. In whose name is the fund now standing?—I should think in that of the Rev. Mr. Maud.

12041. It is, in fact, applied to found a scholarship for a pupil of your school?—Yes, according to the will of the testator; he had been an assistant in the school: he made some money, and having, as he states, experienced some difficulties during his first three years in the university, he left this sum to aid a young person at that stage.

12042. Is it given to an exhibitioner?—He need not be an exhibitioner. The usual practice is, the Rev. Mr. Maud, and I believe the rectors of two parishes, ex-fellows of college, have, I believe, generally speaking, had the administration of that fund; their practice has been to consult me as to which of those who presented themselves I thought the most meritorious, and they appointed on that recommendation. It is at present held by a Mr. Irvine.

12043. Have you any statement you wish to make?—No, my Lord, except merely as to one other matter which Mr. Trimble mentioned, and concerning which I think it fit to say I think he has been misinformed. Perhaps he did not refer to Portora while under my control. He mentioned there were cases in which persons who required such aid very much were not allowed to send their sons as free pupils, whereas, I think he said, persons having thousands had their sons admitted as such. No such thing ever occurred in my time. I never admitted as a free pupil any person whose means were such as Mr. Trimble describes.

12044. Have you any other observations to address to the Commissioners with respect to education in general, as applying to endowed schools?—No, my Lord, not more than this, that I should, perhaps, in meeting the objection to the school being purely classical, have added, that Mr. Johnston, who is a first-rate science master, not only instructs in science, algebra, trigonometry, and geometry, but also the three classical masters, Mr. Weir, Mr. Ross, and Mr. Rogers, are all perfectly competent to instruct in mathematical science, and do instruct in it. Mr. Weir obtained high distinctions through his college course in science; and no one can be more competent than he is. He has a class in the more advanced branches of geometry; and Mr. Ross has at present one which I mean to transfer to Mr. Rogers, as soon as I can myself undertake duties in the school.

ENNISKILLEN ROYAL SCHOOL ESTATE.

Enniskillen Royal School Estate.

James Benison, Esq.

James Benison, Esq., sworn and examined.

12045. *Chairman.*—You are agent to the Enniskillen School estate?—I am.

12046. Did you hear the observations made by Mr. Trimble with respect to the estate?—I did; I heard the observation he made that the tenantry on the estate were generally poor. They are generally poor; but there is a great improvement amongst them; and great inducements are held out to them to improve their condition. Drainage has been introduced; a lime kiln has been built at which they get lime at a very moderate price; I think they get lime at 2*d.* a barrel. The Commissioners of Education pay 1½*d.* a barrel, and the tenants get it at 2*d.* Roads have been made through the estate. These roads have been made at the expense of the Commissioners; and some of the roads have been taken up by the county, and made county roads. Inducements to improve their habitations have been held out to them; and we have in course of erection at present some houses

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ENNISKILLEN.

Enniskillen Royal School Estate.

James Benison, Esq.

we have given slates and timber for building. We have also a very large quantity of green crops on the estate. Mr. Trimble mentioned there were none of these inducements held out. Now I hold in my hand a paper which you will allow me to read to your lordship:—

"Commissioners of Education, —— desirous to aid the industrious tenant, propose to give the following premiums where merited:—

"To a tenant holding not less than five acres plantation measure, and exhibiting the cleanest farm, cropped to most advantage, with house and offices in good repair, neat and comfortable, ... £

"Second, do., ... £

"To the tenant who has prepared and sown in the best manner for turnips, green crop, or flax, not less than one acre, ... £

"Second, do., ... £

"To the tenant who has made the most perfect drains on his farm, open or covered, and not less than fifty perches plantation measure, . . . £

"Second, do., ... £

"To the tenant who has laid down in the best manner one acre, at least, with clover and grass seeds, ... £

"Second, do., ... £

"To the tenant having the best manure-stead, preserving drainage from cow-house, for the increase of manure, and preventing the escape of fluids, &c., &c., £

"Second, do., ... £

"To the tenant exhibiting the best parcel of butter made on farm, in tub or otherwise, ... £

"Second, do., ... £

"Tenants desirous of competing for any of the above prizes are requested to forward a statement of particulars, sealed, with tenant's name and townland, to be left at the house of Mr. ——, of ——, on or before the —— instant.

"Dated 5th August, 1854."

12047. Mr. *Stephens.*—State the amount of those premiums?—I have not them here. In the first there is £1 10*s.*; and for the second, £1. In each other case £1 to the first, and 10*s.* to the second.

12048. *Chairman.*—How long have you been agent to the estate?—Ten or twelve years.

12049. Have the lands been subdivided?—No. I made a stand against it. I found it was the habit of the tenants to subdivide very much; and I also ascertained that when there was any pecuniary pressure, any immediate want, that at that time they were in the habit of parting with portions of their land, setting it to their neighbour, or to a person more distant. I immediately set my face against that, and stopped subdivision as far as I could. I reported the circumstance most fully to the Commissioners of Education, and I have done every thing to prevent it.

12050. What is the general size of the farms?—They vary.

12051. Have you got the rental?—I have.

12052. Have you got it in court?—I have.

12053. Produce it?—I have an abstract of it here. [The same is produced.] And I have maps of the estate here.

12054. Mr. *Hughes.*—Are the school-lands to the north-east of Swanlinbar part of this estate?—They are; that is the worst portion of the estate.

12055. *Chairman.*—You were about to state the size of the farms?—The farms vary from twenty to eight acres, and some considerably less than that—some two, three, and four acres.

12056. Mr. *Hughes.*—What is the name of the townland north-east of Swanlinbar?—Cornacrea and Keenagher.

12057. *Chairman.*—Have you consolidated any of the farms?—To a very considerable extent. I have known a tenant who had only one holding when I became agent, now has six; some four, some three, and some two—and so on in proportion.

12058. Are there any leases given to the tenants?—No, there are no leases given to the tenants. I was anxious on that point. I thought the estate would be very much more manageable, and that it would tend very much to prevent the subdivision of farms if leases had been granted to the tenants.

12059. Will you state why leases were not granted?—I can give you no reason for it. I have a report here, in which I state I consider it would make the estate more manageable.

12060. Will you hand in that report?—I can give a copy of it.

12061. Send it to the Secretary, Dublin Castle?—I shall.

12062. Mr. *Hughes.*—I find on the denomination of Cornacrea, the rental of the estate to the 1st of November, 1854, stands thus: a tenant whose rent is £5 6*s.* 4*d.* owes £37 19*s.* 9*d.*?—That is an arrear that has been standing over for very, very many years.

12063. I will repeat a few of the cases I find in this abstract. A man whose rent is £5 7*s.* owes £51. A tenant whose rent is £11 6*s.* 10*d.* owes £110 14*s.* Another tenant whose rent is £12 7*s.* 10*d.* owes £80; another man, paying the same rent, owes £79 15*s.* 1*d.* I have taken these just as they occur. Have you ever recommended to the Commissioners the striking off of these arrears?—I think I did.

12064. Was it by a letter you did so?—I had an interview with Master Lyle, and I mentioned the circumstances to him; and I am pretty sure I did recommend the cancelling of the arrear.

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12065. I find that on a townland whose gross annual rent is £46 15*s.* 10*d.*, the arrear to the 1st of November, 1854, is £359 13*s.* 1*d.*?—These are the accumulations of years carried on.

12066. The rent of the townland of Keenagher is £36 6*s.* 10*d.*, and the arrear is £279 8*s.* 8½*d.*?—That is one of the worst portions of the estate.

12067. Are you of opinion tenants can improve farms for themselves or their landlords while those arrears are kept on?—I am very anxious those arrears should be cancelled, and the tenants placed on a new footing. I should be also very anxious there was an inspection of the estate, and that each tenant was placed upon his own farm; because the holdings have been so circumstanced, and it has gone so on from father to son, that it is totally impossible to put the estate in a proper position, unless there is a new survey and a new squaring of the farms.

12068. *Chairman.*—Did you recommend that to the Commissioners?—I have done so.

12069. Mr. *Hughes.*—Here is another townland with a nominal rental of £45 7*s.* 11*d.* owing an arrear of £449 18*s.* 11*d.* One tenant whose rent is £9 3*s.* 3*d.* is returned in arrear £118 8*s.* 10½*d.* Have the tenants fences on these farms?—The fences on that part of the estate are not good.

12070. Are there any stone houses on that part of the estate?—There are a good many, but there are some mud houses also.

12071. Do you know how many houses there are on those townlands?—I could not answer that at present.

12072. Have the tenants any stock?—Oh, yes; there is scarcely a tenant on the estate that has not a cow or two.

12073. Do you give receipts on account?—Wherever I can give a receipt "due and ending" I give it; but where there is such an arrear as that, it is impossible to give a full receipt.

12074. Are you able to state at what period you recommended the Commissioners to cancel those arrears?—I cannot state now from memory.

12075. You are confident you did so?—I believe I did so; I am certain I spoke to Master Lyle on the subject.

12076. Had you any communication with the Commissioners on the subject in writing?—I think—I am almost sure I recommended the cancelling of those arrears, but I do not know that I ever got an answer.

12077. *Chairman.*—Have any allowances been made since you became agent?—Oh, yes; a good many allowances.

12078. These are not included in the arrears?—They are not included in the arrears.

12079. Do your books show what allowances have been made?—They do. I am obliged to furnish to the Commissioners a monthly return of the monies received, and the outgoings, and those monthly returns must correspond with the annual return in every respect; so the Commissioners know at the end of each month the exact amount received, the outgoings of the month, and so on till the end of the year.

12080. Mr. *Hughes.*—Has any person, to your knowledge, been appointed by the Commissioners to inspect the estate?—The Rev. Mr. Porter has inspected the estate with me; and I see a person in the room who inspected the estate last year for the purpose of seeing the state of the tenantry, and allocating prizes, and so on.

12081. When did you make the recommendation to the Commissioners that the estate should be surveyed?—It was in 1849 I recommended the estate should be inspected, and also—if you allow me I will read part of a report I made at the time—I made a report on my appointment which embraced fully every thing connected with the estate, and what I thought was necessary for the future improvement of the estate. I referred in the report, part of which I am about to read, to that:—"That your agent, in the first place, begs leave most respectfully to refer to a former report on the condition and circumstances of the tenantry of this estate, in which he pointed out the consequences of sub-division of land which unfortunately prevailed on this property, and that much of the poverty of the tenantry was traceable to it.

"That the calamity which affected all parts of the country in the years 1846 and 1847 found a large portion of the tenantry of this estate in such a position that it required the utmost exertion to prevent them sinking under it; but in 1848 a decided change for the better took place in the circumstances and prospects of many on this property.

"That an improved mode of tillage has been introduced among them, and experiments have been made with success on very poor lands, after the failure of the potato, which enabled them to raise an additional quantity of food to supply its place.

"That in 1847, from the panic caused by the failure of the crops, the tenants, with but very few exceptions, were unable and unwilling to pay any rent; and the ordinary mode of enforcing it having been resorted to, your agent found distraining totally useless, and he was obliged to have civil bills served on the tenantry generally, and attended sessions after sessions at Enniskillen, and took out decrees against all defaulters who could be served with processes. That the execution of decrees by imprisoning some and selling the goods of others has had a beneficial effect, and entirely subdued a growing indisposition to the payment of rent, and enabled your agent to collect much which he could not have otherwise done.

"That several tenants left in consequence of those decrees, and that your agent raised off the property every shilling which could be made available.

"That the prospects of the estate are now more cheering than in either of the preceding years 1847 or 1848; the tenants have recovered a little; and feeling that without greater exertion they cannot support themselves, they are endeavouring successfully to crop their

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ENNISKILLEN.

Enniskillen Royal School Estate.

James Benison, Esq.

lands; and should we be favoured with a good harvest, there is a fair prospect of year's rent from a portion of the tenantry of this estate.

"I have to observe that I am not aware of a single substantial tenant having emigrated or left the property; but of those whom I have induced to remove all were paupers.

"That great changes have been effected, all verging towards a consolidation of farms, which, in my humble opinion, is the first step towards the improvement of this property; and this being carried out generally by the removal of the redundant pauper population, a better and more productive system of tillage will necessarily follow; so that by degrees, the farms being enlarged, and each tenant living on his own (not joint property), and liable for his own rent, their condition would be improved, and the future payment of rent rendered less doubtful.

"That although I have held out encouragement to solvent tenants to take from their poorer neighbours, and have succeeded in some instances by the fear of decrees—notices to quit—yet still very much remains to be done; and either ejectments should be resorted to or some small matter given, even what an ejectment would cost, to enable your agent to remove poor tenants, as they cannot get more than a third now for their little farms of what they formerly could, as there is a desire on their part to move off. I think the present opportunity should not be passed by; for should the potato, of which there is a very large and early planting this year, succeed, they will cling to the soil with the same tenacity as formerly.

"That in 1847 £100 was kindly granted for draining, and to give employment, and support poor females; but although every exertion was made through your agent and agriculturist—payment offered weekly, and a liberal allowance for drains by measurement—only £27 was expended of that sum, the tenantry preferring employment or rather idleness on the public roads.—Dated 29th March, 1849."

12082. Mr. *Stephens.*—That was a report you made to the Commissioners?—Yes.

12083. Of course it was in writing?—Yes.

12084. *Chairman.*—Was that in 1849?—It was in 1849.

12085. Mr. *Stephens.*—What steps did the Commissioners take after you sent that report?—I was permitted to proceed as well as I possibly could in——

12086. Were those directions in writing?—No.

12087. How were they communicated to you?—I am not aware they were communicated to me at all. I was allowed to follow up my own suggestions as far as I possibly could, which I did do.

12088. What communication did the Commissioners make to you after you sent them the report to which you have alluded?—I am not aware of any written communication as an answer to that; but I had reference to Mr. Porter, and we conferred on the matter, and went over the estate several times.

12089. Then whatever you did after you had made the report was in consequence of directions from Mr. Porter?—Yes, in a great degree. We talked over the matter, and adopted what course we thought would be best.

12090. That was in consequence of the directions you received from the Commissioners?—No; I am not aware of any direct communication from the Commissioners in answer.

12091. Then you had no direct communication, written or verbal, from the Commissioners in answer to your report?—No.

12092. Is there the same amount of attention given, and the same superintendence exercised, in the management and care of the school-lands as would be exercised by a careful and judicious landlord?—If you speak comparatively——

12093. Give me an answer to my question, and then give any explanation you think proper?—I think there is every care taken, and great inducements held out.

12094. Just as much as a careful and judicious landlord would give?—Under the circumstances, and the way the property is situate, just what a careful and judicious landlord would give.

12095. Is the land let by lease?—No; and, I believe, never was.

12096. When was the land last valued?—The land was last valued in 1816, I believe.

12097. What was the amount of arrears when you first became agent?—I could not say that.

12098. Could you not by referring to your books?—By referring to my books I can.

12099. Be so kind as to forward the particulars?—Yes.

12100. How many acres of land do the school estates consist of?—Three thousand four hundred, I believe.

12101. How many farms on the 3,400 acres?—Three hundred and thirty farms; but there is a considerable portion of that mountain; I cannot say how many acres, but there is a very considerable part mountain.

12102. Am I to take it as a fact that there are 330 farms on the estate?—You may take it as a fact; but you must take this with you also, that there is a considerable consolidation of those; and though there appears on the rental 330 names, still some one tenant has taken one farm here, and another there—he has three or four farms.

12103. Suppose you put the subdivisions together, how many are there. You say 330 farms is not correct, inasmuch as some tenants have three or four holdings?—I could not tell exactly the number consolidated, but there is a very considerable number; my memory will not permit me to say the number.

12104. Be so kind, when sending the other particulars to Dublin Castle, to give information on that point also?—Certainly.

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12105. This printed paper you have handed in is not perfect, and you will perhaps forward one correctly filled up?—I will. It may vary according to circumstances. It may be a little less or more, when we look over the estate and see the quantity of green-crops; and what may answer for the preceding year may not answer for this; but I will send both.

12106. The printed paper I hold in my hand is dated August, 1854?—That was printed in August, 1854.

12107. When did this "encouragement" commence?—As regards that matter, which is only a very small thing, we only commenced in 1854.

12108. You say drainage has been introduced; what amount of drainage?—In the years 1846 and 1847 there was a good deal of drainage. My accounts will show the amount, but I could not tell. The tenants were stricken with poverty, and were not able to drain, and the Commissioners allowed me to expend upon drainage at that time, just to meet the pressing wants of the people; they gave me £100 to expend.

12109. One hundred pounds for drainage?—£100 at a particular season of distress and wretchedness.

12110. In 1846 and 1847?—I think so; and at that time the tenants were so overtaken by poverty and distress, though I offered to pay them weekly, they preferred going upon the public works; and out of that £100 I was only able to expend £27.

12111. But I am asking what amount of drainage took place upon the 3,000 acres from the time you were appointed agent down to the present moment?—I could not say now; but I will be able to tell you, perhaps, nearly to a perch.

12112. How much money has been expended?—Nor could I tell that.

12113. Was all the money expended in 1846 and 1847?—No; there was money expended last year—a few pounds.

12114. How much in 1853?—I should have said it was in 1853.

12115. Any money expended in 1852?—I believe there was a little in 1852; very little indeed. In fact we told the tenants that if they drained and improved their land according to directions they should be paid.

12116. All I want to know is what sum of money was expended during the last twelve years upon drainage?—I will be able to let you know that.

12117. Forward the information to the Commissioners?—I will.

12118. What extent of roads has been made by the Commissioners?—When I knew the estate first there was scarcely a road upon it; and there have been some thousands of perches of roads made within some years.

12119. At whose expense was this done?—Partly at the expense of the county, and partly at the expense of the Commissioners of Education.

12120. How much at the expense of the Commissioners of Education?—I do not know.

12121. Be so kind as to forward that information also?—I will. As we are on that point I should mention, that having made these roads in the first instance at the expense of the Commissioners of Education, we got them presented for, and they became county roads; so that the Commissioners of Education are no longer chargeable with the expense of keeping them in order.

12122. How many houses have been built during the last twelve years?—Not many. I could not tell how many.

12123. Furnish the Commissioners with that information also for the last twelve years?—Yes.

12124. You have stated great inducements have been held out to the tenants to improve their condition. I want to know the nature and extent of the inducements, and when they were held out to the tenants?—Yes.

12125. The lime was given, as I understand, at a very reduced rate?—A very reduced rate.

12126. I want to know the sum of money given and expended by the Commissioners for lime?—I understand you.

12127. Mr. *Hughes*.—You called the attention of the Commissioners to the fact that some of the tenants held more than one farm, and accordingly it would appear more than once on the rental. I find a good many entries of this kind:—"Peter Maguire and Company; Patrick and John Maguire; Thomas Gibson and Denis M'Manus," and so on. Do you know how many of these joint tenancies exist on the estate?—I could tell on reference to my rent-book exactly, but not from memory.

12128. What the Commissioners wish you to do is to furnish the number of tenants who claim the right to pay rent, and admit their liability for it. You refer to 330 holdings, and that some of the parties hold more than one farm, while on the other hand, many single farms belong to "Peter Maguire & Co.," and so on?—You are quite right.

12129. Am I right in this that altogether there are more than 330 tenants on the estate?—I think not more.

12130. Are there 330?—I could not say. I will give an exact return of the number on the estate.

12131. The Commissioners require that whereas there are returned on the rental Hugh Cooney, James Murphy, and another named Corrigan, for one holding, that they should be returned as three tenants, with their respective portions of rent opposite each?—Very well.

12132. Are the lands let reasonably or too high?—Why the tenants have been asking for a reduction of rent. I think the Poor Law Valuation and the rental nearly agree. In some instances the Poor Law Valuation is less than the rent of the townland; but in the aggregate they are pretty much alike.

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12133. If the tenants are looking for an abatement, what opinion would you give as to the rate of letting?—I think it is a reasonable letting.

12134. I believe there are forty-one townlands?—Yes.

12135. You say the rent is reasonable. Now am I right in saying that of the forty-one townlands, there are twenty-seven have not paid a year's rent upon the last account?—I will explain that.

12136. State first whether it is the fact?—It is the fact: but I will explain it to you, and in this way. Other landlords in the county, my Lord Erne, and so and so, were giving an abatement, and there was an abatement given of ten per cent. The ten per cent. was withdrawn before this rental was made out, but part of the rent had been received as if the ten per cent. was to be allowed that year. They then refused to give it, and I found the greatest difficulty in collecting this ten per cent. I consulted with those who knew the estate best, and I said it was better to close the rental less by ten per cent., and recover the ten per cent. with the rent of this year.

12137. When was that ten per cent. withdrawn?—It was withdrawn in October last year.

12138. In 1854?—Yes.

12139. By order of the Commissioners?—Yes, by order of the Commissioners; and at that time a considerable portion of the rent had been received.

12140. Was it upon communication with you it was withdrawn?—No, I do not think it was.

12141. Did you recommend the withdrawal of it?—No. I recollect I stated that on an inspection of the estate last year, with a very competent person along with me, I found the potato crop in a worse state than the preceding year, and that they were all tenants in a great degree dependent upon the potato; and I said that coupled with other losses, a sort of epidemic had set in amongst their pigs, and they were swept away, two, three, four, and five in the course of a day. I put this forward to the Commissioners, and said, gentlemen, it would be as well to give them ten per cent. this year. They said, "No; it is not a special case, and we will not do it." At that time I was receiving the rent, and I found it better, under the circumstances, rather than go down and distrain for that ten per cent. to take my chance for it this year.

12142. Did you make that recommendation to the Commissioners in writing?—I did.

12143. Have you a copy of it?—It is very likely I have.

12144. Have you any copy of the communication from the Commissioners in reply to that?—Yes.

12145. Have the goodness to furnish the Commissioners with copies?—Yes. I see the person here who inspected the estate last year, and who has known it for very many years, and if you would be kind enough to ask him some questions, if you think it necessary, as to the improved state of the estate. It is far from what I wish it to be.

12146. *Chairman.*—Did this person know the estate before?—Oh, very well.

12147. What is his name?—Andrew Veitch.

12148. Mr. *Hughes.*—Send us a copy of the rental?—Yes.

Mr. Andrew Veitch.

Mr. *Andrew Veitch* sworn and examined.

12149. *Chairman.*—Do you hold any land yourself?—I do.

12150. Are you well acquainted with the estate of the Royal school of Enniskillen?—I am.

12151. How long have you known it?—I think I have known it these twenty years.

12152. Have you inspected it?—I inspected it last in October last.

12153. Will you state whether within your recollection the estate has improved?—I saw very great improvement; a very great general improvement on the estate at the last time I inspected it. I never inspected before the whole of the estate, but I was very well acquainted with a good part of it, different parts of it, and went over it different times, and saw the houses and farms, and all that; and at the last inspection I saw a very general improvement in both the houses, farms, drains, and crops.

12154. State the nature of the improvements?—The green crop, the turnip crop had a better appearance last year than ten years ago. There was scarcely any turnips on it ten years ago. The houses and offices had a good deal a better appearance. I saw clover upon part of the school-lands having a great deal a better appearance than some years ago. The whole face of the land had, in my opinion, a great deal a better appearance than it had a few years before. The tenants were making every preparation for improvement, their houses neater and cleaner.

12155. Mr. *Hughes.*—What part of the estate did you examine?—I examined the Swanlinbar part, and the lower part of it.

12156. Do you know the new road from Swanlinbar?—I do.

12157. What do you say as to the condition of that part of the estate?—I say that in the part next to Swanlinbar, there is a general improvement in both houses and land.

12158. Last October?—A very great improvement for the last ten years.

12159. Do you recollect the first two miles of the estate there—are there any fences along the road?—There are some fences.

12160. What are they made of?—The fences along the road are not of a good kind.

12161. Are there any fences at all upon the estate there, substantial fences?—There is. I do not mean to say they are substantial fences, but there are some fences along the road, not very good fences.

12162. How many mud cabins are there in that part?—I could not say.

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Mr. Andrew Veitch.

12163. Are there 100?—I do not think there are 100 upon the school-land, that is my opinion.

12164. What crop had the tenants last year?—Some had flax, some potatoes, some oats, and some turnips.

12165. What is the average size of the farms?—I believe from about six to twenty acres. I asked Mr. Benison if he could recollect. I believe I took a note of them, but I have not it here.

12166. How many of the tenants hold under six acres?—I cannot say.

12167. Are there not several?—I believe there are some holding under six acres; but I inspected the farms with Mr. Benison in reference to the giving of premiums, and as far as I recollect, some of them were under six acres.

12168. Do you recollect how many premiums were awarded to the tenants on that part of the estate?—I cannot recollect.

12169. Any at all?—There was.

12170. Two?—There was.

12171. Five?—There was.

12172. Ten?—Something near ten; I am not able to say.

12173. Had any of the tenants twenty acres?—I cannot say.

12174. Were there two?—I think two; I recollect a man named Sandy Johnston to be one that had above twenty acres.

12175. Do you know that upon the estate generally there is only one tenant paying over £30 a-year; only two paying £20; only four paying over £15 a-year; and all the rest pay under £15 a-year?—I do not know.

12176. I find there is only one paying upwards of £30, three upwards of £20, nine upwards of £15, that is thirteen in all; and the remainder, 317 in number, pay under £15 a-year?—I did not ask Mr. Benison as to the rents the tenants generally paid.

12177. Do you know the gross rental is £2,142 7*s.* 11*d.*?—I did not know the gross rental.

12178. The sum received last year was £1,941 1*s.* 11*d.*, and the arrear after that was £9,231 9*s.*?—Yes.

12179. Mr. *Stephens.*—What is your occupation?—A farmer.

12180. How long have you been a farmer?—About twenty-eight years.

12181. How long have you known these lands?—I think I have known the school-lands these last twenty years, and I have travelled over them more for the last ten years than I did for the ten years before.

12182. Has there been much drainage introduced?—There was a good deal of drainage.

12183. When?—I saw some drainage done, I believe, under the direction of Mr. Hogg; and Mr. Benison, I believe, got some drainage done the last two or three years—a good deal, and he took particular notice that those drains that were done were in operation; and he directed the tenants how they should act with respect to improving their office-houses and dwelling-houses.

THE CHARITABLE SCHOOL OF GEORGE VAUGHAN, ESQ., AT TUBRID.

Vaughan's Charity School, at Tubrid.

Documentary Evidence.

12184. *Secretary.*—The next case is that of the Vaughan endowment for a school at Tubrid. The first information is contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education, 1807-12. At page 300 they state:—"This school, which is situated at Tubrid, in the county of Fermanagh, was founded under the will of George Vaughan, Esq., dated the 23rd day of June, 1735, who devised all his estate in the county of Fermanagh, and all his other lands of inheritance, freehold, and other leases, to the then Primate of Ireland, the Lords Bishop of Derry, Clogher, Raphoe, Elphin, Kilmore, Meath, and their successors, together with certain other persons named in his will, in trust that they should yearly and every year lay out the sum of £2,000 in the purchase of lands of inheritance in fee-simple, and continue so to do, until the annual amount of these new purchases, and the income of his estates, so devised, should amount to the clear yearly value of £4,000; and his will then directed that when and so soon as such purchases shall be completed, and the estates shall produce an income of £4,000 per annum, that his trustees shall then set apart so much of his estates in the county of Fermanagh and county of Donegal, and of the lands so to be purchased as aforesaid as should make up and amount to £2,000 per annum, which sum the trustees aforesaid were to appropriate to the erection and support of a schoolhouse and school sufficiently large to contain 300 boys and 200 girls, who were to be maintained, educated, and instructed in the several branches of the linen manufacture, and in husbandry, in such manner as the said trustees shall, from time to time, think most fit and convenient: said endowment to be called and known by the name of 'the Charitable Charter School of George Vaughan, Esq.' He also desired that a church should be built for the use of the children of the establishment; and he further directed by his will that the other moiety of his estate, amounting to £2,000 per annum, should be vested also in his trustees, in trust and for the use of his wife during her life, and after her death to several of his relations who are specified in his will to the use to each for life of this income of £2,000, with remainders to the heirs male and the survivor of them during life, and in default of such heirs remainder to the Incorporated Society for promoting English Protestant Charter Schools. Mr. George Vaughan having died in the year 1763, and his executors named in his will having renounced the execution thereof, and his nephew, Basil Brooke, Esq., having taken out administration, and soon after died, and another nephew,

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Vaughan's Charity School, at Tubrid.

Documentary Evidence.

Gustavus Brooke, Esq., having succeeded to him as administrator in 1768, it was discovered that owing to the circumstance of his leasehold interests under the See of Derry, which were very considerable, having been suffered to expire, there remained but his real estates in the counties of Fermanagh and Donegal, amounting to the yearly income of only £1,284 15*s.* to enable the trustees to purchase lands of inheritance sufficient to produce the yearly income of £4,000; until which purchases were made, no part of the charitable or other devises in his will could, according to the strict letter of the same, be carried into effect; whereupon an agreement was entered into between the trustees, and the relations of Mr. Vaughan entitled to the moiety of his estates, under the conditions in his will expressed, to divide equally between them and the charity all his real estates and personal property remaining; and accordingly an Act was passed in the Irish Parliament, in the year 1776 to confirm this agreement. By this Act the estate was equally divided, and one half confirmed to Mr. Vaughan's relations in strict settlement, according to his will, but freed from the limitation over to the Incorporated Society in default of issue male; and the other part was vested in the Primate, the Bishops of Derry, Clogher, and Raphoe, for the time being, St. George Caulfield, Richard Leslie, Anthony Foster, then Chief Baron of the Exchequer, William Scott, Second Baron of said Court, Edward Ledwich, Dean of Kildare, Richard Woodward, Dean of Clogher, Sir Arthur Brooke, and Howard St. George, and the Rector of the parish of Drumheiran, for the time being; which persons were constituted a Corporation, with power to supply vacancies within six calendar months, so that the number of Governors may always be thirteen and no more; and those Governors were to have power of making rules and regulations, and of appointing officers and servants for the establishment, admitting children and superintending the affairs of the charity; and by the same Act they are empowered to make leases of the lands of the charity for three lives, or thirty-one years, in possession and not in reversion, at the best reserved yearly rent.

"The Corporation having caused a schoolhouse, with every suitable accommodation, and capable of containing from seventy to eighty children, to be erected, which cost about £5,000, opened this school in the year 1787; thirty children were then admitted into it, who were dieted, clothed, lodged, and instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, agriculture, and gardening. We have been furnished by the Rev. Dr. Howard St. George, one of the surviving trustees under the Act of Parliament of 1776 (whom we examined) with the following account of the present condition of this endowment. He has stated to us that the estate of the charity now produced a net rent of £606 13*s.* 10*d.* only, after deducting fee-farm rents and agent's fees; but we have not been able to procure an account of the number of acres which the estate contains, or an estimate of the present annual value of the lands. It appears from Dr. St. George's examination that, besides this estate, there is the sum of £6,000 in three and a-half per cent. debentures lodged in the bank of Messrs. Finlay and Company, in Dublin, in the name of Dr. St. George, who is also the treasurer of this charity, and the interest of which debentures amounts to £210 per annum, so that the total present income of this charity school is £816 13*s.* 10*d.* per annum.

"There are at present forty boys in the establishment, who are fed, clothed, and schooled; they are received in the foundation at six years of age, and at fourteen (and sometimes not till sixteen years of age) are apprenticed to weavers in general, but are not instructed in any trade whilst in the school; a fee of £3 is given with each apprentice to the master, and £3 more at the end of the first year, and £4 to the lad himself at the expiration of the apprenticeship.

"The officers of this establishment, and their respective salaries, are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	
A Chaplain,	50	0	0	per annum.
First Schoolmaster,	20	0	0	"
Second Schoolmaster,	8	0	0	"
A Steward,	13	13	0	"
Housekeeper and two maid servants,	21	7	6	"
Apothecary,	6	16	6	"
Bailiff,	2	5	6	"
Herd,	2	5	6	"
	£124	8	0	

"The agent to the estate is paid at the rate of one shilling in the pound.

"There is a garden of three acres, walled in, and adjoining the house, part of which is converted into a nursery for rearing young forest trees, which are to be sold for the benefit of the charity; there is a chapel also, which was built agreeably to the will of the founder, adjoining the school, in which Divine service is regularly performed by the chaplain, who is head superintendent of the establishment. The total annual expense of the institution is about £800."

12185. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Appendix to the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826. At page 406 they mention the Vaughan Charity; Henry Leonard, master; a free school; income of the master, £34, with diet and lodging; a very good house; forty boys in the school—all Protestants of the Established Church.

12186. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, 1835. They mention that the income was from £900 to £1,000 a-year; the boys receive a general English education; there were sixty boys and eighteen girls; the latter receive a general education, and are taught needlework.

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Vaughan's Charity School, at Tubrid.

Documentary Evidence.

12187. The next information is contained in the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1835. The school at Tubrid, county Fermanagh, is there mentioned; annual income, £900; the founder, George Vaughan, Esq. It is mentioned:—"He left an estate for this purpose, the rental of which was stated in the Report of 1788 on Schools in Ireland, as then £900 per annum; yet that of 1812 states it as then but £606 13*s.* 10*d.* annually." Circulars were addressed to the master, to the trustees, and the Rev. Mr. Vaughan, the agent to the estates. Returns have been made. [The returns are read.]

Rev. J. Grey Porter.

The Rev. *John Grey Porter* sworn and examined.

12188. *Chairman.*—Are you one of the Trustees of the Vaughan Charity?—I am one of the Governors.

12189. Have you any statement to make with reference to the charity?—I formerly, for twenty-five years, held a very responsible situation on that Board, being one of the local committee, associated with Mr. Maud, rector of Drumkeeran. During that period I attended four times every year. The local committee met on the 1st of February, the 1st of May, the 1st of August, and the 1st of November, and we found our duty during that time very arduous, I assure you, my Lord. We were occupied the whole of the day: we examined the accounts, looked into the state of the tenants, and also the boys who were fit to be bound out as apprentices. The school, as you are aware from the will of the donor, was for 300 boys and 200 girls. It has been increased some years back to its present number. It was formerly a very small school, and I should say, very badly conducted; but within the last forty years an improvement has taken place, and the school has increased. On vacancies occurring in the sees of Raphoe and Derry, two *ex-officio* governorships became dormant, and others were selected in their place to keep up, according to the will of the testator, the number to thirteen.

12190. Do you still continue to be one of the Governors?—No. At the Board in Dublin, Mr. Maud's name and my own were changed off the local committee, and the Earl of Enniskillen and the Archdeacon of Armagh were substituted; and since that time I cannot say that I have had any opportunity of exercising the duties and responsibilities which I conceive attach to me as one of the Governors.

12191. When did this change take place?—I was not present at the time when the alteration was made, but there is a gentleman here who would be able, I dare say, to inform you as to when that did take place.

12192. Have you any statement to make as to the present management?—I am unable from not having the documents. Very likely I should be able to exercise my judgment upon the mode, if I was aware of the present management.

12193. Have you any further observations to address to the Commissioners?—No.

12194. Mr. *Hughes.*—Am I to understand that you object to being excluded from a share in the management?—Oh dear, no. I dare say the judgment of the Governors was properly exercised in substituting much better persons.

12195. Do you know whether the gentlemen who have been substituted for yourself and the Rev. Mr. Maud attended the quarterly meetings of the committee of which you have spoken?—With the same punctuality we attended?

12196. Yes?—I do not know, but I should hope they do. I can assure you that if they do not, it must detract very much from the efficiency of the establishment.

12197. You cannot state whether they do or not?—I cannot; but if they do not, I am sure it must operate very much to the disadvantage of the establishment.

General State of Education.

Rev. J. Grey Porter.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. *John Grey Porter* further examined.

12198. *Chairman.*—Will you favour the Commissioners with your views upon the state of education generally in this country, and offer suggestions for the improvement of education?—The subject of education is one that must occupy the attention of every one interested in the improvement of Ireland, and particularly in this locality. When we look at the funds that are available in this country for the purposes of education and instruction, and the number of societies established for its promotion,—I feel that there is a very great amendment necessary; and I should think that one of the first measures would be to appoint a Minister of Public Instruction for the empire. I believe we have two Ministers-at-War, and I cannot conceive why we should not have at least one minister who should have under his control the education and instruction of the uneducated people of the empire. We have in this country numberless associations and very ample endowments for the purposes of education, and I do conceive that if those endowments were properly administered, there would be ample funds to give a proper education to all that need it. I have been very much struck with the mode of education abroad. We find in Germany, particularly in Prussia and Wurtemburgh, with which I am better acquainted, the education there is carried on principally by Government. It is a matter of compulsion on the people that they should be educated; and I happened lately to be in a state where all persons were obliged to send their children to be instructed. Unless they brought a certificate from a school they could not be forwarded in any employment, nor could they get a character for any situation they might look to. The church, the place of worship, was built by the Government; and in that house of God there were all denominations on the Sabbath, and on other days, worshipping their Creator according to their modes of belief; and upon other days in the week

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ENNISKILLEN.

General State of Education.

Rev. J. Grey Porter.

the children were brought to that place to be instructed in their religious faith. Now in this country we have Church Education Societies, we have Methodist Societies, we have the Board of Erasmus Smith, we have the Commissioners of Education, and the Incorporated Society. They are all acting with a different staff, and perhaps that staff rather an expensive one. In addition to that, you have the National Board. Let the aggregate of all these endowments be put together, and I think if the plan was adopted of having a Minister of Public Instruction, and all those acting with one view to educate the classes that required education, we should find, without any additional tax—or without what has occurred to some people, the putting on of an education tax—that you would have ample funds at your disposal to carry on education. And having a Minister of Public Instruction, I think from all those different societies that are established, you could very easily form a staff that would efficiently do the duties. I have been much struck with a Report—it is the Ninth Report to the House of Commons in 1827—from which it appears there were in the province of Ulster at that date 3,449 schools, and there is very little difference indeed between the returns made by the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy. They agree as to the number of schools. In that number of schools there were at that time 141,959 in course of education. And when I look to the schools that are now appearing to be in operation under the National Board, and the number existing at present under the different boards, the Association for Discountenancing Vice, the Board of Education, Kildare-place Society, Sunday School Society, the London Hibernian and other societies, I see there has been an immense revolution made in the educational progress of this country; but I do not think it is at all equal to the expense with which it is attended. There is one thing I would wish to impress upon the minds of the Commissioners, that by a judicious expenditure of the sums that are now applied injudiciously, in my opinion, in many respects, to the purposes of education, there might be, under the able advice, which you could adopt, a system of education promoted in this country that would put an end to one of the most terrible influences that impedes the prosperity and concord that ought to exist in the country. I believe it is agreed upon all hands that the books of the National Board are unequalled for excellence. Many conscientious men, who are entitled to the greatest deference, are very adverse to the way in which the system is carried on; but I say there ought to be no restriction of the Bible, and at the same time no compulsion; and I am sure that the intelligent gentlemen who are now acting as Commissioners will be able to devise modes by which a good, sound, and, I would say, a popular system of education and instruction might be established in Ireland.

12199. Have you any other observations to address to the Commissioners—can you suggest any means of working out the plan you propose?—Perhaps, if the Commissioners would do me the honour to receive them, the details would come better hereafter. If the Commissioners do me the honour of wishing further information from me, I will be very happy to give it.

12200. We will hold courts in Dublin in November at which you could attend, or if you wished you could forward your views in writing?—If you thought it worth while to read any observations I could make on the subject, I would be very happy to send them.

12201. Mr. *Stephens.*—I understand you to say that you would wish all endowments of a scholastic character to be put into one common fund, and applied to the general purposes of education—is that correct?—You have put it in much better language than I made use of—repeat it.

12202. All endowments of a scholastic character to be put together in one common fund and applied to the general purposes of education?—What I would say is that all educational endowments should be put under one supervision—that they are now all detached and acting, if not in opposition, substantially in antagonism to each other. The way, I think, to make them efficient would be to put them under the supervision of one head.

12203. *Chairman.*—You suggest that there should be a Minister of Public Instruction?—I would, most undoubtedly.

12204. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Would you allow separate boards still to administer the different funds at present committed to their care?—The able equity Commissioners you have here, I believe, will be able to answer that better than I can.

Wm. Trimble, Esq.

William Trimble, Esq., further examined.

12205. There was an idea I forgot, and the Rev. Mr. Porter has brought it to my mind: if there be some such officer as a Minister of Education. It strikes me the prejudices of party men of the highest honour, and I am sure of the purest consciences, are working in opposition, in such a way that the country cannot be educated as it ought to be. Keep Scotland before our eyes, with its well conducted parish schools, and many other advantages. The Scotch are a well educated people. Here the National Board is thwarted by another educational board; and if a landlord, or clergyman in his neighbourhood will not take up the national system, an intelligent man who may be disposed for it, is unwilling to incur the censure of either the landlord or clergyman; and perhaps there will be censure visited upon him in an indirect way if he will not yield up the National Board. I know by hearsay—perhaps I am incorrect—a clergyman in the country who has two schools under the Education Board.

12206. *Chairman.*—What do you mean by the Education Board?—The Church Education. I think it is thirty-five shillings a year he gives the schoolmasters for each of those schools. Now, how any man can be expected to give education for that I cannot tell. The poor creatures in the neighbourhood are not able to send their children to any other place. I believe I can, from my own knowledge, say there is no scholar made in Ferma-

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nagh, except such as are taught by Mr. Leonard at the Vaughan Charity School—lads who can parse a sentence, who can write with common sense, who can tot up an account, or write a letter—who can, in short, do any of those common sense things a common sense head ought to do. It is a well known fact, that for the common purposes of the police a Protestant can scarcely be got in this county educated enough to fill that common situation. He cannot write, or spell, or compose a common sentence, all through the contentions between the Church Education Society and the National Board.

The Rev. *John Grey Porter* further examined.

Rev. J. Grey Porter.

12207. I happened to be travelling from Castleblayney in company with a gentleman who was represented to me as a slaveholder. I was greatly delighted with his intelligence. When we came near a town in this county called Maguire's Bridge, there was a little hovel, in which you could never think instruction could be given. "There," said he, "is the place where I was educated; my father paid 2*s.* 6*d.* a quarter, and I think I went there for three quarters." I asked him where he got all the information with which he had delighted me on the journey, and he said he got it in a counting-house. That person, a native of Maguire's Bridge, is now a very extensive proprietor in the State of Virginia. His name is M'Ilwaine.

12208. Mr. *Stephens.*—In any scheme of yours for bringing together all endowments of a scholastic character, would you not respect the express and positive intentions of the donors?—Oh, certainly.

John C. Bloomfield, Esq., Castlecaldwell, sworn and examined.

J. C. Bloomfield, Esq.

12209. *Chairman.*—You are a magistrate of this county?—I am.

12210. You wish to address some observations to the Commissioners?—Yes, as to the state of education in my district. In my part of the county, I am sorry to say, absenteeism has been very prevalent, and, in consequence, the clergymen are the only people to look to the education of the poor. The national system became the only one in the country; and when I came into the property, I set my face entirely against the national system; consequently, there has not been a sufficiency of school accommodation. The schools are the most miserable hovels that can possibly be. The masters are paid very largely, I believe £18 and upwards, for the education of the poor; and the scholars are there for three and four hours together, or whatever the time is, crammed into a small wretched place totally inadequate for the purpose, and, I should say, more likely to result in disease and every thing possibly that could be bad, than the proper education of the poor children of the country.

12211. What schools are you speaking of?—I am speaking of the national schools in my district principally; I call them totally inadequate for the purpose.

12212. Are there any other schools in the district?—There are no other schools. There is one about being established.

12213. Under what society?—Under the Church Education Society. I gave the ground and some slight aid; but the house was raised entirely through the energy of the curate of the parish, sent there and paid by the Archbishop of Armagh out of his own pocket. He gives 105 guineas a-year to the curate, because he considered the clergyman had not sufficient funds himself to remunerate a curate.

12214. Mr. *Stephens.*—What parish is that?—The parish of Beleek. That is the parish where the curate is that I refer to. Till he came there was nothing like education in the country.

12215. Mr. *Hughes.*—There is no endowed school in your district?—No; the nearest endowed school is the Charter School, which affords no education at all except to the nominees of the Governors.

12216. Mr. *Stephens.*—If I understand you aright, there are no schools in your district except national schools?—No.

12217. And they are inadequate for the purposes of education?—Yes. It results in some degree from the antipathy some parties have to that school.

12218. What is the deficiency you complain of in the national schools?—Simply as to the houses. The men are in some instances very good—in other instances very bad, wretched; but allow the man to be as good a man as could possibly be for the purpose, the houses themselves are totally inadequate to have such a collection of children in, and to afford the masters an opportunity of instructing them.

The Rev. *James Hughes* sworn and examined.

Rev. James Hughes.

12219. *Chairman.*—You are Catholic curate of this parish?—Yes, my Lord. The observations I have to make will be few. The Roman Catholics of this town and neighbourhood form a large number in proportion to the general community; and in no place in which I have ever been have I found such an utter want of any provision for respectable education for Catholics as in this neighbourhood. As regards Portora, it is considered a closed school to them. It is considered by Protestants, generally, as an exclusively Protestant school; and I am certain by Catholics also. I am speaking from knowledge acquired by myself, when I say there is no respectable Catholic in Enniskillen would, except as a last extremity, send his children to be educated there. I say, having ascertained myself the feeling of the respectable Catholics on the subject, such is the feeling, that persons

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ENNISKILLEN.

General State of Education.

Rev. James Hughes.

whom I could name I have known to send their children at enormous expense to distant parts of Ireland to be educated—to Tullybeg, for instance, to Monaghan, and to Cavan. The people to whom I allude complain that they have not the means of obtaining an education for their children, which will rank higher than common arithmetic, and the commonest class of instruction in spelling and reading in English; that is the highest class of education within the reach of the respectable Catholics of this neighbourhood and its vicinity. It was suggested very forcibly to my mind, as well as to the minds of my fellow-curate and the parish priest, to try and remedy this, and satisfy in some degree for the present the demand of the people for education. Accordingly a proposal was laid before the Catholic bishop of this diocese, Dr. M'Nally, by myself about a month ago, and subsequently before the dean, the parish priest of this parish. It was to have opened in the large rooms belonging to the Catholic committee of this parish, situate on the East Bridge, a day school—to take up respectable Catholic children at the stage at which the national schools would leave them, and have them educated under the superintendence of the Catholic clergy of the town, assisted by a first-rate trained national teacher. This met the sanction of the bishop, and also of the dean. And if only thirty or forty pupils could be found, as I suppose they will or could be, the children could be educated in classics, mathematics, as far as geometry and algebra, and could receive also a correct English education. There is one other matter to which I would allude. With regard to Portora and its management, I can say that as to Dr. Greham I never heard any thing of him only what was much to his credit; but, at the same time, I have to state Catholics would not trust their children in a Protestant school, over which Protestants exclusively had the control. With regard to the large income which I heard to-day the school has, I would consider it quite sufficient for the education of the Protestant community of this town, without their exacting the paltry sum of £20 a-year from the Catholics and Protestants of this borough, for the support of another exclusively Protestant school, called the school of the Battery House. The only other observation I have to make is, that with £500 a-year at our disposal, the Catholic clergy of this town will educate, as well as they can be educated at Portora or any other endowed school in Ireland, 500 Catholic children, male and female, I have no hesitation whatever in stating that. I have studied this matter of education, my attention has been drawn to it very forcibly, and my conviction after long study is this, that had the Catholic clergy that sum at their disposal in Enniskillen, they could educate 500 Catholic children, male and female, who at the present time are without the means of education.

12220. Mr. *Hughes.*—You mean £500 a-year, of course?—Yes.

12221. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have the Christian Brothers established any school here?—No, they have not, I regret to say, on account of our not having the means at present of engaging their services. When I said, we, the Catholic clergy, could do what I have stated, if we had that £500 in our hands, I alluded to the Christian Brothers; we would be able to manage the education of the 500 children, whose education is at present all but entirely neglected.

12222. Do you know that at the present moment there are two Roman Catholics at Portora school?—I do; and you will permit me to say that such Catholics as attend the school of Portora are Catholics but in name; they are Catholics who trouble not us; the reason is, it suits their own purposes to have themselves nominally attached to us.

12223. Why are Roman Catholics disinclined to send their children to receive instruction in Portora school?—I have stated what I thought to be the reason. What I state is the fact, that such is the feeling amongst Catholics against sending their children there; I have merely stated what I know to be the fact, that the Catholics of the town of Enniskillen and its neighbourhood have a decided objection to send their children to be educated in Portora. They say that it is an exclusively Protestant school; that it is managed exclusively by Protestant teachers; further, they say, and with what reason I cannot tell you, for I am only about eleven months in the place—that they would be but subjecting their children to insult to send them.

12224. Would your objection be in any respect obviated if the first assistant master was a Roman Catholic?—If you ask me my own opinion on that, I would say that would not obviate my objection; I would object still, and advise Catholics not to attend it.

12225. Do you know of any interference in Portora school with the religion of the Roman Catholic pupils?—I never heard of any; and so far as Dr. Greham is concerned, I think there is no Catholic in Enniskillen that would not trust his children with him, if he were the manager of a mixed school, of one that would not be exclusively Protestant. I never heard any attempt to proselytize attributed to him.

12226. How would you make Portora school a mixed school?—So far as he is concerned, I would say I have such confidence in him. With respect to your question, how I would make this a mixed school, I do not know how I would do so; I would not put myself to the trouble of making it a mixed school if I knew how.

Aughabawn School.

Documentary Evidence.

AUGHABAWN SCHOOL.

12227. *Secretary.*—In the Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in 1835, it is stated that the school at Aughabawn has an acre of land attached to it.

Folliott Barton, Esq., sworn and examined.

12228. *Chairman.*—You are the proprietor of the estate on which this school stands?—Yes, my Lord.

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ENNISKILLEN.

Aughabawn School.
Folliott Barton, Esq.

12229. Is there any endowment for this school?—The house is mine, I built it, and gave the ground entirely at my own pleasure.

12230. By lease?—No, nothing at all. Merely that I should do as I liked with the school: that I should keep the whip in my own hands. I allowed the man the use of the land during my pleasure, and the use of the house.

MOATE SCHOOL—LISNASKEA.

Moate School—Lisnaskea.
Documentary Evidence.

12231. *Secretary.*—The remaining case is that of the Moate school at Lisnaskea, respecting which the Rev. Dr. Smith is in attendance; but as neither Lord Erne nor his agent are present, to bring forward the subject of the communication which has been received from his lordship, the Commissioners have decided upon not proceeding with the case at this court.

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DUNDALK.

DUNDALK, 17TH OCTOBER, 1855.

Present:—The MARQUESS of KILDARE, Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

Stephenstown School, endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

STEPHENSTOWN SCHOOL.—ENDOWED UNDER THE LORD LIEUTENANT'S FUND.

Documentary Evidence.

12232. *Secretary.*—I will read the information with regard to this school. It appears by the First Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, in 1825, page 664, that the Rev. Elias Thackeray received £125 from a fund, placed at that time at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in aid of schools, in consideration of £182 18*s.* 7*d.*, being raised by subscription or otherwise; and a site being conveyed in perpetuity for the use of the school, a circular was addressed to the principal master of the school endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's fund, at Stephenstown, Dundalk; and it was returned through the Post Office, endorsed "No such institution known here." Letters were then addressed to the Rev. Marcus Rainsford, Rector; the Rev. Dr. Kieran, P.P., Dundalk; and also to the Rev. P. Banan, P.P., Louth, stating the information before the Commissioners respecting the school. The following letter has been received from the Rev. M. Kieran, P.P.:—

"Dundalk, August 26, 1855.

"SIR,—In reply to your communication of the 25th instant, respecting the school at Stephenstown, I beg to say that Stephenstown is a place in the parish of Louth, about four miles from Dundalk, and that a school was established there some years ago by Mr. Fortescue, the landlord of Stephenstown. I am not able to say whether this school was then endowed by Mr. Fortescue or any other person.

"The present rector of Louth (the Rev. Elias Thackeray is dead) and the parish priest of Louth can, probably, supply the Commissioners of Endowed Schools with the information they require on the subject.

"I remain your obedient servant,
(Signed) "M. KIERAN.

"To the Assistant-Secretary of Endowed Schools."

12233. A letter has been received from the Rev. P. Banan, P.P., dated the 9th October, 1855, in which he says:—

"Louth, October 9, 1855.

"SIR,—Absence from home prevented me from answering your letter ere now. In reply to the circular addressed to me by the Commissioners for inquiring into the Endowed Schools in Ireland, I have to state that the amount returned, exclusive of the funds from Parliamentary grant, arises solely from annual subscriptions, entirely optional on the part of the donors.

"There were four endowed schools here, some time ago, supported by the late Elias Thackeray, but they are closed, as there were no scholars to attend.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, faithfully yours,
(Signed) "P. BANAN.

"W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., Dublin."

12234. Then there is a letter from the Rev. Marcus Rainsford, as follows:—

"Dundalk, August 27, 1855.

"SIR,—I beg to return, for the mistress here, the form sent. The Board of Erasmus Smith pay the master and mistress. At present there is no master, but he will be appointed, and in possession, in a month. The mistress has no further information to give. Lord Roden is patron, and I am inspector. As to the letter I have received from you in reference to the Stephenstown school, I suppose you mean the school under the Incorporated Society, formerly the charter school. Direct, Mr. Turner, Principal of the Incorporated Society, Dundalk Institution, Dundalk—this will find. I am not connected with the institution, and am unable to supply any further information.

"Your obedient servant,
(Signed) "MARCUS RAINSFORD, Vicar of Dundalk."

12235. The circumstances connected with the appropriation of the Lord Lieutenant's fund are explained in the First Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, in 1825, page 59. A number of the cases have been before the present Commissioners, and in all it appears the Commissioners of the Lord Lieutenant's Fund were very careful to have leases, or agreements for leases, in perpetuity, of the sites of the schools."

Rev. Somerset L. C. Townsend.

The Rev. *Somerset L. C. Townsend*, Incumbent of Louth, sworn and examined.

12236. *Chairman.*—Can you give the Commissioners any information about this school?—I do not think I can. The schoolhouse is at present inhabited by a farmer as part of his dwelling-house. But, I think, there are gentlemen here can give information about it.

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DUNDALK.

Stephenstown School, endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

Rev. J. H. Allpress.

The Rev. *John H. Allpress* sworn and examined.

12237. *Chairman.*—Do you hold any office at present in the church?—No; I have not been curate of Louth since 1840.

12238. You were curate of the parish of Louth?—Yes; I entered upon it in June, 1828.

12239. The Commissioners will be happy to receive any information you can give respecting the school?—I found the school at that time in active operation. I understood—but I cannot state this of myself; I understood from the incumbent that the schools had been built by joint subscriptions from himself and Mr. Matthew Fortescue, of Stephenstown—Mr. Fortescue giving the land. The school continued for a series of years, till the scholars having dropped off it was discontinued. The master was supported by subscriptions from Mr. Fortescue and the Rev. Mr. Thackeray alone. Mr. Thackeray continued it longer than Mr. Fortescue; but in the end the number of scholars became so diminished that Mr. Thackeray closed the doors. I believe some one under Mr. Fortescue then went into possession as a caretaker, and has been living in it. I was aware a sum was granted from the Lord Lieutenant's fund, and that the additional sum required was made up by Mr. Thackeray and Mr. Fortescue.

12240. Do you know whether the ground was in trust for the school?—That I cannot tell.

12241. Do you know when the school was closed?—It was closed previous to 1840, when I left the parish. It was opened after 1840. A Mr. Jessop was master to the time it was closed.

12242. Can you state when the schoolhouse ceased to be used as such?—I cannot give the precise time; I was removed to Dundalk, and lost all recollection of it.

12243. Is the site on Mr. Fortescue's property?—It is; it is at present occupied by the steward of Mr. Fortescue, as caretaker.

12244. You have stated that a great deal of your information was derived from the incumbent?—Yes.

12245. What was his name?—The Rev. Elias Thackeray. He is dead.

Rev. Somerset L. C. Townsend, D.D.

The Rev. *Somerset L. C. Townsend*, D.D., further examined.

12246. Major Fortescue is at present in the Crimea.

12247. *Chairman.*—Who is his land agent?—Mr. Sherrard, of Blessington-street, Dublin. There was another school at Glyde that had aid from the Erasmus Smith fund; it was closed immediately before my coming to the parish.

Toom's School, in Parish of Louth.

Documentary Evidence.

TOOM'S SCHOOL, IN PARISH OF LOUTH.

12248. *Secretary.*—In the Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826, page 722, there is mention of a school at Tooms, in the parish of Louth, of which Joseph Price was master. The income of the master was £20. It is stated that the rector applied to the owner of the estate and to the Government to assist him in building a schoolhouse, and to endow it with £40 per annum for master's salary. There were then fifty-eight children in attendance, all Roman Catholics—forty-three were boys and fifteen girls. It is stated to be a parish school, supported by the Kildare-place Society, and that the incumbent paid the master's salary.

Rev. J. H. Allpress.

Rev. *John H. Allpress* further examined.

12249. The parish school, emphatically so called, was in Louth, and supported by different landed proprietors in the neighbourhood.

Erasmus Smith's School at Glyde Farm.

Documentary Evidence.

ERASMUS SMITH'S SCHOOL AT GLYDE FARM.

12250. *Secretary.*—The evidence with regard to the Glyde Farm School is explained clearly in the correspondence. I read the following letter from the Rev. S. Townsend:—

"The Rectory, Louth, June 21st, 1855.

"SIR,—My schoolmaster has just handed me a letter he received from you, and which I think it is better to answer myself. Before my collation to the parish of Louth there were two schools in it, one supported by private contributions, and the other under the Board of Erasmus Smith. This, I suspect, is the school you allude to. The schoolmaster left it before I came here, and Mr. Upton, of Glyde Farm, claimed the schoolhouse as his property, and refused to give it again for school purposes, and it is now uninhabited. I believe there was something about an acre of land attached to it. I did every thing I could to re-open it, and the Trustees of Erasmus Smith's fund kindly held over the salary for nearly six months; but as we were unable to influence Mr. Upton we were obliged to relinquish the matter. Whether Mr. Upton had right on his side in closing the school, or not, I cannot say; but I suppose he had. This place was bought from Lord Clermont, who, I suppose, would answer any questions on the matter. On consideration, I think Mr. Upton had the power of keeping in his own hands the school, as I believe Lord Clermont spoke to him about it, but without effect.

"I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "SOMERSET L. C. TOWNSEND, D.D.

"I should be very happy to aid in any way in re-opening the school. Mr. Colgan is master of the school supported by private contributions."

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DUNDALK.

Erasmus Smith's School at Glyde Farm.

Documentary Evidence.

12251. The following letter containing the evidence respecting the school was then addressed to Lord Clermont from the Commissioners :—

"MY LORD,—I am directed by her Majesty's Commissioners for Inquiring into Endowed Schools in Ireland to state, that it appears from the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, made in 1826, (pp. 722–3), that there was then a school at Glyde Farm, Louth, under the Board of Erasmus Smith. The Commissioners have been informed, in answer to their inquiries, that this school has been closed by Mr. Upton, who purchased the Glyde Farm Estate from your Lordship, and who claims the site of the schoolhouse as his property.

"In the Report on Education made in 1809–12 (Parliamentary paper 47), p. 220, it is stated that the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Fund had resolved on founding an additional number of English schools, and that whenever any proprietor of land was desirous of having one established on his estate, the Governors agreed, on his conveying to them in perpetuity a certain proportion of land, not exceeding two acres, to contribute a sum not greater than £300 towards erecting a schoolhouse thereon, and to grant an endowment to the master of £30 per annum.

"In the Second Report (1826) already referred to, it is stated that the school at Glyde Farm had attached to it 'a very good house—cost £300;' and that 'Colonel Fortescue gives master a house built at his own expense, and half an acre of land, and pays mistress her salary.'

"From this statement, in connexion with the passage quoted from the Report of 1809–12, it appears to the Commissioners that the schoolhouse, which 'cost £300,' was built with a grant from Erasmus Smith's Board; and that although the master's residence was built by Colonel Fortescue, and belonged to him, that this circumstance may have led to a misapprehension as to the property in the site of the school, which, in ordinary course, should have been conveyed in perpetuity to the Board of Erasmus Smith's schools.

"Under these circumstances the Commissioners desire me to request the favour of such information with respect to the endowment as your lordship may think it would be advantageous, for the purpose of the inquiry, to communicate.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "W. N. HANCOCK.

"The Right Hon. Lord Clermont."

12252. The following answer was received from Lord Clermont :—

"Ravensdale Park, Flurry Bridge,

"July 23rd, 1855.

"SIR,—From the number of years which have elapsed since the establishment of the school at Glyde Farm, to which the communication with which I have been honoured by the Commissioners for Inquiring into Endowed Schools in Ireland alludes, I can have no recollection of the circumstances attending it; nor am I in possession, to my knowledge, of any document throwing light upon the details. But as the sale of that property to Mr. Upton was made by me, I may, I think, safely infer from the fact of nothing at that time appearing to show that the site of the schoolhouse had been sold or leased to the Board of Erasmus Smith, that no such conveyance or lease was made by my father, Colonel Fortescue; for it seems very unlikely that the law adviser of the purchaser should not have detected, even if it had been overlooked by my solicitor, a circumstance of such importance in the conveyance of the estate.

"Until the receipt of your letter of the 17th, I had never heard that a grant of money had been made by the Board of Erasmus Smith, towards the building of the schoolhouse, or that the master's salary was contributed by that body.

"I made inquiries on the subject from Thomas Lee Norman, of Corballis, a gentleman of property, resident for many years in the immediate neighbourhood of Glyde Farm school, of which I herewith enclose a copy.

"It would have afforded me pleasure to present the Commissioners with useful information about the school in question, the closing of which I cannot but regret.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

"CLERMONT.

"To the Secretary to the
"Commissioners of Endowed Schools."

12253. I also read the following letter from Mr. T. Lee Norman :—

"Corballis, 21st July, 1855.

"MY DEAR LORD CLERMONT,—Colonel Fortescue asked me if I would join him in building a schoolhouse: I replied, 'Yes, provided it is built half-way between Glyde Farm gate and my gate.' The site agreed on was the wood opposite Doran's gate. Colonel Fortescue then built the schoolhouse where it stands, and when finished, furnished me with the account, amount £300 odd. I did not contribute because the school was not built on the site agreed upon, nor was the change made with my concurrence. I feel confident the ground schoolhouse or residence never was leased to the Board, and that the grant was given in consequence of Colonel Fortescue having offered a residence, or to pay a schoolmaster; I mean by the 'grant' the annual salary.

"The schoolhouse could not have been built by funds from the Board; and if any grant was made by [qy. 'to' C.] Colonel Fortescue, it must have been made after the house was built.

"I am, truly yours,

"To Lord Clermont." (Signed) "T. LEE NORMAN.

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INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S SCHOOL, DUNDALK.

DUNDALK.

Incorporated Society's School, Dundalk.

Documentary Evidence.

12254. *Secretary.*—The first information with regard to this school is contained in the Third Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education made in 1808. They there give the rental of the estate of the late Hon. Mrs. Anne Hamilton, in the barony of Dufferin, and county of Down, vested in the Incorporated Society in Dublin, for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland. In the same Report it is stated to belong to the school at Dundalk. The townland is "Killinchy," and the rental is there given at £276 2*s.* 8½*d.* At page 37 they mention there was a school at Dundalk, and that the total number of children received into the school at that time was twenty-three. It appears the school at that time was for girls, and not for boys, as at present.

12255. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826. At page 717 they mention the Dundalk Charter school. Master and mistress, John and Frances Kidd, both Protestants. A free school. Total income of master and mistress, £56 10*s.* Total number of children in the school, 100; all girls, and of the Established Church. Schoolhouse a large slated house, cost £3,600.

12256. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the report of the Commissioners of Municipal Corporations in Ireland, 1833, page 897. They state:—"Mr. Dalton has informed us that in 1726 the Hon. Mrs. Anne Hamilton built a charity school in Dundalk, and endowed it with the lands of Killinchy, in the county of Down, and that Mrs. Hamilton's trustees assigned over this endowment to augment the charter school establishment at Dundalk. The rental of 'the Killinchy estate' appears from the Society's accounts for the year ended 5th January, 1832, to have amounted to £332 10*s.* 11*d.* per annum. It appears to be subject to a chief rent of £24 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum."

12257. The next information with regard to this school is contained in a Tabular Digest of charitable funds designed for education, contained in the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools, that sat in 1835. It is there mentioned under the head of "Killinchy, county Down," that the annual income left by Mrs. Anne Hamilton was £308 2*s* 8½*d.* The authority given for that is the reports of the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations. It is stated—"This annuity has been for nearly a century allocated to a charter school at Dundalk; an appropriation which, I apprehend, was not warranted by Mrs. Hamilton's will." This was the evidence of Mr. D'Alton, who was examined before the Committee. The next information is to be found in the Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, 1835. At 178[a] they mention a charter school for females at Dundalk. "Supported, together with other schools of the same kind, by the funds vested in the Incorporated Society, from which the children are clothed, maintained, and apprenticed. The total number at the school then was eleven." A circular was addressed to the Incorporated Society, and they make a return, which I read. [Return is read.] The master has also made a return.

Mr. *John Turner* sworn and examined.

Mr. John Turner.

12258. *Chairman.*—You are the master of the Dundalk institution?—Yes.

12259. When were you appointed?—In July, 1853.

12260. How many pupils have you at present?—Eighty-six; there are forty-two foundation boarders, forty-two pay boarders, and two of my own children.

12261. Have you any day scholars?—Yes; there are nine day scholars; I meant there were eighty-six boarders.

12262. How are the foundation scholars selected?—Out of the counties of Down and Louth, the parish of Keady, in the county Armagh, and the parish of Ramoan, in the county Antrim; they are selected by public examination once a year.

12263. When are the examinations held?—Either in the end of June or the beginning of July, at the institution.

12264. Who examines the candidates?—The Rev. Isaac Ashe has examined once since I came to this place.

12265. In what state of repair are the buildings?—In good repair.

12266. By whom are they repaired?—The Incorporated Society.

12267. Is there any inspection of the school?—There is a weekly inspection by the catechist, who comes once a-week and examines the children, and also the house; he goes through it, generally speaking, not invariably.

12268. Does he examine the children in their secular education?—Not necessarily so; he frequently does.

12269. How long does he examine on each visit?—It averages about three hours.

12270. What day of the week?—Wednesday.

12271. Is there any other inspection in the school?—The Governors inspect by a deputation of the Incorporated Society.

12272. Do you make any report to the Incorporated Society?—Yes.

12273. When?—We send up the reports the visitors make quarterly or periodically: not invariably by the quarter; we send up any reports that the visitors may enter in the book, and which the catechist makes.

12274. Do you send up any report of the state of the establishment?—In what respect?

12275. As to the number of boys attending, and other respects?—Yes.

12276. How often do you make these reports?—The committee were in the habit of meeting monthly; they have changed it to meeting quarterly at present; but when they

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DUNDALK.

Incorporated Society's School, Dundalk.

Mr. John Turner.

met monthly, I have always made a return to the local committee of the number of boys that day in the institution, and that was sent up at that time.

12277. What religious persuasion are the pupils?—All of the Church of England, at least all present; they attend the Church of England while in the institution.

12278. Have you heard any complaints on religious grounds from people who wish to send their children to the institution?—I should mention that there is one of the day boys who is a Roman Catholic at present, but we do not recognise him as such.

12279. Does he read the Scriptures?—He does.

12280. What prizes are given at the school?—There are no prizes except the great prize, that of the boys getting into Santry Training School. Three boys get every year to that institution, which is a great prize.

12281. How do they get admission to that school?—Those who are going out are re-examined; they are examined on the day of their leaving the institution, and the three best answerers are forwarded to Santry. The catechist gives prizes at his own expense to the best answerers in the Scriptures every year.

12282. What punishments have you?—We have, generally speaking, privation, and we sometimes resort to corporal punishments.

12283. What is the nature of the corporal punishment?—Slapping on the hand with a cane.

12284. Do you flog them?—Sometimes; very rarely.

12285. For what offences do you flog?—I would flog for swearing, or for theft, if we did not expel.

12286. What is the course of education?—The general course of education comprising mathematics; the classics are taught in hours which are not school-hours, in after-hours.

12287. Who takes care of the linen of the boys?—Mrs. Turner takes care of it, and so does her sister.

12288. Mr. *Stephens.*—You say that you sometimes flog the boys?—Yes.

12289. How often have you done so within the last twelve months?—I think I have done it once; I do not remember doing it more than once during the last twelve months.

12290. Did you take the boy's coat off?—I took his trousers off.

12291. Before all the boys?—Yes.

12292. Is the boy still with you?—Yes.

12293. How often did you do it in the year 1853?—Really I could not say. I do not think I do it more than once in the year, if so often.

12294. Did you do it once in 1853?—I could not say.

12295. But did you in 1854?—In last year I said.

12296. What was the offence the boy committed?—I cannot just recollect, but it was a grave offence, or that punishment would not have been resorted to.

12297. Although it occurred very recently, you cannot tell what the nature of the offence was?—I cannot just recollect; I will recollect in a very short time; to the best of my belief it was for swearing; I could not tell what it was.

12298. Do you make any report of corporal punishment when you administer it to the boys?—I do not.

12299. Then you make no report to the local committee, which is reported to consist of "several of the nobility and gentry resident in the district, together with the clergy of the counties of Down and Louth, which meets periodically, reports as to the condition and working of the establishment, and makes suggestions for consideration by the society, respecting any matters affecting the institution which may from time to time present themselves?"—Indeed I do not make any report to the local committee; but nothing of the kind, I may say, ever occurs: indeed scarcely ever occurred without my mentioning it to the catechist; he is a gentleman with whom I have more immediately to deal respecting the working of the institution, and he would make reports to the local committee.

12300. Did you make any report to the catechist respecting this punishment?—I did not.

12301. Then there are some things that occur in the working of the establishment that you do not report to the local committee?—There are some things I do not consider it necessary to report.

12302. You do not consider stripping a boy before a whole school, and administering corporal punishment to him, of sufficient importance to be reported?—I do not know whether it is of sufficient importance to mention to them or not; I would not consider I was called upon to report every thing of the kind to the local committee; I do not think the gentlemen themselves would require I should do so.

12303. Did you ever report to the local committee, or to the committee in Dublin, that you administered corporal punishment in the way that you have described?—I do not remember I did state it; I always took for granted they knew.

12304. Why?—I cannot say.

12305. You say the catechist examines the house frequently?—Yes.

12306. Did he ever remark that thirty-four basins were not sufficient for eighty-six boarders?—I really could not say; the wash-house, where the boys wash, is rather small for the present number; it was built when the school was not by any means so large; but I conceive it is not impossible for eighty-six boys to wash in thirty-four basins.

12307. I see some printed rules returned here, are they strictly observed?—That is a circular relative to the annual elections to scholarships on the foundation; the deputation of the Incorporated Society abide by it. These are not the rules for the conduct of the school; they are the rules for the bringing in of candidates.

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12308. Read the printed paper headed "Incorporated Society.—Notice," and signed Richard Ardill, secretary. Are the rules in that strictly observed?—Yes, these are strictly observed. There has been a change lately made in the rule with respect to the charge for boarders.

12309. What is the nature of the change?—It was raised by the Board from £14 to £14 10*s*.; but I should observe that I charge £15, generally speaking, since that order was made.

12310. Ten shillings more?—Yes.

12311. You say the school consists entirely of members of the United Church of England and Ireland, with the exception of one boy?—I did not say all were members of the Church of England previous to their coming to the institution; but when we receive them, we receive them as such; and they all attend the Protestant Church.

12312. Then, in fact, they are members of the Church of England?—While with us.

12313. Are they taught the Church catechism?—They are.

12314. Every boy in the school?—Yes, who is supposed not to know it.

12315. Every boy capable of learning it?—Every boy capable of learning it.

12316. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—Are the boys who are educated as day pupils, or as paying boarders, permitted to compete for admission to the Santry School?—No, they are not.

12317. Then the competition is limited to foundation boarders?—Yes.

12318. Are many of the boys who receive education, whether as day scholars, paying boarders, or foundation boarders, apprenticed to traders in Dundalk?—They are not necessarily so.

12319. Does it happen that many of them are apprenticed to trades, or do they get commercial or mercantile employments?—They are not, generally speaking, apprenticed in Dundalk; at least I have not heard of many; there is one at present in an establishment in the town; he was not apprenticed there.

12320. I think it was stated in a return relative to this school that there is a demand on the part of masters and employers to obtain the assistance of young persons educated in the school?—From time to time there have been applications.

12321. Do you say that employers are in the habit of applying to you beforehand for young persons to enter into their employments?—There have not been many applications made to me personally; I should think the catechist would be able to give you information as to that better than I can.

12322. Would they apply to him rather than to you?—The traders spoke to him rather than to me. Until lately he was residing in the town, and more amongst the people of the town than I was.

12323. Is the instruction given in the school of such a nature as to qualify young persons for commercial employments?—I should hope so.

12324. I think it was stated that surveying is taught?—Yes.

12325. Is it taught practically, and the practical use of instruments?—Yes.

12326. Have they levels and chains?—They have chains, but not levels.

12327. They are not taught the use of the theodolite?—No.

12328. Is book-keeping taught?—Yes.

12329. Is instruction given in navigation?—Not at present; navigation is not a course that is just now required by the Incorporated Society.

12330. If any of the pupils demanded instruction in navigation, is the master competent to give it?—I do not teach it myself.

12331. Is mensuration taught?—Yes.

12332. Can you state what has been the success in life of pupils educated in the school since you have become connected with it?—So far as I could see the success has been, generally speaking, good; there are, of course, some exceptions. All those who go to Santry get on remarkably well.

12333. They are distinguished both for ability and good conduct?—Yes. At present there is one of them holding a most respectable situation in this town; he was not a foundation scholar in this school; he was a foundation scholar in other schools under the Incorporated Society; he was a pupil of mine.

12334. Do you think that this system of selecting the boys for this school, and transmitting them to Santry afterwards, upon competition, has a good effect in stimulating the diligence of pupils?—I think it has. From the time they come into the institution they look forward to getting into Santry; and they know it depends upon their proficiency, but not altogether, for their character and conduct for the four years are much inquired into.

12335. You say the inquiry is rigid as regards their character as well as their progress in their studies?—Decidedly so.

12336. Have you any suggestions to offer as to the better management of the school, with reference to its discipline, or the conduct of the periodical examinations?—I have not. I have looked very closely into the whole thing, and I think it scarcely admits of improvement; I know I would not be able to improve it.

12337. Do you find that the intelligence and proficiency of the boys vary much according to the school from which they originally come?—Well, not particularly.

12338. The standard of acquirement is pretty uniform amongst the boys?—Yes; generally speaking, they do not know much more than is required of them; I know, at least, they are not intimate with much more. They naturally confine their studies to these things in which they will be examined.

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DUNDALK.

Incorporated Society's School, Dundalk.

Mr. John Turner.

12339. What opportunities are there for the recreation of the boys?—They have a ball-court and fly-poles, and they have a very considerable piece of ground a play-ground.

12340. What intervals are allowed for recreation?—They have from nine to ten in the morning; the breakfast may be over before nine; and then they have, after dinner, till five.

12341. Is the health of the boys generally good?—Generally good.

12342. Do you keep a register of the cases of illness?—Not particularly; we have the doctor's book, in which the prescriptions are entered, and we know from that.

12343. Could you turn to any book from which you could tell how many cases of illness there have been in the school in any particular year?—No, I could not.

12344. Are the doctor's accounts passed regularly through the hands of the catechist?—The doctor has a fixed salary, and the apothecary has a fixed salary.

12345. Their accounts will not in any way indicate the amount of illness in the institution?—No.

12346. Can you give us any idea of the number of cases of illness which have occurred within the institution during the last year?—Very frequently boys complain, perhaps for two or three hours in the day of head-ache or sick stomach, and particularly at this time of the year, because they eat fruit perhaps more frequently than they ought; but very seldom a case of illness lasts more than a day or two.

12347. I speak of cases of illness lasting for more than a day or two?—We have them very rarely. There was one case of fever since I came; I have been here about two years and five months.

12348. Have there been any cases of scarlatina, small-pox, or ring-worm?—No; Dr. Brunker says he recollects some; they must have been very few. There may have been one or two.

Rev. Somerset L. C. Townsend.

Rev. *Somerset L. C. Townsend* is further examined.

12349. There is one point I would wish to call the attention of the Commissioners to with regard to the admission of pupils into the Incorporated Society's School. There is a regulation made that the children that come to public examinations for admission, that they should come from a school in which every child reads the Scriptures daily. Now, I would beg to suggest to the Commissioners very respectfully, that that rule is one which particularly militates against the national schools. The Church of England children in the national schools read the Scriptures daily. I need not tell you that when Scriptural education goes on daily, it is necessary to have a notice posted up, and then the children of other denominations withdraw. In consequence of the rule that every child in the school must daily read the Scriptures, the Church of England children in the national schools are excluded. The examination in the Incorporated Society's school is entirely a Scriptural one, I may say. A boy from the national school may be most excellently educated in the Scriptures, but he would be passed by for a boy from another school, if it happened that there was one Roman Catholic child in the national school where he was educated whose parents objected to their child reading the Scriptures; the consequence is, that every boy in the national school is excluded from the competition and the chance of getting into the Incorporated Society's school.

12350. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You make no objection to the nature of the examination?—Not at all. I think it is quite fair that the examinations should be in the Scriptures—it is a necessary step, and a very proper rule; but I think it very unfair that because the parents of a Roman Catholic child in a school may object to his reading the Scriptures, that every other boy in the school should be shut out from the chance of admission into the Incorporated Society's school.

12351. Mr. *Hughes.*—The effect is to exclude the children of the national schools?—That is the effect, though I do not say the rule was made with that intention; but such is the effect.

12352. *Chairman.*—Has any gentleman present any observations to address to the Commissioners, either with reference to any endowed school in the county of Louth, or to education in general?

[For further evidence as to this school, see page 684.]

The Dundalk Endowed School.

John Neville, Esq.

THE DUNDALK ENDOWED SCHOOL.

John Neville, Esq., sworn and examined.

12353. *Chairman.*—You are county surveyor?—Yes.

12354. Do you wish to make any statement to the Commissioners?—I wrote a letter to the Commissioners.

12355. Would you wish to have it read?—Yes.

[The letter is read as follows]:—

"Jocelyn-street, Dundalk, 16th October, 1855.

"GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to call your attention to the following fact with reference to the 'Dundalk endowed school,' and to the manifest inference therefrom—that all masters or teachers hereafter to be appointed should first receive a certificate of qualification from a Board of Examiners. I would not interfere in any way with the right of appointment vested in any authority or authorities; but I would make it essential that all appointments of masters should be conferred only on persons who had first received certificates of qualification from a legally constituted Board of Examiners.

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DUNDALK.

The Dundalk Endowed School.

John Neville, Esq.

"Some years since a young friend, then staying with me, was sent to the Dundalk endowed school who, amongst other matters, was to have been instructed in the first six books of Euclid. Having, some months after his entrance, taken occasion to inquire into his progress, I learned that the boy was not only required to commit the definitions and enunciations of the respective propositions to memory, but also the whole of the demonstrations, word for word. Having written to the master to complain of this very extraordinary mode of instruction in a science that required a memory for reasons rather than for words, and which must, of necessity, retard much progress, I received in reply a very long letter, which left no doubt whatever in my mind that he was teaching a science he did not understand, however highly qualified in other subjects.

"It is almost unnecessary for me to dwell on the very great necessity there is to make mathematical science a very prominent element of general education; and if this be so masters should not be appointed who have to learn its most elementary branches.

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"JOHN NEVILLE.

"The Endowed Schools Commissioners."

12356. *Chairman.*—What school do you mean by the Dundalk endowed school?—I mean the school in Chapel-lane: but Mr. Goslett, the present master, is not the teacher referred to in the letter. Having children to educate, I find it necessary to mention what is there stated to the Commissioners.

12357. Do you consider there is sufficient means in this town for procuring a scientific education at present?—I am not aware.

12358. Is there any other school in which classical instruction is given besides Mr. Goslett's at present?—I am not aware.

12359. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have you a copy of the letter that you received from the master of the endowed school, and to which you refer in your letter of the 6th October?—I have not the original letter; it may be among my papers; but I fancy it is about seven years since, and I did not think it necessary to keep it.

ERASMUS SMITH'S SCHOOL, AT ARDEE.

Erasmus Smith's School, at Ardee.

Peter Hickey, Esq.

Peter Hickey, Esq., sworn and examined.

12360. *Chairman.*—Do you hold any office?—I am Chairman of the Town Commissioners of Ardee.

12361 We will be happy to hear any observations you have to address to the Commissioners?—There is an endowed school at Ardee on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, and the Town Commissioners of Ardee are obliged to pay, towards the master's salary, £20 Irish; and the majority of the Commissioners, indeed I may say all, consider they should have some control in the management of the school as they pay that £20 towards the master's salary.

12362. The secretary will read the information before the Commissioners with respect to the school.

Documentary Evidence.

12363. *Secretary.*—The first information with regard to the school is contained in Returns made to Parliament in 1823, page 6. It is there mentioned a schoolhouse in the Union of Ardee. No particulars are given except that it is on the foundation of Erasmus Smith. The school is also mentioned in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826, page 707. They mention two schools, one for boys and the other for girls, at Ardee. They state as to the girls' school that it is a good house—cost £200—that the Corporation of Ardee contributed £150 towards its building, and £50 from Mr. Ruxton. With respect to the boys' school, the Board of Erasmus Smith pay the master. "The Corporation of Ardee gave an acre and seven perches of land, and contributed £20 a year towards the payment of the master's salary. W. P. Ruxton, Esq., contributed £100 towards the building of the school-house."

12364. In the Report of the Commissioners of Municipal Corporations, Ireland, p. 659, the school is mentioned again. They state:—"There is no school directly under the control of the Corporation. An English school, however, established under the Act, 10 George I. (Priv.) c. 1, by the Governors of the schools founded by Erasmus Smith, has been, in a great degree, built and supported by the Corporation, who in 1806 granted one acre of the fair green as a site for the schoolhouse, and a sum of £300 for building it. The Corporation also granted an annuity of £20 for the schoolmaster in addition to £20 a-year from the Governors of Erasmus Smith's schools. The Corporation do not appoint the schoolmaster, or derive any patronage from those grants. There is also a female school established in like manner, towards the erection of which, in 1817, the Corporation granted £150. The mistress is paid a salary of £12 by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools. There are ninety-six pupils in the male school, twenty-five Protestants, seventy-one Catholics; there are sixty-nine in the female schools, ten Protestants, fifty-nine Catholics.

"We inspected the schools, and found them in a creditable condition, and they are represented to be of considerable advantage to the town."

12365. The school of Ardee is mentioned in the Ninth Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland, made in 1810. There is mention of one acre and seven

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DUNDALK.

Erasmus Smith's School, at Ardee.

Documentary Evidence.

perches of land to the school of Ardee, and that the sum of £300 was granted for the building of the school. The circumstances under which these grants were made are stated in the same Report at page 220. "The accumulation of so very large a surplus fund deserves, and has of late engaged the serious attention of the Governors, who are certainly called on to devise means of appropriating it, agreeably to the provisions and injunctions of the Charter and Act of 10th of George I. Some of their plans for this purpose have been communicated to us by their registrar, and by such of the Governors themselves as are members of this Board. They have resolved on founding an additional number of English schools, on a plan which bids fair to be generally and extensively useful, whenever any proprietor of land is desirous of having one established on his estate; provided the situation is otherwise eligible, the Governors agree on his conveying to them in perpetuity a certain proportion of land, not exceeding two acres, to contribute a sum not greater than £300 towards erecting a schoolhouse thereon, and to grant an endowment to the master of £30 per annum." The Ardee boys' school would seem to have been the first English school that was founded by the Board of Erasmus Smith under the plan referred to.

Peter Hickey, Esq.

Peter Hickey, Esq., further examined.

12366. *Chairman.*—Have you any further observations to address to the Commissioners?—Nothing further.

12367. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do the Town Commissioners want to have a share in the management of the school?—Yes.

12368. What is the nature of the management they require?—The appointment of master, for instance.

12369. Any thing else?—To visit it and overlook the course of education that would be going on, such as that.

12370. Do you find any fault with the system of education that is at present practised?—We never visited; but there have been complaints made—whispered about—that persons of different religious persuasions are obliged to read books they do not approve of—books belonging to another religious persuasion; for instance, Catholics are obliged to read the Testament of the Established Church; such as that. I often heard that whispered about. I never visited the school.

12371. In point of fact all you want is the appointment of the master and the regulation of the school?—Precisely. As we pay the money, on the principle of fair play, we would like to get some value for it.

Incorporated Society's School, Dundalk—con.

Rev. G. Studdert.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S SCHOOL, DUNDALK—(in continuation).

Rev. *George Studdert* sworn and examined.

12372. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold in connexion with the institution?—Catechist.

12373. Do you wish to make any statement relative to the institution?—I wish to state that I was not aware of flogging in the way the master described—taking down the clothes. I often heard of the master beating a boy across the shoulders for misconduct.

12374. Are all cases of punishment reported to you?—Sometimes the master may report to me that he flogged a boy for swearing, for a lie, but I regarded it as a mere blow across the shoulders; I never heard of the clothes being taken off the boy.

12375. Should you disapprove of that mode of punishment?—I should.

12376. Have you any reason to suppose that such punishments are frequent in the school?—I have not.

12377. Have you any reason to suspect the master of undue severity?—No, I cannot say I have.

12378. Is there any other matter you wish to call attention to?—I wish to mention, with respect to the lavatory, that I have frequently reported it to the Board as not being sufficient; want of funds alone prevented the Board from enlarging it. It will soon be improved, I expect. I have suggested improvements on that point.

12379. Mr. *Hughes.*—In writing?—Yes, in writing. The committee reported it, and I have frequently spoken of it.

12380. When did you report it in writing?—I could not tell at this minute; but on the last inspection, when a deputation came down, the agent went over it, and saw what was necessary.

12381. Did you report it within the last twelve months to the Board?—I may say in writing, because I sent the report of the committee.

12382. Did you get any reply to that?—No, I do not think any direct reply came to that; but last July the agent went over the place, and took down a memorandum of it, which he read to the Board in Dublin.

12383. How long have you been catechist?—About thirteen years.

12384. Did you ever report it before July, 1855?—I might say I did.

12385. At what period might you say you did?—Really I cannot tax my memory now. I did not look over the books, nor do I keep a copy of my letters.

12386. I am asking as to reports in writing by yourself?—I kept no memorandum of that.

12387. May I assume you did not report in writing?—You may not assume it.

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12388. Refer me to any period within the last thirteen years at which you did so?—I have not kept any written memorandum of it; I cannot say exactly.

12389. Did you ever get any written reply?—I cannot say I did.

12390. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you approve of the urinary and other offices being at such a distance from the house?—When we were erecting the new lavatories, it was proposed to have the new water-closet convenient to the boys.

12391. Where?—The spot was not decided upon; but that was one of the things made a *sine qua non* by the members of the Board when looking at it.

12392. Did you suggest any covered way from the house to the offices?—Not to those offices.

12393. Is not the distance too great for boys in wet and cold weather?—No, I do not think it is. If a boy was ill it might be inconvenient; but there is an arrangement for that case. When we have the new lavatories, we purpose to have a water-closet. I would wish to mention about the examination system; it was arranged by the late Mr. Thackeray for the improvement of the various schools. It stimulates the boys preparing for the course required to be gone through by candidates for admission into the institution. It was found to work remarkably well. The masters of the schools that sent boys were stimulated, and a better class of education was given to the boys. The examination itself is conducted yearly by a clergyman named year by year by the deputation, and he is selected because there are no boys coming from his own school, for it might be supposed he would favour them. The boys are arranged, and known only by numbers to the examiner. He selects the best numbers, and returns them to the deputation, who are present. I would also mention, with respect to the applications for the places of boys going out of the school, that there have been a great many applications. Since I came into the room this very day, I was asked to recommend a boy; and there are many gentlemen here I could lay my hand upon who have young lads from the establishment in their houses.

12394. *Chairman.*—What opinion have they formed of them?—Of course there are black sheep in every flock, but I have generally heard a good account of them. Many have been under Sir John M'Neill on the railway, and some even have gone to India.

12395. Could you state what proportion have turned out badly?—I could not say. I am very glad to say they turned out very fair—those I heard of.

12396. Do you think it would be advisable to keep a record of the after-conduct of the boys?—Why, it has often been found out by masters from time to time. Mr. Thackeray was anxious to have a report of that sort, and made many inquiries; and I have seen many lists of the kind in his hand made out by masters.

12397. Do you think it would be advisable to have such reports?—I think it would be very advisable. I am not certain whether they do so at the Board in Dublin or not, but I think it would be a very pleasing thing.

12398. Have you any other observations to address to the Commissioners?—No, my Lord.

The Hon. *Augustus Jocelyn* sworn and examined.

Hon. A. Jocelyn.

12399. As a member of the local committee, I wish to mention that on several occasions we made recommendations relative to matters, some of which have been alluded to in the course of this inquiry. We called attention to the deficiency of sheeting, shirts, basins, and other necessaries and conveniencies for the children. These have been taken no notice of whatever by the Board in Dublin. The majority of the committee also made observations relative to the catechist being non-resident, and his attending only once a week for three hours, as was given in evidence here. That, I believe, is to come forward at some general meeting; but at all events no notice has been taken of it. In fact, in my opinion, the local committee is of no use; their powers are so circumscribed, and their suggestions are treated with so little attention by the Board in Dublin, that I for one intended to give up attending in future, unless a different course is taken. I can answer personally for the great demand for boys educated at this establishment. I am cognizant of several in the employment of friends of mine who have turned out remarkably well. I have had several employed in railway business under my superintendence, and we always try to get boys out of the institution for the railway. I am also aware that several gentlemen in the town have had them employed in their offices, and they have given satisfaction.

12400. Mr. *Hughes.*—Were the recommendations of the local committee to the Board in Dublin in writing?—They were taken down by the catechist.

12401. Were they transmitted?—No doubt. They were regularly taken down, and no doubt they were transmitted.

Rev. *George Studdert* further examined.

Rev. G. Studdert.

12402. Mr. *Hughes.*—Did you transmit to the Board in Dublin the recommendations or suggestions of the local committee?—I may say I have. I wrote them out. I left it to the master, and I may say they have been sent.

12403. Whose duty is it?—It is only voluntary. I am not bound to do it. I take down the notes, and get them signed by the chairman present. And frequently I have asked the chairman to remain till I copied out the notes, and have them signed by the chairman then, but I do not say that has always been done.

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DUNDALK.

Incorporated Society's School, Dundalk.

Rev. G. Studdert.

Mr. John Turner.

12404. If you do not transmit them, the master does?—Yes.

12405. But you are satisfied that either by you or the master the suggestions of the local committee have been transmitted to the Board in Dublin?—Yes. I am satisfied of that.

Mr. *John Turner* further examined.

12406. Mr. *Hughes.*—Are you in the habit of transmitting the suggestions of the local committee to the Board?—Yes.

12407. Have you transmitted all that were given to you by the catechist?—Except such as were transmitted immediately by himself.

12408. *Chairman.*—Is there any gentleman has any observations to address to the Commissioners? We will be happy to receive suggestions in reference to education in general, or the education of the middle classes, in this district.

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NAVAN, 19TH OCTOBER, 1855.

NAVAN.

Present:—The MARQUESS of KILDARE; Rev. Dr. GRAVES; Mr. STEPHENS; and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

MISS DEMPSEY'S ENDOWMENT FOR SCHOOLS AT KELLS.

Miss Dempsey's Endowment for Schools at Kells.

William Ford, Esq., Town Clerk of Dublin, sworn and examined.

William Ford, Esq.

12409. *Chairman.*—You are agent to the trustees of Dempsey's Schools?—Yes; since the commencement. I was called on by your Secretary to send in a return, and I sent in that which is before the Commissioners. I omitted to state the number of boys attending. The return I got up to Dublin was so many girls. It should be stated that the average number of boys attending the school is 300. I also omitted to state in the return the chattel property of Miss Dempsey: legacies left to the establishment. I can give the exact figure to the Secretary when I go to town: the amount of her chattel property and the residue which was left. It became a matter of suit between the executors and Dr. Cantwell, his Lordship who is present here. It was a question whether they were entitled to the residuary fund. Dr. Cantwell, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath, and the Rev. Mr. M'Evoy stated in their answer they would not accept of it, if it was decreed to them that it should be given to the charity. The other executor was a layman, and claimed it in his own favour. The suit was decided in our favour; it came to £3,000 or £4,000. It was laid out in building the schools. The contract for building was £5,040. I brought with me the books to show the account of the expenditure; they are here.

12410. Where are the schools?—In Kells; a female and a male school. I have also brought down the rental of the estate. [The same is handed in.] It shows the lettings. The lands were let by public advertisement to those we thought the most solvent, and I believe the highest bidders, before 1845. They got an abatement since of 10*s.* an acre, which the trustees are about to insist upon in future.

12411. How long have you been agent to the trustees?—Since the commencement.

12412. State the period?—January 24, 1842; I see an entry here. They had the endowment before that, but the site and other matters were not settled. The building was in 1842. "Contract for building, £5,050 8*s.* 11*d.*" It was all paid. They were obliged to borrow a sum of money, about £1,000, to complete the work.

12413. How much of that £1,000 has been paid off?—It is now in course of payment. The principle on which we keep the accounts is, when we receive the rents to lodge them in bank to the credit of the trustees; they draw, and every year we balance the accounts. The bank book is balanced.

12414. Mr. *Stephens.*—The annual rental is £899 18*s.* 6*d.*?—Yes, but we do not receive that amount.

12415. There was a voluntary abatement of 10*s.* an acre, or £159 4*s.*?—Yes.

12416. When is that to be withdrawn?—They propose at the next audit of the accounts to cease the abatement. We must give six months' notice to the tenants of our intention to raise the rent; we must have the consent of the trustees; but I think the land is worth it now.

12417. Are all your endowments derived under this will?—All the endowments are derived from this will. Before the abatement was given, the opinion of the present Judge Moore was taken, as to whether the trustees had a right to give an abatement or not. He was of opinion they had, and that they had a right to allocate money towards feeding the children in the schools; and a great deal of money was laid out in giving them breakfasts during the famine years.

12418. Is this an accurate copy of the will which is produced?—I sent it from my own office, and of course they compared it.

12419. I assume it is correct?—There were two suits about it, one in the Prerogative, and one afterwards in Chancery. The Attorney-General was the man who instituted it. Miss Dempsey has no relations.

12420. I suppose you have the papers?—I have.

12421. Do you furnish the trustees with a schedule of the papers you may have in respect of this charity, so that if any accident were to occur to you, they would be able to ascertain the documents in your possession at the time of your death?—Yes; I can do so.

12422. Have you furnished the trustees with a schedule of all the deeds in your possession relating to the trust?—No; I was law agent and land agent, and they are with me. They have these books before them at their meetings; they generally meet once a-year.

12423. They are all registered?—Yes; I do not think the leases are registered. They belong to the trustees, and I have no demand upon them.

12424. I do not say you have; but the advantage of giving the trustees a schedule of them is this, that in case of any accident occurring to you, they would be enabled immediately to demand from your executors those documents, whereas at present they have no knowledge of them?—Of course, I will give them a schedule; they are entitled to it; I have given no schedule.

12425. It is not the practice in Ireland I perceive?—They are in safe custody; they are in the muniment room belonging to the Corporation of Dublin. I keep them there in order to preserve them from fire.

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NAVAN.

Miss Dempsey's Endowment for Schools at Kells.

William Ford, Esq.

12426. From the regularity of your accounts, I thought you might have pursued the English system of having a schedule.

12427. *Chairman.*—In the amended return it is stated there are 300 boys and 330 girls?—Yes.

12428. Have you any observations to address to the Commissioners?—I am here to answer any questions that may be put. Mr. Doyle, the principal of the boy's school is here, and some of the boys to be examined, as you were not going to Kells. Dr. Cantwell is one of the trustees, and the Rev. Mr. M'Evoy is the other.

12429. The Commissioners will direct an Assistant Commissioner to visit the schools, and inspect the accounts?—The accounts will be in Dublin; he can visit me there.

Drogheda Blue School.

Documentary Evidence.

DROGHEDA BLUE SCHOOL.

12430. *Secretary.*—There is a case brought here from Drogheda, in the County of Louth, the Commissioners having visited the school in Drogheda, after holding their court at Dundalk. I will read the information with regard to the school. It appears by the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826, p. 710, that in St. Peter's Church-yard, Drogheda, there was a Protestant school, of which Michael Daly was the master; it was both a free and a pay school. The annual income of the master was £56 17*s.* 6*d.*, besides what twelve day scholars produced. The schoolhouse is a slated house, built of lime and stone, cost £500. Thirty-one Protestants in the school, of the Established Church, and one Presbyterian. Supported by subscriptions, and a grant from the Corporation; the resident gentry of Drogheda and its vicinity built the schoolhouse.

12431. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland in 1835, 195[a]. It is mentioned, a free school, kept by Mr. Daly, supported by voluntary contributions, amounting to £52 10*s.* per annum. Fourteen boys in the school, who are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and English grammar.

12432. The school is also mentioned in the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on Foundation Schools in Ireland, 1835. It is there stated, annual income £18 9*s.* 3*d.*, for apprenticing freemen's children: grantor, the Rev. Dr. Coxe, Dean of Ferns. The bequest is also mentioned in the Report of the Commissioners of Municipal Corporations in Ireland. At page 886 they state:—"By deed bearing date 3rd September, 1716, the Rev. Dr. Coxe, Dean of Ferns and Vicar of St Peter's, purchased from the Corporation of Drogheda, a rent-charge of £20 per annum, payable out of the lands of Killineer, in the parish of St. Peter, and county of the town of Drogheda.

"This rent-charge he bequeathed to the Mayor, Recorder, and Justices of the Peace, or the major part of them in trust, that they should from time to time for ever thereafter lay out and dispose of said yearly sum towards putting and placing out the son and sons of freemen, members of the Church of Ireland, as by law established, and who should be freemen of the Corporation of Drogheda, and inhabitants within the liberties thereof, for two years at the least, next before their death or before the time of placing out such sons apprentices to such trades, callings, and employments, and to such masters, being members of the said Church of Ireland, as the said Justices, or the major part of them should think fit, and for and towards the buying and providing such clothes and apparels for such sons so to be put out as in such cases is usual.

"This fund appears to be applied according to the trusts of the Bequest."

12433. A return has been received from the master, John Shaw. In that return he makes no statement with regard to charters, wills, or deeds. [The return is read.] I believe there is no return from the trustees. The master, the treasurer, and the clergyman connected with the school are in attendance.

Mr. John Shaw.

Mr. *John Shaw* sworn and examined.

12434. *Chairman.*—You are master of the Drogheda Blue school?—Yes.

12435. How long?—Eleven years.

12436. Who appointed you?—The Governor, the Rev. Arthur Wynne. The gentlemen who subscribed were summoned to meet in July, 1843, I think, or 1844. The school was rebuilt in that year, and I did not enter upon the duties immediately upon being appointed. I am eleven years in the school last July.

12437. Where were you educated?—In the Queen's county.

12438. Were you ever trained as a schoolmaster?—No.

12439. Did you ever hold a school before this?—Yes.

12440. Where?—The parish school of St. Peter's in Drogheda; I had a school of my own.

12441. How many pupils have you at present?—Thirteen.

12442. How many boarders?—They are all boarders. They are boarded in the school. There is one of them not in the school at present. He is on the establishment. He got a sore foot. His mother took him off. The surgeon thought the foot should be cut off from scrofula. But she is allowed maintenance for him out of the fund.

12443. How are the pupils selected?—By the votes of the governors. Parents and others apply by petition; and they are admitted by the gentlemen who subscribe, at a general meeting.

12444. Are they all Protestants?—All.

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12445. Are they all the sons of freemen?—Some of them. When applicants do not appear as freemen's sons, they admit those who are destitute—the sons of poor Protestants, orphans from the Protestant Orphan Society, and deserted children.

12446. Who supplies the school with books and school requisites?—The treasurer purchases them.

12447. Do you select the books?—Yes; from the Church Education Society we get them, they are so cheap.

12448. How often do the boys get new clothes?—Once a year. They are badly off for clothes. The funds are very low. The sermon has not been preached yet.

12449. At what time do they generally get their clothes?—October or November.

12450. Are you clerk to the parish church?—I am.

12451. Do you receive a salary as clerk?—I do.

12452. Mr. *Stephens.*—You have stated that you have been twelve years master of this school?—Yes; twelve years since I was appointed, but I entered upon the duties of the school in July, 1844.

12453. When you were appointed master, was the school in as dirty and filthy a state as it was yesterday?—I cannot say. The school was newly built when I went into it.

12454. Was the school, eleven years ago, when you first became master, in as dirty and filthy a state as it was yesterday?—There was no school in it when I went. It was taken down in 1842 or 1843, and rebuilt.

12455. Has it ever been washed since it was built?—Every week.

12456. We will commence with the bed-room: when was that last washed?—Either Friday or Saturday last.

12457. When was the part near the fire place washed?—At that time.

12458. Did you not see the state it was in yesterday?—Yes.

12459. Was it not disgusting?—Where the bed-room bucket remained there was some little droppings upon it. It was washed that day.

12460. Was it not disgusting?—I should not think so.

12461. Perhaps you will say it was clean?—That spot I would not say.

12462. If neither filthy nor cleanly, what was it?—It was damp.

12463. Was it not offensive?—I did not think so.

12464. How many boys sleep in the room?—Twelve.

12465. We did not see the bucket?—It is taken down every morning.

12466. Where is it placed?—Just at the fire-place.

12467. For the use of all the boys?—All the boys.

12468. That is the only utensil they have?—That is all.

12469. How do you account for the dirt that was about the spot where the bucket is placed?—Yesterday was the day for washing the room, and, in sweeping, some straw that fell from the beds was not taken down.

12470. Did you not account for it yesterday by saying that the bucket was too small, and sometimes overflowed?—I said sometimes.

12471. When did it happen last?—I could not say the particular day.

12472. Do you mean to swear the dirt we pointed out to you yesterday was not the result of the bucket overflowing?—I do.

12473. What was it?—A little straw that was about the place till the room would be washed.

12474. What was the straw put there for?—It was swept off the room.

12475 How did it get on the room?—From the beds.

12476. How did it get out of the beds?—Some of them are a little ripped, and are worn.

12477. Some of the beds have large holes in the centre?—Some are a good deal worn.

12478. Have some large holes in the centre?—They have, some of them.

12479. How long have they been in use?—The ticks?

12480. Yes?—I could not say exactly.

12481. Have they been ten years in use?—No.

12482. How many years?—I suppose four or five years.

12483. How long has the straw been in use?—That is changed every six or seven weeks.

12484. Do you purchase the straw?—I do.

12485. Do you keep an account of it?—I have an account.

12486. Of course we shall find the straw entered in it?—I think I have not the general book with that account.

12487. Turn to the entries in your book, seven weeks ago, and show me the entry for straw at that time or since?—It is not put down as straw. I have here, June, 1*s.* 6*d.* I think that was for straw.

12488. Will you swear it was?—I am pretty sure it was. I would not like to swear to the matter, when I have not the other book with me.

12489. What is the date of that entry?—June.

12490. Turn to May, and show me any entry in May for straw?—I do not find any entry here.

12491. How do you account for that?—It might be I got straw without charging it; I sometimes have done so. It does not cost much—about a shilling or so; five bundles of straw for the beds.

12492. I want you to point me out the entries for the straw. Commence from the 1st

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NAVAN.

Drogheda Blue School.

Mr. John Shaw.

of January and continue down to the present moment, and tell me how many entries are there in the books for straw for the beds?—I find here the 30th of December, 1854.

12493. I am speaking of the period from the 1st of January, 1855, down to the present moment. Show me how many entries you have in the book for straw during that time?—I find only three during that time, but I am sure I charged it more frequently.

12494. Give me the first of the three?—I have here the 30th of December, 1*s.* 3*d.*

12495. I am asking from the 1st of January, 1855, down to the present moment. Answer me that question, and then give me any explanation you think proper?—There is, on the 3rd of February, 6*s.* 4*d.* for whitewashing and straw. I know that, though it is not mentioned.

12496. Show me that entry. I find it is "By cost of whitewashing, &c."?—That was straw. I do not make a separate entry for every little thing of that kind.

12497. Did you not profess to read the entry?—I did.

12498. Show me the word "straw"?—It is not there. I am satisfied the 6*s.* 4*d.* includes straw.

12499. Do you swear it does?—I do not like to swear to those things, not having the general book with me; but I believe it most positively to be so.

12500. Have you any entry through the entire book for "straw"?—No, not separately.

12501. Show me the other entries to which you refer, and in which you say straw is included?—The "2nd of July, 1*s* 6*d.*".

12502. Why this is "Cash to barber, 1*s.* 6*d.*," that you have pointed to?—That is not the one I intended to refer to.

12503. There is only one 1*s.* 6*d.* in the column. I find, "By additional money expenses, 1*s.* 6*d.*: that is the one, I suppose?—Yes.

12504. Do you mean to swear that that 1*s.* 6*d.* was for straw?—I am pretty positive it is; but I do not like to swear.

12505. You will not swear any of those entries to which you have referred were for straw?—No.

12506. Show me the next entry?—That is the last.

12507. Then am I to understand that from the 3rd of February to July you have no entry whatever in respect of straw or of "money expenses"?—On the 2nd of June I have another of the same kind, 1*s.* 6*d.*

12508. Now, having disposed of the straw, let me ask you when was the ticken purchased?—I cannot tell.

12509. Was it purchased since you became master?—It was.

12510. How many years ago?—I suppose four or five.

12511. When was the ticken washed?—Some has not been washed since it was purchased; some has been washed within the last three or four months, such as the one I showed you yesterday, where a boy unfortunately wets the bed.

12512. You say that some of the ticken has not been washed for five years?—Yes.

12513. Has it been in constant use during that time?—Yes.

12514. When were the counterpanes purchased?—Some of them are there since I came.

12515. Eleven years?—Yes.

12516. The one I pulled up with my stick yesterday was as black as my coat?—That is the colour they have ever been.

12517. Have they been there eleven years. How often have they been washed? Has that one I pointed out to you yesterday ever been washed?—It has, within the last six months; that one particularly I told you of, the boy that had the weakness I mentioned.

12518. Were there any tickens in the room that have never been washed?—There were.

12519. How many?—Well, I dare say there are five or six that have not been washed.

12520. Then, if I understand you aright, those counterpanes were purchased eleven years ago; have been in constant use from that time to the present, and have never been washed?—Some of them have never been washed.

12521. And that which was the dirtiest was washed within the last six months?—Yes.

12522. Then the cleanest looking blankets and the cleanest looking counterpanes have not been washed for eleven years?—The blankets have been occasionally washed.

12523. But some have not been washed for eleven years?—Yes.

12524. Are there any bedsteads?—No; there were never any since I came. There is a raised place on the floor, on which the beds are laid flat.

12525. How often is the linen changed?—The sheets once a month.

12526. When were the blankets purchased?—I do not know how long ago.

12527. How many years ago?—It may be three or four.

12528. Will you swear it was only three or four?—I think it is not longer; I cannot swear. The accounts for these things are paid by the treasurer.

12529. Were there any of them purchased when you first became master?—Not any there now.

12530. The blankets, you think, were purchased about three or four years ago?—Yes.

12531. How often have the blankets I was looking at yesterday been washed?—We have no blankets to change them.

12532. Have they been washed during the last three or four years?—They have.

12533. When?—I could not tell.

12534. Were they washed during the present year?—Some of them were.

12535. How many?—I cannot tell; I leave the regulation of that to Mrs. Shaw.

12536. Who pays for the washing?—They are washed in the house.

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NAVAN.

Drogheda Blue School.

Mr. John Shaw.

12537. Do you charge for the washing?—I do not.

12538. Who finds the soap?—The governors.

12539. Where is the account for soap for washing the blankets?—There is 14*s.* 11*d.* on the 3rd of February, but not for washing blankets; for the general use of the house.

12540. When were you paid for soap for washing the blankets?—I am not paid at all. I get the account from Mr. Hill.

12541. I want you to show me the entries in your book for soap?—There is the last account, 9*s.* 6*d.* for soap and candles.

12542. Was it soap for washing blankets?—No; for the general use of the school—washing sheets and shirts.

12543. I want to know how often have the blankets been washed during the last five years?—They are not washed separately from the boys' clothes, and I cannot tell.

12544. How many times have they been washed?—I cannot tell.

12545. Have they been washed twice?—I think they have.

12546. Will you swear it?—I will not.

12547. When were the sheets last washed?—Every week some of them are washed. Some of them get sheets more frequently than others.

12548. Have you a spare set of sheets?—We have three for each bed—one for the wash.

12549. Have you any account for the washing of the sheets?—No; it goes in the general washing of the school.

12550. Who holds the sinecure office of washerwoman?—My servant.

12551. So I thought?—But it is by no means a sinecure.

12552. I am speaking of the duties of the servant in respect of the washing for the school. Where do the boys wash themselves?—In the yard, at the back-door of the school, with a tub of water.

12553. At the pump?—There is no pump. We are very badly off for water in Drogheda.

12554. Do they wash themselves in the tub every morning?—Yes.

12555. What quantity of water would the tub hold?—Five or six gallons.

12556. Do all the boys wash themselves in the tub?—They do.

12557. How often is the water changed?—Fresh water every morning: I see that myself.

12558. Do the boys ever bathe?—They do sometimes.

12559. Where?—In the river Boyne.

12560. When did they bathe last?—July last.

12561. How often?—I think only once.

12562. How often in June?—Not at all this year, I think.

12563. Then they bathed once during the entire of the year in the river?—Yes. They have much more frequently gone to bathe, but I was very unwell. I was very badly able to walk, and my medical adviser did not wish me to come to Navan to-day. I was not able to go with them, and I was afraid to let them go by themselves.

12564. Then, in point of fact, they have not been washed this year?—They bathed in July once.

12565. Only once?—I think only once.

12566. With the exception of the washing they got in the Boyne in July last, will you swear they were washed all over from January to the present time?—Except that occasion, I could not swear; but I call them every morning at seven o'clock, and see that they wash themselves.

12567. Is there an unlimited supply of water?—As much as is necessary. They have a piece of soap sufficiently large for washing.

12568. When did they wash their bodies?—I do not think they did it since they washed in the river. I used to bring soap occasionally to make them wash in the river.

12569. Then, with the exception of the bathing in the river Boyne in July, from the 1st of January down to this time, the only parts of their persons that have been washed are their faces and hands?—And their feet. Generally once a week they wash their feet; sometimes more frequently. When their boots are repairing their feet are washed every night. The man may keep the shoes for two or three days.

12570. All in the tub of water?—No; the tub is emptied when they wash their faces and hands.

12571. And a fresh supply put in?—Certainly.

12572. When was the school-room washed?—Last Saturday.

12573. Who washed it?—Two of the boys.

12574. Is it washed every Saturday?—Every Saturday.

12575. How do you account, then, for the accumulation of dirt and filth?—The boys have the school-room as a place where they resort in leisure hours, and they are in and out there making kites. They have very heavy shoes with nails, and they bring in clay and dirt sticking to their feet.

12576. When the Commissioners pointed your attention yesterday to the state of the school-room, did you not see the great accumulation of dirt and filth that was in every part of it?—The school-room cannot be very clean. I did not see any accumulation more than usual.

12577. That is not an answer to my question. I ask you whether you did not see the accumulation of dirt and filth in the school-room?—I did not.

12578. I assume then, that it was in the same state as usual?—It is swept in the morning before we go in; and at the time you came in, from nine to ten o'clock, there might have come in some sand on their feet, and that is all I know of it.

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NAVAN.

Drogheda Blue School.

Mr. John Shaw.

12579. When was the kitchen washed?—On Saturday.

12580. It was so dirty yesterday that my feet actually clung to the flooring: how do you account for that?—I cannot account for that. I am very seldom in the kitchen; I have no time to go there. It might be that they were cooking the dinner.

12581. The entire kitchen was in that state?—It is washed every Saturday.

12582. It was the nearest approach to a slob, if you know what that is?—Yes.

12583. When were you in the kitchen last?—I cannot say, I was there this morning before I came here.

12584. Did not the quantity of dirt strike you?—It had not been cleaned.

12585. But yesterday?—I cannot say as to yesterday; I might have been in the kitchen, but I cannot say I was. They were cooking dinner when you came, and there might have been some water spilled.

12586. I am speaking of the entire kitchen; there was not a place but was a receptacle of dirt?—I do not know how that is possible, it is washed every Saturday, and cleaned up every morning and evening again.

12587. Now about the dining hall, when was that washed?—It was certainly washed last week, and it is generally washed on Thursday or Friday again, it never passed a week, and sometimes twice a week.

12588. When does all this washing go on?—In the evening sometimes.

12589. Always in the evening?—Not always; sometimes in the early part of the day.

12590. Who inspects the school?—No one came to inspect it. The vicar comes sometimes, and his assistants; the vicar, Mr. Ormsby, or his assistants, may come in.

12591. Is there any report book of their visits?—No.

12592. When did Mr. Ormsby visit the school?—He has been unwell; he was in it within the last month; he is not living in the parish, he is delicate in health.

12593. Who visits the school?—His assistant, the Rev. J. G. Eccles.

12594. How often?—I could not tell; he used to come once or twice in the fortnight to examine the boys; his occupations are much more numerous now than when Mr. Ormsby was well, and he has not been there perhaps so often.

12595. When was he there last?—About a fortnight ago.

12596. Has any other Protestant minister been there within the last fortnight?—No; no one came purposely to visit the school. A gentleman named Beddy comes in sometimes; he is a yearly subscriber.

12597. Does Mr Ormsby ever go up to the bedroom?—He does.

12598. When was he there last?—I could not say; it is a long time.

12599. Has Mr. Eccles ever been in the bedroom?—Yes.

12600. When?—I cannot say.

12601. Was he there since January last?—Yes; I think in July last.

12602. Did he make any remark upon the dirty state of the room?—No.

12603. Has any complaint been made by any person as to the dirty and filthy state of the place?—No.

12604. Has any remark been made to you upon the dirt of the kitchen?—No; but they do not go to the kitchen; I do not know of their going there.

12605. Is it no part of their duty to see that the place appropriated to boarders is cleanly?—I tell you simply what I know.

12606. Do they ever go to the dining-hall?—Very seldom.

12607. Did Mr. Eccles ever make any remark as to the dirt of that?—Never; I do not know was he ever in it.

12608. Was he ever in the schoolroom?—Yes; it is there he examines the boys.

12609. Does he refer to the dirt of the boys?—There is one boy very dirty, I send out to wash his hands during the day; I think he remarked him.

12610. Did he bathe in the Boyne in July?—Yes; they all bathe.

12611. Did Mr. Eccles ever remark the dirt of the flooring of the schoolroom, of the bedroom, or of the boys?—No.

12612. Nobody ever made any complaint?—Never; I was spoken to about the boards; it is a peculiar kind of deal that is in them, and they will not wash white. I spoke to the master of the poorhouse about it: and he said the wood was of a peculiar kind that would not wash white, and that his floors were of that description.

12613. Perhaps that is the cause of the blankets, counterpanes, and sheets, having a dirty appearance?—I do not say that.

12614. Who supplies the books?—The vicar.

12615. Do you get books when you apply for them?—Not always.

12616. When did you last make application to the Governors for books, and were refused?—I cannot tell; Mr. Cairnes bought some for me some time ago. I knew the state of the funds, and I do not think I made an application till he gave me some in the summer: I was waiting for the sermon.

12617. How often did you apply for books and were refused?—I was not refused.

12618. Are the boys supplied with Bibles that they can read out of?—They are; and they are examined in the Bible by Mr. Eccles, and in the Sunday-school too.

12619. You say the boys are admitted by the Governors: do you know the principle of selection?—I cannot tell; I told you that the parents or nearest relatives of a boy send in a memorial to the Governors, and that is taken into consideration on the next day of meeting.

12620. Are they all the sons of freemen?—No.

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12621. Is the treasurer in attendance?—He is here.

12622. Who keeps the accounts for the clothing?—They took an estimate from Mr. Stannage about a month ago.

12623. Who has the accounts?—Mr. Cairnes.

12624. Who cuts the boys' hair?—The barber.

12625. What is his name?—Branagan.

12626. When did he cut the boys' hair last?—There is the last charge on the book pointing to an entry.]

12627. How many boys had their hair cut?—Twelve.

12628. One penny a-head?—Yes.

12629. When was the hair cut before?—You will see it there in the book.

12630. Have the boys any brushes?—No.

12631. Any combs?—No.

12632. Neither brushes nor combs?—I keep their hair generally cut close; and they occasionally wash their heads when necessary. But there are very many things wanting which the funds will not admit of being got.

12633. When the boys are ill where do they go?—They have no place to go to, except, if they required it, to the county hospital.

12634. Who attends them?—No one attends the school.

12635. If a boy is ill with a cold what is done?—I generally try to give him something.

12636. Suppose he has a tooth that requires to be extracted?—He is sent to the dispensary.

12637. Who passes all the accounts?—Generally there are some of the directors summoned at the end of the year.

12638. "Generally;" when are they not summoned?—I think they are always summoned.

12639. Are all the bills given to the treasurer?—Yes.

12640. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—How long have the boys in the highest class been in the school?—Some of them three or four years, I think.

12641. What instruction do you give them?—Reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, and geography; and sometimes book-keeping, when they remain at the school.

12642. Have any of the Blue boys at present in the school learned book-keeping?—There are two just commencing, Kelly and Kerrigan.

12643. Have they been four years in the school?—Kelly is between fourteen and fifteen years of age: he was rather old when admitted.

12644. What proficiency has he made?—He was for three or four months in the telegraph office. I gave him leave to go to that office to take down messages; business, I believe, did not continue, and he came back to the school. He knows a pretty fair share of arithmetic.

12645. How old was he when admitted?—Thirteen.

12646. Had he learned any arithmetic before he came?—Some: very little; he has gone over fractions and practice.

12647. Is there any demand amongst persons resident in Drogheda for apprentices educated in your school?—There is one apprenticed to Mr. Harrison, painter and glazier; one with Mr. Stannage, merchant tailor; some have gone to sea. Mr. Harrison came to me and would have taken another; Mr. Stannage would have taken another, but the fee is too small, only £4 10*s*.

12648. Do employers in Drogheda show a preference for apprentices educated in the Blue school?—I cannot answer that; but there have been applications; Mr. Stannage and Mr. Harrison, who had boys, did apply, and Mr. M'Dougall, of the *Conservative*, spoke to me about a boy some time ago.

12649. What fee is paid with apprentices?—£4 10*s*.

12650. Is that considered small?—Very small; Mr. Stannage says he would not take a boy less than £15.

12651. To what trades are they apprenticed?—Shoemakers and tailors, painters and glaziers.

12652. Are they apprenticed to trades in which they have an opportunity of showing the education they receive?—One went to Mr. Shegog, the attorney, and wrote in the office, and he got 5*s*., 8*s*., and 10*s*. a-week. He wished to go to sea. Mr. Shegog, I was told, offered him 12*s*. 6*d*. to stay, but he went to sea.

12653. Can you mention any other instance of a boy in the school getting a situation requiring a good knowledge of arithmetic, and the capacity to write a good hand?—One was taken by Mr. Henry Moore—he was a very good scholar.

12654. Does he keep accounts?—No, he left him and went to sea; M'Donnell was his name.

12655. Have any of the pupils obtained such a knowledge of mensuration as to be able to turn it to account?—No.

12656. You heard me yesterday examining some of the boys who had been so long as three years in the school; did you hear them examined by me in arithmetic?—I heard you speak to some of them.

12657. Can you account for boys so long under instruction showing such a want of knowledge of the multiplication table?—One boy, James Brown, it is three years since he was admitted, but he was taken from the school.

12658. What period did he spend in the school receiving instruction?—Perhaps a year and a-half or more.

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NAVAN.

Drogheda Blue School.

Mr. John Shaw.

12659. Was he able to go through part of the multiplication table from 7 times 2 to 7 times 12?—I do not know that he would go through it, but I know he does sums in multiplication and division; he is getting on very slow; he is a very bad reader, but a good writer.

12660. You heard me ask another boy, a-year and a-half in the school, to add nine and seven; could he answer that question?—I could not say.

12661. Did you hear me ask a boy in the school to add twenty-three and eight?—I am not aware I heard you ask that.

12662. Did you hear a boy in reply to that question answer "twenty-eleven"?—I heard it; I think it was you said he gave that answer.

12663. What progress have the boys now in the school made in writing?—The boy that was at the *Telegraph* office writes pretty well, and some others write a tolerably fair hand for the time.

12664. In what state are the copy-pieces from which they learn?—A very dilapidated state indeed: worn out.

12665. They are also inked over?—There is some ink upon them; the children use them so frequently that they will ink them. Mr. Cairnes said he would get some.

12666. When did you apply to him for some?—He said he would get some; I did not apply to him.

12667. Was it within the last year?—It was.

12668. How long is it since new pieces were supplied to the boys?—A year and a half, I think.

12669. Do you think that in a well ordered school, copy pieces would be allowed in a year and a-half to get into such a shameful, filthy state?—I think they will be worn out in a year.

12670. If the boys are very dirty, of course they will soil whatever they handle. Are their copy books kept clean?—They are: you saw some yesterday.

12671. I did, but what I saw were any thing but neat and clean?—I think they are clean. I am very particular trying to keep them clean.

12672. Your notions of cleanliness are different from mine?—Some of them will be blotted by children; Mr. Ormsby looked at them and felt satisfied.

12673. Mr. *Stephens*.—The annual subscriptions and rent-charge amount to about £20. As well as I can judge, the charity sermon averages from £30 to £40. Is that to be added to the £20, or is it to be included?—It is to be added, I think.

12674. Then, £60 is what you receive from annual subscriptions, rent-charge, and charity sermon?—I made an estimate, in which I put down all the subscriptions. It is £106, and then the sermon may produce £40—sometimes less, and sometimes a little more.

12675. That would be £146?—Yes. And that is all there is for educating, clothing, and feeding the boys, and paying some apprentice fees. They have no other funds to fall back upon.

12676. How much is your salary?—£42 a-year.

12677. And a house to live in?—Yes.

12678. And a servant?—No, I have to pay and feed a servant.

12679. Then you get an allowance for washing?—Only for soap. Candles are allowed; coals, candles, and soap.

12680. House rent free?—Apartments in the house the boys live in. The apartments I occupy I do not pay any rent for.

12681. Do you hold the office of schoolmaster in consequence of your being clerk?—No, independently of it altogether. The Rev. John Magee appointed me clerk a good while before I was appointed master.

Rev. J. G. Eccles.

The Rev. *John Gilbert Eccles* sworn and examined.

12682. *Chairman*.—You are curate of the parish of St. Peter, Drogheda?—Yes.

12683. Do you often visit the Blue Boys' school?—Generally once a fortnight—formerly once a week. On account of the rector being ill I cannot go so often now.

12684. Do you examine them in the catechism?—Yes.

12685. In any other branch?—Occasionally I have done so; not generally.

12686. Having heard the examination of the master, do you wish to address any observations to the Commissioners?—Except to state that the pupils in the school labour under a very great disadvantage, in having no play-ground. The premises are very limited, indeed; and they have no place to play in except the churchyard. They have no play-ground attached to the school, so that they are more in the house than pupils elsewhere.

12687. What is your opinion of their proficiency in education?—Well, I must acknowledge that I found a good many of them rather dull, one or two boys particularly, very dull indeed in intellect. And I found others I thought better of.

12688. Do you think the master has a good manner of instructing them?—I have the highest opinion of the master, of his anxiety. He is increasing in years, and perhaps he has not the same activity in mind or body a younger master would have.

12689. Do you think he keeps the whole establishment in a proper way?—I have observed some of those things that have been referred to; but I did not like to interfere, as I am not a governor of the school. I merely visited the establishment as curate of the parish to catechise the children, and instruct them in Scripture; but not being a governor of the school I did not like to interfere with what I considered the duty of the governors.

12690. Did you feel it to be in any way your duty to report what you saw to the

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governors?—I have mentioned with regard to one or two of the boys particularly; I have noticed their uncleanliness of appearance; and on inquiry I found, with regard to their shirts, that they could only have a shirt each in the week. Mr. Cairnes made an alteration in that respect. The funds being low they were not able to clothe them as well as he could wish.

12691. Was it in writing you addressed those observations?—No, personally.

12692. Mr. *Stephens.*—What are your duties with respect to this school?—To visit it as clergyman of the parish, and catechise the pupils.

12693. Under whose direction?—The Rev. Mr. Ormsby.

12694. How often have you visited the school since the 1st of January, 1855, down to the present?—I could not say, unless I had my own journal. I was there a fortnight ago. Formerly, I visited it once a week. Generally once a fortnight. I have never, I think, allowed a month to pass over.

12695. Do you think that visiting a school once a fortnight is sufficient in order to instruct the boys in their religious duties?—It is quite out of my power to instruct them oftener. I have three other schools to attend to catechise pupils in the parish, and until within the last three or four months I had no assistance.

12696. Then am I to consider that it is in consequence of your other duties that this school is neglected?—If you consider visiting once a fortnight neglect, you may think so.

12697. Do you not think a school ought to be visited more than once a fortnight?—Once a week. But they attend the Sunday school connected with our church every Sunday, so that of course they come, not directly under my instruction, but under the instruction of teachers appointed by Mr. Ormsby.

12698. I am to understand it is only on Sunday when they attend the Sunday school, and once a fortnight, that they receive any religious instruction from the clergymen of the town of Drogheda?—That is all. They receive daily Scriptural instruction from the master.

12699. You have accounted, if I understand aright, for the dirt of the school, by stating that the boys have not a play-ground?—Yes. I think it is partly owing to that.

12700. Did you hear the account of the state of the bedroom?—Yes.

12701. Do you think that the boys not having a play-ground is the reason for the dirt of the counterpanes and the ticken?—No.

12702. Then can you give me any reason for the dirty state of the bedroom?—No. I cannot.

12703. Or for the ticken not having been washed for the last eleven years?—I cannot answer that question.

12704. Were you ever in the dining-hall?—No; I have never been in any room but the schoolroom, and once in the bedroom where a boy was sick.

12705. When?—Some months ago. One of the pupils was ill—I went to see him there; I did not consider it part of my duty to inspect the dormitories.

12706. Have you found the schoolroom clean?—Well, no; I cannot say that.

12707. Did you report to the Governors, or anybody, the state of the schoolroom?—Well, no; I did not. I made a cursory observation once to the master. Some gentlemen think the schoolroom ought to be whitewashed.

12708. Have you ever been there of a Saturday?—No; I think not.

12709. When were you there last?—Without my diary or journal I could not exactly mention; but I think a fortnight ago.

12710. Then you never reported the dirt of the school and the dirt of the boys to anybody except to make a cursory observation to the schoolmaster?—No; with regard to the schoolroom I made a cursory observation to the schoolmaster and Mr. Cairnes, the treasurer. We had a conversation about the boys, and we both observed they had not a cleanly appearance, and he desired the master to supply them with two shirts a-week each instead of one.

12711. When was that?—I think about two months ago we had that conversation. I am not quite sure.

12712. After the Commissioners commenced their first circuit?—I do not know when they commenced.

12713. Were you aware of this Commission having been issued?—I was not at all.

12714. Do you ever examine the boys as to their progress in writing and arithmetic?—I have occasionally looked at their writing, but my time was rather limited when I went there. I devoted my whole time to asking questions in the Scriptures and catechism.

12715. How long did you generally remain?—About half an hour.

12716. Then you never had time to examine the boys as to their acquirements, or as to the way in which they progressed in other subjects?—I have, occasionally.

12717. Were you pleased with their progress?—Not altogether.

12718. What did you find fault with?—There were two or three answered intelligently; but the remainder seemed to be stupid. I do not know how to account for it.

William Cairnes, Esq., sworn and examined. Wm. Cairnes, Esq.

12719. *Chairman.*—You act as treasurer to the Drogheda Blue school?—Since January last.

12720. Do you keep the accounts of the school?—I do.

12721. Have you got them here?—I have. [An account-book is produced].

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NAVAN.

Drogheda Blue School.

Wm. Cairnes, Esq.

12722. Mr. *Stephens.*—You have been treasurer only since January?—Yes.

12723. Can you give the Commissioners information as to the principle upon which the boys are admitted?—I think, generally speaking, they are the sons of freemen, but not in all cases.

12724. When do you deviate from the rule?—Perhaps in cases of necessity.

12725. What are those cases?—When the orphan of a Protestant distressed is applied for.

12726. Have you heard the evidence given about this school?—I have.

12727. Do you approve of the dirty and filthy state of the establishment?—I do not at all. I have been in it since January last, and on that occasion observed the place was in a dirty state. I ordered then the boys to be sent to a barber once a month, and ordered a second shirt in the week for each boy, and the place to be whitewashed. I must observe the funds are in a very low state; and you will observe by that account I am constantly in advance £50, £60, and £70. Under these circumstances the institution previously got into disorder.

12728. *Chairman.*—Who do you consider responsible for the state of the school?—I think the master is responsible.

12729. To whom?—To the governors.

12730. Is there any periodical inspection of the school?—No; I do not think there is a regular inspection. When there is a meeting they generally like to look at it. If I happen to be passing near I occasionally turn in. The accounts are brought to me once a month of the expenses of the school, and I have paid them regularly.

12731. Had you any idea of the state of the beds?—I saw them, and did not approve of their state.

12732. *Chairman.*—Did you ever make any remark to the other Governors on the state of the school?—Yes, I did; but from the state of the funds I found a difficulty in doing what we could wish. I desired to improve the place as well as I could, and I have succeeded in getting a good many promises of subscriptions.

12733. Do you think the state of the funds interferes with the actual cleanliness?—Yes; it causes expense. If I had the means I would have an alteration made. He gets soap. I pay his bill for soap once a month without limitation. Every thing called for upon me I paid at once, and the institution owes nothing except his quarter's salary.

12734. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Did the institution ever maintain a larger number of boys?—I cannot recollect. I believe it did.

12735. As the funds diminished the number of boys was reduced?—Yes.

12736. Would it not be better if the funds were insufficient to maintain fourteen boys in a clean and proper manner to reduce the number?—No doubt. I have spoken to some persons with a view to improve the funds and get a larger number in.

12737. Until the funds receive a considerable increase, would it not be better to diminish the number of scholars?—I think so

12738. Have the boys night-shirts?—I really cannot answer that. I have vouchers here for every item.

12739. Mr. *Stephens.*—You wholly disapprove of the present state of the school?—It is capable of great improvement; there can be no question at all about it. All we want is funds; it has got no assistance at all, except from private subscriptions, and a small sum from the Corporation.

The Erasmus Smith Grammar School, Drogheda.

Documentary Evidence.

THE ERASMUS SMITH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, DROGHEDA.

12740. *Secretary.*—The Erasmus Smith school at Drogheda is one of the grammar schools founded under the charter granted to Erasmus Smith by King Charles II. It is mentioned in the Ninth Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland, page 224.—"The charter of King Charles II., empowering Erasmus Smith, Esq., to erect grammar schools in the kingdom of Ireland, and to endow the same with convenient maintenance for schoolmasters, and to make further provision for education of children at the university, &c." By this charter licence was given to Erasmus Smith to establish three grammar schools; "one free school in the town of Drogheda, another in the town of Galway, or suburbs, and the third in the town of Tipperary." It next directs that the children are to be taught "to write and cast accounts; and, as far as the children are capable, shall teach and instruct them in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues, and fit them for the university, if the same be desired." It says these shall ever remain free "schools for the teaching and instructing of twenty such poor children or scholars, who shall dwell or inhabit within two English miles of the said respective schools; and also for the teaching and instructing of all and every of the children of the tenants of the said Erasmus Smith, his heirs, executors, or assigns, at what distance soever from the said schools such tenants shall dwell or inhabit, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents." The appointment of the schoolmasters was vested, after the death of the said Erasmus Smith, in the Governors. And the charter goes on to provide:—"That if the said rents, revenues, or profits, of all or any of the said manors, lands, tenements, goods, or chattels, at any time to be granted or conveyed to the said Governors of the said schools, or their successors, for the maintenance of the said schoolmasters and scholars, shall happen to increase or be raised or augmented to better or greater yearly value than formerly the same was, or that the rents, revenues, and possessions of the said schools shall be further increased by the determination of any former estates in the said possessions of the said schools or otherwise, then all and every such increase shall be employed to the maintenance of more and other scholars, to be placed in the said schools, or the further augmentation of the allowances of those

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persons that, for the time being, shall be in the said schools, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents; and as far as may consist with such further declaration touching the employment of the surplusage, as is hereinafter mentioned, shall not be converted or employed to any private use." The rules according to which the schools are to be conducted are given.

12741. There are no estates belonging to the Erasmus Smith Board in the town of Drogheda. They mention the number of boys in the Drogheda school in 1810 to be ninety-nine.

12742. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826. They state—"There were seventy-three Protestants of the Established Church, and twenty-one Roman Catholics in the school." There are no other particulars worth mentioning.

12743. In the Report of 1835 the school is again mentioned, and it is stated there were then thirty boys in the school. A return has been received from the master, the Rev. Mr. Lacy, who is in attendance. [The return is read.]

Rev. *George Frederick Lacy* sworn and examined.

Rev. G. F. Lacy.

12744. *Chairman.*—You are head master of the Drogheda grammar school?—Yes.

12745. How long have you been head master?—About five years.

12746. How many pupils have you at present?—I have twenty boarders and forty day pupils, including six free pupils in that forty.

12747. Have you brought a sketch of the house and the size of the rooms?—I drew this rough plan for your lordship's satisfaction; it is a plan of the premises and the rooms as well. [The plan is produced.]

12748. In what state of repair is the establishment?—It is in a perfect state of repair as far as habitation goes, the only thing requisite is a new set of floors, which are required from top to bottom.

12749. Who repairs the house?—I do, with the exception of an occasional assistance. The Board painted the outside of the premises last year.

12750. Is there any inspection of your school?—None; as I mentioned yesterday the registrar examines for me as a friend; but he is not appointed by the Board.

12751. Do you make any report to the Board?—I report twice a-year the number of the pupils, and once a-year the state of the premises, having to produce a magistrate's certificate.

12752. From what class of society are your pupils supplied?—The boarders are the sons of clergymen or professional men, or gentlemen who are not professional; the day pupils are the sons of the townspeople, most of them in trade, or the sons of clerks in the offices.

12753. Of what religious persuasion are the pupils?—Almost all Protestants—all the boarders, in fact; I have but one Roman Catholic at present in the school; I believe a few of them are Presbyterians.

12754. Are there any prizes given in the school?—Yes; the Board gives medals. This printed paper will give you a statement of what is done.

12755. State the prizes that are given?—His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin gives annually a prize for the best English essay. This prize is open to competition by the pupils of the several classical schools founded by Erasmus Smith. The Governors give half-yearly or annually a medal. If I consider none have exhibited sufficient proficiency I refuse to give it; but that rarely happens. The head master gives prizes to pupils who exhibit the greatest proficiency.

12756. What are the punishments inflicted in your school?—I inflict additional tasks or corporal punishment.

12757. What amount of corporal punishment?—I give as little as possible, for I loathe great severity; I am obliged to inflict it occasionally.

12758. Do you flog the boys?—Never.

12759. In what way is corporal punishment inflicted?—Chiefly on the hand.

12760. What is the course of education?—Classics, science, and English. The classical course with reference to the entrance of Trinity College, of course.

12761. Do you give what is called a commercial education?—I combine it with the others as far as I can, for the benefit of the greater portion of the pupils; not more than one quarter are intended for college: and I direct the course, as far as I can, with regard to the future destination of the pupils.

12762. Are modern languages taught?—French is taught, but that is an extra charge.

12763. Is it taught in the ordinary school-hours?—No; after.

12764. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You have stated that as far as possible you have adapted the system of school instruction to the wants of pupils requiring a commercial education?—Yes.

12765. Do you find any difficulty in combining classical and commercial education in the same establishment?—I do; considerable difficulty. I have one class, the pupils of which learn no classics, it consists of six or eight; I teach them myself as well as undertaking the other duties of the school. I find it exceedingly harassing, inasmuch as I am not in a position to keep an assistant master, which I would be glad to do.

12766. The difficulty of combining these two branches of instruction in the same establishment is one that can be overcome by the employment of an additional master?—Oh, quite.

12767. Then if there be a sufficient number of masters, it is possible in the same school to carry on both classical and commercial education?—Surely.

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NAVAN.

The Erasmus Smith Grammar School, Drogheda.

Rev. G. F. Lacy.

12768. It has been alleged by masters giving testimony before the Commissioners, that it is extremely difficult to make such an arrangement, in consequence of the division of the classes, some pupils learning certain things which the others do not learn. One is pursuing a different course from another, and it is alleged that for that reason it is difficult to combine the two departments in the same school?—It is difficult certainly.

12769. How do you obviate that difficulty?—I arrange the time of the classes as much as possible to avoid that difficulty, so that a boy belonging to two separate classes will not be called to them at the same moment; it will occasionally occur, but a little arrangement or management will overcome that. I do not find them clash. By a little arrangement and altering time occasionally, I am enabled to make them harmonize.

12770. Do you think the supposed difficulty is aggravated in consequence of its being in general supposed unnecessary to give all the pupils who are preparing for the university a considerable amount of English instruction?—It may possibly be. My plan is this: up to a certain point I require boys intended for the university to go on with the English course; when they reach a certain point they drop that, and go into the course of entrance for Trinity College.

12771. To what extent do you impose upon pupils intended for the university the obligation to study a course of English?—Spelling they learn sooner from dictation; writing, arithmetic of course is necessary for entrance into college, geography, and English history; they go through these before they give up the English course.

12772. Do the boys in that class read with you any of the English classical authors?—No, I have no time.

12773. You say you have no time, because you think that the demand for instruction in Greek and Latin is too pressing?—Yes; they could not find time.

12774. Are you of opinion that it would be desirable to make the study of the English language and its literature an essential part of school education, even in the case of pupils intended for the learned professions?—I think it would be very desirable indeed—highly so, if it could be done.

12775. To what do you ascribe the existence of the difficulty?—To the extent of the entrance course of Trinity College, and the early age at which boys in this country usually enter.

12776. Are you of opinion that the masters of grammar schools are under any obligation to teach classics to all the pupils?—It is a point I wish for information upon myself; I have had some hesitation in allowing any to give up the study of classics.

12777. Are you in possession of a copy of the charter of King Charles II., incorporating the Board of Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools?—I never saw it.

12778. Have you read this rule:—"Also the master of such free school respectively shall teach all such children as shall be found capable thereof, to write and cast accounts; and, moreover, shall instruct them in the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew tongues, and fit them for the University, if they or their parents or friends shall so desire?"—I do not know even where that came from.

12779. It is one of the rules laid down to direct the conduct of the masters?—I was never furnished with any copy.

12780. You have never been furnished by the governors with a copy of the charter?—Never.

12781. Or any rules for your guidance in the management of the school?—No.

12782. And they have never inspected the school?—Never.

12783. Are you aware of the existence of this rule:—"The said masters shall duly once every week, on each Lord's Day, catechise their scholars; and for that purpose shall make use of the catechism set out by the late Most Reverend Father in God, James Usher, Lord Archbishop of Armagh, &c., and shall spend some time in expounding some part thereof unto them?"—No.

12784. The custom of catechising the scholars on the Lord's Day out of Usher's catechism is not kept up?—I give my boys religious instruction every day in school, and also on Sunday; but of course only to the boarders.

12785. You give special religious instruction to boarders; but you have day scholars not of the United Church of England and Ireland?—I give religious instruction in the morning to the whole of the scholars, both boarders and day pupils, in the schoolroom—in the morning, the first thing before breakfast.

12786. Do you give religious instruction to the Roman Catholic day scholars?—They do not attend; the few I have do not attend at that time.

12787. Is the instruction given within the ordinary school-hours?—Yes.

12788. How do you deal with the case of Roman Catholic day scholars?—I allow them to absent themselves. I should state that the whole of the scholars do not attend this Scripture reading, for many of them live too far to come at that early hour.

12789. Then, in point of fact, the religious instruction you give is at the commencement of the school-hours?—We go into the school at half-past seven o'clock, and religious instruction is from eight to half-past eight o'clock.

12790. Then many of the day pupils do not come to the school till the religious instruction has closed?—I should think one-third do not attend the instruction. For instance, six boys come from Balbriggan by train, who could not possibly attend at that time. It is a point I am very anxious about, but I cannot insist upon their attendance.

12791. You do not teach Usher's catechism; but do you teach the Protestant children the Church catechism?—I do; my own boarders.

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12792. Mr. *Stephens.*—To all your boarders?—To all my boarders.

12793. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Have the Governors of the Board of Erasmus Smith's Schools ever presented free pupils to be received by you into the school?—All those that are in the school were presented by them. The applications are all made to the board, and not to me.

12794. For some years there were no free pupils admitted into the school?—Yes.

12795. Are you aware whether any applications were made during those years to the Governors to receive free pupils?—I think not; at least I did not hear of them.

12796. The returns state that in 1852 and 1853 there were no free pupils in the school?—Yes, for the first three years I was there, there were no free pupils.

12797. And were any applications made during those years to yourself to receive free boys?—None.

12798. Are you aware whether any were made in the same time to the Governors?—I am not aware; I do not think there were, or I should probably have heard of them.

12799. Are you aware of any circumstance which led to the introduction of free pupils into the school in 1854?—Not in reference to myself, or any school I was in any way connected with; I received a direction from the Registrar to admit certain pupils.

12800. Who were named to you?—Who were named to me.

12801. When did you receive this direction?—I think it was about midsummer twelve-months; I think in the course of the midsummer holidays.

12802. It is entered by you as for the latter half of the year 1854?—Yes, about the 1st of August, 1854, shortly after the midsummer holidays.

12803. And at that time five free pupils were presented to you for admission?—In the course of that half year.

12804. Are you aware at what time the Governors published the advertisement stating that free pupils would be received into the school, and directing persons applying for the admission of free pupils, to address their letters to the Governors?—It was about that period.

12805. Was it after the midsummer vacation of 1854?—I think it was in the midsummer vacation.

12806. Had they ever previously issued any such notices?—I never saw any.

12807. What steps were taken to give publicity to the fact that the Governors were willing to receive applications for the admission of free pupils?—The notices were put into the local papers, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, at least I think so.

12808. Have you such a knowledge of society in Drogheda as to be aware whether the fact became generally known?—Oh, I think it must be known universally, I have no doubt it is; I myself directed one person to apply, I recommended her to make application, and her son was immediately put on.

12809. Are you aware whether there is any condition as regards the residence of free pupils: whether they are obliged to reside within any fixed distance of the school?—I am not aware of any condition.

12810. Then you have not read this part of the charter, "That the said free schools shall from henceforth for ever hereafter be, remain, continue, and be converted, employed, and used for free schools, for the teaching and instructing of twenty such poor children or scholars, who shall dwell or inhabit within two English miles of the said respective schools; and also for the teaching and instructing of all and every of the children of the tenants of the said Erasmus Smith, his heirs, &c., at what distance soever from the said schools such tenants shall dwell or inhabit, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents?"—I never saw the charter.

12811. You are not aware whether any of the day boys now attending the school reside at a greater distance than two miles from the school?—They all reside in the town, quite within two miles.

12812. You have stated that French is taught in the school, but not within school-hours?—Not within the school-hours.

12813. Do you not think that French ought to be regarded as an indispensable part of the school course, both for commercial and classical purposes?—I think it would be very desirable it should be taught to all, but there must be an additional master supplied, and I am not in a position to pay one.

12814. I am asking the question rather with a view to the theory of a well-ordered, well-managed school, with all appliances, and every thing necessary to make it efficient. Are you of opinion that it ought to furnish the means of giving instruction in modern languages?—As an indispensable part of the course.

12815. And that for all pupils, whether intended for universities or commercial life?—Certainly, I would have it taught to all.

12816. *Chairman.*—Have you any further remarks relative to the school to address to the Commissioners?—With reference to the exhibitions which exist in Trinity College, and in connexion with these schools, I would be glad to see a change made. There are a good many, I think, of the value from £8 to £12 a year in Trinity College, which were founded I believe by Erasmus Smith. These exhibitions are utterly valueless to the schools; they are too small for any pupil to make it worth his while to study specially for them. And again, the examinations which the pupils have to go through, are too difficult for boys of the ages at which they leave me, generally seventeen, to meet with any prospect of success. I wrote a letter to the Board on the subject of these exhibitions, stating my views, but I have not received any communication from them on the subject.

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NAVAN:

The Erasmus Smith Grammar School, Drogheda.

Rev. G. F. Lacy.

12817. Have you a copy of that letter?—I have not; it is in the hands of the registrar of the Board.

12818. You did not keep any copy of the letter?—I did for a time, but I do not suppose I have it now.

12819. When was it written?—About twelve months ago, it must have been last November.

12820. Will you state the particulars of it?—I stated that the exhibitions, as at present arranged, were of no benefit to the school, inasmuch as no pupil would ever work for so small a remuneration as £6 or £8 a year; and moreover, that the examinations being in the same course, and at the same period as the examinations for the pupils of the Royal schools, who generally stay at them two or three years longer, and whose exhibitions are far more valuable, our pupils have scarcely any chance of success.

12821. You have received no answer?—I have received no answer.

12822. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Did you suggest any alteration in the college regulations respecting the awarding of these exhibitions?—I proposed either that the exhibitions, if possible, should be consolidated and made smaller in number, and more valuable; or else that they should be given as rewards simply to boys who had been for a certain period in the school, and who had passed through with credit, as a sort of encouragement to pupils to come to the school. I thought that by that means there would be a greater encouragement to pupils to come to the school. I am persuaded the great success of our English grammar schools depends upon the valuable emoluments they have to give away, and if Irish schools had the same, I see no reason why they should not be equally successful. I believe a good many pupils leave Ireland; there are several of my best pupils leaving to go to English schools, because there is much more to be gained there than here.

12823. Would you be in favour of reserving a certain number of these exhibitions for each school, or would you throw the exhibitions open to be competed for by the pupils from all schools of this class?—It would be merely a question as to which arrangement was likely to have the most beneficial effect upon the pupils, probably competition would be the most beneficial. Perhaps to throw them open to pupils of the Erasmus Smith's schools; I think that was what I proposed as far as I recollect now.

12824. It has been proposed to open the competition more completely, and to allow the exhibitions to be competed for by pupils coming from any school whatsoever: what view do you take of such an arrangement as that?—I should have no objection to it personally; how far it might be likely to work well I cannot say.

12825. Do you think that the establishment of open exhibitions in the university, to which pupils educated in any school would be admissible, would be calculated to raise the standard of school education in the country?—Most decidedly it would.

12826. Do you think that any evils might arise out of the extreme competition?—I think in our English universities, we have a good many thrown open, mostly in Cambridge; and I have never heard of any evil arising, but, on the contrary, great benefit.

12827. It has been urged that schoolmasters might be under the temptation to press too severely upon the energy and ability of the more promising pupils, in the hope of their gaining these exhibitions, and so adding to the reputation of the school in which they were educated?—I think that is not very likely to happen, except in very few instances; indeed that might easily be checked by the friends of the pupils themselves; if a pupil was working too hard, his own friends might interfere.

12828. Are you of opinion that endowments for the maintenance or in aid of schools produce a good effect?—I certainly think they do.

12829. In what way?—This school at Drogheda could not be carried on at all, and there would be no school of any good character at all in Drogheda, were it not for this foundation of Erasmus Smith; the town itself would not support a good school. The whole of the emoluments that I receive are expended in the payment of masters and the rent of the house; so that if I had not the endowment, I could not carry on the school at all.

12830. Do you think that private enterprise might not make good the deficiency?—I am certain it would not.

12831. Supposing the endowed school to fall to the ground, owing to the failure of the sources of its revenue—would not the inhabitants of the town, feeling the want of education for their children, provide the means out of their private resources?—I do not think they would; I do not think they are in a position to pay a competent master sufficiently well to make it worth his while to stay in the school.

12832. You think the existence of endowments induces persons of superior standing and ability to enter upon the vocation of schoolmaster?—Unquestionably.

12833. You think that if there were no endowments the office of schoolmaster would fall into inferior hands?—I am sure it would. As far as my experience goes, judging from the quality of the education given in private schools generally, I think so unquestionably.

12834. Would you think it desirable that masters should be maintained by endowments altogether, or partly by the profit arising from pupils?—That is rather a difficult question to answer. A conscientious man would do his duty, whether his own interests were concerned or not.

12835. But, taking men as we find them, on the average of schoolmasters, would you be in favour of making a master independent of his own pupils, or make him depend solely on the pupils for his salary; or would you establish a combined system, making him depend partly upon a fixed salary, and partly upon the fees of pupils?—I think that can be decided only by experiment.

12836. We have had experiments upon a great scale?—Our public schools in England

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are very well conducted, where the interests of the masters are not at all connected with the number of pupils. Taking our boarding schools in England, their emoluments are altogether, in most instances, irrespective of the number of pupils.

12837. Are the emoluments large?—Very considerable.

12838. Do you think the uncertainty of the position of the schoolmaster who is paid entirely by the fees of pupils would tend to make persons less willing to undertake the office?—I should think it would. It certainly would induce a man, if he could get any more permanent position—as, for instance, an appointment in the church—to give up the school, and to prefer a permanent situation, at least I can only speak upon that for myself.

12839. Does inconvenience ever arise in consequence of the operation of a private school being interrupted, when the master dies or is removed?—It very often is injurious to a school, and sometimes causes it to fail altogether; for it must depend altogether on the character of the new master, and what his qualifications are, which have to be ascertained.

12840. Is an endowment of use in a case of that kind to secure continuity?—Inasmuch as an endowed master is selected by a body supposed to be competent to give an opinion, there is a guarantee offered to the public that the master is a fit man, which cannot be the case in an unendowed school. It will be supposed that no man will be appointed who cannot produce some satisfactory testimonial.

12841. Mr. *Stephens.*—If an unqualified person were appointed, of course all your reasoning would fall to the ground?—That is merely a contingency, which it is to be supposed the parties having the appointment would guard against.

12842. Have you any particular knowledge of the endowed schools of Ireland?—No, I have not. I have an acquaintanceship with the head master of the Armagh school.

12843. Then, so far as concerns Ireland, your knowledge is very limited, being confined to your own school and Mr. Guillemard's?—Yes, except what I have heard in conversation.

12844. I believe you are an Englishman?—I am.

12845. Do you know any thing of the proprietary schools of England?—I was a master in two of them.

12846. What objection would there be to the establishment of proprietary schools in such places as Drogheda?—Simply that the governors are very apt to interfere with the authority of the master, in not giving him sufficient independence of action.

12847. Supposing the governors behaved themselves properly, would there be any objection?—None whatever.

12848. Do you not know, as a fact, that they have succeeded well in England?—The one with which I was connected succeeded admirably, and, I believe, does to this day. It has been in existence twelve or fifteen years.

12849. Successful not only as an educational institution, but also as a commercial speculation?—In every respect; but that happened to be founded on a better principle than the majority of them. The principle was this, that every shareholder was bound to keep a pupil in the school; so that it was the interest of the shareholders to find pupils.

12850. That is, it gave them a pecuniary interest in the success of the school?—Yes; but probably there are only certain localities in which proprietary schools would be likely to succeed. There must be a sufficient number of persons of wealth and standing enough to take shares, and to give the requisite payments to support it.

12851. Now, so far as your knowledge of Ireland extends, what localities do you think would be able to support proprietary schools?—I should doubt, speaking of Drogheda, whether that would be a good place.

12852. Why?—I do not think there is a sufficient number of persons there who have sons to send. For instance, I have only forty pupils, and they are not all from Drogheda. Forty pupils would not support a proprietary school. To make that number answer, the payment should be so large that very few of those persons would be either able or willing to pay.

12853. Then you are assuming there are only forty boys to be educated in Drogheda?—I am speaking with reference to the Protestant population: I do not speak as to the Roman Catholic population.

12854. Is there any other place where a proprietary school would answer?—Dublin, and its neighbourhood, Kingstown.

12855. Would they answer in the principal cities of Ireland?—I should think so.

12856. Do you not think that proprietary schools, in large cities, would be the best scholastic establishments that could be suggested?—If there were not a sufficient number of endowed schools, they would make up the deficiency.

12857. Then, in a place where there are no endowed schools, and where the population is large, such as the cities of Limerick and Cork, you think a proprietary school would be the best establishment, supposing it conducted on sound principles?—I do, certainly.

12858. Will you give me the name of the best conducted proprietary school in England?—The one to which I refer is Kensington; it is the best, or one of the best. I know a good deal of its working. I was master of it a good many years ago. I have heard of its working since.

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NAVAN.

Miss Kellett's Bequest for building Schoolhouses in Meath.

Rev. F. Trench.

MISS KELLETT'S BEQUEST FOR BUILDING SCHOOLHOUSES IN MEATH.

Rev. *Frederick Trench* sworn and examined.

12859. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold in the church?—Rector of Newtown, in this diocese.

12860. Can you give any information to the Commissioners with respect to £3,000, bequeathed by Miss Kellett for building schoolhouses?—Yes; I heard in my parish a vague rumour that the national school at Carlanstown had been built from charitable funds, from a bequest made by a Miss Kellett. I wrote to the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests on the subject, and succeeded in getting a copy of the will of Miss Kellett; and I find that in the year 1811 £3,000 was bequeathed by Miss Kellett for building schools for the poor of the county of Meath, and that the schoolhouse at Carlanstown had been built in 1818 out of this fund, and that no other expenditure of this £3,000 had taken place. The day before yesterday I received a communication from the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests that they heard from the gentleman who is married to the executrix of the will, the present executor of the will, saying that he had never before, until I had agitated the subject, been acquainted with the matter at all, but that he had been supporting schools in Dublin out of the same fund, £4,000, for the last forty years; but that no money at all had been applied in the county of Meath, except £130 that was expended on this building; but he said there was remaining about £2,000, and that he thought it would be right in future to withdraw the funds entirely from Dublin and employ them in the county of Meath.

12861. That is according to the provisions of the will?—According to the provisions of the will; and my object in coming here to-day was to know whether the Commissioners could do any thing towards ascertaining whether any more of this £3,000, and the interest of the £3,000 for the last forty years, which is due to the county of Meath, could be recovered or not.

12862. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners cannot give any opinion or advice. They are merely to receive information. They will cause futher inquiries to be made on the subject.

The Preston Endowment.—Navan School.

Documentary Evidence.

THE PRESTON ENDOWMENT.—NAVAN SCHOOL.

12863. *Secretary.*—The first information with regard to the endowed school at Navan is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland, 1807–12, page 11. They state:—"The schools of Navan and Ballyroan were founded by Alderman John Preston, of the city of Dublin, who, in the year 1686, executed a deed conveying the lands of Cappaloughlin, in the Queen's County, containing about 790 acres, and which he then estimated at about £80 per annum, to certain persons, their heirs and assigns for ever, in trust to pay a schoolmaster of the Protestant religion, resident and living in the town of Navan, in the county of Meath, the yearly sum of £35; and also to pay a like schoolmaster, resident and living in the town of Ballyroan, in the Queen's County, the yearly sum of £25; and also to pay the sum of £20 yearly to the Hospital of King Charles II., in Oxmantown, Dublin; the nomination of the said schoolmasters to be in his eldest son and his heirs male, and the trustees and their heirs, or the major part of them for ever; and in case of the rents of the said lands increasing, the overplus to be disposed of by the same persons, or the major part of them, for the convenience of the said schools, or such other pious uses as the same persons or the major part of them shall from time to time appoint."

12864. It is stated that in 1776, by a decree of the then Chancellor, Lord Lifford, the disbursements for the Navan school were settled as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Salary to the master, ...	105	0	0
Do. to the usher, ...	40	0	0
Do. to a writing master, . . .	15	0	0
Rent of schoolhouse, ...	38	10	0
Premiums, ...	4	11	0
	£203	1	0

12865. From the same report I read the following relative to the Navan school:—"It appears that the Rev. Joseph Preston was appointed master of this school in March, 1794, by his brother (now Lord Tara) and Lord Ludlow. He held the appointment till within a month of the time of his examination before the Commissioners, but never discharged the duties of it in person. His usher, the Rev. Mr. Toomey, has been the ostensible master, and has resided in the schoolhouse since the year 1794, he has regularly received the usher's salary of £40 per annum, and for the last year has also received the writing master's salary of £15, there being no boys at the school, as he states, who learn to write. He has only five scholars, all Protestants, and never had more than seven. The schoolhouse is not capable of accommodating boarders, and is in but indifferent repair. It appears from the evidence of the Rev. Dr. Beaufort that the Corporation of Navan, in the year 1776 made a grant under their seal of thirty acres of the Commons of Navan to the school, on which it was proposed that a schoolhouse should be erected out of the savings of the endowment. The loss of those savings, and the other instances of misconduct and mismanagement of the funds, may well account for this grant never having been actually fulfilled, and being still withheld. Since the resignation of Mr. Preston, the Rev. Francis D. Hamilton was appointed master by Lord Tara, on the 30th June, 1807. It does not appear to us that he either intends

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to discharge the duty of the school in person, or has ever been engaged in such a duty; nor, indeed, in its present state, is there any employment for him, or sufficient for the usher, who appears to us to be both willing and able to instruct a greater number than have ever been under his tuition. We are of opinion, notwithstanding, that an effective classical school might be established at Navan, and would be highly advantageous if the grant of land by the Corporation were carried into effect; if the surplus of the new appropriation to be made of the endowment were to accumulate as a fund for building thereon, and a master properly qualified placed at the head of the establishment; but whether these measures should be found practicable or not, it appears to us that a respectable English school should be immediately established under a master with a liberal salary, who should be capable of teaching mercantile arithmetic, geography, and other useful branches of education for the middling classes, and should be obliged to teach the poorer children at very low prices; as the reason stated for there being no writing scholars at present in the school was, that they could be taught for less elsewhere, viz., in a Roman Catholic seminary."

12866. In the Report of the Clare-street Board for 1828 it is stated:—"We beg leave, in the next place, to advert to the schools of private foundation; and we are happy to be able to state to your Excellency that we have at last procured the final decree of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland with respect to the schools of Navan and Ballyroan; thus terminating a suit commenced in the Court of Chancery in the year 1735, by which decree the nomination and appointment of masters to these schools are now vested in the Rev. Joseph Preston, the heir male of Alderman John Preston, original founder, and the Rev. Joseph Faviere, the heir-at-law of David Cairnes, the surviving trustee named in the original deeds of the 5th and 6th of July, 1686; and we have, accordingly, directed application to be made to them to appoint schoolmasters to these schools without delay; and we shall immediately adopt such other measures as will render these establishments efficient; and by the proper application of the fund of £3,140 7*s.* 4*d.* three and a-half per cent. stock, now to the credit of the Commissioners of Education for these schools, this Board will be enabled to build suitable schoolhouses at Navan and Ballyroan, and thus carry into effect the charitable intentions of the founder."

12867. It appears from the Report of 1830 that a contract was made for building a schoolhouse at Navan, for the sum of £2,362, and that the buildings were proceeding in a most expeditious and satisfactory manner.

12868. The next information with regard to the school is contained in a return made to Parliament in 1831. It states:—"There were no scholars in the school in January, 1831." The new buildings were not finished till that time. The school is mentioned in the Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, 1835; and it is stated "that in the endowed school of Navan there were thirty boys."

12869. The next information is contained in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on foundation schools, 1835, page 562. It is mentioned "that in 1830 there were no pupils; in 1831 there were four boarders, twelve day scholars, and four free pupils; in 1832, three boarders, nine day scholars, and four free pupils; in 1833, eleven boarders, eleven day scholars, and twelve free pupils; in 1834, one boarder, nine day scholars, and twenty-three free; and in 1835, no boarders, eighteen day scholars, and six free.

12870. The next information is contained in the Report of the Clare-street Board, for 1836:—"With regard to the endowed school of Navan, we have to report to your Excellency that in consequence of representations made to us of the almost complete insufficiency of this school, we, pursuant to the powers vested in us by the Act of the 53rd George III., and the 3rd George IV., cap. 79, deputed our secretary and solicitor to hold a visitation of the said school at Navan, and to report thereon to us; and that in consequence thereof we felt it necessary to hold a very protracted and troublesome visitation of the said school, and to examine a considerable number of witnesses at our board-room; the result of which has been that the master and the assistant or usher of the school have tendered to us their resignation; and we trust that the persons to be appointed in their stead will more efficiently discharge the duties with which they may be intrusted; but we have not been able as yet to prevail on the patrons, who are such in right of heirship to two deceased persons, to concur in appointing a new master and assistant, it being difficult for this Board and for his co-heirs to have communication with one of the patrons, though he resides in Ireland."

12871. I next read from the Report of 1837 of the same Board:—"With respect to the endowed school of Navan, we have to state to your Excellency that since our last report we have succeeded in inducing the patrons of this school to agree in the appointment of a gentleman educated in the University of Dublin to the situation of master, vacant by the resignation of the late master, consequent on the visitations of this school, held by the Commissioners in Navan and Dublin."

"We have also made a grant out of funds vested in our hands for the purpose of repairing the schoolhouse; and we trust that the school will become (what it was not under the former master) useful and efficient, and of great advantage to the persons resident in the neighbourhood of Navan."

12872. They state in the Report of 1838:—"With regard to Navan school, we have to report to your Excellency that we have succeeded in inducing Lord Essex to restore to this school a small field immediately adjoining the schoolhouse, which had formerly been appropriated as play-ground for the boys attending this school; and we have expended about £100 in necessary repairs of this establishment."

12873. In the Report of 1844 they state:—"On the Navan and Ballyroan school estate several of the tenantry having presented to us repeated memorials complaining of their

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accounts and the management of this estate, we, in compliance with their wishes, deputed, from Dublin, a barrister, to hold an investigation into their accounts on the spot, and to report on each case to us, which he has accordingly done; but in consequence of the period at which the report reached us, we are not enabled to forward our decision to your Excellency in the present report."

12874. In a return made in 1849 it is mentioned, that "on the 1st of May, 1849, there were nine boys. Number of boys taught gratis—one in 1842, one in 1843, one in 1844; none in 1845, 1846, or 1847; in 1848 there were six."

12875. The next information is contained in returns made to Parliament in 1853. It is there stated, "there were nineteen boys in the school in May, 1852; number of free boys: in 1849 there were eight; eight in 1850; seventeen in 1851; and thirteen in 1852.

12876. In another return made to Parliament in 1854 it is mentioned, "there were five boys in 1853, four in 1854." It is stated "there were two free boys in 1853."

12877. A circular was addressed to the Commissioners of Education, and a return has been received from them. They mention that the endowment of the estate is applicable partly to Navan, partly to Ballyroan,* and King's Hospital. I read the return. [The return is read.] The master has also made a return, which I read. [The same is read.]

William Legg, Esq.

William Legg, Esq., sworn and examined.

12878. *Chairman.*—You are head master of the endowed school at Navan?—Yes.

12879. When were you appointed?—In 1836.

12880. How many pupils have you at present?—Six day boys; no boarders.

12881. Any free pupils?—Four.

12882. How do you account for the falling-off in the number of pupils?—Several of the day boys in the school went to different professions; others, their parents left the town, and I have not received any since they went.

12883. Are there not boys in the town of an age to be sent by their parents?—I do not think there are, except those I have; I believe there are two or three.

12884. You account for the falling-off in the number of boys by stating there are no children for the day school?—For the number of day pupils I do.

12885. You had boarders some years ago?—I had ten boarders one year and eleven another.

12886. How do you account for your not having boarders at present?—I do not know; some went into the army, one went to the attorney profession, one went to college.

12887. Is there any inspection of your school?—No.

12888. Do you make any report?—Once a year they send down a report to me to fill.

12889. The Commissioners of Education?—Yes.

12890. What is the course of education in your school?—In classics, they read the entrance course, Euclid, algebra, mensuration, and the usual branches of an English education.

12891. How is the school supplied with books?—The boys bring their own books.

12892. Have you any suggestion to make for the improvement of your school?—I think, if the funds would admit of it, that it would be an inducement to parents to send their sons to the school if there were a few exhibitions; and, I believe, some years ago, the Commissioners of Education endeavoured to have a few exhibitions, but the late Rev. Mr. Preston opposed them, and succeeded in not having it done.

12893. Is the building in a good state of repair?—Very good.

12894. By whom is it repaired?—By the Commissioners of Education.

12895. For how many boarders have you accommodation?—About twelve.

12896. And you have had ten?—I had eleven at one time.

12897. Do you mean there is accommodation for twelve boarders in the whole house?—I mean in the two rooms your lordship saw, which are the rooms set apart for boarders.

12898. Are there not rooms belonging to the classical master that might be set apart for boarders?—I think not at present. My own family occupied them. I think the classical master could accommodate a few boarders in his part.

12899. How many rooms do you and your family occupy?—Three; one of them is very small.

12900. Rev Dr. *Graves.*—Three bed-rooms?—Yes.

12901. Mr. *Stephens.*—You have a parlour and drawing-room?—Yes.

12902. How many rooms are there altogether; how many in the classical master's house?—There are three rooms up stairs, and two below; and also five in my house.

12903. Let us keep to the classical master's house. I want to know the size of it?—There is a kitchen and four apartments.

12904. Is there not a communication between the classical master's house and yours?—Yes.

12905. How many rooms up stairs in your house?—Three bed-rooms, and two bed-rooms over the school-room for boys; two sitting-rooms, and the kitchen; and three rooms below.

12906. What is the size of the school-room?—I forget.

12907. Is it about the size of thirty feet by seventeen?—Yes.

12908. Do you keep any report-book?—No.

12909. Is there no inspection?—No; the Rev. Dr. Ehrington and the present Bishop of Cork visited the school about ten years ago.

* For further information as to the Preston Endowment, see documentary evidence as to Ballyroan School, at Maryborough, p. 225.

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12910. If I understand you aright, you have, at the present moment, only six day scholars?—Six day scholars.

12911. Four of whom are free?—Yes.

12912. What is the principle of selection?—The Lord Bishop of Meath and the patrons are the persons to send free boys to the school, but they do not do so. All the free boys who have ever been in the school, except two, I have taken myself.

12913. Have they assigned any reason for the non-exercise of their patronage?—No; I think they have left it to me to do it.

12914. Have you ever refused any boy admission as a free pupil?—Never, except one. I considered him too young for admission. He could not read.

12915. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Have you any boys at present unable to read?—I have two boys that can scarcely read. I would not have taken those boys, but that having so few I am anxious to get the school up if I can.

12916. Mr. *Stephens.*—The other boys quitted your school to go to other schools?—I had two boys that quitted me to go to Flynn's, in Dublin. One was going to enter, and, to tell you the truth, I recommended his father to put him there to grind for entrance. They were two brothers; one brother went into the army.

12917. Were there any other boys except the boys to whom you have alluded who left your school for other schools?—Yes; there was another went to a school in Kingstown, to board.

12918. Are there any other schools in the immediate vicinity of this town?—There is a Roman Catholic seminary here that is very well conducted; and there are several poor schools.

12919. Is there no Protestant school upon the same scale as yours?—No; but we would take Roman Catholic boys if they applied. I had four Roman Catholic boys; I had two Roman Catholic boys that left the school.

12920. Do I understand you aright that you have got all the boys in the neighbourhood of the class that you think would come?—I think I have, all but two or three.

12921. What advantage, then, would it be to give exhibitions to your school?—I think parents might send their boys, expecting that if they followed up their business properly they would get those exhibitions, from being able to stand the examination necessary for them.

12922. What amount of endowment would you require?—I think the lowest exhibition ought to be £20 a-year. I am not aware what amount of endowment the Commissioners intend to make.

12923. How many exhibitions would you like to have?—It would depend upon what the funds would allow.

12924. How many do you think would be advantageous to your school?—I think five or six.

12925. Would six be sufficient?—I think so.

12926. You have been master for a number of years?—Since 1836.

12927. Did you make any returns to the House of Commons as to your school in 1854?—I made a return of the number of free pupils in 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852.

12928. In your return to Dr. Kyle in 1852, how many free pupils did you state?—Thirteen; not at any particular time, but that was the number educated during the year.

12929. Give me some explanation of that?—At the time I sent in that return we had not thirteen. But from the commencement of the year up to that time there were some boys came free and left the school, and when they went others came—so that during the entire year there were thirteen at different times.

12930. You never had thirteen at any one time?—No.

12931. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Were there thirteen boys in the school at any one period of the year?—No; I do not think there were. Do you mean in 1852?

12932. Yes?—I think there were twelve—seven paying boys and five free boys. I do not know that I am exactly correct, but I think I am.

12933. When you make a return to the Clare-street Board, do you return the average attendance or the number in your school on a given day?—The number at the time.

12934. Then you deviated from your uniform practice of returning the number of pupils on a given day when furnishing the materials for that Parliamentary return?—The return I was required to give was the number of boys taught gratis in the year.

12935. Mr. *Stephens.*—I see you have returned to the Clare-street Board in 1852 that you had ten day boys and eight free boys. Is that correct?—I suppose it must be, or I would not send it in.

12936. I find that you have returned in the next year, 1853, only four day boys and no free boys. How do you account for that?—I think I had six free boys in 1853. I think that must be wrong; I do not think I was any year without free boys. When I could find boys to come to the school I was anxious for them.

12937. But in the Parliamentary return for 1853 there are only four day boys and no free boys. Were there any free boys in 1853?—I think I had six free boys in 1853.

12938. Have you any book to which you can refer for information?—Indeed I have not. I never kept an account of them. It was according to recollection I put them in.

12939. It seems to be the practice in Ireland to destroy the books and accounts belonging to schools?—I never had any accounts to destroy.

12940. Have you no entry?—I ought to have kept entries, but I did not.

12941. When you make returns to the Clare-street Board of pupils educated at your school during three preceding years, how do you make up that return if you keep no record of the number of boys?—I did it from recollection.

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William Legg, Esq.

12942. Was it a guess?—So far as that is concerned it is. I acknowledge I was wrong in not keeping copies of the yearly returns; the boys are in the school when those returns are made.

12943. The returns you sent to the Clare-street Board may be right and they may be wrong?—I think they are right.

12944. Then how do you account for the discrepancy?—I cannot account for it at all; I am quite sure I had the free boys.

12945. Here are three or four returns, and every one of them different?—I think the return of six free boys in 1853 is correct.

12946. That is only from memory?—There is not a year since I came here that I had not free boys.

12947. Then all the advantage the public derive from keeping up your establishment is having four free boys educated?—That is all at present; if there were boys to be sent still I would take them. The number we are obliged to take is ten.

12948. And such being the state of things, you think six exhibitions would put matters right?—I think if there were six exhibitions it might be an inducement to parents to send pupils to the school, and day pupils also. I think if there were exhibitions we would get Roman Catholic boys to come to the school; so that if they were going to enter Trinity College they could get exhibitions if they were capable of answering well enough.

12949. If they endowed your school, why should they not endow the Roman Catholic school?—I have nothing to say against that.

12950. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—By whom were you appointed?—By Mr. Preston. By the patrons.

12951. Where were you educated?—In Trinity College.

12952. Did you obtain any university or collegiate honors?—No.

12953. Had you any previous experience as a schoolmaster?—I was thirteen years a schoolmaster at Carnarvon, in Wales.

12954. Was that a private school?—Yes, private.

12955. Have you now any other vocation or employment except that of schoolmaster?—I have the superintendence of the Savings' Bank.

12956. How much of your time does that occupy?—One hour every Wednesday.

12957. What hour?—From two till three.

12958. What are the school-hours in your school?—From ten till two.

12959. Every day?—Except Saturday, when they are from ten till one.

12960. You have only four hours appointed for school-time?—That is on account of the small number of boys; when I had more the time was from ten till three; and when I had boarders, from seven till nine in the mornings.

12961. Is the rest of the day given to recreation?—To different pursuits.

12962. No after-hours are devoted to lessons?—No.

12963. Only four hours every day are given to business?—Yes.

12964. Do you think parents are in general satisfied to have the school-time limited to four hours for their children?—I have not heard any objection.

12965. Is it usual in schools to give only four hours a day to instruction?—I think five hours is the general time.

12966. Do you know of any other school in Ireland in which there are only four hours devoted to school business?—I do not know. I think the hours are in general from ten till three.

12967. You do not know of any school in Ireland, except your own, in which the school-hours are from ten till two?—I do not.

12968. You notice as one of the inconveniences or disadvantages connected with the school, that there is a want of a play-ground; have the boys any play-ground?—There is a field there that was formerly a play-ground. That was granted by Lord Essex, but it was taken from the school just when I was coming over here; and when I applied for it Lord Essex's agent gave it up to me to pay rent for it myself, and I took it for the benefit of the boys I had at the time.

12969. But in point of fact there is no play-ground at present?—No, except that field.

12970. Has not the ground that was formerly the play-ground, in the immediate vicinity of the house, been encroached on by building?—There is a small piece of ground there; a stable and coach-house has been built upon it.

12971. When?—In 1838 or 1839.

12972. Since you became master?—Yes.

12973. Was it built by yourself?—It was built at the suggestion of Bishop Alexander.

12974. By yourself?—Yes, it was.

12975. At your own cost?—At first it was at my own cost.

12976. Was that money afterwards refunded to you?—It was. When Dr. Elrington and the present Bishop of Cork came down, they saw the building and approved of it, and reported it to the Commissioners and got me the money.

12977. They thought it desirable that the master of the school should have a stable and coach-house?—I do not know.

12978. They recommended that the money which was spent in building the stable and coach-house should be refunded to you?—Yes.

12979. What use do you make of the stable and coach-house?—For a horse and car, and a cow.

12980. Do you keep cows?—I do, some.

12981. Do you farm?—I have a small farm near the town of six acres, that Mr. Preston gave me.

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12982. Do you attend to it yourself?—I go in the morning and in the afternoon.

12983. In the long afternoons after two o'clock?—Yes.

12984. Do you think you have ample time to attend to that farm?—Certainly. I had a farm when I had boarders, and frequently after school-hours I used to walk out there with the boarders.

12985. Did you give them agricultural instruction?—No.

12986. You mention in your return that there is a large Roman Catholic school in Navan; is that school exclusively Roman Catholic?—I cannot say.

12987. You are not aware whether any Protestant children attend it?—No. I knew one Protestant boy did attend it.

12988. Then it is not an exclusively Roman Catholic school?—I suppose not.

12989. Do you consider that the existence of that "Roman Catholic school," as you term it in your return, is prejudicial to the interests of the school over which you are master?—I think it is reasonable to suppose the Roman Catholics would send their sons there; and in a town where there is no Roman Catholic school, if there is a good school, Roman Catholics will be sent to it.

12990. Can you state whether there are any Protestant children attending that school at present?—I do not know.

12991. Have you any other emoluments out of this school except what arise from your salary?—And the pay of two day boys.

12992. What are the ages of the two day boys who pay?—I cannot say exactly. I dare say the oldest is about twelve, and the youngest eight; or, perhaps, the oldest is eleven.

12993. Are they the two boys whom I examined this morning?—No; these are free boys.

12994. Do the boys who pay, both read?—One of them reads but badly, and the other cannot read.

12995. You seemed disinclined to allow me to examine them?—Not at all. I was sorry the time was so limited that you could not examine. I was very anxious to have them examined.

12996. I understood that you did not wish me to examine them?—Well, you misunderstood me.

12997. You mentioned one or two were hardly able to read?—Yes; but I did not mean by that that you were not to ask them questions.

12998. An examination would be very limited if they could hardly read?—It would. One little boy I have only a month or six weeks; when he came first he could not tell me a word of two letters. As I said, he was not at all fit for the school; but I am anxious to get free boys if I can.

12999. What is the amount of your salary?—£92.

13000. What is the salary of the assistant master?—£55 odd.

13001. Who pays the taxes of the house?—The Commissioners.

13002. Do you know what the poor law valuation of it is?—I do not.

13003. Mr. *Stephens*.—What would be the value of your house, supposing it was to be let?—I suppose it would let for upwards of £100; I may be wrong.

13004. Is there any land about the house?—Merely what you saw, that little garden.

13005. Then, if I understand you aright, you receive £92; the assistant master £55; the rent of the house would be £100 a-year, if it was let—that is all you receive?—That is all; that is the entire establishment. Mr. Power says it would not let for £100—he says about £50.

13006. The education of your six boys costs £197 a-year?—But we are there to educate more, if we could get them. I frequently advertised in the paper, and by private application tried to get them.

13007. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—Even gratuitous pupils?—Yes; I never refuse any that come to me, and I have even repeatedly spoken to parents to send their boys as free boys, and they have done so.

John Kelly, Esq., sworn and examined.

John Kelly, Esq.

13008. *Chairman*.—You are classical master to the Navan school?—Yes.

13009. Have you any suggestions to make to the Commissioners respecting the school?—I think from the present circumstances of the town and neighbourhood, it would be desirable that the school should be changed, if it came within the power of those persons who have the supervision of matters of the kind; I think that if the school was established in Kells it would be more likely to be useful to the public. Since my appointment I have been most anxious to do all I could to add to the number of the pupils, both with the object of making it a useful institution, and also adding to my own emoluments. I have only £55 a-year, and I would expect if the school increased I would have a portion of the fees paid by the boys. It was a suggestion made by the late Bishop of Meath, that at least a portion of the fees should come to me as classical master, that it was his opinion a classical education should be given to pupils in general, as far as it was possible. I have thought a good deal on the subject, and I do not see that under the present circumstances the school in Navan can be made more useful than it is.

13010. It would be more useful at Kells?—That locality is better, indeed, from different causes. In former years the school has been very much neglected; it has lost a good deal of the character, which it might have.

13011. How long have you been classical master?—I was appointed in 1851, when the late Bishop of Meath, Dr. Townsend, gave me on different occasions to understand, I would benefit by the advance of the school. Unfortunately he was removed. The present bishop is

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John Kelly, Esq.

also kindly disposed, but I suppose he has not had the opportunity; but I do not think that, situated as it is at present, it can be made a more useful institution.

13012. Mr. *Stephens.*—Are you aware whether the suggestions, if acted upon, would not be inconsistent with the trust?—Of course, an Act of Parliament would be necessary to enable that to be done, but I presume that ultimately an Act of Parliament will be passed to make some improvement in this school.

13013. If the locality of the school be changed, would not the property revert to the heirs of the donor?—I am not aware. There is another view to take of it. It might tend to the improvement of the school and make it more useful if a site were selected in the neighbourhood of Navan for it; but unquestionably its being surrounded by a poor class of houses in the very centre of the town, is a very great disadvantage to it. If it were about a mile or so from the town, it might succeed better—unquestionably, for boarders it would be better calculated.

13014. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—But there are no boarders, and would it not be worse circumstanced for day scholars if removed a mile or so out of the town?—I do not think it would interfere with the number of day scholars, and for boarders the school would be more eligible.

13015. Mr. *Stephens.*—Supposing the school was removed a mile outside the town, are there any day boys in the town to go to your school?—There are, unquestionably; but whether it would be the wish of their parents to send them, I cannot say. There are gentlemen in the neighbourhood have sons.

13016. Where do they send them?—There are some with the national schoolmaster.

13017. Gentlemen's sons?—Yes, some of the gentlemen. There is a gentleman not far from the town, who holds a county appointment, and he has one or two sons who are reading at the national school. He would unquestionably have them better educated at the endowed school.

13018. What becomes of the boys who are not educated at the national schools? You said there were boys about the neighbourhood who were acquiring their education, some at the national schools and some at some other places; is there any other school in the neighbourhood?—There is no other Protestant school in the neighbourhood.

General State of Education.

Rev. Nicholas Power.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

The Rev. *Nicholas Power* sworn and examined.

13019. *Chairman.*—You are head master of the Meath diocesan seminary?—Yes.

13020. State how many scholars you have in your school?—Is it the average number?

13021. Have you seventy boarders?—I think so.

13022. And about fifty day scholars?—Not quite fifty, perhaps, nor seventy boarders.

13023. What is the class of education which you give in your school?—Classics, science, and commercial and English education—a general English education.

13024. Your school is not endowed?—No.

13025. Do you give all this education in the same room?—We have four class-rooms.

13026. How are the different departments of instruction divided?—We commence at ten o'clock in the morning. Four clergymen, and they have four classes—three classes of classics. The other clergyman has the head class of English. And then there are three prefects—one for the junior class of classics, and the other two for the two junior classes of English. These classes go on till twelve o'clock, and then writing. All the classes then come into the schoolroom.

13027. They all write at the same time?—Not all. The English boys particularly write together. Then on Mondays, at one o'clock, we have arithmetic taught by a clergyman to the head class, and the other two classes by prefects.

13028. These prefects are qualified masters?—They have graduated as masters in the national schools. These classes go on till two o'clock; then there is preparation for French. There are three classes of French, taught by three clergymen. They are thus occupied till three o'clock. There is a class in geometry, and two classes in algebra, on Monday. There is a class of geometry on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. The arithmetical classes go on besides. On Tuesday we have the same morning classes up to twelve o'clock, the same as on Monday; and then the arithmetic classes from one till two; the classes in geography and history from two till three. Roman, Grecian, English, and European history taught by three clergymen and one prefect. The classes are the same on Friday as on Tuesday. On Wednesday we have geometry, the same as on Monday and Saturday. Thursday is a half day with us. There are three classes of English composition in the morning until eleven o'clock; and from eleven till twelve we have recitation, reading, and English grammar. Nearly all the classes are in the one class, and they are obliged to answer in Turner's English grammar: it is Murray that is taught in the other classes on Monday and Tuesday, and the other days in the week. Our duty in the evening is to study from five till half-past seven o'clock. The boys generally rise at six in the morning. There is half an hour for washing and dressing; then morning prayer; then study till half-past eight o'clock. We have mass at half-past eight o'clock in the morning.

13029. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—How many boys are there at present in the school who have made some proficiency in algebra and geometry?—The advanced class of algebra, about twenty is the average at the end of the year.

13030. How far do you impose the study of classics on the pupils in the school: do you require all to learn a certain amount of Greek and Latin?—No, only those intended for professions.

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13031. About what proportion do they bear to the whole number?—About one-third, I should think.

13032. Do you find inconvenience to arise from the endeavour to give instruction to those different classes of pupils?—We oblige them all to learn English.

13033. Do you find that you are obliged to give less instruction in English and science to those pupils who are learning classics than you would desire to impart to them?—At present they are well provided for in that respect. There are two days in the week for English composition, and a general day for English grammar. Besides, there are some of those lads who have graduated in the school for two or three years in English.

13034. Do you think French an essential part of the course for all the pupils?—Certainly; I make as many as I can learn it.

13035. You do not force it on all?—I do force it nearly on all.

13036. No extra charge is made for it?—No extra charge.

13037. It is taught in the ordinary school-hours?—Yes, between two and three.

13038. On how many days in the week?—Two days.

13039. You do not find the endeavour to teach French encroaches unduly upon the time you have to give to the dead languages?—Certainly not.

13040. Do you find that the study of that language contributes to promote the advance of the pupils in others?—Certainly. I would be very happy to introduce German also. I think it most necessary at the present day to increase the opportunities of learning the modern languages. I should like German particularly, as well as French.

13041. You find the study of the modern languages contributes to the cultivation of that philological capacity without which scholarship is incomplete?—Yes; for in our classical course we have authors published in German, and we have notes to those in German—some of our best editions.

13042. In the higher English grammar which you use, is the structure of the English language itself treated of?—Certainly.

13043. And the etymology of English words derived from other European languages?—Yes.

13044. What are the manuals you make use of for the instruction of those pupils who are receiving commercial education—in arithmetic and mensuration, for instance?—In fact, I introduce the best works of the day.

13045. You have not adopted any particular series?—All improvements: we have Kavanagh's, published by the National Board; and we introduce some of Chambers'—all of them that are valuable—and what are published by the National Board.

13046. Do you use any of the books published by the Christian Brothers?—Some of them; their geography.

13047. Do you use their mensuration?—No.

13048. Suppose a boy of intelligence is sent to be educated in your school by parents who desire him to be brought up for commercial employment, what course would you take in his case? How would you commence his instruction, and to what books would you direct his attention?—I would give him an extensive course of arithmetic, book-keeping both by double and single entry, and also an English education—English grammar, and geography, history, and French.

13049. Are the pupils in your school exercised in writing English from dictation?—They are.

13050. How often?—Two mornings in the week.

13051. Do you require that from all the pupils?—They generally attend to it; at least the junior classes.

13052. Do you not require it from the more advanced classes?—No; because their compositions are read out to them, and, of course, remarked on by the professors.

13053. The professor charged with instruction in English?—Yes.

13054. He criticises the compositions, and points out the errors in them?—Yes; they write them the evening before, and bring them to the class; they are read then by the master and corrected.

13055. Are they read out before the whole class, so that each pupil hears the criticism upon each piece of composition?—Yes.

13056. And all the errors committed by the entire class are brought under the notice of all, and commented upon?—Yes.

13057. Are judgments given to the scholars?—We used to have judgment books for the day scholars; but I found the parents did not look after them, and I gave it up.

13058. Are any prizes given?—We give premiums at the end of the year, as much as we can afford.

13059. Those premiums are provided out of your own private resources?—Entirely from the profits of the establishment.

13060. What punishment do you resort to?—Seldom any punishment.

13061. You depend upon moral influence?—Moral entirely; in fact, I may say there is no corporal punishment.

13062. Is the attendance of the day scholars regular?—Very regular; we oblige them to be regular.

13063. In case of irregularity in the attendance of the day pupils, what steps do you take?—I threaten not to allow them to attend the school; I remonstrate with the parents, and then threaten not to allow them to come to the school.

13064. Are there any Protestant children receiving instruction in the school?—Not at present; we have had some from time to time.

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NAVAN.

General State of Education.

Rev. Nicholas Power.

13065. There is nothing in the system of instruction calculated to exclude children of any particular religious denomination?—Certainly not; I would receive children of any religious denomination.

13066. *Chairman.*—For what class of society is the education given in your school intended?—The middle classes generally—farmers and shopkeepers—and sometimes gentry.

13067. You prepare boys to enter Maynooth College?—Yes; our boys always enter for logic—the logic class—the most advanced examination for admission at Maynooth.

13068. Can you make any suggestion to the Commissioners as to education, in general, for the middle classes?—The national system seems to have swallowed up all the small schools that were throughout the country; and we find great difficulty at present to get lads sufficiently qualified, for they cannot afford to remain with us long; it is rather expensive. They should remain with us four or five years; and the general average is but two or three. They used to be prepared in the small schools in the towns; those schools have disappeared; and I think a good many farmers would send their children to professions were it not for the expense of educating them in establishments like ours. If they had the small schools near them, as heretofore, one in Kells, one in Trim, and one in Athboy, they would be induced to give their children an education, and put them forward to professions; for the preparatory course could be gone through in such schools, and a great deal of expense saved.

13069. Can you suggest any remedy for this state of things?—I do not know; but I think it is better to leave education open to competition. It would be better to have no endowed schools at all. If all the money could be brought into one fund, and, either in money or in some other way, hold out inducements to parties in different schools to compete for prizes, I think it would be the very best stimulant that could be given to education.

13070. Mr. *Stephens.*—If a certain number of appointments in the army, navy, and civil service were thrown open to public competition in Dublin, would that be serviceable?—I think that would be a strong stimulant.

13071. Would you restrict the candidates for such situations to particular schools?—No; I think they should be open to all Ireland.

13072. To the public generally?—I think there should be no limitation.

13073. What is your objection to endowed schools?—I think they never succeed. I do not know what is the reason. There seems to be a feeling abroad, that free trade in education as well as in every other kind of commodity is the best. At the same time, I think there ought to be some commission—a kind of board formed—for the general inspection of all schools, both private and public—men duly qualified—not confined to any particular class—a mixture of Protestants and Catholics; and even to superintend, I think the Legislature ought to interfere, and have an annual visitation of every school.

13074. Would you wish to subject yourself to such a visitation?—Certainly.

13075. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Although unendowed?—Certainly; I would not have the slightest objection; for my principle is, to give the best education that can be given at the smallest possible cost; and if I had the means, I would give a more enlarged education. I have been a long time now connected with education in this town—since 1828 connected with this establishment—and I have studied the question in other countries. I have seen the system of education in France, Prussia, and Austria. I have studied the question very closely. I know the different systems; and, I think, if the funds of the endowed schools throughout Ireland were brought into one common fund, and thrown open to all; or if situations in the army, navy, and civil service were thrown open to competition; and then, if there was a general board of superintendence having an annual visitation of all educational establishments, I think they would be placed on a proper basis, and education would be benefited.

13076. *Chairman.*—For what purpose would you appoint this general board of superintendence?—For the sake of schools well conducted. And I would have them receive the reports of inspectors and make remarks. They would show to the country the establishments that were working well. That system would serve the schools that were doing their duty to the pupils and to the public.

13077. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Would you propose to interfere at all with the freedom of instruction as is done in Prussia?—I would not.

13078. That is to say, you would not impose upon persons an obligation to receive instruction. Parents in Prussia are obliged to have their children educated?—Yes. The lower orders in France also are obliged.

13079. And government situations are not accessible by any except those who can produce certificates of having passed through particular schools?—In this country all classes of the people are anxious for education. That system would not be necessary in this country.

13080. Are you in favour of the Prussian system of forbidding persons to teach without a licence?—I saw that in France, and it did not work well. I saw persons that got diplomas, and I do not think they were well qualified.

13081. That, however, argues only a failure in the working of the system?—It is very hard to carry such a system out. Even here I have seen persons that came out as first-class national teachers, and I do not think they were so perfect after all.

13082. How would you propose to secure efficiency?—By competition. I think people are capable of discriminating between schools that are well conducted—where there is a good education given—and others. If they believe their children will get a good, solid education in a school, they will send them there.

13083. *Chairman.*—You said one of the difficulties in the way of some persons educating

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their children was the expense of education at such a school as yours. How would you remedy that defect?—The farmers, the class that send to us, can afford to leave their children at the school for three years. They used to have smaller schools to which they used to send them as day pupils, at a cheaper rate, and by that means they were enabled to send their children to professions.

13084. In what way would you restore those smaller schools?—I do not know how that can be done. The national system seems to have swallowed up all those classical schools. They suffered also in the years 1847 and 1848, and since.

13085. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Have you the means of forming an opinion as to whether there is any decline in the taste for classical learning in the country. It has been stated to the Commissioners that there is much less demand for classics in certain places than there used to be?—I do not think people wish their children to learn classics, except they are going to some professions.

13086. But, with a view to professional education, do you think that there is as great a demand for classical instruction as there used to be?—Oh, yes; but for some professions I think it ought to be enlarged.

13087. Combined with a more complete English education?—Certainly; I think the education for the medical profession ought to be enlarged.

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DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, 22nd OCTOBER, 1855.

Present:—The MARQUESS OF KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

Borough School of Swords.

BOROUGH SCHOOL OF SWORDS.

13088. *Chairman.*—Mr. Hughes, one of the Commissioners, is not well enough to attend to-day, and he has requested that the case of the Borough School of Swords may be adjourned till Thursday. We will take it into consideration at ten o'clock on Thursday morning.

DUBLIN, 25th OCTOBER, 1855.

[For evidence taken this day, see p. 759.]

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MULLINGAR, 26th OCTOBER, 1855.

MULLINGAR.

Present:—MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

SCHOOLS AT RATHCONNELL, ENDOWED UNDER THE LORD LIEUTENANT'S FUND.

Schools at Rathconnell, endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

Documentary Evidence.

13089. *Secretary.*—There are two schools, situated in the parish of Rathconnell, with reference to which the Rev. John Cowen has addressed a communication to the Commissioners. I will read the information with regard to the schools. The first school is the school of Reynella, parish of Rathconnell.

13090. It appears by the First Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, page 646, that Richard M. Reynell, Esq., received a sum of £120 out of the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, for a school at Reynella.

13091. In the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826, they mention, "the school of Reynella, parish of Rathconnell, that it was placed under the Kildare-place Society and the Association for Discountenancing Vice. The parishioners subscribed towards building the house. The master of the school was Patrick Gallagher, a Protestant; and the income was £16 10*s.*, with an acre of land. The schoolhouse was built with stone and mortar, slated, cost £260, collected by subscriptions, and grants from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund and Kildare-place Society. The number of children in attendance was four of the Established Church and five Roman Catholics, of whom eight were boys, and one girl."

13092. In the Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, they mention—"A school at Rathconnell—boys' and girls'—a house and an acre and a-half of land—contributions of the children 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter;" and they remark, "It could not be ascertained from what source this grant is derived." The number of boys in attendance five, and girls two, making a total of seven; average daily attendance four, the attendance diminishing; kind of instruction—reading, writing, and arithmetic. The Commissioners have not been able to ascertain whether the school mentioned in this Report is the Reynella schools or the Knockdrin school. The following is the letter which has been received from the Rev. Mr. Cowen:—

"Rathconnell Glebe, Killucan, August 6, 1855.

"SIR—I gave you all the information I could obtain, in my answer to your first inquiry about the school at Turin; it is now in possession of the Roman Catholics. I suspect, however, that your inquiry may have reference to another building, which was once a school, but is now converted into a private dwelling. This building, however, is claimed as private property by one of my parishioners, a relative of the Rev. Mr. Winter, whom you spoke of as having endowed the school about which your inquiry is made. It is situated at Reynella, near the church, and seems to have been intended for a church school, and was such till lately. I should be glad if it is found that this school has claim to an endowment, and that it can be put into operation again. I happened to make inquiry of the person who claims this Reynella school, when I received your first letter, and he said that your inquiry referred to the Roman Catholic school. I now begin to doubt this; I have been here only six months, and therefore have not the means of obtaining accurate information. I shall make every inquiry I can, and communicate the result to you; in the meantime, if you can give me any further data by which to be guided, I shall be glad.

"Your obedient servant,
"JOHN COWEN."

13093. A letter was then addressed by the Assistant Secretary to Richard W. Reynell, Esq., Killynon, Killucan, stating the evidence which I have stated with regard to the school, and asking him for information. The following reply was received:—

"Killynon, September 26, 1855.

"SIR—In reply to yours, I beg to inform you that the schoolhouse of Reynella, as I am led to understand, was built by my cousin, the late Richard M. Reynell, of Reynella, and was continued as such for many years; but, from what cause I am not able to say, was given up five or six years ago, and there has not been any school held there since; the house is in the occupation of a tenant of Mr. Rynd's, who lives at Reynella, and has it from Mrs. Reynell, the widow of the late R. M. Reynell; her son-in-law, Mr. Balfour, is in possession of the property, and I believe the schoolhouse is set to Mr. Rynd by his agent, Mr. Coates. On any thing further I am not able to give any information, and

"Remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
"RICHARD W. REYNELL.

"To the Secretary of Endowed Schools, Ireland,
Dublin Castle."

13094. That is all the information before the Commissioners with regard to that school.

13095. I will now read the information with regard to another school in the same parish. It appears from the Appendix to the First Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1825, page 646, that Sir Richard Levinge received £100, a grant from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, for a school at Monelea, county Westmeath; and the condition on which the grant was made was an acre of land, conveyed in perpetuity, and £180 in money.

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MULLINGAR.

Schools at Rathconnell, endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

Documentary Evidence.

13096. The Rev. Mr. Cowen was able to ascertain, this morning, by reference to townland maps, and the Ordnance Survey in this room, that Monelea is a little hamlet, next to Knockdrin, and the Court keeper states, that the Knockdrin schoolhouse is at the hamlet of Monelea.

13097. The other evidence I shall read is from the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826, page 790. It states, In the parish of Rathconnell there was a school called Knockdrin, of which William and Anne Crawford were master and mistress, both Protestants; the total annual income arising in all ways from the school, £37 9*s*. 2*d*.; a slated house, with apartments for the master; cost £350, defrayed by Sir R. Levinge, baronet, aided by a grant from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, and Kildare-place Society. The grant from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund was £100, and the private subscriptions amounted to £180, in the Monelea case; so that, if the Kildare-place Society gave £70, it would make up the £350 which is mentioned. The number of children in attendance was eleven Protestants, ten Roman Catholics, nine boys and twelve girls. It also states, "the parish school, in connexion with the Kildare-place Society, and the Association for Discountenancing Vice. Sir Richard Levinge gives £10 per annum."

13098. Then in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, 136[a], this school that I have already mentioned as being in the parish of Rathconnell, is referred to, of which Edward Dunne was master, and we have not been able to ascertain whether it is the Knockdrin school or the Monelea school. There was a communication addressed to the master of the Knockdrin school, but it was returned a dead letter. Then a letter was addressed to the Vicar of Rathconnell, parish of Turin, and an answer was received from the Rev. Mr. Cowen as follows:—

"Rathconnell Glebe, Killucan,
August 7th, 1855.

"SIR,—In reply to your inquiry respecting Knockdrin school, in this parish, I beg to inform you that it was closed by Sir Richard Levinge about a month ago—a very good master and mistress were dismissed. I understand that Sir R. Levinge intends the schoolmaster's house for his steward or game-keeper, or other dependent. What will become of the four acres of land held by the late master I cannot tell. It would seem from the inquiries of Her Majesty's Commissioners that there are two endowed schools in this parish in connexion with the Established Church, and neither of them in operation—one at Knockdrin, the other at Reynella. The houses and endowments are now both in the hands of private individuals who have no claim to them further than being the descendants of those persons who originally granted part or all of the endowments. There is but one school in this parish in connexion with the church—it is at Clonlost, presided over by a mistress, who is supported by annual voluntary subscriptions—and her support falls heavily upon me. This is an injustice where endowments exist for the support of both master and mistress. It is time the matter was inquired into, and I think Her Majesty's Commissioners of Endowed Schools had better address Sir Richard Levinge, Knockdrin Castle, and Richard W. Reynell, Esq., Killynon, Killucan, on the subject of these schools. I fancy they must know best what has become of the endowments and the schoolhouses.

"Your obedient Servant,
"JOHN COWEN."

13099. A letter was also addressed to Sir Richard Levinge stating the evidence in the Reports of 1835 and 1826, which I have referred to, and stating—"The Commissioners desire me to request that you will have the goodness to favour them with such information respecting the school in question and its endowments as is in your power, or as you may deem it advantageous to the purposes of their inquiry to communicate." No answer has been received from Sir R. Levinge in reply to that communication.

Rev. John Cowen.

Rev. *John Cowen* sworn and examined.

13100. *Chairman.*—Are you the officiating clergyman of Knockdrin, parish of Rathconnell?—Yes.

13101. Can you state how many sites of schoolhouses are there in the parish?—Three that I know of, two in connexion with the Established Church, and the Roman Catholic school.

13102. What are the names of these three schools?—Knockdrin, Reynella, and Turin. The Roman Catholic school is in operation at present.

13103. Is the Reynella school in operation?—It is closed for the last five or six years.

13104. Is the schoolhouse in existence?—Yes, my Lord.

13105. How is it occupied at present?—It is occupied by private persons at present.

13106. The schoolhouse at Knockdrin, how is it occupied?—I do not know who occupies it at present; but the late schoolmaster told me that Sir Richard Levinge intended it for his gamekeeper. Whether it is so occupied now I am not able to state.

13107. With respect to the school at Turin, what information can you give?—That school is in possession of the Roman Catholics, and working very well.

13108. Are you aware that these schoolhouses have been built out of public funds?—Not until I was informed by a circular from the Commissioners.

13109. Do you know the name of the master of the Turin school?—I do not.

13110. Dr. *Andrews.*—How long have you been in the parish, Mr. Cowen?—Since last February—nine months.

13111. Had you any knowledge of the parish before your appointment?—I had not.

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MULLINGAR.

Schools at Rathconnell, endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

Rev. John Cowen.

13112. Would you be good enough to tell the Commissioners from whom you received your information respecting those schools that are inoperative?—I received my information from the Commissioners.

13113. Could you tell us the name of any person to whom we could make application?—Mr. Wren is a gentleman who could best give information. He was churchwarden for several years; during the time that these schools were in operation. Then, there is the late incumbent, who is still living, Mr. Crosier, who might be able to give information.

13114. Where is he gone to?—He is gone to Colooney, in the county Sligo.

13115. Do you know the name of the last teacher of the Reynella school?—I do not. The last master of Knockdrin was Bernard Girwood.

13116. Where is he now?—He is in the county of Galway. The clergyman's name is Derry, but I do not know the name of his parish.

13117. Does he hold any office under Mr. Derry?—I believe he does.

13118. How is the land used at present in connexion with the Knockdrin school?—I do not know; but I suppose that Sir Richard Levinge has taken possession of it.

13119. What has been done with the land attached to the Reynella school?—That land is held by a Mr. Rynd, who has it from the owner, Mr. Balfour, the son-in-law of Mrs. Rynd.

13120. Can you give the Commissioners any further information?—I do not think I can.

THE DIOCESAN SCHOOL, MULLINGAR.

The Diocesan School.

Documentary Evidence.

13121. *Secretary.*—I will state the documentary evidence with regard to this school. In the first place there is the Act of Parliament under which diocesan schools are founded, the 12th of Elizabeth, chap. 1, entitled an Act for the Erection of Free Schools. It enacts—"That there shall be from henceforth a free school within every diocese of this realm of Ireland, and that the schoolmaster shall be an Englishman, or of the English birth of this realm." The 12th of George I., chap. 9, contains a provision enabling the Grand Juries of each county in which a diocesan school is situated, to present for money towards the rebuilding or repairing such diocesan school; but it is not compulsory on them to do so.

13122. The next information with regard to this school is the Report of the Commissioners who inquired into schools from the year 1807 to 1812; and they state in their report that there was a diocesan school kept at that time at Longford; number of boarders in the school, four; day scholars, fifteen; house small, and in a ruinous state. There was also a school in the diocese of Meath, at that time kept in the town of Trim; the schoolhouse in good repair; master, the Rev. J. Hamilton; free scholars, none; boarders, none; and day scholars, fourteen. In the year 1813, an Act of Parliament was passed with regard to diocesan schools. It recites the Act of Elizabeth, to which I have already referred, and it then goes on to provide—"And whereas it hath happened from various causes, that in several dioceses in Ireland such schools are not now duly kept and maintained; and it may be convenient that two or more dioceses should be united for the purpose of keeping and maintaining such schools; be it, therefore, enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Commissioners for the time being under this Act, in all cases in which they shall deem it expedient, by and with the consent and approbation of the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor, or Governors of Ireland for the time being, by warrant under hand and seal, to direct and declare that any two or more adjoining dioceses in Ireland shall be united into one district."

13123. In certain returns which were made to Parliament in 1821, it is stated, under the head of Diocesan Schools—"Ardagh, five scholars; income of the master, £21. Meath, thirteen scholars; income of the master, £40."

13124. The next information is contained in the Report of the Clare-street Board, for the year 1823, referred to by the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry in their report of 1827, and in that report they recommended that the school of the diocese of Ardagh should be united with that of Meath, so as to form a district school, to be placed in the populous town of Mullingar, in the diocese of Meath, and that the schoolhouse of the diocese of Ardagh, at Longford, and the schoolhouse of the diocese of Meath, at Trim, should be sold towards founding the district school at Mullingar. In consequence of this recommendation, the Lord Lieutenant, by notice in the *Dublin Gazette*, April 17th, 1824, fixed the salary of the diocesan schoolmaster at £130 per annum, £85 to be paid by Meath, and £45 by the diocese of Ardagh.

13125. The next information is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826, page 700. They state that the diocesan school was still kept in the town of Longford, diocese of Ardagh; the Rev. George Irwin, A.M., master; the number of boys in the school, thirty-eight; six boys taught free.

13126. The next report to which I refer, is the Report that was made especially on diocesan schools in 1827, by the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry. They state with regard to the diocese of Meath:—"The school for this diocese has long been established in the town of Trim; in a very old building, forming part of the quadrangle of St. Mary's Abbey; and which, although massive, is not now in good repair. About half an acre in ground, nearly in the centre of the town, is attached to it. Mr. Hamilton, the present master, is the curate of Trim, and the rector of the parish of Almoritia, in the same diocese. He has had no pupils during the last five years.

"It has been proposed by the Board of Education that the diocesan school of Meath at Trim, and the diocesan school of Ardagh hitherto held in the populous town of Longford, should both be discontinued, and the premises sold; and that in lieu of those two schools

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MULLINGAR.

The Diocesan School.

Documentary Evidence.

one should be established at Mullingar, the county town of Westmeath, in the diocese of Meath. It appears to us, however, that the town of Trim is well entitled to possess an effective diocesan school; and we, therefore, consider it a more expedient arrangement that the school for the diocese of Meath should be continued in that town without being united to any other.

"Mr. Hamilton, the master of the school at Trim, has been appointed to receive the salary of £130 allotted for the proposed district school at Mullingar. We do not find, however, that any fund for building a school at Mullingar has as yet been provided."

"The diocesan school of Ardagh was long held in the county town of Longford, a situation extremely favourable for such a purpose. The schoolhouse, which stood upon a site of about half a rood of land, was never sufficient for its object, and in the year 1823, when the school was discontinued, the house was fast falling into decay; it is at present a mere ruin, and represented by the inhabitants of the adjoining part of the town as a nuisance. The late master, Mr. Irwin, upon the suppression of this school was appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to the diocesan school of Tuam. A few years previous to Mr. Irwin's departure from Longford he had fifteen or sixteen scholars. In the time of Dr. Dowdall, the present master of the Royal school of Dungannon, who was master shortly before Mr. Irwin's appointment, the school appears to have been so fully attended that he was obliged to rent the contiguous house for the accommodation of his pupils.

"We have already stated that the town of Longford appears to be peculiarly well fitted for such an establishment, and we think it desirable that a school for the diocese of Ardagh should be again established in it."

13127. The next information with regard to this school is the Report of the Clare-street Board for 1829. They state—"We have further to report to your Grace that the Commissioners have, for the purpose of creating a fund for the erection of a schoolhouse at Mullingar for the district composed of the dioceses of Meath and Ardagh, sold the old house situate in the town of Longford, formerly used as a school for the diocese of Ardagh, for £200; and have advertised for sale a house in Trim, formerly the diocesan schoolhouse of Meath; and we beg leave to observe that whenever the Grand Jury of the county of Westmeath shall have presented a sufficient sum in aid of the funds arising from the sale of the two houses at Longford and Trim, this Board will lose no time in endeavouring to procure or erect a suitable house in the town of Mullingar for this district school. And the Board's attention has been for some time directed to that object without effect."

13128. The next information is the Report of the Clare-street Board for 1830:—"That with the view of creating a fund to erect a schoolhouse at Mullingar for the district composed of the dioceses of Meath and Ardagh, we caused to be sold the old schoolhouses of these dioceses for the sum of £380; the balance of which, after deducting £1 15*s.*, the expense of an advertisement for sale of the diocesan schoolhouse of Meath, we have invested in Government stock to the credit of the said district school. But we regret to state that we have not been enabled to procure any aid towards the building by presentment from the Grand Jury of the county of Westmeath, to whom repeated applications on the subject have been made without effect, and more particularly in a memorial from the Board which was presented to them at the assizes last past: on the contrary, they not long since caused to be represented for other purposes, as under the supposed provisions of 59 Geo. III. cap. 84, sec. 21, the sum of £20 late currency, formerly presented by the Grand Jury towards purchasing ground for the site of a diocesan school, to be built in the town of Mullingar."

13129. The next information is contained in the Report of the Clare-street Board for 1831, in which they state:—"We regret to be obliged to Report to your Excellency that notwithstanding the charges given by the Judges at the different Assizes, the Grand Juries of many counties in which school establishments were, by the warrants of the Commissioners, with the consent and approbation of the Lord Lieutenant, directed to be placed, have declined to grant assistance by presentment for the building of proper schoolhouses; and we more particularly allude to the Grand Juries of the counties of Westmeath and Galway, to whom respectively memorials have been from time to time presented by the Commissioners, stating, according to the fact, that there were certain funds in bank in the names of the Commissioners to the credit of the respective schools, which, if moderately increased, would enable the Board to erect suitable schoolhouses in the towns of Mullingar and Tuam."

13130. The next information is contained in certain returns made to Parliament in 1831, in which it is stated:—"This school has not yet been opened at Mullingar, but will be very shortly, a new master having been lately appointed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for whom a house is about to be provided by the Commissioners."

13131. The next information is contained in the Report of the Clare-street Board for 1832:—"We have to report to your Excellency that the Commissioners have been disappointed in their endeavours to provide a schoolhouse for the district composed of the dioceses of Meath and Ardagh, in the town of Mullingar, where this school must be necessarily kept, by reason of many incumbrances affecting the estates of the owner of the buildings proposed to be purchased by this Board for the purpose; but we have to inform your Excellency that, with a view to the removal of that difficulty, the Commissioners have suggested to the Chief Secretary of State for Ireland the propriety of introducing into Parliament a bill to extend the provisions of a certain Act of the 4th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George IV., which freed from incumbrances lands granted for certain schools under the provisions of an Act passed in the 50th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George III., to lands and premises which may be granted for diocesan and district schools. In aid of the funds in the hands of the Commissioners, as before reported

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to your Excellency, for the establishment of this district school, the Grand Jury of Westmeath have, at the last assizes for that county, presented the sum of £200."

13132. The next information is the Report of the same Board for 1834:—"Lastly, in adverting to the proceedings of the Board in respect of the diocesan and district schools, we regret being obliged to report to your Excellency, whose wish to extend throughout Ireland, by means of these schools, the benefit of classical education, was so strongly evinced in the year 1823, when the sites of these schools were fixed in such dioceses and districts as appeared, with due regard to the local situation of other classical schools of public or private foundation, to be most in need of such establishments, that of the eighteen dioceses or districts in which schools ought to be kept, eight only are provided with effective schools; and in order to show to your Excellency that it has not been in the power of this Board to make any greater progress towards their general establishment, and the circumstances which have retarded our progress, we most respectfully beg leave to refer your Excellency to our report made to the Marquess of Anglesey in the year 1831."

13133. The next Report is that of the same Board for the year 1835:—"We have been in treaty for the purchase of a house for this district school, but have failed for want of funds; and the same cause has prevented our providing a schoolhouse at Tuam, the Grand Jury of the county of Galway having declined to make any presentment for the purpose; but schools are kept at Mullingar and Tuam in private houses rented by the master."

13134. The next information with regard to this school is contained in the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools in Ireland, in the year 1835; and it states:—"There was no school in 1830; in 1831 the number of scholars was ten; 1832, twenty-three; 1833, twenty-five; 1834, twenty-three; and 1835, thirty-one; of this number there were eight boarders in 1831, seventeen in 1832, sixteen in 1833, twenty-two in 1834, and twenty-seven in 1835; the average attendance of day scholars during these years was about four; and there were no free pupils except in 1832 and 1833, when there was one in each year. The Rev. M. Eaton was the master, at a salary of £130 a-year."

13135. In the same Report, page 574, they return the income of the Meath and Ardagh diocesan school up to the year 1834; and it is stated that in 1831 there was a balance in bank of £13 8*s.* 8*d.*; interest, £13 11*s.* In 1832 the balance in bank was £26 19*s.* 8*d.*; interest, £13 11*s.* In 1833 the interest rose to £14 1*s.*; in 1834 it was £14 11*s.* It appears that the sum invested in stock amounted to £26 19*s.* 8*d.* for the year 1833; and this would show that there was about £400 to the credit of the school at that time.

13136. The next information is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, 1835, 132[a]. They state:—"From £70 to £80 levied by applotment from the beneficed clergy; payments of £6 6*s.* per annum by the scholars. This ought to be a free school; but there is no schoolhouse for that purpose. It is at present a private school." Number of children on the books at the time of inspection, "No list produced." Kind of instruction, "English in all its branches; a regular course of classics and mathematics; Hebrew, and Scriptural education."

13137. The next information is contained in certain returns made to Parliament in 1846, These returns are in continuation of the returns contained in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1835:—"The number of scholars in 1836 was twenty-two; in 1837, twenty-four, in 1838, seven; in 1839, nineteen; in 1840, seventeen. The new master appointed in 1838 was the Rev. Mr. MacNamara. When the present master was appointed in 1841, the number of scholars was ten; in 1842, ten; in 1843, five; in 1844, ten; and in 1845, four. While Mr. Eaton was master there were no free scholars; while Mr. MacNamara was master there was one in each year; and under Mr. Geoghegan, during the period covered by that return, there were no free scholars. Boarders under Mr. Eaton, nineteen; day scholars, three in 1836, and five in 1837; and under Mr. MacNamara the greatest number of boarders was eight, and the least five; day scholars, seven, eleven, and twelve, for each of the three years he held his appointment. Under Mr. Geoghegan in 1841, boarders, one; day scholars, nine; in 1842, boarders, three; and day scholars, seven; in 1843, boarders, two; day scholars, three; in 1844, boarders, four; day scholars, six; in 1845, no boarders, and four day scholars. In the Parliamentry return of 1853, the number of scholars on the 1st of May, 1852, was two, and none in 1849, none in 1850, none in 1851, and none in 1852.

13138. The next information is a return made to Parliament in 1854; it makes no mention of the income attached to the Meath and Ardagh diocesan school derived from the clergy; but that a sum of £13 10*s.* 4*d.* was received by the Commissioners of Education each year; that sum of £13 10*s.* 4*d.* would represent the £480 in the funds; which most probably is the fund raised for the building of the schoolhouse.

13139. The next information is contained in the same Return, as to the number of pupils in 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853:—"In 1850 there were no free scholars, no boarders, and four day scholars; in 1851, no free scholars, no boarders, and four day scholars; in 1852, no free scholars, no boarders, and two day scholars; in 1853, two free scholars, no boarders, and no day scholars. Terms—six guineas for day scholars, and four guineas each for brothers."

13140. The last Parliamentary Return was made in March, 1854:—"The number of boys in the school on the 1st of November, 1853, was two; and 1st of February, 1854, two; and the number of boys taught gratis in 1853 was one."

13141. The usual circular was addressed to the master and to the Commissioners of Education; and they have made the following returns. [The Returns are read.]

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MULLINGAR.

The Diocesan School.

Documentary Evidence.

13142. The following is an extract from a letter of the Rev. Gustavus Warner, dated Castlelost Rectory, Rochfort-bridge, 6th August, 1855:—"A school suited to the education of the sons of the clergy and other respectable inhabitants of this county is much required; and we are forced to send our children to England, Dublin, and elsewhere, though forced to contribute to the salary of a well-qualified diocesan schoolmaster in Mullingar, who has no school, and not one pupil. I have two sons for the last four years at a boarding school near London."

13143. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is that gentleman in attendance?

13144. *Secretary.*—He is not. A clergy circular was addressed to the Rev. Mr. Woodward, rector of Mullingar, with reference to the diocesan school, and he says it is not in operation, so far as the education of pupils is concerned.

13145. That is all the information before the Commissioners with regard to this school?*—Mr. Geoghegan is in attendance.

Rev. E. J. Geoghegan.

Rev. *Edward J. Geoghegan* sworn and examined.

13146. *Chairman.*—How long have you been master of the diocesan school?—Since 1841, my Lord.

13147. The schoolhouse is your private property?—It is.

13148. I see, by the return made in 1841, you had ten pupils: how many have you at present?—I have not had any pupils since July or August. In the report which I sent to the Commissioners in the July of this year, I believe I stated I had two pupils; I have not had any since then, in consequence of the vacation.

13149. Have you any at present?—I have none at present.

13150. Can you account for the diminution in the number of your pupils?—There is no inducement for persons to come to the school—there are no scholarships or exhibitions of any kind connected with it; and in the immediate neighbourhood there does not appear to be any boys requiring a classical education, unless the Roman Catholic population, and I do not think they would come to my school.

13151. The complaint made to the Commissioners is, that there is a want of classical schools in this neighbourhood?—Mine is a classical school.

13152. In 1844 you had ten pupils: can you assign any reason for their being reduced suddenly in 1845 from ten to four?—I cannot recollect, my Lord, what the cause was.

13153. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—At what time of the year do you make returns to the Commissioners of Education?—I think generally about November; but latterly I think the returns have been made twice a-year.

13154. When you furnish a return stating how many pupils you have, how do you calculate the number: do you state the number present on the particular day you make the return, or the total number of pupils you have had on the roll during the previous six months?—I used to calculate from one return to the other.

13155. How many pupils came in since the last return?—Yes; the total number at the time I counted when sending the return.

13156. Suppose that on the day you furnished the return you had only one pupil, and that you had another pupil who discontinued his attendance in the course of the previous half year, would you, in that case, return one or two?—I think I would return one.

13157. The reason why I ask is, because there is a discrepancy between the return you have given and the return which Dr Kyle has furnished from the books of the Clare-street Board. The return furnished by Dr. Kyle for 1854 gives no boarders, no day scholars, and two free pupils; whilst your return gives no boarders, four day scholars, and no free pupils. How do you reconcile these different statements?—I do not know how that could have arisen, unless I calculated the pupils from the date of the preceding report.

13158. Are no directions given by the Clare-street Board to the masters under their superintendence as to the mode in which they should return the attendance at their schools?—I think not. I think there is not any further direction than to furnish so many boarders—so many day scholars.

13159. Not so many on a given day?—No.

13160. Or the average attendance?—No; except in cases where they send a report to be filled up on a particular day.

13161. Is the report you hold in your hand the usual form of report, or is it only an occasional form when you are called upon to state the condition of the school on a particular day?—I only got one report to that effect, and that was, I believe, for the information of the present Commissioners.

13162. Has the school ever been visited by the Clare-street Board?—Not since I have been master.

13163. When you were appointed did you receive any rule for your guidance as master?—None whatever.

13164. You are entirely left to your own discretion in the management of the school?—Altogether.

13165. When you had more pupils were any periodical examinations held?—I held examinations before the usual time for vacations, as is usual.

13166. You are not required to do so by the Commissioners?—I am not required.

13167. Was any notice taken of the result of those examinations?—None whatever.

* One or two letters relating to this School were not before the Commissioners at Mullingar. See Appendix of Documents.

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13168. Nor any prizes given?—There are no funds for prizes, unless the master chooses to give something out of his own pocket.

13169. Do you know whether there is at present any other classical school in the town of Mullingar?—There is a school kept by a Mr. Hogan, I think, under the patronage of the Rev. Dr. Cantwell.

13170. A classical school?—Yes; I understand so.

13171. Is there any considerable number of gentlemen, or respectable farmers or shopkeepers, in the neighbourhood?—I cannot answer indeed. There are some gentlemen residing about.

13172. You are not aware of any other classical school except the one kept by Mr. Hogan?—I am not aware of any other.

13173. Is there any commercial school for the benefit of the middle classes?—I believe the parochial school, and the national school, are considered sufficient for the commercial classes.

13174. Do you think yourself that the education provided in the national schools is sufficiently good for persons intended for commercial life?—That is a matter——

13175. I ask your opinion as a schoolmaster?—I think it is, for the mercantile class here.

13176. Have you ever received into your school any pupils whose parents desired to procure for them a commercial education?—I do not recollect that I have. There are, generally, in the school pupils——

13177. Generally; but did you ever receive any pupils specially intended for commercial life?—I cannot recollect I did, especially. Of course, they are instructed in the English course sufficiently to qualify them for mercantile pursuits.

13178. But they are all instructed in Greek and Latin?—Greek and Latin.

13179. You do not remember preparing any pupils for commercial life?—Not particularly—not exclusively.

13180. When you receive free pupils, on what principle do you admit them to that privilege?—There was one person who asked me to admit a relative of his, and I did so.

13181. Can you say how many free pupils you had in 1854?—I think I had one or two.

13182 In your return to us you have stated you had no free pupils in 1854?—Well, I must have made a mistake.

13183. And Dr. Kyle, in his return to us, has given two. Which do you think is the true representation?—I think it is correct I had two.

13184. In that case it would be better to furnish us with a fresh return, as in this return, as sent by you, you state you had no free pupils in that year?—It is an error of mine in entering them in the book.

13185. You have not distinctly stated on what ground you admit free pupils; except that there was an application made to you, which you granted?—Yes.

13186. But on what ground?—I can hardly say, except to accommodate the person whose child was admitted. I applied to the Commissioners of Education to know whether I was bound to receive any free pupils that offered; and the reply I got from them was, that I should consult the Act of Parliament.

13187. Was that communication to you in writing?—I cannot say, it is so long ago.

13188. If you procure it, be so good as to send a copy of it to the Secretary?—I will look among my papers.

13189. But the Commissioners, you state, left you to exercise your own discretion as regards the admission of free pupils?—Yes.

13190. They referred you to the Act of Parliament?—They referred me to the Act of Parliament.

13191. And after that you did receive free pupils?—I did, lest it might be made a matter of complaint that I refused to do so. I was unwilling that complaints should be made.

13192. You have not stated on what grounds you received free pupils?—I cannot exactly say.

13193. In what rank of life were the parents of the free pupils whom you did admit?—The first one I admitted was the son of a farmer.

13194. Was that farmer a person in such circumstances as to be able to afford to pay for the education of his son?—I think he was; but he preferred to have him as a free pupil to paying for his education.

13195. Did he press the reception of free pupils on you as a right?—I do not know that he did, as a right.

13196. You did not admit this free pupil on the score of poverty?—The ground was, because I did not wish any dissatisfaction, or any complaint to be made of me, for refusing to have free pupils.

13197. Then have you fully carried out that principle, and received all free pupils for whom admission has ever been requested?—There never were more, I think, than two, as well as I recollect.

13198. You never had more than two free pupils?—These persons were friends of mine ever after.

13199. Have you granted admission to all the free pupils for whom application was ever made. Did you ever refuse to receive any free pupils?—I never did.

13200. Dr. *Andrews.*—Pray what do you consider the mercantile class of the community?—The higher shopkeepers of the town.

13201. Are there merchants, or persons usually called merchants, in Mullingar?—I do not think there are; I know of none.

13202. Now what do you consider a suitable education for the mercantile class, or what

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MULLINGAR.

The Diocesan School.

Rev. E. J. Geoghegan.

is called the mercantile class, in the neighbourhood of Mullingar?—The usual English course—reading, writing, grammar, geography, history, arithmetic, and the rudiments of mathematics.

13203. How many national schools, are you aware of, about this town?—There is a school kept by Mr. Screene, the parochial school, and one under the National Board; a very good English education is given to the boys in these schools.

13204. Do you think that the mercantile class would not prefer a good English school, where they would not receive their education in connexion with pupils who generally attend the national schools and the parochial schools?—They prefer having that education gratis than paying for it.

13205. Do not you think there are persons in Mullingar who would prefer paying a moderate sum for the education of their children, than to send their children to the parochial or national school?—I do not think there are.

13206. Do you consider there are no persons in the neighbourhood, or in the town of Mullingar, who desire to have for their children a high English education?—I think they are satisfied with what they get at these schools.

13207. Do you consider that your school should be exclusively classical—that is, that each pupil in it should be taught classics?—Not so as a matter of necessity; but they might have the choice of receiving a classical education. They can have both a classical and English education.

13208. Would you, according to the arrangements of your school, give an English education, and not require a boy to study classics?—I would not object to do so; but I was never applied to solely for an English education.

13209. Have you ever tried to make it known to the public that you would receive pupils, and give them a good, sound, and high English education?—In advertising the school, I always mention that along with a classical education.

13210. Then you meant along with classical education; but did you ever mention, apart from classical education, that young men in your school could receive a good, sound, English education, without it being necessary for them to learn classics?—I never mentioned in my advertisements that it was necessary for them to learn classics.

13211. But did you ever publish an advertisement, from which it could be understood that they would get a good English education apart from a classical one?—I cannot recollect the wording of the advertisement. Everybody knows that in such a school as mine an English education is given at the same time as a classical.

13212 Yes; but are there not persons who desire an exclusively English education?—I look upon my school as intended for a classical school.

13213. You consider the object of your school was a classical school?—Yes.

13214. And that every boy in the school should be taught classics?—Few are sent except those who are taught classics.

13215. Was it always your choice they should learn classics?—It was.

13216. And that is the principle on which you have acted?—Yes. I consider the school to be intended for a classical school, but at the same time affording the pupils an English education.

13217. Do you wonder, considering the circumstances of the town of Mullingar, with few pupils, and your considering it necessary that these should learn classics, that your school should have fallen away?—I do not understand you.

13218. Do you wonder your school has fallen away, considering the circumstances of Mullingar, and it being known that the education is classical at your school?—I do not know whether I should wonder at it or not; I state the facts as they are.

13219. Do you consider the situation of the school advantageous?—Quite the contrary.

13220. Was the situation selected by yourself?—It was a matter of necessity. It was where the school was kept by my two predecessors, and I could not get a house in the town suitable for a school.

13221. You were not obliged to take what your predecessors had?—I was not obliged.

13222. Were you obliged to take what your predecessors had?—No, I was not. It was a matter of convenience; but I could not get any other, and then it became a matter of necessity.

13223. Could you not obtain a more convenient place in the town—a good house that was not occupied?—No. There was no house that I could get.

13224. If you had the schoolhouse in the town, or convenient to the town, do not you think many more boys would attend the school?—I think it is very possible.

15225. Do not you think it would be an advantage to the town to have a good school such as yours might be made?—I think it would be an advantage to the town if the school was in the town, or closer to it. The situation at present is very ill-adapted to the place; but, as I said before, I was obliged as a matter of necessity to take it; and when I came here I paid a high rent for it.

13226. Do you attribute the deficiency in pupils in any respect to the situation of your school?—I do not know whether the distance is any great objection. Perhaps it is; and perhaps I might have more pupils if I had a convenient house in the town.

13227. Have you ever had any Roman Catholic pupils at your school?—I had. I think I had two, certainly; but I cannot recollect whether I had any more.

13228. How long is it since you had Roman Catholic pupils?—I had them the first year I came; they were pupils of my predecessor.

13229. How long did they remain with you?—I think they remained with me about a year.

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13230. Do you remember did they go to any school after they left you?—No; one died very soon, and the other went to business.

13231. Was there any thing in the system of instruction, while you had Catholic pupils, which would tend to prevent Roman Catholics from going to your school?—No. I do not think there was.

13232. Did you make it a rule that the Scriptures should be read by all the boys?—All the boys of the Established Church I required to read them, but not the Roman Catholics.

13233. You left them perfectly at liberty?—I left them at perfect liberty, for such was the desire of their parents.

13234. And so far as the arrangements of your school are concerned, there is no reason whatever why Roman Catholics should not attend the school?—No.

13235. There is no interference with the rights of conscience—there is no interference with the religious principles of the scholars?—No.

13236. You leave them to be instructed by their parents in their religion, or by their clergyman?—Yes; but with the Protestant children religious instruction was a matter of course.

13237. It was a part of the duty of the master to carry out the directions of the parents in that respect?—It was an understood thing; I always instructed them in the Scriptures—all the pupils except the Roman Catholic pupils.

13238. Mr. *Stephens.*—You have acquainted the Commissioners, Mr. Geoghegan, that you have no pupils at the present moment, and you have assigned as a reason, first, that you had no exhibitions; and second, that there were not sufficient Protestant gentry in the neighbourhood to supply boys to your school. Now, how many exhibitions would you like to have?—I can hardly answer that question.

13239. How many—cannot you tell me? You say the school is in its present lamentable state in consequence of its not having exhibitions?—There was a failure in the school from the commencement.

13240. How many exhibitions would you like to have?—If you ask me how many I would like to have, it would be leaving me a wide discretion.

13241. One of the reasons you assigned for the failure of the school, was that there were no exhibitions. Well, then, I want to know how many exhibitions you require?—I think I require a fair share, with the Royal schools.

13242. Tell me what you consider a fair share for your school?—I would consider five a fair share.

13243. Give me the value of each of the five proposed exhibitions?—The exhibitions of the Royal schools, I think, are £50 a year and £30 a year. If we had either of these it would be a great inducement.

13244. Five exhibitions of £50 and £30 a year. What is your salary—what benefit do you derive from your being diocesan schoolmaster at the present moment?—The amount of my salary is, according to the copies of applotment I received from my predecessor, £144 13*s.* 9¾*d.*, but the Income Tax is to be deducted.

13245. What did you actually receive last year?—I could not exactly say, because the income is very badly paid, and there are a great many bad debts; I could not positively say without recurring to the account book.

13246. Did you receive £140?—I am very sure I did not.

13247. You have returned £142 15*s.*?—I neglected to deduct the Income Tax; but I have stated just under that the income is £144 13*s.* 9¾*d.*, from which Income Tax is to be deducted.

13248. Now what benefit do the public at large derive from that sum of money?—Well, I cannot say.

13249. Do they derive any?—I cannot say.

13250. Is not this money paid to you by contributions from the clergy of the diocese?—Generally speaking; but a great many of the clergymen do not pay.

13251. But whatever you do receive is in consequence of payments made by the clergy?—By pupils, and the clergy of Meath, and the clergy of Ardagh; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners pay for the see of Ardagh, and I get something from the Commissioners of Education as interest of the money ready to be expended on the diocesan schoolhouse.

13252. Can you tell me what benefit the public at large or the clergy receive from paying you that sum of money?—Except whatever benefit they may derive from the school.

13253. With no pupils?—I received pupils whenever they presented themselves to the school.

13254. *Chairman.*—Is there any other person who can give the Commissioners information with reference to the diocesan school?

Rev. *Thomas Woodward* sworn and examined.

Rev. T. Woodward.

13255. *Chairman.*—You are rector of this parish?—I am the vicar.

13256. How long have you been vicar?—Nearly five years.

13257. Can you make any suggestions that would tend to the improvement of the diocesan school in this town?—I think if it was possible to attach any kind of exhibitions to it, that would be the most important improvement; there is at present no inducement held out to any boy who might be disposed to come to the school, and of course that is a great disadvantage.

13258. Do you not think that a good education, independent of exhibitions, is a sufficient inducement?—Of course I do not say that very good schools are not an inducement everywhere, but I find the school of Mullingar is exactly in the same state now as when I came here.

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MULLINGAR.

The Diocesan School.

Rev. T. Woodward.

13259. Do you think there are boys in the neighbourhood whose parents wish them to receive a classical education?—I think there are not many of the class in this town who would seek a classical education. I think myself, a very good—what is called a middling, school, would be much more important in this town than a classical school.

13260. In which would be given a good mercantile education?—Yes.

13261. Are you aware of any complaint being made by the residents in this town of the want of such a school?—It is because I have frequently heard them that I make the observation.

13262. You think a day school, in which a good English education was given, would be well attended?—I can only speak of the Protestant portion of the inhabitants, which is small in Mullingar, but I think they would furnish what I call a good attendance, but I do not think there would be a certain attendance.

13263. Where are the sons of persons who wish to receive a good English education sent to now?—There are one or two private schools—the one kept by Mr. Hogan is attended by many of my own parishioners—I mean the Protestants.

13264. Are there any boys sent to a distance to receive a commercial education?—I am not aware.

13265. Are you aware of any boys being sent to a distance to receive a classical education?—I cannot call to mind this moment more than one or two.

13266. What is the name of the school they went to?—I think two went to a school in Cavan.

13267. Do you know the school in Cavan?—Only by name.

13268. You think that exhibitions would be necessary to improve the diocesan school?—I know I have been frequently speaking to boys who were sent to a distance to classical schools. Mr. Geoghegan's school, I think, is looked upon entirely as a classical school. I do not think it was ever looked upon as an English school, and for a school of that description it is necessary there should be something to induce boys to come from a distance. I do not think the town of Mullingar, or the immediate neighbourhood, would furnish a sufficient number of pupils for a classical school.

13269. Can you state whether the clergy are generally satisfied with the present management of the diocesan school, or could you suggest any improvement that might be introduced in the management of it?—I think there is a feeling of dissatisfaction that the diocesan school is not efficiently and well kept; but how is it to be placed on a satisfactory footing is the question.

13270. Can you answer that question?—It is difficult to change a school after several years. The school is exactly as it was when I came here, five years ago. Mr. Geoghegan was always ready to receive the sons of any clergy sent to him. I never heard any complaint as to perfect readiness to receive them.

13271. Have many sons of clergymen that you are acquainted with been sent to the diocesan school, or are you aware where the sons of the clergy at present send their sons to be educated?—Some send them to Dungannon; one clergyman I know has two sons in England; but I do not know any particular school to which they are sent.

13272. Can you suggest improvements in the management of diocesan schools?—I cannot.

13273. Do you think if there was an inspection of these schools would it tend to their improvement?—I think the great difficulty in the present case is there being no pupils. Mr. Geoghegan is acknowledged by every person to be a most competent man; but he experiences great difficulty in getting pupils. When you cannot get pupils to educate, it is difficult to speak about improvement in the school. The first point is to get pupils to attend, and how that is to be done I myself cannot say—exhibitions, I think, are the most likely way.

13274. Do not you think a well-managed school is much more likely to attract scholars than a bad-managed school?—The difficulty is to speak of good or bad managed schools where you have no pupils. I cannot say but Mr. Geoghegan's is the best managed school possible, because he has no pupils.

13275. Are you acquainted with other diocesan schools in this country?—I have heard a great deal about diocesan schools in various parts of the country, and I believe in many cases they are without any pupils at all.

13276. Do you think that is attributable to some great fault in the management of these schools?—I am sure there must be fault somewhere.

13277. Do you think there is not a sufficient number of boys in the country to supply these schools?—I am sure there are quite pupils enough in Westmeath to support the school if they were sent to it; but I have known schools in various parts of the country fail almost without any assignable reason, and once a school loses its pupils it is very hard to get them back again. Whether there was any particular reason for the loss of pupils in this school before I came I cannot say.

13278. Mr. *Stephens*.—You have recommended exhibitions, Mr. Woodward—will you tell me how many you would recommend for this particular school?—I should be for a small number at first, to see what the effect would be.

13279. Would half a dozen satisfy you?—Quite enough.

13280. What do you think ought to be the value of these exhibitions?—I should say the same rate as in the Royal schools, £50 and £30.

13281. Did you ever hear that the church derived any benefit from this Mullingar school?—I consider it is a very great benefit to have a qualified schoolmaster. We pay him his salary, and pay it cheerfully, towards keeping up an establishment which may be useful.

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13282. You then consider it a considerable benefit to the church to have a return like this—Boarders in 1852, none; 1853, none; 1854, none; day scholars in 1852, two; 1853, two; 1854, four; free pupils, 1852, none; 1853, one; and 1854, none. Do you consider such a state of things as that advantageous to the church?—No such thing.

13283. Did you in the course of your experience ever hear a clergyman speak well of the Mullingar diocesan school?—I cannot say that I did.

13284. You never did?—I do not consider it can be properly called a school where there are so few pupils.

13285. Do you consider that such a school can be of great benefit to the laity?—Not where there are no pupils, but I consider it an advantageous thing that there should be provision made for the master, and I think it is quite consistent.

13286. Did you ever hear a layman express satisfaction at the constitution of this diocesan school?—No.

13287. And, notwithstanding these facts, you recommend there should be six exhibitions?—Certainly, and these are the facts upon which I ground my recommendation.

13288. On the ground of the school being a positive failure?—Of there being no inducement.

13289. Are not the premises upon which you recommend the exhibitions positive failure and universal dissatisfaction?—I said it was a great disadvantage to the school not to have exhibitions, and I am quite satisfied that almost accounts for the failure of the school; and the school, therefore, being without pupils, it would be most important to attach to it strong inducements to bring pupils to it.

13290. But do you not know that both in England and in Ireland a number of schools have been successful, with not one quarter of the inducements which this school has?—I am quite aware of that. But I was asked to suggest improvements for a school where there were no pupils; and I did suggest the very strongest and possibly the only means of remedying the defect.

13291. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you think a good English school, where modern languages were taught, would be advantageous to the town of Mullingar?—Very advantageous.

13292. Do you think pupils could be got for a school in which a good, sound English education was given?—I can only speak of the feelings of the Protestants; and the numbers not being very large, I could not say there would be a large attendance; but such a school would be an advantage.

13293. Do you not think it very desirable, even though it should be attended only by a few or a moderate number, that that moderate number should get a good education?—I think it very undesirable.

13294. How many do you think would be likely to attend a school in which a good, sound English education was given, the pupils also having the power of learning classics and modern languages, if they pleased?—You speak about the parish of Mullingar?

13295. Of the neighbourhood of Mullingar, and of the persons who would be induced to avail themselves of such an education?—I should think that twenty or twenty-five would be the outside, if so many. The education of the boys of the lower rank is provided gratuitously.

13296. Do you think the parents of twenty or twenty-five boys, assuming that the school had a moderate endowment, would be willing to pay a fair sum in addition for the education of their children?—I think they would be quite willing to contribute something.

13297. Would you say about £4?—I think that would be large for a mere English education.

13298. If modern languages were taught?—I do not think the majority of persons here would look upon that to be any great inducement.

13299. Do you think instruction in modern languages would be advantageous?—Yes; but I think, for a mere classical or mere English education, the sum you mentioned should be divided.

13300. What do you think they would be willing to pay for a classical education, and English education combined?—I should think about £6; but it is very difficult to say in a small community what the attendance would be—perhaps I am over-stating when I say twenty-five.

13301. But you might be under-stating the number if a good school was established?—It might be more, but I should be inclined to think not more.

13302. There would be considerably more, you think, if the Roman Catholics supported the school?—Yes.

13303. Your calculation is made with reference to your own community?—Entirely.

13304. Then, if a good school were established, which persons of all religious denominations would support, could you say how many would attend?—I should say the attendance would be very large then.

13305 A large attendance of persons who would be able to pay a moderate sum?—Yes, of shopkeepers and others.

13306. Do you think if the £140 a-year, that is paid as a salary to the master, were devoted to exhibitions, that such an arrangement would benefit the school—say seven exhibitions of £20 a-year each, and no salary to the master?—I do not see how the school could be conducted if there were no salary paid to the master.

13307. If there was a flourishing school, would he not be supported by the school fees?—I do not think, until the school was established, you could contemplate such an arrange-

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MULLINGAR.

The Diocesan School.

Rev. T. Woodward.

ment as that. You should have a large number of pupils in the school before the master could undertake its management without a salary; and the difficulty at present is to get pupils.

13308. You suggested, as a means of improving the school, the establishment of exhibitions?—I should say that is the only chance, under the present state of things, of getting pupils.

13309. Do you think, if exhibitions were established in the way I pointed out, there would be a sufficient number of pupils to support the school?—If your arrangement were carried, a greater number of pupils would be required to support the school.

13310. *Chairman.*—Have you any other observations to address to the Commissioners?—Not on the diocesan school.

13311. Or on any subject connected with education in general?—I am ready to answer any question your lordship has to ask me.

13312. I think there is no other question.

Rev. John Gibson.

Rev. *John Gibson* sworn and examined.

13313. *Chairman.*—You were a pupil at the Mullingar diocesan school?—I was at the Mullingar school for about two years.

13314. When did you leave it?—In 1849 or 1850.

13315. How many pupils were in the school at the time you were there?—I only know of two others; but we were not direct pupils; we were students in the university, and went there to be prepared for our college examination.

13316. Were there any pupils in the school who could be called schoolboys?—There were pupils who were members of the university.

13317. Were there none but boys who had entered the university?—Oh, yes; my two brothers were there—not at that time, but at a subsequent period. They were not members of any university.

13318. The question put to you is, at the time you were there, in 1849 or 1850, how many pupils attended the school?—I only know of two besides myself.

13319. They were merely there for the purpose of receiving an education to fit them for their examinations in the university?—We went there because it was the only place in which we could get the high order of education we required.

13320. Can you state whether you received a high order of education?—Very high; so much so, that it was the greatest possible use to me in afterlife in the university, and also in the Queen's University. I know, also, the instruction my brother, who is an officer in the 16th Regiment, received from the Rev. Mr. Geoghegan, was the greatest possible use to him in passing his military examination

13321. Mr. *Stephens.*—How many boarders were there in 1849?—I am not minutely acquainted with the circumstances of the school; there were no boarders in the school at the time that I knew of.

13322. How many day scholars were there?—There were, at least, two besides myself; but there might be others without my knowing it.

13323. But you were not a day scholar, because, in 1849, if I understood you aright, you were a member of the university of Dublin?—I went there daily to receive instruction.

13324. How many free pupils were there?—There might be free pupils without my knowing it; but I did not know of any.

13325. How many pupils were in the school besides the two you have mentioned. Were there any?—There were three in 1849, altogether, as far as I know of.

13326. How many in 1850?—I could not say in 1850; but I dare say the same number.

13327. Your knowledge of this school is confined to 1849 and 1850?—From 1847 to 1850.

13328. How many boarders were there in 1847?—Of my own knowledge I do not know of any being there in 1847.

13329. Do you know of any in 1848?—No.

13330. Then your knowledge is exclusively confined to 1849 and 1850, when there were three boys?—Yes.

13331. Were there three boys besides yourself?—I think there were three more. There were those two I spoke of ——

13332. That is three?—Yes.

13333. Who were the other two?—One was the rector's son.

13334. What was his name?—His name was Henry Levinge; and the other was named Browne; and there was a Mr. Lewis.

13335. Then there were only three boys?—I think I recollect a fourth, a Mr. Ferguson, also a member of the university.

13336. Have you any suggestions to offer to the Commissioners for the improvement of the school?—I think the school is conducted efficiently, considering the circumstances of the country.

13337. If it is, how can you account for the failure of the school?—It has arisen from the inability of persons in the middle ranks of life to secure public situations. There was no means of making the knowledge they procured available for any purposes of life; but now that this knowledge would procure for them situations of public trust, and the field of knowledge is enlarged, there is a greater inducement to attend schools of this kind. The school is as efficient as it could possibly be, considering the past circumstances of the country. It gives a high order of education to those who require it in order to become

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members of the university; but with regard to the future condition of the country, when situations of trust are thrown open to those who merit them, these middle schools, of a high order, would be very successful, especially if the pupils of these middle schools distinguished themselves afterwards at the public examinations.

13338. How is it that the school does not improve at the present moment, when all the offices are thrown open to which you have alluded?—The public, generally, are not aware of it. The knowledge has not diffused itself through the body of the community that these situations are open to merit; but as soon as it is diffused through the country, and as soon as the schools are remodelled, so as to suit the requirements of the age, then they will be successful.

13339. Then this school wants to be remodelled?—It wants to be remodelled so as to suit the requirements of the times, by the introduction of chemistry, practical and experimental, and the modern languages. First, the community at large have to become acquainted with the fact, that a high order of education will gain situations of trust; then the schools must be remodelled so as to be able to afford this high order of education.

13340. Then this school is not adapted to the "requirements of the age?"—It must be rendered more adapted to the circumstances of the age.

13341. In what respect?—By making such arrangements for the introduction into the school of a number of pupils who would be trained for these public situations, and then making the public acquainted that such arrangements had been made. I should say this would be a far more efficient way of increasing the number of scholars than by the establishment of any number of exhibitions.

13342. Dr. *Andrews.*—Have you lived at Mullingar?—Yes; it is my native town.

13343. Have you much intercourse with persons of all classes about the town?—No.

13344. Have you the means of forming an opinion as to the educational wants and wishes of the town?—Not very much; I live rather a secluded life.

13345. Have you the means of forming an opinion as to the success of a school in which a good sound English education, with a knowledge of the modern languages and the sciences, would be given?—Such a school would be gladly taken advantage of by all classes of the community.

13346. About Mullingar?—Yes.

13347. You have sufficient knowledge of the locality to be able to state that?—So far as I can judge, in any locality such a school could not fail to be successful.

13348. You know of nothing in the circumstances of the neighbourhood of Mullingar to make it unsuccessful?—Except the tendency of the gentry to have their children educated in England—a feeling which prevails very largely about here.

13349. Is there not a very large middle class here?—There is not a large middle class, so far as I know, about Mullingar.

13350. Is there such a class as you think would support a school in which proper inducements were given?—If proper inducements were given, and the Roman Catholics did not object.

13351. Then your observations refer to a school to which there could be no well-founded objection made by any denomination?—Yes; and it would be successful. A denominational school would not succeed here; the very fact of its being denominational would be the cause of its failure.

13352. The school you would approve would be suitable for all classes?—Yes.

13353. Mr. *Stephens.*—And adapted to the "requirements" of the age?—And adapted to the requirements of the age.

13354. I think you have referred to modern languages as one of those acquirements which will be necessary for competitive appointments, and a well-selected scientific course. Would you consider it advisable that boys should receive an education in what is called mercantile matters, such as book-keeping, for instance?—I should say that education for the commercial classes is a matter absolutely overlooked.

13355. Can you state whether there are the means of getting a good commercial education in the neighbourhood?—So far as one can judge from reading advertisements posted on the wall by persons in the middle class of life, they exhibit the grossest ignorance of the most elementary parts of education; and if you judge from letters, and evidence of that kind, you would say that the education of the class above the lowest class—suppose the class next the lowest class—is shamefully deficient.

13356. Judging from the printed and written compositions which you have read?—From bills furnished and advertisements placed on the walls, or letters you receive from them, when they can write a letter.

THE HEVEY ENDOWMENT FOR A CHARITY SCHOOL AT MULLINGAR.

The Hevey Endowment for a Charity School at Mullingar.
Documentary Evidence.

13357. *Secretary.*—The next case to bring under the notice of the Commissioners is the will of James Hevey, Esq., of Mullingar, dated, as stated by Mr. Ford, 17th December, 1833; and Mr. Hevey died 26th January, 1837. The following is taken from the extract furnished by Mr. Ford:—"I give, devise, and bequeath all my right, title, and interest, in the said town and lands of Bryanstown, with the rights, members, and appurtenances, absolutely and for ever unto the Right Rev. John Cantwell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath; the Right Rev. William Higgins, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh; the Rev. Patrick Kelly,

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Roman Catholic Administrator of Mullingar; Sir Richard Nagle, of Jamestown, Bart.; and Gerald Dease, Esq., of Turbotstown, in the county of Westmeath, and the survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor for ever, upon such trusts, and to and for such purposes, as are hereinafter mentioned and expressed of and concerning the same, with such power and powers of adding new trustees from time to time; and with such powers of making leases as are hereinafter expressed of and concerning the same; and also subject to the contingency or contingencies hereinafter mentioned concerning the said lands, and my interest therein that is upon trust, and for the interests and purposes that the said trustees or such other trustees as shall hereafter be appointed by virtue of the power and direction hereinafter contained for that purpose, shall and do apply the rents, issues, and profits, of the said lands and premises in the support, maintenance, and education, of such and so many of the poor children resident in the parish of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath, as the said rents, issues, and profits, will be sufficient to support, maintain, and fully educate in such branches of literature, science, and theology as my said trustees for the time being, or the majority of them, in case they do not all agree, shall think fit—that is to say, with full power of selection among the poor children resident in the said parish; and of a motion in removing from the said school, as my said trustees, or the majority of them, in case they do not all agree, shall from time to time think fit, it being my design and intention that the majority of my said trustees shall at all times have power to select and limit the individuals among the poor children of the said parish who are to obtain such support, maintenance, and education, as aforesaid; and to move, dismiss, and expel, from time to time, such and so many of the said poor children, and that without appeal, as the majority of my trustees for the time being may think fit; and to select others in their stead, provided, however, that no difference of religion shall be the ground or reason for not selecting, excluding, or expelling any child from the benefit of this bequest; and my intention is that the rents, issues, and profits, of the said lands should for ever hereafter be applied by my trustees for the time being, in the support, maintenance, and education of such poor children as aforesaid, subject to be selected and removed as aforesaid.

"And I do declare the devise of the said lands is upon this further trust, that the said trustees for the time being, or the majority of them, shall be at liberty out of the issues and profits of said lands and otherwise, to build, erect, and furnish, and keep furnished and in perpetual repairs, a school or college, for the support, maintenance, and education of the poor children aforesaid—the great majority of whom, if not the whole, being Roman Catholics. And upon this further trust, that the Catholic priest of Mullingar, the said Reverend Patrick Kelly; and, in the event of his death, the Catholic priest for the time being, shall be superintendent of said school or college: and shall visit and examine the same at least once in every week, and shall and do sign a book to be kept for that purpose, a weekly report of the state of said school, for the inspection of said trustees for the time being. And I do devise and bequeath that such superintendent shall be entitled to receive and be paid out of the issues and profits of lands the sum of £30 sterling, by two half-yearly payments on every first day of May and first of November; the first payment is to commence on whichever of the said days shall first ensue after the opening of said school, whether same shall be opened in a house built by said trustees, or otherwise.

"And I do declare that my intention is to found a school or college for the support, maintenance, and education of the poor children of the parish of Mullingar, to be freely selected from amongst the children of persons not in opulent circumstances; and that it shall not be an objection to the selection of any such child although the parent of such child may have some property, provided he be not in circumstances which can reasonably be called opulent. And I empower the majority of the said trustees for the time being, for ever, to make rules and regulations for the good government, management, and disposal of the said school or college, and the rents, issues, and profits of the said lands; and I do declare such rules and regulations, when entered into a book to be kept for that purpose, and signed by the majority of the trustees for the time being, shall be final and conclusive in themselves, and until altered or changed by any subsequent decision of the majority of said trustees; and which alteration or change I hereby authorize the majority of my trustees to make; so that the majority of the trustees for the time being shall have authority not only to abrogate and repeal former rules and regulations, but to make and enforce amended new and additional rules and regulations, it being my intention to give the majority of the said trustees for the time being so much power or authority as could be exercised by any visitor or visitors of any endowed school or college. And having, with regard to said town and lands of Bryanstown, no further or other charitable intention or purpose than that which I have hereinbefore expressly declared, and being decidedly opposed to any court or tribunal in this country, or within this realm, taking upon itself to regulate, or make any alteration, or meddle with such my charitable intentions, I declare that if any court shall so intermeddle, or if the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests shall intermeddle, or attempt to intermeddle, or file any bill or information for the purpose of being allowed to intermeddle, or if any person shall file any bill or information with the intent of bringing the said charity within the control or management of said Commissioners, then, and in any such case, I revoke all and singular the bequest hereinbefore mentioned, and the trusts and purposes hereinbefore expressed: and I do give, devise, and bequeath the said town and lands of Bryanstown unto the said Right Reverend John Cantwell, Right Reverend William Higgins, Reverend Patrick Kelly, and the survivors and survivor of them, as joint tenants, and to the heirs of such survivor for ever, absolutely and freely, and discharged of every trust, confidence, charity,

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use, or fiduciary intent or purpose, and as freely and fully to all intents and purposes as if this bequest to them, and to the survivors of them, and the heirs and assigns of such survivor, were the only intent or purpose expressed or declared in or by this my last will and testament: it being my express will and intention that either of my own rules, and regulations, and intentions, hereinbefore expressed, concerning the aforesaid charity, shall take effect: or that the fee and inheritance of the said lands shall become absolutely and simply vested in the said Right Reverend John Cantwell, Right Reverend William Higgins, and Reverend Patrick Kelly, and the survivors and survivor of them, and the heirs and assigns of such survivor of them for ever.

"Duly attested for passing freehold estates."

13358. Mr. Ford has returned certain minutes of the Hevey charity, as follows:—

"Mullingar, 25th January, 1854.

"At a meeting of the trustees of the Hevey Charity, present:—The Right Rev. John Cantwell, Rev. Patrick Kelly, Sir Percy Nugent, Bart.

"The Most Rev. Paul Cullen, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, having signed the deed of 11th November, 1853, as trustee in the place of the Right Rev. William Higgins, deceased, he took his seat at the Board of trustees.

"William Ford, agent to the trustees, read the report, which states the will of James Hevey, dated 17th December, 1833, devising the lands of Bryanstown to trustees. The objects of the devise were:—'1st. Powers of selection of children; proviso as to religion of children; power of appointment; power to erect a college; power to lease lands; power to make rules and regulations for government of school.' Report also states:—'Letting of lands; appointment of archbishop; summary of funds in hand towards the erection of college or school.'

"The following resolutions were entered into, the Report having been read:—

"Resolved—That we now determine on the branches of literature and science in which the poor children of the parish of Mullingar be instructed, at the costs and charge of the rents, issues, and profits of the estate devised by the late James Hevey, Esquire, for that purpose.

"That for the general school the education shall be what is known as a good English education, and consist of:—Spelling, reading, writing, English composition, arithmetic, rudiments, proportion and higher rules, grammar, geography; history, ancient and modern; book-keeping, geometry and trigonometry, linear drawing, mensuration, globes, navigation, algebra, and mechanics.

"That in connexion with the general school there shall be a classical department; and there shall be, as a reward for superior answering, attention, and intellect, combined with good conduct, places for eight boarders, to be selected by the heads of the school on examination for presentation and confirmation by trustees.

"That the general school shall be intrusted to the Christian Brothers as teachers, and to their management and immediate government; and inasmuch as a large number of children will be always attending on this school, it will require at least four brothers and one lay brother.

"That children six years and upwards, being children resident in the parish of Mullingar, as described by will, on selection by the trustees, shall be admissible, and that not being of the Roman Catholic religion be no cause for non-selection.

"That a site for erection of a building for carrying out the foregoing purposes be determined on, and of sufficient extent to allow for an ample play-ground.

"That the building be adapted to the system of the Christian Brothers; and should contain, besides five class rooms, an oratory and dormitory for the boarders, and also the necessary accommodation for classical department.

"That the funds now accumulated be appropriated for the purposes aforesaid.

"That there should be a system of suitable premiums; books for the young children, and for well-conducted lads apprentice fees to useful trades.

"That there should be an infant school attached to the one now in operation under the superintendence of the nuns, so that the children might be trained to virtue and goodness, and habits of proper discipline, from the earliest period; and at the age of six or seven the boys should be drafted from the infant school into the general school.

"That on the completion of the building the trustees shall attend on a day fixed, of which public notice shall be given, for the selection of poor children for admission into the school; and shall at such meeting fix a day for an annual meeting of the trustees to settle the accounts of the establishment, and publish them, pursuant to will of Mr. Hevey. To receive the reports of the masters as to the school for preceding year. To select children for the following year, and award the premiums; and to admit boarders if vacancies.

"That besides such annual meeting, any occasional meeting to fill up vacancies on Board, or expulsion of children from schools, or for any other purpose whatever relating to schools shall be required, any three of the trustees signing a requisition stating the purpose, and appointing a time and place for holding such meeting, giving eight days notice to such trustees, such meeting shall be held.

"That in pursuance of the foregoing resolutions, his Lordship the Bishop of Meath be requested at once to communicate with the head of the order of Christian Brothers, for the purpose of securing his advice and assistance, as to the best and most economical course to be pursued in forwarding the progress of the contemplated school and buildings; and that a

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competent person be engaged to furnish a working plan and specification, which shall be laid before the trustees, and when approved of by them that contracts be advertised for to carry out the work, subject to the supervision and inspection of such architect as the Board may have approved of for this purpose."

13359. Mr. Ford has also addressed a letter to the Commissioners as follows:—

"SIR—In reply to your letter of the 15th June last, I beg to say, that besides filling up the schedule, and forwarding an abstract of the will of Mr. Hevey, under which the trustees take the estates, I have thought it advisable to forward the following short statement of their proceedings from the death of Mr. Hevey until the present time, which I think will give the entire information the Commissioners require about this endowment.

"The trustees were the Right Rev. John Cantwell, Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Meath, the Right Rev. William Higgins, then Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh, the Rev. Patrick Kelly, parish priest of Mullingar, Sir Richard Nagle, Baronet, then M.P. for Westmeath, and Gerald Dease, Esq., of Turbotstown, who, with the exception of Sir Richard Nagle, proceeded to discharge their duty as such trustees; and they held a meeting early in the year 1837, and thereat resolved to advertise the lands devised to them, for the sustentation of a school or college, for the education of the poor of the parish of Mullingar.

"Sir Richard Nagle did not attend, and subsequently sent in his resignation; and Sir Percy Nugent, Baronet, was appointed in his stead by the Court of Chancery, on application of the trustees for the purpose.

"The lands were advertised to be let in two lots, and were so set to separate tenants, from May until the April succeeding, who subsequently became tenants from year to year; the trustees not wishing to make a more permanent letting, until they might see the working of the Poor Law Act, then about to be introduced into Ireland.

"The lands have since been let by lease for a term of twenty-one years, or one life; the trustees also resolved to provide, on as moderate a scale as possible, for the education of the poor, until the funds would enable them to erect suitable buildings, and give ample accommodation.

"Acting on this principle, they resolved to continue the poor children at the schools which were then in operation in the town under the National Board of Education, and which had accommodation, and were erected partly by grant from the National Board, and partly from contributions from the people of the town and surrounding neighbourhood.

"The female school is under the care of the nuns of the Presentation Convent.

"In the year 1839, sufficient funds having been in hands, the trustees resolved on the erection of a school immediately adjoining the convent, for the education of females, and which was completed in the year 1842, at a cost of £2,062. The only remuneration the nuns take for educating the female children is a sum of £25 7*s* 10*d*. annually, the rent paid for the house and grounds.

"The male schools were under a head master and two assistants, and the trustees give them, in addition to the payment by the Board of Education, £10 per annum to the head master, and £5 each to the second and third masters.

"Besides these schools, the trustees took advantage of there being a classical school in the town, and engaged with the principal, a Mr. Hogan, for £40 per annum, to give a classical education to fifteen boys.

"The average number who attend on this school, and paid for by the trustees, are from eleven to fourteen, several of whom are gone on foreign missions, after having completed their ecclesiastical education at All Hallows College, Drumcondra, near Dublin.

"During the famine years the female children got breakfast and clothing at the cost of the trustees, they having taken the opinion of counsel as to whether such would be a legal expenditure of the funds.

"The Right Rev. William Higgins, the late Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh, having died, the Most Rev. Paul Cullen, Archbishop, was elected, by virtue of the power given by the will of the late James Hevey, in his stead; and Gerald Dease having also died, the present James Arthur Dease was appointed a trustee.

"The present trustees are, Most Rev. Paul Cullen, D.D., Archbishop; Most Rev. John Cantwell, D.D., Bishop; Rev. Patrick Kelly, P.P.; Sir Percy Nugent, Baronet; and James Arthur Dease, Esq.

"The trustees having at length procured an eligible site for erection of a suitable college or school, for a term of ninety-one years, the longest lease the noble proprietor of the town could grant, they resolved to advertise for contracts, and have entered into one for the building, amounting to a sum of £5,000, and which is now far advanced in the erection, and will be ready for the reception of pupils in or about November next.

"At a meeting held 25th January, 1854, the trustees resolved to place the education of the boys under the Christian Brothers; and they also resolved that an infant school should be attached to the Convent schools, under the care of the nuns; and in the building they have reserved sufficient accommodation for a classical department, with apartments for a head master, and dormitories for the students.

"I beg to refer to the copy of the resolutions come to on that day, and entered on their minutes, and herewith sent.

"I have the honour, &c.

"W. N. Hancock, Esq.,
"Secretary Endowed Schools, Ireland, Commission."

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William Ford, Esq., sworn and examined.

13360. *Chairman.*—In what state are the new buildings at present?—We have paid £2,800 towards the buildings—it was the fifth instalment. I should mention they were to have been completed on the 1st of August, under the contract, but the three months in spring were so very severe, the contractor could not do it. I did not see the erections until to-day, and they are slating them, which, I think, will be finished next Saturday; and I should imagine the college ought to be fit for the reception of pupils by the month of March.

13361. What is the estimate for the building?—£5,000. The contract was advertised, and the contractor offered to do it for £4,500, but afterwards refused; we advertised a second time, and ultimately made the contract for £5,000.

13362. Can you state the size of the building?—I cannot state particularly; we have plans, I believe, but I have not got them with me. There are two large schoolrooms for boys, and there is a classical department, and five cells for the Christian Brothers, an oratory and reception room, a refectory, kitchen, and all such places.

13363. What amount of ground have you around the building?—The lease is not yet perfected, but it is drafted and endorsed; and I wrote to Lord Granard's solicitor this week about it, Mr. Crozier. I should imagine the quantity of ground is about six roods.

13364. Will there be play-ground for the boys?—That is altogether for the boys; it was the part left by the railway, and which they cut off the chapel ground. We got a lease for ninety-one years, the longest lease Lord Granard would give.

13365. How many pupils will be accommodated?—We calculate on a general attendance of 400 from this town.

13366. How many boarders is it intended to accommodate in the building?—Eight is mentioned.

13367. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is this an accurate copy of the entire will?—No; it is only a copy of the bequest for this charity. There was also a sum of £10,000 left to a Mr. O'Brien; it was to go to found a school in another part of this diocese, if Mr. O'Brien had no children; but he married, and got the legacy in 1838. The extract I have furnished only relates to this endowment; I have the will in this town, or at least a proof of it.

13368. It would be more regular if a copy of the whole will was given, Mr. Ford?—I will send a copy of the whole will when I go to town; it is a very long document, drawn up by the late Mr. O'Connell, by Mr. Hevey's own directions. The other portion of the will relates to pecuniary legacies; he had a large fortune in the funds.

13369. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—The trustees commenced to act in 1837?—They did.

13370. The girls' school adjoining the convent was not completed until 1842?—About that time; but prior to that, the girls and boys were in the national school together—the girls occupying the upper part of it, and the nuns used to attend them.

13371. I was going to ask what steps were taken by the trustees during that period to extend the benefits contemplated by the testator to the inhabitants of the town?—None except giving the salaries to the master in the national school, and so much to the female school.

13372. They gave remuneration to the nuns for teaching?—They paid their rent.

13373. The ground on which the Presentation convent is situated was liable to a certain rent, which the trustees paid?—Yes.

13374. And the nuns accepted that as remuneration for their services in teaching?—That is all.

13375. The amount is £27 7*s.* 10*d.*, rent and taxes—is that the total amount paid for their services in instruction?—That is all they receive.

13376. And that happens to be the amount of rent and taxes payable by them to the head or ground landlord?—The sum was measured by that.

13377. What is the tenure of the ground for which that rent is paid?—The honour of Lord Granard. The ground formerly belonged to the chapel, and there never was a lease made.

13378. The nuns have no lease of it?—No; but the Granard family were never known to break a lease, I believe.

13379. It is not considered unsafe to expend money upon the ground?—They think it as safe as if they had a lease. However, circumstances might alter, which would render it necessary to get a lease, and I am sure Lord Granard would give a lease of it.

13380. With regard to the gratuities paid by the trustees to the head master, and his two assistant masters, the Commissioners are to understand that these gratuities depend from year to year upon the will of the trustees?—Oh, certainly.

13381. They are not secured in any way to these masters?—No; and I may remark, there is a mistake in the return furnished to the Commissioners. The gratuities amount to £10 a-year—one assistant gets £7 10*s.*, and the other £2 10*s.*

13382. What step do the trustees take to satisfy themselves that these masters are entitled by their diligence and care of the pupils to a gratuity?—Mr. Nichols, I know, visits the school, and attends to it, and the Board send down their inspector.

13383. I was in the school myself to-day; and I have no doubt, so far as I had an opportunity of forming an opinion, that this school is carefully and efficiently managed.

13384. In a paper before the Commissioners it is stated that during the famine year the female children got their breakfast?—They got their breakfast, and to bear out that statement the accounts are all set out.

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MULLINGAR.

The Hevey Endowment for a Charity School at Mullingar.

William Ford, Esq.

13385. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did not the testator direct the trustees to publish an annual statement?—So we have, except this year, and all the money was applied to the building. We settle the accounts annually—the money is lodged by the agent in the Hibernian bank to the credit of the trustees; and when they have have been approved of by the trustees, and signed by them, they are placarded at the chapel.

13386. Then I am to understand, Mr. Ford, that the trustees annually publish an account of their receipts and expenditure by posting it at the chapel?—They annually publish an account of the receipts and expenditure by posting it at the chapel.

13387. Is that the mode prescribed by the will?—He does not state any particular mode of publication.

13388. Rev. Dr *Graves.*—It is proposed to put this school under the management of the Christian Brothers—of whom four are to be ordinary brothers and one a lay brother. I suppose four ecclesiastics?—No, they are not ecclesiastics.

13389. The lay brother, I suppose, is a subordinate person?—Yes.

13390. Will four teachers be sufficient for an institution of such magnitude?—They state they will—we have only two brothers in Kells, which is a very large school.

13391. It strikes me as a very small number to manage an institution of such magnitude—you say they have themselves reported their willingness to undertake it?—We consulted them.

13392. It is proposed that some of the funds should be appropriated for the purpose of giving apprentice fees with pupils educated in the schools?—That has not been carried into effect.

13393. Nothing of that kind has been done yet?—The first object of the trustees is the completion of the building.

13394. Nor as yet have any rewards been given, or any examinations instituted?—Oh, none.

13395. It is stated in the will that no difference of religion is to be a ground for excluding pupils?—It is, and a resolution of the Board declares the same thing.

13396. Are there at present members of any other religious denomination, except Roman Catholics, deriving any benefit under the will?—I should suppose not. The national school is open to them, if they choose to take advantage of it; but I do not believe they ever have.

13397. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is the system of education such as to exclude persons of the Established Church?—I do not think the system of education——

13398. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Has the system of instruction which it is proposed to adopt in the college been determined upon?—Yes; it is set out in one of the resolutions of the Board—it is the system adopted by the Christian Brothers everywhere; and by the will the trustees are directed to lay down the system.

13399. They propose to give a good English education?—Yes, a good English education.

13400. Including book-keeping, trigonometry, geometrical drawing, mensuration, the use of the globes, algebra, and mechanics?—The Christian Brothers do not teach classics or any of the languages, I understand.

13401. Are you aware that the trustees were of opinion that there was a want of such a general and high course of English education as this experienced by the inhabitants of Mullingar?—They had the means, and they wished to afford it, I imagine. You see the middle classes are not precluded by the will; they are, in fact, included in the clause, which says, "The children of parents not opulent are admissible."

13402. Mr. *Stephens.*—That is rather a wide term.—I think there is a great thirst for knowledge now abroad, and has been for some years.

13403. When is it expected that this school will be actually opened?—I thought it would be open in November, but it will be decidedly next March. The contract was to have been completed in August. The contractor is doing the building extremely well.

13404. You have stated it is not proposed that the Christian Brothers, in their management, should give instruction in classics?—They never do.

13405. Have not some arrangements been made to provide classical instruction out of the funds at their disposal?—They have made an arrangement, in a separate place, for eight boarders and a master.

13406. Will there be a separate classical master?—Oh, yes.

13407. There is at present a temporary arrangement made, as I understand, with Mr. Hogan?—Yes.

13408. And he is bound to take fifteen boys for £40 a-year?—Yes.

13409. How are those boys to be selected?—I believe the clergymen of the town select them. I do not know that the trustees ever select them.

13410. At all events, the trustees approve of their nomination?—Oh, yes.

13411. Are these fifteen places, held by boys receiving classical instruction, open to persons of all religious denominations?—I should imagine they ought to be. Under the resolution of the trustees they will be open in future.

13412. The places for classical instruction in the institution?—Yes; and they are to be given as a reward to the best boys; but it seems there are not many persons looking for classical instruction, when they do not attend the other schools in the town.

13413. Was there ever any attempt to get the objects of this will carried out by means of an Act of Parliament?—Mr. Hevey states, in his will, that we might apply for an Act of Parliament, in case of any dispute; but we did not go to the expense of it. Perhaps the

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public might say the solicitor was anxious for an Act of Parliament; and I did not wish to press it.

13414. I do not perceive, by this document which you have furnished to the Commissioners, who are the residuary legatees: are there any?—Mr. O'Brien is the residuary legatee, a relative of Mr. Hevey's. If he had no children we were to get £10,000 for the foundation of a school in the parish of Dysart.

13415. What was the amount of the residue?—£11,865 18*s.* 4½*d.*

13416. Was that paid over to him?—It was paid to Francis Edward O'Brien.

13417. Dr. *Andrews.*—The will provides, as I caught it while being read, that being a Protestant, should not be a ground of exclusion from the school?—Yes.

13418. At present, of course, under the national system of education, any child may go there?—Yes; and I believe scarcely any Protestants avail themselves of the national system.

13419. Did not you, when the school was placed under the instruction of the Christian Brothers, know the system of instruction they pursue?—It was not intended to have the effect of preventing Protestant children going to the school.

13420. It may have the effect?—I do not see why it should.

13421. Do you not know that the Christian Brothers uniformly instruct in their own views of religion?—They instruct the pupils, to be sure; but under the national system they are instructed in religion.

13422. But do you not know it is the rule of the Christian Brothers' school to deliver religious instruction publicly in the school, and without having any separate room for the purpose?—I should imagine they would not instruct in their own religion any Protestants who went to the school.

13423. Yes; but would it not be necessary to make a change in the system as at present laid down?—It would not follow, because they are Christian Brothers, that they would violate the provisions of Mr. Hevey's will.

13424. But would it not require some alteration that has not yet been made in the plan of the school, if the system adopted by the Christian Brothers was fully carried out?—It might require the formation of certain rules, that the school was to break up at a certain hour, and the Protestant portion of the children might retire.

13425. Would not that interfere with the system of instruction the Christian Brothers think necessary?—I do not see why it should interfere with that system more than it does with the National Board system.

13426. Have you attended many Christian Brothers' schools?—I have not. The reason the trustees selected the Christian Brothers was because they thought their mode of education was the best; and that they would be less expensive than other masters.

13427. Do not the Christian Brothers consider it a matter of conscience to instruct in their own religious opinions during all hours and all periods of the day?—I think it is a conscientious thing on the part of every man who thinks he is right to make another right The same latitude is allowed to Protestants.

13428. That is not exactly an answer to my question. Do not you think from what you understand of the system of instruction pursued by the Christian Brothers in this country, that it is a matter of conscience with them to give religious instruction at all times and all hours of the day?—Except as to general principles I do not know what their system is.

13429. Then if the conscientious views of the Christian Brothers would tend to prevent Protestants from attending the school, nothing, so far, has been done by the trustees to provide against this?—Nothing, so far.

13430. That subject has not been considered by them?—No; but I cannot see how their religious instruction would interfere with their teaching trigonometry, book-keeping, and such branches.

13431. Does any person say that it would—I desired to be informed whether you understand the system of the Christian Brothers, and the effect of what they consider a conscientious obligation on them?—I replied that I was not aware of what their conscientious feelings were.

13432. Then if there be any thing in the system of instruction pursued by the Christian Brothers that would tend to prevent Protestants attending the school, that matter has not been discussed by the trustees or brought under their——?—I am sure.

13433. Has not been brought under their consideration?—No.

13434. You were going to make some observation?—I am sure the trustees would correct any system that would exclude any one. They will endeavour to carry out the trusts of the will without interfering with the religious opinions of any person.

13435. Mr. *Stephens.*—Who is the head of the order of the Christian Brothers?—Mr. O'Reardon, in Waterford, and Mr. Grace, in Dublin. They have an admirable school there—a model school.

13436. Have you visited it?—No, I have not.

13437. *Chairman.*—Is there any other gentleman who has information to give respecting the Hevey charity?—If your lordship wishes I shall send the plans of the schools to the Commissioners.

13438. If you would be good enough to send them to the Secretary, Dublin Castle?—I shall.

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MULLINGAR.

The Farra Institution, under the Incorporated Society.

Documentary Evidence.

THE FARRA INSTITUTION, UNDER THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY.

13439. *Secretary.*—This school is mentioned in the report of 1826, and the number of boys then attending is stated to be 111. In the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, 1835, page 151[a], it is stated—Charter school at Farra, under the superintendence of the Incorporated Society; the number of boys is mentioned as seventeen, with an estate of 200 to 300 acres, and a house built from the funds of the school and added to by the Incorporated Society. A circular was addressed to the secretary of the Incorporated Society, and also to the masters, both of whom have made returns. [Returns are read.]

Mr. John Falloon.

Mr. *John Falloon* sworn and examined.

13440. *Chairman.*—You are master of the Farra school?—Yes.

13441. When were you appointed?—In 1853.

13442. How many pupils have you at present?—Thirty-eight.

13443. Would you distinguish how many are boarders and how many are free pupils on the foundation?—There are thirty-two on the foundation.

13444. And six boarders?—Yes.

13445. How are the free pupils selected?—They are selected from the Scriptural schools in the county of Westmeath, and the schools belonging to the society in this part of Ireland.

13446. State how they are selected?—By public examination.

13447. By whom is that examination held?—By a deputation from the Board.

13448. Can you state how they select the boarders?—The boarders of the different schools in the county of Westmeath only assemble at the school.

13449. And they are examined by the deputation?—Yes, my Lord.

13450. Are the boys numbered—are they known by numbers?—Yes.

13451. They are not known by name?—No.

13452. How are the boys selected who are sent to Santry?—The outgoing boys are re-examined, and the two best answerers are selected.

13453. How long do they remain at Farra?—Four years.

13454. At the end of four years they are examined again?—They are every year; but after all the examinations are over, the best of the outgoing boys are selected by another examination.

13455. Is your school visited by any other person besides the deputation?—And our catechist every week.

13456. Is there any inspection of the school except by the deputation?—No, my Lord.

13457. Do you make any reports of the state of the school to the Board?—None, except the catechist's report.

13458. Does the catechist enter in the book any report of his attendance?—He does, my Lord.

13459. Does the catechist examine the boys in any thing but the catechism and scriptures?—Occasionally.

13460. How long do his visits last?—Generally from eleven until two every Monday.

13461. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—There are four free places given to boys educated at the Scriptural schools in the county of Westmeath?—Yes.

13462. Is the number of competitors for these places considerable. Can you state what was the number at the last examination?—As well as I recollect, nineteen.

13463. Nineteen competitors for four places. What is meant by Scriptural schools; how is that term interpreted?—Where the Scriptures are taught.

13464. Is the bare fact of teaching Scriptures in a school a sufficient proof that it is a Scriptural school, under the terms of these regulations. If the Scriptures are taught once a week, or at certain hours, would that be a Scriptural school?—It is a school connected, I should think, with the Church Education Society.

13465. Have you any reason to know that that is the regulation, or is that merely your inference?—I have no reason to know. There are parochial schools which are attended by the parochial ministers.

13466. Would a boy educated in the national school be disqualified?—He would.

13467. Even though scriptural instruction is given in that school. Do you speak of your own knowledge?—I understand so.

13468. Are you aware of any fact which would warrant you in making the statement?—I do not know of any ever being excluded who came before the Board.

13469. If there was a non-vested national school here, in which it was usual to give instruction in the Holy Scriptures, would children educated in that school be qualified to offer themselves for admission?—I do not think I could answer that question.

13470. To what quarter should I look for an answer to it?—To the secretary.

13471. You are not aware of any objection having been raised to the admission of a candidate who offered himself for examination, having been previously educated in one of the national schools?—I have not.

13472. Of the boys who have been four years in the Farra Institution, the best answerers at the time of the examination are transmitted to Santry each year?—Yes.

13473. Are those places filled up without respect to the absolute merit of the candidates. Are the best answerers, each year, always sent to Santry without respect to their absolute merit?—I do not understand what you mean by absolute merit.

13474. Are there always two sent, whether the answering is good, middling, or bad?—There are always two sent.

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13475. No matter what their answering is?—I could not say that.

13476. Is there much competition amongst the senior boys for these places?—A good deal, last year, as it was the first year that any were sent under these new regulations.

13477. How many boys actually came forward as candidates, at the final examination, for those two places?—There were only two. I have stated before that it is the outgoing boys that are selected; there are no others.

13478. How many are admitted into the Farra Institution each year?—Ten.

13479. Would there not be, then, ten boys in the class competing for these two places?—No, except they were going out of Farra; except their term was up.

13480. Might not that take place?—It will, by and by.

13481. Then, what was the number of boys who offered themselves as candidates for these places at the last examination?—Only two.

13482. Then, in fact, there was no competition?—However, the examination would lead me to suppose, that if they were not qualified they would not be sent.

13483. Is the examination conducted orally, or by written questions and answers?—Partly oral.

13484. Is there any agricultural instruction given in the school?—There is.

13485. Does it interfere with the instruction in the other departments?—The school breaks up at two o'clock, and the boys, after dinner, go with the gardener from that until five o'clock.

13486. How many hours of indoor instruction are there?—From six, in the morning, until nine o'clock, and from ten until two; and from half-past six to half-past eight in the evening.

13487. You do not find that agricultural instruction interferes with the progress of the boys in the other branches of learning?—Not the least.

13488. Do you find it promotes their health?—I should think it does.

13489. Are the boys, generally speaking, in good health?—Excellent.

13490. Though agricultural instruction is optional with them, they all avail themselves of it?—They all avail themselves of it.

13491. Do you think that to be a proof that they like occupations of this character?—They do it cheerfully.

13492. There is no constraint put upon them?—Well, there is rather a constraint. They have to go to the gardener, and learn for an hour and a-half, or, some days, more.

13493. Then it is not, as I understood at first, purely optional. You admit there is some kind of constraint?—Yes; there is some kind of constraint, inasmuch as the society would wish them to go, and they know I wish them to go; but if they say they will not go, there is no constraint on them further.

13494. Is it given to all alike, or to those who choose to receive it?—It is optional with them whether they learn it or not.

13495. Will you state to the Commissioners the regulations with regard to the agricultural instruction of pupils in the Farra institution?—There has been a gardener appointed, and the boys who choose to avail themselves of his instruction can do it. He teaches them horticulture and agriculture.

13496. What is the number of boys at present availing themselves of this privilege?—I may say all.

13497. What extent of land is there under cultivation?—There are about seven acres.

13498. Do the boys supply the whole of the labour necessary for the cultivation of that land?—Certainly not.

13499. Are the pecuniary benefits arising from their labour at all considerable?—I could not say; I never made any calculation of it.

13500. Who benefits by the produce of their labour?—I benefit by it.

13501. Are all the products of the farm raised for your benefit?—They are: I pay the rent of the farm.

13502. You pay the rent, and all the produce is disposed of for your advantage?—Yes.

13503. Is the agricultural instruction carried on alike during the same hours, at all seasons of the year?—It is.

13504. In the winter months?—Yes, just the same.

13505. That is from three?—They go to dinner at two o'clock.

13506. And how soon after do they go to the agricultural instruction?—I should say, about three. Before three some days; but not very often.

13507. And from that until five o'clock they are engaged. What is the nature of their employments during the hours they are in the fields?—They go to the garden.

13508. How are they employed in the garden?—Digging, cleaning the walks, or something of that kind.

13509. Are they getting, during the greater part of the time they are so employed, absolute instruction in horticultural operations? Would an intelligent boy trained in this school learn enough of horticulture to enable him to undertake the management of a garden, supposing he was there for a period of four years?—Not of a first-rate garden.

13510. Would he be able to manage a plain garden? Would he understand the treatment and pruning of trees, and the care of the different vegetables?—He would.

13511. Would you say likewise that a boy who spent four years in the school would receive such an instruction as would enable him to manage a small farm tolerably well?—I say so.

13512. Is instruction given with reference to the different soils, so as to enable a pupil to distinguish them?—I cannot say as to that.

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MULLINGAR.

The Farra Institution, under the Incorporated Society.

Mr. John Falloon.

13513. If he does not know the different soils, he can hardly know how to treat them?—I dare say the gardener does. I know he had a model farm himself; he may be much better qualified than the last man.

13514. Is he competent to give instruction in agriculture?—Yes.

13515. You do not speak of your own knowledge?—I do not. He was selected to fill the situation as a gardener, with a knowledge of agriculture.

13516. Is the ground cultivated generally as a garden or as a farm?—Oh, as a farm.

13517. What is the extent of the garden?—It is over an acre.

13518. What are the chief products of the garden?—Vegetables of various kinds—cabbage, parsnips, carrots, peas, and beans.

13519. Are these made use of to supply the house?—Yes.

13520. How is the rest of the ground cultivated?—That is the farming ground?

13521. Yes?—Under potatoes, oats, turnips, and mangel wurzel.

13522. Is the whole produce of the farm consumed by the house?—Only so much as is necessary.

13523. Does any of it go to market?—Yes; I have sold some of the produce of the farm last year.

13524. Did you enter your profits arising from the farm under the head of other emoluments, and state what you valued them at?—I did not.

13525. Are they not emoluments which you derive merely in consequence of your connexion with the school; if you were not schoolmaster you would not receive any of these emoluments?—Certainly.

13526. I think you ought to enter them in the column of "Other Emoluments," after the column in which your salary is set down. How often is the school inspected?—Once a-year.

13527. But there is a catechist who visits the school?—Every Monday.

13528. Does he inquire into the general management of the institution?—He does.

13529. Does he examine the whole house every time he visits it?—Yes.

13530. Does he inspect the dormitories, to see that they are kept clean and in order?—He does

13531. Does he visit the school at meal time?—He does.

13532. Does he report upon the dietary?—I never knew him to report.

13533. Then he never made any complaint of its being deficient or unsuitable?—He never did.

13534. The allowance made to the master for the diet of the boys is 7*d.* a head?—Yes.

13535. How long has that been fixed?—I cannot exactly say, but not very long ago.

13536. Has it been changed since you became master?—It has.

13537. What was it previously?—Sixpence.

13538. How often do the boys get meat?—Twice a-week.

13539. What do they get on the other days?—They get bread and potatoes.

13540. Every other day except those two days?—Yes, Sir.

13541. Do they get soup any of those days?—They do, twice a-week.

13542. When they get bread, what is the remaining part of their dinners?—Soup.

13543. On two days in the week they get bread and soup?—Two days they get meat, and for three remaining days in the week, potatoes and milk.

13544. Is the health of the children generally good?—Very good.

13545. Have you any boys at present in hospital?—Not one.

13546. How long is it since a boy was in the hospital?—We had two last week.

13547. What was the nature of their sickness?—One sprained his back, and the other was playing common, and was hit in the face.

13548. But they were both cases of accident?—Yes.

13549. Have any complaints been made by the children or their parents respecting the dietary?—Lately?

13550. At any time since you became master?—They made complaints a short time ago.

13551. How long ago?—About three weeks ago.

13552. What was the nature of the complaints?—That they did not get enough of bread.

13553. At what meal?—At all their meals.

13554. Did they complain of the quality of the bread?—No; only that it was deficient in quantity.

13555. How much used they to get when they complained of not getting enough?—The 4lb. loaf was cut into six.

13556. That was given to them at their dinners?—A sixth part at dinner, and eighth part at night.

13557. What quantity of soup did they get with their bread at dinner?—A pint.

13558. What was the age of the youngest and eldest of these boys?—They are admitted from eleven to fourteen; I suppose the eldest was eighteen, or perhaps nineteen.

13559. Do you think that the sixth part of a 4lb. loaf and a pint of soup is sufficient dinner for a boy of eighteen years of age?—I think it would.

13560. Before whom was this complaint as to the insufficiency of food laid?—The catechist.

13561. By the boys?—Yes.

13562. What steps did the catechist take to investigate it?—He increased the allowance of bread.

13563. He ordered the allowance to be increased?—Yes.

13564. And it was increased accordingly?—Yes.

13565. Did he report the complaint directly to the Incorporated Society, or did he of his

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own authority order an enlarged allowance?—It was mutually arranged that it should be increased; there was no report made.

13566. How much was it increased to?—The same as they got at dinner.

13567. That is, the allowance at supper was raised to a sixth, instead of being an eighth.

13568. What arrangement is made with regard to the clothing of the boys; who provides their clothes?—I provide them, and am allowed for them by the society.

13569. What clothes are you bound to furnish annually to each boy?—Two suits; at least, one suit every year and two suits every second year.

13570. What is the material of which the every-day suits are made?—Corduroy and tweed jackets.

13571. Corduroy waistcoats and trousers?—Yes.

13572. And their Sunday dress?—Tweed trousers and cloth jacket.

13573. What is the cost of the every-day suit?—I could not answer you that without looking at my book.

13574. You purchase the materials for them all collectively?—Yes.

13575. Are the boys neat in their appearance?—Remarkably so.

13576. No complaints have been made in reference to their clothing?—No; their clothing is submitted to the approval of the Incorporated Society when they come.

13577. Does the catechist see that the boys' clothes are in proper order?—If they are deficient he can report to the society.

13578. I neglected to ask you one question with regard to the dietary of the boys: what do they get for breakfast?—Stirabout.

13579. Do they get stirabout every day?—Every day.

13580. Do they get milk with it?—Oh, yes; milk, of course.

13581. Fresh milk or skim milk?—Skim milk or fresh milk, as it may happen, and butter.

13582. Do they get buttermilk also?—Very seldom.

13583. What course is studied by the boys in their senior year?—Euclid, algebra, and mensuration.

13584. How far do they read in Euclid?—They read the sixth book.

13585. In algebra?—Quadratics.

13586. Will you teach them more before they stand their examination, previous to going to Santry?—I hope so.

13587. Do any of the boys learn mensuration?—Yes.

13588. Out of what work?—Thompson's.

13589. Do any of the boys receive instruction in classics?—None, sir.

13590. Or the modern languages?—No.

13591. It is not part of the system of the Incorporated Society?—No.

13592. Dr. *Andrews.*—I think you said the farm was about seven acres, and something more than an acre in the garden; have you fruit trees in the garden?—There are.

13593. Are the boys trained to prune fruit trees?—They have not much opportunity.

13594. Are the trees wall trees or standing trees?—There are a few wall trees.

13595. Is there any means of teaching them forest gardening—have you a nursery for forest trees?—There is.

13596. Are they taught forest gardening?—They are taught how to manage different forest trees.

13597. Do you yourself understand agriculture sufficiently to enable you to instruct in it?—I know a good deal about agriculture; but I do not know I would be able to instruct in that branch.

13598. Do you take any part in the agricultural instruction or gardening?—No.

13599. By whom was the agriculturist appointed?—By the society; but he was selected by me for their approval.

13600. By whom is he paid?—Partly by them, and partly by me.

13601. What do you pay?—£15—the half.

13602. Do you know where he was trained?—I do not.

13603. Where he was educated as an agriculturist or gardener?—I do not.

13604. How long ago is it since you selected him?—About a month ago.

13605. How did you satisfy yourself as to his capabilities?—By his testimonials.

13606. Did they not state where he was instructed or educated?—No, they did not, further than he lived with such and such a gentleman as gardener.

13607. Is it spade husbandry you follow?—No; the work is done principally by the plough.

13608. Did your late agriculturist pursue the system of rotation in cropping?—No; he has not been there long enough.

13609. That is your late agriculturist. But did your former agriculturist?—No; he did not.

13610. He had no regular system of rotation of crops?—He had not.

13611. Did he instruct the boys in any agricultural book?—No; he did not.

13612. Did he instruct them at all in the theory?—I may say he instructed them in nothing except the gardening part.

13613. How long was he in the establishment?—About a year. He was principal gardener.

13614. Who was the predecessor—was he a competent agriculturist?—I had nothing to do with him, so I cannot speak about him.

13615. When had you any thing to do with the agricultural department?—In August, 1853.

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MULLINGAR.

The Farra Institution, under the Incorporated Society.

Mr. John Falloon.

13616. Do you know how it was conducted previous to August, 1853?—I cannot say how it was conducted.

13617. You paid no attention whatever to it?—No; it would be better to ask my predecessor, for he was the agriculturist.

13618. Your predecessor was agriculturist as well as head master?—He was both master and agriculturist.

13619. What difference is there now?—There is this difference, that the literary master is the head, and the other acts as a steward under him.

13620. Can you tell what was the course of agricultural instruction pursued by your predecessor?—The boys walked to the farm, and were instructed by the agriculturist or master.

13621. Were they instructed in books?—They were instructed in books.

13622. What books were used?—They had some chemical works.

13623. Had they any agricultural books?—Yes, they had.

13624. Do you know their names?—I cannot tell their names at present, but we have them in the school yet.

13625. They are not used now in the school?—Not latterly; but I intend to have them used for any boys who choose to look for such instruction.

13626. Is the present teacher, so far as you know, a competent teacher of agriculture?—That I must find out; but he appears to know the management of land and of a garden; to know the various crops which should be put down, how long they take to grow, and things of that sort.

13627. Do you think that knowledge sufficient to constitute a competent teacher—do you think he should know the science of agriculture and gardening?—I think so; but I never had any conversation with him on the subject.

13628. You cannot tell whether he possesses a scientific knowledge of these matters?—No.

13629. Or able to instruct scientifically?—No.

13630. You spoke about his appointment being ratified by the Incorporated Society: in what way did you communicate your nomination of him to them—was it by writing?—I sent the testimonials, but did not write.

13631. Have you any other industrial instruction besides agriculture?—I have no other.

13632. Is there any other kind of industrial instruction you could introduce with advantage, provided it did not fatigue the boys, or interfere with their literary instruction?—I do not know of any.

13633. Have you ever thought on the subject?—No, indeed, I have not.

13634. To what occupations do the boys generally turn when they leave the establishment, if they do not go to be trained to the Santry school, or do not pursue the course you teach them?—Heretofore they have gone out as stewards, generally, and some of them as teachers; in fact, only two or three went out during my time, and one of them went to teach in the Santry school.

13635. Do you contemplate training them for any thing else but agricultural pursuits?—That is as the Board wills.

13636. Do you think a farm of six acres large enough for agricultural instruction to make young men skilled and qualified agriculturists?—I think it would, now that the proper rotation of crops is carried on.

13637. I would suppose, from your answer, that you recommended the establishment of a new system?—Yes.

13638. Did you make suggestions to the society as to what you considered the right course to pursue?—I did.

13639. And you found, so far as you made any reports, that they received attention?—They did.

13640. Are there any suggestions you could make that have not been carried out for the improvement of the establishment?—No.

13641. Any facilities or additional opportunities for agricultural studies?—I think not.

13642. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—For instance, is there a sufficient library?—There might be more books in it; but should I apply for them, I would get them.

13643. Are you aware that the Incorporated Society make grants for the purpose of establishing school libraries in the institutions under their care?—Yes; they have established one in our school.

13644. Do the boys make use of it?—They do.

13645. What is the general nature of the books of which the library consists?—Histories and travels.

13646. There are books both of entertainment and instruction?—There are a good many agricultural works.

13647. Do you find that the boys are in the habit of injuring the books in the lending library?—I do not, willingly.

13648. Are the boys subject to any penalty for injuring the books?—They are.

13649. What penalty?—They are liable to be punished.

13650. You have not to complain of the books being unduly worn or injured?—I have not.

13651. Are the books in the lending library most used by the boys who make the greatest progress in their studies?—Yes, I think they are generally used by them.

13652. Dr. *Andrews*.—Have you been a teacher for any period previous to 1853?—I have.

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MULLINGAR.

The Farra Institution, under the Incorporated Society.

Mr. John Falloon.

13653. In the Farra school?—I have been under the Incorporated Society for the last twelve years.

13654. Were you trained in Santry?—No.

13655. Were you trained in any of their establishments?—No, Sir; I was in their school at Athlone.

13656. Then you have filled subordinate offices under them, and were promoted when you undertook your present duties?—Yes.

13657. Have you ever turned your attention to instruction in mechanical trades, such as carpentry, as part of the instruction of the boys?—No, Sir.

13658. You have not considered whether it would be an advantage or an injury to the school?—No.

13659. Is drawing, or any thing of that sort, taught?—Yes; there is a little drawing—not too much.

13660. What do you mean by not too much?—Not a great deal, I mean.

13661. Who teaches in that department?—The fact is, they teach themselves—those who have a taste for it.

13662. You give every facility?—Yes. An hour is afforded to them.

13663. Is that an hour which they may devote to relaxation or amusement?—Yes.

13664. Do they practise free hand drawing or plan drawing?—They copy from plans.

13665. Do you propose making any addition to the buildings?—No; it is a good large size.

13666. What are the lavatory arrangements—where do the boys wash themselves?—We are improving that part.

13667. Where is it?—It is off the school.

13668. Is it near the dormitory?—Yes.

13669. Do they go out of the dormitory to it?—No.

13670. They go down stairs?—Yes.

13671. How often do they change their linen?—Twice a-week.

13672. And the bed linen?—Once a month.

13673. Have they night linen—night shirts?—No.

13674. They sleep in their day shirts?—They do.

13675. Is the lavatory finished?—It is finished; but we are going to make improvements, which are in course of progress at present.

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WICKLOW.

WICKLOW, 29th OCTOBER, 1856.

Present:—The MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

WICKLOW SCHOOLS, ENDOWED UNDER THE LORD LIEUTENANT'S FUND.

Wicklow Schools, endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

Documentary Evidence.

13676. *Secretary.*—There are a number of schools endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund in this county. I had better begin by stating the nature of that fund. In the First Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1825, they state the nature of that fund:—"A Parliamentary grant was made in the year 1819, empowering the Lord Lieutenant to issue sums of money from the Consolidated Fund in aid of schools established by voluntary subscriptions, and grants for the same purpose have since been annually continued. The several grants have been as follows:—in 1819, £3,250; in 1820, £3,250; in 1821, £4,333 6*s.* 8*d.*; in 1822, £4,333 6*s.* 8*d.*; in 1823, £7,583 6*s.* 8*d.*; in 1824, £10,833 6*s.* 8*d.*" In the same book a statement is given of the mode in which this fund was applied; and almost in every case there is a grant of land mentioned as the condition of the grant from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund. A number of the leases have been brought under the notice of the Commissioners; and it was found they were generally made in perpetuity, and generally registered in the registrar's office in Dublin. In the case of the Wicklow male school, it appears, at page 657, that the Rev. M. Maguire received a grant of £20 from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund; and the condition on which the grant was made was, that £90 should be subscribed. There is no mention of land. In the case of the Wicklow female school a similar grant was made on similar conditions.

Rev. A. Brownrigg.

Rev. *Andrew Brownrigg* sworn and examined.

13677. *Chairman.*—You are rector of this parish?—Yes, my Lord.

13678. Can you give any information to the Commissioners with respect to these Wicklow schools—are you aware whether the parish schools received any grant from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund?—I should say not; certainly not that I am aware of. The Rev. Mr. Maguire, to whom it is mentioned the grant was made from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, was not connected with the parish since my connexion with it.

13679. *Secretary.*—In the Second Report of the same Commissioners, in 1826, at page 840, they mention a school in Wicklow. Master and mistress, Laurence and Mary Byrne, Roman Catholics. A free school. Salary, £17 1*s.* 3*d.* Schoolhouse built of the best materials, cost £160—£30 from the Kildare-street Association, £40 from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, and the remainder made up by private donations. School in connexion with the Kildare-place Society.

Waldron's Orphan School.

WICKLOW ORPHAN SCHOOL, ENDOWED BY JEFFREY WALDRON, ESQ.

13680. *Secretary.*—The Wicklow orphan school is mentioned in the Tabular Digest of Charitable Funds Designed for Education, contained in the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons that sat in 1835. It is there stated that the £20 was left for a poor orphan school by Jeffrey Waldron. A return has been received, which I read. [Return is read.]

Wicklow Diocesan School.

WICKLOW DIOCESAN SCHOOL.

Rev. A. Brownrigg.

Rev. *Andrew Brownrigg* further examined.

13681. *Chairman.*—Do you know what has become of the lands belonging to the diocesan school?—They were disposed of by the Government within the few years since I became connected with the parish. They passed out of the hands of those who held them before, and the proceeds are altogether lost to the parish.

13682. Mr. *Hughes.*—What department of the Government sold them?—I am not quite sure whether it was the Woods and Forests or not; I do not know whether it belongs to their department; I am not able to say.

13683. Could you refer the Commissioners to any person who knew of the proceedings?—The person I had the information from was the widow of the gentleman who held the appointment of diocesan schoolmaster, and who was then dead. It was some years after his death the lands were sold.

13684. *Chairman.*—When were you appointed to this parish?—In the latter end of 1847.

13685. Had the lands been sold at the time?—Not till subsequently; very soon after.

13686. In what year were they sold?—I could not charge my memory exactly with the year; I would say probably about the year 1849, as well as I could conjecture, but I would not take upon me to say.

Documentary Evidence.

13687. *Secretary.*—The first information with regard to this diocesan school is contained in the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, in 1835. It is there mentioned a free school; endowment, eight acres of land. The authority given for that is a Report on Schools, 1788, which is not before the Commissioners. This observation is added—"This land adjoined the old castle of Wicklow, and was so given by the Lord Lieutenant in 1746. A school was kept there for three subsequent years, but, I believe, none since 1749." Then in 1827 this endowment is mentioned again:—Wicklow. About £20 per annum; from twelve acres of land or upwards, granted by Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, in 1746, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

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Wicklow Diocesan School.

Documentary Evidence.

13688. It is stated in the return the land attached to the diocesan school was sold after the death of Mr. Corcoran, who was the last master. Information with regard to the school is contained in the Fourth Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education, made in 1810. They return as to Dublin and Glandelagh, no diocesan school in operation at that time. There does not appear to be any evidence of the school being in operation in 1826 or in 1835.

13689. There is a special report made on diocesan schools in 1827, the Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry. In that report they mention an arrangement which was proposed by the Clare-street Board in 1823. Under the head of "Province of Leinster" it is stated, "The Commissioners recommended, that as the metropolis is and must of course always be fully provided with classical schools, the diocesan school of Dublin and Glandelagh should be placed at Wicklow, the chief town of the county of that name." The Commissioners go on to report, under the head Province of Dublin, Diocese of Dublin:—"There is not any diocesan school provided for this diocese. Considering the number of seminaries of various descriptions with which the metropolis abounds, we entirely agree with the Board of Education in thinking that the ecclesiastical contributions of this diocese should be applied in aid of the contiguous diocese of Glandelagh, which is united to the see of Dublin, and that the school should be established in the town of Wicklow." The diocese of Glandelagh.—"Previous to the arrangement made by the Lord Lieutenant in the year 1824, there was neither schoolhouse nor schoolmaster provided for this diocese; the Rev. James Corcoran has since been appointed master, and is in the receipt of the salary of £100, appointed for the district school of the united dioceses of Dublin and Glandelagh. Mr. Corcoran was appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, about the year 1818, to a school at Wicklow, known by the name of the Castle School, endowed with about eight acres of land, close to the town, stated to be worth about £40 per annum; but no school or schoolhouse upon that endowment appears ever to have existed, and the Grand Jury have refused to present a sum of money for building a diocesan schoolhouse. No house has in fact been provided for either of the schools to which Mr. Corcoran has been appointed; he receives the emoluments of both, and has in his private house one boarder and four or five day boys."

13690. A circular with regard to this school was addressed to the Archbishop of Dublin, and the following answer is from the Registrar, Mr. Samuels:—

"Consistorial Office, Dublin, May 21, 1855.

"SIR,—In reply to yours of the 12th instant, addressed to His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, I beg to state that there has not been a diocesan schoolmaster in the dioceses of Dublin and Glandelagh, since the death of the Rev. James Corcoran, about the year 1834; he was appointed by the late Archbishop Magee, in July, 1824. There was not a diocesan schoolmaster in the diocese of Dublin and Glandelagh for a great number of years prior to Mr. Corcoran's appointment; I am not aware of any endowment for a diocesan schoolmaster; Mr. Corcoran was paid £100 a-year, one-third whereof was paid by the Archbishop, and two-thirds by the beneficed clergy of the dioceses.

"Your obedient, humble servant,

"JOHN SAMUELS, Registrar,

"Dioceses of Dublin and Glandelagh.

"Wm. N. Hancock, Esq."

[For further Evidence see page 741.]

General State of Education.

Rev. A. Brownrigg.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. *Andrew Brownrigg* further examined.

13691. Is there any classical school in this town?—Not at present; there is a great want of such a school.

13692. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is there a private classical school?—No.

13693. When was there one?—Not since Mr. Corcoran's death.

13694. Is the want of such a school much felt in the neighbourhood?—I should say it is; the want is very great indeed. Those who wish to give their children a better description of education have not the opportunity of doing so unless they incur the heavy expense of sending their children to Dublin or elsewhere. This is a place in which, I should say, a school would take exceedingly well; there is a growing population.

13695. Where are the boys of the neighbourhood educated?—Some of them are sent to a school beyond Newtownmountkennedy, Hollywell School, I think, is the name of it. There is another school at Delgany, but it is rather expensive, I think, for those who are not very opulent.

13696. *Chairman.*—If there was a classical school founded here, can you say how many scholars would be likely to attend?—There is such a desire for classical education, that really I should say the great preponderance of the better class of the inhabitants would gladly take advantage of it; they are anxious their children should receive a more enlarged education.

13697. Mr. *Hughes.*—You include the better class of shopkeepers?—Yes.

13698. *Chairman.*—What number of boys do you think would be likely to attend such a school?—I could not, of course, undertake to speak positively, but I should say there could be no doubt of twenty at all events.

13699. If there was a good English commercial school in connexion with it, do you think it would be an improvement?—That would cause a great attendance; that is a great want here.

13700. Where do the boys intended for mercantile pursuits receive their education at present?—Partly at the parochial school, and partly at the national school.

13701. Have the boys any means of learning modern languages?—Not any means whatever.

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WICKLOW.

General State of Education.

Rev. A. Brownrigg.

13702. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is there any French master here?—Not one.

13703. In fact you are in a worse position with regard to the means of education than if you were farther from Dublin?—Precisely.

13704. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you think a proprietary school would succeed here?—A school started on the responsibility of an individual?

13705. A school originated by persons having shares, the same as Cheltenham College or the school at Kensington?—I do not know; I am not able to answer.

13706. *Chairman.*—How many do you think would attend a good English school in addition to the boys who would attend the classical school?—I should say the numbers would be more than double; I should think that in a very short time there would be in a school of that kind thirty-five pupils. Those of the mercantile classes here who are anxious to fit their sons for filling situations in afterlife are now obliged to send them elsewhere. A great many have been sent to England, and educated there.

13707. Do you think if there was a good school here it would be supported?—Decidedly; the expense would be so much less.

13708. The Commissioners would be happy to receive any suggestions you have to offer respecting education?—I think if you had power to have the lands restored and allocated to such a purpose, and a school of that character established here, it would be a vast benefit to Wicklow, particularly as there is every probability of the town becoming more important, in consequence of the completion of the railway, and the likelihood of a great concourse of persons coming to reside here; in that case the want would be felt still more. The establishment of such a school would be a great benefit to society here.

13709. Would you suggest a boarding school or a day school?—Both might be combined. The school here was partly a boarding school; but only on a very limited scale. Now, however, many would, perhaps, send their sons here from other parts of the country. It would be principally a day school I should think.

13710. Mr. *Stephens.*—If you made it a boarding school you would necessarily confine it to boys of one religion?—Would that be necessary?

13711. How would you afford religious education in a boarding school composed of Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Presbyterians?—In the same way it is done in larger schools. I was at a school myself where that made no difference; they never clashed with each other: I do not see why it should be otherwise now.

13712. Where was that?—In Blackrock; and a school in Wexford, which was a diocesan school. I was partly educated there, and there were young lads of different religions there. It made no difference; one did not interfere with another.

13713. What was the religion of the majority of the boys?—Most of the boys were Protestants.

13714. In both cases?—In both cases.

13715. Dr. *Andrews.*—Be good enough to state how the religious instruction of pupils of different denominations was conducted?—The master generally instructed those who were members of the Church of England; and the clergymen to whom the others belonged looked after them elsewhere. They did not come to the school to instruct them, neither did the parish clergy. There were several of other denominations in Wexford school, though it was a diocesan school, and was principally supported as diocesan schools are, by contributions from the beneficed clergy.

13716. Were means taken to have the young men who were not members of the Established Church instructed in their own religion?—Their own families took care of that, and their religious feelings were not interfered with in any way.

13717. The members of their own families provided for them such religious instruction as they thought suitable?—Precisely; I recollect several of the name of Devereux in Wexford, and of the name of Stafford, and others whose names I do not recollect, who were Roman Catholics.

13718. From your experience of that religious instruction can you state whether or not it produced beneficial results?—I think so. Where nothing of an acrimonious nature is allowed to ooze out—where they are brought together in amity—they grow up in good feeling towards each other.

13719. Does the good feeling amongst the lads so educated together continue?—I should say so; for instance, if I met any of them now, I should be glad to renew my acquaintance with them.

13720. And they would reciprocate?—I think so.

13721. To substantiate what I asserted with regard to the want of a school in Wicklow. I might perhaps be allowed to mention, I was myself instrumental in inducing a very respectable and opulent farmer, whose children were growing up without a mere average education—in fact, were settling down to agricultural pursuits and to idleness—I induced him to send his sons to a school fifty miles away, in Wexford, and I myself negotiated the matter for him.

13722. Mr. *Hughes.*—That was from the want of a local school?—Yes; I wished to mention that fact in support of what I stated.

13723. If you had not interfered, would those lads have grown up without education?—The eldest son had been at school in Dublin. He had not benefited as much as was expected, and he was taken away. He was settling down into agricultural pursuits, ploughing, sometimes. When he was sent, his brothers were sent. I could mention other instances of a similar nature. There were four sons sent that distance owing to the want of a local school, causing greater expense of course than if there were a school here.

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WICKLOW DIOCESAN SCHOOL.

James Byrne, Esq., sworn and examined.

13724. *Chairman.*—Have you resided long in this town?—Very long, indeed. I have been only a year and a-half out of it all my life.

13725. Mr. *Hughes.*—For a year and a-half continuously?—Yes.

13726. *Chairman.*—Can you inform the Commissioners when the sale of the land belonging to the diocesan school took place?—Yes; for I happened to be tenant of a portion that was sold—the Black Castle lands. I was tenant to Mrs. Corcoran for some years; and after she lost it I still held under Sir Thomas Esmonde, who was the purchaser.

13727. At what time was the sale effected?—I came under Sir Thomas Esmonde in September, 1848.

13728. By whom were the lands sold?—By the Government.

13729. By what department of the Government?—I do not know.

13730. Mr. *Hughes.*—Who was the solicitor who had the carriage of the sale?—I do not know; but it was originally under the excise. The excise officer here appointed a man to care the lands.

13731. Were they sold by auction?—I do not know.

13732. Could you get us one of the postings?—I think not. Sir Thomas Esmonde, I think, bought the Castle lands very soon after he ascertained they were to be sold. The other lands were, I think, offered either two or three times. The Government did not think the offer originally made good enough.

13733. *Chairman.*—How much did Sir Thomas Esmonde buy?—I think about two Irish acres.

13734. How much remained unsold?—Eight and a-half Irish acres.

13735. Have they been sold since?—They have not; the present tenant is tenant to Government.

13736. What is his name;—Charles Cavanagh.

13737. Does he live in this neighbourhood;—He does; only a few steps from this.

13738. Is it your opinion there is a great want of a good school in this place;—I think there is. There are many persons would be very glad to have a good school here.

13739. What class of school?—I think a good English and classical school. Many persons, whose limited means would not admit of their sending their sons to Kingstown and other places for education would be delighted to have such a school here.

CASTLEMACADAM AND NEWBRIDGE SCHOOLS.

Castlemacadam and Newbridge Schools

Documentary Evidence.

13740. *Secretary.*—I read the following letter from the Rev. F. A. Sanders:—

"Ballintemple Glebe,
"Ovoca, county Wicklow.

"SIR—I must beg of you to excuse my delay in answering two letters from the Commissioners for Inquiring into Endowed Schools, one relative to a school at Castlemacadam, referred to in Parliamentary paper 229, in return to the House of Commons, 1823, and for which a grant was made of £50 aid for building by the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and also another relative to an endowed school at Newbridge, Castlemacadam, to which a grant of £70 from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund to the Rev. James Doyle was made.

"Of the latter school I know nothing. There is a national school in Newbridge under the patronage of Rev. Mr. Kearney, R. C. priest of Newbridge, but it has not any land attached to it unless the ground on which is built the Roman Catholic chapel and graveyard. Of the former I was unaware that it was public property until the receipt of your note; and when I applied to the parishioners on the subject, they stated they had given it up to Lord Powerscourt at a vestry meeting. There has been a school carried on in the schoolhouse with between fifty and sixty on the roll, under Joseph Correll, the schoolmaster, and his wife, workmistress, with salaries altogether paid by Lord Powerscourt. During this last week, the guardians of the Powerscourt estate have sent their bailiff to the school, dismissed the scholars, and locked the door. No notice was given of their intention to do this either to me or the churchwardens.

"Your obedient servant,
"FRANCIS ALEXANDER SANDERS, Clerk,
"Rector of Castlemacadam."

"To William Neilson Hancock, Esq.

13741. I will read the information with regard to the school. At page 836 of the Appendix to the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826, it is stated:—"School at Castlemacadam, Thomas Watson, master, a Protestant—a pay school. Salary of the master, £34, including £12 as parish clerk. Schoolhouse built of lime, stone, and slated, cost £160—grant of £50 from Government, and £110 raised from private subscription. Attendance—sixty-seven Protestants, and three Roman Catholics. Forty-three were males, and twenty-seven were females. The school is stated to be in connexion with the Association for Discountenancing Vice. The rector gives yearly £2." In the report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, 1835, at 89[b], it is mentioned:—"A parochial school, kept by Thomas Watson. The Society for Discountenancing

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WICKLOW.

Castlemacadam and Newbridge Schools.

Documentary Evidence.

Vice gives £8 a-year. The children pay quarterly from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* each. These payments produce about £15 or £16 a-year. Attendance—males, thirty-seven; females, twenty-three; total sixty; average attendance diminishing. In a foot note that is stated to be on account of the establishment of another school in the neighbourhood. Kind of instruction, reading, writing, and arithmetic. A female attends every day to teach the girls needlework." I read the following letter from Joseph Correl, the master.

"Lord Powerscourt's School, Kilqueeny, Ovoca,
"County Wicklow, June 25, 1855.

"SIR,—In reply to yours of the 23rd inst., enclosing papers containing queries relative to endowed schools, I beg leave most respectfully to inform you that this is a private one of Lord Powerscourt's, for the benefit of his tenantry, in this locality, subject, however, to the rules of the Church Education Society, by which it does be inspected twice in the year. His lordship, or rather his trustees, pay me my salary. You will be so kind as to let me know if under such circumstances it comes under the class of schools about which you make your inquiries.

"With greatest respect, I am Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"JOSEPH CORRELL.

"W. Neilson Hancock, Esq."

13742. Then there is a letter from the Commissioners in reply:—

"Endowed Schools, Ireland, Commission,
Dublin Castle, Feb. 7, 1855.

"SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th inst.

"I am directed by the Commissioners, in reply, to state, that if the support of the school is, as it appears to be, entirely voluntary on the part of Lord Powerscourt, it does not fall within the inquiries of the Commission. I am, at the same time, to inquire the title of the school in the circular which you received, as the school is not on the list as 'Lord Powerscourt's School.'

"I am, &c.,
"W. NEILSON HANCOCK.

"Mr. Joseph Correll."

13743. I also read the following letter from the agent of Lord Powerscourt:—

"Powerscourt Estate Office, Enniskerry, 19th July, 1855.

"SIR,—I have this day received from Joseph Correll, a teacher in a school of Lord Powerscourt's, at Kilqueeny, in this county, several communications from your office, which I conceive he should not have opened, as he has no connexion with an endowed school at Newbridge.

"He is the master of a private school on Lord Powerscourt's estate, and paid by him.

"The schoolhouse and land attached belong to his lordship, and is not in the possession of or under the control of the parish in which it is situate, or of any public or private body whatever.

"I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,
"GEO. T. CRANFIELD,
"Land Agent of Viscount Powerscourt."

13744. In the Appendix to the Report of the Commissioners for Education, 1825, page 414, the school is returned as Castlemacadam; schoolmaster, Thomas Watson; superintending clergyman, the Rev. H. L. Bayley. The time at which aid was first voted, August 6th, 1807. This is a list of the schools then connected with the Association for Discountenancing Vice. Amount paid for building, £50. Amount of the annual aid, £12.

Hon. and Rev. William Wingfield.

The Hon. and Rev. *William Wingfield* sworn and examined.

13745. *Chairman.*—You are Vicar of Abbeyleix, in the Queen's County?—Yes.

13746. You manage Lord Powerscourt's estates?—I am one of the guardians with Lady Londonderry and Lord Roden.

13747. Can you give any information to the Commissioners with reference to the school?—The school was built by my brother. I went down with him at the request of the Rev. H. L. Bayley, who was residing in the parish, but was not rector; he was rector of Arklow. My brother went over the site of the present schoolhouse, and it was agreed to build the school there. The school was accordingly built. I do not know what aid was given from other quarters; but I am satisfied my brother was in the habit of giving largely to any thing of the sort. The school, however, was always under the superintendence, at that time, of the Rev. Mr. Bayley, who was not rector of the parish. Neither the rector nor the curate of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Overend, had the control of the school. Lord Powerscourt, and his son after, exercised their rights with respect to the school. I was curate of the parish for several years. My brother-in-law was my rector. We lived together; and I can state the late Lord Powerscourt was in the habit of repairing the school—of making any alterations he pleased; and besides, that he dictated the kind of education he wished to have given there, which rather displeased my brother-in-law, who was the rector; and he made search for documents to prove it was a parochial school, and that Lord Powerscourt had not a right over it; and he could not find them, nor can they be found to this day.

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Lord Powerscourt discontinued to exercise his rights over the school. Not long ago, in the year 1850, the Rev. Dr. Fletcher tried to prove that it was a parochial school—that the parishioners had subscribed to the building of the school, and that they had a right to it. I contended it was Lord Powerscourt's; and the whole body of the parishioners said, that even if there was any right, they wished it to be with Lord Powerscourt, as he was in the habit of paying every thing connected with the school. Then there was a question that he did not pay the whole salary; and that was settled by Lord Powerscourt from that day paying the whole salary to the master and the mistress. Before that time the mistress had been pensioned by Lord Powerscourt's guardians; and Lord Powerscourt had been in the habit of giving grants from time to time, and no other parties.

13748. Are you aware whether a lease of the land on which the school stands was ever made?—It could never be found. The late Rev. Thomas Webber, my brother-in-law, who was the rector of the parish, made search wherever he could. I do not believe there is any title. Lord Powerscourt's agent, Captain Cranfield, is here; and he has made search, and there is no such thing to be found. With respect to the Newbridge chapel school, I was aware of something about that: it was built partly by £70 from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

13749. Is that school still in existence?—It is; joined to the chapel; it is part of the chapel.

13750. Do you know the name of the master?—Not at present; I have been a long while out of it.

13751. In the letter that has been read from the Rev. F. A. Sanders, it is stated—"During the last week the guardians of the Powerscourt estate have sent their bailiff to the school, dismissed the scholars, and locked the door. No notice was given of their intention to do this, either to me or the churchwardens." Can you explain that circumstance?—Yes. On a former occasion Dr. Fletcher's curate attempted to take forcible possession of the school, and Lord Powerscourt's guardians decided that a bailiff should be sent down to forbid it. The Rev. Mr. Sanders intimated something to the same effect, giving us to understand there might be a repetition of that. We decided the bailiff should first lock the door and keep possession—not take forcible possession, for we had possession; but keep possession, and not allow any interference with Lord Powerscourt's school.

13752. Mr. *Hughes.*—What has become of the pupils?—It is only for a few days; I suppose the whole thing will be settled; it was pending this examination I suppose.

13753. Where is the master?—The master and mistress are living in the schoolhouse; it was this day week it was closed.

13754. Mr. *Stephens.*—Was it done for the purpose of bringing the question before the Commissioners?—It was partly, I suppose, to have the thing defined. Perhaps it could be settled here what is a parochial school, what defines a parochial school; I have not been able exactly to make it out. It is an interesting question in some cases.

13755. [*Secretary.*—I may mention with reference to the Association for Discountenancing Vice, that there is particular mention made about their endowments. At page 31 of the First Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1825, they state, "The aid which the Association are willing to give towards the establishment of schools is directed to two objects—building schoolhouses, and granting salaries to teachers. Before any money is granted in aid of building, it is required that a piece of ground should be obtained on a permanent endowment, and vested in the minister and churchwardens for the use of the schools; if a permanent endowment cannot be procured, a lease of a portion of land, of the value of forty shillings per annum must be obtained. By the terms of the deed of conveyance, the conditions of the grant are declared to be, that the minister of the parish, for the time being, shall have the sole power of appointing and of removing the schoolmaster; that the master 'shall teach and instruct all such children as shall be named to him for that purpose, by the written direction and permission of the said minister, in the principles and practice of reading and writing the English language, and of arithmetic, and to such of them as are members of the Established Church, the church catechism of the Established Church of England, in such mode and according to such plan of education, and under and subject to such regulations as shall from time to time be in writing ordered by the said minister;' and that no person shall be allowed to take possession of the premises, &c., without signing a written agreement to quit on the requisition of the minister.

"Conditions are also made to secure the substantial fabric of the house, and the due application of the money. On proper security being given for a compliance with these terms, the Association contribute a sum not exceeding £50, stipulating at the same time that double the sum granted by them shall be provided by private subscription. In two instances the land for the site of the school has been conveyed to lay trustees, in one to the Archdeacon, and in another to the dean and chapter, in three to the churchwardens alone, and in one case to an individual clergyman, in all other cases the conveyance is to the minister and churchwardens; in thirty-two cases the lands conveyed have been glebe-lands. Under the above conditions, we find that fifty-nine schools have received aid towards building, in sums varying from £20 to £50." There is not the slightest mention as in the cases of schools under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, about any want of uniformity in requiring a conveyance in every case.]

13756. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners will make further inquiries from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, as to whether they have this lease.—I will be very happy at any time to give all the information in my power. This school is just behind the church, it is at the foot of the hill, where the cross-roads meet.

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WICKLOW.

Castlemacadam and Newbridge Schools.

Hon. and Rev. William Wingfield.

13757. Can you give the Commissioners any information as to the state of education in this county?—I think education has been going on very well: the master of this school is particularly good, his writing is generally liked by the people, and there is generally a good attendance. I am not now connected with the parish, further than being one of Lord Powerscourt's guardians.

13758. My question is as to the state of education for the middle classes in this part of the county?—In that neighbourhood I should think there is sufficient education for the class there, they are chiefly miners; there are some respectable farmers; I think there is as good an education as they require there.

13759. There is no want of additional schools in that district?—I am not aware of how the population increases in a mining district.

13760. Mr. *Hughes.*—You are speaking of the Newtownmountkennedy district?—No, I am speaking of Castlemacadam; I was curate there for several years. The general mining population are not on Lord Powerscourt's property; they are on other properties.

13761. *Chairman.*—You are speaking of Lord Powerscourt's property?—I was principally speaking of Lord Powerscourt's property. I think Lord Powerscourt provides amply, not only for his own tenants but for several families round about; they were always welcome to attend. It was, to all intents and purposes, the parochial school, only Lord Powerscourt has the right.

13762. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is there any other parochial school in the parish?—No; it was considered as the parish school. Lord Powerscourt had no objection, nor any of his guardians, to have it considered to be so; but he did wish to have some control over it to assert his right, and he always did so.

13763. Is there any garden attached to the schoolhouse?—There is an acre of ground. It was given at the same time the schoolhouse was built; but there is no lease nor any thing of the sort.

General State of Education.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

13764 *Chairman.*—Is there any gentleman has any observations to address to the Commissioners with reference to education in general in this county.

M. Maingay, Esq.

Marcus Maingay, Esq., sworn and examined.

13765. *Chairman.*—How long have you resided here?—I have resided here for upwards of twenty years.

13766. You are well acquainted with the circumstances of this town and locality?—Very well indeed.

13767. Are you of opinion there is a want of schools for the middle classes in this locality?—Decidedly so. My own case furnishes an instance of that want. I had to send my own son to Chester school. A brother-in-law of mine, in the neighbourhood, had to send two children away. I even sent children to Holland. There are people in the district around whose children are growing up, and they have no means of giving them a classical education.

13768. If there was a good school established in the town, would you prefer sending your children to it than to England?—I am quite sure the people would rather have the education at home than be obliged to incur the expense of sending them elsewhere. The want of education is very much felt here.

13769. Do you think a school in which the modern languages were taught would be desirable?—I think so; one that would give what we call a general course of education.

13770. Do you think such a school would be well attended here?—I think so.

13771. How many pupils do you think would attend?—I could not tell that exactly. I know there are a good many young people growing up.

13772. Mr. *Hughes.*—How do the visitors, in summer, manage to procure education for their children?—There is no means of education for them, unless they get private tutors. I know people who bring down private tutors. There is no school for general education.

13773. Is there any classical school in the town?—No.

13774. Is French taught by any person in the town?—Not that I am aware of. Now, that we have a railroad, I have no doubt, if there was a good school established here, numbers from Dublin would take advantage of it, the place being so very healthy. There is a great want of such a school in the place.

13775. Dr. *Andrews.*—For general education you mean, in addition to classics, a good English education?—A good English education and classics.

13776. Mr. *Hughes.*—And French?—And French.

13777. *Chairman.*—Have you any further observations to address to the Commissioners?—No, my Lord, except to say that I am sure if there was a good school here, it would be regarded as a great boon.

Eaton's Bequest.

Joseph Morton, Esq.

EATON'S BEQUEST.

Joseph Morton, Esq., affirmed.

13778. *Chairman.*—You are chairman of the Town Commissioners?—I am.

13779. Have you any statement to make to the Commissioners with reference to any endowment?—From my own knowledge, I do not know of any thing; but I have heard that about the year 1780, between that and 1790, a person of the name of Eaton left a very considerable property, both in cash and otherwise—the lands of Knockafrompa and Moneys-

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WICKLOW.

Eaton's Bequest.

Joseph Morton, Esq.

town, in the county of Wicklow—for charitable purposes. I believe the school at our church was built from those funds. I also understood there were houses in Dublin, and that the funds arising from them accumulated. It is near twenty years since an old school-house that was built first by the funds was thrown down, and a new one built. I think the person's name was Burke that superintended it. The trustees that were over this property are all dead, I believe; and I think the property has gone into the hands of the representative of the testator, a person named Dent. And I do recollect that the Town Commissioners made inquiries as to how they could come at this property; but there being no means of doing so, unless they incurred the expense themselves, they did not like to follow it up, and the matter was dropped altogether. The time was so short since I got the information this morning, that I was not able to collect as much as I otherwise would have done had I time. I believe the property is very considerable.

13780. If you obtain any further information, be kind enough to forward it to the Secretary, Dublin Castle, and the Commissioners will cause further inquiries to be made on the subject?—I think it will be attended to by the Town Commissioners.

13781. Mr. *Stephens.*—Has there been an adverse possession for upwards of sixty years?—I should think not, on account of the date of the will. I think the will was about 1790.

13782. *Secretary.*—It is mentioned under the head of "Charities Generally," in the Digest of Charitable Funds Designed for Education. It is mentioned, £63 a-year granted by Miss Catherine Eaton; and it is stated the bequest was recovered in 1824.

Rev. A. Brownrigg.

The Rev. *Andrew Brownrigg* further examined.

13783. There is a doubt as to this bequest. It was left to the clergymen and churchwardens of Wicklow, but it was not stated "to their successors."

13784. *Chairman.*—Was it intended for education or for charitable purposes generally?—I am not able to say whether it was for educational purposes. "To the poor of Wicklow," I think, were the words. The property was derived from two houses in Merrion-street, Dublin. I received the rents of those houses till within four or five years. The leases fell out, and the payment of the annual rent, which was about £44, ceased upon that. I wrote to Mr. Herbert about it after.

James Byrne, Esq.

James Byrne, Esq., further examined.

13785. The words of the will were those stated by Mr. Brownrigg. It was not mentioned that the property should go to the successors. The property that Mr. Morton is after speaking about for schools fell out of lease; it was the rent of a house in Dublin. The lease fell out, I believe, about four or five years back; but the principal part of the property left by the lady was for the purpose of a manufactory to be established here, a woollen manufactory, to employ the people of Wicklow. That is the property that has gone to Mr. Dent.

13786. *Secretary.*—There is evidence about this in a statement made in 1824 from the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, of all the measures adopted by them and in progress for the recovery of property withheld from charitable objects in Ireland, and the result of such proceedings for the previous ten years. They state, "Miss Catherine Eaton bequeathed £43 a-year, the profit rent of a house situate in Dublin, and a part of the residue of her personal property, to charities situate in the county of Wicklow. The Commissioners were obliged to file a bill in Chancery for the recovery thereof; and after a great deal of litigation, they succeeded in recovering the profit rent, and the sum of £618 14*s.* 7*d.*, part of which is for the charities." When they were asked to make a return to this Commission of the funds they held for educational purposes, they did not return this bequest.

Joseph Morton, Esq.

Joseph Morton, Esq., further examined.

13787. I have paid a master to come to my house two hours a-day for the last sixteen years, and he is not at all equal to what I could wish; but it was the only means I had of educating my children.

13788. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is there any school in the neighbourhood?—There is not, I think, a school suitable for my class in society.

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NAAS.

NAAS, 30th OCTOBER, 1855.

Present:—MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

The Erasmus Smith School at Donadea.

Documentary Evidence.

THE ERASMUS SMITH SCHOOL AT DONADEA.

13789. *Secretary.*—The first communication I have to bring under the notice of the Commissioners is one from Sir Gerald Aylmer; and I have also received a notice from him this morning, intimating that the Rev. Mr. Walker would attend to afford the Commissioners any information he could on the subject of the letter addressed to him. I will first read the information with regard to the school and the endowment. The school was for a considerable time under the Erasmus Smith Board, and was endowed with two acres of land by Sir Gerald Aylmer. The Act establishing the Erasmus Fund is the Charter of Charles II., empowering Erasmus Smith, Esq., to erect grammar schools in the kingdom of Ireland, and to make further provision for education. That Charter was modified by the 10th of George I., passed in the year 1723, entitled "An Act for further application of the rents and profits of the lands and tenements formerly given by Erasmus Smith, Esq., deceased, to charitable uses." That Act having provided for the surplus funds arising from the lands granted by Erasmus Smith, it then recited the agreement with the Governor's of the Blue-coat Hospital for the maintenance of twenty boys, and then comes the clause of the Act applicable to this case:—"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if at any time or times hereafter, the rents, revenues, or profits of the said lands and tenements so set apart by the said Erasmus Smith, shall happen to increase or be raised to better or greater yearly value than they now yield, or if any part of the present yearly rents of the said lands shall be and remain in the hands of the Treasurer or the Governors of the said schools, over and above the annual payments, charges, and expenses, heretofore, or by this Act, appointed to be made out of the said lands, that then and in such case it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governors of the said schools, for the time being, from time to time for ever hereafter, to apply and dispose of the residue and overplus of the said yearly rents for and towards some public work or use in the said college or hospital in putting out poor children to school or apprentices, or in setting up or founding one or more English school or schools in any place or places in this kingdom, as the Governors of the said schools for the time being shall think most proper and convenient." It then goes on to provide that if the revenue decreases or grows less, that it shall be lawful for the Governors either to lessen the number of the pensioners and exhibitioners of the said college, or to make such deductions and abatement out of all or any the pensions, exhibitions, salaries, or other yearly sum or sums of money hereby appointed, or continued to be paid by them, as they shall think fit. In the report, from the appendix to which I have read this Act, page 220, the Commissioners of the Board of Education state the circumstances under which these English schools were to be founded. The surplus funds of the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools had, in the year 1809, become so great that the Governors purchased Government stock to the amount of £6,000 in the five per cent., and £29,000 in the three and a-half per cents. producing an annual income, at that time, of £1,315. The Commissioners state:—"The accumulation of so very large a surplus fund deserves, and has of late engaged, the serious attention of the Governors, who are certainly called on to devise means of appropriating it agreeably to the provisions and injunctions of the Charter and Act of 10th George I. Some of their plans for this purpose have been communicated to us by their Register, and by such of the Governors themselves as are Members of this Board. They have resolved on founding an additional number of English schools on a plan which bids fair to be generally and extensively useful whenever any proprietor of land is desirous of having one established on his estate; provided the situation is otherwise eligible, the Governors agree on his conveying to them in perpetuity a certain proportion of land, not exceeding two acres, to contribute a sum not greater than £300 towards erecting a schoolhouse thereon, and to grant an endowment to the master of £30 per annum."

13790. The first mention of this school of Donadea is in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826, page 612:—"School at Donadea, in the parish of Donadea, called Castle school, of which Patrick and Maria Leggatt were master and mistress; religion, the Established Church; free; salary of the master, £30, and mistress, £20, from the funds of Erasmus Smith; house, stone and mortar cost £340; from Government Fund, £170; private subscriptions, £50; Kildare-street Society, £60. There were fifty-eight children attending of the Established Church, and two Roman Catholics, of whom thirty were boys and thirty were girls. It is called a parish school in connexion with the Board of Erasmus Smith's Fund, and Kildare-street Society. Sir G. Aylmer granted two acres of ground for ever for the schoolhouse, which was built partly by subscription.

13791. The next notice of the school is in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, in the year 1835, page 10[b]. It is there mentioned:—"Day school, on the foundation of Erasmus Smith; £20 yearly from Erasmus Smith's charity, and an additional £10 if the inspector's report be favourable; number of scholars attending, twenty-five."

13792. There is also mentioned a girl's school, with "£10 yearly from Erasmus Smith's

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charity, and an additional £6 if the inspector's report be favourable; the number of girls attending, twenty-seven; kind of instruction, system recommended by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Charity."

13793. The next information before the Commissioners is a Parliamentary paper that was presented to Parliament in year 1854, respecting the distribution of the funds of Erasmus Smith, and an account of their expenditure for five years prior to 1854.

13794. They mention that "in the year 1849 the English schools, salaries, and gratuities, to ninety masters and twenty-seven mistresses amounted to £2,354 11*s.* 5*d.*; in 1850 the salaries and gratuities were £2,068 8*s.* 10*d.*; in 1851 the salaries and gratuities were £1,915 12*s.*; in 1852, £1,937 2*s.* 11*d.*; in 1853, £1,992 4*s.* 2*d.*"

13795. A circular was addressed to the master of the school, and a return has been received from him, as also from the trustee, Sir Gerald G. Aylmer, who gives Griffith's valuation of the land at £1 10*s.*; the building, £4 15*s.* The following is Sir Gerald G. Aylmer's communication to which I referred at the commencement of my statement:—

"Donadea, October 29, 1855.

"MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to lay before you the following short statement of the present condition of the endowed school of Donadea.

"In the year 1823 it was represented to me that a school was much required at Donadea; and that upon my giving two statute acres of land on which a schoolhouse might be erected, and raising £170 by voluntary subscription, the Lord Lieutenant, out of a fund granted by Parliament for such purpose, would give a similar sum towards the building; and that the Trustees of Erasmus Smith's Schools would pay the salaries of a master and mistress for said school, if placed under their superintendence and management. In consequence of this representation, on the 12th of July, in that year, I signed a lease for ever of two statute acres of land to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Donadea, the sum of £340 was raised as above mentioned, and the schoolhouse was built, and immediately placed under the superintendence of the Trustees of Erasmus Smith's Schools, and continued wholly so from that date to the 1st of November, 1854. To assist the support of this school the trustees for many years allowed one room to be made use of once a fortnight for holding petty sessions, thereby enabling the minister and churchwardens to receive a rent of £10 per annum for same, which was expended in repairs and fuel for the school. After twenty-five years the trustees objected to the petty sessions being any longer held there; and their objection was at once attended to, and the holding of petty sessions then discontinued, causing a loss thereby to the school of £10 yearly.

"From the first establishment of the school in 1823, to the 1st of November, 1854, the salaries of the master and mistress were regularly paid by the Trustees of Erasmus Smith's Schools; and at every payment a gratuity was given in addition, to mark their approval of the manner in which the school was conducted.

"During the year 1854, there being no residence in the parish for the clergyman then appointed to it, it was found necessary to build a house for him; and a site adjoining the schoolhouse was selected as the most eligible position for the purpose. The building having been completed in August, 1854, notice was immediately given by the trustees that in consequence thereof no further grants would be made to this school after the 1st of November following. No further payments have since been made, nor the smallest pension allowed to the master or mistress, after a faultless service of thirty-one years; and the school must have been altogether discontinued but that a small salary has been made up for the master from private sources to prevent it.

"The average number of scholars required by the trustees was always fully kept up, as also since their withdrawal.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord and Gentlemen,
"Your very obedient servant,
"G. G. AYLMER."

13796. This is a petition which the master of the Donadea school transmitted to the Governors of the Board of Erasmus Smith:—

"TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE SCHOOLS FOUNDED BY ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ.

"The PETITION of PATRICK LEGGATT and MARIA, his Wife, the Master and Mistress of ERASMUS SMITH'S SCHOOLS, at DONADEA, in the County of KILDARE,

"MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH,—That your petitioners were appointed teachers of said schools on the 1st day of May, in the year 1823, under the patronage of Sir Gerald George Aylmer, Bart., and Lady Aylmer, of Donadea Castle; that in same year, on the application of said patrons to your Honourable Board, you were pleased to grant a joint salary of £50 to petitioners, which salary was regulated by your Honourable Board in the year 1829, viz.:—£20 salary and £10 gratuity to the master, and £12 salary and £6 gratuity to the mistress, per annum, which salaries and gratuities were continued to petitioners until the last five or six years, when your Honourable Board, by reason of particular circumstances, were pleased to reduce said salaries and gratuities jointly to £30 per annum.

"That petitioner, P. Leggatt, also held for twenty-five years the situation of clerk to Donadea petty sessions, which yielded him an income of about £20 per annum, which situation he resigned on an intimation that his continuing to hold same would disqualify him from receiving a salary from your Honourable Board.

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NAAS.

The Erasmus Smith School at Donadea.

Documentary Evidence.

"That your Honourable Board were pleased, during a period of thirty-two years, to consider petitioners entitled to said salaries and gratuities, and, on several occasions, to the extra premiums.

"That your petitioners have been now thirty-two years servants in your Honourable Board's employment, during which period there never has been a bad report made respecting the Donadea schools (which will appear by reference to the various reports sent in to your Honourable Board, by the several inspectors), and that the children of said schools have always obtained first places at the charter schools, and other schools where admission was to be had by their general good answering, and particularly their answering in the Scriptures; and that petitioners have obtained, on different occasions, honorary certificates from the Incorporated Society.

"That your petitioners have, with great grief and alarm, received a communication through the registrar and inspector, of your Honourable Board's resolution to discontinue your connexion with the schools at Donadea, and that your petitioners' salaries will cease from the 1st of November next; consequently, your petitioners will be deprived of all means of support in their old age, and when they are not likely to get a similar employment, being now aged respectively fifty-six and fifty-four years.

"That your petitioners most humbly pray that your Honourable Board will be pleased to take their case into your consideration; and that you will graciously and kindly be pleased either to continue to the schools the small salary now given by your Honourable Board, or to grant to your petitioners something by way of pension during the remainder of their lives; and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

"PATRICK LEGGATT.
"MARIA LEGGATT.

"Donadea Schoolhouse, County Kildare, October, 1854."

Mr. Patrick Leggatt.

Mr. *Patrick Leggatt* sworn and examined.

13797. *Chairman.*—When were you appointed master of the Donadea school?—The 1st of May, 1823.

13798. By whom were you appointed?—By Sir Gerald Aylmer and Lady Aylmer. The Dowager Lady Aylmer was alive at the time, and Sir Gerald being abroad, he empowered her to regulate the school. My wife and I were strongly recommended to Lady Aylmer, and were appointed; and as proof there was no objection to our appointment, when Sir Gerald came to reside here he approved of us likewise.

13799. When did you first receive payment from the Governors of the Erasmus Smith Board?—The following year. We commenced in the year 1824, and were paid regularly every 1st of May and 1st of November. The first salary, I think, we received was the 1st of November, 1823; and they continued paying it to November, 1854, when it was withdrawn.

13800. How soon did you receive any gratuity from the Board?—We received a regular salary of £50 up to the year 1829, and then they altered the salaries; they gave £20 to me, and £10 gratuity, and £12 to my wife, and £5 gratuity. They made that regular, and put the schools under their inspector. We always received the gratuities. There never was an unfavourable report made respecting the schools. We received the full salaries and gratuities without reduction.

13801. Did you receive any extra premiums at any time from the Board?—My wife did on several occasions.

13802. On what account?—It being one of the best schools in the district.

13803. Were they premiums of books?—Money, my Lord.

13804. What amount?—The usual gratuities: I got £10, and she got £5.

13805. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Were you ever a candidate for premiums of books given to eight of the best masters of the English schools under the Governors of the Erasmus Smith Board?—I never got any of these premiums.

13806. Did you ever hear of any such premiums being given to these masters?—I did; their inspector told me. We always got our gratuities in money.

13807. Are you aware what rule is laid down with regard to giving gratuities to masters?—I beg your pardon; I just want to make an observation respecting the premiums of books. I never got any, but my wife, in one instance, did.

13808. In all other instances the gratuities and premiums were paid in money?—The usual gratuities always came down with the salaries.

13809. *Chairman.*—How long did the payment of the salaries and gratuities continue?—They continued from the time they made the regulation about the salaries and gratuities, which was in the year 1829, up to the 1st of November, 1854; and, previous to that, from the time the school was established, in 1823, up to 1829, their salary was £50, which was regularly paid, £25 every half year.

13810. When did you send in this petition that was read?—I sent it in last October, 1854, before they discontinued the salaries; and I beg leave to tell you that Mr. Hamilton, the secretary, sent an answer to the Rev. Mr. Walker, in which he said they could not grant any pensions.

13811. Mr. *Stephens.*—Where is that answer?—I do not think I have preserved the answer; it was only a few lines, to the effect that the Governors never granted any pensions.

13812. What was the attendance of pupils at your school at the time the salary was withdrawn by the Board?—The usual attendance I have reported to the Commissioners.

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13813. In your return it is put down as fifty-one boys and girls in 1854?—I think there were twenty-four, on the average, of boys, and twenty of girls; but they never made any objection on account of small attendance; they were always pleased with the attendance.

13814. Did they ever make any objection to your school?—They never did. There was not an instance of a solitary bad report being made. We always got full justice in that respect.

13815. On what ground was the salary withdrawn?—I do not know any grounds, except what Sir Gerald Aylmer has stated.

13816. Did they state any reason to you?—Not any ground to me. What they stated to me was, that they regretted, in consequence of circumstances, they could not continue the salaries and gratuities any longer than up to the 1st of November.

13817. Was that in writing?—In writing.

13818. Where is the original?—Indeed, sir, I did not think it necessary to bring it with me; but as I am sworn you may depend upon it. The reply was, that they regretted they could not continue our salaries and gratuities any longer, in consequence of circumstances.

13819. Have you the answer to the memorial?—That was the answer which was given.

13820. Have you possession of that letter from the Board?—I think not.

13821. Who has it?—I think Mr. Walker has it.

13822. Have you the document in which the Board communicated their resolution that they dispensed with your services?—I think I have it at home.

13823. That is the one I want.—I have it at home; but I did not think it necessary, or I would have brought the document.

13824. You had better send it to the Secretary.—I shall.

13825. When was it you ceased to hold the situation of clerk to the Donadea petty sessions?—I think it was in the year 1849.

13826. Dr. *Andrews*.—You say you were appointed by Lady Aylmer, acting on behalf of Sir Gerald. Did you ever receive any document nominating you from the Erasmus Smith Board?—Not one; but we were always approved of by their inspector.

13827. How did they intimate the adoption of your nomination: how did they express to you first that they received you as teacher under them?—I think the late Bishop of Kildare and Lady Aylmer's family got this school placed under the Board of Erasmus Smith; and I think the Board approved of their nomination of me as master, and of my wife as mistress.

13828. Were you ever informed that was done by writing, or have you any writing on the subject?—There is no writing on the subject.

13829. So far as you know, there was no writing?—No.

13830. How long were you clerk of the petty sessions?—Twenty-five years.

13831. When did you discontinue being clerk of the petty sessions?—In the year 1849.

13832. The Board objected to your keeping the two offices of schoolmaster and clerk of the petty sessions?—They did.

13833. Before you abandoned the office of clerk of the petty sessions did you communicate to them that you would do so?—Yes; Sir Gerald Aylmer did.

13834. Was that in writing?—It was in writing.

13835. Was there any answer, are you aware, given to that communication that you would resign the office of petty sessions clerk and continue to be teacher?—The Rev. Mr. Aylmer, the minister at that time, did, I think, receive an answer; and also Sir Gerald Aylmer.

13836. Could you get any communication that took place on the subject; and if you do, forward it?—It was Sir Gerald Aylmer and Mr. Aylmer, the clergyman, got it; but I got none myself.

13837. Mr. *Stephens*.—Are you aware whether the inspector knew that you held the situation of petty sessions clerk for the town of Donadea?—They all did, and they approved of it; because the county granted £10 for the use of the board-room, which went to provide fuel and school requisites for the school.

13838. Then am I to understand that during the twenty-five years that you held the situation of clerk of Donadea petty sessions, the Governors of the Erasmus Smith's Schools were aware that you were holding that situation?—They were. One of their queries was, if I held any other situation. I told them I did, and it was so reported.

13839. Was the £10 to which you have alluded notified to the Governors?—It was.

13840. Was it expended on school requisites?—Yes, and fuel.

13841. Was that returned in writing?—Their inspector's report so returned it.

13842. Will that fact appear in the books of the inspector?—Yes.

13843. Are you sure of that?—I am. The inspector always put that in the report, and reported it to the Governors.

13844. And during the twenty-five years there was no objection made?—No objection was made, or no fault could ever be found.

13845. Down to 1849?—Down to 1849 they could never find any fault with the schools at all, but were always well satisfied with the improvement of the scholars, and the state of the school, and we always received the full gratuities.

13846. Did the inspector, during the twenty-five years, fill up the form of return I now hand you?—Yes, that is the form of return which he always had before him, and put to me these different queries.

13847. Then the Board never made any objection down to the time when your salaries were withdrawn?—No.

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NAAS.

The Erasmus Smith School at Donadea.

Mr. Patrick Leggatt.

13848. [*Secretary.*—I read two of the questions in the return handed to the witness. The first is—"Is the teacher engaged in any business or employment that interferes with duties of the school?" Next—"Are the buildings strictly confined to the use of the teachers and to the purpose of the establishment, and by what means are these kept in repair."]

13849. The court was always held once a fortnight, from twelve to three or four o'clock every Tuesday, and we made that a half-day in the school instead of Saturday. We kept Saturday up the same as another day, from ten to three, and we explained that to the inspectors.

13850. Did the Governors object to that regulation?—They did not; but they considered they could not find fault with us, as the children were not neglected in any wise.

13851. Dr. *Andrews.*—In 1849 you were induced to abandon the office of petty sessions clerk, in order to retain the appointment under the Erasmus Smith Board; and in 1854, when you had abandoned that office, the board dismissed you from the other?—Exactly so.

13852. Mr. *Stephens.*—And refused to give you any compensation?—Yes.

13853. Send all the papers that you have to Dublin Castle?—I shall.

13854. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You stated in your petition to the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, that the children of your school "have always obtained the first place at the Charter Schools, and other schools where admission was to be had, by their general good answering, and particularly their answering in Scriptures, and that petitioners have obtained on different occasions honorary certificates from the Incorporated Society." Can you confirm this statement before the Commissioners?—Yes, sir. It relates particularly to the female school; the Incorporated Society, for the benefit of every parish in the county of Kildare, gives places to three or four girls in their school; and that part of the petition refers to that.

13855. Donadea always returned its quota of children.

G. G. Aylmer, Esq.

Gerald George Aylmer, Esq., sworn and examined.

13856. *Chairman.*—You are son of Sir Gerald Aylmer?—I am, my Lord.

13857. Have you seen any letters from the Erasmus Smith Board, with reference to the clergyman's house being built next the schoolhouse in Donadea?—I have no recollection at present of having seen any of them.

13858. Are you aware there are any such letters?—O, yes, my Lord.

13859. You have not got any of them with you at present?—No.

13860. Mr. *Stephens.*—Where are they?—My father has them at present.

13861. *Chairman.*—Will you have the goodness to ask your father to send them to our Secretary, Dublin Castle?—I shall. This is the original lease of the piece of ground given to the school. [The document is handed in.]

13862. Did you get that lease among Sir Gerald Aylmer's papers?—Yes.

13863. [*Secretary.*—This is an indenture, bearing date 12th of July, 1823; and it is in the common form of lease made for the endowment of schools in Ireland, where a portion of the grant is made from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund. The only alteration is, that Sir Gerald Aylmer, being owner in fee, the execution of it by the bishop of the diocese is not necessary, and therefore he has not executed it. The lease was made between Sir Gerald Aylmer, of Donadea Castle, in the county of Kildare, Baronet, of the first part; the Hon. and Right Rev. Charles Dalrymple, Lord Bishop of the diocese of Kildare, of the second part; and the minister and churchwardens of the parish on the third part; and goes on to recite, that Sir Gerald Aylmer, being seized as owner in fee, of the lands and premises hereinafter mentioned, granted, in consideration of receiving £170 out of the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, a plot or piece of ground, being part of the lands of Donadea, containing two acres, English statute measure, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, in the parish of Donadea, barony of Kealthy, county of Kildare, and diocese of Kildare, as described and delineated in a map attached to the document, to be held by the minister and churchwardens and their successors for ever, in trust and for the use of a resident schoolmaster, to be hereafter appointed by the said trustees, and for no other use whatever. Then follows the usual clause contained in printed leases, under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, and the signatures of Sir Gerald Aylmer and of the minister and churchwardens.]

13864. Have you any further information to give to the Commissioners?—No: I think that is all the evidence I can give. As long as I can recollect, I am aware of Mr. Leggatt being under the Erasmus Smith Board, and their Inspector regularly visited the school. He received money as petty sessions clerk, and the schoolroom was used as a petty sessions room, because I have been in it on the occasion of the sessions being held there.

Rev. James Walker.

Rev. *James Walker* sworn and examined.

13865. *Chairman.*—You are rector of the parish of Donadea?—Yes, my Lord

13866. Have you any further information to give to the Commissioners with reference to this school?—I have to observe, in reference to what the Secretary read regarding the endowment given by the Erasmus Smith Board, that the very moment the school was opened it was put under the Board of Erasmus Smith.

13867. Mr. *Stephens.*—How do you know that?—I understood so from a conversation which I had with Sir Gerald the night before last, who I am sorry is not able to attend.

13868. Will you have the goodness to confine yourself to facts within your own know-

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ledge ?—I was only wanting to make an observation about what I heard the gentleman stating, but I have only been in the parish a year. I do not know more about it.

NAAS.

The Erasmus Smith School at Donadea.

Rev. James Walker.

13869. Were you curate of this parish before you became rector ?—I was.

13870. How long ?—One year.

13871. Your knowledge of the parish extends over two years ?—I have been rector of the parish about two years, and curate one.

13872. Three years then ?—About three years.

13873. Did you know any thing of the parish before ?—Nothing at all.

13874. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Did you visit the school, as curate of the parish, during the time that this schoolmaster was receiving a salary from the Board of the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools ?—Yes; two or three times every week.

13875. Were you satisfied with the mode in which the school was conducted ?—Perfectly.

13876. Did you examine the pupils on the occasion of your visits ?—Almost every day I visited them.

13877. In what manner did you examine them ?—I had them up generally in classes; or I took the whole school together, first the boys and then the girls.

13878. Did you examine them only for the purpose of ascertaining whether they received due religious instruction; or did you at all inquire into their proficiency in secular learning ?—I examined them as much for one purpose as the other, and I always endeavoured to give them information myself.

13879. Were you satisfied, then, that adequate instruction was given to them in every department ?—Perfectly satisfied. I was present at two public examinations, one held at Celbridge, where the girls are admitted into the select school, and the other at the Betaghstown school, where the boys are admitted; and on these two occasions one or two places were obtained each by the girls and boys from the Donadea schools.

13880. [Mr. *Patrick Leggatt.*—I went to the trouble and expense of getting the memorial which I presented to the Board of Erasmus Smith printed. I sent a copy to every member of the Board, and also of the standing committee; and I beg leave to say that the reply they sent to the Rev. Mr. Walker was, that the Board never granted any pensions.]

Rev. *Walter De Burgh* sworn and examined.

Rev. W. De Burgh.

13881. *Chairman.*—You are vicar of this parish ?—I am.

13882. Will you state have you visited this school ?—Reference has been made to the female branch of the charter school, at which there are annual elections of the best educated children in the schools situated in the county of Kildare. I have been upwards of thirty years on the Board of Superintendence of that school, and a constant attendant; and the children from the school of Donadea, which is under examination, were always eminent; and never, to my recollection, when they were candidates, did they fail of distinction and admission into the school. We always considered this school of Donadea among the institutions that gave the most satisfactory education to the children.

Charter School at Skirteen.

Charter School at Skirteen.

Documentary Evidence.

13883. *Secretary.*—The next case I have to bring under the notice of the Commissioners is a letter bearing date July 26, 1855, of the Rev. Charles Moore, Incumbent of Monasterevan. The portion which relates to Skirteen school is as follows :—

"In reply to your letter of the 21st instant, I beg to say that there is a townland in this parish called Skirteen, in which there was formerly a Protestant charter school; it has been closed for many years—at the time the other charter schools throughout Ireland were done away with. The house is in the possession of the Marquess of Drogheda; as to the funds or endowment, I am totally ignorant, never having had any thing to do with the school. The catechist was the Rev. John Bagot, Fontstown, Glebe, Kildare.

"The address of Lord Drogheda's agent is—'Robert L. Moore, Esq., the Grove, Monasterevan.'"

13884. To a letter addressed to the parish priest of Monasterevan, similar to that sent to Mr. Moore, the Commissioners received the following reply, dated 30th July, 1855 :—

"Absence from home prevented an earlier reply to your communication of the 21st instant.

"I now beg to say, that I believe what is properly designated an "Endowed School," never existed in Skirteen, the place you mention. There had been, it is true, a "Charter School" in that locality, but it ceased to exist like all others of its kind, as soon as the withdrawal of Parliamentary grants blew up that monstrous humbug on the public—the Charter School System.

"At that period the Incorporated Society sought to dispose of the concern profitably, but the landlord would not permit them, and the site had been originally granted by one of his ancestors, with the pious view of rearing up foundlings as sound members of the Established Church. Accordingly, the buildings are now in the hands of the Marquess of Drogheda, and I could not wish them in better than in those of that good and benevolent nobleman."

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NAAS.

Endowment at Monasterevan by Lady Anne Viscountess Ely.

Documentary Evidence.

ENDOWMENT AT MONASTEREVAN BY LADY ANNE VISCOUNTESS ELY.

13885. *Secretary.*—The part of Mr. Moore's letter which relates to the Endowment at Monasterevan by Lady Anne Viscountess Ely, is as follows:—

"While on the subject of school funds, perhaps it may be as well for me to mention that a small sum which I had received regularly for thirty-nine years, was last year discontinued. My predecessor had received it for twenty years previous. I cannot go farther back; but it is probable it was paid for 100 years before. This was a bequest made by the Lady Anne Viscountess Ely, of £3 annually, for teaching twelve children of this parish to spell and read, and £4 (both late currency) as an apprentice fee. The trustees were changed a short time since, and the new trustees refused to continue the payment. I enclose a copy of the letter of their secretary. I may here remark that 'Presbyterians,' as well as Episcopalians attend my school; and the bequest having been made specially in favour of this parish, I think it very hard that the charity should be diverted to another locality.

"If the matter comes within the scope of Her Majesty's Commissioners, I would beg their interference with respect to it."

13886. The evidence with regard to the school referred to in the above letter is contained, first, in certain returns made to Parliament in 1823, at page 30, in which it is stated there were three schools in the parish of Monasterevan, and the number of children attending was ninety boys and 117 girls; and the funds, £15 from the Association for Promoting Christian Knowledge; £3, an ancient bequest; private subscriptions uncertain.

13887. In the report for 1826, the school is mentioned again, at page 622, but there is no mention there of the endowment. It merely mentions that the name of the master was John Hanly, and his total income about £38—that the school was in full operation as a parish school. In the report of 1835, at page 21[b], it is stated—"Day school for boys and girls, kept by William Hutchinson and Miss Guinness; £30 per annum from the Marquess of Drogheda; £7 per annum from the Rev. Charles Moore; £2 15s., bequeathed by Lady Eliza Ely; private subscriptions, about £5, and trifling contributions of some of the pupils."

13888. The following is the letter enclosed:—

"68, Mountjoy-street, Dublin, February 8, 1854.

"REV. SIR,—Your letter of the 1st instant having been considered by the trustees of the general fund at their late meeting, the following resolution was entered upon their minutes. 'Read an application from the Rev. Charles Moore, Monasterevan, claiming two sums out of the Loftus fund for an apprentice fee, and schoolmistress at Monasterevan, amounting to £7 late currency.'

"'RESOLVED,—That the Chancellor having decided that the monies at the disposal of the general-fund trustees shall be applied to Presbyterian purposes, the trustees cannot consistently accede to the application of Mr. Moore.'

"I am, Reverend Sir, your obedient servant,

"ROBERT HARTFORD, Registrar.

"Rev. Charles Moore."

13889. Upon the receipt of Mr. Moore's letter, a trustee's circular was sent to Mr. Hartford, and to that no answer has been received.

Rev. Charles Moore.

Rev. *Charles Moore* sworn and examined.

13890. *Chairman.*—You are incumbent of Monasterevan?—Yes.

13891. How long?—About forty years.

13892. Have you always received this small legacy since you were first appointed to the parish?—Yes, until about a year since.

13893. Was there ever any objection made to paying it to you before?—Never; I found a difficulty at one time of getting it from one of the receivers under the court, but not from any objection; on the contrary, when I applied to the Master in Chancery, he ordered him to pay it.

13894. Dr. *Andrews.*—Was that receiver Mr. Magan?—Yes; I received it first from Mr. Litton, on going to the parish in 1815; and after his death from his nephew, another Mr. Litton; and Mr. Magan was appointed to his place, and he paid it; but I had some difficulty in getting it from him.

13895. *Chairman.*—Have you ever seen a copy of the will of the late Lady Anne Viscountess Ely?—I have not. There was a book drawn up by Mr. Armstrong, relative to these funds, in which it is mentioned; but I never saw the will.

13896. Dr. *Andrews.*—Was this fund the subject of a suit in the Court of Chancery, entitled, the Attorney-General *v.* Drumond, or the Attorney-General *v.* Hutton?—I heard of such a suit; but I do not know the parties.

13897. In that suit was Mr. Magan appointed receiver?—Yes.

13898. Was your bequest part of the fund in controversy in that suit?—Yes; on applying to Mr. Magan in the spring of 1853, he told me that the case was over in the court, and that the property was now vested in the hands of thirty-one trustees, and that I might apply to them. I applied then to the agent, Mr. Anderson, or solicitor, and he referred me to Mr. Hartford.

13899. Then Mr. Hartford wrote the letter which has been read, stating that the Chancellor had decided that the moneys at the disposal of the general-fund trustees should

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be applied to Presbyterian purposes, and that he could not conscientiously accede to your application?—Just so. I have a copy of the letter I wrote to Mr. Hartford; it is dated the 31st January, 1854, and is as follows:—

NAAS.

Endowment at Monasterevan by Lady Anne Viscountess Ely.

Rev. Charles Moore.

"Monasterevan, January 31, 1854.

"SIR,—A few days since I called on Mr. Anderson, of 2, King's Inns-quay, by whom I was referred to you as 'Registrar of Trustees of General Fund,' relative to a claim which I have on that fund as incumbent of this parish, viz., £4 as an apprentice fee and £3 as school salary, both late currency, being a bequest from the late Lady Anne Viscountess Ely, to the parish of Monasterevan. This sum has been paid since the death of Lady Ely to within the last two years, when the present trustees were appointed. My predecessor in the parish, the late Mr. Bagot, received these sums for twenty years. I have myself been in the receipt of them for thirty-eight years. There are now two years due; and my object in troubling you is to request you will have the kindness to bring the subject before the trustees, as I understand they hold a board on Thursday next. I beg to refer you in the matter to pages 62 and 63 of Mr. Armstrong's Account of the General Fund.

"I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) "CHARLES MOORE.

"Robert Hartford, Esq., 18, Mountjoy-street, Dublin."

13900. Then I got the answer, a copy of which has been read.

13901. *Chairman.*—Have you any further information to give the Commissioners on this subject?—I think not. I thought it my duty to try and save this bequest from lapsing. It would be a formidable thing for an individual to attack the trustees; and, therefore, I thought it my duty to bring it before the Commissioners.

13902. The Commissioners will direct further inquiry to be made into this case.

13903. Perhaps it would be well to mention the way I applied the money I received. Three pounds, late currency, would not be sufficient to educate twelve children, and put it into the general fund of the school, on the condition that the master was to teach twelve children free—I put twelve on the foundation as it were. With regard to the objection that the fund was for Presbyterian purposes, I beg to state that it was a special grant to the parish of Monasterevan, and very probable there were no Presbyterians there at the time; but, at all events, Presbyterians attended the school from time to time.

13904. Dr. *Andrews.*—How can you show that it was a special grant to Monasterevan; does that appear on the face of the will?—I have never seen the will.

13905. How can you show it was a special grant?—I was going to mention why I thought so. Mr. Armstrong, in the book that he has published on the subject of that fund, states that it is; so I take it for granted he had reason for saying so. It is a special grant to the parish of Monasterevan; and even if it was for Presbyterians, they have attended the school from time to time.

13906. Mr. *Stephens.*—The purpose for which the fund was designed will appear in the grant.

NAAS DIOCESAN SCHOOL.

Naas Diocesan School.

Documentary Evidence.

13907. *Secretary.*—The next school to be brought under the notice of the Commissioners is the diocesan school of Kildare, at Naas. The school is founded under the 12th of Elizabeth, chap. 1, entitled "an Act for the erection of free schools;" and it enacts, "that there shall be henceforth a free school within every diocess of this realm of Ireland."

13908. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Report of the Board of Education in Ireland for the year 1809; and they state, with regard to the diocesan school of Kildare, that it was kept at Naas; number of scholars—free, none; boarders, ten; day scholars, ten.

13909. The next return is a Parliamentary return of 1821; and it is there mentioned —The diocesan school of Kildare: income, £25 per annum; eighteen scholars.

13910. The next return is a Parliamentary return of 1823, in which it is stated that there were then twenty-four scholars in the school, that the master's salary was £80, of which only £50 was regularly paid.

13911. The next information is the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826; and they there mention the diocesan school of Naas: income, £60; fifteen boys in the school, all members of the Established Church. That is the Protestant return; but, according to the Roman Catholic return, there were eighteen boys of the Established Church and two Roman Catholics.

13912. The next information is the Report made especially on diocesan schools, in 1827, by the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry. They mention in that Report that they got the resolutions of the Clare-street Board with regard to the regulations of the diocesan and district schools, in the year 1823; and in that Report they refer to the diocesan school of Kildare, kept at Naas, and to their recommendation that that diocesan school should not be united to any other. The Commissioners then state—"The school of this diocese has been for a long series of years held in the county town of Naas. The present master, Mr. Harrison, was appointed in 1809; in 1825 he appears to have had two boarders, and about twenty-four day boys; but a fever which subsequently occurred, appears to have caused the secession of his boarders, and to have reduced the day boys to fourteen. When he was first appointed he received £40 a-year; at present the

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NAAS.

Naas Diocesan School.

Documentary Evidence.

salary of £70 is apportioned to this school, but the master states that he has not succeeded in obtaining more than £60; the remainder, which he conceives ought to have been paid by lay impropriators, has not been received. The schoolhouse in which the master resides has recently had £500 laid out upon it, raised by county presentments; but the building is so old, and was originally so ill-constructed, that it is very doubtful whether any repairs would make it sufficient for its purpose. Mr. Harrison is the curate of the adjoining parish of Killishee, within a mile of Naas, and also chaplain and inspector of the Naas gaol."

13913. The next information is contained in certain returns made to Parliament in 1831, and in these returns it is mentioned that the number of scholars in the school in January, 1831, was twelve; of whom one was a boarder, eight were day scholars, and three free.

13914. The next information is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, 1835, page 17[b], and they mention the diocesan school at Naas: the number of scholars, twelve, of whom nine were day scholars; kind of instruction, the usual course of classical education.

13915. The next information is contained in the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1836, and it has the attendance of boys in the school from 1830 to 1835. In 1830—boarders, one; day scholars, fifteen; free, two. In 1831, one boarder, sixteen day scholars, two free; in 1832, one boarder, sixteen day scholars, free, none; in 1833, three boarders, seventeen day scholars, free, none; in 1834, three boarders, eighteen day scholars, free, none; and in 1835, four boarders, fifteen day scholars, free, none.

13916. The next information is contained in certain returns made to Parliament in 1846, and which were in continuation of those made in 1835, and they state the number of boys in the school in the year 1845 to be nine.

13917. The next information is the return made in 1853, and by that Parliamentary return it appears that the number of boys in the school on the 1st of May, 1852, was twelve, but there were none taught free in 1849, 1850, 1851, or 1852.

13918. The next information is a return made to Parliament in 1854, and they mention, the number of boys on the 1st of November, 1853, to be fourteen; on the 1st of February, 1854, fourteen; the number of boys taught free during the year 1853, none. A circular was addressed to the Commissioners of the Clare-street Board, under whose care this school is, and also to the master, and returns have been received from both. [The returns are read.]

J. Lane, Esq.

Jeremiah Lane, Esq., M.B., sworn and examined.

13919. *Chairman.*—You are master of the Kildare diocesan school?—Yes.

13920. When were you appointed?—In 1842.

13921. How many scholars have you at present in the school?—I may state I have eleven, without referring to the memorandum I have taken. When I came here in 1842, I brought nine boarders with me, and in 1843 I had eleven day pupils. The average number of pupils during the last five years—day pupils—was fifteen. The number fluctuated so rapidly, that sometimes I would have more and sometimes less, at different periods of the year, under my instruction; the average number was fifteen for the last five years, but there were more under instruction during some periods of these years. The number of boarders was increased for one or two years after I came, by the relatives of those boarders whom I brought with me, but they dropped away, by going to the university or to professions; and I could never replace them, though I lowered my terms considerably, in the hope of doing so; and the school ceased in a year after to be a boarding school altogether.

13922. How long is it since you had any boarders?—I had none since the year 1844, with the exception of one about two years ago, and he only remained three months.

13923. You state you have eleven pupils—how many of these are your own children?—Six of them are my own.

13924. Have you any free pupils?—I have one at present.

13925. Have you any applications made to you to admit free pupils?—I never excluded any one as a free pupil under any circumstances.

13926. Have you any applications lately to admit pupils?—None; nor do I think I am obliged to accept free pupils. I accepted children in consequence of the circumstances of the parties, and not from any obligation I was under to do so. I only got my appointment, and no other document connected with the school; and there are no terms mentioned in it as to the admission of free pupils.

13927. Mr. *Stephens.*—In the copy of the document which you have returned to the Commissioners, you are described as a doctor of medicine?—I was a bachelor of medicine when the late Bishop of Kildare appointed me to this school. I have my appointment with me.

13928. *Chairman.*—Is the copy you have furnished to the Commissioners an exact copy of your appointment?—So far as I have made the return it is; it is an exact copy.

13929. Is there any other classical school in this neighbourhood?—Not that I am aware of.

13930. To what cause do you assign the present inefficient state of your school?—Its ceasing to be a boarding school, I attribute to the objection on the part of the higher classes to send their children to mixed schools, and the number of day pupils would be more considerable if the Roman Catholic pupils were to attend it; they have withdrawn, and I have none now.

13931. When you had boarders, were they of different denominations?—No, they were

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all of the Protestant Church; but at that time I had Roman Catholic day pupils until the last year; I had some almost every year, sometimes five, and sometimes four.

13932. What was the objection on the part of Roman Catholic parents to send their children as boarders, as there were Roman Catholic day scholars in the school?—I suppose that the school bearing the name of diocesan school was a sufficient objection.

13933. Do you know where the children of parents who wish to give a classical education to their sons, are sent at present from the neighbourhood of Naas?—The Protestants in the middle class are sent to me, but where the Roman Catholics of that class get their education I do not know. I believe there is no Roman Catholic classical master in this town at present, nor for a long time.

13934. Is there an English education given in your school?—O, yes, my Lord.

13935. Are the modern languages taught?—No; there would not be a sufficient school to enable me to employ a master. I did keep a French master.

13936. By whom is the schoolhouse kept in repair?—By the county.

13937. How often have they made presentments for the last few years?—They made one last summer twelvemonths, which was granted for repairs.

13938. What was the amount presented?—I do not think the house got repairs for six years previously—perhaps not more than £5. The house was nearly in a state of ruin when I came to it; £200 would not put the house in a proper state of repair.

13939. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you keep a school before you were appointed to this diocesan school?—Yes; I came from Delgany.

13940. Had you a school there?—Yes.

13941. How long were you there?—About three years.

13942. *Chairman.*—Have you any suggestions to make for the improvement of the school?—I have none, my Lord. With regard to locality, I do not know where in the county there could be a better locality for a school, and it is very extraordinary the school does not prosper more.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

Robert Stokes Hayes, Esq., sworn and examined.

13943. *Chairman.*—You are one of the coroners of this county?—Yes.

13944. Can you state where the children of the neighbouring farmers and the shopkeepers are educated?—The Protestant children of the neighbourhood chiefly go to the diocesan school—there is no other classical school, either Roman Catholic or otherwise, about the neighbourhood; some time ago there was, but I think it is seven or eight years ago. The fact is, children have no place to go to except the national school.

13945. If a good English school were established in Naas, do you think it would be reasonably attended?—Yes, if you could bring Protestant and Roman Catholic children to mix—if you could get their parents to agree to their being educated together.

13946. Do you think there would be much objection on the part of parents in the neighbourhood, to send their children to a good mercantile day school?—I should say not. I think they ought to be very proud at having such an opportunity.

13947. Do you think this is a good locality for a classical school?—Yes, I think as a county town it ought to be; it has a population of 3,500, and it ought to be able to support a school.

13948. Mr. *Stephens.*—Can you assign any reason why the diocesan school has not succeeded?—I cannot give any reason. I do not think there are Protestant children enough in the neighbourhood sufficient to maintain it; and of course we are aware there are objections on the part of Roman Catholics, especially when the master is a Protestant; but, from my knowledge of the school, there never was the least interference in any way, not even perhaps as much as might be expected; the Scriptures were not even daily read, to try and avoid objections.

NAAS DIOCESAN SCHOOL—(in continuation).

Jeremiah Lane, Esq., M.B., further examined.

13949. The Scriptures were read during the day, but at the conclusion of the school business, when the Roman Catholics withdrew, so as to give no ground for supposing that their religion was interfered with.

13950. *Chairman.*—At what period were the Roman Catholics withdrawn from your school?—This time twelvemonths I had the last, exactly.

13951. Had you many before that time?—Fifteen was the greatest number I ever had, and at intervals four, and three.

13952. Had you always some Roman Catholic boys?—Except for two years since I came here, I had. In very few cases were they left more than one quarter; they were withdrawn at the end of one quarter, without any reason being assigned. There was no instance of the parents of Roman Catholic children making any conditions with me as to non-interference with the religion of their children. They seemed to have perfect confidence in me that I would not interfere with their religion.

13953. When were they withdrawn?—At the end of three months, when I had them. It was only in two instances that Roman Catholic pupils were left with me more than three months; yet, as I have stated, their parents exacted no condition from me as to non-interference with their religion. They agreed about the terms, and sent their boys as every other boy was sent.

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13954. Mr. *Stephens.*—Can you assign any reason for the withdrawal of the Roman Catholic children?—I do not think it was the act of the parents. My impression is, they would not object, either then or now, to send their children to the diocesan school.

13955. If the parents do not object, who can possibly object?—I think the interposition of the clergy it is to be attributed to.

13956. What clergy?—Their own—the Roman Catholic clergy.

13957. Can you give me any fact supporting that statement?—The greatest obstructions were thrown in my way. One said, "Of course, no man can be expected singly to oppose his clergy; but let us all unite and send our children to your school." And another said to a member of my family, "I should wish to send my boy to Dr. Lane's school, but I must first speak to Father Such-and-such-a-one on the subject." The boy was never sent. A third instance occurred, in which the mother of one of the children, speaking to my wife, told her that one of the clergy of this town went out to the adjoining parish, in which she lived, and urged the removal of her son so strongly that she could not refuse it; and the boy was withdrawn accordingly.

13958. Can you give me any other instances, Mr. Lane, of a similar character?—I can give none, except the collateral circumstance that no parents ever exacted conditions from me, as they knew with perfect confidence that I would not interfere with the religion of their children.

13959. In point of fact, you never did interfere with the religion of the children?—In point of fact, I never did, directly or indirectly.

13960. Were the Scriptures always read?—Every day.

13961. Were the Scriptures read after the Roman Catholic boys had withdrawn from the school?—Precisely.

General State of Education.

R. S. Hayes, Esq.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

Robert Stokes Hayes, Esq., further examined.

13962. *Chairman.*—Dr. Hayes, could you make any suggestions for the improvement of the diocesan school, or for the establishment of some other school for the middle classes?—I think you have the situation and the population; and if you could only arrange to have some free admissions, I think you could secure a successful school here certainly.

13963. What do you mean by free admissions? Free pupils?—Yes; free pupils.

13964. Mr. *Stephens.*—That is, if you gave a good education gratis, you would have a school?—No; I do not mean that the entire of the scholars should be gratis.

13965. Dr. *Andrews.*—Can you say, from your own experience, or from your knowledge of the locality, that parents who ought to be able to send their children to a good school, classical or English, send them to the parochial school, or to the national school?—Very many of them do, to the parochial school.

13966. And do you think, if there was a good English school established in the district, with the power of obtaining instruction in classics, that they would send them to that in preference to the parochial school?—I think they would.

13967. Are you aware of any children remaining insufficiently educated among the middle classes in this town?—Almost all the children of this town are insufficiently educated.

13968. Would it be a public advantage if there was a good school established, to which persons would be induced to send their children?—Decidedly.

13969. What number of pupils do you think would attend a good school where English, classics, and modern languages, would be taught, provided it was established on a principle to induce Protestants and Roman Catholics to attend it?—If you could establish it on that principle, and not let the charges for education be too high or exorbitant, I should say from twenty-five to thirty-five boys would attend it.

13970. What would you think a fair charge for pay pupils at such a school?—I should say £1 a-quarter would be a fair charge for the middle classes.

13971. Mr. *Stephens.*—How do you propose to make up any deficiency that might occur in defraying the expenses?—I should say the Government ought to give some grant then.

13972. What do you think of an educational tax?—The objection to that would be, we have too much taxes to pay; but I think, if fairly rated, men would not object to paying it. It being fairly assessed, there would be no difficulty; but if one man had a much larger sum to pay in proportion to another, then it would be considered a hardship.

13973. Would you make it compulsory?—All I say is that, for the one you would get to pay it, you would get a hundred who would not pay it.

13974. Then you think there would be no difficulty in collecting an educational tax?—Oh no, it would be very small—no difficulty, of course, when the matter became law. We are obliged to submit to a heavier tax than that—the income tax.

13975. Do you think the people of this district would rather submit to an educational tax than remain without a school?—I certainly could not think so bad of the country as to say they would object to a small tax; but of course Dr. Lane would receive his salary (he did not exactly state how much it was), if he continued to keep the school along with receiving payments from the boys. I think it is about £60 a-year he has by the school, which is paid by the clergy.

13976. [*Jeremiah Lane*, Esq.—The money collected for me does not amount to near that sum. I think the great obstacle to this school has been on the part of Roman Catholics, who do not send their children. If that were removed I have no doubt a very respectable

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school might be established; and I am quite sure persons would pay much higher terms than Mr. Hayes has stated for the high education they would then receive.

13977. *Chairman.*—Do you think if a Roman Catholic assistant master were appointed, that would remove the difficulty?—I suppose it would; it is the only trial to make, and if that did not remove these objections, nothing would remove them.]

John Hickey, Esq., sworn and examined.

John Hickey, Esq.

13978. *Chairman.*—You are Chairman of the Town Commissioners?—Yes, my Lord.

13979. Are you of opinion, that if a good English school were established in this locality, irrespective of any religious denomination, it would be likely to succeed?—I think if a good mercantile and classical school were established, irrespective of religious opinions, that it would succeed.

13980. What number do you think would be likely to attend?—I think you might calculate upon thirty pupils. I know that the middle and mercantile classes of Naas are very anxious to educate their children. That is evidenced by the fact of the great number of them who send their children, at considerable expense, to other neighbourhoods to boarding schools.

13981. To what schools do they send them?—Some to Clongowes, some to Wexford and Mountmellick. I need not say that Roman Catholics have a particular objection to send their children to be educated at an exclusively Protestant school. That is a perfectly natural objection, I conceive; but in saying so I do not mean to cast the slightest imputation on Dr. Lane, for there is no better teacher.

13982. Mr. *Stephens.*—What do you mean by an exclusively Protestant school?—Why, a school taught exclusively by a Protestant teacher, and that teacher a Protestant clergyman, where there are no Catholic assistants. In fact, the regulation may be altered, but in my time, what we Catholics consider the unauthorized version of the Scriptures was obliged to be read by Catholics going to the diocesan school.

13983. *Chairman.*—What year was that?—It is a good many years ago—the time I was going to school.

13984. Did you go to the diocesan school?—I did.

13985. Mr. *Stephens.*—That rule being now altered, would the objection be obviated?—I think there is still a natural objection on the part of Roman Catholics to send their children to the school of a Protestant clergyman.

13986. Then, if I understand you aright, Roman Catholics would object to send their children to receive secular instruction from a Protestant clergyman?—Well, I think so.

13987. What course of education do you think it would be desirable to give in the school suggested?—A good mercantile and classical education.

13988. Do you think that the modern languages ought to be taught, to enable a boy to enter the mercantile life or profession?—I think it is very desirable that the modern languages should be taught in the school—French, at least.

13989. What ought to be paid by the scholars of such a school?—In Mr. Harrison's I think the day pupils pay a guinea a-quarter, or thirty shillings; and thirty pupils at a guinea a-quarter would be £120 a-year.

13990. What steps should be taken for the establishment of such a school in this town?—To obtain, in the first place, public funds to endow it, so that the teacher would not be entirely dependent on his pupils; or make the diocesan school a school free from the appearance of religious bias, by having one Catholic teacher and one Protestant teacher.

13991. *Chairman.*—Do you think there would be any objection to send children to a mercantile school of which the principal or head master was a Protestant, and the second master a Roman Catholic?—No, my Lord.

13992. Neither of them being clergymen?—I think if neither of them were clergymen there would be no objection—one of the teachers being a Protestant and the other a Catholic.

13993. Mr. *Stephens.*—Would the town submit to an educational tax to make up any deficit that might arise?—That is a very delicate question.

13994. But delicate or not delicate, give me an answer?—There are a great many taxes: poor rate, county cess, and——

13995. My question is, whether you think the inhabitants would submit to an educational rate?—I think, with all these taxes, they would be very unwilling.

13996. So the people would rather submit to be without an efficient school than pay a small educational tax for its support?—I do not admit they have deficient education at present.

13997. You do not?—No; because the greater number of the boys are sent, at considerable expense, to distant boarding schools.

13998. Dr. *Andrews.*—Had the boys you allude to an opportunity of continuing their education in the locality?—They had not.

13999. Would parents prefer sending them to a greater distance than pay that tax?—I do not like to give any opinion about the tax. The question is an untried one; and I know that taxes are very unpopular, of every sort.

14000. The Commissioners are only asking your own opinion?—So far as I am concerned, I would rather pay an additional tax than send my children away.

14001. *Chairman.*—Have you any further observations to make?—No, my Lord.

14002. Is there any other gentleman present who can give the Commissioners information respecting education in this locality?

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NAAS.

General State of Education.

James Kellett, Esq.

James Kellett, Esq., sworn and examined.

14003. *Chairman.*—Are you a physician?—I am a surgeon.

14004. Have you heard the suggestions of Dr. Hayes?—I have.

14005. Have you any thing to add to them?—No; but I wish to state that I perfectly agree with them. I think if there was a good school established, with which the various classes would be satisfied, that there would be an attendance of from twenty to thirty pupils, considering the number of respectable shopkeepers who send their children to distant parts to be educated. A great many of them are sent to monastic schools, and other religious institutions, and the better classes are sent to Clongowes.

14006. Mr. *Stephens.*—In order to procure an efficient school, would the majority of the people of this locality submit to an educational tax?—I think that many would object to it.

14007. I know that, but I am asking your opinion?—I would not certainly, but a number would.

14008. Those who have no children would object, and those who had children would not?—No; I think a great many would object who have children.

14009. They prefer, then, sending their children away, and paying a larger sum of money?—I cannot say that; but I think a tax of that description would not be paid cheerfully by the majority in the neighbourhood.

14010. Perhaps you would rather it came out of the Consolidated Fund?—Certainly.

14011. *Chairman.*—Have you any other suggestions to make to promote the establishment of this school?—No, my Lord.

Rev. W. De Burgh.

Rev. *Walter De Burgh* further examined.

14012. My opinion is that a local tax of this description would be only advantageous to a few. It would be a very odious tax to even those who were of a class to send their children to such a school, and who did not make up their minds to do so; and still more so to those who, without children, would be taxed for that which they had no interest in. See what the effect of it would be on the different classes—if the class that would not be admissible into a mercantile school, as well as the mercantile and superior class who were admissible, had to pay. I think that such a tax would be very odious.

14013. *Chairman.*—Can you make any suggestions for the improvement of the diocesan school, or for the establishment of any other school?—As to what would be likely to remove the objection of a certain class, I very much concur in the proposition assented to by the master and Mr. Hickey. I think there being a Roman Catholic assistant teacher would remove the objections of the majority of fair minded persons—I should hope it would meet the objections raised in the highest quarter.

14014. Mr. *Stephens.*—Your opinion as to the educational tax is not founded on communications with persons on this subject?—I never heard of the subject.

14015. It is the result of your own private opinion?—The result of my own opinion. The first time in my life I heard the subject proposed is now.

14016. [*Jeremiah Lane*, Esq.—I wish to state that my school has been from the commencement a classical school, and a combined system of education is alone required to make it a respectable school as to numbers.]

14017. *Chairman.*—Is there any gentleman present who has any further observations to address to the Commissioners?

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DUBLIN, 25th OCTOBER, 1855.

DUBLIN.

Present:—MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

BOROUGH SCHOOL OF SWORDS.

Borough School of Swords.

Documentary Evidence.

14018. *Secretary.*—The case to be brought under the notice of the Commissioners to-day is that of the borough school of Swords. I will commence by reading the documentary evidence before the Commissioners respecting it. The school was founded under an Act of Parliament, the 40th George III., chap. 34; and that Act, which awarded compensation to any cities, towns, and boroughs which should cease to return members to Parliament, authorized the Lord Lieutenant to appoint Commissioners of Compensation. The Act goes on to define the duties of the Commissioners; and in the 5th section it enacted that three of the said Commissioners should be a quorum, and that the adjudication which three or any more of the said Commissioners should make on any claim laid before them should be final for all intents and purposes whatsoever. In pursuance of that Act of Parliament, the Commissioners did make an adjudication with regard to the borough of Swords, bearing date the 13th of June, 1803. That adjudication I read from the recital of it in the Charter granted to the school, 18th February, 1804. It states they "adjudged the sum of fifteen thousand pounds, allowed by the said Act with respect to the borough of Swords, to be paid to the said petitioners; and the survivors and survivor of them in trust, to apply for and procure an Act of Parliament or our Charter, incorporating the petitioners, the said John Lord Baron Redesdale and his successors, our High Chancellor for the time being; the said Charles Lord Archbishop of Dublin and his successors, archbishops of Dublin for the time being; the said George Lewis, Lord Bishop of Kildare, and Dean of Christ Church, Dublin, and his successors, deans of Christ Church, Dublin, for the time being; the said Doctor John Kearney and his successors, provosts of Trinity College, Dublin, for the time being; and the said Rev. James Verschoyle, Dean of Saint Patrick's, Dublin, and also Vicar of the parish of Swords, and his successors, deans of Saint Patrick's, Dublin, and also his successors, vicars of the parish of Swords for the time being, into one body politic and corporate, by the names of the Governors of the school at Swords."

14019. The trusts are stated as follows:—"In which body corporate the said sum of £15,000 should be vested in trust to be funded in Government securities, the interest thereafter accruing thereon to be applied in the first place to the maintenance of one or more schools to be established within the said borough, under proper instructors, for the daily education of the children of the inhabitants of said borough in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in such branches of manufactures as should be most likely to promote their future means of livelihood; and that said Commissioners did, by their said adjudication, recommend that the children so educated should be provided with one wholesome but frugal meal at the schoolhouse, and that they should not be taken from their parents' residence to be lodged in the school; and did further adjudge that the surplus of the accruing interest, after paying all expenses of maintaining the establishment for education, should be applied in apprenticing the children educated in the said school to useful trades and occupations, and that any further surplus still remaining should be applied in premiums for the general encouragement of agriculture and manufacture, or in such other manner and under such regulations as the petitioners and their successive trustees should think would most effectually tend to promote the Christian religion and morality, good order, sobriety, cleanliness, industry, and wealth, within the said borough."

14020. Then there was a certain fund of £872, interest that had accrued on the principal sum of £15,000 from the time of the Union up to 1804; and the trust with regard to that is, that it shall be "vested in said petitioners, to be applied in obtaining ground for a site, and in purchasing, repairing, building, or fitting up proper schoolrooms and necessary accommodations for the purposes of the aforesaid establishment."

14021. In pursuance of the adjudication, there was a Charter applied for by the trustees, and obtained, bearing date the 18th of February, 1804; and that Charter recites the Act of Parliament and the adjudication of the Commissioners; and it then goes on to recite further—"Being graciously pleased to approve of the said institution, and desirous that the same should be conducted with such economy and regularity as may render it a real and lasting benefit to the said borough of Swords and the youth thereof; and in order that the said sum of £15,000 allowed for the said borough under the said Act of Parliament, and the interest thereof, should be laid out and applied by the petitioners and their successors as in their judgment they shall think fit and expedient to the best advantage, and in a manner most likely to attain the objects of the said institution, have thought fit to grant unto the said petitioners our Royal letters patent for the purpose."

14022. The Charter then makes the governors a corporation, with power to plead and be impleaded, and grants them the privileges usually granted to corporations. And it further says, that "it shall be lawful for them and their successors, by the name aforesaid, to have, take, receive, and enjoy unto them and their successors said sum of £15,000, and to vest the same in Government securities upon the trusts and for the purposes in the said adjudication expressed and mentioned."

14023. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Thirteenth

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DUBLIN.

Borough School of Swords.

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Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland, made in 1812. They state :—

"A school has been some few years past established in this town, upon an extensive and liberal plan, by the trustees of the Compensation Fund allowed by the Parliament of Ireland at the Union for the borough of Swords, being the sum of £15,000. And as this was one of what were called potwalloping boroughs, and not private property, the sum allowed by Parliament to each borough which at the Union was to cease to send members to Parliament, was vested in trustees, namely, the Chancellor, Archbishop of Dublin, Bishop of Kildare, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, Dean of Saint Patrick's, and the Vicar of the parish; and it was determined by them to found a school in the town of Swords for the education of the children of the lower orders of the people, without any distinction of religious persuasions. Accordingly, a very handsome and commodious schoolhouse was erected, at an expense of above £2,000. There are a master, mistress, and superintendent, at a salary of £50 per annum each. The school was opened in the year 1809, since which time above twenty children have been apprenticed from it to different trades. There are now on the books 261 children, of which number 127 are boys, and 134 girls. All are day scholars, and instructed gratuitously in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The most intelligent scholars of each sex are appointed monitors of classes, and each monitor is allowed ten shillings per quarter salary. A fee, in no cases less than £10, or more than £20, is given with each child apprenticed; and the most deserving children and those who have attended the school regularly are, at a public annual examination, selected and recommended to the trustees for apprenticeships.

"Connected with this establishment, and supported out of its funds, are also a dispensary and a coal-yard, for supplying with medicine gratis, when wanted, and with coals at a reduced price, the parents of the poorest children who have regularly attended the school; the other indigent inhabitants of Swords, upon proper recommendations, are entitled to the benefits both of the dispensary and of the coal-yard."

14024. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826, page 588. They state there was a school in the parish of Swords, Thomas Moffett, master; Anne Moffett, mistress,—both Protestants. A free school. Salary of the master and mistress £56 17*s.* 6*d.* each, and an annual bounty of £2 16*s.* 10½*d.* each, at the discretion of the superintendent. The schoolhouse is stated to comprise two commodious rooms. The cost is not stated. Number of pupils in attendance—Sixty Protestants of the Established Church, and 270 Roman Catholics. It is stated 165 were males, and 165 females. The Roman Catholic return states there were fifty-six Protestants of the Established Church, and 244 Roman Catholics. "The Lord Chancellor and several others, governors; Rev. Francis Chamley, superintendent. The funds arise from a grant from Government of £15,000, as compensation for the borough of Swords."

14025. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Report of the Commissioners of Municipal Corporations in Ireland. At page 260, under the head of Swords, they mention the sum granted at the Union and the terms on which it is to be applied. The report was made in 1833. They go on to state :—

"Pursuant to the Parliamentary direction, a Charter was obtained in the year of Geo. III, incorporating the governors: and separate schools for boys and girls have been established; the residue of the fund is applied for the support of a dispensary, and for a coal store, in which coals are sold during the winter months to the poor of the district at a reduced rate.

"The officers of this body are—a treasurer, superintendent, master of the boys' school, mistress of the girls' school, physician for the dispensary.

"The treasurer is one of the governors, and is appointed by the others. He does not give any security. He keeps the accounts of his receipts, and disbursements, which are audited by the other governors. He has no salary or emoluments. The present Dean of St. Patrick's is treasurer.

"The superintendent is appointed by the governors. His salary was formerly £50 a year. About two years since it was raised, and now is £70, British. He visits the schools, and examines in them; procures and pays for the necessary medicines for the dispensary, and coals for the coal-yard, and regulates the price at which they should be sold. The schoolmaster has a salary of fifty guineas a year, furnished apartments in the schoolhouse, and an allowance of sixteen tons of coals annually, for the entire building. He has also ten guineas a year for a servant, and five guineas annually (called bounty money); the latter sum is at the discretion of the superintendent. The schoolmistress has fifty guineas a year, without any extra allowance. There is no second master or mistress in the schools, which are governed by monitors, one for each class, and the monitors receive from 10*s.* to £1 a quarter each. There are ten classes in each school, and there is generally an attendance of about 150 boys, and nearly as many girls.

"Formerly there was no restriction as to the children who were admitted to the schools. In 1821, a regulation was made that none should be received without a certificate either from the vicar, parish priest, or a neighbouring magistrate, stating that the parents of the child had been resident for three years within the town or liberties, and were of good character. The resolution, though generally acted upon, has been in a few instances evaded. It is now so far altered, that a residence of five years is required. The numbers are not limited.

"There are six boys and six girls apprenticed out every year, and a sum of £12 paid with each apprentice. The apprentice must be fourteen years of age, and selected

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from the first class for best answering. Of the £12, £2 is paid to the child on quitting school, to provide clothes; £3 to the master on signing the indentures of apprenticeship, £3 on the expiration of half the term, £2 to the master on his giving up the indentures, and £2 to the apprentice when out of his time, if the master certifies for his good conduct; if not, he does not receive this instalment of the money. The selection of the master is left to the parents or friends of the child, but a certificate of the competency and good conduct of the proposed master is required.

"It was made a subject of complaint, and there seemed some foundation for it, that the children of non-residents have obtained admission to the school, and been apprenticed, to the prejudice of the inhabitants. It was also mentioned as an objection to the school, that one schoolmaster and one schoolmistress are not sufficient for the numbers; and a wish was expressed that as the majority of the scholars are Roman Catholics, a second schoolmaster and mistress should be appointed of that persuasion. The present master and mistress are Protestants.

"The physician to the dispensary has a salary of £80, Irish, a year. The dispensary is open from nine until eleven o'clock every morning. The physician is not bound to attend to any patient who does not bring a recommendation from the vicar or his curate; but in practice he does not wait for such recommendation, attending at the houses of the poor without an order. Upwards of 2,000 persons are annually relieved at this dispensary. The inhabitants are dissatisfied that the right to relief is confined to the recommendation of the vicar or his curate.

"The physician is also coal distributor, at a salary of £20, Irish, annually, and an allowance of coal for his own consumption.

"The superintendent, in the month of May or June, contracts for filling the stores before the 1st of November. He usually gets about 200 tons, enough to supply the poor until the Easter following. There is no supply from Easter to November. He regulates the price, and generally supplies the coal at the import price, thus saving to the poor the expense of carriage. The coal is only supplied to persons whose names are entered on a list, which generally contains about 250 names, and is, as much as possible, confined to persons who have children at the school, or who were themselves educated there. The list is first made out by the coal distributor, and by him furnished to the vicar; after it is approved of by the latter it becomes the list for the current year. The delivery is weekly. The coal distributor receives the money, and accounts weekly with the superintendent. The supply is limited to one bushel a week to each person, except in cases of illness, when the supply is doubled. There are very few, if any, upon the coal list who are not resident within the borough."

14026. This report is signed by Acheson Lyle and Henry Baldwin, Commissioners.

14027. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, in 1835, at 112[b]. They mention the school of Swords, that it was a public free school for the children of persons resident within the old borough of Swords. They mention the sources of support. They give the number of pupils—171 boys and 158 girls, making a total of 329. That was the average attendance, and it is said to be stationary. Reading, writing, and arithmetic is the kind of instruction given; and females are taught needlework.

14028. A circular was addressed, in this case, to the master of the school, and he referred it to the superintendent, who has made a return. In that return he has given the charter of the school, from which I have already read extracts. He has also returned the rules and regulations of the school. The return was received the 2nd of January, 1855. These are the "rules for the regulation of the school of Swords, revised January 6, 1847." I will read those which are the most important.

"Examinations.—The deputy-superintendent shall visit the schools, and examine a class in each school not less than once in the week, so as to have each class come under his inspection once in the quarter. At the end of the third month he is to examine all the classes publicly, and to give premiums to the best answerers, not exceeding four in each class, according to his discretion. The amount of such premiums not to exceed £6 each quarter.

"Apprentices.—An examination of all the children in each school to be held by the deputy-superintendent in the month of May, in each year, and specially of the first-class of boys and girls, in the course prescribed for those who shall be considered eligible to stand for apprenticeships, viz.:—

"Boys' Class.—Reading, spelling, Scripture history, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar.

"Girls' Class.—Same as boys' class, with the addition of work.

"Five of the best answerers in each class are then to be considered deserving of being bound by the governors to some useful trade, whenever their parents or guardians can procure persons of good character, and in good business in their respective trades, to whom such children may be indentured; the persons thus selected to be approved of by the deputy-superintendent. A fee of £15 to be paid with each child, of which sum £7 10*s.* is to be given to the master or mistress on signing the indentures, and £7 10*s.* at the expiration of the first half of the term. Said remaining sum to be withheld until the deputy-superintendent is satisfied that the apprentice has received proper instruction, taking into account the time the child has been bound.

"In cases where the master or mistress does not provide the child in clothing, the deputy-superintendent is empowered to expend £2 in purchasing clothes for each appren-

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tice; one when the indentures are signed, and one at the expiration of the term. This sum to be deducted from the amount of the fee. Children awarded apprentice fees, and wishing to be bound as servants, shall be allowed £3 for clothes, on the signing of the indentures, and £3 at the expiration of the term, provided they produce from their master or mistress a certificate of their good conduct during the period of their apprenticeship.

"No child can be permitted to stand as an apprentice unless one or both of its parents has resided during the ten years previous to its admission to the school in the town or liberties of Swords, a certificate to which effect, signed by two householders, themselves ten years' residents of the borough of Swords, must be obtained, and countersigned by the local governor, or, in his absence, by the deputy-superintendent, or curate of the parish, previous to such child being admitted.

"Admission.—All children whose parents have been residents in the town and liberties of Swords for ten years previous to an application being made on their behalf, are considered eligible for admission to Swords school.

"The local governor, and, in his absence, the curate of the parish, has the power of admitting the children of servants and policemen who reside in the town and liberties of Swords.

"Dispensary.—At this institution medicine and advice is given gratis to all the inhabitants residing in the town or liberties of Swords. Applications for relief to be made in writing signed by the vicar of Swords, the curate of the parish, or the deputy superintendent, certifying that the persons applying are inhabitants, and deserved to be relieved.

"The apothecary is expected to keep a regular account of the persons relieved, the nature of their diseases, and the medicines furnished, to file the certificates on which relief is afforded, and to report to the governors once in the year the number of persons receiving medical treatment, and the diseases with which they have been afflicted.

"Coals.—A quantity of good coal to be contracted for by the superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board, and to be distributed throughout the year, at first cost, to such poor families as have children at the school, and as many others as can be prudently admitted to this privilege. The quantity for distribution to be fixed by the local governor and deputy superintendent.

"Other poor inhabitants may obtain certificates for such quantities as the vicar or (in his absence) the curate shall think them entitled to, for their honesty, industry, and sobriety. A person is appointed to distribute the coals to those who produce such certificates, and who is to receive payment for them on delivery. He is also to keep an account of the several persons applying, of the quantities delivered to each, and at what price.

"The distributor of coals is to hand over to the superintendent the amount of each week's distribution, who will keep an account of the same, and apply it to the quarterly expenses of the school.

"The names of those whose children do not attend the school regularly are to be struck off the coal list by the local governor, and in his absence by the curate, and are not to be replaced until such irregularity ceases.

"Instances having occurred of the parents of children coming to the school, and making use of insolent language to the master and mistress, the names of persons conducting themselves in future so improperly shall be struck off the coal list, and their children dismissed the school.

"In all cases where parents consider themselves aggrieved, their complaints must be made in writing to the deputy superintendent who will, if necessary, lay it before the Board."

14029. The rules are signed by the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Provost of Trinity College, the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Hon. and Rev. F. Howard, vicar of Swords, and the Rev. Mr. Ormsby, deputy superintendent.

14030. The superintendent's return after giving copies of the charter and of the bye-laws, goes on to state that a portion of the endowment arose from personal property, which consists of £24,500 in the 3¼ per cent., stock, producing an annual income of £797 17*s.* 6*d.* That there is a sum of £200 lent to the Swords' loan fund at 3¼ per cent., making a total annual income of £804 7*s.* 6*d.* The return then goes on to state the salaries and appointments of the masters. The masters are all appointed by the governors, and paid by them. The principal master is styled the deputy superintendent." His salary is £70. The assistant masters—Mr. Moffatt, £60 a-year salary; other emoluments, £39 14*s.* 6*d.* Mr. Bryson, £50 a-year salary; other emoluments, £11. Mistresses—Mrs. Bryson, £40 a-year; Miss Curtis, £30 a-year salary; other emoluments, £13. Mrs. Malone, £35 a-year; other emoluments, £20 10*s.* Miss Wright, £20 a-year salary. The number of pupils is then stated.—There are no boarders. It is stated there are no free pupils, but I apprehend that the day scholars are free boys. The average number of boys in 1852 was 234; in 1853, 175½: and in 1853, 53¾. I shall now read some communications that have been received with regard to the school. The first I will read is from Mr. Josiah Foster.

"Swords House.

"SIR,—Having seen a public notice intimating that parties having any information to give respecting the endowed schools of the city and county of Dublin to the Commissioners of Endowed Schools, should forward same to your address on or before Monday next, the 22nd instant, I beg to say that I wish to state before the Commissioners that I was on two occasions the bearer of memorials from the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Swords to the governors of the endowed schools of Swords, praying the governors to reform the system of said schools so as to remove the objections, on account of which the Roman Catholics

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have ultimately been obliged to discontinue the attendance of their children; and the said governors have failed to make any change.

"On the occasion of my presenting one of the memorials, I was attended by the late George Evans, Esq. of Portrane, at the time one of the members for the county of Dublin.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"JOSIAH FOSTER.

"Wm. Neilson Hancock, Esq. &c., &c."

14031. The next is from the Rev. Thomas Kieran, it is as follows:—

"Malahide, October 21, 1855.

"DEAR SIR,—In reply to your Notice of Public Court to be held by the Commissioners of Endowed Schools on Monday, 22nd instant, I beg to send you, agreeably to your suggestions, the nature of the information I intend giving, if called on:—

"Firstly.—That the funds of the Swords borough schools have been misapplied to proselytizing purposes, and that coals were refused to the parents of the children on their being withdrawn by the Catholic clergyman, in 1841 or 1842.

"Secondly.—That I hold in my possession a document from the secretary of the Archbishop, in reply to a memorial from the inhabitants of Swords, in 1842, to the trustees, putting forth certain grievances which his Grace considered desirable to remedy, but which memorial his Grace did not, it appears, present.

"I have the honour to remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

"THOMAS KIERAN.

"W. N. Hancock, Esq."

14032. The next is from Charles P. Rainsford, Esq.:—

"To the Right Hon. and Hon. the Commissioners of Endowed Schools, &c., in Ireland, &c.

"MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,—In reference to your 'Public Notice' in regard to all matters relating to the above-named institutions, I most respectfully beg to state, that a residence in Swords of nearly thirty-five years, a familiar intercourse with the inhabitants generally, having always, as now, advocated their several interests, as far as my humble endeavours enabled, I stand now in the position to render to you, my Lord and gentlemen, information which can be corroborated on oath (if required), in regard to the public and borough funds and institutions of Swords, as may further the objects of your investigation, by being summoned to attend at your Court.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord and Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

"CHARLES PATRICK RAINSFORD,
"Lieut. H. P., H. M. 67th Foot, Swords.

"Swords, Dublin, 20th October, 1855."

14033. I also read the following from Mr. B. J. Shiel, master of the national school:—

"To the Right Hon. and Hon. the Commissioners of Endowed Schools in Ireland.

"MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,—Having information as respects the system of education on which the borough schools of Swords have been conducted these twenty-five years, I am ready, when summoned, to show it has been during that time a system of proselytism, and consequently unjust towards the Catholics.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord and Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"BRYAN JOSEPH SHIEL, National School.

"W. N. Hancock, Esq., Secretary."

14034. There is a public notice, on behalf of the governors, signed by the Rev. William Studdert Kennedy, Superintendent.

"Notice.—Swords Borough Schools.—The Governors of Swords Schools being anxious, as they always were, that the schools should be as generally useful as possible to the inhabitants of the borough, and that all ground of plausible objection against the present system may be removed, now publish as the regulation of the schools, what has been found so popular in other parts of Ireland, namely—'That no child shall be compelled to receive, or compelled to be present at, any religious instruction to which his or her parents or guardians object; and that the time for giving religious instruction shall be so fixed that no child shall be thereby, in effect, excluded directly or indirectly, from the other advantages which the schools afford.' The Governors have also resolved to allow the children of all persons who have been, during the three years immediately preceding the time of examination, householders within the borough, to go in for apprentice fees, which are now raised to the amount of £20.

"The Governors will also take means to apply their surplus funds in promoting habits of industry, cleanliness, and sobriety in the place.

"Signed, by order of the Board,

"WILLIAM STUDDERT KENNEDY, Superintendent.

"Dublin, 10th October, 1855."

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Josiah Foster, Esq.

Josiah Foster, Esq., sworn and examined.

14035. *Chairman.*—You reside in the town of Swords?—In the town of Swords.

14036. How long have you resided there?—Twenty-two years.

14037. Have you any statement to make with respect to this school?—Merely to state that I was not so much the bearer of a memorial as a petition from the inhabitants to the Archbishop of Dublin. On the first occasion I was accompanied by Mr. Evans, M.P.

14038. What was the date of that petition?—I think it was in 1835; I could not exactly say. The object of that interview was to endeavour to obtain a Catholic master, and a Catholic mistress for the school, and to have the Protestant version of the Scriptures as a class-book removed. His Grace said he would not like to interfere with the regulations; and then, knowing that he was a member of the Board of National Education, I took the liberty of inquiring if he would have any objection to connect the school of Swords with the National Board; he said that would require consideration, but that he would receive us on a future day on the subject. In consequence of that I had a second interview with his Grace.

14039. When was that?—Not long after; about three or four months. At that second interview his Grace said, that if the question was the establishment of a new school, he would readily listen to the suggestions of the inhabitants of Swords, and connect it with the Board of National Education, seeing it was best calculated to meet the wishes of the parties; but as the school had been in existence a considerable time, he found he would be interfering with an institution already established, and that he would decline connecting it with the Board of National Education.

14040. Did you take any further step in the matter?—No, my Lord. He said that if the parish priest would point out any rational objection in a tangible shape, that he would be most happy to have it removed. Frequent remonstrances have been made since that time on the subject—one in particular on the subject of the removal of the Protestant version of the Scriptures as a class-book, and praying to have a Catholic master and mistress. The inhabitants were induced to ask that, considering the funds for the purpose would amply suffice. Since the establishment of the training schools for masters and mistresses, we find a great many Catholic masters and mistresses coming from them; and as now the funds of the institution have been considerably increased, and that there are two masters and several mistresses, in justice the wishes of the inhabitants ought to be complied with. It would not entail any additional expense to have a Catholic master.

14041. When was the second application made to the governors?—It was not so much to the governors as to Dr. Whately. In 1832, and on several occasions since.

14042. Could you procure the dates of those applications?—Some persons who will follow me have the dates, but mine was more an interview that I had with Dr. Whately.

14043. Did you yourself take any further step in the matter?—No, my Lord; but I thought it my duty to take my friend, Mr. Evans, with me, as he was member for the county, and well known, and would assist in any thing that was necessary to be done. Finding that all our remonstrances have been unavailing, the inhabitants of Swords—the Catholic inhabitants—at the instigation of their clergy, have withdrawn their children from the schools, because they find the insufficiency of mixed education to meet the exigencies of life; that is to say, with a view to enabling young persons to make their way in the world, for we regard religion as the basis upon which the superstructure of education is to be raised. We desire to live in good fellowship with our Protestant neighbours, as we have always done. We feel that the funds being so considerable, would admit of a Catholic master and mistress; and that a certain day in every week, or a part of a day, might be allotted for religious instruction, part for the Catholics and part for the Protestants. That would be a matter of consideration for the governors. The inhabitants, under the impression I have stated, withdrew their children from the borough school, and have erected new schools.

14044. Do you know the dimensions of the new schools?—Fifty feet by twenty-five in the clear.

14045. Mr. *Hughes.*—How many rooms?—Two schoolrooms.

14046. Each fifty feet by twenty-five?—Yes.

14047. *Chairman.*—Have you seen the notice of the new rule?—Yes, my Lord; but I believe that rule, so far as I understood, has not given satisfaction to the Protestants or any party—the rule as to the children not being forced to attend to any religious instruction contrary to the wishes of their parents. There is a difference between being compelled to do so, and being induced to do so; it leaves an opening which we are most anxious should not exist.

14048. State what your own opinion is with respect to that notice of the 10th of October?—I do not consider it furnishes any reason to the parents to send back their children.

14049. Will you state your reasons for that opinion?—There is nothing, I might say, tangible in it; it might lead to inducements. I speak with great respect. But it leaves open the possibility of a teacher holding out an inducement to a child which may prove fatal to his religious opinions, which might make a wrong impression on his mind at that early period when it is easily made, and not easily removed in afterlife. I do not consider the rule an effectual guarantee.

14050. You consider that if a Roman Catholic teacher was added in each room, it would remove the difficulty?—I do, my Lord; in saying that, I speak for myself.

14051. That is the remedy you would suggest?—Yes; that a Catholic master and mistress be appointed for the Catholic children; and that certain hours—a few hours on a

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certain day in the week—be allotted for religious instruction; and that the parish priest and curate have free access to the children during the time for religious instruction. The rooms are large and spacious, and would admit of that. I beg to say, that on the subject of religion, we, as Catholics, leave that entirely to our pastors; they are our guides in every thing relating to that. We manage our temporal affairs. For any further arrangement as to religious instruction I could not undertake to pledge myself, further than to give my humble opinion. The matter of religious instruction I would leave to the pastors. I would be most happy to see those little differences arranged. Many Catholics would wish to see the fund divided—to have separate establishments, and that all could live in amity and good fellowship. However, that is a matter for the consideration of the Board and for your Lordship and brother Commissioners.

14052. Dr. *Andrews.*—You speak about religious instruction being given at particular periods: do you think that instruction should be given in the schoolroom or in a separate room provided for the purpose?—It would be better the Catholics should be in one part of the school, and the Protestants in another, so that they might not interfere with each other.

14053. Would you propose to have a separate room, quite apart from the school, that could be used for each religious denomination at particular periods?—I think it would be an excellent arrangement.

14054. That is your opinion?—Yes.

14055. *Chairman.*—Have you any further observations to address to the Commissioners?—No, my Lord.

Rev. Thos. Kiernan.

The Rev. *Thomas Kiernan* sworn and examined.

14056. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold in the parish of Swords?—Curate; now of Malahide, formerly of Swords, but still in the parish of Swords, Malahide being in the union.

14057. How long is it since you were appointed curate of Swords?—Twenty years.

14058. Have you any statement to make to the Commissioners respecting the borough school of Swords?—Nothing except what I specified in the note to the Secretary, and to acquaint the Commissioners that I have written out a statement, which I beg to submit for the consideration of your Lordship and the other Commissioners:—"With respect, and with a desire to save the time of the Court, I beg to present to your Lordship and Her Majesty's other Commissioners, certain documents which I possess, and which in my humble opinion will settle the question at once. The first is the reply of His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, to a memorial from the Catholic inhabitants of Swords, in which they prayed the Governors of the borough school of Swords to redress certain grievances specified by memorialists. In reply, his Grace acknowledges the receipt of the memorial, on the 28th of April, 1842—declares he could not submit it to the consideration of the Board, not from a belief that the demands of memorialists were unreasonable, but from a persuasion that the power of remedying the grievances complained of was not vested in the Board, but in the Parliament; and finally, expressed his desire that memorialists would appeal to Parliament—get the matter of complaint legislatively settled, and thus remove from the shoulders of his Grace an additional burthen to his over onerous duties. The second document is from the Board itself, being a reply to the forementioned memorial, which some one brought under the notice of the Board, notwithstanding the reluctance of his Grace to do so. This document also admits the grievances of memorialists, but denies the power of the Board to redress them, and refers to Parliament as the only resource to have these grievances removed.

"My Lord, I presume these documents were candidly penned; if so, the Board can have now no objection to the redress of our grievances which still remain unredressed, notwithstanding repeated applications to the Board for their removal during the last forty years, and to my own knowledge, three or four times during the last twenty years that I have officiated in the parish. During all this time the Board pleaded their want of power to comply with our wishes; this, however, they can no longer do, as your Lordship and Her Majesty's Commissioners can now, agreeably to their directions and expressed wishes, represent them to Parliament, and have our rights restored.

"The first, and most important of these rights, I conceive to be the placing in the hands of Catholic trustees, for the benefit of the Catholic inhabitants of Swords, a full proportionate share of the funds, originally their property, the compensation given for their disfranchisement. Had their share of the compensation been originally placed in the hands of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, the parish priest of Swords for the time being, and four respectable laymen of the parish, the intentions of the Parliament would have appeared more natural and just than the trust complained of, and the accumulation of the grievances, abuses and wrongs that have since taken place, would have been prevented.

"Secondly.—The right of the Catholic pastor to direct the moral and religious training of the children under his care, and for whom he is responsible to God, is a right which he cannot in conscience alienate, and which the Parliament never did or could contemplate, without nullifying their own act, by demanding an impossible condition. But what the Parliament never intended, the Board of Trustees have endeavoured to accomplish, by employing Catholic funds for the perversion of Catholic intellects; and in many cases succeeded, if not in open perversion, at least in rendering the children careless and indifferent in learning the Christian doctrine, and manifesting a spirit of disobedience and insubordination to their pastor. For instance, we used every means compatible with peace

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Rev. Thos. Kiernan.

and duty to instruct the children, particularly those attending the borough school. We were in the habit of calling them to the parish chapel every Saturday, to be instructed in Catholic catechism, being refused the privilege of entering the borough school on Saturdays for that purpose; but we found by experience that few, very few indeed, of the children attending the borough school, attended at the catechism on Saturdays; and when I would await at the school gate the dismissal of the children from the school, at twelve o'clock on Saturdays, for the purpose of sending them to the chapel to be instructed in the Catholic religion, some would go home, some would hide themselves, and some go with reluctance, while others would manifest signs of contempt for the advice given them. At length finding my efforts to collect the children ineffectual, I was obliged to abandon the practice of waiting for them at the school gate, and had to content myself by calling on the parents from the altar to make them attend.

"On another occasion we learned that the children attending the infant school, were taught to recite Protestant prayers, but to omit Catholic prayers, such as to bless themselves, say the Hail Mary, &c.; on receiving this information, we felt ourselves conscientiously bound to withdraw the children from the infant school, which we were informed was erected for the purposes of proselytism. On their being withdrawn, the parents were refused the coals which were purchased by the funds, to which they had a legal right. On this trying occasion, or rather crying injustice, we were obliged to appeal to the charity of the people themselves, to contribute a sum of money to open a coal yard, where they could purchase coals at the same price which they paid for them in the borough coal yard, the parishioners thus taxing themselves for the poor, whose legal rights were disregarded, while the poor were permitted to suffer from the perishing inclemency of a severe winter.

"Thirdly.—The Catholic pastor cannot yield his charge of the faith of the children into the hands of persons who repudiate that faith; but by tamely suffering the children of his people to read the Protestant version of the New Testament as a class-book, and without Catholic notes, or exposition of the obscure passages, would be calculated, in my belief, to weaken the faith of the children. Now it appears that such has been the case in the Swords borough school; for having on one occasion visited the school, I asked the master, who is a Protestant, if the Protestant version of the New Testament was used as a class book, he replied that it was; and on my objecting to its use, he said that such was the rule of the Board, and to refuse to comply with their order would be dismissal.

"Whence, my Lord, it is plain that if justice had been originally respected, if a full proportionate dividend of the compensation to the people had been placed in the hands of Catholic trustees for their use, if the people were instructed with their own money, justice would have been done, contumely and repute of bigotry would have spared the Board—sufferings, heart-burnings, and discontent would not have accompanied abuses the most scandalous; nor would you, my Lord, be now troubled with this irksome inquiry into a monument of bigotry and injustice."

14059. When was the memorial to which you refer presented?—In 1842.

14060. Have you a copy of the memorial?—Yes, this is a copy.

14061. You can hand it in?—It has been put into my hands. I have been told it is a copy of the memorial that was presented in 1842. [The same is delivered in.]

14062. The Commissioners wish to have this memorial read. [The memorial is read as follows]:—

"MEMORIAL of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Town and Borough of Swords respectfully prayeth—

"That your Right Honourable and Honourable Board, will be graciously pleased to take into favourable consideration, the prayer of your memorialists, represented in the following statement.

"That the Roman Catholic children attending the school of Swords are required to read, as a class-book, the Authorized Protestant Version of the Scriptures.

"That in the regulations for the government of the school, revised by the Governors, at their meeting of the 1st June, 1821, the use of the Scriptures as a class-book is not ordered.

"That, however, it is the practice of the school to use the Scriptures as a class book, and that your memorialists presume it is contrary to the authority of the Governors.

"That the Roman Catholics are more than three-fourths of the population of the town, and that they entertain a conscientious objection to the use of the Sacred Scriptures as a class book; that their objection is further increased by their children being compelled to read the Scripture in a version not approved of by their church. That the practice referred to, prevents the school from being so generally useful as memorialists are convinced the Governors would desire.

"Your memorialists respectfully submit, that it is not under such circumstances, or with such feelings in the minds of those whose children attend the school, that education can be conferred with all its attendant advantages.

"That impressed with these convictions your memorialists pray that the Governors may order that the Sacred Scriptures may be discontinued as a class book for the Roman Catholic children; and that two Roman Catholic assistants be appointed, to give religious instruction (in the head and infant schools) to those children after school-hours, or during the time the Protestant children are receiving similar instruction from the Protestant schoolmaster.

"Memorialists further state that by the regulations of the Governors at their meeting of the 1st June, 1821, it was provided that the relief given to the poor of the town, in the way of coals and medicine, is limited to those who send their children to the school, or at

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the discretion of the Protestant vicar or curate of Swords. Your memorialists pray that such alterations may be made in the regulations as will not leave it entirely at the option of the said Protestant clergymen who are to receive coals, medical relief, or apprentice fees.

"Memorialists state that they have the most decided objection to the giving of apprentice fees to strangers, or that any of the pecuniary emoluments derivable from an attendance on the school should be extended to any but those residing within the limits of the borough; for it is obvious that the practice of admitting strangers to a share in these pecuniary advantages is an inducement to many to settle in the borough, who afterwards, in many instances, become a burthen to the parish.

"That the superintendent of the school resides at a distance of four miles from it; and your memorialists respectfully submit that such superintendent should be a resident in the town.

"That of the female portion of the scholars a certain number are kept at needlework after schoolhours, until nine o'clock at night in winter—a practice which memorialists consider is dangerous to the morals, and injurious to the health of such children.

"That memorialists beg to call the attention of the Governors to the circumstance of the discontinuation of the borough medical dispensary—an institution of the greatest importance to a large number of the poor of the town, and pray for a re-establishment of that establishment.

"That memorialists further state that there are two pumps in the town, erected at a great expense, neither of which afford a supply of water to the inhabitants from not being kept in repair.

"That memorialists, in conclusion, hope that as the funds of the borough were granted by Government as a compensation to the freeholders for the loss of the elective franchise, so the Governors will not deem memorialists unreasonable in seeking for a public audit of the accounts every year; and memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

"Signed by order,

"PATRICK BOWDEN, Secretary.

"May 28, 1842."

14063. Have you a copy of the answer you received to that memorial?—In writing to the Secretary in answer to the notice for the holding of this court, I mentioned that I had in my possession a letter from the Archbishop, refusing to present our memorial. But on Monday last, as I was coming to attend your court, I found two letters amongst my papers, one of which was an answer, saying the memorial was presented; but it did not say by whom. [The letter is delivered in.]

14064. [*Secretary.*—This letter is signed by Dr. West, the present Archdeacon of Dublin, then private chaplain and secretary to his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.] [The letter is read as follows]:—

"The Palace, Dublin, 30th April, 1842.

"SIR,—I beg leave to acknowledge, for the Archbishop of Dublin, the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, accompanied with a memorial of certain inhabitants of the town and borough of Swords, to the Governors of the school of Swords.

"The Archbishop is at present in England; but I have no doubt his Grace will bring the memorial under the consideration of the Governors on the first meeting that takes place after his return.

"I do not suppose his Grace will be absent longer than a fortnight more.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"J. WEST."

14065. The memorial was intended to be presented to the Board by the Archbishop. I hand in another letter. [The letter is read as follows]:—

"The Palace, Dublin, 11th May, 1842.

"SIR,—Since my letter acknowledging the receipt of the memorial of certain inhabitants of Swords, on the subject of the management of the borough school, I have communicated with the Archbishop of Dublin, who desires me to represent to you that the subject is one which he cannot bring before the Board of Governors; not on the ground that what is asked for is unreasonable (for upon that his Grace gives no opinion), but because such fundamental changes as the memorial contemplates lie quite out of the province of the Board, as, in fact, upon a little reflection will be obvious to the memorialists.

"To effect such changes it will be necessary for memorialists to apply to Parliament; and so far from deprecating such a step, his Grace would have reason to be glad if, among other desirable results, the Archbishop of Dublin were to be relieved from this addition to his already too-onerous duties.

"I have the honour to remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,

"J. WEST."

14066. I hand in a third letter. [The letter is read as follows]:—

"The Palace, 2nd June, 1842.

"SIR,—I am directed by the Archbishop of Dublin to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th, urging his Grace to bring the memorial in question before the Governors of the Swords school.

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DUBLIN.

Borough School of Swords.

Rev. Thos. Kiernan.

"His Grace desires me to inform you that, though not brought forward by himself, the memorial did come under consideration at a recent meeting of the Board, and a resolution was passed that it was not competent to them to entertain it.

"I believe it was not alleged by the Governors present that there were no points in the memorial in respect of which they could exercise a right to make or alter regulations, but rather that the main points sought by memorialists lay out of the proper province of the Board; and I suppose they considered that any minor alterations they might attempt would, probably, only leave the memorialists still unsatisfied.

"I may add, that none of the Governors present seemed to have any unwillingness that memorialists should take the step of applying to Parliament with a view to obtaining the change in the system of management, as contemplated in the memorial.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

"J. WEST.

"Mr. P. H. Bowden, &c., &c.,"

14067. Have you any copy of the letter that was written?—Mr. Bowden, the secretary on the occasion, has put into my hands the letter to which the last was an answer. I hand it in. [The letter is read as follows]:—

"Old Town, Swords, May 27, 1842.

"MY LORD,—Since I had the honour of laying before you, for your consideration, and that of the Board of Governors of Swords school, a memorial from the inhabitants of Swords, relative to the management of the borough school, I have had a letter from the Rev. W. West, of which the following is a copy. [Here follows Mr. West's letter.] I have laid your Grace's reply to the memorial, as conveyed to me in the Rev. Mr. West's letter, before the memorialists; and they have instructed me to say in reply that they cannot see how the removal of the Scriptures, as a class-book for the Roman Catholic children should constitute what your Grace is pleased to call a fundamental change, when it is not laid down in the charter by which the school is incorporated, nor in the Governors' regulations for the management of the school, revised at their meeting of the 1st of June, 1821, as a fundamental principle that the Scriptures should be taught at all, much less to those of the Roman Catholic Faith.

"Memorialists are, therefore, quite convinced that it is in the power of the Governors to order the removal of the Scriptures as a class-book for the Roman Catholic children, as well as any of the other grievances set forth in the memorial. Impressed with this conviction, memorialists would entreat of your Grace to bring the memorial before the Board; and if the Lord Chancellor and the Board will say that it would be illegal and out of the province of the Board to grant what is asked for in the memorial, then the memorialists will have no other alternative but to take your Grace's recommendation, and bring the matter before Parliament.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Grace's obedient servant,

"PATRICK H. BOWDEN."

14068. As I am on the subject of memorials, I will hand in another, dated 21st July, 1848. [The same is delivered in.]

14069. In what year was the coal-yard opened by subscription?—To the best of my opinion, in 1838.

14070. Mr. *Hughes.*—Has it been open ever since?—No; we could not afford it.

14071. Has it been continued at intervals?—No; we were obliged to give it up.

14072. *Chairman.*—Was any answer received to the memorial, except that from Archdeacon West?—Not that I am aware of. I have not seen any other.

14073. [The memorial is read as follows:—]

"To the Most Reverend, the Right Honourable, and Very Reverend, the Trustees and Governors of the school of the Borough of Swords, County of Dublin.

"The Memorial of the Inhabitants of Swords interested in the moral and religious education of the Roman Catholic youth and children of Swords, assembled at said town on the 16th July, instant,

"Respectfully sheweth—

"That we, your memorialists, anxiously wish to promote and impart the invaluable blessings of a sound moral and religious education to the Roman Catholic youth and children of Swords. That we believe that the compensation fund allowed at the period of, and for the suppression of the said Borough of Swords, was granted and given for the purpose of the moral and religious education of the poorer and more destitute of the inhabitants of Swords, without distinction of creeds or forms of belief.

"Being also aware of the power vested in the Trustees and Governors of said school to attain the objects of the original charter and foundation of this school, we respectfully submit the following suggestions to the consideration of the Trustees, as, in our opinion, well calculated to carry out and accomplish the intention of the institution.

"Your memorialists would respectfully direct your attention to the fact that nine-tenths of the children who frequent the borough school of Swords are Roman Catholics, and that we entertain a conscientious objection to the reading of the Sacred Scriptures by the children of our communion in the said school, as a class-book, without note or comment; and beg to recommend that the Extracts from the Holy Bible, as used in the schools under the Board of National Education, be substituted in lieu thereof.

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"Also, on the same principle—viz., that the great majority of the inhabitants of Swords are Roman Catholics—we submit to your sense of justice that it is necessary there should be a Roman Catholic master and mistress constantly attending in the said school, and also that a Roman Catholic mistress should be in attendance in the infant school; and we earnestly request that they may be allowed to detain the children for one hour, three days in each week (after school time), in order to instruct them in their Catechism.

"Your memorialists likewise respectfully pray your attention to the present mode of apprenticing children from the school, which, as appears to us, would be much improved by giving (as is usual with parents and guardians) the entire apprentice fee when the apprentice is bound—taking, of course, the necessary precaution that the tradesmen should be competent, and of unimpeachable moral character, who, if deemed necessary, should give sufficient security for the due performance of their moral and other duties towards such said apprentices.

"Moreover, we request your honourable Board to take into your consideration the propriety of continuing, as heretofore, the fees for twelve apprentices.

"We have the honour to be, of your honourable Board, the humble and obedient servants,

"JAMES CAREY, P.P., Chairman.
"JAMES M'OWEN, Secretary for Parishioners.

"Dated at Swords, this 21st day of July, 1848."

14074. Was there any answer to that memorial in 1848?—I know nothing at all about this memorial. I understand there was an answer to it; but it got into the hands of the Rev. Mr. Carey, who died since. I understand he received an answer to it.

14075. Has there been any change in the rules of the school since 1848?—I could not tell. I have not been in the school.

14076. Mr. *Hughes.*—You are not aware of any change?—I am not aware of any change.

14077. *Chairman.*—Have you seen the alterations in the rules that have been announced under the date of the 10th of October, this year?—I have not. I heard of something of the kind; and any thing I have not seen I do not like to speak of.

14078. Are you aware whether the governors took any steps to publish the rules and regulations for the school of Swords, revised in January, 1847?—I am not.

14079. Would you suggest any alterations in the rules and regulations of the school that would satisfy Roman Catholic parents?—So far as I am concerned, it is my duty to express the wishes of the people. I refer your lordships to the report of the meeting that was held in Swords last Sunday, when their wishes were publicly announced; and, according to their resolutions, they will not be satisfied.

14080. Mr. *Stephens.*—When was thefirst complaint made against the system of religious education pursued in Swords school?—It was made previous to my coming to Swords.

14081. When did you come to Swords?—I am twenty years in the parish.

14082. Who made that complaint?—The Rev. Mr. Carey, parish priest. The substance of his complaint was, that they obliged the children to learn something of the Protestant catechism.

14083. Was the memorial of 1842 the first written complaint you made against the system of religious education pursued in the Swords school?—There was a memorial previous to that; at least we had a meeting. I could not positively say that there was a memorial drawn up at that meeting and presented; but I know Mr. Forster, who is after giving evidence, attended the meeting. He waited on his Grace to represent to him the wishes of the people, with a view of having their grievances redressed previous to 1842.

14084. When did you order the Roman Catholic children to withdraw from the Swords school?—I could not positively say. About 1839 or 1840.

14085. When did you first order the Roman Catholic children not to attend the Swords school?—The infant school?

14086. Yes?—About that period.

14087. 1840?—About 1839 or 1840.

14088. Did any Roman Catholic children attend the school in 1852?—Yes, there did.

14089. Are you drawing any distinction between the infant schools and the other schools as to the time at which the children were withdrawn?—Yes.

14090. Mr. *Hughes.*—You saw a copy of that document before [exhibiting a paper to witness]?—I did.

14091. That is dated in 1853?—Yes; the children were withdrawn from the big school in 1853.

14092. *Chairman.*—You were about to read the resolutions adopted at the meeting held on Sunday last.

14093. [*Secretary.*—I read from the *Freeman's Journal*, of Monday, October 22nd, 1855, resolutions adopted at a meeting held in Swords, on Sunday, the 21st of October, 1855:—

"At a numerous and influential meeting of the Catholic inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Swords, held in the chapel-yard on yesterday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

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DUBLIN.

Borough School of Swords.

Rev. Thos. Kiernan.

"Josiah Foster, Esq., in the chair.

"Proposed by Fitz Eustace Foster, Esq.; seconded by Mr. Hugh Moran:

"Resolved—That having seen a public notice, purporting to emanate from the governors of Swords Borough Schools, and intimating that the following regulation is to be adopted in the management of these schools, viz.—'That no child shall be compelled to receive, or compelled to be present at, any religious instruction to which his or her parents or guardians object; and that the time for giving religious instruction shall be so fixed that no child shall be thereby in effect excluded, directly or indirectly, from the other advantages which the schools afford'—we unhesitatingly pronounce the regulation is wholly unsatisfactory—that it by no means remedies the conscientious objections we have so frequently notified to the governors. That it is not true that this regulation has obtained popularity by itself alone throughout the country as a guarantee against proselytism; that, on the contrary, the National Board of Education, from whom this regulation is borrowed, was obliged (in order to render it in any degree acceptable to the Catholic public) to connect it with others and more effectual rules, with a view to the same object; and that no school designed or endowed for general education can be considered otherwise than unfair and unjust in its management if (as is the case with Swords schools) the governors, managers, and teachers, are all Protestants, whilst the vast majority of the children to be educated belong to the Catholic Church. We, consequently, record our determination not to be induced, by the regulation in question, to send back our children to the schools.

"Proposed by Robert Russell Cruise, Esq.; seconded by Mr. John M'Cann:

"Resolved—That inasmuch as the governors of the schools have been made aware repeatedly of our conscientious objections to the system pursued in them, and that it was on account of those conscientious objections we were eventually compelled to withdraw our children, we can regard the offer made in 'the notice' alluded to of the apprentice fees therein mentioned, in no other light than as prizes for religious prevarication. We consequently reject those fees (tempting as they are), and should regard any of our co-religionists who would take them, under existing circumstances, as unfaithful to the combined resolution under which we discontinued the attendance of our children.

"Proposed by James Brangan, Esq.; seconded by Mr. John M'Kenna:

"Resolved—That whereas we were compelled to withdraw our children in consequence of the persevering refusal of the governors to place the schools on a footing which would be in harmony with our religious principles, and of their obstinate disregard, for more than forty years, of our petitions, those of our pastor, and even of the Rev. (late) Catholic Archbishop of this diocese; and, as we were, therefore, under the necessity, at a very great expense to the parish, to erect new schools, having, in the interim, to use our chapel for a school, we insist that, in all justice, we are entitled to an allocation of the endowment of the borough schools in proportion to the number of Roman Catholics in the borough; and we pledge ourselves hereby not to allow our children to return to the Swords schools until an equitable and satisfactory arrangement shall be guaranteed to us.

"Proposed by William Bowden, Esq., P.L.G.; seconded by Mr. Peter Moran:

"Resolved—That, as regards the surplus funds, it was always an abuse of the charter regulating those funds to make them contingent on the attendance of the children at the schools; and we are therefore determined, irrespective of this point, to insist on a proportionate share in their application, as also in some part to share in their administration.

"Proposed by Patrick Bowden, Esq.; seconded by Mr. Thomas Lowndes:

"Resolved—That having considered very maturely the question of education, generally, we are convinced that a mixed system of education would not afford us the necessary guarantee for the religion of our children.

"Proposed by Austin Ford, Esq.; seconded by Owen Beahan, Esq.:

"Resolved—That these resolutions be inserted in the public newspapers, and also printed for posting through the parish, and circulated amongst our people.

"Signed on behalf of the meeting,

"JOSIAH FOSTER, Chairman.

"Robert Russell Cruise, Esq., was called to the second chair, and after the usual vote of thanks was passed to the former chairman, the meeting separated."]

14094. I concur in the object for which that meeting was called, and in the sentiments expressed.

14095. Mr. *Hughes.*—When the children were withdrawn from Swords school, what arrangement was made for their education, from 1853 to the present time?—I was not residing in Swords during that period, and I could not say. I could not give the particulars of the system. All I can say is, that they were obliged to convert the chapel into a schoolhouse.

14096. The Roman Catholic chapel has been used as a school-room?—Yes; since 1853 to the present time.

14097. Do you know the number of children at that school?—I dare say about 150.

14098. Male and female?—I could not positively say, as I do not visit the school. We had a separate school for males.

14099. You do not know, of your own knowledge, the numbers?—I do not.

14100. But you do know of the fact of the school being carried on in the chapel?—I do.

14101. Was any communication addressed to you, from 1853 to the present time, by the governors, in respect of providing for the education of the children?—None; not to me.

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14102. And not to any other person to your knowledge?—I did not hear of it.

14103. Mr. *Stephens.*—I suppose it is said that the trustees are bound to frame such rules and regulations as would enable the children of all religious denominations to receive daily education in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in such branches of agriculture as will be most likely to promote their future means of livelihood. Is that what you are contending for?—That they should adopt a system consistent with the charter, and not force a system of education upon us to which we conscientiously object. I read the charter, and saw nothing in it requiring them to use the Scriptures as a class-book, nor to exclude Catholic teachers. I do not recollect having seen any thing in the charter of that kind.

Rev. *James Sheridan* sworn and examined. Rev. Jas. Sheridan.

14104. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold in the parish of Swords?—I am Catholic curate.

14105. How long have you been so?—Close on four years. Four years the 27th of next month.

14106. Can you state how many children have been attending your school in the chapel since the withdrawal from the borough school?—To the best of my opinion the number averages about 150. In the harvest and spring seasons the number is something less.

14107. Males and females?—Girls alone. The male teacher will answer for the attendance of the boys.

14108. Where is the boys' school?—In the town, adjacent to the chapel. It is under the National Board.

14109. Mr. *Hughes.*—You recollect the period of the withdrawal of the Catholic children from Swords. It was in the middle of 1853?—It was in August, 1853.

14110. And the withdrawal has continued up to the present time?—Up to the present moment.

14111. Has any proposition ever been made to you, or to any other person to your knowledge, by the governors of the Swords borough school, to provide for the education of the children so withdrawn?—There was no proposition made to me.

14112. Or to any other person to your knowledge?—It was never communicated to me.

14113. And those children continue to be educated up to the present moment in the Catholic chapel, and at great expense to the inhabitants of the parish?—We are obliged to see two mistresses paid.

14114. The school carried on in the chapel is not in any way connected with the National Board?—No.

14115. And receives no aid from it?—No aid.

14116. And is dependent altogether upon voluntary subscriptions from the Catholic inhabitants?—Dependent altogether upon the support of the people.

14117. Is the master of the National School in attendance?—Yes.

14118. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you consider it of importance that provision should be made or the education of poor girls?—I think it absolutely necessary.

14119. Do you consider such a provision equal in importance as a provision for the education of boys?—Yes. And I have ascertained that there is a vast improvement in the morals and conduct of the people since the children were withdrawn from the borough school. The children are humble and obedient to their parents and pastors. Any parent in the parish will state this to you. And I am certain, even those who differ from us in religion will coincide with me in this statement.

14120. Do you think any system of education would be perfect or satisfactory without a provision being made for the education of girls?—No. Nothing would satisfy us without it. I think the education of the female portion of the population fully as important as the education of the male.

54121. Dr. *Andrews.*—There were Roman Catholic children in the infant school in 1852 and 1853?—Yes. Up to the 1st of August, 1853.

14122. During the whole of your time the Roman Catholic children attended the infant school till the general withdrawal?—Yes.

Charles A. Rainsford, Esq. sworn and examined. C. A. Rainsford, Esq.

14123. *Chairman.*—Do you reside in Swords?—I have resided in Swords thirty-four years.

14124. The Commissioners will receive any statement you wish to make in reference to this school?—I will read the following statement:—

"To the Commissioners of Endowed Schools in Ireland.

"My Lord and Gentlemen,—I beg leave, on behalf of myself and the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Swords, to lay before you the following statement of facts relative to the endowment, mode of management, and the system of education pursued in the borough schools of Swords.

"First.—That the Roman Catholics are nine-tenths of the population of the borough of Swords, and possess legal and equal rights with their Protestant neighbours in the borough to the benefits derivable from the borough fund, in proof of which we respectfully refer to

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Borough School of Swords.

C. A. Rainsford, Esq.

the Charter of Incorporation, which was enrolled in the Court of Chancery on the 11th of March, 1805. We would also make reference to the Act of 33rd George III., chap. 21, Irish, entitled 'An Act for the Relief of Her Majesty's Popish or Roman Catholic Subjects in Ireland,' which gave Roman Catholics the right of voting for members of Parliament; and also to the Report of the Commissioners, who, in the year 1805 (as vouched by the signature of Daniel M'Kay), 'adjudicated upon the claims of the different electors and to the borough of Swords, the sum of £15,000' to those electors, as a compensation for the loss of their franchise, amongst whose names will be found many Roman Catholics. Should additional proof be required, the school itself, capable of accommodating 400 children at its erection, will bear out this fact. All who applied for coals (who were on that list) received them, but those whose children were withdrawn from the schools have invariably been refused and struck off the list.

"Second.—We conscientiously object to the system of education adopted in this borough school for the following reasons, namely—first, because that system is altogether Protestant; secondly, because the deputy-superintendent (who has the direction solely in his hands) always had, and so continued to be a Protestant clergyman, and all the teachers have ever been of that persuasion.

"Third.—That the Protestant version of the Scriptures has always been introduced as a class-book for instructing the Roman Catholic children, who were compelled to read any parts selected for them, write same in their copy-books, or, in case of refusal, punished or threatened with correction for disobedience. This same class-book was taught before all others in this school, and those most proficient in the replies at the periodical examinations were selected for the highest 'premiums for merit.'

"Fourth.—That the late deputy-superintendent (the Rev. William Ormsby, now of Arklow) was in the habit of lecturing the Roman Catholic children on Scriptural subjects, from a catechistical publication of his own, giving his own explanations of the text; and the teacher was ordered to pursue the same course; also, in spelling-books used for the school, any thing relating to Roman Catholic doctrine was cut out: other books offensive to the Catholic religion were used in the school, and one in particular, containing a hymn to Luther, &c.

"Fifth.—That the trustees have always refused to give the inhabitants any account of their borough fund, though repeatedly solicited. That their fund has been misapplied, in instances of emigration by persons to America, in giving fees to persons residing without the borough limits, and even outside to a great distance from the boundaries of the parish, thereby holding out encouragement for strangers to settle here.

"Sixth.—That there has been a waste of the funds by purchasing land and houses for the accommodation of persons not recognised as claimants in the charter in that respect.

"Seventh.—That in consequence of the governors' repeated refusals to give any redress, the parents of the Roman Catholic children have withdrawn them from the borough school since 1853, and have been necessitated, in order that they should receive the great benefits of a religious and moral education, to erect a new Catholic school for those children, at a very heavy expense and great sacrifice (in a temporal point of view) at the cost of £800.

"Lastly.—That the trustees are all strangers to the district, unconnected with it in respect to property. That on one occasion the present Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. Whately), in answer to a memorial of the Roman Catholics of Swords, 'dated 1842,' relative to Swords borough school, states that his Grace would have reason to be glad (if amongst other desirable results), the Archbishop of Dublin was to be relieved from his already too numerous duties. The other trustees, having also like onerous burdens on their hands, independent of their trust, all might desire, on these grounds alone, as well as for the reasons above stated, to be released from the extra duties imposed on them, as governors and trustees of the borough schools alluded to. That these schools, as at present constituted, instead of being a benefit to all classes, are and have been a perpetual source of discord in the borough. To remedy all these grievances, and to extend the benefits of the fund to all classes resident in the borough, we would, with every submission, suggest a division of the Compensation Fund, agreeable to the resolution of our public meeting at Swords on the 21st instant, which passed unanimously, a copy of which we presume to present for your inspection. It is considered there can be no reasonable objection to this on the part of the Protestant children or their parents, provided the Protestants are secured such a sum out of the funds as will secure to them sufficient funds for their Protestant teachers, and premiums and awards as now for their children."

14125. Have you any further statement to make?—I have been in the habit, during my residence in Swords, of writing very numerous memorials for the people of the borough respecting these schools. I wrote a great number of petitions since 1825 or 1826. I have a memorandum here of a few; they were from private individuals generally. And respecting the memorial of 1848, which, I believe, has been presented to the Commissioners, I received these regulations under cover from the Rev. Mr. Ormsby, by order of the governors, directing him at the same time to publish those orders; and I conceive these are the orders that the schools are now governed by.

14126. Are these the regulations of 1847?—Of 1848.

14127. [*Secretary.*—This document of February, 1848, is signed by the Archbishop of Dublin, as Chairman, and by the Rev. Mr. Ormsby, as deputy-superintendent.]

"ORDERED—That in the distribution of those funds placed under his care, the superintendent is directed to act impartially, recognising no distinction of religious persuasion,

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but, upon all occasions, employing those whose character and fitness shall qualify them to perform the works for which their services may be required. This resolution to be made public.

"ORDERED—That in every case where a master or mistress is proposed by the parent of any child who may obtain an apprentice fee, the superintendent is required to satisfy himself, by personal inspection and inquiry, or by the testimony of competent witnesses, that the persons so proposed are of good character, and capable of instructing their apprentices in their respective trades.

"A memorial having been received from some Protestant inhabitants of Swords, complaining, amongst other things, that the children of strangers are admitted to privileges to which they are not entitled—

"ORDERED—That the applicants be informed that it has always been the will of the Board that the rule already made on this subject be enforced, and that it rests with the inhabitants to guard against evasion by refusing to sign certificates of admission to the schools, except in the case of ten years' residence.

"ORDERED—That with respect to the other matters alluded to in the memorial, the governors have decided there is no just ground of complaint.

"(Signed),

"RICHARD DUBLIN, Chairman.

"WM. G. ORMSBY, Deputy-Superintendent.

"Swords, February 9th, 1848."

14128. At the period that memorial was presented there were several others from the people on the subject of the schools?—I think seven or eight. Some were not presented by the superintendent, as I am informed.

14129. Can you give the dates of the memorials prepared by you?—I have not the memorandum here. I think 1847 was the year in which they were generally presented. I think at the time there might have been sixteen or seventeen sent in at once from private individuals; but I did not keep a note of the number of them; and I think that in two or three instances persons said their memorials were not presented. I could bring forward the whole of the persons that wrote.

14130. Mr. *Stephens.*—I believe you stated that you commenced in 1825 getting up memorials in respect of the Swords school?—I have no document to show that; but being connected with Swords, and having taken part in those matters, I think I might with truth say it was as far back as that.

14131. I perceive you have charged the Rev. William Ormsby with lecturing the Roman Catholic children on Scriptural subjects from a catechetical publication of his own, giving his own explanation of the text, and that the teachers were ordered to pursue the same course; that in supplying books used in the school, any thing relating to the Roman Catholic doctrine was cut out; that other books offensive to the Roman Catholic religion were used in the school, and that one in particular contained a hymn to Luther—how do you know those assumed facts?—From the information obtained from the schoolmaster of the national school where the boys were educated in the first instance, when they left the borough school some years ago.

14132. Then you have no personal knowledge of such statements?—No; that statement is to the best of my knowledge.

14133. The trustees, you say, have always refused to give the inhabitants any account of the borough school funds though repeatedly solicited, and that those funds have been misapplied in assisting persons to emigrate to America—to what amount have those funds been misapplied?—I cannot tell. The governors never gave any account of the funds.

14134. Can you give me the names of any persons who have been sent to America by the governors?—I cannot give the names at present. I saw them going.

14135. When did you see them going?—Within these three years.

14136. How many?—I cannot say the number.

14137. How do you know they were supplied with funds from the governors to emigrate to America?—By their own remarks.

14138. Give me the nature of those remarks?—They said they were going to America instead of having trades from the schools. The money was given to go to America or Australia.

14139. Can you give me the names of the emigrants?—I cannot.

14140. Were they all boys educated in the school?—I consider so.

14141. What makes you consider so?—Because I knew them by sight. Persons in the town.

14142. You make another charge against the governors, viz., that of giving fees to persons residing without the borough limits, and even outside the bounds of the parish, thereby holding out encouragement to strangers to settle there. Will you give me the names of those persons without the borough limits who have received fees?—I can give the name of one—a man named Anderson.

14143. What is his Christian name?—I do not know his Christian name.

14144. Where is he now residing?—In Santry, or near Santry.

14145. What occupation does he follow?—He has a farm at present. He was carpenter.

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DUBLIN.

Borough School of Swords.

C. A. Rainsford, Esq.

14146. What sum of money did he receive?—I do not know.

14147. How do you know he received any money?—From friends of his.

14148. Give me their names?—Mr. Fagan, Swords.

14149. Any other person?—I think Mr. Thomas Lowndes, of Swords.

14150. Give me the name of any other person residing without the borough who has received a fee?—I could not tell from memory.

14151. Have you any documentary evidence on the subject?—I may have; but it is so long ago——

14152. How long ago?—It might be ten or twelve years, or more. There is a person named John Reynolds, he did not get a fee, he applied for it, and was rejected.

14153. Can you give the name of any other person who has received a fee?—A man named Sandes.

14154. Are you giving that name from your own knowledge?—No.

14155. I ask you to give me, from your own knowledge, the name of any other person outside the borough limits who has received a fee?—I do not know of any other.

14156. You have also made this charge, that there has been a waste of the funds in purchasing land and houses for the accommodation of persons not recognised as claimants in the charter—give me the particulars of that expenditure?—That is not exactly a statement from myself. I could not answer that question. All I know is that land has been purchased. There are persons here who could give that evidence.

14157. Do you know any thing about it from your own knowledge?—I do not, only from report. That statement was made on behalf of the people of Swords.

14158. Give me the names of the persons who authorized you to make the statement?—There are four. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Bowden, and Mr. Lowndes, are amongst them.

14159. How many more?—I do not see any more here.

14160. How many more authorized you to present this memorial?—There might be two or three more.

14161. When did they authorize you?—Last night.

14162. Five persons authorized you to present this memorial?—There were more.

14163. How many?—I think there might be two or three more.

14164. Seven?—Yes; being the committee.

14165. Give me the names of those seven persons?—I cannot recollect their names now. It was a thing in contemplation for two or three days.

14166. Did you read this document over to the committee?—I did.

14167. Last night?—Mr. Bowden read it over.

14168. Was it read to the committee last night?—It was.

14169. Who wrote it?—I did.

John Lawless.

John Lawless sworn and examined.

14170. *Chairman.*—Have you attended the borough school of Swords as a pupil?—Yes.

14171. When did you leave it?—Three years last August.

14172. How long were you in that school?—To the best of my opinion in or about four years.

14173. Have you any statement to make to the Commissioners about the school?—All the statement I have to make is that the Protestant Scriptures were introduced.

14174. You are a Roman Catholic?—Yes.

14175. Your parents are Roman Catholics?—Yes. I was compelled to read the Scriptures, and was asked questions in them.

14176. Who compelled you to read them?—Mr. Bryce, the assistant master, who was the teacher of the first class.

14177. Who examined you in them?—Mr. Ormsby.

14178. The Rev. Mr. Ormsby?—The Rev. Mr. Ormsby. His book on the Scriptures the teacher used to use in his absence.

14179. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is that the book out of which you were examined?—[A book entitled "Questions on the Gospels of Saints Matthew and Mark, intended for the use of schools, by the Rev. W. G. Ormsby, A.B., Curate of Swords," is shown to the witness.]—Yes.

14180. Did you leave the school in August, 1853?—In August, 1852; the year before the withdrawal of the children from it.

14181. Are you a resident of Swords?—Yes.

14182. Are your brothers and sisters younger than you?—I have sisters, but they are not younger than me.

14183. Has any brother or sister of yours been receiving education at this school since August, 1852?—No.

14184. Mr. *Stephens.*—Were you at the school four years before August, 1852?—Yes, to the best of my opinion. I cannot rightly tell how many years. In or about four years.

14185. Did you ever object against being examined in the Scriptures by Mr. Ormsby?—No.

14186. Did you ever object to the religious instruction you received in that school during the four years you were there?—No.

14187. Did your parents object?—Not to my knowledge.

14188. *Chairman.*—Have you any other statement to make to the Commissioners?—No.

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James Carey sworn and examined.

14189. *Chairman.*—How long were you at the borough school?—About three years.
14190. When did you leave it?—I was one of the last boys that left it.
14191. How many boys left it at the same time you did?—A great deal of boys.
14192. Do you know how many?—No.
14193. Have you any statement to make relative to the school?—Only I was obliged to read the Scriptures. Every time Mr. Moffett would come—twice a day, I had to read the Scriptures.
14194. Did you ever object to reading them?—No.
14195. Do you know whether your parents objected?—I do not.
14196. Have you any other statement to make?—When we would be learning in the first class Mr. Bryson would have the book; he would call on so many of us together, and make us stand before him; he would ask us the questions, and if we chanced to miss one, he would have a whip he used to lash us with. Mr. Moffett used not to ask us to get it off by heart; he used only to ask us to read it.
14197. What book was that?—The Testament.

Mr. Bryan J. Sheil.

Mr. *Bryan J. Sheil* sworn and examined.

14198. *Chairman.*—Are you master of the National School of Swords?—I am, my Lord.
14199. How long have you been master of that school?—Going on twenty-three years.
14200. Have you any statement you wish to make to the Commissioners?—I wish to read this document.—"My Lord and Gentlemen, in the year 1831, as the people of Swords were dissatisfied with the course of education pursued in the borough school, they requested me to open a school, which I did. At the time the last Commission was held at Swords, I was examined by the present Master Lyle. Shortly afterwards, the Rev. Mr. Thomas being the superintendent, used to come and stand outside to see what pupils attended my school. They began to decrease. I went to their parents to ascertain the cause; they told me, the Rev. Mr. Thomas had been with them, and told them their children should not get trades, nor any emoluments of the institution, nor themselves coal, nor medicine, if they did not attend. I took up written certificates as to his interference, and brought them to the late Rev. Mr. Carey: he directed me to wait on their Graces, the two Archbishops, as they were Commissioners of National Education, and a Counsellor Murphy. His Grace, the Protestant Archbishop, had my statement taken down. Mr. Murphy told me an action could be taken, but to settle the matter amicably if possible. I wrote to the Rev. Mr. Thomas, wishing for peace, letting him know at the same time the predicament in which he had placed himself. He forwarded my letter to his Archbishop. I had the honour of a letter from his Grace, to admonish me, if I took legal proceedings against the Rev. Mr. Thomas, I should be dismissed from the Swords National School, and not allowed to teach any other; and also his Grace informed me he had taken steps to prevent the injustice of which I had complained; but if the Rev. Mr. Thomas persevered, I was not only at liberty, but it was expected I would communicate with him through his secretary, the Rev. Dr. Dickenson. The Rev. Mr. Thomas did persevere, I communicated the fact, and mentioned in my second letter I had acted in obedience to my patron, the parish priest. With the two letters I intended to proceed to the Rev. Mr. Thomas, but met him near the post office, introduced the matter, to which he replied he owed no allegiance to any man to preach the Gospel. It is not against you I war, but against the system; I am, said he, for Scriptural education. I said to him, then why do not the Catholics educated there turn Protestants? Because, said he, such Popish teachers as you, and their Popish priests make such an impression on them, that it is impossible; but he added, in the infant school the children will get Protestant habits, and I expect a crop in due time. I then said, do you intend to proselytize? I also mentioned a case which had been attempted on a girl named Handlon, who was taken by the then mistress round the school walks, and bid not to pray to dead men nor to dead women, that they had no power. The rev. gentlemen replied he did not, in the manner I had alluded to, but by education. He then said, our schools are full, and all the pupils, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, are now receiving a Protestant education, and I care not by what name they may call themselves.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord and Gentlemen,

"Your very obedient, humble servant, &c., &c.

"BRYAN J. SHIEL, Swords.

"W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., Secretary,
"Endowed Schools, Dublin Castle."

14201. A young man brought me a book, and in this book I found a hymn to Luther, in the last part. It did not appear to belong to the text originally; it appeared to have been added. I also found a lesson offensive to Roman Catholics. It had reference to the civil wars of France in 1760. It said those people were very ignorant, superstitious, and very fond of beads. At that time I had a conversation with the Rev. Mr. Thomas. A boy named Doyle, or his mother, came to me to complain about the distribution of coals. Dr. Jackson and Mr. Moffett were distributing the coals. I asked for coals on behalf of this person. They looked at their list and said the name was not on it, and the coals were refused. I should remark, my Lord, that when the children were withdrawn from the borough school, particularly from the infant school, when I would be teaching the children the Lord's

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DUBLIN.

Borough School of Swords.

Mr. Bryan J. Sheil.

Prayer, they stopped at the end of it till I came to the creed. That was for two or three days successively, and I was obliged to speak to them on the subject.

14202. Mr. *Stephens.*—You have referred to several letters; have you copies of those letters?—I have not. I had them for years; I did not think they would be useful or necessary, and I destroyed them.

14203. Did you hear the Rev. Mr. Thomas say the children should not get trades, nor any emoluments from the school, nor their relatives medicine and coal, if they did not attend the school?—I did not, but the parents of the children told me so.

14204. Have you any knowledge on the subject, except from conversations?—None.

Rev. W. S. Kennedy.

The Rev. *William Studdert Kennedy* sworn and examined.

14205. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold in connexion with the borough school of Swords?—I am deputy-superintendent.

14206. Do you hold any office in the church?—Yes. I am a priest; I am incumbent of St. Dolough's.

14207. How long have you been connected with this school?—Since January, 1854.

14208. Who was your predecessor in the office of superintendent?—The Rev. Mr. M'Donnell.

14209. Is he in attendance?—I think not.

14210. Where does the Rev. Mr. M'Donnell reside?—At Laracor, in the county Meath. Dunshaughlin I think is the post town.

14211. Is he a clergyman?—He is.

14212. Do you know his Christian name?—John.

14213. How long was he superintendent of the school?—Somewhere about a year and a-half. I am not exactly sure.

14214. Who was his predecessor?—The Rev. Mr. Ormsby.

14215. Where does he live?—At Arklow, in the county Wicklow.

14216. What are your duties as deputy-superintendent of the school?—As regards the education of the school, I inspect it and examine the classes.

14217. How often do you inspect the school?—About once a fortnight.

14218. How often do you examine the classes?—At the same time.

14219. Have you any other duties?—I see that the rules of the school are adhered to, and the education of the children, and I attend the Board of Governors as Secretary; I also pay the quarterly salaries, the apprentices' fees, make inquiries with regard to the masters and apprentices, and superintend them during their apprenticeship. I also lay in coals for the coal store, and regulate the price at which they are to be distributed. It is my duty, in addition, to communicate to the Board any petition or remonstrance from the inhabitants of Swords.

14220. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—How often have you visited the schools?—About once a fortnight.

14221. Are the rules for the regulation of the school of Swords, as revised in January, 1847, in print?—Yes.

14222. Are they posted in the school?—They are.

14223. Is this rule in force, "The deputy-superintendent shall visit the schools, and examine a class in each school, not less than once in the week?"—Yes.

14224. "So as to have each class come under his inspection once in the quarter." You do not consider yourself bound to examine each class once a-week?—No. I consider myself bound to see that each class comes under my personal notice once a quarter. From the very diminished numbers in the school, I found it unnecessary to examine a class once a-week.

14225. Do you conduct quarterly examinations of the classes?—The custom since I became superintendent was to hold only three examinations in the year.

14226. Then the rule is not observed, which is to this effect: "at the end of the third month he is to examine all the classes publicly, and to give premiums to the best answerers"?—Not exactly; there are respects in which those rules have been departed from.

14227. How far is that rule departed from?—That there are only three examinations instead of four in the year.

14228. Do you examine the classes yourself at those three examinations, and do you do so publicly?—Yes.

14229. And award premiums to the best answerers?—Yes.

14230. Is the relaxation of the rule authorized by the governors? Are the governors aware that you examine only three times instead of four times a-year?—They are.

14231. What grounds have you for stating that they are aware of the relaxation of the rule?—My predecessor informed me about it; informed me it was with their sanction he had given up, or at least that one examination was given up.

14232. Is there any minute to that effect in the book containing a record of the acts of the governors?—I think not.

14233. Have you that book in your custody?—I have.

14234. Is it in court?—No.

14235. Did you receive a summons to attend this court?—I did.

14236. Did that summons direct you to bring documents with you?—It did.

14237. Then why did you not bring this book?—I did not exactly know what to bring.

14238. Where is the book at present?—I intended to bring it with other books. It was

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mislaid at the railway. It has just been handed to me; here it is. [The same is produced.]

14239. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is this the minute book of the Board?—It is the minute book of the Board.

14240. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—In what manner is the examination in Scripture conducted?—The questions are purely historical: there is a direction to that effect.

14241. Can you refer to any minute prescribing such caution on the part of the examiner?—I do not know.

14242. You state that there was a direction given to that effect?—Certainly.

14243. To you personally?—To all the superintendents. Not to me personally; I received that direction from my predecessor.

14244. Do you know from whom he received the direction?—I should say from the Board.

14245. But you have no knowledge as to the fact?—I have no knowledge of it as a fact.

14246. The charter prescribes that the daily instruction given to the children of the inhabitants of the borough shall be in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and in such branches of manufacture as should be most likely to promote their future means of livelihood. Would you be so good as to state precisely the nature of the instruction given?—Reading, writing, arithmetic, both mental and by figures, history, and the Holy Scriptures.

14247. What books are in use in the school?—In general, the books of the National Board.

14248. But not exclusively those books?—Not exclusively.

14249. Who selects the books made use of in the school?—I should say the deputy-superintendent, with the sanction of the Board.

14250. Have you had occasion yourself to make choice of any books to be used in the school?—Yes; in one instance.

14251. In that instance did you ask for the sanction of the governors to confirm your choice?—No.

14252. Then you consider that you are at liberty to select the books to be used in the school?—No; I did not consider so.

14253. Did you report to the governors that you had appointed a certain book to be used in the school?—No, I did not; it was an English history.

14254. Mr. *Stephens.*—Give the title of the book?—Pinnock's edition of Goldsmith's English History, or rather Dr. Cooke Taylor's edition of Pinnock's edition of Goldsmith.

14255. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What I want to know is whether the selection of books is left to the discretion of the superintendent or not?—I cannot say positively; I do not recollect any order of the Board on the subject.

14256. Was the use of the Rev. William Ormsby's catechism, which was produced in court to-day, authorized by the governors?—It was.

14257. Is there a minute to that effect?—There is.

14258. Do you know the date of that minute?—I think it is somewhere about the year 1848.

14259. Is the authorized version of the Bible at present used in the school?—Yes.

14260. How is it used?—The children read it, and are asked questions relative to the chapter they read, from Mr. Ormsby's book of questions.

14261. Do they also receive an exposition from the master?—No.

14262. If they give a wrong answer, is what the master considers the correct answer supplied?—I should say it ought not to be. According to the regulation of the Board it ought not to be.

14263. What is the fact?—As far as I saw it was not.

14264. Mr. *Hughes.*—Then when a boy misses he is left uncorrected?

14265. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—If all the boys in the class are unable to answer the question, is it left unanswered?—I do not know.

14266. But you examine yourself, or ought, under the rule, to examine in the school not less than once a-week. How do you conduct the examination in Scripture yourself?—Since I have been there they were all Protestants.

14267. But, even so, there are rules to be observed?—When I examined I asked them partly historical questions, not from Mr. Ormsby's book.

14268. You do not give doctrinal expositions of passages from Scripture?—No.

14269. Is the mode of using the Holy Scriptures as a class-book left at all to the discretion of the master?—By no means; it is prescribed.

14270. Where are we to find the regulations as to the manner in which the master should make use of the Bible as a class-book?—I think you will find a resolution to that effect, that that minute shall be observed in the explanation of the Scriptures, and no other.

14271. Before you look to that, I would first ask whether the use of the Holy Scriptures as a class-book is prescribed by any existing rule of the governors?—It is not prescribed in the printed rules, except the use is implied by making it the subject of examination for the premiums.

14272. Mr. *Hughes.*—What is the rule that implies it?—The subjects for examination are given, and that is amongst the subjects. At the same time, I should beg to submit I had the superintendence of the school under very exceptional circumstances; and my usage in the school, in every point, is not to be taken as a regulation of the Board under ordinary circumstances.

14273. What circumstances do you mean?—There are only Protestants in the school, and a very small number.

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DUBLIN.

Borough School of Swords.

Rev. W. S. Kennedy.

14274. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you consider that these circumstances warrant you in deviating from the rules laid down by the governors for the management of the school?—In some respects I do. For instance, with regard to the examination of children in the school; and also with regard to the use of Mr. Ormsby's book in the explanation of the Scriptures.

14275. How are the rules deviated from in respect of the use of Mr. Ormsby's book?—That I do not use it.

14276. Mr. *Stephens.*—Why?—Because I adopt, as a general principle, the giving only of historical questions; so that I offend none of the prejudices of my pupils if I do not use the book.

14277. Did you not say that the use of this book was authorized by the governors?—Yes.

14278. Has such bye-law been rescinded?—No.

14279. Have you communicated to the governors that you have not obeyed their directions?—No.

14280. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—The charter also directs that the children, besides receiving daily education in reading, writing, and arithmetic, shall also receive instruction in such branches of manufactures as shall be most likely to promote their future means of livelihood. Is industrial education given in the boys' school?—None.

14281. Has any industrial education ever been given in the school, to your knowledge?—None.

14282. Industrial education is given in the girls' school, inasmuch as they are taught needlework. How many hours a-day are they employed at needlework?—An hour and a-half, and two hours.

14283. Is there at present any ground for the allegation that the girls are employed at needlework after nine o'clock at night?—None.

14284. Have you reason to know whether they were ever employed at needlework at such hours?—No.

14285. You heard the statement made in court to-day, that the girls were so employed?—Yes.

14286. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you ever hear it before?—I never heard it before.

14287. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—The deputy superintendent has a discretion given him in the paying of monitors: do you exercise that discretion at present?—No; we have no paid monitors.

14288. Have the governors passed any minute relative to the discontinuance of the practice: how has the practice fallen into disuse?—From the absence of the necessity for monitors.

14289. In consequence of the number of teachers being large in proportion to the number of pupils?—Yes.

14290. How many masters are there in the school?—Two masters.

14291. Do you know what the average attendance is at present in the boys' school?—Seventeen.

14292. Then monitors are no longer appointed or paid, because there is no occasion to employ them to assist the masters? Are those masters at present more than sufficient to teach the boys in attendance?—Well, I do not think they are.

14293. Mr. *Hughes.*—What is your own salary?—£70 a-year.

14294. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—And of the two masters?—The two masters together, £110.

14295. Do they receive any other advantage arising out of their connexion with the school?—They do.

14296. What are those advantages?—The head master is allowed for a servant, I think it is £5 a-year. The head master is also our coal distributor, for which he is allowed £10 a-year; he has a farm for which we pay £8 6*s.* 8*d.* a-year rent; he has apartments and coal.

14297. Does the maintenance of the coal yard involve any expense to the governors?—It does.

14298. Can you state to what annual amount?—Their loss is made up of the cost of carriage, the emolument of the coal distributer, and about sixpence in the ton deducted from the cost price in distributing.

14299. Can you inform us what is the actual expenditure on account of the coal yard? Are the accounts kept in this minute book: have you the accounts of the coal-yard with you?—They are not in my custody.

14300. Are they in court?—I think so.

14301. Who has them?—Mr. Moffett, our coal distributer.

14302. Have you the revision of the coal list?—Yes.

14303. Absolutely, or only in the absence of the local governor?—I should say in the absence of the local governor.

14304. Can you, at your discretion, remove a name from the coal list, or place a name upon it?—I can place a name upon it, and, under certain circumstances, I should say, remove a name.

14305. Under what circumstances do you first place a name upon the coal list?—Upon the application of the person requiring the coal, if he or she be the parent of a child attending the school.

14306. Would you place upon the coal list the name of the parent of a child who had formerly attended the school, but who had ceased to attend?—No.

14307. As the list stands at present there is no such name upon it?—No, I think not; I would not exclude them from the coal list absolutely, or simply because the child was

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not then in attendance. If they could not lay claim to coal for any other reason, I should, if they did not come under the head of poor people in very destitute circumstances, unable to procure coal.

14308. Very destitute persons, quite irrespective of any connexion of their children with the school, are allowed to partake of the benefit of the coal yard?—Yes.

14309. How are those poor persons selected?—They are generally selected by the vicar of the parish or his curate, or any other person who knows their circumstances—their recommendation will be attended to.

14310. Any other person?—Any other person likely to know their circumstances, and deserving of credit.

14311. Are the Roman Catholic clergy of the parish in the habit of recommending persons to partake of the benefit of the coal fund?—They have never recommended any to me.

14312. Are names placed on the list without regard to the religion of the applicants?—Quite so.

14313. Can you say generally that the names of Roman Catholics are on the list at present?—I really do not know; I never inquired into the religion of any of them.

14314. Still less could you say what proportion the Roman Catholics bear to Protestants on the list?—I could not say which were Protestants, or which were Roman Catholics.

14315. Can you state what proportion the Roman Catholic inhabitants bear to the Protestant inhabitants at present in the borough of Swords; very different statements on the point have been made to the Commissioners, in the course of this day's proceedings. One witness stated that the Roman Catholics were three-fourths, and another that they were nine-tenths of the population?—I think three-fourths is a fair approximation.

14316. Have you a census of the Protestant inhabitants?—I have not.

14317. Has the vicar?—I should say so.

14318. On what grounds do you form that estimate?—From the proportion of children attending the school.

14319. The average number of children attending the school at present is forty-five?—About that—say fifty.

14320. Then, if so, the number of Roman Catholic children, of both sexes, attending the schools of Swords, ought to be 150. Is that the number of Roman Catholic children of both sexes attending schools at present?—There are no Roman Catholics attending our schools.

14321. What number attend other schools?—I do not know the numbers attending other schools.

14322. Then how could you form an estimate of the numbers?—I form an estimate from the proportion before the children were withdrawn.

14323. Mr. *Hughes*.—You were not there then?—I have it on documents.

14324. Have you in court the documentary evidence on which the return is founded?—It is in Court; Mr. Moffett has brought the rules of the school.

14325. Are there many Protestant inhabitants of Swords in such circumstances of poverty as to make them fit objects to receive relief from the coal fund?—Yes, great numbers.

14326. Will you state upon what ground you consider yourself warranted in removing names from the coal list?—If the children are withdrawn from the schools. If I do not find them on the list of the schools, I should think I ought to withdraw the names from the list; but no such case has actually occurred.

14327. Are you aware whether any such cases have occurred under the management of your predecessors?—I should say so.

14328. What is the existing rule of the governors, applicable to such a case?—The existing rule, I should say, that bears upon the case is, that as much as possible the people receiving aid in coal should be parents of children attending schools.

14329. Does the minute book contain a copy of the original draft of the rules of the school you sent to us, under date of the 6th of January, 1847? What does the document before you purport to be?—Rules for the regulation of the school of Swords.

14330. What is the date of them?—January 6th, 1847.

14331. Where did you get that?—From the document printed and hung up in the school.

14332. Does that document appear in this minute book?—There is an order in that minute book that the rules drawn up by the Rev. Mr. Ormsby, and sanctioned by the Board, should be printed and set up in the schoolroom, I think; I am not sure.

14333. Where is the original of the rules of the 6th January, 1847, from which you took the copy which you sent the Commissioners?—In manuscript?

14334. Yes?—I did not take it from manuscript; I took it from rules printed, and hung up in the school.

14335. Has not the printed copy at foot the names of the Archbishop of Dublin and other dignitaries?—Yes; and I am perfectly sure I can get the original copy.

14336. Is it not contained in this minute book?—I do not know; it ought to be.

14337. Mr. *Stephens*.—Did you ever read this minute book?—Yes; I read it all.

14338. Have you brought all the books relating to this school into court?—No

14339. Why did you not bring them?—There are a great deal of them brought in.

14340. Have you the book of rules?—I have a copy of the rules.

14341. Where?—At my own house.

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DUBLIN.

Borough School of Swords.

Rev. W. S. Kennedy.

14342. In print or in manuscript?—I think I have them in both. I know I have them in print, and I think I could get the original document.

14343. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—"At a meeting of the Governors of the Swords Schools, held at the Palace, February 9, 1848," the following resolution was passed:—"Ordered that such minutes of the Board as may be deemed requisite by the trustees for the information of any inhabitant of Swords respecting any of their orders, be entered in a separate book, and that the superintendent be authorized to show them, from time to time, as occasion may require"—have you got that separate book?—No.

14344. Does it exist?—I have not got it.

14345. Do you know whether it ever existed?—It was not amongst the books given to me.

14346. You kept all the accounts relative to the expenditure?—Yes.

14347. By whom are they audited?—By the Dean of St. Patrick's.

14348. How often?—Once in six months.

14349. He audits them as treasurer of the governors?—Yes.

14350. Who is the superintendent?—The Provost.

14351. Are the benefits of the dispensary granted in any way to the children?—The medical attendant was originally intended to be the medical attendant of the parents of the children attending the school and of the children; but then his services were extended to the inhabitants of Swords.

14352. On whose recommendation?—On the recommendation of the deputy superintendent or the local governor.

14353. Mr. *Hughes.*—That is the vicar?—Yes.

14354. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Then, in point of fact, other persons are authorized to seek assistance from the physician paid by the governors, though they may not have children attending the school?—They are.

14355. And in giving this privilege, is any account taken of the religion of the applicant?—No.

14356. Are the children educated in the school provided with a "wholesome but frugal meal at the schoolhouse;" according to the terms of the charter?—The children at the infant school get a piece of bread in the middle of the day.

14357. Do the other children receive any food?—None.

14358. Did they ever receive any food?—I think not.

14359. How long is it since the infant school was established?—It was established in 1847.

14360. Do you know whether any thing beyond the interest of the £15,000 awarded as compensation to the borough of Swords, has been applied towards the maintenance of the school—has any of the capital been expended?—The capital now is £24,500.

14361. It has grown to that by the accumulation of interest?—Yes.

14362. The charter directs the interest of the £15,000 to be applied to the purposes of the school and certain other purposes, and I ask are you aware whether any of the capital was applied, or whether only the interest was devoted to these purposes?—I do not know. I know they have sold out of late years, but not from the capital alone, the £15,000.

14363. The surplus of the accruing interest, after paying the expenses of maintaining the establishment for education, was to be applied according to the charter in apprenticing the children of the said school "to useful trades and occupations." How many boys and girls are apprenticed annually?—Up to last May the rule was ten children—five boys and five girls; by a new order of the Board there are only three boys and four girls.

14364. That rule is entered in the minute book?—It is.

14365. Do you know the reason of the diminution in the number of apprentices?—In order to increase the amount of the apprentice fee.

14366. When was that rule made?—Last March, I think.

14367. How many apprentice fees were awarded to successful candidates at the examination in May last?—Four.

14368. Of these how many were awarded to boys and how many to girls?—Two to boys and two to girls.

14369. Then the full number was not awarded?—No.

14370. How do you explain the diminution in the number?—We could not find a sufficient number duly qualified.

14371. Was there a want of merit on the part of the candidates?—Yes.

14372. If the number of pupils in the school were much increased, of course there would be more competition for those fees, and the answering would be better?—Yes.

14373. Are applications made to you by employers to obtain apprentices educated in the school—is a preference shown by employers to apprentices who have received their education there?—Not when the fee was only £12; since that masters applied for apprentices, whom we did not think fit to receive.

14374. To what trades and occupations in general have the pupils in the school been apprenticed?—Tailors, shoemakers, and blacksmiths.

14375. Have you any means of knowing in general what has been their conduct and success in afterlife?—No settled means; we do hear occasionally.

14376. What have you heard, generally, as to their conduct and success?—Very good, in general; their success has been very good; in general, well behaved.

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14377. Are you aware whether any of the surplus funds at the disposal of the Governors have been applied in premiums for the general encouragement of agriculture and manufactures?—Yes.

14378. In what way?—In giving prizes in the North Fingal Agricultural Society; we also subscribed to the yard, and the expense of fitting up.

14379. Do they contribute to the funds of the Agricultural Society?—Not now.

14380. Did they?—They did at one time.

14381. Do you know when, and to what amount?—I think it was £10 or £20 a-year.

14382. Do you know the number of persons at present on the coal fund list?—About eighty.

14383. Eighty-three is the number returned. Do you know what was the number of persons on the coal list three years back?—The number was much larger.

14384. I believe 211—to what do you ascribe the diminution in the number, from 211 in 1852, to eighty-three?—The parents of the children who have ceased to attend the school have not, I should say, put in any other claims.

14385. Is there less occasion for the distribution of coal now in Swords than there was in 1852?—I think it would be just as useful now as ever it was.

14386. Do you know how the number on the list has been reduced from 211 to eighty-three?—I should say mainly from the fact that a great number of those people ceased to apply, from their being the parents of children who are not attending the school, and they did not put in any other independent claim.

14387. Do you think that any considerable number of names were actually removed from the coal list, in consequence of the children absenting themselves from the school?—I should say so.

14388. By whose authority were those names removed?—I should say by the authority of the deputy superintendent.

14389. Dr. *Andrews.*—What other books did you bring with you besides those you have produced?—All the school books used in the school—a copy of each.

14390. Produce all the books you have brought with you, and the papers, according to the summons you have received. Have you any book kept by yourself, containing an account of the expenditure?—Yes.

14391. Have you brought that with you?—No; I only keep my accounts from quarter to quarter.

14392. Do you not keep them entered in a book?—Yes.

14393. Where is that book?—I have it at home at my house.

14394. Why did you not bring it with you?—I have a large press full of documents transmitted to me, sealed papers, and books of various kinds.

14395. Would you not think that an account of your own expenditure, and the funds which were applied by yourself, or under your direction, was a document you should have brought?—I did not know it would have been required, or I should have brought it.

14396. What books do you keep?—I keep an apprentice book; I enter the names of all the apprentices, the instalments paid, the occupations, and any observations with regard to them.

14397. Is that a separate book?—It is.

14398. Was that book kept by your predecessor?—It was.

14399. It contains your predecessor's accounts as well as your own?—Yes.

14400. What other books do you keep?—A book in which I enter the moneys as they are applied day by day.

14401. Was that book also kept by your predecessor?—Yes; it has not been kept regularly by my predecessor—it was kept by Mr. Ormsby.

14402. Is that book here?—No.

14403. What other book do you keep?—I keep a book in which I enter a copy of the balance sheet, which I submit to the auditor. It sets forth the expenditure accruing for the coals, salaries and fees, and every thing else.

14404. Is that book here?—No.

14405. Is there any other book that you keep?—Yes; I keep another book in which I enter any correspondence with regard to the school, that may fall into my hands.

14406. Does that contain the correspondence of your predecessors?—It contains a good deal of Mr. Ormsby's correspondence; I think my immediate predecessor did not keep it.

14407. Do you keep any note of the children who attend the school?—Yes.

14408. [A book containing a return of the daily attendance is handed in.]

14409. Have you a general account of the coals purchased?—It is contained in the book before you.

14410. Have you the book containing a general account of the coals purchased, for it is "ordered that the books laid before the Board by the deputy superintendent, be employed for the use of the Swords school;" it then enumerates the apprentice book, register of the children admitted to the school, account of the daily attendance, account of the distribution of coals, and "number 6, general account of coals purchased." This book before me is marked number 5—what I am asking you about is number 6?—There is such a book—I do not keep it.

14411. Who keeps it?—Mr. Moffett.

14412. Is there such a book to your knowledge?—I think there is.

14413. Are you aware whether it is in court?—I am not aware.

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DUBLIN.

Borough School of Swords.

Rev. W. S. Kennedy.

14414. Number 7, an abstract of quarterly accounts?—Yes, it is just a copy of the balance sheet.

14415. Mr. *Hughes.*—Upon your appointment as deputy superintendent did you receive any information as to your duties?—Yes.

14416. From whom?—From my predecessor.

14417. Did you get a copy of the charter?—I did get a copy, which is to be found in that book.

14418. This book contains a copy of the charter?—Yes.

14419. Did you read it?—I did.

14420. You saw from the terms of the charter, that the object of the charity was a local one?—Yes.

14421. For the borough of Swords?—Yes.

14422. And you were, in fact, the superintendent over the administration of the charity?—Yes.

14423. Do you reside in Swords?—No.

14424. Did you ever reside in Swords?—Never.

14425. How often do you visit Swords?—I should say about once a fortnight; there are intervals at which I did not visit. I was away on leave for a month, and after that I was very ill for a couple of weeks, which made about six weeks altogether, during which I did not attend.

14426. You were on leave—leave from whom?—From the Archbishop of Dublin, not as from Swords school, but as from my parish.

14427. But had you permission from the governors of this establishment, in respect of which you received £70 a-year, to absent yourself. By the minutes of the 9th February, 1848, subscribed by the Archbishop, I find this—"It is ordered that such minutes of the Board as may be deemed requisite by the trustees, for the information of any inhabitant of Swords, respecting any of their orders, be entered in a separate book, and that the superintendent be authorized to show them from time to time, as occasion may require." You stated a while ago no such book was kept by you?—No.

14428. How far from the borough of Swords do you reside?—About three miles.

14429. In connexion with St. Dolough's?—Yes.

14430. Has any complaint been made to you or the governors respecting your non-residence?—Never.

14431. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have any of the governors visited the school since you were appointed deputy superintendent?—Yes, the local governor.

14432. Has the Lord Chancellor visited the school?—Not that I am aware of.

14433. Has the Archbishop of Dublin visited the school?—No.

14434. Has the Dean of St. Patrick's visited the school?—Not that I am aware of.

14435. Has the Provost of Trinity College?—I do not know.

14436. Not to your knowledge?—No.

14437. Who is the local governor?—Mr. Howard, vicar of Swords.

14438. Is he present?—I think not.

14439. Have you seen him here to day?—I have not seen him.

14440. Can you give me the date of the bye-laws?—I cannot.

14441. Have you any means of affording me that information?—I dare say I could find out that.

14442. I would be obliged to you to do so, I want to see the bye-laws under the charter. You say you were absent from the school for six weeks; who attended to the religious instruction of the boys during that period?—I should say the master of the school.

14443. Is the master of the school a clergyman?—No.

14444. You are paid, I understand, £70 a-year for such duties?—No.

14445. What are you paid for?—I am paid for attending to the distribution of the funds paying salaries, &c., superintending the coal list, and so on; and generally inspecting the school, and seeing that the secular education is according to the rules of the Board, and of course, amongst other things, seeing that a certain amount of religious instruction is given.

14446. Is it not part of your duty to attend the school in order to examine the boys in their religious instruction?—I think it is, not as a clergyman.

14447. But as deputy superintendent?—As deputy superintendent, in order to see that the education given by the master is such as the Board expect.

14448. Were the members of the Board aware you were absent from the Swords school for six weeks, and that during that time the boys did not receive any religious instruction?—They did receive religious instruction.

14449. From whom?—The master.

14450. Not from a clergyman?—Yes, they did.

14451. In the school?—I do not know. The Church of England curate of Swords gives them instruction.

14452. Was the Archbishop aware that the boys were left without religious instruction?—They were not left without religious instruction.

14453. Who gave the religious instruction during your absence?—The master of the school.

14454. The master of the school not being a clergyman?—Not being a clergyman.

14455. How long was Mr. Ormsby deputy superintendent?—I should say about five or six years; it will appear from the minute book.

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14456. Is the charter which you forwarded to Dr. Hancock the governing charter?—I should say so.

14457. Is there any other charter?—I do not think there is. I do not know of any other.

14458. Did you ever see any other charter?—No.

14459. How often do the governors meet?—Generally once a-quarter.

14460. Do you say that from your own knowledge, since your appointment?—No.

14461. Did the governors at any time since your appointment, in January, 1854, meet once a-quarter?—They did.

14462. Does the minute book contain a record of their meetings?—All the meetings except the last, which I have not yet transcribed from the rough minutes.

14463. I find the meetings recorded thus:—4th January, 1854; 12th July, 1854; 10th January, 1855; 18th July, 1855?—And the last is in October.

14464. These are half-yearly meetings, and it appears that in one instance only did the governors meet within the quarter?—Yes; there is a general rule that they meet once a-quarter.

14465. Where are the meetings of the Governors held?—Generally at the palace of the Archbishop of Dublin.

14466. When you say generally at the palace, what is the exception?—I find instances in the book in which they were held elsewhere.

14467. To your own knowledge were they ever held elsewhere?—I never attended at any other place. You will find they met at the Provost's house, and at the Lord Chancellor's.

14468. Have you been made the medium of forwarding complaints or memorials to the Board respecting the education at the school of Swords?—Yes.

14469. How many memorials or complaints were lodged with you for transmission?—I should say four or five.

14470. Did you transmit every memorial or complaint that was lodged with you to the Board?—I did.

14471. Without any exception?—Without any exception. At the same time there was one memorial which the Board did not receive. I produced it, but the Board would not receive it.

14472. What was the date of that memorial?—I think it was last June.

14473. Have you a copy of that memorial?—I think I have.

14474. Was that memorial from the inhabitants of Swords, or from an inhabitant?—It purported to be from certain Protestant inhabitants of Swords.

14475. Have you that memorial, or a copy of it?—I have, I think. It not being received by the Board, I did not transcribe it; but I have got the original document, I think.

14476. I do not find any notice, in the minutes, of that document having been presented to the Board?—They did not receive, they did not recognise it, for they had very good reason to believe some of the signatures were fictitious.

14477. You will have the kindness to let the Commissioners have a copy of that memorial. Did you hear the statement made that the funds have been misapplied in two instances: one in respect of emigration, and the other in respect of the purchase of land and houses?—Yes.

14478. Do you know of any instance in which funds were supplied for the purpose of enabling parties to emigrate?—I do.

14479. How many?—It was not during my time of office, but I know such was done. I think, in three or four instances, the fees to be given to apprentices were allowed to be devoted to the purpose of emigration.

14480. That is, given to intended apprentices, and allowed to be applied by them for emigration?—I do not exactly know how it was given; I rather think the deputy superintendent applied it himself. I do not think he gave it to the boys.

14481. Did any such thing occur since your appointment?—No.

14482. Did any such case occur in 1855?—No such case.

14483. And does the arrangement to which you have referred, as existing in your predecessor's time, appear by the minutes of the Board?—I think it does.

14484. Would you have the kindness to refer to it?—Under date the 7th July, 1852, it is ordered that persons who are named "be allowed £8 each (in lieu of apprentice fees) for the above purpose (to emigrate), whenever the deputy superintendent shall be satisfied that there are sufficient guarantees for the right expenditure of the money, and for the care of the children so emigrating on arriving at their destination."

14485. Do you know of any other similar instance recorded in the minute book?—Here is another under date 1st January, 1853. An application was read from Peter Dolan (who answered for his fee in May, 1851, and having been bound to his father, John Dolan, had already drawn £6, on account of his fee), praying that the balance, £6, might be advanced to him to enable him to emigrate. Resolved, that £5 be given him in lieu of the balance of his fee, on the same conditions as C. Bolland and others."

14486. In reference to the purchase of land or houses, do you know of any instance of the application of the funds of the charity for that purpose?—Yes.

14487. What is the instance?—Adjoining the garden of the physician paid by the Board, there was a wretched collection of hovels inhabited by the worst characters. It was complained of by the inhabitants of the town: in fact, the place was a perfect nuisance;

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DUBLIN.

Borough School of Swords.

Rev. W. S. Kennedy.

and an application had been made to take down the hovels, and the place was purchased by the Board.

14488. On whose property were such houses?—I forget the name of the owner.

14489. When did this transaction occur?—In the autumn of 1853, I think.

14490. What was the sum paid for the purchase of the land?—Sixty-five pounds.

14491. Who is now in possession of that land?—Dr. O'Grady.

14492. Is he the medical officer of the charity?—Yes.

14493. Were you deputy superintendent in 1852 and 1853?—No.

14494. Then you have no official knowledge of this transaction?—I have no personal knowledge.

14495. Is that matter connected with the purchase of Dr. O'Grady's holding mentioned in the minute-book?—Yes; the order, I think, is there—27th July, 1853.—"An application was made by Dr. O'Grady, soliciting the governors to purchase some cottages and premises belonging to Mrs. Elizabeth Brien, and add them to the grounds of the dispensary, with an undertaking on his part to pay five per cent. on the money so laid out, in addition to his present rent. Ordered—'That the Dean of St. Patrick's be requested to act as a sub-committee, to enter into negotiations with Mrs. Brien for carrying the proposition of Dr. O'Grady into effect.'"

14496. Mr. *Hughes.*—And it was carried into effect by the payment of about £65?—Yes; there is mention of it here in the book, 2nd November, 1853.—"The deputy superintendent reported that, with the Dean of St. Patrick's consent, according to the resolution of the Board of the 27th July, he had agreed with Mrs. Elizabeth Brien to purchase the house and premises contiguous to the dispensary for £65. Ordered—'That a cheque be given to the deputy superintendent for that amount, and that the sale be completed as soon as possible.'" I wish to state to the court that during my time of office I was the recognised medium of communication between the Board and the inhabitants of Swords; and that no communication was made to the Board through me from the Roman Catholics of Swords, with regard to the School; and that the children were withdrawn in 1853 without any reason being assigned at the time.

14497. Was there any printed paper posted, stating the reason?—Not sent to the Board.

14498. Did you ever see it?—I never saw it, nor ever heard of it till this instant.

14499. Never heard the cause of the withdrawal of the children?—I heard the cause of the withdrawal; but I never heard of the printed paper.

14500. You have no doubt as to the cause of the withdrawal?—I have very great doubt.

14501. What do you believe to be the cause?—I believe the real reason of the withdrawal of the children was, that the Roman Catholics had not themselves the disposal of their own portion of the funds.

14502. And not because of the use of the Scriptures in the school?—I should say not.

14503. *Chairman.*—Have you any other observations to make?—No, my Lord, except you would allow me to state my reasons for saying I do not believe the reading of the Scriptures in the school was the real cause. My reasons are simply these: while the Scriptures were read in the school the Roman Catholic children were in attendance for upwards of thirty years.

14504. Mr. *Hughes.*—Without objection?—There were objections. The Roman Catholic priest of the parish attended and visited the schools with seeming approbation.

14505. What was his name?—The Rev. James Carey.

14506. Are you stating this of your own knowledge?—I never saw him in the school; but I am stating it on the authority of the master, who saw him there. And also, when the children were withdrawn from the infant school they were not withdrawn from the other schools, although in the other schools the Scriptures were read as well; and also, in many of those memorials that were presented the reading of the Scriptures was not made the chief objection; and that in all the memorials I have ever seen they have mixed up with that objection several other objections on which they seemed to lay just as great a stress.

14507. Does not that objection occur in every memorial of complaint?—No.

14508. In what one does it not occur?—If I recollect aright, in the memorial presented in 1848, at least in the copy I have of it. In the first instance, they request that a Roman Catholic master should be appointed, that the number of apprentice fees should be increased, and also that the Scripture extracts used by the National Board should be substituted for the Authorized Version. They did not object to the reading of the Scriptures; but only to the reading of the Authorized Version of the Scriptures.

14509. [*Secretary.*—In the memorial dated 28th May, 1842, there is this statement:—"That the Roman Catholic children attending the school of Swords are required to read as a class-book the Authorized (Protestant) Version of the Scriptures. That in the regulations for the government of the school, revised by the governors at their meeting of the 1st of June, 1821, the use of the Scriptures as a class-book is not ordered. That, however, it is the practice of the school to use the Scriptures as a class-book; and that your memorialists presume it is contrary to the authority of the governors. That the Roman Catholics are more than three-fourths of the population of the town, and that they entertain a conscientious objection to the use of the Sacred Scriptures as a class-book; that their objection is further increased by the children being compelled to read the Scriptures in a version not approved of by their church. That the practice referred to prevents the school from being so generally useful as memorialists are convinced the Governors would desire. Your

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memorialists respectfully submit that it is not under such circumstances, or with such feelings in the minds of those whose children attend the school that education can be conferred with all its attendant advantages. That, impressed with these convictions, your memorialists pray that the governors may order that the Sacred Scriptures may be discontinued as a class-book for the Roman Catholic children."]

14510. I do not think that memorial has ever been properly identified; I have the original.

14511. Produce it?—I do not think the memorial has been identified here with the memorial actually presented. There is one very good reason why it has not been so: the Archbishop objected to receive the memorial as contemplating changes without the province of the Board; and yet he has sanctioned himself, lately, those very changes which, it is mentioned in one of the documents, he said were without the province of the Board. He could never, therefore, have thought them without the province of the Board.

14512. When you say "lately" give the date of the change sanctioned by the Archbishop? —The 10th of October, 1855. In the memorial presented by the Rev. James Carey—a memorial presented in 1824, which you will find in this minute book—he says he has given reluctant consent to the reading of the Scriptures.

14513. Mr. *Stephens.*—In what book is that?—In the minute book.

14514. Will you point it out?—"Thursday, July 15, 1824. At a meeting of the Governors of the Swords Charities held this day at the chambers of the Lord Chancellor, in the Four Courts. Present:—the Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Dean of St. Patrick's, and the Provost, Governors, &c. [The following memorial from the Rev. James Carey, Parish Priest of Swords, was read]:—

"To the RIGHT HON., the MOST REV., RIGHT REV., &c., &c., GOVERNORS of the SWORDS SCHOOL, the Memorial of the REV. JAMES CAREY, P.P. of Swords,

"HUMBLY SHOWETH,—That memorialist has recently discovered that the Psalter, as at present made use of in Swords school, contains a considerable part of the Protestant catechism, and, therefore, an unfit book for the Catholic children. That memorialist has hitherto given a reluctant assent to the Bible being read as a school-book by the Catholic children, but puts it to the justice and honour of the governors that, as the Catholic children who frequent the school have an equal right with Protestants, such books only should be read in the school as their pastor can approve of; and since the school receives no aid (nor, indeed, requires any) from the Kildare-street Society, the reading of the Bible may be dispensed with. Memorialist humbly submits that other moral books may be substituted; and memorialist will ever pray.

"Swords, 23rd June, 1824."

"Resolved—That the Rev. James Carey, of Swords, be informed by the Secretary that, on considering the subject of his memorial, they are of opinion that the Psalter for the use of the Roman Catholic children of Swords school should be confined simply to the collection of the psalms, and that they have given the necessary directions for this purpose.

"Resolved—That they do not deem it expedient to make any other alterations in the usages of the school."

14515. I should say that shows distinctly the existence of a consent, at one time, to the reading of the Scriptures, and that the Board never found sufficient reasons for so altering the constitution of the school as to render it distasteful to the Protestants of Swords.

14516. Mr. *Hughes.*—Have the kindness to state how that memorial of 1848 was received by the Board?—I cannot state it.

14517. You can just state it as well as you did about the receipt of the memorial of 1824. Look to your minute book, under date 1848: does that one purport to be signed by the same Rev. Mr. Carey?—The Rev. James Carey.

14518. Have the kindness to look to July, 1848?—Yes; it is mentioned, Sept. 6, 1848.

14519. Is there a copy of the memorial?—There is not. The minute says—"A memorial having been received from the Rev. James Carey, on behalf of certain inhabitants of Swords, praying—

"1. That Roman Catholic teachers be appointed;

"2. That the number of apprentices be increased;

"3. That the Extracts, as used in the national school, be substituted for the New Testament;

"Ordered—That the superintendent prepare a reply to the memorial, and lay it before the members of the Board for their approval, previous to its being forwarded to the Rev. Mr. Carey."

14520. That is a minute of the Board, prepared by its own superintendent; that is not a copy of the memorial.

14521. [*Secretary.*—The memorial of 1842, that was presented to the Archbishop of Dublin, is mentioned here as having been received by the Board.]

14522. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you file all the memorials which you receive?—Yes.

14523. Then I suppose there is in your possession a file of the memorials received by you and your predecessors?—No. I filed all the memorials I got, but I am not so sure I have all the memorials that were ever presented.

14524. Have you any?—I have several.

14525. Will you be so kind as to bring them the next time you come here?

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DUBLIN.

Borough School of Swords.

Rev. W. S. Kennedy.

14526. [*Secretary.*—I read the following passage from the minute book:—"At a meeting of the Governors of Swords school, held at the Palace, Dublin, May 16th, 1842. Present:—The Archbishop of Dublin in the chair; Lord Bishop of Kildare; the Rev. the Provost; Hon. and Rev. F. Howard; Rev. J. Homan, D.S. Memorial from certain inhabitants of Swords brought before the Board by deputy superintendent.

"Ordered—That the answer given by the Archbishop be adopted by the Board, namely—'That the subject is one which he cannot bring before the Board of Governors; not on the ground that what is asked for is unreasonable (for upon that his Grace gives no opinion), but because such fundamental changes as the memorial contemplates lie quite out of the province of the Board, as, in fact, upon very little reflection, will be obvious to the memorialists.'"]

14527. Mr. *Hughes.*—Now read the memorial of 1848, which is before us.

14528. [*Secretary.*—I read the following paragraph from the memorial dated 21st July, 1848:—"Your memorialists would respectfully direct your attention to the fact that nine-tenths of the children who frequent the borough school of Swords are Roman Catholics, and that we entertain a conscientious objection to the reading of the Sacred Scriptures by the children of our communion in the said school, as a class-book, without note or comment; and beg to recommend that the Extracts from the Holy Bible, as used in the schools under the Board of National Education, be substituted in lieu thereof."]

14529. It is quite evident, from the minute, that is the impression the memorial left on their minds.

14530. It is the contents of the memorial we are to be guided by, and not the construction of the minutes?—I should say that cannot be the memorial presented. I do not see how any person could draw those conclusions from the memorial. I do not think that memorial has been identified.

14531. If that turned out to be the memorial, what would be your opinion of the minutes?—If that is so, I should say this was not a fair abstract on the minutes.

Mr. Thos. Moffett.

Mr. *Thomas Moffett* sworn and examined.

14532. *Chairman.*—Are you master of the Swords borough school?—I am, my Lord.

14533. When were you appointed?—In 1818.

14534. Were you then appointed to the same situation you hold at present?—I was.

14535. Had you been master of any school before?—No, my Lord.

14536. How many boys attended the school at the time of your appointment?—It was broken up some time before my appointment, in consequence of the death of the previous master. They recommenced when I went there. There were 120 or 130 boys, and the same number of girls.

14537. How many boys are at present in attendance?—Seventeen in the boys' school.

14538. Are they all Protestants?—They are.

14539. When is the school inspected?—Mr. Kennedy has been there three times latterly.

14540. Is it inspected by any person besides Mr. Kennedy?—I think not. Mr. Howard occasionally walks through it.

14541. Do you make any reports to the Board?—I make none.

14542. Is a report made by Mr. Kennedy?—The report is always made by the superintendent.

14543. How often?—Every time he goes to the school he ought to report.

14544. Does he enter his visits in a report-book?—No; the last three he did not; nor, in fact, has he entered his visits regularly.

14545. Does he examine the boys when he visits the school?—He does, sometimes.

14546. In what?—In arithmetic and reading.

14547. Has he expressed himself satisfied or otherwise with the progress made by the boys?—I think he has.

14548. Does he examine them in catechism?—Not in catechism; but they are examined by the curate of the parish.

14549. How often?—Every Saturday.

14550. Does Mr. Kennedy examine them in Scripture?—I believe he does.

14551. Are you present yourself during the examination?—I am in the school, engaged with the pupils myself.

14552. Do you not hear the examination?—I do not.

14553. Do you know whether the boys are examined by Mr. Kennedy in Scripture or not?—I think they are.

14554. You do not know it as a fact?—No.

14555. How are the pupils admitted to the school?—By a recommendation from the Vicar of Swords, or the curate, or the Rev. Mr. Kennedy.

14556. What education do you give to the boys in your school?—Reading, writing, arithmetic, a smattering of grammar, and geography.

14557. Do you teach any geometry to the older boys?—There is one boy I teach.

14558. Do you receive any extra pay for that boy?—None.

14559. What is your salary?—Sixty pounds.

14560. Do you receive any other emoluments?—Ten guineas, I think, for a servant. I also have a field worth £8; and as coal distributer, I receive £10, and coals for myself.

14561. What is the value of the coals you receive?—I should think about £10.

14562. Mr. *Stephens.*—You have returned to the Commissioners that your salary is £60 a-year, and that your other emoluments are £39 14*s.* 6*d.*?—About that.

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14563. How do you make it up?—£60 salary, ten guineas for servant, £8 for land, £10 for coals.

14564. Making in the aggregate £88 10*s.*, instead of £99 14*s.* 6*d.*?—I think they allow two guineas for brushes and mops.

Rev. Mr. *Kennedy* further examined.

Rev. W. S. Kennedy.

14565. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you make this return? [A return is shown to witness.]—I did.

14566. How do you make up £99 14*s.* 6*d.*?—I estimated the value of his apartments and of his allowance of coal.

Mr. *Thomas Moffett* further examined.

Mr. Thos. Moffett.

14567. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What are the school hours?—From ten in the morning till three in the afternoon.

14568. Is any interval allowed for recreation?—None.

14569. Is there any playground?—None, but the garden in front.

14570. Do you spend the whole of that time yourself in teaching?—Generally I do.

14571. Do you spend the whole time?—Not the whole time. I occasionally come into town on business.

14572. Do you ever absent yourself from the school during school-hours?—No, unless I have very particular business to transact; and, in general, I am there at school-hours.

14573. Do you report your absence on those occasions in a daily report-book?—If I want a day's absence I report it to Mr. Kennedy; but I am seldom at any time more than half an hour absent.

14574. Does the assistant spend the whole time from ten till three in the schoolroom?—He does. He may occasionally go to the garden, but he is generally present.

14575. Is he occupied the whole of that time in teaching?—He is, I think.

14576. You only think so?—I see him at it.

14577. Are both you and the assistant constantly occupied from ten till three in teaching the pupils?—I am, and he is there at the same time; he is a long distance from me.

14578. How does it happen that he is at a considerable distance from you?—The room is long, and I sit near the door with the small pupils.

14579. The total number of boys at present in attendance is seventeen?—Seventeen.

14580. How many of those boys are taught by you?—There are ten taught by me.

14581. Do you find that the boys being now so few in number, and having so much of your time devoted to them, they are making very rapid progress in their studies?—I find that those boys I am over have made rapid progress.

14582. How long have they been in the school?—Not long; the last few years at the outside.

14583. What progress has been made by the boy who is most advanced?—He is reading, cyphering, and beginning to write.

14584. Only beginning to write?—No more, he is very young.

14585. I saw the writing of several boys, but you say the most advanced boy is only beginning to write?—No; the advanced boy in my division.

14586. Do you give the first class, the most advanced boys, to the assistant?—I do.

14587. For what reason?—He took it when Mr. Ormsby brought him there, and I left him so since.

14588. You gave the most advanced part of the instruction into the hands of your assistant?—Yes.

14589. Can you tell how far advanced the pupils are in the assistant's class?—In practice.

14590. Do you think the boys in that class ought to be able to answer such a question as this:—"If a herring and a-half cost 1½*d.*, what would a dozen cost"?—I think some of them would.

14591. Some of them might, not all?—Not all.

14592. Would you believe it if you were told that no boy in the class was able to answer the question?—I could.

14593. And those are the most advanced boys. Those are the pupils whom you hand over to the assistant to receive the most advanced instruction—are they?—They are.

14594. Are you aware of the instruction that they receive in the English language?—They receive some instruction in English Grammar.

14595. Out of what book are they taught?—Murray's Grammar.

14596. Do you think that the boys most advanced in English grammar are able to distinguish the different parts of speech?—I think some of them ought.

14597. Some of them—how long have they been receiving instruction in grammar?—Not more than about a year, and their attendance is very irregular.

14598. Do you think half of them could distinguish the different parts of speech?—I think they ought.

14599. I do not ask whether they ought—do you think they are able?—Perhaps two of them would.

14600. Do you never examine those pupils yourself for the purpose of seeing what proficiency they make under the care of the assistant, or do you wholly delegate the care of them to others?—I delegated it to him latterly.

14601. How long is it since you examined that class?—I have not examined it for twelve months.

14602. Did you examine it within the last two years?—I did.

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DUBLIN.

Borough School of Swords.

Mr. Thos. Moffett.

14603. How often?—Not often.

14604. How often?—I could not say; more than three or four times.

14605. Within two years?—Yes.

14606. What progress have the boys in the assistant's class made in writing?—I consider their writing is rather inferior.

14607. How do you account for the fact that no copy-books could be produced when I asked to see them the other day?—They had a certain class of copy-books in which they persevered in practising some form of bookkeeping.

14608. What do you mean—do you mean to say that the pupils learn bookkeeping, and write no regular copies from head lines?—They were made do so by the late superintendent.

14609. How long is it since the boys have written regular copies from engraved, or other head lines?—About two months, I think.

14610. Are the boys who thus dispense with copy-books able to write tolerably well? They are not.

14611. Then, do you approve of this system of letting them write imaginary ledgers, instead of ordinary copies from engraved pieces?—No.

14612. Are you not head master of the school?—I am.

14613. Are you not responsible for the system of instruction. You disapprove of this system of teaching writing. Have you reported the nature of the system to the superintendent?—Not in that particular. I have not.

14614. Was he aware of the mode in which boys were taught writing?—He asked me.

14615. Was he aware they were not in the habit of writing from head lines?—He was not.

14616. You were?—I was.

14617. And you disapprove of this?—I practice them in writing on the slates.

14618. But those are boys sufficiently advanced to write with pen and ink on paper?—Yes, they are.

14619. No copy-books were shown to me when I asked to see them the other day. What had become of the copy-books they were in the habit of writing previously?—According as they were written out I disposed of them.

14620. You sold them?—I did.

14621. To what purpose did you apply the proceeds?—I kept it myself.

14622. Do you suppose that practice is known to, and approved of by, the superintendent?—I never consulted him on it. Formerly I consulted the superintendent when the copies accumulated with me, and he desired me to dispose of them.

14623. Mr. *Stephens.*—Who did that?—The Rev. Mr. Chamley.

14624. When?—About twenty years ago.

14625. Is he alive?—He is not.

14626. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Have you continued ever since to dispose of the copy-books. Do not you think it would be desirable to keep the copy-books of the boys for some time in order to see what progress they were making?—I think it would.

14627. Has it only occurred to you now for the first time?—No.

14628. If it occurred to you before, why did you not keep the copy-books for this purpose?—I had copy-books which I could not lay my hand on.

14629. You told me they had been disposed of?—Not all.

14630. You did not tell me there were any that remained undisposed of?—No, I did not.

14631. Did you not tell me they had been disposed of, and that the proceeds had been applied to a particular purpose?—In general they were disposed of.

14632. Did you say to me they were "in general" disposed of, or did you say they were disposed of?—I believe I did not make use of the word.

14633. You have stated now that you applied the proceeds to your own use?—Yes.

14634. What answer did you give me when I asked you the same question in the school, the other day?—I do not recollect.

14635. Did you give me any answer to that question?—I do not think I did.

14636. Mr. *Stephens.*—How many copy-books have you at the present moment in your possession?—I should think I have at least a score of them.

14637. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Have any of the proceeds arising from the sale of the waste paper of the school been applied to the purchase of pencils or other school requisites?—None.

14638. Never?—Never.

14639. Does the religious instruction devolve upon you in the absence of the superintendent?—And also upon the assistant.

14640. Who takes the chief share in the religious instruction of the pupils in the absence of the superintendent?—I instruct my pupils in the Testament, and the assistant does the same with his.

14641. Inform the Commissioners of the nature of the religious instruction you and the assistant give?—It is very slight, the instruction they get; it is merely asking questions on geography—the situation of places mentioned in the Testament. The assistant does much the same; he also makes use of Mr. Ormsby's book.

14642. Do you make use of Mr. Ormsby's book?—I do.

14643. Do you give instruction in Scripture independently of Mr. Ormsby's book?—I do.

14644. How do you act when using Mr. Ormsby's book, if a boy is unable to answer the question you ask?—I explain it to him.

14645. You do not allow the question to remain unanswered—you give your own answer?—I explain it to them.

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14646. Do you supply an answer to the question yourself?—I do.

14647. And if an incorrect answer is given, you furnish what you suppose to be the right one?—I do.

14648. Have any new books been introduced into the school of late?—I believe not.

14649. Have you a list with you of the books in use in the school, and of the number of boys reading each?—We use the national school books.

14650. Do you use any others: have you a list of the books now in use in the school?—No. They are all sent down to us in large parcels; each boy reading may have a copy of the Second, Third, or First Class Book.

14651. The First, Second, and Third Class Books published by the Commissioners of National Education are the school-books used in the borough school of Swords?—They are.

14652. Mention what others?—The Fourth Class Book is sometimes used.

14653. Are all the books published by the National Board made use of in your school?—They are—except the New Testament. The Fourth Book—as far as we have gone, the children are not capable of reading the Fourth Book.

14654. But, with the exception of the Fourth Book, all the other books published by the National Board are made use of in the school?—They are.

14655. Is their English Grammar in use in the school?—It is.

14656. Is the "Spelling Book Superseded" in use in the school?—It is.

14657. Is the Treatise on Mensuration in use in the school?—It is not.

14658. Has it ever been in use in the school?—It has.

14659. You have no boy sufficiently advanced now to learn it?—No.

14660. Who selects the books to be used in the school?—I, in general, apply to the superintendent for what is required.

14661. Do you recommend the books that are to be used?—I do.

14662. You apply for what you think desirable?—Yes.

14663. And does the superintendent exercise a discretion in granting or withholding the books for which you apply?—He in general grants them.

14664. Has he ever refused to supply any of the books you asked for?—No.

14665. Is the school adequately supplied with books and other school requisites?—It is.

14666. Maps and soforth?—Yes.

14667. Is there any lending library for the use of the boys?—There is a lending library, but it has not been kept up.

14668. What do you mean by not kept up?—New books have not been supplied.

14669. How was this lending library originally established?—Originally £5 was laid out in some cheap repository in Sackville-street, or something of that sort.

14670. How long is it since any grant has been made for the benefit of the library?—I do not know.

14671. Has it been made within the last year?—I believe not.

14672. Two years?—I should think not.

14673. Three years?—Perhaps about that.

14674. Have you the care of the library?—I have not.

14675. Who has the care of it?—The care of it is taken by the assistant teacher up-stairs.

14676. One of the female teachers?—Yes.

14677. Does she receive any payment for taking charge of it?—No.

14678. Can you tell us what use is made of this library?—The books are lent occasionally to people who apply for them—the inhabitants of Swords; and occasionally policemen get them.

14679. Do the boys of the school ever borrow them?—I think they do, and the girls too.

14680. Do you know, of your own knowledge, whether they do or not?—I have seen the books with the boys and girls.

14681. Is any register kept, showing what books are borrowed, and by whom?—I believe there is.

14682. You do not know whether there is or not?—I do not.

14683. Who keeps the register?—The same person who has care of the books.

14684. But you are sure there is such a register?—I think there is; I had such a one when they were in my care.

14685. When did you give up the care of that book, and of the library?—I think seven or eight years ago.

14686. Why did you give it up?—I did not give it up for any particular reason. I believe Mr. Ormsby thought the other person had more time for it than I had.

14687. Do you not think that a lending library is a useful auxiliary in the education of boys?—I do.

14688. And do you not think you ought to encourage the boys to make use of the lending library—those who are able to read?—Yes.

14689. Mr. *Stephens*.—How many books have been lent since the 1st of last January?—I do not know.

14690. Have there been five books lent?—I could not say; I never look after it at all.

14691. How many books are in the library?—I do not know; but there were about 200.

14692. What was the reason you gave up the custody of this library; was it in consequence of your other labours?—No, it was not; Mr. Ormsby thought this person would probably mind it better than I did.

14693. Why?—Some of the books went astray, and were injured.

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DUBLIN.

Borough School of Swords.

Mr. Thos. Moffett.

14694. How many went astray?—I cannot say.

14695. A large number?—There may be a large number injured, as children always will injure them.

14696. Then, in point of fact, you were removed from the office of librarian because you neglected your duty: you had been guilty of negligence?—No; I do not think it was for that; the books were injured.

14697. Did not the superintendent say you had been negligent in the discharge of your duty, in respect of the care of the books?—He did not.

14698. Did he make any complaint?—I did not hear of any.

14699. We may take it as a fact that, during the time you had the custody of those books, numbers of them were damaged, and some went astray?—Exactly so.

14700. And you were removed by the superintendent?—I cannot say I was removed.

14701. Well, a person was appointed to succeed you in the office of librarian: that is a fact, is it not?—That is the fact.

14702. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What punishments are resorted to in the school?—A slap on the hand with a small cane.

14703. Is that frequently resorted to?—It is not.

14704. Are the boys ever flogged?—They are not.

14705. Never?—If flogging is stripping them, they are not.

14706. Or beaten on the back?—No.

14707. Have they ever been beaten on the back?—I daresay they were. I beat them myself on the back.

14708. When?—Many years ago.

14709. How long is it since you beat a boy on the back in the school?—I suppose twenty years ago.

14710. You swear that that was the last time you beat a boy on the back in the school?—I will not swear it; it might occur very often.

14711. I ask you when you last punished a boy in that manner?—I cannot say.

14712. Did you within the last year?—I did not.

14713. Within the last two years?—I do not recollect.

14714. Your recollection can hardly be so imperfect as that you cannot recollect whether you beat them on the back within the last two years?—The boys are small.

14715. That does not make any difference: did you inflict such punishment within the last two years?—I do not think I did.

14716. Did you?—I might.

14717. Did you or did you not?—I did not, to my knowledge.

14718. Could you inflict it without your knowledge?—Indeed a person attending to a school might forget a thing of that sort.

14719. Did you do it within the last three years?—I might, but I cannot say.

14720. You do not seem to have a very distinct recollection as to what you do in the school; but perhaps you will be able to remember this, whether, when you did inflict punishments of this kind, you recorded them in a report-book, for the information of the local governors or the superintendent?—I did not.

14721. Did you ever make any verbal report of inflicting such corporal punishment?—I do not think I ever did.

14722. Did you ever say any thing to the superintendent or local governor with respect to the corporal punishment?—I might, without punishing a boy. I, in general, complain to the superintendent.

14723. Do you state that you have reported such punishments to the superintendent?—I have not reported punishments; but when a boy would deserve greater punishment than I would be inclined to give, I reported him to the superintendent and others.

14724. Who are the others?—The Vicar of Swords.

14725. Does the superintendent ask you any questions relative to the infliction of punishment in the school when he visits?—He does not.

14726. Never?—Never.

14727. Did you ever receive any directions from the superintendent or local governors, or from any person in authority over you, to make entries of punishments in the report-book?—Never.

14728. Or to notify to any one in authority the infliction of any punishment?—Never.

14729. The infliction of punishment has been left to your uncontrolled discretion?—It has.

14730. Had you ever a boy in the school, since you became master, of the name of James Carey?—I had.

14731. Was he ever punished by you?—I believe he was.

14732. State for what and how?—I do not know for what.

14733. As you have forgotten for what you punished him, you may not remember either how he was punished: can you remember how he was punished?—I cannot.

14734. Was he ever stripped?—I do not know.

14735. How long is it since James Carey was a pupil in this school?—Four or five years, I think.

14736. Can you state positively how long it is since he has been in the school?—I cannot.

14737. Was James Carey ever stripped by you for the purpose of punishment?—I do not recollect.

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DUBLIN.

Borough School of Swords.

Mr. Thos. Moffett.

14738. You could not swear it was never done?—I could not swear it was never done.

14739. Did you not swear just now that no boy was ever stripped for the purpose of punishment in the school?—Boys were stripped in the school.

14740. Did you not swear just now boys were never stripped for the purpose of punishment in the school?—I stripped boys in the school and punished them, by order of the clergyman there, many years ago.

14741. Did you not swear just now that boys were never stripped in the school?—I meant latterly.

14742. What do you mean by latterly?—Within the last few years.

14743. What do you mean by few years?—Seven or eight.

14744. Did I ask whether they had been punished within the last few years, or did I ask whether they had ever been punished?—Were they ever stripped?

14745. And what was your reply to that question?—That they were not.

14746. And now you swear they have been stripped?—They were stripped.

14747. Now, I will come to the case of this particular boy: I will ask you, now that your recollection of stripping appears to have been refreshed a little, whether James Carey was ever stripped for the purpose of punishment?—I do not recollect.

14748. When boys have been stripped for punishment, have they ever been put upon other boys' backs to receive a flogging?—They have.

14749. Can you remember whether this boy was ever first stripped, and then put on another boy's back to receive a flogging?—I do not remember.

14750. Mr. *Stephens.*—Will you swear he was not?—I will not.

14751. Did you not swear just now no boy was flogged in the school during the last eighteen or twenty years?—I do not think I did.

14752. [By direction of the Commissioners, the short-hand writer read the evidence in page 790 of the witness as to the infliction of punishment upon pupils in the school.]

14753. Are these answers true or false?—I think there must be some latitude taken with them; the boys are not stripped.

14754. Are they flogged?—They may get a stroke on the shoulders.

14755. One stroke?—One or two.

14756. No more?—Seldom.

14757. How often do you give them more than two strokes?—I do not think I give them at all.

14758. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Is it twenty years since you beat a boy on the back?—Not on the back. Boys have been stripped, but they are not at present, nor for some time.

James Carey sworn and examined.

James Carey.

14759. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—When were you a pupil in the borough free school?—About three or four years ago.

14760. Can you in any way recall to your recollection the time about which you left the school?—About three years ago. I was one of the very last boys left; I was in it the last day the Catholics were in it.

14761. Was that in 1853?—Yes.

14762. Were you ever subjected to punishment of any kind in that school?—I was.

14763. Were you often punished?—Yes.

14764. In what way were you punished?—I was flogged once by Mr. Moffett. Mr. Bryson often beat me with a cutting-whip, and these little whips with rod handles.

14765. For what were you flogged with the horsewhip?—Is it by Mr. Bryson?

14766. Yes?—Sometimes for not having my lessons, and for staying out too long.

14767. Was it for lying?—No.

14768. Was it for swearing?—No.

14769. Was it for using improper language?—No.

14770. Was it for stealing?—No.

14771. You swear you were never punished for any of these things?—Yes.

14772. The punishments you received were for staying away from school?—Staying out too long.

14773. In the playground or the yard?—Yes.

14774. And for not having your lessons prepared?—Sometimes.

14775. Were you ever stripped and flogged?—I was stripped, and put upon a boy's back.

14776. How often?—Once.

14777. You were stripped by Mr. Moffett, and then put upon the boy's back, and flogged?—Yes.

14778. With what?—Whip-cord.

14779. Was it in the presence of the schoolboys in the schoolroom?—Yes.

14780. Did you see any boys flogged in the same manner?—I held up a couple myself.

14781. How long before you left the school did this take place?—About two years.

14782. What were you flogged for by Mr. Moffett?—I cannot exactly remember.

14783. You say you saw other boys punished in the same manner?—Yes; I held them up myself. I was a monitor over a class.

14784. Was it the duty of monitors to hold up other boys to be flogged?—Mr. Moffett made us.

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DUBLIN.

Borough School of Swords.

James Carey.

14785. Did you see other boys flogged besides yourself?—I did.

14786. Do you remember the names?—The boys I held up myself: one was Charles Beahan, and the other was Christy Hart.

14787. Mr. *Stephens.*—When were they flogged?—Two years before I left the school.

14788. That was in 1851?—Yes.

14789. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Did you ever see any other boys flogged?—I did.

14790. Did you see two or three others?—I did not hold them up, nor was I over them.

14791. How many boys did you see flogged in the school?—A good many.

14792. Stripped?—Yes.

14793. Mr. *Hughes.*—And by Mr. Moffett?—Yes.

14794. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What do you mean by a good many?—Two or three more.

14795. Mr. *Stephens.*—How long were you at Mr. Moffett's school?—Three or four years.

14796. How many boys did you see, during that time, flogged?—About five boys altogether.

14797. And yourself?—Yes, I was flogged myself.

14798. Were those five boys stripped and then flogged?—Yes.

14799. Were they flogged before the other boys?—Yes.

14800. By Mr. Moffett?—Yes, by Mr. Moffett. Another boy was taken up, named Morgan; he was going to be flogged, and he got hold of their legs, and Mr. Moffett lashed him.

14801. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Were any boys ever stripped, and then flogged by Mr. Bryson?—No.

14802. Have you seen boys beaten on the back without being stripped?—Yes.

14803. Often?—Very often.

14804. What do you mean by very often?—Mostly every day.

14805. Was that during the whole time you were a pupil in the school?—Yes.

14806. Now, recollect yourself; did you, almost every day, see boys beaten with a cane or a whip on the back?—Any day Mr. Bryson would be in the school he would beat the boys.

14807. Did Mr. Bryson resort more frequently to punishment of that kind than Mr. Moffett?—Yes.

14808. Was Mr. Moffett present when punishment of this kind was inflicted by Mr. Bryson?—Sometimes.

14809. Was any boy ever beaten or flogged in the school in the presence of the superintendent?—Not that I remember.

14810. Or in the presence of the local governor?—When he came in there was silence.

14811. When the superintendent or local governor came in there was silence?—Yes.

14812. What do you mean?—There would be more silence than at any other time.

14813. Who were silent?—The boys.

Mr. Thos. Moffett.

Mr. *Thomas Moffett* further examined.

14814. Mr. *Stephens.*—You have heard the evidence of the boy Carey; do you wish the Commissioners to put any question to him for you?—I do not. I might ask here how he left the school the last day he was in it.

14815. That has nothing to say to the question?—Ask him did he call me out of my name that day.

14816. Do you deny having flogged that boy?—I do not recollect.

14817. *Chairman.*—Is the Rev. Mr. Howard present?—[No answer.]

14818. The Commissioners adjourn this inquiry to twelve o'clock on Thursday next. We require all the witnesses in the Swords case to attend on that day, and to bring all books, papers, and documents relating to the school.

14819. Mr. *Stephens.*—Mr. Kennedy, we require the books of the Rev. Mr. Ormsby, and the Rev. Mr. M'Donnell, copies of the bye-laws, and all the original memorials.

14820. Dr. *Andrews.*—It would be desirable you should produce the original rules of 1847—the document actually signed by the Governors; also, the books as to which I inquired, and which were handed down to you.

14821. Mr. *Stephens.*—I want the bye-laws of 1821; you had better bring all your books.

14822. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners require the attendance of Mr. Bryson.

Industrial Training Schools—Education of the Middle Classes.

T. Kennedy, M.P.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOLS—EDUCATION OF THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

Tristram Kennedy, M.P., sworn and examined.

14823. I wish to hand in a pamphlet entitled, "On the Industrial Training Institutions of Belgium, and on the possibility of organizing an analogous system in connexion with the National Schools of Ireland, by Tristram Kennedy, M.P., and William K. Sullivan, Professor of Chemistry to the Museum of Irish Industry." An account is given in that of the industrial training institutions of Belgium; and the suggestions I am prepared to offer are contained in it. I hand it in, as the subject may come within the province of the Commissioners.

14824. *Chairman.*—Is there any further information you would wish to give the Commissioners?—I am also prepared to offer a few suggestions with reference to the education of the middle classes. I have reduced them to writing. The paper contains

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more the opinions of various persons with whom I have conversed relative to the defects in the present educational system.

14825. Does it contain your own views?—Those are the conclusions I have come to after consideration with many persons as to the education of the country. The subject which, personally, I am deeply interested in is the industrial education of the lower classes. With your permission I will read these few suggestions:—"Previously to the institution of the national schools several local seminaries existed in the country or rural districts, and were supported by pupils, comprising the sons of the smaller gentry, but principally, and in greater number, of the sons of the better class of *occupying* farmers, the latter of whom did not hesitate to avail themselves of the national schools on their establishment; and upon their withdrawal the small gentry were unable by themselves to provide adequate remuneration for the private teachers, whose schools became, in most instances, extinct. Thus one of the incidents of the national system of education was the infliction of a privation upon the smaller gentry, who were thereby deprived of an educational resource which they had previously enjoyed.

"The subsequent institution of the Queen's Colleges rendered this privation the more severe, as an exact system of collegiate instruction was provided for the provinces at the very time they were deprived of the benefit of local preparatory schools.

"It is manifest that the colleges have had (among other difficulties) to contend with the paucity of such preparatory schools, to the want of which may also be ascribed, in some measure, the gradual diminution of the number entering Trinity College, Dublin, where, residence not being insisted upon, numbers graduated by passing quarterly examinations to whom knowledge had been imparted in the local seminaries alone.

"In Ireland there are ascertained to be 242 towns, the population of which exceed 1,000 each town, in many of which there are great numbers of small shopkeepers and other inhabitants who, unable to support a private school, affording advantages equal to the national system, are reluctant to incur the odium and discredit incident to sending their children to schools ostensibly instituted for the education of the poor.

"The specific remedy for the supply of a desideratum thus extensively felt will be the establishment of preparatory schools, deriving support partly from public funds and partly from a liberal contribution of fees suitable to the means of, and payable by, the pupils.

"How far the existing endowments can be rendered available for the purpose will be matter of consideration; but certain it is, unless some provision shall be made for the more exact education of the middle classes in this country, the result will be that the sons of operatives will have acquired a higher amount of knowledge, and the collegiate institutions will be rendered comparatively ineffective for the purposes they were intended to accomplish.

"The political results of the present anomalous condition of our schools cannot fail to be detrimental to the influence of the middle classes, so far as it elevates the subordinate classes above them in the scale of knowledge. Great disorganization may ensue if equivalent facilities in education be not afforded to other classes.

"The observations in relation to education in towns have reference more especially to cases where the population does not exceed 5,000."

In these views I concur; they are the result of communication with others, and of much consideration on the subject.

14826. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners are very much obliged to you for the paper you have handed in; and as the matter has been so well considered by you, they do not think it necessary to put any questions.

14827. *Secretary.*—No other person has communicated his desire to address any observations to the Commissioners.

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DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, 7th NOVEMBER, 1855.

Present :—The MARQUESS of KILDARE, Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

Borough School of Swords—con.

BOROUGH SCHOOL OF SWORDS—(in continuation).

Rev. W. S. Kennedy.

The Rev. *William Studdert Kennedy* further examined.

14828. Mr. *Hughes*.—Do you produce the original memorials?—I do. [The same are handed in.]

14829. Are these all the memorials?—All the memorials I have. They are the originals of memorials given to me by my predecessors, and those I received myself.

14830. Have you ever had any other?—No.

14831. You have no doubt about that?—Not the slightest.

14832. Have you got any memorial of May, 1852?—If it is not in that bundle I have handed in, I have not got it.

14833. The memorial of 1842, from the inhabitants of the borough of Swords, relative to the remodelling the rules of the establishment; it was signed by P. H. Bowden, as Secretary?—I have none except those I have handed in. There is a memorial of 1847.

14834. On the 30th of April, 1842, Archdeacon West, who was at that time, I believe, Secretary of His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, wrote a letter to P. H. Bowden, in which he says, "I beg leave to acknowledge, for the Archbishop of Dublin, the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, accompanied with a memorial of certain inhabitants of the town and borough of Swords, to the governors of the school of Swords." I want to see that memorial?—I have not got it.

14835. The Secretary will please to read from the minutes of the governors, under date the 16th of May, 1842.

14836. [*Secretary*.—At a meeting of the governors of Swords school, held at the Palace, Dublin, May 16, 1842—present, the Archbishop of Dublin in the chair; the Lord Bishop of Kildare, the Rev. The Provost, Hon. and Rev. F. Howard, Rev. J. Homan, D.S. Memorial from certain inhabitants of Swords, brought before the Board by Deputy Superintendent. Ordered—That the answer given by the Archbishop be adopted by the Board, namely, "That the subject is one which he cannot bring before the Board of governors, not on the ground that what is asked for is unreasonable (for upon that his Grace gives no opinion), but because such fundamental changes as the memorial contemplates lie quite out of the province of the Board; as in fact, upon a very little reflection, will be obvious to the memorialists." I read from pages 111 and 112.]

14837. That is the memorial the Commissioners require to be produced. You say you have not got it; you never saw the memorial to which that minute refers, of April, 1842?—I have no memorial of April, 1842.

14838. Mr. *Stephens*.—You stated on Thursday last, that the use of the Rev. Mr. Ormsby's catechism was authorized by the Board. There is a minute to that effect, I believe, dated in 1848; can you refer me to that minute?—On the 6th of February, 1850, "Ordered that the 'Questions' on the New Testament, prepared by the superintendent, be used in the school during the hours of religious instruction; and that the superintendent be allowed fifty numbers for his own use, to ascertain how far the work would be likely to sell."

14839. Has that minute been rescinded?—Not that I know of; I think not.

14840. Do you obey it?—I do not give any religious instruction in the school.

14841. Do you see that the order of February 6, 1850, is carried out in the school?—I do.

14842. Has it been carried out?—Such is my belief.

14843. Do you examine the pupils from Mr. Ormsby's book?—No.

14844. Why?—Because I do not think I was directed to examine them, and I do not think it necessary. They are all Protestants that come under my instruction, and I cannot offend any prejudices. I adhere exactly to the principle on which the book was written, that is, I adhere as much as possible to historical questions.

14845. Then, notwithstanding that the book is ordered to be used in the school, you have not thought proper to examine the boys from it?—It is ordered to be used in the school during the hours of religious instruction; I give no religious instruction, I only ascertain the amount of religious instruction they receive from the master.

14846. Is it not your duty as superintendent to examine the boys?—It is.

14847. Then why do you not examine them?—I do examine them.

14848. In that particular book?—In the New Testament.

14849. Then am I to understand, that since you have been superintendent, you have never examined the boys from Mr. Ormsby's book?—Never.

Hon. and Rev. F. Howard.

The Hon. and Rev. *Francis Howard* sworn and examined.

14850. *Chairman*.—You are vicar of Swords?—Yes, my Lord.

14851. You are local governor of the Swords borough school?—Yes, I am one of the governors of the Swords school.

14852. How long have you been one of the governors of the school?—Twenty-nine years.

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14853. Are you in the habit of visiting the school?—I have not been in the habit of visiting the school much of late. The first twenty years I was in Swords I visited it very regularly, attended the examinations, and examined classes, but I have not done so for the last nine or ten years. I have been in the school very frequently at examinations, but I have not taken the same part I used to take,

14854. Can you assign any reason for not having visited the school and examined the boys latterly?—Well, there are more reasons than one. One reason is that my health was not as good as before. My principal reason was that I felt my authority as local governor was rather taken from me. About nine years ago a new regulation was made, and the authority which was vested in me as local governor was transferred to the superintendent. I then ceased to visit it as often as before; but, indeed, for the last several years, I have not been able.

14855. Mr. *Stephens.*—What is the date of those regulations?—I really cannot tell the exact date. They were drawn up by Mr. Ormsby, the superintendent of the school from 1845 to 1850.

14856. Are they contained in the minute book?—I suppose they are.

14857. [Mr. *Stephens.*—Will you be so kind, Mr. Kennedy, as to find the reglations to which Mr. Howard refers?—Rev. Mr. *Kennedy.*—I have brought a copy of them—I hand it in.]

14858. *Chairman.*—I suppose you allude to the deputy superintendent?—Yes.

14859. Is there not a superintendent under the Charter?—No, not at present. [A printed copy of rules shown to witness.]

14860. Are these the rules which you think deprived you of your authority as local governor?—I think these are the rules.

14861. Is there not a rule which says that the children are to be admitted by the authority of the local governor?—The children are to be admitted by the authority of the local governor. Under the old regulations I do not think any body had the power of admitting them except myself, and in my absence the curate and the Roman Catholic clergyman of the town.

14862. What is the power you have under the new rules?—I see here some power in arranging the coal list, giving orders on the dispensary, and a power of admission.

14863. What is the change made in the rules ten years ago of which you complain?—I had more authority in the school then than I afterwards had.

14864. Mr. *Stephens.*—What was your authority before the rules were made?—I really can hardly define exactly what authority I had as local governor. As governor, any recommendation I made was attended to. The superintendent generally consulted me about matters or arrangements. I could scarcely define any positive authority that was vested in the local governor more than what is here. Perhaps there is not a great deal of difference, but I felt I had not altogether the same power and authority I had before.

14865. In what respect?—In giving directions in the school.

14866. What directions could you give before these rules were passed, that you cannot give now?—I could give directions for any change I wished, to the master, any thing I thought ought to be done in the management of the school, that I used to do.

14867. Can you not do so at the present moment?—No, I think not.

14868. Refer me to the clause in those rules and regulations upon which you rely as prohibiting you from so doing?—I cannot, indeed; I do not think I am particularly prohibited.

14869. *Chairman.*—Did you complain to the Board at the time those rules were passed, that your authority was circumscribed?—I felt my authority was not so great as it was. It is very difficult to define exactly. I did speak, and it was said there could not be two heads.

14870. To whom did you address that?—I addressed it, I think, to the Archbishop of Dublin. I am speaking from memory. I have no memorandum to guide me. I only speak of those things from recollection; they are many years passed. I think I spoke to the Archbishop of Dublin, and said I was not to have authority in the school over the superintendent, and I was told there could not be two heads.

14871. Mr. *Stephens.*—Then you ceased to look after the school?—Not entirely. I have been in the habit always, when at home, of going to the examinations, but I did not go to the school and examine classes.

14872. *Chairman.*—Have you sent any children to the school since that time?—Yes; but I think for the last four or five years very few.

14873. Mr. *Stephens.*—But you have exercised the patronage?—So far as the admission of children, and putting people on the coal list. I have acted that way whenever they came to me. At one time that was all confined to me.

14874. Mr. *Hughes.*—Was the Board of governors apprized of the change in your mode of superintending?—I do not think they were. I had no more superintendence than any other governor; it was merely voluntary; I was not bound to do it more than any other governor.

14875. The amount of superintendence you gave was a mere matter of discretion?—Yes; I do not consider I am in the least called upon to visit more than any other governor is, only so far as my own sense of right leads me to do it.

14876. Did the Archbishop of Dublin ever visit the schools?—I think he has been there.

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DUBLIN.

Borough School of Swords.

Hon. and Rev. F. Howard.

14877. Do you know at what time?—I could not say, but I think I remember his going from my house with Mr. Ormsby to see the schools once.

14878. Was he ever more than once there?—I could not say. I should think it is likely he was. He has been very often down at Swords at visitation.

14879. Do you know it, as a fact, that he ever visited the schools?—As far as I recollect, he did go from my house when he was holding some confirmation or visitation. He walked over with Mr. Ormsby and saw the schools.

14880. Then it was on the occasion of a visitation?—I think it was, as well as I remember.

14881. Did you accompany him?—I think not.

14882. Did any of the other governors ever visit the school?—I think the Dean of St. Patrick's went once.

14883. Within twenty-nine years?—Yes; I think he was on a visit with me on one occasion, and he went to visit the schools.

14884. Once in twenty-nine years?—He has not been connected with the school for years.

14885. I am speaking of your own experience. What other governor, within the twenty-nine years you have been local governor, has visited the schools?—I really do not know of any other.

14886. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did the Lord Chancellor, during the twenty-nine years you have been local governor, visit the schools?—I never saw the face of a Lord Chancellor in Swords.

14887. Mr. *Hughes.*—Then the only visits you recollect, on the part of governors, are those of the Archbishop of Dublin and the Dean of St. Patrick's?—The only visits I can recollect are those.

14888. Once by the Dean of St. Patrick's. Can you state how often by the Archbishop?—I could not swear as a matter of fact; but, as well as I remember, the Archbishop of Dublin went from my house with the Rev. Mr. Ormsby to visit the schools once. I do not recollect any other time.

14889. Mr. *Stephens.*—What duties did you discharge before the existing regulations were passed?—I can hardly call them duties. I used to go and visit the schools, and occasionally examined classes, and ascertained whether the masters were attending to their business. In fact, I gave a sort of superintendence myself to the schools.

14890. Have you done so for the last ten years?—For the last nine or ten years I have not done it so much.

14891. Have you done it at all?—Oh, yes; only I do not think I have been in the habit of examining classes; but I have gone through the schools, and saw that things were right; and I have been in the habit of being present at the examinations, but I never examined for the premiums at the examinations at any time.

14892. Were you aware that the girls were employed at needlework till nine o'clock at night?—I never was aware of their being employed at needlework. I had no knowledge—no personal knowledge—of their being employed at needlework out of school hours at all; but I understood the mistress of the school was in the habit of employing them out of school hours; I never knew exactly to what time.

14893. When were you first informed of that fact?—I could not say. I think, as well as I remember, when I first came there I found it so. Mrs. Moffett was mistress of the school. There was a great deal of work done in the school, and the work was admirably done. They could make shirts, and do any kind of needlework remarkably well. The mistress was allowed, at that time, I believe, to receive remuneration for the work done in the schools; and, I believe, she was in the habit of employing the girls out of hours, and, as I understood, of paying them for their extra time; but I have no personal knowledge of that.

14894. Did she employ the girls in the school?—The girls were employed during some portion of the school hours—I cannot exactly tell what portion—in needlework.

14895. Do you know that they were employed after school hours at needlework in the school?—I have no personal knowledge of it: I heard it.

14896. Have you not reason to believe that such was the practice?—I think I may safely say it was the practice.

14897. Did you ever represent it to the Board?—I cannot remember representing it myself; but I am sure it has been reported to the Board.

14898. Is there any minute to that effect?—I do not know. I know nothing of the minutes of the Board.

14899. You stated the mistress was allowed to receive emoluments, or to receive the profits arising from such work?—Yes; I think she was.

14900. Will you be so kind as to point out to me the minute under which the mistress had that permission?—I do not know where to get them.

14901. There are the revised rules before you?—I have no knowledge at all of an order being made for that purpose, or when it was made.

14902. Who gave the permission?—I do not know. It was before my time if there was an order.

14903. Have you not before you the revised rules that were passed ten years ago?—Yes.

14904. I want you to point out to me any rule which would authorize the schoolmistress to make the girls work after school hours in the school for her own benefit?—I do not see any rule here at all about it.

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14905. Were you aware that such was the practice since the passing of those rules?—Oh, I do not know whether it was the practice since the passing of those rules. The system has been going on since 1847—I think about that time.

14906. Then, if the mistress so employed the girls since the making of those rules, she acted improperly?—If she acted without permission she acted improperly.

14907. Had she your permission?—No. I should say the mistress could have no authority over the children out of school hours at all. If she chooses to employ them, and pay them for their time, I do not see any rule to the contrary, or how we could prevent it.

14908. Did she employ them in the schoolhouse?—Well, I should not have thought there was much harm in doing it.

14909. Am I to understand you, that in Swords schools the masters and mistresses of the schools have permission to make any use they think proper of the schoolrooms after school hours, for their own profit?—No; they could not make use of the schools without the permission of the Board.

14910. Then, if the mistress did so, she acted improperly?—She certainly would be acting improperly to appropriate the schools without permission for any other purpose than their proper purpose; but I really know nothing whatever about the working under these new regulations. Of late years I have not known any thing about the needlework. Since the new plan was adopted there was no longer needlework taken in to be paid for.

14911. Mr. *Hughes.*—Since 1847?—Yes.

14912. What is the salary of the medical officer of the establishment?—£70.

14913. Has he any other emoluments from the charity?—I am not aware that he has.

14914. Has he a house or garden?—He has a house and garden; but I think he pays for them.

14915. To whom?—To the Board.

14916. Do you know the amount of the rent?—I could not say; I think he pays the rent; I am not really perfectly sure about it.

14917. You do not know?—I could not swear whether he does; I know he occupies the house; and my impression is, he pays the rent. I am pretty sure he pays the rent.

14918. Is it part of your duty to give orders on the medical officer of the establishment?—It is.

14919. Do you give any such orders?—Yes, sometimes; I have not given any lately.

14920. How many have you given within the last ten years?—I could not say; I would say a great many.

14921. How many have you given within the last three years?—Very few.

14922. Can you say how many?—I cannot say; I kept no note of them.

14923. Are they written orders?—There are printed forms which I sign.

14924. Do not you keep a block book?—No.

14925. Have you got a book containing the orders?—I have no book containing orders. Some orders are sent to me; I have some at home.

14926. Does the medical officer keep a dispensary or any place for dispensing medicine?—I believe so.

14927. Where is it?—It is near my house; in a house built originally by the Board for a dispensary house.

14928. Is that the same house which is used by him for poor law purposes?—He has a separate house for poor law purposes.

14929. Is he the officer of the poor law district?—He is.

14930. Does that poor law district include the borough of Swords?—Yes.

14931. Have you been recently in the dispensary that you say is connected with the charity?—No.

14932. When were you last in it?—It is a long time.

14933. How many years?—I may have been in it last year; but I do not recollect. I may have gone to speak to Dr. O'Grady in his dispensary occasionally.

14934. You have not been there as an official visitor?—I have not.

14935. Have you paid any official visits within the last ten years?—No, I do not suppose I have.

14936. Can you state to the Commissioners what are the services which are rendered to the charity or the borough of Swords, irrespective of the poor law business, by the medical officer?—What he is paid for by the Board is attendance upon the children at the school, and their parents, and such other persons as may be residing within the town of Swords, that I, or others who have the power of giving tickets, give tickets for.

14937. Can you inform the Commissioners of any case within the last twelve months in which the medical officer attended any of the parents of the children at the borough school, as such?—I cannot at this moment name any particular case in which he did; but for the last twelve months I have had very few applications. I was absent for two years, and during that time they got the habit of going to somebody else; and though I was at home a few months last summer, very few people came to me. I know he does visit when orders are sent.

14938. Who gives orders in your absence?—I suppose my curate, or the superintendent.

14939. Is your curate in attendance?—No.

14940. What is his name?—Latouche.

14941. How long has he been the curate?—About two years.

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DUBLIN.

Borough School of Swords.

Hon. and Rev. F. Howard.

14942. Do you know as a fact, whether he has given any orders for medical attendance?—I do not know it as a fact that I can positively swear to, but I think he does.

14943. Do you know the charity called Scardeville's Charity?—I do not believe such a charity exists. I was told there was a legacy left for Swords some years ago by Dean Scardeville.

14944. Do you know what is called the Economy Fund of Swords?—I do.

14945. Is that connected with Dean Scardeville's Charity?—Not that I am aware of.

14946. Was there, within your recollection, a school called Dean Scardeville's School?—No; I never heard of such a school.

14947. Mr. *Stephens.*—What is the object of the Economy Fund?—The support of the Church, providing necessaries for the Church, and the surplus is disposed of in charity.

14948. Is there any portion for the purpose of education?—None.

14949. Is it a sum of money that was left?—I really cannot tell how the parish became possessed of it. I have no document to show that.

14950. Is it land or money?—It is landed property.

14951. Are there any deeds connected with this trust?—I am not sure I am at all obliged to answer questions relating to the Economy Fund.

14952. I have asked you whether that fund is applicable to the purposes of education?—No. There is an old Irish Act of Parliament under which it has been administered.

14953. Can you refer me to that Act of Parliament?—Well I really cannot tell you the date of it. It was passed some few years before the Union.

14954. Can you give me the title of it?—An Act for the administration of the Economy Estates, I think it is.

14955. Is that the only Act of Parliament which applies to the Economy fund?—The only one I know any thing about.

14956. Is it under that Act of Parliament you administer the fund?—It is. You are asking me questions totally unconnected with the Swords school.

14957. Allow me to judge of the propriety of my questions. I have a right to ask you questions relative to property for the purposes of education?—I tell you this is not for the purposes of education.

14958. I can judge of that by referring to the Act of Parliament. You stated that you used to examine the boys in the Swords school?—Yes.

14959. Did you ever examine them from Mr. Ormsby's catechism?—Never.

14960. Was it not authorized by the Board of which you are a member?—Yes.

14961. Why did you not examine the boys from it?—Because I have not examined since that book was in the school.

14962. That was in 1848?—Yes.

14963. Have you examined any boys since January, 1850?—I think not.

14964. Rev. Dr. *Graves*—Did you ever hear of any complaints made by Roman Catholic parents on the ground of their children being required to receive instruction in the Holy Scripture?—I never heard of the parents complaining; I have always found the parents very willing to send their children for instruction there, though many complaints have been made by the Roman Catholic clergy. I do not remember whether the parents themselves complained; I rather suppose they did not.

14965. You never heard any Roman Catholic parents object to their children receiving instruction in the Holy Scripture?—I do not think I ever did. I have often spoken to them, and they have not objected. The schools, till the breaking up, were exceedingly full—they were crowded. In a few years we were obliged to build very large additional rooms.

14966. Were you aware that memorials containing complaints on that ground were addressed to the Board of governors before what you call the breaking up of the school?—There were several came, but I do not think one of the memorials was from the parents of children as such.

14967. They were not signed by the parents of children?—Oh, I dare say they were. There was a memorial produced here the other day praying for the substitution of Scripture Extracts.

14968. Mr. *Hughes.*—Was not that signed by the inhabitants of Swords?—That was signed by the inhabitants of the borough; I dare say some of those were parents of children at the school; I do not remember the names that were put to it.

14969. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What would be the proper mode for parents to make any complaint, if they felt aggrieved on that head?—The only way would be by memorial.

14970. And they did send such memorial?—I do not remember any memorial purporting particularly to come from the parents of children as such.

14971. From the inhabitants of the borough of Swords in general?—The memorials that objected particularly to the reading of the Scriptures, I thought, came more from the Catholic clergy.

14972. Were they signed only by the Roman Catholic clergy?—That one, particularly, was the only one I remember at this moment signed by others.

14973. Were the names of the Roman Catholic clergy in the majority, or were the names of the parents more numerous?—The majority were of others, no doubt; but there were the names of two or three of them.

14974. What ground have you for stating that it was not a memorial from the parents, if the majority of persons who signed it were the parents of children educated in the school?—I have no recollection, at this moment, of any memorials being sent from parents

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on that particular subject, except the one I speak of; and that certainly was signed by some of the parents. That was asking to substitute one version of the Scriptures for another, rather than for the removal of them.

14975. Mr. *Hughes.*—What was the date of that?—I do not remember the date. I had nothing to bring those things to my recollection, and I never thought of them.

14976. And you one of the governors—[The printed copy handed in of the memorial dated 21st of July, 1848, is shown to witness] ?—This is not signed by any parent.

14977. Did you ever see a copy of that before—the one speaking about the Scripture Extracts?—This is the one I think was spoken of the other day, requesting to have the Extracts from the Scriptures substituted.

14978. Have the kindness to read the third paragraph of that memorial.—"Your memorialists would respectfully direct your attention to the fact that nine-tenths of the children who frequent the borough school of Swords are Roman Catholics, and that we entertain a conscientious objection to the reading of the Sacred Scriptures by the children of our communion in the said school, as a class-book, without note or comment; and beg to recommend that the extracts from the Holy Bible, as used in the schools under the Board of National Education, be substituted in lieu thereof."

14979. Do you recollect that memorial being presented to the Board?—Yes; but this is not signed by any parent; this is signed by James Carey, P.P., and James M'Owen.

14980. Signed by them on behalf of the inhabitants?—That is signed by Mr. Carey, who was the Roman Catholic clergyman.

[For further evidence as to Borough School at Swords, see page 801.]

DEAN SCARDEVILLE'S AND ARCHDEACON HEWITSON'S ENDOWMENTS FOR A PROTESTANT SCHOOL AT SWORDS.

Dean Scardeville's and Archdeacon Hewitson's Endowments for a Protestant School at Swords.

Documentary Evidence.

14981. Mr. *Stephens.*—Perhaps your Lordship will direct Dr. Hancock to read all the evidence in respect of Dean Scardeville's charity?

14982. [*Secretary.*—The first evidence before the Commissioners are extracts from the will of Henry Scardeville, Dean of Cloyne, and Prebendary of Swords, county Dublin, dated 24th of April, 1703. This is from the Prerogative Court:—"I give and bequeath to the church of Swords £10 to buy a piece of plate for the altar; also £7 to be divided amongst the poor Protestants of that parish and the united parishes; and £3 more to be divided amongst the poor widows of the town that are Papists, and other poor persons of that communion in the parish of Swords and united parishes. I also give to the cathedral church of Cloyne £10 to buy a piece of plate for the altar; and £5 to the poor of that parish; . . . . and also £100 to be laid out (if both my children die without issue) to buy a piece of ground; the rent of which ground I give for ever to the endowment of the school of Swords, for the teaching poor Protestant children. In witness whereof," &c., &c.]

14983. The next evidence on the subject is contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland, made in 1812. At page 296 they state:—"Swords.—Dean Scardeville, in the year 1703, bequeathed a sum of money for the support of a school in the parish of Swords, for the children of poor Protestants. We find that the then Attorney-General, at the relation of the churchwardens of the parish, in the year 1779, filed a bill in Chancery for the recovery of this charity. The suit was abandoned, but on what grounds we have not been able to ascertain.

"It appears by the vestry book of the parish of Swords that an inventory was taken, on the 20th February, 1739, of all the deeds and papers belonging to the parish, and that there were then (*inter alia*) a map of the lands given by the Rev. Archdeacon Hewitson for the endowment of a school, and a conveyance from him of a mill and lands to the said school.

"We have been furnished by the present incumbent of Swords with a copy of this indenture, which is dated 28th July, 1719, and made by Archdeacon Hewitson to the Rev. John Wynne, the then incumbent, and his successors for ever, 'of all that and those the lands whereon the mill stands, now in the possession of Samuel Bias, together with the said mill, for the sole use and support of a schoolmaster licensed by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, and his successors Archbishops of Dublin, from time to time, for ever, for the said parish of Swords.'"

14984. The next information with regard to the school is contained in the Report of the Commissioners that inquired into Municipal Corporations in Ireland in 1833. With respect to the borough of Swords they state, at page 261, after the passage I read on the last day the Commissioners sat, with respect to the Swords Borough School:—"There is another fund applicable to public purposes in the parish of Swords. It consists of certain lands called the 'Economy Lands.' The vicar has the control of the expenditure of the rents, which are applied in repairs of the parish church, and otherwise to the relief of the parishioners from church rate. He accounts annually for them to the Archbishop of Dublin, at his visitation. The accounts are signed by the vicar and churchwarden, but the vicar has uniformly refused to the inhabitants, at vestry, the power of investigating those accounts. He also declined giving us further information respecting them, alleging that they were not within the scope of our inquiry. He stated at the same time that he did not know what the original purposes of the grants were; and not having had access to the

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DUBLIN.

Dean Scardeville's and Archdeacon Hewitson's Endowments for a Protestant School at Swords.

Documentary Evidence.

documents on the subject, we are unable to state them with certainty, or whether the Corporation were at any time connected with them.

"The town is poor and does not appear to be improving.

"The following table shows the state of the town in 1831:—

POPULATION:	
Males, 1,218; females, 1,319; total,	2,537
OCCUPATIONS:	
Families chiefly employed in agriculture,	278
" in trade, manufacture, and handicraft,	107
" not comprised in the above,	111
HOUSES:	
Inhabited, 460; uninhabited, 24; total,	484

ACHESON LYLE, HENRY BALDWIN, } Commissioners.

"Inquiry held the 19th December, 1833."

Hon. and Rev. F. Howard.

Hon. and Rev. *Francis Howard* further examined.

14985. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you know any thing of Dean Scardeville's charity?—Nothing whatever; I have heard the people speak of it. They have been often inquiring about it.

14986. Are you the gentleman who refused to give information to the Corporation Commissioners?—I suppose so; I do not remember it; but, however, I suppose I am. The vicar of Swords is stated to have been the person; that was me.

14987. Were you vicar of Swords in 1833?—I was. I must have been the person that did it.

14988. [*Secretary.*—In the regular course, a circular was addressed to the Principal Master of Dean Scardeville's school at Swords, and it was returned, endorsed "No such person at Swords." A letter was then addressed to the Rev. Mr. Howard, and also to the Rev. Mr. Montague, the parish priest of Swords, stating the fact that a letter was addressed to the principal master, and returned through the post office; and quoting the evidence I have read from the Report of the Commissioners of 1812. In reply, the following letter was received from the Rev. Mr. Howard:—

"Swords Vicarage, June 25th, 1855.

"SIR—I can give no information whatever respecting Dean Scardeville's legacy; I have heard that such legacy was left to this parish—but I never heard that any school was founded out of it here—nor that any such Protestant school ever existed. I do not know whether the legacy ever was paid, or, if it was, what became of it? No such fund was in existence when I came to this parish; I have heard that some inquiries were made by some inhabitants of this parish relative to it, but I believe without success.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"F. HOWARD.

"The Secretary Endowed Schools."

14989. The following letter was received from the Rev. Thomas Kiernan, C.C., in reply to the letter addressed to the Rev. Mr. Montague:—

"Malahide, June 27, 1855.

"DEAR SIR—I am directed by the Rev. Mr. Montague, who is ill, to say, in reply to your communication of the 22nd instant, that he is not aware of any school in Swords as endowed by Dean Scardeville. He understands that a Protestant clergyman of that name had bequeathed a certain sum of money for a certain number of Protestants in Swords, and with which were purchased lands, called Economy Lands, the rents of which are called Economy Money, which is said to be distributed annually to the poor Protestants of Swords. The Rev. Mr. Montague is not able to state what was the original intention of the dean; this, however, he thinks, can be easily ascertained by referring to his will, which of course can be found in the Prerogative Court. Sorry he cannot give you any further information on the subject referred to; he desires me to remain on his behalf,

"Yours truly,

"THOMAS KIERAN, C.C.

"W. Neilson Hancock, Esq."]

14990. Did you state to the Corporation Commissioners you did not know what were the original purposes of the Economy Lands?—I do not remember whether I did or not; I have no recollection of being examined by that body at all.

14991. Do you now know the objects of the Economy Lands?—I know nothing about how the parish became possessed of the property at all. I found the parish, when I came into it, possessed of a certain estate, and I did not know what exactly to do, and I went to the late Archbishop of Dublin, and by his directions to the late Dr. Radcliffe, who referred me to the Act of Parliament under which the fund is administered.

14992. Do you now know what are the objects of the grant?—I have no knowledge of how they are to be disposed of, beyond what the Act of Parliament says—for the repair of the church and for the relief of the poor.

14993. Then whatever information you have on this subject, and whatever rights you claim for the administration of this fund, are incorporated in the Act of Parliament to which you have referred, viz., the statute passed anterior to the Union?—Yes, that is the only know-

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ledge I have ever had of how to dispose of them; I understand there was some difficulty at the time the act was passed, in knowing the intention as to the funds. I have no document to show how the parish came into possession of the property, or how it was originally intended to be disposed of. I have nothing beyond that Act of Parliament to which I was referred as my authority by the late Dr. Radcliffe.

14994. Can you forward to the Commissioners the Act of Parliament to which you refer?—I have it at home, and I am not going home; I am going to England to-morrow morning, and I cannot get it.

14995. Then do you refuse to give it?—I do not. I would give it with the greatest pleasure if I could get at it.

14996. When will you give it?—I will not be home again for six months.

14997. Read that paper if you please. [A paper is handed to witness.]—Yes, I have read it, and it is exactly what I have been saying.

4 998. That is a correct copy of the report made by you to the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests, of the Swords charities, dated Swords, June 11, 1831?—It is such a report as I should have made.

14999. I will read it:—

"COPY of the REPORT made to the COMMISSIONERS of CHARITABLE BEQUESTS of 'SWORDS CHARITIES.'

"Swords, June 11, 1831.

"There is no fund payable to the vicar and churchwardens of the parish and union of Swords, strictly speaking, applicable to charitable purposes only; but there is an economy estate belonging to this parish, amounting to £162 6*s.* 1½*d.* per annum, the rents of which are received by the vicar and churchwardens, and appropriated in the first instance to the payment of salaries to some of the officers of the church, and other incidental expenses connected with the church. The surplus has usually been applied to the relief of the poor, at the discretion of the vicar. There appears to be no means of ascertaining at what period, or in what manner the parish became possessed of this estate."

15000. I believe that to be the fact.

15001. Why did you not refer, in your report, to the Act of Parliament, that being your title?—I do not remember on what occasion I drew up that report, but I dare say it is perfectly correct.

15002. But why did you not refer to the statute, it being your title to the administration of this fund?—I cannot answer that question; I do not know why I did not.

15003. You cannot give me a reference to that statute?—I cannot tell. It was some years before the Union.

15004. Was it passed in the reign of George III.?—Yes; it was only a few years before 1800. I got the Act of Parliament from the King's printer at that time.

[For further evidence as to these endowments, see page 815.]

BOROUGH SCHOOL OF SWORDS—(in continuation).

Hon. and Rev. *Francis Howard* further examined.

15005. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—When you took a more active part in superintending the affairs of the Swords school, were you aware that boys were flogged by the schoolmaster?—They were, sometimes.

15006. You were aware of it?—Oh, yes.

15007. Was the schoolmaster in the habit of reporting such punishment to you?—The schoolmaster was never in the habit of reporting officially to me. Whether he reported to the superintendent or not I do not know.

15008. I speak of cases in which boys were stripped and flogged. Was he in the habit of reporting to you as local governor such instances of punishment?—No.

15009. You were aware that such punishments were occasionally resorted to?—I was aware they were occasionally resorted to.

15010. Were the governors as a body aware that such punishments were inflicted by the master?—I am not aware that any particular reports were made of such punishments.

15011. Are you aware whether any report was ever made to the governors of such punishments being inflicted?—I could not tell you. I do not remember reports being made of flogging.

15012. Can you remember whether the governors ever considered the question of the corporal punishment to be inflicted by the master upon the boys?—I do not remember the question ever being discussed at a Board I was at. I have no recollection of it. It may have been.

15013. Did you ever yourself give authority to the master to inflict corporal punishment by flogging?—I did, on one occasion—I do not remember for what reason it was—where it was very much deserved.

15014. In what manner did you order the punishment to be inflicted?—To have the boy flogged.

15015. You directed it should be so administered?—I did; I told the master to flog the boy. I do not remember any particular direction as to the exact mode. I told him to flog the boy in the usual way in which a boy was flogged in the school, whatever that was.

15016. Was it only upon one occasion you gave that order?—I do not remember any other.

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DUBLIN.

Borough School of Swords.

Hon. and Rev. F. Howard.

15017. Did you give any general authority to the schoolmaster to flog the boys without reporting it to you?—I do not remember giving him any particular authority. I believe he always had authority.

15018. You believe so?—I think the head master had always the power of punishing the boys.

15019. You understand the master of the Swords school always had authority to strip and flog the boys when he thought proper, in the presence of the entire school?—I should suppose the master had a discretionary power at all times to punish boys.

15020. By stripping and flogging?—I suppose he had; but I do not know of any particular order on the subject. I do not think it is a thing that in my knowledge has often been done.

15021. Do you approve of the practice of stripping and flogging a boy in the presence of other boys?—Oh, I do not approve of corporal punishment.

15022. Do you approve of punishment of that kind?—No; I would rather have children punished in some other way.

15023. How came it then that you directed such punishment to be inflicted?—I remember a boy that for some fault or other, I told the master to flog him.

15024. You do not remember the nature of the offence which was punished in that way?—I do not.

15025. Nor did you lay down any rules to guide the schoolmaster in the exercise of his discretion?—No; he has been told to use that power very rarely, and I believe he exercised it rarely. "The master and mistress shall, to the best of their power, watch over the behaviour of the children in both schools, giving them correction for faults; and if any child be notoriously addicted to lying, swearing, or remarkably idle or slothful, notice shall be given to the deputy superintendent, who will take such proceedings as the matter seems to deserve." That is one of the rules made in 1847.

15026. It would appear that no extreme punishment could be inflicted according to those rules without notice to the deputy superintendent?—It appears here that in particular cases the master should report.

15027. Is it not in accordance with the spirit of the rules that if any grown boys required severer punishment than usual, a special report should be made of the matter to the deputy superintendent?—Yes.

15028. Do you think, that under those rules, it would have been correct to strip and flog a boy without reporting the matter to the deputy superintendent?—I think it would have been better to report it. I do not know.

15029. I simply ask is it in accordance with the rules?—The punishment is not specified.

15030. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is it in accordance with the word "correction"?—It is "giving them correction."

15031. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You rely upon that word, as giving full authority to strip and flog the boys before the whole school, without giving any notice thereof to the deputy superintendent. Do you, or do you not?—I am not aware of any positive rule of the Board on the subject, but my own impression was, the master had it in his own discretion.

15032. You are at present a governor of the school; and I ask you whether you think, under that rule you have just read, the master is warranted in stripping and flogging a boy before the school, without reporting it to the deputy-superintendent?—I think it would be proper to report it. I do not think the rule requires him to do so.

15033. Would he be acting improperly if he did not report it. I ask you as one of the governors of the school to express your opinion upon that?—I should say it was more proper for him to report it.

15034. That is not the question I ask you. I ask whether you consider it would be improper for him not to do so?—It depends upon what meaning you attach to the word, because if the man has the permission, it is not improper.

15035. Do you think the rule you have read gives him the permission?—I do not think that rule takes from him the power he originally possessed. Supposing him to possess the power of inflicting corporal punishment in the school; I do not think that takes it away, though in some particular cases he ought to refer to the superintendent. I do not think it is necessary under the rule to refer every case of correction to the superintendent.

15036. What are the cases which you think ought to be referred to the superintendent?—They are stated here—lying, swearing, idleness, or sloth. These things are stated particularly in this order.

15037. Why do you think these cases are to be reported to the superintendent—for what purpose?—I do not know.

15038. You are a governor, and you must know for what purpose that rule was made. For what purpose were these cases to be reported to the deputy superintendent?—In order, I suppose, that the deputy superintendent was to consider whether the boy should be removed from the school, or it may have been that he was to report a very serious case.

15039. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is your name attached to these rules as one of the governors?—Yes, my name is there. There is an order from one of the superintendents, stating that "Mr. Moffett having reported one of the boys for disorderly conduct, &c., the master shall use such correction as may be required to establish his own authority and the good conduct of the boys, avoiding at all times undue severity."

15040. Mr. *Stephens.*—What power had the master under the word "correction" in those rules?—I believe he has the power of inflicting corporal punishment.

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15041. That is your construction?—It is. I should think he has.

15042. What construction do you put upon the words "without undue severity"?—That he should not punish too severely.

15043. Then am I to understand, when you signed those rules, that under the word "correction" you gave the master unlimited power to strip and flog the boys in the presence of the school?—I think he did possess that power.

15044. Did you intend to give him that power under the word "correction"?—I do not know whether I consider it as interfering much with his power.

15045. Did you intend, when you signed that rule, to give him that power, or not?—I think it was not the intention of the Board to interfere with the powers he possessed, which did give him that authority, as far as I know myself. I did not draw up that rule.

15046. What powers did he possess other than those that are contained in those rules and regulations?—He had the power of flogging boys; and I think he had it under those regulations. I do not think that it was intended to take it from him.

15047. Had he power under any other rules and regulations except those of inflicting punishment?—I think he had, under the old rule.

15048. Will you refer me to the old rule?—I have not got a copy of them.

15049. Were not the old rules superseded by the existing rules?—They were.

15050. Mr. *Hughes.*—Who called your attention to the bye-law which you read in the course of your examination?—The Rev. Mr. Kennedy.

15051. The deputy superintendent?—The deputy superintendent put this paper before me.

15052. Mr. *Stephens.*—What I want to know is, whether the master has power to inflict corporal punishment, except under the regulations now before you?—These are certainly the regulations by which he is now to be guided.

15053. Were you aware that boys were stripped before other boys and whipped by the master since those rules were passed?—No; I have no knowledge of it myself since these rules were passed.

15054. Then, if he did do so, did he act improperly, in your opinion, as a governor?—In my opinion, as a governor, I do not think he did. If he considered the boy deserved it, I consider he had the discretion.

15055. That he had a right to strip and flog boys before the other boys?—I should think so; I should think he would be borne out in doing so.

15056. Were you aware that the copy-books were sold by the master?—No; not till I saw it the other day.

15057. And that the master put the proceeds into his pocket?—No.

15058. Did you authorize the schoolmaster to sell the copy-books, and put the money into his pocket?—I did not authorize him to do any thing of the kind.

15059. If he did so, did he act improperly—I am asking your opinion, as a governor?—As a governor, I should not care what he did with the old copy-books. I am perfectly aware the old copy-books got into the hands of shopkeepers in Swords, for I have seen things wrapped up in them; but whether they were sold or given away I do not know; such a thing never came before us. I suppose if all the old copy-books had been kept since the school was opened, they would fill rooms.

15060. Then you approve of the master having sold the copy-books and put the money into his pocket, without acquainting you of that fact, as a governor?—He had no right to acquaint me about it, as an individual, more than he had to acquaint you. I do not think he was required by the Board to keep the old copy-books.

15061. Was he authorized by the Board to sell those books and put the money into his pocket, without acquainting the governors?—I do not know. He was master long before I came to Swords, and may have been acting under authority I never heard of. I never remember the question being brought before the Board at all.

15062. I am asking you, as a governor, do you approve of that conduct on the part of the master?—I neither approve nor disapprove of it. I do not think it is any matter what he does with the old paper.

15063. Do you approve of that conduct?—I cannot say whether I approve of it or not. It is a matter of perfect indifference to me what he does with the old copy-books. I am not aware he is obliged to make any return to the Board as to what he does with all the old copy-books. I never heard the question asked or spoken of.

15064. Then he is to be allowed to sell the old books without rendering any account to the Board?—The old books and the old copy-books are different things. I understand old copy-books to be old books written out by the boys.

15065. What is to show the progress of the boys, if the old copy-books are sold by the master, and the proceeds put into his pocket?—That comes more within the province of the superintendent than it does within mine.

15066. I am asking your opinion, as a governor; the superintendent is nothing more than an officer of the governors. You are one of the corporation, and, under the charter, the superintendent is nothing more than your servant. You have not told me how the progress of the pupils is to be ascertained, when the copy-books are in the hands of the shopkeepers of Swords?—There certainly cannot be a comparison with them. I never considered the subject of the old copy-books.

15067. Did you ever think upon the subject?—Never thought upon the subject at all.

15068. Why did you not do so?—Because I had nothing to do with it, except as it came before me at the Board. I have not interfered for a long time.

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DUBLIN.

Borough School of Swords.

Hon. and Rev. F. Howard.

15069. Then, no matter what malpractices go on in the school, unless they come before you at the Board, you take no notice of them?—No, not individually, further than if I was aware of any malpractices going on in the school, I should bring them before the Board. I should not allow any malpractices to go on without bringing them before the Board.

15070. Mr. *Hughes.*—What book is that before you?—The report book of the school, in which reports are entered. One of the books in which the superintendents enter their reports.

Mrs. Eliza Bryson.

Mrs. *Eliza Bryson* sworn and examined.

15071. *Chairman.*—How long have you been mistress at the Swords borough school?—Nineteen years.

15072. When were you appointed head mistress?—In 1836.

15073. Were you in the school before 1836?—Yes.

15074. In what capacity?—Assisting the mistress.

15075. What instruction is given in your school?—Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography and spelling, and work.

15076. At what hours are these things taught in the school?—Five hours: from ten till three.

15077. Is there no regular time-table?—There is.

15078. Will you state at what hours the different branches of instruction are given?—Work from ten till twelve; reading, then spelling; then geography, and grammar after; and then arithmetic and writing.

15079. Have you got the time-table here?—No; I did not bring it.

15080. Is it posted in the school-room?—It is.

15081. Then, between ten and three o'clock there are only two hours for work?—Two hours.

15082. Mr. *Stephens.*—Reading, spelling, geography, and grammar, from twelve till three?—Yes.

15083. All the other lessons come in from twelve till three?—Yes, all the other lessons come in from twelve till three.

15084. At what time is the arithmetic taught?—From half-past one till a quarter-past two.

15085. *Chairman.*—Do any of the children remain in the school after school-hours?—None.

15086. Do any come back to the school after three o'clock?—None.

15087. Have none of the girls ever been in the school after three o'clock?—They have often been in it after three o'clock.

15088. For what purpose?—For the purpose of learning the lessons, and for the purpose of doing work.

15089. Are they the elder or younger girls that remain after three o'clock?—I should say the older ones, and, perhaps, some of the younger.

15090. How long have you remained in the school for lessons and work after three o'clock?—I would say a couple of hours.

15091. Have they ever been in the school-room after five o'clock?—That is according to the time they would come in the evening. I would say they have.

15092. Have they been in the school at six o'clock?—Yes.

15093. At what time did those come who were there at six o'clock?—I could not exactly tell; they came there after they ate their dinner.

15094. Have any been there at seven o'clock?—There might.

15095. Have any been there at eight o'clock?—Not in the school-room.

15096. Where have they been?—Any that have been at eight o'clock have been in my own apartments.

15097. For what purpose have they been in your apartments?—For the purpose of working with me.

15098. Then they have been in the school-room till six o'clock?—They have, both for lessons and work, if preparing for an examination.

15099. If not preparing for an examination?—I would not say at any other time.

15100. Have they not been after six o'clock in the school-room at work?—I could not positively say. I never kept an account of the hours at which they left.

15101. Do you swear they were never in the school-room up to nine o'clock at work?—I do.

15102. What kind of work did the children do out of the school-hours after three o'clock?—Plain-work.

15103. For whom do they do that work?—For me sometimes, and sometimes for the school.

15104. What do they work in the school-room?—Work furnished by the Board.

15105. By what member of the Board?—By the entire Board.

15106. Did they pay you for that work?—No; I received no payment for it.

15107. The work is done for the Board, and you receive no payment?—No; I have nothing at all to do but get it done.

15108. Do the children receive any payment?—They did, for some years; but I would say that from 1852 they have received none.

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15109. At what hours have they worked for the Board?—Ten till twelve.

15110. But not after three o'clock?—Sometimes; if finishing work for an examination they would.

15111. Have the girls been paid for the work done for you?—No.

15112. At what time do they work for you?—In the evening.

15113. And you have not paid the girls for work done for you in the evenings?—I did not.

15114. Who received the profits of that work?—I did.

15115. Had you permission from the Board to get that work done for yourself?—I had not.

15116. Is there any rule of the Board authorizing you to get that work done?—I know of none.

15117. Was the superintendent aware that this work was done for you in the evening?—He was not; nor did I think it necessary to ask his leave.

15118. Mr. *Stephens*.—Why did you not consider it requisite to ask the leave of the superintendent to employ the children?—Because I thought I was to be accountable only from ten till three o'clock, and not from three till ten next morning.

15119. During the last twelve months what sum of money have you received from the labour of these girls?—For the last two years they have done no work for me whatsoever.

15120. Am I to understand you as saying, that during the last two years you have never employed the girls to work for yourself?—Since the children were withdrawn—I suppose two years. I have not employed them since 1853.

15121. Since August, 1853?—The 12th, I think, they were withdrawn.

15122. Since the 12th August, 1853, none of the girls have been employed to work for you?—No.

15123. Have you derived any profit from their labour?—I have done no work since 1853.

15124. Have you received any profit from the labour of the girls since the 12th August, 1853, down to the present moment?—I have not.

15125. Have they been employed?—I have not employed them.

15126. Have they been employed after three o'clock?—No.

15127. Have they been employed since August, 1853?—No.

15128. Have they been employed at your room?—No, not in my room, nor in the school-room, since August, 1853.

15129. Have they been employed more than two hours a-day at work from August, 1853, down to the present time?—They have not.

15130. How much did you make from the 1st August, 1852, to the 1st August, 1853, by the labour of the girls?—I did not keep an account. I made very little.

15131. How much?—I could not tell.

15132. How often were they employed?—As for the labour of the children, I made nothing at all by them.

15133. Did you make a profit by their labour from the 1st August, 1852, to the 1st August, 1853?—I made no profit on their work at all at any time.

15134. Were they employed by you?—They were.

15135. How often?—As often as they wished to come.

15136. How often was that?—Occasionally some would come one evening, and another would come another evening.

15137. Upon an average, how many attended after three o'clock from the 1st August, 1852, to the 1st August, 1853?—Not more than three or four.

15138. Upon an average?—Yes.

15139. How long did they remain, upon an average?—I would say a couple of hours.

15140. Then I am to understand you as saying that you got ten hours' work every day from the girls from the 1st August, 1852, to the 1st August, 1853?—Yes.

15141. And you derived no profit from it?—None.

15142. What did you do with the work?—I returned it to the person who sent it to me.

15143. Who was the person?—A lady named Collins, and a gentleman named Horner.

15144. Did they keep you in full employment for twelve months, or did you make for other persons?—I did not.

15145. What did they pay you for the work.—Five, six, and seven shillings a dozen.

15146. Dozens of what?—A dozen of shirts.

15147. Were the shirts made by the girls?—Not one of them.

15148. How did you employ the five girls on an average two hours a day, from 1st August, 1852, to August, 1853?—Learning to work.

15149. Do you mean to swear that you derived no profit from the labour of these girls from August, 1852, to August, 1853?—I do.

15150. Who made the shirts?—Women in the town finished them.

15151. Who made them?—Women in the town.

15152. What do you mean by "finished them"?—Put the parts together; the children can only do parts of the work; and it is only a finisher I pay, and I did pay her.

15153. Then before the work got into the hands of the "finisher," whatever work was on the shirts was done by the children?—It was not the work of the children.

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DUBLIN.

Borough School of Swords.

Mrs. Eliza Bryson.

15154. They did some of the work?—Some.

15155. If the finisher had to do the entire of the work, would you not have had to pay the finisher a larger sum of money?—I would, and the work would be much more creditable than it was.

15156. Am I to understand you that the finisher would prefer doing all the work at the same price?—I do not know what the finisher might prefer.

15157. Do you not know as a fact, the finisher would not have done it for the same price?—I think she would.

15158. What is the name of the finisher?—I could not tell.

15159. Can you not give the name of the finisher: I want the name and address?—Ellen Carter, Swords.

15160. Is she alive?—She is.

15161. Is she now resident in Swords?—She is.

15162. What did you give her for her work?—According to the price I got myself.

15163. What was that?—For five shillings, I would give four shillings a dozen.

15164. Then you had one shilling a dozen profit?—I cannot say I had.

15165. You must have had?—Not if I paid car-hire to bring them to Dublin, and bought cotton out of that.

15166. How much profit had you?—I never kept an account.

15167. Had you tenpence a dozen profit?—I think not.

15168. Had you ninepence?—I think not.

15169. Had you eightpence?—I would say eightpence.

15170. How many dozens had you in the year?—I could not tell.

15171. Between August, 1852, and August, 1853?—Six in the week.

15172. You got a profit of eightpence a dozen?—Yes.

15173. Whose work was that?—I could not tell; it was not the work of the girls.

15174. Did not the girls prepare the shirts for the finisher. You got eightpence a dozen profit on the shirts delivered to the finisher; now, I ask you whether the work so delivered to the finisher was not the work of the girls?—Not always.

15175. Was it not the work of the girls?—Sometimes it was, and sometimes not.

15176. Then when it was the work of the girls, it was your profit?—They say it was, I do not know. I never found any profit come out of it.

15177. Now, after your evidence, do you mean to swear that from August, 1852, down to August, 1853, you did not derive some profit from the work of the girls?—I cannot say that I did.

15178. Will you swear you did not?—I would say that I did not.

15179. Did any one girl work for you for three years?—Never.

15180. Did any girl ever work for you more than two hours every day?—That is all.

15181. Never more?—I would say so.

15182. Do you say so?—Yes, on an average.

15183. Mr. *Hughes*.—What was the greatest amount of time—how do you strike an average?—I would say two hours.

15184. Mr. *Stephens*.—Am I to understand you, as saying that no girl ever worked for you after six o'clock?—They may have been working till eight.

15185. At what hour did they commence work, when they worked till eight?—Seven o'clock, or six.

15186. Did they ever commence work between three and six?—I did not keep an account of that; I could not exactly remember.

15187. Did any girl ever work for you from four till eight o'clock?—Is it constantly?

15188. I ask you at any time, did any girl ever work for you from four till eight o'clock?—They never attended regularly for so long a time.

15189. I did not ask you that. I asked you did any girl ever work for you, from four till eight o'clock, on any one day?—I do not know whether they did or not; I did not keep any account.

15190. Will you swear they did not?—There may have been one or two who have done so.

15191. Give me their names?—I could not.

15192. Did any girls ever work for you between four and nine o'clock?—They did.

15193. Give me their names?—I could not remember any names.

15194. Did any girls ever work for you from four till ten o'clock?—Never.

15195. That you will swear?—Yes.

15196. They did, however, work from four till eight, and from four till nine?—Yes, I will say that.

15197. I believe you are a daughter of Mr. Moffett's?—Yes.

15198. Were you an assistant in the school during the lifetime of your mother?—Yes.

15199. Was not your mother in the habit of keeping the girls at work till ten o'clock at night?—Not that I remember; she never kept them beyond eight.

15200. She kept them till eight, from what hour?—I suppose from four; I do not exactly remember.

15201. Do you remember her ever keeping them from four till nine?—I cannot say; I do not remember it at all.

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15202. But from four till eight was the common practice?—Yes.
15203. How long did that continue?—Seven years.
15204. Then the girls were kept constantly employed, from four till eight o'clock, working for your mother?—Yes. It was for me at that time. She was dead at that time.
15205. How were the girls employed?—Working.
15206. At what?—At plain work.
15207. Shirts?—Any other article as well as that.
15208. Did you work for tradesmen?—Any of the neighbouring gentry that sent in their work, got it done there.
15209. Did you work for the tradesmen?—I did, at a time, for some.
15210. Give me their names?—One in Dame-street, and one in Sackville-street,—Wolfinden's.
15211. Did they pay for the work?—Sometimes. They always paid what they owed.
15212. What became of that money?—They did not always pay it in money.
15213. How did they pay it?—Sometimes in goods.
15214. Who derived the benefit from the girls' work?—Any benefit that was in it at the time, I derived.
15215. The girls did not derive any benefit?—They were all paid at that time.
15216. Paid by whom?—By me.
15217. Tell me how much you paid them, and give me the names of the girls you paid?—I could not give you the name of one.
15218. Could you give me the name of any girl you ever paid?—I do not think I could.
15219. How much did you pay them?—So much, according to their earning.
15220. How much?—I could not tell.
15221. I ask you again, can you give me the name of any girl whom you paid during the seven years you employed them, from four till eight?—I could not remember any.
15222. Had you any regular scale of remuneration?—I had not.
15223. How did you regulate your payments?—According to the prices I got.
15224. How much did you get?—I could not tell; I kept no account.
15225. Did you give all the profits to the poor girls?—Yes; I would say I had no profit at all on it.
15226. You gave it to the girls?—Yes.
15227. Sometimes, you say, you were paid for the work in money, and sometimes in shop-goods—did you give the shop-goods to the girls?—I gave the value of the shop-goods to the girls.
15228. How much, and to whom?—I paid them in money what I received in goods.
15229. Give me the name of any girl you so paid, of those that you were so employing for seven years, from four till eight o'clock at night?—I could not.
15230. Nor the sum of money you paid any one girl for any one piece of work?—Eightpence, 10*d.*, and sometimes 1*s.*—I am saying I paid 8*d.*, 10*d.*, or 1*s.* to one girl, but I cannot tell the name.
15231. For doing what?—Working.
15232. Working what?—Plain work.
15233. When did you last make a payment?—I could not tell.
15234. Did you make any payment in 1852?—No; I did not pay the girls.
15235. Did you make any payment in 1851?—No; not to the school children I did not.
15236. Did you make any payment in 1850?—I was not working in 1850.
15237. Did you in 1850?—No.
15238. Did you in 1849, 1848, or 1847?—No.
15239. Did you in 1846?—I will say not.
15240. Do you know of any person who made payments to the girls during those years; and if you do, give me the names of that person and of the girls who received the money?—I do not know.
15241. Do you know Mary Walsh?—I do.
15242. Was she ever kept late at work?—No.
15243. What was the latest hour she was kept?—I never kept her at all, nor any of them.
15244. You never kept her?—No.
15245. Do you know Kate Walsh?—No.
15246. Do you know Ellen Collins?—Yes.
15247. Do you know Anne M'Gowan?—I do.
15248. Are they present?—I do not know.

Mary Walsh sworn and examined.

Mary Walsh.

15249. *Chairman.*—When did you first go to the Swords school?—I went to the school at about three years old.
15250. When did you leave it?—About two years ago.
15251. Was it before the breaking up of the school you left it?—Yes.
15252. Did you do any work after the school-hour?—Yes.
15253. Needlework?—Yes.

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DUBLIN.

Borough School of Swords.

Mary Walsh.

15254. At what time used you do the needlework after the school-hours?—I used to remain in the school, and I would not go home till four, or half-past four, sometimes.

15255. Were you ever at work in the school later than half-past four?—No.

15256. What work did you do from three till half-past four?—The work of the school.

15257. Plain work?—Yes.

15258. Were you ever paid for that?—No.

15259. Were you considered a good worker by the mistress?—No.

15260. Did you ever work for the mistress in her own house after four o'clock?—I did not.

Kate Walsh.

Kate Walsh sworn and examined.

15261. *Chairman.*—When did you leave the school?—In August, 1853.

15262. How long were you at it?—I think about eight years.

15263. Did you do any work after school-hours in the school?—Yes.

15264. Up to what hours?—After I would eat my dinner I would go back; I would work from half-past four till about nine at night, and sometimes till ten.

15265. In the schoolroom?—No; at Mrs. Bryson's place.

15266. Is Mrs. Bryson's place part of the schoolhouse?—It is a separate part.

15267. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is it adjoining the school?—It is in the garden adjoining.

15268. How long did you work till eight in the evening?—I think I was sewing for her about two years.

15269. How often in these two years do you think you worked?—I went constantly every evening, except Sundays and holidays, and a few evenings that I refused going to sew.

15270. Did she consider you a good worker?—She told me so.

15271. What were you working at?—Working at shirts.

15272. What payment did she give you?—She never gave me any payment.

15273. Did she give your parents any payment?—No.

15274. Did any one else pay you for the work done at that time?—No; I never was paid for Mrs. Bryson's work.

15275. You were about two years sewing for her from four till eight in the evening?—Yes.

15276. Mr. *Stephens.*—In 1851 and 1852?—I was two years sewing for her before I left the school.

15277. Did you for two years immediately before you left the school work constantly for Mrs. Bryson?—Yes, for two years before I left the school I worked constantly.

15278. Did you always remain from four till nine?—Yes, nearly always.

15279. Did you sometimes remain longer?—Yes, I did.

15280. Who told you to go to work for Mrs. Bryson?—Mrs. Bryson.

15281. Have you a mother?—Yes.

15282. You say you refused sometimes?—I refused sewing, and she said, for my stiffness, she would prevent me of my fee.

15283. Did you get food when you were working?—Yes, she used to treat me to tea in the evening.

15284. Did you refuse more than once to work for Mrs. Bryson?—I did not like to go; I would not have my lessons off quite well, on account of sewing; and I would not go to work for her when I would be learning them. When I refused to sew, she said she would prevent me of my fee.

15285. Did she say that more than once?—She said it to me once, and to a girl who is here to-day.

15286. In consequence of Mrs. Bryson's threat, did you afterwards refuse to work for her, or did you continue working for her?—After she told me that, I refused again; and she said it to the girl.

15287. Mr. *Hughes.*—Did you ever make any complaint to the deputy superintendent?—I did not like to complain of her.

15288. You did not, in point of fact, make any complaint?—I did not make any complaint.

15289. Mr. *Stephens.*—Were you afraid to make a complaint?—Yes; I did not like to displease her by complaining.

15290. [Mr. *Stephens* (addressing Mrs. Bryson).—You have heard the evidence of Kate Walsh: would you wish the Commissioners to put any question to her for you?—In what way?

15291. Upon any subject; any thing bearing upon the evidence she has given, which is contradictory of yours?—Yes; that regarding the fee.]

15292. I did not like to offend her; she told me she would prevent me of my fee.

15293. Mr. *Hughes.*—You have no doubt about that?—No doubt: that is the truth.

15294. [Mr. *Stephens* (to Mrs. Bryson).—Do you wish any other question to be put?—I do not understand the question.

15295. I will explain it to you: Kate Walsh has given evidence directly opposed to yours, and I want to know whether you wish any question to be put to her, in order to shake her credibility?—She tells a falsehood.

15296. She has stated that she was two years sewing for you, in 1851 and 1852, from four till nine o'clock at night; is that true or false?—That is true.]

15297. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What religious instruction did you receive in the school?—The Protestant Testament.

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DUBLIN.

Borough Schoo. of Swords.

Kate Walsh.

15298. What religion are you?—A Roman Catholic.

15299. You say you were taught to read out of the Protestant Testament?—Yes.

15300. Were you asked questions upon it?—I was, and required to write meanings in the copies.

15301. By whom were you required to do that?—By the assistant schoolmistress.

15302. Did you ever object to receive such instruction, or did your parents for you object?—I did not mind telling them.

15303. Did you make any objection yourself?—Yes; I was not paying attention; I did not like to learn it till I heard about the fee, and then I got it off.

15304. You got it off because you were told it was an essential part of the course for examination?—Yes; that was the only way to get my fee.

15305. Were you ever questioned out of Mr. Ormsby's book?—Sometimes; not very often. I could not tell.

15306. By whom were you examined?—Miss Curtis.

15307. Who is she?—The assistant schoolmistress.

15308. What was the nature of the copies which you had to write?—We had to write parables, and give meanings for them. We wrote them first on a slate and then in copy-books.

15309. Did the mistress exercise any judgment upon it, to ascertain whether it was well or ill done?—She always looked over it.

15310. Did she say whether it was rightly or wrongly done?—She always did.

15311. Did she correct it if it was wrong?—I cannot tell.

15312. Was it altered in any way before you wrote it out in the copy-book?—No; if I put my own name it would do.

15313. Mr. *Stephens.*—You stated that you were two years sewing for Mrs. Bryson from four till nine o'clock, and sometimes till ten o'clock at night. How many girls were so employed during the two years?—I could not rightly tell; but there used to be a great many sewing; but they never stopped so late as I did and another girl.

15314. What was her name?—Anne M'Gowan. Eliza Eaton, a Protestant girl that has gone away, was another that stopped late.

15315. How many girls were accustomed to remain in the evening on an average?—Sometimes there used to be nine girls in the evening; but I do not think they stopped late.

15316. Are you aware whether any of the other girls received money?—I do not know.

15317. Did you ever see Mrs. Bryson pay them?—No.

15318. Did she make you any present?—She made me a present of a little tie and another.

15319. What was the value of the tie?—One was about 4*d.* or 5*d.*, but I do not know what the other cost.

Anne M'Gowan sworn and examined.

Anne M'Gowan.

15320. *Chairman.*—When did you first go to the Swords school?—I went at five years of age, and at eight left it, and went to the big school; I kept on going till I got into fifth class, and then I left it when getting confirmation. I went to the school again after the Rev. Mr. Ormsby leaving it, one quarter. I was over third class. I got two shillings. The schoolmistress took me and made me monitor, to have me sewing.

15321. Mr. *Hughes.*—How long were you sewing?—Only half a-year.

15322. During what hours?—She would not let me home after school hours; I was there from the time the children would leave the schoolroom. Then I would go eat my own dinner, and go in again and sew, and then go out at seven o'clock to her own house to sew: that was in the summer time. I would go at seven or half-past seven in the morning, and stay till nine or ten at night.

15323. Mr. *Stephens.*—Were you not allowed to go home?—I was, at that hour.

15324. At what hour?—At half-past nine and ten o'clock.

15325. Did she give you your dinner?—She did.

15326. Did you receive any payment for the work?—Not a farthing.

15327. Did you ever refuse to go?—No; but I said I would go back in my learning, and then himself said he would give me an hour's teaching in the evening, and get me a fee.

15328. Who is "himself"?—Mr. Bryson, Mrs. Bryson's man.

15329. Mr. *Hughes.*—You complained that you were losing your time?—Yes; I stated I was losing my learning; that she was giving me no learning at all. She put me as monitor over second class. During that time I was sewing for her the whole day, and going of messages for her.

15330. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Were you sewing during school hours?—Yes.

15331. How could you be sewing and at the same time attending to your duties as monitor?—She would have me sitting in the class, and sometimes she would get another girl from another class, and put her over my class while I would be sewing.

15332. Do you mean to say you did more than two hours' work in the school?—Yes, more.

15333. Be quite sure: it is said the time appointed for needlework in school hours was from ten till twelve?—That was for school work.

15334. Did you do more than that?—I did.

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DUBLIN.

Borough School of Swords.

Anne M'Gowan.

15335. How long?—For six months.

15336. How many hours each day in school time, from ten till three, during those six months did you do needlework?—I suppose three hours was the least.

15337. Are you quite sure of that?—I am, indeed.

15338. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you ever do work at sewing after twelve o'clock?—I did; that was the time I did it.

15339. Did you work constantly after twelve o'clock?—Yes; and when the children would be sewing, I would be sewing for her.

15340. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What induced you to give so much of your time to needlework?—She put me as monitor, and told me I would get ten shillings a-quarter. I was paid for one quarter, and only got three shillings at the other.

15341. How much did you get altogether in money for your needlework?—I did not get a farthing; I got nothing from her.

15342. Mr. *Hughes.*—What did you get as monitress?—I got ten shillings for one quarter, and three shillings for another.

15343. Were you promised ten shillings for another?—I was.

15344. By whom?—Mrs. Bryson; she put me over the class; and Mr. M'Donnell was to pay it.

15345. You received thirteen shillings?—Only that.

15346. You received that as monitress?—Yes.

15347. Do you swear you were doing needlework after twelve o'clock, during school hours, in the school?—I was.

15348. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Did you continue to do needlework after you ceased to be paid as monitor?—Oh, yes; I did continue for her.

15349. And what induced you to continue to do needlework?—I did not like to refuse her.

15350. Did she order you to do it?—Yes.

15351. Did she require you to do it, or only ask it of you as a favour?—She required me to do it.

15352. Did you ever make any objection to doing it?—I did not.

15353. Did you do this work for her in order that you might improve yourself in needlework?—Indeed, for all the improvement she gave me, it was very little.

15354. Did you continue to do that needlework for so many hours a-day for the sole purpose, or for the chief purpose, of improving yourself in needlework, or because you were afraid to refuse her?—I was afraid to refuse, for she might break me off my class.

15355. What was your reason: was it a desire to improve yourself in needlework or a fear of offending her?—I was afraid of offending her; I did not like to disobey her.

15356. Mr. *Stephens.*—How many other girls were so employed?—There were seven of us, besides three she kept constantly.

15357. Give me the names of the three girls whom Mrs. Bryson kept constantly at work?—Mary Anne Tyrrell, Eliza Tyrrell, Mary Anne Commins, and Mary Barnwell.

15358. Were they employed at needlework after twelve o'clock?—No; they were on classes. I was the only one she persevered on to sew in school hours, because she had me monitor.

15359. Were they employed after three o'clock?—Yes; they would go home and get their dinner, and come back and work till six and seven o'clock.

15360. Did they do that in winter and in summer?—In winter as well as in summer.

15361. How many other girls were employed?—That was all.

15362. Did you and the other girls go home at night after it was dark?—We did.

15363. Did you go home alone through the streets when it was dark?—Yes.

Mrs. Bryson.

Mrs. *Bryson* further examined.

15364. Mr. *Stephens.*—You have heard the evidence of Anne M'Gowan: do you wish any question to be put to her by the Commissioners?—What kind of question?

15365. Is it a fact that you kept her after twelve o'clock, during school hours, at work?—I cannot say I did.

15366. Did you keep her sewing after twelve o'clock in the day, and after school hours?—I may have asked her to do some; I cannot exactly say.

15367. But you have sworn this morning, that the girls were kept at work from ten till twelve, and that no girl was employed at work after twelve o'clock. That you distinctly stated, I believe two or three times. Now I ask you whether that girl, Anne M'Gowan, was employed after twelve o'clock, in school hours, for your benefit?—I cannot say I did employ her.

15368. Will you swear it was not so?—I could not exactly say; indeed I cannot remember.

15369. Did you allow the girls to go home at night after dark?—They were never with me during the winter.

15370. Do you mean to say they never worked for you after it was dark in winter?—I do, positively.

15371. Do you mean to say they never worked for you after it was dark in summer?—No; not after it was dark; they did not.

15372. And never in winter?—They never did it in winter at all.

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15373. [Mr. *Stephens* (addressing Anne M'Gowan).—Is it the fact that you did work for Mrs. Bryson after it was dark?—I did.

15374. And that you returned home after it was dark?—Yes; by myself, and along with the girls sometimes. Sometimes I had to go home by myself, as some of the girls did not live where I lived.

15375. Did you ever work by candle-light in the school?—Not in the school, but I did in her own house.]

15376. Now, Mrs. Bryson, what have you to say to that?—I do not remember it at all.

Ellen Collins sworn and examined.

Ellen Collins.

15377. *Chairman.*—When did you first go to the Swords school?—I first went to the infant school. I think at seven years of age I went up to the big school.

15378. When did you leave the big school?—In August, 1853.

15379. Did you do any work after school hours?—I did.

15380 For Mrs. Bryson?—Yes; and in school hours, too, I was obliged to work for her, and mind my class along with that.

15381. Were you a monitor?—I was.

15382. Did you ever do needlework after twelve o'clock?—I did, when sitting minding my class; I would be obliged to keep the class and do her work too.

15383. That is Mrs. Bryson's work?—Yes.

15384. Did you do that constantly?—Some days I would do it, and more days she would not ask me.

15385. Did you work after three o'clock for Mrs. Bryson in the schoolroom?—I did. I would go home to eat my dinner, and come back at four o'clock, and I would not leave her till nine and half-past nine sometimes.

15386. Was that in summer or winter?—It was in summer; sometimes the girl would come home with us, and she would be obliged to bring a candle with her, to show us light out in the yard.

15387. Mr. *Stephens.*—Then you often worked for Mrs. Bryson after dark?—Yes, by candle-light.

15388. Did you go home by yourself?—Sometimes the girl would come with us, and sometimes she would not.

15389. Did you go through the streets of Swords by yourself?—Yes, some nights I would, and some nights I would not,

15390. After it was dark?—Yes.

15391. *Chairman.*—Were you ever paid anything by Mrs. Bryson for the work you did?—No. When the children left the school, she sent for me one day by her servant, and proffered to pay me if I would stop and work for her; I did for a few days; I left her, and she sent her servant to me again; I went to her and sewed for one evening, but did not go again; she sent several messages to me after that.

15392. How much did she promise to pay you?—She promised to pay me for the complement of work I was to do for her.

15393. Did she pay you?—She did not.

15394. Did she consider you a good worker?—Sometimes she complained of my work, and sometimes not.

15395. Mr. *Hughes.*—After August, 1853, she sent for you to go and work for her?—Yes, and I did for a while, but I did not go back.

15396. *Chairman.*—Did she ever make you any present?—She did not.

15397. Did she give you any food?—She would generally ask us to drink coffee in the evenings.

15398. Mr. *Stephens.*—Coffee kept you awake and made you lively?—Sometimes I would drink it for her, more times I would not.

15399. *Chairman.*—Did you ever refuse to work for Mrs. Bryson?—I refused to work for her, and then she sent her servant to me after the children left the school.

15400. Did you ever refuse to work for her while you were monitress?—I did not like to refuse her.

15401. Did you ever refuse her while you were monitress?—No, I was afraid.

15402. What were you afraid of?—That she would deprive me of what I got for being monitress.

15403. How much?—The first quarter, 10*s.*; another quarter I was to get 12*s.* 6*d.*, and I only got 10*s.*

15404. Mr. *Hughes.*—During all that time were you working for Mrs. Bryson?—Nearly every day; I was obliged to go in at ten o'clock in the morning, and give out her work to the girls.

15405. *Chairman.*—Did you ever do any work for her before ten o'clock in the morning?—I cannot exactly say.

15406. Mr. *Hughes.*—What was the largest number you saw working for her after four o'clock?—Three, four, and five was the most I saw working for her by candle-light.

15407. Five was the most?—I think five or six.

15408. Mr. *Stephens.*—Was Mrs. Bryson's work ever done in the school in class?—She would bring the work up, and the small children that would not know how to do the fronts of the shirts, she used to get to sew and top-sew the tails of the shirts.

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DUBLIN.

Borough School of Swords.

Mrs. Bryson.

Mrs. *Bryson* further examined.

15409. Mr. *Stephens.*—You have heard the evidence of Ellen Collins. Do you wish the Commissioners to put any questions to her. She has distinctly sworn you employed her and other girls after it was dark, by candle-light, either at the schoolhouse or at your own house—that is, a house belonging to the school; and that they have returned home after it was dark by themselves, through the streets of Swords. Is that true or false?—It is false.

15410. How much is false, and how much true?—The working by candle-light is quite false.

15411. Just now you said you did not remember whether they worked by candle-light or not?—Perhaps not when you asked me the question.

15412. Is it true or false what Ellen Collins has sworn, that she has done work for you after twelve o'clock, and during school hours?—She may have done it.

15413. Mr. *Hughes.*—Was she monitress?—She was.

15414. Was she paid as monitress?—Yes.

15415. Did she do work for you after school hours?—She did.

15416. Did you pay her?—No.

15417. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did she do work for you in the school after twelve o'clock?—I do not remember ever interfering with the school hours with my work.

15418. Did she do work for you after twelve o'clock, during school hours; you swore this morning no work was done after twelve o'clock; she has distinctly sworn that she was in the constant habit of doing needlework after twelve o'clock?—I do not remember any work being done after twelve o'clock.

15419. Will you swear it was not?—I do.

15420. Did you give them work before ten or twelve o'clock to do after twelve?—No.

15421. Then I understand you to say you never employed the girls, or they were never employed at needlework after twelve o'clock?—I said sometimes they were.

15422. How often?—Previous to examinations.

15423. When did you give that answer?—This morning.

15424. That was work for the school?—Yes.

15425. I am speaking of work for yourself?—Sometimes I might, previous to examinations, give them work.

15426. For yourself?—Yes.

15427. What had that to say to the examinations?—If any of them wanted the work, I would give it to them.

15428. After twelve o'clock?—Yes, if the others were employed at work.

15429. How long did you say you had been principal schoolmistress?—Nineteen years.

15430. What is the name of your assistant?—Miss Curtis.

15431. Is she here?—Yes.

Eliza Ekins.

Eliza Ekins sworn and examined.

15432. *Chairman.*—When did you first go to school at Swords?—I was at school five years.

15433. When did you leave it?—In August, 1853.

15434. Did you do any work for Mrs. Bryson?—Yes.

15435. When?—It is two years ago.

15436. At what hours?—I would work from four o'clock till nine and ten.

15437. Was that often?—Yes.

15438. Did she ever pay you for doing the work?—No.

15439. Did she ever give you any thing?—No.

15440. Did you ever refuse to work for her?—No; I was afraid.

15441. Did your mother ever object?—My mother would be often wondering what kept me so late.

15442. Did she ever speak to Mrs. Bryson about it?—No.

15443. Mr. *Hughes.*—Did you work for her by candle-light?—Yes.

15444. In Mrs. Bryson's house?—Yes.

15445. Did you go home by yourself?—I did.

15446. [Mr. *Stephens.*—Have you any question, Mrs. Bryson, to put to this witness?—Mrs. *Bryson.*—No.

15447. You have heard the evidence of Eliza Ekins?—I have.

15448. Do you wish the Commissioners to put any question to her?—No.]

Kate Curtis.

Kate Curtis sworn and examined.

15449. *Chairman.*—How long have you been assistant mistress in the female school at Swords?—Eight years.

15450. By whom were you appointed?—The deputy superintendent at the time was the Rev. Mr. Ormsby; the appointment was confirmed by the Board, I understood.

15451. *Chairman.*—Are you any relation of Mrs. Bryson's?—No.

15452. Have you ever been in any other school as assistant mistress?—I was in Kildare-place for some time; I had charge of the Kildare-place school for Mrs. Donnellan, while she was away.

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DUBLIN.

Borough School of Swords.

Kate Curtis.

15453. Where do you live?—In apartments in the schoolhouse, attached to the schoolroom.

15454. Is that in Mrs. Bryson's house?—No.

15455. Do you live in the apartments that belong to the assistant schoolmistress?—Yes.

15456. Have you seen the girls engaged in the school between twelve and three o'clock at needlework?—They often worked after hours; the girls had to prepare certain articles for examination, which they were obliged to finish. Many of them stayed away, and had to work after hours, after twelve o'clock, after the working time, in order to get the work finished up for the examinations—the work of the school.

15457. Did they work after three o'clock?—I cannot say to any thing that occurred after three o'clock.

15458. Was there any work but what they had to finish for their examinations done between twelve and three, or did Mrs. Bryson get any work done between twelve and three?—She did get work done by the smaller children, but it was during the time some of the classes would be idle, while the rest would be finishing the work, and she sometimes supplied those idle girls with work after twelve o'clock.

15459. How was it any of the children were idle at that time?—Part of the classes would be finishing work, some would not; the monitress would be attending to the finishing of the work, and Mrs. Bryson sometimes gave the children that were idle work to keep them quiet while the others were employed and the monitress engaged.

15460. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did Mrs. Bryson get work done after twelve o'clock in the school?—She did.

15461. Do you not know what occurred after three o'clock with the girls?—I never took any notice of it.

15462. Do you know that girls belonging to the school were working for Mrs. Bryson after it was dark in her apartments, or in the schoolhouse?—I have heard they were.

15463. Do you not know it as a fact?—I do not.

15464. Have you ever seen them there?—I do not recollect ever seeing them there; they might have been there and I not know it.

15465. Have you seen the girls coming from Mrs. Bryson's house or apartments after dark at any time during the eight years you have been assistant mistress?—I think I now recollect having seen one.

15466. What is her name?—Kate Walsh. I do not recollect ever having seen another; I saw her on one occasion; I remember meeting her in the garden coming out.

15467. After it was dark?—It was just dusk, I think it might be dark,

15468. Then, with the exception of Kate Walsh, you never saw any girl coming out of the apartments of Mr. Bryson after it was dark?—I did not.

15469. Might they be there without you knowing it?—They might; my apartments have no connexion with hers.

15470. You never troubled yourself on the subject?—I did not.

Catherine Little.

Catherine Little sworn and examined.

15471. *Chairman.*—How long were you at the Swords school?—Five years.

15472. When did you leave it?—In August, 1852.

15473. Have you ever worked for Mrs. Bryson after three o'clock?—Yes.

15474. Up to what time?—To nine o'clock; I was generally employed in arranging the work for the children.

15475. Were you a monitress?—Yes, part of the time.

15476. Did you ever do needlework between twelve and three o'clock for Mrs. Bryson?—Yes.

15477. What work did you do for her after three o'clock?—Stitching.

15478. Mr. *Hughes.*—At what hour did you go back?—Four o'clock.

15479. Did you stay till nine?—Sometimes.

15480. Were you ever paid?—No.

15481. Did you ever receive any present from her?—No, I do not think I did.

15482. Did you ever object to work?—No.

15483. You were a monitress?—For one quarter.

15484. You were employed stitching collars and wrist-bands for Mrs. Bryson?—Yes, part of the time.

15485. And were you at other times looking after the work of other girls?—Settling the work.

15486. Did you ever work by candle-light for her?—Yes.

15487. Often?—No, not often.

15488. Did you work for her by candle-light?—I did.

15489. In Mrs. Bryson's house?—In Mrs. Bryson's house.

15490. And you went home through the streets afterwards?—Yes.

15491. What religious instruction did you receive?—I was obliged to read the Protestant Testament.

15492. Did you ever object to read it?—I did, once.

15493. To whom?—Miss Curtis.

15494. What reply did you get?—She said while I was there I should read it.

15495. You continued to do so?—Yes; I was afraid to object afterwards; I was afraid I would be deprived of my fee.

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DUBLIN.

Borough School of Swords.

Catherine Little.

15496. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you ever do work for Mrs. Bryson after twelve o'clock during school hours?—No; I do not remember.

15497. [Mr. *Stephens.*—Mrs. Bryson, do you wish any question to be put to the witness?—Mrs. *Bryson.*—No.

15498. Mr. *Hughes.*—You heard her say she worked by candle-light for you?—I did.

15499. Mr. *Stephens.*—And that she returned after dark through the streets of Swords?—Yes, I heard her say that.]

Josiah Forster.

Josiah Forster, Esq., further examined.

15500. I wish to state that there are some boys here who were flogged in the Swords school.

15501. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners do not think it necessary to go into that to-day; it was fully proved last Thursday. There was a boy here who not only was flogged himself, but was obliged to assist in the flogging of others—that was admitted.

15502. Mr. *Stephens.*—Admitted and justified to-day.

15503. There are persons here who were refused coals for refusing to send their children to the school.

George Walsh.

George Walsh sworn and examined.

15504. *Chairman.*—How long have you been living in Swords?—As long as I can remember.

15505. How long were you living in Swords?—I was born in it.

15506. And your children attended the borough school of Swords?—Yes; what children I had attended the school—that was one child, and she got her trade out of it.

15507. Did you receive coals?—I was receiving coals for the last eighteen years, any time I would send for them.

15508. Do you receive coals now?—No, sir; I was refused of them.

15509. Who refused you?—Mr. Moffett.

15510. What reason did he give for refusing you?—He told me to send my children to the school, and I would get coals. I told him what children I had got their trade out of the school, and that I had none to send. He asked me had I any brothers' children, or father's children, or sisters' children, in the house to send. He told me either to get children, or why had I not children to send to the school; and that if I sent them, I would get the coals.

15511. When did he say this?—Between Hollintide and Christmas last.

15512. Had your child left the school at that time?—My girl is three years out of the school, I think, last May.

15513. He continued to give you coals till last Christmas or Hollintide?—Yes.

15514. Mr. *Hughes.*—What business are you?—I am a labourer.

15515. And was what you have stated the only reason he assigned for refusing to give you the coals?—That is what he told me.

Edward Delahoyd.

Edward Delahoyd sworn and examined.

15516. *Chairman.*—How long were you at this school?—Between the two schools I was about twelve or thirteen years going.

15517. When did you leave the school?—August, 1853.

15518. Were you ever flogged while you were at the school?—I was.

15519. How often?—At least about eight times.

15520. Were you stripped?—Yes; I was stripped the eight times.

15521. Before the boys in the schoolroom?—Yes; forment every one of them.

15522. Who flogged you?—Mr. Moffett.

15523. What did he flog you for?—One time I was in the fourth class, and he put me into the fifth, and he flogged me because I was not fit to go into it.

15524. What else were you flogged for?—If I would miss a word in the reading, he would tell me if I made another miss he would flog me; and if I made another he would flog me.

15525. What else were you flogged for?—I forget. I was afraid to go to school then, and I mitched, and I was flogged for mitching.

15526. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Were you ever flogged for stealing?—No.

15527. Were you ever flogged for swearing?—No.

15528. Were you ever flogged for using filthy language?—No.

15529. Were you ever flogged for lying?—No.

15530. Mr. *Stephens.*—You were flogged for missing a word in your class?—Yes.

15531. Mr. *Hughes.*—Was the fifth class the head class in the school?—Number one was the first or head class in the school.

15532. What was the lowest class?—The tenth.

Mr. Thos. Moffett.

Mr. *Thomas Moffett* further examined.

15533. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have you heard the testimony of that boy?—Yes.

15534. *Chairman.*—Have you any question to ask him?—I gave him no unnecessary punishment in the school; and I conceive what I did give I was authorized by the rules to give.

15535. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you not swear that you never flogged a boy?—I could not swear it.

15536. Did you not swear it?—I am not sure I did swear it; if I did, it was a mistake.

15537. Mr. *Stephens.*—I decline to ask you another question.

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George Walsh further examined.

15538. *Chairman.*—When Mr. Moffett refused to give you the coals, did you apply to the superintendent?—I did not know who the superintendent was.

15539. Did you apply to the priest or the curate?—No, I did not.

15540. Did you apply to any one but Mr. Moffett?—No one but Mr. Moffett.

15541. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is there any superintendent living in Swords?—I do not know.

15542. You have always lived in Swords?—Always lived in Swords.

15543. *Chairman.*—When Mr. Moffett refused to give you the coals, did he advise you to apply to the superintendent or vicar of the parish?—He told me to go to one of the ministers.

15544. Did you do so?—I told him he knew me, and that the minister did not know me; and that if I went to the minister, I would lose a day, and that the times were so hard I could not afford that loss; so I went back a second time, in a week or a fortnight after, to Mr. Moffett again, and I got the same answer from him.

15545. Mr. *Hughes.*—What answer?—Either to get children, or why had I not a child to send to the school.

15546. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is that the precise language he used to you?—This is the answer he gave me—either to get children, or why had I not children to send to the school.

[For further evidence as to Swords borough school, see next page.]

DEAN SCARDEVILLE'S AND ARCHDEACON HEWITSON'S ENDOWMENTS FOR A PROTESTANT SCHOOL AT SWORDS—(in continuation).

Dean Scardeville's and Archdeacon Hewitson's Endowments for a Protestant School at Swords—continued.

Documentary Evidence.

15547. *Secretary.*—I have now the Act referred to by the Rev. Mr. Howard, the 37 Geo. III., cap. 44, "An Act for the Preservation of Estates belonging to Parishes." Before more particularly noticing the Act, I will refer to the will of Dean Scardeville and the bequest of Archdeacon Hewitson. The following passage is in the will of Dean Scardeville:—"And also £100 to be laid out (if both my children die without issue) to buy a piece of ground, the rent of which ground I give for ever to the endowment of the school of Swords for the teaching poor Protestant children." It does not appear in the extract we have from the will in whom the ground was to be vested; but in the case of Archdeacon Hewitson the endowment is quite plain. In the Thirteenth Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education, at page 296, it is stated:—"We have been furnished by the present incumbent of Swords with a copy of this indenture, which is dated 28th July, 1719, and made by Archdeacon Hewitson to the Rev. John Wynne, the then incumbent, and his successors for ever, 'of all that and those the lands whereon the mill stands now in the possession of Samuel Bias, together with the said mill, for the sole use and support of a schoolmaster, licensed by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, and his successors Archbishops of Dublin, from time to time, for ever, for the said parish of Swords.'" That being the conveyance by Archdeacon Hewitson, the Act goes on to provide:—"Whereas there are several parishes in this kingdom which are endowed with estates in lands, tenements, and hereditaments, of which the respective incumbents of said parishes are seized in fee, in trust for the said parishes; and the said estates are usually let and demised by the said incumbents, with the consent of the parishioners of said parishes, in vestry assembled, testified by the churchwardens of said parishes, or other persons appointed for that purpose by the said parishioners so assembled, being parties to, and executing the cases by which the said estates, or any part or parcels thereof, are demised and let to farm; and the annual rents of the said estates are applicable to, and ought to be applied by, respective incumbents and churchwardens of said parishes in repairing the churches of said parishes, and in support of poor and indigent persons within the said parishes respectively, and in payment and discharge of parochial expenses usually defrayed by parish cesses, and in other pious and charitable uses; and whereas divers abuses and frauds have been committed, as well in the leasing of several parts of the said estates for such long terms of years as, in effect, to prevent any increase in the rents of the parts so demised for ages to come; as also at low rents, greatly under the real value of the said estates, or the parts thereof so demised; and the rents of said estates, or the parts thereof so demised, have been frequently fraudulently misapplied, insomuch that there are just grounds to apprehend that the pious and charitable purposes to which the incomes of the estates are applicable may, by such fraudulent practices, be utterly defeated. And whereas doubts have arisen whether any leases executed of the said estates, or any parts or parcels thereof, by the respective incumbents of said parishes and the churchwardens, or other persons appointed for that purpose by the respective parishioners of said parishes, in vestry assembled, are good and valid in law, for remedy whereof, be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful to and for every incumbent of any parish in this kingdom, who is or shall be seized of any estate in lands, tenements, or hereditaments in fee-simple, to him and his successors in trust for such parish, to let and devise the said estate or any part and parcel thereof, for any term of years not exceeding forty-one years, with the consent of the ordinary of the diocese and of the majority of the Protestant parishioners of such parish, in vestry assembled, without taking any thing by way of fine, at the full improved yearly rent of the said estate, or the part and parts thereof then demised, at the peril of the lessees who shall take the same, so as such lease or leases be not made to commence in future, and so as in such lease or

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DUBLIN.

Dean Scardeville's and Archdeacon Hewitson's Endowments for a Protestant School at Swords.

Documentary Evidence.

leases shall not be contained any power, liberty, or privilege, for the lessee or lessees to commit waste or to be dispunishable of waste, and so as that there shall not be any other lease or leases of the said estate, or any part or parcel thereof so demised, which shall not expire or be ended and determined within the space of one year next coming from the commencement of such new lease or leases, and so as counterparts of such new lease or leases be entered in the registry book of the ordinary of the diocese, and in the vestry book of the parish."

15548. It further enacts in the 5th section:—"That the incumbent of every parish which is endowed with any estate in lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in manner hereinbefore mentioned, shall furnish and give to the ordinary of the diocese in which such parish is situated, or his vicar-general, every year at the annual visitation of said diocese, an account or schedule fairly written, and subscribed by the said incumbent and churchwardens of said parish, stating the several tenants' names of the said estates, their occupations, and places of abode, the terms demised by their respective leases, together with the dates of the respective commencements thereof, the rents payable by them respectively, and the sums received by the said incumbent and churchwardens, and their immediate predecessors, out of the said estate, during the year ending on the 1st day of May, immediately preceding such visitation, and stating particularly the expenditure of the said annual income of said estate, during the said year, and the items of such expenditure; said account to be deposited in the registry of the diocese in which such parish is situated."

15549. It would appear that Archdeacon Hewitson bequeathed lands for the support of a schoolmaster at Swords, and that they would be lands to which this Act would apply. The vicar and churchwardens, in the presence of the parishioners, by a lease registered in the registry book of the ordinary, and also in the vestry book of the parish, might devise the lands for forty-one years; and in that case they would be bound to present an account to the diocesan of the application of the funds; but there is not any thing in the Act to make that exclusive of any other jurisdiction of inquiring with regard to the trust.

Hon. and Rev. F. Howard.

Hon. and Rev. *Francis Howard* further examined.

15550. Mr. *Stephens.*—What has become of the Hewitson lands?—I do not know any thing of the Hewitson lands at all; but I know what is called the Economy Estate.

15551. Are the "Economy Estate" and the "Hewitson lands" the same?—I have no separate knowledge of Archdeacon Hewitson's bequest; I have heard of Dean Scardeville's; but I know nothing whatever about Archdeacon Hewitson's.

15552. Mr. *Hughes.*—In the Thirteenth Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education, page 296, this passage occurs:—"We have been furnished by the present incumbent of Swords with a copy of this indenture, which is dated 28th of July, 1719, and made by Archdeacon Hewitson to the Rev. John Wynne"?—I am not aware what part of the ground is Hewitson's. There are two pieces of ground.

15553. *Chairman.*—Where do the Economy lands lie?—The Economy lands are scattered about very much in different places; some lie very near to the river.

15554. Mr. *Hughes.*—Are there sub-tenants on the Economy lands?—There are sub-tenants on part. The greater part is held by Dr. Wynne, who kept the school at Castleknock. He has had leases for many years.

15555. Renewed by the vicar and churchwardens?—Yes; I renewed it once.

15556. Is the mill holding in his part?—I am not well aware; it may be. I have no recollection at all of the indenture you spoke of.

15557. Mr. *Stephens.*—Who keeps all the records?—Such records as there are are with myself.

15558. Mr. *Hughes.*—Have you got that deed of 1719. In the same Report it is stated:—"It appears, by the vestry book of the parish of Swords, that an inventory was taken on the 20th of February, 1739, of all the deeds and papers belonging to the parish, and that there were then (*inter alia*) a map of the lands, given by the Rev. Archdeacon Hewitson for the endowment of a school, and a conveyance from him of a mill and lands to the said school." Have you got the vestry book?—Mr. Moffett, the parish clerk, has it, I suppose.

15559. Mr. *Hughes.*—Have you the deeds and papers, or the inventory of them, and the map, and the indenture of 1719, made to the Rev. John Wynne?—I have no recollection of it. Gwynne was the name. The leases are always made in vestry.

15560. *Chairman.*—Will you have the goodness to make search for the map and indenture, and we will require from Mr. Moffett the vestry book of 1739.

[For further evidence, see page 842.]

Borough School of Swords—con.

Francis Doyle.

THE BOROUGH SCHOOL OF SWORDS—(continued).

Francis Doyle sworn and examined.

15561. *Chairman.*—Did you apply for coals to Mr. Moffett?—I did.

15562. How long have you been residing in Swords?—As long as I can remember.

15563. What answer did Mr. Moffett give you when you applied to him?—I went to him for coals, and he would not give them. I asked him the reason: "the reason is," says he, "bring the children that were with me, and you will get them sooner." I said, "I cannot take the power from those who have them." "I don't care," said he, "bring back the boy, and you will get the coals." I said, "if that be so, I will not send him." I went to Mr. Howard, and he told me I would not get the coals, and that I was not entitled to them. "I cannot tell what fault I done," I said.

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DUBLIN.

Borough School of Swords.

Joseph Murphy.

Joseph Murphy sworn and examined.

15564. *Chairman.*—How long were you at Swords school?—Five years.

15565. When did you leave it?—In 1852.

15566. Were you ever punished by Mr. Moffett?—I was beaten on the feet and head for not having off Scripture history. He hit me on the bare feet with taws. I had no shoes on.

15567. What are taws?—Four whip-cords; four lashes on each whip, and four knots on each lash.

15568. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did he beat you on your bare feet?—Yes.

15569. Were you beaten in that manner more than once?—I was, different times.

15570. On the soles of the feet?—Not on the soles of the feet.

15571. On your bare feet?—Yes, and on the head.

15572. Were you ever stripped?—No.

15573. Mr. *Hughes.*—Did you ever see any boy stripped in the school?—I did.

15574. And was it with the taws he flogged the boys?—Yes; it consisted of four lashes of whip-cord, tied on a cane, and four knots on each lash.

15575. Was it always with these taws he punished?—Sometimes he would flog with a cane, and sometimes with the taws.

15576. Mr. *Stephens.*—During the five years that you were at this school, how often did you see boys flogged?—I saw them flogged different times.

15577. How often?—I cannot say how often.

15578. Were they flogged twenty times?—I saw them flogged a hundred times instead of twenty.

15579. Did you mean to say that the boys were stripped?—Yes.

15580. One hundred times during five years?—Yes; scarcely a week would ever go over my head but I would see two or three flogged.

15581. Mr. *Hughes.*—And stripped for the purpose?—Yes.

15582. *Chairman.*—How often were you flogged?—I was never flogged.

15583. Mr. *Stephens.*—What were the boys usually flogged for?—For their lessons, and mitching from school.

Mr. Lewis Bryson.

Mr. *Lewis Bryson* sworn and examined.

15584. *Chairman.*—Are you the second master in the Swords Borough school?—Yes.

15585. When were you appointed?—In 1848.

15586. Had you ever been in any other school before as master?—Yes; I have been in the National Model school.

15587. In Marlborough-street?—Yes.

15588. Have you ever seen boys flogged at the Swords Borough school?—Is it by whipping?

15589. Yes, and stripped?—I never saw any boy with his trowsers down; but I have seen little fellows get a little whip of the whip, which has been mentioned; it was made of twine.

15590. Have you seen any big boys flogged?—No, I have never seen any.

15591. What are your hours of attending in the school?—From ten till three.

15592. You teach a separate class?—Yes.

15593. How many boys were in the school yesterday?—Ten.

15594. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Has the number of boys in attendance at the school diminished of late?—Yes.

15595. What has been the greatest number of Protestant boys in attendance at the school, since what is called the breaking up, in 1853?—Do you mean the average?

15596. The greatest weekly average attendance?—Well, I should say, about twenty.

15597. Do you say the weekly average has never been greater than twenty since August, 1853?—I do not think it was much more than about twenty-three or twenty-four.

15598. Is the report book in the room?—Yes.

15599. Take it in your hand and ascertain the greatest weekly average?—I will ascertain it in a few minutes.

15600. Could the boys have been punished by the head master without your being aware of it? Are you aware of the nature of the offences for which flogging was administered?—I should think idleness, and want of attention, and not coming with their faces and feet in a proper state.

15601. Had you yourself authority to administer corporal punishment?—To a certain degree; very little. I was always very cautious.

15602. By whom was that authority confided to you?—I asked authority from the superintendent.

15603. But punishment for any heinous offence would be inflicted by the head master?—I do not think he would take that on himself. I think he would report it to the superintendent, as we have done in instances.

15604. You say he reported any heinous offence to the superintendent?—We both together rather did it.

15605. Have you concurred with him in making such reports to the superintendent?—Yes.

15606. Now what are the offences which you regarded as heinous, and of such a nature as to render it necessary to report them to the superintendent?—I know of a case myself, in which I had to get the boy dismissed. He kicked me, threw a slate at me, and cut a board

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DUBLIN.

Borough School of Swords.

Mr. Lewis Bryson.

just close to me with it. Afterwards he took out a knife, in the presence of a great number of the boys. I saw the knife myself. We thought that a case that it would be very necessary to report.

15607. You reported that as a very grave offence to the superintendent?—Yes; when he came we told it to him, and the boy was dismissed.

15608. You heard the evidence given by Delahoyd, Murphy, and some other boys, with reference to punishment?—Yes, I was paying attention.

15609. What do you suppose was the nature of the offences committed by those boys and for which they were subjected to punishment?—I should think neglect. They used to be in the habit of coming with very dirty feet, and it was impossible to stay in the class with them. They would be previously told that they would be corrected for it. Mr. Moffett might only hit them on the feet with the taws principally for that.

15610. You heard those boys swear they were flogged for not knowing their lessons. None of them stated they were flogged for want of personal cleanliness?—One boy stated about his feet.

15611. He said he was struck upon the feet, not for want of cleanliness, but for ignorance of his task, being unable to answer in his Scripture history. Are you aware, as assistant master, whether boys have been punished in the school in that way for ignorance of Scripture history?—I could safely say they have not.

15612. Do you swear that no boy has ever been punished in the school, to your knowledge, by striking on the bare feet with taws for not knowing Scripture history?—Not that I am aware of.

15613. Could you have been absent from the schoolroom when those boys were punished?—Not without liberty, or leave.

15614. Is it possible you were absent?—I think I would have heard of such an occurrence.

15615. The head master intrusts you with the instruction of the most advanced boys?—Yes.

15616. How long has that been the arrangement?—Since I came to the school.

15617. Has he, during all that time, taught the junior classes?—Sometimes he will hear the first class, just to see how they can get on. He may not hear them in all the branches, but he pays attention to a number.

15618. Did you ever see any boys stripped for the purpose of being flogged?—I never saw them; but I think, from the position I saw little ones in, I think they were stripped. I could not say I just saw them naked.

15619. Mr. *Stephens.*—Were the boys not stripped and whipped in the presence of the other boys? Were not Carey, Delahoyd, and Murphy stripped and whipped in the presence of the other boys?—They must have been very young.

15620. Answer my question?—I never remember seeing any of them.

15621. Do you not know that they were stripped and whipped?—I do not.

15622. Did you not state that, from certain circumstances, you imagined the boys had been whipped?—Certainly.

15623. What were those circumstances?—From seeing a boy just hoist, or raised up a little; but I could not swear the clothes were up, for I did not see it.

15624. Did you see Edward Carey in that position?—No; I do not remember.

15625. Did you see Edmund Delahoyd in that position?—I do not remember seeing him at all.

Edward Delahoyd.

Edward Delahoyd further examined.

15626. Mr. *Hughes.*—When were you last flogged?—About five years ago.

15627. How old were you then?—About twelve or thirteen years of age.

15628. Had you your trowsers off?—I had.

15629. Was Mr. Bryson present?—He was, and was laughing.

15630. What age are you now?—Sixteen.

15631. *Chairman.*—Is there any boy here who saw you flogged at that time?—Yes; Joseph Murphy.

Joseph Murphy.

Joseph Murphy sworn and examined.

15632. *Chairman.*—Were you ever present when Delahoyd was flogged?—Yes.

15633. Was Mr. Bryson present?—Yes.

15634. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Could he see Delahoyd flogged, from the place where he was sitting?—Yes, and the whole school round.

15635. Mr. *Hughes.*—When a flogging took place, was the boy stripped?—Yes; the boys do be looking on, and laughing.

Mr. Lewis Bryson.

Mr. *Lewis Bryson* further examined.

15636. Mr. *Stephens.*—After that evidence, Mr. Bryson, do you still say you do not remember having seen boys stripped and whipped in the presence of the school?—No, I I do not remember.

15637. Or any boy, at any other time?—Some little boys, from the position I saw them in—I did not see them stripped—I should say they were either getting it outside or inside; I could not say which.

15638. What is your definition of "a little boy?"—I should say about eight years old.

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Borough School of Swords.

Lewis Bryson.

15639. How many little boys have you seen in that position?—Very few.

15640. How many?—For what time?

15641. Since 1848?—I could not go near it.

15642. Were there so many?—Oh, no; I could not give the least idea.

15643. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Were you educated in one of the national schools?—No.

15644. Mr. *Stephens.*—Were there twenty boys whipped since 1848?—No; I could not remember.

15645. Will you swear twenty boys were not whipped since 1848?—I could not swear they were not, but I could not swear they were.

15646. How often?—Three or four times I have taken notice.

15647. You will not swear they were whipped twenty times in seven years?—Why, to come at the truth——

15648. That is what I want to come at?—That is the very thing I want.

15649. What relation are you to Mr. Moffett?—I am son-in-law—married to his daughter. I will not tell a lie on that account.

15650. You married Mr. Moffett's daughter?—Yes.

15651. She is schoolmistress. Now answer me as to the little boys?—Do you mean were they stripped?

15652. Yes, stripped?—I could not swear; but from the position——

15653. Well, from the position, do you think twenty boys were whipped during the last seven years?—I said before, three or four times, I neither paid attention nor took notice to it. I do be busy. My class is away at one end of the school, and Mr. Moffett's is very often down at the other side.

15654. When the boys are flogged the business of the school is suspended. What do you do then?—My business is never suspended.

15655. What are you doing?—Instructing the boys.

15656. While they are looking at the other boys receiving a whipping?—Has it been said the boys I am instructing were looking at it?

15657. I believe you said it yourself?—Did I say the boys were looking at them?

15658. It has been stated by one of the witnesses?—That is quite different.

15659. It has been proved that the boys laughed at it, and that you laughed also?—What is your question.

15660. My question is, did you ever see the boys whipped in the school, or not?—I answered that question.

15661. Answer it again?—I said, from the position they were in, I thought they were.

15662. Will you swear you never saw a boy stripped in the school?—I will swear it.

15663. Then the boys who have sworn you were present when it occurred have sworn falsely?—I said before, I did not see them flogged.

15664. You have heard it sworn by the boys examined here, that you were present, and laughing, when they were flogged in the school?—You want me to say yes or no to that?

15665. Did they state what was false when they stated that?—That I was present, and laughing?

15666. Yes?—I deny it.

15667. The boys who have been examined have sworn that they were stripped and flogged before the other boys, and that you were both present and laughing: is that true or false?—It is false; because I should have seen them.

15668. Did you hear the head master admit he flogged the boys repeatedly during the last five years?—I do not understand.

15669. Did you hear Mr. Moffett, in this room, say that during the last five years he had frequently flogged the boys?—I was not paying attention.

15670. I decline to ask you another question.—I was not here at Mr. Moffett's examination.

15671. Were you not in the room to-day when Mr. Moffett said he flogged the boys?—I was not paying attention.

15672. Have you been in the room since twelve o'clock?—Yes.

Rev. *William Gilbert Ormsby* sworn and examined.

Rev. W. G. Ormsby.

15673. *Chairman.*—When were you appointed superintendent of the borough school of Swords?—In June or July, I think, 1846.

15674. When did you cease to be superintendent?—October, 1851.

15675. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What were the duties of the deputy-superintendent previous to the issuing of the revised rules in January, 1847?—He was required to examine in the school, and take charge of the institution generally in all its branches—that is, to inspect every thing connected with it.

15676. Was he charged with the superintendence of the coal distribution at that time?—He had to inspect the proper distribution of it, so far as regarded the expense and the persons who received it, as well as the other branches of the institution.

15677. Did his duties undergo any change when these new rules were issued?—They were issued during my residence there, and my duties did not undergo a change; because from the very first I commenced discharging the duties which, by my advice, the board sanctioned for the future for the deputy-superintendent, so that I cannot say my duties changed, and as to those who went before, I cannot say any thing positive about it.

15678. On the other hand, did the duties of the local governor undergo any change in consequence of the promulgation of those rules?—The local governor, as he stated to-day,

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Borough School of Swords.

Rev. W. G. Ormsby.

rather gave up the attendance at the school for some time, that is, to take any particular part in it, as much, as probably, he did before.

15679. But were the duties, with the performance of which he was charged, varied in any way?—There were no distinct duties, according to my understanding, appointed for the local governor. He was merely expected, as I would understand, and that without any order, I believe, of the board whatsoever, or any request, that if any thing went wrong, he would give notice of it, and report it at the board meeting; but as to any particular duties being incumbent upon him to perform, I knew of none.

15680. During the early part of the period that you held the office of superintendent, in what manner did the local governor discharge his functions of general superintendence?—In occasionally attending to the examinations.

15681. Did he himself take part in the examinations?—I do not remember his doing so upon any occasion.

15682. What steps were taken by the local governor, or by the superintendent during those years, to ascertain whether the masters and mistresses were duly discharging their duties?—You have involved two questions in that; you have asked me as to my own duties, and those of the local governor.

15683. Separate the two questions, and reply to them singly?—I do not know any thing with regard to the local governor; all I know is with regard to myself; nor do I conceive there was any bounden duty on the local governor, to take notice of any thing particular at the time.

15684. No more than any other governor?—I do not know that any thing occurred at the time which would have required the local governor to take any particular notice of it.

15685. What I want to know is, whether during that period the local governor had any duties, or was expected to exercise any superintendence over the schools, beyond what was expected from any of the governors who were non-resident?—He was not expected to give any superintendence to the school.

15686. And whatever superintendence he gave was purely voluntary?—I should think so; perfectly voluntary.

15687. Was he not, in any way, in consequence of his being resident, responsible for the management of the affairs of the school?—I do not feel that I can answer that question. It would be a matter of opinion. If you ask me my opinion, I can answer it, but I do not see that I can answer it in the way the question is put.

15688. In reference to your own relation to him. When you were first appointed superintendent, and previous to the issuing of the rules of 1847, did you conceive you were acting under his authority as local governor?—No; I have always felt that I was under the board, not under any individual member of the board.

15689. Then if the affairs of the school had been mismanaged in any way, the responsibility would have devolved altogether upon you?—I conceive so.

15690. What steps did you, as superintendent, take to satisfy yourself that the affairs of the school were well managed during that period?—The first thing I did when I was appointed to the school, was to read the charter, to ascertain what my duties were, and what the distribution of the funds ought to be; and having made myself perfectly familiar with it, I then recommended to the board certain changes, where I felt that changes were required.

15691. Would you be so good as to state what those changes were which you recommended?—I beg to remark that I can only answer positively on some of the very principal points, inasmuch as four years have elapsed since I was there, and there are different minutiæ I cannot go into at present, without having time to make up the answers required. I may state that the first thing I recommended was that the school rooms should be added to, they being quite too small for the number of children that then attended, and that a better course of education should be brought into the school.

15692. Were those recommendations of yours acted upon by the governors?—They were, immediately.

15693 When the school rooms were enlarged in the manner that you recommended, how many children were they able to accommodate?—They would have held, I think, 400 children conveniently.

15694. What do you believe was the greatest number of children ever at any one time within the school rooms?—From recollection, I think I can say 380 in the adult school, and about 100 in the infant school, or probably more.

15695. Can you state what proportion of the 380 in what you call the adult school were Protestants, and how many of them were Roman Catholics?—I cannot state the exact proportion.

15696. By way of approximation?—There might have been probably eighty Protestants, or 100, and the rest Roman Catholics; but I cannot say positively, as to the numbers. It is merely from a recollection of four or five years ago I state that.

15697. Did you hear it stated to-day, by the assistant master, Mr. Bryson, that the number of Protestants in attendance in the same school, yesterday, was only ten?—I thought I heard him say twenty.

15698. He said there were only ten yesterday, and that the average attendance has been about twenty. Have you any knowledge of the causes which could have led to such a diminution of the number of Protestant children?—I know that several have emigrated. That took place before I left Swords. I do not know of any other cause that should have lessened them.

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15699. You have stated that one of the recommendations which you made to the governors shortly after your appointment was to the effect that the instruction given in the school should be improved?—I did propose that.

15700. Will you be so good as to state in what respect you thought it desirable to have it improved?—What I wished was, that there should be a system of education that would develop the minds of the pupils, and that would fit them for the peculiar stations in life in which they would be placed; and for that reason, I brought in some improvements with the sanction of the board.

15701. What improvements?—There were some branches added, I think. I am not quite sure whether geography was taught, if so, it was only the elements, and I brought it on to an advanced course; I introduced maps. There were also lectures on objects, singing, Euclid; and I am not sure whether any of the boys learned algebra, I do not think they did. I am not quite certain.

15702. Did the board make any minute with respect to this improved and extended course of instruction?—I think they did.

15703. I do not see any mention of it in the rules?—I think there is an order directing that the rules which I introduced at that time should be sanctioned, and that the educational course should be carried out thereby.

15704. Are the rules that you speak of entered in the minute book of the governors?—No. I am quite sure they are not. They were printed, and then authorized by an order of the board. [The printed copy of rules which had been handed in is shown to witness]. These are the rules which were sanctioned by the board, and to which I have referred. If you would allow me to look to the minute book, I think there is an order on the subject there. I cannot find it immediately, but I feel persuaded it is in the book.

15705. Mr. *Hughes.*—I saw the order the last day the Commissioners sat. It is in effect that the rules revised by Mr. Ormsby should be adopted?—That is the one I refer to.

15706. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Did that minute refer to the printed rules now before you?—To these printed rules now before me.

15707. Will you refer to the passage in those rules which relates to the extended or improved course of instruction to be given in the school?—It is under the head of "apprentices." "An examination of all the children in each school to be held by the deputy-superintendent in the month of May, in each year, and specially of the first class of boys and girls, in the course prescribed for those who shall be considered eligible to stand for apprenticeships, viz.:—Boys' class,—reading and spelling, Scripture history, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar. Girls' class, same as boys' class, with the addition of work."

15708. That has reference only, as I understand it, to the course prescribed for candidates for apprentice fees?—Yes; but I should mention that when I was provided with the assistant master, I endeavoured to have imparted to the children all the information he possessed, without any particular order from the board.

15709. There is nothing on the subject of Euclid in the rules of which you were speaking.

15710. Was mensuration taught to the pupils in the school?—Well, I think it was, but I really am not positive.

15711. Or bookkeeping?—No. I do not think bookkeeping was.

15712. In the course prescribed for candidates for apprentice fees, Scripture history is set down as one of the subjects in which they are to be examined?—Yes.

15713. At the time that rule was made was your book of questions in use in the school?—No, it was not.

15714. In what manner was instruction in Scripture history given at this time?—There were questions asked by the master to elicit the knowledge of the children.

15715. Were those questions only in Scripture history?—They were in Scripture and Scripture history. There was a New Testament, and Scripture history, besides a book of Scripture history.

15716. In what manner was instruction in the Holy Scriptures given at that time?—The pupils read a chapter every day.

15717. Were any questions asked upon that?—I do not think the master asked them any questions. I examined them occasionally.

15718. Was the master required to examine them, or was he ordered to abstain from questioning them?—There was no order made respecting it, to my knowledge, at that time at all, for or against asking the questions.

15719. You think, then, that at that time the instruction in Scripture was left to the discretion of the schoolmaster?—I am under that impression.

15720. But when you yourself gave instruction in Scripture, in what manner did you convey it?—They read a verse; and I asked them as to the subject of the verse; I kept as closely to the letter as I possibly could.

15721. At this time the great majority of the pupils in the school were Roman Catholics?—They were.

15722. At that time was any objection ever made by the pupils themselves, or by their parents, or by the Roman Catholic clergy, to the practice of giving instruction to the Roman Catholic pupils in Scripture?—There was no complaint made to me by the children, or the parents that I recollect.

15723. Did the Roman Catholic clergy of the parish make any objection?—Not to me.

15724. Are you aware whether they did to other persons?—I am aware there were memorials sent in to the board on that subject.

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Borough School of Swords.

Rev. W. G. Ormsby.

15725. Did those memorials give rise to any alterations in the mode in which instruction in that department was conveyed in the school?—Do you speak now of the time I was superintendent exclusively?

15726. Yes, exclusively?—Yes; there was an alteration made in consequence of a memorial: the prayer of the memorial was that the Scriptures might be discontinued, as the Roman Catholic population, or clergy, were of the opinion it would produce proselytizing in the school; and in order to meet that objection the Archbishop of Dublin, at a meeting of the board, directed me to draw out these questions, framed in such a manner as to exclude any controversial subjects—merely to draw out the information which was in the letter of the Scriptures.

15727. This book was then printed for the use of the scholars in the school, and used in it under the sanction of the governors?—It was ordered to be used.

15728. Was it so used by the master?—I have seen it frequently with the master and teachers during my residence in Swords.

15729. Be so kind as to inform us whether it was used by the master?—The master asked the question; the children had the New Testament open before them.

15730. The New Testament in the authorized version?—In the authorized version; and they endeavoured to answer from the verse. That was the intention, at all events, in drawing out the questions.

15731. What was done in case the children were unable to answer the questions proposed by the master, or in case the master thought the answers they gave were incorrect; did he then supply an answer, or correct them?—He was supposed to supply it from the text.

15732. His accuracy in doing that was assumed?—It was assumed because of this, that the question was drawn out in such a manner that it was scarcely possible, so far as I am aware—and that was my object—that any controversial subject could be introduced; therefore, it was merely giving an answer in the text to the question asked.

15733. What was the result of the introduction of that book of questions; did the use of it produce the effect you say it was designed for, that is, to diminish the apprehension entertained by several persons that the use of the Scriptures, in the authorized version, might lead to proselytism?—I do not at present remember; it may have been. I do not at present remember that there were any memorials after that.

15734. Mr. *Hughes*.—What was the date of that memorial?—I do not remember the year; it may have been about 1849. The book was published in 1850, so I take it for granted the memorial must have been before that.

15735. I find under date 6th of February, 1850, a record of a meeting, at which the persons present were—his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, the Dean of St. Patrick's, and the Rev. Francis Howard. I also find this order, but there is no record of any memorial on the subject:—"Ordered, that the questions on the New Testament, prepared by the superintendent, be used in the school during the hours of religious instruction; and that the superintendent be allowed fifty numbers for his own use, to ascertain how far the work would sell." That, I suppose, is the minute to which you refer?—That is the minute to which I refer.

15736. That, you say, was in reference to a memorial from the inhabitants shortly before that?—I think so; to the best of my belief it was.

15737. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—And you are not aware what effect the use of this book of questions had in meeting the objection made?—No; I cannot say as to the meeting of the objection. All I can say is with respect to there being fewer memorials after, but whether that in the least degree changed the minds of the people, I cannot say positively.

15738. Do you think it possible that objections might have been still entertained by the memorialists, though they were not again expressed?—I do not see how I can judge of that. That would be judging of motives I cannot dive into. I can only know a thing by its effects, and the effect of the introduction of these questions was that there was a more enlarged examination in Scripture, and a very decided proficiency in the scholars, both Roman Catholic and Protestant.

15739. I ask you specially with reference to the matter of complaints. Complaints had been made before the introduction of that book into the school, that the use of the Scriptures might be supposed to tend to proselytism. Now, the question I desire to have an answer to is this, what, in your opinion, was the effect of that book in meeting those objections?—My answer to that is, I do not remember any strong memorial being presented after; but at the same time I say it is possible there may have been objections, as it is five years since that took place.

15740. Were memorials always forwarded through you to the board, or were complaints ever addressed directly to the board?—I have gone to the board oftentimes, and memorials were there without my knowing any thing about them, and I had no opportunity to answer them.

15741. On the other hand, whenever memorials were addressed to you complaining of any thing as regards the management or instruction of the schools, did you always forward them to the governors?—I did, invariably.

15742. You in no case held back any memorial or complaint that was made to you?—I do not at present recollect having done so, nor do I think I did on any occasion. I would feel at present it would not be fair or honourable to do so.

15743. In the passage that has been read from the minute book reference is made to hours of religious instruction. Would you be so good as to inform us what arrangement was made with respect to setting apart hours for religious instruction?—I had a time table

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drawn out in which the different exercises were stated, and the hour for Scripture was mentioned in that for each class.

15744. Was the duty of imparting religious instruction in school hours committed solely to the head master, or was the assistant master equally charged with it?—I always understood the assistant master to be equally charged.

15745. Did you ever hear any complaints made in Swords on the ground that the masters and mistresses in the schools were all Protestants?—There was a memorial to that effect sent in—that I know beyond hearsay—requesting there should be a Roman Catholic mistress appointed at the time the last Protestant mistress was appointed.

15746. Was that memorial taken into consideration by the governors?—It was.

15747. Was it the situation of head mistress that was then vacant?—No; assistant mistress.

15748. What answer was given to the memorial by the governors?—I do not recollect the words of the answer, but the end was the appointment of Miss Curtis to the situation.

15749. Is she a Protestant?—She is.

15750. From the knowledge you had as superintendent for so long a time in Swords, what opinion did you form, yourself, as to the advisability of appointing an assistant mistress of the Roman Catholic religion?—At that meeting of the board my opinion was asked, and I recommended the Board not to appoint a Roman Catholic mistress; and on these grounds, that inasmuch as all the teachers were Protestants, I thought it very possible introducing a Roman Catholic mistress might bring in disunion, and, therefore, as they were all Protestants, I considered it a matter of prudence, although in the words of the letter I wrote I stated that otherwise I could have no objection against the admission of a Roman Catholic mistress.

15751. You had no objection to it on principle, but thought such an appointment would be inexpedient?—I thought it was inexpedient; that it was more prudent to appoint a Protestant mistress.

15752. After the further experience which you had in the administration of the affairs of the school did you continue of the same opinion?—I did.

15753. Do you not now think that the disinclination of the Roman Catholic parents to send their children to be educated in the school might have been diminished if not removed, if the memorial had been attended to at the time?—I cannot say it would.

15754. I only ask you your opinion?—Well, I give it as my positive opinion that nothing would have satisfied them.

15755. Do you think the Roman Catholic parents had no reasonable cause of complaint at all at that time?—I cannot judge of what they thought. I can only judge of what they expressed—and they never expressed any complaint to me—that they were dissatisfied with the teaching, but, on the contrary, expressed themselves highly satisfied with the advance their children had made in knowledge.

15756. Mr. *Hughes.*—Will you state the names of any that so expressed themselves?—I cannot at this distance of time.

15757. Could you by any means refresh your memory so as to enable you to state the names. Perhaps if you referred to the roll of the period, which is in court, it would assist you?—It could not, indeed. I have a general recollection, and I am perfectly satisfied that such opinions were expressed; but I cannot at this distance of time state the names. There is only one name, and I think I could state that I heard one person, and I could not even swear that.

15758. What was the name of that person?—Corr.

15759. A man or a woman?—A man.

15760. Is he living?—I believe he is; I cannot say.

15761. Was he living in the town of Swords?—He was living in the town of Swords. If I recollect any other, I should be most happy to give in the names.

15762. I would be very glad to get the names.

15763. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you think Protestant parents would willingly send their children to be educated in a school, all the governors and teachers of which were Roman Catholics, and in which all the pupils were catechised in the Gospel history out of a book of questions prepared by a Roman Catholic priest appointed to superintend the education given in the school?—I do not.

15764. Putting Roman Catholics in the place of Protestants, I propose the question in this form: do you think that Roman Catholic parents would willingly send their children to be educated in the school, all the governors and teachers of which were Protestants, and in which all the pupils were catechised in the Gospel history out of a book of questions prepared by a Protestant clergyman appointed to superintend the education?—I have no need to think about that, for I know they did so for thirty-five years and more. It is not a matter of thought, but a matter of fact, that they did; and if left to themselves, my conviction is, they would have done so to this day.

15765. [The following is read from the minute book:—"At a meeting held at the Palace, October 10th, 1855. Present: His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor, Honourable and Rev. F. Howard.

"The minutes of the last meeting were read and signed.

"The deputy-superintendent read the following letter which he had addressed, by order of the Board, to the Dean of Saint Patrick's, and the Provost:—

"'St. Doulough's, July 20th, 1855.

"'REV. SIR,—At a meeting of the board of governors of Swords school, held at the Palace, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, I was directed to communicate to you the sub-

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stance of the deliberations of the board on the subject of the report which I had the honour to present, a copy of which I forwarded to your town residence a week before the meeting of the board, and now a duplicate.

"'At the meeting of the board referred to above, the Lord Chancellor said, that, considering the present extraordinary state of the schools, and that during the last two years they have been used by a small proportion only of those inhabitants of Swords for whom they were founded, and considering that it was the duty of the board so to administer the trust as to make the schools as generally useful as possible for educational purposes to the inhabitants of the borough, and considering that it was evident to the board that the Roman Catholics have always objected to the reading of the Scriptures as a school-book, whilst the reading of them was not enjoined by the charter as a necessary part of the educational course; and considering that it was highly probable that if the board would no longer insist upon it being a necessary part of the general education, the Roman Catholics would again use the schools, his lordship proposed, that it be made a rule of the schools that no child be forced to read or hear read the Scriptures whose parents or guardians may object. His Grace the Archbishop fully concurred in the reasoning and proposal of the Chancellor, and remarked further, that he felt himself bound, as a member of the board, to carry out the intention of the charter, rather than his own private notions of what would be the best system of education.

"'Mr. Howard objected, and said that he could not consent to the adoption of the principle of the National Board, and that the reading of the Scriptures had always been a part of the education, and was not specified as such in the charter, only because it was an understood thing that it should be so. To this his Grace replied, that reading and writing were as certainly understood to be part of the educational course in all such schools, and yet they were specified in the charter. The Chancellor having remarked that he did not mean that the board should come to a decision until your opinion and that of the* were known, his Grace suggested that I should be directed to obtain, with as little delay as possible, the opinions of the absent members of the board on this important proposal of the Chancellor, in order that the board, at its next meeting, might be able to decide.

"'I am your obedient servant,

"'WILLIAM STUDDERT KENNEDY.'

"The Lord Chancellor proposed that it be made a rule of the schools that—

"No child shall be compelled to receive, or compelled to be present at, any religious instruction to which his or her parents or guardians object; and that the time for giving religious instruction shall be so fixed that no child shall be thereby in effect excluded, directly or indirectly, from the other advantages which the schools afford.

"Ordered—That the rule as proposed by the Chancellor be made and published as one of the regulations of the schools.

"The Hon. and Rev. F. Howard dissented from the decision of the board, and read the following protest, which was ordered to be entered upon the minutes:—

"'I dissent from the decision of the board to remove the reading of the Scriptures from the place it now holds in the system of education in the schools at Swords—

"'Because I conscientiously object to every system of education which would sanction the exclusion of any child from reading the Scriptures in school; and because, although the charter does not expressly require the Scriptures should be read in the schools at Swords, I conceive the omission to have arisen from the circumstance that, at the time of the granting of the charter, the legislature did not contemplate the existence of any other than Scriptural schools; also because, during the period to which my own experience extends (now about twenty-nine years), and as far as I can ascertain by inquiry, from the first establishment of the schools no objection has been made by the children or their parents to the reading of the Scriptures; also, because I do not believe that removing the Scriptures from their place in the schools will tend to the return of the children who have absented themselves, while it will give grave and just offence to those who have continued their attendance.

(Signed) "'F. HOWARD.'

"In order to increase the competition for, and diffuse as widely as possible within the borough the benefit of apprentice fees—

"Ordered—That the period of residence within the borough necessary before children are eligible for apprentice fees be three, instead of ten years as heretofore.

"Ordered—That the deputy-superintendent be directed to prepare a scheme for the encouragement of industry and cleanliness within the borough, through the means of prizes or rewards offered to the inhabitants.

(Signed) "RD. DUBLIN, Chairman."]

15766. Mr. *Hughes*.—You have heard read that record made by the present deputy-superintendent, of a meeting of the governors, stating it was evident to the board that the Roman Catholics always objected to the reading of the Scriptures as a school-book, and that the reading of them was not required by the charter?—I heard that.

15767. That is the opinion of the board under whom you some time since acted as deputy-superintendent?—Yes; I was superintendent.

15768. [Mr. *Stephens* (addressing the Rev. W. S. Kennedy).—Have you the letters con-

* Sic.

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taining the opinions of the absent members?—I have not got them here. I brought them with me the last day, and I thought I had them with me to-day.

15769. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners will require to have those letters to-morrow.

15770. Mr. *Stephens.*—Bring all the letters you received during the time you were superintendent, and more especially all the letters in connexion with the minute just read?—I brought all the letters connected with the subject on a former day, and it is a mere mistake that they are not here to-day.]

15771. Mr. *Hughes.*—Have you read that paper headed, "Notice—Borough School of Swords?"—I have.

15772. Are you aware that is by order of the Board?—Yes, I am aware of it; I see it here.

15773. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you intend to express any opinion upon the charter?—According to my opinion, the Scriptures should be read, to carry out the charter.

15774. On what part of the charter do you rely?—It is stated in it that every thing was to be done for the promotion of the Christian religion; and I consider no person can be a Christian without reading the Scriptures.

15775. It is the surplus which is to be applied for the promotion of the Christian religion?—I consider that applied to every thing, and that, if there was a surplus, it was to be devoted to it, more particularly the large expenditure. I could not well distinguish how that portion of the charter could be carried out by applying a small surplus to promote the Christian religion, and not applying the bulk.

15776. There are five objects in the charter?—I believe there are.

15777. Give your construction of the charter?—I do not pretend to be a lawyer, but I will give it according to the best of my opinion.

15778. It is in consequence of your volunteering an opinion upon the charter I ask these questions?—I said that in reply to a question put to me.

15779. Have you the charter before you?—I have.

15780. Please to refer to the part of the charter upon which you rely?—"To be applied, in the first place, to the maintenance of one or more schools, to be established within the said borough, under proper instructors, for the daily education of the children of the inhabitants of said borough, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in such branches of manufacture as should be most likely to promote their future means of livelihood."

15781. That is the primary object of the charter. Now go on?—"And that said Commissioners did by their said adjudication, recommend that the children so educated should be provided with one wholesome but frugal meal at the schoolhouse, and that they should not be taken from their parents' residence to be lodged in the school; and did further adjudge, that the surplus of the accruing interest, after paying all expenses of maintaining the establishment for education, should be applied in apprenticing the children educated in the said school, to useful trades and occupations; and that any further surplus still remaining, should be applied in premiums, for the general encouragement of agriculture and manufacture; or in such other manner and under such regulations, as the petitioners and their successive trustees should think would most effectually tend to promote the Christian religion."

15782. The trustees have in the latter case a discretionary power, but they have no discretionary power as to the primary objects of the charter, which are—to give daily instruction to the children of the inhabitants of said borough, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in such branches of manufacture as should be most likely to promote their future means of livelihood?—I speak with deference. Had I been carrying out the charter, I would have considered that a portion of the funds should be applied in promoting the Christian religion.

15783. The surplus is to do that, if you follow the language of the charter. Were the children taught any branches of manufactures while you were superintendent?—They were not.

15784. Did you recommend they should, it being expressly directed or enjoined in the charter?—I did not, for I saw no possibility of doing it, but I recommended a model farm should be got up, and we found there were difficulties attending it we could not surmount.

15785. Does that appear upon record?—I think not.

15786. Mr. *Hughes.*—Was it in writing?—Not that I am aware of.

15787. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you ever give the children, so educated, a wholesome and frugal meal at the schoolhouse?—They got a piece of bread. I found that when I went there; they got that in the infant school only, not in the others.

15788. Why not in the others?—I do not know; I found it so.

15789. Was it continued during the time you were superintendent?—I found only the infant school got it.

15790. Did the infant children receive it all the time you were superintendent?—They did.

15791. Did the others?—No, not the adult school. The bread to the infant children was increased.

15792. Mr. *Hughes.*—Why was it not given to the adult school?—I do not know.

15793. Though you said the first thing you did was to read the charter?—Yes.

15794. Did you make any recommendation to the Board on the subject?—Not that the adult children should get any. I have never known of the adult children getting it, but the infants did. I consider the reading was restricted to the infants.

15795. There was a provision in the charter, "that the children so educated should be

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provided with one wholesome, but frugal meal at the schoolhouse?"—I do think it may be explained in that way.

15796. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you think it can be explained in any other way consistent with the charter?—I question if it can; I do not know whether it says "all the children."

15797. Mr. *Hughes.*—First, the fund is to be applied for the maintenance of the school, the daily education of the children of the inhabitants; and then they "recommend that the children so educated should be provided with one wholesome but frugal meal at the schoolhouse;" that is, the children of the inhabitants educated at the school, should be provided with a wholesome and frugal meal?—I think if the governors did it, they would carry out the spirit of the charter.

15798. Mr. *Stephens.*—Would not the governors also pursue the language of the charter?—As to the language they would. As to the spirit I do not know.

15799. Did you ever apply any of the surplus in premiums, for the general encouragement of agriculture and manufactures?—There was a subscription given, I think, on one occasion—indeed, I believe all the time I was there—to a farming society, but I do not know of any thing else. There was nothing else done by me.

15800. Have you any account of such expenditure?—It will appear in the minutes, and in the accounts. I gave in the receipts and vouchers.

15801. Would you refer me to them to-morrow, and also to the order of the board, directing the application of such premiums?—I said they subscribed to a farming society—not premiums. I distributed premiums in the school.

15802. Then you did not apply premiums for the general encouragement of agriculture and manufactures in the school?—Not in the school, for we had no school of agriculture connected with it, nor of manufactures either.

15803. The first clause in the charter appears to me to apply merely to secular education, not to religious. Perhaps you will be so kind as to refer me to such words as will justify you in giving religious instruction?—None, except what I have alluded to—the passage which you say applies to the surplus, and which I would, with all deference, if carrying out the duties of superintendent, consider to apply to the whole fund, unless authorized and directed to do differently by the board, under which I was appointed. I could not carry out any institution without reference to the Christian religion, and the promotion of morality.

15804. But you were a mere officer of this corporation, and you were bound to carry out the language and spirit of the charter?—Certainly, if I knew it, but then I was not to give the spirit of the charter. I was to carry out the rules of the board, and they were to judge of the spirit of the charter.

15805. Then if I understand you aright, you rely exclusively upon these words—"And that any further surplus still remaining, should be applied in premiums for the general encouragement of agriculture and manufacture, or in such other manner and under such regulations as the petitioners and their successive trustees should think would most effectually tend to promote the Christian religion"?—So far as the charter is concerned, that is all I have to rely upon.

15806. Any bye-law inconsistent with the charter is invalid.

15807. Mr. *Hughes.*—The book of questions was approved by the board on the 6th of February, 1850, and I find by the minute book that you sent in your resignation on the 1st of October, 1851, so that your experience of the effect of the book has reference only to the interval between February, 1850, and October, 1851?—That is all.

15808. I find that Richard O'Grady was appointed medical officer in his father's place, while you were deputy superintendent?—Yes.

15809. What is the salary of the medical officer?—Seventy pounds a-year.

15810. Does the medical officer discharge the duties that are referred to in the rules under the head of apothecary. Does he dispense the medicine?—He does to those whom he is obliged to attend; at least he is expected to do so, under the order of the board, and for which he receives a salary.

15811. I find that one of the rules adopted by the board in January, 1847, is as follows:—"The apothecary is expected to keep a regular account of the persons relieved, the nature of their diseases, and the medicines furnished; to file the certificates on which relief is afforded, and to report to the governors once in the year, the number of persons receiving medical treatment, and the diseases with which they have been afflicted." During your superintendence was that duty discharged by Mr. O'Grady—Mr. O'Grady, senior?—Senior and junior, I know there was a report sent in once, or twice, I think.

15812. Do you know whether he kept an account of the persons relieved, the nature of the diseases, and the medicines furnished?—I cannot state that.

15813. Was it not part of your duty to superintend the discharge of his?—I dare say it was.

15814. If it was not yours, whose duty was it?—It is very probable it was mine. I think it was.

15815. Then can you state now whether he kept, from 1847 to 1851, the file of certificates on which relief was afforded?—That I know he did, for I received it.

15816. Where is it?—The receipts are forthcoming.

15817. One of the rules says—"At this institution medicine and advice is given gratis to all the inhabitants residing in the town or liberties of Swords. Applications for relief to be made in writing, signed by the vicar of Swords, the curate of the parish, or the deputy superintendent, certifying that the persons applying are inhabitants, and deserve to be

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relieved. The apothecary is expected to keep a regular account of the persons relieved." Do you know whether he kept that account?—I do not, as regards Dr. O'Grady.

15818. Do you know whether he kept certificates of the persons to whom he gave medicine?—I cannot positively state he did.

15819. Do you know whether he furnished to the governors once in every year, the number of persons receiving medical treatment, and the diseases with which they have been afflicted?—I cannot state that he did, or that he did not; I do not think he did, but I am not quite certain.

15820. You do not know whether he did or not?—I cannot state.

15821. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you examine the boys out of your own book of questions?—I think I have done so occasionally, but not usually. It was not intended for the superintendent at all, this book.

15822. What book did you examine them out of?—I examined them from the letter of the Scriptures myself, without any assistance from the questions. I did not feel I required the assistance of the questions. This book was provided especially for the master, not for the superintendent at all.

15823. Mr. *Hughes.*—The examination by the superintendent is at his own discretion?—It is, generally, so far as it is restricted by this, that it is understood by the board there is nothing of a controversial nature introduced.

15824. But it is at his discretion?—It is not at his discretion, inasmuch as he is commanded not to do it.

15825. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you think Mr. Moffett is capable of ascertaining whether a boy has answered properly or not the questions in your book?—I do; I think any one that can read can do that, who is not a fool.

15826. From your experience of Mr. Moffett, do you consider him qualified to act as principal master of the Borough School of Swords?—Am I bound to answer that question?

15827. Yes?—I do not; not as principal master. I wish to state I considered his information insufficient, and for that reason an assistant master was appointed; that is what I alluded to.

15828. Were you aware of boys being stripped and flogged in the presence of the other boys?—I never saw a boy stripped; and when I came to the school I gave special directions that there should be no flogging of the boys—that is, as well as I recollect—without special reference to me; and that if any thing occurred requiring special interference, that I should then decide the matter. But I understood by the rules that there should be no severe flogging in the school, without my knowledge.

15829. Mr. *Hughes.*—Did Mr. Moffett ever report any case to you as one in which it would be necessary to resort to flogging?—Mr. Moffett did not; but Mr. Bryson, the assistant master, did.

15830. That is the single case to which he referred to-day?—Yes.

15831. Did Mr. Moffett ever report to you a case in which he considered flogging necessary, or in which that punishment had been inflicted?—I do not recollect; there was a minute read out which I entered, and probably that was elicited by some complaint which I do not remember; I should think that was elicited by some complaint of his. I suppose I stated the fault was so great that I would interfere, and then I left it to his own discretion as to what he would do.

15832. Mr. *Stephens.*—During the time you were superintendent, had Mr. Moffett any authority to strip the boys, and whip them in the presence of the school, without reference to you?—Certainly not; that is my impression.

15833. Mr. *Hughes.*—That is your notion of his duties?—That is my notion of his duties, but of course I cannot tell how he understood it.

15834. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—If he had done so, do you not think the act would have been contrary to the spirit of the rules?—That is a matter of opinion; according to my view it would have been.

Rev. *John Cotter M'Donnell* sworn and examined.

Rev. J. C. M'Donnell.

15835. *Chairman.*—At what time were you appointed superintendent of the Swords borough school?—In the latter end of the year 1851; about November, 1851.

15836. How long did you act in that capacity?—Little more than two years.

15837. Where did you reside at that time?—Within four miles of Swords.

15838. How often did you visit the school?—The rule was twice a-week, but sometimes I did not go so often, and sometimes I have gone oftener.

15839. Did you go twice a-week, upon an average?—I think I did. There were parts of the year, when coming near an examination, I would have a good deal to do; after vacation there might not be so much necessity.

15840. Did you examine each school not less than once a-week?—I consider the rule did not bind me to do so once in each week, but I examined sufficiently often to bring all the classes under my eye once in the quarter. That is what I understood to be the meaning of the rule, and that I endeavoured to carry out.

15841. Then, you did examine each class once in the quarter?—Yes; some of them a great deal oftener.

15842. Did you examine in religious as well as in secular instruction?—There was nothing you can call special religious teaching; I examined them simply in the Gospels, and the Acts of the Apostles, historically, according to the method of Mr. Ormsby's book. That was the whole amount of religious instruction.

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15843. Did you use Mr. Ormsby's book?—I seldom held the book in my hand, but I carefully examined it, and made myself master of the questions; and I strictly adhered to questions of that kind.

15844. Are you aware the boys were stripped and flogged in the school?—I did not meet with any thing of the kind during my superintendence.

15845. What did you consider to be the rule on the subject?—I consider the word "correction" only applies to a very minor kind of correction. I never received any complaint from any boy, or parent of a boy, that the boy had been flogged; and it was my belief that none had been flogged.

15846. Do you consider the master had a discretion to flog without consulting you?—Certainly not.

15847. He never did consult you on the subject?—Never.

15848. Mr. *Hughes.*—Did he report any boy requiring punishment of that character?—He may have reported the misconduct of boys; but never asked as to flogging, or any thing of the kind. I have threatened, on reports from both masters and mistresses, to exclude boys or girls from the school if they did not behave better.

15849. Was your extreme remedy dismissal?—Yes; that is a very great penalty in some cases. If a boy or girl is likely to obtain an apprentice fee at the next examination, as in the case of a boy Mr. Ormsby dismissed, it would be a very severe penalty.

15850. Mr. *Stephens.*—During the time you were superintendent were you aware that Mrs. Bryson was in the habit of employing the girls till after dark in working for her own profit?—No; I was not aware of it, and no complaint was ever made to me on the subject. If there had been any complaint made of such a thing, I would have prevented it. I do not understand how any girl could have been forced to do it; because they all knew I was the party to complain to if there was any misconduct on the part of the mistresses, and I think they would have complained to me.

15851. Mr. *Hughes.*—Did any of the girls ever complain to you?—None.

15852. No complaint was made?—No.

15853. Although you were there to receive them?—I was there constantly to receive complaints.

15854. And there was no report of either flogging or working after school hours?—No. I might mention one thing in reference to some of the evidence given. It was said by one of the girls that the mistress might have prevented her getting premiums. It so happened that that mistress, though called the head mistress, had nothing to do with the class in which the candidates for premiums were; and I do not know how she could prevent them getting fees.

15855. Did the mistress ever report girls?—She complained of them at different times.

15856. It was her duty and privilege to complain of girls to you if she thought it necessary?—Certainly.

15857. And she, therefore, had a certain position in the management of the affairs of the school?—She would not complain of things that had not happened in her class.

15858. It was Mrs. Bryson's duty to report to you any thing that was wrong in the school on the part of the girls?—Provided they were in the classes she taught.

15859. It was her duty to complain of certain classes?—Certainly.

15860. It was your duty to act upon that?—Certainly.

15861. It was not right for her to employ the girls after hours?—No; and they must have known it.

15862. And they never complained to you?—No.

15863. Have you any doubt of the fact after what you heard; you heard her admit it?—I have no doubt she did; the only doubt on my mind is how far it was voluntary on the part of the girls.

15864. In the course of your superintendence have you known girls voluntarily and for amusement go to do sewing from four to nine at night?—Certainly not, unless paid for it.

15865. And you heard every one of those girls swear she was not paid for it?—Yes.

15866. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You have stated that the care of the head or apprentice class was committed to Miss Curtis?—Yes; her time was solely taken up with that.

15867. Why was that class committed to her, she being only the assistant mistress?—It was an arrangement that took place previous to my time. A master and mistress were appointed in both schools for the special purpose of teaching the head class; and I dare say they advanced them farther in education than had been previously done in the school.

15868. You believe, then, that Miss Curtis was better qualified to give a superior education than the head mistress?—I have no doubt of that; I believe Miss Curtis was fully qualified.

15869. Do you think Mrs. Bryson was qualified to discharge the duties of head mistress?—I think she was qualified to discharge the duties she did discharge.

15870. Mr. *Hughes.*—The question is, was she qualified to discharge the duties of head mistress?—She was competent to discharge the duties she did discharge, but I would not have considered her fully qualified to take Miss Curtis' place.

15871. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—When you were superintending did the parents of Roman Catholic children make any complaints to you of the obligation imposed upon their children of receiving instruction in the Holy Scripture?—None whatever.

15872. Mr. *Hughes.*—Was any complaint made by any parent on any subject?—I do not think there was. There were some complaints made by parents, but I do not think any of the Roman Catholic parents ever complained to me.

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15873. On any subject?—I cannot tell; certainly not affecting their religious education, for I was generally on the *qui vive* about that. I generally asked them when they came in to get fees; I asked them questions.

15874. I have asked you as to complaints on any subjects, such as sewing after school hours.

15875. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Or with reference to the distribution of coals?—That I do not consider a question about the school. Persons have come to me to say they were left off the list.

15876. Cases of that kind have a right to be regarded as connected with the school, where the names of persons were removed from the coal list in consequence of their children ceasing to attend the school?—To say their names were removed is not giving a true account of the thing, because there was a fresh list made out every year, for there was a distribution only for six months. A new list altogether was made out, and I made the list as narrow as I could, and left the *onus probandi* upon them to show they were entitled to it; and the children withdrawn from the school were withdrawn in the summer when there was no distribution of coals; and when the new list was made out I considered myself not bound to put on the parents unless their children were at the school.

15877. Does not this rule warrant the remark I made, that under particular circumstances the names of parents whose children did not attend were struck off. It is under the head of coals in the rules, revised January 6, 1847:—"The names of those whose children do not attend the school regularly are to be struck off the list by the local governor, and in his absence by the curate, and are not to be replaced until such irregularity ceases?"—I do not mean to say that might not be so. I know that was not the case. They were not struck off.

15878. Mr. *Hughes.*—Were they not omitted?—In the new list they were. The withdrawal of the children did not occur when the coals were distributed.

15879. You are drawing a distinction between "struck off" and "omitted?"—In making the list for the new year those names were not put on.

15880. In other words, they were omitted?—They were omitted. I did not consider myself authorised to put them on.

15881. Therefore you struck them off?—Yes; I did not consider the rules left me any discretion about that.

15882. Did you consider it any part of your duty to look after the discharge of the duties of the dispensary doctor?—I did, in a general way. I do not know that my duties were defined.

15883. Did you ascertain he kept all the requisites required by the orders?—Oh, yes; I have been repeatedly in his dispensary. I think he kept a regular book.

15884. Are you able to state that of your own knowledge?—I think I remember a book being kept, and looking over it, but I am not quite sure whether it was regularly kept during the whole time I was there.

15885. Do you know whether he reported to the governors regularly once in every year?—I think not.

15886. Do you know that he did not?—I think not. I think he made out a return.

15887. Does he pay any rent for the house he occupies?—I believe £20 a-year; I believe it has been increased since. He finds his own medicines, and all out of the £70.

15888. He is also medical officer of the poor law district?—Yes; but there was a different class of people relieved. A much better class of people were relieved in the school dispensary, that would not be considered entitled to relief under the poor law system.

15889. The parents of children attending the school?—Yes; I do not believe Dr. O'Grady is very particular. He did not refuse orders from any one. I know I have seen great numbers receiving relief at the school dispensary quite distinct from the other.

15890. Is the school dispensary at his own residence?—Yes.

15891. Does it consist of what is called a surgery?—There is a regular surgery.

15892. How far is that from the poor law district dispensary?—It is in the same town, which is small.

15893. Is it not in the same house?—A couple of furlongs off.

15894. If you were aware of Mrs. Bryson having five or six girls working either in the schoolroom or in her own house from four till nine o'clock at night, would you have thought it your duty to report it to the board?—I certainly would have tried to prevent it, and if she did not regard my admonition I would have reported it. There was no work given in the school except matters provided by me and purchased by me to be worked up into articles that were afterwards sold at half price to the girls in the school.

15895. That was work unconnected with Mrs. Bryson's private establishment?—Quite so.

15896. Mr. *Stephens.*—Were you aware that the copy-books were sold by the master, and the proceeds put into his pocket?—I never heard of it till to-day.

15897. Do you approve of that conduct?—I would have looked upon them as perfectly waste and useless. If you mean copy-books that had been written in and used, I certainly would not have thought of inquiring what became of them. I did not think they were very valuable. I was surprised to hear that money had been got for them.

15898. If the copy-books were not preserved, how could you judge of the improvement of the boys?—That the copy-books were preserved I can answer, from having looked over the boys' copy-books for a series of months together.

15899. Are you aware that when the Commissioners were at the school, the other day,

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Rev. J. C. M'Donnell.

there were no copy-books to be produced?—I was not aware of it; but I can answer for it that in former times they were always preserved.

15900. Mr. *Hughes.*—Do you not think it necessary they should be preserved to a certain extent?—All the copy-books of boys there at the time, from the last examination at least, should be preserved. In fact, I specially got the head class of girls nice copy-books, that they might have the whole series of copy-books from one examination to another together; and I made the examiners look over more than the particular pieces written for the examination.

15901. Would you think that in January, 1855, the copy-books of January, 1854, should be forthcoming?—No; I do not think they should. I should think the copy-books of this year ought to be forthcoming.

15902. The unfinished books you left there in January, 1855?—They would not have lasted for more than three or four months.

15903. What means had your successor of knowing the progress of the pupils without these books?—None other. He should have had them for some time back.

15904. Mr. *Stephens.*—Can I ascertain, by examining the accounts during the time you were superintendent, how much money was expended for the daily education of the children; how much money for apprenticing the children; and how much money in premiums for the general encouragement of agriculture?—Yes; each half-yearly sheet gives the items separately. There was nothing for agriculture in my time.

15905. Mr. *Hughes.*—Or for manufactures?—No; I was endeavouring or wished to introduce some industrial branch, but I was not able.

Rev. W. G. Ormsby.

The Rev. *W. G. Ormsby* further examined.

15906. Mr. *Stephens.*—During the time that you were superintendent were you aware that Mrs. Bryson was in the habit of employing the girls from four till eight or nine at night, working for herself?—I was not.

15907. Mr. *Hughes.*—It was done without your knowledge?—It is possible a girl might be kept an hour after school hours to work, if she had been negligent; but nothing else.

15908. Mr. *Stephens.*—Had the pupils any school-work to do after school hours?—I do not know that there was any necessity for their working. There might have been an exception. A girl might have been negligent; and in the event of an approaching examination, she might not have finished her work, and she might have been kept an hour after hours to finish it in time for the examination.

15909. Do you not think it was very improper conduct on the part of Mrs. Bryson to employ the girls working from four to nine o'clock at night for her own profit?—I cannot say as to the propriety of it; but I say I would have prevented it, as superintendent, had I known it. During my time there was no work to be done in or about the school, or by the school children, which was not for the school.

15910. That work was not for the profit of Mrs. Bryson?—Not for the profit of anybody.

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DUBLIN, 2nd NOVEMBER, 1855.

Present :—MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

BOROUGH SCHOOL OF SWORDS—(in continuation).

Borough School of Swords—con.

The Rev. *William Studdert Kennedy* further examined.

Rev. W. S. Kennedy.

15911. *Chairman.*—Have you the letters of the absent governors of the Swords school containing their opinions relative to the resolution proposed by the Lord Chancellor?—Yes; I produce them.

15912. Have you a copy of the resolution of the 10th of October, 1855?—[Witness hands in a printed paper, headed, "Notice—Swords Borough School;" signed, "Wm. Studdert Kennedy, Superintendent;" and dated, "Dublin, 10th of October, 1855."]

15913. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is this a correct copy of the resolution of the board?—The resolution forms part of it. I was ordered to make that public; that is the rule made by the board on the 10th of October with regard to religious instruction. It was made public in Swords.

15914. Then I am to understand that what the board agreed to was the following:—"That no child shall be compelled to receive or compelled to be present at any religious instruction to which his or her parents or guardians object; and that the time for giving religious instruction shall be so fixed, that no child shall be thereby, in effect, excluded directly or indirectly from the other advantages which the schools afford?"—Yes.

15915. Was that unanimously agreed to by the board?—It was not.

15916. How many dissented?—One member of the board dissented.

15917. Give me his name?—The Rev. Mr. Howard.

15918. How many were present at the board?—Three.

15919. Give me their names?—The Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, and Mr. Howard.

15920. Were there two members of the board absent?—Two were absent.

15921. Have they signified their approbation or disapprobation of this rule?—One has signified his complete approbation of the rule, and the other has signified his intention not to oppose the rule.

15922. Give me the name of the governor who has signified his approbation of the rule?—The Provost of Trinity College.

15923. Who was the other that indirectly assented?—The Dean of St. Patrick's.

15924. Then I am to understand part of the notice is your own composition, for which the governors are not responsible. "The governors of the Swords school being anxious, as they always were, that the schools should be as generally useful as possible to the inhabitants of the borough, and that all ground of plausible objection against the present system may be removed, now publish, as the regulation of the schools, what has been found so popular in other parts of Ireland, namely." That language is yours?—Yes.

15925. "The governors have also resolved to allow the children of all persons who have been, during the three years immediately preceding the time of examination, householders within the borough, to go in for apprentice fees, which are now raised to the amount of £20. The governors will also take means to apply their surplus funds in promoting habits of industry, cleanliness, and sobriety in the place." Is that your composition, and for which the board are not responsible?—Yes; it has never been recognized, I think, by the board as a board.

15926. Has that notice been entered on the minutes?—That notice has never been entered on the minutes.

15927. Was there not, on the subject of apprentice fees, a distinct resolution of the board?—I am responsible for the way in which I have expressed the latter part, but by no means for the effect of what it contains; for I was directed by the last board to draw out a scheme for the encouragement of agricultural and industrial pursuits.

15928. This notice contains four paragraphs: for three of them you are responsible, and for the fourth the board are responsible?—For the language, yes.

15929. Has the master received directions from you that no Roman Catholic child shall be compelled to receive, or to be present at, any religious instruction to which his or her parents or guardians object?—He has.

15930. Has the time for giving religious instruction been so fixed that no child shall be thereby, in effect, excluded directly or indirectly from the other advantages which the schools afford: and, if so, are those directions in writing?—They are not in writing, for the occasion for them has not arisen.

15931. What do you mean by "the occasion for them has not arisen?"—I mean the occasion for that rule would be the attendance of Roman Catholic children in the school.

15932. Be so kind as to repeat that answer?—I say, the occasion for giving these rules in writing to the master, I conceive, would be the attendance of Roman Catholic children at the schools.

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15933. You visit them only once a fortnight?—On an average.

15934. Then, if a Roman Catholic child be sent there, for instance, to-day, and that you visited yesterday, that child would be obliged to be present for thirteen days when religious instruction is given?—Certainly not, for the master has my verbal directions to the contrary.

15935. If you thought it requisite to give the master verbal instructions why did you not leave your instructions in writing?—Well, I think it would be more regular to have done so. I think those directions ought to have been given in writing; but, at the same time, I cannot imagine any practical inconvenience to arise from their not having been given in writing.

15936. Did you give any verbal instructions to the mistress?—I did.

15937. To the mistress of the infant school?—Yes.

15938. To both of them?—Both of them. I showed both of them the order, and directed them to comply with its requisition. In fact, the order is not only written, but printed, for they have that notice, which I published in Swords, posted up in the schoolroom by my directions.

15939. Then, in point of fact, there have been no written instructions to have the system of instruction changed since the enactment of this bye-law?—There are printed directions that are posted up in the schoolroom.

15940. Are you sure they are posted up in the schoolroom?—I brought the copies there myself, and when I went to the school I saw them sent into the girls' schoolroom, and when I went into the girls' schoolroom, I remained till the order was posted up in the room; it was also posted through the town and on the school doors. It was given full publicity to—every child, and every parent of a child, might know of it.

15941. If I understand you aright, the system of instruction has continued precisely the same since this bye-law was passed?—Precisely the same.

15942. And you have given no written instructions on the subject?—I have given out no written instructions to the master, but those instructions printed on that paper, which I hold to be instructions for the master, have been posted up in the schoolroom. And I do not conceive it was the intention of the board that the system of instruction should be changed until the occasion, which I have mentioned, arose. The general rule still remains as it was before, that every child shall read the Scriptures; it is the business of the parent to take exception to that general rule.

15943. The rule remains in existence down to the present moment?—I hold the rule still is, that every child shall read the Scriptures, but it depends on the parent to make exceptions to that, by objecting to his or her particular child reading the Scriptures.

15944. Suppose they do object, what is the master to do?—He is to obey the rules of the school, and not compel the child to read the Scriptures.

15945. You tell me that order is in force, and is not rescinded, except to the extent mentioned in the resolution under consideration?—Of course; that resolution only gives the parent liberty to make exception to that general rule.

15946. How far do you reside from Dublin?—About seven miles.

15947. Do you contend that the rules for giving religious instruction shall not be altered until Roman Catholic pupils present themselves?—Exactly.

15948. That is your construction?—That is my construction.

15949. Have you any authority from the board for that construction?—The authority of the language of the rule. That is the construction I put on the language.

15950. Were the governors aware of the construction you have put upon this rule?—They were not as a board. In fact there has been no board since; but I could name individual governors who knew of it.

15951. And that they approved of the construction you have given to these rules, namely, that the rules for giving religious instruction shall remain as they have been, for ten years, until Roman Catholic children present themselves for instruction?—I do not know that they know of my construction; they know of that language.

15952. Of course they do, for they were parties to it?—That is the construction I put upon that language. It is quite evident; I cannot understand how it could be construed any other way.

15953. *Chairman.*—Has the order been carried out, that the time for giving religious instruction shall be so fixed, that no child shall be thereby in effect excluded directly or indirectly from the other advantages which the schools afford?—The provision that you have read now, I hold to be consequent upon the appearance of Roman Catholic children in the school, whose parents or guardians object to the reading of the Scriptures.

15954. At what hour is religious instruction given at present?—I think it is from ten till half-past ten—that is in the girls' school; and in the boys' school I think it is from twelve till one, as far as I recollect.

15955. Then you consider that giving religious instruction from twelve till one would not, in fact, exclude the Roman Catholic children in the middle of school hours?—But there are no Roman Catholic children there. When it shall be notified to me that Roman Catholic children are present, whose parents or guardians object, I am authorized by the board so to fix the hour, that they shall have no practical inconvenience from their objections; and in the interval between the children coming to the school and my coming to the knowledge of it, the masters are authorized by me to fix the time for religious instruction so as not to cause any inconvenience. There can be only an interval of one day. I can be easily communicated with, and my orders are, to communicate with me immediately.

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15956. Mr. *Stephens.*—I perceive in the rules of the 6th of January, 1847, that "An examination of all the children in each school to be held by the deputy superintendent in the month of May in each year, and specially of the first class of boys and girls, in the course prescribed for those who shall be considered eligible to stand for apprenticeships;" and then "Scripture history" is mentioned. Is that rule in force at the present moment?—Not in force as regards Roman Catholic children presenting themselves and objecting to the reading of the Scriptures.

15957. Refer me to the by-law rescinding it?—It is not stated, it is rescinded; but we hold it is practically rescinded by the subsequent order of the Board.

15958. What order do you refer to?—The order of the 10th of October last.

15959. But no directions have been issued by you or by any person to carry out such order?—There have.

15960. When and where?—Verbal directions by me to the master, that in any case of a child presenting himself or herself at the school with an objection from the parents or guardians to the reading of the Scriptures, the child shall not be compelled to read them, or hear them read; and that the time for religious instruction shall be so altered that no practical inconvenience shall arise from the objection.

15961. How are Roman Catholic parents and the public at large to know of private conversations between you and the master?—They have that printed notice through the town.

15962. When they go to the school they find printed rules and regulations in direct opposition, and the practice of the school different; for the by-law of the 6th of January, 1847, has not been rescinded?—Which of the by-laws; some of them have been practically rescinded?

15963. Have they been rescinded in writing?—They have, in print, by that printed notice.

15964. Do you consider that such notice rescinds prior orders that clash with it?—Yes.

15965. But in order to do so you are obliged to introduce some private conversation between you and the master?—By no means; we hold that every official connected with the establishment is bound to see that order carried out.

15966. But no official can alter the course of instruction or the system of education without a reference to yourself?—But a reference has been made.

15967. Mr. *Hughes.*—What rule is there for altering the course of examination for apprentices?—The rule read by Mr. Stephens.

15968. Read the rule?—"That no child shall be compelled to receive, or compelled to be present at, any religious instruction to which his or her parents or guardians object."

15969. Do you give the religious instruction?—I do not.

15970. Are you the examiner?—I am not.

15971. Are you not the deputy superintendent?—I hold the examinations.

15972. It is stated that the examinations shall be held by the deputy superintendent?—I hold the examinations; but I do not examine for the apprentice fees. Besides that, I think it is very plain that a child who objects to read the Scriptures, could not fail to derive instruction in the Scriptures from hearing the examinations of the other children; so I hold the Board rescinds that part of the order with regard to the examinations for apprentice fees, in that part of the rule in which they say, "no child shall be compelled to receive, or compelled to be present at, any religious instruction to which his or her parents or guardians object."

15973. Do you mean to say that the former rule stands good in part, so that the deputy superintendent shall examine the Protestant boys in Scripture history, but not the Roman Catholic boys?—By no means; for all the Roman Catholic children will not necessarily object to read the Scriptures.

15974. Is there to be an examination in Scripture history as to some and not as to others?—There is to be an examination in Scripture history as to those who do not object to it; and those that do object to it are not to hear others examined in it, or be examined themselves.

15975. Mr. *Stephens.*—Where does that appear?—In this order.

15976. Mr *Hughes.*—Has that order any thing to do with the examinations?—It has, certainly. This is a general order modifying the instruction given in the school: it is a general order.

15977. Does it make any change relative to the examinations?—It does.

15978. What are the words?—"That no child shall be compelled to receive, or compelled to be present at, any religious instruction to which his or her parents object."

15979. I thought you stated the other day that when you examined, and a child made a mistake, or omitted to answer, you gave no information?—And I did say to-day that I thought no child could be present at an examination of children very proficient in the Scriptures without deriving some information from it.

15980. Mr. *Stephens.*—If you thought that resolution of the board perfect in itself, what made you give verbal directions to the master?—Explanatory of the rule. I thought it my bounden duty to take care he understood it.

15981. Mr. *Hughes.*—Then it is not so clear and literal as you said a while ago?—Perfectly clear and literal.

15982. But it requires explanation?—I do not think it does.

15983. Mr. *Stephens.*—Then why did you give the master instructions?—I made it quite certain by giving him what I imagined to be the rule.

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15984. And on a subject of such importance, you thought it a business-like way of proceeding to do it verbally instead of in writing?—As I said before, I think it would have been more regular to give the instructions in writing; but I cannot imagine any practical difficulty arising from their not being in writing, inasmuch as the master has my orders to communicate with me immediately on any Roman Catholic child presenting himself at the school, and demanding education without religious instruction.

15985. Can the public at large have any knowledge of this conversation between you and the master?—I hold that printed notice is quite instruction enough to the public at large.

15986. Mr. *Hughes.*—Are those printed rules posted up in the school?—They are.

15987. Including the rule relative to the examinations?—Yes.

15988. Mr. *Stephens.*—When is the next examination for apprentice fees appointed to take place?—Next May.

15989. Have the subjects for examination been fixed and announced?—They have been already announced in the printed rules.

15990. Will you refer me to those that have been announced for next May?—For the boys' class, reading, spelling, Scripture history, geography, and grammar, &c.; the same for the girls' class, with the addition of work.

15991. Mr. *Hughes.*—That is the course for next May?—That is the course for next May, with the proviso that the public are aware that no child shall be compelled to receive or be present at any religious instruction to which he or his parents object; and he cannot be examined, inasmuch as he could not be examined along with the other children without receiving instruction.

15992. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is this rule which I find in the minute book, at page 46, in force:—"Resolved—That in no case is any alteration in the rules of the school to be made without the direction of the board of governors"?—It is.

15993. What made you, then, give directions to the master?—Because the board of governors had altered the rules of the school. By that I do not mean, of course, that they had altered the rules printed in the school—that they had made any verbal alterations in the rules printed, but that they had altered the rules virtually and really, by giving power to the parent to make exception in case of his or her child not receiving religious instruction. At the same time I should beg to say that it is not done; and that I have not the slightest doubt that when Roman Catholic children do present themselves and make objection, the board will at once revise the rules at their next meeting, and print revised copies of the rules.

15994. Mr. *Hughes.*—After Roman Catholics go to the school?—The school is now, and until the next meeting of the board, in a transition state.

15995. Transition from what to what?—A transition from the invariable rule that every child shall read the Scripture to the state it is in now, that they shall not do so when a parent objects in the case of his or her child.

15996. Those rules of January 6, 1847, continue in full force and effect, and will continue in full force and effect until a Roman Catholic child presents itself for instruction?—They will; that is, the practical conduct of the school will be the same, but the spirit of the rules will be altered.

15997. I am asking not what will be done, but what is done?—The spirit of the rules of the school is altered.

15998. Yes; altered upon the occurring of some future event?—No; they are altered this moment.

15999. How so?—Because it is published as a rule of the board that no child shall be compelled to read the Scriptures. Before it was published as a rule of the board that every child should invariably read the Scriptures.

16000. The rules of January 6, 1847, have been in operation from that period down to the present?—Yes.

16001. And are in operation, and according to your evidence, they will remain in operation, in full force and effect, until some Roman Catholic presents himself for instruction; and then they will be altered, in accordance with some verbal directions you have given to the master?—I hold that they are not in full operation this minute.

16002. How have they been rescinded?—I think you cannot say the rule, that every child shall read the Scriptures is in full operation, when the power of making exception to that rule is given to a parent.

16003. Then no change is to be made in those rules and regulations until some Roman Catholic child presents himself or herself for instruction?—There is no occasion for a change, but there is a change in the rules of the school.

16004. They are not altered?—I do not know what may be the intention of the board; I only speak of matters as they stand at present. I hold that to be the state of things. I do not know how far the board may publish revised rules when occasion may arise.

16005. We do not require you to state what you do not know?—It may be very useful to state what I do not know—that is, it may be very useful for me to tell you that there are certain things I do not know.

16006. *Chairman.*—Have you got an account of the receipts and expenditure of the school from the 1st of January, 1854, to the 1st of January, 1855?—I have. [The witness hands in an account-book.]

16007. This book which you have handed in, I find, contains your account with the governors of the Swords borough school?—Yes.

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16008. Can you state what was the gross income of the governors for the year 1854?—£761.

16009. What are the several sources from which that income is derived?—The dividend upon £24,500, in the three per cent. stock; that amounts to £735; then there is £20 rent received from Dr. O'Grady for the house in which he resides; and there is £6 interest derived from £200, lent to the Swords Loan Fund, making altogether, £761.

16010. What was the balance in hand at the beginning of 1854?—I could not state that; I have not the documentary evidence before me.

16011. Who keeps those documents?—The bank-book, I generally take charge of it; it is now lodged in the bank.

16012. Mr. *Stephens.*—Was it a considerable sum?—I do not think it was; I think a few pounds. I think the expenditure in each half year generally consumes the income.

16013. *Chairman.*—What was the expenditure for the year 1854?—£881 3*s.* 11¾*d.* The expenditure is by no means equal. There are payments that were perhaps deferred that came into the account of 1854, that in other years would come into the account of the previous quarter.

16014. Does not that sum of £881 include the balance in hand?—It does. The actual expenditure was £702 11*s.* 2¾*d.*

16015. Have the goodness to state how much has been expended according to the charter, on the daily education of the children during the year?—It is very hard to tell accurately; there is one item here for work materials—the board suffers a certain loss in the purchase of work; they purchase the materials for working, and sell the articles made at reduced prices to the children; there is a certain amount of loss in that. The expense of the daily education is made up of the salaries and the loss on the work.

16016. Read the items?—Fees, £22 3*s.* 4*d.*; salaries, £197 1*s.* 6*d.*; I include, of course, the salaries of the physician, and of the superintendent.

16017. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—And of the person charged with the distribution of coals?—Yes.

16018. What are the items?—The superintendent's salary is £70 a-year; the medical attendent, £70 a-year; the head schoolmaster, £60; the assistant master, £40; the head mistress, £40; the assistant mistress, £25; the infant schoolmistress, £35; and the assistant, £20.

16019. Mr. *Stephens.*—What is the aggregate of the salaries for the entire year?—£401 17*s.* 6*d.*; that includes every thing paid as salaries.

16020. State the school requisites for the year 1854; and include the materials for the work under the head of school requisites, and the loss, if any, sustained on the work?—The loss is about one-half; for school requisites, £16 1*s.* 5*d.*

16021. Did you include the salary of the physician in the £401 17*s.* 6*d.*?—Yes.

16022. How much is it?—Seventy pounds a-year. The school requisites is a very variable charge.

16023. Can you state the items for the whole year, under the different heads—fees, salaries, coals?—I have them in my vouchers, and also in a private account of my own, but in no book of the board.

16024. Is that book before you audited half-yearly, or annually?—It is audited half-yearly.

16025. Give the expenditure for the first half-year in 1854, and then for the second half-year. The gross income for 1854, I understand you to say, was £761, and the expenditure, £702 11*s.* 2¾*d.*?—Yes. I think I said the gross income of the board for 1854, was £761, of which £735 was from dividends, £20 rent, and £6 interest.

16026. And the expenditure was £702 11*s.* 2¾*d.*?—Yes.

16027. Now turn to the account of the expenditure for the half-year ending June, 1854; what is the first item?—Fees.

16028. How much under that head?—Twenty-two pounds, three shillings, and four pence.

16029. How many boys were apprenticed from the 1st of January, 1854, to the 1st of June, 1854?—The fees are paid by instalments; and the payments under the head of fees are not the payments for boys actually bound in that time, but the instalments of fees that became due during that time.

16030. Those were instalments of fees?—Yes.

16031. For how many boys?—It does not appear upon this; I can give you the information, if you wish.

16032. Go on to the next item?—Salaries, £197 1*s.* 6*d.*

16033. Under the head of salaries do you include your own salary, and the salary of the physician?—Yes; and also the salary of the coal distributer; and I also include under that head the salary of the workman, the man employed at a certain fixed salary.

16034. What is the nature of that person's duty?—To keep the garden neat; and he is the messenger for the superintendent.

16035. What is his salary?—A shilling a-day; £18 5*s.* a-year.

16036. Is he the servant of the master?—No; he is the servant of the board.

16037. He does nothing but act as your messenger, when you are there, and take care of the garden?—Exactly; and the yard.

16038. What is the next item?—Bread for the infant school, £8 17*s.* 6½*d.*

16039. That is in compliance with the charter?—It is.

16040. Are you aware of any trace on the minutes of bread having been given at any time to the pupils in all the schools?—Not that I recollect.

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Borough School of Swords.

Rev. W. S. Kennedy.

16041. It is provided by the charter?—I do not think it was given, not because of the minutes, but from the amounts.

16042. By the charter it is provided, that children so educated should be provided with one "wholesome but frugal meal at the schoolhouse." That has a general application, and is not confined to the infant school?—Yes.

16043. Can you tell me about what time this bread was distributed to all the pupils?—Not from the minutes or orders of the board, but, I should say, from the amount of money expended for bread and milk for the children, that it must have been extended to the boys' and girls' schools; I do not think the infant school could consume the amount of bread and milk charged for.

16044. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—How long has the infant school been in existence?—It has been in existence twenty years.

16045. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do these accounts, to which you have referred, extend beyond twenty years?—Oh, yes; I think there are old accounts of the year 1819.

16046. Then it is quite clear the bread must have been supplied to the other school?—I do not think it is quite clear, but I think there is a very great probability.

16047. Why, the infant school was not in operation in 1819, and the account to which you have alluded is much more than twenty years old?—Yes, but I do not know that that is mentioned in the accounts to which you refer; I know there are accounts since the year 1819, but I do not know that in this account, so far back as 1819, bread is mentioned as an item.

16048. What is the next item in your book?—Examinations, £3 9*s.*

16049. What is the nature of that expenditure for examinations?—Why, since I became superintendent, the cost of examinations was merely the cost of car-hire for examiners, a mere trifle, and money prizes given to the children.

16050. When you deduct car-hire from £3 9*s.*, how much would remain for money prizes for the children?—£2 17*s.* as well as I recollect; I think the charge for car-hire was about 12*s.*

16051. *Chairman.*—Go on to the next item?—Incidentals, £21 13*s.* 6*d.*

16052. What are incidentals?—Why, any thing in the shape of furniture required for the school.

16053. Or repairs?—No, we have the repairs here; the buying of requisities for measuring coals.

16054. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—In some of the early accounts you will see the items set down as incidentals, that will suggest to you the nature of the expenditure?—Whitestone's bill for ironmongery; repairs of pump; cleaning clocks; and there is another ironmonger's account.

16055. *Chairman.*—That is sufficient as to that item—go on to the next?—Repairs, £5 2*s.* 6*d.*

16056. Next item?—Work materials, £1 8*s.* 9½*d.*; and rent and taxes, £9 7*s.* 3¼*d.*

16057. What is that rent paid for?—It is paid for a field, which the master holds.

16058. Is that the only rent paid?—That is the only rent; there is £10 a-year paid for Dr. O'Grady's house to the vicar of Swords.

16059. And Dr. O'Grady pays £20 a-year rent to the board?—Yes.

16060. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you get a clear profit rent of £10 a-year from Dr. O'Grady?—Yes; the governors pay the taxes on the house; they built the house, a very long time ago.

16061. *Chairman.*—That £10 a-year is only the ground rent?—The £10 a-year is ground rent.

16062. Go on to the next item?—Stationery and school requisites, £7 6*s.* 7*d.*; coals and carriage, £43.

16063. How much was received from the sale of coals during the same period?—£17 10*s.*; the expense of the coal used in the school, and for the master and mistress, is included, as well as the expense of the coals distributed.

16064. What is the next item?—Relief, £10.

16065. What is the meaning of that?—That is, £5 each half-year given to the deputy superintendent, and £5 given to the medical officer, for distribution by them among the poor of the place.

16066. Go on to the next item?—Mr. Meredyth's bill of costs, £17 16*s.* 3*d.*

16067. What was that for?—Costs consequent upon a transfer of land, purchased by the Board from Mrs. Brien, at a cost of £65.

16068. Go on to the next item?—That is all; these are the items.

16069. Take the half-year ending the 31st of December?—Fees, £42 13*s.* 4*d.*; salaries, £204 16*s.*

16070. What is the reason of the difference between that and the preceding half-year, when the salaries were £197?—It arose, my Lord, from an advance made to one of the masters in the preceding quarter, that is not charged.

16071. Go on to the next item?—Coals and carriage of ditto, £57 2*s.* 1*d.*; bread for the infant school, £5 19*s.* 7*d.*; that item ought to be much larger for that half-year, but the baker did not send in his account until I closed mine, and you will find it very much increased in the next half-year, £22 8*s.* 5½*d.* charged in the next half-year.

16072. What is the next item?—Examinations, £8 18*s.* 6*d.*

16073. Why is there such an increase in that item?—Why, they gave a larger amount of money prizes.

16074. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—How long has the system of giving money prizes been in operation in the school?—As long as I have been there, and, I think, for twenty years.

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16075. Is it found to work advantageously in promoting diligence?—Very much so.

16076. *Chairman.*—The next item?—Work materials, £1 8*s.* 1*d.*; incidentals, £13 14*s.* 10*d.*: relief of the poor, £10; stationery and school requisites, £6 16*s.* 5*d.*; rent and taxes, and insurance, £11 6*s.* 8*d.*

16077. Is there nothing for repairs in that half-year?—There is nothing for repairs in that half-year.

16078. You mentioned that the second master's salary is £40 a-year—are you certain of that, as it is put down at £50?—Oh yes, he is paid £40 a-year for the day school, and £10 a-year as teacher of the night school.

16079. Explain the nature of the night school?—There is a night school, open to children that choose to attend in the evening, and for the adults of the town, who are engaged during the day, and choose to attend in the evening.

16080. What advantage is taken of the night school?—I do not think there is any advantage taken of it now; it used to be very largely attended.

16081. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—To what cause do you ascribe the falling-off?—To the withdrawal of the great bulk of the children from the school.

16082. The salary is continued?—The salary is continued, the school is still open.

16083. *Chairman.*—It is mentioned in your return in the column of "other emoluments," £11 to the assistant master?—The value of his apartment and coal is about that.

16084. The head master, I see, has "£29 14*s.* 6*d.*, other emoluments"—is that made up in the same way?—Not exactly; it is made up of that and an allowance for a servant, and an allowance for a farm, which is held at £8 2*s.* 6*d.*

16085. Is that servant the man you have mentioned as being employed?—No, that man I have mentioned is a servant to the board; he is allowed for a servant, inasmuch as he is obliged to keep the schools clean and neat.

16086. Miss Curtis is mentioned as having "£13 other emoluments."—She has coal and apartments.

16087. And Mrs. Malone £20 10*s.*?—She has coal, a house, and allowance for a servant, and is obliged to keep the school clean, and light the fires.

16088. Mr. *Stephens.*—Then, as nobody attends the evening school, Mr. Bryson receives £10 a-year for doing nothing?—He receives £10 a-year for holding himself in readiness to perform the duties of master of the school.

16089. How long is it since pupils have ceased to attend the evening school?—Well, I do not think there have been any pupils, except one or two, since I have been superintendent; I think for one week there have been two or three.

16090. I understood you to say that the school was very beneficial when in operation?—Yes.

16091. Do you think that if such schools were established in every town they would be equally beneficial?—Equally well attended, I think they would.

16092. Would you restrict persons from attending such schools as to age, for instance?—Certainly not, except that I would not at all encourage the children to frequent the night school, who had attended five hours in the day time.

16093. Would you restrict persons of five or six and twenty, who are employed during the day, from attending?—Of course not. I may mention, with regard to that night school, that the chief branch of instruction was bookkeeping.

16094. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Was it taken advantage of by persons having employment in shops?—No.

16095. Was it taken advantage of by any adults?—I should say so, very largely; it has not been in operation since I was here, but such has been the impression on my mind.

16096. Mr. *Stephens.*—Are there any other schools of a similar character in Dublin or elsewhere?—Oh yes; I know of one in the town with which I was connected myself, the town of Ballymena, in the county of Antrim.

16097. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—To what class do the persons belong who frequent that school?—Generally young men from about fifteen to eighteen, and twenty years of age, that wished to keep up the information they acquired at the day school. They were obliged to go out to employment, and for three or four years afterwards they wished to attend. In some cases it was attended by old people and middle-aged persons.

16098. Mr. *Stephens.*—Was that school exclusively confined to men?—Yes, the school at Ballymena was.

16099. Was the school at Swords for men and boys?—For men and boys.

16100. Had you no similar schools for girls?—No.

16101. Was there one at Ballymena?—I think there was, but not the school I had to do with.

16102. Is that school for girls in existence?—I think it is.

16103. When the school was established at Swords for boys, why was there not a similar school established for the girls?—Well, I think it was thought inexpedient to bring out girls at that time of night; they would be obliged to go home after dark; the school-hours were from seven till nine in the evening. The board consider Mr. Bryson is obliged to hold himself in readiness to open that school, and attend there from seven till nine every evening, as his time belongs to the board. Until they are prepared to give up the school altogether they felt themselves bound to continue the salary, as they took away that much of his time from his other occupations.

16104. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Was the school adequately supplied with books and school requisites?—Yes.

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Borough School of Swords.

Rev. W. S. Kennedy.

16105. Do you yourself, see that the wants that arise are supplied?—I do. I beg to correct a misapprehension with regard to the supply of school requisites, at this moment at Swords' school. Dr. Graves said he found there were no copy-books forthcoming. I was not present myself, unfortunately, at the time the Commissioners inspected the school; but I know there were copy-books belonging to the junior class, which were not asked for, and that the copy-books of the senior class were the books in which they entered bookkeeping. That was done with my sanction and knowledge. Bookkeeping was a branch very lately introduced into the school, and I was very anxious to get them forward in it as quickly as possible and with my sanction, the master gave up writing for awhile—about two months ago—gave up writing from copperplate, and they devoted their undivided attention to bookkeeping. At the same time I directed him to take very good care that there was no such thing as scribbling, and the old copy-books of the senior class are in the school. I always myself inspected the copies of the boys at each examination, and frequently on going into the school, it was my habit to demand the copy-books.

16106. How long had the practice been adopted of letting the senior class practice bookkeeping instead of writing?—I think about two months; as well as I recollect, about two months ago I gave directions for it.

16107. Do you think that the boys in the head class write sufficiently well to give up the practice of writing copies?—I do not; I think they write sufficiently well to give it up for awhile.

16108. Then this was only a temporary measure that you recommended?—Merely temporary.

16109. I did not think myself they wrote sufficiently well, by any means, to give up writing copies, but I was surprised there should be no copy-books shown me of the senior class; I asked for the copies, and the master was unable to produce any?—I understood you said there were no copies forthcoming, that they were sold, that when you went to visit the school there were no copy-books forthcoming in the school at all. There were copy-books of the junior class, and they were not asked for; and in the girls' school, too, there were the copy-books of the senior and junior classes that were not asked for.

16110. Is it a fact, or not, that the master did sell the copy-books?—I heard him state it, I never knew it before.

16111. What I did in the matter was to ask to see the old copy-books of the boys of the senior class; the master said he could not produce any, and mentioned that the old copy-books had been sold. I did not ask, to the best of my recollection, for the copy-books of the junior class; I did not think it was of so much consequence to see specimens of their writing?—I did not wish it to go abroad that there were really no copy-books in existence at the school at present.

16112. *Chairman.*—Have you any suggestions to make for the improvement of the school?—Really, I do not know of any. I do not think there is any evidence before the board as to the proficiency of the children, or the efficiency of the system of education that was pursued; and I should submit, the propriety of examining two individuals who are competent to judge of the proficiency of the boys, gentlemen who have had very many opportunities of judging, both of the proficiency of the children and of the efficiency of the system of instruction given.

16113. One of the Commissioners examined the children in the school, and they have formed their own ideas as to the proficiency of the children; but we will examine any person you may wish to produce?—I do not think the children were examined in arithmetic on slates, in fact, that day; as well as I could learn, the only question was put to them with regard to mental arithmetic, was some question about a herring and a-half at three halfpence. I have a witness here who was at the principal examinations for a series of years, —the Rev. Hugh Hamilton, and another who has examined since I became deputy superintendent.

16114. The Commissioners are willing to examine the Rev. Mr. Hamilton.

Rev. Hugh Hamilton.

The Rev. *Hugh Hamilton* sworn and examined.

16115. *Chairman.*—Have you examined the children in the Swords' borough school?—Yes, my Lord, constantly since Mr. Jameson's appointment to be superintendent, who was Mr. Ormsby's predecessor; I was trying to recollect the year, I think it was in 1843, or 1842, I examined first.

16116. When did you examine last?—The last time I examined, was the 16th of May, 1853; it is the only examination I have a note of.

16117. Did you examine all the children at that time?—No, my Lord, merely the candidates for apprenticeship amongst the girls.

16118. Did you examine any of the boys?—Not at that time.

16119. Did you examine any of the children at present in the school?—They may be; I cannot say they have been in the school ever since.

16120. State the result of your examination of the girls on that occasion in 1853?—I could mark a gradual improvement in all the subjects from the time I began to examine. I have here a note of my examination, which Dr. Graves will understand if he looks at it.

16121. Mr. *Stephens.*—Let it be read in open court?—My highest mark is 10. "Mary Anne Corr, for needlework, got 9½." The ladies adjudged for me. For spelling she got 9½. I gave her twenty words to spell on a slate, as I did to the rest: she spelled nineteen right. For sums I gave her 5, and 4½ for *viva voce* answering in arithmetic; making 9½, 10 being the best mark between the two. I gave her 7½ for handwriting, 4½ for Scrip-

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ture, 5½ for geography, 5 for grammar, 7 for reading, for exercises I gave her eight; making a total of 66. The best answerer in the school was Mary Ryan, 74½.

16122. What was your general impression from this examination?—That there was a general improvement from the first up to that day, especially under Miss Curtis.

16123. What year did you first examine?—I do not remember exactly; I think it must have been in 1843 or 1844.

16124. Rev Dr. *Graves.*—At the time did you find the girls as well instructed in those different departments as you found generally in the best taught schools in which you were in the habit of examining?—Perhaps not the very best, but certainly amongst the best.

16125. These were the girls in the apprentice class, under the care of Miss Curtis. I examined them myself the other day, and their answering to me was very respectable.

16126. You had no opportunity at any time of forming an estimate of the mode in which the instruction was carried on in the boys' school?—I examined sometimes before Mr. Ormsby in the boys' school, a year or two before; and I remember getting very good answering.

16127. Did you then examine the boys in the apprentice class?—Yes; and I examined them for money premiums on three or four occasions in the other half-year.

16128. And can you say the instruction in the boys' school was as good as in the girls' school?—I think I could. I do not charge my memory as to the boys so much as to the girls.

16129. You have no notes of the examination?—No; my notes were then kept in the form in which they are kept in the school at Swords.

16130. Are you prepared to say, that when you examined the boys in the apprentice class, they were as well instructed as boys of the same age in the best taught schools in which you were in the habit of examining?—I saw the boys a good many years ago. Three or four years since I remember thinking the answering was very good at that time.

16131. Answer my question, whether you are prepared to say their answering showed they were as well instructed as boys of the same age in the best taught schools you were in the habit of examining?—Perhaps not the best taught, but that they answered me well.

16132. Would you say that of the whole body of the class, or only of a small number of candidates for apprentice fees: how many did you examine?—I should say twenty-five boys.

16133. Would you say there were twenty-five boys answered well, or that only a few answered well?—It is five or six years ago, and I cannot be so accurate as if I had notes.

16134. You have no notes of the examination?—No.

16135. You could not speak, then, upon the point with any very great confidence, and you do not affect to do so?—I remember getting very good answering. Of course my object was to get three or four a good deal better than the rest, and I examined accordingly.

16136. [The Rev. *W. S. Kennedy.*—Perhaps you would be good enough to ask the Rev. Mr. Hamilton what is his opinion, as a competent judge, of the system of education pursued in the school during the time of his examinations?]

16137. *Chairman.*—State your opinion as to the system of education pursued in the school?—Each time I examined the boys, and each time I examined the girls, especially the last time, there was a gradual improvement; therefore I would take that as a proof in favor of the system, that I found them gradually improving. I never went into the details of the system; therefore I could not give any opinion upon the details of it, but I can prove there was a general improvement.

16138. Mr. *Stephens.*—Can you give the Commissioners any suggestions for the improvement of this school, or do you consider it perfect?—I would rather not give any opinion; I am not sufficiently acquainted with it.

16139. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Did you hear any of the masters or mistresses teaching classes?—No; I went for the one purpose, and did that.

Launcelot Studdert, Esq., sworn and examined.

L. Studdert, Esq.

16140. *Chairman.*—Have you examined the children in the borough school of Swords?—I have.

16141. On what occasion?—I have examined them since Mr. Kennedy came into office. I examined them four times. I examined them on the first occasion in May, 1854, for apprentice fees. I examined on the last occasion for apprentice fees,—that is, in May last; and I examined them on two intervening occasions, in August and December, 1854.

16142. Did you examine both boys and girls?—Yes, I did, but chiefly the boys. There was another gentleman assisted also on the occasion, and we divided the labour between us, Mr. Kennedy having, of course, the religious department.

16143. State your opinion of the proficiency of the boys examined by you on those occasions?—I made it a point to apply what I considered the best tests of efficiency; for instance, mental arithmetic. There was a class sent up to me; I understood part of them were going in for apprentice fees, and part going in for money premiums. I took them just as they came. There were not two classes made of them. I began with arithmetic in May, 1854, and I took the boys up separately into a room by themselves, the master being present. I thought it the best way to know the absolute merits of the boys, not the relative. I gave them as good an examination as I was capable of giving them, and the result was certainly most satisfactory to my mind. I have frequently known gentlemen to get through college on worse answering. I began with arithmetic, as I said, and especially mental arithmetic. I put them through most of the rules given in the common chapters

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on that subject, and I devoted about a quarter of an hour to each boy separately; and I certainly was very much surprised by their answering. Besides mental arithmetic, I put them, on slates, through vulgar fractions, decimal fractions, interest, reduction of money, weights and measures, the rule of proportion, and, in fact, all the ordinary rules of arithmetic; and, as I said before, I was surprised very much by their answering. I was equally surprised about a question put yesterday week. I understood there was a question put—something about "a herring and a-half," and it was made a matter of surprise that the boys did not answer it. I should think it would be a very great surprise if they did answer it. I do not think any gentleman ever sat upon the fellowship bench that could answer the question.

16144. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you know what the question was?—I understood you to ask "A herring and a-half at three half-pence, what will a dozen cost?" I venture to say there was not a man that ever sat upon the fellowship bench would answer that question, for this simple reason: apply the case to salmon; go to Green's, the fishmonger, for a salmon and a-half for three half-crowns; the evident fallacy of the question is, when you get a salmon and a-half for three half-crowns, you get a salmon for a crown, and a-half salmon for 2*s.* 6*d.* That is by no means the case: every one accustomed to buy fish in pieces knows you will be charged much less for the whole fish. If you get a salmon and a-half for three half-crowns, you will pay about 4*s.* 6*d.* for the salmon, and 3*s.* for the half salmon. It is assumed in the herring question that it is a herring for 1*d.* and a half for a half-penny. If you treat it as an arithmetical question it is a mere truism.

16145. There was only one boy able to answer it, proposed as an arithmetical question?—It is not an arithmetical question stated in fish. Stated as a general question it is one and a-half of a certain article.

16146. There was only one boy able to answer it, put as an arithmetical question amounting to this: if one article and a-half comes to three half-pence, what will a dozen cost?—I did not know that before; I understood it to be put in particular terms. It amounts to this, there are twelve pence in a shilling; it is neither more nor less. I was greatly surprised to find that the boys who answered me in first-rate style could be puzzled by a question of that kind.

16147. *Chairman.*—Did you examine all the boys at present in the school?—I examined all the head-class boys last May.

16148. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are you in the habit of examining in schools?—Yes; I was in every examination Mr. Kennedy had since he came in.

16149. Are you generally in the habit of examining in schools?—I examined in several schools.

16150. What schools?—I examined in Rathfarnham for at least two or three months for nine years.

16151. Any other school?—I think I examined in Mountrath school at one time, for the Dean of Clonfert.

16152. Can you say you have been in the habit of examining scholars, and testing the proficiency of boys in elementary schools?—I cannot say I am in the habit; it is not my profession.

16153. That is why I ask the question?—I think I am very capable of it, and of finding out a fallacy when it is put. I am very certain a herring and a-half is a most absurd question; I know that without going to school or college either.

16154. Did you examine the boys in English?—I did. I examined them in English grammar and geography, and writing from dictation, and reading and spelling. I took, as a ground-work, the books of the National Board; I brought them with me. I brought a geography, having black maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and of England, Ireland, and Scotland; and I required them to point out to me the remarkable towns, and the remarkable rivers of those parts of the earth; and I got good answering in that department. I examined them in the common definitions of geography; I examined them in mathematical, physical, and political geography, also in English grammar. I took an English grammar of the National Board for my text-book. I did not know what their books were, and I thought those the best. There are parts of that book that exhibit bad specimens of grammar. I required them to correct the grammar in syntax and spelling—to correct the bad syntax and spelling.

16155. Did you find the instruction of the boys in those things perfectly satisfactory?—Very satisfactory, quite remarkable.

16156. Did you find that the whole of the boys in the first class were able to distinguish the different parts of speech?—Decidedly; not only the parts of speech; but they were quite up to the principles of grammar.

16157. I did not find that the boys of the first class, when I examined them the other day, could distinguish the different parts of speech; several of them made signal mistakes?—Some boys make it a point on a great occasion, when a great man is before them, to be silent; they think it better manners to be silent. I made it a point to get rid of all sorts of bashfulness on their part, taking them up separately, when the master would be by; and I certainly was very much surprised by their answering. I knew they were all Protestants, and that I would not offend any prejudice, which I am certainly very far from attempting, and I took up the Lord's prayer and made them give me the parts of speech contained in it, from beginning to end, and there was scarcely a mistake.

16158. Did you examine them as to the meaning of English, occurring in what they read?—I did.

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16159. Did you find them able to give the meanings of English words?—I did not ask them any jaw-breakers; I do not think it shows much learning to know them; but the common words of the mother tongue I did ask them, and found them as well up to them as most people in Trinity College.

16160. Would you have thought it unreasonable to ask the meanings of such words as "terrific," "formidable," which occurred in the passage they read to me, out of one of the reading books of the National Board?—Certainly not; I do not think they are very formidable or terrific words; I think they are very common; but I would prefer the Saxon-derived words: these are words that I think they are specially up to: people in their time of life; and they are better than those classically derived words.

16161. They met those words in their reading lesson?—I do not mean to say I avoided them at all; I did not make a distinction between the classically-derived words and the Saxon-derived words.

16162. Then you could hardly believe that the boys examined on that occasion, and who answered you so very well, could be ignorant of the meaning of such a word as "formidable"—that there was not a single boy in the school able to say what it was?—I venture to say if I examined them I would get them to tell me the meaning; they might be silent before you.

16163. They were not silent before me at all?—They were silent about the herring and a-half.

16164. Who said they were silent?—I thought you said so.

16165. I did not say so; I said nothing of the kind. I said the question was not answered accurately?—It is impossible to answer it accurately.

16166. That is your opinion.

16167. *Chairman.*—How many boys did you examine?—About a dozen boys; the school was then very much fallen off.

16168. That was last May?—May twelve months, and last May.

16169. How many did you examine last May?—About twelve of the upper classes; I did not examine the lower classes.

16170. How many obtained prizes then?—I cannot say; I have nothing to do with that; I only handed in the result of my examination to the superintendent; I did not take any part in the adjudication of the prizes.

16171. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—I think it right to state for your information that on the occasion of my examining those boys, they did not show the slightest appearance of being intimidated by my examination, or a bit less able to answer me than they would have been to answer any other stranger who examined them; and you are not correct in assuming that they were silent when I proposed those questions.—I thought you meant to convey that.

16172. I meant to convey no such thing; and I used no words calculated to convey such an impression; when I asked the questions, the boys answered freely and without signs of fear.—I am only talking about the herring and a-half.

16173. I asked a great many other questions, and the boys showed no appearance of being alarmed or uneasy.—I am only talking of the herring-and-a-half question I heard this day week.

16174. They were asked a great many other questions, to which they gave answers in the most unembarrassed manner, and incorrect answers.

16175. *Chairman.*—Have you any further information to give the Commissioners?—I examined them in spelling; and the text I took was the different words that occurred in their reading lessons. I think it the best kind of test in spelling to take the words as they come, and I found very good answering; I am rather surprised to hear they could not answer "formidable" and "terrific."

16176. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Only one boy attempted to answer as to the word "formidable," and his answer was, "Having to do with form." One boy answered me very respectably, the head boy of the class; he answered a very considerable proportion of the questions I proposed, and the answering of all the rest of the boys was very inferior indeed. My opinion on that point was not formed hastily; and I have had very considerable experience of late in examining in elementary schools?—I examined them for seven hours; and the result in my mind was very satisfactory: from eleven till six o'clock.

16177. The result of your testimony is, that you are satisfied the boys are very well instructed in this school?—Much more than satisfied; I am quite sure of it. I was quite surprised at the amount of information they had.

16178. Did you examine the junior class?—I did not; it was not submitted to me. I examined the girls also; not in so many branches as the boys. I found the girls very good answerers indeed.

16179. What means have you of knowing that the boys whom you examined are the same boys I examined the other day?—I have no means of knowing.

16180. Did you not state first they were the same boys you examined last?—I understood from the superintendent there was no change.

16181. I ask you what means have you of knowing that the boys you examined are the same boys I examined; you stated at first they were. What reason have you for saying that?—This reason: I examined the boys I was told were the head boys; you examined, I understood, the head boys.

16182. I examined the boys in what I was told was the head class?—You examined the

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L. Studdert, Esq.

head boys, and I examined the head boys. I understand there is no change in the head boys; therefore, it must follow you examined the same boys I examined.

16183. When did you examine last?—Last May.

16184. Does the head class remain unaltered in the school; or may not the boys who were in the head class in May have passed out of the school in the meantime?—Of course.

16185. Then, what reason have you for stating that in this case they were the same?—Simply that I understand—I am in the presence of Mr. Kennedy, who can correct me if I am wrong—I understand the boys I examined last May remain in the school to the present moment.

16186. You take for granted they are the same?—Not altogether for granted; but you have Mr. Kennedy before you, and you can ascertain whether I am right or wrong.

Rev. W. S. Kennedy.

Rev. *W. S. Kennedy* further examined.

16187. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are the boys in the head class now the same boys that were in it in May last?—There are boys in the class now who were not in it when Mr. Studdert examined; but most of the boys in it were there when he examined.

16188. Do you think, most of the boys examined by him in May last, were subjected to my examination the other day?—I think so—that they ought to have been there; but you went there at a time when there were fewer boys in the school than usual. I did not see the state of the class list at the time; but if you tell me the probable number of boys you examined, I might be able to tell you.

16189. Mr. *Stephens.*—"Boys present, fifteen."

16190. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—And I examined about half that number.

16191. Mr. *Stephens.*—There were eighteen boys on the roll; fifteen present and three absent.—I should say most of the boys you examined were present when Mr. Studdert examined. I should say it must be so.

L. Studdert, Esq.

Launcelot Studdert, Esq. further examined.

16192. If I gave an explanation of some of the questions on mental arithmetic, it might confirm my testimony to show it was impossible the boys I examined could be ignorant of the truism that there are twelvepence in a shilling; that three half-pence bears the same proportion to a shilling, that one and a-half bears to twelve. That is a mere truism if it can be dignified by such a name. I asked them, for instance, to find the wages for the 313 working days of the year at once, without putting a pen to paper. I asked them, given the wages for a day, to answer for the 365 days. I asked them the interest upon a sum of money at five per cent. for a month, or any number of months. I asked them, given the price of any one article to find the price of a dozen, or a gross, and reversing the matter.

16193. Mr. *Stephens.*—And how many boys were able to answer the questions correctly?—Every one in the class.

16194. *Chairman.*—What is your profession?—I am a barrister.

16195. Are you a relation of Mr. Kennedy?—I am his uncle.

[For further evidence as to this school see page 844.]

Dean Scardeville's and Archdeacon Hewitson's Endowments for a Protestant School at Swords—con.

DEAN SCARDEVILLE'S AND ARCHDEACON HEWITSON'S ENDOWMENTS FOR A PROTESTANT SCHOOL AT SWORDS—(in continuation).

Mr. *James M. Christy* sworn and examined.

Mr. J. M. Christy.

16196. *Chairman.*—Do you hold any office in the parish of Swords?—No, my Lord.

16197. Have you lived long in Swords?— I have been living in Swords for twenty-four years.

16198. Have you acted as churchwarden?—Very often. Dr. Farren and Mr. Baker also acted. I was appointed by the Rev. Mr. Howard on one or two occasions.

16199. Mr. *Stephens.*—When did you act first as churchwarden?—I think it is near twenty years ago, to the best of my recollection.

16200. When did you last act as churchwarden?—I only got notice in my bed last night to attend here; and if I had known I was to be examined, I could have refreshed my memory on those things.

16201. When did you last act as churchwarden?—Well, I think it is about four or five years ago, to the best of my recollection.

16202. *Chairman.*—Do you know any thing about Dean Scardeville bequeathing a sum of money for the support of a school in the parish of Swords?—I do not know any such thing.

16203. What do you know about it?—I have seen maps and papers relative to the estate, when I was churchwarden.

16204. What estate?—The Economy estate, as it is commonly called, is the church estate, I always understood, and I believe it is exclusively a Protestant charity.

16205. Mr. *Stephens.*—What we want to know is, how many Protestant children have been educated out of the funds of this charity?—I never heard or knew of any one being educated out of it.

16206. *Chairman.*—Did you know it was appropriated to the purposes of education for the Protestant children?—I am acquainted with Swords for about forty years, and I always

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understood that charity was exclusively for a Protestant school; but when this borough school came into operation, the other was suppressed. This is what I always understood.

16207. Do you recollect any Protestant school being there before the present school was established?—I do not; I am not old enough; this school is, I believe, fifty years old.

16208. Was it reported in the neighbourhood that there had been a Protestant school there before the present school?—Certainly, I always heard it for forty years.

16209. Did you hear how that school was supported?—Out of the Economy estate; and I can show where the lands have been made away with and misappropriated, and I can lay my finger upon the ground that has been taken away by old churchwardens that were there fifty or sixty years ago, and the maps can show it.

16210. Where are those maps?—When I was appointed, there was great dissatisfaction—a good many years ago, I think six or eight years ago—amongst the Protestant portion of the parishioners, and a wish to have this estate investigated, and the Hon. and Rev. Vicar consented that a committee should be appointed to investigate all these maps and papers. Henry Baker was my co-churchwarden, and I think he could tell you as much about it; I think he could, or he ought to do it.

16211. When did you see the maps?—Upon that occasion.

16212. Do you know where they are now?—Why, Mr. Moffett and the Honourable and Rev. Vicar must have them in their possession; they got them back again. The committee had several meetings; and they would not supply us with the maps any more. We asked for further documents and further papers, and they were refused; and the thing was all quashed, and we were, in fact, turned out.

16213. Did you ever hear out of what funds the Economy estate was formed?—It consists of houses and lands in the neighbourhood of Swords.

16214. Did you ever understand the bequest of Dean Scardeville to have been added to the Economy estate?—I always understood this estate originally belonged to Dean Scardeville. The estate was bequeathed by him; and I believe the Dean's will will show it.

16215. Do you believe that the Economy estate, or part of it, was bought out of a sum bequeathed by Dean Scardeville for the purpose of buying land?—Yes, I did, now that you refresh my memory on that point; there was money left, and there was money lost, too, by lending it out at interest. The vestry book of Swords gives a whole history of this estate. The two churchwardens and the Honourable and Rev. Vicar were the trustees for this; and when I was churchwarden I felt it my duty to ask for this account every year. This account the Honourable and Rev. gentleman furnished, and he called on me to sign it; and when I was asked to sign the account, I was brought up like a blind man to sign an account I knew nothing about. I asked for the particulars of expenditure, and I would not sign it. I took the oath required by Act of Parliament for a churchwarden, that I should do my duty; and having taken that oath, I felt it my duty to ask for the particulars. I could see nothing, nor would I be allowed to get any vouchers for the accounts.

16216. Do you know any thing of the legacy of Archdeacon Hewitson?—I do not.

16217. Have you heard that any lands were left by him to the parish of Swords?—No, my Lord, not by him, not that I recollect. I have been brought here quite unawares.

16218. Did you ever hear of a man of the name of Samuel Biass having lived in Swords?—I did not; but I knew of a Colonel Philips having been there.

16219 Did you ever hear of any mill on the Economy lands?—I know the mill very well, it joins the Economy lands; but I never heard it was part of the Economy lands; I know the first Lord Talbot had it; Colonel Philips's father sold it to him: it was sold again. Lord Talbot, after being in possession of the mill for fifty years, had to give it up—the predecessor of the present Lord Talbot—he returned it to Colonel Philips's son. He had no title to it, and submitted at once; that is all I know about the mill.

16220. Mr. *Stephens*.—Who has the custody of the documents and records belonging to the Economy estate?—Why, the Honourable and Rev. Mr. Howard, and Mr. Moffett, who is his agent.

16221. Had he them in 1850, while you were churchwarden?—Yes, certainly, I understood he had those maps, and other maps and papers, which I saw.

16222. Did you always refuse to sign the accounts?—No, I did not always refuse; but from the time I took the oath I certainly refused.

16223. When did you take the oath?—The last time I was churchwarden I took the oath to act. Previously to that I signed it, when my co-churchwarden signed; I did not wish not to sign, when he was satisfied, Dr. Farren; what I said was, that if Dr. Farren signed it, I would sign it.

16224. And I understand that the Rev. Mr. Howard always refused to give you any information on the subject, although you were churchwarden?—Certainly; except upon that occasion of the committee, there were four of five gentlemen. There was a gentleman on the committee who is not now alive, and Mr. Baker, and Mr. John William Stubbs.

16225. Do you remember what the annual income of the Economy lands was?—I cannot recollect; I think it was about £177, something about that; but the account I saw always produced generally showed that there was from £200 to £300 always in debt to the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Howard; and then there was near £300 of the income on this Economy estate applied to purchase a house for the curate—to purchase a house from the Rev. Mr. Thomas. He was curate, and got the house, as the papers show. This house belonged to the curate, the Rev. Mr. Thomas; that was twenty years ago. He got a lease from the Economy trustees. I signed this lease. I signed several leases that were

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Mr. J. M. Christy.

made by the two churchwardens and the Rev. Mr. Howard; and there was a lease made to the Rev. Mr. Thomas, and he improved this house; and then when he left the parish there was no residence for the curate; and then the money was applied to buy this house, which I protested against, and always protested against. I thought it was a misapplication of the funds.

16226. Do you know how much money was expended out of the Economy funds?—I think there was, on that occasion, given to the Rev. Mr. Thomas something near £300, about £250.

16227. Are you aware of any other money having been given to any other person besides the Rev. Mr. Thomas?—I am not aware; the book shows all this, and my name is in that book in the vestry-room. I am misrepresented there as having signed a thing which I protested against at the time, and protest against now again. I thought it was a misapplication of the funds.

16228. Are you aware of any of the Economy funds having been applied to the purposes of education?—I do not know; I am not.

16229. During the time you were churchwarden?—No, I never did.

16230. Can you describe to me where the lands are situate belonging to the Economy fund?—They are, generally, in small plots, houses in the town of Swords, and plots of ground round the neighbourhood. Some of them are two, three, four, and five miles away.

16231. Could you point them out if any person went with you?—I could not without maps.

16232. Could you with the maps?—Oh, certainly. Any body could do it with the maps.

16233. And these maps were in the possession of the vicar in 1850, when you were churchwarden?—If that was the year, I was churchwarden.

16234. Were they in the possession of the vicar when you last held the office of churchwarden?—When I was a churchwarden; and at the time there were four or five gentlemen appointed a committee to investigate the income derivable from these lands. I saw these maps, and another gentleman with me saw them: Mr. Baker for one, and Mr. Stubbs.

16235. Give me the names and addresses of the gentlemen who formed the committee?—John William Stubbs is dead; Henry Baker lives at Swords. There was another gentleman at Swords, who was one of the committee; he is not there now, he is gone to Australia.

16236. There were five on the committee. Who was the fifth?—I think there were four or five. I was one; this gentleman that is gone to Australia was one. We met several times, and had several appointments, which were not attended; may be only one or two attended, and then there was no business done.

16237. I understood you to say it was universally reputed in the town of Swords, that anterior to the granting of the charter to the borough school, the funds from the Economy estate were applied to the promotion of education?—All I can say is, that I always heard it; that at the time the borough school came into operation the other was suppressed. I do not know it from my own knowledge; that is from common report.

16238. Did you ever hear that report contradicted?—Never, except by Mr. Howard.

16239. How long have you resided in Swords?—On the 3rd of April, next, I will be in Swords twenty-four years; but I was living within a few miles of it for ten or fifteen years before. I am living within the borough of Swords. I am the owner of forty acres of ground there.

16240. Then, you have had an intimate knowledge of the local affairs of the borough of Swords for thirty-five years?—For thirty-five years I have known Swords, having lived at Malahide, previously, and at Balbriggan; but when I came to Swords I took the greatest interest in this, having my property there, and it being an old ancient place; I took a great interest in this school, and wished to inform myself as much as I could upon every point.

16241. I have one fact to state, which has just occurred to me; it was an omission on my part not to state it before: I was the only churchwarden I ever knew of in the parish of Swords who took the oath of office—I just wished to state that before I went away.

[For further evidence as to these endowments see Vol. II., p. 31.]

Borough School of Swords—con.

R. J. O'Grady, M.D.

BOROUGH SCHOOL OF SWORDS—(in continuation).

Richard John O'Grady, M.D., sworn and examined.

16242. *Chairman.*—Are you physician to the borough school of Swords?—Yes.

16243. Do you also act as apothecary?—I dispense medicines to different applicants.

16244. It is mentioned in the notice that the apothecary is expected to keep a regular account of the persons relieved, the nature of their diseases, and the medicines furnished, and to report once a-year to the governors the number of persons receiving medical treatment and relief, and their diseases: have you done so?—I have never given any report.

16245. When were you appointed?—I think in 1851.

16246. Can you state how many persons you have relieved since that time, on an average in each year?—On an average in each year, from 1,200 to 1,400.

16247. Have you made any report to the governors of the number relieved?—I have not.

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R. J. O'Grady, M.D.

16248. Have you kept a regular account of the number?—From forty-seven to fifty-one and fifty-two. I kept an account of the number of patients in the dispensary books; but when the new law came into operation I did not keep any report book for the school, except cases of interest that I took notes of for my own information.

16249. How is the dispensary you speak of supported?—Under the Medical Charities Act.

16250. How was it supported before the Medical Charities Act?—It was supported by subscriptions, and a sum of money from the Swords school.

16251. Then, is what is called your salary, £70 a-year, considered as a subscription to the dispensary?—I think we did consider it so.

16252. How many persons have you relieved on orders made in writing, signed by the Vicar of Swords, the curate of the parish, or the deputy superintendent, during 1854?—I got no tickets in the year 1854.

16253. None since the beginning of 1854?—No; not one.

16254. Mr. *Stephens.*—Then, what services have you rendered during the year 1854 for the £70 that you have received from the school of Swords?—I relieved the persons in the school, the master and mistress—any of them that applied, the children, their parents, and also any of the persons of Swords who applied to me, that did not come under the Poor Law Act.

16255. How many of them applied upon orders in writing, signed by the Vicar of Swords, the curate of the parish, or the deputy superintendent, during 1854?—None.

16256. How many in the year 1853?—In the year 1853, none.

16257. How many in 1855, from the 1st of January down to the present moment?—I got one order in the year 1855.

16258. How many in 1851?—I could not say the number exactly. Mr. Ormsby was in Swords, in that year, and used to give orders.

16259. From 1851, down to the present time, you received no application in writing, for relief, from the vicar or curate?—I received one the day before yesterday from the vicar.

16260. In 1854 there was no application?—None.

16261. In 1853?—None.

16262. In 1852?—Not more than twenty, if so many.

16263. How many in 1851?—I should say not more than, probably, 100.

16264. Then, from the 1st of January, 1853, down to this time, you have only received applications on behalf of one person?—That is all.

16265. What amount of salary did you receive from 1st January, 1853, down to the present moment?—I received £70 in 1853, £70 in 1854, and I received three parts for the year 1855.

16266. That, perhaps, explains why you have not kept a regular account of the persons relieved, the nature of their diseases, and medicines furnished, in accordance with the rules of January 6, 1847?—I never was asked for an account.

16267. It was in the latter part of 1851 that I was appointed to the Dispensary, and although I have not received written applications, yet, I have a number of persons daily applying for relief, at my own house.

Rev. W. G. Ormsby.

The Rev. *William Gilbert Ormsby* further examined.

16268. *Chairman.*—Have you any additional evidence to give that you think would be important, either with respect to the management of the Swords school, or the application of the funds?—I could give a great deal of information, more than what was elicited yesterday, but I really cannot see on what particular points it might be required. I had six years' experience of Swords, and I am in a position to answer any questions the Commissioners may put, but I scarcely know what information to volunteer.

16269. Could you suggest any thing that you think would tend to the improvement of the school?—I would recommend that there should be something in the way of either manufacturing or agricultural pursuits carried out, and the children instructed in them. It was my desire all along to do so, but I found that from the expense of carrying out the educational system I brought in, I could not effect more until the funds were extended, or until there was a greater saving on them; but had I remained in Swords for some years, I anticipated having some improvements, such as in manufactures or agriculture, as the Board might permit.

16270. Are you of opinion the funds have been expended according to the charter?—I am. As regards the position of the different items in the charter, education seems to be the first, and therefore it was to improve the educational system I first commenced, leaving it to commence other branches according as I might be enabled to do so. There is one remark I would make with respect to the coal. The reason there was such a falling-off in late years in the coal list was this: when I came first to Swords, there was no person in the habit of carrying coals to the town for the purpose of sale. Several persons latterly commenced to carry coals on their own account, as they do about the streets in this city, and the consequence was persons did not apply to the governors' coal *depot* as much as they formerly did. I know that from the very commencement there has been constant quarrelling with regard to the funds, that there was quarrelling for ten years immediately subsequent to the Government grant, as I am informed, though I do not know of my own knowledge, but as I have been able to collect from the book. In the year 1804, immediately after the Union, there was £15,000 granted, and the people of the town immediately commenced quarrelling respecting the distribution of the fund. The consequence was that the sum, £15,000, I believe, remained in the Bank, accumulating for somewhere about ten

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Rev. W. G. Ormsby.

or twelve years; and at the end of that time, as far as I am aware, it amounted to something about £27,000. That then the Government gave the charter according to which the money was to be applied, and they directed by the charter the founding of Swords school, finding the inhabitants themselves could not agree as to the disposition of the money. This is what I have collected from the book.

16271. Are you of opinion that while you were superintendent the proceeds of this fund were distributed according to the terms of the charter?—According to the terms of precedence in the charter, so far as I remember it.

16272. Mr. *Stephens.*—Read from the words "to be applied in the first place"—"To be applied in the first place to the maintenance of one or more schools, to be established within the said borough, under proper instructors, for the daily education of the children of the inhabitants of said borough in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and in such branches of manufacture as should be most likely to promote their future means of livelihood; and that said Commissioners did, by their said adjudication recommend that the children so educated should be provided with one wholesome but frugal meal at the schoolhouse."

16273. Is not that the primary object of the charter?—That is, I believe.

16274. "And the children so educated should be provided with one wholesome but frugal meal." That is absolute?—I believe it is.

16275. *Chairman.*—Was that complied with?—I think I explained that yesterday. I will explain it again. When I came to Swords school I found that the children in the infant school had been receiving a daily meal—that is, a piece of bread, nothing more; that there had not any food been given in the adult school, and I believe for good reasons, that I am perfectly assured; I do not know whether I may say the majority, but a large number of the people would have refused it. They were a class beyond taking a meal; they might have taken a piece of bread. I did not, therefore, introduce it, but I increased the quantity in the infant school.

16276. But do you not think that, according to the terms of the charter, a piece of bread ought to have been offered to every child in the school?—I do; and if I had then the view I have of it now, I should have carried it out; but I did not look on it in that way. I considered it quite sufficient to give bread to the infant school.

16277. Mr. *Stephens.*—Having the charter now before you, do you consider that the system of education pursued when you were superintendent was in accordance with the language of the charter?—I do. I would separate the feeding and the education. I think that, according to the terms of the charter, as I now understand it, the meal should have been given as the charter seems to provide; but I do maintain that so far as the education was carried out, it was done according to the spirit and letter of the charter, as far as I knew of it, and as the governors, I believe, viewed it.

16278. What distinction do you draw between the application of the funds of the charity before there is a surplus, and the application of the funds after there is a surplus, under the charter?—I consider that, of course, there should be the proper education of the children, and that education not merely in reading, writing, and arithmetic, but an education that the advance of the times would require.

16279. That is an education different from the language of the charter. The charter must be the foundation and source of your rights?—That is all true. I am only giving my opinion and belief, that the authors of the charter did not intend—if reading, writing, and arithmetic were all that were required in those days, and that if there was an advance in learning—the instruction should be confined to those things, but that there should be such an enlarged education given as would be right for the children to receive. I conceive a proper distribution of the funds was their object.

16280. What words of the charter do you rely upon in order to support that opinion?—No words. Merely the spirit. My own interpretation.

16281. The language being in direct opposition to your representations of its spirit?—What I want to show is, that the governors were not bound down, if a better education became necessary for the children in Swords school, by the letter of the charter, to refuse to give the education they considered necessary.

16282. There are two parts of the charter: first, where the governors have no discretion; and secondly, where they have a discretion. The discretionary power commences when a surplus exists; but before there is a surplus the governors have no discretionary power, and they are bound to follow the language of the charter?—Well, if such had been the opinion of the trustees, decidedly they were wrong in giving liberty to introduce the educational system I did; except inasmuch as I acted according to the best of my belief, and they acted according to the best of their belief.

16283. Look at the resolution of the Board of the 10th of October, 1855, and I ask you whether that language is in accordance with my interpretation of the charter, or whether it is in accordance with your interpretation? Read the order.—"That no child shall be compelled to receive, or compelled to be present at, any religious instruction to which his or her parents or guardians object; and that the time for giving religious instruction shall be so fixed that no child shall be thereby, in effect, excluded directly or indirectly from the other advantages which the schools afford."

16284. Is that order in accordance with my interpretation of the charter, or is it in accordance with your interpretation?—I think that order is more in accordance with your interpretation.

16285. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Would you conceive that the words, "reading, writing, and

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arithmetic," might be construed so liberally as to include the more extended course of education which you proposed to introduce?—I think arithmetic would include algebra. It might. But I do not think those would include singing, lectures on objects. Book-keeping would be included in arithmetic, but not the two I have mentioned, according to my understanding of it. I would beg to make one remark, in answer to the last question I was asked: whether the order accorded most with your interpretation or mine. I think it accords most with yours; but, at the same time, were I now asked to give it as my opinion, holding an official situation under the board, I would say it was my opinion, their passing that resolution was, as far as I understood, contrary to the spirit of the charter. I merely express my opinion.

16286. Mr. *Stephens.*—How much did you pay the physician during the time of your superintendence?—I paid him £70 a-year. That requires a little explanation. At first the £70 a-year was given as a subscription to the county dispensary, and subsequently it was changed to a salary to the physician; and in consideration of that salary it was expected he should attend the parents of the children, that he should examine all the children for fear of any eruption getting into the school, and that he should attend the officers of the institution, and all others that should be recommended in the borough of Swords.

16287. Have you the charter before you?—I have.

16288. Be so kind as to point out, in the charter, the words upon which you rely for the payment of £70 a-year to the physician?—Here is one passage:—"And that any further surplus still remaining should be applied in premiums for the general encouragement of agriculture and manufacture, or in such other manner, and under such regulations, as the petitioners and their successive trustees should think would most effectually tend to promote the Christian religion, and morality, good order, sobriety, cleanliness, industry, and wealth, within the said borough." I think, for cleanliness, it was necessary to have a medical man to prevent eruptions in the school.

16289. The word "cleanliness," you think, would justify the appointment of a physician, and the paying him £70 a-year?—I think it would involve the appointment of a medical man to see after the children.

16290. I believe you have stated you had not funds in order to introduce such branches of manufacture as should be the most likely to promote the future means of livelihood of the boys?—I do not think I stated it that way.

16291. But you were anxious to introduce some improvements, namely, such branches of manufacture as should be most likely to promote the future means of livelihood of the boys, but that you had not means to do so?—I did say that.

16292. That being so, why did you not stop the salary of £70 a-year to the physician, and apply it to such objects, those objects being primary in the charter?—Because I considered it absolutely requisite that a medical man should attend the children previous to any expenditure in the way of manufactures, inasmuch as if any cutaneous eruption was admitted into the school, it would upset the school; and, moreover, there was an immensity of good done by having a medical man under the control of the board and the superintendent, so that the inhabitants of Swords could be attended to without reference to the county infirmary.

16293. Under what language of the charter do you justify the expense of the coal-yard?—We may come to what may be termed "special pleading" on the matter.

16294. That has been substantially abolished.—I am asked what particular word I rest upon. A man cannot eat unless he get food, he could not be fed, unless he boiled his food. I might, by twisting and turning, bring it within the charter; but I took the spirit of the charter, and endeavoured to carry out the system as best I could.

16295. But what you have to do is, in the first place, to give daily education to the children of the inhabitants of the borough in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in such branches of manufacture as should be most likely to promote their future means of livelihood; and also that the children so educated should be provided with one wholesome but frugal meal at the schoolhouse. These directions are imperative, and the application of any surplus after that is discretionary?—But parallel with the attendance of the children at the school I considered the attendance of the medical man; inasmuch, if they required relief they got it immediately from the medical man.

16296. You set up your opinion against the language of the charter?—I set up my opinion, as far as it goes; I do not mean to dictate to any one.

16297. How do you justify the expense for the coals?—I say, according to the spirit of the charter I justify it, although I may not be able to put my finger on the particular point in the charter that particularly authorizes that expenditure; yet having found it so, I could only go on with it, inasmuch as it promoted the very great comfort of the people

16298. Then you do not justify it under the charter, but as a custom that existed anterior to your becoming superintendent?—I do not mean to say the charter, in so many words, provided there should be a coal-yard; nor do I say that if I had gone originally to Swords, being appointed the first superintendent, that it would have occurred to me to open a coal-yard. Perhaps not; but I do say, having found it there, I considered it of so much comfort to the people, I would not be the one to remove it from them. You asked me to communicate any information I had: I feel bound to state this, that on several occasions during the examination of the children, all the inhabitants of Swords, Roman Catholics and Protestants, were invited to the schools; that on several occasions Roman Catholics did attend. The Rev. Mr. Carey, the parish priest, came to the schools;

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and, as well I remember, he was there on one occasion I was in it, and was invited to attend while the children were being examined; I knew Roman Catholics heard the examinations, and there was never any objection made to me as an officer of the board against any instruction then given. Moreover, I state positively that up to the time of my leaving, the schools were in a flourishing state, during the time Archbishop Murray was Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, and the resident clergy of Swords never did take or assume any hostile attitude against the school; and that within some time after the death of Dr. Murray, these schools were at once emptied of the children.

Rev. W. S. Kennedy.

The Rev. *W. S. Kennedy* further examined.

16299. I beg to state, with regard to the coal-yard and the payment of the physician, Mr. Stephens, I think, said the appropriation of the funds was contrary to the spirit of the charter; I beg to state I have in my possession copies of a case identical in both instances, submitted to the Solicitor-General at the time Mr. Woulfe was Attorney-General; and also of the opinion of Mr. Edward Pennefather, stating it was lawful and right for the Governors to open a coal-yard, and to distribute coals to the inhabitants of the borough; and that it was also right, and proper, and lawful for them to pay a physician.

16300. *Chairman.*—Was that opinion given on the understanding that there was no surplus, that there were not sufficient funds to carry on the school according to the terms of the charter?—As far as I can recollect now, their opinion was that it was lawful for them to appropriate some portion of the surplus to these purposes.

16301. Mr. *Stephens.*—Mr. Ormsby stated there were not sufficient funds to carry out one of the primary objects of the charter—namely, to give instruction in such branches of manufacture as should be most likely to promote the future means of livelihood of the boys?—I understood Mr. Stephens to ask Mr. Ormsby in what part of the charter he could find a justification for such an appropriation of the funds.

16302. Precisely, there not being funds to carry out the primary objects of the charter, there was not a surplus. That is a fact you did not, perhaps, mention to the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General. You had not carried out the primary object of the charter?—In what respect was the primary object of the charter not fulfilled?

16303. In the first place, "the maintenance of one or more schools to be established within the said borough, under proper instructors, for the daily education of the children of the inhabitants of said borough in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in such branches of manufacture as should be most likely to promote their future means of livelihood." Now these schools have not been established, and they have not been established, in consequence of there not being sufficient funds to do so?—That was done at one time as far as possible. There was a very large spinning-school established.

16304. Are you speaking from your own knowledge?—I am giving the knowledge I gained from the minute-book.

16305. Then you had better refer to the minutes.

16306. [*Secretary.*—The opinion which has been referred to is in the minute-book.]

16307. The only opinion entered on the minute-book is an opinion adverse to the right of the board; but I have the original documents, copies of the opinions favourable to such an appropriation of the funds.

16308. [*Secretary.*—I read from the minute-book of the governors of the schools, under date the 4th of October, 1837, but entered under date of January, 1838, the following:—

"Said matter, however (as to said dispensary), does not appear to have been brought forward or considered by said governors until the present year, when, at a meeting of the governors of said school, held at the Palace, Stephen's-green, Dublin, on Wednesday, the 4th of October, 1837, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin in the chair; the Lord Bishop of Kildare, the Honourable and Reverend Francis Howard, the Reverend John Homan, superintendent;—It was among other* ordered—'That the superintendent communicate personally with the Lord Chancellor respecting the abolishing of the school dispensary at Swords, and compensation to the present apothecary, and that his Lordship be earnestly requested to attend the next meeting of the board.'

"Pursuant to said directions the superintendent of said school accordingly waited on his Lordship, who thereupon directed to be submitted to counsel for his opinion—

"'First—Whether under the terms of said adjudication and charter, the governors or trustees of said school have full power and authority to discontinue said dispensary, so originally established in the year 1810, in connexion with said school, and to cease paying or remunerating the apothecary appointed by said governors to attend same, should they on further consideration deem it advisable so to do.'

"'The Commissioners have power to discontinue the dispensary whenever they think fit; and they are authorized to discontinue any further remuneration to the apothecary; the charter did not authorize the establishment of a dispensary of this nature, and the sooner it is discontinued the better.

"'J. WOULFE.'

"'Secondly—In case said governors have said power, and shall exercise it accordingly in abolishing said dispensary, then is it optional with said governors to give or withhold compensation to the medical gentleman, or other persons, who are now connected with said dispensary, as said governors,' in their discretion, may think fit or expedient? In other words, have said governors, under said adjudication and charter, full power to

* Sic.

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appoint the use to which the surplus interest of said £15,000, so receivable by them (after providing for the due maintenance of said school), shall, from time to time, be applied? Or, what restrictions are they subject to in directing the application of said surplus interest money?'

"'I think it is not optional with the governors to apply any part of the funds to make compensation to the medical persons connected with the dispensary. It appears to me that such application of the funds would be a breach of trust.

"'J. WOULFE.'

"'The Governors are bound to apply the funds—

"'1st. To maintain the school in a condition to render it as extensively useful to the town as it can be made.

"'2nd. To provide the children with a daily meal.

"'3rd. In apprenticing the children to trades.

"'4th. If any surplus should remain, it is to be applied in premiums for the general improvement of agriculture, or in some other manner calculated to promote religion and morals, and the wealth of the town.

"'The adjudication of the Commissioners declares what the trusts upon which the money was granted were to be; the governors have no discretion on the subject until the three first objects are fully attained; and although they have a discretion under the fourth head, it is not an arbitrary or captious discretion, such as a private person may exercise over his own property, but a discretion confined to the selection of the best means of advancing the objects which the grant was made to attain—namely, training the children and other inhabitants of Swords to habits of useful industry.

"'J. WOULFE.'

"24th November, 1837.

"Ordered—That it be reserved for the consideration of the next board whether it be in the power of the governors to provide coals for the inhabitants of Swords whose children frequent or have frequented the schools, and also to subscribe to the county dispensary at Swords.

"Ordered—That a copy of the Attorney-General's opinion be sent to the apothecary of the dispensary, and that the dispensary cannot be continued after the 31st instant.

"Ordered—That the apothecary be informed that he is to give up possession of the house adjoining the dispensary on or before the 1st of March next; and that his quarter's salary, which will be due 1st of February, is to be paid upon the day he shall give up possession of said house.

"That on and after the 3rd of February, the coals be distributed by a person to be recommended by the local governor.

"RICHARD DUBLIN."]

16309. Because of opinions having been received in favour of that allocation of the funds, the dispensary was continued. It was in 1847 this was made a salary to the medical officer.

Mr. *John Corr* sworn and examined.

Mr. John Corr.

16310. *Chairman.*—Have you any statement to make to the Commissioners?—I understand the Rev. Mr. Ormsby has mentioned my name with regard to the education of my children—that I sanctioned the education at the schools. I did not, to my knowledge, ever state what I understand he said. For my own children I had a master part of the time in the house. I paid for their education as far as my means went.

16311. Did you ever say to the Rev. Mr. Ormsby that you were pleased with the advance your children were making in their education in the school?—Never, to my knowledge.

16312. Might you not have done so?—Well, I do not remember that I did.

16313. Were you not pleased with the advance your children made in the school?—I could not say they made a great deal there, for, as I said before, I had a master in the house part of the time, learning them whatever they were short of.

16314. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you say so to Mr. Ormsby?—I could not remember.

16315. Then you might have said so?—I do not remember I ever made mention of it.

16316. *Chairman.*—Did you ever tell Mr. M'Donnell you were sorry your children had been withdrawn?—Well, I do not remember.

16317. Will you swear you did not say so?—I could not swear that; I do not remember. I got a fee from Mr. Ormsby, and put it into the bank.

16318. How many of your children got fees?—Two. There was one of them was to have got the money, I understand, in the same manner as the others. The other day I got an answer that it would not be given, unless by getting her bound.

Josiah Forster, Esq., further examined.

Josiah Forster, Esq.

16319. *Chairman.*—Do you wish to make any statement?—When I was first examined I did not anticipate that your inquiry would have extended, in this case, to such a length, and I could not have anticipated the many circumstances you have elicited. I did not therefore come prepared with documents, to prove all the interviews I had with his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop Whately. I now come to lay before you, not only those documents, but letters from the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, which will satisfy your Lordship and the other Commissioners, that if the Roman Catholic clergy and people seemed to remain

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quiescent for some time, there was a substantial and a proper cause for it. That cause was consequent upon an interview had by the Most Rev. Dr. Murray with his Grace Dr. Whately. If you will allow the Secretary to read the letters, they will show you the nature of the communications.

16320. [*Secretary.*—The first letter handed in by Mr. Forster is as follows:—

"Dublin, 22nd October, 1836.

"MY DEAR SIR,—On my return, yesterday, from the country, where I had been since Monday morning, I had the pleasure of finding your esteemed letter, relative to the Swords school. I have at different times spoken to Dr. Whately on that subject; I think he is quite disposed to meet our wishes, but that it does not wholly depend on him to do so. I do not believe that he is president of the board of trustees that have the management of the funds which support that school, but he is, at all events, a member of it; and if your memorial, which appears to be highly proper, were officially brought before it, I have no doubt but it would receive his support. The Primate and Chancellor are also, I believe, members of that board; but all this could probably be learned at the school itself. I am exceedingly rejoiced that you have taken up the matter, and your view of it appears to be so just, that I am not without hope that, though the application may experience some opposition, it will ultimately succeed.

"I shall be obliged to leave town to-morrow, for several days. It is likely that you have retained another copy of the memorial, but lest the copy which you had the goodness to send me, should be wanted in the meantime, I will leave it at my house under a cover, addressed to you.

"I pray you to render my regards acceptable to the respected family of Swords House, and to believe me to be, with much esteem,

"Dear Sir, most faithfully yours,

"✠ D. MURRAY."

16321. The next letter handed in is as follows:—

"Dublin, 23rd December, 1836.

"MY DEAR SIR,—Since I had the pleasure of writing to you, I had another conversation with Dr. Whately on the subject of the Swords school, and I find that his Grace is disinclined to any movement on that subject for the present. He would himself wish that the national system were introduced into it; but from what he knows of the temper and dispositions of some of the other trustees of the school, he thinks that as yet this would be wholly impracticable. He hopes that, at no distant day, something of that kind may be effected, but he thinks that at present the attempt would be defeated, and that the defeat would raise a new obstacle in the way of future adjustment. He recommends, therefore, that the matter may be allowed to rest as it is, until a more favourable opportunity shall arise.

"I avail myself, with great pleasure, of this opportunity to express my most fervent wishes, that you, and my valued friends at Swords House, may enjoy many happy returns of the approaching festivity.

"I have the honour to remain, my dear Sir, most faithfully yours,

"✠ D. MURRAY."]

16322. From these you will see Dr. Whately himself recommended the matter to be left in abeyance, at least for some time, until a more favourable opportunity should be presented, until the minds of the governors might be altered. My first object in now appearing before your Lordship, was to correct that error into which the Rev. Mr. Ormsby has fallen inadvertently, not knowing I possessed these letters. Now that they are before you, I hope they will exonerate Archbishop Murray and the people of Swords, from any supposition that they were satisfied with the state of things; we were quiescent only *pro tempore*. That the people were not satisfied, can be proved by the memorials of 1840, and again of 1848. There has been an examination as to the constitution of the board, as to the officials, and the inability or unfitness of the head master for his situation, in consequence of which an assistant was obliged to be provided; the same was the case in the girls' school. I beg to remark as to the constitution of the whole board, that it is Protestant. At the period of the Union, Catholics enjoyed the elective franchise, but not the right of representation, and we cannot complain as to the individuals to whom the trust of this fund, which was given to the people of Swords, was confided. I think the Government could not have made a better selection, for they were individuals holding high offices in the state, and consequently men upon whose integrity they could depend. But since the change made by the Relief Bill of 1829, and as the fund was for both Protestants and Catholics, we feel that the Catholics are not at all represented on the board. And in the report which you are about to make to Her Majesty's Government, we hope you will take it into consideration whether it might not be proper, in the event of Government wishing to continue the present constitution of the schools, to recommend that some Catholic governors should be added to the number of the present governors. The persons I would recommend to be governors would be the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, the Catholic Archdeacon of Dublin, and the parish priest of Swords. The parish priest of Swords would fill an office similar to that of the Honourable and Rev. Mr. Howard, who acts as local governor; being upon the spot, he would be better able to attend to the religious instruction of the pupils. And as the funds are so very considerable, it seems to be the opinion of the inhabitants of Swords, that a certain part of that fund may be set apart for the instruction of the Catholics. The schoolrooms are very large; and the Catholics have built, and are about furnishing a new schoolroom of their

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own. We will be satisfied with any arrangement the Commissioners may be pleased to make, provided we have Catholic teachers, that our children receive a Catholic education, that the Protestant children receive a Protestant education, and that the funds be allocated according to the number of pupils in the different schools. But if it is to continue an institution for mixed education, then it would be for them to devise what would be the best system; whether to connect it with the Board of National Education or not. The general opinion seems, however, to be in favour of separate education—for Protestant education and Catholic education—as the funds are so considerable. I believe that mixed education has not been productive of the advantages that were anticipated from it. It is a difficult thing to define where the education between one religion and another commences; and on that account there might be frequent collisions, and even differences as to the adoption of books to be used. We consider the allocation of the funds for Protestant education and Catholic education would be the most satisfactory. Then there could be no collision of feeling, and there could be no complaint from either side. I agree perfectly with Mr. Ormsby, that religion should be the basis of education: it is the one thing needful; and I fear it could not be imparted in a proper manner if there was a system of mixed education, for mixed education treats of generalities. It is necessary to commence from the very cradle with our religious education. If we were coming forward to ask assistance from Government, it would be a very different thing, the Government might say to us: "Our system is mixed education, and you come forward to ask us for funds to establish a Catholic school, we preferring mixed education." There is no rational objection to make to that, and what we ask of Government is to make what we consider a fair use of the funds which were granted at the time of the Union as compensation for the suppression of the borough. At the time of the Union, Catholics enjoyed the franchise, but not the representation, and therefore they could not complain so much then; but, since the Catholic Relief Bill of 1829, Catholics being eligible for places of emolument and power, and since the establishment of the Charitable Bequests Board, on which there are Catholics, and likewise the Board of National Education, we feel, if it is the intention of Government to continue the present constitution of the school, that there should be a few Roman Catholics added to the board. We think that would be but fair. There would then be implicit confidence in the board and its arrangements, and you would not have constant applications to the board. Now the power and authority are all on one side, and consequently, there are many things of which Catholics have to complain. You elicited yesterday from the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Howard, in the course of his examination, that there are five governors who reside in Dublin; he resides in Swords as local governor. I think he told you his duties were not defined, that they were merely optional. The entire detail of the education must devolve upon some one or other. Well, it devolved upon the superintendent. You heard the Rev. Mr. Ormsby, during his examination yesterday, lay great stress upon the necessity for religious education. Well, Mr. Ormsby has one set of religious opinions, and I have another; and if he wished to govern the schools according to his own religious opinions, you saw the great power he was allowed as superintendent to exercise. One step leads to another: he might commence in what you might say was an immaterial thing, but there is great danger of a man, when he has taken one step, going further and interfering seriously. Therefore, as the funds are sufficiently ample to enable both religious persuasions to educate their children separately, according to their own tenets, we most respectfully submit to your Lordship and brother Commissioners, whether it might not be advisable to touch upon that subject, in making your report to Her Majesty's Ministers. We do not want any money from Government; it is there already. Of course there will be legislation upon your report to Government, after it is submitted to Parliament; we would feel happy if you would mention in that report the circumstances I have stated, that if it is the intention of Government to continue the schools under their present constitution, they will be pleased to add three Roman Catholic governors. I think the names I suggested would appear to be the most reasonable and suitable. The governors filling high and important positions could not be expected to give the minute attention to the detailed working of the school that two local governors, one for the Protestants and another for the Catholics, would be able to give, residing on the spot. They would have an opportunity of visiting the school and of making reports to their fellow-governors at stated periods. We must, of course, submit to whatever Government would do; but we would strongly recommend the allocation of a certain portion of the funds for the education of the Catholic children upon Catholic principles, and the same for the Protestants. There is enough for all, and both could live peaceably and happily together; but so long as the present system and constitution of the school, continue, there will be differences. My object in producing the letters here to-day was to show you that if the people of Swords did not, year after year, send in memorials against the existing state of things, it was owing to the understanding between the Most Rev. Dr. Murray and the Most Rev. Dr. Whately. The Most Rev. Dr. Whately said he did not consider that a proper time to act, owing to the opinions entertained by some of the Governors, and he recommended us to remain quiet. I think it was in the reign of George IV. or William IV. that an Act was passed empowering certain extinct boroughs, in which funds, similar to those of Swords, had been placed in trust, to administer those funds themselves, to be formed into a Corporation. I had communications with Mr. Evans, M.P., on the subject, and I have got two or three of his letters, which, if read, will show you that when we found we could not succeed with the governors here, we did not omit any other means of having the school reformed, if possible; and I am happy to say Mr. Evans seemed to think it very reasonable

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Josiah Forster, Esq.

the inhabitants should have some part in the administration of the fund. I had also a communication with the then Attorney-General, Mr. Woulfe, and he appointed to meet me in Dublin during the recess. He requested me to collect all the evidence I could, tending to show any of the grievances of which we complained, and I did so, and waited on him in Ely-place. I have now only one letter from Mr. Woulfe, saying he would not be able to leave London for some time, but that he would be happy to give our complaint all the support in his power. When I met him in Ely-place, he said this corporation being established by Act of Parliament, could not be interfered with except by Parliament itself; and he recommended me for that purpose to put the matter into the hands of Mr. More O'Ferrall, then member for Kildare. I intended to do so, but I believe very soon after that there was a change of Government; and, when the party to which Mr. Woulfe belonged returned to power, I believe he was put on the bench. Besides, an application to Parliament is attended with very considerable expense, which we might not be able to afford. We then waited patiently till something should turn up in our favour. We feel it is Divine Providence that has sent you to investigate the present condition of this school, as well as every other school in Ireland, for there must have been a general complaint of mismanagement of funds. We are in no way accessory to the appointment of this Commission. We did not petition for it. Our most gracious Sovereign appointed it, and she would not have done so except from just causes. We throw ourselves upon your kindness. We want no favour from the Government whatsoever, further than to say—here are certain funds, sufficiently ample for the education of both classes, let each be educated in their own profession of faith. We prefer that to mixed education. For we find that mixed education tends much to cause indifference to religion, whether Protestant or Catholic. Men meet on general grounds, and go on to talk of our common Christianity. I agree perfectly with the Rev. Mr. Ormsby, that unless religion is impressed upon the mind of a child, you cannot prepare him, when he grows up, to mix in society as he ought to do. My object in presenting myself again was to show that if we had not made constant application to the Board, it was not because we acquiesced in the existing state of things, but because of the recommendation of his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Whately; and I do consider that, from the intimacy which existed between his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Whately and his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, Dr. Murray was in courtesy bound to listen to the suggestions of the Most Rev. Dr. Whately.

Rev. W. S. Kennedy.

Rev. *William S. Kennedy* further examined.

16323. On the first day of your sitting there was an original letter from the Archbishop of Dublin produced here, in which it was stated he had received a memorial. There was a document produced here, not original, which was never identified to be a true copy. It stated the prayer of the memorialists to be that certain changes should be introduced into the school; amongst others the chief, I suppose, was that the use of the Scriptures should be discontinued. At that time Mr. Forster was present, and I would wish very much you would ask him some questions. In the first place, I would wish him to be asked if he heard, on the first day of the sitting, a letter of the Archbishop read, and a document produced, which was asserted to be a memorial. I would ask him what were the contents of the memorial, and what was the Archbishop's reply, for this reason, that the letter stated he would not present the memorial to the board—not that he thought the request unreasonable, but that it was without the province of the board to make these fundamental changes; these fundamental changes were the exclusion of the Holy Scriptures. And if Mr. Forster had in his possession at the moment, the letter of Dr. Murray, detailing his conversation with the Archbishop, in which the Archbishop expressed not only his belief that the Governors were able to introduce those changes, but his willingness to effect them, I would wish to have him asked how he reconciles his silence on that occasion with the possession of this document, and the knowledge he had of the feelings of the Archbishop on the subject.

16324. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you doubt the authenticity of the letter, or of the memorial that was put in evidence on Thursday?—The letter was original; I do not doubt the authenticity of the letter; but I have not the slightest doubt on my mind that the document produced here as the memorial that called forth the letter, was not the memorial that produced it; the memorial produced was the memorial of 1842.

16325. [*Secretary.*—The document to which the Rev. Mr. Kennedy refers was handed in by the Rev. Mr. Kieran, as appearing to be a copy of the memorial. The original document ought to be in the custody of the deputy superintendent. It is mentioned as a memorial from certain inhabitants of Swords, brought before the board by the deputy superintendent; therefore the original document was in the custody of the deputy superintendent, the Rev. Mr. Homan, in May, 1842.]

Rev. W. G. Ormsby.

The Rev. *W. G. Ormsby* further examined.

16326. I examined the minute on the book, and I find it never was presented as a formal document to the board. The Archbishop, as I understand, was written to in his private capacity, to give his private opinion respecting the memorial, and the answer of the board leads me to think the Archbishop declined handing it in as a memorial, considering it out of the power of the governors to comply with it, and that this answer was inserted on the book.

16327. [*Secretary.*—At page 111 of the minute book there is the following:—"At a meeting of the governors of Swords school, held at the Palace, Dublin, May 16, 1842;

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Rev. W. G. Ormsby.

Present: the Archbishop of Dublin in the chair; the Lord Bishop of Kildare, the Rev. the Provost, and the Hon. and Rev. J. Howard, the Rev. J. Homan, D.S.:

"Memorial from certain inhabitants of Swords, brought before the board by deputy superintendent:—

"Ordered—That the answer given by the Archbishop be adopted by the board—namely, 'That the subject is one which he cannot bring before the board of governors—not on the ground that what is asked for is unreasonable (for upon that his Grace gives no opinion), but because such fundamental changes as the memorial contemplates lie quite out of the province of the board—as, in fact, upon a very little reflection, will be obvious to the memorialists.'

"Ordered—That superintendent be authorised to take measures for rendering the supply of water at Swords permanent." In this copy of the memorial there is a passage about a pump.

16328. [The Rev. *W. S. Kennedy.*—No document, of which that paper is a true copy, went before the board.

16329. Mr. *Stephens.*—The best course is for you to produce the document to which the minute alludes?—I produced here all the memorials I ever saw, or that were in my possession.]

16330. I never saw any document of which this paper is a copy.

16331. Did you ever see the document to which the entry in the minute book alludes?—Never.

16332. And that entry has reference clearly to some document that was before the board at the time?—Yes.

Rev. W. S. Kennedy.

The Rev. *W. S. Kennedy* further examined.

16333. That entry has reference to some subject the Archbishop thought was not within the province of the board.

16334. Mr. *Stephens.*—Still, there is an opinion expressed upon the document by the board?—Of course.

16335. That being so, the document ought to be in the possession of the corporation?—I should think so.

16336. Because there is no entry in the minute book, that the document to which the entry refers should be returned?—It ought to be in the possession of the corporation.

16337. You have not got it in your possession. The Rev. Mr. Ormsby has never seen it; and therefore, the best evidence respecting it is now produced?—I contend, that in the copy of that memorial there is internal evidence against its being the original document, which ought to have very great weight, particularly when letters from the Archbishop, of a date prior to that memorial, are read, which stated the Archbishop's opinion that it was not within the province of the board to make those fundamental changes.

Rev. W. G. Ormsby.

The Rev. *W. G. Ormsby* further examined.

16338. As I understand, the subject was one which he could not bring before the board—had I been construing that, I should say the memorial had not been entertained by the board, and therefore it would not be one of the standing documents of the institution.

16339. Mr. *Stephens.*—How could the other governors have concurred in the Archbishop's opinion, unless the document was before them?—I cannot tell, except from this expression—"The subject is one which he cannot bring before the Board;" therefore, he considered it a private document as regarded himself.

16340. But he made it a public document by entering it on the books of the corporation?—"Memorial from certain inhabitants of Swords, brought before the board." Then it states that the subject is one which cannot be brought before the board. That shows the superintendent had full power to reject the memorial—"not on the ground that what is asked for is unreasonable (for upon that his Grace gives no opinion), but because such fundamental changes as the memorial contemplates lie quite out of the province of the board—as, in fact, upon a very little reflection, will be obvious to the memorialists."

16341. That is an act of the board?—If I had been entering the memorial I would never have entered it in that way.

16342. In this copy to which you object, it is said—"That memorialists further state that there are two pumps in the town, erected at a great expense, neither of which afford a supply of water to the inhabitants, from not being kept in repair;" and then we find in this minute book, immediately after what you have been reading—"Ordered—that superintendent be authorised to take measures for rendering the supply of water at Swords permanent." "Ordered—that the answer given by the Archbishop be adopted by the board, namely":—[The board adopts the answer of the Archbishop].

16343. Read the first line?—"Memorial from certain inhabitants of Swords, brought before the board by deputy superintendent: Ordered—that the answer given by the Archbishop be adopted by the board, namely."

16344. The board, then adopts, the answer of the Archbishop?—That the subject is one which he cannot bring before the board; therefore, the memorial came in a private letter addressed to his Grace.

16345. One of the subjects mentioned in this memorial is brought before the board, and adjudicated upon?—That is no proof that the subject of the water might not have been mentioned in another memorial.

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Rev. W. G. Ormsby.

16346. It is presumptive proof, when you say you have never seen the document during the four years you were superintendent, and Mr. Kennedy says he has never seen the document. Then, this copy is tendered as the next best evidence. That is the way this memorial came before the Commissioners.

16347. [The Rev. *W. S. Kennedy.*—Do you not think there is such strong evidence that was not the document which was presented to the board, that it would be necessary to have it proved to be such by strong evidence?

16348. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners have no reason to believe that the copy in evidence is not a true copy of the memorial.]

P. E. Bowden, Esq.

Patrick E. Bowden, Esq., sworn and examined.

16349. *Chairman.*—Do you reside at Swords?—I reside at Swords.

16350. Have you any official position there?—No official position. I was a farmer. I had land there some time ago, and at the date of that memorial I was appointed secretary to the meeting from which that memorial emanated. It was in the spring of 1842. I have an account of the meeting at which that memorial was adopted. I have not got it here, but I can bring it. This is a true copy of the memorial, and I believe it is *verbatim* with the one which has been presented to you. [Hands in a copy].

16351. Mr. *Stephens.*—To whom did you present the original of that memorial?—I left a copy with each of the governors and with the deputy superintendent. I was ordered by the committee to leave copies with all.

16352. *Chairman.*—Is that a correct copy which you have handed in?—Yes. There are three answers—one from the Archbishop of Dublin, stating he could not bring the memorial before the board. I got two letters from the Archbishop.

16353. What is the date of the first?—The 11th of May, 1842.

16354. What is the date of your answer?—May 27th, 1842. The date of the second letter of the Archbishop is 2nd of June, 1842; all in reference to that memorial.

16355. Do you, Mr. Kennedy, wish to have these letters read?—Yes.

16356. The letters are read as follows:—

"The Palace, Dublin, May 11, 1842.

"SIR—Since my letter, acknowledging the receipt of the memorial of certain inhabitants of Swords on the subject of the management of the Borough school, I have communicated with the Archbishop of Dublin, who desires me to represent to you that the subject is one which he cannot bring before the board of governors; not on the ground that what is asked for is unreasonable (for upon that his Grace gives no opinion), but because such fundamental changes as the memorial contemplates lie quite out of the province of the board, as, in fact, upon a little reflection, will be obvious to the memorialists.

"To effect such changes it will be necessary for memorialists to apply to Parliament; and so far from deprecating such a step, his Grace would have reason to be glad, if, among other desirable results, the Archbishop of Dublin were to be relieved from this addition to his already too onerous duties.

"I have the honour to remain, sir, your very obedient servant,

"J. WEST."

"Old Town, Swords, May 27, 1842.

"MY LORD—Since I had the honour of laying before you for your consideration, and that of the board of governors of Swords school, a memorial from the inhabitants of Swords relative to the management of the Borough school, I have had a letter from the Rev. J. West, of which the following is a copy. [Here follows Mr. West's letter.] I have laid your Grace's reply to the memorial, as conveyed to me in the Rev. Mr. West's letter, before the memorialists, and they have instructed me to say in reply that they cannot see how the removal of the Scriptures as a class-book for the Roman Catholic children should constitute what your Grace is pleased to call a fundamental change, when it is not laid down in the Charter by which the school is incorporated, nor in the governors' regulations for the management of the school, revised at their meeting of the 1st of June, 1821, as a fundamental principle, that the Scriptures should be taught at all, much less to those of the Roman Catholic faith. Memorialists are, therefore, quite convinced that it is in the power of the governors to order the removal of the Scriptures as a class-book for the Roman Catholic children, as well as any of the other grievances set forth in the memorial. Impressed with this conviction, memorialists would entreat of your Grace to bring the memorial before the board; and if the Lord Chancellor and the board will say that it would be illegal and out of the province of the board to grant what is asked for in the memorial, then the memorialists will have no other alternative but to take your Grace's recommendation, and bring the matter before Parliament.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Grace's obedient servant,

"PATRICK H. BOWDEN."

Rev. *W. G. Ormsby* further examined.

16357. The first letter of his Grace seemed more to confirm the statement I made, that although the memorial may have been presented and laid on the table, it was never read by the governors, and might therefore be considered as waste paper by the superintendent.

16358. Mr. *Stephens.*—What interpretation do you give to the first line of the minute?—"Memorial from certain inhabitants of Swords, brought before the board by the deputy superintendent. Ordered—that the answer given by the Archbishop be adopted by the

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board." I can quite understand—at least, I could so construe it—that when the superintendent brought the memorial before the board, the Archbishop stated he had received it as a private document, and then stated he would not entertain it for certain reasons; and then, without being read before the board, they decided upon adopting the answer which had been given by his Grace. I am only explaining the manner in which I would have acted, so that the document would not have been amongst the papers of the board.

16359. Then your construction is this, that the board solemnly expressed an opinion upon a document they never perused?—They looked upon it as a private letter altogether.

16360. *Chairman.*—If so, why did they adopt an answer to it?

Rev. *W. S. Kennedy* further examined.

Rev. W. S. Kennedy.

16361. I think the Commissioners should have very good evidence, indeed, that there was not a single demand in the original document presented to the Archbishop, but is contained in the paper which has been presented to you here.

16362. *Chairman.*—Mr. Bowden has sworn that the copy he has handed in is a true copy of the memorial sent to the Archbishop, and the other members of the board.

16363. Mr. *Stephens.*—As you are raising a question involving the rules of evidence, why do you not call the Archbishop before us?

16364. *Chairman.*—The document is sworn before us to be a correct copy, and we must take it as such?—Has it been sworn to be a true copy without a single addition of any thing else?

16365. Mr. *Stephens.*—The secretary of the committee has put it in?—Is he perfectly sure it did not contain any other prayer? The Archbishop replied to a document, the prayer of which he said was such that it lay without the province of the board; and, at the time he gave that answer we have documentary evidence here that he told Dr. Murray of his willingness that the school at Swords should be assimilated to the national system with regard to instruction.

16366. *Chairman.*—Do you wish me to ask Mr. Bowden again whether it is a correct copy?—I do.

16367. [Mr. Bowden, is the copy you handed in to-day a correct copy, to the best of your knowledge and belief, of the memorial forwarded to the Archbishop of Dublin, and other members of the board of governors?—*P. E. Bowden,* Esq.—It is.]

16368. [Rev. *W. G. Ormsby.*—My object was not in the least degree to oppose the memorial; it was merely to account for the fact, that it might have been destroyed without ever having been presented.

16369. *Chairman.*—Your purpose is quite different from Mr. Kennedy's.

16370. Mr. *Stephens.*—The points are very different.]

16371. My object was certainly to throw a doubt upon the document submitted to your Court.

16372. [*Secretary.*—I have compared the copy submitted in evidence by the Rev. Mr. Kieran, which Mr. Kennedy has impeached, with that now sworn to by Mr. Bowden, and I find that there are only occasional variations as to words, but there is no variation in the sense.]

16373. Perhaps you will allow me to lay before your Court some statistics of the borough, which I have taken from documents in my possession; I do so, because doubt has been thrown on the impartiality with which the funds have been distributed to Roman Catholics and Protestants respectively. The impartiality of the board, and their agents, will be exhibited by the effect of the working of the institution. With a good deal of care I have extracted these statistics from authentic documents in my possession. In the first place, the apprentice fees, granted in the years intervening between 1819 and 1835, were in number, 401; of these, the Roman Catholics received 321, and the Protestants, eighty. The value of the apprentice fees, altogether, was £4,812; of which the Roman Catholics received in money, to the amount of £3,852, and the Protestants, £960. As to the coal list, for four years intervening between 1849 and 1852, both years inclusive, the average number on the list was 261; of these, 235 were Roman Catholics, and twenty-six Protestants. I have only taken the statistics for four years; I could have taken them for a longer period, if time permitted me. The average daily attendance for 1849, that is, in the boys' and girls' schools—I did not include the infant school—was 203; of this number 173 were Roman Catholics, and thirty Protestants. In 1850 the average daily attendance was 197; the average attendance of Roman Catholics was 168, and of Protestants 29. In 1851 the average attendance was 178; of these, 145 were Roman Catholics, and thirty-three Protestants. In 1852 the average was 167; of these, 136 were Roman Catholics, and thirty-one were Protestants. Now, my Lord, as to the monitors; I took the statistics of four years, and here I would beg the Court to remark particularly, that this is a point the witnesses produced yesterday laid very great stress on; they ascribed the influence which the head mistress exercised over them to this—that it was in her power to reduce the fees of the monitors, or to prevent them receiving any. Now, the fact of the case with regard to the monitors is this: that in the four years, from 1849 to 1852, both inclusive, the total number of monitors appointed was sixty-eight; of this number, fifty-five were Roman Catholics, and thirteen were Protestants. The total amount of fees paid was £51; of this sum the Roman Catholics received, value in money, £41 5*s.*, and the Protestants received £9 15*s.* I contend that from these statistics I am at liberty to draw this conclusion, that as the board by its public orders has shown its impartiality, and its willingness to do justice to all parties, so their agents at Swords have exercised their

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office in full accordance with the spirit of the orders of the board; and if you would ask me my opinion as to the principles on which the board of governors framed the present system of education, and administered it for a series of years, I would reply, that the principles of action were these—in the first place, they framed and administered the system on the principle that they had undertaken to administer a trust, the primary object of which was the support of a system of mixed education in the town of Swords. Secondly, that in every religious community there is a presumption in favour of a religious element in every system of mixed education; and I think, from all the minutes of the board, and all the evidence adduced here, we would conclude fairly, the board acted under these principles, and reduced, modified, or retained the religious element just so far as it did not endanger the system of education confided to their charge; that they relaxed and modified the religious element first introduced just as they found its existence or maintenance was likely to endanger the primary object of the charter; and I hold the objections urged by the Roman Catholics from time to time were no reasons in themselves why any change should be effected in the system of education. I contend it was a mixed system of education that was confided to the board; and there were objections as much from Protestants as Roman Catholics.

16374. Mr. *Stephens*.—What do you mean by a mixed system of education by the charter?—Educating Roman Catholics and Protestants together.

16375. Secular education?—By no means; not purely secular education.

16376. I thought that question was settled. Will you refer to any language in the charter which justifies the governors in giving religious instruction in the school?—I hold there are no words in the charter that prevent them giving religious instruction in the school.

16377. Are there any words to enforce it?—The words of the charter do not enforce it, but the fact of their being appointed as Christian organizers of a system of education in a Christian country involved in itself the introduction of religious instruction.

16378. The charter directs, positively, the giving of secular instruction, and with the surplus you are to do something that will tend to promote the Christian religion and morality?—With the surplus it might be done further than in the schools.

16379. We must confine ourselves to the schools?—The surplus has nothing whatever to do with the schools. The schools are the primary object of the charter, and I say there is nothing in the charter to prevent the religious element being introduced into the system of education.

16380. "To be applied, in the first place, to the maintenance of one or more schools, to be established within the said borough, under proper instructors, for the daily education of the children of the inhabitants of said borough, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in such branches of manufacture as should be most likely to promote their future means of livelihood. And that said Commissioners did, by their said adjudication, recommend that the children so educated should be provided with one wholesome but frugal meal at the schoolhouse." That is the primary object of the charter, and with the surplus you are to do something else?—The charter imposed upon the governors the task of framing a system of mixed education.

16381. How do you prove that from the charter?—By mixed education I mean educating Roman Catholics and Protestants together. Then I say there is nothing in the charter to forbid them introducing into that system of mixed education a religious element.

16382. Mr. *Hughes*.—On one side?—On one side.

16383. The Roman Catholics objecting?—Not prior to the organization of the system.

16384. In the course of its working?—I defend the original framing of the system; and, in the next place, I am prepared to defend the administration of the system when framed.

16385. Mr. *Stephens*.—You have referred to the charter to justify, upon its language, a certain system of instruction. I would not have interrupted you had you not done so; but if I did not interrupt you, it might be taken I coincided with you?—The charter imposes upon them the obligation of having mixed education.

16386. Refer me to the word or words upon which you rely in order to support that proposition?—The funds are "to be applied, in the first place, to the maintenance of one or more schools, to be established within the said borough, under proper instructors, for the daily education of the children of the inhabitants of said borough, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in such branches of manufacture as should be most likely to promote their future means of livelihood. And that said Commissioners did, by their said adjudication, recommend that the children so educated should be provided with one wholesome but frugal meal at the schoolhouse, and that they should not be taken from their parents' residence to be lodged in the school."

16387. These are the primary objects of the charter?—These are the primary objects.

16388. And whatever you do after depends upon the existence of a surplus?—Yes.

16389. Then what do you rely upon for your proposition?—Upon their obligation to instruct the children.

16390. Mr. *Hughes*.—In reading, writing, and arithmetic.

16391. Mr. *Stephens*.—You have admitted these are the primary objects of the charter?—Surely you do not think the only things to be taught in the schools were reading, writing, and arithmetic.

16392. I am only construing the charter?—Do you not think they would be justified in doing more?

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16393. And branches of manufactures?—Do you think not more?

16394. As you ask me for my opinion, I tell you, frankly, I think not.

16395. Mr. *Hughes.*—The only other thing is a frugal meal?—Do you not think the governors were not only at liberty, but bound, to frame the best system of education the funds would afford for the children?

16396. Mr. *Stephens.*—Secular education. You have no discretionary power with respect to the primary objects of the charter, the primary objects being such as you have stated?—Do you not think that the governors, administering the charter not only according to its mere letter, but also its spirit, would be bound to introduce some other branches of secular education?

16397. If the language of the charter be clear, definite, absolute, and precise, the governors have no right to look to the spirit; it is only where the language is ambiguous or discretionary that they have a right to look to the spirit?—I think one might quarrel just as fairly with the introduction of any branch beyond mere reading, writing, and arithmetic, as with the introduction of the religious element.

16398. The question is, whether you can deviate from the imperative language of the charter; the powers of the governors are limited and defined by the charter. After having satisfied, fully and completely, the primary objects of the charter, then their discretionary powers commence, not before?—Do you not think it was a primary object of the charter to afford to the people of Swords the very best secular education that could be given?

16399. I consider the governors are bound to obey the language of the charter so far as respects its primary objects?—Do you not think if, at the time of exercising that trust, I were able to introduce various other branches of secular education, and if I refused to do so because it was not mentioned in the charter, do you not think I could be charged with breaking the spirit of the charter?

16400. I think that where the directions to the governors are legal, positive, and precise, they have no discretion vested in them, upon any principle of law with which I am acquainted?—Am I to understand it is the opinion of the Commissioners the Board would not be justified in teaching any thing but reading, writing, and arithmetic?

16401. *Chairman.*—You have asked the same question several times, and have been answered by one of the Commissioners.

16402. Mr. *Stephens.*—I could not allow such a construction as you contend for to pass without notice?—I would not attempt to repeat a question which I knew to be exactly the same; but I conceive there was some difference in each of the questions, and that each involved a different admission. I think from the wording of the charter the board of governors were charged with the framing of a mixed system of education—the best they could organize—for the borough of Swords. And if that be the case, as Christian Commissioners, organizing a system for Christians, they should have somewhat of a religious element introduced into the system.

16403. The question is, whether or not that system is justified by the charter. I have only to look at the charter as it is.

16404. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners, Mr. Kennedy, wish it to be understood these opinions which you have expressed are entirely your own; they are not to be understood as agreeing in, or dissenting from, any of them?—I prefaced my observations by saying that if the Commissioners were to ask me my opinions with regard to the way the board carried out the charter in spirit, such would be my reply. If it is taken for granted they had a right to introduce the religious element into that system of mixed education which they framed, I say that in administering the system so framed they acted in a liberal and enlightened manner.

16405. Mr. *Stephens.*—I will not admit such premises.

16406. Mr. *Hughes.*—And there is no use in repeating them?—I say, supposing. And in proof that they have acted upon that general principle of modifying, retaining, or reducing the religious element, so as not to endanger the mixed education confided to their charge, I can refer to their public acts all through. It may be said objections were urged by the Roman Catholics. Objections were urged, equally dangerous to a system of mixed education, from the other side; and the presence of objections to any system is no reason why it should be altered. It may be said the board of governors ought to have had sufficient evidence of the very strong objection to the reading of the Scriptures. But when you look at the report books of the board, and find the Roman Catholic priests, from 1833, I think, to the year 1836, frequently, and at regular intervals, attending the examinations, and not dissenting then from the mode of education pursued, it will be admitted the board were at liberty to conclude that, although there were objections to the system, they were not such objections as would warrant them in altering the system of education pursued; because they evidently were not such objections as endangered the system of mixed education confided to their charge. For fifty years of the roughest period of Irish history, the governors, having first framed, have managed and carried a system of mixed education, a thing unparalleled in this country. Where the National Board of Education have so far failed in carrying out this very system, the board of governors of Swords school have eminently succeeded. For thirty-six years they administered a system of mixed education with the strictest impartiality, the greatest ability and enlightenment. I have brought evidence here which, allow me to say, was not elicited by the Commissioners—evidence to prove the proficiency of the children, and the gradual amount of improvement exhibited by the children in each examination up to the present day. I think from all this I am

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quite at liberty to draw this conclusion, that for thirty-six years there has been a system of mixed education carried on in Swords, under the management of the present governors, which was liberal and enlightened in its provisions, and most successful in its results. There is a letter here, as a reply to the memorial of the Rev. Mr. Carey, which I think it most important to read, showing the spirit of the board with regard to the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the town. It was a private letter to the Rev. Mr. Carey.

16407. *Chairman.*—Do you wish to have this read?—I do. [The letter is read as follows]:—

"Swords, September 16th, 1848.

"REVEREND SIR,—I am directed by the governors of Swords school to acknowledge the receipt of a memorial praying—

"1st. That Roman Catholic teachers be appointed to the schools;

"2nd. That the number of apprentice fees be increased;

"3rd. That the Sacred Scriptures be removed from the school, and the Extracts, as used in the National Schools, be substituted.

"With respect to the first application, I am directed to inform you that additional teachers are not required, nor will the funds admit of any increase in the number of apprentice fees. On the contrary, there is every probability that the amount thus appropriated must further decrease, according as the funds diminish, by the reduction of the rate of interest.

"I am also directed to state that the governors do not deem it advisable to exclude the reading of the New Testament from the schools. The only just grounds for seeking such a change would be that efforts had been made thereby to proselytize the Roman Catholic children; such, however, has not been the case. The anxious endeavours of the governors have been to afford such opportunity of secular education as may tend to render the children useful members of society, and to impart such Scriptural knowledge as shall make them conversant with those general principles of Christianity in which Protestants and Roman Catholics alike agree.

"Any further religious instruction which the clergymen of their respective flocks may consider requisite can be imparted on each Saturday, after the hour of twelve o'clock, upon which day it is customary to assemble the Protestant children in the parish church, for the purpose of receiving catechetical instruction from the curate, the attendance of the teacher not being required on such occasions.

"The governors consider that if a similar course be adopted by the Roman Catholic clergy, all just cause of complaint may be obviated.

"I remain, Rev. Sir, faithfully yours,

"WILLIAM G. ORMSBY, Superintendent."

16408. Mr. *Hughes.*—What evidence is there as to the authenticity of this letter?—I believe it to be a copy. It is Mr. Ormsby's handwriting. I beg to hand in the return of statistics. It can be verified by the original documents. I made it out myself, and inspected all the original documents myself. I can give them to any person.

16409. On the 9th of December, 1824, Mr. Thomas Moffett was examined by the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, as to this school, and he was asked these questions: "Do the children of all the different persuasions read the Testament alike?—"They do. What version is used in the school?—The common authorized version; "the same as we use in churches. Has the school been much opposed by the Roman "Catholic priests on account of the Scriptures being read in it?—I do not know that it "has; I heard that it was opposed before I went there, but I cannot say whether it was "or no. I saw a letter from Mr. Carey, the priest, some years ago, disapproving of "the Testament." He is then asked: "Have you ever had any reason to believe that "any attempts have been made to clear the school?—No, I cannot say there have been "any attempts, there may have been threats, but I believe no direct attempt to take the "children away. The priest held out some threats some time ago." This is from the Appendix to the Report of the Commissioners on Education in 1825, page 264. And at page 266 he is asked: "Have any of the children ever brought the Roman Catholic "catechism with them, in order to learn it?—I saw the Roman Catholic catechism in the "school once. Did you object to it?—I did. I told the boy it was not a place for it." Have you got the letter which Mr. Moffett, in that examination, said was written by the Rev. Mr. Carey, and which he saw?—I have not. I have the documents only since a certain date. I believe that there are documents in the custody of the superintendent of the schools of a date prior to that, but I have not that document. I contend that those objections by the Roman Catholic priest have been completely nullified by his own appearance in the schools, and his tacit acquiescence in the system of education pursued. I do not mean to say he was not very sincere in his objections, and had very good reasons for his objections, but that they were not such objections as would authorize the board in altering the system of education.

16410. They did alter it after?—Because the system of mixed education was endangered.

16411. Dr. *Andrews.*—When a man, finding he cannot alter a thing to which he objects, submits to it, you call that "tacit acquiescence?"—When he appears there and examines.

16412. After objecting, and doing his utmost to have the system altered?—He may have objected to it as not being the very best system. There is very great difference between acquiescing in a system as being a good one, and objecting to it, because it is

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not the best. I should say it is tacit acquiescence that it is a very good system, though not the best. He objected because it was not the best; he acquiesced because it was good.

16413. *Chairman.*—Has any other person any observation to address to the Commissioners?

Josiah Forster, Esq., further examined.

Josiah Forster, Esq.

16414. I wish to say a few words.

16415. *Chairman.*—We do not think it necessary that you should go into any statement in answer to what has been said by Mr. Kennedy. If you have any additional information or facts to communicate, we will hear you?—With reference to a return laid before the Court by Mr. Kennedy, I wish to observe that the disparity in the amount of fees given to Catholics and Protestants in the schools is easily accounted for by the difference in the number of pupils of both persuasions attending the schools. The address which you have just heard from the Rev. Mr. Kennedy suggests to me the observation as to the constitution of the board: that owing to the circumstance that the major part reside in Dublin, and that the local governor takes very little interest in the schools, the conduct and management must fall entirely upon the deputy superintendent. And you have heard the construction which he undertakes to put upon the charter, and you have seen the repeated instances in which Mr. Commissioner Stephens was obliged to pin him down to the words.

16416. That is arguing?—Well, the Commissioners can form their own opinions as to his views from what he said.

P. H. Bowden, Esq., further examined.

P. H. Bowden, Esq.

16417. I have a document to hand in respecting the proportion of Roman Catholics and Protestants of Swords. On yesterday week the Rev. Mr. Kennedy seemed to throw some doubt on the number of Roman Catholics in Swords mentioned in the memorials; and as the Commissioners expressed a wish to have a correct statement of the difference in numbers of Protestants and Roman Catholics in the borough, I beg to hand in this return of the numbers. This is a return of the entire parish of Swords, as the borough boundary is not exactly known. It contains a correct return of the number of Protestants in the parish, which number being deducted from the entire number of inhabitants according to the Census, gives the number of Catholics. That is correct, on the supposition that there is no decrease in the total of Protestants and Roman Catholics in the parish since the Census of 1851. The return is made up as correctly as possible; there may be some error in it, but it will give the Commissioners a very close approximation to the relative numbers. It gives a statement of the families in each townland, the number of Protestants—

16418. *Chairman.*—State the total numbers?—The population of the parish of Swords by the Census of 1851 was 2,962. By this return we make out there are 187 Protestants at present in the parish.

16419. Mr. *Hughes.*—Individuals?—Yes, leaving a total of 2,775 Catholics. That would be more than fourteen to one. This return is signed—"We, the undersigned, to the best of our knowledge, believe this to be correct.—James Brangan, Thomas Lowndes, Charles P. Rainsford, James Large."

16420. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do they hold any public offices that enable them to make an estimate?—They do not, but the number of Protestants is pretty well known. It was not very difficult to make out the number. We only want to prove the statement in the memorial that nine-tenths were Roman Catholics. We do not want to prove this is the exact proportion. I have here Griffith's valuation, showing the number of townlands and the number of houses in 1848.

16421. *Chairman.*—The valuation need not be handed in.

16422. [Rev. *W. S. Kennedy.*—I would suggest that Mr. Bowden should be asked what means they took to ascertain the numbers.

16423. *Chairman.*—That is explained.]

THE GOVERNORS OF THE SCHOOLS FOUNDED BY ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ.

The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

Rev. *Hugh Hamilton* examined.

Rev. Hugh Hamilton.

16424. *Chairman.*—When were you appointed secretary to the Erasmus Smith Board?—The 1st of September, 1850, I began my duties. I was appointed a few days before.

16425. Have you brought with you any books containing the accounts of the Board?—My assistant has. The accounts are within his province. Though I am called registrar and inspector, I am really the inspector of schools. The registrar's duties fall upon my assistant, who is in the office. I am a good part of the year inspecting schools.

16426. What is the name of your assistant?—Mr. Eustace Thorp.

16427. Who is responsible for the correctness of the accounts?—It is for me to keep the bank accounts, and make the payments, and he keeps the books, so that every item must go through both our hands.

16428. Who appointed Mr. Thorp?—The Board.

16429. Has he a salary paid by the Board?—He has; he is as much an officer of the Board as myself.

16430. Dr. *Andrews.*—What precisely were you appointed to—was your appointment in writing?—It was merely by letter.

16431. Have you the letter?—I have. I am called registrar and inspector. The

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DUBLIN.

The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

Rev. Hugh Hamilton.

registrar's business is to keep the office matters. The inspector's business is to visit the schools, but now, as I visit the schools, I do not be so much in the office as my assistant.

16432. We want to ascertain exactly what is your office. Can you produce the letter?—I do not think I have it.

16433. Under the letter you are nominated registrar and inspector?—Yes; my assistant is deputy registrar.

Eustace Thorp, Esq.

Eustace Thorp, Esq., sworn and examined.

16434. *Chairman.*—Are you assistant registrar?—I am.

16435. When were you appointed?—At the same time Mr. Hamilton was appointed registrar and inspector.

16436. Have you brought the books containing the accounts of the Board?—I have brought some books. The books of the office are very numerous, and I did not know exactly what to select.

16437. What books have you brought?—The cash-book, and a book showing the returns of the numbers in the English schools.

16438. Mr. *Hughes.*—Have you brought books showing the income and expenditure of the Board?—No.

16439. Have you brought the ledger?—No; it is very large; but I have brought the bank-book, which is the basis of all.

16440. It has only one set of items?—The ledger is only a copy of the bank-book. The items are the same.

16441. Does not the ledger contain the disbursements?—It keeps the drafts allowed by the Board to the registrar.

16442. And the purport?—No.

16443. What book has the purport?—The cash-book, which I have brought.

16444. *Chairman.*—Have the goodness to furnish the Commissioners with a list of the books in your possession; and then we will request you to send in those that are necessary for examination?—Our books commence in 1669, the time of our charter; will you require a list from that time?

16445. The Commissioners require complete lists of the books and papers from the first.

[For further evidence as to Erasmus Smith's Board, see Vol. II., p. 1.]

The Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Clare-street, Dublin.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND, CLARE-STREET, DUBLIN.

16446. *Secretary.*—The next case is that of the Commissioners of the Clare-street Board, as they are commonly called. Dr. Kyle is in attendance.

W. C. Kyle, LL.D.

William Cotter Kyle, LL.D., examined.

16447. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners wish you to send in a list of the books in your possession as secretary to the Clare-street Commissioners?—Do you mean the current books for carrying on the business of the Board, or of all the books from the first?

16448. Mr. *Hughes.*—When were you appointed?—In 1834.

16449. Are the books numerous?—Very.

16450. Dr. *Andrews.*—We ask now only a list. We wish a list of all your books.

16451. Mr. *Hughes.*—Dr. Kyle and Mr. Thorp should understand that it will be convenient to the Commissioners and themselves, in sending in the lists, to state the period that each book covers.

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WATERFORD (Second Day), 17th AUGUST, 1855.*

WATERFORD.

Present:—The MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

BISHOP FOY'S SCHOOL.

Bishop Foy's School. Documentary Evidence.

16452. *Secretary.*—The documentary evidence respecting the school endowed by Bishop Foy, is as follows:—The Commissioners of the Board of Education (Ireland) in their Third Report, made in 1812, at page 321, state, under the head of Bishop Foy's Charity:—"Doctor Nathaniel Foy, formerly Bishop of Waterford, by his last will and testament, in the year 1707, endowed this school with the residue of his fortune, after the payment of certain legacies, and directed that the produce of said residue should be vested in lands for the support of a school in Waterford to teach the children of the poor gratis; and to clothe and apprentice them when fit to trades; and also, that the number of children should be increased in proportion to the increase of the funds or rents of the charity. It appears from a document in our possession of the state of the school which was investigated by the members of the Board of Education which sat in 1788, that the annual income of the charity was in that year £523 11*s.*; and that there was then the sum of £1,400 in money lodged in private security belonging to the trustees, and that seventy-five children were in that year on the establishment.

"An Act of Parliament was passed in the first year of George II. for the regulation of this charity; and a further Act to enlarge the powers of the former, and entituled "An Act to perpetuate and better regulate the Charitable Foundation of Doctor Nathaniel Foy, late Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, and for other purposes, was passed in the year 1808.

"By this last Act the estates of the Charity are vested in the Lord Bishop of Waterford, the Mayor of Waterford and the Dean of Waterford for the time being; and powers are given to them to sell the present school-house, and to erect in a more convenient situation a new school-house suitable to the future extent of the endowment, with powers to pay a master a salary of £100 per annum, and £50 per annum for each usher, and to maintain, board, and lodge the schoolmaster, ushers, servants, and children in the school house, Bishop Foy in his will having limited his trustees to instructing and binding out the children only. There were in 1808, fifty-seven children instructed at this school; the number now attending the school is sixty-seven. The present estates of this charity consist of about 1,400 acres of land, together with two or three small plots of ground in the city of Waterford, and now produce only £466 11*s.* per annum. But it appears by a survey proved before the Judges in Ireland, that the following estates belonging to the charity (which are held by leases made in the year 1741, in each of which there is only one life existing, and that a very good one) will, when the present leases expire, produce in all probability the following annual rent:—No. 1, the Ballyquin estate, £663 3*s.* 3*d.*; Mothill estate, £624; Killinasbeg, £350; residue of ditto, £645; total, £2,282 3*s.* 3*d.* And that the other estates belonging to this charity which are let upon leases of three lives, all of which are in being, would, if out of lease, produce—No. 2, Hacketstown estate, £480 7*s* 6*d.*; Ballywade estate, £435 4*s.*; total, £915 11*s.* 6*d.*; which last are at present let for £265. The total annual produce of the estate of the charity, will, as soon as the class No. 1 is out of lease be £2,547 3*s.* 3*d.* The trustees have, besides, a fund, the accumulation of former savings on the annual expenditure, of above £4,900, bearing interest, the greater part of it, in the Government Funds."

16453. The next information is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, dated 1826. It states, that in the County of Waterford, Barony of Gaultiere, Parish of Ballygunner, there is a school at Gravestown, of which the Rev. F. Reynell and Edward Frances are masters. The religion of the masters, Protestant. A free school. The principal, Mr. Reynell, receives £100 a-year, and Mr. Frances, £40 a-year. The school-house built of lime and stone, and slated, cost £900. Number of pupils in attendance, thirty; all Protestants. It is stated, that the Bishop, Dean, and Mayor of Waterford are patrons. The school-house was built and is supported by land, bequeathed for the purpose by the late Bishop Foy.

16454. The next information is contained in the Report of the Commissioners of Municipal Corporations, Ireland, made in 1833. At page 605, they state, "Bishop Foy's school, commonly called the Blue school, is situate in the County of Waterford, about a mile and a-half from the city; the school was formerly in the City of Waterford, and was originally established as a day school. It was afterwards, by the authority of an Act of Parliament, 48 George III., local and personal, chap. 121, converted to a boarding school; and in or about the year 1812, removed to the county, with the approbation of the Court of Chancery, the old school-house not being sufficiently large to afford accommodation for lodging the boys. It was originally founded under a bequest of Bishop Foy, in the year 1707, for the education in trades of boys of the Established Church. An Act of Parliament was passed in the year of the reign of Geo. II., for the purpose of carrying the trusts of Bishop Foy's will into effect. Good care was taken of the property, and it

* The evidence taken this day, relating to Kilmeaden school and Waterford Corporation Free school, has been given at pp. 25–27.

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WATERFORD.

Bishop Foy's School.

Documentary Evidence.

increased so considerably, that a new Act of Parliament was thought necessary, and accordingly one was obtained in the year 1808. The principal object of this last Act of Parliament was to enable the trustees, viz., the Bishop, the Dean, and the Mayor of Waterford, to hold out further encouragement for boys to come to the school by lodging and boarding them, and to further the intention of the testator. The appointment of the master is solely in the bishop, who may remove him when he pleases. There are generally between fifty and sixty boys at the school.

"The power of admitting boys is exercised principally by the bishop, but boys are recommended for admission by the mayor, sheriffs, and any three aldermen, and their recommendations are at present attended to. Former bishops used to send in whom they pleased without any such recommendations, but the present bishop has signified his intention of uniformly acting on them.

"The rental of this school is now about £1,320 a-year; after paying the head rents, the actual income is about £1,200 a-year. It was something more some years ago, but the trustees were obliged to reduce the rents, in consequence of the fall in prices, and a great part of the lands are still set too high. Part of the lands is set on an old lease, and at its expiration a considerable advance is expected. Mr. Roberts is secretary and receiver to the trustees, and passes his accounts annually with them. The accounts are audited by the trustees. He receives the rents, and makes the necessary disbursements under the orders of the trustees. We send a copy of his account for the year 1830. There are several officers and persons attached to the establishment who receive salaries under the Act of Parliament.

	£	s.	d.
The Protestant Minister,	13	16	11
The Master,	92	6	2
The Usher,	36	18	5
The Housekeeper,	23	1	8
The Receiver and Secretary,	32	5	1
The Physician,	18	9	2¾

"The boys are dieted by contract with the master, for 5¾*d.* a-day each.

"The purchase of the present school-house, including the fining down of the rent to five guineas an acre, came to about £3,100, present currency. There are about sixteen or seventeen acres of land, Irish measure, attached to the school.

"Considerable additions have been made to the school since the purchase, and a sum probably upwards of £3,000 expended on them.

"Previously to the change, and while it was a day-school, the number of scholars contemplated by the will of Bishop Foy did not attend; that number was seventy-five, but the number attending at the time of passing the Act was, as stated therein, only fifty-seven.

"The boys are well instructed in reading, writing, and casting accounts; the words in Bishop Foy's will are, "to read, write, and cast accounts, and to say their catechism."

"It seems that instruction is given in the school exclusively by the usher, and that Mr. Rennet, the master, merely superintends the management of the school, and the instruction of the boys in their catechism and the knowledge of the Scriptures.

"The diet of the boys is good and sufficient; their clothing is decent and comfortable; and the master and mistress of the school seem, upon the evidence offered to us, to give every attention to their care and management.

"There are usually between twelve and twenty boys apprenticed out in each year, and an apprentice fee of £8 is given with each.

"Mr. Roberts, the secretary and receiver, was not permitted to produce the records or accounts of this charity to us. The Dean, who is one of the trustees, stated that the Archbishop of Cashel (who is now Bishop of Waterford) was absent, and that he did not think himself authorized to produce the books and accounts to us on this inquiry, without the sanction of the Archbishop.

"Mr. Roberts did not appear before us, and we were not, in consequence, enabled to inquire as fully as would be desirable into the nature and management of the income and funds of this charity."

16455. The next information is contained in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, dated 1835. They state, at page 3, C, at Ballymakil there is a school described as Bishop Foy's school. The sources of support are from a bequest of Bishop Foy. The scholars are boarded, educated, and apprenticed. Forty-seven boys in attendance. They receive instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, and grammar.

16456. The next information is contained in the tabular digest of funds designed for education in Ireland, contained in the Appendix to the First Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools—made in 1835. It is there mentioned, under the head of County of the City of Waterford, that the annual income is £2,547 3*s.* 3*d.* for a city male free school, granted by Bishop Foy. This was the rental of it, 1,400 acres, in 1812. This charity is regulated by Act of Parliament, 1 George I., chap. 1. A circular was addressed to the master of the school, James O'Donohoe, and he has made a return. [The returns are read.] This return was received at a very early period of the Commission, and at that time circulars were not invariably addressed to trustees. In this case no circular was addressed to the trustees of Bishop Foy's charity. Since the Commissioners came to Waterford a circular was addressed to the Dean of Waterford, as a trustee, and he is now in attendance.

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The Very Rev. *Edward Newenham Hoare*, Dean of Waterford, examined.

16457. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is the Mayor of Waterford a trustee of this charity?—This being an exclusively Protestant charity, and the office of Mayor being open to Roman Catholics under the Municipal Reform Act, the Mayor, I believe, is incapacitated from acting; he does not act.

16458. [*John O'Brien*, Esq., Town Clerk of Waterford.—The Mayor was removed in this case by the Lord Chancellor.]

16459. An application was made to the Lord Chancellor to appoint a third trustee in the room of the Mayor. The Bishop of Cashel proposed that the Archdeacon of Waterford should be the third trustee; but after some expense had been incurred bringing motions before the Lord Chancellor, I don't know precisely on what ground, it came to nothing. This was before I became Dean of Waterford. There are now only two trustees.

16460. *Chairman.*—Who has charge of the records and accounts belonging to the charity?—Mr. Michael Roberts; and unfortunately he went to Dublin, on Wednesday, for a week. He is scarcely ever absent. I got notice of the Commissioners coming, on Tuesday; I called at his house that day, but he was from home; when I called the next day I found he was gone to Dublin. To-day I went to his office: I saw his clerk, and tried to get the books and documents, but they were locked up. I can give only very general information; but Mr. Roberts will be home on next Wednesday, and he can give every information. The books are accurately kept. I regret they are not here; but he will give every information to the Commissioners by letter, or he would attend in Dublin if necessary.

16461. We consider it very necessary that we should see these books, documents, and accounts; and as Mr. Roberts has not attended here to-day, we will issue a summons for him requiring him to appear before us.—If the Commissioners order it, I could ascertain his address in Dublin, and communicate with him. I can state that the income is about £1,400 a-year at present. The Bishop and myself, as trustees, meet the first Monday of every month, when we pass the accounts. The housekeeper produces the accounts; we pass them, and issue orders for their payment. It is quite different from the state it was in at the time those reports you heard read out were made. The master is no longer paid so much for supporting the boys. The trustees pay all the housekeeping expenses, which are narrowly and closely looked into the first Monday of every month, when the Bishop and I meet; or in the absence of either, one alone. The payments are made in that way. Then once a-year we have the accounts balanced and laid before us, and audited, by our agent, Mr. Roberts. The property has considerably increased; but for some years, in consequence of distress and reductions—we were obliged to strike 25 per cent. off the rents in many cases—the funds were low; but they are now recovered, so that instead of being, as two or three years ago, in debt, we had over £100 in hands last year.

16462. Mr. *Stephens.*—What is the annual income?—About 1,400 a-year. We have in prospect, on the determination of leases for lives, a considerable increase.

16463. Is there a probability of Mr. Roberts being home on Monday?—He is expected here on Wednesday; but if the Commissioners order it, he will return by Monday.

16464. Was he aware that the Commissioners were coming here?—I think he was. I did not leave any particular message for him when I called, and did not see him. The next day I called I was told he had gone from home for a week. I find by a report of the last Commission which has been read, that the then Dean of Waterford refused to produce some books, in consequence of the absence of the then bishop. As far as I am concerned, I should desire Mr. Roberts to produce all books and documents. I would communicate with the Bishop; but as far as I am personally concerned I would have all books and documents produced.

16465. We do not ask them as a matter of courtesy, of the bishop or Mr. Roberts, but as a matter of right. The Corporation Commissioners, from whose report an extract has been read, sat under a Royal Commission only, we sit under a Royal Commission and an Act of Parliament.—I had no doubt about that, but as the passage was read concerning the Dean of Waterford on a former occasion, I thought the Commissioners might be under the impression I had refused. I was not the dean at that time.

16466. *Chairman.*—We will sit here again at twelve o'clock on Monday, and would desire Mr. Roberts' attendance then. If he is not here we will enforce his attendance at some convenient place.—I shall communicate with him to-day and desire him to be here by twelve o'clock on Monday if possible.

16467. Dr. *Andrews.*—The agent may have the books, but legally they are in your possession, and you should produce them.—We leave the books with the agent.

16468. It is you that should present them to us.—I shall do so on Monday.

16469. *Chairman.*—Be so kind as to give us any information in your power respecting this charity?—The information that I could give has, I think, been very much anticipated by what the Secretary has read with regard to the origin of the foundation and the circumstances that attended the change to what it now is—a boarding school. Originally it was not a boarding school. Bishop Foy, who died in the year 1707, recited in his will that he had expended £800 on the see house of Waterford, and he bequeathed whatever portion of that should be recovered from his successors to be expended in apprenticing children of Protestants of Waterford. The remainder of his property he bequeathed for the endowment of a school for the gratuitous education of the poor; a master at £40 a year, and a catechist at £10 a year, with liberty to increase their salaries; as the property should increase in value, the number of pupils to be increased in proportion. The appointment of the master and catechist to be in the bishop alone. The business of management to rest

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WATERFORD.

Bishop Foy's School.

Very Rev. Edward Newenham Hoare.

with the Bishop, Dean, and Mayor of Waterford. The Mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs to nominate pupils, subject to the consent of the bishop. The executors obtained a grant of ground from the Corporation, and built a school-house in Barron Strand-street, and with the residue purchased lands yielding £192 per annum; and an addition was soon after made to the endowment on the death of the Bishop's sister. An Act of Parliament was subsequently obtained by the Rev. Nathaniel France, surviving executor, to perpetuate and regulate the charity. By this Act the ground and house, with the lands, and £774 in hands, were vested in him for life, and after his decease in the Bishop, Dean, and Mayor of Waterford, in trust, to maintain the school; the excess of income to be applied to clothing, and, if sufficient, to apprenticing the boys. The income went on increasing, so that, in 1798, it amounted to £523 per annum, and £1,400 in money on personal security. In 1808 an Act was obtained for the better regulation of the school, by which the trustees were empowered to sell the house in Barron Strand-street, and to erect a school-house in a more suitable situation, and to raise the salaries to £100 for the head master, and to £50 for the assistant master. The funds further increasing by the determination of leases, and £4,900 being in hands, the trustees resolved to maintain the master, servants, and the children, in the school-house, Bishop Foy having only contemplated the education and the apprenticing of the boys. The school was then established at Grantstown, within the liberties of the city, one and a-half or two miles from Waterford. The estates consist of about 1,400 acres, and are now worth about £1,400 a-year; or, say net, £1,000 a-year. I happen to remember that last year we had a balance of over £100. The payments are made upon orders, signed by the Bishop and myself, as trustees, on Mr. Roberts, the agent. The catechist is at present the clergyman of the parish; he need not be so, but he is—and, I think, properly—the clergyman of the parish. He receives a salary of £15 a-year, and he visits the institution regularly once a week for catechising, and oftener, if there is occasion. We have an annual examination of the pupils, and their answering is very creditable. I think that the present master is a very competent one, and that the school is very well conducted as to the education of the boys; they are also very well fed and clothed. The school-house is certainly in a state that requires a great deal of cleansing and whitewashing; and I hope to have that immediately done with the concurrence of the bishop. But the fact is, that during the years of famine and distress the funds fell off very much; so much so, that when I came to Waterford the number of boys, instead of being fifty, was something under thirty. The number is now only thirty-eight, because we lately apprenticed some out. We now can have at least forty, if not fifty, boys; but we were for a long time very much limited in funds from the distress of the times; and that was the reason why the school-house was allowed to get into the discreditable state in which I think it is. I found it so, and it has not been improved—I hope it will be soon improved. The master receives £100 a-year. It is no longer according to the arrangement you heard read out, having a clergyman resident as master, in name, and another doing the work. It is the master who resides and does the work; he is paid £100 a-year. The usher has £30 a-year. The housekeeper also resides in the house. There is some land, and I think it would be very desirable if there was something done in the way of training the boys in agriculture in the field before the house. At present they are well educated. They receive a good English education, and are bound apprentices to trades in Waterford. I think it would be an improvement if something were done in the way of training up some of them to be land-stewards and gardeners, and other employments of that kind.

16470. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Have you any other suggestion to offer for the better regulation of this charity?—I do not know of any other suggestion. I am free to confess as to boarding schools of this kind, that is not the system I should myself prefer or desire to establish, if I had the power of establishing them; but we must administer the trust as well as we can as we find it, and we are endeavouring to make it as respectable and as beneficial as we can. We apprentice out boys every year: we give £8 apprentice-fee in instalments on seeing the boy is well clothed. We keep a check over the master by not giving the £8 at once.

16471. Would the funds be more available for the purposes of education if it was not a boarding school?—Much more so indeed. It was a day-school till 1808 in the town; then it was removed into the country and made a boarding-school.

16472 To such a distance that it could not be made a day-school?—Yes; I believe the object was to remove it out of town, and have it on the principle of the charter schools. At that time the charter schools were in Ireland. As it is an exclusively Protestant school, with such large funds—£1,400 a-year, and which may become £2,000 a-year—I think it would be more desirable that this money should be expended in extending education than in supporting forty or fifty boys. I should like to see it on such a footing that there should be a good day-school instead, with apprentice fees available for the pupils, and even clothing to a certain extent. From the experience I have had, and from my recollection of the visitation of the Commissioners who sat from 1824 to 1827, and under whom I served as one of their under secretaries, and from the way such schools are generally conducted, I am decidedly of opinion that for that class of persons the boarding-school system is highly objectionable. The children are cut off from the ordinary charities of life, separated from their parents, and brought up in an unnatural hot-bed sort of state. I think it is usually found that the children so brought up, whether male or female, do not turn out the best in life. They fall an easier prey to temptation and to evil-disposed persons, from their having been brought up in that secluded state from their youth.

16473. Are apprentice fees paid at present with every boy, or only with those who

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distinguish themselves?—They are not at all used as a premium in that way; every boy going out is expected to have a fee; it is not given at all as a reward for good conduct; at the same time, if there was ill conduct, the boy would be punished or dismissed.

16474. Mr. *Stephens.*—How many boys were there in the school last year?—Forty; the number to-day is thirty-eight.

16475. How many for whom, or with whom, apprentice fees were paid?—I cannot at this moment state.

16476. About how many?

16477. [Mr. *James O'Donohoe,* Master of Foy's School.—I could tell if I had the books before me.

16478. Why did you not bring the books?—I got no order about them. It is the agent who keeps the account of the fees paid. I would say sixteen; I say that because that was the number of admissions, and we admit as many as we send out.]

16479. Did you give every boy who left the school last year an apprentice fee?—In some few cases there were no apprentice fees. I remember one case that occurred last year: the friends of the boy wished him to go to America; we paid his passage, and gave him some clothes, which perhaps cost something less than the amount of the fee. In other cases the boys have gone to sea, and to them we have given an outfit; but we have not always given £8 altogether; we never give it out in one sum.

16480. In that case not more than £128 was paid in apprentice fees last year?—There would be seldom that, for the entire £8 is never paid in any one year. Mr. Roberts' accounts are most accurately and clearly made out.

16481. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you think it would be expedient to make the sums expended in placing the boys at trades dependent upon their conduct and their progress in learning?—I think it would be desirable, if either in that or some other way, a premium or reward were given; but at the same time if they are educated there, and are sufficiently educated to be bound apprentices, we feel bound to give them the fee, and send them into the world as the founder wished; but I think it would be very desirable if there were such an addition as that we could give rewards to the boys; perhaps an allowance to set a boy up in trade afterwards if he distinguished himself and deserved it.

16482. You mentioned annual examinations; are any prizes given to the most successful boys?—There are not.

16483. Would you not think that a judicious arrangement?—I think it would be a very great advantage.

16484. *Chairman.*—Do you consider the monthly audit of the accounts an inspection of the school?—The monthly audit of the accounts is not done at the school; it is done at the Bishop's residence when he is at home, and at mine when he is not. The agent and the housekeeper meet us there; but we visit the school frequently. The Bishop visits it very frequently when in Waterford, and we keep a visitors' book there. The surgeon visits it regularly, and the catechist once a week; but our monthly meeting is not held at the school. The visitors' book, in which the visits are noticed, is produced at the monthly meeting.

16485. Mr. *Stephens.*—Suppose a grocer in Waterford wants an apprentice, and that he goes to the school in order to procure one, who selects the boy?—We receive applications for apprentices, and then we state we have such a boy. We would show a boy that we think is sufficiently educated, and sufficiently so to go out of the school. They have a selection from those the trustees consider fit to go out.

16486. Do you receive any report of the qualifications of the boys, or do you act on your own knowledge of the boys?—From our visiting the school we know of our own knowledge the length of time a boy is at the school, and the proficiency he has attained; that we know of our own knowledge from personal examination.

16487. Then the Bishop and yourself examine the boys?—Frequently; and statedly every year, and we judge what boys are fit to be apprenticed out.

16488. How do you examine the boys?—The general examination, which lasts two days, is once a year. Then we visit the school; and whenever we do so we are in the habit of hearing them, examining a class, or seeing how a class is going on.

16489. How often did you visit the school last year?—I have been absent more than usual during the past twelve months. I have been six months absent from Waterford, that is to say, three months last year, and three months in the present year, so that I have not visited very frequently. I cannot now recollect the number of visits. The Bishop's are much more frequent. When the Bishop is at home he visits once a week.

16490. [Mr. *James O'Donohoe.*—His average visits, when he is at home, are about two and a-half per week.]

16491. Dr. *Andrews.*—You have expressed an objection to separating boys from their ordinary attachments?—Yes.

16492. Might not that objection be greatly removed by having a proper matron appointed, who was qualified to discharge the duties of a mother, and in that way make the school almost a home for the children. Do you not think it would be possible to make the school, to a great extent, a home for the children, and by that means cultivate the generous and affectionate feelings?—I confess I do not think it possible. I think a great deal might be done to improve and counteract what I consider to be the evils of such a system, but I do not think it would be equal to bringing them up in their own humble homes. Do what you will in a school of the kind, the children are not so independent, or mixed up with the charities of life; they are dependent creatures; they are brought up in an unnatural state in which they are not to continue.

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WATERFORD.

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Very Rev. Edward Newenham Hoare.

16493. Being in a dependent state and having their affections cultivated are different things. Do you think their affections might not be cultivated by having a proper matron, whose duty it would be to see that every thing was done for the children, as near as could be, like a mother?—I can only say I think that would be a great advantage, and a great benefit; but I do not think any system we could possibly adopt would fully counteract the evils of what I conceive to be an unnatural and artificial state of society.

16494. Do you object to every boarding school, no matter for what class?—I said the lower class. I do not consider it an evil as regards the higher classes.

16495. In what respect does the difference of rank interfere with the operation or influence of these seminaries upon the higher and lower classes?—The boys at boarding schools for the higher classes come home twice a year, during vacations; they correspond with their parents; and they see their parents, brothers, and sisters twice a year, for, perhaps, six weeks at a time. Then there is the absence of a dependent feeling.

16496. Is there any thing in the arrangements of this school to prevent the boys seeing their families, and having their affections and better feelings cultivated?—I think that in this particular school we are speaking of there is a circumstance that serves to counteract the usual evil of such institutions. The parents of the boys reside in Waterford, and we give them permission, occasionally, to go home from Saturday to Monday; also, at Whitsuntide and Easter, to those who have the opportunity—some have not. I speak generally when I speak of boarding schools of that class. I think the evil is greatly counteracted in this particular school, so that it is quite different from the charity schools to which I have alluded.

16497. Can you conceive any reason which would prevent the trustees of this school from making it, in every respect, as beneficial for pupils as any boys' school in the country, for the cultivation of their moral feelings, for the cultivation of their affections, and of those good feelings and principles which make men happy and useful in society? Having ample funds, can you assign any reason why this could not be made as useful a boarding school as any in the kingdom—as useful to that class? You say the only difference between the higher and lower classes in these schools is, that the former occasionally see their friends. Now, that being removed, can you assign any other reason?—With regard to social affections and feelings there might be no other; but still I do not approve of boarding schools for the lower classes of society, though I approve of them for the higher class. The sons of the higher classes have less indulgence and luxury at school than they have at home, and are likely to enjoy in afterlife; it is just the contrary in the case of boys of the poorer classes at these boarding-schools. Add to this, that these are generally looked down upon as "charity children."

16498. Do you think enough is done here for the purpose of making the children happy. Have they a play-ground?—They have.

16499. What is the size?—A good sized play-ground at the back of the house; and they have the general grounds.

16500. About how much in it?—Nearly an acre.

16501. Suppose the lawn was not used for agricultural purposes, which you very judiciously suggested, do you not think a more extensive and cheerful play-ground would be advantageous to the boys?

16502. [Mr. *James O'Donohoe.*—They exercise a perfect right over the play-ground to amuse themselves, but by permission they walk and run about the lawn also; but it is not their right to do so.—]

16503. Yes; and I would have them to go out into the garden.

16504. Are their amusements attended to? Have they a ball-alley?

16505. [Mr. *James O'Donohoe.*—No.]

16506. I brought them in lately to see an exhibition of wild beasts in Waterford. Next week I intend to give them a trip to Tramore by the railway, and let them, under the superintendence of the master, bathe and run about the strand. I think that ought to be done occasionally.

16507. Ought they not have a ball-alley?—They ought, certainly.

16508. [Mr. *James O'Donohoe.*—They often play ball against a wall in the place; but I cannot call it a ball-alley.]

16509. Is there any provision for cricket, or such games?—They do play cricket.

16510. [Mr. *James O'Donohoe.*—But they supply themselves with the materials. They get nothing from the institution to afford them that.]

16511. Dr. *Andrews.*—So far as you know, are their amusements attended to? Are there means to enable them to take recreation after school hours?—They have time for it; but the trustees have certainly not done any thing to facilitate those amusements. I think it would be desirable they should do so.

16512. Do not you think it would operate beneficially on the boy? Would it not enable him to pursue his studies with greater vigour after happy recreation, and promote the health both of mind and body?—Certainly.

16513. Do not you think the withholding some of these enjoyments would serve as a means of restraining irregularities on their part?—I do, decidedly.

16514. If all these things were attended to, and some others, do not you think this establishment, as a boarding school, might be made an efficient institution for literary purposes, and for cultivating the better feelings?—I am sure it would be made very efficient by such means. But it appears to me there is an essential difference between boarding-schools of this class and boarding-schools for the higher classes. It is very like the position of domestic servants in afterlife, when they are past work they become most helpless,

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because, in the commencement of their career, they had every want provided for them, without any forethought on their part. They have not to encounter the trials of life, and when they do come suddenly upon them they are most helpless. The same may be said of boys of the lower classes of society brought up in such schools. The theory was a bad one. The theory was, that being kept away from contamination and from vice, and the seeing and hearing of evil, they could be brought up religiously; but the benevolent people who thought that, appear to have forgotten that the boys must needs come in contact with all those evils on leaving the schools.

16515. We are now discussing how this school can be made most available for good. You surely do not compare a domestic servant in his or her declining years with a youth just bursting into life, coming from an establishment where he has been educated?—I speak with regard to their helplessness.

16516. How are they helpless?—They are ignorant of the world, its difficulties and trials. They have been brought up in a state different from their natural position in society; they are brought up just as the children of the higher classes are brought up, every want is supplied, and they are ignorant of the ills and temptations of life up to a certain period. I remember well its being proved to us, on that Commission in 1824, that there were many more, in proportion, to be found in the prisons and penitentiaries, and other places that marked an evil course, from such schools than from others.

16517. Do you say that with respect both to male and female schools?—Both.

16518. Was the proportion the same?—I think I may state, as the result of my own experience, that charter-school boys—boys brought up in those boarding-schools—are usually found, when met with in afterlife, the worst conducted of those coming from such schools generally.

16519. Do you not think that arises from the bad system pursued in those schools, and which might be greatly corrected and improved?—It was a bad system, badly administered. I never could think the system a good one.

16520. If the master felt the duties and responsibilities of his office, and devoted his attention to the good of the boys, and the matron did the same, do not you think the boys could be as well brought up as those of any other class?—I do not; but I think a great deal could be done to improve it, and I also think that we ought to do every thing in our power to try and correct the evils of the system. There are some advantages connected with it, but I do not think the advantages equal to the disadvantages.

16521. Is there any suggestion you would offer as to what would conduce to the amusement of the boys?—I think it would be well to have a ball-alley and cricket-ground, to make the place as happy and as cheerful as possible.

16522. The culinary and other matters are also important to be looked after?—Yes.

16523. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you keep a register respecting the conduct of the boys after they leave the school?—We do not keep a regular register. I know them in Waterford, for the greater number are bound in Waterford, but not all.

16524. Do you keep any register?—No.

16525. Can you give us any information as to the conduct of the boys after they leave the school?—I know of many, who are now very industrious and well-conducted tradespeople, who have been educated at the school. The clerk of Mr. Roberts was a pupil. When the books come before you, you will see they are admirably well kept. He was educated at the school, and many other respectable young men have been educated in the school.

16526. Does that observation apply to the great majority of the boys educated at the school?—I have been here only five years.

16527. Well, as far as your knowledge extends during the last five years?—Yes; I think so. I do not know of any one who has turned out very bad since I came here—any one bound out of the school.

16528. Have any turned out badly?—None that I know of.

16529. As far as your knowledge extends have they all turned out remarkably well?—Well, at least; and some remarkably well. I do not know of any bad instances. I beg to observe that what I said as to boarding-schools was general, and not applicable to this school. The system I think is an objectionable one; but I believe we administer it as well as we can, and that the Waterford school is rather an exception; but even if I could have it better than it is now, it would not change my opinion as to the system of boarding schools for that class not being a desirable one. I would rather pay them for staying at home with their parents; and, as to orphans, I would rather pay something to a respectable family to bring up the orphans in their house. That is the system adopted in many places with regard to orphans; they are located with families who see they go to a day school.

16530. However, as far as regards this particular boarding school, all the boys educated at it during the last five years have turned out in afterlife either well or remarkably well?—I believe they have; I have not the least complaint to make about them.

16531. What salary do you give the master?—£100 a-year.

16532. What salary do you give the usher?—£30 a-year and diet.

16533. How is it that you do not allow him £50 per annum?—Well, the number of boys is not so great as when that was allowed, and we thought we could get an efficient usher at less; and, as the funds were then deficient, and we had to limit the number of boys, we thought we ought not to exceed the sum for which we could get an usher.

16534. Dr. *Andrews.*—You are aware that it is not for the actual amount of work he does, but for his entire time you pay him?—In this case he was the son of the schoolmaster, so that he could perhaps do it cheaper than another.

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WATERFORD.

Bishop Foy's School.

Very Rev. Edward Newenham Hoare.

16535. Mr. *Stephens.*—I suppose we can get all the information respecting the apprentice fees from the agent?—Yes; and of everything connected with the accounts.

16536. How often does the clergyman visit the school?—I am sure the catechist visits every week: he is the clergyman of the parish, the boys go to his church and to his Sunday school. He lives in Waterford, and his parish church is very near the school. He is paid £15 a-year. He is rector of the parish as well. It is a very good arrangement, but it is not always the case.

16537. What is the annual sum of money paid to the medical man?—He is paid, I think, £20 a-year, Dr. Joseph Mackesy is the physician. He was here to-day.

16538. [Dr. *Mackesy*, sen.—My son is paid £20, Irish.]

16539. Mr. *Stephens.*—Are the boys confirmed before they leave the school?—Oh yes, always. Whenever a confirmation is held in Waterford as many boys as are fit to be confirmed are confirmed. There is a confirmation every three years.

16540. I believe you have admitted the excessive dirt of this establishment?—Yes; it is very bad indeed.

16541. Dr. *Andrews.*—Can you give any information as to the leases?—I have executed leases since I came. Some leases have fallen in very lately. We had a great deal of trouble to eject tenants, had to give up arrears, and send them to America to get rid of them. Every shilling expended in that way Mr. Roberts can state.

16542. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is there any schedule of the deeds belonging to the charity?—I have no doubt there is, I am sure there is.

16543. Have you ever seen a schedule of the deeds, leases, and other documents belonging to this school?—I am pretty sure I have, in his books.

16544. Have you an index of them?—I think we have; we always inspect the books. We have a balance sheet with the tenants' names, the amount of rent, what they paid last year, and the arrears due.

16545. Have you seen any list containing an account of the books, leases, and other instruments in the possession of Mr. Roberts?—I have no doubt he has a list of them.

16546. Have you seen one?—I have little doubt I have, but I could not say positively. I have looked over his books very much, and I have a distinct knowledge of such things, but I cannot positively say there is an index of every thing.

16547. Have you a copy of any such list?—I have not. I have no documents whatever.

16548. But you think you have seen one?—I think so. Mr. Roberts produces books and accounts every year. One book every month and other books which take a considerable time to go through in the first week of every new year. We then audit the accounts, check every voucher, look into the accounts, and have them correctly kept.

16549. I am alluding to the title deeds, leases, and other instruments belonging to the charity?—Mr. Roberts has all these in his possession.

16550. Have you a list of them, or have you seen one?—I think I have. I remember that his books contain very minute statistics and indexes, and every thing of that kind.

16551. The Bishop, I suppose, is an *ex officio* trustee?—Yes, the Bishop and Dean are *ex-officio* trustees.

16552. Who is the Bishop's registrar?—Mr. Hickey, the registrar of the diocese; he was here yesterday.

16553. Is the Bishop's domestic chaplain here, or his private secretary?—I do not know that he has a private secretary.

16554. Has he a domestic chaplain?—I think not, since the gentleman died a year and a-half ago, who was the catechist. I know that the Archdeacon acts as his chaplain. Whether he is officially the chaplain or not I do not know.

16555. I presume all the documents and records relating to the diocese will be found with the Bishop's registrar?—Oh, certainly. They will be found in Mr. Hickey's office.

16556. Are you aware whether there is in the registry of the diocese a register of the deeds belonging to the charity?—I am not aware. I am sorry the Bishop of Cashel is not here, for he is a great deal more conversant with the school than I am. He has been here twelve or fourteen years, and I have been here only four or five; besides I know he put the whole thing on a better footing than he found it on. A great many changes have been made. He takes a very warm interest in the school. I stated he visited once a week, but I am sure, as the Master states, that he goes there two or three times a week; that would be much nearer the mark. He has a farm in the neighbourhood, and does attend to the school very anxiously and continuously. He knows a great deal more about its history than I do. He has brought it to its present improved state.

Mr. James O'Donohoe.

Mr. *James O'Donohoe* sworn and examined.

16557. *Chairman.*—What is the nature of your connexion with Bishop Foy's school?—I am the master of it.

16558. How long have you been master?—Since May, 1844.

16559. How many pupils have you in attendance?—Thirty-eight to-day.

16560. How does that number contrast with previous years. Is that the average number for the last two or three years?—It is fully the average, if not a little over it.

16561. In what state of repair is this establishment?—I think a great deal of repairs are required just now.

16562. Who ought to make those repairs?—I cannot answer that question. I suppose it belongs to the trustees to find that out.

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16563. What is the nature of the inspection of the school?—The school is open to the inspection of any gentleman, at all times, during school hours.

16564. That is not the question. Is there any official inspection?—The Bishop and Dean are the only official authorities that I recognize; and the physician and catechist are the only official persons connected with the school that I recognize as visitors of it; but it is open to every body.

16565. Can you state how often it is inspected by the trustees?—By the Bishop, very often, when he is at home; I dare say on an average from two to three times a-week. He hears the classes, examines, and records the progress, and the want of progress, on the part of the boys, in a book.

16566. Does he note any thing else in the book besides the progress or otherwise of the boys—any general observations?—Yes, with regard to their conduct if brought before him.

16567. What is the course of education?—Reading, spelling, writing, grammar, geography, and mathematics.

16568. Have you brought a list of the books?—I made out a list, but I fear I dropped it out of my pocket on the way; but I can furnish you with a list.

16569. Mr. *Stephens.*—Forward it to the Commissioners.—Certainly.

16570. *Chairman.*—Specify in the return the number of boys reading each book.—I will do so.

16571. Who supplies the books?—The trustees.

16572. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do the trustees also choose the books?—Yes.

16573. *Chairman.*—To what class of society do the pupils belong?—Generally the very lowest of the Protestant community of Waterford.

16574. Can you give any information to the Commissioners as to the pursuits of the pupils after they leave the school?—Yes. For the last eleven years I can. The great majority of the boys are apprenticed in Waterford, and, therefore, their conduct can be best ascertained here. They are in the most respectable houses in Waterford, and their conduct can be ascertained, and is ascertainable every day by me; and such confidence do these houses put in the school, that if we succeed in one instance in putting a boy into one of them, they apply ever after to our establishment. In one establishment we have five boys, in Mr. Harvey's, the printer. The boys are generally in twos in houses, wherever a second is required in a Protestant house. From this down the quay you will find them in twos and threes; some are teachers, some in engineering departments, some in the Post-office; there is one in Guinness's, in Dublin; some in Cork and in Ross; two in Derry; there is one a teacher in Liverpool; several in America; and some in the army and navy. I am speaking of the last eleven years.

16575. Mr. *Stephens.*—How many have left your school during the last eleven years?—I do not think I could give you any correct idea as to that.

16576. One hundred?—More than that.

16577. One hundred and fifty?—I would not say that.

16578. About 120?—I should say that; but I can send you in the correct number.

16579. Dr. *Andrews.*—The average period they are with you is about three years?—About three years; but a boy of merit passes out if he was in only two years, if there is a situation for him.

16580. Mr. *Stephens.*—Above 100?—Fully. It might be 300.

16581. Of all the boys that have gone out of your school during the last eleven years, has any one behaved ill?—Only one.

16582. All the others behaved well?—Yes. I have had most creditable accounts from that one boy; I saw a very excellent letter from him, and he is now progressing and getting on right well.

16583. Am I to understand they have got on remarkably well?—Every one of the boys, with the exception of that one. They have all given very great satisfaction; and we were forced to put boys of superior merit into low positions from the want of an opening for them.

16584. Has the exception you speak of become a reformed character?—I have every reason to believe so; I saw a letter of his to his father, and it was exceedingly cheering.

16585. *Chairman.*—Can you state whether there is any necessity for any change in the system of education?—I would be glad if we got a superior class of books.

16586. Did you make any application to the trustees?—I am not fond of making applications. On my first appointment I recommended a particular class of books to be adopted in the school; it was not done, and I never mentioned it after.

16587. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have you a copy of that list of books?—No; I only mentioned it orally that such and such books would be of advantage to the school, and that the books we had were of a very paltry character; that is the observation I made some years ago.

16588. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—When in the school-room to-day I observed that there were no maps?—There were some on the walls, with great submission.

16589. Not large maps?—We have none on a large projection.

16590. Have you applied for them?—I applied for maps, and the maps you saw to-day are those that were supplied to me.

16591. Do you teach mensuration to the boys?—To a few.

16592. Have they any opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of mensuration. Do you take them into the lawn, and let them measure any thing practically?—No.

16593. Do you not think such instruction would be desirable?—I am perfectly satisfied it would.

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WATERFORD.

Bishop Foy's School.

Mr. James O'Donohoe.

16594. Have you such a thing as a chain?—No.

16595. Do you not think you would require a chain for the purpose of practically teaching the boys mensuration?—I think it would be of service to the establishment for such boys as were brought up to agricultural pursuits.

16596. Are you competent yourself to give instruction in that branch?—I never practically did any thing in that way.

16597. You teach bookkeeping?—Yes.

16598. According to what system?—Single entry.

16599. Only single entry?—Single entry alone.

16600. Do you not think it would be desirable that bookkeeping by double entry should be taught?—Decidedly; but the boys pass very soon out of the school. If a situation offers, they are immediately transferred from the school.

16601. Do you give instruction in practical mechanics?—No.

16602. Do you not think it would be desirable you should have an opportunity of explaining to the boys the elementary parts of machines?—I am not versed in them myself. At the same time I would be glad the system was introduced into the school.

16603. Would you have any objection to give information of that kind?—I would have no objection to do any thing I could do. If you remember the time at which they are admitted into the school, and the time they are removed, you will see what time they have for learning.

16604. Dr. *Andrews.*—Might not many of these things be introduced for the purposes of recreation, such as machinery?—Certainly; it would have a very excellent effect upon their conduct.

16605. Are you not mistaken in saying the very lowest of the Protestant community?—I said the great majority.

16606. Are there not the sons of chair-makers, basket-makers, and others of that class?—There are; in a very low, distressed condition of life. I do not speak of their moral condition; therefore I differ greatly from what fell from the Dean; for I consider it would be of the greatest possible advantage to a poor parent to have his child taken for three or four years from the vice of Waterford, fed, clothed, and educated, and then put out to a proper trade—inquiries being always made after the masters before they are apprenticed.

16607. There are two views of the subject; you look to the other side of the picture presented by the Dean?—I do.

16608. Can you suggest any thing for the improvement of the system of education in the school?—I am not prepared to offer any other suggestion.

16609. *Chairman.*—Can you give any reason why you should not apply to the trustees for a higher class of books?—If I once make an application I seldom or ever renew it.

16610. Dr. *Andrews.*—Perhaps the application was not made to any of the present trustees?—I made it to the present Bishop; he appointed me.

16611. Is there any alteration you would make as to the management of the boys?—I do not interfere, except as to their conduct and education.

16612. State exactly what you have to do with the boys.—I have to see that they conduct themselves properly; that they are educated, washed, and cleaned properly; I do not interfere with the clothing, or the diet, or the arrangements of the housekeeper.

16613. Do you think any advantage would arise from your having the supervision of these matters?—I am certain I would insure a greater degree of cleanliness, if the servants would, at my bidding, clean and do every thing that ought to be done.

16614. Can you make any suggestions to the Commissioners as to the management of the boys—any alterations that would be advantageous, either by giving you additional powers or otherwise?—I think it would be well if the master got additional powers over the servants of the establishment, so as to enable him to secure a greater degree of cleanliness. The boys seeing the master exercising authority would see that he was to be respected and obeyed; it would tell powerfully on young minds.

16615. You said something about agriculture; have you any thing to suggest with respect to the introduction of industrial education of any class?—I know some of the boys are engaged in the garden weeding, sowing, raking, and digging; but that is a matter of amusement to them; they are under a gardener.

16616. Is there any other mode of industrial instruction that could be advantageously introduced?—I am not aware. I will give my opinion on any thing suggested.

16617. Suppose when they are not studying, is there any kind of industrial instruction that might be introduced as an amusement, carpentry for instance?—I think such things would be of great service.

16618. These things might be introduced partly for instruction and partly for amusement?—I think so.

16619. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Would it enable you better to perform your duty of instructing them?—Yes; I think too much idleness for a boy is very injurious.

16620. Would they regard these things in the nature of amusements?—If they were put forward otherwise I would not approve of them. I know a child likes to have his hands employed.

16621. Dr. *Andrews.*—Might it not be recommended to them as a useful industrial occupation, and let them have the feeling that it was not for mere amusement, but that such things had the additional advantage of being useful?—Certainly. But if they found it to be a task they would not like it so well. If the thing was brought for pleasure I would approve of it.

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16622. Do not you think you can induce boys to do what is useful for the pleasure of it?—Certainly.

16623. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You mentioned that you were answerable for their conduct. What discipline do you use, do you administer corporal punishment?—I have to do it once in seven years or so, when repeated warnings have no effect, and when life is endangered.

16624. When did you last administer corporal punishment?—About four days ago a report was made to me that four boys went to bathe to the river. That is attended with very great danger. If the boys wished to go bathe and asked me or my assistant, I would go. But an occurrence took place about eight years ago, in consequence of which such a thing could not be passed over. Three boys went to bathe, and only that providentially a boat passed by they would have been lost. The Bishop wrote from Stradbally, saying, he returned God thanks the boys' lives were saved, but that he would have no more bathing. I told the boys they could bathe no longer. One boy, in particular, went two or three turns after repeated warnings, and I found it necessary to punish him and three others.

16625. Did you report that punishment to the trustees?—No.

16626. Are you not under any obligation to report corporal punishment to the trustees?—Yes, if the conduct of the boys should be of that nature as to require it, report it to the Bishop and let him decide as to the amount of punishment.

16627. But there is no regular system of punishment. You keep no punishment book?—No; and very little punishment at all is used.

16628. You state that you very seldom inflict corporal punishment?—Very seldom.

16629. Can you give us a rough idea of how many times you inflicted corporal punishment, in the way of flogging boys, since you were appointed?—I was very much opposed to flogging, but the Bishop stood by and ordered me to flog two or three boys for running away. Two or three times I had occasion to have recourse to that within eight or nine years.

16630. In the entire time how many boys did you flog?—I think it is under seven.

16631. Did you report the former punishments to the trustees?—No; but the Bishop may have been present at some of these. The Bishop would bring up a boy and make a complaint, and I punished the boy in his presence, when I would rather not.

16632. Mr. *Stephens.*—What do you call punishment?—I would make him hold out his hand and give him a slap of a rod.

16633. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—The seven occasions are not occasions of flogging but of slapping on the back?—No, the seven occasions were where I had occasion to strip them, but I think I am greatly above the average. It is very seldom necessary for me to slap a boy. If a boy went over boundaries—they are specially warned not to trespass on other people's land—I may call him up and order him out of the play ground for a day or two; and if that does not do I slap him.

16634. Are the Commissioners to understand that the Bishop was aware of the flogging of boys?—They are to understand that the Bishop was present at it, and that it was done by his direction—

16635. Mr. *Stephens.*—Stripping by the bishop's directions?—Yes.

16636. What was the offence?—Running away from the school.

16637. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—But you have not received orders to report generally to the Bishop every instance of flogging?—I have not.

16638. You have not been in the habit of reporting such punishments?—Never; because I have not been in the habit of resorting to them. I tell you of one case that occurred a few days ago, and in that case the children's lives were in danger. After several orders one boy went four times before. Such punishments are to me most revolting.

16639. Of course you will consider it your duty to report this last punishment to the trustees on the first official opportunity?—I may or I may not report it. If the Bishop comes out I may say, "My Lord, here are three or four boys that, after repeated warnings, went to bathe, and I was compelled to flog them." But I could not conceive it imperative upon me, as a matter of duty, to report it.

16640. You appear to make some distinction between inflicting corporal punishment with the clothes on and off. In the seven cases of flogging were the boys stripped?—I do not think I ever stripped seven boys. What I call flogging is laying them across a form. When a boy goes to that extreme I wish to clothe it with as much ignominy as I can, particularly when life is in danger: I go on with a great deal of paraphernalia about the thing, looking at the boy and asking him why he put me to the trouble and shame of stripping him. Very often after threatening him I let him off, and with a beneficial result.

16641. You have not inflicted flogging upon seven boys stripped?—Certainly not.

16642. Mr. *Stephens.*—How many times did you punish boys unstripped during the last year?—I could not answer that question.

16643. Give me an average?—Perhaps two or three times in a year.

16644. Have you on thirty occasions during the last eleven years punished boys unstripped?—Vastly under thirty, I should say.

16645. Twenty-five?—I dare say twenty-five were corrected in that way.

16646. Did you ever report such flogging to the Bishop or the Dean?—No.

16647. What are the hours of study?—From seven till eight; from ten till half-past twelve; three and four; and again in the evening for preparation; they learn lessons from six to seven; then prayers.

16648. Winter and summer?—Yes.

16649. Any holidays?—Very few.

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WATERFORD.

Bishop Foy's School.

Mr. James O'Donohoe.

16650. On Saturday?—Half a day.

16651. What are the holidays?—They are very few.

16652. State how many?—I think about three at Whitsuntide, about three more at Christmas, and an occasional holiday.

16653. Would you say five at Christmas?—I do not know; it depends very much on the day on which Christmas would fall. If, for instance, it fell on a Thursday, the boys should return on the Monday following.

16654. How many holidays did they get last Christmas?—I do not remember.

16655. How many holidays did they get in 1853?—The holidays are between four and five days at Christmas, and between three and four at Whitsuntide.

16656. How many at Easter?—Very often none at all.

16657. How often are the boys allowed to go home to see their parents?—They very frequently go home to see their parents on orders from the Dean and Bishop.

16658. Could you name the boy who had the greatest latitude in that respect?—I could not; it depends upon the applications from the parents.

16659. Have you a register?—Yes, and I enter the orders in a book; it is the report book of the school.

16660. Have you that book?—Yes, but not here.

16661. Send it to Mr. Roberts, in order that it may be produced here.—Certainly; and the holidays that the boys get at different times are also marked in it.

16662. Whose duty is it to attend to the ventilation of the school-room?—It is my duty; I let in as much air as I can.

16663. Had you as much air yesterday, when we were at the school, as you could admit?—Yes; I had as many windows down as would come down. Four were down; there are eight windows in the room.

16664. Some were only partly down?—That is all; there are laths to prevent them from coming down farther.

16665. You might have four times as much ventilation as you have at present, if the windows would come down?—Yes; some come down only about one pane.

16666. Who ordered the laths to be put up?—I do not know.

16667. *Chairman.*—Do you think the ventilation of the school-room is sufficient?—I do not think it is.

16668. Have you reported to the trustees that you do not think it sufficient?—I have not.

16669. Why not?—The trustees see as much of the school almost as I do—the Bishop of Cashel.

16670. Has he ever remarked the want of ventilation?—He has.

16671. If the Bishop of Cashel had ordered these laths to be taken down it would have been done?—No doubt about it.

16672. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have you any thing to say to the bed-rooms?—Nothing at all.

16673. Do you know any thing about the apprentice fees?—Only from report.

16674. You do not interfere, directly or indirectly with respect to them?—Oh, not in the slightest.

16675. Have you any power to order the school-room to be cleaned?—No.

16676. Then you are not responsible for the great accumulation of dirt about it?—I have no power, nor am I responsible for any thing in that way. I have no authority over any servant, except my own private servant.

16677. Is there a catechist?—The Rev. Henry Brien; he is, I think, the Vicar of the parish.

16678. Do you know what he receives?—Except by report—what I heard here.

16679. How often does he visit?—Every week officially.

16680. What day?—Tuesday.

16681. What hour?—Three to four o'clock.

16682. Is there not a boy very ill at your establishment?—There is.

16683. What is his age?—I think he is between thirteen and fourteen.

16684. Do you know whether the clergyman has visited that boy?—I am certain he has; I have seen him.

16685. How often?—Not daily, but very often.

16686. Oftener than he comes to catechise the boys?—Certainly; almost daily.

16687. [Very Rev. *E. N. Hoare.*—The clergyman had proposed, for some weeks, going to the seaside, and he has put it off for the purpose of attending to that boy.]

16688. Are the boys very healthy?—They are, exceedingly so.

16689. Has any other boy been confined to his bed from illness this year, except this poor boy?—Occasionally there have been. The doctor visits them immediately, and enters a report of the nature of the complaint, and also of the remedies that are to be applied.

16690. During the last eleven years have the boys been very healthy?—Yes; generally exceedingly so. No boy died in the establishment during the last eleven years.

16691. No fever?—I think there was a case of fever once or twice.

16692. Any cases of ringworm?—Yes; but we got rid of it.

16693. How long did it last?—I think it continued from eight to twelve months on several of the boys.

16694. When?—I do not know the year.

16695. Only once?—That is all since I came there.

16696. *Chairman.*—Do you ever take the boys outside the premises?—Yes; I send them of messages into town: I would send a boy to the post-office or for the doctor.

16697. Do you ever take them out in a body for a walk?—No.

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Dr. *Joseph Mackesy*, jun., examined.

16698. *Chairman.*—You are physician to the Foy school?—Yes.

16699. How long have you been so?—I think about twelve years.

16700. Can you make any statement as to the health of the pupils generally?—The health of the pupils generally is very good. Casual cases of illness occur; and whenever any thing serious occurs we always transfer the boy from the school-house to the gate-house, and there put him under regular medical treatment. But such cases are not very frequent. There have been fractures of the fore-arm; the boys in playing about sometimes meet with accidents, but the number of casual cases of severe illness is not very great.

16701. Could you state from recollection how many accidents have occurred?—I suppose there have been three or four within the last few years. It is not an uncommon accident—fracture of the fore-arm.

16702. Can you state whether the health of the boys is as good in this establishment as in boarding-schools in general?—I think it is fully up to the average, if not above it.

16703. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you know any thing of the provincial school of the Society of Friends?—I have been in it occasionally, but I am not connected with it.

16704. Are the boys in Bishop Foy's school as healthy as in the provincial school of the Society of Friends?—I am not able to answer that question, not having any connexion with the school of the Society of Friends; but the health of the boys at Bishop Foy's school is very good.

16705 Would you think this a very extravagant charge for medical attendance for an average of 312 boys during a year—£2 2*s.* 1*d.*?—I should say it was very small.

16706. And £2 for a dentist?—Not a very great charge.

16707. A total of £4 2*s.* 1*d.* for medical service?—Not much.

16708. Did you attend those boys affected with ringworm?—Yes; it is my province to attend all cases of illness occurring in the school.

16709. What is the cause of ringworm generally—is it not dirt?—It may originate from dirt, but it is propagated by contact. One dirty individual may infect a great number of clean persons.

16710. Do you think the dirt of Bishop Foy's establishment would cause ringworm?—We have not had much ringworm.

16711. Do you think the dirt of that establishment—Bishop Foy's school—would have a tendency to cause ringworm?—I don't think the personal dirt of the boys is such as to cause ringworm.

16712. I ask you do you think the dirt of that establishment would have a tendency to cause ringworm? Have you seen the floors and every thing about the establishment?—The establishment is not as clean at all as I would wish to have it, and I frequently remonstrated about it, fifty times over.

16713. With whom?—With the different authorities—the master and matron.

16714. Did you ever remonstrate with the Bishop?—I have represented the thing to the Bishop repeatedly.

16715. Were those representations made in writing?—They were verbal representations.

16716. How often did you make them to the Bishop?—I have spoken several times to the Bishop about it. I suppose I have spoken three or four times, at all events. I am perfectly safe in saying that.

16717. What did you say to the Bishop?—I complained that the boys were not kept in a proper state of cleanliness; and that the school generally, the school-room, the hall, and the different passages about the school, were not kept in the state of cleanliness in which they ought to be.

16718. Having given that answer, do you not think such a state of things would be productive of ringworm?—I think if one boy was more dirty than the rest, it is possible ringworm might be produced in his person and propagated through the school; but we have not had ringworm in the school to such an extent as to fasten upon that one disease as an evidence of dirt.

16719. I do not want any additional evidence of the dirt. You have given most satisfactory evidence on that point.—We had ringworm undoubtedly.

16720. And ringworm may be caused by dirt?—It may.

16721. And you have represented to the Bishop that the boys and the establishment ought to be kept in a cleaner state?—Yes.

16722. Mr. *Andrews.*—What is the absence of cleanliness you object to?—I think their clothes are dirty. I think their persons are dirty.

16723. What portion of their clothes do you consider dirty?—I think the portion of their clothes that meets the eye; their external clothing.

16724. Any thing more?—Their clothing in general.

16725. Did you observe their linen?—I did.

16726. Are you aware how often their linen is changed?—Once a week always, and sometimes twice a week.

16727. Are you aware yourself that it is changed twice a week?—I have never personally inspected the change, but I know that every Sunday they are dressed in clean linen.

16728. Do you consider it injurious to the health of a boy that he should wear the same shirt, for a week, day and night?—I don't think one shirt in the week a proper change.

16729. Was that one of the grounds of your representations?—It was.

16730. I take for granted you have paid some attention to the instruction of youth, and

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Bishop Foy's School.

Dr. Joseph Mackesy, junior.

that which tends to their happiness and improvement?—I have gone beyond my province, as a medical man, to improve the condition of the pupils as far as I could.

16731. Have you considered the best modes of treating youth with a view to their bodily health, and the improvement of the character of their instruction?—Yes; it is within my province as a medical man.

16732. Is there any suggestion you could make to the Commissioners for the improvement of the school in that respect?—Well I have never turned my attention closely to that; it is not my province to interfere with the details of management.

16733. I regard this more as a matter of medical statistics. Is there any thing you would suggest, either as to their clothing or their amusement or recreation. You have already spoken as to cleanliness. Is there any thing else which you would think it advisable to adopt, as a medical man, for the improvement of the school?—I think there should be a closer supervision of the whole school than there is at present, in all matters of general detail connected with the school.

16734. What do you include under the head of general detail?—I speak especially as regards the cleanliness of the boys, and the preventing them of going outside the bounds of the school without the sanction of the master.

16735. Any thing else?—At this moment I am not prepared to enter into any other matters. Not expecting to be examined in reference to the subject, I have not given my attention to it closely; I am satisfied, as a medical man, as to the health of the establishment. I think I have gone outside my province to endeavour to do my duty by the establishment.

16736. You cannot make any suggestion as to alterations in the school for its improvement?—I think there might be an improvement as regards the dormitories. I have had them painted, and I am making arrangements at this moment for the liming and whitewashing of the place; a party brought me an estimate two or three days ago, to be submitted to the trustees for the liming, cleansing, and painting of the place. The dormitories have been painted within the last few months. I have looked after the beds and bedding closely.

16737. Is the supervision with respect to the beds sufficient?—It is much more satisfactory than it was. It is not perfect yet. It still requires amelioration. I was speaking about it not a week ago to the master and matron.

16738. Is the bed-clothing good?—It is tolerably good; I have no complaint to make of it. It is not as clean as it ought to be. I have given instruction that the beds should be turned up, and the sheets and blankets and counterpanes all folded and laid across the beds, as in the workhouses.

16739. Have you paid attention to the food of the boys?—Yes; I know the dietary of the boys.

16740. State, as far as you remember, the nature of the diet?—They get fresh butcher's meat three times a week; they get stirabout for breakfast, made of oatmeal, sometimes of Indian meal, and sometimes of ground rice, sometimes a mixture of all.

16741. Do you consider that a healthy breakfast?—The boys have thriven upon it. It is not an unwholesome food at all. The dietary has had my sanction hitherto.

16742. You are satisfied?—I think the dietary is not a bad one.

16743. What kind of milk?—They have new milk for breakfast. The dietary is the same as we have in the infirmary here. They get potatoes when the price will admit of it.

16744. What is the supper?—Bread and milk.

16745. At what intervals is the bread sent into the establishment?—I think twice a week, but I am not sure.

16746. Is there any reason why, in Waterford, the bread should not be sent in oftener?—It might be sent in every day, but for the distance from Waterford, and the difficulty of getting it out. I would say the bread would be good on the second day.

16747. Have you seen the food prepared by the servants?—Occasionally; I have gone in at meal times, and I have generally been satisfied with the description of food they got. I have seen the meat coarser on one or two occasions than I should wish, but generally speaking, the meat I have seen is fair sustenance for them, in my judgment.

16748. Would you advise any other kind of meat?—The best meat is always the cheapest.

16749. Is the mode of cooking satisfactory to you, or have you had reason to object to it?—I have not on any occasion had reason to object to it. My reports are to be found in the report book.

16750. You occasionally go to the school during the hours of meals to inspect?—I do, sometimes late in the evening; my business sometimes brings me past the gate at a late hour in the evening, and I occasionally go up.

16751. On the whole, you are not dissatisfied with the cookery?—As far as my knowledge goes I have nothing to complain of as regards it, but I have not seen a great deal of the cookery, nor have I been there frequently at meal times. But during those casual visits which may occur, once during two or three months, at meal times, I have not seen any thing I thought it my duty to report about.

16752. Do you not think it as necessary that the food should be properly prepared as that it should be good food?—Most undoubtedly. It should be good food and well dressed.

16753. Do you not consider it a portion of your duty to look after the food?—If there was any deviation in the health of the boys, I should consider it my duty to inquire as to the diet and the way in which the boys lived; but if the health of the boys is carried on smoothly, I do not think it my province to inspect closely.

16754. Is not prevention better than cure?—Undoubtedly.

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WATERFORD.

Bishop Foy's School.

Dr. Joseph Mackesy, junior.

16755. Do not you think you would be expected to give occasionally the advantage of your supervision as regards the food?—I think it quite within my province to see that the food is good.

16756. How do you express your dissatisfaction?—I have remonstrated with the matron when I found any thing astray.

16757. Is there any report book for you to make entries in?—Yes.

16758. When you are dissatisfied do you make an entry for the instruction of the trustees?—Yes.

16759. Can the book, containing the observations, be produced?—You will find them in the report book of the school.

16760. Is that the same book the teacher has referred to?—I think it is; I believe there is but the one report book in the establishment.

16761. When you have made any report expressing your dissatisfaction, has it been attended to?—Well, I do not know. I have never heard any thing further about it. The thing is in writing.

16762. Can you tell whether your report, or objection, was attended to?—I cannot say there was any change made; I do not know, at this moment, whether there is any report in the report book complaining of the dietary or the mode of cooking, but there are several remonstrances of mine in the report book.

16763. Whatever were the statements or objections you made, were they attended to?—I think not; I do not think any change resulted from them. There is a boy at this moment very ill in the school.

16764. What is his illness?—It is what we call diffuse inflammation. He is suffering from a disease which seriously endangers his life.

16765. Are there abscesses?—There are, both on the thigh and on the breast, matter forming under the fascia of the limb.

16766. Could you state the cause of that disease?—I could not assign any cause for it; I was summoned to visit the boy, and was told he was suffering from serious illness; and when I saw him, I was quite convinced a very serious illness was impending. I had him immediately transferred from the sleeping-room of the boys to the gate-house. I saw him twice on Saturday, and, on several occasions, I have seen him twice a day, always once.

16767. You cannot trace the disease to any remote cause?—I think it came by God's visitation.

16768. There is nothing connected with the establishment, or the system, that would account for it?—I cannot assign any material cause connected with the establishment for it.

16769. How long was he ill before you were sent for?—I saw him, I think, the second day. He had a severe shivering fit, which forebodes no good—it is always with severe illness. Immediately on that occurring the matron sent for me. He is wildly delirious now, and I am afraid his chance of recovery is but small.

16770. Mr. *Stephens.*—Let the master produce, on Monday, the report book referred to by Dr. Mackesy.

Dr. *Joseph Mackesy*, sen., examined.

Dr. Joseph Mackesy, senior.

16771. If the Commissioners wish, I can give some information as to the Foy school, and the Society of Friends' school in this county, both of which I attended professionally. I will take the liberty, if you allow me, of making a communication to the Commissioners, relative to the medical attendance and charges. The school is attended by an apothecary, who supplies medicine; in all cases of serious illness a medical man is called in and paid the regular fee. A great number have been attended there in serious illness. You will find there has been a greater mortality there than at the Foy school.

16772. Mr. *Stephens.*—Are you connected with the Foy school?—I was, for many years, connected with the Blue school.

16773. Dr. *Andrews.*—Are you attending physician of the school of the Society of Friends?—No; I have been called in as attending physician. I am aware a much larger sum is paid under that head than appears here, £4 2*s.* 1*d.* Medical men are constantly paid fees by the friends of the pupils.

16774. *Chairman.*—We adjourn to twelve o'clock on Monday, when we will go into the case of the Kilmeaden School.

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WATERFORD.

WATERFORD (Third Day), AUGUST 20, 1855.*

Present:—The MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

Bishop Foy's School—continued.

BISHOP FOY'S SCHOOL—(in continuation).

Very Rev. Edward Newenham Hoare.

Very Rev. *Edward Newenham Hoare*, Dean of Waterford, re-examined.

16775. I was asked on the last day the Court sat whether I could make any suggestion that I thought would be likely to tend to the improvement of the school.

16776. With reference to the government of the institution, I think the number of the trustees should be increased to seven persons, of whom I would propose that four should be laymen; this being an exclusively Church of England Institution, they should be members of the Established Church, to be nominated either by the Lord Lieutenant, or by the Lord Chancellor, as in other cases; or, as being perhaps more in accordance with the intentions of the founder, by the Protestant Justices of the Peace for the County of the City of Waterford.

16777. I would propose that the bishop, with the dean and archdeacon (the two latter being the incumbents of the city parishes) should be *ex-officio* trustees, with them four laymen to be appointed in one of the ways which I have stated, and the bishop to be chairman of the board.

16778. It appears to me, for many reasons, desirable that the laity should be associated in the government of the school; connected with the management of landed property, comprising about 1,400 acres, there is much secular business, not the most suitable for clergymen who, moreover, are not usually men of business habits, although they may be so in the present instance.

16779. I consider it unjust and contrary to the intentions of the benevolent founder that, because our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects have been admitted to the rights of citizens, the Protestant laity should therefore be excluded from all control over a school intended for the benefit of the poorer members of their communion. Originally, the mayor for the time being was one of the trustees, and the pupils were admissible on the recommendation to the bishop of the mayor, three of the aldermen, and the city sheriffs; thus, six laymen had a voice in the admission of the pupils.

16780. Since the new Corporation Act, the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, even when they are Protestants, are deprived of their original power in reference to this school, because Roman Catholics are eligible to those offices. Hence, the citizens of Waterford at large are precluded from all control of the school, which is now exclusively under the management of the bishop and dean, who are seldom natives of Waterford. These dignitaries might be both aged and infirm men, or might be non-resident during a considerable portion of the year; and in point of fact, although I am myself resident during the time prescribed by law, namely, nine months of the year, and generally for a longer period, and although the Bishop of Cashel is resident in the diocese the greater portion of the year, yet both the trustees are not usually resident in the city of Waterford, at the same time, for more than four or five months out of the twelve.

16781. Besides, as at present constituted, the bishop may be considered as virtually the sole trustee, inasmuch as, not only are the appointment and removal of the master, and the catechist, and as I believe the election of the pupils, vested solely in him, but from his rank and position he is permanent chairman, and as such could have a casting voice in case of any difference of opinion between the trustees.

16782. The dean can never carry out his views, unless the bishop happen to agree with him, while the bishop has it always in his power to carry his own wishes into effect by giving his casting vote. Hence, the dean cannot be expected to take as lively an interest in this school (his office being little more than nominal) as he would in an institution in the management of which he had a fair share of influence. In the case of this institution, except it involved some very serious dereliction of duty or violation of principle, the dean must make a virtue of necessity by acceding to every proposition of his co-trustee.

16783. I beg to observe, that in making these observations, I do not mean to imply that the present trustees have ever had any differences such as I refer to. None such have occurred; we have always united in the examination and election of candidates for admission. At the same time I confess there are some improvements which I should be disposed to suggest, but would not consider it expedient to do so under existing circumstances. For example, I have always wished to introduce the books and maps published by the Commissioners of National Education, considering them the best which have ever been provided for schools for the poorer classes, and far preferable to those which I found in use in the school. But I could not expect to succeed in having these adopted, as I might, if three or four laymen were associated with me in the trust, the laity generally not entertaining feelings of hostility against the national system.

16784. There are other points connected with the discipline of the school, including the kind and degree of corporal punishment, the industrial employment of the boys, and their recreations, holidays, and amusements, upon which difference of opinion would probably

* The Evidence taken this day, relating to Kilmeaden school and Waterford Blue Girls' school, has been given at pages 33–39.

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arise, and in reference to which I should be disposed to make suggestions rather to five or six co-trustees, a majority of whom I might hope to bring round to my opinion, than to one who could always have it in his power to overrule my suggestions and counteract my plans, as having two votes to my one.

16785. For these reasons, I think that an extension of the trust, or at all events, an increase in the number of the governing body of the institution, would tend to the improvement of the school, and is, in fact, in my opinion, essential to its permanent welfare and usefulness.

16786. It would appear to me desirable that there should be, resident in the house, a manager or general superintendent, who should have control and authority over the master, the housekeeper, and the entire establishment, under the trustees, and that he should be a married man, whose wife should be the matron.

16787. I beg leave to add, that Mr. Roberts, our agent and receiver, is now present, agreeably to the order of the Commissioners; and the accounts for the last five years will serve to explain why the trustees have not expended money in improvements on the premises. The first day I visited the school, in company with the Bishop of Cashel, I was struck with the want of repairs, &c.; but I found we were indebted to our agent about £250; and this is the first year we have had a balance or funds available; and we propose immediately taking measures to set all to rights.

16788. It seems rather unfortunate that we should be about putting things to rights only when the Commissioners came to visit the school. It was our intention, having money in our hands, to proceed immediately to carry out some improvements; and so far as whitewashing, general cleansing, and glazing, they were actually ordered by the Lord Bishop on the 6th of August. I was not present. He authorized Dr. Mackesy, who naturally thought it would be in his department, to look after it; and Dr. Mackesy was taking steps to have it done this week—so much so, that when I went to visit the school a request was made by the master and boys to give three or four days holidays while the place was whitewashing; and I intended to do so.

16789 Mr. *Stephens.*—We complain more of the excessive dirt of the place than the want of repairs.—Well, without newly painting the place it would be very difficult to get it into good order; the flooring ought certainly to be kept in a much better state. Certainly the whole thing is most backward in this respect.

16790. I have before me a report book, commencing in 1854, and ending the 19th of August, 1855; are you aware of any other book of a similar character?—No; I do not think there ever was; that was got at Christmas last.

16791. Have you been in the habit of examining this book?—Yes, I am; but I did not consider that a book so much for trustees to make entries in, as for the physician and catechist, unless something particular occurred. Having been absent for the last three months from Waterford, there is only one entry by me, which is very recent. I adopted that method of entering in the book as a means of securing a discussion at the next meeting, with the Bishop, which will be about two months hence, as he is from home at present.

16792. Who is Mr. Brien?—He is the catechist.

16793. I perceive this entry on the 29th November, 1854, by the Rev. Mr. Brien: "I found the floors of the school very dirty." On the 7th January, 1855, Dr. Mackesy made the following entry: "The boys all well; in one of the dormitories the floor much soiled and stained by urine spilled upon it, which requires to be prevented and looked to for the future." Upon the 27th March, Dr. Mackesy states: "Some means should be taken to prevent the night-bucket from spilling and staining the floor with urine, in both dormitories." How is it that you, as visitor, did not give orders to have the place kept in a more cleanly state?—I have stated that I sometimes spoke about it and about the whole want of repair and cleansing; and I did, occasionally, get as much as £3 spent at different times whitewashing and doing things of that kind; but the objection always was the want of funds for the present to do any thing; that it was better to wait and have it done thoroughly. I have been away since the middle of March, with the exception of three or four weeks, till a fortnight ago.

16794. There was a surplus of £100 last year, you say?—Yes; there was a surplus on coming into the new year this year of £450. That was last January.

16795. Then it was not in consequence of the want of funds that the place was not kept in a cleaner state?—At our meeting in January or February last, we had that balance, which was the first time we had money to go on with. The Bishop and I have not been together at a meeting since that period. That is one of the reasons why I think there should be more than two trustees. I am three months of the year away, not always consecutively. The Bishop, between going to Parliament and to the sea-side, which is in the diocese, but not in Waterford—is not in Waterford more than four or five months in the year, though in the diocese, consequently we have not more than four meetings, probably, in the year. It is manifest, that with only two trustees the thing cannot be done. I feel I have no voice almost in the matter. Besides the general statement I made as to the Bishop having the chief control, I may add, that in my own case I feel it particularly, because I am aware the Bishop of Cashel bestowed great trouble upon the school. If I might use such a phrase, I would say it is a hobby of his. At least he takes a great interest in it. I would feel a greater interest in an institution in which I have some influence and power than in one the power as to which is—very much from the circumstances and the necessity of the case—as to the trusteeship, vested in one.

16796. I see an entry made in August, 1855, signed by yourself:—"I visited the school, and found the boys at Scripture-reading. Went through the house and found all regular, but

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Bishop Foy's School.

Very Rev. Edward Newenham Hoare.

observed many broken panes of glass, which ought to be repaired at once. The entire house requires painting, whitewashing, and a thorough cleansing. Complaints were made to me of four of the boys having been severely punished by Mr. O'Donohoe; on inquiring, I found it was for going to the river without leave. They deserved punishment for going outside bounds, and especially to so dangerous a place. I do not, however, approve of stripping and flogging boys. When corporal punishment is resorted to, caning across the shoulders is preferable to this system. Confining to the school-room during play hours, would be a suitable punishment for going out without leave." Do you adhere to that opinion still?—I do. I was not aware what the Bishop of Cashel's opinion was on the subject till it was mentioned on Friday.

16797. There is an entry here of the 6th January, which I wish to have explained, by Mr. Brien:—"Visited the school; catechised the boys. They answered satisfactorily. I am glad to find they have received a supply of Bibles. I find it was of advantage in securing greater attention to the service of the Church." Am I to understand from this entry, that previous to the 6th of January, they had not a supply of Bibles?—These were new Bibles, the others were worn out, and they were not fit to be taken to church.

16798. [Mr. *James O'Donohoe.*—And the number was deficient—we were for a long time without a sufficient supply.]

16799. [Rev. *Robert Bell.*—Through a mistake, the application for Bibles was not taken into consideration.]

16800. How long were they without Bibles?

16801. [Mr. *James O'Donohoe.*—They were a very long time.

16802. Tell me how long?—I think more than nine months, from the time that they applied, and I renewed the application frequently.

16803. To whom did you make that application?—To the Bishop.

16804. What was the nature of the application you made to the Bishop?—I showed him the state of the Bibles, and expressed a wish that he would give us a new set of Bibles, and especially a reference Bible. The ones we had before were not so. He told me repeatedly that he had spoken to the Archdeacon about it. I also spoke to Mr. Brien about it.

16805. Was the Bishop aware the boys were without Bibles for nine months?—I have mentioned the facts to you.

16806. Were the boys without Bibles at church?—The great majority of them.

16807. For nine months?—Yes; but not in the school—we had the old Bibles to work at in the school.

16808. But the old ones were in use in the school?—Yes, every day.]

16809. With regard to that case of corporal punishment I should wish to state, that I don't think the master is severe in that way. The parents of the boy brought him to me, and insisted upon stripping him to show the marks, but they were not of a character to indicate great severity; I don't think the master is severe.

16810. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Want of cleanliness being admitted, I wish to ask you whether you think there are proper means at the disposal of the matron for cleaning the house?—Well, I don't know that there is a sufficient supervision. As I before suggested, in so large and important an institution, at such a distance from town, it would be very desirable that there was a respectable person in authority there, that could superintend the whole thing. I don't know that the servants are sufficient in number. I think it would be well to have a general supervision by some one who would have authority over the present matron and the master. The master has nothing to do except teaching. He does not seem to consider himself responsible for any thing except teaching in school hours.

16811. [Mr. *James O'Donohoe.*—I cannot interfere in any thing except in their conduct and education.]

16812. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—I want to know whether there are the means at present for cleaning; whether the matron has the assistance of servants to enable her to keep the house in a proper state?

16813. I should apprehend that there are not sufficient means, nor of the general appliances, such as scrubbing brushes and every thing of the kind, that ought to be in the place.

16814. Would the trustees furnish all these appliances if they were asked for?—Certainly. From time to time brushes are got. I thought we should get the place thoroughly renewed, well painted and cleaned. I did that with other institutions I was connected with here, but we wanted funds for the purpose.

16815. Dr. *Andrews.*—Are those appliances supplied by contract, or by ordinary purchase?—By purchase. The matron tells us what she wants, and we order them from shops in Waterford.

16816. The clothes?—The clothes are also ordered. We do not do any thing by contract, except so far as butchers' meat. We buy the cloth, get it made up, and pay the tailor for making it.

Dr. Joseph Mackesy, junior.

Dr. *Joseph Mackesy*, jun., further examined.

16817. Mr. *Stephens.*—I see, under date of the 27th March, a complaint from you, Dr. Mackesy:—"Visited and inspected the school-room and dormitories, which are well ventilated, and in tolerable order. Some means should be taken to prevent the night-bucket from spilling, and staining the floor of both dormitories." Was this complaint attended to?—I made a complaint similar to that on a former occasion, which was not attended to; but on the repetition of the complaint in the report-book it was attended to.

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16818. To whom did you complain?—I made my statement both to the master and matron, and entered it on that report-book. I think there is a former complaint entered.

16819. On the 7th January, 1855:—"Boys all well. In one of the dormitories the floor is much soiled and stained by urine spilling upon it, which requires to be prevented, and looked to for the future." Upon the 27th March you made a similar complaint?—Yes; since that time I had no reason to complain of any want of attention to it.

16820. I see here, upon the 25th June, 1855:—"Visited: boys gone to bed; examined Wallace, who was so long excluded from the school for scald-head?"—That is an affection of the skin under the hair. It is an extremely obstinate disease.

16821. What does it arise from?—It generally arises from dirt. I should mention, that when boys are about to be admitted, after they have passed their preliminary examination in the first rudiments of knowledge, they are sent to me to examine as to their health, and as to the propriety of admitting them into the school with regard to health. There is nothing I institute a closer examination about than with regard to that disease of scald-head. There is an institution here, the Protestant Orphan Institution, and, in its way, nothing can be more perfect than the management and the cleanliness; and this disease is the very bane of that institution. Several of the children are admitted from that into Foy's school; and if the disease once got amongst the boys, it would be difficult to get it out. The boy passed at his preliminary examination, and I would not pass him for admission. He was kept out for twelve months.

Michael Roberts, Esq., sworn and examined.

Michael Roberts, Esq.

16822. *Chairman.*—Have you brought the accounts and papers relating to this charity?—I have got the account-book here, my Lord. [Witness produces the account-book.] This account-book contains every thing connected with the establishment.

16823. Dr. *Andrews.*—How long have you acted as the agent of this estate?—I have been acting since the year 1836.

16824. Who was your predecessor?—My father was.

16825. By whom were you appointed?—By the Bishop, Mayor, and Dean, at the time.

16826. Have you held the situation ever since?—I have.

16827. Have you a rental here?—I have. [Rental produced.]

16828. Is that the rental of the entire estate of the charity?—This is the entire rental. [The rental is handed in.]

16829. Can you tell what portions of the property are at present let; what is the rent of each portion of the property?—I think it could be ascertained by the rental, but, perhaps, not accurately. I think you will find it in the account-book. I debit myself with the full rental, and take credit for the arrears due.

16830. Has there been a reletting of the lands?—Oh, yes.

16831. Have any leases expired?—Yes, all our leases expired.

16832. Have there been new leases?—No.

16833. Is it by the old rental you are receiving the rent. That is the rental of the Ballyquin estate?—One shilling in the pound has been received from the tenants on that £400 2*s.* 6½*d.*; that is the net income received.

16834. The net income returned in 1812 is £663 3*s.* 3*d.*, Irish; how do you account for the difference?—There has been a reduction.

16835. Do you mean Griffith's valuation?—Yes.

16836. That is twenty-five per cent. under the actual value?—I made an application to Mr. Griffith, and the answer I got was that the valuation was what the tenant ought to be fairly charged.

16837. Are there any leases on the Ballyquin estate at present?—Not at present; they all expired last May twelve months.

16838. Ballyquin estate is in the county of Waterford?—Yes; £249 18*s.* 10*d.* is the rental of Mothill. The tenants pay receiver's fees, which is to be added. The lease is out; the tenants hold from year to year.

16839. Who values the land for setting?—It is a long time since they required to be valued. The leases expired, and we have not reset them; they are under the old rental still.

16840. When did the old leases expire?—The leases expired in 1853.

16841. When were they granted?—I am sorry it has happened that I am not better prepared. It was only last night I returned from Dublin, and it was this morning, early, I was obliged to get all these old papers. The leases were for thirty-one years. The leases of the Ballyquin estate were in May and November, 1823.

16842. You were not agent when the leases were made?—I was not. They commenced from May, 1823. There was one on the 24th, but I am satisfied they have all expired. Mothill was leased in 1823.

16843. What is the produce of Killinasbeg?—£477 7*s.* 9*d.*

16844. That was estimated in 1812 at above £1,000. What is Griffith's valuation?—In the whole £400 15*s.*

16845. Who has charge of the estate so far as seeing that proper rents are charged?—All the cases are brought before the trustees. If there is any new letting it is inquired into. I have been agent under two or three bishops. When proposals are made by a tenant I lay them before the Bishop.

16846. Does the Bishop make any inquiries or get any information save what you bring him?—In all cases I have been obliged to produce a valuation, such as Griffith's, which I have always done, to show whether the offer is what it should be. There is a bailiff

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who acts on the place with me, and I have always taken care to have the property walked over and examined, and then I give my own opinion as far as I can.

16847. I see you pay head rents. By whom is the property held?—That is only for Grantstown, for the school. We only pay a head rent on Killinasbeg. We pay no head rent for Ballyquin. Killinasbeg and Ballyvat are the only ones we pay head rent on.

16848. Could you tell what amount of arrears have existed during the last year?—I could, by my book.

16849. Are all these arrears brought forward as due by the tenants?—Yes; we settle the accounts, and close every thing at the end of the year up to Christmas. I give the trustees credit for the rents up to the 1st of November, and then in my rental I know what I actually received and what remained due on the property up to the 1st of November.

16850. Do you mean all the arrears for that year or for several years?—Of course they are carried on each year.

16851. What are the gross arrears on the entire estate?—On the whole property, up to the 1st of November, 1854—up to that time we settled our account—there was £1,052 6*s*.10*d*. due. That includes the running gale, which we always allow the tenants The year's rent is £1,554. Having regard to the running gale you will find the arrears on the property up to November have been very little.

16852. What loss has there been by reason of the arrears for the last ten years?—I can show that it is very little. There was a difficulty with me. There happened to be a change of trustees on the property. They very often brought forward the arrears for thirty or forty years. An old tenant died, and there would be an arrear of £8 or £10, and that would be carried on. Such things were never regularly wiped off; but I think you will find that up to November, if that was paid off, there would be nothing due on the estate.

16853. You say you had to evict tenants. There must have been losses then in those cases?—That was only within the last two years, and the loss was very little.

16854. Will the accounts show the monies which you lost by those tenants?—Yes; for the last five years, during the bad years, and those arrears have been carried on from year to year—perhaps £400.

16855. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—Do you manage other properties?—I do.

16856. Do you find the proportion of arrears at all so small as in the case of this property?—I may mention one property that I have been acting as receiver over. I was appointed lately. When I got that property there was a very large arrear due, although it is not more than £600 a-year. Captain Newport was the former agent. Our arrears were not more than half.

16857. Dr. *Andrews*.—Do you make allowances to the tenants?—Very few; merely since the year 1846—since the loss of the potato—we give allowances, but not before.

16858. How did you make those allowances, in money or otherwise?—We allowed them, on their paying their year's rent, so much per cent.

16859. Does that appear on the books?—It does, in the year 1846; and in 1848 there was fifteen per cent. The condition was, any man paying up a year's rent to close the account got fifteen per cent. In another year, in 1849, we allowed 5*s*, and in 1850, 5*s*.

16860. Do you go to the lands yourself?—Constantly.

16861. How near to Waterford do they lie?—About twelve or thirteen miles, the Ballyquin.

16862. How often do you go to the estate in twelve months?—I have had occasion to go to it lately more than before, because I had tenants to evict. I was there about three months ago. I make it a point to visit it every year, just about this time, just when I close the accounts, when I get in the second half year's rent.

16863. Do you go over the lands to see the state of the lands, or do you merely meet the tenants?—I am anxious generally to see the crops, and what state they are in, as it generally guides me with regard to settling the accounts; and I generally go over the property on a car, or ride sometimes; and if any man has any complaint to make about his crops I make it a point to go see it.

16864. Have you taken means to inform yourself as to what would really be the proper setting value of those lands, the fair value between landlord and tenant?—I think the tenants should be satisfied with Griffith's valuation.

16865. Are you competent to value lands yourself?—I have been, on one or two occasions, appointed to value other properties. I have a good knowledge of land. I have been all my life not only acting as an agent, but living in the country.

16866. Are you aware of the value of particular soils?—I could, by examining land, almost tell what it ought to be set for per acre.

16867. Have you made such a survey of this land as to enable you to tell what would be the fair proper setting value of it?—I think I could from my knowledge of it, from the way the tenants have paid, and from the way the other lands about are set.

16868. Have you had the land turned up and seen the subsoil?—Certainly not, except from seeing them plough it.

16869. Do you consider a proper valuation could be made of land without making proper examination of the subsoil?—If the tenants came to demand leases, I would recommend that two or three people should be appointed to examine the soil.

16870. Have you made sufficient inquiries, and have you knowledge enough to enable you to say the proper setting value?—I think I could; but at the same time I would not like to recommend it unless there was better evidence than mine. If the land was to be let again I would like two or three persons to be with me.

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Michael Roberts, Esq.

16871. Then the lands having fallen out of lease you consider it right to go on with the rents under the old arrangement?—Certainly; I know that there is a general feeling that they are let too high. The adjoining property is set lower. Our tenants are paying higher rents than Lord Waterford's tenants.

16872. Do you mean relatively or absolutely, acre for acre, a higher rent?—The others, generally speaking, pay less rent than is paid to us.

16873. You cannot form an opinion as to that unless you know the value of the land?—I merely mention this, that when Mr. E. Roberts, who was lately appointed agent to Lord Waterford, asked me what particular townlands were paying, and when I told him, he said that was too high.

16874. You don't say you have made inquiries that would enable you to say Lord Waterford's land is set lower than yours?—No; I speak only from what I heard. As the leases expired we have had no applications from our old tenants to renew them; and the reason for that, I understood, was, that if the times were to continue the same, they would not bind themselves to pay the rents they had been paying.

16875. Could you suggest any mode of managing the property that would be more judicious than the present system?—I would not, except that if I had a little more power, I would encourage them in building and doing something on the property; they have got very little for their improvements. There are extensive improvements made on the property, such as slate houses and other things; but I do not think the trustees have encouraged the tenants properly, as they ought, in making them allowances for timber and slates.

16876. Would that encouragement tend to increase the rents?—I do not know that it would do that; but it would make them more solvent, and they would not be going away. In some cases we lost some of our original tenants.

16877. Is there any attention paid to instruction in agriculture amongst the tenants?—No; we give no premiums; only, where I see an improvement I bring it before the trustees, and mention that if I could get a little allowance made for the improvement, it would be well to do it; and the Bishop has certainly been always inclined to do it.

16878. Have you taken means to instruct them in the best system of agriculture for the better cultivation of the land?—I certainly have not. I did not think I was called on to do it.

16879. Have you paid any attention to the schools upon the property?—I cannot say I have. I visit the school very often, the outer part, the grounds and garden. But I have not paid any particular attention to the school.

16880. Is any agricultural instruction given either to the boys or adults upon the estate, with a view to the better cultivation of their farms?—None that I know of.

16881. Is the character of the farming on the estate creditable or otherwise? Is it a good system or an indifferent one?—Generally speaking, on the average, I think there is a good class of farming. Some of our tenants, indeed the majority of them, I think, are improving tenants; they have been.

16882. What system of agriculture do they pursue?—Wheat and oats. Of late years they have got into green crops a little.

16883. What class of green crops?—Turnips and mangel wurzel.

16884. About what proportion of green crops would you say is over the estate?—I could not say that.

16885. You have not paid sufficient attention to enable you to tell the extent of green crops in proportion to each farm?—I have not. I did not think I was called on from any particular necessity to examine into each man's case.

16886. Do not you think it the duty of an agent to improve the estate in every way he can?—I think it is; but I cannot say there was any improvement I was called upon to look into. I think we have been very fairly paid our rents.

16887. Do you think the only duty of an agent is getting rents?—Unless some complaint is made to show they cannot pay it, I think it is his duty then to examine and see where the fault is.

16888. Do you not think it the duty of an agent to see whether the tenant is cultivating his land properly or not?—I think so. I have done it as far as the general cultivation of the country goes.

16889. Then, have you observed generally, or with respect to particular localities, what was the system pursued?—In a few cases where we got rid of tenants it was because we did not think they were improving their lands, and I recommended the trustees to get rid of them.

16890. Short of eviction, might you not have encouraged them to improve?—I do not think I could.

16891. Did you try?—They answered that their crops failed.

16892. How many years are you upon the estate?—I was appointed in the year 1836.

16893. Do not you think that in the eighteen years you have been upon the estate, if you paid attention to the instruction of the young men upon the estate in agriculture, there would be a superior class of farmers now to what they are?—I really do not think they would. I do not know any instruction I could have given them. When I found a man I thought was going back and neglecting his farm, I told him I would represent it to the trustees, and that if he did not pay we would get rid of him. I did get rid of some, and set the land to other tenants.

16894. You don't consider it the duty of an agent to see that the tenants on the estate have a knowledge of agriculture, and of the best mode of cultivating their farms? I

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think so, if an agent has the power of re-setting lands; but in this case I had no control till lately, for the leases were all in existence.

16895. Re-setting is where you have turned out a tenant. The object of my question has reference to the keeping of the tenants?—I don't see how I could act. If a man pays his rent, I don't see how I could dictate to that man.

16896. Do you call it dictation to go to a tenant and say, "this system of agriculture you are pursuing is very erroneous; I would advise you to be instructed in the best mode of cultivating your farm, so as to make it more profitable to you?"—If I don't think I had power, a man would say to me, "if you advance me money and make me allowances, I will do these things." I had no power to do that for him.

16897. Would not a similar result be arrived at if he had the means himself, by showing him he had the means?—I am sorry to say that within the last six years they had not the means. When I spoke to them of green crops, they said we would get into them, but we cannot afford the expense; we will require money and assistance; and in several cases where they had green crops and failed, they were disheartened, and said they could not succeed unless they had the potato.

16898. You allowed fifteen per cent. to those who paid rents within the time you mentioned?—Yes.

16899. Would it not have been better to have given them manure to the value of the money?—It would have been very difficult to get the fifteen per cent. They would have resisted, and I would have had to take proceedings. They would naturally say, if you get the money you will not perhaps return it to us.

16900. Are they so ignorant that if you told them to pay their rent, and they would have fifteen per cent. of the rent applied to their benefit in guano or some other manure; or have they so little confidence in you that they would not have paid up their rent and taken advantage of the benefit?—I don't think they would.

16901. Even if you showed that by means of green crops, properly raised, they could have paid double their rent with equal facility?—It is required to instruct them. I even showed them what I was doing myself, paying five guineas an acre. They said it is very well for you, gentlemen, to do these things, with money in your pocket.

16902. Did you take the means of getting any one tenant to set an example to the others?—I did not think I was called upon to do it.

16903. Did the trustees do any thing with the estate, save what you requested and recommended?—For the reason that I don't think they had any necessity. The Bishop of Cashel, who has a great deal of private property—his property got very much into arrear, and he was glad to get me to act for him; and he considered this property exceedingly well managed.

16904. Then any thing you suggested to the trustees they did, but you did not consider it necessary to make any suggestion with respect to encouraging agriculture, or giving instruction in it?—Certainly not; because I did not think we were under any necessity to do it. We did what others did. That is, we made an allowance to those who paid up their rents; but as to going to recommend to them this, that, or other crop, I did not think I was called on to do it.

16905. Then you left them in their ignorance?—So far I have; but they don't think so, for they think they are well able to manage their farms. If they applied to me I would have given them advice. When I did so on one or two occasions, they said if they had money it would be very well to get into green crops and such things.

16906. Don't you think the example of one improving tenant would have been beneficial to the others?—I am satisfied it would, if I had the power to encourage them.

16907. Had you not the power of suggesting to the trustees?—I don't know, but I really have not seen the necessity for doing any thing of the kind. Looking to other properties, I think this is as well managed as any other. I know I did not think I was bound to step out more than other agents as to what ought to be done. I did not think I ought to do more than any other agent in the county or landed proprietor. If you examine the accounts for years back, you will find the arrears have been very little, that we have lost very little by runaway tenants, in fact, nothing. Lately we had to take proceedings against the townland of Hacketstown. The lease was in existence, and we were obliged to bring an ejectment to evict the interests of those parties. I was obliged to attend and get rid of upwards of twenty people on the estate. There was a large sum due, £600, and I managed to get £400 out of it: about £200 was lost. But immediately on evicting those tenants we got new tenants in, so that in fact we really lost nothing by it.

16908. *Chairman.*—Within the last five years have there been many changes of the tenants on the Ballyquin estate?—In one case we had to get rid of the original tenant. In the second case we got rid of a tenant, and set the place to Lord Waterford. The third case is that of an old tenant, and he owes merely a year's rent. The fourth is an old tenant; and though the year's rent is £44, he did not owe any thing to November last. The fifth is a new tenant; he got married to the former tenant's daughter. He owes only the November half year's rent. Connor is an old tenant, and he only owes the current rent. The seventh is an old tenant; arrears last year, £36; year's rent, £72; rent received, £72.

16909. *Chairman.*—There are only three new tenants out of the seven?—Yes.

16910. Dr. *Andrews.*—Are there any schools on the property at all?—No.

16911. Are there in the neighbourhood?—The National School is some distance, but I do not know any thing about it.

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16912. How far is it?—From one part of the property it is three or four miles.

16913. *Chairman.*—Are they all Roman Catholics?—Yes, all except one family.

16914. Mr. *Stephens.*—"Cash paid to take up bill due 18th June, 1852." What is the meaning of that entry?—In that year our funds were low. There was due to the receiver £248 7*s.* 3*d.* As we pay all our expenses every month, the Bishop thought it would be unfair to ask me to go on advancing, and he proposed that the trustees should get a bill for £300 for three months while I would be getting in the rents. That was the reason the bill was taken.

16915. Was the Bishop a party to the bill?—No; he gave me a letter, and the bank cashed it on my giving the note.

16916. Dr. *Andrews.*—Could you name any tenant on the estate who has green crops?—Yes; there is one tenant named Hally.

16917. What quantity?—I think last year that man had about three acres of turnips.

16918. What is the extent of his farm?—He holds a large farm, and pays the yearly rent of £177 10*s.* He has a lot of cows. The dairy seems to be the chief thing they make rent of.

16919. *Chairman.*—He has upwards of 100 acres?—Yes.

16920. I find here a tenant paying £25 18*s.* a-year; has he green crops?—He had an acre and a-half. He has taken the place within these two years. The tenant was evicted.

16921. Is the ground suited for mangel wurzel?—Part of his land was in a very bad state, and he has drained it.

16922. Is there any mangel wurzel on the estate?—Oh, yes; part of the property is quite capable of growing mangel wurzel. I am quite sure that none had mangel wurzel last year. They have had green crops more or less than an acre, and some half an acre.

16923. Mr. *Stephens.*—When you got rid of the Widow Cantwell what means did you take to let the farm?—I got proposals from different persons, and I had this before the trustees. We got Griffith's valuation, I think, laid before the Bishop of Cashel.

16924. Was it at an increased rent?—No, at a reduced rent.

16925. Was it advertised in the papers?—No.

16926. Was there any publicity given to the fact that this farm was to be let?—I don't think there was. The party that offered for it was a tenant who had part of a small farm. It was the wish of the Bishop and Dean that, according as lands were to be re-set, formerly held by small tenants, to give it to the next best tenant and throw it into his farm. We thought it better to give land that fell into our hands to good deserving tenants, who paid us. The Bishop was anxious where it could be done to give the land to improving tenants, and in this case of the Widow Cantwell's land it was given to an old and industrious tenant.

16927. In 1853 and 1854, £997 4*s.* 7¾*d.* was the amount of arrears?—That is the largest arrear for years back. These arrears have been accumulating for forty years. Many of those we had to evict were sons of old tenants. The fact is, where a tenant got into an arrear of £3 or £4, it was never wiped out, but was let to go on. Several times I brought the matter before the Trustees, and told them the importance of wiping out these arrears and not keeping them over the tenant. I do think they were an injury. The Bishop said, we will see about it—not wishing to do things in a hurry. In this way these arrears went on for years and years. I would show that these arrears of £900 have been going on for thirty or forty years.

16928. You have been agent since 1836?—Yes.

16929. Has the property been ever regularly surveyed since 1836?—Yes. We got a map made of it lately, I think about two years ago.

16930. Shall we find the value attached to that map?—I think there was no valuation. As it happened to be divided and subdivided we got a map made of the property, showing how it actually stood. There had not been maps made for years, but there was no valuation made of the property more than Griffith's valuation, which has chiefly guided us.

16931. As I understand, the leases have expired?—Yes.

16932. Since the leases expired have you had the property regularly valued?—Certainly not. We had no offer to make any arrangement; and I did not think it necessary till proposals were made by the tenants for leases, and there has been no such proposal.

16933. You do not think it would be advantageous to know the value of the land?—At present it would not, because the same tenants are on the farms, and because I am satisfied they would not take leases at the present rents.

16934. Are you aware that in 1812 it was estimated that this property would produce £2,282 per annum?—No.

16935. Was not this property let in 1823 for £1,126?—I did not know that. In looking over some old papers I see there were different reductions, but I could never understand what they were. If I had time I could show that wherever reductions were made they were made by the desire of the trustees.

16936. Would it not be of importance to have this land revalued?—If they came to demand new leases, I think it would be very desirable to have a new valuation made of it regularly.

16937. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners, whose reports have been referred to in estimating the rent, were calculating at war prices.—One thousand five hundred and fifty-four pounds is what it yields now.

16938. [*Secretary.*—The £1,100 mentioned as the rent in 1823, applies only to three parts of the estate.]

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16939. Mr. *Stephens.*—How long is it since the leases expired?—Some expired in May, 1854.

16940. Have you given any public notice that such farms are in the market?—No.

16941. Then the public are not aware that the leases are out?—No.

16942. Do you not think it would be very advantageous to the charity to have it publicly known that the lease of the farm had expired?—I don't think it would.

16943. Why?—I think it would be a bad encouragement to those who had been living for years on the property, to say the moment the leases were expired you will advertise for new tenants.

16944. Suppose an abuse of trust in 1823, and that the tenants enjoyed the benefits therefrom down to 1853, do you think they should continue to have the benefit over the charity?—I don't admit any abuse of trust, for I don't believe the lands would set for what the tenants are paying.

16945. Have you had the land valued?—No. I think if a tenant feels he is paying a rent that is under the value, he will apply for a new lease. The tenants have not applied, but said they would not take new leases at the present rent. If the times continued to be bad, I think it would be an advantage to get the tenants to pay up and to remain.

16946. You have not had these lands revalued, nor have you ever given a public notice that the leases had expired?—I have, however, in the same neighbourhood, land, now reset, which was obliged to be set for less rent than was paid under the old leases.

16947. How far back do your accounts extend?—They go back in this book [produced it] very far. Here is an account settled January, 1831. I could produce other books.

16948. Dr. *Andrews.*—That book shows every thing you have done connected with the estate since that time?—Yes.

16949. Have you a book going back to 1820?—I am almost sure I have.

16950. Have you any schedule of deeds belonging to the trust?—I have not. They are not many; but I have them all made up and laid by.

16951. Send us a general abstract of them.—Yes.

16952. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is there any information in the book about the apprentice fees?—This account contains the particulars of every thing. For instance, in the year 1849 we apprenticed out twenty-two boys, and paid fees. The rule is, when a boy is apprenticed out of the school the master gets £4 in hand; and in six months, if things are going on well, on application for it, the remaining £4 are paid.

16953. Have there been complaints after six months?—Yes, during the time.

16954. My question is, have there been complaints after six months?—Yes, there have been some.

16955. What have you done then?—We threatened proceedings that we would make the money be returned. In some cases where we threatened proceedings we heard no more about the matter. On one or two occasions we had to attend court and threaten to compel the return of the money, or that a new master would be provided for the boy.

16956. Have you any account for five years, showing the expense of management and the money the estate has lost by insolvent tenants?—Yes, I could show the exact amount lost to the estate; I charge it to the Trustees.

16957. Make a short abstract of such facts and return it to the Commissioners.—Yes. [Witness hands in an abstract of the rental.]

16958. Dr. *Andrews.*—There is another item of the trust fund which appears upon the reports. What has become of the money that was in the funds; there were several thousand pounds in the funds in 1812?—It was before my time; but as well as I can remember I think a large sum was given for the purchase of the school. It was bought from a Mr. Hughes.

16959. You are not aware how that was; could you, by looking back into the accounts, give us some information as to the fund that went to purchase the house and ground, and from what source it was taken, and what became of the entire of the moneys that were in the funds in 1812?—I am almost sure I could. I know there was a large sum of money paid to Mr. Hughes for the purchase of this property.

16960. Would the book, prior to that, show what became of that fund?—Perhaps it might.

16961. Have you any private acts relating to the charity?—There is one act, which I have here; that is the only one I have. There is another in the Bishop's house.

16962. That is in 1808?—Yes; there are two others recited long prior to that.

16963. Mr. *Stephens.*—One of 1st George II.

16964. *Witness.*—It happens that I am constantly in communication with the Bishop of Cashel. It was only a few days before he left this he mentioned to me and said he would be very much obliged if I would occasionally go to the institution during his absence, and report in the book, which he said he had seen I did not do before. I said I did not think it my duty. I know it was the view of the Bishop of Cashel to try and keep down the expenses, and to use economy. He told me himself when he came here that he had these books examined very closely, and there were very great reductions since he came to Waterford. It was formerly stated here that it was in too nice order, and that, in fact, the master was living like a gentleman. He did get rid of the master and made great changes; unfortunately the years got bad and we got into debt. About two years ago he said his wish would be when we got into funds, to build a wall, and shut in the institution from trespass, which it is now subject to. I do believe, from what he said, he intended to make more improvements. You will see we have been getting on a little; we could not say we were getting on well. My attorney told me he thought it would be two or three years before we would get possession.

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16965. Dr. *Andrews.*—When it was complained that the master was a gentleman, was not that when he had nothing to do but superintend?—Yes.

16966. He did not give instructions nor any thing else, but merely lived at the place superintending?—Yes; but he was accountable for every thing. He had the management and looked after the garden, and grounds, and every thing. The place was in excellent and tip-top order; he did every thing by contract, which the Bishop has done away with. He supplies every thing in the cheapest manner. Every thing is supplied by an order from the Bishop.

Mrs. *Elizabeth Hammond* sworn and examined.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hammond.

16967. *Chairman.*—What situation do you hold in the boys' school?—Housekeeper, my Lord.

16968. When were you appointed?—In the year 1844.

16969. By whom were you appointed?—By the Bishop and the Dean.

16970. By the present Bishop?—Yes, my Lord.

16971. Did you hold any situation before?—I did.

16972. What situation?—I was in Enniskerry before I was married; and then I lived in Bray, in my own house. I had a respectable home.

16973. What were you in Enniskerry?—I was over an institution set on foot by the Countess of Rathdown, Lady Powerscourt, and Lord Powerscourt. The present Bishop was our parish minister for twenty-nine years.

16974. What was the purpose of the institution?—To employ different classes of people with different kinds of work. A kind of factory some called it; I was five years in it. It was for employing the poor.

16975. By whom were you appointed to that institution?—The Countess of Rathdown, Lady Powerscourt, and various nobility, had to do with my appointment.

16976. What are the duties of the housekeeper in Foy's charity?—To see after the boys' clothes, and that they are fed comfortably; and I have to cut their dinner, and help them; to see that their shirts are thoroughly aired, and their stockings mended; I mend them with my own hands; in fact, I see after every thing belonging to the house.

16977. As to their food?—They get the best food Waterford can produce. The Bishop's own butcher supplies the meat by contract. They get it off the very meat his lordship eats.

16978. Do you buy your own provisions?—It generally goes by sample. The best sample is selected by the Bishop or the Dean, or whoever is there. Of meal or meat we get the best. The butcher makes a contract with the Bishop; and the Bishop constantly asks is the meat good, and sometimes comes and sees it cut up. When he is at home he comes and sees them at their dinner.

16979. Is the milk supplied by contract?—It is, and the best of milk. A Quaker has supplied it since ever I came, and his lordship has often tasted the milk. The bread is very good.

16980. What assistants have you?—One maid for laundress, since I came, and one for housemaid. We have but three.

16981. Who selects these three maids?—I don't take servants without his lordship knowing about it. We had one for a number of years; she went away, but after a while came back.

16982. Did you select them?—They came to me; they are hard-working poor girls; their wages are very little; they have only a pound a quarter to provide themselves with tea.

16983. Who selects them?—I have the privilege; I retain the privilege of getting in the servants myself.

16984. By whom are they paid?—I pay them; but Mr. Roberts advances me the money every three months. They get their wages quarterly—£1.

16985. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are they fed?—They get milk for breakfast, and they are allowed their portion of bread; and they get meat every day—beef.

16986. Do they only get milk for breakfast?—That is all I am allowed to give them.

16987. Do they get nothing else?—One girl buys a little tea out of her little wages. They get their portion of bread; they have plenty of bread.

16988. How many times in the day?—They get their portion every day; they have no complaint; they have plenty.

16989. What are their ages?—One is twenty-eight, another is thirty-eight, the other is about thirty. I don't exactly know their ages; they are young, strong, hard-working women.

16990. Where were they in service before they came to you?—One was never at service till she came to me, and another was a servant.

16991. You have no reason to complain of the want of sufficient assistance?—If they had to wash the house oftener than once a-week I would have to get a charwoman; they could not do it; it is no sooner washed, and the school swept—as it is three times a day—than it is dirty again, the boys bringing the dust and dirt on their feet from the yard.

16992. *Chairman.*—On what day is the house washed?—Every Monday.

16993. How often is the school-room washed?—It has not been washed oftener than every three months latterly.

16994. How often are the dormitories washed?—Every Monday.

16995. And the dining-room?—Every week.

16996. Whose duty is it to wash these different rooms?—The housemaid washes the dormitories; then the three servants assist in the dining-hall and school-room.

16997. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are you quite sure that the dormitories are washed every week?—Yes; thoroughly washed, and scrubbed with a brush and soap and water.

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WATERFORD.

Bishop Foy's School.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hammond.

16998. Are the habits of the boys dirty?—They are not permitted to bring up their shoes, but they do so, and they make a mess.

16999. Whose business is it to see that the boys are cleanly in their ways in the dormitory?—I suppose the assistant master.

17000. *Chairman.*—Are there sheets on the boys' beds?—There are.

17001. How often are they changed?—Every three weeks.

17002. How often are the blankets washed?—Once a-year.

17003. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—How often do the boys get clean linen?—They have got it only once a-week.

17004. Has that been the former practice of the school?—Yes.

17005. Do they use the same shirts day and night?—They had night-shirts, and I used to find it difficult to get them to put them on.

17006. Do they use the same shirts day and night?—They do, latterly.

17007. How long is it since they have used night-shirts?—Not for some time.

17008. How long?—I really could not say.

17009. Have they used night-shirts within the last six months?—No, nor within the last two years. I discontinued it, for I could not get them to put them on for me.

17010. Was authority given to you to see that they did these things—that they obeyed orders?—There were no orders about it.

17011. Was it within your province to direct the wearing of these shirts?—When I came there they had but a shirt a week; and I used to repair their stockings and air their shirts.

17012. When they disobeyed your directions, with respect to the wearing of the shirts, did you report that fact to the Bishop?—I did not; nor did I ever tell him I gave them night-shirts.

17013. Do not you think you ought to have reported that to the Bishop?—It might be well if I did, but I did not; but if I give them the things again, I will tell if they do not put them on. But we could not wash for them then if we did not get additional help; for the girls are greatly oppressed with their work.

17014. *Chairman.*—Who clothes the boys?—The Bishop supplies every thing.

17015. Who mends their clothes?—We have a sempstress for mending the clothes.

17016. Does she mend the jackets and trousers?—Yes; and assists in the making up of the shirts.

17017. How often does the sempstress come?—She is, in fact, working often there every day: she lives in the lodge at the gate.

17018. How often do the boys get new clothes?—They get one suit and then a Sabbath suit. They get an every day suit. Any boy coming in gets corduroy.

17019. Do they use cold or hot water?—Cold water.

17020. Do they ever get hot water to wash in?—Yes; they can have hot water to wash their feet. They would as soon have cold to wash themselves. We always have hot water.

17021. Have they any extra or general washing on any particular day in the week?—If they were going any where I would give them their good clothes.

17022. Have you any fixed day for general washing?—We always wash of a Monday. The texture of the cloth is blay calico, but the shirts are as white as linen.

17023. I am speaking of the washing of the persons of the boys?—Every morning they wash their persons.

17024. Do they wash at night?—No.

17025. Do they ever bathe?—No.

17026. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do they, on any occasions, wash themselves all over?—Well, they have taken a large tub from the wash-house into the play ground and washed themselves.

17027. It is not a regular practice?—No; but I would give them the tub. I have taken them myself down to the wash-house, and put them into the wash-tub, and made them wash themselves all over.

17028. *Chairman.*—How often have you done that?—Almost every Saturday I have done it to them.

17029. Was it done last Saturday?—No; nor for a length of time.

17030. Within the last month?—They did not.

17031. Mr. *Stephens.*—Within the last three months?—No.

17032. Four months?—I could not tell, but they have done it.

17033. Was it within the last four months?—They did not.

17034. Was it within the last six months?—They did not, nor within the last two years. The boys that did like to go down to wash themselves are gone.

17035. Was it done within the last year?—No.

17036. Was it done within the year previous?—I could not say, but they have done it.

17037. *Chairman.*—How many meals do they get?—Three; stirabout and sweet milk for breakfast, and bread and meat three times a week, and bread and milk for supper. They get what I am allowed to give them.

17038. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do they get fresh butcher's meat three times a week?—They do.

17039. Stirabout for breakfast?—Yes.

17040. Made of what?—A portion of rice.

17041. Any oatmeal?—Indian meal.

17042. Never of oatmeal?—We had it at one time, and then Indian meal was ordered.

17043. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are you satisfied with the food?—They get the best in the market. The best meal and rice is selected—the best Indian meal.

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17044. [Very Rev. *E. N. Hoare.*—They get of the same bread and meat we use ourselves.]

17045. Mr. *Stephens.*—If the physician stated the meat was of second quality, he would state that which was not correct?—He said it was hard. I do not remember him ever to have complained of the meat.

17046. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Is the quantity of food allowed to the boys sufficient?—The bread is by weight, and they leave stirabout after them.

17047. Do you say that they get more than they use?—They do.

17048. If they had any complaints to make, to whom would they complain—would they complain to you?—I think they would. The children do not seem to be unkind to me; on the contrary, I trust I have acted like a mother in every way I could to them.

17049. *Chairman.*—Has the master complained?—There was one time a little insect appeared, I think it was in the rice, although the trustees paid the highest price for it.

17050. When was that?—I think it was about February or March.

17051. Who complained?—I saw it myself and complained of it; and I went to Draper, the merchant. It was disgusting to see it. It was a little insect with a black end on it. I think it was in the rice. It was red at one end and black at the other.

17052. Did the boys complain?—I never heard any complaint from any of them.

17053. Mr. *Stephens.*—Was there any complaint made of the food this year?—Not to me.

17054. Am I to understand that during the present year no complaint was made of the food by the children?—No.

17055. That they had not enough?—No.

17056. Nor by any one on their behalf?—No.

17057. I find this entry made in the report book by the Bishop of Cashel, "I had a complaint made to me by some of the boys about their food, that they had not enough. Then they left a great deal they could not eat; and though desired by Mrs. Hammond not to do it, they carried some of the food away. I desired that either the master or the usher should be present at the meals and see the boys are orderly, &c., and that they did not carry any thing out?"—They have not complained to me; they were in the habit of taking food out.

17058. Did you complain to the Bishop of Cashel that they had not food enough?—I did not; they had more than enough.

17059. The Bishop has entered in the report book that he had a complaint made to him that some of the boys complained of their food and said that they had not enough.

17060. [Mr. *Stephens.*—Can you tell, Mr. O'Donohoe, was any complaint made by the boys that they had not enough of food?—I think Mrs. Hammond made a complaint to the Bishop when he came to the school-house; he then made that entry, and I gave the boys notice about it.]

17061. Did you make a complaint?—I did; for they used to carry out more than they could use. They would insult me and say they had not enough.

17062. [Mr. *James O'Donohoe.*—I believe that report came from Mrs. Hammond.

17063. Very Rev. *E. N. Hoare.*—The meaning of the entry is this, that Mrs. Hammond complained to the Bishop that the boys carried away more food than they could use, and then said they had not enough.

17064. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you think Mrs. Hammond complained to the Bishop that they had not enough to eat?

17065. Very Rev. *E. N. Hoare.*—Certainly not; but that they said they had not enough.

17066. *Chairman.*—"I am informed that some of the boys complained of their food, and that they had not enough." Who made that complaint?

17067. Mr. *James O'Donohoe.*—I think it was Mrs. Hammond.

17068. Very Rev. *E. N. Hoare.*—But Mrs. Hammond said they were complaining they had not enough, and that while they were wasting their food.]

17069. Mr. *Stephens.*—Who cuts the boys' hair?—The barber generally, and sometimes I do.

17070. Do you receive the barber's fees?—I do not. I sometimes buy a bit of ribbon for the boys' necks; and I bought a mat.

17071. How much did you receive during the last twelve months for cutting the boys' hair?—I did not cut it but once in the twelve months.

17072. How much did the mat cost?—It could not cost more than 15*s.* or £1.

17073. Did it cost £1?—I think not.

17074. How long did it take you to earn the £1?—I cut the hair in two or three bits of days; and every Sabbath morning I have brushed and combed and settled their hair just as if they were my own children.

17075. Did you tell the trustees you purchased the mat?—I did not say any thing about it.

17076. Is there any book showing the charge for the barber?—There is; the barber gets two pence for each boy.

17077. You cut the hair instead of the barber?—I did.

17078. How often?—I think seven or eight times; the book would tell.

17079. Did you enter the money as paid to the barber or to yourself?—Yes; I did not appropriate it to my own use. I entered it as money for cutting the boys' hair.

17080. How long is it since the barber was at the school?—I cannot say.

17081. There is an entry in this book of yours, "cutting forty boys' hair, 6*s.* 8*d.*" Did Mr. Roberts or the trustees know you cut the boys' hair?—I never mentioned that I did it myself.

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WATERFORD.

Bishop Foy's School.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hammond.

17082. How often has the barber been at your establishment this year?—I could not tell unless I had his bills.

17083. When did you cut the boys' hair last?—Last month.

17084. When before?—Not for a good many months before. I was not very well.

17085. Do you pay the bills for the school?—I do, part of them; Mr. Roberts pays the greater part.

17086. Do you receive any interest or discount from the tradesmen?—I do not. Not one solitary penny.

17087. Are you bound to keep a candle in the hall?—We have a candle in the winter.

17088. How long are you bound to have that candle lighting?—Until every one goes to bed in winter.

17089. While it is dark you keep a candle burning?—Till every one goes to bed.

17090. Are there any rules upon the subject?—No.

17091. To whom do the fowl and pigs I saw under the shed and upon the premises belong?—I have a privilege to keep them.

17092. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Is the dirty state of the yard caused by keeping fowl there?—They never go round to that side. Mr. O'Donohoe has leave to keep fowl, and some of the boys have leave to keep chickens. The pigs are of use to the school, for the straw that comes out of the beds makes manure that saves the school money.

17093. *Chairman.*—How often is the straw changed?—I think about three times a year.

17094. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do the boys turn up their beds in the morning?—They do; and lay them down at night, and make them going to bed.

17095. Dr. *Andrews.*—What are the duties of the laundress—what does she wash?—The boys' shirts and sheets.

17096. How many boys in the school?—Thirty-eight only at present. She washes thirty-eight shirts every week, and every three weeks thirty-eight pair of sheets; and she washes the basement story of the house; she assists.

17097. Is it the housemaid's duty or hers to wash the basement story?—It is the duty of the laundress to do the basement story where she washes. She washes out the wash-house, store-room, and a room where we keep straw.

17098. What kind of a floor has that?—Tiles. When it is empty it has to be cleaned out.

17099. How many days does it require to wash that basement story?—It would take a day altogether.

17100. Does she give a day every week to wash the basement story?—She does not do it all on the one day, she has to wash and dry the clothes, and mangle. It takes a day to wash the clothes and get them dried.

17101. How long would it take her to wash the thirty-eight shirts the way she does them?—It would take her a day to do them. There are more clothes. She washes for the second master. There are rollers.

17102. Do you think that woman could not wash another set of shirts for the boys in the week?—I think it would be heavy on her.

17103. *Chairman.*—Are the pigs your own?—They are.

17104. How many have you?—I have eight. I have a sow that has little pigs.

17105. How many fowl have you?—I think I have sixteen.

17106. Are they fed on the leavings of the house?—I buy oats for them and meal for the pigs, for which I can produce bills, and then the bit of offal from the house. I do not appropriate an ounce of the food, unless what is left, that is not used.

Mrs. Penelope Commins.

Mrs. *Penelope Commins* sworn and examined.

17107. *Chairman.*—Are you mother of one of the boys in the school?—I am.

17108. Have you any complaint to make respecting the school?—The boy is never satisfied with the quantity of food, and what he gets is very bad.

17109. Have you seen what he gets?—I have not seen what the last boy got. He told me there were large maggots in the Indian meal last winter. When they complained of this, rice was put on, and they did not get enough of it, and they sickened at it. The bread is mouldy before it is given out. I have seen on the table I suppose an ounce of whity brown stuff. They have the name of getting the eighth part of a four pound loaf, and when her rogues of servants get their cribbage out of that it is not so much. She never has a decent servant, nor one with a character, but people who run away with the boys' food before they are out of their beds. The boys have seen them going away with an apron full of bread. If they complained they would be punished. There is no more care taken of them than if they were pigs. They are driven out to the pump for water with a little bad bread. They have only the name of meat three times a week; bad stuff; but they might be able to eat and digest it if they got enough. I send sixpence worth of dry bread mostly every week to my boy, and every parent that has children does the same if they can afford it.

17110. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you know, of your own knowledge, of other parents sending food to their children?—I do, several; and I meet them every Sunday repeatedly going out with their bit of food. It was only this week I met one of the boys and I gave him a two-penny loaf to give my child. My time is not always my own, and I cannot always go out. Mrs. Hammond cuts the boys' hair herself, for she is ashamed to let the barber see the state they are in. She has lessened their day clothes and their bed clothes. Though I am a widow without a father for my children, I should never have had such clothes on my child as I have seen on him since he went into the school. He is falling away in his education and every thing; he is the colour of hunger.

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17111. Mr. *Stephens.*—How long has he been discontented?—The boy is always discontented, but I did not mind that. But I saw the quantity he eat, when I went to him—with a bit of brown bread.

17112. *Chairman.*—Have you complained to the trustees?—No; but as I heard you were here I thought it honest to come face to face and tell what I knew.

17113. Do you not think that the best plan would have been to have spoken to the trustees?—I suppose it would. I did not well know who were the trustees. The other boy was bound apprentice; he got a fee, but his master ran away out of the town to America, and he was bound to another master, and he got discontented.

17114. Mr. *Stephens.*—You say other persons have complained?—Other persons are sending food to their children, and have been doing so as long as I know.

17115. Are there three persons doing so?—There are ten persons. When they go to see their children of a Sunday they always do so. They would complain, but they are afraid of the clergyman and the Bishop, for fear the boys would be turned away.

17116. *Chairman.*—Have you ever heard of any one complaining to the trustees?—I did not.

17117. Mr. *Stephens.*—Or that any child was sent away without a fee?—I do not think there was. They always get their fees out of the school when they are bound; or if they choose to go to sea they are fitted for it.

17118. Do the ten persons you speak of take cakes or bread?—Bread and meat and every little thing they can.

17119. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Is it in the way of a treat?—It is not, but the children complain of being hungry.

17120. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did they bring the bread and meat for the purpose of satisfying the hunger of the children?—They did; you know the eighth part of a four pound loaf for a grown boy this evening and some sour milk, and the name of a bit of meat, is not enough.

17121. Did you apply lately to have a boy admitted to the school?—I did.

17122. When did you do that?—When he went in about thirteen or fourteen months ago.

17123. Did you make an application since that?—No.

17124. Was there any child of yours rejected?—No; he is the youngest.

17125. Did you make an application for the admission of an elder boy, who was not admitted?—I did not; the other boy was taken out to be bound apprentice. His master went away in nine months after he was bound, and the master got his fee and left him on my hands, and I could not well support him.

17126. [The *Chairman* having consulted with the other Commissioners, directs the Court to be cleared, which is accordingly done.]

17127. *Chairman.*—Give the names of the persons who make complaints about this school?—There is a Mr. Butts, in Peter-street, the Sexton to St. Olave's Church. He sends repeatedly to his boy and the other boy that was there before.

17128. Any other?—I do not know the people's names; I think Mrs. Armstrong, a widow woman, I met her going out. There is no parent that has it, but takes out something to the children. I will tell you what will convince you. The boys have little boxes there for holding any little provisions their parents would take to them. My little boy had a little box for me to put food into, and he sold it to a servant of Mrs. Hammond's for four pence. Since the complaint was made about the Indian meal, she has been more particular.

17129. Can you mention the name of any other persons?—Palmer's wife; her husband makes the clothes for the boys; he lives near the deanery; her boy is not long in.

17130. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You say the parents actually take or send out food to their children to supply their want of food?—Yes.

17131. You do not mean taking out cakes or apples, or such things, but substantial food, to satisfy hunger?—Yes; but when Mrs. Hammond thinks the Bishop is at home the food is better, and when he is away she does not care how she feeds them.

17132. *Chairman.*—Can you mention any other name?—There is one boy whose name is Roche, his mother is out of her mind, and his father is dead.

17133. Mr. *Stephens.*—Could you supply the names of ten persons who complain that their children have been improperly treated?—If I got till to-morrow I would ask my daughter the pupils' names.

17134. *Chairman.*—If you are telling the truth you will be protected, but if you are telling what is false you may be punished.—I am telling the truth. Roche, who was at the school, lives at Mrs. Ledley's on the quay.

17135. [The public are re-admitted by order of the Chairman.]

17136. *Chairman.*—We will adjourn the case of Bishop Foy's school, and due notice will be given as to when the inquiry will be resumed.

17137. *Secretary.*—There are two other cases to be mentioned. Mr. Thomas Clarke writes to say he can give the Commissioners information relative to the grammar school in Stephen's-street. He was in attendance the last day, but he is not now present. The other case is one on which Mr. Power requests an inquiry into the School of Industry in Lady's-lane. The Commissioners have visited that school.

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WATERFORD.

WATERFORD (Special adjourned Court), 11th DECEMBER, 1855.

Present:—Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

Bishop Foy's School.

BISHOP FOY'S SCHOOL.

17138. *Secretary.*—I am directed by the Commissioners to state, that this Court is held by adjournment to continue the inquiry that was commenced on the 17th of August, as to Bishop Foy's school, and that public notice has been given of this Court, similar to what was given with regard to other Courts held under the Commission.

The Lord Bishop of Cashel.

The *Lord Bishop of Cashel, Waterford, and Lismore*, sworn and examined.

17139. *Chairman.*—Are you aware of the general nature of the inquiries instituted by the Commissioners at the first Court held here?—I am.

17140. You are one of the trustees of Bishop Foy's school?—Yes.

17141. Do you wish to make any statement to the Commissioners with reference to the affairs of the charity generally?—Yes, as you have been anxious that I should come, I may observe that I would have desired to be present at any inquiry held with regard to the school. I will begin by saying I am, upon principle and from experience, hostile to boarding schools of the kind, and if I had been bishop at the time the Act of Parliament was obtained to make this a boarding school, I would have been opposed to it. Where there was a large income I would have desired rather to make the income available for education in a larger school, than a boarding school. When I consider the quality of the boys brought into them, the humbler classes; I do not think it is the most desirable course to put them into such schools; and with boys whose previous habits have been such as they usually are, you could hardly expect to have the internal arrangements of the house such as you would desire them to be. I also think it is hard to get a suitable master for a school of the kind, because the salary would not be suited for an educated gentleman, such as a clergyman of the Church of England; therefore, I have always found this sort of boarding schools exceedingly hard to be regulated and carried on in the way in which we would desire such schools to be. Then, there is the heavy expense attendant upon them, requiring a large income for their maintenance, while the number of boys that can be educated in them is small. The Act making it a boarding school was passed in 1808; if we had the income of Bishop Foy's estate at that time, we could have educated the whole Protestant population of the county of Waterford; we could accomplish all that with an income that now educates forty or fifty boys annually. This school has a very large income, for which only a small amount of education can be given, because it is a boarding school. Then, there are other things that I think are unfavourable to this school, or other schools of a similar kind, similarly situated, which is, that it is at a considerable distance from Waterford; and the great want of this school is superintendence. To have such a school well and effectually carried on, you must have constant superintendence, and that has been altogether wanting in this establishment. Except myself, I may say, scarcely any one visits the school; and no one has visited it with authority to reform or correct any thing in it. I have spoken to different people with surprise that they did not take more interest in it, look over it, and if they saw any thing wrong, make an entry of it in a book which we have there. Had they done so, it would have been a great means of improving the school and having it in a better state than it is in; but there has not been that kind of superintendence. There is a boarding school in this town, the Protestant Orphan Society's school, which is remarkably well carried on, but there is constant superintendence; the committee meets every month—a committee of gentlemen; and there is also a committee of ladies that superintends. In that way it is carried on remarkably well: it is exceedingly clean; every thing is in order. I must say, from the experience that I have had of them, that the boys that have come out of Bishop Foy's school are remarkably well instructed in the first elements of religious duties, and are very creditable to the establishment. Bishop Foy's school has wanted every thing of the kind which has done so much to improve the Protestant Orphan Society's school. The only person that has been active in assisting me is the physician, Dr. Joseph Mackesy; he has attended a great deal to it, and has done much, trying to keep things in order. When I came here, which is now nearly twelve years ago, the school was in exceedingly bad order indeed, extremely bad. There was a reform made in it: the person that was schoolmaster formerly, Mr. Kenny, considered his chief business was to feed the boys; he held the land that belongs to the school and farmed it, with other land of his own. I remember one time meeting him at a fair at Carrick, and I asked him who was looking after the school, and he said he supposed the usher was; he said his business was to feed the boys, and that he came there to buy pigs. The usher, who was in charge of the school at that time, lived in the house at the gate, with his family; and when the school was over, of course, he went down to his family, and it is obvious the boys were left without any one to look after them after school-hours. I then changed the whole system of the school, and said the schoolmaster should not have any thing to do but look after the instruction and the conduct of the boys; and instead of having a farm to supply the food of the boys, that we would go to the best farm, which was the market, and buy the food. It would be the business of the housekeeper to provide the food for the boys, and let the master look after their moral conduct and education. In that way the school has been carried on. At that time we drew up rules for the management of the school. These are the rules that were

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drawn up for the guidance of the master and the housekeeper. [His Lordship produces a copy of rules.] The two offices are perfectly distinct. Since that time 148 boys have come into the school, and passed through it, except the thirty-four that are on the books now. However much we may have failed in being as perfect, perhaps, as we should be, I am happy to say that in those twelve years, of all the boys that passed through the school, we never have had one boy that really turned out ill; not one boy that has been guilty of any crime for which he was liable to be brought into a court of justice and punished; not one of the 148 boys, and the greater number of them are now filling very respectable situations, both in this country and in England—some doing exceedingly well. I think that is a very favourable result. I can also say that, within the last year, I had the privilege, if I may call it so, of seeing two young men—one young man who had been apprenticed out of the school, and the other the only boy that in the time died belonging to the school—I saw them both on their death beds, and they expressed to me their gratitude for the advantages they had derived from the Scriptural education they received in the school, and which enabled them to die in the faith of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. I consider it to be a very great blessing that I was personally acquainted with their last moments, and that I am enabled to make that statement. I have seen letters from young men who had been pupils in the school, and who have gone away, expressing their thanks for the advantages they had received from the establishment. There is another remarkable and gratifying circumstance connected with the school. I allude to its healthiness. We set apart the gate-house that the usher used to inhabit, as a little hospital, so that if any of the boys were taken ill with any disorder, we might have a place to remove him to; but during the eleven years we have not had a single boy sent to that hospital with any illness until last year, when the Commissioners were holding their court here. At that very time there was a boy in the hospital, who died. He was the only one, during the time I have stated, that was sent out of the house with illness, except some boys with the ringworm in their heads, a disorder that is very infectious. I state this as a proof of the healthiness of the place, and the wholesomeness of the school. Our nursetender at the hospital has had her employment a perfect sinecure until last year, when that one boy I mentioned died, and certainly died in a way that showed that his Scriptural education was beneficial to him. 148 is the number that entered the school within the time I have stated; but we have not been able to keep up our number to the full, on account of the failure of funds, which has occurrred with us as well as with others. I was determined we would not go in debt, and accordingly we reduced the establishment in order to meet our decreased income. Last year was the only year we had a balance in hand; it was something about £400; but people who know any thing about carrying on institutions of this kind will be aware that sum was, in fact, no balance; it was merely in our hands to meet the expenses of the ensuing half year; it was not a disposable balance. But that was a state of prosperity; whereas, in other years we were in debt on the year. Now there is an improvement in our income. We sent out, I think, ten boys this year, and we have thirty-four on the books; and at Christmas or the beginning of the year we will be taking in boys to fill up the number of the school. Those are the general remarks I have to make relative to this school. If there is a desire on the part of the Commissioners for any information that I possess, I will be happy to communicate it.

17142. I was desirous of asking your lordship, with respect to the amount of apprentice fees, whether you think they are sufficiently large to secure the admission of the pupils into respectable houses as apprentices?—I think the fee is so small and insufficient that, in point of fact, it does very little good. During the years of scarcity, when the income was small, we could not think of increasing the fee. It sometimes came into my mind, though it was rather an odd way of dealing with it, to stop giving the fees entirely, they were so small, and trust to the value of the good education the boys would get to be an equivalent. £8 or £9 was generally the amount of the fee given. At the time I considered to give so small a fee was very little different from throwing the money away. At the same time there is a greater demand upon us for boys than we are able to answer. I have this moment applications for apprentices which we are not able to answer. The smallness of the fee does not seem to hinder the making of applications for boys as apprentices.

17143. I place in your lordship's hands a list which has been returned to the Commissioners, of the boys bound out of the Foy school, mentioning the establishments in which they have been bound; and your lordship, from your knowledge of the locality, will be able to state whether the masters are persons who hold a respectable position in the mercantile community?—[The witness peruses the list.]—Those mentioned there are most respectable persons—Mr. Harvey, printer and bookseller, Mr. White, and Mr. Walsh; they are very respectable people in Waterford. Some of the boys have got situations outside Waterford; two went to Mullingar. There are very respectable people on this list, people well able to support them and teach them.

17144. That being the case, you think it cannot be fairly alleged that the small amount of the apprentice fee stands in the way of the reception of those boys into respectable establishments?—It does not stand in the way of their reception into respectable establishments in the city of Waterford; because persons in the city of Waterford, in general, do not take in-door apprentices. They take out-door apprentices, and the boys are lodged and dieted out, and the masters pay them so much a week to support them. We never give the fee to any person who does not take the boy as an in-door apprentice; we keep it to help to clothe him during the time of his apprenticeship. But the smallness of the fee

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WATERFORD.

Bishop Foy's School.

The Lord Bishop of Cashel.

would certainly prevent their getting very desirable situations in other places away from Waterford. I think it would be exceedingly desirable that they should be able not merely to go into situations in Waterford, but also in other places. The amount of the school fee does operate against their going elsewhere; but not against their being employed in the city of Waterford.

17145. Are the funds of the charity made available for any other purpose, for the benefit of the boys when they have passed through their school course, except in the way of apprentice fees?—No, there is not any thing done for them after they leave the school, except to give them the apprentice fee; and if it is for an in-door apprentice, we pay it in two instalments. If it is not paid in that way, we spend it in keeping clothes upon them during their apprenticeship; but beyond that there is not any thing done out of the funds of the charity for the good of the boys.

17146. I think that, at the former Court we held here, some mention was made of an instance in which assistance was given to a young person educated in the school, for the purpose of enabling him to emigrate; but that may have been an exception?—Yes; we used the fee, where there was a fair opening, for doing him a service by enabling him to emigrate where he could be apprenticed, with his family. We have also expended the money of the charity in sending boys to sea, either in ships of war or merchant ships; but that has been only a different way of apprenticing them. In some cases we have lessened rather than increased our expenses.

17147. Is the education of the boys at all directed to the end of fitting them for serving on board men-of-war; is navigation taught in the school?—No; we have not taught navigation in the school; but there are only a few that intend going to sea. They have not a great deal of experience of the sea. I remember asking one boy that was fully determined to go to sea, what knowledge he had of it, and he said he crossed the ferry once, and that was all the knowledge he had of sea-faring life.

17148. The practice of paying apprentice fees by instalments has been brought under the notice of the Commissioners in other places; and I should desire to hear your lordship's opinion as to the working of that system?—I think it is useful; it gives a half-year's experience of whether the boy is likely to go on well; and if he gets on well for half a-year, there is some evidence that he will continue to get on well during the remainder of the time.

17149. The governors of the Gwynne Charity, at Derry, are in the habit of exercising a very careful superintendence over the conduct of the boys apprenticed from their school; and they give rewards occasionally to those boys whose conduct is remarkably good, whilst they are apprentices. Has any thing of the kind ever been attempted in this school?—We have not done any thing of that kind. It is to be remarked that immediately after I had any thing to say to this school, a depression of our funds took place; so that any thing that would be expensive we avoided. We began in 1844; in 1845, 1846, and 1847, and ever since that, till within these last two years, there has been a great depression of our funds; so that any improvement of that kind we did not think of.

17150. Your lordship speaks of it as an improvement, if funds were available to carry it into effect?—I think it would be an improvement to devise some way of having a hold on the young people after they go out, and not to cast them off and give up all care for them when they are exposed to the dangers of a wicked world, into which they have just entered, without any knowledge or experience of it.

17151. In the institution to which I have just referred I was told that the greater part of the business of the governors has to do with the conduct and well-being of the apprentices. It is a large boarding school, from which the boys are apprenticed; and the governors not only pay considerable attention to their progress in acquiring trades after they are apprenticed, but also inquire into their moral conduct, and reward them from time to time according as they find them advancing and establishing a good character?—We have no such rewards, and we have no governors to look after the boys. We have not that machinery. For instance, last year, in the month of April, I left Waterford and went away for a couple of months. I came back for a time, and spent the summer in another part of my diocese, Cashel; and of course I was not able to look after the school, which was not looked after or visited during my absence. This year I may be fully as much away. I shall have to go to Parliament. I will go about April again, and I will be very little in the city except occasionally coming in. The great thing the school wants is supervision, a committee to look after it, persons interested in it, who will look after the management of the school, and the conduct of the boys after they leave.

17152. What suggestion would your lordship offer with respect to the constitution of such a superintending committee?—I think it would be well if there was an increase in the number of trustees. There are, in fact, but two trustees, myself and the Dean. The Mayor of the Corporation of Waterford was one, but after the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, he ceased to be a trustee, this being entirely a Church of England charity. Therefore there are only two trustees. I made an application at one time to the Chancellor to appoint a third, but it was not answered. In the course of my experience I have found it to be a bad way to dispose of money to leave it to future trustees, for they will not always consider they are bound to take upon them the trouble of a trust. It is a very hard thing to get people to give up their time to carry on that with which they do not feel particularly connected.

17153. Then, does your lordship think that by increasing the number of trustees you would secure due attention to the interests of the charity?—I do not think in this world

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we secure any thing. To increase the number would be to take the best means towards securing it. That cannot be done unless there are persons willing to help to carry on the establishment.

17154. That is what I mean; but to make such a change as that in the government of the school, an Act of Parliament would be required?—Yes, an Act of Parliament would be required. I do not know, if there was an application from the present trustees to the Chancellor, whether he has the power to make the increase to carry out what seems to have been the object of the testator. I do not know whether he has that power, but certainly the best way would be to go to Parliament to get the Act.

17155. If there were need of an Act of Parliament for the changes which your lordship thinks desirable, would you also be in favour of converting the school to its original purpose as a day school, rather than continue it as a boarding school?—Not to its original purpose, which would be merely a day school in the city of Waterford. I would not have that. I would say, from the good care my predecessors took of the funds, they are too large for a day school in the city of Waterford; but if it was not to be carried on as a boarding school, I certainly would enlarge the area over which the money should be spent in affording education; I would say it ought to be used to carry on education throughout the whole diocese of Waterford and Lismore. That is what I would propose if I was asked what should be done with it; but to apply it merely for a day school in the city of Waterford would be to throw it entirely away.

17156. Mr. *Stephens.*—Are not the funds in question exclusively for the education of poor Protestants in Waterford?—Yes, exclusively for Protestant education; those belonging to the city of Waterford.

17157. Must the boys be apprenticed to Protestant tradesmen in the city of Waterford?—I do not think it says "in the city of Waterford." I may be wrong. We have apprenticed boys to persons not in Waterford; but the charity is for Protestants in the city of Waterford. I am not aware that Bishop Foy or the Act of Parliament confined the apprenticing to citizens of Waterford.

17158. But the primary application of the funds was to be for the citizens of Waterford. Is not that so?—For the good of the citizens of Waterford; and if it was for the good of a boy that he should be apprenticed out of Waterford, I apprehend there is nothing either in the will of Bishop Foy, or in the Act of Parliament, to prevent his being apprenticed outside Waterford. I may be wrong, for I do not remember the exact words. I find there was a habit sometimes of apprenticing boys out of Waterford. I always took it for granted we were authorized to do it, but it may not be according to the Act.

17159. *Chairman.*—One of the objections which your lordship raised to the system of boarding boys in a school of this nature, was, that the funds were not then available for the diffusion of education amongst as large a number as might be taught under a system of day schools; and you referred, I think, to the Protestant Orphan school in this neighbourhood, as a very well managed institution. Is your lordship able to contrast the expense of maintaining the pupils in the two schools?—The cost in the Protestant Orphan school here last year was, I think, about £13 per head; whereas in the Protestant Orphan Society in Tipperary and Limerick, the cost was only about £6 a head. It is more than twice the expense to keep them in boarding schools than it is to keep them out of boarding schools. But in the case of day schools, there would be a still greater saving, for you would not have to board in any way; day schools could be carried on on a much larger scale than boarding schools with ten times as much money.

17160. The cost at present in Bishop Foy's school of each boy is £30 per annum?—That includes house rent, salaries of master, assistant masters, and all other expenses.

17161. The Commissioners, on the occasion of their being in this county before, visited the school of the Society of Friends in the immediate neighbourhood of Waterford, and were informed that the cost of the instruction given there—I speak from recollection—was £32 or £33 per head per annum; the instruction being of a very superior kind, and the internal arrangements of the school of the best description?—They certainly are. They have had the advantage of superintendence, which is a very great point; the members of the Society of Friends feel an interest in it, and they look after it. I have been exceedingly gratified and pleased, indeed, when I have gone through it, and seen the state in which it is kept; and if some of the Society of Friends would go and visit the Foy school occasionally, and try and bring it up a little more to their standard, they would do a very great service to the institution, and to the city of Waterford.

17162. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have they any right to visit?—They have no authority, but they have a perfect right to go, and they are invited. We have annual examinations, and we used, till they became disregarded, to send notices by the boys, to their families, and various persons, requesting them to attend. For the last three or four years no one has come; no one has a right except the trustees, but they can give their authority to any one that would visit the school, and who would make any remarks as to improvements that would suggest themselves to them.

17163. Are there periodical examinations to test the progress of the pupils?—Yes.

17164. If the funds were sufficient, your lordship is probably of opinion, it would be desirable at the examinations to give prizes to the most deserving of the pupils?—I am not very favourable to giving prizes by competition; I am not sure it is the best way to promote improvement. I would give rewards for actual merit and attention, and that sort of thing, but I am not very favourable to mere prizes for competition. I would test the general desire for advancement; boys with less talent and power, I would give them some

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opportunity of feeling they were estimated for their exertions; though they have not been successful in competition.

17165. You mentioned that a considerable change had been made in the internal economy of the school, by abandoning the system of contracting with the master for the supply of the food of the pupils. Has the change produced a beneficial effect?—An exceedingly beneficial effect; the boys get the best food which Waterford affords, and there is a sufficient quantity laid down. There is no excuse at all for decreasing the quantity of their food; and I can say for myself, from inspection of the food, not frequently, but occasionally, that they get the very best. We have samples of the meal that is used, brought to the meeting of the trustees, and we buy it by sample. As to the meat, the butcher that at this time supplies my house, supplies the school; for a long time there was another man supplied the meat—he broke and went away, and we got it from this man, who, I think, is one of the best butchers in Waterford. He applied for it, and I asked him how it would be worth his while to supply meat to Bishop Foy's school, at the price we gave, considering the price he charged me. He said it was an advantage to him. "For my customers, as you do, take the best parts of the beef; to the boys, of the same excellent, well-fed beast I can give the inferior parts, which are surplus quantities with me." So we have an assurance that they get the very best fed meat that is used in Waterford. As I mentioned already, one proof of their being well and wholesomely fed, and of the wholesome state of the school is, that there has not been any boy for years sent to the hospital, except the one case I stated; it must be a peculiarly healthy place. We have never had fever or cholera in the school.

17166. Are you satisfied that the pupils have an abundance of good food?—They have an abundance of the very best food. I can state one circumstance accounting for the way they were fed. At the time of the famine, as we all know, we were obliged to use Indian meal; many people said it was unwholesome; one said it would bring this disorder, and another said it would bring the other disorder. At that time, to make the food more wholesome, as we were obliged to use it, we made the stirabout of two parts of Indian meal, and one part of rice; now we can choose whichever we please—there is no hindrance from the dearness of food. We use one spoonful of rice to two of Indian meal, in making stirabout, knowing, from the experience of ten or twelve years, that it is wholesome, and that there has been no disease in the school during that time. We use it now from choice, and we might use oatmeal or any thing else we liked.

17167. Your lordship's attention has, no doubt, been directed to the dietary of the children, inasmuch as some complaints were made before the Commissioners, on the subject, at their first sitting?—Yes; I am perfectly aware that any complaints that were made were totally without foundation; the boys are remarkably well fed, and sufficiently fed.

17168. Mr. *Stephens.*—I think it is but fair to his lordship and to the public, that the evidence of Mrs. Penelope Commins should now be read, because part of that evidence was taken in private. I think it ought to be made public, because a very serious charge was made to us by Mrs. Commins.

17169. [The Commissioners having conferred,] *Chairman.*—The Secretary will read the evidence of Mrs. Penelope Commins.

17170. *Secretary.*—At a public court held, on the 20th of August, 1855, to inquire into Endowed Schools, in the county of Waterford, and the county of the city of Waterford, in the case of Bishop Foy's school, Mrs. Penelope Commins was examined, and gave evidence as follows:—[The evidence is read, from 17107 to 17135, pages 888–9.]

17171. Mr. *Stephens.*—Has Mrs. Penelope Cummins been summoned to attend here?

17172. [*Secretary.*—I read the following note from Head-Constable John Connor, Clonmel, who was entrusted with the service of the summons upon Mrs. Commins:—

"Clonmel, 8th December, 1855.

"HEAD CONSTABLE WICKHAM,—In reply to your letter of this morning, I have to inform you that the summons you sent has been served in person by the summons server on this day.

* * * * * *

"JOHN CONNOR, Head Constable."

17173. I have received a letter, dated Lismore, 9th of December, 1855, from Arthur Sharman Crawford, Esq., one of the Assistant Commissioners for Endowed Schools, in which he says—"You will see by the enclosed that the summons on Mrs. Penelope Commins was served on her personally yesterday."

17174. I received this morning a letter from Mrs. Commins—it is as follows:—

"Clonmel, 10th of December, 1855.

"SIR,—I beg leave to inform you that I am totally unable to attend the meeting of the Endowed Schools Commissioners at Waterford, on to-morrow, as I am attending a lady who is every moment expecting her confinement, and her life might be in danger if I left her.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"W. Neilson Hancock, Esq." "PENELOPE COMMINS.

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The *Lord Bishop of Cashel, Waterford, and Lismore*, further examined.

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17175. *Chairman.*—Your lordship has already given the Commissioners a contradiction to the general statement made by Mrs. Commins, with respect to the quantity and quality of the food provided for the boys in the Foy school?—I did not say anything with particular reference to that evidence; but I know what I have stated to be the fact, with reference to the quality and quantity of the food—the quantity cannot be diminished, nor the quality deteriorated. If any of the food was ever bad, it must have been by mistake, for the trustees always see the samples of the meal and the rice, and approve of them. It cannot be an object to any one to give the boys bad food or to decrease the quantity.

17176. Dr. *Andrews.*—Your arrangements are made with that object?—They are made with that object.

17177. But if the matron did not take care to see that the meal or rice sent in was equal to the sample, an inferior article might be given?—No doubt; but we have always dealt with very respectable merchants, and can feel confident they would not give a sample of one quality and supply a different and inferior article.

17178. My first question had reference to that. Your arrangements are made to guard against such a thing being done; but, with all your precautions, it is not impossible, if the matron did not do her duty properly, that an article inferior to the sample might be sent in?—Certainly.

17179. Might it not be the interest of the matron to diminish the quantity of food?—No, I do not see how it is her interest except she sold it, which she could not well do under the circumstances.

17180. Why not? Do not understand me as saying it is done, but could she not secrete a certain portion and dispose of it?—Any one may be a robber. We cannot say people steal unless we know they do so.

17181. The object of my question is merely to show the possibility of the thing being done?—I have been there when they were at meals. I have seen the food on several occasions. I have not been present often at their dinner, for they dine earlier than I usually go out; but I have gone there when not expected, and saw they had plenty of food, and that the meat was good, and everything else so.

17182. The person whose evidence has been read, as to the bad food, has drawn a distinction in reference to the time you are here and when you are away.—Oh, yes, and a very sharp one.

17183. Who has the selection of the masters to whom the pupils are apprenticed?—The trustees.

17184. Do both trustees concur?—When we meet together we always concur.

17185. Generally speaking, is it done more by one trustee than the other?—I should suppose, as to the apprenticing, that more have been apprenticed with the consent of both.

17186. It would seem, from the list which has been returned of the persons who have received apprentices, that the number is not very great?—Those are only selections. I could give you an account of all.

17187. Mr. *Stephens.*—The dean has, in fact, answered that question. When under examination at the Court held here in August last, he stated:—. . . "As at present constituted, the bishop may be considered as virtually the sole trustee, inasmuch as not only are the appointment and removal of the master, and the catechist, and, as I believe, the election of the pupils, vested solely in him, but from his rank and position he is permanent chairman, and, as such, could have a casting voice in case of any difference of opinion between the trustees."—I do not believe I gave any casting voice about apprenticing any boy.

17188. The dean goes on to say, . . . "I beg to observe, that in making these observations, I do not mean to imply that the present trustees have ever had any differences such as I refer to."

17189. Dr. *Andrews.*—Would you state about how many pupils have been apprenticed since your appointment?—There were 148 boys admitted, and thirty-four of them have not been apprenticed.

17190. Then 114 would remain?—I have just cast my eyes over the list in this book, and I would say that, perhaps, there have been fifteen not apprenticed. One is marked "not bound;" one went to sea. I should suppose about 100 of them were bound. We have a book here that contains an account of them.

17191. To how many different masters might these 100 boys have been apprenticed?—I did not ever count them up.

17192. To how many masters would you say, looking through the book, have those 100 boys been apprenticed?—I could not say. I find on this page before me the names of twenty different masters.

17193. What are the prevailing trades?—I will read them. There is a boot and shoe maker, cabinet-maker, a glass manufacturer, a bookseller, a pump and block maker, painter, tailor, sailor—I say that, because they have been bound for the sea; a baker, plumber, land agent, pump and block maker, land agent, the Cloth-hall, to a man that keeps a cloth-hall; to Graham, who keeps an iron factory, and also to the Malcomsons, who have a great ship-building yard, the Neptune foundry.

17194. The book you refer to will show the names of the masters and the respective trades?—Yes.

17195. Are the boys selected exclusively from amongst the residents of Waterford?—I could not say exclusively, but that is the rule; and I do not myself exactly remember now

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any that were not residing in Waterford. There was a boy, I do recollect, that was paid for at the Protestant Orphan school for four or five years, and then I took him into the school. He was a long time residing in the borough of Waterford, but he was not a Waterford boy, and I took him into the school. He was an orphan, and friends of his paid so much for him at the Protestant Orphan institution, and having him brought up there for four or five years, I took him into the school.

17196. Have you a book in which the admissions are entered?—Yes, here it is. [The book is produced.]

17197. Does that state the names of the parents and their residences?—It states the names of the parents and the trades.

17198. Does it state the residences?—No, I do not think this does.

17199. Does any book?—No. This book has the names of the boys and their parents, and the trades to which they are bound.

17200. In the course of your evidence you referred to the Protestant Orphan institution here as having a good board of superintendence?—Yes.

17201. You seemed to complain of the want of governors to look after the boys at the Foy school?—Yes.

17202. Suppose there was a proper governing body appointed to direct and control generally, would you consider there should be a properly selected set of local patrons to act as visitors?—I do most decidedly consider it would be of advantage to the school. I consider the absence of it is the great want of the school.

17203. To manage the school properly, you consider it desirable there should be a governing body with local patrons, or visitors under them?—Extremely desirable. As a trustee, I would be exceedingly thankful to any persons that would undertake the trouble, and would take upon themselves the responsibility, of visiting the school; and though they would have, under the present constitution, no authority to order any thing to be done, yet they could report it to the trustees, who would be thankful for any suggestion they would make for keeping the school in good order—the only object the trustees can have is to have the school well carried on.

17204. You have yourself expressed a strong objection to appointing as trustees persons who have neither a taste for the duties, nor time to devote to their discharge?—I say that in my experience I have found that almost every trust becomes by degrees neglected. Some at first, when they are appointed, attend—the thing is new to them; but they tire after a time: others say they have no interest, and why should they attend. There are a great number of trusts here and in other places, and I generally find they become neglected

17205. A person may not have taste for the position, nor time to devote to the discharge of the duties?—Yes; and if a person chooses to impose upon another the care of £5,000 or £6,000, the party might say it was not his business, and that somebody else might have been found to do it; that he was not bound to look after other people's business.

17206. The principle of trustees not receiving remuneration for their services would appear, from what you say, to be objectionable?—I think it exceedingly so. It generally falls into disuse; they do not fulfil their trusts—they think that they are not bound to do it, and that persons have no right to put the burden upon them without asking them whether they are willing to bear it. The way I have seen trust moneys generally mismanaged makes me feel that if I had money to give, I would give it to people who would make the best use of it. I would not leave it to those who will come after me, and trust that in a time to come people would be found to manage its expenditure. One reason why the Protestant Orphan Society is looked after and well managed is, that the people of the present time subscribe to it and keep it up, and therefore they feel an interest in it; but no persons subscribe to Bishop Foy's school, and therefore do not feel an interest in it.

17207. Mr. *Stephens.*—The dean made a suggestion to us, my Lord, at our last inquiry here, that . . . . "the number of trustees should be increased to seven persons, of whom I would propose that four should be laymen; this being an exclusively Church of England institution, they should be members of the Established Church, to be nominated either by the Lord Lieutenant or by the Lord Chancellor, as in other cases; or, as being perhaps more in accordance with the intentions of the founder, by the Protestant justices of the peace for the county of the city of Waterford. I would propose that the bishop, with the dean and archdeacon (the two latter being the incumbents of the city parishes), should be *ex-officio* trustees; with them four laymen to be appointed in one of the ways which I have stated, and the bishop to be chairman of the board." Do you concur in opinion with the dean as to the constitution of this board?—I do not think it would be a bad constitution. I could not say whether I would think it the best way to appoint trustees, but I feel it would be exceedingly desirable to add to the number.

17208. The dean made another suggestion, ... "I confess there are some improvements which I should be disposed to suggest, but would not consider it expedient to do so under existing circumstances. For example, I have always wished to introduce the books and maps published by the Commissioners of National Education, considering them the best which have ever been provided for schools for the poorer classes, and far preferable to those which I found in use in the school. But I could not expect to succeed in having these adopted, as I might, if three or four laymen were associated with me in the trust—the laity generally not entertaining feelings of hostility against the National system. There are other points connected with the discipline of the school, including the kind and degree of corporal punishment, the industrial employment of the boys, and their recreations, holidays, and amusements, upon which difference of opinion would probably arise; and in reference to which

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I should be disposed to make suggestions rather to five or six co-trustees, a majority of whom I might hope to bring round to my opinion, than to one who could always have it in his power to overrule my suggestions, and counteract my plans, as having two votes to my one. For these reasons, I think that an extension of the trust, or, at all events, an increase in the number of the governing body of the institution, would tend to the improvement of the school, and is, in fact, in my opinion, essential to its permanent welfare and usefulness. It would appear to me desirable, that there should be resident in the house, a manager, or general superintendent, who should have control and authority over the master, the house-keeper, and the entire establishment, under the trustees; and that he should be a married man, whose wife should be the matron." Do you concur in these general views?—No, I cannot say I do exactly; but there are some that are desirable. With respect to the last, to have a superintendent to reside in the house, except he was the master, I do not know what you could call him. To have such a person in the house, it would require an income of £200 or £300 a-year to put him there. It is easier to see the faults and failure of a system than to hit upon a remedy.

17209. There is a written opinion of the dean to which I am desirous of directing your lordship's attention. It is an entry made in 1855—"I visited the school and found the boys at Scripture-reading. Went through the house and found all regular; but observed many broken panes of glass which ought to be repaired at once. The entire house requires painting, white-washing, and a thorough cleansing. Complaints were made to me of four of the boys having been severely punished by Mr. O'Donohoe; on inquiry, I found it was for going to the river without leave. They deserve punishment for going outside bounds, and especially to so dangerous a place. I do not, however, approve of stripping and flogging boys. When corporal punishment is resorted to, caning across the shoulders is preferable to this system. Confining to the school-room, during play hours, would be a suitable punishment for going out without leave."—[See Evidence, pages 877–8.] Do you concur in the opinion of the dean?—I do not understand any great distinction between caning them on the back and whipping them. I am unfashionable enough myself to think that if there is a case requires severity, there is nothing better than the old way; and the case that is alluded to I think was one that required it. There is a very dangerous place in the neighbourhood in the river. We used to let the boys go and bathe, which I am very sorry we are unable to do; but two or three of the boys were very near being drowned. There is an exceedingly dangerous tide; and I was obliged to order that they should not be allowed to go and bathe there for fear of any accident. When boys went, unseen, and by themselves to bathe there, it certainly was a very high crime; and I must say, I think the master acted perfectly right to stop them and flog them. That is my view of it. We had experience of the danger of the place; and if some of the boys had gone there, and that one or two of them lost their lives, it would have been a very sad thing indeed. I must say, with regard to punishment, that I do not suppose there is any school in which there has been less corporal punishment than there has been in this. What punishment there is, is certainly carried on without severity. I think there are cases in which it is well a boy should know there will be a resort to the severest chastisement if it be necessary. If it was in the school, as in the army, there would be very little need for corporal punishment.

17210. It has already been stated no difference of opinion exists between your lordship and the dean?—No.

17211. Suppose there was a case of difference as to the management of the school, how could that difference be settled?—The dean said that which I did not know, that I had two votes, and that he had but one, therefore, the two votes would be better than one.

17212. An admission against himself, and, therefore, conclusive?—I never claimed two votes, and I must say I never had the opportunity of doing so until I saw it stated. It did not come into my head that I was so omnipotent on the committee. Two votes are better than one.

17213. Is there any schedule of the deeds belonging to the charity?—I am not technical enough to know exactly what a schedule is; but we have Bishop Foy's will, and the Act of Parliament, which, of course, guides us. We do not go by the will.

17214. Have you a list of the leases?—Oh, yes, our agent has.

17215. Have you no list?—No, I have no list.

17216. The 48th of Geo. III., chap. 121, 18th of June, 1808, is the Act, I believe, to which your lordship refers?—Yes.

17217. In this Act, the objects of the charity are clearly defined to be the inhabitants of Waterford?—Yes.

17218. And for Protestants?—Oh, yes, the Protestant inhabitants of Waterford, there is no doubt about that. What I said was that I did not believe it was required the boys should be apprenticed to Protestant inhabitants of Waterford; nor did I say it was not the case. I did not look to the Act.

17219. Dr. *Andrews*.—With respect to the system of trustees mentioned by the dean in his statement, do you think the system of selecting the local visitors would be good?—I did not exactly give an opinion as to what would be the best way of selecting them.

17220. So I understand. But would it be desirable to have local visitors?—I have not considered it sufficiently to say who should be the visitors, or who should appoint or select them.

17221. You have not considered that question so as to be in a position to give an answer?—I have not considered it, because I did not see exactly any prospect of having such a change made.

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17222. Then it would be unfair to ask your lordship to give an opinion?—I have not considered what would be the best way to select the visitors. There might be objections to one way and the other way; but I feel perfectly convinced it would be good for the school to have an increased number of visitors.

17223. *Chairman.*—Have you any other suggestions or observations to make with respect to the conduct of the charity?—I do not know of any thing more. I have just stated my general view as to my being unfriendly to the principle of a boarding-school. We have it so by Act of Parliament, and are obliged to carry it on, and we want help to do so.

17224. Mr. *Stephens.*—Supposing it was a day school, are the funds sufficiently large to educate all the poor Protestant children in the town?—In the town? No, but in the town and county. In day schools we would educate, with the funds, all the Protestant children in the two dioceses of Waterford and Lismore, I consider.

17225. Does your lordship think the funds of this charity would be sufficient for the establishment and support of a large classical and commercial school?—When I say the funds would be sufficient to educate the Protestants of the two dioceses, I mean, of course, to give education to those who are unable to educate themselves. I do not mean they would afford education to the whole body of Protestants, of all ranks. I mean, the funds would so supplement the exertions made for education, that those who are not able to pay for their education should have the full means of being educated. I did not intend to convey that £1,100 or £1,200 a-year would be sufficient to provide house-room, and professors, and every thing of that kind, for the entire education of the Protestant population of the county Waterford and the diocese, I meant to say it would assist to provide education for those who are not able to provide it for themselves. It would not pay salaries to highly-gifted men as professors. I was not considering that; but it would provide those who are not able to supply themselves, along with other aid, such education as they stood in need of. I think that is all you should ever do. I would not give gratuitous education to a large class of people, of different ranks; I would only help. I am against gratuitous education. I think education that is entirely gratuitous, is seldom valued as it ought to be. I would like to see people contributing to educate themselves as far as they could, and I would like those who are interested in the education of the country to assist. I would not like the endowments to come from one great source, but from the people living in the neighbourhood, who are able to contribute, and then they would take an interest in the quality of the education.

17226. Do you not think it would be a great stimulus to education, if a certain number of offices in the army, navy, and civil service, and in India, were thrown open to public competition in Dublin?—I do.

17227. Would that make education valuable?—It would.

17228. Does your lordship think that competition for public offices would be far preferable to the endowment of a certain number of establishments, giving education gratuitously?—Indeed, I think it would be much more valuable, and much more likely to insure real good education.

Very Rev. Edward Newenham Hoare.

The Very Rev. *Edward Newenham Hoare*, Dean of Waterford, sworn and examined.

17229. With regard to the complaint about the food, I wish to state, that I know it to be the fact, that during any holidays that are given at the school, or where a boy is allowed to go to his parents for a day or two, it is, I believe, invariably the custom of the parents to send the children to the school to diet. I apprehend that parents would not be likely to let them go to that trouble, the school being two miles from Waterford, when their children were allowed to spend the day with them, if they were badly fed at the school. There certainly could be no change in the quality of the food, after the trustees have seen the samples which are on the table at our meetings, unless the merchant from whom we purchased was privy to the fraud. It is almost impossible to suppose it could be done, because we deal with the very first and most respectable merchants in Waterford; it would be impossible to defraud us, unless they joined in the fraud. We see the samples, and know the price we are to pay for the one we select, and we invariably get the best. I stated before what I heard the Bishop state to-day, that the butcher who supplies the school with meat is the same butcher that supplies the Bishop, and sometimes me. The baker that supplies the school, is the same baker that his lordship and I deal with; they get the very same bread that we get. During the five years that I have been trustee, I never heard a complaint from any parent or child, or any person whatsoever, regarding the food of that institution. I have asked parents on the subject, and they are not afraid, I am sure, to tell me, if it was the truth, that the bread was bad. Many of them frequently come to me to ask permission for their children to come home for a day; I indulge them by granting the permission, and during the five years I have never received the slightest hint that a child was badly fed, badly clothed, or in anywise badly treated, except in the one case I mentioned to you on the former occasion, of the boy whose parents came with him to tell me he had been flogged. He had committed a very grave offence, for which he deserved severe punishment. The parents insisted upon stripping him to show me the marks of the punishment inflicted upon him, but as I before stated, they did not indicate that there had been undue severity or violence. I would also beg to state, with regard to the food, that not only have no complaints been made to me, either by persons who have been educated at the school, or boys now in it, or their parents, but parents whose children have been there are always exceedingly anxious to get another admitted. That very Mrs. Commins who has been complaining, was more importunate than any other person in applications last winter, when there was a vacancy,

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to get in one of her children; when she applied to me I gave her the answer I give in every case, that I would never promise to vote for the admission of any children, that when the Bishop and I, as we always did, examined, I would judge who was the most deserving, and decide accordingly. That woman was most importunate with me, and more anxious to get in a second child than I have known any other parent to be. I do not think any parent, with natural affection, who found one child starved, and ill-treated in an institution, would be anxious to get a second child admitted into the same place. With regard to the apprentices, it was asked whether the masters were selected by both the trustees, or only by one. I beg to state, the system has always been this since I came here. When the Bishop and I are both at home, the case comes before us jointly, and we agree upon it. We know the people of the town, and know who are respectable masters, and we never bind boys except to those that we consider respectable persons, from whom the boys are likely to learn the trades, and to receive proper treatment. If I be absent, the Bishop selects and decides upon the master. On the other hand, when the Bishop is absent, I have selected the masters; but in either case the indenture is not signed, and the act is not completed, until the absent trustee has signed his approval of the master selected and of the act being done. Mr. Roberts, the agent, takes the paper, if the Bishop has signed it, and brings it to me, and states:—"At a meeting, at which you were not present, the Bishop approved of this." I see the Bishop's name. I have never had occasion to differ, and I have always signed the paper. On the other hand, when the Bishop is away, I have signed the paper, and the Bishop has added his approval. I find, from the examination to-day, that the Bishop concurs in the view I took of the inexpediency of boarding schools for this class of persons. On the former occasion, when I stated certain reasons for not approving of boarding schools, I was asked on what ground I took the distinction between the children of the higher classes and the children of the poorer classes; and on reading my evidence, I think I omitted to state one important difference, which is this: a boy of the higher classes going to a boarding school is put under a discipline which is likely to be beneficial to him in afterlife, as to his diet, or at all events as to luxuries. He has less indulgence; he has, perhaps, less comforts than he enjoys when at home, or that, perhaps, he will have in afterlife. It is advantageous to a lad to be under that discipline; but the very reverse is the fact with regard to the schools for the other class. In these schools they are better fed, clothed, and cared for than they are likely to be after, and certainly better than when they were at home. I think there is thereby not only a want of that wholesome discipline which it is good to support, but they have their wants too easily supplied, which, I think, is injurious to them in afterlife. If I had been a trustee in 1808, I would never have consented, no more than the Bishop, to the act which instituted this Foy school a boarding school. The funds are very considerable, and, as the Bishop justly observed, they would be sufficient, if applied for the purposes of ordinary day schools, for the education of the whole diocese; and I think it would be more in accordance with the original views of the testator to have a day school in the town. As the funds are so ample, I would propose there should be a classical and commercial school. I think the funds would not be much more than sufficient for that, if there was engrafted on it what was the testator's first expressed wish, namely, the apprenticing, and to give really good and sufficient apprentice fees. A portion of the funds might even be applied to a certain extent in clothing, provided they were not clothed in an uniform at the day school, which I would not approve of. In that way the funds would not be more than sufficient for a good school for the benefit of the citizens of Waterford, including the apprenticing, which was a great object of the testator. If the Commissioners had time to visit the school now, they would find it in a very different state from that in which they saw it last August. I stated at that time the fact which the Bishop stated to-day—that we never had money to lay out upon improvements that were not actually necessary for the keeping of the roof in repair, and such like, until now. It was only last summer we had money for the purpose. The money in hand was available at May or June; and in August, just before the Commissioners came, we were about to make some improvements. They have now been, I think, thoroughly done, at a reasonable cost; and if the Commissioners visit the school again, they will see it in a much more creditable state. I feel assured, and believe, most solemnly, that there was no other reasonable cause of complaint against the school than the want of that sufficient and thorough cleansing, and painting, and repairing, which have been since executed; and that all the complaints as to the food and the treatment of the boys are unfounded in fact. I have nothing more to state, but I am ready to answer any questions which you may put to me.

17230. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you not think there was some objection to the want of cleanliness amongst the boys themselves when we were here before?—I do not recollect that there was.

17231. Do you not think there was great reason for objection on that ground, both as to their clothes and their persons?

17232. Mr. *Stephens.*—Look to the Minutes of the former Court held here.—[Evidence, pp. 878–9.]

The Lord Bishop of *Cashel, Waterford, and Lismore,* further examined.

The Lord Bishop of Cashel.

17233. I say there was great ground for complaint as to the want of cleanliness in the dress and persons of the boys at that time, exceedingly so; and I felt exceedingly glad the Commissioners did make a remark about it. I had seen very little of the school. The day I came back from England, I was at the school, between three and four o'clock, when the school was assembled, and I did remark the dirt, and speak of it; that I was ashamed to see

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The Lord Bishop of Cashel.

the dirty appearance of the masters, of the boys, and of the whole school; that there was a want of that cleanliness which ought to have been there, not only as to the house and rooms, but the persons of the boys. I did speak of it, and say that state of things should be altered. I would say the great fault I found in the school was the not enforcing cleanliness, tidiness, and orderly arrangements in the school. I hope the remarks that have been made by the Commissioners, will have the effect of supplying what is wanted in the school, which is inspectors. Inspectors will do us a great deal of good. I must say we want it. I feel thankful to the Commissioners for what they have done. Their new broom, I hope, has swept clean, and I hope we will try and keep clean.

17234. Dr. *Andrews.*—Your lordship's objection extended not only to the want of cleanliness amongst the boys, but also the want of it in the rooms?—Not up stairs, to the rooms below stairs. After the boys walked about in the grounds, the dust and mud would be brought in on their shoes, without any care; the boys would be as if they rolled in the mud.

17235. Did you discover any deficiency of ventilation when you went through the rooms? Did you find the air close, unpleasant, and disagreeable?—The first thing, I often said, when I went into the school, "Why do not you open the windows?" Some people are fond of warmth, and do not open their windows.

17236. You complained of the want of ventilation in the school room; have you also complained of the want of ventilation in the dormitories?—No; whenever I went to the dormitories, I always found them clean, and the windows open.

17237. Were you aware of the boys getting only one shirt each in the week, and wearing it night and day?—I was not aware of it at the time.

17238. You condemn that also?—I condemned that, and feel very thankful to the Commissioners that they found it out, and commented upon it. I have directed that there shall be a different supply twice a week.

17239. The same observation applies to the sheets and linen generally?—I believe they get linen every three weeks or so.

17240. On inspection of the linen on the beds, it did not look clean by any means?—When I have gone there, I had no reason to say that; but, however, we are like many other penitents, we say we will do much better for the time to come. We always like to be told when we are in the wrong. It is a true friend will tell us we are wrong, in order that we may amend.

17241. The housekeeper having charge of the food, and being the person who receives it, do you think it would be well to give the master some authority to inspect the food, and to see that the housekeeper discharged her duties?—No; I think it would be the destruction of the school. Let the master have charge of the education and moral conduct of the boys, and the housekeeper be intrusted with the other duties. If you put that duty upon the master, you would have ill-blood and bad feeling in the house, except you get a gentleman, a superior man, to be governor over all. I think it would be destructive to give the master authority over the housekeeper. My great object has been to make the two offices distinct, and the duties of both distinct. Then, I want people to inspect both, and see that they do their duty.

17242. Do not you think, even if there was a system of inspection, that it would be well if the master knew any thing wrong, for him to report it?—It is his bounden duty to report it, and to have his eyes about him, to see what is going on. It is his bounden duty to report any thing wrong to the trustees, as you will see by the rule: "He is not to interfere with the management of the house, or the feeding or clothing of the boys; but if he sees any thing done wrong, he is bound to report it to the trustees, or to the catechist, who shall report it to the trustees."

17243. But it is not his duty to see whether or not things are right in connexion with the food of the boys?—No; I do not think it is his duty to look into it and find out.

17244. Is it not your desire he should rather avoid looking into it; that he should not interfere at all?—My desire is that he should have his eyes open, and if he sees any thing wrong to report it to the trustees. He is a general inspector of the whole school, and I think he is bound to report any thing he sees wrong; but he has no authority to interfere with the housekeeper, or with the servants of the house.

17245. Are you aware that the master has felt that it was his duty to avoid seeing, so that he should not interfere, and that he kept himself free entirely from any superintendence?—I have always told the master he failed in his duty in not taking a sufficient interest in every thing going on with regard to the boys.

17246. Do you think it desirable the assistant-master should be the son of the head-master?—I think in some respects it is desirable, in other respects it is not; as in every thing in this world there is good and evil mixed. They work well together, one helping the other, no doubt there would be an advantage in having persons unconnected; but we find it tends to peace and harmony to have the father and son.

17247. May not that harmony be the result of an unanimity in consenting to what is wrong?—Every thing is capable of perversion. I think there is good from it, and I think there is evil from it.

17248. Probably you cannot say whether the good or evil predominates?—I could not say exactly. I have had no reason to find any fault on account of the connexion, of father and son, between the master and assistant-master. I have not seen any thing which leads me to say it should not continue. I beg pardon for having interrupted, but I thought it better to speak what I felt, not that I was anxious we should get a better character than we deserve.

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WATERFORD.

Bishop Foy's School.

Very Rev. Edward Newenham Hoare.

The Very Rev. *Edward Newenham Hoare* further examined.

17249. I beg to explain that what I meant to convey, and to impress upon the Commissioners was, that there was no misappropriation of the funds. For example, there has been no abuse in apprenticing boys, nor in supplying improper food for the boys. There has been no such abuses as these in the establishment. I believe you saw the worst of the place. You saw the dirt of the boys and of the rooms; and I intended to convey that was the worst fact in connexion with this institution. But there was no misappropriation of funds, or wrongful management of the institution in that respect.

17250. Mr. *Stephens.*—Then we came at the time you consider the unhappy moment, but which the Bishop considers the happy moment?—I do not say you would have found it in that state on that day alone. I believe you would have found it in the same condition at any time these five years. I was speaking of the food, and in respect of the treatment of the boys in getting a proper quality and quantity; and in apprenticing them to proper and respectable persons.

17251. Dr. *Andrews.*—What would be your opinion as to the propriety of giving the master a supervising power in reference to the food, to cleanliness and other matters of that sort; and as to its being his duty to report to the trustees any thing he saw improperly conducted?—I have already stated I should like to see a superintendent, of superior station, over both master and matron. I would connect that with a suggestion I made, that the land which we have let to tenants, either all or a portion of it, should be converted into a model farm. I would have a respectable man as an agriculturist, and let him be the superintendent of all these departments, with his wife, and let them have a dairy.

17252. Supposing that were not accomplished, would you consider it right that it should be the duty of the master to superintend and report?—I think there would be very great difficulty in it, from fear of their interfering one with another. I think if you gave such authority to the master, or enforced such a duty upon him, I would have great apprehension of serious difficulty arising from the clashing of authority between persons who consider themselves in equal positions.

17253. Might you not, to guard against that, put one over the other, and assign that duty to the superior?—I think the duties you refer to are more within the province of the matron than the master.

17254. Do you mean a matron over the housekeeper?—A housekeeper or matron. I would have a superior person as matron.

17255. Would you allow the master to exercise any superintendence over the matron?—As now constituted?

17256. Yes. Suppose you could not accomplish the object you have in view, to have a superior person as superintendent over all; would you consider it objectionable to appoint the master general superintendent over the establishment, matron, and all others; and that if there was any thing wrong he should report it to the trustees, he being always on the spot?—I should doubt the expediency of that.

17257. *Chairman.*—On the other hand, do you think if there was an energetic local inspection, it could be relied on to secure such general superintendence and control in the domestic economy of the establishment as would guard against neglects or abuses?—I do, certainly. If there were that enlarged governing body, there might be as there is in a very fine institution in this city, the Fanning, one of the body appointed, whose duty it would be to visit each week; that might be done, notwithstanding the distance from Waterford, which would certainly render it inconvenient for persons who have a great deal to attend to.

17258. Have you any further observations or suggestions to make to the Commissioners?—No; there is nothing else occurs to me. I have only to say that I hope we will go on better. I would suggest that Dr. Mackesy, senior, is the best qualified to give evidence relative to the past history of the school.

The Lord Bishop of Cashel.

The *Lord Bishop of Cashel, Waterford, and Lismore*, further examined.

17259. I would observe, as to the uncleanliness of the boys, and their not being properly clothed, that it was our poverty, and not our will, consented. We only gave them one suit of clothes in the year, and that was too little. In consequence of the failure of our funds we reduced the supply from two suits to one suit in the year; and when the Commissioners saw the boys, the clothes were very bad, they were worn out, they were not properly taken care of. The boys have no idea of taking care of any thing, they think the trustees are to find every thing of the kind. For the last four or five years they were very ill-clad, but that was because we were trying to keep our expenditure within our income. We kept them as poor as their neighbours were. You visited about the middle of the year, and at that time the clothes were very bad.

Mr. Samuel Butts.

Mr. *Samuel Butts* sworn and examined.

17260. *Chairman.*—What is your employment?—Boot and shoe maker.

17261. Are you the sexton of St. Olave's Church?—Yes.

17262. Have you had any sons educated as pupils in Bishop Foy's school?—Yes.

17263. How many?—One bound out, and one within.

17264. One of your sons is a pupil in the school at present?—Yes.

17265. Did either of your sons ever make complaints to you of their being inadequately or badly fed?—Yes.

17266. When?—They made a complaint in regard of parsnips for dinner, that they were not done. I only considered it a vegetable in place of potatoes; I did not consider it a fit dinner for them.

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17267. They were given parsnips instead of potatoes?—Yes.

17268. Was that at the time when potatoes were very scarce and dear?—I believe they got them up to a very short time ago.

17269. Do you believe that the quantity of food supplied to the boy was insufficient?—The question is, whether there was four pounds of a loaf divided amongst them; and it is for yourself to consider whether that was sufficient for eight boys.

17270. I ask you with reference to your own son?—He never complained, except that one time the stirabout was unclean, a long time ago; he has not complained lately. He could not make use of either the rice or parsnips for dinner; they would rather have bread or potatoes in place of rice or parsnips.

17271. Why could they not make use of these articles of food?—I believe the housekeeper was not particular whether the food was liked or not; and if it was left, it was of advantage to her to feed her pigs.

17272. Was it of advantage to her that the children should be dissatisfied with the food she supplied to them?—Yes.

17273. That they should leave it rather than eat it?—Yes; it was an advantage to her that they should not eat it, it fed so many pigs; she gave it away to followers about the place. Several bundles of food were seen by the boys, which was not considered right.

17274. Mr. *Stephens.*—Who saw them?—Of late I saw a person coming in myself with two large bundles, yesterday week, I believe.

17275. Coming out from the school premises with broken food?—By appearance, there was cabbage and many other things in the bundle.

17276. *Chairman.*—What reason have you for stating that this was broken food removed from the boys' table: is it only suspicion, or have you means of knowing that it came from their table?—I cannot exactly say that it was kept from the boys, but it was supposed it was; I cannot exactly say. I was not a witness by at the sharing of it, and do not know whether the proper complement was given to them or not that was allowed.

17277. When your boy complained of the food that was supplied to him in the school, did he ask you to furnish him with food yourself?—He never had occasion to ask me, for I always considered he wanted it, and I brought it to him twice a-week.

17278. Did you bring food to him twice a-week?—Yes.

17279. What was the nature of the food you brought?—Plain, common bread—not fancy bread at all—the bread I would use for my own family at home.

17280. How long ago is it since that took place?—Last Sunday evening I went out myself; he requested me not for the future to bring it out, that he was not sure of having it—that it used to be taken out of his box.

17281. By whom?—He said one night he did not care for his share, and he put it into the box, and it was taken out. It was not his wish I should make any complaint, but it has been frequently done.

17282. When did you first commence supplying your son with bread?—Well, I never went out without bringing him some during all the time he was in it. Even if a grown boy had a sufficiency, he would like to eat a bit of bread about four o'clock; they got dinner about one. I always brought a bit of bread that he might have a supper; he frequently complained to me that it was taken from him.

17283. When was your son received into the school?—The first one?

17284. Yes?—I suppose about five years ago.

17285. Did you commence the practice of taking out bread to him as soon as he became a pupil in the school?—Yes, in Mr. Reynolds' time, when I considered the school was better kept. Parents used to bring out a bit of bread, because growing boys would eat at any time; but it has not been as well kept since as it was in that time.

17286. Did you take out the bread in consequence of the boy having complained that he had not a sufficiency of food?—Yes.

17287. Why did you not complain to the trustees?—Well, I did not wish to make a point of complaining; others complained amongst themselves more than I did, and I told them it was for themselves either to bring it to them or take them out of it.

17288. Why did you not complain to the trustees?—I cannot say it is a blame to the trustees; the trustees, I suppose, thought the boys got what was allowed.

17289. *Chairman.*—Mr. Stephens asks why did you not complain to the trustees?—I did not wish to do it.

17290. Were you afraid of making yourself obnoxious to the trustees?—I was delicate in making myself one in particular; except there were more parties complaining as well as me, I did not wish to make myself particular.

17291. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you complain to any other person?—Amongst the boys parents we often spoke to each other.

17292. To whom?—John Decourcy, and several others.

17293. When did you speak to John Decourcy?—Not later than a week or a fortnight ago.

17294. Was that the first time you made any complaint to your friends?—Oh, no.

17295. When did you make your first complaint to your friends?—I cannot exactly say how long it is, but it was frequently spoken about, and it was well known, they got unclean stirabout and unclean bread; and if there was a sample sent to the trustees, the housekeeper, or such people generally, get a discount, and it is not exactly the same as the sample that is sent. I myself questioned the person that brought out the bread not long ago, and refuse bread that is brought from town once a week I would not consider would keep fit for the boys.

17296. When did you first complain to your friends?—I cannot say how long ago it is; I had reason to complain all through during the five years.

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17297. When did you first complain to your friends; that is my question?—Three or four years ago.

17298. To whom did you then complain?—This woman that mentioned my name.

17299. Mrs. Penelope Commins—who is she?—She is a nursetender.

17300. You complained to her?—She lived in the one house with me; she was a tenant of mine; she frequently used to pass in and out; she and I frequently spoke, and other boys' parents, too.

17301. Was she the first person to whom you complained?—I cannot exactly say she was the first.

17302. How long is it since you complained to Mrs. Penelope Commins?—I suppose it is about two years since she was in the one house with me.

17303. Besides Mrs. Penelope Commins and Mr. Decourcy, is there any other person to whom you complained?—There is a young man named Freeman.

17304. Is he here?—No.

17305. Is he in Waterford?—He is.

17306. Did you complain to the schoolmaster?—I did; and he said he had nothing to do with looking after the support of the boys.

17307. When did you complain to the schoolmaster?—I met him on the road and was speaking a few words to him——

17308. Did you complain to the schoolmaster?—Well, no, I did not exactly complain; I just spoke to him.

17309. What did you say to him in reference to the boys' food?—I said it was a hard case that the boys could not make use of the food.

17310. What did he say to you?—I think he said one time he had reported it—spoke of it. He said there was no time the boys complained but he would speak to Mrs. Hammond about it.

17311. How often did you complain to the schoolmaster of the children being improperly fed?—I suppose, ten times; I said the second time, it was a hard case the boys could not make use of the food.

17312. When did you complain to the schoolmaster?—I suppose that is a couple of years ago.

17313. Did you complain to the housekeeper, Mrs. Hammond?—No.

17314. Did you complain to Mr. Brien?—No.

17315. Did you complain to Dr. Mackesy?—No.

17316. Did you complain to any person except to the master and Mrs. Penelope Commins?—A few of the boys' parents; we often spoke to each other about it.

17317. *Chairman.*—Do you know any person of the name of Mrs. Armstrong, a widow, who had a boy in the school?—I heard she had a boy in the school; I was not acquainted with her.

17318. Do you know a person of the name of Palmer, a tailor?—I do.

17319. Where does he live?—Cathedral-square.

17320. Is that near the deanery?—Yes.

17321. Did you ever converse with him in reference to the insufficiency or badness of the food supplied to the boys?—Yes, I often spoke to him.

17322. Do you know a boy named Roche?—Yes.

17323. Was he a pupil in the school?—He was.

17324. Had you any conversation upon this subject with him?—I had.

17325. Did he complain of having got bad or insufficient food?—He did.

17326. Did any of those persons with whom you conversed in reference to this matter, ever, so far as you are aware, make complaints to the trustees?—I believe not.

17327. Can you give any reason why they abstained from making complaints to the trustees?—Well, I do not know; there was a delicacy in speaking of it.

17328. Do you think they were afraid of offending the trustees by making a complaint of the management of the school?—I believe they thought——

17329. What do you think they thought?—They thought it was no use.

17330. That it was no use to make a complaint?—Yes.

17331. How came you to seek for the admission of a second son into the school, when you found fault with the mode in which the eldest one was treated?—In regard of that, for the sake of the country air, and for his health's preservation, I wished it; and myself looked after him, so as to satisfy myself that he would not be short.

17332. You thought that, on the whole, the situation was a desirable one, although there were some things to complain of.

17333. [The Bishop of *Cashel.*—Would you ask Dr. Mackesy, before he goes, whether he saw the food——

17334. Dr. *Andrews.*—He gave us his evidence as to that, at a former court.]

17335. *Chairman.*—I think you implied that the matron made use of the broken food in feeding pigs, which she kept?—Yes.

17336. Does she keep pigs, to your knowledge?—I do not know whether she has them up to the present time or not; but she had them up to very lately.

17337. When did you see pigs kept at the school?—Up to a few weeks ago.

17338. Could you say how many?—I would say from ten to twelve.

17339. Would broken meat of this kind be useful for the purpose of feeding pigs?—Yes.

17340. Have you any reason to know whether any broken meat coming from the table of the boys, was ever given to the pigs by Mrs. Hammond?—I cannot say broken meat.

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17341. Broken food from the table of the boys?—Broken food.

17342. Can you say, of your own knowledge, that broken food has ever been given to them?—Oh, yes, I am sure of it.

17343. Did you see it given?—Oh, no, I was not present at the giving of it; but I was told it was for that purpose.

17344. By whom were you told it?—By the boys in the school.

17345. Could they have seen it given?—Well, I think they had an opportunity of seeing it given more than I; it is at the back of the house they are kept, and I had not an opportunity of seeing it as well as them occasionally.

17346. Does Mrs. Hammond keep fowl?—She has kept them. I was not looking at either fowl or pigs the last time I was out.

17347. Has she at any time, to your knowledge, kept fowl?—Yes.

17348. Would the leavings from the table be available for the purpose of feeding the fowl?—Some of it.

17349. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you know that this food which was given to the pigs was unfit for the boys to eat, and that it was left in consequence of its bad quality?—It has sometimes been unfit.

17350. When was it unfit?—Between one and two years ago, to the best of my knowledge. I think the master of the school, the inmates of the school, could tell that.

17351. Whatever knowledge you have on the subject, is it acquired by your personal observation, or is it from something that other persons told you?—From hearing it from the boys.

17352. Then you have no knowledge on the subject, except hearing it from the boys?—I had no opportunity of observing it, or seeing it myself, only hearing it was the case.

17353. From the boys in the school?—Yes.

17354. From any other source?—No.

17355. *Chairman.*—Are you sure that you heard similar statements made by other parents?—Oh yes, but of course they heard it from the boys in the school; I suppose there is not one in it but could say the same occasionally; I think a person would be required to see that they got what is allowed.

17356. Might not the leavings from the table, at which so many boys are fed, be rather considerable, so as to furnish food for fowl or pigs, without any waste?—I would not consider the leavings without any waste, if it was proper food fit for use, would supply so many.

17357. So many pigs?—Yes; I cannot say exactly, but they got other feeding too. I am not saying they were entirely supported on the leavings.

17358. Mr. *Stephens.*—Were not the boys fed better at the school than they were at their own residences?—Some may, and some may not.

17359. Take Mrs. Penelope Commins' children?—I would not say in her case, but he might have been better fed there.

17360. Than at home?—Than at home, occasionally.

17361. Do you not know that Mrs. Penelope Commins applied to have another boy admitted recently?—I know she got a second boy into the school.

17362. Notwithstanding that the first boy was starved?—Yes.

17363. *Chairman.*—You mentioned that your boy had a box, in which he kept the food with which you supplied him?—Yes.

17364. Do you know whether that was a general custom amongst the boys?—It was, among some; some had them, and some had not.

17365. How do you know the others had them?—I saw them.

17366. You saw the boxes?—Yes.

17367. Was that the proper and only purpose to which these boxes were applied?—That was the chief purpose I gave him the box for; it was frequently broke, and I repaired it, and brought it out again.

17368. You know he kept food in that box?—Yes, I took it out to him for that purpose.

17369. Did you ever see food in any of the other boxes, kept by the boys?—I did.

17370. What kind of food?—Plain bread, not fancy bread.

17371. Mr. *Stephens.*—Where were the boxes kept?—One time they were kept in the school-room under the desks, now they are kept in the passage.

17372. Were you in the habit of looking into them?—I saw them shut.

17373. Then how do you know bread was in them?—I often saw boys' parents bring out bread, as I would myself.

17374. Have you been in the habit, for the last five years, of taking out bread to your children?—Yes.

17375. Once a week, on Sunday?—Thursday and Sunday, twice a week.

17376. Do you always take it out yourself?—Always, when I go myself; a very odd time I do not go, and I send it out by his brother, that is bound out of it.

Mrs. Ellen Pattison.

Mrs. *Ellen Pattison* sworn and examined.

17377. *Chairman.*—Have you had any children pupils in Bishop Foy's school?—I had a grandson of mine in it.

17378. How long ago?—It is going on five years.

17379. Is it four or five years since he was admitted into the school?—It is eleven years since he was admitted.

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17380. How long is it since he left the school?—He is out of it, I think, over five years.

17381. Did he ever complain of not getting sufficient food?—Well, I do not know that I ever will see him, and I never heard him complain.

17382. You never heard him complain?—I never did.

17383. Did he ever complain of getting bad food?—Indeed he did not.

17384 Did you ever take food to the school to supply any of the boys who were boarded there?—Indeed I never did; but when I would go to the school I would bring him a bit of bread, maybe a pennyworth of bread, and a little cake, or any thing that way.

17385. Why did you bring him bread?—Surely I would bring it to any child I would go to, even a strange child, let alone a grandchild; it was not from any want I brought it to him.

17386. You did not think he wanted it?—No.

17387. You brought it to him as a treat?—Just as a treat.

17388. Did you ever hear the parents of any of the children who were boarded at the school complain that their boys were insufficiently or badly fed?—I heard it often with them, but I never heard my own boy say it.

17389. What was the nature of the complaints which you heard them make?—I had not much to do with any of them.

17390. What was it they said: did they ever complain that the supply of food was not what it ought to be?—I did often hear people say they were not treated as they ought to be.

17391. Whom did they blame for that—did they blame the matron of the establishment?—Indeed I could not tell who they blamed for it.

Mr. *James Palmer* sworn and examined.

Mr. James Palmer.

17392. *Chairman.*—What is your trade or occupation?—A tailor.

17393. Do you make clothes for the boys who are educated in Bishop Foy's school?—I do.

17394. Have you ever had any son a pupil in the school?—I had three; I have one at present.

17395. How long is it since the first was admitted a pupil in the school?—Indeed I disremember; I think it is fourteen or fifteen years ago.

17396. Have any of your sons ever complained that they were insufficiently or badly fed at the school?—Never; even the youngest one that is in now I questioned, and he says he gets enough to eat. My boys never made any complaints at all. He is a delicate child.

17397. Were you acquainted with Mrs. Penelope Commins?—I knew the woman, but I was never acquainted with her.

17398. Had you any conversation with her respecting the feeding of the boys at the school?—I heard her speak about it.

17399. Did you hear her make complaints as to the inadequacy of the food?—I did, and I spoke to her, and I thought she had no right to do so. I considered she got her children into the school when other people should have got theirs in. She was shown great partiality, in my opinion.

17400. Did your wife ever take out food of any kind to the children at the school?—Generally, when I go out, but that is very seldom, I would generally bring something, but not from want. If going now, I would bring something—not that I thought the child wanted it; I am sure he does not.

17401. Cakes or apples?—Cakes or apples, or a bit of bread. There is no parent that does go out but does a little that way, not one of them that is able to afford it; there are some cannot do it, but those that can do.

17402. In conversation with the parents of the pupils in the school, have you heard complaints from them that their sons were badly fed?—Indeed I heard different people make different complaints; I have heard different parents say it.

17403. Were you of opinion that those complaints were unreasonable?—Indeed I saw the food different times myself, when I went out to measure them; and only I would be ashamed, I would ask for a bit, it was so well-looking.

17404. Was it abundant as well as good?—What I saw on the plates appeared abundant.

17405. Have you other means of judging whether they had abundance?—I cannot say. Though I had three boys in it, there was no parent went out so seldom; I was happy they were in it.

17406. When taking the measure of the boys, did you come to the conclusion that they were taken good care of in the school?—Boys that are now in the school have got a different appearance from what they had when they went into it. Some of the smaller boys are stouter than myself, and when they went in they were quite different, whatever food they got.

17407. They are more thriving?—Yes.

17408. Is your wife living?—She is.

17409. Is she present?—No, I generally go out there.

17410. Are you aware whether your wife ever made complaints respecting the food supplied to the boys at Foy's school?—I never heard her; I knew her to talk to that Mrs. Commins—it was Mrs. Commins' own talk.

17411. Do you think it possible she made complaints to Mrs. Commins?—She might do that; she might do many things I would know nothing about, but I never heard her make any remarks.

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WATERFORD.

Bishop Foy's School.

William Roche.

William Roche sworn and examined.

17412. *Chairman.*—What is your occupation?—A draper.

17413. Were you educated in the Foy school?—Yes.

17414. How long were you a pupil in it?—Five years and seven months.

17415. How long is it since you left the school?—Fourteen months.

17416. When you were a pupil in the school, did you ever make any complaints of not being adequately fed?—I did.

17417. To whom?—To the Rev. Mr. Wynne.

17418. Did you complain of the food being insufficient in quantity?—Insufficient in quantity.

17419. Did you also complain of its being of inferior quality?—At times it was, but I did not complain.

17420. You did not complain of that?—No.

17421. You say that at times it was of inferior quality?—Yes.

17422. What complaint had you to allege against the food?—The stirabout was quite raw, it was undone.

17423. The material may have been good, but it was not well dressed?—Yes, and I have got it sour, the material bad.

17424. Was the meal bad?—Yes, quite black and sour.

17425. You say you complained to the Rev. Mr. Wynne—did you ask him to make a representation on the subject to the trustees?—No, I just showed it to him; the answer he gave me was, that if I was hungry I would eat it. Then after that I never made any complaint.

17426. Did any of the other boys, when you were in the school, make complaints of the same kind to any one?—They often made it to the master.

17427. To the present master?—Yes.

17428. Did you ever make a complaint to him?—I did.

17429. How did he reply to your complaint?—"Just show it to Mrs. Hammond." Mrs. Hammond said she gave what she got.

17430. Did you receive any redress from the master or Mrs. Hammond?—I did from Mrs. Hammond at times; she often added a little more.

17431. She gave you additional food when you complained?—Yes.

17432. She gave you more when you complained you had not enough?—Yes.

17433. Then you admit your complaints met with attention?—At times they did, more times they did not.

17434. Did you apply to your parents to bring out food to you?—They always brought food to me: when my father was alive he always brought me food, whenever he came out.

17435. Did he bring out the food to you, because you had not enough to eat at the school, or as a treat?—It was as a treat; I never made any complaints to my parents.

17436. That you were not adequately fed?—Yes.

17437. When the food was not to the boys' liking, and that any portion of it remained unused by them, what was done with the leavings?—I never looked after the leavings of the food at all.

17438. You were not aware whether the leavings of the boys' table were used in feeding pigs or fowl?—They may have been used that way.

17439. Did the matron keep pigs or fowl while you were at the school?—Yes.

17440. But you do not know whether the leavings from the table were given to them or not?—I have often seen the leavings of the table thrown to the fowl.

17441. Do you think that the quantity of the leavings, that was in that way available for the pigs or fowl, was increased in consequence of the food being bad?—Yes, it was sometimes.

17442. Do you think the boys often abstained from eating their food, because it was of bad quality?—I do.

17443. Of what food are you speaking?—Bread, meat, and meal.

17444. Take them one by one—what was the matter with the bread?—It was quite mouldy.

17445. From being kept too long?—Yes.

17446. Was there any carelessness, do you think, in the mode in which it was kept?—I do not know.

17447. What complaint have you to make with respect to the meat?—It was too old; it was too long kept.

17448. Had you often to complain of that?—Not often; when a lot of beef would come out, it would be salted for a long time, and the latter end of it would be bad.

17449. Of the meat that was salted?—Yes.

17450. What complaint had you to make with respect to the meal?—It would be sour.

17451. The fault was in the meal, and not in the cooking?—Sometimes in the cooking of it, it was not done.

17452. Do you think that the complaints the boys made with respect to their food, were not such complaints as might be made by any boy of the food he would get at his parents' table—we all know food is not always as good, or as well dressed in our own houses as we would wish it to be. Accidents will happen in the best regulated families; and do you think there was culpable neglect in the feeding of the boys—that proper care was not taken to obtain for them good food, and to dress it properly?—Sometimes it was very good, sometimes it was bad.

17453. Was it oftener bad than good?—It was oftener good than bad.

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17454. Do you think the boys would have had reason to complain of there being an insufficiency, if pains were taken to give them good food?—I could not say as to that.

17455. You might have supposed it likely that the persons managing would naturally be anxious to furnish the boys with good food—to see that they were well provided?—Yes; they would.

17456. That would be your natural impression?—Yes.

17457. That being so, do you think the instances of insufficient or indifferent food occurred so frequently as to show that the wishes of the trustees were not carried into effect—do you understand me?—I think I do.

17458. Do you think this cause of complaint occurred so frequently as to show that the honest and natural desire of the trustees to take good care of the boys was not carried into effect?—It was not carried into effect.

17459. On whom do you think the blame ought to be thrown for that neglect?—The servants of the school. I have often seen them put down the meal, and it was not half done when taken up. They have put down cabbage and parsnips—stewed parsnips into a boiler. Who could eat parsnips after being steamed in a boiler to soften them?

17460. If they were well steamed they might be well dressed?—They were not well dressed.

17461. Were the parsnips of good quality?—They were of good quality.

Thomas Smith Harvey, Esq. (a member of the Society of Friends), affirms and is examined. T. S. Harvey, Esq.

17462. *Chairman.*—What is your profession?—I am a bookseller and stationer, and I keep a printing-office.

17463. Have you had any apprentices who were educated in Bishop Foy's school?—Yes, I had several.

17464. What report can you give to the Commissioners with respect to their attainments and general conduct?—Their general conduct has been very satisfactory; but their education appears to me to have been greatly neglected.

17465. What is the nature of the education which would fit boys for your employment?—I have both a bookbinding and printing establishment, and of course the apprentices I have are in those establishments, and in the very primary elements they are grossly deficient; boys who have been, many of them probably three or four years, or five years there, were quite unable to spell or read correctly; of course, when they come to me in the first instance, I examine them.

17466. When admission is sought for those boys into your employment, you examine them to ascertain whether they are fitted for it?—Certainly.

17467. What is the nature of the examination which you institute?—I generally take up a printed bill and ask them to read it, and I ascertain by the way they read it their capacity to read correctly; and in spelling I generally ask them a few words out of it. In a printing-office it is a great thing to be able to spell correctly and to read manuscript.

17468. Have you found the deficiencies of which you are now complaining in boys who have been lately apprenticed to you?—Certainly; I have had a great many boys passed through my hands from the school, both for my own employment and for others.

17469. What is the kind of instruction which you think they ought to receive to guard them against committing the errors of which you are complaining?—I think that any boy of fourteen or fifteen years of age, who seeks an occupation or place, particularly where education is of some consequence, ought to be qualified to spell and read correctly. The education of boys of that class, I should say, ought to be in the primary elements. The class of boys that go to the Foy school for education are boys that will have to support themselves by manual labour, by their own personal exertions, and it is in the elements of a common primary education they ought to be proficient. I have not had occasion to put them behind the counter, and, therefore, I did not much observe their arithmetical education, but I do not apprehend it either has been very proficient. I have understood also from the parents of the boys, for the parents always come with them, that many of them were a great deal more proficient when they went to the school.

17470. More proficient than when they left it?—That they were able to spell and read much more correctly.

17471. Perhaps they made progress in other things, while their spelling had been neglected?—I do not know. I always remarked that the boys, with scarcely any exception, were very much neglected in those things which appeared to be of the greatest importance for boys of their class in life.

17472. In examining them, did you get them to write English from dictation?—I did not. It was suggested to me lately by a person who wrote to me from a distance for an apprentice. I often got them to copy a thing for me. I have so observed boys in my employment, that when a matter would come down to me from the printing-office that I would have to correct, I would know in a moment whose composition it was from the exceedingly defective spelling.

17473. Persons holding higher places in your employment require a more general education than the boys whom you are now speaking of?—Of course; these are merely in the workshops.

17474. But if these boys received superior instruction in the Foy school, might they not be capable of promotion in your employment?—I do not see how their education could avail them if they were not capable of filling the inferior employments.

17475. I assume their education in the primary elements is good; and if they had received a superior education, might they not be capable of promotion?—Decidedly; I

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WATERFORD.

Bishop Foy's School.

T. S. Harvey, Esq.

should be very glad to take some of those boys into superior situations if they were properly educated.

17476. What is the superior education that would be necessary to qualify them for that kind of promotion?—A greater facility in English education.

17477. You mean a better English education?—Merely a better English education.

17478. Do you think it would be unreasonable to expect that such an education should be given in a school of that nature?—Certainly not.

17479. Have you examined the boys to ascertain their proficiency in any other matters besides spelling and reading?—I have not.

17480. [*Bishop of Cashel.*—You never put them through a problem in Euclid?—I generally applied them to what I wanted them for.]

17481. *Chairman.*—As regards their moral conduct, you said you were prepared to report favourably?—Yes.

17482. Have you heard any of your apprentices complain of having had bad food given them when at school?—No; I never made any particular inquiry of the boys as to their treatment or conduct at school until this inquiry was going on, and then I did speak to some of them; and I understood from one of the older boys that they always had a sufficiency of food; that it was very much the custom of parents to bring out food to the children, but it was not at all from any actual deficiency. Many boys were, probably, dissatisfied, and would waste what they got at the time.

17483. Did they ever complain that the food was bad in quality?—They rather mentioned it was not so comfortable sometimes as it might be.

17484. Did it occur to you, from what you knew of the character of the boys, that these might be unreasonable complaints?—Not at all. They were in answer to inquiries I made, and I consider them to have been correct.

17485. You think, so far as they went, those complaints were well founded?—I do.

17486. You have concluded, on the whole, that the boys got the quantity of food that was allowed by the trustees, but that it was not as well dressed as it might have been?—Just so. I understood the boys got sufficient food, that there was nothing like a want of food, but that it was not always comfortably dressed. I did understand from them that, at times, when a visit of the Bishop of Cashel was expected, or other trustees, things were always better. It is evident the school is in want of better supervision.

17487. Was the impression left on your mind that this negligence in the dressing of the food was culpable, and of frequent occurrence?—Yes; that it occurs when there is not an expectation of supervision.

17488. Before closing my examination I desire to ask a question or two of you, with reference to the general nature of the education which you think ought to be given to young men preparing for employments such as they find in yours or in similar establishments?—I think a general course of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and history, and the general elements of English education. There might be many boys designed for the sea, or for engineering, that might be educated with a view to those departments; but I see nothing at all to prevent a good English education being given to boys within the time they remain at the school.

17489. Have you had any connexion with schools as a superintendent?—No, not as superintendent; but I had a good opportunity of seeing schools. I am not on the managing committee of our own school; but I am there very frequently. I have two sons there now, and had two before; and there is scarcely a week passes I am not there.

17490. You are perfectly aware of the general nature of the education given there?—Yes.

17491. Is it the kind of education that ought to be given in such a school?—Yes; there is no classical education. French is the only language taught besides English.

17492. Do you think it desirable in commercial schools, generally speaking, to give instruction in French?—Certainly; it is a very useful language.

17493. Can you say from your experience in business that opportunities frequently present themselves where boys, having a knowledge of French or modern languages, are able to turn that knowledge to profitable account?—Certainly, in many positions it would be the case. There are a large number of foreign vessels coming into our ports now, and young men speaking foreign languages are very valuable in merchants' or brokers' offices, or even in a draper's shop—one who could speak those languages and interpret.

17494. In recent times a considerable demand has arisen for that accomplishment?—Yes, within the last few years; the education given at our school is an English education.

17495. Have you an apprentice named Robert Groves?—Yes.

17496. What opinion would you pronounce as to his education?—I think it likely it is somewhat better; he is a smarter boy than some of the others. I know he is cleverer than some of the others; but, then, his cleverness does not come very particularly into practice in my business. He is better than the others; but, taking them generally, I have no hesitation in saying that the boys who have come under my notice from that school are greatly deficient in the common elements of reading and spelling.

17497. Have boys from other schools come under your notice?—Yes; I have five or six from the Foy school, and five or six from other schools.

17498. Are these other schools in remote places, or in the neighbourhood?—In the neighbourhood.

17499. You say, on the average, the boys educated in the Foy school are inferior in education to the boys educated in other schools?—I must correct myself; because the

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boys I have taken from the other schools are not of quite so good a class. One or two boys have come from Rice's school, and I think they are rather superior.

17500. Perhaps you have not had a sufficient number to be able to pronounce a positive opinion upon this point; for unless you had a large number you could scarcely be able to say what was the average?—Well, without taking any comparative view of it, I have no hesitation in saying that where boys have been three or four years at any school, and after coming out of it spell and read badly, it shows bad care and attention. A number of boys have gone through my hands; I have at present ten boys.

17501. Where did you get your foreman?—The foreman I have at present is a young man who was educated at the Foy school.

17502. He must be a person of superior acquirements to hold that place?—He is not at all; I have lately made him foreman. The foreman I had before, not having very much employment, went to Dublin, and afterwards to America. This young man was out of his time, and I kept him on, and made him foreman. He writes a very indifferent hand, and his spelling is not at all correct. You will bear in mind that five or six years in a printing office would improve a person; there must be some little allowance for that.

17503. [*Secretary.*—Is Arthur Herbert O'Donohoe, assistant master at the Foy school, in attendance?

17504. *Bishop of Cashel.*—He was directed to remain at the school, the master being in attendance here. If he is required he can be sent for.]

Joseph Fisher, Esq., sworn and examined.

Joseph Fisher, Esq.

17505. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold in this city?—I am proprietor of the *Waterford Mail.*

17506. Have you in your employment any young men who have been educated in Bishop Foy's school?—At present I have one, and I had another, who is gone to Australia.

17507. What opinion do you pronounce upon the education which the boys received in the school?—Christopher Haughton, the young man who went to Australia, got no education but what was got there. He was the most excellent compositor I ever saw. His spelling was correct; and, in consequence of his good education, he became a reporter, and for some time filled that office. Of course, not being professionally taught short-hand, he was not as competent as some others who were; but as to his general education, I found him exceedingly well informed on most subjects. His writing was good for a man of his class, and his spelling was good.

17508. How long is it since he entered into your employment?—He was in my employment when I got the establishment. He did not come to me as an apprentice. I did not take him as an apprentice.

17509. What age is he at present?—I should think he is probably about thirty.

17510. How long had he been at the school?—He was apprenticed to the newspaper office, and never left it till he went to Australia. He was apprenticed at fourteen or fifteen, to the former proprietor, Henderson.

17511. How long was he in the former proprietor's employment?—I think he was in the employment, perhaps, a dozen years. He was in the office ten years before I was acquainted with him.

17512. Might it not be said that he acquired his power of spelling during the time he was in training in the office?—It may be said he acquired it in some degree; but I think if his education was originally so deficient as the Commissioners are led to expect, he would not have been so well informed. He was never at any school except Bishop Foy's.

17513. Was he educated in the school before the time of the present master and trustees?—Before the time of the present master, certainly.

17514. Then, it is unnecessary for us to inquire into his ability or education; the inquiry does not concern the former condition of the school?—I have another lad, who is not out of his time.

17515. State your opinion of his education?—I think he has got a very fair education for a boy of his class, as far as I am able to judge.

17516. Have you the means of comparing his abilities and attainments with those of other boys?—I have. I have half a-dozen apprentices altogether; and I do not think his education is neglected.

17517. Is it inferior or superior to the education of the others?—I think it is fully an average. I do not think a boarding school is the best means of education for boys of that class at all; I think it is like removing a plant from the natural atmosphere into a hot-house; when it is restored to its original soil, it is likely to decay. I think the original design of Bishop Foy, to have a day school in the city, was far more likely to conduce to the education of the class of children intended to be educated.

17518. Dr. *Andrews.*—But do you not think that a boarding school gives as good, if not better, opportunities for education?—I was not speaking of literary education; I meant boarding schools for that class of boys.

17519. Do you mean that they are not suited to give a good literary education?—My observations had reference to education in a broader sense than mere literary instruction; I do not look upon education as consisting merely in teaching to read and write; I speak of it as fitting a man for the future; and I do not think a boarding school, removed from the city, is the best for that.

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WATERFORD.

Bishop Foy's School.

Joseph Fisher, Esq.

17520. You refer to moral training and literary instruction?—I should say education; that combines all, literary and moral.

17521. So far as reading, writing, or other such matters are considered, do you see any inferiority in a boarding school?—As regards boarding schools, two things are to be observed: first, the feeding and clothing of the children, and the education; you have either to confide the whole of that to the master, whose attention will be thereby divided, or, as the dean suggested, you will have to provide for the feeding. If you leave it to the master to do, it is natural to suppose that his attention to the literary department will be lessened, for it will be divided. If, on the other hand, you increase the staff, and get a superintendent to look after the eating and clothing, then the master's time will be devoted to education.

17522. Suppose, as is the fact, in the case of the Foy school, that the master has charge only of the literary department, do you see any reason why as good literary instruction might not be given in a boarding school as in a day school?—I think so; if by the word "literary" you merely mean book learning; but the word "education," which I used, takes in a great deal more.

17523. Was not the question principally as to the manner in which the boys spell, read, and discharge the duties of compositors in your office?—I think the former had reference to the moral conduct of the boys.

17524. Also?—Also; and I referred in my observations to education as a whole, which would embrace moral and religious training.

17525. By your answer you meant to refer to education generally, and not to mere literary instruction?—I meant it to refer to education at large. The late chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Wynne, had several conversations with me on the subject; with regard to inspection, he complained, years ago, of the absence of the interest that ought to be felt in the school; and a suggestion was made to him as to the formation of a committee to inspect the school, and offer suggestions to the trustees; but he thought, from the little interest taken by the public in the institution, as appeared from their attending the examinations, that it would be very difficult to induce them to inspect. At that time, some years ago, I suggested to him whether it could not be possible to carry out the original intention of Bishop Foy, and remove the school into the city, where it would be under the supervision of the inhabitants, and convert it into a day school. He said the Act of Parliament, which forbids the leasing of the ground, stood in the way of it; otherwise he thought the trustees would be disposed to do it. In canvassing the matter as to establishing a day school in the city, I suggested whether the sum of £500, allowing £10 a-year each for fifty children, the number originally proposed by Dr. Foy, might not be paid either to the parents, or such persons having boarding houses as would be approved of by the trustees, for keeping the children, who could receive daily instruction—a plan something similar, on a small scale, to that of the Queen's Colleges, and which would bring the children in twos and threes about the city. With the balance of the income, which is about £1,400 a-year, we might found and carry on a collegiate institution that would be an honour to the city, and provide the means of education for different classes of children. I consider there might be an upper school, in which boys who could afford it would pay for their education; a second school to educate children gratuitously; and a third in which, in addition to education, children would receive education and their board. I thought, and still, think that £10 a-year paid to parents of children, or to other approved persons, for boarding them, and having them attending school daily, would conduce more to their education than shutting them up for four or five years in a boarding school; while out of the balance we could provide a superior master and make the school an honour to the city—one that would approach a Queen's College. The attention of the master, in order to insure proper education, should be exclusively directed to the children. I was a pupil myself at Newtown school, of which you spoke so highly; and there was a gentleman at that institution who looked after the wants of the pupils, superintended the marketing and that kind of thing, and had very little to say to the education.

Mr. J. O'Donohoe.

Mr. *James O'Donohoe* sworn and examined.

17526. *Chairman.*—Have any complaints ever been made to you, either by the boys or any other persons, on the score of the food supplied to the pupils in the Foy school being insufficient, or of bad quality?—The boys sometimes made a complaint; an individual boy or two sometimes made a complaint.

17527. State the exact nature of the complaints which the boys made?—Sometimes as to the quality, and sometimes as to the quantity.

17528. They did complain of the quantity of food supplied to them being insufficient?—Sometimes; not the whole school generally, but an individual or individuals.

17529. Did it appear to you those complaints were unreasonable, or that they had some foundation?—It appeared to me there was some foundation.

17530. Do you mean to say that you supposed the total amount of food supplied to the boys was not as great as the trustees were disposed to allow?—I think, in some cases, in the division of the entire food, one boy might come in for a less share than another; and such boy was generally at full liberty to report the insufficiency; and if he did so I remonstrated with the matron.

17531. And, in consequence of those remonstrances, was redress at once given?—Sometimes I succeeded in getting an additional quantity, and sometimes it was not forthcom-

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ing. It might be owing to the difficulty of dividing a piece of meat amongst thirty or forty boys.

17532. The real question is, whether those instances of an insufficient supply of food arose from any culpable negligence on the part of the persons employed to provide it. Do you think there was any culpable negligence or carelessness in providing the exact quantity of food, and of the quality directed to be given?—I would not wish to offer an opinion upon it.

17533. Did the causes of complaint arise so frequently as to justify the suspicion that there was not proper care taken in the matter?—No; they did not arise so very frequently; they did sometimes arise.

17534. You stated that the boys complained of the quality of the food supplied to them?—Some of the boys did.

17535. Did they complain that the food supplied was actually of bad quality?—Sometimes. I am speaking of individual boys; I never had a general complaint from the whole school. An individual boy would complain one day of the quantity, and another day of the quality.

17536. What was the nature of the complaints made?—To use their own words—"I have not got a fair share."

17537. That is as to quantity; I want to know as to quality?—As to quality, that it was, perhaps, too fat.

17538. Did they ever complain, to your knowledge, that the bread was mouldy?—They did.

17539. Did they ever complain, to your knowledge, that the oatmeal was sour?—Yes.

17540. Did they ever complain, to your knowledge, that the meat was too long kept?—I do not remember that.

17541. Did they ever complain, to your knowledge, that the vegetables were carelessly dressed?—Yes.

17542. Are you aware, of your own knowledge, whether it is the habit of parents to bring out food to their sons at the Foy school?—I heard of their bringing it out; but I know that any parent will do it—that I feel satisfied about; and I know this much, that what food was laid before them was fully sufficient for them.

17453. It was stated to-day that some of the boys have boxes, in which they keep food which is brought out to them by their parents: do you know whether that is the case or not?—A few boys have boxes to keep books, toys, and a variety of little things. I have known boys to take away, after being done dinner, more bread than would suffice any gentleman present; I have known them to give it away for apples.

17544. Give away their food?—Yes; I had to drive off an apple woman that used to come there and sell apples for bread.

17545. Are the leavings from the table of the boys considerable?—Sometimes; and sometimes little or none.

17546. Do you always dine at the same table with the boys?—Never.

17547. Then how can you know what the leavings are?—The assistant master is always present to see the boys at their meals, and have them dismissed after meals, and then to see what is left.

17548. Has the assistant master ever mentioned to you that the boys complained to him of the badness of the food given to them?—If the occasion arose, a boy would as readily report to one as the other.

17549. Does he dine at the table with them?—No.

17550. Would there be any better reason for their complaining to him than you, or *vice versa*?—Not the slightest; it makes no difference. I never discouraged a boy from complaining; I remonstrated always.

17551. State exactly what steps you took when a boy complained of his food?—I generally either sent or spoke to the matron about it.

17552. And if the matron redressed the complaint, you were satisfied?—Oh, yes; whether she redressed it or not, I did not interfere further.

17553. You took no further step?—Certainly not.

17554. You did not think it your duty to report any negligence in the supply of food to the trustees?—It would be very difficult for me to say whether it was negligence or not. In the division of a large quantity of food amongst a number of boys, some may fall short.

17555. *Chairman* [exhibiting rules to witness].—Are these the rules laid down for the guidance of the master of the school?—Yes.

17556. The third rule is to this effect:—"The master is not to interfere with the management of the house, or the feeding or clothing of the boys; but if he sees any thing done wrong, he is bound to report it to the trustees, or to the catechist, who shall report it to the trustees." Do you not think that, under this rule, you are bound to report any matter of complaint such as I am referring to?—I think I am.

17557. A witness has been examined before the Commissioners to-day, named Roche, who was for some time a pupil in the school: did he ever make complaints to you with respect to the food supplied to him?—I do not know whether he, individually; but I am aware of the truth of what he stated, of showing the meat to Mr. Wynne.

17558. Were you present when he made the complaint to the catechist?—I was in the school-room.

17559. Do you remember in what manner the catechist received the complaint?—I do.

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WATERFORD.

Bishop Foy's School.

Mr. J. O'Donohoe.

17560. Be so good as to state what Mr. Wynne said on that occasion?—I think exactly what the boy said, that if he was hungry he would eat it, or something to that effect.

17561. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you know a person named Palmer that was examined?—Yes.

17562. Do you know his wife?—I do.

17563. Was she in the habit of going out to see her son?—I have seen her sometimes abroad.

17564. Did she bring bread to her children?—I am not aware. I believe that any parent will bring bread to her children.

17565. But you cannot say whether she did or did not?—No.

17566. Had any of her sons, to your recollection, boxes?—I do not know.

17567. Are you aware whether Mr. Butts took out any food to his children?—I heard he did.

17568. Do you know the fact independently of what he said?—I am not certain whether I did see him or not.

17569. Are you aware whether Mrs. Commins brought out food to her son?—I have very seldom seen her come out; and of Mrs. Commins I wish to observe, and I think it can be found out on further inquiry, that she was so dissatisfied with her son at the orphan house, where they are well treated, that she withdrew him out of it; and I know she offered me money, at the withdrawal of him from it, for getting him so good a school. I said I was sorry she had so poor an opinion of me. She took him away from the orphan house for not being well treated. Some one here might, perhaps, inform the Commissioners on that subject; Mr. Butts might. I do not swear to the fact, but I think such is the case.

Mr. Samuel Butts.

Mr. *Samuel Butts* further examined.

17570. Dr. *Andrews.*—Are you aware whether Mrs. Commins had a child at the orphan school?—I do not know; I heard her say she had, and that she took him out.

17571. Did she say why?—For not being well treated.

17572. Did she say in what respect the child was not well treated?—I heard her say the mistress ill-treated him, or would not allow her to see him; I did not take notice exactly.

17573. So far as you know, it was not about any thing connected with food; some disinclination to yield to her wishes?—I could not exactly say. It was before she became acquainted with me.

17574. [Mr. *James O'Donohoe.*—I am pretty sure it was connected with food. I remember her speaking of bringing some eggs, or of not being allowed to bring them to the child.]

17575. The mistress objected to her bringing up food to him.

Mr. J. O'Donohoe.

Mr. *James O'Donohoe* further examined.

17576. *Chairman.*—We have heard complaints to-day that the education of the boys at Foy's school, in English, is not attended to. What steps do you take to convey instruction in English?—There is a regular course laid down in which the boys are educated. They are taught grammar, geography, history, arithmetic, and Euclid.

17577. When I speak of English, I mean a knowledge of the English language. What steps are taken to secure to the boys the possession of such a knowledge of English as would be available in Mr. Harvey's office?—They are taught to read and spell, and a knowledge of grammar and geography; but I think if I was allowed to examine Mr. Harvey, I would have brought out a different story altogether. He has had very well educated boys out of the school; and if the Commissioners would send for some of the boys he said were not well educated, I think you could find amongst them boys very nicely educated.

17578. Are you speaking of boys who have been some time in his employment?—Yes.

17579. Then, as they have been some time in his employment, he might fairly allege that during that time they received some training?—I hardly think that at book-binding a boy can receive education; I do not think he will receive any thing in the way of direct instruction. I also beg to say, with regard to Mr. Harvey, that when I produced a boy to be examined, he said he felt satisfied with the boy. One of the boys that is with him had been only eighteen or twenty months with me.

17580. Do you practise the boys in writing English from dictation?—Yes.

17581. How often?—A large number of them daily; others who are only learning to write, of course they do not write from dictation.

17582. When did you commence that practice?—I think about four years ago; the Bishop directed it to be done.

17583. Has it been carried out uniformly and steadily ever since?—Yes, it has.

17584. What number of mistakes are usually made by a boy in the senior class, writing as much as fills the side of a slate?—Sometimes I find a passage without mistakes, and sometimes between two and three.

17585. Have you boys who write from dictation without making any mistakes at all?—I have some.

17586. Who corrects the exercises of the boys when writing from dictation?—The master and the assistant master; and sometimes it is difficult to get over the whole of them, and we have to pass it over.

17587. What do you mean by passing it over?—For instance, if fourteen or sixteen copies are brought up, it is impossible to go over them all, and mark out all the mistakes that would occur.

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WATERFORD.

Bishop Foy's School.

Mr. J. O'Donohoe.

17588. Is that your handwriting on that piece of paper? [exhibiting a paper to witness.]—Yes.

17589. This is a question which you suggested should be put to Mr. Harvey when he was under examination. Do you observe a word in that misspelt?—I see "badly" is written as if with an "o," instead of an "a."

17590. I ask you, do you see any word misspelt there?—Yes, there is a letter omitted in the word "foreman," it is written "forman."

17591. There is a second paper in your handwriting; do you see any word misspelt in that. How do you spell "cloth merchant?"—C-l-o-t-h m-e-r-c-h-a-n-t.

17592. That is not the word I refer to. How do you spell "foundry?"—F-o-u-n-d-r-y.

17593. How is it spelled in that paper?—"F-o-u-n-d-e-r-y."

17594. Then it is spelled wrongly there?—Yes.

17595. When did you write that?—I think I wrote it when the Assistant Commissioner came out.

17596. It is a list which you drew up for the Assistant Commissioner?—He was anxious, I think, to know where some of the boys were apprenticed, and I drew it up, I think, at the moment.

Mrs. E. Hammond.

Mrs. *Elizabeth Hammond,* the matron of the school, is called.

17597. *Chairman.*—Do you wish to give any evidence, or offer any explanation, with respect to the matters brought before the Commissioners to-day?—No.

17598. The Commissioners do not think it material to re-examine you.

17599. Dr. *Andrews.*—You understand that you have a right to give any explanation you think proper.

17600. *Chairman.*—Does any person present desire to offer any evidence, or communicate any information to the Commissioners with respect to Bishop Foy's school?

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MIDLETON.

MIDLETON (first day), DECEMBER 13, 1855.

Present:—The Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

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THE MIDLETON ENDOWED SCHOOL.

17601. Venerable *Samuel Kyle*, Archdeacon of Cork.—I may be allowed to state that I have been requested by the Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, to express his regret that he is unable to attend the court to-day from the state of his health. He will be happy to receive any communication the Commissioners may address to him.

17602. *Secretary.*—I have received the following letter from Lord Midleton:—

"Farnham, Cavan, December 16, 1855.

"SIR,—The notice of the court to be held at Midleton on the 13th, only reached me this morning, having been sent to my house in London. Although I am not summoned to attend, I have no information to tender to the Commissioners, I should have felt bound, if it had been in my power, to be present.

"It may require explanation why, having been for some years on the list of trustees of the school at Midleton, I should not be better informed as to its circumstances; but I was nominated some years, I believe, before I heard of my appointment as trustee. Shortly afterwards I was obliged, for the health of my family, to go abroad for two years; and I was detained by business in London on the only occasion, so far as I know, that it was necessary to hold a visitation of inquiry into the affairs of the school, at which the Bishop of Cork presided.

"The Midleton school, at different periods, has been so valuable a place of education, and is calculated to confer such important benefit on the neighbourhood, that I earnestly hope the inquiry of the Commissioners may tend to place it upon as efficient a footing as the constitution and establishment admit of its occupying.

"I have taken the liberty of thus writing, in order that my unavoidable absence, as one of the trustees, may not be attributed to indifference to the objects of the Commission, or to the interests of the school and neighbourhood.

"I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"MIDLETON."

17603. The first information before the Commissioners with regard to Midleton school, is contained in the report of the Commissioners that inquired into endowed schools in Ireland from 1807 to 1812, under an Act of the Irish Parliament continued by the British Parliament, enabling the Lord Lieutenant to appoint Commissioners for that purpose. They made a report with regard to Midleton school, and I shall read some extracts from the report containing the material statements. At page 283 of the Twelfth Report of the Commissioners, called the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland, they state:—"A school was founded at Midleton, in the county of Cork, in the year 1696, by Elizabeth, Countess of Orkney, who, by deed, bearing date the 23rd of October in that year, conveyed certain lands in the county of Cork to Alan Broderick and Lawrence Clayton, Esquires, in trust, to build a schoolhouse, with all suitable conveniences, in the town of Midleton, and to be called a free school there; and the said deed directs that the majority of the Governors of the said school should appoint, from time to time, head masters, ushers, and writing masters, at the salaries following:—head master, £100; an usher, £20; writing master, whether the same be the usher or not, £20; that there should be laid by for repairs and contingent charges, £10; and for exhibitions to the university—no one exhibition to exceed £15—£50.

"The said countess appoints certain persons named in the said deed, to the number of seven, and their heirs, together with the Bishop of Cork and sovereign of the town of Midleton, both for the time being, governors of the said school and its revenues; and upon the death of any one or more of the said governors, the major part of the survivors then present are empowered to elect a new governor or governors.

"The estates which form the endowment of this school, and which are stated to us to contain 2,000 acres, have been let for lives renewable for ever in two separate leases, each at the yearly rent of £100, and a fine of £25 at the fall of every life. One of said leases, as we are informed, was made in the year 1710, the other about two years afterwards. But the powers under which these leases were granted we have not been able to ascertain; but we think the subject one worthy of investigation. The lands are stated to us by the present master to be now worth £2,000 per annum."

17604. It then goes on to state some particulars as to the schoolhouse, and the next most material passage is that there were "four exhibitions of £10 each paid upon the entrance of each boy into college, but which is withdrawn, as the master has stated to us, if the lad does not obtain a scholarship; but there are exceptions to the rigid compliance with this rule. The surplus of the exhibitions, when not claimed, is devoted, according to his statement to us, to the repairs of the house, and accounted for to the governors, who are also empowered to dispose of this £40 per annum for other charitable purposes, as they shall think fit."

17605. It then mentions that Mr. Grier had six boarders and eight day scholars, two of whom were Roman Catholics. Four scholars had just left, two of whom had entered the university: he had no free scholars. He is bound to instruct any poor lad recommended by the governors; but none have been lately recommended.

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17606. It states something about the terms, which is not material, and then comes this passage:—"This school has greatly declined in point of numbers; for we find that in the year 1783, under a former master, it contained sixty-five boarders; in 1788 it contained but ten boarders and eight day scholars; and the present master had, when we examined him, only fourteen boys altogether; but he stated to us, that he had at one time forty-seven boarders. He attributes this decline to what he calls the fluctuation of schools, and to the bad state of the schoolhouse; other causes may have combined. There are several large classical schools, kept by private individuals, in its neighbourhood; one very considerable one at Fermoy, which is but fifteen miles from Midleton; two at Youghal; one, also, six miles from Midleton, and another within five miles of it, the master of which is a Roman Catholic clergyman. The governors of this school are the visitors. There are no particular statutes except those rules relative to the exhibition and the admittance of free scholars recommended by the governors, as already stated. A Mr. Harris, of Cork, left the profit-rents of two houses in Cork, in the year 1723 (their value not specified), for the establishment of a mathematical lectureship, upon certain conditions, at this school; but the bequest has never been paid to this endowment, for what reason we are uninformed."

17607. The next information before the Commissioners is contained in the reports of Commissioners who have permanent charge of endowed schools in Ireland, and who were created in 1813, in consequence of the recommendation of the Commission of Inquiry, whose report I have just read, and who are commonly called the Clare-street Board, because their offices are in Clare-street. In their report made in 1819 they state:—"We have further to report to your Excellency, that the steps designed by us to be taken for the purpose of restoring to the public all the advantages which the founders of Midleton school appear to have had in view, have been in some measure retarded by the difficulty which had interposed (through his absence abroad) of obtaining the signature of the representative of one of the original trustees to certain legal acts calculated to set in operation those measures which our counsel had recommended. The gentleman in question being now returned to Ireland, it may be hoped that such obstacle will be got over without delay; and that we may have it in our power to turn all the funds originally bestowed by the endowment into their proper channel."

17608. That refers to certain proceedings that were contemplated for the purpose of breaking the leases of the Midleton school which were apparently recommended to be broken by the Commissioners of 1812. The difficulty in the way of those proceedings is mentioned in a return presented to the House of Commons in 1827. From that paper I read the following:—"1821, 13th of April.—Ordered, That the secretary write to Mr. M'Causland* for a report on the subject of this foundation (Midleton school), and the suit which had been in contemplation; and direct him, in case the affairs of the said school be before this board, and not that of Charitable Donations, that he take the opinion of Mr Serjeant Joy on the subject, whereon the counsel of this board and the Right Honourable the Attorney-General disagree and lay the same before this board."

17609. The next information is contained in certain returns that were made to Parliament in 1821, with regard to schools in Ireland. It is there mentioned the endowment of the Midleton school was £200, "arising from lands in the county of Cork, devised in trust by the will of Elizabeth, Countess of Orkney, in 1696. Some doubts having existed with the Commissioners of Education a few years ago, whether a lease made by the trustees ought not to be impeached, the master, whose school was at a very low ebb, was directed not to receive any rent from the persons deriving under such lease. The house is very old and in need of repair, for the reception of pupils, who have been discontinued in consequence, as represented by the master."

17610. The Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, in their Second Report, in 1826, mention there was a school at Midleton, of which the Rev. Richard Grier was master, a Protestant—a free school. Endowment, £100 a-year, house and land. "House built of stone and lime, slated; cost not stated. It is in ruins, except one wing inhabited by the master. No scholars since the year 1812." This was in 1826. It is further stated:—"This schoolhouse was built at the sole expense of the Countess of Orkney, and by her endowed with an estate of £200 annually. It is under the superintendence of a committee of governors." The Commissioners say it is not stated whether the Scriptures were read or not.

17611. The next information before the Commissioners with regard to the school is contained in certain returns that were made to Parliament in 1831. It is mentioned a school at Midleton—number of scholars in January, 1831, ninety-five; number of boarders, fifty-eight; day scholars, thirty-seven; free pupils, none. The endowment is stated to be £92 6*s.* 2*d.* "Also £36 18*s.* 5½*d.* for usher and writing master, with a large house and two acres of land."

17612. The next information before the Commissioners with regard to this school is the decision upon the proceedings that were taken in Chancery for the purpose of breaking the leases. The proceedings were recommended in 1812, they were commenced in 1828, and concluded in Chancery in 1833. And there is an opinion of Sir Edward Sugden, the present Lord St. Leonards, and Mr. A. H. Lynch, as to whether there should be an appeal from the Court of Chancery. The following is the opinion:—Opinion of Sir Edward Sugden and Mr. Lynch, referred to above—"We are of opinion that, according to the general rule of Equity, the

* Mr. M'Causland acts as solicitor for the two Boards, by either of which the rights of this trust might be asserted.

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leases in question are breaches of trust, and can only be supported (if they can be so supported) on the peculiar circumstances stated in the judgment of Lord Plunket. The circumstances alluded to by him are not proved in the cause, and are referred to by his lordship as matters of history and conjecture rather than of evidence. His lordship's reasoning would in effect support nearly every lease granted at a remote period, the very act of granting it would be deemed a conclusive proof of the necessity of doing so, a proposition which appears to us to be open to great objection; and we are not aware of any similar decision. In this case there is no evidence that any of the lands were let by the former proprietors on leases for lives renewable for ever. It is evident that at the date of the gift they were not so leased, and though lands in Ireland were frequently let in this way, yet a very large and considerable part of the lands in Ireland never was so let; and whatever we might have thought as to a lease for lives, containing all usual covenants, or even as to a lease for lives, with a limited covenant for renewal, our opinion in this case is, that the leases containing no covenant except that for perpetual renewal, and containing such a covenant, and granted in consideration of fines, amount to an alienation; and we need scarcely add that a power of alienation was not given to the trustees.

"It appears to us that no decision can be satisfactory in this case, unless sanctioned by the House of Lords, and therefore that this is a proper case for an appeal; but we cannot venture to say that an appeal would be successful, for the House of Lords might think it right to follow the principle laid down by the Lord Chancellor in Ireland, particularly, as no doubt it would be represented that the title to many other properties depends upon the decision; and the house would naturally be unwilling to affect numerous titles of considerable antiquity. In our opinion, however, the decree ought not to be acquiesced in.

(Signed) "E. B. SUGDEN.
"A. H. LYNCH.

"28th January, 1833."

17613. In consequence of that opinion, the Clare-street Board proceeded with their appeal to the House of Lords; and in 1836, the decision of Lord Plunket, that the leases were valid, was affirmed. In consequence of this, the endowment was limited to £200. I have gone into the subject of the leases at this length, because Lord Midleton's agent addressed a letter to the Commissioners calling attention to it, and requesting that it should be fully inquired into.

17614. The next information is contained in the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools. They mention, 2,000 acres of land as the endowment, and state other matters, which are referred to in the reports I have already read; they mention the master and the number of boys. Mr. J. Turpin was master, appointed by the Governors of the school in 1830. In 1830 there were sixty boarders, twenty day scholars, and one free pupil; total, eighty-one. In 1831 there were seventy boarders, eighteen day scholars, and one free pupil; total, eighty-nine. In 1832 there were sixty-five boarders, eighteen day scholars, and two free pupils; total, eighty-five. In 1833 there were sixty boarders, twenty-three day scholars, and two free pupils; total, eighty-five. In 1834 there were fifty-seven boarders, twenty-one day scholars, and three free pupils; total, eighty-one. In 1835 there were fifty-nine boarders, seventeen day scholars, and three free pupils; total, seventy-nine. It is stated the boarders pay forty guineas per annum, day scholars pay eight guineas per annum; instruction is given in Greek, composition, mathematics, and the usual branches.

17615. The next information before the Commissioners with regard to this school is contained in the Report of the Clare-street Board, in the year 1836, "With regard to Midleton school, we have the satisfaction to state to your Excellency, that in consequence of very expensive and tedious law proceedings, connected with this school estate, having been brought to a close, we have been enabled to restore to this school, which is now one of the most valuable and flourishing in the south of Ireland, those exhibitions with which it was endowed by its original foundation."

17616. The next information is contained in the report of the same Board for 1843, in which they mention that a £30 prize was given to Mr. E. Sullivan. Then in the Report of 1845 they mention the report of the Midleton school again. They state, "That Midleton, heretofore enjoying so high a public reputation, appears, judging from the great diminution of the number of pupils, to have fallen in estimation; and we have not been called upon to adjudicate to any pupils from this school the usual annual prizes founded by us for students entering the university from this foundation; we have, however, in consequence of distinguished merit in his academic course, granted an additional prize to E. Sullivan, formerly educated at this school."

17617. In the Report for 1846 it is mentioned again, "From the annual returns furnished to us by the masters of the different schools of private endowment throughout the country, it appears that those schools, which were formerly reported as being most fully attended by pupils, continued to maintain their respective positions, with the exception of Midleton school, which, though under the care of the same master who formerly raised it to a very successful position, has latterly very much retrograded. We have reason to expect, however, that the patrons and trustees of this school will soon be enabled to place it in a more satisfactory position."

17618. In the report of 1847 they state, "With reference to the school of Midleton, which had latterly become very inefficient and thinly attended, we are happy to inform your Excellency, that the late master having resigned his office, the trustees and patrons of that school have appointed as master a gentleman, who, it is stated to us, has every

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prospect of restoring the school to that high position which it for many years held amongst those in the south of Ireland."

17619. Again in the Report of 1848 they say, "Midleton school, which for a considerable period had been the most flourishing in the south of Ireland, has been re-opened by a master lately appointed by the trustees; and as he is reported to be a person of experience, and fully competent to discharge the duties of his office, and we have, at a considerable outlay, very much improved the schoolhouse, there is reason to hope that this school will soon resume that position in public estimation, which it for a long time maintained."

17620. I omitted to refer to the report of the same Board for 1828. The only material point in it is, that during all the time the law proceedings were going on there seems to have been a fund accumulated; and accordingly a sum of £1,600 was laid out in building the present schoolhouse out of the funds of the estate.

17621. The next information with regard to the school is contained in certain returns that were made to Parliament in the year 1850. It is there mentioned the income from the Midleton school estate, for the year ending the 31st of October, 1845, was £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; for 1846, £323 1*s.* 7*d.*: and for 1847, 1848, and 1849, £138 9*s.* 3*d.* in each year. The salary of the master was £92 6*s.* In 1847 there was expended on the schoolhouse, £226 10*s.* 5*d.*; and in 1848, £57 11*s.* 4*d.* The miscellaneous disbursements in 1849 amounted to £675 2*s.* 6*d.* That item is explained in a subsequent return made to Parliament in May, 1850, in which is stated there was invested in the Government funds, to the credit of the school, £600. Prizemen, at entrance into Trinity College, Dublin, £50; making sewers, and paving yard, £21 10*s.* 6*d.*; insurance, £3 12*s.* In 1846, 1847, and 1848, no prizes were awarded. In 1845, there was £30 to a prizeman, Trinity College, Dublin.

17622. The next information is contained in a return made in 1853. It states the number of boys in Midleton school on the 1st of May, 1852, was twenty-nine. The number of free boys in 1849 was six; in 1850, six; in 1851, six; and in 1852, five.

17623. The next information is contained in a return made to Parliament in February, 1854. From that it appears the number of boys in Midleton school, on the 1st of November, 1853, was twenty-two; on the 1st of February, 1854, twenty-six; the number of free boys in 1853 was five.

17624. There is another return made to Parliament in March, 1854, which mentions the name of Midleton school. In 1850, 1851, and 1852, there is mentioned under the head of receipts, in each year, of £22 13*s.* 6*d.* That would appear to be the income arising from the money invested. In 1853 the amount was £11 6*s.* 9*d.* The salaries paid to masters are the same as I have already stated: to assistant masters, £10 in 1850; and in 1851, 1852, and 1853, £20. In 1850 the miscellaneous disbursements amounted to £54 10*s.* 8*d.*; in 1851, to £3 12*s.*; in 1852, £34 1*s.* 8*d.*; in 1853, £3 18*s.* 8*d.* From the way the returns are made, if there was any money given for exhibitions in those years it would be included under the head of miscellaneous disbursements. In 1850 there were five free scholars, ten day scholars, and thirteen boarders; in 1851 there were six free scholars, nine day scholars, and fifteen boarders; in 1852 there were five free scholars, nine day scholars, and fourteen boarders; in 1853 there were five free scholars, two day scholars, and nineteen boarders; the charge for day scholars was £8 8*s.*

17625. That, Mr. Chairman, is the entire of the material information contained in the Parliamentary returns, and other public documents before the Commissioners. I shall now proceed to state the correspondence that has taken place with regard to this school with various parties. The first letter is from Mr. Allin:—

"Midleton, Co. Cork, 27th January, 1855.

"SIR,—I would feel obliged by your kindly informing me if the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Endowed Schools of Ireland mean to hold an investigation into the facts and circumstances of the Midleton Endowed School, and if so, when and where it is likely to be held; also, if the Commissioners intend to summon parties before them who may be in a position to give useful information, from their local knowledge, as otherwise there may be an indisposition shown to volunteer what may prove a disagreeable task.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS ALLIN, J.P.

"W. N. Hancock, Esq., LL.D.,
"Secretary, Commissioners for Inquiry into Endowed
"Schools in Ireland, Dublin Castle."

17626. The following letter was sent in reply:—

"Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission,
Dublin Castle, 20th February, 1855.

"SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, I am directed by the Commissioners to forward to you a copy of the Commission under which they are proceeding, and to inform you that they intend to hold a public Court 'to inquire into the endowments, funds, and actual condition of all schools endowed for the purposes of education in Ireland, and the nature and extent of the instruction given in such schools.'

"In this inquiry Midleton school will be included. The time and place for holding the Court with respect to it has not as yet been fixed, but public notice will be given of these arrangements. The Commissioners will not limit themselves to voluntary statements, but will summon before them such persons as they have reason to believe will give them useful information on the subject of their inquiry.

"If there are any facts and circumstances with respect to Midleton school to which you

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feel bound to direct the attention of the Commissioners, they will receive a statement of these from you at once, and make them a subject of inquiry on their visitation to the school.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,
(Signed) "W. NEILSON HANCOCK, Secretary.

"Thomas Allin, Esq., J.P., Midleton,
County Cork."

17627. To that communication no reply was received from Mr. Allin, so that he brought at that time no statement under the notice of the Commissioners with regard to the school.

17628. The next communication relative to the school is from the agent of Lord Midleton:—

"Delgany, Co. Wicklow, February 23rd, 1855.

"SIR,—I am desired by Lord Midleton, in reply to your letter of the 16th instant, to state that he has no documents in his possession connected with the Midleton school. He was elected a trustee some years ago, but from absence was prevented ever taking any part in the affairs of the school.

"The present trustees are, the Bishop of Cork, the Archdeacon of Cork, Reverend F. Jones, rector of Midleton; Lord Shannon, Richard Goold Adams, Esq.; James Brook Midleton, and Lord Midleton. The endowment is land to the value of about £200 a-year, situated near Kinsale; these lands, I have heard, are let much below their value, and some steps were taken some years ago, I believe, to break the leases, but unsuccessfully. An investigation was held last year before the trustees into the management of the school, at which the Bishop of Cork presided, in consequence of serious charges being brought against the master by the parents of one of the pupils. Any further information which I can afford, or any assistance which I could render to the Commissioners, I shall be most happy to render.

"Your obedient servant,
"JOHN W. SCOTT.

"W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., Dublin Castle."

17629. A circular was addressed to the Commissioners of Education through their secretary, and they have made a return, which I read. [The return is read]. A return has also been received from the Rev. Mr. Hodgens, the master of the school, which I read. [The return is read].

17630. These were the papers before the Commissioners at the time the Court was held at Cork. In consequence of his communication Mr. Allin received a notice to attend at Cork, and he did attend. Two of the Commissioners came here and held an inquiry, and from what occurred it was determined to hold this adjourned inquiry. When the Commissioners decided upon this further inquiry, they directed summonses to be addressed to various parties. Mr. Allin was summoned, and the following communication was received from him:—

"Midleton, 5th December, 1855.

"SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of both yesterday's communications from the Commissioners of Endowed Schools, and beg in reply to say my son's name is Thomas Allin, jun.; that he is at present a patient at Dr. Burton's hydropathic establishment, St. Anne's Hill, Blarney, Cork; he has been so ill, I have been obliged to give up his rooms in college and take his name off the books; but I fully expect he will be able to attend. I would beg leave to suggest that Richard Goold Adams, Esq., J.P., be summoned to attend the inquiry, and requested to state why he refused to sign the minute as drawn up by the Archdeacon of Cork, which minute was, I understand, directed to be drawn up at his suggestion, and placed on the records of the school. It would be also well if John Wilkinson, Esq., J.P., Cloyne House, Cloyne; Henry Welland, Esq., Killeagh Farm, Midleton; Daniel Humphreys, Esq., Broomfield, Midleton; Mr. George Courtney Burke, Midleton; and Mr. Edward Stokes, parish clerk and schoolmaster, Midleton, were summoned. With respect to the copy of the minute, I intend forwarding it, and some explanatory documents, this week. I have deferred hitherto doing so in consequence of the pressure of my own engagements, and partly from the almost insuperable feeling of disgust which I entertain towards the Midleton endowed school, certainly not mitigated by some recent occurrences. I believe it has been sought to leave an impression on the mind of at least one of the Commissioners that I have been influenced by vindictive feelings in this case, but if I had been, I think I would have made some decided and positive charge to the Commissioners, which you know I have not done, and that when I attended in Cork in August, I merely told you that if I am called on I would wish to make a few suggestions with reference to the mode in which the master is appointed, which I consider most objectionable.

"I have the honour to remain, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"THOMAS ALLIN.

"W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., LL.D., Secretary, &c."

17631. I can corroborate Mr. Allin in that circumstance. The only communication he made to me in the Court at Cork was what is stated in the letter. He did not make any charge against Dr. Hodgens, or against the school. The two communications from the

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Commissioners to which he refers were—the one, a letter enclosing a summons for himself, and asking the name of his son, and the other was a letter asking him, by direction of the Commissioners who visited the school in August, for copies of the minute that had been drawn up by the trustees of the school, and the charges before them. I read the following letter from Mr. Allin:—

"Midleton, 7th December, 1855.

"SIR,—In compliance with the notice given me, I now forward the copy of the minute as drawn up by the Archdeacon of Cork, with reference to the inquiry held at the endowed school, Midleton, April, 1854; also copies of other documents connected with and tending to explain it; but I cannot avoid making a few observations to enable the Commissioners to understand the case. For years previous to November, 1853, I found so much to complain of in the neglected state of the school, and the total want of discipline, that I repeatedly requested the interference of the Rev. Mr. Jones, the local visitor of the school. This I did again and again by myself, as well as at times with the Rev. William Meade, who had sons at the school. I also tried the interference of a private friend, but, instead of improvement, matters became so decidedly worse, that I removed my eldest son, leaving the second, Thomas, who was most studious, to get on as well as he could at the school, keeping the exhibition in view, as he was then too young to enter college. He warned me not to send his next brother to Dr. H., and, to prevent the necessity for it, voluntarily put him himself through all the drudgery of his Greek and Latin grammars, and on into Virgil and Sallust. In August, 1852, under most painful circumstances, Mr. Turpin kindly offered to allow my son Thomas to go to him twice a-week, and that he would then go over with him any thing he had read in the interim; and so matters continued up to the date of Dr. H.'s letter, No. 1, a period of about fifteen months, my son attending school all that time not, probably, more than once a-week, and not a question asked, either from this boy of fifteen or sixteen or from me, his parent, why or where he absented himself. At all events, Dr. H. cannot deny his being his pupil to 18th July, 1853, as I hold his receipt to that date, and another document to establish it. I have not the shadow of a doubt that I paid him to the 18th October, 1853, but the document to prove it has been unfortunately mislaid; but we have here Dr. H. self-convicted under his own hand, of the grossest neglect, when he says, 'It has recently come to my knowledge that Thomas has been reading with Mr. Turpin.' Why did he not ascertain this the very first or second day he absented himself from school, as he ought to have done if he had paid the most common ordinary attention to his pupils, who, certainly, all through, were few enough in number for him to have looked after. He might, it appears, have absented himself and misspent his time unquestioned, but to avail himself of the kind and friendly offer of the best classical scholar in the south of Ireland, and for a youngster to show such an anxiety for his own improvement, was an unpardonable offence, only to be atoned for by expulsion and disqualification for the exhibition, to enable him to compete for which was the sole reason of my continuing him in any way as Dr. H.'s pupil for those fifteen months. In 1853 Mr. Turpin directed my son's attention especially to composition, and made him compete for the Vice-Chancellor's prize for undergraduates in hexameter verse, and his composition was successful, but he himself was ineligible to receive the prize, as he had not then entered college; and to a friend who chanced to congratulate me on his success I happened to say—"Any merit is solely due to Mr. Turpin's kind instruction." This it was which gave rise to the most offensive expression, false; and as Dr. H. refused to apologize for it when required to do so by my letter to Mr. Jones, No. 4, and to withdraw the virtual expulsion of my son, &c., the only alternative left me was to bring this matter and state of the school generally before the visitors. You will perceive Dr. H. did not make it a condition that my son should keep the school hours, as that would have entailed the disagreeable necessity of the Rev. Dr. keeping them himself; as the only ghost of an usher, from the 1st January to that 7th November, was the French teacher, whose instruction my son did not require—(I may here observe that the classical usher, in the year 1852, was, I believe, also a divinity student attending lectures in T.C.D., thus accomplishing rather perplexing duties as he best could at the same time)—and on principle I resisted the attempt to dwarf the acquirements of my son in this dog-and-manger fashion, and this interference with my duty as a parent to procure him every assistance in my power; and you have my reply to Dr. H., written under wounded feeling (No. 2). You have Dr. H.'s letter (No. 3), which I am sure no gentleman would receive as an apology for a deliberately penned insult; and on the 15th November I sent copy, No. 4, to Mr. Jones, giving the alternative to Dr. H. of acceding to my requirements, or that I would otherwise bring the whole matter, school and all, under the notice of the bishop, &c. Mr. Jones returned, saying he could effect nothing; that Dr. H. refused to apologize, stating he used the word 'false' in its philosophical sense, not in its ordinary sense; but Mr. Jones added, no casuistry could relieve him from the manifest duty of apologizing. After waiting a few days, to no purpose, I called on the bishop, who expressed great regret, indeed, at my statement; promised to hold the visitation as early in the ensuing year as his engagements would permit. He then referred me to the archdeacon, himself also a visitor, who professed great indignation at my statement, adding—'Let him resign, if he will not do the duty.' About an hour afterwards I passed him in the street, in earnest conversation with the Rev. William Meade above referred to; and, judging from his manner, he had been seeking a corroboration of my statement from him. I took an opportunity, immediately afterwards, of ascertaining that my surmise was correct, and that he said to him also, 'Let him resign if he will not perform the duty;' adding—'Why did you not tell me how matters were?' While daily expecting, from month to

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month, a notice that the promised inquiry would be held, I was deeply mortified at a message being conveyed to me from the Archdeacon, through Mr. Jones, in the month of April, to know if I still persevered in demanding an inquiry; and I enclose you an extract (No. 5) from my reply to the Archdeacon, showing that I felt rather indignant at the suggestion, as well as the shameful delay that had occurred. You will bear in mind Midleton is only thirteen miles from Cork, with a level road, and requiring, in time, an hour and a-half; and yet nearly five months were allowed to elapse without any thing being done.

"When the visitation was about being held, I stated that I required Mr. Meade's attendance as a witness, and that I would wish the Rev. Mr. Gibbings and another clergyman to be present, on behalf of the public, as the affair had excited much local attention, and that it was only fair some persons should hear and be able to state what really occurred. This most reasonable proposition the Archdeacon strenuously resisted; but the Bishop at length decided most fairly with me, and admitted them. I handed in four charges in writing, and these at the conclusion the Bishop folded up and took away with him. Great was my surprise on being given the minute to read by Mr. Adams, at the Archdeacon's request, to find that the Archdeacon had quite altered the charges I had preferred, and substituted others, in which I perceived a decided difference. This I protested against in the strongest manner, as being most unfair and unjust, and offered him a copy of those I had advanced. I also objected most decidedly to the statement that Dr. H. had offered to apologize, as Dr. H.'s second letter denied he had made use of any offensive expression; and when the word false was subsequently pointed out to him by Mr. Jones, he positively refused to apologize for it. I can only say the investigation was conducted most patiently and perseveringly by the Bishop, for a period of four hours; the finding of the visitors, as delivered by his lordship, was a very different affair from the epitome presented by the Archdeacon, and therefore Mr. Adams, at whose suggestion it was, I understand, ordered to be drawn up and placed on the records of the school, declined signing it; and the Archdeacon, notwithstanding my protest, still persisted in using, as mine, what I utterly repudiated. I ought, perhaps, to add, that the Archdeacon subsequently offered me a copy of the minutes, clogged with the condition that I was not to give it publicity; this I refused, and demanded a copy, as my right, unfettered by any conditions, as I had handed in written charges, which the trustees could make any use of they chose; and on being subsequently furnished with the copy I required, I quietly deposited it in my desk, till I could know if my son would be allowed to compete for the exhibition, as, if not, I was quite determined to have given it and other matters a publicity that would not have been agreeable; but owing to the kind and generous interference of the Bishop of Cork, he was allowed as a candidate, and, I am happy to say, obtained the first place in 1854, on 109 marks; being the best answering that had been there for some years. He also got the first place in October, 1854, on the best answering his tutor (a copy of whose letter I enclose) states he ever heard in the hall. Since this visitation in April, 1854, in which even the Archdeacon's minute shows the existence of so much that was reprehensible, and the necessity for some proper inspection and supervision, there has not been any visitation held, nor, as far as I can learn, any inquiry made for the long period of twenty months past, though Midleton still remains only thirteen miles from Cork; it were now indeed full time that the system of solicitation were done away with, and merit alone recognised in the appointment of a master. No man is more deeply interested than I am in the well-being and efficient working of this school; with a family of eleven children, and moderate means, I am obliged to pay some hundreds per annum for educational purposes, and have five sons still to be educated, not included in that outlay.

"I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS ALLIN.

"W. Neilson Hancock, Esq.
"Secretary, Commissioners for Inquiry into Endowed
"Schools in Ireland, Dublin Castle."

17632. Enclosed is a copy of the minutes of the visitation, as follows:—

"At a meeting of the visitors of Midleton school, held April 11th, 1854, in the School-house, in consequence of a complaint made against the master of the school:

"Present:—The Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, in the chair; Richard Goold Adams, Esq., J.P., Rev. Francis Jones, Rector of Midleton, the Archdeacon of Cork, Vicar-General of Cloyne.

"After a letter of apology from the Earl of Shannon, explaining the cause of his absence, had been read—

"Thomas Allin, Esq., J.P., appeared, and preferred the following charges against the Rev. Dr. Hodgens, master of the school:

"1st. That Dr. Hodgens had written to him a most improper and offensive letter, containing the word *false*, in reference to some statement made by him, and that he did not retract the same, though opportunity for doing so was afforded to him.

"2nd. That Dr. Hodgens had virtually expelled a son of his from the school, thereby depriving him of the opportunity of competing for the exhibition granted by the Commissioners of Education, to which his proficiency in his studies gave him a fair claim.

"3rd. Great irregularity, and want of punctuality in the master's attendance during school hours, and the consequent insubordination and absence of proper discipline amongst the boys.

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"4th. Want of sufficient and suitable assistants, the school having been for a considerable time without any classical assistant; and the present assistant being a foreigner, unacquainted with the English language, and a Roman Catholic.

"In reply to the first charge, Dr. Hodgens stated that, not having kept a copy of his letter to Mr. Allin, he had written to him, disclaiming all intention of giving offence, requesting him to point out the expressions of which he complained, and declaring his readiness to explain or apologize for them. An attempt was also made, through the Rev. Mr. Jones, to explain the matter.

"With reference to the second charge, Dr. Hodgens asserted that he considered the absence of Mr. Allin's son for more than three months, with the exception of two days, as a withdrawal of his son from the school on the part of Mr. Allin. On the other hand, Mr. Allin maintained that the terms of Dr. Hodgens' letter, and the condition stated in it, amounted to a refusal to admit his son as a pupil in the school.

"Mr. Allin also denied the correctness of Dr. Hodgens' assertion as to the period of time during which his son was absent from the school.

"The visitors were unanimously of opinion that Mr. Allin's son was not disqualified by the absence in question, for competing for the exhibition on entrance to Trinity College, Dublin; and they trust that the same view of the matter would be taken by the Commissioners of Education.

"On investigating the third charge, it appeared that Dr. Hodgens was in the general habit of not coming into the school before breakfast, until nearly nine o'clock, and, after breakfast, not coming in until half-past eleven or twelve o'clock, and of quitting it again some time before the school broke up at three o'clock.

"In reply, Dr. Hodgens stated that the hours before breakfast were devoted to the preparation of lessons, and that an assistant was invariably in the school while he was absent.

"Various acts, showing the irregularities and want of discipline that prevailed during the absence of the master, were then proved.

"In reply to the fourth charge, Dr. Hodgens stated that a former excellent classical assistant had quitted him unexpectedly, and his successor, appointed after some interval, had recently died.

"That, for a time, when the boys were few in number, he thought he could himself undertake all the classical teaching, and had engaged his present assistant for the purpose of teaching French and mathematics especially, with a view to the instruction of such of the pupils as were intended for the army; and that he considered him also fully competent to teach the junior class in elements of Greek and Latin classics.

"That, as the number of boarders had now increased to nineteen (nearly double its former amount), he had secured the services of a highly competent gentleman, who would enter upon his duties after the Easter vacation.

"Mr. Allin then referred to various instances of improper conduct by some of the boys after school hours, proving a want of due care and attention on the part of Dr. Hodgens; and stated that the general character of the school had, in consequence, suffered so much in public estimation, that some persons had withdrawn their sons, while others had been deterred from sending them to the institution. Rev. Mr. Meade, Rev. Mr. Gibbings, and Rev. Mr. Woodroofe, deposed to the correctness of this statement.

"In conclusion, the chairman admonished Dr. Hodgens, pointing out the insufficiency of his hours of attendance in the school, impressing the necessity there existed for there being present, during all hours of school business, some person of sufficient authority to preserve order among the boys, and remarking strongly on the unfavourable estimation in which the school is held at present by persons the best qualified for forming a judgment upon the subject, and interested in the highest degree in whatever relates to the management and conduct of the school.

"It was further intimated that should charges of so grave a nature be preferred at a future occasion against the management of the school, they would be forthwith laid before the Board in Dublin for the regulation of endowed schools.

"It was also ordered that this minute be entered on the journal of the proceedings of the trustees of the school."

17633. There is no signature to that copy of the minutes. This is a copy of the four charges, as made by Mr. Allin to the trustees:—

"1st. Dr. Hodgens wrote complainant, as parent of one of his pupils, the offensive letter now produced, without the least provocation; and has neither withdrawn or retracted it, though ample opportunity has been given him.

"2nd. Dr. Hodgens virtually expelled complainant's son from the Midleton endowed school without assigning any real offence; and has thereby arrogated to himself the complete control over the exhibitions, according to his whim and caprice.

"3rd. Dr. Hodgens' want of regular personal attendance during school hours; his neglect of these hours; and of the proper superintendence of his boys in and out of school, and the results; and

"4th. Dr. Hodgens' want of suitable and efficient assistants, though his advertisements in the public prints state the contrary, as also that the trustees hold an annual visitation."

17634. The next letter is from Mr. Allin:—

"Midleton, 8th December, 1855.

"SIR,—With reference to the documents forwarded you yesterday, I beg to say that, in sending them, I only followed the instructions of the Commissioners of Endowed Schools;

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and that I distinctly disclaim being considered as having myself advanced charges against the master of the Midleton school to the Commissioners, or having requested from them an investigation into the circumstances of that school, as I consider it would have been most reprehensible in me, were I a second time to demand adjudication on charges that had been previously disposed of; but if the Commissioners, in the discharge of their duty, determined to call upon me to substantiate charges put forward by me in April, 1854—and the existence of the minute would seem to render it almost unavoidable—I am quite prepared to do so in every particular; and with that view it was that, as Dr. H. had, in August, thought fit to impugn my veracity, that I returned you other names, as also my son's. At the inquiry, April, 1854, I used Mr. Wilkinson's name with his full approval—his son had been at the school, but was removed. I was also authorized by Mr. Welland to use his name; he has not, and will not, send his son to the school, and is in consequence obliged to keep a resident tutor for him. Mr. D. Humphreys also authorized me to use his name, as to the general character, &c., of the school. Mr. Stokes, who had been writing master in the mornings at Dr. H.'s, was examined as to the attendance of Dr. H. before breakfast, the hour at which he came in, and to the state of insubordination that prevailed. Mr. G. C. Burke had also a son at the school, and removed him.

"I have the honour to remain, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS ALLIN.

"W. Neilson Hancock, Esq.,

"Secretary to the Commissioners of Endowed Schools, Dublin Castle."

17635. There is another letter from Mr. Allin:—

"Midleton, 10th December, 1855.

"SIR,—I think the evidence of Dr. Hodgens, as sworn to before the Commissioners in August, should be produced on Thursday next; and as it differs quite from that given in April, 1854—as, in minute as to my son's absence—the discrepancy should be accounted for; in the former it is sworn to have been six months, while in the latter it is stated to have been more than three months, from July 18th till 7th November. And as the inquiry appears now to be assuming larger dimensions, I beg to enclose a copy of Mr. Turpin's letter, to one of mine returning him thanks for the kindness shown my son, proving how completely he was indebted to that kindness for his education, though Dr. H. was paid by me at the same time. I also enclose a copy of my letter to the Archdeacon of Cork, when I ascertained that, notwithstanding my objection, the minute had been inserted on the school records, protesting against it as the embodiment of all that was unfair. In proof of the slight hope for this school, I would observe, that when I addressed a letter of remonstrance to the Archdeacon in April, 1854—an extract from which was sent you on Friday—I met him immediately after in Cork, and he said, 'As I now see you, it is not necessary for me to write to you; but Mr. —— has fully confirmed all you have said about the school, and you may rest assured it shall be placed in a state fully satisfactory to you;' and the way that promise has been fulfilled, has been by—at the investigation—trying to exclude the small fraction of the public whose admission I requested, and a minute the most unjust in stating even the evidence, although never having since then visited the school, nor, as far as I could learn, made even an inquiry respecting it.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"THOMAS ALLIN.

"In this wealthy district, I believe it will be found that at times there has been only one paying day-boy attending the school, and that even all the numbers on the foundation have not been full, though taught gratuitously.

"W. Neilson Hancock, Esq."

17636. I now read the letters that passed between Mr. Allin and Dr. Hodgens:—

"MY DEAR SIR,—It has recently come to my knowledge that your son Thomas has been reading with Mr. Turpin. I considered him an excellent classical scholar, well versed in the modern philological knowledge so indispensable at the present day, and looked forward to his future career as one which would reflect credit on my exertions. The merit attributed to his composition in Latin verse, for the vice-chancellor's prize, proves this; though, as I have been informed, you have taken pains to attribute its success to Mr. Turpin's kind and disinterested exertions. In justice to myself, I must say that I consider the representation false. Have not all my pupils been successful? Latin verse composition is absolutely essential for the attainment of classical honors. Mr. Turpin can testify that neither William Meade nor Bartholomew Jones, nor even his own two nephews, had ever written one line of Latin verse before they came to me, and yet they have obtained the highest honors in classics.

"I ask, therefore, was the transfer made from want of confidence in me? You have, at all events, taken the most effectual mode of making that impression on the public.

"Thomas has necessarily occupied no inconsiderable portion of my time. Is it fair that I should have all the trouble, and that the merit should go elsewhere? He must be solely my pupil, or not at all.

"If you cannot give me a positive assurance to this effect, I shall no longer regard him as one of my pupils. I think myself qualified to conduct his education in either classics or science. I shall not, therefore, allow you to send your son where you think he may be better taught in one department, and permit him to come to me for what you know he cannot get in the same quarter. If you pursued this line of conduct, I would lay no claim to merit for whatever success might attend him in college, though, at the same time, I should have the satisfaction of knowing to whom it was due.

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"I am reluctantly compelled to address you thus. I make these remarks solely in justice to my public character, and from no feeling of anger whatever, which, as a Christian, I should indeed deeply deplore.

"Believe me, as ever, yours very faithfully,
"EDWARD P. HODGENS.

"Midleton, November 7th, 1853."

"Midleton, November 10th, 1853.

"SIR,—Without referring more particularly to the arrogance and assurance which characterise the letter you thought fit to address to me on the 7th of this month, I shall merely observe, you have presumed to make an assertion in reference to me which the usages of society do not permit; and I shall, therefore, treat it as all such communications deserve to be treated.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"THOMAS ALLIN.

"Rev. E. Hodgens, Midleton."

17637. I now read the reply of Dr. Hodgens:—

"SIR,—I think I know what is due to the 'usages of society,' and must, therefore, deny that I have made use of any expression which contravenes them. If I have offended in that respect, allow me to tell you, that you would have acted in accordance with the 'usages of society,' and a still higher authority (Matt. xviii. 15), if you had directed my attention to the particular expression of which you complain, and asked an explanation, and I should at once have apologized for it.

"I close this correspondence; but not without adding that I perceive neither 'arrogance' nor 'assurance' in what I have written.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"EDWARD P. HODGENS.

"Midleton, November 11th, 1853."

17638. The next is a copy of a letter from Mr. Allin, addressed to the Rev. F. Jones:—

"Midleton, 15th November, 1853.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I am most anxious to guard against all misconception as to our conversation of yesterday, and therefore trust you will not forget that though, at your request, I have deferred calling on the Bishop till this day week, nothing shall then prevent my carrying my determination into effect, short of an apology for the offensive expression used towards me, a total withdrawal and retraction of the authority assumed, and a positive promise and assurance that the system of neglect and want of proper personal superintendence so universally complained of, as you know for years past, shall be altogether discontinued, and followed by a total change. I want to impress upon you, that no milk-and-water settlement of this matter will satisfy me. I disclaim all private feelings, but now that I can bring the circumstances of this school forward, with advantage to the public, be assured I shall not shrink from doing so.

"Rev. F. Jones, Midleton."

17639. The next is part of a letter to the Archdeacon of Cork:—

"Midleton, 4th April, 1854.

"SIR,—I received with some regret your message to-day from the Rev. Francis Jones, to know if I still desired the investigation with respect to the Midleton school to be proceeded with.

"Surely the delay of nearly five months, that has already occurred, has not been in any way attributable to me; and if the public and I had then just grounds for complaint, matters continuing still in the same state, there can now be no possible reason for not thoroughly ascertaining the state of this school; and even if I were unwilling to come forward, I trust you will pardon my saying it would still be the bounden duty of those visitors to whom I had complained, as guardians for the public, to investigate the circumstances connected with this endowment.

"Obviously, it must be desired by those dignitaries of our church who have control in the matter, that our Protestant children should secure that education here to which they have an indisputable right, and failing in which, they must, as a matter of necessity, be handed over to the training of a Roman Catholic teacher."

17640. One of the two other letters referred to by Mr. Allin, is from Mr. Turpin:—

"MY DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your note, which contains a too favourable appreciation of my services. You also mistake in considering such services a trouble; for I assure you most sincerely, it was a source of much pleasure to have had so powerful an inducement for renewing my acquaintance with 'old friends,' in communion with whom some of the happiest hours of my life have been spent; nor was this gratification lessened by the fact, that I was the instrument of imparting it to a youth of such intelligence, industry, and gentlemanly demeanour, as your son. We were not satisfied with simply making excursions, but have travelled over the entire course appointed for undergraduates, with accuracy and critical minuteness—and I have not the slightest hesitation in expressing a very confident belief, that unless he encounter some embryo 'Porson,' your son will turn out the first classic of his year.

"Believe me to be, with sincere regard, very faithfully yours,
"JOHN TURPIN."

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MIDLETON.

The Midleton Endowed School.

Documentary Evidence.

17641. The next letter is from Mr. Bourke, who is not in attendance:—

"Midleton, 8th December, 1855.

"GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your summons to me to attend at the court-house here on 13th instant, I beg to inform you that I know nothing about any endowed school in Ireland. My son, a boy of eleven years old, was for six months at the Rev. Doctor Hodgens', and my reason for removing him was, for fear his religious education would not be attended to, as I could not expect Doctor Hodgens to instruct him in the Roman Catholic religion.

"And as I must leave for England on Tuesday, by appointment, on business, I deem it my duty to write, that, further than what I have stated, I know nothing in any other respect about the endowed schools in Ireland.

"And am, gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

"GEORGE COURTENAY BOURKE."

17642. [*Thomas Allin*, Esq.—Mr. Bourke was in town yesterday, and it is very essential he should be here. Mr. Turpin was present when Mr. Bourke made the statements to which I have referred, and he can corroborate me.]

"Ballincollig, December 12th, 1855.

"GENTLEMEN,—I shall not be able to attend at Midleton, on Thursday, 13th, in consequence of an accident which confines me at home.

"I have nothing whatever to say to Midleton College in any way.

"I was present at your last examination there, being with my friend, Dr. Hodgens, for whom, in common with all the inhabitants of this parish, where he was curate for near seven years, I entertain the utmost regard and esteem; he having, while here, discharged all his duties with faithfulness, zeal, and discretion.

"I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

"H. F. MOORE HODDER.

"To the Commissioners of Endowed Schools in Ireland."

17643. A second letter has been handed to me from Mr. Bourke.

17644. Dr. *Andrews*.—Mr. Bourke was here yesterday, and it was due to the Commissioners to attend, instead of sending letters.

17645. [*Thomas Allin*, Esq.—Mr. Bourke ought to be here; he stated a great deal more than I stated.]

17646. Dr. *Andrews*.—I am not entering into that. Mr. Bourke having been here yesterday, and having received the summons of the Commissioners, it was due to this Court that he should attend, and state on oath what the facts were.

17647. *Chairman*.—The Commissioners are now prepared to receive any evidence which may be brought before them by persons desirous of making a complaint with respect to Midleton school.]

17648. [*Richard O'Donovan*, Esq., solicitor.—I wish to ascertain whether you will hear a professional gentleman in this inquiry?]

17649. *Chairman*.—In what manner?

17650. [Mr. *O'Donovan*.—As an advocate. I attend here on behalf of the Rev. Dr. Hodgens.]

17651. [The Commissioners having consulted.]

17652. *Chairman*.—The Commissioners will only receive such statements as are made to them upon oath, and they are not disposed to permit you to appear before them as an advocate, but you are quite at liberty to give advice and instruction to the Rev. Dr. Hodgens in the course of the proceedings.

17653. [Mr. *O'Donovan*.—As I will not be allowed to act as an advocate, I would respectfully suggest, that during the inquiry some regard will be had to the rules of evidence, and that statements upon hearsay, and opinions from parties who have been canvassed, ought not to be received.]

17654. Dr. *Andrews*.—Your suggestion is, that we shall only take strictly legal evidence in a legal form. The evidence is taken down *verbatim*, and it shows whether it is upon hearsay, or otherwise, and affords the means of judging what weight should be given to it. We exclude what is illegal as far as we can, but we would not be able to carry on our inquiries, and elicit all the requisite information, if we excluded suggestions which may not be strictly legal evidence. The evidence being taken down exactly as it is given, the notes show whether the party spoke from his own knowledge, and what the extent of that knowledge was, or whether he suggested inquiry.

17655. [Mr. *O'Donovan*.—I would suggest that it would be hard to have charges made against Mr. Hodgens, without his having any intimation of them.]

17656. Dr. *Andrews*.—You are not quite accurate with regard to that. There was a preliminary inquiry, at which all those matters were referred to, and the correspondence from all the parties having been read to-day, every person is in possession of the subjects for inquiry.

17657. [Mr. *O'Donovan*.—Yes, so far as those particular charges.]

17658. Dr. *Andrews*.—You must understand that it is our anxious desire to receive nothing but what is strictly legal evidence.

17659. [Mr. *O'Donovan*.—I wish to know how far back will your inquiries extend, or will you merely go into the present state of the school.]

17660. *Chairman*.—The Commissioners are here for the purpose of receiving whatever statements any parties may be prepared to lay before them, or any complaints which they think

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fit to allege, with respect to the management of the school; and until those statements and those complaints have been opened before the Commissioners, it will be wholly impossible for us to define precisely the mode in which we should conduct this investigation. We, therefore, repeat the call we made before, for any person who thinks fit, to bring forward any statements or complaints which ought to be submitted to the Commissioners in this Court. And when these complaints or statements have been brought before us, Dr. Hodgens will have an opportunity of making whatever counter statement he thinks fit, or submitting to the Commissioners any matter he thinks right in the way of explanation.

Thomas Allin, Esq., sworn and examined.

Thomas Allin, Esq.

17661. *Chairman.*—Do you reside in the neighbourhood of Midleton?—I reside in the town.

17662. Are you a justice of the peace?—I am.

17663. Have you had any sons educated at Midleton school?—I had two.

17664. For how long, and at what time?—For several years; but I could not say for how many.

17665. Mr. *Stephens.*—Give me their Christian names?—Samuel, who is the elder, and Thomas, the second.

17666. *Chairman.*—Can you state how long your elder son was at school?—They both went to the school together. I think it is eight years ago last October. I am not quite sure of the date. I think that was the time.

17667. How long did your elder son remain a pupil at the school?—He remained a year less than the other. I am not very positive as to the exact dates, but I think it was a year shorter.

17668. Mr. *Stephens.*—When did Samuel leave the school?—I think Samuel left in the autumn of 1851.

17669. *Chairman.*—And how long did your son Thomas continue at the school?—Up to the date referred to in the documents read.

17670. That is about the middle of the year 1853?—1853. I say till October, 1853, or to the date of the note in November, 1853.

17671. Were you satisfied with the progress and conduct of your sons while they were pupils in the school?—I was perfectly satisfied with the conduct of my sons, because I exercised a very careful control over them, and watched them closely.

17672. Were they boarders or day scholars?—Day scholars.

17673. The chief care of their conduct devolved, of course, upon the parent, in whose house they lived?—Yes.

17674. What answer do you give to my question with reference to the progress made by your sons when pupils in the school?—Why, the boys went to the school most splendidly taught, I may say. I appeal to my friend, Mr. Turpin, here, who examined them. They had been previously taught at an endowed school in Clonakilty. They went from that on the 18th of October to Dr. Hodgens. Mr. Turpin and Mr. Jones both examined them in December, in the Christmas vacation. And Mr. Turpin walked up to my house immediately after, in company with Mr. Jones, and asked who taught the boys. He stated he never examined boys who had been so well taught. I myself, having taken a master's degree, looked after my sons somewhat myself, and saw that they attended to their business.

17675. You have stated that your sons had made considerable proficiency in classical studies at the time they entered the school?—In Latin, not in Greek.

17676. The question, now, which I have to repeat, is, were you satisfied with their progress?—Decidedly not; that is, not satisfied with the discipline of the school. I saw, after a year or two, the boys—the elder particularly—became very careless and inattentive.

17677. To what causes do you ascribe the fact that they did not make the progress that would have been satisfactory to you?—I ascertained there was a complete laxity of discipline in the school, and that Dr. Hodgens very much absented himself from the school.

17678. Was Dr. Hodgens master of the school at the time you sent your sons to be educated there?—He was. In fact, I would not have come to reside here at all—I am not an old resident of Midleton, though my brother is—if I did not consider the great educational name which, in Mr. Turpin's time, gave to this school a degree of celebrity that few others had.

17679. You allege two complaints: first, that the discipline maintained in the school was imperfect; and next, that the instruction was insufficient?—I do not speak so much of the instruction; I say that, owing to the want of discipline and proper control, the boys were allowed to be careless. I do not speak now so much of Dr. Hodgens' ability to instruct them; I do not speak of that at all.

17680. Will you be so good as to state exactly the nature of the complaint which you make with respect to the want of discipline in the school?—Why, Dr. Hodgens absented himself very much from the school during school hours, and from my examination of my sons, I ascertained that a state of things was going on there that was most improper.

17681. What was that state of things?—Why, sir, those boys informed me, when I came to question them closely, that the boys used to gather hats full of berries, and that a regular fusilade was kept up in the schoolroom and during school hours, from side to side. When these were exhausted, split peas were resorted to, and then paper chewed; and the whole ceiling was marked with them. Detonators, and crackers, and all those kind of things, were thrown about the floor. In point of fact, no boy could make any progress there, unless he was naturally most studious.

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MIDLETON.

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Thomas Allin, Esq.

17682. Did you gather from the information your sons gave you that those were usual practices, or that they only occurred during times of saturnalia?—I believe they were very constant and very frequent, and that they were more the rule than the exception.

17683. Did you hear any complaints with respect to proper discipline not being maintained in the dormitories?—I know nothing about that; my boys were day pupils. There is one gentleman summoned here—Mr. Wilkinson, of Cloyne—I am quite prepared to tell you what he stated to me.

17684. Did you make any complaint that there were not proper means taken to provide assistance in the way of instruction, to be given by assistant masters?—Why, sir, I complained generally of the school to Mr. Jones and others; I did so repeatedly and for years, as to the want of discipline, more than any thing else, in those days, because there had been there an excellent classical master—Mr. Waring; but such was the total want of discipline, that, as my sons informed me, the bigger boys used actually to play ball in the school during school hours; and the crackers, detonators, and pellets, were thrown about. I complained more to Mr. Jones of Dr. Hodgens' want of proper discipline in the school, and the want of proper attendance on his own part.

17685. *Chairman.*—Did your sons state that those breaches of discipline in the school-room ever took place in the presence of Dr. Hodgens?—I do not know that they did; but they told me Mr. Waring said to them frequently, it was useless for him to complain, that there was no punishment for them. They stated Dr. Hodgens absented himself from the school, and that those detonators were thrown under Dr. Hodgens' own feet.

17686. Mr. *Stephens.*—When did your sons first make this complaint of the utter want of discipline in Dr. Hodgens' school?—I do not say my sons complained, till I removed the eldest, as to the utter want of discipline. They warned me not to send the next brother there: "If you do not want to have him utterly ruined, you will not send my brother James to that school." I collected those things from them before; they did not bring specific charges to me, probably, till they were somewhat grown.

17687. Upon what premises did you arrive at the conclusion you have stated, that the school was in utter want of discipline before 1851?—Partly from their statements.

17688. What were their statements?—I could not tell. It would be hard for me to tell exactly what they were. There is a visitor of the school present, to whom I made complaints repeatedly.

17689. When was it you first heard that the boys used to play ball during school hours, and that Mr. Waring, the usher, could not keep order?—I did not hear that till the latter part of 1852. There was a general statement of want of discipline.

17690. About what period of time did you hear that statement?—About 1852. It may have been the end of 1852. Mr. Waring, the last year he was in the school, was a divinity student in Dublin University; I myself was a divinity student, and, of course, I know right well how rigidly the terms are kept.

17691. As a magistrate, you must know we are not to deal with general statements. What we want is, specific charges and proofs. If I understand you aright, there are two charges: first, you complain of a want of discipline, in consequence of the absence of the master and the assistant master?—Oh, not of the assistant master. While Mr. Waring was there, there was a decided want of discipline; but that was increased, or, at least, the school became less orderly, or more disorderly, on Mr. Waring leaving. There was a period of eleven months without any usher but a French master.

17692. Your first charge is, that the master and assistant master were improperly absent from their duties?—That was only for one year.

17693. No matter if it was only for three months?—Mr. Waring was an excellent scholar and most efficient teacher.

17694. Your second charge is, that there was not a proper discipline observed when the master and the assistant master were present?—My statement is, that all through there was a complete want of discipline. Though my sons may not have repeatedly stated the matter to me, I dare say they joined in it as well as any one else.

17695. Now, will you go into your charges of a want of discipline when the master and the assistant masters were present?—That is more for my son, who stated the matter to me. You cannot expect me, that merely heard of it, to go into the detail.

17696. Clearly not. That portion of the charge is disposed of, so far as your evidence is concerned?—He stated there was a complete system of disorder. The master would go out before breakfast, and would not return till long after breakfast. In consequence, there was a complete system of disorder. The elder was really the better scholar of the two—that is, Samuel; he was quicker, and the other was rather more industrious. I removed the eldest, because I found myself insufficient to counteract the evil influence of the school, and it was much against my own inclination to withdraw him from the school, for I was most anxious they should both enter college. I was offered, by a near relative of mine, an Indian cadetship for one, and at Woolwich, for the other, and, in consequence of the high opinion expressed by Mr. Turpin of their ability, I determined upon refusing this offer.

17697. Your sons, if I understand you aright, were at the Midleton school from October, 1847, to 1851?—About that.

17698. You complain that, during that period the master improperly absented himself, or negligently conducted himself?—I think he gradually became more careless. His carelessness increased towards the latter portion of the time. He was much more attentive at first; at least, my attention was less directed to it, the boys were younger and smaller. Latterly, some grown boys came here, who probably helped to make things worse.

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17699. How was Dr. Hodgens careless?—I do not think I can give you a stronger proof than I have mentioned in one of the documents before you; he writes me a letter—I was supposed to be on my death-bed——

17700. When was that?—In August, 1852. I had previously been obliged to withdraw the eldest boy—I saw he would do no good—and turn him to mercantile pursuits. I said to Mr. Turpin, "When I am gone, would you kindly ask my son what he is doing? He will mind any thing you say." "Well," said he, "we have been great friends, and our friendship shall not terminate. Let him come up to me twice a-week, and I will go over any thing with him." He went up in, I suppose, a day or so after, and continued, for a period of fifteen months, going up to Mr. Turpin, with his books under his arm, generally walking a distance of from three to five miles—for this instruction was rarely given in Mr. Turpin's house. Perhaps, he would be out superintending his farm when it would be given. And during those fifteen months Dr. Hodgens never made an inquiry from me—the parent—as to where that boy was, or why he absented himself. I put the matter as in my letter.

17701. But we must have those statements repeated on oath?—Yes; I am on oath now.

17702. Was your son receiving instruction from Mr. Turpin from August, 1852, to November, 1853?—Yes; and Dr. Hodgens had nothing to do with that. On receiving the letter, I withdrew him at once from the school. The fact of negligence I knew in this way: my son commenced about the end of August, 1852; up to the 7th of November, 1853—the date of Dr. Hodgens' letter—my son had been going up to Mr. Turpin, on an average, about twice a-week, as he had pointed out. Dr. Hodgens, during that long period of fifteen months, never made an inquiry from me—the parent of the boy—as to why he absented himself, nor did he, as far as I can gather from my son, ever make an inquiry from him. Dr. Hodgens admitted him to be his pupil during eleven months of the period. There is his receipt. [The same is delivered in.]

17703. Dr. *Andrews.*—You say your son went to Mr. Turpin on two days in each week. Did he absent himself from the school?—Perhaps, on an average, he went to Dr. Hodgens about once in a week, or once in ten days.

17704. Was he totally absent from Dr. Hodgens' school at times?—Not totally, because I always had the exhibition in view. I would not have allowed him to put a foot within the walls of the place, were it not I had the exhibition in view.

17705. *Chairman.*—During all that time was any complaint made to you by Dr Hodgens of the irregularity of your son's attendance?—Never, nor to the boy himself. Dr. Hodgens disputes three months subsequently; but up to that time there is no dispute. There is his letter, acknowledging the receipt of the money to that date. [The letter is handed in.] I only put in evidence, for the present, the portion that has the account. The receipt is read as follows:—

"Midleton College.—Master T. Allin.

1853.	£	s.	d.
"Tuition for half-year ending July 18th, ...	4	4	0
"By seed wheat, ...	2	10	0
	£1	14	0"

That is an acknowledgment of money up to the 18th of July, 1853. I have specially asked that the evidence given on the last occasion by Dr. Hodgens should be produced.

17706. You have alleged this as a proof of the negligence of Dr. Hodgens, that he did not comment upon the absence of your son, or his irregular attendance, although for so many months he was going to school, perhaps, only once in ten days?—For fifteen months. He commences his letter, which I have here (the original), thus:—"It has recently come to my knowledge that your son Thomas has been reading with Mr. Turpin."

17707. Mr. *Stephens.*—What is the date of that letter?—The 7th of November, 1853.

17708. [*Secretary.*—That is one of the letters read in evidence.]

17709. *Chairman.*—Have you any other fact indicating, as you think, negligence on the part of the master?—I complain of the state of the discipline of the school, and of the crackers being thrown about.

17710. You have already stated that?—I have myself met Dr. Hodgens two days in the week, frequently, up in Cork. I am largely engaged as a corn merchant in large establishments, and my business pursuits take me frequently to Cork; and I used to meet Dr. Hodgens two days in the week—nay more, and I am sworn here—I have seen him three days in the week in Cork; but it was quite a common occurrence to meet him two days up to the holding of that investigation.

17711. Can you satisfy the Commissioners that the business of the school was not carefully carried on in his absence?—I can only tell you what my son reported to me, that Mr. Waring had no control, and that he complained to the boy that there was no use in his complaining to Dr. Hodgens. He told me he has seen one boy, named Hosford, play ball, and that he heard Mr. Waring ask him, as a matter of favour, to cease, and that was done while school was going on, in the schoolroom. The boys used to gather berries from the hedges round about, and a regular fusilade was kept up in the school.

17712. Your knowledge of those facts is gathered from the statements made by your sons?—That is all.

17713. You had, of course, no personal knowledge of them?—I had no personal know-

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ledge of any thing, except the absence of my son, uninquired after from me or from himself, as far as I can gather.

17714. And you also depose to the frequent absence of the master, whom you saw yourself in Cork?—I saw him there. My business takes me up to Cork three or four days in the week. I have large concerns in Cork also, and I have frequently seen Dr. Hodgens on two days in the week in Cork. I do not pretend to say I know any thing of the school of my own knowledge. I have lost sight of it altogether.

17715. Do you confine your evidence to the period between 1851 and 1853?—I speak of what I heard while my sons were there, four or five years previous to November, 1853. My impression, generally, was most unfavourable, and I not only complained to Mr. Jones, but I sought the interference of my friend, Mr. Turpin.

17716. Have you any thing to state in the way of complaint with respect to the absence of Mr. Waring?—Nothing whatever. I believe he was a most excellent teacher.

17717. When present?—I merely speak of what I heard. My second son used to return home, saying there was no use in his going there—that Mr. Waring was not there. I refer to the time he was attending terms, in Dublin, as a divinity student; then in the short vacation he came down, being an assistant in the school at the same time.

17718. But may not his place have been occupied by some other person?—No; no one.

17719. So you collected from your sons?—I saw no usher there, except the French usher, for twelve months, up to the time of that letter being written to me, or eleven months.

17720. That you also allege as a complaint against the management of the school?—Why, any one that would read the statements made by Dr. Hodgens about his school, in his advertisement published in the papers, would suppose there was not another like it. I hand in the paper containing the advertisement.

17721. *Chairman.*—Do you put that in evidence for the purpose of showing the statements in it are inaccurate?—Decidedly.

17722. [*Secretary.*—The advertisement is contained in the *Daily Express* newspaper, published in Dublin, Monday, January 9, 1854.]

MIDLETON COLLEGE.

Endowed temp. Gul. III.

Rev. E. P. HODGENS, D.D., Head Master.

The following distinctions have been obtained by pupils of this school:—

Trinity College, Dublin.

Hilary Term.—Mr. R. H. Cotter, Primate's Hebrew Prize; Mr. W. E. Meade, First Honor in Science.

Trinity Term.—Mr. J. Turpin, first of the First Honors in Classics; Mr. R. H. Cotter, the Second Hebrew Premium.

Divinity Examination.—Mr. H. Cotter, Second Place in the Junior Divinity Class.

Michaelmas Term.—Mr. R. B. Jones, scholar, a Moderatorship in Logics and Ethics; Mr. R. H. Cotter, Primate's Hebrew Prize; Mr. W. E. Meade, First Honor in Science, and at the previous Term Examination, in Latin, Greek, Composition, Mathematics, and Logic, Second Prize in the Senior Freshman Class.

Queen's College, Cork.

Mr. S. T. Heard, a Scholarship.

Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

The Examination for direct Commissions in the Army was passed at *first trial* by Mr. J. E. Perry, 46th Regiment; Mr. W. De Winton, and Mr. R. Thackwell, 39th Regiment.

While bestowing upon a preparation for the University, and the Naval and Military professions, that degree of attention which their admitted importance demands, there is kept steadily in view the no less obvious necessity of communicating, in reference to the ordinary purposes of life, a sound English education in all its branches, in furtherance of which design the ablest masters in every department are engaged.

The spiritual and moral improvement of the pupils forms an especial object of anxious solicitude.

The Commissioners of Education in Ireland grant, annually, two Exhibitions to the University to pupils from this institution.

The Principal can point to high places at Entrance, Exhibitions, Catechetical and Hebrew Premiums, Honors in Classics and Science, *many* of them of the first rank, University Scholarships, and an Ethical Moderatorship, as well as to the large increase of pupils in the last half-year, as proofs of the success which has attended his exertions for the six years during which he has held his present appointment.

Mr. H. desires thankfully to acknowledge the Divine blessing, which has hitherto been vouchsafed to his labours. To this he ascribes the fact, rare, he believes, in the history of public schools, that *every* pupil of his who has presented himself for examination, either at the Dublin and Queen's Universities or at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, has invariably obtained high honors and distinctions.

The trustees hold an annual visitation of the school.

Vacation will terminate on the 2nd of February.

17723. May I ask you to what statement in that advertisement do you object on the ground of inaccuracy?—"The ablest masters in every department are engaged;" and I see

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also "The spiritual and moral improvement of the pupils forms an especial object of anxious solicitude." I object to that most decidedly as incorrect.

17724. Mr. *Stephens.*—Why?—From facts that have been detailed to me by parents who had children there, and who removed them.

17725. Are any of them present?—One of them is.

17726. Give me his name?—Mr. Wilkinson. I used this advertisement at the original investigation before the Bishop of Cork, and marked it as you find it now marked. He says in this, "The ablest masters in every department are engaged." There was only the one usher, the teacher of French.

17727. Dr. *Andrews.*—At that time you say there was only a French master?—A French master.

17728. Mr. *Stephens.*—At what time?—Perhaps he might have got an usher just immediately after that advertisement was written, though I am not sure he did; I am perfectly sure he had not—that the French usher was the only usher there in January, 1854. I object also to the concluding statement, as perfectly untrue—"The trustees hold an annual visitation of the school." There had been no visitation for, I believe, a period of three years—certainly not for two. Of what value are those visitations? The public have no notice of them, nor are they admitted; and it appears, when I brought a complaint, the public were excluded.

17729. Dr. *Andrews.*—By whom were the public excluded?—When I brought the complaint, I tried to have two clergymen admitted, Mr. Gibbings and Mr. Henry Woodroffe; and the Archdeacon of Cork opposed it most strenuously; and it was not for some time the Bishop of Cork would accede to my wishes, but he did ultimately. Mr. Adams, one of the trustees, who is present, will confirm what I state.

17730. But those two gentlemen were ultimately admitted?—They were; but it was a mere matter of favour; the public were never admitted. I, as a parent, never knew of the visitations. What is the value of them? It is all a farce to call that a visitation of which there was no notice.

17731. *Chairman.*—The main fact upon which you rely is, that the advertisement stated there was an annual visitation by the trustees, although there was no such visitation?—Yes.

17732. Mr. *Stephens.*—Had the trustees held a visitation for three years immediately anterior to the 19th of January, 1854?—I will not say for three years positively—probably they had not; but I do say positively not for two years. The Archdeacon of Cork and Mr. Jones know perfectly well what was proved on the occasion of the visitation by the Bishop.

17733. *Chairman.*—That is a matter of statement?—They ought to be examined.

17734. The Commissioners will lose no opportunity of obtaining information. Have you now closed any statement which you had to make in the way of complaint with respect to the general discipline of the school?—I go into the case of my son. I drew those charges with a view to show that I was entitled to have a special finding upon each charge.

17735. Mr. *Stephens.*—You had better refer to your charges without any preliminary statement; they will speak for themselves. Are they in writing?

17736. *Chairman.*—We have not received them on oath yet. Will you now identify them?—I now hand in these as the charges I made. They are as follows:—

"Copy of Charges handed in by Thomas Allin, Esq., J.P., at an investigation held at the Midleton Endowed School:

"1st Charge.—Dr. Hodgens wrote complainant, as parent of one of his pupils, the offensive letter now produced, without the least provocation, and has neither withdrawn nor retracted it, though ample opportunity has been given him.

"2nd Charge.—Dr. Hodgens virtually expelled complainant's son from the Midleton Endowed school, without assigning any real offence; and has thereby arrogated to himself the complete control over the exhibitions, according to his whim and caprice.

"3rd Charge.—Dr. Hodgens' want of regular personal attendance during school-hours, his neglect of those hours, and of the proper superintendence of his boys in and out of school, and the results.

"4th Charge.—Dr. Hodgens' want of suitable and efficient assistants, though his advertisements in the public prints state the contrary; as also that the trustees hold an annual visitation."

"Dr. Hodgens, without any provocation:" that is omitted from the charges, for which I got credit.

17737. Mr. *Stephens.*—What charge do you make?—That my *ipsissima verba* were not used.

17738. That is a charge against the trustees, not against Dr. Hodgens?—Against the trustees, or whoever drew up the statement.

17739. *Chairman.*—We desire to keep your different complaints distinct. Some have reference to the management of the school, and others to the conduct of the trustees. I asked you whether you had closed your statement with respect to the management of the school?—I do not think I have any thing more to say about that.

17740. If you have not, there remain the other complaints which you allege against the trustees, in consequence of the mode in which they conducted the investigation which you called for. These are distinct questions, I will try to make the views of the Commissioners more plain to you. We apprehend that when you enter upon that part of your case which is stated in the charges you drew up, and put into the hands of the trustees, you will re-enter upon the complaints which you alleged against the management of the school. Now, we desire to keep those complaints distinct from those which you urge before us, and

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which you direct against the trustees, in consequence of their not having conducted the examination in the manner which you thought satisfactory. We desire to oppose no difficulties in your way, so as to hinder you from bringing any complaint with respect to one person or another before our court; but we wish to keep the parts of the case distinct, and to have the statement of it orderly and precise. It will economize our time, and conduce to our satisfaction?—That is obviously the proper course, that the two should be separated. As regards the trustees, I just want to put the matter, and I do not desire to go further into it. I would wish to have the evidence of Mr. Hodgens, taken by you when you were here in August last, read, because a monstrous discrepancy exists in it.

17741. We had no short-hand writer?—I saw Mr. Hughes take down the evidence.

17742. Those are notes for our own private guidance.

17743. Mr. *Stephens.*—When the Commissioners, or their short-hand writer, take notes of evidence, it is a rule with the Commissioners not to supply any party with a copy of such notes?—I want merely to test veracity.

17744. *Chairman.*—And for that purpose you can hand in to the Commissioners, or any one of them, any question which you would wish to have put to any person present; and if we think the question is not objectionable, we will at once put it?—At the last inquiry, Dr. Hodgens stated on oath, that my son——

17745. The proper time to raise that question will be when Dr. Hodgens is under examination?—As to Mr. Bourke, he appeared an involuntary witness in August last. You asked me if I could state any thing that would show what was the estimation in which the school was held. I said—"At present I know nothing of it myself, but I think it right to state that a respectable shopkeeper in the town——

17746. Who is he?—G. C. Bourke.

17747. Is he present?—He has declined attending. I think it right to state, he told me his son was at Dr. Hodgens' school, and that he took him away, finding he knew less than when he went there. Mr. Turpin was present when that conversation took place, and the coroner, Mr. Henry Barry.

17748. Mr. *Stephens.*—Not one word of that is evidence against Dr. Hodgens—it is mere hearsay?—Mr. Bourke stated what was a great deal more damaging than what is in his letter.

17749. When Dr. Hodgens is under examination, you may suggest any questions which you think should be put to him relative to the management of the school, and if the Commissioners see nothing objectionable in them, they shall be put. Any correspondence between yourself and Dr. Hodgens, upon which you rely, you had better put in. Hand in the original letters if you can, for we have nothing before us but copies.

17750. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you say those are true copies which you furnished to the Commissioners of the originals which you now produce?—They are true copies.

17751. *Chairman.*—Are there any other letters which you wish to bring before the Commissioners?—Of course, all I tendered before, I tender now. I tender copies.

17752. Mr. *Stephens.*—We cannot take copies; we must have the original letters if they are in your possession?—I can only give copies of some. If I write a letter to a party, I cannot give you that original. I tender the original of the letter of the 7th of November, 1853, from Dr. Hodgens.

17753. *Chairman.*—Is this letter, marked No. 2, a true copy of your letter to Dr. Hodgens of the 10th of November, 1853?—Certainly.

17754. Is No. 3 a true copy of Dr. Hodgens' letter, dated the 11th of November, 1853?—Yes. I can give the original.

17755. Is No. 4, which was read, a true copy of the letter to the Rev. F. Jones, dated 15th of November, 1853?—It is.

17756. Is the letter, or part of a letter, dated 14th of April, 1854, a true copy?—It is a true copy of the part.

17757. Is the letter from Mr. Turpin a true copy?—It is.

17758. Is the document dated the 11th of July, 1854, a true copy of the letter addressed to the Archdeacon of Cork?—Yes.

17759. Mr. *Stephens.*—Can you acquaint me how many assistant-masters were at Dr. Hodgens' school during the year 1852?—That was the year Mr. Waring was a divinity student in Trinity College, and nominally the usher of the school. Mr. Stokes may have attended before breakfast, as writing master—I am not sure; but after breakfast there was no master there with the exception of Dr. Hodgens and the French teacher, unless while Mr. Waring was backward and forward. My son came home complaining to me there was no use in going there. When he did occasionally go to the school, during that period of fifteen months, he used to return to me complaining frequently that there was no Dr. Hodgens there. I now speak of the fifteen months during which my son was merely an occasional attendant.

17760. That was from August, 1852, to November, 1853?—Exactly. That when he attended, even occasionally, during that period, there was no Dr. Hodgens there to teach him; and that he has frequently gone and waited there for Dr. Hodgens, but there was no Dr. Hodgens.

17761. *Chairman.*—You have made complaints against the trustees, having reference to the mode in which the investigation was conducted by them, when you made, on a former occasion, charges against Dr. Hodgens; what are those complaints?—My complaint has reference to the document that was produced, containing only the substance of the charges.

17762. That is a specific complaint. You were about to read your own copy of the charges as you handed them in. Be so good as to read that document, without comment, simply to identify it as your statement of the charges you then made?—There are four

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charges. "First charge—Dr. Hodgens wrote complainant, as parent of one of his pupils, the offensive letter now produced, without the least provocation; and has neither withdrawn nor retracted it, though ample opportunity has been given him. Second charge—Dr. Hodgens virtually expelled complainant's son from the Midleton Endowed School, without assigning any real offence; and has thereby arrogated to himself the complete control over the exhibitions, according to his whim and caprice"——

17763. Dr. *Andrews.*—You have handed in a copy of that?—Yes.

17764. Mr. *Stephens.*—To whom was that complaint directed?—That was handed in on the morning of the investigation.

17765. When was that?—11th of April, 1854.

17766. *Chairman.*—What steps did the trustees take on receiving your statement of charges?—The investigation was held.

17767. Mr. *Stephens.*—When?—Immediately. It was in the room in which the investigation was about being held those charges were handed in.

17768. *Chairman.*—And those charges formed the basis of the investigation?—Precisely.

17769. Mr. *Stephens.*—Who was present?—The Bishop of Cork, the Archdeacon of Cork, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Jones.

17770. Were you present?—I was present.

17771. What occurred?—I handed in four charges in writing.

17772. Was it the statement which you have been reading?—Yes; the Bishop of Cork folded them up and took them away. The minute referred to was the result.

17773. Were such charges investigated by the trustees?—They were investigated by the trustees, and both my sons were examined. Mr. Jones, of course, admitted that I had frequently complained to him of the state of the school, and that Mr. Meade had also done the same; that we had complained separately and together. I was entitled to a distinct finding on each of the charges, whether proven or not proven; and the charges were so modified, that it was not necessary to give a finding.

17774. If I understand you aright, you state that you made four charges, and that they were investigated by the trustees?—Yes.

17775. What is the nature of your complaint against the trustees?—On the suggestion, as I understood, of Mr. Adams, one of the trustees, that minute before you was ordered to be taken down.

17776. Who has the original?—I do not know.

17777. [Mr. *Stephens.*—Have you the original, Mr. Archdeacon?—The *Archdeacon of Cork*—I hand in the minute-book. The same is delivered in.

17778. *Chairman.*—Is that signed by the chairman?—The *Archdeacon of Cork*—It is.]

17779. I hand in a copy of the minute. [The same is delivered in].

17780. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is that the minute of which you complain?—It is.

17781. [*Secretary.*—This book is headed—"Midleton school;" and the first entry is—"At a meeting of the Governors at the schoolhouse, on Saturday, the 1st day of May, 1830." It appears, therefore, to be the minute book of the governors of the school. The last minute in it is—"At a meeting of the visitors of Midleton school, held April 11th, 1854, in the schoolhouse, in consequence of a complaint made against the master of the school." That is signed "James, Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, Chairman; Samuel Moore Kyle, Archdeacon of Cork, Vicar-General Cork, Cloyne, and Ross; Francis Jones, Rector of Midleton." June 10th, 1854. The visitors present—"The Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, in the chair; Richard Goold Adams, Esq., J.P.; Rev. Francis Jones, Rector of Midleton; the Archdeacon of Cork, Vicar-General of Cloyne:" so that the minute is signed by three of the four visitors who attended. The minute then goes on:—

"After a letter of apology from the Earl of Shannon, explaining the cause of his absence, had been read—

"Thomas Allin, Esq., J.P., appeared and preferred the following charges against the Rev. Doctor Hodgens, master of the school:—

"1st.—That Dr. Hodgens had written to him a most improper and offensive letter, containing the word false in reference to some statement made by him; and that he did not retract the same, though opportunity for doing so was afforded to him.

"2nd.—That Dr. Hodgens had virtually expelled a son of his from the school, thereby depriving him of the opportunity of competing for the exhibition granted by the Commissioners of Education, to which his proficiency in his studies gave him a fair claim.

"3rd.—Great irregularity and want of punctuality in the master's attendance during school-hours, and the consequent insubordination and absence of proper discipline amongst the boys.

"4th.—Want of sufficient and suitable assistants, the school having been for a considerable time without any classical assistant, and the present assistant being a foreigner, unacquainted with the English language, and a Roman Catholic.

"In reply to the first charge, Dr. Hodgens stated, that not having kept a copy of his letter to Mr. Allin, he had written to him, disclaiming all intention of giving offence, requesting him to point out the expressions of which he complained, and declaring his readiness to explain or apologize for them. An attempt was also made, through the Rev. Mr. Jones, to explain the matter.

"With reference to the second charge, Dr. Hodgens asserted that he considered the absence of Mr. Allin's son for more than three months, with the exception of two days, as a withdrawal of his son from the school on the part of Mr. Allin. On the other hand, Mr. Allin maintained that the terms of Dr. Hodgens' letter, and the condition stated in it,

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amounted to a refusal to admit his son as a pupil in the school. Mr. Allin also denied the correctness of Dr. Hodgens' assertion, as to the period of time during which his son was absent from the school.

"The visitors were unanimously of opinion that Mr. Allin's son was not disqualified by the absence in question for competing for the exhibition on entrance to Trinity College, Dublin; and they trust that the same view of the matter would be taken by the Commissioners of Education.

"On investigating the third charge, it appeared that Dr. Hodgens was in the general habit of not coming into the school before breakfast, until nearly nine o'clock, A.M.; after breakfast, not coming in until half-past eleven or twelve o'clock, A.M.; of quitting it again some time before the school broke up at three o'clock.

"In reply to which, Dr. Hodgens stated that the hours before breakfast were devoted to the preparation of lessons, and that an assistant was invariably in the school while he was absent.

"Various acts, showing the irregularities and want of discipline that prevailed during the absence of the master, were then proved.

"In reply to the fourth charge, Dr. Hodgens stated that a former excellent classical assistant had quitted him unexpectedly; and his successor, apppointed after some interval, had recently died. That for a time, when the boys were few in number, he thought he could himself undertake all the classical teaching; and had engaged his present assistant for the purpose of teaching French and mathematics, especially with a view to the instruction of such of the pupils as were intended for the army; and that he considered him also fully competent to teach the junior class in elements of Greek and Latin classics. That as the number of boarders had now increased to nineteen (nearly double its former amount), he had secured the services of a highly competent gentleman, who would enter upon his duties after the Easter vacation.

"Mr. Allin then referred to various instances of improper conduct by some of the boys after school-hours, proving a want of due care and attention on the part of Dr. Hodgens; and states that the general character of the school had in consequence suffered so much in public estimation, that some persons had withdrawn their sons, while others had been deterred from sending them to the institution. Rev. Mr. Meade, Rev. Mr. Gibbings, and Rev. Mr. Woodrooffe, deposed to the correctness of this statement.

"In conclusion, the chairman admonished Dr. Hodgens, pointing out the insufficiency of his hours of attendance in the school; impressing the necessity that existed for there being present, during all hours of school business, some person of sufficient authority to preserve order among the boys, and remarking strongly on the unfavourable estimation in which the school is held at present by persons the best qualified for forming a judgment upon the subject, and interested in the highest degree in whatever relates to the management and conduct of the school.

"It was further intimated, that should charges of so grave a nature be preferred at a future occasion against the management of the school, they would be forthwith laid before the Board in Dublin for the regulation of endowed schools.

"It was also ordered that this minute be entered on the journal of the proceedings of the trustees of the school."

17782. Mr. *Stephens.*—What do you object to in that minute?—First, I object to the substance only of the charges being given.

17783. Dr. *Andrews.*—Who furnished you with the copy you have handed in?—Mr. Jones.

17784. In whose handwriting are the interlineations?—In mine. That minute was sent under cover by the Archdeacon of Cork to Mr. Adams, with a short memorandum inside the cover, that he was to sign it himself; to show it to me—that is, allow me to read it; and forward it then to Mr. Jones for signature, and put it on the books of the school. This document was all in the handwriting of the Archdeacon of Cork, and the Bishop's signature was also in his handwriting. Mr. Adams told a friend of mine he had got this document before showing it to me; and his expression was, "This is a mere milk-and-water affair." That was what was reported to me.

17785. Do not go into that.—At all events, Mr. Adams refused to sign it.

17786. I want to know how the interlineations came?—Mr. Adams gave me permission to copy the document, and this is the handwriting of the clerk, who is since dead. Here is the charge as it appeared in the document sent to me, the original minute:—"First, that Dr. Hodgens had written to him a most improper and offensive letter, containing the word 'false,' in reference to some statement made by him in connexion with the conduct and management of the school." You will perceive, if you turn to Dr. Hodgens' letter, that was not the fact at all. It was because I had stated to some person that my son having obtained the Vice-Chancellor's prize, was owing to Mr. Turpin's kind instruction; it had no reference, whatever, to the school. Of course, I wrote a very indignant letter to the Archdeacon, complaining of this. When I came to examine the copy I took in this way, I considered I had no right to use it; it was a mere private thing for my own use; I had no right to publish it. The Archdeacon met me one day in Cork, and said you can have a copy, but you are not at liberty to publish it. The interlineations appeared in the original copy as handed to me.

17787. On the original copy there were interlineations forming part of the document, and now they do not appear on the minute?—They do not, and I object to the minute as not being at all in accordance with the evidence, and that there are no findings whatever. Mr. Adams will state it is not at all in accordance with the evidence.

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17788. Mr. *Stephens.*—There was a rough minute book I suppose?

17789. [*Archdeacon of Cork.*—There is no rough minute book.

17790. Then how did you get the facts upon this book?—They were written at the time, and I have in my hand the draft minute submitted to the trustees.

17791. Was this minute in the book written at the time, or at a subsequent period?—At a subsequent period. I hold in my hand the original draft which I drew up and submitted to the Bishop, in which he made merely verbal alterations. It was then sent to Mr. Jones, who approved of it, and to Mr. Adams, who declined to do so.]

17792. Mr. *Stephens.*—If I understand you aright, you state the charges that are placed upon this minute book are not in accordance with the fact. We will go through them. The first charge, as it appears on the minute, is—"That Dr. Hodgens had written to him a most improper and offensive letter, containing the word false, in reference to some statement made by him, and that he did not retract the same, though opportunity for doing so was afforded to him." What do you object to in that?—I object, because of the omission of the words, "without the least provocation."

17793. You say that certain other words ought to have been inserted?—I handed in written charges, which were taken away, and before that document was placed on the record of the school, I wrote to the Archdeacon, objecting to the fact.

17794. Are there any substantial differences between the charges you exhibited and the charges as stated in this minute-book?—I think there are.

17795. Keep your attention to the first charge?—The words "without the least provocation" are omitted.

17796. Is that all you have to say in respect of the first charge?—There was a wide difference in it as I received it; it shows the danger of changing.

17797. Dr. *Andrews.*—Your objection amounts to this: that the charges were not put upon the minute in the form in which you handed them in?—Yes. Before they were put upon the book—having seen the minute through Mr. Adams—I wrote to the Archdeacon. Here is a rough copy of my letter. [The original is handed in by the Archdeacon of Cork.]

17798. Mr. *Stephens.*—I see you object to the omission of the words—"In connexion with the conduct and management of the school?"—Decidedly.

17799. Had the letter containing the word "false" any thing to say to the conduct and management of the school; and if so, point out to me the words upon which you rely to establish that proposition?—I hand in a copy of my charges. [The same is delivered in.] My letter to the Archdeacon of Cork explains every objection I have to make.

17800. *Chairman.*—What witness do you wish to have examined by the Commissioners, for the purpose of substantiating the statements which you have made?—Mr. Wilkinson, of Cloyne.

17801. With reference to what?—The withdrawal of his son, and his reasons for it.

17802. [*Secretary.*—The following is the letter to the Archdeacon of Cork:—

"Midleton, 11th July, 1854.

"DEAR SIR,—Mr. Jones having informed me that he has, by your direction, placed the minute as originally drawn up, without any alteration, on the records of the Midleton school, it remains for me again to protest, in the strongest manner, against charges totally different from those handed in by me in writing, being so placed on record as mine; and also to protest against credit being given, in that solemn document, to Dr. Hodgens, for an apology which he never made, and to this hour denies the necessity for making; and as his most unprovoked insults to myself and son have neither been atoned for by him or censured by his superiors, it leaves me no other alternative but to let my sons swell the number of Protestant boys at present attending a Roman Catholic school here. From the whole tone of the minute—exculpating where exculpation was not even sought; adopting as proved every statement for the defence, no matter how met by much stronger evidence; avoiding all censure for an avowed Roman Catholic assistant being continued as the sole usher in the school for eleven consecutive months, besides being, at other times, the sole person in charge of the boys during Mr. Waring's absence as a divinity student in Dublin; and censuring only where the most extreme improprieties were shown to exist—it proves how truly I was forewarned by several, that I undertook a perfectly hopeless task in expecting I could effect the slightest improvement in the conduct or management of this school; and as it is evident the public here have a vested interest in this endowment, I think it only fair to say, I reserve to myself the fullest right to give any publicity to this matter—minute and all—that I may think advisable on mature deliberation.

"I am your obedient servant,

"THOMAS ALLIN.

"I, of course, decline Mr. Jones' offer of the minute, clogged with any condition, as I was entitled to it without any condition whatever.

"To the Venerable the Archdeacon of Cork."]

John Wilkinson, Esq. sworn and examined.

John Wilkinson, Esq.

17803. *Chairman.*—Do you reside in the neighbourhood of Midleton?—At Cloyne, five miles distant.

17804. Are you a magistrate?—I am.

17805. Have you had any son of yours educated in Midleton school?—I had.

17806. When did you put your son under the care of Dr. Hodgens?—In October, 1849.

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17807. How long did he remain a pupil in the school?—Till June, 1851, a year and nine months.

17808. Had you any reason to be dissatisfied with the attention shown him, as regards his conduct or progress in learning, while he was a pupil in the school?—He did not make the progress I expected.

17809. Was his deficiency in learning the cause of your withdrawing him from the school?—Yes; partly.

17810. What other cause of complaint had you to allege, besides his making unsatisfactory progress in his studies?—I heard some general report, that the discipline of the school was not carried on, and I questioned him. I merely heard it from him.

17811. You were not guided, when you withdrew your son from the school, by merely a general report; you must have made specific inquiries?—I inquired from the boy himself and he mentioned other circumstances which displeased me very much.

17812. Were these circumstances of a nature to evince neglect on the part of the master, in instructing or watching over the morals of the boys?—In watching over the morals of the boys.

17813. Was your son a boarder?—He was.

17814. Be so good as to state, generally, the nature of the practices which your son mentioned to you, and to which you objected?—He mentioned that they were continually smoking; and smoking in the bed-rooms and stable. In fact, he was a young boy, very young; and when I found it out I was extremely displeased. He was thirteen or fourteen years of age.

17815. Was there any complaint of the boarders drinking?—Yes; he stated to me that they drank, and he drank himself.

17816. Were any other irregularities complained of?—I had nothing to complain of, except that; for Dr. Hodgens and Mrs. Hodgens were particularly attentive and kind to the boy.

17817. Do you think these irregularities could have arisen, notwithstanding the master exercising strict superintendence?—I questioned him very closely, and he told me, that as far as he knew, Dr. Hodgens never ascertained it but once; in fact, from the whole of what he communicated to me, I saw there was not the close attention there ought to have been paid to the boys in the school, to prevent such occurrences.

17818. Did he state what step Dr. Hodgens took on the subject, when he was made aware of these irregularities?—He mentioned that he punished the boys.

17819. In what way?—He punished them. He heard the boys were playing cards, that, in fact, he met the servant going out with a kettle of hot water to make punch for the boys. He punished them, which stopped it for awhile, but it was resumed again, after that.

17820. Did your son make any complaints of there being imperfect discipline during school hours?—No, he did not.

17821. Was it in consequence of these statements made to you by your son, that you withdrew him from the school?—It was from that, as well as from his not making the progress he ought to have made. I had him examined by a very competent person before he entered the school, and while he was at the school; and a little before I removed him, he told me the boy had not made any progress.

17822. Might not that have arisen from want of application on his own part?—Indeed I think it did; for when he went there, he was very far advanced for his age, he was a very studious boy. I then saw he was inclined to idle a great deal, and I was displeased as to the way he was getting on.

17823. Do you allege that his habits were deteriorated after he became a pupil in the school?—I think he got a distaste for books, and, in fact, became an idler.

17824. Mr. *Stephens.*—Were you satisfied that your son, during the time he was at this school, from October, 1849, to June, 1851, was in the habit of drinking, smoking, and playing cards?—He did not play cards. He told me he smoked and drank.

17825. I believe you have already stated he was only thirteen or fourteen years of age?—That is all. In fact, he told me nearly every boy in the school smoked, and that he was made drink and smoke.

17826. *Chairman.*—Did you collect, from what he stated, that these practices ought to have fallen under the notice of the master, if reasonable diligence had been used by him in watching over the conduct of the boys?—I think their smoking in the bed-rooms ought to be very easily ascertained.

17827. Is it your opinion that your son contracted these habits which you object to after he became a pupil in this school?—Certainly.

17828. And that his inclination for study was diminished?—Certainly.

17829. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you understand that these were the practices of the school?—I did not; in fact, it was a little before I removed him from the school this came to my knowledge at all.

17830. Did you mention these facts to Dr. Hodgens?—No, I did not.

17831. Why did you not?—I determined to remove him; and I thought the sooner I did it, and the quieter I did it, the better.

17832. Did you mention them to any one of the trustees?—No; the only person I mentioned them to was Mr. Allin. He asked me, I think, more than two years ago, why I removed him, and I told him at the time; and he afterwards asked me whether I would have any objection to have my name mentioned, and I quite forget whether I gave him consent or not. He says I did, and I am sure I did if he says so.

17833. Were you examined before the trustees?—No.

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17834. Did you mention the irregularities of the boys at the school to any person, except Mr. Allin?—Since that time I mentioned it to some parties.

17835. But you never brought them officially before the trustees, nor did you ever mention them to Dr. Hodgens?—Never.

17836. *Chairman.*—I have been requested by Mr. Allin to ask you, did you ascertain, while your son was a pupil at Midleton school, that he was ever out at night without permission?—I questioned him very closely, and he told me he was not out; but he told me that other boys got out. When I say at night, I do not mean they were out all night. He said they got out sometimes between dinner-time and tea-time, and also after study, before they went to bed. They never spent the night out.

17837. Did that information operate in any way towards inducing you to withdraw your son from the school?—Indeed it did.

17838. Dr. *Andrews.*—Very strongly?—Very strongly.

17839. *Chairman.*—Did your son say any thing about improper characters being with the boys in the Cave field, or elsewhere?—No; he never mentioned a word about it; I never heard it.

17840. I am asked, on the part of Dr. Hodgens, to put this question to you: What reason did Mrs. Wilkinson assign for removing your son from the school?—I cannot tell. I heard, that after the investigation that was held by the trustees, Mrs. Hodgens communicated with her. One or two letters passed between them, and I think, as well as I recollect now, that Mrs. Wilkinson called her attention to a letter stating she wished to send the boy to an English school. She kept no copy of the letters, and I cannot say exactly; I think there was something about an English school. I did not wish to be mixed up in the affair. Mrs. Wilkinson and I were quite anxious to pass it off in the mildest way we could. I did send the boys to an English school.

17841. Was it not to place him with a relative in England, who would teach him and his brother for his board?—Indeed it was not; I paid extremely high for him.

17842. Did not Mrs Wilkinson say her son would have the advantage of the English accent?—I have no recollection; still she might have said so, for all I know.

17843. If you had a regard for Mr. and Mrs. Hodgens, in consequence of their attention to your son, why did you not inform them at the time of any irregularities that you heard were committed?—I did not wish to say a word about it; I did not mention it to a single person. Mr. Allin was, to my knowledge, the first person I ever mentioned it to, about two years ago; I then stated it at lodgings at Ballyconnell.

17844. Mr. Allin desires me to ask this question: Did you tell Mr. Allin you would be glad to send your sons to Midleton, if there were a good school here, and save the expense of sending them to England?—I think I mentioned that; the others are not in England, two are at Portarlington. I think I did say to Mr. Allin, if there were a proper school at Midleton, I would send my boys there, and save the expense.

17845. Dr. *Andrews.*—If there was a good school in Midleton, you would send them to it, instead of sending them to Portarlington?—Certainly.

17846. Mr. *Stephens.*—Notwithstanding these facts, you did not conceive it to be your duty to mention the state of the Midleton school to any of the trustees, or to Dr. Hodgens?—No; in fact, I did not know who the trustees were, until this investigation was required.

17847. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners see no reason to examine Mr. Wilkinson further, unless any gentleman in court has a question to suggest.

Thomas Allin, junior, Esq., sworn and examined.

T. Allin, jun., Esq.

17848. *Chairman.*—You are son of Mr. Thomas Allin, justice of the peace?—Yes.

17849. Were you a pupil in the Midleton school?—Yes.

17850. Are you at present a student of Trinity College, Dublin?—Yes.

17851. What is your standing?—Junior freshman. My name, I believe, has been taken off the books of the college since last January.

17852. By your father?—Yes, by my father, in consequence of my health.

17853. Are you at present in delicate health?—Yes.

17854. How long were you a pupil in Midleton school?—Well, from about the time I came to Midleton, which is about seven or eight years ago, up to the date of Dr Hodgens' letter, that is November, 1853.

17855. Did you experience attention on the part of Dr. Hodgens and the assistant-master as regarded the instruction to be given you in the different departments of your school course?—On the part of the assistant-master always—at least I refer to Mr. Waring; only for him I would probably have had nothing to do.

17856. What was the cause of your being sent by your father to receive instruction from Mr. Turpin?—He was so dissatisfied with the management of the school, and the way I was going on.

17857. Did you conceive that you derived benefit from the instruction given you by Mr. Turpin, which you would not have derived had you attended diligently to the instruction given you by Dr. Hodgens?—Certainly.

17858. Mr. Turpin might be a more accomplished scholar, and might be capable of giving instruction of a higher kind; but might not Dr. Hodgens have been competent to give you, had you been diligent in receiving instruction, such teaching as would have enabled you to prosecute your studies and to prepare advantageously for the examination which you had to undergo?—My chief business was with the usher, Mr. Waring.

17859. What amount of instruction did you receive in classics from Dr. Hodgens, as com-

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pared with that which you received from the usher?—I used always go to Mr. Waring in preference to Dr. Hodgens. Now and again I have gone to Dr. Hodgens, but I preferred going to Mr. Waring; I thought I always derived more advantage from him.

17860. Was Dr. Hodgens constantly present during school-hours in the schoolroom?—Oh, dear, no.

17861. What was the general amount of attendance given by him in the schoolroom?—Before breakfast his hour of attendance was generally before nine; after breakfast, between twelve and one; and he generally left the school about two for luncheon. I do not mean to say he never attended better than that, but those were the general hours of attendance.

17862. Was he present in the schoolroom some time or other every day?—He used frequently go to Cork.

17863. Was he absent on those occasions during the whole of the school-hours?—He may have been present for a few minutes before breakfast; but, generally speaking, not after breakfast.

17864. Besides the loss of the benefit of his instruction to the boys, did the school suffer in any way, as far as you can judge, from the absence of the head-master?—In discipline?

17865. In discipline?—Little as there was while he was there, there was none at all when he went away.

17866. Did you ever witness any of those instances of irregularity which have been mentioned in the Court to-day?—I witnessed every one of them.

17867. Were the irregularities frequent?—They were all.

17868. Do you mean to say they occurred almost every day?—Almost every day while Dr. Hodgens was not there.

17869. Had not the assistant-master authority deputed to him by Dr. Hodgens, to repress such irregularities?—As to that I do not know; but the assistant-master, Mr. Waring, has frequently told me, when I spoke to him of the state of the school, that there was no use in his representing it to Dr. Hodgens; that there was no punishment for it.

17870. That is only hearsay; are you aware, of your own knowledge, of his having actually made representations to Dr. Hodgens, of such irregularities; did you ever know him to make a complaint of irregularity on the part of any boy?—To the best of my recollection, I believe I have; it was generally passed over by Dr. Hodgens; he merely spoke a few words.

17871. Do you consider Dr. Hodgens to be a person of such indulgent character as to be unwilling or unable to resort to such severity as was necessary to repress irregularities in the school?—I can hardly tell his motive, but I know he did not repress them; of course I do not know what his reason was.

17872. You were not yourself a boarder in the school at any time?—No.

17873. Then you had no means of ascertaining what discipline prevailed amongst the boys?—Only as a day scholar.

17874. Do you know, of your own knowledge, whether the boys smoked or drank, as has been stated to-day?—Oh, I have seen them smoking; and with regard to drinking, one of the boys, in the middle of the day, showed me whiskey in a bottle, which I think he was after purchasing.

17875. Could such irregularities, as you now speak of, in the way of smoking and drinking, have existed in the school, if a reasonable amount of superintendence was exercised by the master, such as is usually exercised in schools?—Certainly not.

17876. May not boys do many things they ought not to do in a school, without the master's knowledge?—Oh, but the smoking was very openly carried on in the grounds, not in the schoolroom itself.

17877. Do you know, of your own knowledge, whether the boys ever smoked in the dormitories?—I was not in the dormitories; of course during the day I may have gone up there, but not at night.

17878. Do you know, of your own knowledge, whether the boys of the school ever played at cards?—I have never seen it; I heard about it.

17879. Have you heard the boys themselves speak of playing cards?—Certainly; the boys themselves told me they had been playing cards in their own rooms.

17880. Do you know, of your own knowledge, whether the boys went beyond the bounds of the school at times, when they were supposed to be in the schoolhouse?—I saw them coming late into the school, after having been out; for instance, we had play from ten till eleven, after breakfast, and I have seen them come in at twelve o'clock, and I have been out with them.

17881. Was that boy out that you said you saw with whiskey?—No, that was after school hours; I met him walking in the town after the school broke up.

17882. Was he a boarder or a day scholar?—A boarder.

17883. Are boarders allowed to go about the town?—They cannot be absent without the consent of some master, Dr. Hodgens or his assistant.

17884. Is it possible that the boy may have obtained permission?—I suppose he did, I do not know.

17885. Did you hear the boys speak among themselves of having been beyond the bounds of the school?—Do you refer to night or the early part of the day?

17886. At any time when they ought to have been within the school premises?—I have a general recollection, but I cannot say a very distinct recollection; I saw ball myself played in the schoolroom, and the usher asked the boy, as a matter of favour to himself, to discontinue.

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17887. Was that during school hours?—Oh dear, yes.

17888. Was the playing of ball discontinued?—Merely just as it pleased himself; he would go on or stop as he pleased.

17889. Were you ever present when detonating balls were thrown about in the schoolroom during school hours?—Yes.

17890. Did you also witness the boys pelting each other with pellets?—Oh, yes; there was nothing done during the day, generally speaking, when Dr. Hodgens used to go to Cork, there was nothing in the world but a fusilade; I should say the state of things was such as to prevent them from doing good. I was interrupted myself in my studies on several occasions, and I was in fault myself on some occasions; I am sure if the master was there I should not have done so.

17891. You mentioned that you heard the boys speak amongst one another of playing cards—did they speak as if they played for money, or what was the nature of their conversation about it?—They merely spoke of playing generally.

17892. You have no recollection of the nature of the conversation so as to enable you to say whether it indicated that the boys played for money or not?—No: they bartered their clothes amongst themselves during school hours.

17893. Was Mr. Waring ever absent from the school during the time you were a pupil in it?—He was; he was absent for some months.

17894. How were his duties performed on those occasions?—At that time I used to be going to Mr. Turpin, and my attendance at the school was very irregular, perhaps once in ten days. Very frequently I have gone there and found no master. I have gone there and did not find Dr. Hodgens there, and I quitted it.

17895. Were the boys in the schoolroom?—They were.

17896. How were they employed—were they under any superintendence?—Under the French master.

17897. I am requested by your father to ask you this question—did you warn your father not to send your brother to Dr. Hodgens, or say that if he did he would be utterly ruined?—Oh, yes; and my reason for that was, I used to see them steal penknives and books. I often had those things stolen from me, and could get no account of them.

17898. Were complaints of such occurrences made by the injured boys to the master?—They may have been occasionally mentioned.

17899. Can you say of your own knowledge whether any such complaints were ever made to the master, and that the offenders were not punished?—I am sure, whenever they were brought home to the proper persons, there were punishments; but it was brought home very, very rarely.

17900. Was there any disinclination on the part of the boys to make complaints?—No; but there was great difficulty in bringing a charge home. If an article was stolen it was managed so well that it was difficult to come at who took it.

17901. The boys managed it so well?—Yes; it was very hard to find out, they were all old hands at it.

17902. Rather than allow your brother to go to the school, did you undertake to teach him yourself?—Yes; I taught him myself.

17903. Did the boys ever, to your knowledge, read novels during school hours?—Oh, dear, yes.

17904. To your own knowledge?—To my own knowledge; I will not say in general, but one or two used to do so; one in particular used to spend his whole day doing nothing else.

17905. Did that fact indicate a want of proper superintendence, or did this conduct arise from a want of such proper superintendence?—Certainly; one boy used hardly ever say a lesson, he spent his whole time reading these books.

17906. For at least eleven months you were in the habit of receiving instruction from Mr. Turpin, while you only occasionally attended Midleton school?—About once in every week or ten days.

17907. How long had you discontinued your regular attendance at Midleton school before Dr. Hodgens made any inquiry of you respecting the cause of your absence?—Dr. Hodgens never made any inquiry about the cause of my absence; the first thing he did was writing the letter, which has been read, to my father.

17908. He stated in that letter that he had recently been made aware of the fact; do you know how he became aware of it?—In order to get to Mr. Turpin there was a long lane through which I used to walk, and I had to pass the school gate. There were several boys on the wall watching, and of course they saw me. I rather think that was the way he became aware of the fact; of course I cannot say positively.

17909. Did you obtain the Midleton prize on entering Trinity College?—Yes; I was first of all the exhibitioners. I have here a correct copy of Mr. Townsend's testimonial. [The document is read as follows]:—

"Trinity College, Dublin, Saturday, October 14.

"MY DEAR SIR,—Hurried as I am to-day, I cannot let the post go without dropping you a few hurried lines to congratulate you sincerely on the success of your boy, who has got first place on first-rate answering against opposition of the first order. I do not remember to have seen as good answering at any time as there was from the three first men this time, on to-day, the day of examination for first place. I sincerely and devoutly trust that this is but the opening of a brilliant and happy career with him through life.

"Yours, my dear Sir, very faithfully,

"R. TOWNSEND."

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17910. *Chairman.*—Where did you receive your instruction in arithmetic?—Well, I think as much from myself as any body else; of course I had been for some months learning occasionally.

17911. By whom were you taught at Midleton school?—Mr. Stokes, occasionally, and by Dr. Hodgens himself; but for a great length of time before I entered college, that is, between leaving Dr. Hodgens and going to college, I gave it up.

17912. Were special pains taken at the school in the department of arithmetic?—Not special pains; we used to do arithmetic for a certain time every morning; about half the time I was there we had arithmetic every day.

17913. I am requested to ask how much instruction, on the whole, do you suppose you received from Mr. Turpin?—An immensity.

17914. You could estimate, probably, the number of days, and the number of hours each day?—I used to go two days in the week very regularly for fully fifteen months.

17915. How much time was given each day?—I used then to say to him as much as ever I could prepare in the interval; about two days' preparation.

17916. As far as you can estimate, what proportion did that amount of instruction bear to the instruction given to you during the same time by Dr. Hodgens?—Well, about one hundred to nothing.

17917. What proportion, do you think, it bore to the whole amount of instruction which you received during the entire period you were a pupil in Dr. Hodgens' school, from him, or from his assistants?—I had a good deal from his tutors, and some from Dr. Hodgens.

17918. You are asked to state the proportion you received from one and the other?—It is very hard to say.

17919. I do not press the question: I am requested to ask did you read science with any private tutor in Dublin previous to entering college?—Science, I did; but not arithmetic.

17920. Dr. *Andrews.*—From Mr. Waring you received a great deal of instruction?—Yes.

17921. In what branches?—Classics, and Latin prose composition.

17922. *Chairman.*—I am requested by Mr. Allin to ask whether you knew of the presence of improper characters in the Cave field, or in company with the boys elsewhere?—I do not think I did. Since this inquiry I heard——

17923. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do not say any thing of that?—To the best of my recollection I did not. There is a large field near the school to which the boys used to go for smoking. It may have been, for I have been very seldom there, only on one or two occasions.

17924. *Chairman.*—Dr. Hodgens has requested me to put this question to you: What were you reading with Dr. Hodgens during the time you were also receiving instruction from Mr. Turpin?—I really quite forget.

17925. Were you regularly carrying on a course of reading with Dr. Hodgens at the same time you were reading with Mr. Turpin?—I dare say it was continuous; but what it was, I really forget.

17926. Did you read any part of the entrance course of Trinity College, Dublin, with Dr. Hodgens, during that time?—I really do not know; I rather think not; no part that was important. What I was doing I did not attach any importance to; and I really forget it. In fact, I was only going to school at that time, in order to keep up a claim to the exhibition; that was my sole object.

17927. Did you not tell Dr. Hodgens your father had desired you should enter college a year before you did. Did you not say that, in consequence of his change of intention, you would occasionally read portions of the scholarship course with Dr. Hodgens?—I may have said so; it is very possible I did; and I think I did read one or two Greek plays, which were part of the advanced course, with Dr. Hodgens.

17928. If you were absent during the greater part of the eleven months, how were you aware that irregularities were so frequent in the schoolroom?—When I speak of irregularities, I speak chiefly of what occurred before the eleven months. During the eleven months I did not spend much time in the schoolroom; I used only go for two hours, when I thought I would meet Dr. Hodgens.

17929. Did you witness any irregularities in the schoolroom during those months?—They seemed to do very much as they liked during the eleven months; but chiefly I refer to the time before.

17930. Did any persons but Dr. Hodgens ever hear lessons in those advanced books which have been just now referred to?—Does he mean books beyond the entrance course?

17931. I take it so?—I think not.

17932. What do you understand by the phrase scholarship course? Do you mean the course for school scholarship, or exhibitions, or the university scholarship?—The regular university scholarship. It was chiefly with Mr. Turpin I read the scholarship course. I do not deny that I read one or two Greek plays with Dr. Hodgens, to have something to do while I was there, otherwise I would have had nothing to do.

17933. Did not each boy in the school repeat the full number of lessons every day; and did not Dr. Hodgens always insist that each pupil should have his judgment examined every day?—Well, I think so; I have seen Dr. Hodgens first examine the judgments. I have seen him return into the school after luncheon, for the purpose of examining them.

17934. Who gave the judgments that satisfied Dr. Hodgens the lessons were heard?—The master who heard them. They used to forge judgments.

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17935. Do you say the boys marked their own judgments?—Certainly.

17936. Do you speak of your own knowledge?—Of my own knowledge, for I have seen them and known them to do it; and I have been asked by them more than once to enter false judgments in their books—that is to say, to give them a mark for their lesson which they had not said, that it might appear they had said it.

17937. Were you charged with any office as teacher or otherwise in the school?—No; but they wished to forge them, they made a regular trade of it. I was asked amongst others to do it.

17938. When you became a pupil of Dr. Hodgens, did you know any Greek or Hebrew?—No Greek or Hebrew; at least, if I knew any Greek, it was merely Greek grammar.

17939. Your father has stated that you possessed a very considerable knowledge of Latin at the time you first became a pupil of Dr. Hodgens. How do you reconcile that with the fact, also stated by your father, that your proficiency in classics is altogether due to Mr. Turpin?—I was not properly grounded in Latin till I went to him; it was only when I read with him I really saw what Latin was. I never was thoroughly grounded in Greek by Dr. Hodgens.

17940. How do you reconcile that statement with your own, to the effect that you derived great benefit from the instruction given you by Mr. Waring in Latin prose composition?—That one branch, prose composition, I never did with Mr. Turpin; it was Latin verse I did with Mr. Turpin.

17941. Did not Dr. Hodgens frequently ask you what you had been reading in the entrance course, and did he not say you had already read it so carefully, that your own reading would be sufficient to keep up your knowledge of it, and that you could read science and other subjects with him?—I remember.

17942. I am further requested by Dr. Hodgens to ask, did you not, in going to Mr. Turpin, go as stealthily as possible to avoid detection?—Certainly not.

17943. Having been yourself so much absent from the school, how could you know whether boys were in the habit of reading novels in school hours?—What I stated with regard to the irregularity, chiefly concerns the period before, for during that eleven months I was no constant attendant at the school, and of course I cannot speak particularly as to that time. I cannot speak particularly as to irregularities during the time I was going to Mr. Turpin, for my attendance at the school was not regular.

17944. The statement you made with reference to the reading of novels, had reference to an earlier period?—Yes; had reference to an earlier period.

17945. I am requested by Dr. Hodgens to ask, why did you not present yourself as a candidate for the Hebrew premium at entrance. Was it because if you had done so, and obtained the premium, your proficiency in Hebrew could not be attributed to any one but Dr. Hodgens?—Most certainly not. It was given up with very great reluctance on my father's part, and the sole reason was, that I was rather pressed for time; I could not attend to both, and I preferred throwing that overboard. Such an idea never crossed my mind as that.

17946. Did Mr. Jones examine you in Hebrew, and give you a handsome premium, he was so well pleased with your progress?—He did.

17947. Dr. Hodgens wishes me to ask this question: Was not religious instruction attended to; were not the Scriptures read every day, morning and evening, with the boarders?—Does Dr. Hodgens refer to what took place during school hours? I have been present on, I think, one or two occasions in his own parlour, where they breakfast and take tea, or rather I had tea on one occasion, and then the Scriptures were read. As to what occurred generally in the house I do not know, for I was not a boarder; on the one occasion when I took tea, the Scriptures were read.

17948. The Scriptures were not read in school hours by the day boys?—I do not say that. There was a rule that the Scriptures should be read about two o'clock, or at least a little before we broke up; it was not regularly done. Generally Dr. Hodgens used to come and read.

17949. Mr. *Stephens.*—Was that a rule of the governors?—I cannot say; I rather think it was Dr. Hodgens'.

17950. *Chairman.*—Was it the general practice of the school?—It was the general practice.

17951. It was done under the direction of the assistant master, in case Dr Hodgens was himself absent?

17952. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is the assistant master a Protestant?—The assistant master was a Protestant, that is, Mr. Waring.

17953. *Chairman.*—Were the boarders obliged to go to church every Sunday?—I have seen them in church; I am not aware of what the arrangements were.

17954. Did Dr. Hodgens give a special premium for Scripture every half-year?—He did. We had an examination in Scripture.

17955. Was continuous instruction given to you in Hebrew, or was it desultory?—Well, that was as much as I pleased myself. I am sure that during the entire time I was there, I was not regularly instructed; it was altogether an arrangement between myself and Dr. Hodgens.

17956. Was your writing attended to when you were a pupil in the school?—While Mr. Stokes was writing master, in the mornings we used to write a copy; that was only in the first year, or couple of years, but for the greater part of the time I was there I used not to do any writing at all; in fact, I did very much as I liked.

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17957. Was your attendance at Midleton school rather more frequent from July to November, 1853, than during the previous months?—On the whole, rather more frequent.

17958. Did you state that at the investigation held by the trustees in April, 1854?—Yes.

17959. You still persevere in that statement?—Yes.

17960. Dr. *Andrews.*—Were you examined in April, 1854, before the trustees?—This is the third time I was examined.

17961. Why was your attendance more frequent during the period you mention?—I intended to enter in October, 1853. I did not enter for another year. My father made it a condition then, that I should learn science with Dr. Hodgens, that I should gain what benefit I could from him in that.

17962. Mr. *Stephens.*—During the time you were a pupil in Dr. Hodgens' school, did you receive any spiritual instruction?—I said it was the general rule to read the Scriptures a few minutes before we broke up. There were generally questions asked, and one or two of those may have fallen to my lot. About half a dozen questions were generally asked.

17963. Was it in November your father made it a condition that you should return to the school for the benefit of the instruction in science, and was it then that you recommenced your attendance?—About the end of vacation.

17964. What means have you which enable you to recollect the time?—Up to that time I had been intending to enter college in October. I then deferred my entrance.

17965. Was it not in November that you recommenced your attendance?—I had not discontinued my attendance. I state that my attendance became rather more frequent.

17966. Your father has stated that you were virtually expelled from the school. Did you attend the school after the occurrence which he treated as a virtual expulsion, in order to test whether you would be admitted?—That is, did I ever attend the school after the letter was written?

17967. Yes?—Certainly not.

17968. Did not your father, on the contrary, order you not to return?—Certainly, after the letter was written.

17969. *Chairman.*—I am requested by Dr. Hodgens to put this question. I do not understand it myself. "On any occasion of coming to the school, when you state I was absent, was Mons. Berne, from the period of his engagement with me, ever absent." That is, he wants to know was the school ever without some master?—I always found Monsieur Berne there.

17970. Could you ever have possibly entered the school without his knowledge?—Well, I should say not.

17971. Can you state exactly how many years had elapsed since you observed in the schoolroom the irregularities of which you have complained?—Well, certainly, I could not say exactly. I went to the school first about eight years ago; and at first the discipline was rather better. It became by degrees rather more lax.

17972. Dr. Hodgens wishes me to put this question—You intended to enter in October or November, 1853. Was it not after that period your father insisted that, as you would not enter for another year, you should commence applying yourself to science with Dr. Hodgens?—No.

17973. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you not state that Dr. Hodgens was frequently away from the school?—At what time?

17974. During school hours?—I stated that his attendance was very irregular.

17975. How was the Scriptural instruction carried on when Dr. Hodgens was absent?—When Dr. Hodgens spent a day in Cork there was no Scripture reading.

17976. Am I to take it as a fact that, whenever Dr. Hodgens was absent at the time appropriated or fixed for the instruction of the boys in the Holy Scriptures, such instruction was not carried on?—Except when he was in Cork that was the very hour Dr. Hodgens used to come in, immediately before three o'clock.

17977. When Dr. Hodgens was absent just before three o'clock, was Scriptural instruction given by any other person?—I never knew any one else but Dr. Hodgens to conduct that instruction.

17978. Were there two assistant masters during the time you were there? Two masters, independently of Dr. Hodgens?—Yes. During part of the time I was going to Mr. Turpin, Mr. Waring was nominally a master; but he was away keeping his terms as a divinity student. When the college terms were over he would come down to the school.

17979. Nominally, then, there were always two assistant masters?—There were always two assistant masters, at least since Mons. Berne came.

17980. Dr. *Andrews.*—Before M. Berne came, were there two assistant masters?—Merely Mr. Stokes, and Mr. Waring.

17981. Mr. *Stephens.*—Was not Mr. Stokes the writing master?—Yes; and his attendance was, I think, confined to the morning; he had a school of his own to attend to when he was not with us.

17982. Then he was not a resident master?—Oh, no.

17983. Was he one of the assistant masters to whom you have alluded?—Yes.

17984. How long was he assistant master?—He was for some considerable time; but on M. Berne coming, I think Dr. Hodgens intended he should become writing master as well as the teacher of French. He is the French master.

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17985. Did you know any thing of French?—Yes.

17986. Did you learn it from M. Berne?—Oh, I learned it before I came to the school; but I used occasionally learn from him.

17987. Did any other boy in the school, besides yourself, learn French?—There were some.

17988. *Chairman.*—What amount of proficiency did they attain to?—Some, next to nothing; some, a little more. I, myself, had a fairish knowledge of it.

17989. Dr. Hodgens has handed me this question: Did you state that Dr. Hodgens retired to lunch every day at two o'clock?—At or about two o'clock.

17990. Was not half-past three o'clock his dinner hour?—I do not know; I rather think the boys dined at half-past three; whether he dined with them or not, I cannot say.

17991. You believe he generally retired about two o'clock for lunch?—Yes.

17992. Dr. *Andrews.*—He did retire, and you understood it was for lunch?—Yes.

17993. *Chairman.*—Dr. Hodgens requests me to ask whether he allowed you and your brother to attend his French class gratuitously, when your father complained of the high charge?—I knew nothing of that; I think I may say that is the first I heard of the gratuitous part.

17994. Dr. Hodgens requests me to ask did you not bring him a message from your father, reminding him, on one occasion, that he promised to remit the payment for the French class?—I do not remember. I do not say whether there may or may not have been such a message; but I have no recollection of having been the bearer of it.

Henry Welland, Esq., sworn and examined.

Henry Welland, Esq.

17995. *Chairman.*—Where do you reside?—About a mile out of the town.

17996. Have you had a son as a pupil in Midleton school?—Never.

17997. Have any of your relatives had sons in the school?—No.

17998. Have you had any knowledge of the mode in which the school has been carried on?—I have a son whom I was anxious to send to school, but I would not send him to this school in consequence of the character of it.

17999. Do you speak from general rumour, or had you any knowledge of facts?—No knowledge; nothing more than seeing the young gentlemen out with guns.

18000. Have you seen the pupils of the school out in the fields with guns?—Yes.

18001. Was there any other fact of which you were cognizant which manifested a want of discipline in the school?—Nothing has come under my knowledge but that. Coupling that with the reports which I heard of the school, I would not send my son.

18002. Would it be a convenience to you to be able to send your son to be educated in the neighbourhood?—Very great.

18003. Have you sent your son to school elsewhere?—I have.

18004. Do you know of any other persons who are similarly situated?—Mr. Wilkinson.

18005. May not the circumstance to which you have referred—that of boys going about with guns, have occurred in consequence of some trifling failure of superintendence on the part of the master? May it not have been a single instance of going beyond the bounds?—I do not think such a thing should occur in any school; boys should not keep fire-arms at all.

18006. Have you seen the boys out with guns more than once?—Oh, yes; frequently.

18007. Was what you saw sufficient to create in your mind the impression that due discipline was not observed in the school?—Yes.

18008. When did this circumstance come under your observation?—It is a considerable time ago. I could not say exactly how long.

18009. Believing that it indicated a laxity of discipline, did you notice it to any of the trustees, or to the master of the school?—I never did.

18010. You were under no obligation to do so, as having no immediate connexion with the school, having no son as a pupil in it; but as interested in the welfare and good management of a school by which you might yourself benefit, you might have taken occasion to notice the breaches of discipline to the master?—I spoke to Mr. Allin, as a magistrate, at one time, about the boys trespassing on my land.

18011. You stated that you had not any personal knowledge of any other acts of irregularity on the part of the boys in the school?—No other personal knowledge, all from hearsay.

18012. Mr. Allin desires me to ask, do you know why your neighbours, the Kenehs, were removed from Dr. Hodgens' school?—I do not.

18013. Dr. Hodgens requests me to put these questions to you: At what time of the year did you see one of the pupils of the school with a gun?—I think it was in the winter.

18014. How old was your son two years ago?—Ten. He is twelve now.

18015. Did you give Mr. Allin authority to make use of your name?—Yes; Mr. Allin and I had conversations about our sons. We had sons about the same age. A considerable time before we had intimation of this, we agreed not to send them to this school. When the investigation was coming on he asked me might he give my reason for not sending my son.

18016. Do you know whether Mr. Allin allowed his sons to shoot while at school?—I do not.

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MIDLETON.

The Midleton Endowed School.

Henry Welland, Esq.

18017. [Mr. *Allin.*—I will answer that I did not. Guns are very unsuitable instruments for boys.]

18018. Dr. Hodgens requests me to ask you these questions: Did you ever inform Dr. Hodgens that any pupil of his was found without leave on your ground?—My recollection is that when I consulted Mr. Allin about it, he advised me to write to Dr. Hodgens. I think I did, but I cannot swear to it.

18019. Did you ever see more than one lad with a gun?—I have seen several lads together, but I could not say they had more than one gun. There were always two or three together. They annoyed me often.

18020. Was it not during vacation you saw the lad with the gun?—I think not.

18021. Did you see them frequently?—Frequently.

D. Humphreys, Esq.

Daniel Humphreys, Esq., sworn and examined.

18022. *Chairman.*—What is your occupation?—I am a farmer.

18023. Where do you reside?—Near Midleton.

18024. Had you ever a son at the school?—I am not married.

18025. Have you any knowledge of the way the school was managed?—No, except from hearsay.

18026. Have you witnessed any conduct on the part of the boys calculated to leave an unfavourable impression on your mind respecting the school?—The only thing was their shooting about the place.

18027. Have you seen them yourself?—I sent my men to warn them off.

18028. Have you seen them with guns?—Whether they had one or more guns I cannot say, but I saw them shooting.

18029. Did that occur more than once?—I saw them, I think, a second time.

18030. Was the act repeated after the warning?—No; I never saw them.

18031. Are you aware of any other circumstance indicating want of regularity or discipline amongst the boys?—No, except from hearsay.

18032. Do you know why Mrs. Keneh removed her sons from Midleton school?—They used to attend very irregularly. I believe they were learning nothing.

18033. Did you at any time hear her say why she removed them from the school?—I heard her say they were learning nothing. I distinctly heard her say that.

18034. Mr. Allin desires these questions to be put to you: Did you tell Mr. Allin why they were removed?—I did; I stated because they were learning nothing.

18035. Did your own brother advise their removal from the school?—He did.

18036. Dr. *Andrews.*—After examining them?—Yes; after an examination he advised they should be sent no more.

[Mr. George Courtney Bourke is called, but does not answer.]

18037. *Secretary.*—I am directed by the Commissioners to read the following provision in the Act of Parliament, the 18 and 19 Vic., c. 59, sec. 4:—"If any person having charge of any document relating to any of the aforesaid endowed schools, or holding any situation in connexion therewith, or having the disposition, control, or management of any money, lands, or other property for the establishment or support of any such schools or the purposes of education therein, shall be summoned to appear before the Commissioners or any one or more of them, for the purpose of being examined, or to produce any documents before them, shall refuse to appear or to be examined by the Commissioners or any three of them, or shall refuse to answer such questions as shall be propounded by the Commissioners, or any of them, touching any matter or thing which they are empowered or directed by this Act to examine into, or shall refuse or neglect to attend before such Commissioners from day to day, when required so to do, or to produce such records, deeds, parchments, books, papers, or writings, or any of them, without good and sufficient cause, to be allowed by the Commissioners, every such person shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds for every such refusal, neglect, or omission, to be recovered by action in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Record, or by civil bill in the court of any assistant barrister, by any person who shall sue for the same."

Mr. Edward Stokes.

Mr. *Edward Stokes* sworn and examined.

18038. *Chairman.*—Were you an assistant in Midleton school?—I was.

18039. In what department did you give instruction?—In writing and arithmetic.

18040. During what hours did you attend?—From half-past seven in the morning till nine o'clock.

18041. Every day?—Every day.

18042. Was any other master ever present in the school during those hours?—Yes, Mr. Waring.

18043. Was Dr. Hodgens himself present during those hours?—Sometimes.

18044. Was he generally present during the whole of that period?—Not generally.

18045. What was the amount of attendance that he gave during those hours?—He generally came at the proper time. He was in ill health; he complained of headache; he was confined to bed. Mr. Waring and your humble servant always considered his attendance unnecessary.

18046. Mr. *Stephens.*—How long were you assistant master?—Nearly four years.

18047. Give me the dates?—I can tell when I left, but I cannot say when I began.

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18048. If you give me the date of your leaving, and tell me how long you were there, I will tell you when you began?—I left the 2nd of April, 1852.

18049. It appears from what you have said, that Dr. Hodgens did not regard it necessary to attend in the school from half-past seven in the morning until nine o'clock?—Yes.

18050. Did he generally attend, or did he not, between seven and nine in the morning?—I think he was oftener present than absent.

18051. At what hour did he come into the schoolroom?—Generally about half-past seven.

18052. The school business commenced then?—Yes.

18053. Was he present at the opening of the school?—Often; not at all times.

18054. How long did he remain when he came into the school?—He remained till the school was dismissed.

18055. While you were teaching in this school did you witness any irregularities on the part of the boys?—Well, I must say there were some very refractory boys there. During my attendance on them I always kept them in strict order, as far as I was concerned.

18056. *Chairman.*—Do you state to the Commissioners that no instances of irregularity or want of discipline occurred in the schoolroom while you were assistant master?—Not with the pupils I had to attend.

18057. But did instances of irregularity occur amongst the other pupils?—Well, there were certainly some refractory boys.

18058. In what manner did they show their refractoriness?—By not attending to their business. That was the only thing I saw in them refractory.

18059. Mr. *Stephens.*—What was their business?—Most of them were obliged to attend to me and to Mr. Waring.

18060. Were there any complaints against the boys who attended upon you?—I made no complaints of them.

18061. Did you ever see berries thrown about the schoolroom?—I did.

18062. While you were teaching?—I did.

18063. During school hours?—Not during school hours; but before the school was opened.

18064. Did you see berries thrown while you were teaching?—While I was teaching I saw no berries.

18065. Did you see instances of irregularity, such as throwing berries about the school?—There might have been some instances, but I do not know how it occurred.

18066. You are not asked how they occurred; you are asked did you see berries thrown about the school?—I do not recollect that I did.

18067. Will you swear you did not?—I will not. There were matters of that description blown through shooters across the schoolroom; I could never discover who did it. I was very much on the alert, but I could not discover.

18068. Were you the only assistant master present when those practices were going on?—No; Mr. Waring was present.

18069. Were you pelted with peas?—Never.

18070. Did you see the boys pelting each other with peas?—No; I do not recollect.

18071. Blowing peas about?—No.

18072. Have you seen berries blown about the school?—I have seen them blown from shooters across the schoolroom. I have heard the report of the thing against the wall, near myself; but I could never discover, though I often went forward to see.

18073. *Chairman.*—Was that during school hours?—Yes.

18074. Mr. *Stephens.*—Between half-past seven and nine o'clock?—Yes.

18075. Was Mr. Waring present at the time?—Yes.

18076. *Chairman.*—Did such occurrences ever take place when Dr. Hodgens himself was present?—I believe they did; but when the report was heard, Dr. Hodgens was always on the alert to try and discover who did it.

18077. Was he ever able to discover?—Not to my knowledge.

18078. Do you remember punishment ever having been inflicted on any boy for being guilty of such irregularities?—He gave them a slap. I always attended to my own business strictly, and never looked to what was going forward in the school.

18079. Do you mean to say those irregularities were not committed by the boys placed under your care?—I did not discover it. I had them all arranged in such a manner that they were at their business.

18080. Mr. *Stephens.*—Then, according to your evidence, it must have been Mr. Waring's pupils that were pelting your pupils, who were well-behaved, and attending to their studies?—Probably they were.

18081. Could any other person have done it?—No; there were only the two divisions.

18082. Then it must have been either the boys, or Mr. Waring. Was it Mr. Waring who blew the berries about?—I cannot tell; Mr. Waring was always a very active master, and very attentive to his duties, and would put down any kind of insubordination, if possible.

18083. *Chairman.*—Was it possible to put down the insubordination which you witnessed?—Sometimes it was not possible.

18084. Do you remember instances of detonating balls being thrown about the schoolroom?—All I saw was a cracker put on the ground, and stamped on I never saw any detonating balls thrown at me.

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MIDLETON.

The Midleton Endowed School.

Mr. Edward Stokes.

18085. What was that cracker?—Something of a chemical matter, made up in a triangular form, and when trod upon with the heel, it made a great noise.

18086. It was made of detonating powder?—Some chemical matter.

18087. You witnessed only one instance of that kind?—Only that.

18088. Did that offence against good order lead to any punishment?—I saw Dr. Hodgens in a great passion about it, and trying to discover who did it, but he could not.

18089. Was he present when it happened?—He was. The boy would lay this matter on the ground, press his heel on it, and then it would go off.

18090. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did that occur only once during the four years?—That is all.

18091. How often were peas and berries blown about the school during the four years?—I cannot tell.

18092. Was it the practice of the school?—Sometimes; indeed berries are not in season at all times of the year.

18093. Peas are always in season, at least for the purpose of blowing about. Were there any paper pellets?—I did not see any.

18094. *Chairman.*—Did you ever see ball played in the schoolroom?—Before school hours I did.

18095. Mr. *Stephens.*—Having witnessed such practices, did you complain to Dr. Hodgens?—Dr. Hodgens and his assistant were to look after those matters; I had only an hour and a half to remain in the schoolroom.

18096. Did you complain to the usher?—I did.

18097. How often?—Once or twice.

18098. That did not stop the blowing of the peas and berries?—I made it a rule myself to go to every boy that had one of those shooters, and break it and destroy it.

18099. *Chairman.*—What were they made of?—They grew in the fields.

18100. Mr. *Stephens.*—I think you said just now, you could never detect any of the boys?—What I mean is this, that when I saw a shooter of that description in their hands, I knew the purpose for which it was intended, and I went and broke it.

18101. *Chairman.*—Were you ever aware of any of the boys being in possession of guns?—Never.

18102. You never saw a gun in the possession of the boys?—Not in the schoolroom. I have seen them out shooting; it was during vacation generally.

18103. Were you aware of the boys smoking either inside the schoolhouse or outside?—I never saw them smoking inside the schoolhouse, nor do I recollect ever seeing them do so outside.

18104. Can you state positively you never saw them smoking outside the schoolhouse?—I lived so far from the place, and was always so much on the alert to get back to my own establishment, that I never noticed what was going forward in the yard.

18105. Mr. Allin wishes me to ask you those questions—did you state at the investigation before the trustees, that Dr. Hodgens came into the school generally at a little before nine o'clock?—Never; I did not.

18106. Did you state on that occasion, that crackers and chemicals were used?—Just as I have stated here, with regard to the chemical matter placed under the foot.

18107. Did you then state there was only one instance of that?—I did not, but now I say it.

18108. You say you did mention on that occasion that crackers were used?—I mean what was put under the heel.

18109. What word did you use on that occasion?—I said something of a chemical matter, folded in paper triangularly.

18110. What did you state with reference to it, on the occasion of the investigation before the trustees?—I do not well recollect; I believe there is a gentleman present who could inform you on that subject, Mr. Adams.

18111. Did Mr. Thomas Allin complain to you of the total want of discipline in the school?—Yes.

18112. Were you an assistant in the school at the time?—No.

18113. It was after you ceased to give instruction in the school that he made that complaint to you?—Yes.

18114. What was his object in making that complaint to you?—When he spoke to me, I replied, that as Dr. Hodgens had appointed two masters, he did not consider his attendance necessary.

18115 *Chairman.*—I ask you again did Mr. Thomas Allin, jun., complain to you of the total want of discipline in the school?—No; he complained of Dr. Hodgens' absence, not of the want of discipline.

18116. Did he not complain to you of the want of discipline shown by throwing things about in the schoolroom?—I do not recollect that he ever did.

18117. Do you say he did not make any such complaint?—Not to my recollection.

18118. Did you ever punish the boys yourself when they were, as you call it, "refractory"?—I often gave them a slap to try and keep them in order.

18119. Was that in the way of punishment for misbehaviour in the school?—I would make them sit down and mind their business.

18120. Did you ever state to Mr. Allin, jun., that you were obliged to thump the boys?—I gave them a slap on the side of the head.

18121. Did Mr. Allin, jun., say it was impossible for a boy to learn in such a place?—Never, to my knowledge.

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18122. Did you ever state that Dr. Hodgens attended the school generally at half-past seven o'clock in the morning?—I did.

18123. You stated that to-day?—Yes.

18124. Is your evidence now with respect to Dr. Hodgens' attendance in the schoolroom the same as what you gave on the occasion of the investigation held by the trustees?—I was not on my oath at that time; now I am.

18125. What difference does it make in your evidence that you are now on your oath, and that you were then not under such an obligation?—Very little difference.

18126. But you say it does make a difference?—I do not recollect any difference.

18127. Did you not state that your evidence to-day is not the same as what you gave on the former occasion?—I do not well recollect.

18128. Did you not state that there was a difference between your evidence then and now?—That depends on the questions I was asked. I was not asked the same questions.

18129. Would the fact of your being now on your oath, and not having been on your oath then, be sufficient to account for the difference in the answers—you have just stated it would. You alleged that as a reason why your evidence now is different from what you gave before the trustees?—I said so, certainly. At the same time, I think the evidence comes to the same thing.

18130. But did you not imply that the fact of your being on your oath made a difference in the nature of your evidence?—I did.

18131. Were you examined at any length when the trustees held their investigation?—I was.

18132. By whom?—The chairman.

18133. On what subject were you examined?—On nearly the same subjects you have examined me about.

18134. Were you examined on any other subject?—I cannot remember.

18135. Have you a distinct recollection of the evidence which you then gave, and of the nature of the examination?—I have not; I am a very nervous person.

18136. Do you think your recollection of the facts about which you might be examined would be much clearer when the examination would be over?—It would be clearer.

18137. Do you think it likely that when the examination was over you would remember things which you have told us now you forget?—Yes.

18138. That being the case, will you answer this question which Mr. Allin requests me to ask. Did you ever say to Mr. Meade, after the examination before the trustees, that you could have told ten times as much as you did?—I do not recollect.

18139. Mr. *Stephens.*—Will you swear that you did not say so?—[No answer.]

18140. Where did you meet Mr. Meade after the examination?—In the street.

18141. Had you any conversation with him?—I had.

18142. What was the general nature of your conversation?—Mr. Meade said I ought to have been much harder on Dr. Hodgens than I was.

18143. What was your reply to that observation?—I said I acted conscientiously.

18144. Did you tell him you had given all the information you possessed on the subject?—I told him I could have said more if I wished.

18145. "More information" of what kind?—The questions were not asked me with regard to shooting; matters about the school, consequently I did not answer.

18146. Could you have given more evidence for the purpose of the investigation than you did give?—That was what I intended.

18147. Did you assign any reason why you did not lay before the visitors all the facts?—I did not. I answered no questions but those I was asked, and I answered them conscientiously.

18148. What you said to Mr. Meade amounted to this—that you only abstained from saying more, because you were not asked more?—That is what I meant by it.

18149. *Chairman.*—What have you stated in your evidence before the Commissioners this day, with respect to the discipline, or want of discipline in the school, that you did not state at the investigation before the trustees?—I do not recollect.

18150. Mr. Allin desires me to ask this question of you: Had you any conversation with Mr. Allin previous to the investigation held by the trustees?—I had.

18151. What was the nature of that conversation?—I believe Mr. Allin wanted to discover something with regard to the school; he asked me some questions on it, and I answered.

18152. Did he ask you any questions with respect to Dr. Hodgens' attendance in the school?—I do not recollect.

18153. Did he ask you any questions with respect to the discipline maintained in the school?—He did.

18154. What replies did you make to his inquiries?—I told him there was some refractory conduct.

18155. Did you describe the nature of that conduct?—I did not.

18156. You simply stated there was refractory conduct, and gave him no description of the nature of the irregularities committed by the boys?—I did not.

18157. Did he ask you the nature?—I do not recollect.

18158. Mr. *Stephens.*—Then, in point of fact, on the occasion when you had that conversation with Mr. Allin, respecting the want of discipline in the schoolroom, you told him less than you told us to-day?—I was not more than three minutes speaking to him.

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MIDLETON.

The Midleton Endowed School.

Mr. Edward Stokes.

18159. Will you answer my question—did you tell him less or more respecting the want of discipline in the school, than you have told us to-day?—Just the same.

18160. Did you not this minute say you only informed him the boys were refractory?—Yes.

18161. And you have this day told us the nature of the irregularities they committed, namely, that they used shooters, peas, and soforth?—I was not asked that question by Mr. Allin.

18162. Did you mention those facts to Mr. Allin on that occasion?—I did not.

18163. Did you give him less information, with respect to the discipline of the school, than you have given before the Commissioners?—I think I did.

18164. Did you communicate less information to him than you communicated to the Commissioners here this day?—The same.

18165. Did you not just now state to me, you said nothing to him with respect to the actual nature of the irregularities committed by the boys?—I told him of the irregularities; I told him of the detonating crackers—that is the only thing I saw.

18166. Did you tell him that?—I do not recollect; he remembers himself.

18167. Then why did you state so positively as you did just now, that the information you gave him was the same as you gave to-day?—I think it was tantamount to it.

18168. Were any prayers said in the mornings?—Not while I was there.

18169. No morning prayers?—No.

18170. What was your salary?—One pound a month.

18171. *Chairman.*—Mr. Allin, sen., desires me to ask you these questions—did you tell Mr. Allin that his son often complained to you of the total want of discipline in the school, and that you were obliged to thump the boys?—Never.

18172. Did you tell Thomas Allin, sen., that his son had complained to you?—I do not recollect.

18173. Would Dr. Hodgens have allowed any assistant master to thump his boys, if he was aware of it?—He would not if he knew of it.

18174. You have stated that you slapped them on the ears?—Not with any intention of hurting them much.

18175. Do you suppose Dr. Hodgens authorized you to inflict punishment of that kind?—No.

18176. But you did inflict it?—I did.

18177. Mr. *Stephens.*—You went to the school on the 2nd of April, 1848, and remained to the 2nd of April, 1852. Were you ever paid at the rate of £90 a-year?—Never; I was paid £1 a month.

18178. Did you get any board or lodging?—No.

Rev. William Meade.

The Rev. *William Meade* sworn and examined.

18179. *Chairman.*—You are a clergyman?—Yes; resident in Midleton. I am rector of the neighbouring parish of Inchinabacky.

18180. Have any of your sons been pupils in Midleton school?—Yes; I had altogether six sons in it; three at present, and three that have left it.

18181. Have you had reason to be satisfied with the progress your sons made in their studies, while pupils in the school?—I have with some, but not with others.

18182. Do you make any complaint of the management of the school, as explaining the insufficient progress of some of the boys?—My eldest son has got on very well, and is in college now; I do not mean to detract from Dr. Hodgens' attention to him, but a great deal of his success is due to his own exertions.

18183. Mr. *Stephens.*—How long was your eldest son there?—He went there immediately on Dr. Hodgens' coming.

18184. When was that?—I think in 1847, as well as I recollect; he remained till he entered college.

18185. I do not know when that was?—He is four years in college now.

18186. *Chairman.*—He was about four years in the school?—Yes, something about that; he had been previously with Mr. Turpin. The second and third were much of the same standing.

18187. Mr. *Stephens.*—When did they go there?—I think one of them went immediately at that time, and the other shortly after.

18188. What is the name of the boy that went in 1851?—Richard went at that time.

18189. How long did he remain?—Till about three years ago.

18190. Give the name of the next boy?—Edward; he did not go for a short time after the other two. He went about 1852, as well as I recollect.

18191. When did he leave?—He left about six months ago, I think.

18192. Did he leave about June, 1855?—About June, 1855. There are three more there now.

18193. *Chairman.*—Were your sons boarders or day scholars?—Day scholars.

18194. Mr. *Stephens.*—When did your other three sons go to the school?—Two of them are very young. It was on Edward leaving in June, 1855, another went.

18195. Then your other three sons have been sent there since June, 1855?—Yes.

18196. *Chairman.*—I was asking you with respect to the progress made by the second and third boys?—Yes, and I was just going to answer you. I conceived they were going on very well. At that time there were examinations held at the school every half year by competent persons. Mr. Turpin, for instance, examined every half year, and he always told me those two boys answered very well; and on the last occasion on which he examined

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he gave them both first in their classes. The next morning the boys came to me greatly dissatisfied, to say that, without any communication to them from Dr. Hodgens, he never having mentioned the subject to them nor re-examined them, he reversed Mr. Turpin's decision with regard to them, and put them down in their class, and gave others the first place over them. That act so completely disheartened those boys that after, while they were with Dr. Hodgens, they did not learn any thing.

18197. If they were so dissatisfied, why did you leave them as pupils in the school?—Because I was resident in Midleton, and because those boys were appointed by the trustees, and I had no other place to send them.

18198. Is that the reason why you sent three other sons there?—Exactly; I went to speak to Dr. Hodgens. I asked him was it a fact he had done so. He said it was, that his own will was to rule the examinations in the school, and that he did not care what Mr. Turpin or any one else who examined decided, he would have his own way.

18199. Then, in point of fact, Dr. Hodgens formed a lower estimate of your sons' attainments than Mr. Turpin did?—I do not impute it to that.

18200 What do you impute it to?—I impute it to a wish to send other boys home with premiums, that is my opinion.

18201. Do you mean to say he did not discharge his duty conscientiously?—I do.

18202. Did you ever hear of your boys smoking?—Never.

18203. Or of their drinking?—I never did.

18204. Or of their playing cards?—Never.

18205. Or of their going to the Cave field?—Never; I heard such things were going on there.

18206. Were you aware that Dr. Hodgens was continually in the habit of absenting himself from the school?—I was perfectly well aware of that, and I spoke to Mr. Jones, the resident trustee, several times on the subject, and also to Mr. Turpin, who had been late master, and was a particular friend of Dr. Hodgens at the time. I believe he spoke to Dr. Hodgens on the subject.

18207. When you complained to Mr. Jones, what did he say?—Mr. Jones, I believe, spoke to Dr. Hodgens on the subject, and it had no effect.

18208. Did you then repeat your complaint to Mr. Jones?—I am sure I did.

18209. How often?—I cannot undertake to say. I spoke to him myself once, and another time in company with Mr. Allin.

18210. Did he make any communication to you afterwards on that subject?—When I spoke to him on the subject he said as much as that he had spoken to Dr. Hodgens, and that he did not think it had any effect.

18211. Is Mr. Jones present?—He is. Mr. Turpin never examined in the school since, in consequence of what took place at that examination.

18212. *Chairman.*—Dr. Hodgens desires me to ask you this question. Do you believe that any irregularities have taken place during the period of which you have spoken?—What period is that?

18213. Since your sons have been pupils in the school?—I do believe a great many irregularities have taken place, first with regard to the non-attendance of the master, next from being without ushers for a long time, and also in the firing of berries through tubes in the schoolroom. A great many of those irregularities have taken place.

18214. Did you state that the half-yearly examinations which were held at one time have been discontinued?—They have been discontinued in this way, that there is no one now who examines but Dr. Hodgens himself.

18215. Do you object to an examination of that kind?—I do, certainly, because it is not a fair one at all. A person who examines boys every day in the week, and hears their lessons, knows very well what questions to put to them, what questions are suited to their capacity

18216. What is the usual way of conducting examinations?—By strangers.

18217. Do you see any advantage attending that mode of conducting examinations?—I do; every boy then has fair play.

18218. Do you think parents in general would be better satisfied with an examination conducted by strangers?—I am certain they would.

18219. Dr. Hodgens requests me to ask: Do you say he never gave a school premium for a first in any one thing?—No, I do not think he did. I think he required a certain number of firsts to be made up; but taking the first from my boys and adding them to those of other boys, made up the required number for them.

18220. Are you not aware it is according to the majority of firsts the premiums are decided?—I am aware.

18221. Did your son obtain a majority of firsts?—I do not know; the only one that made an impression upon me was that one.

18222. Do you persist in your statement that the judgment given by Mr. Turpin was reversed by Dr. Hodgens?—I do persist in it. I spoke to Mr. Turpin on the subject. I do not know whether I can say exactly reversed, but it was changed. As well as I recollect the circumstances, I will just state them to you:—Two firsts were given in the class to one of my sons and another boy; Dr. Hodgens took one of the firsts from my son, saying to me, "I do not allow two firsts in any class." I said, "Doctor, on what ground did you take it from my son instead of from the other; did you examine him again?" "I did not," said he; "but it is my wish, and I will do as I please in the school; and there is a rule that there shall be only one first in each class." "How did you manage in

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the second case," I asked, "with my son Edward; Mr. Turpin marked his approval of him by giving him a first, and gave no second—as much as to say there was no one near him." "Oh," said he, "I will do just as I please."

18223. Mr. Allin requests me to ask these questions:—Did you say, at the investigation held by the trustees, that if you had to pay for the education of your sons, you would not send them to this school?—I did not.

18224. Did you make use of any strong expression?—I may have said I was strongly dissatisfied; but I do not recollect having said so.

18225. Do you remember meeting Mr. Stokes in the street, and having a conversation with him, immediately after the investigation?—I heard Mr. Stokes' evidence; and in about an hour or half an hour after I met him and said, "Mr. Stokes, I do not think you told the whole or half of what you might have told to-day." "Indeed I did not, sir," said he, "nor the half of it; but I did not like to be too hard on the poor gentleman."

18226. Mr. Stokes said to-day he only meant to convey that he had not said as much as he might have said, if he had been asked more questions. Was that what you understood him to say?—That was not the impression on my mind, but that he suppressed it.

18227. That is, that he might have given fuller information in reply to the questions that were put to him?—Yes.

18228. Might you not have misunderstood the drift of his remarks?—I do not think I could; for he said it in a way to show me he could have told a great deal more, but did not wish.

18229. Might it not be attributable to the circumstance you mentioned just now, that he did not "wish to be too hard on the poor gentleman?"—Yes; those were the words—or words having the very same meaning.

18230. Do you now allow your sons, who are day scholars, to remain in the play-ground along with the other boys?—No; I have told them that I wish them to come home after school.

18231. What was your reason for that order?—In consequence of what took place there some time ago. Do not understand me to mean that any of those improprieties were going on latterly: they were going on a year and a-half, or two years ago; at the time there was no usher there but the French master. There was an interregnum of eleven months, without any usher but the French master.

18232. Mr. *Stephens.*—Give me the date.—That was in 1853. Mr Waring was a good deal absent, attending divinity lectures. I think there was an interval of nine, ten, or eleven months, during which there was only one assistant master; then a Mr. Tudor came, who died in a very short time.

18233. There was only one assistant master during ten or eleven months in 1853?—Yes; and there is also now an interregnum without an usher either.

18234. *Chairman.*—What were the irregularities that took place during the former interregnum you speak of, and the existence of which caused you to give this order to your sons?—The smoking and card-playing I heard spoken of, and the whiskey which was introduced.

18235. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you complain to Dr. Hodgens?—No; I never had any communication with Dr. Hodgens, except on the occasion I went there to speak to him about the reversal of Mr. Turpin's decision; and he treated me in so supercilious a manner that day, that I determined to have no further communication with him.

18236. Did you complain to Mr. Jones?—I told him how the school was going on; I told him of that.

18237. Did you tell him that there was smoking going on?—I cannot say I said there was smoking. I said there was a great deal of irregularity.

18238. What do you mean by "irregularity"?—That the hours were not kept by the master, and that the school was in an unsatisfactory state.

18239. In what respect unsatisfactory?—With regard to the master himself—with regard to the assistants. My boys being day scholars, I did not interfere so much with regard to the firing of crackers and such things about the school-room. I do not say that I did any thing further than as to the business.

18240. *Chairman.*—Did your sons tell you that they often saw Mr. Thomas Allin, jun., waiting for Dr. Hodgens, and going away without seeing him?—I have heard them say so.

18241. Did you visit the school yourself, so as to ascertain what amount of attendance Dr. Hodgens gave in the school-room?—I did not; but I generally asked the boys for a long time, "how long was Dr. Hodgens in the school to-day?"

18242. Have you ever seen Dr. Hodgens in Cork at times when it was to be expected he would be attending to his school?—I have seen him often there, but I have heard of his being in Cork often twice a-week.

18243. Was that during school hours?—Oh, yes; he went in the mornings and stayed all day. I do not suppose I ever met him twice in the week at all.

18244. Have you any reason to know whether he took proper precautions to secure the maintenance of discipline in the school during his absence?—I have no reason to know whether he did or not.

18245. Were you present at the investigation held by the trustees?—I was.

18246. Is it your opinion that the account given in the minute of the nature of the evidence there adduced is in accordance with what was actually proved?—I think the minute is not strong enough for the evidence that was given. That is the impression on my mind.

18247. Did you come to that conclusion after an interval of time, or when you first saw

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the minute?—That was the conclusion I came to when I saw the minute first; I did not think it went as far as I thought it should have gone.

18248. What time elapsed between the holding of the investigation and the issuing of the minute?—I suppose there was a month.

18249. At least between the time of the investigation and the time you saw the minute?—I think there must have been very near a month.

18250. Are the charges as set forth in the minute the same as Mr. Allin handed in?—I think there appears to be a variation, but it did not appear to me to be so very important as Mr. Allin seems to think.

18251. Mr. Allin's charges were in the hands of the trustees when the investigation was actually held?—They were.

18252. And it was with reference to those charges the whole investigation was conducted?—It was. There was part that I did not think was given in the minute in the proper words. That was in reference to Dr. Hodgens being in the school during all the school hours. It was stated he had to write letters; this was with reference principally to the mornings. The bishop said, "you ought to write your letters at your desk in the school;" but in the hurry these things may not have been taken down as they were said.

18253. Dr. Hodgens desires me to ask this question:—Have you not three sons still at the school; and if those irregularities took place would you not know of them?—I do not say the irregularities take place now; except with regard to the attendance of Dr. Hodgens in the mornings, that he does not attend in the school, I do not hear of irregularities now. The time they were going on was previous to the meeting of the trustees; I do not say they are going on now, or that there is a want of discipline in the school.

18254. The principal thing you complain of now is the non-attendance of Dr. Hodgens in the mornings. Do you assert that at present he does not attend daily?—As a rule, I say he does not attend in the school. He may occasionally, on some mornings, come into the school.

18255. Do you make that statement of your own knowledge?—I ask my sons every morning, when they come home to breakfast, "was Dr. Hodgens in the school this morning?"

18256. Mr. *Stephens.*—How long is it since Dr. Hodgens had only one assistant master?—I think the last week in October.

18257. *Chairman.*—Dr. Hodgens desires me to ask, did you not first take umbrage at him because he, on one occasion, told you the trustees would not allow more than two of your sons to be on the foundation?—Not at all; because I knew it was not the fact. I wrote to the Archdeacon immediately, and had a letter by return of post, stating it was not the fact; so there was no occasion for me take umbrage at it.

18258. Dr. Hodgens wishes me to ask whether he could procure competent examiners in Midleton?—I think he had, till he offended him, one of the most competent examiners in Ireland, who went to examine, I believe, with the greatest pleasure.

18259. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you remember an assistant master named Johnston?—I do.

18260. How long has he left?—I think he was there from the meeting of the trustees, some time in 1854, till about the last week in October last, as well as I recollect; and a very fair, good usher he was.

18261. *Chairman.*—Dr. Hodgens desires me to ask, is it not contrary to the rules of the school for day pupils to remain in the play-ground?—I do not know; I never heard. I know they used to remain often to play cricket there.

18262. Did your own sons ever remain?—They often did; but I never heard of such a rule.

18263. Did you ever hear of Dr. Hodgens being often in Cork, from any person, except Mr. Allin?—I did; I heard it from the boys.

18264. You said you have seen him in Cork?—Yes; but I do not take upon myself to say I ever saw him twice in one week, in Cork, for I am seldom twice a-week myself in Cork. I have seen him down the town on days the boys told me he went to Cork.

18265. Mr. Allin desires me to ask this question:—Was there any classical assistant in the school from Mr. Tudor's death, before Christmas, 1853, till the visitation in April, 1854?—I do not think there was any classical tutor from the time Mr. Tudor died till Mr. Johnston came; but what the dates were I could not tell you.

18266. Did the Bishop, at the investigation, comment on the want of regular religious instruction?—He did.

Rev. *Thomas Gibbings* sworn and examined.

Rev. T. Gibbings.

18267. *Chairman.*—Do you reside in Midleton?—I do; I am rector of an adjoining parish.

18268. Have you any personal knowledge of the mode in which the school is conducted?—No; not any personal knowledge.

18269. Have you been consulted by parents as to sending their sons to be educated at this school?—Yes; and made inquiries in consequence.

18270. What steps did you take in consequence of those inquiries?—I inquired of persons who had got children there; and I also heard the general report of the school. I had two sons and two nephews at Mr. Turpin's school.

18271. At what time did this take place?—Before and after the investigation. When I came first to live in Midleton, I made inquiry, and was told by Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson about the removal of their child from the school. Mrs. Wilkinson said, Mrs. Hodgens

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being so kind to her son, she did not wish to say any thing about it, and she seemed annoyed at her name being mentioned.

18272. The Commissioners cannot deal with hearsay evidence. I ask you what steps you took in consequence of the inquiries which you made?—I inquired of persons I thought competent to tell.

18273. What reply did you make to parents who consulted you?—I advised them not to send their children to the school.

18274. That advice was given in consequence of information which you obtained?—Information derived from parents who had children at the school.

18275. We do not ask what that information was, because we should be receiving what would be to us merely hearsay evidence?—My questions were with regard to the discipline in the school and the instruction given, and the answers I received were to those questions.

18276. Are you not connected with Mr. Allin?—A brother-in-law.

18277. I should have stated that Dr. Hodgens desires me to ask these questions?—Married to a sister. I hope he will not accuse me on that account.

18278. I will read the questions as they are put into my hand. Are you not influenced by his opinions altogether?—Certainly not. I am influenced by his opinion, for I respect and regard it; but not altogether, by no means.

18279. When making inquiries respecting this school, did you consult other persons besides Mr. Allin?—Certainly; Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. Meade, and, I am sure, others.

18280. Is it not since Mr. Allin's difference with Dr. Hodgens you have heard about the school?—Long before it.

18281. Do you know any thing about its present state?—No, sir.

18282. Mr. Allin desires me to ask these questions: Have you ever seen any of Dr. Hodgens' pupils going about with guns?—Yes; I think I saw three together; I can answer for two.

18283. Have you ever seen any of the pupils smoking?—Yes; in the playground I saw one or two smoking.

18284. Were you present when Mr. Stokes had a conversation with Mr. Meade with reference to the investigation held by the trustees?—Not when he spoke to Mr. Meade; but I had a conversation with him myself. Mr. Meade was not present, to the best of my recollection.

18285. Dr. *Andrews.*—You did not suggest that question to be put to Mr. Stokes, and it is not properly evidence now.

18286. *Chairman.*—Was it before you communicated with Mr. Allin that you advised your friend not to send his son?—It was in the year 1851, and I was not married till 1853.

R. W. G. Adams, Esq.

Robert W. Goold Adams, Esq., sworn and examined.

18287. *Chairman.*—You are one of the visitors of the Midleton school?—I am.

18288. Are you a magistrate of the county of Cork?—I am.

18289. Are you in the habit of attending meetings from time to time of the trustees?—I attended but one, in 1854. It is not very long since I was appointed.

18290. Was that the occasion on which the investigation was held as to the state of Midleton school?—It was.

18291. Were you present during the whole of the investigation?—I was.

18292. A series of charges were preferred by Mr. Allin against Dr. Hodgens?—Yes.

18293. Are the charges set forth in the minute different from those which were handed in on that occasion by Mr. Allin?—It is so long since the occurrence, and not having looked at any of the notes, I really cannot say at the present moment; but when I received a copy of that document, which appears on the books of the school, it appeared to me at that time that there may have been some verbal differences in the charges, but that the substance of the charges was set forth as contained in the report.

18294. Did you sign those minutes?—I did not.

18295. Was it according to the ordinary practice of the board of visitors that each visitor should sign the minutes?—I never attended an investigation of the kind before, and I really do not know whether it was or not.

18296. Did you refuse to sign, entertaining any objection to the mode in which the minutes were drawn up?—I did.

18297. Would you be so good as to state the nature of the objection?—Archdeacon Kyle took notes of the evidence as we proceeded, as well as I recollect; and we separated with the understanding that he was to draw up a report of what transpired that day; and if it met with the approval of each of the visitors, we should then sign the document. When it was sent to me, I did not conceive it to be sufficiently strong, sufficiently condemnatory of what I conceived to be the laxity or want of discipline in the school; and upon that ground I refused to sign it.

18298. In what manner was that minute communicated to Dr. Hodgens?—I have no idea. It was sent forward to me, I think, by Mr. Jones, it having been previously sent to Mr. Jones by Archdeacon Kyle. I think it was from Mr. Jones I received that minute.

18299. Was any decision come to at the meeting of the visitors to communicate their judgment with any formality to Dr. Hodgens?—I do not think there was any mention made of it, for this reason, that, of course, it was to be copied into the book that was retained in the school. That was what I understood.

18300. Have you ever visited the school since that investigation?—I have not.

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18301. Are there any rules laid down for the conduct of the visitors with respect to the visitation of the school?—In what way?

18302. Are stated times appointed for holding investigations, and a fixed mode of conducting inquiries prescribed?—I am not aware. At least as far as I am concerned myself, I know nothing whatever of the mode in which investigations ought to be held; but I have a very strong opinion that those visitations ought to be held regularly and oftener than they have been held. Held as they have been up to the present, I think they have been useless.

18303. At a meeting of the governors held on the 28th of January, 1847, the following resolution was passed:—"That the governors, or such of them as may be resident in Ireland, shall, at least once in every year, or oftener, if they shall think proper, visit the Midleton school, and report in this book, under their hands, the state and condition of the school?"—That was previous to my appointment.

18304. [*Secretary.*—28th of January, 1847, 13th of December, 1847, December 11th, 1849, December 13th, 1850, and April 11th, 1854. These are the dates of the visitations entered in the book.] The last was the one I attended.

18305. Has any other meeting of the governors been held for the purposes of investigation?—Not that I have heard of. I have not received a summons.

18306. The rule I have read does not appear to have been carried into effect?—It was not.

18307. Is it your opinion that more frequent and regular visitations ought to be held?—Decidedly.

18308. Have you any other suggestion to offer with respect to the government of the school. Is it your opinion that notice ought to be given of those visitations; and that they ought to be more public, as has been suggested?—I should be in favour of publicity; and on the occasion of our holding the investigation, I was anxious other persons should attend. I should be anxious the members of the press would attend. I proposed that several gentlemen now in court should be present, and to that suggestion the other trustees acceded.

18309. Those other persons of whom you speak were individuals in whose favour a special exception was made?—They were parties who were anxious to attend.

18310. And to whom permission to attend was given?—Yes; by the trustees on that occasion.

18311. But no general permission was given to any class?—No.

18312. Mr *Stephens.*—Are the charges by Mr. Allin, as entered on the minutes, different from the written charges that he made?—I have not seen the minute. [The minutes are exhibited to witness.]

18313. Having read that document, do you now know whether the charges by Mr. Allin, as entered on the minutes, are different from the written charges which he made?—I think there may be some verbal difference, but I think the gist or matter is the same.

18314. Is there any substantial difference?—Substantially they are the same.

18315. Were the alterations made in the draft, after it had been submitted, by the trustees, to Mr. Allin?—I did not retain the original charges as preferred. I took it Archdeacon Kyle had them with him.

18316. [A paper is exhibited to witness.] Those being the charges submitted by Mr. Allin to the visitors—did you, or did you not, come to any distinct finding upon them?—We did not come to any finding like a jury.

18317. Then you did not come to a distinct finding?—We did not come to a finding upon each special charge; but the whole of the evidence that was taken down I conceived was to be set forth, and our decision upon that evidence was to have been given, and to have been entered on the books of the school.

18318. Do you know whether that was done or not?—I presume what I have seen to-day was a copy of what Archdeacon Kyle sent me in the draft, but I did not see it entered on the book. I understood it was copied into the book; and I felt so strongly on the subject, that if I could have got the book, I would have entered my protest against it.

18319. Is it, or is it not, the fact, that the decision which the chairman pronounced was much stronger, in terms, than the decision as recorded?—I expected we should have had a much stronger reprimand of Dr. Hodgens conveyed, than was conveyed in the draft before me. My impression on leaving the school was this—that it was neither materially nor morally well conducted as it ought to be.

18320. Did not the minute omit to notice the fact elicited by the Bishop of Cork, the want of unvarying daily religious instruction?—I cannot exactly call to my recollection that fact.

18321. Was there any thing said about it by the bishop?—As well as I recollect, we all felt strongly there was not that attention paid either to the morals of the young, or to religious instruction, that there ought to have been. We all felt that.

18322. And yet no record of such a state of things appears upon the minute?—I cannot answer as to that.

18323. Did you not sign it?—No.

18324. Was any evidence given before you as to smoking and drinking, and the use of fire-arms by the boys?—As well as I can recollect, the general tenor of the evidence went to this extent—that the boys were not properly looked after—that they could do what they liked; and I think it was stated that whiskey was found in their very desks during school hours—I think that was stated by some of the witnesses. It further came out in evidence, as well as I recollect, that the boys were not restricted as to hours—either about the lawn, or to the rere of the school—as to being within bounds at the proper time.

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18325. Do you mean in the evenings?—In the evenings, decidedly. That they had access to the lawn, and to parts outside the lawn; that the gates and doors were not sufficiently locked; that they were not sufficiently looked after.

18326. I find this statement in the minutes: "Mr. Allin then referred to various instances of improper conduct by some of the boys after school hours, proving a want of due care and attention on the part of Dr. Hodgens, and stated that the general character of the school had, in consequence, suffered so much in public estimation, that some persons had withdrawn their sons, while others had been deterred from sending them to the institution." Does the minute take cognizance of these charges?—I do not think it does. It does not enter into them minutely.

18327. I find this language in the minutes: "In reply to the first charge, Dr. Hodgens stated that, not having kept a copy of his letter to Mr. Allin, he had written to him, disclaiming all intention of giving offence, requesting him to point out the expressions of which he complained, and declaring his readiness to explain or apologise for them." Is not the minute so worded as to make it appear that Dr. Hodgens had apologised, whereas, in fact, he had not?—I cannot say.

18328. Refer to the minute you have read?—You want my impression as to the meaning of this?

18329. Yes, in your official capacity of a visitor. My question is, whether it does not appear from the reading of that minute, that Dr. Hodgens had apologised to Mr. Allin?—I think it would bear that. I cannot call to recollection whether he did apologise or not. I thought that rather a minor part of our duty, to attend to squabbles between the two gentlemen. I thought the public duty I had to perform was to see whether the school was properly conducted or not.

18330. In reference to the second charge, do not the visitors appear to have decided that Mr. Allin's son was not disqualified for the exhibition?—I do not think that was exactly what was understood. I think we generally understood that he was disqualified, and I think the Bishop of Cork, as well as I recollect, undertook to recommend to the heads of the university, in Dublin, that he should be allowed to go in for the exhibition. I think the Bishop of Cork said he would strongly recommend the heads of the university to overlook any differences there might have been.

18331. [*Secretary.*—"The visitors were unanimously of opinion that Mr. Allin's son was not disqualified by the absence in question from competing for the exhibition on entrance to Trinity College, Dublin, and they trust that the same view of the matter will be taken by the Commissioners of Education."]

18332. How could I say whether he was disqualified or not; but I say this, that the Bishop of Cork having heard the evidence that came before him, thought it would be a great pity if Mr. Allin's son should be prevented from going in for the exhibition, in consequence of not having attended as regularly at the school as he might have done, or ought to have done.

18333. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you think that the minute which I have put into your hands is a fair representation of the evidence that was given; and do you think it visited the master with a proper degree of censure and reprehension for his conduct?—I do not think it did, and that was my reason for not signing the document that was sent to me from the Archdeacon.

18334. *Chairman.*—Dr. Hodgens desires me to put the following questions to you: Did not Mr. Allin and his friends get an opportunity of making whatever statement they pleased on the occasion of the investigation?—I think so. I do not think there was any objection to receive any information.

18335. Was there any disinclination to receive statements from Dr. Hodgens?—On the part of the trustees?

18336. Yes?—I think we were anxious to have the truth and the whole truth out from the parties. I do not think any one was prevented from giving any information that was necessary. My anxiety was to have the whole truth out from some very reluctant witnesses that were there.

18337. Was Dr. Hodgens in any way hindered from making whatever statement he pleased to the trustees, or bringing forward any evidence he thought necessary for his defence?—I have no recollection, but I do not think he could have been prevented, for our object was to get at the truth.

18338. Is it a fact that Dr. Hodgens got no information of the nature of the charges made against him, and could, therefore, have no opportunity of rebutting them?—That I cannot state. I do not know when he received notice of the investigation.

18339. Are you aware the number of Dr. Hodgens' pupils doubled during the same year, 1854?—No, I have no means of knowing it.

18340. Was any witness examined at the investigation, except on the part of Mr. Allin, in support of his charges?—I have a perfect recollection that a man named Stokes was examined. I do not know by whom he was brought forward: I presume by Mr. Allin. I have no means of knowing by whom. A most reluctant witness he was.

18341. Was any thing done to discourage Dr. Hodgens from producing witnesses?—Indeed, I have no recollection that there was. Nor I do not see why there should have been.

18342. Dr. Hodgens also desires to have this question asked: Was not Mr. Allin's conduct violent on the occasion?—He was excited.

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The Rev. *Edward Hodgens* sworn and examined.

18343. *Chairman.*—Are you master of the Midleton school?—I am.

18344. When were you appointed master?—In 1847. I have not got the memorandum.

18345. By whom were you appointed?—By the unanimous vote of the trustees—six members.

18346. Are you aware whether there is any minute of the appointment entered in the minute book?—I think so; Lord Shannon was in the chair.

18347. Do the trustees visit the school every year?—They have not visited every year. It is an understood rule of the school.

18348. How long is it since the trustees visited the school?—Well, they have not been there since the investigation held on the 11th of February, 1854.

18349. Is any fuller record of the results of their visitation kept than that which is set before us in this book?—I said there was no other record that I am aware of but that; and the only minute that I ever heard of before my appointment is in that book, referring to Mr. Turpin's appointment. There was no minute of a visitation.

18350. When had there been a visitation of the school previous to that held for the purpose of the investigation in April, 1854?—I have no memorandum of it, and I could not undertake to say.

18351. [*Secretary.*—The entry in the minute book previous to April, 1854, is the 13th of December, 1850.]

18352. Well, I think, between that and April, 1854, the Bishop did once, on returning from Cloyne, where he had been holding a visitation, visit the school. I know of one visit since that.

18353. [*Secretary.*—These are not called visits. They are called visitations.]

18354. *Witness.*—Well, vistations, the same thing.

18355. Mr. *Stephens.*—Visits and visitations are very different things?—Well, I meant visitations when I said visits. I am not quite certain, but I think Mr. Jones was present on that occasion.

18356. [*Secretary.*—The rule with regard to visitations already read I will read again. It is under date the 28th of January, 1847. It is at the time of Dr. Hodgens' appointment: the same day that he was appointed. "Resolved—That the governors, or such of them as may be resident in Ireland, shall, at least once in every year, or oftener if they shall think proper, visit the Midleton school, and report in this book under their hands the state and condition of the school." That is signed by Lord Shannon, Archdeacon Kyle, Rev. Francis Jones, and R. W. G. Adams.]

18357. *Chairman.*—Have you the custody of this book?—No, not at present. I retained it for some time.

18358. Had you it in your custody till that investigation?—Yes; it generally remained with me previous to that. I refused to retain possession of it after that. I think it has been in Mr. Jones' possession ever since.

18359. Mr. *Stephens.*—What newspaper is that [a newspaper is handed to witness]?—The *Daily Express.*

18360. What is the date?—The 9th of January, 1854.

18361. There is an advertisement in it relating to your school. Was that put in by your authority?—Yes; there is one slight mistake in it.

18362. "The trustees hold an annual visitation of the school." Is that true or false?—That they held an annual visitation I understood from the rule of the school, and I inserted it accordingly.

18363. Have the trustees held a visitation of the school from 1847 down to the present moment?—Yes; they have not been annual.

18364. An annual visitation is directed to be held, but an annual visitation is not held?—It has not been always held. The Bishop of Cork's death interfered with it.

18365. But if you state that the trustees hold an annual visitation of the school, is not that an intimation to the public at large that the trustees do hold an annual visitation?—It may have that meaning; but my intention was to tell what the rules of the school were; and at the time I wrote that a visitation was about to be held.

18366. Do you not know this advertisement is so worded that it is calculated to impress strangers with the belief that an annual visitation is held by the visitors?—I could not undertake to say it.

18367. Do you undertake to swear that that was not your intention when you caused it to be published?—I intended they should know there was an annual visitation; I intended that decidedly.

18368. This was in January, 1854. At that time had any annual visitation of the trustees been held since December, 1850?—Yes; one that I have just alluded to, by the Bishop, the Archdeacon, and, I think, Mr. Jones; but I am not sure that he attended.

18369. Since December, 1850?—Yes.

18370. Can you give the date?—I cannot. I have no memorandum.

18371. Then, in point of fact, from December, 1850, down to April, 1854, there was but one visitation?—I think so.

18372. Is it entered in the minute book?—It is not.

18373. Was it a visitation or a visit?—I do not see any distinction. I do not think any one has a right of visitation, in that sense of the word, but the bishop. I never heard of any power of legal visitation at all.

18374. "That the governors, or such of them as may be resident in Ireland, shall, at

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MIDLETON.

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least every year, or oftener, if they shall think proper, visit the Midleton school?"—"Visit" is the word.

18375. Does that merely include the bishop?—That is the only resolution I ever heard of on the subject—"visit the Midleton school."

18376. *Chairman.*—When the trustees visited the school, did they always examine the boys, to ascertain what progress they made in their studies?—Not always.

18377. Did they ever?—Oh, yes.

18378. What was the nature of the examinations which they instituted?—The Bishop was the chief person who used to examine occasionally in classics. Mr. Jones has frequently examined.

18379. At those stated visitations?—No; not at those stated visitations.

18380. That is another matter. My question has reference only to the stated visitations of the trustees?—I think the bishop was the chief examiner.

18381. In what did he examine?—Classics, I think, chiefly.

18382. Did he examine in any thing else but classics?—I do not think he did.

18383. Do the visitors always inspect the house, the different offices, the schoolroom, and dormitories?—Yes, the whole house; I think you will find minutes to that effect.

18384. Do they always give you previous notice of their intention to hold a visitation?—Well, I have generally ascertained that they were coming, for I, myself, have to issue some of the notices to some of the parties.

18385. Who directed you to issue those notices?—I think it was generally the Archdeacon.

18386. Was not that an intimation of the visitation about to be held?—It was. I think, in general, I knew about the time that they would come.

18387. Were you always aware?—No, not on the occasion that I have mentioned.

18388. Do you know whether notice of the intention to hold that visitation, as you call it, was given to any of the other trustees?—By myself?

18389. No; but by any one?—I think all the trustees had notice of the visitations.

18390. But I ask with reference to this particular occasion?—I could not undertake to say. I had nothing to do with that one.

18391. But it was your office in general, and on all the other occasions, to issue notices to the trustees of the intended visitations?—I did not say it was my office; but I generally did it.

18392. You were required to do it, or called upon to do it by the Archdeacon?—In some instances, but not in all.

18393. Were any visitations held, to which, to the best of your knowledge, only some of the trustees were summoned?—I do not think so. In every instance, as far as I know, all the trustees were summoned, but they never all attended.

18394. What reason had you, then, for intimating, that on any occasion there was a failure on your part to notice all the trustees of the intended visitation?—I did not say that.

18395. I understood you to say there had been an occasion?—An occasion on which I did not notice them.

18396. Is that the occasion, of which there is no record in this book?—Yes.

18397. And on every other occasion since you have been master, notice of the visitation has been communicated to the trustees by yourself?—I said by the Archdeacon to some, and by me to some. I never, for instance, sent a notice to the Bishop or Archdeacon.

18398. Did you send notices to all the other trustees?—Well, I think I did. I am not sure I ever sent one to Mr. Jones; I do not think I did. I remember distinctly sending a notice to Mr. Goold Adams, and to the Earl of Shannon; certainly, never to the Bishop nor the Archdeacon, and I think never to Mr. Jones.

18399. Why did you omit Mr. Jones?—Because he was informed by the Archdeacon.

18400. Have you any reason to believe, that notice of the intention to hold that visitation, of which there is no record in the minute book, was communicated by any one to the trustees?—I have no recollection, nor knowledge of the fact.

18401. Have you any register or roll of the pupils admitted into your school?—You mean a public one. I have, of course, a register of every pupil when he comes and when he leaves, and all that.

18402. Is it in court?—I have a register of the pupils of this half-year; on the last occasion you expressed a wish there should be one, and I prepared it.

18403. Did you not state, on the occasion when we visited the school, that you kept no register?—None, except a private one. In fact I may call it my account-book. It answers the purpose of a register so far as the dates go, but is not intended as a register.

18404. Then it is not a roll kept daily, and noticing the attendance of the boys in their several classes?—No; my numbers were so small, as I explained on the previous occasion, that I did not think that necessary; but I have here a statement of this half-year.

18405. But if you yourself had been absent at any time from the school, you would not be aware whether the boys were present or not?—I should. In the first place, the day-boys are few in number, and a boarder could not be absent.

18406. Might not a day-boy be absent on one of the days when you were absent in Cork?—He might. I would know it by his judgment. His daily judgment would be shown to me It would be impossible for any boy to absent himself for one day without my knowing it.

18407 How long have you kept those daily judgments?—Since ever I was appointed master

18408. Have you your judgment-book in court?—I have not.

18409 Can you produce it?—I could not. It is the daily judgment of each boy that is

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kept, and it is in his own possession. I examine them at the end of each day, and see whether all the lessons are down. Supposing a pupil is absent one day, when I look at the judgment the next day I see the blanks, and am aware of his absence.

18410. Might he not fill up the blanks himself, as the book is in his own custody?—I do not think he could readily. Probably, in the hurry of turning over them, some may have escaped my attention; but, at the same time, I know pretty well the writing and the marks of each master, and it would not be easy to deceive me. I may have been deceived, but as a general rule I could not; and I think no boy could be absent a single day without my knowing it.

18411. What assistants have you in the school at present?—Only M. Berne. Mr. Johnston, whom you saw, was a divinity student, and was obliged to leave.

18412. What part does M. Berne take in the general teaching of the school?—In the mornings French; and drawing on alternate days. That is from half-past seven till nine. Writing on each day. Then from eleven till three he takes part in hearing classes in geography, history, and mathematics.

18413. Is M. Berne a member of any university?—He is from a seminary at Versailles. I do not think he has any degree. He has a testimonial, in philosophy, from the College of Versailles.

18414. What salary do you pay M. Berne?—£60 in money, and board, lodging, and candles, and some other &c., which I estimate at perhaps from £90 to £100 a-year.

18415. Mr. *Stephens.*—You have returned to the Commissioners, that you have paid that gentleman £80 per annum, the annual amount of his salary?—That includes his board.

18416. How much do you allow for that?—£30 a-year. I think it must be Mr. Johnston you refer to.

18417. No; Mr. Johnston is returned as having £75?—I must have estimated the board at £20; I was reckoning it at £30.

18418. That being so, why did you not put the £20, so far as regards M. Berne, under the head of other emoluments?—I did not understand the heading in that way; I thought it meant money from other sources granted by the trustees. In the return of the trustees there was no corresponding column.

18419. I am speaking of the return you made to the Commissioners?—That is about the same date as the other. I could only guess at what the board would be. I could not say to a nicety how much the board and lodging would be.

18420. In a return made in 1855 by Dr. Kyle, it is stated that there are two assistant-masters: one at £100, and the other at £90. This is made up, I presume, from your returns. You have made us a return of two masters—one at £80, and the other at £75: which of the returns is true?—I could not say which is true.

18421. Is either true?—Either, I think.

18422. Which of them?—I think the highest one is true, and therefore the other is true. I always estimated their position as worth £40 a year—I mean their mere perquisites.

18423. That estimate does not appear upon the returns. You have made a return to the Endowed Schools Commission. Another return, founded upon returns from you, has been made to us by Dr. Kyle. The returns you have made to us, unexplained and unqualified, says M. Berne has £80 a-year, and Mr. Johnston £75 a-year. Dr. Kyle's return says there is one assistant-master at £100 a-year, and another at £90 a-year. There is no explanation of this discrepancy. My question is, which is true and which is false, or whether both are true or both are false?—I think both are true.

18424. Explain how both are true?—You will observe the returns are made at different dates. I always estimated the position of each of the masters, his residence with me, at £40 a-year; but last year, when I was summoned before the Income Tax Commissioners, they would only allow me to say £30 a-year. They said that was an ample allowance for the board, lodging, &c., of each of the masters. I thought that a sort of legal proof of what I ought to put it down at in the return. It was made subsequent to my being before the Commissioners.

18425. What, in point of fact, do you pay?—£60 a-year is the fixed stipend, and with that board and lodging. I give board, lodging, and washing, and many other perquisites.

18426. What do you put down the perquisites at?—I always estimated them at £40 a-year, till the Commissioners, anxious, of course, to get as much out of me as they could in the way of income tax, would not allow me so much; and I looked upon that as a sort of legal proof of what it was worth. I had nothing else to go by.

18427. Dr. *Andrews.*—Did you pay him £60 in money?—Yes.

18428. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you pay each master £60?—No; there is £10 difference. One was £50; but when Mr. Johnston left me I think it was £60, for he became a sizar of college, and he said he should have a higher salary, as he had higher qualifications; so that they had £60 each, in addition to board and lodging, at the value of which I could only guess.

18429. Had you, during the entire of 1852, two assistant-masters?—I could not undertake to say that. I remember, now, one circumstance. M. Berne came to me in 1852. He made the second.

18430. How long did he remain in 1852?—He was with me during the whole of 1852.

18431. Who was the other?—Mr. Waring, I think, at that time.

18432. Was he with you the entire year?—I really could not undertake to say that. He left, I think, somewhere about the end.

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18433. Were you, at any period during 1852, without two assistant-masters?—I could not undertake to say that.

18434. Will you say you were not?—I could not. I know I had two in 1852, but whether I had them the whole year I could not say.

18435. Had you two assistant-masters during the entire of 1853?—I could not say that; but I know I had two in 1853, but I could not say I had them the whole year.

18436. Have you opened no account against those assistant-masters?—They generally kept their accounts themselves; I trusted them.

18437. How long were you, in 1853, without having two assistant-masters?—I really could not say; I had a change. There is M. Berne, who continued all through 1852 up to the present; he has never been absent since he came.

18438. When did he come to you?—The 2nd of April, 1852.

18439. From the 2nd of April, 1852, down to the present time, you have not been without that gentleman?—Never.

18440. How long did Mr. Waring reside with you?—I had Mr. Waring in 1852; and I think it was in that year he left me, and that I got Mr. Tudor. He continued with me till 1853; and then I think it was towards the end of 1853 I had another change; I am not quite sure. I know I found a great difficulty, after Mr. Waring left me, in getting a master.

18441. That was in 1852?—Yes, in 1852 Mr. Waring left me; and that year, at different times, I made various applications to Mr. Longfield, Mr. Hart, and Mr. Townsend, the Fellows of College, and I could not get a master.

18442. What salary did you offer?—£60. I never gave less; except for a short time, I gave £50.

18443. You have heard what the Rev. Mr. Meade has stated—that frequently there were not two assistant-masters: will you be able to tell how long you were, in 1852, without two assistant-masters?—I cannot.

18444. Did you not keep an account with M. Berne, and can you not tell, by reference to documents, how long you were without a second master in 1853?—Indeed I cannot.

18445. How long were you without a second master in 1854?—I could not speak as to those dates at all without examining my books. I will try.

18446. Can you tell when one assistant-master went and another came?—I do not think I could in every instance.

18447. Do you keep your accounts in an irregular manner?—I always had confidence in my masters that they would not make any statement that was not true.

18448. How long were you without an assistant-master in 1855?—Only since October. I was not without two masters until the end of October.

18449. From October to the present moment you have not had a second assistant-master?—No. I have not been able to succeed in getting one.

18450. I hope, in the morning, that you will give information as to the time during which you were without two assistant-masters in 1853 and 1854?—I will endeavour to do so.

18451. Were you not obliged to make annual returns to Dr. Kyle of the number of your assistant-masters, because you are allowed £20 a-year by the board for assistant-masters?—For one.

18452. Were you not bound to make the returns?—Yes.

18453. Did you always return that you had two assistant-masters?—Except when I had not them.

18454. Then I am to understand when we go back to Dublin we shall find only one assistant-master recorded in the returns for the periods I have stated?—Certainly.

18455. Do you not keep copies of the returns you make to the Board?—None whatever.

18456. I will reserve my questions till to-morrow with respect to 1852, 1853, and 1854; but with respect to 1855, it is quite clear that, from October down to the present moment, you had only one assistant-master?—Yes.

18457. How does that accord with your advertisement, that the ablest masters, in every department, are engaged?—Surely that was not in 1855. That was in 1854, or some other date.

18458. That was written in 1854. Are you able to say how many assistant-masters you had in 1854, or had you more than one?—Yes; I had Mr. Johnston.

18459. Was Mr. Johnston with you during the entire of 1854?—He was with me at the end of 1854; but I do not know at what period of the year he came. He must have been with me at the beginning of the half-year. The only doubt I have is, as to whether he came in February or July.

18460. When this advertisement was published, how many assistant-masters had you?—I rather think two.

18461. Give me their names?—I could not remember.

18462. Will you supply me with the information in the morning?—I will try.

18463. [*Thomas Allin.*—I hand in an advertisement from the school, published in 1855. That was after the minute was drawn up.]

18464. Mr. *Stephens.*—Was that advertisement published by your authority?—I think so.

18465. In what paper, and where?—I could not say.

18466. Was it in August, 1855?—I cannot say. It was in August.

18467. Was it in 1855?—I do not know whether it was or not. There is no date on it except the 3rd of August. I have had so many advertisements that it would be impossible for me to say when it was put in. [The advertisement is read as follows]:—

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MIDLETON.

The Midleton Endowed School.

Rev. E. Hodgens.

MIDLETON COLLEGE.

Rev. E. P. HODGENS, D.D., Head Master.

The following distinctions have been obtained by pupils of this school during the past year:—

Trinity College, Dublin.

Michaelmas Term.—Mr. W. E. Meade, First Honor in Science, and at the General Examination in Arithmetic and Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Logic, Metaphysics, Greek, Latin, and Latin Composition, Second Place; Mr. R. H. Cotter, Primate's Hebrew Prize, and at the previous Divinity Examination, Second Place; Mr. R. B. Jones, scholar, a Moderatorship in Logics and Ethics.

Hilary Term.—Mr. R. H. Cotter, Primate's Hebrew Prize; Mr. W. E. Meade, *First* of the First Honors in Science.

Trinity Term.—Mr. W. E. Meade, First Honor in Science; Mr. R. H. Cotter, Hebrew Premium and Testimonium.

Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

The Examination for direct Commissions in the Army was passed at *first trial*, on distinguished answering, by Mr. George Joy.

At the close of the Examination, the Governor publicly congratulated Mr. Joy on having "passed an exceedingly good Examination," and said "it would be a comfort to the Examiners if every Candidate came up as well prepared."

The Principal can point to high places at Entrance, Exhibitions, Catechetical and Hebrew Premiums, Honors in Classics and Science, *many* of them of the first rank, University Scholarships, and an Ethical Moderatorship, as well as to the large increase of pupils in the last year, as proofs of the success which has attended his exertions for the seven years during which he has held his present appointment.

This success has, under the Divine blessing, been obtained by unremitting attention on the part of the Principal to the interests of *all* his pupils, by his engaging the services of the ablest masters, and by endeavouring to combine firmness with parental kindness towards those intrusted to his care.

To this he ascribes the fact, rare, he believes in the history of public schools, that *every* pupil of his who has presented himself for examination, either at the Dublin and Queen's Universities, or at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, has invariably obtained high honors and distinction.

Dr. H. hopes he need scarcely add that Scriptural Instruction forms a portion of the *daily* duties of this Establishment.

Vacation will terminate on the 3rd of August.

18468. [*Thomas Allin*, Esq.—That was after the visitation.]

18469. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you remember when Mr. Joy passed his examination?—In July, 1854, I think.

18470. Mr. *Stephens.*—You have returned to the Commissioners that in 1853 you had fourteen boarders, while Dr. Kyle has returned that you had nineteen. Which is correct?—I find that I had nineteen at one period of 1853. That very year the number rose to eighteen, and subsequently to twenty-five.

18471. How is it that you supplied Dr. Kyle and the Commissioners with different figures?—The returns were made at different dates.

18472. I am speaking of a return you made to us, dated 29th January, 1855, stating the number of boarders you had in 1853; you returned to us that you had fourteen boarders, and to Dr. Kyle that you had nineteen. Which is true?—Both are true.

18473. How could you take your calculations at different periods?—The return for Dr. Kyle was generally made up at the end of the year, as well as I remember.

18474. That answer would do very well if these returns were required from you at any particular period of a current year; but when we are speaking of past years, I do not understand why your figures do not exactly accord. In January, 1855, you returned to the Commissioners that you had fourteen boarders in 1853, and you returned to Dr. Kyle that you had nineteen?—With regard to the return made to you, I took a particular period of the year—December—I found out the numbers I had at these periods, and sent in the return accordingly. In the return to Dr. Kyle, there were different dates, as I mentioned to Dr. Graves, the day he was there.

18475. You made a return to the Commissioners that you had twenty-five boarders in 1854, and you returned to Dr. Kyle that you had nineteen?—The numbers fluctuate.

18476. You have returned to us that you had six day scholars in 1852, and to Dr. Kyle that you had nine. Which is correct?—The dates are different, and I should say both are correct. I got no directions or instructions as to what particular dates I should furnish for.

18477. Precisely the same questions are asked?—Not precisely. They are asked at different dates.

18478. Dr. *Andrews.*—Suppose that at any period in 1854 you had nine day scholars, and that you made a return of that number to Dr. Kyle, why would you not, when making a return to us, give us the same number?—Because I took the numbers at different dates.

18479. Why should you take them at different dates?—I must have had nine day scholars at the date given in Dr. Kyle's return.

18480. You were giving a return with respect to the year generally?—What I did with regard to Dr. Kyle was this: he furnished me with the return, and I sent it to him with the then number; but in your case, I went back three or four years, and I took a certain fixed period in each year. I should either take a fixed date or an average.

18481. *Chairman.*—Did you give the average or the number at a fixed date?—As well as I remember, what I did was this: I gave the return for a fixed date in each year.

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18482. Dr. *Andrews.*—Have you the book from which you made your return?—I think I have.

18483. Have you the book that was in your possession in January, 1855, in reference to the year 1852?—That I could not undertake to say.

18484. From what did you make up, in January, 1855, your return as to 1852?—From a book I had then, and which I think I have still; I will not assert positively on my oath that I have it, without ascertaining.

18485. Have you the book for 1853 in your possession?—I think so.

18486. Have you the book for 1854 in your possession?—Certainly.

18487. Be good enough to have those books produced?—They are my private accounts.

18488. It does not matter what they are; we must see from what you made your returns?—I kept no register.

18489. If you please to use for public purposes a private book of your own, and there being no other document of the kind, we must have it produced?—I was never required to keep a register; I never heard of such a register.

18490. You are questioned as to the accuracy of your return, and the Commissioners desire to know upon what it was based, in order to discover whether it was correct or not?—I understand.

18491. You have made returns which are different, one to the Board of Education, and the other to the Commissioners.

18492. Mr. *Stephens.*—Will you produce those books in the morning?—I will try to do so.

18493. You have admitted they are in your possession, and you must produce them?—Very well.

18494. Dr. *Andrews.*—Were you served with a summons to produce all books and documents relating to the school?—Yes; relating to the school.

18495. Were you asked about those before?—I told Mr. Hughes I had those, he did not ask for them. I would not consider my private book was a book coming within the meaning of the Act of Parliament.

18496. Mr. *Stephens.*—You keep all the public facts relating to this school in an irregular and improper manner, and then you tell the Commissioners you do not wish to produce the document containing such information, because for other purposes you have made it a private memorandum?—And because the very moment the wish was mentioned to me to have a public register, I began to keep one; but I was never asked before to keep such a thing.

18497. *Chairman.*—How many day pupils have you at present?—At present, two day pupils paying, and five free.

18498. What payment is made for the two?—Eight guineas a-year; two guineas a quarter.

18499. Does the magnitude of the charge hinder persons from sending pupils to the school?—Well, I have no doubt it has prevented a considerable number of persons of limited means, especially when they have a very excellent school in the town much cheaper.

18500. Are you left a discretionary power to vary the charges?—There again, I never heard any rule on that subject. I adopted what I understood to be Mr. Turpin's charges, when I came; I never got any direction, or heard of any rule as to what I was to charge; and the rule I struck out for myself was to take the charges of Mr. Turpin.

18501. You received no instructions as to the charges you were to make?—None whatever; either as to boarders or day pupils.

18502. You say you have at present five free pupils?—Yes.

18503. Would you state how those free pupils were admitted into the school?—Yes. One was nominated by the Earl of Shannon, the 10th of October, 1849. The next was nominated by Mr. Adams, the 7th of February, 1852. The next was nominated by the Archdeacon of Cork, in 1853. The next, Thomas George Meade, nominated by Viscount Midleton; and then John Meade, nominated by the Bishop of Cork, 6th of October, 1855.

18504. How many altogether?—Five at present. There was another nominated by Mr. Jones; he discontinued his attendance.

18505. How many free pupils have been nominated altogether by the visitors since you became master?—I could not state that without consideration. I should say there have been six of Mr. Meade's sons; I know I had six of them. Two of his sons are amongst the five I have at present. I should say about twelve or fourteen altogether.

18506 Since 1847?—Yes; I think so.

18507. Are you aware whether the free pupils are nominated by the visitors in rotation?—Yes; I am aware of the law, which is, that each trustee nominates a pupil, and until that pupil leaves the school, he cannot nominate another.

18508. Is each trustee entitled to have a free pupil in the school?—Yes; each trustee is entitled to have a free pupil in the school, but only one.

18509. What are the payments for boarders?—£40 a-year.

18510. Is the same charge made for all?—There are extras, for some French and drawing. I had at one time parlour boarders, who paid additional. Even still I have a few who are in college, and are reading with me.

18511. Have you any Roman Catholic pupils at present in the school, either day scholars or boarders?—At present not one.

18512. Have you ever had in the school any Roman Catholic free pupils?—No; I do not think I ever had a free pupil a Roman Catholic.

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18513. Are there many resident in the town and neighbourhood who have children that might be pupils?—Well, there are, I think, some.

18514. Were you an assistant in the school when Mr. Turpin was head master?—I was connected with it, but I could hardly say I was an assistant. The Bishop of Cork refused to allow me, as a clergyman, to be subordinate to him; and there was an understanding that he was to have one department, and I was to have another. I did assist him in that sense of the word.

18515. What part was assigned to you?—The religious instruction and Hebrew, and sometimes general education and classics. It was chiefly in reference to religious instruction he made that arrangement.

18516. What are the school-hours?—From half-past seven till nine; from eleven till three; and preparation of lessons from half-past seven in the evening till nine.

18517. Has that arrangement of time existed since 1847?—Yes.

18518. Have you always been present during those hours?—Oh, no; I am never present an instant at the preparation of lessons.

18519. At what time do you go into the school in the morning?—The time varies. Sometimes at half-past seven, and sometimes not. I have no business in the mornings, only to see that general regularity is kept; as I mentioned to you, it is devoted to French, drawing, and writing.

18520. That is from half-past seven till nine?—Yes; I have no business then.

18521. Do you say you never attend?—I do not say I never attend.

18522. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did not the Bishop of Cork say it was your duty to attend?—No, he did not. He told me to write my letters in the schoolroom, and that would have a good effect in checking negligence.

18523. Did not the Bishop of Cork say it was your duty to be in the schoolroom during school-hours?—I do not remember his saying any such thing.

18524. Will you say he did not?—I will not. All I remember is, he suggested to me that it would be a good plan for me to write my letters in the schoolroom; and I did so for a long time.

18525. Was not that in consequence of your having stated that you were absent from the schoolroom writing your letters?—It was.

18526. Did not the Bishop then say, it was your duty to be in your schoolroom, and write your letters at your desk?—He only recommended it as a good plan.

18527. Did you attend to that recommendation?—For a considerable time I did.

18528. Is it not now your practice?—No.

18529. Then you have not attended to that recommendation of the Bishop?—No.

18530. Have you any morning prayers for the boys?—Yes, every day in the year.

18531. At what hour?—At nine o'clock. If you wish, I will tell you at once the routine, so far as Scriptural instruction goes. There is not a single day in the year that at nine o'clock, unless I was sick and unable to do it, that there is not a reading of a portion of the Scriptures, and an exposition of it. Again I have the same at half-past seven in the evening. Besides, I have a class on Sunday for all my pupils, and I give premiums in each half-year to those who attend and answer well. In addition to that, my rule is to have it even in the school, except, of course, with the Roman Catholic pupils, with whom I do not interfere. We commence business with prayer, and end with it in the mornings; and we commence with it again in the evenings. There is reading of the Scriptures and prayer both morning and evening, and reading of the Scriptures every day, besides the Sunday class; and we insist upon their attendance twice every Sunday in church.

18532. During the recent visitation by the trustees, did not the Bishop of Cork express an opinion as to the want in your establishment of unvarying daily religious instruction?—I never heard him say such a thing.

18533. Did he express himself satisfied with the religious instruction given in your school?—I do not think he said a word one way or the other. He appealed to Mr. Jones, who said he attended and examined for me, and he did so every half-year till his health became bad.

18534. Although the subject of religious instruction was brought under the notice of the Bishop; and although there was a serious and grave charge against you upon the subject, his lordship expressed no opinion upon it?—I do not remember his saying a single word condemnatory of me on the occasion. [*Thomas Allin*, Esq.—I made no charge of that kind. I confined myself to the charges on the paper.]

18535. The Bishop of Cork, you say, made no remark when the charge of a deficiency of religious instruction was brought before him?—He did not use a word expressive of dissatisfaction.

18536. Did he express a word of satisfaction?—I remember he asked me did they go to church regularly, and I said yes. I do not think he made any observation upon it. Mr. Jones, who is present, will probably remember.

18537. You say you do not attend in the schoolroom regularly before breakfast; do you attend regularly after breakfast?—Regularly.

18538. Always?—Always, except on rare occasions; for instance, a person may call me out on business.

18539. We have it in evidence that you have been frequently in Cork during school-hours?—I do not know how Mr. Allin could have asserted I was twice a-week in Cork; I have gone to clerical meetings, what are commonly called the May meetings; but to say, as a rule, I went twice a-week to Cork, is utterly false.

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18540. The substance of the charge is, that during school hours you frequently absented yourself from your school during the years 1852, 1853, and 1854?—The fact is, except I am making visits in the town on business, I am never out of the place the whole day long. I am scarcely ever seen in the day in the streets.

18541. What business have you anywhere except in your school during school-hours?—To go to the bank, that is the only business I have to transact.

18542. The essential question is, whether you were in the schoolroom?—I say I am in the schoolroom, as a general rule, from eleven o'clock till half-past three; and there are parties here will testify I have given other hours to get on boys going into a class.

18543. Has that been your invariable practice during 1852, 1853, and 1854?—It has been my practice; I do not say there have not been days on which I was absent.

18544. How many days were you absent in 1852, 1853, and 1854?—I could not say; because I kept no memorandum of a thing like that.

18545. Am I to understand that you never absented yourself twice a-week?—I have stated I did on one or two occasions.

18546. Did you absent yourself thirty times twice a-week in 1852?—Certainly not.

18547. Did you absent yourself twice a-week thirty times in 1853?—No.

18548. Did you in 1854?—No; not fifteen times twice a-week in any year.

18549. Did you absent yourself from your school in 1852, 1853, 1854, twenty times during each of those years?—I do not think I did.

18550. Did you absent yourself from school twenty times in 1852 for more than an hour at each time?—Oh, I should say I have done so for more than an hour fifteen times in the whole year.

18551. Have you forty times?—I could not say, I do not think I have.

18552. How often have you absented yourself during 1853?—I could not say. Some of these years I had much less to do than other years, in consequence of the numbers.

18553. Am I to understand that when you have a small number of pupils you feel justified in absenting yourself more than if you had a larger number?—No, I did not mean that.

18554. What did you mean?—I meant to say that as regards an hour or so I would not have felt such a pressure on my time as when I had a larger number. Before October, 1855, I was hardly ever done before four o'clock. That was an hour beyond the regular time, and sometimes I was later.

18555. Do you not know that complaints were made of your being continually absent from the school during school hours?—I knew there were complaints by Mr. Allin. I never heard of them from any one else.

18556. Were there any complaints from Mr. Meade?—No.

18557. Or from Mr. Jones?—No. He mentioned that Mr. Allin made a complaint.

18558. Did he not mention that Mr. Meade had complained?—I do not think he did.

18559. Was no complaint made of your absence from the school by any person except by Mr. Allin?—Except by Mr. Allin; and through Mr. Jones, from Mr. Allin. In fact, the success of my pupils ought to show that that was a thing impossible.

18560. How many times were you absent twice a-week during 1854?—I do not think I was even once; and in 1855 I do not think I have been half-a-dozen times absent.

18561. How often in 1853?—I could not say.

18562. Were you fifteen times?—I might have been, but I could not say.

18563. Were you in 1853 absent from your school fifteen times twice a-week?—That is, fifteen weeks twice a week: certainly not.

18564. How many times?—I could not say; certainly not that. In fact, I do not remember going a dozen times in my life to Cork twice in a week.

18565. Do you remember how often you went to Cork once a week?—At one time I was obliged to go once a fortnight, at least.

18566. When was that?—Two or three years. Probably about 1852 or 1853.

18567. You were then obliged to go twice a week to Cork?—No; once a fortnight, to buy groceries, and books, and these kind of things. For instance, I was obliged to go recently——

18568. Who took care of the religious instruction of the boys at three o'clock, while you were away?—Not at three o'clock. It was invariably at nine o'clock, and that was done.

18569. There was a chapter of the Bible read between two and three o'clock?—That was the rule only for a short time.

18570. How long?—I could not say. I speak now of a rule I have had for three or four years.

18571. Then during the last three or four years there has been no chapter of the Bible read between two and three o'clock?—No.

18572. What religious instruction had you for the day boys?—They went to a Sunday school.

18573. Then, you had none?—Occasionally; at eleven o'clock every day, as a general rule, there was reading of the Scriptures, the first thing, as I mentioned, and an examination in them; that was every day.

18574. You have heard it sworn that it was at three o'clock?—Yes, and that was an extraordinary statement to make, for the rule is eleven o'clock.

18575. How long has it been the rule?—For about three years. I used to have it at the close of the day, instead of at the commencement.

18576. What became of the religious instruction, when you were absent at eleven

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o'clock?—There was none that day. I entrusted the religious instruction only to myself. There was religious instruction three times a day, and I had two invariably.

18577. State the three times?—At nine o'clock.

18578. Were the boys sure of that?—I did not go to Cork until after that.

18579. The boarders, but not the day boys, had the benefit of that?—Only the boarders. My rule is, to have religious instruction at eleven o'clock.

18580. What is it?—Reading a chapter of the Scriptures, and giving an exposition of it.

18581. That is at eleven o'clock every day?—Every day, except under the limitation I have mentioned.

18582. If you are absent, they go without any religious instruction?—Yes, for that day; only the day boys.

18583. The boarders are sure to have it?—Oh, certainly.

18584. Did the boys commence their smoking and drinking before eleven o'clock or after that hour?—As to smoking and drinking, I will not allow it took place at all in the way mentioned. There have been occasional instances of it; one instance especially of drinking, in which I was obliged to get rid of the pupil; but I have been indefatigable and have taken every precaution possible to prevent such practices.

18585. Then, smoking and drinking did exist in the school?—I never heard of it existing in the school; but there was, as you have heard, an instance of one boy who was guilty of it, and I was obliged to send him away.

18586. But we have heard that the boys were in the habit of smoking in their bedrooms?—From my own knowledge I do not believe it.

18587. Will you swear they did not smoke in their bedrooms?—I will not undertake to say it was not done. As a general rule, it was not done; and I should say rarely done at all.

18588. Could you not tell from the smell?—I never got the smell of smoking in the house.

18589. Was any complaint made against the boys for smoking?—Never. The difficulty in these schools is, to eradicate the bad habits of the boys—habits which they bring with them. The greatest attention will not insure that boys will not sometimes commit irregularities. All I can say is, that I and my assistant take every precaution to guard against such practices; and in a case in which I find the habit to be inveterate, I get rid of the pupil.

18590. How many pupils did you get rid of for being inveterate smokers?—Two.

18591. How many for being inveterate drinkers?—One combined both.

18592. Did you expel a boy for gambling?—Never; gambling was the exception. Two for smoking—one for drinking and smoking, and the other for smoking only.

18593. Had you any complaints about improper characters being in the Cave field?—There might be, for aught I know. I heard Mr. Allin mention it, but I never heard any other person state it; there might have been persons in it, for all I know. The door up to the dormitories has a lock upon it, and after the boys go to bed, that is locked by myself, or an assistant, every night.

18594. Might they not have got out before it was locked?—It was locked at nine o'clock.

18595. But they might go out before nine o'clock?—They go direct from the schoolroom to the dormitories.

18596. I am asking as to the time before they went to their dormitories?—They have tea and supper at seven; at nine they go away to the dormitories to bed. The only time this thing you speak of would be possible, would be in the broad daylight, from four o'clock, when dinner is over, to seven o'clock; and when the days are short, as at present, and that there is not light at seven o'clock, I have the outer doors locked, and the pupils collected in the schoolroom and in the house.

18597. Then, it was utterly impossible for any of your pupils to meet improper characters in the Cave field?—I did not say it was utterly impossible; I only tell you the precautions I took to prevent its being possible; boys, you probably know, are very ingenious in defeating the precautions of masters.

18598. You have heard the evidence as to the conduct of the boys during the berry season. Was that a correct representation of their conduct?—A very incorrect and very exaggerated representation; it has occurred occasionally. From the way in which it was put you would imagine it was a constant and daily occurrence. I say it was neither of constant nor daily occurrence.

18599. Did Mr. Stokes state what was true or false?—He did not say it was every day.

18600. You have heard him say they pelted berries at each other, in the presence of two assistant masters, when you were up stairs writing your letters?—They have done it in my own presence; and if there were fifty eyes upon them they would do it, if they wished.

18601. Did you not discover the boys who were committing these irregularities?—I did not.

18602. Did you seize the berry shooters?—I did.

18603. Did you punish the boys who had them?—No; they might have been using them out of school-hours. Many boys amuse themselves with them; however I always destroyed them, and generally reproved strongly the boys with whom I found them. What you are speaking of, I venture to say, and I think it can be proved to you, did not occur half a-dozen times within the three years and a-half.

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18604. You could know very little of what occurred between half-past seven and nine o'clock. You cannot tell whether Mr. Stokes asserted that which is true or false, for you were not there?—I was often present. Mr. Stokes has not been my assistant for more than three years; it looks strange to be going back for more than three or four years. I could not undertake to mention facts and dates so far back; I might be better able to meet objections made, say, as to the last three years.

18605. The complaints extend over six years?—That is a long time.

18606. Did you ever see any fire-arms in the possession of the boys?—I did not.

18607. Never saw a gun with them?—I saw one with a boy, and I took it from him; I never saw a second gun in the place.

18608. Did you ever see a pistol?—No.

18609. Did you ever see a blunderbus?—No.

18610. Was not Mr. Waring a divinity student, when he was an assistant master in your school?—Part of the time.

18611. How long?—I should say for about three years.

18612. How often was he absent in Dublin from your school?—Three times a-year.

18613. For how long at each time?—I think for about six weeks each time.

18614. What year?—From one October to another.

18615. From October, 1852, till October, 1853?—I think so.

18616. That was for eighteen weeks during the year. That being so, was there any assistant master to take Mr. Waring's place?—No.

18617. Then you had only one assistant master during those eighteen weeks?—Yes. Some of the weeks were in vacation, I think; the Christmas term, as well as I remember, runs beyond my vacation.

18618. What is the length of your vacation?—Six weeks at summer, and six weeks at Christmas.

18619. Three months in the year. How long at Easter?—None at all.

18620. Are we to understand that this gentleman was absent three months in one year, and that you had only one assistant master during that period?—Yes; it was quite enough.

18621. When did your vacation commence at Christmas?—On the 21st or 22nd of December.

18622. When did it terminate?—Six weeks from that date; somewhere about the 1st of February. The same at midsummer, from the 21st of June.

18623. Are the divinity lectures going on at that time?—The Michaelmas term begins in October.

18624. That ends the 20th of December, two days before your Christmas vacation begins, so that in respect to these six weeks, it is clear you had only one assistant master?—Yes.

18625. Does not the attendance upon lectures commence about the first week in February; and if so, would he not be absent six weeks more till the 25th of March?—Yes.

18626. There is no vacation at Easter?—No.

18627. Then during eighteen weeks you had only one assistant master?—Yes; that was quite enough. I have, I think, more assistants for the number of my pupils than there is in any school I know of; I have no obligation upon me to keep an assistant master. You seem to imply that I am under that obligation, I never knew that I was. I kept them for the interest of the children, and did so sometimes when the profits did not admit of it.

18628. You have published a parcel of statements, and we are considering whether they are accurate or inaccurate; we are not discussing your legal obligations?—I have always kept the most efficient masters I could get.

18629. Have you any corporal punishment in your school?—Never, of the character you have referred to.

18630. I have referred to none that I am aware of. What do you mean?—By stripping. Not even on the hand. I never touch them. I do not strike them on the back.

18631. For what offences do you punish?—For moral offences.

18632. What do you call moral offences?—Lying, deception; I did that in a case of a falsified judgment which I detected. I remember punishing for that as a species of lie.

18633. For stealing?—Oh yes; but I never had an instance of that.

18634. For drinking?—Drinking, if I knew of it.

18635. For smoking?—I have punished one or two for smoking.

18636. How many in 1852?—I could not say.

18637. Were there a dozen?—No; I do not think I punished, ever since I came there in 1849, more than six.

18638. How many for gambling?—None.

18639. How many for drinking?—I do not remember; I never knew any boys given to drink, but the one or two I have mentioned. I expelled two.

18640. Dr. *Andrews.*—You have expelled two for drinking?—For drinking and smoking. The cases I have already mentioned.

18641. You said now for drinking?—I meant for that in conjunction with smoking.

18642. Mr. *Stephens.*—I understood that there was one boy expelled for drinking, and another for drinking and smoking?—That I said distinctly.

18643. How many did you punish by whipping since 1849 down to the present time?—I could not bring to my recollection my having punished any one in that way.

18644. How many for stealing?—None.

18645. How many for being in the Cave field?—None.

18646. How many for shooting?—None at all. There was only one case in which I

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knew of a boy going out. That was, I think, at the time of a boarder remaining with me during the holidays; and I do not use the same strictness then as I do during school time. That was the reason why I asked one of the witnesses examined whether what he was stating occurred in school time.

18647. It has been sworn before us that two or three of the boys went out shooting?—Yes; but if you remarked they did not say there was more than one gun.

18648. That is your distinction?—That is what I think myself.

18649. If the boys went out for a common object, and an unlawful object, were they not all equally guilty?—They were.

18650. Why did you not say that there were three boys?—I referred to the boy who owned the gun. The others were led by him—he induced them to go with him.

18651. Were there three of them out with the gun?—I could not tell that. The witness says so.

18652. When did you take away the gun?—When I detected it.

18653. When?—One evening.

18654. Give me the month and the year?—I cannot give either the month or the year. I remember the transaction, but not the date. It would be impossible for me to remember all the dates.

18655. Dates are very awkward things?—They are, and very difficult to remember.

18656. You kept no entry or register of corporal punishments?—Never.

18657. Did you receive any communication on the subject of corporal punishment from the Commissioners of Education or their secretary?—I never heard before the minute that was read, nor did I know of its existence. It expresses the very ideas I entertain myself on the subject, and which I have acted on.

18658. It has been sworn that in 1853 there was only one assistant master for eleven months, and that master a French master. Is that true or not?—I do not think it is true. There may have been eleven months, but not altogether in 1853. In 1852 and 1853 there was a lapse. When I first commenced in 1847 I had only one resident master, that one being a classical master. Then I had temporary assistance for one day in the week. A master from Cork to teach French, and another to teach drawing. After some time, when I thought of preparing lads for the army, it came into my head that it would be more desirable to have a resident French master, and dispense with those two I had for only one day in the week, that he might give his whole attention to it and to drawing. It was then I made that change; so that my having two resident masters is only of recent date, for the last three years.

18659. *Chairman.*—What is the nature of the drawing taught by M. Berne, landscape or geometrical?—Landscape, geometrical, and architectural drawing.

18660. Dr. *Andrews.*—I understood you to say you were sometimes present in the school when those irregularities took place. Tell us what irregularities took place when you were present in the school?—They used those tubes several years ago, some four years ago; but, as I mentioned, that I am certain it has not occurred within the last three years.

18661. They used those tubes on several occasions when you were present?—On some occasions, not several.

18662. They did use them on some occasions when you were present?—Yes, they have them secreted in their desks and satchels. They use them and conceal them in a moment.

18663 Did any other irregularity take place in your presence?—That was the only irregularity I ever witnessed. Mr. Allin spoke of ball-playing in the school during school hours. I am certain that never occurred. It never occurred in my presence, and I have asked my assistants, and it never occurred in their presence. That about the detonator, I have some idea that might be the case. That might have been accidentally on the ground.

18664. Did you hear Mr. Stokes say the boy put his foot upon it and exploded it?—I did. I suppose he is right.

18665. From your experience as a teacher, do you think in a school where proper discipline was preserved, that boys would, in the presence of the head-master in the school, on any occasion use those tubes?—I think there is no school in which things of that kind do not occur.

18666. In the presence of the master?—Yes; and I know of no school which has been more exempt from those irregularities than mine has been for the last three years.

18667. In a school where there was proper discipline, the boys would venture to do that in the presence of the head-master?—I do believe they would. I should say that would be the opinion of most persons having experience of public schools.

18668. Would they, in the presence of the master, venture to do it even once?—Yes.

18669. Indulge in pea-shooting?—Yes, just the same as with berries.

18670. There was a distinction drawn between peas and berries?—I see no distinction. They would use either.

18671. Did Mr. Waring ever complain to you that the boys indulged in those practices?—I heard that to-day, but I do not recollect such a thing.

18672. Did he ever mention to you the fact, that those things were indulged in?—Never. I asked for an explanation of the circumstance which the young man mentioned, namely, that he said there was no use in complaining to me.

18673. When did you ask that?—Since the investigation. Mr. Waring is now a clergyman. Will I be allowed to mention from myself a few circumstances with regard to other matters, as a portion of my evidence, without being subjected to the process of examination. There

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are certain things that may not be brought out by your questions, but which I would like to state in answer to matters very much affecting my character, mentioned in public court. I will first refer to Mr. Allin's charges. The first is with regard to a letter. He says I did not apologize. My statement with respect to that is, that when I wrote the letter I kept no copy of it; and at the time when Mr. Jones reminded me that I had used a word that was offensive to Mr. Allin, I really did not know what the word was. I know I never intended any word in the way in which he took it. I authorized Mr. Jones to say I did not intend it if it was not the fact. Mr. Allin then wrote me a note, without telling me what word I used, but merely saying I had used an offensive expression. I at once wrote to him, that if he consulted the usages of society he would have said, "You have used such a word to me, I call upon you to retract and apologize for it." I instantly wrote to him, saying, that if I had used such a word, I was not conscious of it; that if I had used it, I would at once retract and apologize for it.

18674. Is this in writing?—Yes; it is before you.

18675. Are you giving an exact representation of the letter?—I am.

18676. [The letter is read as follows]:—

"Midleton, November 11th, 1853.

"SIR,—I think I know what is due to the 'usages of society,' and must, therefore, deny that I have made use of any expression which contravenes them. If I had offended in that respect, allow me to tell you that you would have acted in accordance with the 'usages of society,' and a still higher authority (Matt. xviii. 15), if you had directed my attention to the particular expression of which you complain, and asked an explanation; and I should have apologized for it. I close this correspondence; but not without adding that I perceive neither 'arrogance' nor 'assurance' in what I have written.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"EDWARD P. HODGENS."

18677. Does not that bear out my interpretation. If I had offended against him, and if he pointed out the offensive word, I would at once have apologized. The Bishop of Cork took up that impression; for when he read the letter he turned to Mr. Allin and said, "I think this apologetic." To show the dishonesty he practised towards me, I will state that he went and showed to the trustees the first letter, and never mentioned that I wrote the second letter at all. It was with the greatest difficulty and cross-examination I dragged that letter out. He then said he thought it as bad as the other. I said, in answer to that, "Why did you not add it to the accusation against me?" If it was not through malevolence towards me, he would not have kept that letter back. I never intended that word "false" in the sense in which he took it. If he said, "You have used this word 'false,' and it is offensive," I would at once have said I only meant it in a sense, and not in fact, and I apologize for it. He never communicated with me personally on the subject of the second letter. He only sent Mr. Jones to me. I told him that was my view of the word; and that I never meant it offensively; and still he was not satisfied.

18678. *Chairman.*—Did you keep a copy of your first letter?—I did not keep a copy of either.

18679. Mr. *Stephens.*—Am I to understand you now regret having used that word "false" to Mr. Allin?—I can hardly regret it, for I never intended it to give offence.

18680. Do you retract it?—Certainly, in that sense.

18681. In what sense?—That he stated what he knew to be untrue. I merely meant to say, that he made an assertion not founded on fact. I made no imputation against his moral character. Had he explained he understood it in that sense, I would at once have retracted it. The next point is, he says I expelled his boy; he answered himself. The boy himself told me, his father's orders were not to go back; therefore I cannot see how he feels himself justified in saying I expelled him. I said in the letter I wrote, that no matter what honors the boy obtained, I would never claim the credit of them. Then again he says, the bad character of the school is what caused such a falling-off in the numbers. Now, in order to set myself right in this, it is necessary for me to mention, that before I came here, six years ago, the school was gone, the prestige was gone, and I had to commence to create a new school. I came just at the period of the famine, which prevented, of course, an increase in the number of pupils, as appears by the rapid decline of the other schools in Ireland. But, when the times improved, I revived the school in one year; and that notwithstanding Mr. Allin's calumnies against it, for in every place, public and private, and even in public conveyances, he has been endeavouring to injure the establishment. It so happened, that in the year he was making those statements and charges, the number of pupils increased from fourteen to twenty-five. He brought before you an advertisement of mine, and you remarked the list of honors and distinctions which my pupils obtained; he does not dare to deny that those honors were obtained by my pupils in Trinity College and other colleges. Now, if I had been the negligent, careless person he describes, and had no regard to my pecuniary interests, for I had nothing but the school to depend upon, I could never have been able to procure those honors and testimonials. I have not had a very large school; but this is a fact, that I have never had a single pupil, with one exception, who was examined for the army, in the University of Dublin, or in the Queen's Colleges, that did not get an honor or distinction of one kind or another. Since Dr. Graves was here, my head pupils have all left me, and I will mention the distinctions obtained by four boys. One obtained a first Hebrew premium of the second rank; no

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higher was given; another obtained fourth place at entrance; a third took premiums and the Midleton prize from the school. Two entered in Dublin in October; one entered the Queen's College, Cork, and obtained first scholarship; a fourth entered the army. Out of a large number of candidates, only three obtained best marks, and were thereby entitled by the Horse Guards to the first offer of commissions, and my pupil was one of the three. These are the only boys, with one exception, that left me; that one was not subjected to any examination. I have mentioned the honors for the last half-year, and combine that with the fact, that every pupil I ever had obtained honors; and you must see that I could not have been the inattentive master stated. I ask you to put the facts I have mentioned in competition with the statements made by Mr. Allin, and his friends and relatives, against me.

18682. [*Thomas Allin*, Esq.—Is Mr. Wilkinson a relative of mine?]—No; he is brought forward for the first time; but on the occasion of the investigation by the Bishop every single man you brought forward was a relative of yours.

18683. *Chairman.*—You must not address yourself to any one but the Commissioners?—Another reason I would assign for the school not increasing as much as others is, that the exhibitions attached to it are not so valuable as those of the Dungannon, Enniskillen, and other schools. We have only two; they are only for a year, and are of little value as compared with those of such schools as I have mentioned. Again, there was established in this town, in the interim between Mr. Turpin leaving and my coming, by one of his pupils, a school; the terms at it were low for education, and therefore, people preferred sending their children to it. As soon as he went, there came a graduate, the same as myself, of the university, a Roman Catholic gentleman, and at once all the Roman Catholic pupils I had left me; some of their parents are here to prove that the only reason they took them from me was, that they wished them to receive religious instruction according to their own peculiar tenets. I have letters here from two gentlemen, stating that was their only motive. That withdrawal, of course, reduced the school, and it was in the year in which you found there was a comparatively large falling-off in the number of my day pupils; that was occasioned by the withdrawal of the Roman Catholic pupils, who were sent to the gentleman I mention. He was an educated man, and a graduate of the university, the same as myself. I have also the testimony of persons in the neighbourhood, whose sons I educated. There is one gentleman here whose son got distinctions in the university; he is prepared to prove, on oath, I gave him extra hours to forward his education, and get him on. Then Mr. Allin objects to my employing a Roman Catholic teacher.

18684. [*Thomas Allin*, Esq.—That is not my charge.]

18685. You did bring it as a charge against me before the trustees. I know you mentioned, to my prejudice and disadvantage, that I employed a Roman Catholic master. This may not be one of his four charges, but it was a charge brought forward against me, and it was to my prejudice. He makes the distinction that it was not within his four points, but he did bring it against me in the presence of the Bishop and the other trustees. I had before a teacher, and they objected that he had a German accent. We cannot get a pure French accent except from a Frenchman; and supposing I was anxious to have a Protestant teacher, it was not easy for me to get one; but though I did not look so narrowly into his religious views, I did take the greatest pains to ascertain his moral character, his competency, and his habits, and I found the very highest testimony borne in his favour. I have already mentioned the amount of religious instruction I give, and the anxiety I have always felt upon that subject. I have been sixteen years a clergyman of this diocese, and I will appeal to the Archdeacon of Cork, and to my late rector, to say whether they could think, from my personal character, I could be guilty of a neglect of religious instruction. I have always felt it to be of the highest importance to myself, and looked upon it as of the highest importance to attend to it. It has been my most anxious desire at all times to instruct my pupils in religion; my rector, with whom I was for several years curate, speaks of my zeal and anxiety in the discharge of my duties. The next point is as to discipline: I have admitted that on some occasions there were breaches of discipline, and that I believed it would be impossible wholly to prevent them; but I have stated that I have exerted myself to the utmost to prevent them. I asked Mr. Allin whether he permitted his own sons to use guns; he said he did not give them leave to shoot. I myself saw guns with them in the street; and if he cannot prevent it in a small family, how can I do so in a school, the boys in which are not bound to me by the ties that bind children to their parents. I am sure Mr. Turpin, who has so good a repute, and was considered such an excellent disciplinarian, was not able to prevent amongst his pupils occasional irregularities. I have already mentioned, and I need not go into it again, the success of my pupils; I mentioned to Dr. Graves the honors they obtained, perhaps I need not state them again. I may mention that on one occasion when a Fellow of Dublin College visited me, he examined some of my pupils, and he was so well pleased with the way they answered that he was the means of sending me lads in college to prepare for examination with me. I have boys who prepare their quarterly examinations with me. I may mention also that in one instance a parent came to reside in this neighbourhood for the sole purpose of placing his children under my care. There was a gentleman here who would bear testimony that on more than one occasion parties have come to make inquiries as to whether he had houses to let, for the purpose of their children being placed with me. Then, on the last occasion, Mr. Allin asserted that the parties in the neighbourhood were the best qualified to judge of the state of the school. He said that because he could not deny that my boarders had doubled in number. He was driven to say I had no day

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boys, which was a proof of the opinion of persons in the immediate neighbourhood; and he quoted Mrs. Wilkinson. Now, I am prepared to state on oath that Mrs. Wilkinson came to my house and assigned as a reason for taking away the boy that an offer had been made by a relative to educate him for his board; therefore, she would withdraw him, and send him to that relative, which she did. She stated that she was perfectly pleased in every respect with the way the boy went on. Mr. Allin mentioned a number of individuals whose sons were either withdrawn from the school, or would be sent, but for the bad character of the school. I took occasion to write to some of these parties, one of whom was Mrs. Keneh. She has written me a letter, in which she states that her only reason for withdrawing her son was that I had the writing done in the morning, that she could not send her son at that early hour, and that, therefore, she had sent him to Mr. Reardon's school, where the attendance commences after breakfast. While her children were in the school they got the hooping-cough, and she asked me to remit the charge for the remainder of the quarter. I did so, and she is thankful for that. She states she went to Mrs. Allin, and told her her husband should not use her name at the investigation. Notwithstanding that, Mr. Allin did use it, and endeavoured to-day to prove that it was from another motive than that which I have stated, she withdrew her children. I have her handwriting to support what I state. Mr. Allin states that which is different: which are you to believe?—Another party is referred to as one who would have sent his children were it not for the bad character of the school. I wrote to the gentleman and he says he heard it stated in Midleton that he intended to send one or two of his children to Mr. Reardon's school to mark his disapprobation of my school.

18686. [*Thomas Allin*, Esq.—I am prepared to meet every tittle of this evidence. Mrs. Keneh's cousin, her near relative, has proved that his own brother, by her desire examined her boys, that he said they were badly taught, and that he recommended their removal from the school. Dr. Hodgens is now allowed to bring in a vast amount of fresh evidence which I have at present no opportunity of meeting. I am put forward as a prosecutor, but I never sought the position, I distinctly denied all through that I was prosecuting. When I met you in Cork I denied it to you. I stated that I merely wished to make suggestions as to the mode of selecting the master. I attended here on a summons. I received rather an angry message from the Commissioners, asking me why I had not forwarded certain documents, and requiring the name of my son forthwith.

18687. Mr. *Stephens*.—This is irregular. Very serious charges have been made by Mr. Allin against Dr. Hodgens, and he is now meeting them. There must not be any interruption].

18688. I was stating, when interrupted, that Mr. Pyne heard that because of the bad reputation of my school, he was going, as a mark of his disapprobation, to send one or two of his sons to Mr. Reardon. Now, I have it under his hand here that he came into Midleton and met Mr. Meade and Mr. Faulkner, and asked them both to give it a flat contradiction. Mr. Meade, at the investigation, heard Mr. Allin use Mr. Pyne's name, and he never came forward to give the contradiction.

18689. [The Rev. Mr. *Meade*.—Mr. Pyne never spoke to me till after the investigation. He never denied the truth of the statement Mr. Allin made at all, but he denied that he gave Mr. Allin authority to make the statement.

18690. *Thomas Allin*, Esq.—I did not state I had Mr. Pyne's authority to make the statement.]

18691. Whether the statement is true or false, I know not; but I have here Mr. Pyne's letter in his own handwriting, in which he says he authorized Mr. Faulkner and Mr. Meade to contradict the statement, if they heard it made. I lay it to Mr. Meade's charge that he heard the statement made before the Bishop and the other trustees, and he did not contradict it. He found fault with the mode in which I distributed premiums. With regard to the manner in which I conduct examinations, and distribute the premiums, I may mention that I never give a premium for a first in any thing, with the single exception of Scripture; that is the only branch in which I give a separate premium. A certain number of subjects are assigned, in which the pupils will be examined. The examinations are half-yearly, and generally occupy a fortnight or three weeks. They are conducted by myself, of late, because I have not been able to command any assistance. The examination occupies a fortnight at one season, and three weeks at another (the summer season). The mode in which I distribute the premiums out of my own purse is this—I ascertain who obtains the highest number of first places in each branch, and then I give a certain number of premiums, beginning at the highest number. Upon the occasion referred to by Mr. Meade, Mr. Turpin, not being acquainted with my plan, awarded the young man first in each branch; but I did not give a premium for each first. Though I was never paid any thing for Mr. Meade's sons, I have on many occasions given them premiums when they deserved it. I have educated three of Mr. Meade's sons, and I have three more with me, that is six sons, and I never received any remuneration for any of them. He admitted, and I was happy to hear him say it, that I felt a particular interest in his eldest son, who has distinguished himself very much in college. Mr. Meade was altogether under a misapprehension as to the premiums. I would feel myself degraded if I did not treat them fairly. It was always my wish to treat every boy fairly, even though they were free pupils. I may mention that one reason why the lessons are not heard in the morning is, that with the exception of those living in the town, it is impossible for the boys to attend at half-past seven o'clock. If I had the lessons heard at that time, the day boys would lose them; and then, as most of the day boys do not learn French or drawing, the regulation I have made to meet the difficulty to which I refer, is to

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give the whole morning exclusively to French, drawing, and writing. Any boys who are not in the French or drawing classes are engaged during that time in preparing their lessons for eleven o'clock. All the lessons are said between eleven and three. The after-time is devoted to preparations, except in the French lessons, which are said in the morning. That meets the difficulty with regard to the day pupils, who could not possibly come at half-past seven o'clock. Mr. Meade's three sons are the only day boys that come in the morning. The reason Mrs. Keneh gave for withdrawing her sons was, their being obliged to attend in the morning, before breakfast, and that they could not return home, breakfast, and be back in the school against eleven o'clock. She assigns that, as her sole reason. I would observe here that I never interfere in any one's business, and I do not see why Mr. Allin should interfere in mine. There was another party, (and this is the last case I will mention), whose son, he said, was withdrawn from the school, or at least was not sent, because of its bad character. As soon as I heard the investigation was to take place I wrote to the lady on the subject, and she wrote me back, stating she neither knew Mr. Allin, nor any member of his family, that she never spoke to him at all on the subject, and was perfectly astonished he should have mentioned her name. She mentioned further, that she was greatly pleased and delighted with the progress her boy had made. He is a very clever young man. More than that, thinking the letter would be produced here, and that the fact would serve my character with the Commissioners, she got a clergyman in the neighbourhood to examine her son, and that gentleman expressed himself pleased and delighted with the progress the boy had made. Mr. Allin asserted that child was not sent to me, because of the bad character of the school. When I reminded him at the last investigation that the child was sent to me, he said it was because of the inability of the parent to pay he was sent to me. All through he has maligned and assailed me. For five years he has caluminated the school. Every parent whose child I had spoke kindly of me except Mr. Allin and his friends. I have mentioned one lady who writes me a letter, wondering that Mr. Allin without authority from her had presumed to make use of her name. Further, there is a gentleman in this neighbourhood ready to testify, not only as to my giving attendance to the boys when they required it, but that I did so, even in after-hours, when I was suffering from fatigue and pain. I have now nearly gone through all I have to say in answer to his charges. If there is any other point on which he has spoken, that you would like me to make observations upon, I will do so. I was anxious to show you the animus of Mr. Allin towards me. I never offended him, and he admitted that. So far back as five years ago, he spoke to a gentleman in this neighbourhood, doing all he could to damage my character.

18692. [*Thomas Allin*, Esq.—I deny that altogether.]

18693. This letter of mine, of which he complains, was not the first matter at which he took offence. He said to the gentleman that after what he told him about the school, he was surprised he would send a pupil to me. The gentleman did send his son to me, and was so gratified with the progress he made, that he withdrew the brother from an English school, and sent him to me. That must be five years ago, long before this offensive letter, as Mr. Allin calls it, excited his ire. If his object be what he has stated, why, let me ask, should he make a personal charge against me; and why should he make such a point of the word "false." Whatever the interpretation put upon that, I say it was not my desire to offend. I defy any man to say I ever did an offensive or injurious act in my life; I stand upon my character. As to his son, I did evince an anxiety about his instruction and attendance, for I looked upon him as a boy that I knew would distinguish himself. I anticipated that he would take the first place at entrance. Taking him away from the school deprived me of the honor I looked forward to, and was calculated to injure my prospects. I felt very sore about his withdrawal, and that my years of attention and anxiety for him would go for nothing, and his success should all be attributed to Mr. Turpin's teaching. I felt very sore about it, and I wrote that letter under very strong feelings as to the wrong I thought was done me. I took a great pride in the lad; and he cannot say I was ever unwilling to teach him. I am ready to prove, on oath, he was never in the school once during a period of three months. My assistant, who, it is admitted, was never out of the school, will swear the boy was not in the school at all for that time. There was a young lad, an inferior scholar to Mr. Allin, that had got an exhibition; he feared that if Mr. Allin competed with him he would lose the first exhibition; and thinking Mr. Allin was going in against him, he actually stopped with me another year, to avoid having him for an opponent. The strict rule is, that no boy can enter for the exhibition who has not been the three previous years in the school; and there was a division of the Board relative to Mr. Allin; but the exhibition was given to him, and he did not sustain any injury. I refused, of course, to say he had been the three previous years in the school. I wrote a letter stating the time he had been in the school, and that he was diligent and attentive. Since that time Mr. Allin has been unceasing in his efforts to damage my reputation. He denied that he ever spoke against me; and I asked him if he had been in a public jingle, and if he had spoken to a clergyman in Queenstown, who was a stranger to him, about this boy: he had to admit he did, though he told me just before he had not endeavoured to damage me. I think there is a gentleman here who heard him admit it. What I wish to impress upon you is, that Mr. Allin stands alone in making these charges. I have had many pupils from all directions, and no one has ever brought a charge against me, with the exception of the gentleman examined to-day, and he has done so for the first time. From some reason or other, Mr. Allin has conceived some prejudice against me. He has unceasingly persecuted me, although I endeavoured to conciliate him. He wrote me a letter one time stating my charge for French was too high. I wrote to him that it was the ordinary charge, and that I

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could not reduce it; I knew his character for litigiousness; his son hardly admitted that he learned French and drawing, yet he learned them for nothing. I thought his statement on the subject a very unfair and prejudiced one. Mr. Meade, too, was influenced by the very same feelings. I remember when his son was about entering college, he came to consult me about his prospects; I said to him, "I think your son will obtain a good place." He was not much of a classical scholar; his principal forte and delight was science; "he will do well in science; he will surely get premiums and honors." He said, "They go very deep now." I answered, "They do, and the examinations are more difficult; but this I tell you, that if he never opens a book, he will get second honor; if he reads attentively, he will get first." And he got first. In some time after I met Mr. Meade and said to him, "You see I was right, your son succeeded." He never said he was thankful to me; he merely remarked, "Oh, he was always very fond of science." I did not complain of this; I knew the feeling had been infused into his mind by interested parties. There does not occur to me any thing more to say at present.

18694. [Rev. Mr. *Meade.*—I never heard Mr. Pyne say a word of what has been stated by Dr. Hodgens till after the meeting of the trustees, so that it is not true I suppressed it before them.

18695. *Thomas Allin*, Esq.—I deny every tittle of what has been stated. I would ask you to issue summonses for the Rev. Lawless Pyne and the Rev. William Wilson; and I will prove that the statements made by Dr. Hodgens are untrue, and that they stated to me what I have represented. It is charged against me that I used the names of parties without their authority. I deny that. I used the names of gentlemen at the investigation, and I was fully authorized to do so. One was Mr. Halloran—the Archdeacon of Cork is married to his first cousin. There are also Mr. Welland, Mr. Humphrys, and Mr. Wilkinson. I then mentioned Mrs. Keneh's case, and I produced Mr. Humphrys, who heard her say what I stated. I produced Mrs. Gibbings, who said she removed her sons from the school because they were not properly taught. It is a hard thing that Dr. Hodgens should get up and say I used these parties' names without their authority. I did not state I had their authority. As to the other individual he alludes to, Major Roche, that gentleman consulted me about sending the Thackwells to the school. I gave a very cautious answer to Major Roche. I did not wish distinctly to say there was any thing bad about the school, but I gave such an answer, that after receiving it, I thought a man anxious about his relatives would not send them to the school. When I found they were sent to it, I stated that I was rather surprised. That was the sum total of my remarks.

18696. Dr. *Andrews.*—Every thing you have stated is on oath.]

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MIDLETON, (Second day,) 14th DECEMBER, 1855.

MIDLETON.

Present:—The Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS; Mr. STEPHENS; and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

MIDLETON ENDOWED SCHOOL—(continued).

The Midleton Endowed School—continued.

The Venerable *Samuel Moore Kyle*, Archdeacon of Cork, sworn and examined.

Venerable S. M. Kyle.

18697. In compliance with the direction of the Commissioners I have brought with me such papers as I have in connexion with Midleton school. They do not appear to me to be important; but as I was directed to bring them, I have done so. I have here rules of the school made in 1750, and rules made in 1855. There is an extract from the charter, and some old accounts. There is a case laid before Mr. Maxwell Blacker on behalf of the Commissioners, and his opinion thereon. I never had the charter. The extract I hand in was taken, I believe, from a Parliamentary report.

18698. [*Secretary.*—In the minutes of the school, under date the 13th December, 1847, it is stated:—"The Archdeacon of Cork produced a copy of the charter of the school, and an abstract, which were in the possession of Thomas Poole, Esq., late agent to Viscount Midleton. Resolved—That an attested copy be taken of these documents for the use of the visitors." That is what the Commissioners want.]

18699. I have not got that. I know nothing more about it than what is in the papers. [The documents are delivered in.]

18700. Mr. *Stephens.*—When were you appointed a visitor of the school?—I think in the early part of 1847.

18701. I believe that is the minute book of the trustees? [A book is handed to witness.]—It is.

18702. At what date does it commence. I believe it commences in 1830, and continues down to the present time?—There is only one entry before 1847, and there does not appear to be any date to it.

18703. That was in the time of Bishop Brinkley?—Yes.

18704. When did he die?—I think in 1835 or 1836; I am not quite sure. His name is to that entry.

18705. I presume all the proceedings of the trustees, from 1835 down to the present time, are recorded in that book?—As far as I know, they are.

18706. So far as your knowledge extends there was no other minute book?—Yes.

18707. Therefore we shall find all the proceedings of the trustees from May, 1830, to the present time recorded in that book. Be so kind as to tell me from that book how long was the school closed before 1830?—I have no idea. I had no connexion with the school previous to 1847.

18708. [*Secretary.*—It is mentioned, that in Mr. Greer's time the school was closed for many years before Mr. Turpin's appointment. The first minute in the book is of the appointment of Mr. Turpin.]

18709. Amongst the papers I have handed in is a statement of Mr. Greer's; I have not read it. My knowledge of the school commences in January, 1847.

18710. [*Secretary.*—In the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, made in 1826, they state that there were no scholars at the school since 1812. And they mention that the schoolhouse was built at the sole expense of the Countess of Orkney. In 1828 the Clare-street Board reported that the schoolhouse was building. Mr. Turpin was appointed in 1830.]

18711. I have no means of ascertaining whether there was a school between 1826 and 1830.

18712. The minute book from the 1st of May, 1830, down to the present moment being before you, will you be so kind as to tell me how many visitations were held during that time?—There is no entry in this book between 1830 and 1847. I have no means of knowing what took place in that time.

18713. So far as it appears from the minute book there is no record of any visitation having been held from 1830 to 1847?—So it would appear from this book.

18714. If any visitation had been held, of course it would appear in this minute-book?—It ought to appear.

18715. Are you aware what was the state of the school anterior to 1847, when Mr. Turpin resigned?—I have no means of knowing. I had no communication with this part of the county at the time.

18716. [*Secretary.*—The Clare-street Board, in their Report of 1845, state:—"That of Midleton, heretofore enjoying so high a public reputation, appears, judging from the great diminution of the number of pupils, to have fallen in estimation; and we have not been called upon to adjudicate to any pupils from this school the usual annual prizes founded by us for students entering the university, from this foundation; we have, however, in consequence of distinguished merit in his academic course, granted an additional prize to E. Sullivan, formerly educated at this school."

18717. Again, in the Report of 1846, they state:—"It appears that those schools, which were formerly reported as being most fully attended by pupils, continued to maintain their respective positions, with the exception of Midleton school, which, though under the care of the same master, who formerly raised it to a very successful position,

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has latterly very much retrograded. We have reason to expect, however, that the patrons and trustees of this school will soon be enabled to place it in a more satisfactory position."

18718. In the Report of 1847, they say :—" With reference to the school of Midleton, which had latterly become very inefficient and thinly attended, we are happy to inform your Excellency, that the late master having resigned his office, the trustees and patrons of that school have appointed as master a gentleman who, it is stated to us, has every prospect of restoring the school to that high position which it for many years held amongst those in the south of Ireland."

18719. Mr. Turpin was appointed in 1830 under the following resolution :—" That it is required that the master who shall be elected shall sign an engagement to resign the school at any time it shall appear to the majority of the governors present that he is not *bona fide* resident, and adequately performing the duties of the master." He resigned at the request of the trustees, in 1847.]

18720. Not at the request of the trustees. Mr. Turpin was not called on to resign ; it was his own wish.

18721. Mr. *Stephens.*—On the resignation of Mr. Turpin in 1847, was there any resolution come to by the trustees as to visitations?—Yes ; it appears in this book ; I shall read it :—" Resolved—That the governors, or such of them as may be resident in Ireland, shall, at least once in every year, or oftener, if they shall think proper, visit the Midleton school, and report in this book, under their hands, the state and condition of the school."

18722. Was not that resolution adopted in consequence of the trustees being convinced that the state of Mr. Turpin's school, in 1847, arose from the want of annual visitations?—I do not think the school, under Mr. Turpin's care, was in a flourishing state. As far as my recollection serves, it was thought desirable they should attend. The rules of 1750, which I handed in, required the governors to hold an annual visitation. At that time they had the management of the funds, and, of course, of instruction ; and they examined personally, to ascertain whether the students were qualified to receive the exhibitions. At a subsequent period the management of the funds, the regulation of the course of instruction, and the examination for exhibitions, was transferred to the Board of Endowed Schools, in Dublin, and to Trinity College ; and nothing remained for the governors but to inspect annually, to see that the system was carried out. I suggested that it would be desirable if a sort of inspection or visitation should be held every year. That was the origin of the resolution I have read.

18723. Did you consider an annual visitation was important and essentially requisite, in order to promote the interests of the institution?—I would not say indispensably requisite, because the course of instruction was under a superior body; but I thought it very desirable that some local person should visit the school from time to time.

18724. That being the case, how many visitations were held from 1847 to 1853?—There was a visitation held in the latter part of the year 1847, I think in December. We met first in January to appoint a master, and examine the school.

18725. That is, when Dr. Hodgens was appointed?—Subsequent to his appointment the visitation or inquiry was held in conformity with this rule at the end of that year. It was intended to hold another at the end of the following year, but the death of a trustee prevented it. A visitation was held in 1849, another in 1850, and, I believe, there was one in 1851, or 1852.

18726. Does it appear from the minutes?—It does not ; but my recollection is that on coming from a visitation at Cloyne the Bishop and I stopped and visited the school.

18727. It would not be a regular visitation unless all the trustees were summoned. It was a mere visit?—I should say a mere visit.

18728. Were the trustees regularly summoned?—No.

18729. I assume it will appear in the minute book whenever the trustees were regularly summoned to hold a visitation?—Certainly.

18730. Then, how many visitations were, in point of fact, held from 1847?—One in 1847, one in 1849, one in 1853, and one in 1854.

18731. Are those visitations recorded in the minute book?—I believe they are. I find 11th December, 1847 ; December, 1849 ; December 13th, 1850 ; and the 11th of April, 1854.

18732. Were there not, commencing the calculation from 1847, three annual visitations in arrear in November, 1853?—There were. It was not easy sometimes to get the trustees to attend.

18733. Still we have the fact, that in November, 1853, counting from 1847, there were three annual visitations in arrear?—Yes.

18734. December was the usual time for holding those visitations?—I believe the first was held in December.

18735. When did Mr. Allin prefer his complaint?—I do not exactly recollect. I believe it was at the close of 1853.

18736. [*Secretary.*—The date of Mr. Allin's communication with one of the trustees, the Rev. F. Jones, is 15th of November, 1853. In that he says—" I have deferred calling on the Bishop till this day week," that is the 22nd of November. The complaint would appear to have been preferred to the Bishop about the 22nd of November, 1853, or at all events before the end of the month.]

18737. Why did not the trustees hold their visitation, which was in arrear, when Mr. Allin, a magistrate of the county, having sons at the school, exhibited a grave complaint

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against the master?—The pressure of business made it inconvenient for the bishop to attend. That was one cause. Another reason why it was not held was that there was some idea the matter might be arranged. The trustees were of opinion the matter originated in a personal difference of opinion between Mr. Allin and the master, which might be arranged if he withdrew some offensive language that was used. It was understood, I do not know whether correctly or otherwise, that Mr. Allin was willing to withdraw the charge if those offensive expressions were withdrawn, and some minor matters as to the discipline of the school settled. The principal causes of them not holding a visitation were the pressure of business on the Bishop, and the hope that those unpleasant differences would have been settled. That is as far as I recollect.

18738. The annual visitation being at the time five months in arrear, how do you explain your message to Mr. Allin, implying that the trustees were not bound to visit unless he came forward as a prosecutor?—I do not remember any such communication. The meaning must have been that if he did not require a special investigation the visitation would not be held. I might have written that.

18739. [*Secretary.*—The following is a copy of a letter from Mr. Allin to the Archdeacon of Cork:—

"Midleton, 4th April, 1854.

"SIR,—I received with some regret your message to-day from the Rev. Francis Jones, to know if I still desired the investigation with respect to the Midleton school to be proceeded with.

"Surely the delay of nearly five months that has already occurred has not been in any way attributable to me; and if the public and I had then just grounds for complaint, matters continuing still in the same state, there can now be no possible reason for not thoroughly ascertaining the state of this school; and even if I were unwilling to come forward, I trust you will pardon my saying it would still be the bounden duty of those visitors to whom I had complained as guardians for the public, to investigate the circumstances connected with this endowment.

"Obviously, it must be desired by those dignitaries of our Church who have control in the matter that our Protestant children should receive that education here to which they have an indisputable right, and failing in which they must, as a matter of necessity, be handed over to the training of a Roman Catholic teacher." * * *]

18740. I was under the impression that Mr. Allin would withdraw his charge, and that the matter would be arranged by Dr. Hodgens withdrawing the offensive expressions, and remedying some matters relative to the management of the school. If Mr. Allin wished it to go on, the investigation would be held; and, unless he persevered with his complaint, no inquiry would be held on the subject.

18741. Mr. *Stephens.*—Then it was delayed because you considered there was personal feeling involved in the matter, and that it was better not to hold an inquiry under such circumstances?—Unless Mr. Allin pressed for it.

18742. That would apply to the first charge that was handed in by Mr. Allin?

18743. [*Thomas Allin*, Esq.—These charges did not appear when I spoke to the Archdeacon.]

18744. Had those charges been submitted to you before that time?—They had not. It assumed a more serious aspect when we came to the visitation.

18745. When did you hold the visitation?—On the 11th of April, 1854.

18746. Did Mr. Allin prefer his charges against Dr. Hodgens in writing?—He preferred his charges in writing. [Identifies the copy of the charges.] On the governors meeting, Mr. Allin read a document containing his charges; he accompanied it with a very protracted oral statement, going farther into criminatory matter than was done in the charges. The investigation lasted for four hours. Witnesses were called and examined with regard to the different charges, not merely what was stated in the written charges, but also as to the oral statement of Mr. Allin. Some of those statements were considered by the Board as not relevant; they referred to matters purely personal, and seemed to be beyond their province. Mr. Allin examined his own witnesses in reference to the written and oral statements. He handed the documents to the Board. The investigation was very patient. After a great deal of deliberation, the trustees agreed that the charges were to a certain extent, established, and that the conduct of the master, so far, required reprimand and admonition, which was to be given by the chairman, and which was accordingly done. Before they were called in, Mr. Adams, I think, suggested that some record of the reprimand or admonition should appear on the books; and the trustees were unanimously of opinion it should be the case. I was requested to draw up this minute, which it was intended should embrace, not merely what was contained in the written charges put in by Mr. Allin, but also as much of his verbal statement as I conceived necessary to give a fair and impartial view of all the matters he had to complain of in the management of the school. It was not intended that every part of each charge should be rigidly adhered to or observed. As much was taken as the trustees considered they were bound to go into, and that affected the real state of the case. Had the trustees conceived they were bound, as in a court of law, to go rigidly into every one of these charges, they would have required a copy of the charges previous to their sitting; and also that a copy should be given to the master. The charges were handed in at the meeting, accompanied with a verbal statement. It was therefore considered a fairer and more impartial proceeding to consolidate as far as possible, the statements made in writing, and in words, so far as the Board considered they

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were relevant and within their province, in order to secure a substantial statement of what took place; and I maintain, that though there are verbal differences, the charges are substantially stated. The draft minute was sent to the Bishop, while the matter was fresh in his memory, for correction. His lordship made alterations in pencil, which are visible on the document I have handed in. These alterations, it would appear, are almost entirely, if not altogether verbal. A copy was forwarded to Mr. Adams, for any remark he chose to make, and it was then to be sent to Mr. Jones. Mr. Adams was away on business, which caused some delay. Mr. Allin conceived there was too much delay, and I stated that Mr. Adams caused it. The Bishop considered that the memorandum showed the substance of the charges. Mr. Jones was of the same opinion. When the document was given to Mr. Allin, he conceived he was aggrieved, because the charges were not set out *verbatim*. The Bishop was in London, attending to his Parliamentary duties, and I sent to his lordship a statement of the charges, and that minute, together with the explanation I handed in yesterday. I hold in my hand the letter of the Bishop, stating he considered the memorandum was sufficiently correct, and that he did not conceive any alteration was necessary. I need hardly say I would have been most happy to alter the minute in accordance with the wish of any trustee, if I thought the alteration necessary. I will read an extract from a letter of the Bishop addressed to me from London on the subject.—"In reference to the letter of Mr. Allin, which I now return, I can state that the minute as ordered to be inserted in the book of proceedings kept at Midleton school, contains, as appears to me, the substance of the resolution come to by the governors, after an impartial hearing of what was brought before us at the late visitation. I think that no revision of the minute is requisite on our part. Mr. Allin is at liberty to adopt any further course he may deem advisable, and I see no objection to his obtaining a copy of the minute, without any condition being stipulated for, as to the use he may make of it."

18747. With regard to the publication, I understood Mr. Allin did not wish it to be published; but when he conceived he was aggrieved by the version of the charges which I gave, he then thought he was entitled to have it published, and I sent it to the Bishop. I omitted some part of the charges, and included some of what was communicated verbally. With regard to the fourth charge, Mr. Allin states as a grievance, that the objection made to the fact of the French master being a Roman Catholic did not appear in the written charges put in. It is quite true it did not; but at the visitation he made it the subject of very considerable animadversion, that a gentleman, a Roman Catholic, should be employed in the school as the sole usher. He called upon us to mark our sense of that, to say that he, being a Roman Catholic, and unacquainted with the language, was a very improper person for the position. We certainly conceived it unadvisable that a gentleman unacquainted with the language should be the sole usher in charge of the school in the absence of the master. He had no religious duty to perform, for the master, it appeared, always returned about the time religious instruction was given; and therefore, on that point, the French master's religious opinions formed no ground of objection. We did object that he was unacquainted with our language. Mr. Allin laid great stress on that, and we did object to the usher being a foreigner. In those letters, Mr. Allin conveyed severe censure on Dr. Hodgens for having this gentleman, he being a Roman Catholic. There were other matters, connected with the masters, which we did not think it necessary to go into. I mention the fact, merely to show you that a great deal came before the Board orally, as well as upon documentary evidence; and when it is remembered that the investigation went on for four hours, that there was not a regular note-taker taking down the evidence, that some of the evidence was confused and contradictory, such as the evidence of the writing master, and that a great deal of the proceedings was desultory, it will be seen that it was exceedingly difficult to give accurately what took place. I believe, and the Bishop and Mr. Jones bear me out in it, that the minute was a fair, substantial, and impartial statement of what took place; I know it was intended to be so; and I regret that Mr. Allin should suppose it was not a fair one. You are aware that a great deal of the evidence which came before you yesterday never came before the trustees at all.

18748. Then Mr. Allin only preferred his charges in writing on the day on which you held your visitation?—We saw them for the first time then.

18749. That was the first time that you or any of the trustees received a copy of Mr. Allin's charges?—I never saw them till they were handed in on the day they were first read.

18750. Have those charges been recorded in the minutes?—Not exactly as they are before you now. They are substantially given. Those parts only were omitted which the trustees thought irrelevant, and not worth noticing.

18751. Did Mr. Allin say at any time, he considered an entry of the copy of his charges as requisite to guard himself against misrepresentations made by the master after the visitation, as to the nature of those charges?—He may have said so, but the trustees were unanimous in desiring that something of the kind should be put upon the books. It may have been that Mr. Allin required it. Mr. Adams proposed it.

18752. Did Mr. Adams propose that the charges, as they appear on the minutes, should be entered on the minutes?—Not those charges.

18753. Were the trustees unanimously of opinion that the charges of Mr. Allin should not be accurately recorded?—They were unanimous in the opinion that the minute should contain the substance of the charges. I do not think they agreed the charges should not be entered, but they agreed that the substance of what took place should be entered. I do not think any direct request was made at the time that they should be entered.

18754. In point of fact, the minute comprised as much of Mr. Allin's charges as you

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considered relevant?—Exactly so; whether brought before us in writing, or orally. It was the wish of the trustees to give as full a statement of every thing complained of as I could make out. There was every endeavour to make it as impartial as possible.

18755. Are not your proceedings subject to the supervision of the Clare-street Board?—I presume they have a control over all the local boards.

18756. Under the Act of Parliament?—I presume they have. I do not think that question was raised.

18757. [*Secretary.*—According to the Act under which the Clare-street Board was appointed in 1813, among the schools exempted from their visitorial jurisdiction are those that have visitors appointed under Act of Parliament or under charter. In the case of the Midleton school, I apprehend that whatever authority the governors have is under the deed, which is a deed by the Countess of Orkney, and not a royal charter.]

18758. Since you were appointed a trustee in 1847, have the Clare-street Board exercised a jurisdiction over the school?—I am not aware.

18759. Do they order returns to be made to them?—They do.

18760. That is independently of trustees or visitors?—Perfectly independent of them. The trustees must have been of opinion that the Clare-street Board had superior powers, for I now recollect it was stated that if a charge of a similar nature, in the way of character, was ever brought forward again, we would deem it our duty to lay it before that Board; therefore we must have supposed they had a higher jurisdiction. That was part of our finding.

18761. Does not the Clare-street Board make an allowance of £20 a-year to the school for an assistant?—The whole of the funds are under the Clare-street Board. The minute concluded with the statement, "that if charges of so serious a nature should be again preferred against the management of the school they would be forthwith laid before the Endowed School Board in Dublin."

18762. Did Mr. Adams dissent from the minute of April 11th, 1854?—I do not conceive he did. Mr. Adams told me he did not think the sentence was sufficiently strong, but that he had no objection to the substantial accuracy or faithfulness of the minute as a record of the proceedings.

18763. As you were absent last night when Mr. Adams gave his evidence, and as he is one of the trustees, the Commissioners think it right you should hear it read.

18764. [The evidence of R. W. Goold Adams, Esq., is here read from the notes, page 950–952.]

18765. That corresponds exactly with what Mr. Adams told me, that he objected, not because it was not a fair statement of what took place, but because he conceived the sentence was not couched in sufficiently strong language. He thought what the Bishop conveyed was not put sufficiently strong. The other members thought it sufficiently condemnatory. It was a very severe reprimand indeed, coupled with admonition. I understood Mr. Adams withdrew his objection and acquiesced in the sentence then pronounced by the chairman. With regard to the terms of the admonition and reprimand given by the chairman, I am not responsible for that. I thought it better to leave a blank in the memorandum or minute, and send it to the Bishop for him to insert his own words. Mr. Adams bears me out in saying the minute substantially contains the charges. To have included in it every thing stated in evidence that day would have been practically impossible. I beg to make one further remark. It was stated by Mr. Allin that I strenuously objected to the presence of gentlemen in the room. I rather think that is a little stronger than the fact. My recollection is, that Dr. Hodgens stated there were a number of persons present who were witnesses at one side, and friends of the parties concerned. It occurred to me it was the better plan to have each party make his statements and bring in his witnesses consecutively to support them. I had no objection to any of the gentlemen present. They were acquaintances of mine for many years, and I could have had no objection to their presence; but, as they were witnesses on one side, I thought it only fair they should be brought in for examination one by one. We had no desire but to act fairly and impartially. Mr. Allin misunderstood me.

18766. Dr. *Andrews.*—We did not understand Mr. Allin to say that. It was one of those matters as to which gentlemen take different views?—Then I need not make further observations about it.

18767. [*Thomas Allin,* Esq.—I did not intend to convey that.]

18768. The object of sending the memorandum to Mr. Adams for his signature was to obtain his opinion as to its substantial accuracy.

18769. Mr. *Stephens.*—In whose possession was the minute book before the visitation of April the 11th, 1854?—I do not know. The master had it.

18770. Did it remain in the possession or custody of the master in consequence of any rule of the visitors?—I am not aware of any rule. I do not know why it remained in his hands. I should also mention that the governors were unanimous in the feeling that the rule should be relaxed in order to admit Mr. Allin's son to the exhibition. We all felt, and no one more strongly than myself, that the boy's prospects should not be blighted at such an early period, he being a young man of so much promise, in consequence of any difference, misapprehension, or misunderstanding between his father and the master. We decided that we did not consider him disqualified, that his was not a virtual removal from the school, and that in any case we would be happy the rule should be relaxed in his favour. I was happy to hear afterwards that the rule was relaxed, and that he entered. The bishop, on going up to Dublin said he would recommend that course to the Board there.

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18771. *Chairman.*—You mean the Clare-street Board?—Yes.

18772. Mr. Adams spoke of interference with the Board of Trinity College?—He meant the Board of Education.

18773. Mr. *Stephens.*—Mr. Adams stated that he had not an opportunity of entering his protest on the minute book against these minutes of the 11th of April, 1854, and that if he had had such an opportunity he would have done so?—As I understood, not against the minutes, but against the wording of the sentence; if I may use the expression, because it was not sufficiently stringent or condemnatory. I would have thought it quite competent for Mr. Adams to enter his protest. He did not send in any written protest.

18774. Are you aware of the reason why the book was not in the possession of the master after April 11th, 1854?—I am not aware of any reason.

18775. There is an obvious reason?—I think the book ought to be in the possession of the resident trustee, and not in the possession of the master.

18776. Do you consider the present system of visitation by local visitors works advantageously in respect of this Midleton college?—I should think if it were held regularly it would. At present the control of the mode of instruction, and the management of the school, is vested in the Clare-street Board. Then we have resident trustees on the spot, to listen to any serious complaints that may be made, to bring them before the other trustees. For instance, if Mr. Wilkinson brought those serious charges before Mr. Jones, he would have brought them before the other trustees, who would inquire into them. I should say, if the visitations were held regularly they would be quite sufficient. I would be happy to receive any suggestions that might be given on the subject.

18777. Can you give us any suggestion for the improvement of the constitution of the Board?—There are seven trustees. I think there is quite enough if they could be got to attend. I saw Mr. Adams there only once; Lord Shannon is very much in England; and Lord Midleton is in England. The object of the trustees in appointing Mr. Jones was to have one always on the spot, a resident trustee. I think if the visitations were held regularly—and they would have been held with greater regularity were it not for the difficulty of getting the trustees together—it would answer the purpose. The investigation will have a good effect. The school is now well conducted. A gentleman sent his son to the school, and the boy subsequently entered the Queen's College with great distinction. The gentleman afterwards brought some other sons from England, and sent them to the school. I heard from various parties that the school was very well conducted.

18778. *Chairman.*—The question upon which the Commissioners desire to receive information or suggestions from you amounts to this, whether you think a board of trustees, such as the board of Midleton school, is likely to work efficiently in superintending the management of the school. Your answer was put in the form of a conditional proposition?—I am not prepared to say, but there might be a better arrangement.

18779. Your statement was, that if you could obtain regular attendance on the part of the trustees, of course, advantage would arise from their local knowledge and supervision; but it does not appear that there has been diligent attendance on the part of the trustees; and we desired rather to know whether you thought that, generally speaking, it would be difficult to obtain such an amount of energetic superintendence and action on the part of a board, constituted as this is, as would be essential to secure the continued good management of the school?—I think the trustees might have been more regular in their attendance than they have been, but I am far from saying a more efficient system could not be devised. If there was some central body sending visitors to the school from time to time, it would be desirable. There is an advantage in having local trustees. It might be beneficial to have visitors come down regularly to visit all such schools at stated times. I do not think I can give a more direct answer. Nothing else strikes me as matter for suggestion. The distance from Cork does, in some degree, militate against a regular attendance, but that difficulty will be removed by railways and other improvements.

18780. [*Thomas Allin*, Esq.—The Archdeacon states that when I spoke to him I was perfectly satisfied, merely requiring an apology.]

18781. I did not state that; or what I intended to state is—shall I repeat it?

18782. Dr. *Andrews.*—No, you need not.

18783. [*Thomas Allin*, Esq.—The Archdeacon stated that day to me, let him resign.

18784. Mr. *Stephens.*—That is already in evidence?—It is in the documents, at all events.

18785. Mr. Allin wishes me to ask did you profess to feel great indignation upon any statement made by Mr. Allin, with reference to Dr. Hodgens, or his management of the school; and did you use any expression to this effect—"Let him resign, if he will not do his duty"?—I have no recollection of any such conversation. It may have taken place. Certainly, if Mr. Allin stated any very strong facts condemnatory of the school, I may have said so, on the supposition that he would be able to establish the statement after. I have no recollection of it; but I may have said so. I certainly had conversations with Mr. Allin, from time to time.

18786. It has been so stated in a letter from Mr. Allin to the Secretary of the Commission, dated 7th December, 1855?—I have no recollection of it. Supposing Mr. Allin to have stated facts sufficiently strong to call forth that expression, I might have used it; I cannot say whether I did or not.

18787. *Chairman.*—Mr. Allin desires that I should put these questions to you—From what reliable source have you derived your opinion as to the present state of the school?—The last evidence I had on the subject was from Mr. Beamish, whose son came from the

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school: he came to me unsolicited, to thank me for having recommended him to send his son there. His son entered the Queen's College with great distinction. I had not spoken to him on the subject; he came to me unsolicited.

18788. The Commissioners, Mr. Allin, refuse to put the other questions which you have handed in, on the ground that they refer to the adjudication of the trustees, or to the form of its entry on the minutes, that being a matter within the discretion of the trustees, and as to which, it seems, an appeal may be sustained before the Commissioners of Education in Ireland.

18789. [We refuse to put this last question which you have handed to me, on precisely the same ground.]

Rev. *Francis Jones* sworn and examined.

Rev. Francis Jones.

18790. *Chairman.*—Are you rector of the parish of Midleton?—I am.

18791. Are you one of the trustees of Midleton school?—I am.

18792. How long have you been one of the trustees?—Since about 1847.

18793. Have you any special duty to perform as resident trustee?—I never understood that I had.

18794. In case of complaints arising with respect to the management of the school, would it be the regular course for the complaining parties to lodge statements with you?—I know nothing of the regularity of the course.

18795. Is there any secretary to the board of trustees?—No.

18796. Have any complaints been made to you, at any time, with respect to the management of the school?—There have.

18797. What steps did you take in consequence of such complaints having been made?—I took an opportunity of speaking to the master, Dr. Hodgens.

18798. Did you report those complaints to the body of trustees?—Not formally.

18799. Did you report the substance of them to the trustees individually?—No; many of them were away.

18800. When you communicated with the master, with reference to those complaints, did you do so in the way of advice, or with authority?—In the way of advice. I considered that any authoritative admonition should come from the body of the trustees, and not from an individual. I spoke individually to improve the establishment, and also to benefit the master himself.

18801. What amount or nature of complaints do you think would warrant you in calling upon the trustees to act as a body, for the purpose of investigating the complaints, or redressing abuses? You have just stated that when complaints were made you did not hold communication with respect to them with the entire body of trustees, but that you intervened by partly admonishing and partly advising the master. Now, I ask you what nature or amount of complaint would induce you to take the other step of formally communicating with the entire body of trustees?—I do not know that it was absolutely incumbent upon me to hold communication with the other trustees.

18802. Mr. *Stephens.*—What are your duties as resident trustee?—I never understood that I had peculiar duties as resident trustee. I was merely appointed as a trustee in general.

18803. Then the term "resident" is a mere title?—No such term is on the books.

18804. Then you have no more powers or no more duties than any other trustee?—Certainly, I think not.

18805. Still, I assume, if a complaint was made against the master, you would feel it your duty to bring it under the notice of your co-trustees?—Yes, if the complaint was of a very serious nature.

18806. Now, if a brother clergyman made a serious charge against the schoolmaster, would it not be your duty to communicate that charge to your co-trustees?—If it were of a serious nature I would do so.

18807. Then, if the charge was a serious one, you would consider it a breach of duty if you did not do so?—I think so, after endeavouring to influence the master to correct the error.

18808. Then, if the error was not immediately corrected, would you not feel it to be your imperative duty to communicate with your co-trustees?—Morally speaking, I would; but there is nothing in my situation absolutely requiring it of me more than of any other of the trustees.

18809. There is this fact, that you are upon the spot, and would naturally be looked to as exercising a more vigilant superintendence than the other trustees?—Some of the others are very near.

18810. When the Rev. Mr. Meade complained to you of the frequent absence of Dr. Hodgens from the school, what did you do?—I took an opportunity of speaking to the master upon the subject, mentioned the ill-repute which it had brought upon the school. The charge or the observations that were made by Mr. Meade. The fault was with him, I think.

18811. But any communication from Mr. Meade to yourself could not *per se* have been a general repute. What do you mean, then, when you use the word "repute"?—The reputation of the school.

18812. What was the reputation of the school at the time Mr. Meade complained to you?—To the best of my recollection, it was of the absence of the master. That was the reputation to which I referred.

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Rev. Francis Jones.

18813. Did you hear that other persons had complained of Dr. Hodgens' absenting himself from the school?—I did.

18814. Did you then institute any investigation upon the subject, or did you communicate the fact to your co-trustees?—No; but I mentioned it to the master himself.

18815. How often did you mention it to the master?—I could not say; I really think I have several times spoken to him.

18816. When you found that your representations had no effect with the master, why did you not bring the subject under the consideration of your co-trustees?—I might have had conversations with them individually. I knew that the annual visitation was coming round, and that these complaints would be laid before the trustees.

18817. Did you, at any time, lay those complaints before the trustees?—On their meeting?

18818. Yes?—No. I had not heard of them antecedently. It is not long ago since I heard those charges made.

18819. You heard those charges on several occasions; you communicated and remonstrated with the master upon the subject, you found that your advice was not attended to, and yet you did not conceive it to be your duty to bring those charges before your co-trustees, or to communicate with them. Is that a correct representation of the facts, or is it not?—It depends very much upon the dates.

18820. Furnish me with the dates. I find the greatest difficulty to procure dates in Ireland?—It would be very hard for me to give them at once from memory. The year of our meeting was 1854. It was some time, not much, antecedent to that.

18821. But when they did meet in 1854, you did not think it your duty to bring the complaints against the school before them?—They were brought regularly before them.

18822. Who brought them?—Mr. Allin. It was understood that they were to be brought forward.

18823. How did your co-trustees understand that charges were to be brought forward which had been communicated to you privately, and which had not been communicated to them?—Mr. Allin had communicated with the Archdeacon on the subject.

18824. I am not asking with respect to Mr. Allin; I am asking with respect to complaints made to you by Mr. Meade, and other parents. Why did you not bring Mr. Meade's complaint before your co-trustees, when, according to your evidence, the complaint was corroborated by communications which you had received from other parties?—I did not do it myself. The step I took was, as I have told you, to speak to the master myself.

18825. The master did not attend to what you said?—Then came on the visitation.

18826. But was not that a special visitation?—It was.

18827. Then it was not an annual visitation?—It was a special visitation.

18828. Had you an annual visitation?—I am not perfectly clear whether that was to be considered an annual or a special visitation.

18829. Did you, at the visitation of April 11th, 1854, entertain any complaints except Mr. Allin's?—You will find, I think, by the minute book, that there was an examination.

18830. There is no entry in the minute book except Mr. Allin's complaint—"At a meeting of the visitors of Midleton school, held April 11th, 1854, in the schoolhouse, in consequence of a complaint against the master of the school." That being confined exclusively to the charges by Mr. Allin, why did you not summon a board of visitors for the purpose of putting before them the complaints of Mr. Meade, and other gentlemen?—I knew that meeting was about to take place; Mr. Allin had written to me on the subject.

18831. But that had reference only to the complaint of Mr. Allin, not to the complaint of Mr. Meade?—It had reference to all the complaints.

18832. I can only go by the minutes. Is it not the fact, that there has been no annual visitation since 1850, with the exception of the special meeting in April, 1854?—I think there was. You will find there was.

18833. [*Secretary.*—Here is a visitation signed by you, December, 13th, 1850. The next after that is the special visitation, in 1854.]

18834. Mr. *Stephens.*—Complaints were made to you respecting the Midleton school; have you communicated the nature of such complaints to your co-trustees from that time to the present?—Not officially.

18835. Were you satisfied with Dr. Hodgens' conduct in absenting himself from the school?—I did not think it was right. When I spoke to Dr. Hodgens on the subject of his absence from the school, it was chiefly as to what was mentioned by Mr. Meade, that was, his absenting himself in the mornings. Dr. Hodgens then insisted that it was the rule of the school that the mornings should be appropriated to writing, ciphering, and the preparation of lessons. I remember that I was strongly of opinion the morning was the time for work.

18836. Here are bye-laws which have been handed in by Archdeacon Kyle?—I know nothing in the world of that paper; I never saw it.

18837. [*Secretary.*—It has been handed in by the Archdeacon of Cork; it is headed—"At a meeting of the governors of Midleton school, on Thursday, the 9th of May, 1750, the following rules and regulations were made." This is one of the rules—"The master, usher, and scholars shall attend in their school at six of the clock in the morning, and remain there until eleven, and shall return at two in the afternoon, and remain there until five; and the school shall be opened every morning with prayers."]

18838. It only shows that those who prepared that rule at that time entertained opinions on the subject similar to mine.

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18839. [Ven. *Archdeacon Kyle.*—These rules do not appear on the minute-book; we were not aware of their existence; they were covered up with a parcel of old accounts; I do not know where they came from. I brought them, thinking they would be interesting to the Commissioners, as a code of regulations made more than a century since, and showing the course of classical instruction. I was not aware of their existence till two days ago, when I got the order from the Commissioners.

18840. [*Secretary.*—The school was in abeyance from 1812 till 1830. These rules were in existence up to 1812. The new minute-book begins in 1830, and it does not appear they had any of the earlier documents; some of them came into the possession of the Bishop of Cork, and in that way they came into Dr. Kyle's hands. I read now from the minutes—"At a meeting of the governors, held on the 28th of January, 1847, when Mr. Turpin's resignation was accepted, it was resolved—"That any master to be elected in the place of the late master, shall be chosen, subject to the amended general rule of the 1st day of May, 1830." That amended rule is as follows:—"Resolved—That it is required that the master who shall be elected shall sign an engagement to resign the school at any time it shall appear to the majority of the governors present that he is not *bona fide* resident, and adequately performing the duties of master."]

18841. Mr. *Stephens.*—Are you aware whether Dr. Hodgens signed that engagement?—I take for granted he did.

18842. Were you present at the meeting of the 28th of January, 1847?—I was; my name is there.

18843. After you remonstrated with the master, and finding that he did not pay any attention to your remonstrance, did you consider he was adequately performing the duties of master?—If he persevered in this negligence, that would be decisive against him; but I suppose every person has an opportunity of repenting.

18844. But according to your statement several complaints were made to you, and in consequence of those complaints you remonstrated with the master?—Yes.

18845. And he did not attend to your advice or to your remonstrances; is not that so?—Yes.

18846. Do you consider under such circumstances that he was adequately performing his duties?—Not at that time.

18847. Why did you not, upon his having violated the engagement which he signed, on being appointed master of the school, call a meeting of your co-trustees in order to discharge him?—Because I was in continued expectation of the very meeting which is there recorded. Any act of that kind was to be performed by the trustees, and not by me individually.

18848. That was a special meeting. You could not have known whether Mr. Allin would persevere in his complaint. It was a matter of discretion with him?—I knew it would come forward.

18849. But it was a special meeting, confined to the special subject for which it was called?—The complaint embraced the very matters to which Mr. Meade had alluded.

18850. But there was a very different issue raised. There was one between Mr. Allin and Dr. Hodgens, which was brought under the special notice of the board of visitors. You never thought proper to bring forward the complaints you had heard?—Not on that occasion.

18851. As Dr. Hodgens did not regard your official remonstrances or advice, why did you not bring the conduct of Dr. Hodgens before your co-trustees?—I distinctly recollect that upon the meeting of my co-trustees, I did mention the very circumstance which I have now stated to you with regard to the morning hours.

18852. Did you acquaint your co-trustees of the repeated disobedience of Dr. Hodgens to your official remonstrances and advice?—I cannot say whether I mentioned the repeated disobedience, but I did bring the other matter before them.

18853. Did you state that he had not attended to your remonstrances?—I remember stating the circumstance very strongly when we were all together.

18854. *Chairman.*—Have you any suggestion to offer to the Commissioners with respect to the constitution of the Board, or the administration of its affairs?—No; I was listening to the evidence of the Archdeacon, and I think still that the government of the school may continue under the local trustees, accompanied with regular visitations from the Board of Education in Dublin. The trustees, I should state, have been heretofore unacquainted with their powers: certainly they had no documents.

18855. Your suggestion amounts to this, that instead of intrusting the office of visitation to the board of local trustees, it should be performed by visitors appointed by a board in Dublin?—I would have both.

18856. You suggest that there should be two concurrent visitations?—That there should be regular visitations from a constituted body.

18857. Would you divide the duty and responsibility of visitation between the two bodies?—I think rules should be laid down.

18858. By whom?—By the Board as the highest authority; and that the local trustees should be regulated by those rules, and then that there should be what is called inspection, as is the case with other systems of education, to see that the rules were adhered to.

18859. To whom do you suggest these inspectors should report the results of their visitation: to the Board of trustees on the spot, or to the Board of Education?—The Board of Education in Dublin, the governing body.

18860. And what powers of inspection would you leave to be exercised by the resident trustees?—There may be many duties discharged by them. With regard to the book that

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was originally kept at the school by Dr. Hodgens, it has been stated that it came into my possession. I have to say it was perfectly open to any person who wished to see it. Whoever applied to me could see it, and many persons did. There was no difficulty.

18861. Dr. Hodgens desires that I should put these questions to you. Have you frequently examined the pupils in his school in Scripture, and did you express yourself well pleased with their answering?—Decidedly.

18862. Did you remonstrate with Dr. Hodgens on any subject except his attendance in the morning?—Not specifically, I think; but I did remonstrate generally upon the general repute of the school.

18863. Mr. *Stephens.*—State as nearly as you can the precise language you used to him?—I told him upon one occasion that unless there was an alteration made in those respects, undoubtedly the matter would come under the cognizance of the trustees as a body.

18864. In what respect?—As to the want of discipline, respecting which I had been communicated with.

18865. What were the matters of discipline of which you complained?—One was the negligence of morning hours.

18866. Any thing else?—I do not remember.

18867. Did you complain of the disorderly conduct in the schoolroom?—I do not think I did.

18868. Did you complain of the boys smoking?—No.

18869. Did you complain of the boys drinking?—No.

18870. Did you complain of their using fire-arms?—No.

18871. Then your complaints were exclusively confined to the master's non-attendance at the school in the morning?—Indeed, I think it was principally so; it was upon that subject, I think, Mr. Meade principally spoke to me.

18872. Did you allude to any other subject?—I cannot say.

18873. Did you allude to the fact, that sufficient progress had not been made by the pupils?—Certainly not.

18874. Did you complain of the school business not being opened with morning prayer?—I did not. The impression on my mind was, that more than common attention was paid to the religious instruction of the pupils.

18875. Did not Mr. Meade complain to you of there being only one assistant master?—It is possible he mentioned that. But considering that the boys were few in number, and that Dr. Hodgens himself was an excellent scholar, that he has, generally speaking, two assistant masters—one for classics, and one for modern languages—I thought that if he corrected the matters of discipline we have been speaking of, and applied himself to the business, he would be very competent for it. I am not acquainted with the details of the business of the school. I know Mr. Waring, an excellent scholar, was there for a considerable period. Upon his leaving, a young man named Tudor came from college. He was a very fitting young man, but it pleased God to take him away; he died here in a short time. There may have been a little interval then, after which Mr. Johnston came as a classical master. By every account he was a very good teacher of classics. There was a long time during which there was but one assistant.

18876. When was that?—I cannot say. It was in 1854. I know that during the period there were very few boys in the school; and I know from conversations I had with Dr. Hodgens that he was looking out for a classical master.

18877. Was Mr. Waring a classical master?—He was.

18878. Do you think it was of advantage to the school that Mr. Waring should be absent eighteen weeks in one year?—No, not at all advantageous; but I consider the school was going on very well.

18879. When he was absent?—No.

18880. When he was present?—Yes. According to your own interpretation he was occasionally attending. There was Dr. Hodgens and the other teacher, and only a few boys. If they were active and attentive, I imagine they were fully competent for the instruction of the number of boys in the school at the time.

18881. *Chairman.*—Dr. Hodgens wishes me to put these questions:—Have you not had sons at the school, and did not one of them distinguish himself under Dr. Hodgens' tuition?—I had sons there, and one, I am happy to say, has distinguished himself.

18882. What interval occurred between the first complaint made to you, and your remonstrance with Dr. Hodgens, and the visitation of April, 1854?—I do not know.

18883. Immediately after receiving the complaints did you remonstrate with Dr. Hodgens?—I did, soon after.

18884. Then what interval elapsed between your first remonstrance with him and the visitation of the 11th April, 1854?—I cannot say it was long.

18885. Dr. Hodgens wishes these further questions to be put:—Have you any reason to believe the conduct of the school, at present, is not satisfactory?—Satisfactory to the public?

18886. Satisfactory to the trustees?—I have not communicated with the trustees.

18887. Satisfactory to you as a trustee?—Is that a fair question?

18888. I think it is, and Dr. Hodgens desires that I should put it. Have you any reason to believe that the conduct of the school is not satisfactory?—At this moment there is no classical assistant at the school. The only teachers are Dr. Hodgens and M. Berne—that is not satisfactory.

18889. Have you any other reason for the opinion that the conduct of the school is not satisfactory at present?—In consequence of past circumstances, and in consequence of the

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various rumours that arose out of the meeting which is recorded in the book, there appears to me to be a general opinion unfavourable to the school.

18890. But notwithstanding the general unfavourable opinion the conduct of the school might be perfectly satisfactory to a person who is cognizant of its present state. Now, I ask whether there is any thing in the present conduct of the school which appears to you to be unsatisfactory, besides the circumstance which you have just now referred to, namely, the want of a classical assistant?—I know not at this moment whether the morning hours are spent in the way I suggested.

18891. Mr. *Stephens.*—I believe your suggestion was, that the business should commence with morning prayer, and that the master should be in the school from half-past seven till nine?—Certainly; but not as to the prayer, because that is attended to at another period. Though it is usual to open a school with prayer, I consider it an optional thing.

18892. Entertaining these opinions, why did you not call your co-trustees together, and pass a by-law to enforce the attendance of Dr. Hodgens between half-past seven o'clock and nine o'clock?—I do not know that I have a right to interfere in such a way; but I think it is a very fair suggestion. I will state the suggestion from you.

18893. *Chairman.*—I must ask you this question at Dr. Hodgens' request:—Do you not think that the good conduct of the school is shown by the success of Dr. Hodgens' pupils, even recently?—They are highly creditable to the school. Some lads have lately entered college from the school, and they entered in a very distinguished manner—one distinguished in Hebrew; another, distinguished in classics, got a very high place upon entering.

18894. Mr. Allin desires that I should ask you these questions. Did other parties besides Mr. Meade and himself make complaints to you respecting the management of the school?—I have no recollection at this moment. I heard unfavourable observations, generally, about the school, but no regular communication.

18895. You heard such a complaint, at all events, as would make it your duty to speak to the master of the school?—No.

18896. Had you ever any conversation with Mr. Scott, the agent to Lord Midleton, with reference to the state and management of the school?—I had.

18897. Did he make a complaint as to the management of the school?—He made no statement in the way of a formal complaint to me. We were talking about the school. I wish to observe, that independently of the business of the school, what has appeared before you has caused great pain and distress of mind to me. I am a minister of peace, and would make peace if I could; and it was with the greatest possible regret I heard the observations that have been made on both sides in this inquiry. They caused me more pain than I can tell you.

Mrs. *Agnes Eliza Keneh* sworn and examined.

Mrs. A. E. Keneh.

18898. *Chairman.*—Where do you reside?—Torc Cottage, near Midleton.

18899. Have any sons of yours been pupils in Midleton school?—Yes; the only two I have were placed with Dr. Hodgens for a few weeks.

18900. Did you remove them from the school?—I did certainly remove them, but it was on account of both of them having hooping cough.

18901. Were you satisfied with the care and attention shown by the master to your sons while they were pupils in the school?—As to whether they improved I could not say. They were there but a very few weeks. They were both very young—one was about eight, and the other nine. I could not answer truly whether they improved or not.

18902. Could you state exactly how long they were pupils in the school?—To the best of my belief, five weeks.

18903. Did you request any relative to examine the boys before you withdrew them from the school for the purpose of ascertaining what progress they had made?—I believe a cousin of theirs did examine them one day, but I am not quite certain. The circumstance was brought to my remembrance, but I am not quite certain.

18904. Was that examination by your desire?—Not that I remember. I do not remember it at all. It totally escaped my memory, and I was reminded of it. He took up a Latin grammar. They had been only just put into Latin, so that the examination could not have been very great.

18905. Was their cousin aware of their state of proficiency when they went to the school?—He was. He knew they were not under the care of any one but myself. They never saw a Latin book till they went to Dr. Hodgens.

18906. They knew no Latin when they went to the school?—They did not.

18907. He desired to ascertain on that examination how much knowledge of Latin they acquired during five or six weeks?—Perhaps so.

18908. Did he pronounce any opinion upon their proficiency?—I believe he said they did not know much. It entirely escaped my memory till a person brought it to my recollection this morning.

18909. You have stated that you removed your sons in consequence of their having the hooping cough?—Yes; at that time there was no school but Dr. Hodgens'. In the mean time, while they were very bad with the hooping cough, Mr. Reardon came to the town. I said to my relatives I would go and see would he teach my sons from ten till three, as they were in a delicate state of health. Dr. Hodgens' writing master attended the school before breakfast, and as my boys lived in the country they were not able to go twice in

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the day. I went to Mr. Reardon, and he said he would teach them from ten till three. On that account only I sent them, for they could not go at the early hour at which Dr. Hodgens' writing master attended school.

18910. Mr. Allin desires that I should ask these questions:—Where are your sons at present?—My eldest son is at the Rev. Dr. King's, at Ennis College, and the other is at Mr. Reardon's, in this town.

18911. Did you ever make a complaint to any member of your own family, or in their presence complain of your sons' inadequate proficiency?—I do not remember that I did; but I was told by several people that my sons were too young to be sent to such a school. I said, time would tell; but they were not at it long enough for me to judge.

18912. Did you make any statement respecting your being dissatisfied with their progress, in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Gibbings?—I have not the slightest recollection of it; if I did, it has totally escaped my memory.

18913. Dr. Hodgens desires that I should ask whether you have not a near relative who is one of the assistants at Dr. King's school, at Ennis?—No. Their cousin is the rector's curate in the town.

18914. [*Thomas Allin*, Esq.—Mr. Gibbings is here to give evidence with respect to the conversation with Mrs. Keneh; she only says that she does not remember it.

18915. Dr. *Andrews*.—How does it affect the case whether she had a conversation with Mrs. Gibbings, which she does not remember. We are not inquiring after conversations which are unimportant; the children were only five or six weeks at the school.

18916. *Chairman*.—I regard that as quite conclusive. As they were but so short a time at the school, the question as to their progress is not worth discussing.]

Rev. J. R. Cotter.

Rev. *Joseph Rogerson Cotter* sworn and examined.

18917. *Chairman*.—Do you reside in the neighbourhood of Midleton?—No; I reside at Dunmore Rectory, the other side of Cork.

18918. Have any sons of yours been pupils in Midleton school?—Yes; four: there are two at present.

18919. How long have they been pupils in the school?—These two have been but a short time. A son of mine, who is now a clergyman, was there a considerable time; he was prepared for college by Dr. Hodgens, and distinguished himself, and got honors. The other lad finished there, for a year, before he went up to enter.

18920. He was there only a year?—Only one year, to finish and prepare him for college.

18921. How long have the two boys, who are now pupils of Dr. Hodgens, been in the school?—Not very long.

18922. How long?—I should think only about two months now.

18923. I shall ask no question with reference to the progress made by the boys, who have been only two months at the school; I think it would be wasting the time of the Court. With respect to your son, who was a year at the school, will you state what opinion you formed with respect to the care which Dr. Hodgens manifested in looking after his conduct and studies?—A most favourable opinion in every way, both as to his progress in education, and as to his conduct. There is not a young man on the face of the earth, and though he is my son, I say it, that has a higher or more estimable character.

18924. Did you examine him, so as to ascertain what amount of knowledge in classics, and other things, he possessed before he went to Dr. Hodgens' school?—No; I do not think I did examine him specially; but we have often communicated on classical and scientific subjects, so that I always knew his proficiency; and I think he owed his Hebrew, for which he got premiums, if I do not mistake, entirely to Dr. Hodgens.

18925. Did he enter college direct from Midleton school?—I think so; it is some time since; he is a clergyman now.

18926. You cannot remember whether you sent him to any other school, or placed him under any private tutor, in the interval between his leaving school and entering Trinity College?—Certainly not.

18927. Then, whatever knowledge of Hebrew he possesses, you say, he must have obtained from Dr. Hodgens?—I think so; he is here, and can be examined himself.

18928. Was your son a boarder?—He was.

18929. Can you state in what year, or years, he was a boarder, resident in the school?—Well, I cannot say exactly; he was ordained, I think, last July twelve months; he spent the intermediate time in college, as usual.

18930. I suppose it is about eight years since he entered college?—Not so long as that; the time spent in college is, I believe, four years.

18931. Can you not recollect when he entered college?—I cannot.

18932. We find it hard to get at dates?—I have sixteen children, and I find it hard to recollect their names.

18933. Had you means yourself of knowing whether the discipline of the school was good during the year that your son was a pupil in it?—Not only during that year, but I think ever since Dr. Hodgens' appointment, more or less, I had the means of knowing the moral and religious state of the school, and I will be happy to give my opinion on it.

18934. I did not say any thing with respect to the religious instruction given in the school, I asked as to the discipline maintained in it, and whether you had any actual knowledge yourself of the discipline of the school while your son was a pupil in it?—I

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had opportunities of knowing if it was at all defective, and I do not recollect ever seeing any thing to make me think it was.

18935. State what opportunities you had?—I used to come and spend a day or two frequently.

18936. Were you ever present in the schoolroom?—I was.

18937. And in the dormitories?—No, not in the dormitories.

18938. Were you so often in the schoolroom as to be able to judge of what was the general discipline that was maintained in the school?—Well, I cannot say I was so often as to be able to form any decisive opinion on that point; but I never knew any thing to the contrary.

18939. You were thoroughly satisfied with the discipline of the school?—Thoroughly satisfied.

18940. Will you add that you were thoroughly satisfied with the general conduct of the establishment?—Well, I think I may say that I am quite satisfied, especially as it is at present, because every thing has been more looked to. I conceive it is admirably conducted.

18941. What opinion do you pronounce with respect to the discipline and general conduct of the establishment at the present time?—A most favourable one.

18942. What means have you of knowing what discipline is maintained in the school now?—I sometimes spend a few days there, and I am perfectly satisfied with every thing in it at present. I know nothing to the contrary.

18943. Do you know so much of it as to be able to say whether a due and proper discipline is maintained in the school?—The fact is, I have such full confidence in its being done, that I have not thought it necessary to investigate the matter. I was confident it was done.

18944. Then it is with you a matter of opinion and confidence, rather than a matter of conviction arising from actual knowledge?—I never made a scrutiny with that special object.

18945. Dr. Hodgens desires that I should ask these questions. Whether you are not his father-in-law?—Yes.

18946. Does that connexion give you the means of ascertaining and satisfying yourself as to the general discipline and conduct of the establishment?—I should say so; because it naturally leads me to have many communications of a confidential nature with Dr. Hodgens, and with my own children in the school; and I have heard Dr. Hodgens express his own feeling with regard to what ought to be the discipline of the school, and what his efforts always were to keep up discipline: for instance, I heard him say how very anxious he was always to have the doors locked at night.

18947. You have been resident in the house, and are you yourself aware whether the doors were locked?—I did not know whether they were.

18948. You believed Dr. Hodgens' assurance on the subject?—Oh, yes.

18949. Dr. Hodgens desires that I should put this question to you. What is your opinion and experience of the moral and religious state of the school?—I feel it as a duty I owe both to myself and the public, as well as to Dr. Hodgens, to state, that from my own personal observation and experience I think the moral and religious system pursued with regard to the pupils in Midleton school is admirable; that it is fit to be a pattern not only to other schools, but to Christian families. If the Commissioners will permit me I will just mention the details of what I have so often, ever since I was acquainted with the school, many years ago, been witness to, and taken an edified part in myself. In fact, gentlemen, it surprised me very much, and I can only account for it because I am sure Dr. Hodgens would not do any thing which he did not think in his own——

18950. Do not refer unnecessarily to persons. Depose to facts within your own knowledge?—Yes, I am coming to facts. That the moral and religious system pursued in the school should be called in question, surprised me. I will now detail the facts which I observed myself. When the nine o'clock bell rang we all assembled, and I was always anxious, for my own edification, to be present on the occasion. We all assembled around the breakfast table. Dr. Hodgens sits down, and with an emphatic voice and manner, in themselves a good lesson to the pupils, and as a chapter in the Bible ought to be read, he solemnly reads a chapter from either the Old or the New Testament. He then makes short but valuable practical and spiritual commentary upon the leading points of the chapter, with that brevity which is suited to young persons. All of us then kneel down to prayer, and Dr. Hodgens offers up with that pleasing variety which we all seek for, and which is pleasing especially to young persons, to engage their attention which tires of form, he offers up an extempore prayer of the most edifying, admirable, and spiritual kind, introducing into it allusions to his pupils, to their toils, their temptations, and dangers, and for the blessing of the Almighty upon them in their future life, and then also upon their studies for that day. The prayer, which is just of a proper length, being over, when we rise from our knees we all come round the table again, and Dr. Hodgens solemnly asks the divine blessing upon the meal we are about to partake of. Then, as we are all sitting down, every boy in detail repeats a passage from the Bible, which he is required to commit to memory, and then we enter upon our breakfast. The same is done in the evening at seven o'clock, with the exception of the passages from the Bible, with respect to their being committed to memory. The same edifying prayer and reading of the Scripture is given in the evening. This is just a simple detail. I cannot imagine how it could have happened that Mr. Allin——

18951. You are again entering into what is objectionable?—Because I do not think any one who was aware of what I have stated would for a moment have called in question

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the admirable nature of the religious instruction given in the school. I am so confident about it that in fact what I state now I state just as if I was before the last tribunal. It is what I feel and what I know. I thought it strange it could happen that such things were unknown to parties living near. They might have been mistaken. I should say that I wished for a reconciliation. Like Mr. Jones, I was for peace. I was very near, I believe, bringing the parties to shake hands with each other. Unfortunately I did not succeed. I think Mr. Allin acted under a mistake——

18952. Avoid reference to persons, and confine your attention to facts, if you have any thing further to state, with reference to the religious instruction given in the school?—The instruction I speak of, in the morning and evening was so admirable that the only thing I would wish to improve upon, if it could be done——

18953. You are deviating?—I am coming to the point. It would be well if the day boys could be present at it, but I suppose it is considered like a family prayer.

18954. You are digressing into an opinion as to what might be done?—I was going to state that I had not many opportunities of knowing about the instruction given in the day. I was called upon on one occasion to enter into a catechetical examination about fifteen months, or a year and a-half ago; and I think I awarded premiums to one or two for good answering. I cannot say that I could undertake to answer for the regularity of that. If I may be allowed to express an opinion, I would say I am fully convinced that the morning and evening religious exercises are conducted in that edifying, simple, and intelligible manner, which I feel are suited to catch the consciences of young people. I think it is injudicious to overcharge with religious instruction young minds. Much as I would wish to have every young person know as much as possible of the word of God, still, I would be cautious in overcharging them. Therefore, I would not attach much importance to my not knowing about the religious instruction of the day boys. No doubt they have it at home.

18955. [*Thomas Allin*, Esq.—I hand in a letter from your Secretary to show that I merely attend here at his request, in reference to the management of the school.

18956. *Secretary.*—This is a letter written to Mr. Allin by myself:—

"Imperial Hotel, Cork, 24th August, 1855.

"DEAR SIR,—After you left, the Commissioners decided on one or two of their body going to Midleton to-morrow to visit the school, and inquire about its present state on the spot; and they will send for you, and hear what you have to suggest.

"I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

"W. NEILSON HANCOCK.

"T. Allin, J.P. Midleton."

18957. That suggestion had reference to the future appointment of the master. Mr. Allin did not say a word to me as to the past conduct of the school. The information the Commissioners received as to that, was from another source.]

Rev. J. White.

The Rev. *James White*, sworn and examined.

17958. Dr. *Andrews.*—Are you a clergyman of the Church of England?—Yes.

18959. Where do you live?—Inchegeela, Cork county. I had my son at Dr. Hodgens' school since February last. He is going through the half-yearly examination, and he stood one already.

18960. Did you know the progress your son had made when you sent him to school?—I did, very well. I had been a principal of a school myself for four years.

18961. What age is your son?—He is now fifteen, I should say.

18962. Have you examined him recently?—Yes; I have always examined him. I taught him myself Virgil and the Greek Testament.

18963. Are you satisfied with his progress?—He exceeded my expectations.

18964. Is he a boy of considerable talent?—I think he is a boy of excellent talent, but not considerable; I really did not expect he would do so much as he has done.

18965. During the time he has been at the school have you been at it frequently?—I have.

18966. How long have you remained on each visit?—I remained two days at a time.

18967. Were you much in the schoolroom during that time?—I have been in and out amongst the boys, but I have not examined the school.

18968. You had not much opportunity of observing its general conduct during the short visits you made there?—Except in the intercourse with them.

18969. With whom?—The pupils, at play-hours.

18970. But you yourself have been satisfied with the progress of your boy at that school; and have you been also satisfied with the general arrangements of the school, so far as you saw them?—I concur in what Mr. Cotter mentioned, with regard to prayer and those things. I admire the regulations he stated exceedingly; I think there is a peculiar solemnity and solidity about them. Every part of the instruction I think superior to any thing I ever met, and I have been a principal in school myself. I know that at schools in Dublin business does not commence till after breakfast; that is the case at the very first school in Dublin, the late Dr. Flynn's.

18971. Does it not commence before breakfast for the boarders?—No; I think they have only prayer.

18972. Are they not in the school before breakfast?—Not the day boys.

18973. I am asking about the boarders?—The day boys are not in the school before breakfast; I know nothing about the boarders. The regulations in schools vary according

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to circumstances; and even in the case of this very school, you see from the documents which have been read, what great alterations have been made.

18974. But if there is a rule that business should commence before ten o'clock, or before breakfast, do you not consider it desirable the master should be present to see that discipline is observed, and that the school is conducted as it ought to be?—No doubt, provided he has no instruction to give. He may be preparing himself for those who are to come after.

18975. Is it not desirable he should be there himself to see that proper discipline was observed?—It would be desirable, but I do not conceive it at all necessary.

18976. That is your opinion?—That is my opinion.

18977. Do you think his presence would be advantageous?—I do; I admit there would be an advantage in it; but I do not think it at all necessary. I think his arrangements are such, that if they were carried out with energy in the remaining hours, any attention he could give in the morning would be overpaid.

John Goggin, Esq., sworn and examined.

John Goggin, Esq.

18978. Dr. *Andrews.*—How far do you live from Midleton?—About a mile and a-half.

18979. Have you had any sons at Dr. Hodgens' school?—I had a son at it.

18980. When?—About 1849, or 1850.

18981. Where is he?—He is in court.

18982. Did he go to college?—Yes, he entered college.

18983. Was his progress in Dr. Hodgens' school satisfactory?—He says nothing could be more so. Dr. Hodgens paid him the greatest attention; and he kindly instructed him during over-hours.

18984. What hours?—I often heard him state, in the evenings. He was a day boy.

18985. You state only what you heard your son say?—Yes, and I firmly believe what he said. Nobody could be kinder or more attentive to him than Dr. Hodgens; he said so a hundred times. I may mention, that immediately on his leaving Dr. Hodgens' school, he went to college, and he got the first exhibition prize there.

18986. Was it the Midleton exhibition he got?—Yes.

18987. Of course he entered directly from the school?—Yes.

18988. How long had he been with Dr. Hodgens?—I should say a year and a-half. He had been with the best of all masters before, Mr. Turpin, for, I believe, a couple of years.

18989. Did you visit the school often yourself during the time your son was there?—Never. I may have been there, but I do not remember.

Richard Mason Goggin, Esq., sworn and examined.

R. M. Goggin, Esq.

18990. Dr. *Andrews.*—Are you a graduate of Trinity College?—No.

18991. Are you still in college?—Not for some years.

18992. You got the Midleton exhibition?—Yes.

18993. In what year did you get it?—In 1849, I think.

18994. Were you a pupil of Dr. Hodgens'?—I was.

18995. For how long?—I think somewhat less than a year, latterly; but when Dr. Hodgens was assisting Mr. Turpin, I had the advantage of his tuition for, I believe, a longer period.

18996. You were with Mr. Turpin while he was master?—Yes.

18997. And you continued at the school after Mr. Turpin resigned?—I did not go immediately to Dr. Hodgens. There was an interval between my leaving Mr. Turpin and my going to Dr. Hodgens.

18998. You were something under a year with him?—About nine months.

18999. During the time you were at the school did you get any extra assistance from Dr. Hodgens?—I did.

19000. What was the nature of it?—He devoted a considerable portion of his time after school-hours.

19001. What time?—About an hour daily.

19002. For what period?—For the last three months. I cannot say precisely.

19003. That was preparing you for the exhibition?—Yes.

19004. During the time you were at the school did you observe any irregularity in it?—That is a very general question.

19005. Do you know what irregularities mean? Did you observe any at the school?—I would say, perhaps, that the boys had too much of their own way. That arose from Dr. Hodgens' gentleness. He is adverse to any thing like severity.

19006. In what respect had they too much of their own way?—I do not remember any thing particular. Perhaps they were a little too noisy.

19007. When?—During school-hours.

19008. Could you remember any of the irregularities that occurred during school-hours?—I remember nothing of the sort, except things of that nature. They were scarcely under sufficient restraint.

19009. Who was the assistant-master while you were there?—Mr. Waring.

19010. Was he there during the entire time?—He was absent occasionally. He had to go to Dublin.

19011. Did you observe any pea-shooting during school-hours?—Yes; I think I remember something of the sort, not to any extent.

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MIDLETON.

The Midleton Endowed School.

R. M. Goggin, Esq.

19012. Shooting berries?—Yes, something of that.

19013. Crackers?—I remember nothing of that, and very little of the other.

19014. And detonators?—No; I do not remember.

19015. Did you see any of the boys smoking?—I do not recollect ever seeing any, certainly not in school.

19016. Did you see any about the grounds?—No; I do not recollect; I am sure I did not.

19017. You were only a day scholar?—Only a day scholar.

19018. When you saw the pea-shooting, or any thing of that sort, was it restrained? Was Mr. Waring able to restrain it?—I cannot say exactly. I am sure he would not have suffered it to be done openly. I do not remember any particular instance.

19019. Do you remember him restraining it?—Not that in particular.

19020. Do you remember him taking any particular means to prevent it?—Not that in particular.

19021. Do you remember Dr. Hodgens doing any thing in consequence of pea-shooting?—I have no recollection of any thing of the kind.

19022. Were you aware of any of the boys being out with guns?—I never saw them with guns outside or within bounds.

19023. Have you ever seen a gun in the school?—I do not think I did.

19024. Were you at the school when Dr. Hodgens sent away boys for any offence?—I do not recollect. I was not.

19025. Were you there when Dr. Hodgens sent away any boy for smoking, or smoking and drinking?—Not to my knowledge.

19026. What interval was there between the time of your leaving Mr. Turpin and going to Dr. Hodgens?—I cannot say exactly; Perhaps three or four years. I resumed in 1848.

19027. About what time of the year?—About February. I entered for the exhibition in November.

19028. From February to November you were with Dr. Hodgens?—Yes; about nine months.

19029. Was there any difficulty in the way of your getting the exhibition from your having been only nine months in the school?—No; because I had been with Mr. Turpin before.

19030. When you left the school to enter college did you get a certificate from Dr. Hodgens to enable you to claim the Midleton exhibition?—It is very long since, and I do not recollect; but I remember that there was no difficulty. I have only to say that I experienced the kindest attention from Dr. Hodgens during the entire time I was at the school.

B. Hackett, Esq.

Bartholomew Hackett, Esq., sworn and examined.

19031. Dr. *Andrews.*—What is your occupation?—I reside in this neighbourhood as a miller.

19032. Have you had any children at the Midleton school, under the care of Dr. Hodgens?—One boy.

19033. At what time?—About four years ago. He was at the school for a year, or a little more than a year.

19034. Did he go to any profession?—No; he was very young at the time. He was only thirteen years old. He is still going to school.

19035. Is he still going to Dr. Hodgens' school?—No.

19036. When did he leave it?—About four years ago.

19037. What school is he at now?—At a school in the town. When Mr. O'Reardon came here he went to him.

19038. Were you satisfied with the progress your son made while he was at Dr. Hodgens' school?—Particularly so.

19039. You probably sent him to Mr. O'Reardon, because of some personal preference for that gentleman?—Simply, because I was requested by the parish priest, who wished to establish a Catholic school here. I was influenced solely in removing my son from Dr. Hodgens' school by the request of the parish priest.

19040. While your son was at Dr. Hodgens', did you visit the school?—I do not recollect ever having seen Dr. Hodgens, till this very day, and he may be equally ignorant of my appearance. I never had the least intercourse with him.

W. Hackett, Esq.

William Hackett, Esq., sworn and examined.

19041. Dr. *Andrews.*—What is your occupation?—I am a miller.

19042. Are you in partnership with the last gentleman?—I am. He is my brother.

19043. Had you a son in Midleton school?—Yes; It is about four years since he left it. He was there at the same time as my nephew. They were both about a year at the school, till 1851.

19044. Did you remove him from Dr. Hodgens' school?—Yes, for the same reason my brother has stated, at the request of the parish priest, who wished to have a Catholic school in the town.

19045. You sent him, then, to Mr. Reardon's school?—Yes.

19046. Were you satisfied with the progress he made whilst at Dr. Hodgens' school?—Very much so, indeed.

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MIDLETON.

The Midleton Endowed School.

W. Hackett, Esq.

19047. Are you aware of any relative of yours having been at Dr. Hodgens' school while your son was there?—My nephew, and there was another nephew, a young lad named O'Donohoe. He was removed for exactly the same reason as my son, and at the same time.

19048. And went to Mr. Reardon's?—Yes, went to Mr. Reardon's.

Rev. *Edward Hodgens* further examined.

Rev. E. Hodgens.

19049. Dr. *Andrews.*—You were asked yesterday to produce the account book from which you were enabled to make the returns you sent to the Commissioners. We do not want to see any private entries in the book. We wish merely to look at the matters connected with the school and with the inquiry?—It is all an account, except the names of the pupils.

19050. Can you give in the names of the boarders you had in 1852—you have returned that you had fourteen?—Yes.

19051. Can you tell who were your boarders in 1853?—Yes.

19052. Can you give us the names of the boarders you had in 1854?—Yes; they are on the paper I hand in. [List is delivered in.]

19053. Can you tell us the names of your day scholars in 1852 and 1853?—Yes; they are on that paper. There is one name I am doubtful about.

19054. Can you do the same as to 1854?—Yes; the name is given.

19055. Are free pupils included under the designation of "day scholars?"—No, they are in addition. There have been five every year, and on one or two occasions six.

19056. Could you give us the names of the boys as to whom you made returns to the Clare-street Board?—I could not, unless I had the dates of the returns.

19057. Are you able to tell the names of your assistants?—Yes; they are on the paper.

19058. [*Secretary.*—Mr. Waring, from February, 1848, to January, 1853; Mons. Berne, from April, 2, 1852. Mr. Tudor, from November 10, 1853, died March 9, 1854; Mr. Johnston, April 16, 1854, to October 18, 1855. That shows a vacancy in the second mastership from January to November, 1853.]

19059. It is exactly eight months and the summer vacation.

19060. Dr. *Andrews.*—One month more would have made it a year?—That was the period I made the application to the four Fellows I have named.

19061. *Chairman.*—Has any gentleman present any further evidence to offer with respect to the state of the Midleton school, or with reference to the state and management of any other school in the county of Cork, or the county of the city of Cork?

END OF MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, VOLUME I.

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EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS

OF INQUIRY INTO THE STATE OF THE

ENDOWED SCHOOLS

IN IRELAND.

VOLUME II. WITH INDEX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM AND SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1857.

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		25 August, 1855,	I. 94	1694
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ENDOWED SCHOOLS, IRELAND, COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

VOLUME II.

DUBLIN, 6th DECEMBER, 1855.

DUBLIN.

Present:—MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

THE GOVERNORS OF THE SCHOOLS FOUNDED BY ERASMUS SMITH, Esq.

The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

Eustace Thorp, Esq., sworn and examined.

Eustace Thorp, Esq.

19062. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold?—I am assistant registrar to the Governors of the Erasmus Smith's Schools.

19063. Who is the registrar?—The Rev. Hugh Hamilton. Registrar and inspector are the names of his offices, both of which are united

19064. When were you appointed?—September, 1850.

19065. Did you hold any office under the Board before you were appointed assistant registrar?—No, my Lord; but it is necessary I should explain that answer. I had been assistant to the former registrar, but unconnected with the Governors; he paid me, and not the Governors.

19066. What was the name of the former registrar?—The Rev. Francis Blake Woodward.

19067. What are the duties of the office you hold?—Various, my Lord—answering correspondence, remitting money, paying salaries, writing the proceedings, attending Boards, receiving their instructions, and acting upon those instructions, and various other duties. Every way in which I can be useful to the Governors it is my duty to be so.

19068. Are there any rules and regulations for the administration of the affairs of the Board?—None, except what may be collected from the Board proceedings. If I understand your question, there is no set of rules laid down—that is, in one form; but they are to be found in the proceedings recorded in the books, of which the Commissioners have possession.

19069. Have they ever been collected into one book?—I believe they have. I met some time ago with a collected form while searching over old papers for the purposes of this Commission; but I would not like to put it forward, unless I was given time to see in what respect it was modified, reduced, or changed.

19070. Have there been any specific rules laid down for your guidance, in the discharge of your duties?—No, my Lord; but I should add to that answer that the Governors had a certain experience of me through the former registrar, which I believe was the reason of my appointment.

19071. Are there any specific rules laid down for the guidance of the registrar in the discharge of his duties?—Not so much regarding his duties as registrar, as his duties as inspector. He had always before him the practice of his predecessor, and the instructions of the Board. There are no specific rules that I am aware of.

19072. Mr. *Stephens.*—Are there any specific rules laid down for the guidance of the inspector in his duties?—Yes.

19073. Where are they to be found?—In many of the minute books.

19074. Where are they?—You have them.

19075. *Chairman.*—When enumerating your duties, you did not say whether it formed part of those duties to keep the accounts of the Board?—I now say it does, my Lord.

19076. Mr. *Stephens.*—To what minute book do you refer?—About the year 1848; but if you allow me to look over the minute book, as I have it indexed, I will be able to tell you. In the minute book of the 13th of February, 1845, will be found the rules for the inspector.

19077. Is that the minute book of the Governors, or of the standing committee?—Of the standing committee.

19078. Does it appear whether these rules of the standing committee were subsequently approved of by the Governors; and if so, refer me to the book in which it so appears?—I think it does not so appear, as the standing committee have made these rules themselves; I will make a search, of course, but I have little doubt on my mind that is the case.

19079. *Chairman.*—What security did you give on your appointment?—None, my Lord. Mr. Stephens, may I give you another date, with regard to the rules of the standing committee as to the inspector's duties?

19080. Mr. *Stephens.*—As many as you like.—December 7th, 1846.

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DUBLIN.

The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

Eustace Thorp, Esq.

19081. Is there an index to that book?—A very good one, made by myself, and which you will find correct.

19082. Is there any printed form for the inspection of the schools?—There is; and I furnished Dr. Hancock with those forms when I made the returns, in a body. I have them all here now, filled up by the inspector—240 in number.

19083. I believe you have said that there are no specific rules or regulations for the guidance of the registrar or assistant registrar?—None in a collected form.

19084. Can you give me references to all the rules that apply to the guidance of the registrar, or assistant registrar, in the execution of the duties of their respective offices?—I can speak with regard to myself—as I told the Chairman, I partly knew my duties; and, therefore, I required but little instructions, except those instructions which are upon the face of the minutes.

19085. Where are the rules to be found?—They are to be found in almost all the minutes which you have; and for that matter, for the carrying out of these minutes, my instructions are written in the books.

19086. Dr. *Andrews.*—You are not answering the question put to you—of course, every registrar's assistant has to record the minutes, and carry them out; but were there any rules for the government of your conduct?—None.

19087. You said none in a collected form; were there any in any other form?—No, because it was an original office.

19088. Then, why do you say "none" in a collected form, if it was a new office, and there were none for the office at all?—I think I coupled that answer with the statement respecting the registrar, and not the assistant registrar. If I did, I should have separated them in my answer.

19089. Well, now, having separated your answer, you say there are none for him, in a collected form—were there any for him in a dispersed or uncollected form?—Yes.

19090. Mr. *Stephens.*—Were they written?—If you wish I will go on, and complete my answer. The books of the former registrar were before him; what he did, and was in the habit of doing, were there. Mr. Hamilton learned his duties from the books and from me; and had the Governors to consult every day that they met, with regard to those duties; he does consult them, and they give him his instructions.

19091. Then he ascertained his duties in the best manner he could?—I will not say yes to that question, because the question gives me to understand that he should grope them out; I will not say that.

19092. In what way was he to ascertain his duties?—He used to apply to me in many instances, being several years assistant to the former registrar.

19093. And how did you ascertain them?—By acting under the former registrar, and going through these duties.

19094. The knowledge came down to you by tradition?—It is more than tradition.

19095. That is the effect of your answer?—I am sorry it has that effect—I do not like it to have that effect. If you would show me in the books any where a difficulty arose with the registrar, in carrying out his business——

19096. Dr. *Andrews.*—Is that a proper mode of answering the question?—I am answering the question.

19097. We desire to get information as to the registrar's duties, and as to his mode of carrying them out. Did you supply that by your observation?—I have said nothing intentionally to offend.

19098. Mr. *Stephens.*—Are there any rules or regulations for the guidance of your conduct, as assistant registrar, in writing?—None.

19099. Are there any rules or regulations for the guidance of the conduct of the registrar, in writing?—I will not say that there are not, because I think they might be found.

19100. Are there any, to the best of your knowledge and belief?—I think there are; but I again say with regard to this abstract which you desired me to bring, the rules it contains may not be applicable to the present day. I believe that in the books will be found the duties of the registrar laid down; although I would not say positively, at this moment, I believe rules for his government do exist.

19101. Then, as assistant registrar, you do not conceive it to be your duty to go through the books, and collect all the rules and regulations, and put them in a collected form?—No; but I shall search the minutes if you wish me to do so.

19102. *Chairman.*—What is your salary?—One hundred and twenty-five pounds at present.

19103. Has the amount always been the same?—No, my Lord; when I was appointed it was £100 a-year. The Governors raised it, without any application of mine, to £125, from the 1st of November, 1854.

19104. Mr. *Stephens.*—Will you refer to the minute increasing your salary from £100 to £125?—I have great pleasure in doing so.

19105. What is the date?—The 17th of January, 1855:—"The Board advanced Mr. Thorp's salary to £125 per annum, considering that his services and great attention to the duties of his office fully entitled him thereto."

19106. *Chairman.*—You have stated it is your duty to keep the accounts of the Board?—I did, my Lord.

19107. From what period in 1843 was the system of double entry commenced?—They commenced the system which you have there in the books before you.

19108. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you understand what keeping books by double entry means?—I do not distinctly understand.

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19109. Do you understand at all?—I do not understand distinctly what is meant by double entry.

19110. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you understand distinctly or indistinctly what is meant by double entry?—No.

19111. When did you first receive a salary from the Board?—From September, 1850. You will find it recorded in the books.

19112. I see an entry in the cash book, under the date of December 31, 1847:—"Paid Eustace Thorp three months' salary, to date, £17 10*s*."—The former registrar, Mr. Woodward, had been in delicate health from that time; and when he made the last application for leave of absence, in consequence of his delicacy, the Board said, "Your salary shall be so and so; we will pay you, or we will pay whatever may be the expense of the office; so that you shall not forfeit any thing;" and, therefore, they paid me that sum of money. I think they paid me a second sum of money.

19113. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Were you then book-keeper?—I was then Mr. Woodward's clerk.

19114. Were you book-keeper?—Oh, yes; I kept his books for him.

19115. Did you at that time keep the ledger I hold in my hand?—If I saw my own handwriting I could tell. I know there was a book-keeper employed at the time. I do not think I did keep it; but I can answer in a moment.

19116. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you not know that there was a Board order of 21st September, 1847, appropriating to you £70 per annum?—I do not think my name is mentioned in it.

19117. Do you not know that there was an order of the Board of the 21st of September, 1847, appropriating £70 per annum to you for your salary?—To Mr. Woodward's clerk.

19118. Do not mind any distinction between Mr. Woodward's clerk and yourself. I want you to answer me the question whether you do not know that there was a Board order of 21st of September, 1847, appropriating £70 per annum to you?—There is not. Am I right? If not, I will correct myself if you give me the book.

19119. There is the book?—To his clerk.

19120. Who was Mr. Woodward's clerk?—I was.

19121. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you mean to say there was another book-keeper at the time you said you kept the books?—This is the entry in the registry book:—"Mr. Fetherstone reported that he had read the foregoing resolutions to Mr. Woodward, who had requested him to convey to the Board his gratitude for their kindness manifested towards him; that the payments made by him are to his clerk £70; to the book-keeper, £20; and to the messenger, £30 a-year." I am not the book-keeper there referred to.

19122. Who was that book-keeper?—The man who wrote the first part of this book.

19123. Do you remember his name?—Hughes.

19124. How long did Hughes continue book-keeper?—About five years.

19125. From what period to what period?—From about 1845 to 1850; but I am not able to answer positively.

19126. What were your duties during the time he was book-keeper?—Do you mean at that particular time?

19127. At the time you were receiving the salary as Mr. Woodward's clerk?—The registrar's duties, so far as I could do them; exactly the same duties which he would have done if he were at home.

19128. Then, had you the superintendence of the book-keeper?—No, I do not think I had. I could not call it superintendence.

19129. Who had the superintendence of the book-keeper at that time, or was he quite independent?—Well, I think he was; except so far as any assistance I could give him in supplying him with materials.

19130. Under whom did he act and take directions?—He had been employed before that time by Mr. Woodward; and, therefore, in Mr. Woodward's absence he did not require any fresh instructions, as he received them at the commencement.

19131. Yes; but, as book-keeper, under whose directions did he act, as to the current transactions which he recorded in the books?—You know, sir, the cash-book was kept by me—the current cash-book—was kept by me, and from that he took his materials principally, and from the bank-book.

19132. Was there at that time any journal kept?—Nothing more than those books you have before you, the cash-book, &c.

19133. Then, if there is not a journal or waste book amongst those books, there was not one kept?—There was a blotter and memorandum book.

19134. Is that amongst the books?—It is.

19135. Mr. *Stephens.*—Did you not make up all your books from your bank-book?—Oh, no.

19136. You did not?—You would not do it.

19137. I am not asking you what I should do, but asking what you have done?—If you show me the cash-book, I will show you what I did. [Book handed to witness].

19138. Did you make up your accounts from the cash-book and bank-book combined?—Yes.

19139. Are those the exclusive sources from which you made up your books?—Oh, no.

19140. Enumerate all the other sources, and give me any explanation you think proper afterwards?—The agent's rentals, and accounts, the bank pass-book, the registrar's cash-book, the blocks of cheques, and the bank cheque-book.

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19141. Are those the exclusive sources from which you have made up your books?—If, for instance, Mr. Fetherstone, the solicitor——

19142. Will you answer my question, and then give me any explanation you think proper?—If you want me to say that these are the exclusive sources, I will not say so, because I am going to give you other sources.

19143. Give them to me?—And in case the land-agent lodges money to the Governors' credit, he reports to the Governors; and that is another source.

19144. Give me another, if you have one?—If you give me the book, it would remind me much better, for I consider the receipts for money another source.

19145. What book is that you have before you?—The ledger.

19146. What information ought the ledger to contain?—It ought to contain a classification of the cash-book; the account with the Bank of Ireland, and an account of stock.

19147. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Does that mean money invested in Government stock; because that is not the meaning of a stock account in book-keeping?

19148. Mr. *Stephens.*—What do you mean when you say that the ledger ought to contain an account of stock?—It ought to have in it an account of the stock.

19149. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What stock?—Stock in the funds.

19150. Mr. *Stephens.*—What else ought the ledger to contain?—It contains (and I find it in the end of the ledger in a way very satisfactory) an account of the moneys which appear from time to time in the cash-book, as all moneys passing through the hands of the registrar do, all grants made towards building schools; but that is merely for the sake of having them in one book.

19151. For what purpose are the building fund grants inserted?—For the purpose of reference hereafter.

19152. Are they inserted for the purpose of reference, and not for the purpose of account?—They are accounted for in another way altogether.

19153. What else does the ledger contain?—I think I have mentioned all. In the classification I mean to include all the heads which are to be found in the cash-book. The expenses of each school you will find put down under a distinct head in this book.

19154. It seems, then, that the ledger contains a classification of the cash-book; an account with the Bank of Ireland; an account of stock and money in the funds; and the building fund grants, for the purpose of reference, but not for account?—If you will add, the classification is not for account, if you are to make a distinction.

19155. Not for account?—Not for account. I mean that the classification with regard to each school is not for the purpose of account.

19156. Is every head posted from the cash-book?—Yes, but not down to the present date.

19157. Is every head in the cash-book in the ledger?—Not at present.

19158. Why?—Because there was not time to write them up.

19159. Is every head in the cash-book entered in the ledger?—No.

19160. From what date to what date is every head in the cash-book entered in the ledger?—I have written this ledger, I find, up to May, 1854; and then, from my memory——

19161. I am asking you to speak from the ledger?—I will speak from the ledger.

19162. From what date to what date is every head in the cash-book entered in the ledger?—From the 1st of November, 1843, up to May 18, 1854, generally.

19163. Up to May, 1854, generally. What do you mean by "generally," speaking of the ledger?—Because there are two or three accounts which could not be written up without consideration; but, with these exceptions——.

19164. What are "these exceptions?"—There is one of them, the Calverstown account.

19165. If I understand you aright, Mr. Thorp, from 1843 to 1854, the accounts are made up in the ledger, with three exceptions?—I did not specify these exceptions. I gave you one—Calverstown.

19166. Give me all the exceptions?—First, there is the Calverstown account, the law agent's, and the registrar's.

19167. What do you mean by "the registrar's?"—The late registrar's, present registrar and inspector's.

19168. You have given three exceptions?—And the account of stock.

19169. Any other exception?—I do not see any other.

19170. Will you turn to the Calverstown trust fund account?—I have it.

19171. What does that account show upon the face of it?—Shall I commence with it?

19172. Tell me what it shows?—It shows the amount of stock handed over to the Governors when they took charge of this school; and then it shows the income and expenditure upon account of this school separately. I mean separately from the other schools.

19173. To what date does it show the funded property, and the dividends arising from such property?—To April, 1850.

19174. Why was it not kept down to the present time?—Because there was an arrangement of this kind made——

19175. Is that arrangement in writing?—There is an order for it.

19176. Refer me to it?—Here it is, sir. 2nd February, 1854.

19177. Who was present?—The Ven. Archdeacon of Glendalough, Theophilus Jones, Esq., Rev. W. Chichester, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Right Hon. the Recorder, the Ven. the Archdeacon of Cashel.—"Mr. Thorp submitted an

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account of the Calverstown school fund, from the year 1838 (when it was placed under the management of the Governors), up to the present time; by which it appears that there is now to the credit of the school a sum of about £1,179, which includes the sum of £451 17*s.* 7*d.* handed over to the Governors in 1838.

"Ordered—That £1,000 cash, or as much exceeding it as shall purchase an even sum, say £1,100 stock, be invested in 3 per cent. consols, in the name of the Governors, to the credit of this fund. Draft No. 82,135 accordingly drawn for £1,000 (one thousand)."

19178. Is that account in the ledger?—No.

19179. Why is it not entered in the ledger?—Because I had not time to write it.

19180. Where is it?—I have it in the office.

19181. In what book?—It is not in a book. I submitted it in sheets. It required some care, and therefore I would not transcribe it without consideration.

19182. Why was not the account kept from 1850 to 1854?—Because (I am now speaking with regard to this stock) that original sum of £451 17*s.* 7*d.*, or whatever stock that purchased, was handed over; and the Governors always had, in their own name, standing, a sum over and above that, and had, at two different dates, in the imaginary purchase of stock——

19183. Imaginary purchase of stock?—I will explain that to you after. This Calverstown school fund commenced with £451 17*s.* 7*d.*, cash, which was handed over to the Governors, and that purchased £453 10*s.* 5*d.*, stock. There never was that stock; that is, it was never kept distinct from the Governors' stock until a certain time; but it would not be doing justice to this particular fund to have a surplus accumulating, and not to give the benefit of that accumulation, as if it were in stock; and, consequently, I have, at certain dates, when that surplus accumulated to a couple of hundred pounds, supposed a certain portion of stock in the Governors' name belonged to this fund; and I have given credit to this particular school for that until a certain period, when the accumulation reached this large sum of £1,100, which I have read to you. I found, that having given credit for this stock, as if purchased, and actually in existence, that a considerable surplus was due to the Calverstown school. This arrested the Governors' attention, and then they said it would be time now to make a distinct fund; and, consequently, I applied the entire surplus in that way, which amounted to about £1,179, and with that £1,000 draft purchased a distinct sum of £1,100, as is shown by the returns which I sent to the Commissioners; and from that time henceforth, this £451, which was merged in the common stock of the Governors, became a distinct fund.

19184. It seems that you got the money in 1838, and then you made a distinct fund of it in 1854?—It was always a distinct fund.

19185. Is it not a fact that it was not a distinct fund anterior to 1854?—It is not.

19186. Tell me why it is not?—I told you in the commencement.

19187. Tell me again?—On the 22nd of December, 1838, the Governors of the Erasmus Smith's Schools, as appears from these books, received £451 17*s.* 7*d.*, cash, which purchased £453 10*s.* 5*d.* stock; and then the fund received credit (that is, the Calverstown school fund) for the dividends upon that stock, and, besides that, it received credit for the dividends at various periods, as if the stock has been regularly purchased for that particular school; and then, when it amounted to this sum which I have mentioned, the Governors were advised to keep it altogether distinct, and, consequently, the stock was purchased separately; and the fund now stands £1,100 stock, which belongs to this school, and not to the Governors.

19188. Was any calculation made as to the precise sum which the Calverstown school fund was entitled to at the time of that arrangement?—Yes.

19189. Refer me to the books showing the calculation?—I have not the calculation with me; it is in the office on the sheets which I referred to before; but £1,179 was given credit for.

19190. Is that account in the ledger to which you have referred?—What account?

19191. The Calverstown school account?—Oh, no.

19192. [*Secretary.*—Mr. Thorp has furnished an account of this Calverstown fund, by which it appears that there is now to the credit of the school a sum of £1,179, which includes a sum of £451 17*s.* 7*d.*, handed over to the Governors in 1838.]

19193. I perceive, at this meeting of the standing committee, the minute commences with "Mr. Thorpe submitted an account." Have you a copy of that account which you then submitted to the Governors?—I have it on sheets in the office.

19194. Will you be so kind as to send it to Dr. Hancock?—I will; but I want to give you some explanation. You see that to transfer the stock from one property to another, and make out that plan for the Governors, was not a thing that could be done in a hurry—without consideration.

19195. Dr. *Andrews.*—But you can furnish the account which you laid before the committee. It requires no consideration to do that?—It does require consideration.

19196. The original document ought to be sent here.

19197. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—There is another reason for having this original document, because I see here mentioned a sum of *about* £1,179. That is not specific, and, therefore, there is the more reason for calling for the account which was submitted to the Governors?—And I will give it to you.

19198. [*Secretary.*—The account in the ledger commences 22nd of December, 1838; and it was opened five years before any other account, except one. The account is carried on down to August, 1854, on the debit side; but on the credit it is only up to April, 1850;

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and there are two pencil entries in it of sums of £10 11*s.* 3*d.* and £155 16*s.* 10½*d.* This account has not been balanced in any way since, and does not show the amount of stock, or the amount of cash received since November 13th, 1843. So this account has been five years in arrear on one side of the entries, and a full year in arrear on the other; and at the time this account was submitted to the Board of Erasmus Smith, in 1854, the ledger was four years in arrear.]

19199. Mr. *Stephens.*—Has Dr. Hancock made a correct representation of the account?—I think he has.

19200. State whether he has or has not?—Perhaps I might be stating to you what is not a fact. As I understood Dr. Hancock, he said this account was written up to August, 1854, on the outgoing side, and up to 1850 on the other.

19201. Dr. *Andrews.*—Upon the receipt side, you mean, it is written up to 1850?—Yes; and that no balance has been struck since 1843.

19202. [*Secretary.*—In what year were the other accounts opened in the ledger?—1843.]

19203. Mr. *Stephens.*—In the ledger which you have before you, in respect of this Calverstown trust fund, is it or is it not a fact, that the credits are upwards of five years in arrear, and the debits a year in arrear?—Yes.

19204. What is the reason for your not having balanced your accounts?—In that matter of the stock we were speaking of?

19205. Why have you not balanced the accounts. How is it that you have allowed the credits to be upwards of five years in arrear in your ledger?—Because the credits require consideration, so as to show the increasing of that stock, and how the whole thing was transferred, whereas there is no difficulty about the debits; they are written plainly in the cash-book, and require no consideration except to enter them correctly.

19206. Dr. *Andrews.*—Why was there no difficulty in keeping it up to 1850?—One reason was that the stock was not changed from the original stock.

19207. You changed in 1854; but you kept the account on one side up to 1850; what prevented you keeping the account from 1850 to 1854, as well as you did from 1838 to 1850?—The only reason I can state is, that I intended from time to time to make this account up to 1854, but a few circumstances occurred, in consequence of which I did not bring it before the Governors; and that is why I did not bring up these arrears; however, there is no difficulty about coming to a conclusion; I can do it in two or three days, when I can sit down for the purpose; because every thing relating to the account is in the cash-book, and audited by the treasurer. There is no bill paid, except that it is shown to be right.

19208. Mr. *Stephens.*—The accounts are most irregularly kept——?—Very well.

19209. Is it not so?—They are not written up.

19210. Is not that irregularity?—Oh, it does not mean that they are irregularly kept. They are not written up; and only the way in which I was hurried the whole of this year, they would not be in this state.

19211. Have not difficulties arisen in consequence of the Calverstown school estate not having been kept as a separate account?—Oh, it is kept.

19212. In a separate account?—Yes; with the exception of the way I told you respecting the stock.

19213. With that exception?—Yes; it is kept, and has a distinct rental, and a distinct account.

19214. But the stock-fund has not been kept in a separate account?—I told you so.

19215. Therefore, the account, as a whole, has not been kept separately?—I have given my answer. I told you, as the fact is, that the account is kept separately—that the rental is kept separately by the agent; and the account kept separately; the receipts kept separately; and for the reasons I have stated, the Calverstown stock was with the Governors' stock.

19216. That being so, will you show me the agent's account, in the ledger, of the Calverstown estate?—There is no agent's account in the ledger.

19217. [*Secretary.*—Here is the statement in the ledger:—"November 13, cash lodged by E. S. Hunt, Esq. (agent), being balance on foot of account for half-year's rent, and arrears of school estate, up to 1st May, 1843, £44 12*s.* 2*d.*"]

19218. Now, is there any account with Mr. Hunt, the agent, in that ledger?—No.

19219. Or with Mr. Kearney?—No.

19220. Is there any account in the ledger, showing the rental of the Calverstown estate?—No.

19221. Or of any other estate?—No.

19222. Is there any account with any agent in the ledger?—No.

19223. Is there any account with the law agent?—With regard to the agent, there is no account, except the bank account may be considered one, in which are his remittances, as by his rental appears, but there is no separate account for a separate agent or agents——

19224. Is there any account showing what any agent received, and what he actually remitted?—Of what he actually remitted, but not of what he actually received, there is.

19225. Is there any account showing at any one moment the balance due by the agents?—No.

19226. Do the agents ever owe balances to the Board?—Indeed they do.

19227. Does it appear from your ledger that there were no agents' accounts?—I said it

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did; but you asked me had the agents ever owed money to our office; I said they did; but on the other hand, at this moment the Governors owe upon the last rental, to Mr. Kearney, he having remitted an over sum of between £200 and £300——

19228. Does that appear from your ledger?—No.

19229. Why not?—I cannot answer that.

19230. How much does Mr. Poe owe the Governors?—There is no such person.

19231. Do you not know any thing about Mr. Poe?—Oh, I had the pleasure of knowing him.

19232. How much does he owe?—Oh, his account has been paid.

19233. Where are his accounts?—They are in my office.

19234. Was there any deficiency in the accounts?—No; he settled—the Governors are quite satisfied.

19235. Was there any deficiency?—It is settled.

19236. Was there any deficiency before the account was settled?—I cannot answer for his account before it was settled. There may have been deficiencies; if the account was wrong, or erroneous, there would be a deficiency one way or the other; I speak of the account settled with the Governors, so far as I know.

19237. Where are those accounts?—In the office. I tell you how they settled with Mr. Poe: he had a sum of £3,500, stock, lodged as a security with the Governors——

19238. How much did the Governors deduct out of it for deficiencies?—For the balance due by him, a sum of £2,000, or something of the kind, and returned him the remainder.

19239. Did that balance appear in the ledger at the time it was due?—No; I told you that there was no separate account with the agents; but the stock appears.

19240. Do you remember Mr. Galway, as agent?—Yes.

19241. Was there any deficiency in his accounts?—He has settled his accounts.

19242. Before he settled, what was the deficiency?—There was a disputed deficiency. We said one thing—he said another.

19243. Who was right?—We tried it by a suit against him; and we were right, except there might have been some allowances made; but we were right in principle; and we recovered our money.

19244. What was the amount?—Before the suit was tried I reasoned with him on his accounts, and he paid in a sum of £130 or £150; then, he paid after the action a sum of £167, I think.

19245. Was there any account opened with Mr. Galway in the ledger?—Never, for any agent, in this ledger.

19246. How do the agents remit their money to the Governors now; do they pay it into the bank?—The practice of Mr. Hunt, the agent of the western estates, is to lodge in the branch bank in the country, and the practice of Mr. Kearney——

19247. To whose credit?—The credit of the Governors.

19248. Am I to understand that that practice is in strict accordance with the rule of the Board?—I believe it is.

19249. Do you not know it as a fact?—I am now trying to refresh my memory; I think I do recollect instructions to that effect.

19250. [*Secretary.*—The following is the minute of the 27th of November, 1830:—"That the agents do lodge in the Bank of Ireland, to the credit of the Governors, the amount of receipts received by them from time to time; and that whenever they do make lodgments they do notify same to the registrar, stating the amount.]

19251. Has that minute been rescinded or qualified by any subsequent minute?—I am not aware of its having been qualified in any way.

19252. Then, when Mr. Hunt paid his money into the branch bank, he did so in compliance with this rule?—He did.

19253. Mr. Hunt having done so, may I ask who is the other agent?—Thomas Kearney, of Limerick.

19254. Is it his habit to lodge the money in the bank to the credit of the Governors?—No.

19255. How does he act?—He remits it by letters of credit, in favour of Mr. Barlow, the treasurer.

19256. I see in the pass-book of the Bank of Ireland:—"November 12, 1855, cash by E. Thorp, £2,500?"—It was I who lodged that money.

19257. How did it come up to you?—It came to me by letter of credit, in favour of John Barlow, Esq.

19258. Did you ever receive money in your own name?—I have.

19259. From agents?—Oh, never from agents. I will give you the exception: in the case of Mr. Galway, I met him frequently as to the settlement of his account which was in dispute, and having reasoned with him on some matters which I thought were wrong, I did receive the £167 referred to in my own name; and I also at different times received £34, £37, and a few sums of that kind.

19260. Dr. *Andrews.*—How long was that balance of £2,000, which was remitted to you by Mr. Kearney, accumulating?—It was upon account of the rents of May, 1854, which he has accounted for.

19261. What is the annual rent received by Mr. Kearney?—Do you distinguish between his own receipts or his remittances to the Governors?

19262. I am asking what his receipts of rents amount to annually?—I have given every

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reference to Dr. Hancock on these subjects. I can tell you the remittances to the Governors within a few hundred pounds.

19263. What estates are represented by Mr. Kearney?—The southern estates I call them. They are called in the accounts the Tipperary and Limerick estates.

19264. The net annual income of the estate over which Mr. Kearney is agent you have returned as about £4,214?—That is the reason I am endeavouring to distinguish between the remittances and the gross receipts.

19265. The annual income is £4,214?—Yes, in that particular year.

19266. Do I understand you aright when you say that you never received any money in your own name from agents, except that money you received from Mr. Galway?—Correct, I believe.

19267. Mr. *Stephens.*—Will you turn, Mr. Thorp, if you please, to page 73 of the ledger?—I have it.

19268. There appears there a sum of £44 12*s.* 2*d.*, rent and arrears of rent, to May, 1843. It is entered twice to the credit of the Calverstown school, and only one corresponding entry in the bank account. How is this to be explained?—I think that is a mistake.

19269. Who lost by it?—I will take care that no one shall lose by it.

19270. As it stands, what property or fund suffered that loss?—As it stands, the Governors would suffer.

19271. Then the governors would lose that amount?—They would lose £44 12*s.* 2*d.*

19272. Did you discover that mistake before?—Never.

19273. Will you turn to page 145, the Linenhall-street accounts?—I have it.

19274. Now, are there any entries struck out?—There are.

19275. By whose authority?—By me, without any authority.

19276. What made you do it?—I will tell you in a few minutes; for this reason—up to a certain period, say December 21st, 1846, the Governors had a school in Linenhall-street, and from that time it ceased to be in operation—there were no outgoings, and it became necessary to show another description of account, namely, the money received by me for the letting made to a tenant of the Governors, and the money paid by me for the rent due to the owner of the property.

19277. Where does that appear?—Here.

19278. When was that account opened?—In May, 1849, at the time of the letting. It is all here. The Governors set for their unexpired term at £25 per annum, the tenant covenanting to expend £60 upon repairs, a moiety of which the Governors agreed to allow him in his rent, at a rate not to exceed £6 5*s.* half-yearly. The lease of the Governors was for thirty-one years, from the 1st of January, 1837, which would expire in 1868.

19279. Was not that account opened in 1846?—Wait until I look at the date of the letting. 1847 is the earliest entry I have here.

19280. When was it opened?—At that date.

19281. Give me the precise date—1847 is too general?—March 2nd, 1847.

19282. When were the entries to which I have directed your attention struck out?—Was 73 the page to which you referred?

19283. No; it was page 145?—Well, I have nothing to tell me exactly when I struck out these.

19284. You have not?—No.

19285. Do you not know irrespective of that book?—No.

19286. What is the earliest time that they could have been struck out?—After the date of the last entry, namely May 17, 1849, and these entries are not in my handwriting.

19287. Then you spoke of your own knowledge, irrespective of documentary evidence?—I did.

19288. You say that these entries were not made in your own handwriting?—No.

19289. In whose handwriting were they made?—The book-keeper that I mentioned before.

19290. What is his name?—A man named Hughes.

19291. What has become of him?—He is in Dublin.

19292. Was he employed by you?—No.

19293. Is he now in the employment of the Board?—No.

19294. Where does he reside in Dublin?—On Wellington-quay. He is one of M'Causland and Fetherstone's clerks—chief clerk, or one of the chief clerks.

19295. Does the account show by whom the rent was received and paid?—The receipts and payment of rent are shown here.

19296. My question is, by whom?—It does not show that.

19297. Who received the money?—I did.

19298. Is there any account opened with you in the ledger?—No.

19299. Do you call that a regular way of keeping accounts, as an accountant?—Quite sufficient for the purpose.

19300. Is it according to the regular habits of business?—I think it is very regular.

19301. You think it is very regular?—I do not know what the regular habits of business may be, but I can show that there is no puzzle about it, in consequence of the accounts being kept in that way.

19302. You have already told us that you did not know how to keep accounts by double entry?—I have said so.

19303. That accounts for this irregularity.

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19304. Dr. *Andrews.*—Supposing the Governors wanted, at any time, to know how your cash account stood, how would they be informed of that?—I have no cash account with the Governors.

19305. If you received rents, does that not constitute a cash account?—No doubt; but I have answered Mr. Stephens. I have no separate account.

19306. If you receive money for the Governors, does not that constitute a cash account—a cash transaction?—Oh, yes; it makes the account a transaction; but it is not an account, unless I make it so. I do not make it an account; I tell the Governors, and they see it on the face of the bank-book, which lies on the table, I have received at a certain date, so and so; and though I pay the money that has come into my hands, it is essentially accounted for in the registrar's account.

19307. Suppose the Governors want to know how your cash account stands with them, how do they acquire that knowledge?—They ask me.

19308. They have no other means of acquiring information on that subject?—Yes; they have Mr. Hamilton.

19309. How does Mr. Hamilton know?—Mr. Hamilton knows by my telling him.

19310. Is that kept in writing, in any book?—No.

19311. Mr. Hamilton derives his information on that subject from your telling him; the Governors derive their information by your telling them, or Mr. Hamilton telling them?—Precisely.

19312. You have no cash account in the books for yourself?—No.

19313. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is there no documentary evidence for the purpose of testing the accuracy, or inaccuracy of your representations to Mr. Hamilton?—Oh, yes; there is.

19314. What is it?—For instance, when I pay the rent, there is a documentary evidence—the receipt which I get.

19315. Dr. *Andrews.*—What evidence of your receipts can the bank pass-book contain—that is, what you please to have put into the bank pass-book?—I could not put into the bank pass-book any thing.

19316. How does the bank pass-book show what your receipts are?—I tell you the bank pass-book shows my receipts and my lodgments.

19317. It shows your lodgments, but how does it show your receipts?—It does not.

19318. Is there any account showing what you received—any account opened in the ledger?—No; but you take exception——

19319. When you answer a question, you can give any explanation you think proper?—These are my receipts and disbursements.

19320. Not your receipts.

19321. Mr. *Stephens.*—Refer me to any account in the ledger showing your receipts?—There it is, under your hand.

19322. There is nothing about them in the ledger?—Look to the left hand side.

19323. [*Secretary.*—The account that Mr. Thorp refers to is an account entitled "Linenhall-street premises," and he very properly put to the debit of that account certain payments, and to the credit certain receipts; but it does not state by whom the money was received, or to whom it was paid. There is no account opened in the ledger in the name of Mr. Thorp, showing the sums that he received and paid, to his debit and credit; and showing the balance due to or by him. This account shows the state of the Linenhall-street premises, but there is no account showing the state of Mr. Thorp's account, or of the sums received by him.]

19324. None, because there never was a balance in my hands.

19325. Dr. *Andrews.*—But the Governors have no means of knowing whether there is a balance in your hands, save by your statement?—None.

19326. Your verbal statement?

19327. *Mr. Stephens.*—The ledger does not show the assets and liabilities of the Governors at the end of each year—for instance, this ledger extends from 1843 down to the present moment. Now, will you tell me what the assets and liabilities of the Governors were at any one period of time, from November, 1843, down to the present moment?—Well, commencing at November 1st, 1843, to April 27th, 1844, the receipts were £5,760 7*s.* 11*d.*; and on the other side, after disbursements, there is a balance carried down £1,857 4*s.* 1*d.*

19328. That is only the balance of your expenditure; but it does not show the assets of the Governors?—Does it not? I do not know what assets are except what they receive.

19329. Is that your definition of assets as an accountant?—Tell me what you wish me to answer with regard to assets.

19330. My question was whether the ledger shows the assets or liabilities at one period of time, from November, 1843, down to the present moment?—It shows the receipts during this time, the expenditure on account of these receipts, and the balance, if any.

19331. Dr. *Andrews.*—That is the balance between the receipts and expenditure; but it does not show what they were entitled to receive, or might then be entitled to receive?—It does not.

19332. [*Secretary.*—What Mr. Thorp refers to is the account with the Bank of Ireland. It merely refers to receipts by the bank, and the expenditure through the bank.]

19333. Mr. *Stephens.*—Can you give me the meaning of "assets" as an accountant?—I am not an accountant.

19334. You keep the account books of the Governors?—But that is a different thing.

19335. What are you?—I am assistant registrar of the Governors.

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19336. Then do you profess to understand book-keeping?—Not by double entry.

19337. Do you understand it by any entry?—Yes.

19338. By what system of entry?—I understand to keep these books.

19339. How are those books intended to be kept?—I think you see the way I intend to keep them. I explained to you there is no account at all, except on one side; but there is a classification, and then it comes to be matter of debit and credit. With the exception that the Bank of Ireland shows our receipts and drafts against them, as in the case of the Calverstown school, with that exception there is no debit or credit. The account is all a classification of the cash book.

19340. Do you consider, Mr. Thorp, that these accounts are kept according to any system of office accounts?—No; I could not prove to them.

19341. Then, they are not kept according to any system of office accounts?—Not as well as I would wish to keep them. Occupations have prevented me from writing them up to this date, which would not have been the case if ordinary circumstances had occurred.

19342. Then, am I to understand you, that in consequence of your occupations your accounts are irregularly kept?—Oh, not that.

19343. Am I to understand you, that in consequence of your occupations your accounts are regularly kept?—They are not written up, as I before expressed it; but the registrar's account, which is an account of the items, &c., that is regularly kept.

19344. Are the accounts kept as office accounts when, from November, 1843, down to the present moment, the ledger does not show the amount of assets?—Would you give me your definition of assets.

19345. Will you answer my question?—I cannot give a better answer than I have given. I have told you what the accounts contain, what they do not contain, and nothing more than they do contain; and that is all I can tell you.

19346. Are these accounts made up in accordance with any recognized system of office accounts?—Let some other person decide that; I will not decide it. I could improve these accounts; it has been my wish long since to improve them, and I know they will be improved.

19347. But that is a different thing from saying that they are kept in accordance with the system pursued in other offices?—One office may think my system is quite satisfactory, and another office may say quite another thing.

19348. Do you know of any system of office accounts running over a course of fifteen years, at any period of which, the assets could not be ascertained?—Will you give me your definition of assets, and then I will answer?

19349. I am not here to answer your questions?—I said before that the total receipts of the Governors for a certain number of years are here in the books before you.

19350. A mere abstract of the receipts is all that this ledger professes to show?—That is all.

19351. Does this ledger contain an account of all the receipts, or does it only give an account of the lodgments?—All the receipts on behalf of the Governors, not on behalf of the agents.

19352. Does it contain all the receipts on the behalf of the Governors from 1843 down to the present moment?—With one exception.

19353. What is that exception?—I described to you what it was before.

19354. What is that exception?—It is the exception of £600.

19355. Turn to that exception, if you please, and read it.—"10th of November, 1854. Debtor Bank of Ireland.—Southern Estates lodgments by E. Thorp; part of a remittance by Thomas Kearney; whole remittance, £1,900; handed to registrar £600; £1,300 brought out."

19356. Consequently the remittance would be £600 short on the face of that £1,300 being brought out in that way?—The difference between £1,300 and £1,900. With that exception it does contain the total receipts of the Governors.

19357. Can you give me any explanation about that £600?— I can.

19358. Is there any account with Mr. Hamilton in the ledger?—A cash account, the same as you were speaking of to me.

19359. Is there any account with Mr. Hamilton in the ledger?—No.

19360. Is that £600 charged in the ledger to Mr. Hamilton?—No.

19361. Why?—Because there is no account.

19362. You received it?—Certainly.

19363. Then why did you not enter it?—Enter it where?

19364. In the ledger?—Have I not answered that question by stating that there was no account for Mr. Hamilton in the ledger. But I tell you where it is entered.

19365. Do you not know that there was an account opened with the registrar down to 1849, and no account since that period?—I believe there is.

19366. Refer me to the ledger. That is what I wish you to speak from?—Here is the account with the registrar.

19367. When does that terminate. You say there is no account at the present moment with Mr. Hamilton?—There is an account for Mr. Hamilton in the cash-book.

19368. I am not asking you about the cash-book; but is it in the ledger?—There is none in the ledger.

19369. Was it not kept in the ledger down to 1849?—It was.

19370. Why was it not kept subsequently?—Why, I did not see any use in it.

19371. Did not the Governors, according to their rules and regulations, order that account to be opened?—I am not aware.

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19372. In point of fact, was it not kept down to 1849?—Yes.

19373. What made you discontinue it from 1849 down to the present moment?—Because I saw there was no use whatever in it.

19374. Because you saw there was no use in it?—Yes.

19375. Is there any account between the registrar and the Board, at the present moment, in the ledger?—None.

19376. And you thought proper to discontinue it?—Yes.

19377. You thought proper to discontinue it, although the Board thought proper to order it?—I am not aware of the Board ordering it.

19378. Do you not know, in point of fact, that it was ordered?—I do not.

19379. You stated that there was an account with the registrar down to 1849?—I say so.

19380. Did you discontinue that account without authority from any person?—I did.

19381. In direct disobedience of the order of the Board?—I do not think I did. Would you allow me to give an explanation?

19382. [*Secretary.*—This is the minute of the standing committee of the 23rd November, 1843:—"The law agent's draft of a system of office accounts, postponed from 14th instant, was again submitted. 'Ordered—That same be approved of; that the office accounts commence on said system from the 1st of November instant; that an experienced person be employed to open the accounts accordingly, and that proper books be provided for the purpose.'"

19383. In consequence of that minute, the ledger, as now produced, with the exception of one or two accounts, was commenced on that system in November, 1843. The cash-book, or what is called the cash-book, is not a cash-book at all, but an account between the registrar and the Governors of the school. When this account was opened in 1843 it was balanced regularly, and the balance carried into the ledger; but the registrar's account in the ledger ceased in 1849; and since that period to the present there is not a single entry in the ledger under the head of "Registrar's Account," although the account in the cash-book between the registrar and Governors is carried on to the present time.]

19384. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is this account of the registrar posted in the ledger?—The cash-book is posted in the ledger.

19385. Is this account of the registrar posted in the ledger?—No.

19386. Why?—I saw no use in it.

19387. [*Secretary.*—The cash-book is posted generally up to 1854, as appears from the numbers in the cash-book.]

19388. They are not my numbers.

19389. Mr. *Stephens.*—I see at page 101 of the cash-book, in the account between the registrar and the Governors:—"Balance in hands of registrar, £1,011 0*s.* 3*d.*;" and there is in somebody's handwriting, in pencil, "Not posted." Was that sum of money posted?—"Not posted" is my pencilling.

19390. Was that sum of money posted?—Certainly not, because I discontinued the account; but it is brought forward to the registrar's debit in the next page. I debit him immediately after. I said I would not continue this account. I said that on my own authority, and did not continue it.

19391. Every other item on that page and page 100, it appears, is posted in the ledger, except this one; why are the others posted and this not posted?—The others are posted for the reason I have stated to you, that it is considered an advantage to be able to know the expenses of each school any year.

19392. Who considers that an advantage besides yourself?—It appears the Governors considered it an advantage.

19393. Then, according to my notion, it is a mere memorandum, not a ledger?—There is a great deal in that memorandum.

19394. It is not a ledger; because there is no debit to any school, no receipts from any particular school, and it is, in fact, a one-sided account—that is, the expenditure of each school is not charged annually to the expenditure of the Board?—Oh, yes.

19395. Where?—In the account in the bank. Here are the drafts.

19396. Do you not make up your ledger from your bank-book, because that will be a clue to all your answers?—I think I answered that before, and if my former answers——

19397. Will you answer that question again?—I will answer it much in the same way. First, the bank-book, the rentals, and the cheques, and every thing else I possibly can. For instance, I will read an entry:—"Renewal Fine, James Daly," Could I get that from the bank-book? And if you could not get it, I could not get it; and I am, therefore, obliged to get information from other sources. I do not make up the accounts from the bank-book.

19398. That £600, by-the-by, has not been accounted for; will you be so kind as to do so?—I have put a special note in this ledger with respect to that. There was a letter of credit for £1,900 received from Mr. Kearney, in the way in which I stated, in favour of Mr. Barlow. Mr. Hamilton, and I (Mr. Hamilton, perhaps, was more so), were anxious to pay the poor schoolmasters. We laid this state of things before Mr. Barlow; and in order to pay them at once, Mr. Barlow permitted me to lodge £1,300, and to hand over £600, or rather to lodge it to Mr. Hamilton's account, as registrar, which I did on the 10th of November, and debited Mr. Hamilton with £600 cash.

19399. Does that appear in the ledger, if so, refer me to the page?—How can it appear from Mr. Hamilton's account in the ledger, if there be no account for Mr. Hamilton. As I explained to you before, Mr. Hamilton's account is the cash-book.

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19400. Is it entered in the cash-book?—I said so. Give me the cash-book. All the books were taken from me in an unfinished state.

19401. This transaction occurred in 1854, and in August or November, 1855, there is no entry of it?—Oh, there is; and if there was not, I would just give the same answer.

19402. [*Secretary.*—This account purports to be a cash account, and is called the cash-book; but it is really an account between the registrar and the Governors; and one side of the account is composed entirely of drafts on the Bank of Ireland and the registrar. His account has been balanced up to the 31st of October, 1854, which is folio 138.

19403. The account then runs on from folio 138 to 150, and on the debit side of that account there is not a single entry. Then at folio 150 there are a number of entries, and among them is a ledger credit for £600. Then, on the opposite side there are the disbursements to the credit of the registrar, and they are entered up only to the 30th of April, 1855, and those entries are then added up.—If you turn to last August, you will find all the cheques collected with which the registrar is debited.

19404. I look to the succeeding date of the 31st of October, 1854, and what Mr. Thorp says is perfectly correct—that all the cheques are posted on the debit side; but it also appears that these accounts were made up at the end of the year, and the entries not made at the time they occurred: which is the usual practice of book-keeping.—What addition is that you have made?

19405. That it appears the entries were not made at the time they occurred.—How does it prove that?

19406. For this simple reason, that the dates on the debit side are not, as in a regular system of book-keeping, entered opposite the corresponding dates on the credit side. If Mr. Stephens looks to where the drafts are collected, for the purpose of showing them all at one view, when they come to be audited.]

19407. Mr. *Stephens.*—Were they entered upon the day the cheques were drawn?—Not upon that book.

19408. In what book were they entered?—Upon the minute-book.

19409. Where are those minute-books?—In your possession. Allow me to call Mr. Stephens' attention to this entry, made at a meeting of the standing committee, held 6th day of December, 1854, with reference to the £600. The treasurer reported, that since last meeting (which was on the 2nd of November) he had received from Mr. Kearney a remittance of £1,900; that the registrar being in want of immediate funds, he had handed him £600, and had lodged the balance to the credit of the Governors; amount, £1,300.

19410. Is that transaction in a regular account?—It is not.

19411. Dr. *Andrews.*—When did you make the entry with reference to that £600?—The cash-book is written up to May, 1855.

19412. When did you enter it?—Immediately after that, because the treasurer had audited in November, 1854, and, perhaps, would have audited again the following half-year; therefore, in closing the balance, it was necessary to show how the registrar and Governors stood.

19413. Upon what authority were you authorized to pay this money?—I am authorized to pay it by the minutes.

19414. But is it entered in any account as against the registrar, up to that period?—Yes; it was entered in the treasurer's block-book on the day the transaction occurred. Do you call that an account?

19415. Was it entered in any book, day-book, journal, cash-book, or any thing?—No, except what I have written, and what I have told you.

19416. Do you, in point of fact, make any entry in any book, when you receive money for the Governors?—With the exception of the Linenhall-street account which I showed you, I do not.

19417. Then you receive money, and do not make any entry in the book at all?—No.

19418. The whole matter rests in your memory?—What do I receive. I do not keep the money in my hands a day belonging to the Governors; I lodge it at once—show the bank-book at the next meeting, and there is an end of the transaction.

19419. If the Governors wanted to investigate the Linenhall-street account, how could they ascertain what portion of the lodgments in the bank is on foot of the Linenhall-street premises?—By the accounts we were speaking of—the ledger, the bank entries—the receipts on account of the Linenhall-street premises are specified in the ledger, as to the amounts.

19420. When?—Since 1850; 26th June, 1850, Linenhall-street premises, for lodgments by E. Thorp, £11 17*s.* 6*d.* Linenhall-street, January, 1850, by E. Thorp, £10 12*s.* 6*d.*, and so on.

19421. When is that written up?—It is written up to 10th of March, 1854.

19422. Are your lodgments mentioned up to that time?—They are.

19423. How would the Governors, if they wanted to settle their accounts with the Linenhall-street school, find out what was due by that school, and what they had received?—By this account.

19424. How would that show what is payable by the premises?—It shows the rent reserved, the allowance for poor rate, &c.

19425. Does it show the rent reserved?—It does, if they had it.

19426. Does it show the rent received in any other way than by what you have lodged?—No, the receipts ought to agree with the lodgments.

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19427. They ought to agree?—Yes.

19428. But you do not yourself enter in a cash-book of your own, any money you receive?—No; I get rid at once of any money which comes into my hands.

19429. Do you think your system a good one?—Very good. I never hold money belonging to any one else, which I think is an excellent system.

19430. Do you think it a good system not to keep an account of the money actually received for your employers?—I have no reason to change it.

19131. Do you consider it a good system?—It is good in my hands.

19432. That is, if a man be perfectly honest, no injury will result from it?—I told you I never hold money in my hands at all.

19433. But do you consider it advantageous not to keep an account of your receipts?—Yes; there is no use of my keeping an account when I lodge the money.

19434. Then you consider it is not your duty towards your employers to keep a cash account of your receipts?—I do not think it necessary, and, therefore, not my duty.

19435. Did you receive any other money besides that out of the Linenhall-street premises?—I did; but I mentioned it. Do you mean exclusive of agents? because I made that distinction by Mr. Stephens' desire. I told Mr. Stephens I received money from agents. I did receive other moneys.

19436. Did you receive any other moneys in addition to the receipts on account of the Linenhall-street premises?—The rent of Lombard-street ground.

19437. Is there any account of it in the ledger?—No, sir.

19438. Of what do these premises consist?—Ground let for building.

19439. Do you receive any other rents or any other moneys for the Governors?—If I had the bank pass-book it would refresh my memory. I have received £15 as legal compensation for some ground.

19440. Did you enter that in any book?—It was lodged.

19441. You did not enter it in the cash-book?—No; I lodged it at once.

19442. Did you receive any other money?—I do not recollect any other; but I dare say I may have received some. All the moneys I received I lodged. I have no money in my hands belonging to the Governors.

19443. I am not questioning your accuracy in this respect; I am only asking you do you ever enter them in an account as against yourself?—Never.

19444. Upon the 27th of April, 1853, lodged, per E. Thorp, the amount received from Lady O'Donnell, upon settlement, per John Orpen, £268 5*s.* 8*d.*—I received that money, and lodged it.

19445. Is that transaction entered in any other book?—No; but it appears on the minutes.

19446. Is there any account which shows the nature of that compromise?—Certainly.

19447. Where is it to be found?—It is to be found in the minutes; but what it was paid for does not appear.

19448. Does it show the state of the account between Lady O'Donnell and the Governors?—The account is settled by the agent up to a certain time, September 29th, 1853, and then there is a settlement of £268 5*s.* 8*d.*

19449. Is there any account to show the nature of that settlement?—Yes; I think the minute will show it.

19450. Will you refer me to the minute which sets out that account?—It is contained in the standing committee book of November 9th, 1853:—"Mr. Thorp reported, that since the order of last meeting he had been in communication with Mr. Orpen, Lady O'Donnell's solicitor, and that he had come to the following arrangements with him. The Governors forego the interest upon the judgment obtained 13th May, 1850, for £141 7*s.* 7*d.*, provided her ladyship would pay the sum of £268 5*s.* 8*d.*, composed of the following items, viz.:—

The above judgment, ...	£141	7	7
Two years' rent to 1st November, 1851, . .	89	19	11
Taxed Costs of ejectment, ...	33	8	2
Sheriffs and habere, ...	3	10	0

19451. That is the only account of the transaction: you have no account in any other book?—No. The agent of the Western estates accounts for that arrear, and in his account we took that sum off.

19452. But there is no other account of the transaction in your books?—As to that sum?

19453. You were going to read something about law costs?—This is the continuation of the minute I referred to—"That £268 5*s.* 8*d.* was accordingly paid, and that it is lodged to the Governors' credit.

"Ordered—That the above settlement be approved, and that the warrant to satisfy the judgment be sealed, and that the law agents be paid £52 0*s.* 3*d.*, their taxed bill of costs, received from Lady O'Donnell, and which amount is included in the above sum of £268 5*s.* 8*d.* Draft No. 82,130 was accordingly filled for £52 0*s.* 3*d.*"

19454. Is there any account which shows what is due to the law agents from time to time?—No; they furnish their bills of costs, and they are paid. I find the payments made to the law agents when I took up these books were placed under the head of incidentals, and I did not like that system.

19455. Is there any account which shows what is due to the law agents from time to time?—No.

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DUBLIN.

The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

Eustace Thorp, Esq.

19456. Will you turn to the cash-book, page 124, under the date of 15th October, 1853—I have it: Paid balance of payments, as at the other side, of their bill for miscellaneous law costs, £234 16*s.* 11*d.*

19457. Does any account show what that balance was?—I have their taxed bill of costs at the time; it amounted to £1,334. We were not able to pay the whole, and we paid an instalment.

19458. How many years was that bill of costs running?—Ten or twelve years.

19459. During all that time have you an entry in the ledger, or in any of the books, showing the state of the accounts between you and the law agents?—None; and the £600 and £500 paid on account is carried to the other side, as follows:—"Mem. of settlement with the law agents, of their bill of miscellaneous law costs, amounting to £1,334 16*s.* 11*d.*:

Paid 15th November, 1852, and charged folio 116,	£600	0	0
Paid 20th July, 1853, and charged folio 123,	500	0	0
Paid balance as charged upon it,	234	16	11

19460. Supposing the law agents had accidentally omitted to enter that sum, which you paid on foot of that transaction, were there any means whatever, save that minute, by which the Governors would have seen that they were entitled to credit for it?—They have this.

19461. What?—The minute.

19462. That is, they should look back to the minute; and supposing that the minute was overlooked or destroyed, and that the law agents had forgotten it, what would become of that sum?—The law agents would have had it.

19463. And the Governors would lose it?—Yes.

19464. Now, with respect to that £600 paid in November, 1852—supposing you had gone away from the establishment, or did not remember it, and that the law agents had made some mistake, and had not entered it, is there any thing to suggest to the Governors that that sum of £600 had been paid?—You have the blocks of the drafts.

19465. Then the Governors must employ some person to wade through all these accounts, during the period these payments were being made, in order to discover that?—No such thing.

19466. How would they do it?—By looking to the blocks of the cheques.

19467. What cheques?—The treasurer's cheques.

19468. But they would have to go through the treasurer's cheques, or they would not discover it?—Oh, yes; the minutes are kept continuously.

19469. Were you dealing rightly with the Governors by not keeping that matter properly before them, so that they would be able to see, at any moment, what sum they had paid to the law agents?—I think I kept it before them pretty well when I made that memorandum.

19470. You think it sufficient to have that memorandum on the minute, and then leave it to accident to be discovered?—I think I have to do with those with whom no mistake has occurred.

19471. Do you consider it your duty to your employers that you did not bring forward that in a regular account, so that they might see what was paid to the law agents the instant they required it?—I have not done so; the bill has been settled.

19472. Then, you have no account with the law agent in your ledger; and the only means of finding out what the Governors paid is either by the minutes, or the blocks of the checks?—At present; but you will find in the cash-book a margin for the present, because I did not think the way in which I found the law agent's account was right, and would not continue it; and, therefore, I have intended to open an account for years past; to take out that £1,300, and bring it forward, and show, for ten years back, what sums have been paid to the law agents.

19473. For ten years you have been intending to open an account for the law agents?—Oh, no; I intend to go back for ten years.

19474. Mr. *Stephens.*—You have before you the cash-book, from 1843 to 1847, does not that book contain an account of the cheques drawn by the Governors, and of their application by the registrar?—It does.

19475. Are not the accounts in that book regularly closed for each month?—Yes; up to a certain time they are.

19476. Are they not down to 1847?—Yes; I believe they are.

19477. And is not the cash balance ascertained every month?—Yes.

19478. Would not the effect of that be, to enable the treasurer to check the cash balance at the end of each month?—It would.

19479. Was that book kept by you?—Part of it.

19480. From what period?—From 1845. I see my handwriting in 1845, and 1846, and 1847.

19481. Is it balanced every month?—It was never used, and, therefore, was discontinued as being very troublesome.

19482. Why did you discontinue it?—It was valueless.

19483. What do you mean by that; did not the treasurer look at the cash balance every month?—He did not.

19484. Dr. *Andrews.*—Would you say he never used it?—Never, to my knowledge.

19485. Mr. *Stephens.*—When you did balance it did he never examine it?—Never.

19486. Did the registrar direct you to discontinue closing that account regularly each

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month?—No; I think it occurred in this way: I saw the inutility of striking a balance for no object; and then I discontinued it. It would give the treasurer more trouble in auditing—he would have to audit each one of these balances; that is all saved by the mode in which I do it now.

19487. Dr. *Andrews.*—That is a wholesale way of doing it?—He can tell the whole cash for the year now, if he likes.

19488. You could see the whole cash for the year, if you would look through the accounts?—Yes.

19489. How do you keep them now, for the last twelve months?—The treasurer audited up to the 1st of November, 1854; then I closed them on the 1st of May, 1855.

19490. When did you last ascertain the cash balance as appears by the book now before you?—Upon May, 1855.

19491. When before that?—November, 1854, and audited by the treasurer, and five times since Mr. Barlow's election to the office of treasurer the cash balance was ascertained.

19492. Has there been, from August, 1847, to the present, any regular time for balancing the registrar's accounts?—No regular time; but we all know how we stand pretty easily by the registrar's own account with the bank—at least by his book with the Bank of Ireland, and his cheques from the Governors, we know how much is in his hands at a moment's notice.

19493. Mr. *Stephens.*—Were the entries respecting the Linen Hall-street premises, which are posted at the end of the ledger, posted after or before the entries made at page 145 of the ledger?—That is put into the Bank of Ireland account.

19494. Were the entries that are struck out, or cancelled in red ink, struck out or cancelled before you entered the account at the end of the ledger?—They were done in this way: I copied them; the school being discontinued, and one side of the entries being done away with—that is, payment to masters—I then from that date copied them into the end of the ledger.

19495. [*Secretary.*—Was it at the time or after the last date?—After the last date.

19496. What is the last date?—May, 1849.

19497. Was the first entry made before May, 1849, or after May, 1849?—After.

19498. Were these entries made from 1839 to 1849?—They were never entered at all—that is, though I opened the new account, and——

19499. Your former statement was that this account was opened in 1847?—I stated I commenced it.

19500. Your former statement was it was opened in 1847?—I meant by that the entries commenced from 1847, not that I wrote it in 1847.

19501. My Lord, Mr. Thorp is in error; the Linenhall-street account was not opened till after 1849. There appears in 1847 sums entered as received for rent in March, 1847, and July, 1847, and in January, 1848. Mr. Thorp now states it was not opened until after 1849; therefore these items of the receipt of rent were not entered to the credit of the premises at all for two years after they were received. They are not charged against Mr. Thorp in any way; but if the sums were lodged in the bank they would appear in the bank account, and not appear in the account between the premises and the Governors, which is now opened.]

19502. Mr. *Stephens.*—Has any balance sheet been prepared since you have been assistant registrar, showing the amount upon a given day of the moneys in the funds, or stock in possession of the Board of Governors of the Erasmus Smith's Schools, the debts due to them, and their liabilities?—Estimates have from time to time been made of them, and submitted to the Board.

19503. Will you produce those estimates?—I do not think I could.

19504. Why?—Because I do not think I have them.

19505. Who has them?—I suppose they were destroyed. They were things ordered at one meeting of the Board to show how our affairs stood, so as either to reduce the expenditure or extend it, as the case might be; and these estimates were made out, and submitted, and acted on, or the Governors were guided by them.

19506. Were all these estimates destroyed?—I do not think I have any of them.

19507. By whom were they destroyed?—By me.

19508. By whose orders?—I had no orders. They were made for a temporary object, and not looked upon in any other light than as temporary matters. If you wanted to see how much stock the Governors have to their credit, look to the bank-book, and the half yearly dividend shows the balance in bank.

19509. Is there any account of the debts due to the Governors?—No such thing.

19510. Have you the minute book of the standing committee of 23rd of November, 1843, before you?—I have.

19511. Is there any entry of that date in respect of the accounts?—There is.

19512. Will you read it?—"The law agent's draft of a system of office accounts, postponed from 14th inst., was again submitted. Ordered—that same be approved of; that the office accounts commence on said system from the 1st of November inst.; that an experienced person be employed to open the accounts accordingly; and that proper books be provided for the purpose."

19513. Have you that draft, or does it appear from your books whether the system of office accounts which was so required to be kept by the order of the Governors was adopted?—No.

19514. Do you know where the draft is?—I think I could get it. If it is not in the office, I can get it from the person who has it.

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DUBLIN.

The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

Eustace Thorp, Esq.

19515. I mean the draft as to the system for the office accounts?—The draft referred to in this minute.

19516. Is that minute still in force, or has it been repealed by any subsequent minute?—I do not think it has.

19517. Have the accounts been kept in accordance with this order of the Board?—They have not been written up to the present time, otherwise I believe they are kept in accordance with it.

19518. Dr. *Andrews.*—When you said the accounts were kept generally up to 1854, with some exceptions, the exceptions you made were the Calverstown account, and next the law agents?—Precisely.

19519. Then you excepted the registrar and inspector's accounts. What did you mean to convey when you used that exception?—I meant to say that there was no account entered for the registrar and inspector.

19520. Well, there is the stock account?—Not written up, but the system to be carried out when I dispose of that which I explained with regard to the Calverstown stock falling into the Governors' stock.

19521. Up to what time was the stock kept?—The ledger will tell you.

19522. You mean by the word stock funded property?—That is all.

19523. It does not refer to stock in the mercantile sense of the word?—No.

19524. Up to what time was the account of stock kept?—May the 11th, 1846.

19525. How did it happen that that system was not carried on since May, 1846?—Well, it was not carried on since May, 1847. One of the reasons with regard to the Calverstown stock was that it was merged into the common stock.

19526. The account of the Calverstown stock was carried on longer than that period?—One way it was.

19527. What made you not carry on the general stock account up to the same period you carried on the Calverstown stock account?—I might have done it.

19528. The circumstance you have assigned as a reason for carrying on the Calverstown stock could not have been the reason?—I did not do it.

19529. The Redesdale charity, you did not except that as one of the accounts as not being kept up. Has it been kept up?—No, it has not been kept up.

19530. Up to what period will you find it?—It is carried down to the 17th of January, 1854, on one side, and on the other side down to April, 1850.

19531. On what side has it been kept up to April, 1850?—The receipt side.

19532. It has not, in point of fact, been kept since 1850?—No.

19533. Your receipts were not kept up since 1850?—No.

19534. The building fund account, when was it kept up to?—That appears to be closed.

19535. Do you mean by that balanced?—There is no balance with a few exceptions, it is only an account for reference, and the items are all vouched.

19536. When was the building account entered or commenced?—I find 1841 is the earliest date.

19537. What is the latest date?—1843.

19538. When you say that account has been closed, what do you mean by being closed?—This is the last account; but there is no account now.

19539. There is no account at all?—No.

19540. What do you mean by saying it is closed?—The practice is, when a school is to be assisted, the different payments made on this account are put into the cash book.

19541. What do you mean by saying it has closed?—That the whole items were inserted up to this.

19542. Has the account been audited?—Yes.

19543. There has been no building fund account kept since that?—No.

19544. Has there been any money expended for building since?—I believe not, except upon our own schools.

19545. Has there been any account kept of that?—In the minute book.

19546. Have you any separate accounts?—No.

19547. There is no account brought into the ledger?—It will be brought into it in this way, that if we have assisted particular schools it will appear under the head, cash. There is all the material to make an account.

19548. But you have no building fund account in the ledger?—No.

19549. Then what do you mean by saying you have the material to make an account?—Yes, all the material.

19550. You have the materials to make an account, but you have no building fund account made out in the ledger?—Precisely.

19551. Have you any entry of the money allocated to the purposes of building except what is scattered through the books?—All these building fund accounts consist chiefly of repairs, and expenses of that nature passes through the cash book regularly at the date of payment.

19552. Then, when an order is made by a minute, for a building grant, you do not open an account in respect to it?—No; whenever aid is required for a school an estimate is submitted to the Governors, and an order made for the grant. We hear no more about it, until we get the certificate of the execution of the work, and then the money advanced is put into our disbursements.

19553. Does it ever happen that a grant is not claimed?—I will distinguish again, if you allow me.

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19554. Will you answer my question—does it ever happen that a grant is not claimed?—Yes.

19555. How will the Governors know how much of the funds was applied, and how much was not applied?—There is no building fund at present.

19556. Supposing they wished to find how a particular sum of money was applied, they could not tell?—The money which is granted is not paid at the time. There is a certificate comes up, when the work is completed, and on that certificate the money is paid; but, in case the money is not claimed (which is very rarely the case), it is not paid.

19557. The Governors have no means of ascertaining when there is no claim, if the sum allocated was paid or was not paid?—There is no particular money allocated for that purpose.

19558. Have you not minutes showing that a particular sum was allocated for building?—Yes.

19559. But supposing the minute had not been entered, or had been accidentally destroyed, is there any account kept for the Governors showing how much of that money has been applied and how much money has not been applied?—They have.

19560. Where is the account?—The account is in the cash-book.

19561. Then, it is in the cash-book they would find it?—Yes; it is entered there before it is paid.

19562. Assuming the money rightly applied, and on a proper certificate—suppose the Governors at any time asked you for the sake of information as to the building grant, how much had been applied, and how much had not, had you any account to refer them to, by which they would see that?—Yes.

19563. Where is it?—For instance——

19564. Where is the account which shows that, and it will speak for itself?—I do not think there is such an account as that.

John Barlow, Esq.

John Barlow, Esq., sworn and examined.

19565. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What office do you hold in connexion with the Board of the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools?—I am treasurer, and as such I would make an observation before my examination commences. It is merely to set right a mistake into which Mr. Thorp has fallen while he was being examined. I did not like to interrupt him; but I think he stated to the Commissioners, that in the instance of the law agents we paid £1,300, and that there was no record of it in our accounts. Now, as treasurer, it is my duty to audit these accounts, which I do from time to time; and I say that there will be found in many of the accounts which are at this moment on your table, this very item of law costs introduced and audited by me as treasurer; and, therefore, it was a great mistake for Mr. Thorp to say there was no record to be found of it in any of our proceedings. I should never have passed these accounts unless I had before me the particulars, and I can answer these particulars will be found in the books on the table, audited by me as treasurer. I do not wish to take up the time of the court at present, and if the Commissioners wish to adjourn my examination until to-morrow, I will give them every explanation.

19566. That is the wish of the Commissioners. We propose to adjourn the court until to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, at which time we will resume your examination.

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DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, 7th DECEMBER, 1855.

Present:—The MARQUESS OF KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

THE GOVERNORS OF THE SCHOOLS FOUNDED BY ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ.

Eustace Thorp, Esq.

Eustace Thorp, Esq., further examined.

19567. *Chairman.*—Have you brought any books or papers with you?—I have, my Lord.

19568. Produce them, if you please?—I hand these in.

19569. What are those books and documents?—Letter books, rentals, and accounts; also the school returns and other books.

19570. Have you got the law agent's draft of the statement of office accounts?—No, my Lord; I searched for it, and could not find it; but I have brought the books consequent upon that report. I have also brought the account respecting the Calverstown trust fund, to which Mr. Stephens referred yesterday, and upon which the change in the stock was made. I have also brought the abstract of rules, which, I think, Mr. Stephens——

19571. Mr. *Stephens.*—I wish to see all the existing rules and regulations?—This is a printed copy of the rules, which I found collected.

19572. Does it contain all the existing rules and regulations?—I am not prepared to say that.

19573. *Chairman.*—Have you made a search for the law agent's draft of the system of office accounts?—I did, but I have the result——

19574. Can you not produce the draft itself?—I cannot. There were only two or three places where it could be; and having searched these I did not find it, and therefore, I think, further search is useless.

19575. Mr. *Stephens.*—It is a document referred to in the minutes of the Board.

19576. [Mr. *Barlow.*—I will answer for it—that the law agent (Mr. Fetherston) will produce it.]

19577. [*Secretary.*—One of the documents handed in by Mr. Eustace Thorp is entitled—"An abstract of the bye-laws, taken from the registry books of the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq., dated 1796. Enclosed is a copy of manuscript rules, extracted from the proceedings of the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, approved and ordered to be printed by the Board, May, 1835." These manuscript rules appear to have been made the basis of the rules for 1835, and were sketched out, in order to be recommended or approved of.]

19578. Mr. *Stephens.*—Were these rules ever sent to press?—I do not know; it was only in a search for other papers for the Commission that they turned up.

John Barlow, Esq.

John Barlow, Esq., further examined.

19579. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold on the Board of Governors of the Erasmus Smith's Schools?—Chairman; and, as chairman chosen by the Governors, I am by the charter, treasurer.

19580. When were you appointed chairman?—In the beginning of the year 1850.

19581. What are your duties as chairman and treasurer?—As chairman, whenever I can, to attend the committees and the Boards, and to summon those committees and Boards when I think it necessary. In the interval between the meetings, the registrar has directions to come to me, if he requires any directions, and if I consider I can arrange the matter submitted to me, I do so; but if not, I summon a committee or Board, as the case may require. Whenever I can make it convenient, I attend these committees or Boards. I am also, as treasurer under the charter, appointed to audit the accounts of the Governors; and I wish the Commissioners to understand that I never did do that, nor never could do it, through a committee or Board. It requires a great deal of time and trouble. And in connexion with this subject I wish to say, that every shilling received by the agents of the Governors, and of the funded property received by the secretary of the bank, is introduced into the accounts; I look to the accounts of the agents, having first had them submitted to the registrar. It is the registrar's duty, if he considers there is any thing which requires particular consideration, when I am auditing the accounts, to bring that before me, but notwithstanding that, I always look over these accounts myself; I see that the balances are properly brought forward into the next account, and that every pound which has been expended by the agents, has been properly expended; I require receipts for every item. We have, I think, about 116 or 120 schoolmasters, who receive their salaries every half-year; and I wish to mention to the Commissioners, to show how cautious and precise the Governors are, as regarding these accounts, that I have never passed any account, in which I have not had before me the half-yearly receipt of each of our schoolmasters; they are very small items, and your lordship will find to these receipts, many of which are on the table, my initials in red ink. I desired the secretary—not yesterday, but the day before—to have several of these receipts in the room, that they might be at once produced, to show the Commissioners how exact we are with these accounts. There is also a copy of every account I have audited in our books, on your lordship's table; and if not, they can be put on it. I hold myself morally responsible to ascertain, as far as I am capable, that every shilling of the Governors' property has been properly received by their agents, and properly accounted for, and according to

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their directions lodged in the Bank of Ireland; and from the bank not a sixpence can be drawn which has not to the document by which it is drawn, my signature, and the signature of two other Governors, placed thereto in the board-room. Since I have become treasurer, not a single draft has ever been drawn out of the committee or Board-room, nor do I believe it has ever been done in the time of my predecessor; of course, I cannot be certain, but I believe not.

19582. As you draw a distinction between the Board and the committee, define their respective duties?—The duties of the committee form a part of the duties of the registrar; all the correspondence is kept by him for the standing committee. If, as I before mentioned, between the meetings of the Board or standing committee, there is any letter which requires immediate attention, and that I do not consider it necessary to summon a Board or committee, the registrar receives directions, and he acts on them, but always bringing that matter forward in the minutes. Then, if that is to be done, every letter and every part of our business is put into the minute book, and brought before the standing committee. In fact, the standing committee does the ordinary and usual business of the Governors; there are matters which none but the Board can do, and these matters are brought before the Board.

19583. How many form a quorum of the standing committee?—Three, but the average attendance will be found to be about six. I have here, if the Commissioners wish for it, the number of attendances every year since I have been treasurer, with the names of those who attended. The document which I hand in, goes back not only to the time I have been treasurer, but to the time when I was first elected on the Board. [The document is handed in.]

19584. Is there any fixed period for the meetings of the standing committee?—No, my Lord. It generally meets once a fortnight, but their meeting depends upon the business they have to transact.

19585. What number constitutes a quorum of the Board?—Five.

19586. Is there any fixed period for the meetings of the Board?—None.

19587. They are summoned for the transaction of business according as you think necessary?—They are summoned by me, and if any of the other Governors wish to have a meeting, that wish is always attended to, and the meeting called. The standing committee could not appoint schoolmasters or schoolmistresses without the sanction of the Board; that must be all done by the Board; or if there is any change to be made in the rules, it is brought before them. The resolutions of the committee are generally attended to by the Board, and to all matters which require the seal of the Corporation, it is affixed to them by the Board, never by the committee, except there is a special order for doing so. I think, since I became treasurer, that order has been given twice or three times, not more; these were cases in which the documents were not quite prepared by the law agent when the Board met. I should also mention, that the seal is kept in a box, which is lodged in the Bank of Ireland; and whenever it is required by the Board, it is brought by my order; and the key of the seal box is held by some of the other Governors, not solely by me.

19588. Can you state what security has been given by the registrar?—The registrar has given £3,000 security; and I may say in reference to the question put to Mr. Thorp yesterday, as to his security, that I, as treasurer of the Board, do not consider that he is our officer requiring security. If Mr. Hamilton, the registrar, pleases to entrust Mr. Thorp with any part of our funds, to take down to the Bank of Ireland, or elsewhere, Mr. Hamilton is responsible to the Governors for that act; at the same time, it is only justice to Mr. Thorp to say, he is perfectly trustworthy, and that Mr. Hamilton runs no risk in doing that; but, however, be that as it may, the Governors hold Mr. Hamilton responsible.

19589. Mr. *Stephens*.—Is Mr. Hamilton responsible for the conduct of Mr. Thorp?—He is responsible to us for the performance of his duties to the Board. No doubt, Mr. Thorp is our bookkeeper, but it is Mr. Hamilton's business to see, when I come to audit the accounts, that they are correct before me, and to him I solely look.

19590. Was this paper which you have handed in made out for your own private purposes?—It was. I wished exactly to know how many attendances I have given, and you will see them all marked in red ink.

19591. Perhaps you would like to revise it, and hand it in on a future day, because it may have to be printed?—I have not the slightest wish to have it back again. There is also here a list of the standing committee, perhaps you would wish to have it.

19592. Let it be handed in. [The document is handed in.]—There is another duty which the treasurer undertakes with the assistance of two other members of the Board. There is a sub-committee formed to consider all the abstracts which are made out from the reports made by the inspector of our schools. He inspects every school, and gives his answers to questions which are in a printed form; and before they go before the standing committee they are referred to a sub-committee, who consider in their own houses all the reports. They compare them with former ones. They also have before them the observations of the superintendents of our schools, who are generally the clergymen of the parish, or influential persons in the neighbourhood; and upon these reports they make any observations they please—such as whether the master or mistress is entitled to a gratuity, or whether it should be withdrawn. These documents are then all laid before the standing committee, and are again looked over, if there be any particular matter requiring consideration, and if not, the salaries and gratuities, where deserved, are paid on our reports. You will find the initials of each member of the sub-committee on each of these reports.

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19593. It would facilitate the inquiries of the Commissioners, if you would be so kind as to give a collection of all the rules and regulations which are now in force, or if you would acquaint the Commissioners where they are to be found. There is an abstract of rules from the registry book, amended in 1835, handed in; are you aware whether it contains all the rules and regulations down to 1835?—I am not; nor do I think I ever saw that book up to the time of my appointment. I know little of the concerns of the charity, further than I am obliged to refer to the books, if any matter is brought before the Board requiring such a reference; and prior to my appointment, the Governors acted pretty much in the same way. We have attended the meetings of the committees and Boards—we have done the business as it was done by our predecessors; and as for any rules or regulations for our government, I am not at all aware of any; nor am I aware of any written rules being laid down for the government of our registrar or assistant registrar. There may be, but I am not aware of them. We require, however, that all our business shall be properly transacted by our registrar, and recorded in our minutes; but as to any code of rules, I am really not aware of any. I do not mean to say there are no rules, but I never looked for them, nor am I aware of them.

19594. Here are some regulations with respect to the office of treasurer:—"Ordered—that the treasurer be chosen annually; and such treasurer not to be continued longer than three years, as the charter directs"?—I can answer that has been repealed; the treasurer may be perpetual.

19595. Have you the following rule respecting the election of treasurer—"The Governors, or five or more of them, do elect a treasurer every year, in the month of May, to continue one year, or so much longer as may be necessary, and may be re-elected as often as the Governors think proper"?—Since the year 1850, they thought proper to re-elect me under that rule. That is the Act of William IV., to which you are referring, it commences with the recital of the charter.

19596. There is a power of re-election under these rules, and you must know that the Commissioners labour under difficulties in not having before them all the bye-laws and regulations of the Board; because then, in one instant, we can see if they have been deviated from?—The only answer I am capable of giving is, that when I became one of the Governors I found that things just stood in the same position in which they have remained ever since, and I am not aware of any rules laid down for the government of the Governors; and I very much doubt if I have deviated from the course practised in the time of my predecessor, Dr. Elrington. I should say I followed the course exactly that he did. I do not think there has been the slightest change in the management of the affairs of the Corporation for a great many years. I believe the late Lord Downes was Dr. Elrington's predecessor, and that he adopted the same course for twenty years; but if by any search we can find any rules, the Commissioners shall certainly have them.

19597. The charter of William IV. is dated 1833, and these rules were to have been printed in 1835.—I was not on the Board in these years, and am, therefore, quite incapable of giving any information respecting that period. I was not a Governor until the year 1839.

99598. The title of the document handed in is—"Rules extracted from the proceedings of the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq., approved and ordered to be printed by the Board, 1835."—I know I never saw these rules, or any thing about them, because at that time I was not a member of the Board. All I received, when I became a Governor, was a copy of the charter.

19599. You should have a copy of this document which I now hold in my hand?—I can only say I followed the practice which, I believe, my predecessors followed for many years; and I am not aware of any mistake or irregularity proceeding from it.

19600. The Commissioners would be obliged to you, if you would take this abstract of by-laws which has been handed in, and cancel those that are repealed?—As far as I can I will do that.

19601. These by-laws, which profess to be extracted from the proceedings of the Governors of the schools, approved of, and ordered to be printed, must be now in force, if not repealed by subsequent by-laws?—Certainly; and the first thing I shall look to is the minute book of 1835, and see what that approval was; and how it came before the committee of that day. Whatever information can be given to the Commissioners shall, of course, be fully given.

19602. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—I think I understand you to say, that there are no fixed days appointed for the meetings of the Board?—None.

19603. In looking through the registrar's book, I find, under the date of 23rd April, 1834, that the following order was made:—"That there be two stated meetings of the Board held in each year, namely, on the first Tuesday in May, and on the first Tuesday in November, of which ten days' notice shall be given by the registrar, who shall be responsible for the issuing of summonses." That order, then, has fallen into disuse?—It has fallen into disuse; but, now that you mention it, I have a distinct recollection that this order, in substance, is in force. There are several more meetings than two in the year. There is one in the month of May, and I should say—perhaps not in November, but about that time—there always is a meeting: that there are two meetings in the year, and more, there is no doubt whatever. The rule may not be strictly complied with, but essentially it is.

19604. You have no recollection as to whether the rule has been formally repealed or rescinded?—I am sure it has not.

19605. The next order of the same day was as follows:—"That the agent shall be

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required always to attend these stated meetings, and he be summoned accordingly."—That was found exceedingly inconvenient, and has not been attended to; but whenever we find it necessary we summon our agent. Sometimes there is a letting of a considerable part of the property.

19606. At the time this rule was made there was but one agent on the estate?—I am not aware of that. I suppose that was in the time of Mr. Cooper, who was agent for a great many years, but it was before my time.

19607. The rule, however, is not at present acted upon?—No; but we are in constant correspondence with the agents.

19608. The next rule goes on to say that, "at each of these meetings, the agent shall lay on the table, for the information of the Governors, a full rental to the preceding 1st of November, or 1st of May, as the case may be; with the account for the same period, stating all the receipts and payments, and explaining all arrears, with his opinion as to the proper measures to be taken for the recovery thereof, or giving his reasons why they should be struck off as not recoverable." Does the agent at present send up any periodical statement of this nature?—Periodical he does not, but his accounts are regularly before the Board once a year, and, I believe, twice—the Western twice, and the Southern once. They are regularly audited; and whenever any particular information is required, he is immediately called upon to report to the Board.

19609. Do the agents furnish their accounts in duplicate?—I do not think they do. We have always a copy of the account left with us, and whether he has one or not I cannot say.

19610. You do not give them back the signed accounts?—We do not.

19611. I hold in my hand a rental, put in at a court held in Limerick. I find on one page a number of queries which arose upon an examination of the rental of the Southern estates, for the half-year ending the 1st of May, 1850—thus, for instance: "Why were not the rents set down?" "What are these holdings?" &c. Are inquiries of this kind made upon the agent's rental by the treasurer?—I think not. I am not aware of the document you have; but I do not think it is likely they have been made by me. [Document is handed to witness.] This was done, I think, preparatory to the account being laid before me by Mr. Thorp; but this document I never had in my hand before. I know nothing of it; but if an account comes up, and that Mr. Thorp is not satisfied with the statement it contains, previous to placing it before the treasurer, he makes it as perfect as he can, and makes himself capable of giving me the information I require on the account before me. Thus occurred the observations in this document, but I never had it in my hand before.

19612. Then these questions and the answers to them furnished by the agents, are not laid before you when you are looking over the agent's acounts?—No.

19613. That is a prior step towards the preparation of the account, and made by the agent in concert with Mr. Thorp?—It is made by Mr. Thorp to render the account, when put before the treasurer, as perfect as he can; but I have never seen this document before.

19614. Would it not facilitate your passing the accounts to have these prior inquiries before you?—I think not; because I merely look over the accounts, and see that the general rental is returned to the Governors. If I find any matter of any moment in the account, I ask an explanation; but I examine the accounts as sent up by the agents, and laid before our registrar, and if I do not see on the face of them any thing calling for particular observation, I do not enter into any calculations with respect to these accounts. I have never done it; and the truth is, I do not know that I would be capable of doing it.

19615. But would it not be necessary to have such prior inquiry as is made there instituted into the several items of the agent's account?—I think that is done by the registrar, or the assistant registrar. He examines the accounts; if they are not satisfactory, he brings the matter before the Board. If he finds the accounts are satisfactory, and that the income of the Governors is properly returned, I consider that we ought to be satisfied with them; but as to my entering into each particular item, whether I could do it or not, I at once say I do not do it; nor do I think it was ever done by any of my predecessors. But if you look to the management of the estates generally—see what the income now is, and what it had been—I think you will find they are well managed. We have got excellent agents, and we are well satisfied with their management.

19616. To investigate the rental in this way would have entailed a considerable expenditure of time and labour?—No doubt; but if necessary we should certainly incur that expenditure, and consider ourselves justified in doing so. But as to arrears, for instance or any change in the rent, the agent has no power whatever of giving up arrears, or changing the rent, or of choosing a new tenant, without that being specifically brought before the standing committee, not before the treasurer.

19617. Mr. *Stephens*.—If you were personally to examine all these minute particulars, would it not occupy the entire of your time, or would it not be a very serious encroachment on your time?—No doubt; but in the first place, as I have already stated, I would not be competent to do it; and in the next, I think that it is unnecessary. I consider that the Governors feel they discharge their duty in having taken great trouble and attention in the appointment of their agents; and in having, between the agents and them, our registrar and our assistant secretary; whether he is a perfect accountant or not is not for me to say. I am sure of this, that he is able to detect any errors in our accounts between our agents and ourselves, if they exist; and if any infringement of our rules should be attempted by the agent giving up or changing the rent, he would bring that fact before the Governors. In fact, speaking in round numbers, our estate is £5,000 a-year; and if we find, after

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making reasonable allowances, that we receive £5,000 a-year, with no complaints, but on the contrary, from our tenants, the Governors ought to be satisfied. I may mention that the agent of the Southern estates, Mr. Kearney, is a surveyor of the county in which he lives. He is very well thought of by all the gentlemen living in that county, and has been a most excellent and active agent.

19618. Of course you took a large security from him?—I think we have £5,000 or £6,000 security from him.

19619. I believe that the Governors do not receive any salary for their labours; and that their services are purely gratuitous?—Certainly.

19620. Is the treasurer, under the charter, entitled to sixpence in the pound on all moneys received?—I think that was done away with, but whether or not is of no consequence, for I have never received it, nor did my predecessors ever receive it. In fact, though I am treasurer, I never received a shilling of their money, nor did any governor or myself, directly or indirectly, receive any thing for their management of this charity but a good deal of trouble, and on some occasions a little unpleasantness.

19621. Is that fact clearly established by the accounts?—I could establish it more clearly. I hold in my hand a parcel of receipts which came before me when auditing; and I venture to say, without having looked at them ever since, every one of them, to the amount of a shilling, or whatever be the amount, has my initials to it before I pass them. The blocks of cheques are first given to me, as chairman, to sign them, but they come again before me when I am auditing the accounts, and to every one of these blocks will be found my signature a second time.

19622. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Would you turn, Mr. Barlow, to the book called a cash book, folio 138?—I have it.

19623. Be so good as to read the entry to which your name is attached.—"Examined foregoing account, with vouchers, commencing 1st of May, 1854, and ending 1st of November, 1854, and found it correct."

19624. What do the columns of figures immediately before the money column refer to in that page?—I rather think to the vouchers, but I am not sure of that. I really do not know what they are; there are no marks of mine to them, but I dare say Mr. Thorp will be able to tell you what these figures are. I may mention that Mr. Thorp says that these figures are connected with the ledger.

19625. They refer to pages in the ledger?—So Mr. Thorp says. I know nothing of it, as I never looked into the ledger in my life. I am not an accountant—I am not a book-keeper—and if I did look to it, I dare say I would not be much wiser than I am at present. I am glad to have the opportunity of saying, I never looked into a page of it.

19626. What do the heads of account, next to these entries, refer to?—They refer to certain accounts; for instance, to the Lombard-street premises, and to the half year's rent due, on foot of these premises, in March, 1854, less income tax.

19627. [Mr. Thorp, do these entries refer to heads of account in the ledger?

19628. Mr. *Eustace Thorp.*—Yes.]

19629. I dare say I will be able to explain what the Commissioner wants to know. In my preceding accounts these rents will always be found; and then when I see what I passed in the former I again see the Lombard-street rent brought into this account, and the half year credited to the Governors. As soon as I see that, I mark it off.

19630. If it so happened that nothing was paid on foot of the Lombard-street account the preceding half year, what check would you have?—I should have detected that in the former year. If it was the rent for November 1853, it would be in the book, and I should expect to find it in the account for May, 1854.

19631. Supposing it had been several half years in arrear?—I should not have allowed it. If rent was due which was not received, I should be told the reason.

19632. But how would you know it was due?—By finding it in the former accounts.

19633. Supposing it was not in the former accounts?—If the first account which I audited was not correct, I admit at once I would have no check; but then I take it for granted my predecessor pursued the same system as I have. I know he was not an accountant, but I sat beside him when auditing the accounts, and I know his system was mine.

19634. In such a case as that, the use of a ledger becomes apparent?—I do not at all mean to say, that, as a matter of business, the keeping of a ledger is not correct; but all I can say, as treasurer of this corporation, is, that I feel satisfied a single shilling of their money has not been lost from the method in which we have kept our accounts; and therefore you have at this moment, or we have, if you choose to ask for them, the materials for putting our accounts into any shape you please. If the Commissioners think of putting the accounts into any particular form, of course I feel that it should be done as they may direct.

19635. I notice one of the entries in that page which is before you has no corresponding figure in the column of reference to the ledger—what is that item?—Mr. Thorp has put his finger on the sum of £3,000; is that it?

19636. Yes.—I can explain that. I brought before the Board on that particular day, that our balance in bank was large, and I thought it might be well to purchase stock for that £3,000. The Governors agreed with me, and they gave me on that day a draft to purchase that stock. I walked down from the board-room to our stock-broker with one of the Governors, and I told him to purchase stock that day. He did not purchase the

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stock that day, and the next day the books closed. That sum remained unpaid by me, and was an over account, as it is called, until the books opened, which was in a few days after, when I handed him the £3,000.

19637. I was going to ask how you explain the fact of its not being entered in the ledger?—I know nothing at all about that. I have already said of that ledger I know nothing. I know this account before me—my own account; and I can answer, I think, for every item in that account; but as to whether that £3,000 should be placed elsewhere, I do not know. I am quite ready, as I have said, to let the accounts of the Corporation be put in any shape you please, but at the same time I must repeat the observation that I am perfectly certain, under the management of the Governors, not one shilling of their property has been improperly disbursed.

19638. That item could not have been posted in the ledger, because there is no account in the ledger under the head of treasurer?—No; but that draft would not have been in my hands five minutes but for the circumstance I tell you, that our stock-broker did not purchase the stock in the ordinary way, which is the reason of the money not being accounted for on the very day. I think I should say, on behalf of the Governors, that by placing that £3,000 in my hands, they did not part with it in a way I could have parted with it.

19639. You represented the Board on the occasion?—Yes; and though from my title, perhaps, it might be inferred I have money in my hands, I beg to say I never have, or wish to have. I should like to make an observation, with the permission of the Commissioners. In the year of our pressure and trouble, we found, like a great many other landlords, that we could not get our rents. We did not wish to deprive our poor schoolmasters of their salaries, though we were obliged to take a great part of their salaries from them. We had no money; and in order to meet our demands, we requested the bank would allow us to draw on them to the extent of £4,000; that request was made, and acceded to by the bank. They required no security from us, and we overdrew our account not only to the extent of £4,000, but to the extent which will appear by these items. In the year 1843, the average for six months, £361; in 1844, for three months, £942; in 1845, for two months, £492; in 1846, for eight months, £1,286; in 1847, for nine months, £2,131; in 1850, for six months, £970; and in the year 1851, when our affairs became better, and when the overdrawing ceased, it was £471. I wish, in mentioning these items, to observe, that I think the Governors have shown they have taken as much care of the money of the charity as they could. It was said, in making the application to the bank, we should have to pay them interest, but they never charged one farthing of interest, although the Governors offered it. It sometimes happened that our balance in bank might be over £3,000; but even so, I think the circumstance affords a specimen of the feeling of the bank.

19640. Would you be so good as to look over that ledger, for the purpose of seeing its general nature; does it not appear that an attempt was made to commence keeping the accounts of the Board by a system of double entry?—Certainly.

19641. Commenced in connexion with what is called the cash book?—Certainly.

19642. Do you not think that such a system of keeping the accounts would be the right one?—I think it would be very correct to do so, and they should have been kept in that way, because it was ordered.

19643. The charter requires the treasurer, and the registrar, and the agent, and all and every other of the officers employed by the Governors, to yearly make and give up, a true and just account of all his and their receipts, disbursements, balances, and arrears of rent, and of all and every such sum and sums of money, and other the goods and revenues belonging to the same schools, as shall have been by him or them received or disposed of as aforesaid, unto the said Governors?—From the marginal note I would say that the treasurer is to have the accounts regularly kept, so far as he considers they should be kept; he is never called upon to have them audited by five Governors. They are placed on the table at their meeting, together with the ledger, for the purpose of the Governors making any observations they please; but they are not required, nor did I ever require them to do so; notwithstanding, the accounts have been regularly audited, and ready to be produced to them, or anybody else, at any moment.

19644. Do the accounts, as kept in that ledger, show the arrears of rent due at any particular time?—I am sure they do not; but I should say, that until to-day I never looked into that ledger—I know nothing about it. As to the agents' accounts, I can answer that all arrears, so far as they could be recovered, have been recovered, and brought into the account, but they are not in this particular book, and regularly kept as a bookkeeper would keep his books. I do not mean to say that our Governors should not keep books as merchants and bankers do; I wish not to be understood as saying so. I think they have sufficient books to show that every sixpence of their revenue is brought into the accounts, and properly disbursed; and I know there are the materials to keep the books in the way indicated, if it is thought right to do so; but I do not see the necessity, nor do I mean to say it is not necessary.

19645. Does it not appear that the Governors resolved to open such a system of accounts by double entry as I have been speaking of?—It does; but I do not wish to be mistaken in the answer I have already given. The order of the Governors having been given to keep the accounts in a particular way, they should have been so kept; but I do not mean to say that I myself think it essential for the purpose of showing that our funds are properly taken care of, and properly received, and properly disbursed. It was the duty of the registrar or the secretary to have done so; and if, as I was told this morning, he had not

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sufficient assistance to do it, he should have applied to the Governors, and that assistance would have been granted.

19646. Mr. *Stephens.*—Then if the accounts have not been kept in accordance with this resolution of the Board, it is the registrar who is in fault?—I think so. He is the immediate officer of the Board, and it is to him, as our principal officer, we look in case of any irregularity.

19647. Is it a fact, that the accounts were kept in strict accordance with the resolution of the standing committee of the 23rd of November, 1843; and that Mr. Thorp, without any authority either from yourself, or from the Board, or from the registrar, thought proper to discontinue the system?—That is the case, so far as I know; I can give no other answer but that. I asked Mr. Thorp here, this morning, why he had not carried out the resolution of the Board. The answer I received did not satisfy me, although I am quite sure it was a conscientious answer on the part of Mr. Thorp. Mr. Thorp said he had not time—that his time was so occupied otherwise, that he had not time to keep the ledger as the order of the Board required; and my reply to him was, that that ought to have been mentioned to me, or the Board, and that he would have immediately obtained assistance to keep the books in this way, or the order would have been rescinded, which it has not been —as I believe.

19648. The charter of William IV. contemplates an account of the goods and revenues belonging to the Board. Would it be possible to keep such an account as that, unless there was a stock account in the ledger; I use the word "stock" in the technical sense of the term?—I can answer that, I think. Of course I heard Mr. Thorp yesterday asked several times as to the meaning of the word "assets," and I think Mr. Thorp might have given an easy answer to that, which is this:—I think the Governors of the Erasmus Smith's Schools have no assets whatever, unless what are represented by the Southern and Western estates, and Government stock, which they hold. There are also a few little holdings in Lombard-street and Linenhall-street. These are all the assets that I am aware of, but as to taking stock in the sense meant by Mr. Thorp, we have none to take.

19649. Has the account of the Government funds been kept up?—It has been kept up in my account.

19650. Is that a private account?—It is the Bank of Ireland that keeps that account. The secretary receives the dividends, he credits them in our pass-book, and they are thus brought into my account.

19651. I do not see in the accounts of the Board any statement of the present condition of the funded money?—Our pass-book will show that to you in a moment. Every half-year the secretary receives our dividends, and he mentions in our pass-book the amount of stock, and it is thus brought into my account.

19652. I saw such entries in the pass-book, but I cannot treat them as an account in the books of the Governors?—Whether it is in the ledger or not, I do not know. All I mean to say is, that on the amount of stock which stands in the name of the Governors of the Erasmus Smith's Board, the secretary of the bank receives the half-yearly dividend, and puts that into our pass-book, and I find it in my account.

19653. A mistake very seldom arises in keeping the accounts of the bank; but if a mistake were made in the stock account by the bank clerk, what means would the Governors have of checking the bank account?—I should think that my own account is a check. The last half-yearly account put a sum to the credit of the charity. If we had added to it, I know that. If it stands, as it has done up to April, for instance, I receive the three per cent. due upon it, credited to that month. If, between April and the next period for receiving the dividend, there has been no change in our fund, the same sum would appear in the pass-book of the bank. They might make a mistake in the bank-book, but still I would detect it. I do not wish to be understood as opposed to another system of book-keeping, because I really do not feel competent to decide that question. I wish to impress particularly on the Commissioners, that from the manner in which we have kept our accounts, no loss has resulted, and I think there can be no loss. The item, as regards the Calverstown account struck me yesterday, as being very awkward; and when I saw Mr. Thorp here to-day, of course I asked him about it, and the matter can be fully explained as regards the pounds, shillings, and pence. I was greatly afraid, from what Mr. Thorp said, that the Governors had suffered a loss of £44 12*s.* 6*d.* I find that it is not the case. I find that the whole matter is, that he has twice entered this sum, and he has nothing to do but to bring it into the general account of the Governors. In fact, this money did not belong to us, it was not originally part of the funds of the Erasmus Smith's Charity, nor do I recollect the name of the gentleman who left it. Whoever he was, the trustees got tired of it; they wished to place the responsibility elsewhere, and transferred that fund to the Governors of the Erasmus Smith's Schools. We managed it, but I have learned that the account was not separated. There was no loss, however, by reason of that, because we had it in the general account, and it is only necessary to transfer it back now to our account.

19654. Has the account of the Calverstown estate ever been audited?—It is in our original account, so far as the western agent receives the rent, and it is brought into our general account, and audited by me.

19655. Has that error crept into the general accounts?—It has not; for if it had, I should have detected it; and that was the reason I was greatly surprised and very much astonished at what I heard Mr. Thorp state yesterday relative to this account. I certainly understood that the money was lost to the Governors.

19656. If I understand aright the only question was, whether this money came into the

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account of the Calverstown fund, or the general fund of the Governors; but now the question is whether these accounts ought to be kept separately or not?—You are in error as respects that, because we have kept the accounts separately, and for that reason lodged a sum of money which we believed to be an equivalent, to the credit of that particular charity. It had been in Government stock, but I think it is very unimportant whether it is or not.

19657. The fact being, you had as much power over the outlay of this Calverstown school fund, as you had over the outlay of any of the other charity funds?—Precisely, and therefore we thought it was a matter of very little importance; but the Governors thought it better to keep the accounts separately, and they have done so.

19658. Have the trustees the power of resuming the management?—No, it has been absolutely transferred to the Governors.

19659. If it were found that you could be forced to give up that trust, would it not be necessary to account separately for all the moneys from the commencement?—Certainly.

19660. Do you remember what steps were taken at different times to ascertain the state of the finances of the Board of Governors?—The balance in bank shows it always, and except at the time I mentioned to you that we overdrew our accounts, we had always sufficient funds in bank to meet any liabilities we may incur for making additions to our schools, or the salaries we have to pay, even supposing that our agent may be behind in sending the half-year's rent, or part of the half-year's rent. We have now £7,000, or £8,000 in the Government funds. We do not wish, if unfortunately there should again be any pressure in the times, to be placed in the condition we were before; and we thought it better to have some money in the funds, as a reserve; and that fund would be rather increased now, only that the times are not favourable, and that there would be a loss, instead of a gain, by such an investment.

19661. You have to consider, when estimating the general condition of the finances of the Board, the debts due and your liabilities; and how were you able to calculate them out of the bank-book?—We have no debts, except the arrears of rent, and we pretty well know how they stand every half-year; and as to our liabilities, they are entirely composed of salaries to masters and to our staff here in Dublin, which is very small, considering the business done—perhaps too small, but that is not our fault. We were never told it was too small. We are constantly called on, every week almost, for money to repair our schoolhouses. Whenever we can, taking into consideration the state of our affairs, we make grants. We always endeavour to get assistance from a local source—from gentlemen who take an interest in the school. If an estimate comes up for £30, we give £13 or £14, or perhaps more; according to where the school is we give more or less, but we are always very anxious to get local parties who take an interest in the school to contribute, besides assisting it from our own funds.

19662. It appears to me, that no regular balance sheet has ever been struck in a precise and business-like way, indicating the exact state of the finances of the Board?—I think not, but I could tell you in two minutes; for at the close of every Board meeting we know what our balance is.

19663. Would not a ledger be of use in furnishing at any time the materials for the foundation of such a balance sheet?—I am perfectly aware that a banker or merchant would not be satisfied at all with the manner in which our books are kept, as to book-keeping; but all I wish still to impress is, that for the present purposes of the Governors, our property has been kept quite safe, and has been safely disbursed; and that we have the materials at any time to put that ledger into perfect order, according to the book-keeping system.

19664. A ledger is manifestly essential where that is the system. If there was a proper ledger, it would have appeared what was the condition of the finances of the Governors on the day of the opening of their account?—I am sorry to say it does not, but I know nothing of the matter.

19665. Do you not think it ought to have contained a statement of that condition?—I am quite sure of it, and it was intended it should be so.

19666. Are you aware that there was no ledger for the three years immediately preceding the first date that appears in that account of November, 1843?—I do not know there was any ledger kept. The practice has been, since I became connected with the Board, as I have stated to the Commissioners. I know of no other form of accounts whatever; and the accounts in the ledger are opened with reference to previous accounts, under different headings.

19667. The accounts in the previous books do not appear to be closed, and the balances are transferred from them to the several accounts in the ledger. So, in point of fact, it is of no use to us, as regards our inquiry into the general finances of the Board?—As to that, if I want to look back to the state of our accounts, from the time I had any knowledge of the Board, I should not attempt to look for it in the ledger, but I would look to the annual accounts of my predecessors, and I am sure I would find them correct up to that time. I take them up from that time, and I think they will be found correct to my time. We will show our accounts to any accountant you please, to extract materials from them to form a ledger, say for the last ten or twelve years; and I have no doubt, when this ledger is completed, it will be found that our property has been preserved, as regards pounds, shillings, and pence, as completely as if a ledger had been kept. I want to say, and impress on the Commissioners the fact, that there has not been the loss of a penny hitherto, arising from the manner in which our accounts have been kept; and if I am mistaken in that, of course the Commissioners have the power of employing those who can show where I am mistaken.

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19668. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—It appears to me that the Governors have very much to depend on the great experience, ability, and integrity of the treasurer whom they have elected; and that these qualities have made up for deficiency in their system of account-keeping. If there was not good reason, as I think there was, to depend upon the officers of the Board, where would there be adequate means of ascertaining whether the accounts were properly kept, or of checking them with that facility and clearness so necessary in dealing with accounts?—Having undertaken the responsibility of the office, I conscientiously feel bound to see that the money of the Governors is correctly received and disbursed. I think that if you look to the body of men who have the government of this institution, you will find that the property of the charity, notwithstanding the system of keeping the accounts, is perfectly safe. I think, therefore, I am correct in saying there is no want of integrity on their part; but I do not at all dispute that our mode of keeping the accounts is not such as a banker and merchant, or men of that class, would like. They would rather have them kept in the regular way.

19669. It appears that at a particular time the finances of the Board were in such a state, that very considerable retrenchment was found necessary?—Yes.

19670. And at that time very large sales of stock were made, as appears by the bank account?—Yes.

19671. There were very important steps then taken. It appears to me, that had I been one of the Governors, I should have come to such conclusions in a more satisfactory manner, if I had before me a business-like statement, showing the exact condition of the funds, on the day you were called on to decide questions of this nature?—You may depend on it, the Governors were quite aware of their situation; but they preferred, when they could not get their rents, selling the stock, to reducing our poor schoolmasters throughout the country to a lower grade than they were ever obliged to do; but this pressure did not come on us because we were not aware of our situation. I do not think there was ever a meeting of the Board, that we could not know, and did not know, our exact situation.

19672. I am not criticising the steps you took in selling the stock; I have no doubt you took that step, influenced by the soundest judgment; the only question is whether it would not be more satisfactory, when you had to do those things, to have before you an exact balance sheet. Such an account could be prepared in a few hours from well-kept books?—That would be the business way, but we preferred to sell our stock to lowering our salaries. If you look to the profit and loss account, you will find that at the time we sold our stock, we sold it at a much higher price than we bought it at; we were not anxious to have a large sum of money in stock; I am not anxious to hoard the money of the charity; I think it better to disburse it, so far as it ought to be disbursed.

19673. In speaking of the property of the Governors, you stated that it consists of the landed estates, and the moneys in the funds; to these heads of property would you not also add another, namely—the property of the Board in the schoolhouses, vested in the Governors?—As long as the schools are in operation they are our property; but whenever we give up a school, it is not ours; and if that school could be turned to any other purpose, we have nothing to say to it. The school is only our property for a particular purpose, so that as long as we hold the schools we do not allow them to be interfered with; but when the school is closed, and not again resumed, we have no power over that school.

19674. Was not the school discontinued in the Linenhall-street case, and yet it remains the property of the Governors?—The Linenhall-street and the Lombard-street premises were different from the schools I am speaking of, which are those throughout the country. I think the Governors paid rent—I know they did—for the Linenhall-street premises; and of course, as long as we took them ourselves, and paid rent for them, the school was our property.

19675. You would cease to have any property in the country schools, if the instruction in them was discontinued?—Yes, generally.

19676. If the Governors struck a school off the roll for the want of attendance, or for other causes which they considered sufficient to dissever the connexion, does the land upon which you built the school remain your property?—As long as we maintain the school, and it is kept in accordance with our rules and regulations, the school is our property; but as soon as it is closed, it reverts to the original owners, if they built it.

19677. The Board have expended a considerable sum in building schoolhouses; in these cases was not the land conveyed to the Governors?—The land has always been conveyed to the Governors.

19678. In perpetuity?—Yes; but the class of schools which were given up we never built. We never built a schoolhouse since I became a member of the Board, and are very unlikely to do so again.

19679. Do you know what steps are taken on the occasion of the surrender of a school?—There is the Rathmore school, the property of Lady Gray's family. That school was closed, and I believe that the Governors re-conveyed the land to Lady Gray and her family.

19680. Then in that case they actually surrendered the property which they possessed?—Yes.

19681. I will now read for you a minute of the standing committee of November 28th, 1836, which, from your knowledge of the proceedings, you may be enabled to explain:—"Ordered—That the registrar write to the master of the Drumbane school, to inquire whether measures could be devised to increase the number of scholars; and to the local Pastor of Blennerville school, to know what compensation he would give the Board in the event of their discontinuing the school, and thereby giving him possession of the house;

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also, that two pounds be given to the master in addition to the gratuity ordered by the sub-committee?"—As to the Drumbane school, we had a great deal of trouble about that.

19682. It appears to me from this minute that the Board had a recognized property in this house, for which they were to get compensation in the event of their discontinuing the school?—There may have been something particular connected with that school, of which I know nothing; but, generally speaking, I certainly never remember a single shilling ever being paid back to the Board when they gave up a schoolhouse.

19683. I find another entry of the same kind, dated May 3rd, 1836.—"A memorial from the parishioners of Drumachose, praying for the continuance of the school in that parish, on the ground (among others) that the schoolhouse had been erected at considerable expense to the parish, being read: 'Ordered—That the prayer of the said memorial cannot be complied with, the number of scholars being so small; and that the Board, in relinquishing all claims to the schoolhouse, make the parish a present of £300, the sum expended by them on its erection; also, that they now leave the school furniture to Mr. Olpherts, to be disposed of if he pleases, for the benefit of the parish?'"—I was not on the Board at that time, but I have no doubt, from the wording of that minute, the meaning was, that the Governors did not think they were getting enough from that district for giving up £300, which it cost to build that schoolhouse, and so making it the property of the parishioners, but I did not gather they could keep it if they pleased.

19684. The question that arises upon that is, who was to become the owner of the house?—Whoever the Governors got it from; but I was not on the Board at that time. Should the Commissioners think it important, I have no doubt, on looking back to our proceedings, the registrar will be able to give some information on the subject.

19685. I say for myself, I would be glad to know what arrangements were made when schools were discontinued, and the houses vested in the Governors were surrendered?—I think if you wish to examine our law agent, who has prepared all the deeds and law cases, and who must be acquainted with every part of that department of our business, he will attend you whenever you please.

19686. Mr. *Stephens*.—I believe that your knowledge does not extend anterior to 1839?—Mr. Fetherston was then agent of the Board, and has been so for many years; and can give you every information, not only on this subject, but also with respect to the ledger; because I have little doubt that this ledger was prepared, if not under his directions, at least under the directions of some person in his office.

19687. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—I believe I speak the opinion of the Commissioners, when I say that our desire is to understand the general principles and practices of the Board of Governors in such cases as I have been referring to, rather than to get a particular statement as to individual cases in the exact terms in which the law agent could make it?—That is the reason I direct attention of the Commissioners to Mr. Fetherston, because, though I cannot give you general information, I am sure he can.

19688. What are the principal heads of disbursement?—Our English schools, our classical schools, and certain professorships in Trinity College, and exhibitions—the Blue Coat Hospital, and Christ's Hospital in London.

19689. The last mentioned payment is made under the charter, and the Governors have no option to refuse it?—They have not. Then there is an addition to the heads of expenditure I have mentioned—the staff of the office; the maintenance of our schools; the requisites and repairs.

19690. Has the Board to bear expenses connected with the estates, such as are usually borne by landlords?—Fully. We pay our agent the usual per centage, and we also receive his reports when he thinks there should be an allowance made either for loss of crops or cattle, or for improvements. There is very great consideration given to such questions, and the practice is to act liberally towards the tenantry; but not more so, perhaps, than any individual gentleman would, in case he was dealing with his own property.

19691. Are there any payments made for other purposes—I mean, subscriptions towards the support of institutions on the estate?—Very few, indeed; but we have latterly established a system of subscription, very small in amount, but which we hope soon to have increased. We give a small premium to the pupils who best attend our English schools. We found, at certain terms of the year, spring and autumn for instance, the children were withdrawn for farming purposes; and, being very desirous to have the schools well attended, we have offered a small premium to the children who are most frequent in their attendance, and we have found that it has operated very well.

19692. That comes strictly under the head of disbursements for English schools—have you made payments towards the maintenance or building of churches, or local objects of that kind?—We never paid a sixpence towards the building of a church. Our registrar states we did; but it was on our property—£10 he states to be the amount; but we are not in the habit of doing it.

19693. In looking over the books, I think I recollect having noticed small items of that kind, and I asked the question with the view of ascertaining what the general practice was?—It is not our practice.

19694. Is it the general practice to make payments for any other purposes besides those you have just now enumerated?—No.

19695. Some years ago that part of the country in which your southern estates lie, was in a very disturbed state, were you then subjected to any expenses arising out of these disturbances, in the way of paying for an increased police force?—Except so far as our estates were liable, we were not subject to any expense; but I do not remember we ever

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gave any sum of money for that special purpose. We paid the taxes, whatever they were, but nothing else.

19696. I remember ascertaining that the Commissioners of Education, commonly called the Clare-street Board, were obliged to build police barracks on some of their estates. Are you aware whether you were obliged to incur any expense of that kind?—Oh, never. I should also state, whenever we have any considerable part of our property to let, we always have a valuation made of it. The agent acts in the setting of that property, just as you would if you owned the property. We direct him to put a fair value for it, and not to go beyond it.

19697. Are the lettings advertised?—The western estates are always advertised, but the southern estates are not, for this reason, that for a great many years middlemen held large holdings. The late Lord Guillamore, Chief Baron O'Grady, held a very large tract of ground, and we determined to put an end to the system of having middlemen; and, after considerable trouble and annoyance, we did so. We incurred, individually, very great blame from the O'Grady family in wresting the property from them. We endeavoured to get rid of small holders, and the southern estates were not advertised, because we wished to let our agent have the management of enlarging the farms, and endeavouring to set them to the best advantage.

19698. The settlement of questions of that kind is left in a manner to the standing committee?—They report to the Board, and give recommendations, but the standing committee does not set the land.

19699. Does the consideration of this question come before them?—Before the Board; in fact, the standing committee does the business. They have spent many a day in the board-room with the agents and solicitors, with the maps before them, endeavouring to arrange and parcel out the estates, and they are now brought, I hope, into good order.

19700. *Chairman.*—Inasmuch as no balance-sheet has been prepared since the current ledger was opened, in November, 1843, and as the ledger omits some essential accounts, as, for instance, a stock account, a general account of income and expenditure, an account of each estate belonging to the Governors, an account for each agent of the Board, an account for the law agent, an account of expenditure for law costs, and an account balance, the Commissioners are unable to obtain a precise view of the condition of the Governors' accounts. They, therefore, desire, that the Governors will have their accounts stated in books kept according to a proper system of office accounts by double entry, and balanced from half year to half year—from November 1st, 1843, to May 1st, 1855?—The Commissioners will allow us to have a copy of that order.

19701. Yes. They wish the Governors to have it carried out as soon as possible?—I will lay it before them at their next meeting; but I think, from the terms of the order, a considerable time will be required to carry it out. It shall be done, however, as soon as possible. There is an accountant, I believe, in the room, and he can bear out my statement.

19702. [*Richard S. Hickson*, Esq., Government Accountant in the service of the Commission.—There is no doubt but it will take some time; but so much of the ledger has been already made up, that I think the opening of the accounts, as required, would not take so much time as you might suppose.]

19703. Your examination is adjourned, Mr. Barlow, for the present.—My Lord, I have perceived by the public prints that the Commissioners have examined several parties connected with our schools; and from many statements which have been made, as reported, I beg to dissent. On the part of the Governors I wish to say if there is any thing upon which the Commissioners require explanation, they will be most happy to give it to them; and, until such explanation, they would request not to be considered as assenting parties to these statements.

19704. The Commissioners intend to institute further inquiries into the affairs of the Board of Erasmus Smith, and the Governors will then have an opportunity of giving any explanation or making any statement they may think necessary, as to the evidence which has been given at former inquiries, or as to the investigation which has now taken place into the state of their accounts.

19705. Mr. *Stephens.*—Mr. Barlow, to what statement do you particularly refer?—I refer to one particular statement made by Dr. King, in which he represented he was treated most illiberally by the Board. I am now prepared to say that, in the opinion of the Governors, he was most liberally treated.

19706. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners intend to investigate further the affairs of the Governors, and they will give due notice when they will resume the inquiry.

[For further evidence see page 119.]

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WATERFORD, DECEMBER 11, 1855.

[For evidence as to Bishop Foy's School, see Vol. I., page 861.]

MIDLETON (County of Cork), DECEMBER 13 and 14, 1855.

[For evidence as to Midleton Endowed School, see Vol. I., page 914.]

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DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, DECEMBER 17, 1855.

Present:—MARQUESS OF KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

The Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland.

THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY IN DUBLIN FOR PROMOTING ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

T. B. Stoney, Esq.

Thomas B. Stoney, Esq., sworn and examined.

19707. *Chairman.*—Are you High Sheriff of the county Tipperary?—Yes.

19708. Have you any statement you wish to make respecting the Incorporated Society?—As one holding property under that Society, I may mention their want of liberality as landlords, and as a Board.

19709. The Commissioners will be happy to receive any statement you wish to make.—I made an application to them to grant assistance to a school that I established on the property, and they refused to give me any.

19710. When was that application made?—Some years ago.

19711. Have you the application, or the answer to it?—I have not, my Lord.

19712. How many years is it since you made this application?—I could not exactly say—perhaps some eight or ten years ago.

19713. Have you renewed that application since?—No, I have not; but they have more property than what I hold from them in that neighbourhood, and they in no way assist any school, or even any thing of public character. As landlords, they are illiberal; and as a Board, I think they are profligate of the money at their disposal. So far as I know of their place, it strikes me that their establishment is very expensive. Of course, I know nothing particularly about it, because I believe very little is known by the public.

19714. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—These are very grave charges that you make against the Incorporated Society, and we think you ought to specify more particularly the circumstances which you think warrant you in charging them with illiberality in refusing to maintain a particular school in your district.—The school that I had established upon the property was one that they approved of. They inspected it, and gave a grant of old second-hand books, that really it was quite an offence to offer them—they were of no earthly use. They refused to give me any pecuniary assistance; and I consider that their very travelling expenses of going about would be as much as I required from them.

19715. Where exactly is the school situated?—In the county of Tipperary—the North Riding of Tipperary—near Portumna Bridge, on the river Shannon.

19716. Do you think, as owners of the property, they were under an obligation to assist you in the maintenance of this school, or as a society established for the purpose of maintaining schools of a particular kind?—As a society particularly; but I think, as landlords holding property, I might look to them for assistance; and during the famine year, and all the distress that occurred in the neighbourhood at that period, their names never appeared as subscribing to any local charity, though drawing their funds from that neighbourhood. I think we are entitled to something from them, being a public society.

19717. Did they simply refuse to assist, without assigning any reason?—I wrote a letter to the late Archdeacon of Dublin, Torrens. I told him I built a house which cost a good deal of money in the building; he stated in reply that the society required the site, and if it was granted they would maintain the school. I refused to give my property in that way. I should not have brought forward any charge against the society, but as there was inquiry going to be made into its affairs, I thought it right to mention the matter. I do not think they act very liberally as a society.

19718. *Chairman.*—What extent of property have the Incorporated Society in that district?—The rent I pay is not large. I pay a bulk rent of about £156 a-year; but they have other property in the neighbourhood.

19719. Do you know the extent of it?—I could not say.

19720. Do many children of the direct tenants of the society attend your school?—None at all. The tenants under me attend it; it was built for their advantage. It is a free school, and is now supported by myself.

19721. Do you state that none but the children of your tenants attend that school?—There may be others, for the property is extensive.

19722. The property that you hold?—Yes—something like 1,600 acres; but I have more property that I also hold from them.

19723. Dr. *Andrews.*—Is it for 1,600 acres you pay the £156?—No; that includes property in other townlands which are not immediately adjoining.

19724. I thought you said your rent for this portion of the property was about £156?—For what I hold from them; but then there are other townlands also in my lease.

19725. How far are they separated from the property where you have the school?—Five or six miles.

19726. Then the children of the tenantry of these townlands derive no advantage from the school?—No; it is too far.

19727. What may be your rent for that portion of the estate?—It is a bulk rent I pay the society.

19728. What may be the quantity of land in the immediate neighbourhood of the school?—1,600 acres in the immediate neighbourhood; and they have other property closer, held by others.

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T. B. Stoney, Esq.

19729. Is there any school upon the adjoining property of the society?—No; a school is needed very much.

19730. Is there any other school on your portion of the property?—No.

19731. And if it were not for your school, the children on your property would be left entirely without instruction?—Certainly.

19732. And, so far as you know, there is no school upon the adjoining portion of the estate?—No, certainly not, nor on any of the property that I know of.

19733. Is the adjoining property held in the same manner as yours is—an intermediate landlord with sub-tenants?—Yes.

19734. What is your own tenure?—A lease of three lives renewable for ever; and I thought I was very harshly treated when I looked for a renewal some time since from the society. I applied to appear before the Board, but the request was refused, as they said they would not have any one before the Board, and that I must write to them through their secretary. The Board, I was told, did not wish to see any one before them.

19735. Would it not lead to great inconvenience at public boards if they permitted gentlemen to come before them and make statements, which might lead to discussions: is it not much better that communications should be in writing, and answered in writing?—It might.

19736. Is it not the practice with most boards to communicate in writing, and give their answers in writing?—I should think it would be a fair thing, in some instances, to make exceptions, if there was reasonable ground for doing so.

19737. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You used the word profligate in reference to the expenditure: perhaps you do not apply that word in the sense in which it is ordinarily understood?—I mean it to apply to the expenditure. Their establishment in Aungier-street appears to me to be very large. They keep a secretary, an agent, and a large staff. Every letter I get from them is written by a clerk, and signed only by the agent.

19738. Then, what I understand you to mean by the word profligate is, that you consider the expenses of the establishment too great, and that they ought to be reduced?—Certainly; and why should not I complain of their not subscribing towards the school, when they admit themselves it was properly carried on—when they inspected and approved of it; and then they would not support it even by a small subscription. Such a large establishment as they have appears to me to be monstrous.

19739. Then your observations with regard to the establishment being unduly expensive, and your complaint that the Board are profligate of the money at their disposal, meant exactly the same thing?—I beg your pardon.

19740. You used the word profligate, and afterwards spoke about the establishment being expensive?—Yes.

19741. You think the establishment is more expensive than it ought to be?—I think so.

19742. *Chairman.*—Have you any further observations to address to the Commissioners?—No more.

[For further evidence as to the Incorporated Society, see page 54.]

ARCHDEACON HEWITSON'S ENDOWMENT FOR A PROTESTANT SCHOOL AT SWORDS, (in continuation).

Archdeacon Hewitson's Endowment for a Protestant School at Swords.—continued.

Documentary Evidence.*

19743. *Secretary.*—The next case to bring under the notice of the Commissioners is the case of Archdeacon Hewitson's endowment for a school at Swords. This case was before the Commissioners when they last held courts in Dublin; and then the Rev. Mr. Howard, Vicar of Swords, was called upon to produce certain documents. His parish clerk afterwards attended, and produced all the documents required by the Commissioners. These documents are now in Court, and I shall shortly state the substance of them. The first document produced is the original grant or conveyance of the mill at Swords, for the use of the school at Swords, by the Rev. Michael Hewitson. This document bears date the 28th day of July, 1719, and is between Michael Hewitson, on the one part, and the Rev. John Wynne, the Protestant incumbent of the parish of Swords, county Dublin, of the other part. It witnesseth that he conveyed all that and those the lands whereon the mill stands, then in the possession of Samuel Byass, together with said mill, and all the appurtenances thereof, and all other lands and tenements which the said Byass held, by virtue of any lease or deed made by the said Hewitson to the said Byass within the town or parish of Swords, county of Dublin, to have and to hold the said premises unto the said John Wynne and his successors, vicars of Swords, for ever, for the sole use and support of the schoolmaster licensed by his Grace William, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, and his successors from time to time, for ever, for the parish of Swords; and the deed is executed by Michael Hewitson and John Wynne.

19744. The next document I have to bring under the notice of the Commissioners is a map of the economy lands. It bears date June, 1727, and is entitled, "A Survey of Parcels of Land, being the economy lands belonging to the Church of Swords, and also the lands left by Rev. Archdeacon Hewitson for the endowment of the school of Swords, done by the order of a vestry held in the parish church, in the year 1727, which lands were shown and meared by Henry Rose, senior. The church lands are in thirty-two parcels, distinguished by numbers, as by the map may appear, and do contain eighty-two acres, one rood, and no perches. The school lands are five parcels, distinguished by letters, and contain two acres, two roods, and thirty-two perches, all of plantation measure.—Henry Roe and Richard

* Evidence, Vol. I., p. 815.

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DUBLIN.

Archdeacon Hewitson's Endowment for a Protestant School at Swords.

Documentary Evidence.

Uniac." Then there is a reference on the map, containing the particulars. It begins by setting out all the tenants' names; the frontage, the depth, and the reres of the several plots. Then, after describing all belonging to the economy lands, it goes on to say this reference belongs to the school lands. A description of the plots A, B, C, D, E, is given, together with the number of acres, roods, and perches in each plot. It also gives an accurate description of where the lands are situated, and among these plots is mentioned a mill and malt-house.

19745. The next document of importance is a survey of the Economy Lands belonging to the church of St. Columba, Swords, county of Dublin, made in 1797 by Thomas Sherrard. The survey is made in six plots, and these six plots are then added together, and called "Total of the school lands." The names of the tenants are then set out:—Plot No. 1, James Stewart, slate house, offices, yard, and garden; 72 feet in front; 1 rood and 5 perches contents. Michael Caffray; slate house, offices, yard, and Purdon Cross; frontage 62 feet 6; contents, 1 rood 5 perches. There is this note appended to this plot, but not in the same ink or handwriting as the map:—"This is not part of the Economy Ground, but is rented to the vicar for the encouragement of spinning." The next plot is, Peter Early; waste and garden; 39 feet in front; 18 perches. The next is, John Radcliffe; mill, house, offices, and garden, old and in bad repair; contents, 2 roods and 18 perches. Next, the same tenant; cabins and gardens and field; contents, 1 acre, 3 roods, and 17 perches. The next tenant's name is James Wilson; cabin and garden; 127 feet in front; contents, 1 rood 22 perches. My Lord, on a comparison of the two maps, I find that the five plots, with the exception of the spinning plot, mentioned in this map and survey of 1797, correspond exactly with the five plots set out in the old map of 1727. By the directions of the Commissioners I got a tracing made of this latter map, which was given to Mr. Foster, the gentleman who brought this case under the notice of the Commissioners, and he has made a return stating the names of the present occupiers of these plots, the annual rent, and other particulars. The first information he has obtained is, that plot No. 1 is occupied by Mr. James Brangan, and the rent is payable to Mr. Peebles, Q.C. The next plot is held by Mr. Thomas Lowndes; the rent £4, payable to the Hon. and the Rev. Mr. Howard. The next plot is held by Patrick Early and Peter Carey, in fee-simple; rent payable to Colonel Lewis. The next plot by Mr. Lawrence Cuffe, Dublin; rent payable to Dr. Molesworth. The next plot is held by Mathew Duff and John Brangan; rent payable to Mr. Peebles; and the next plot is held by a labourer named M'Kennan, who pays rent to Mr. Peebles.

19746. The next information I have to lay before the Commissioners is the old vestry book of Swords, 1730; and I have looked over this book in a general way to see whether it disclosed any application of the funds for the purposes of education; and so far as I can see, there is no account of any portion of the funds having been applied to educational purposes. However, if the churchwardens, or other officers who are more familiar with the book, can find out any thing of the kind, they can submit it to the Commissioners. There was an Act of Parliament referred to by Mr. Howard, at the last inquiry—37th Geo. III., c. 44—by which the vicar had power to lease lands, whether held directly for educational purposes, or whether held, as these economy lands were, for church purposes; but wherever the vicar leased the lands, and received any rent out of them, there was an account presented to the Archbishop of Dublin every year, disclosing the application of the funds. For this reason Mr. Howard was called upon to produce the accounts he rendered with regard to the economy lands of Swords. These accounts have been returned, the first for the year 1810, and there does not appear in it any entry for educational purposes. The next account is for the year 1820; and I have examined it, but there does not appear any entry in it for educational purposes. The next account is for the year 1830, but I have not so minutely examined it as to state whether it may not contain an entry for the purpose I have referred to; but if those who had the custody of the documents can find any, they can point it out to the Commissioners. It is only right to say that this information corroborated what is stated in the Report of the Commissioners of 1807–12. In their Thirteenth Report, page 296, they state:—"We have been furnished by the present incumbent of Swords with a copy of this indenture, which is dated 28th July, 1719, and made by Archdeacon Hewitson to the Rev. John Wynne, the then incumbent, and his successors for ever." The Commissioners then go on to state the document exactly as I have read it, and conclude by saying—"There are no schools at Swords supported under either of these endowments, nor ever have been, in the memory of any one now living."

19747. The Rev. Mr. Howard has been summoned to give evidence.

19748. *Chairman.*—I have received a letter from Mr. Howard's brother, in which he states that he is too unwell to attend. He is at present in England.

19749. *Secretary.*—The churchwardens have been summoned, my Lord.

William Crozier, Esq.

William Crozier, Esq., sworn and examined.

19750. *Chairman.*—Are you at present churchwarden of the parish of Swords?—I am at present churchwarden.

19751. Have you any knowledge of these lands left by Archdeacon Hewitson?—None whatever; I never heard of them until the last few days. I live at the extreme end of the parish, and can give the Commissioners no information respecting these lands.

19752. How long have you been resident in the parish?—About two years. I think I was appointed churchwarden within the last year, but I do no more than stand at the poor-box on Sunday.

19753. Have you lately made any inquiry respecting those lands?—No; I was not at

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home when the letter came, and I could find no person who was able to explain any circumstances connected with them since I received the letter.

19754. [*Secretary.*—The accounts are produced by the parish clerk, by the directions of Mr. Howard.]

19755. Has there been any account of the economy lands passed since you became churchwarden, that you are aware of?—There was an account passed at a vestry, but I was not present at the passing of it.

19756. Did you see that account?—I signed it as one of the churchwardens, as my brother churchwarden had been at the examination of it. I was written to, and I signed it; but I did not know any of the particulars connected with it. It was scrutinized at the vestry, I should think.

19757. [*Secretary.*—A trustee's circular was sent to Mr. Howard, calling on him to furnish an account of the endowment, but he has made no return.]

19758. Have you any account for the year 1855?—I have not.

19759. Have you any of the papers belonging to the vestry?—None.

19760. Has the parish clerk any of them here?—I am not aware.

19761. [Have you, Mr. Moffett, any of these papers with you?—Mr. *Thomas Moffett.*—I have the economy account of 1855.]

Documentary Evidence.

19762. *Secretary.*—As Mr. Howard is not in attendance, in order to show how the case stands, I read the letter addressed to him by the direction of the Commissioners:—

"Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission,
"Dublin Castle, Nov. 1st, 1855.

"SIR,—I am directed by her Majesty's Commissioners for Inquiring into Endowed Schools in Ireland to inform you that the following is a list of the books and documents relative to the school at Swords endowed by Archdeacon Hewitson, required by them:—

The Vestry Book of 1738 and 1739.

Copy of the Indenture of 28th of July, 1719, from Archdeacon Hewitson to the Rev. John Wynne and his successors.

A Map of the lands vested in the incumbent in trust for the parish of Swords.

Copies of the accounts furnished by the incumbents of Swords, under the provisions of the 37th Geo. III., ch. 44, for the years 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, and 1854, respectively.

And all other documents relating to such subjects.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,
(Signed), "W. NEILSON HANCOCK, Secretary."

19763. The last account for 1854 gives the rent-roll of the Swords Parish Estate, but I do not find in it the name of Mr. Thomas Lowndes, which Mr. Foster has returned as paying £4 to Mr Howard; and I do not find in the expenditure account any sum of money applied to the purposes of education.

Mr. Thomas Lowndes.

Mr. *Thomas Lowndes* sworn and examined.

19764. *Chairman.*—Do you reside at Swords?—I do, my Lord.

19765. Do you hold any land there under the vicar?—I do; house property.

19766. To what extent?—It stands upon six or seven perches.

19767. Has it any name?—Not that I know of, my Lord. I have a lease of it.

19768. Can you produce the lease?—This is it. [Document is handed in.]

19769. [*Secretary.*—The original lease handed in by the witness bears date 29th day of March, 1810, and is between the Rev. James Verschoyle, vicar of Swords, on the one part, and Michael Caffrey on the other, by which he (the said Verschoyle), demised, granted, set, all that house and tenement in Swords, wherein Nathaniel Doran lately lived, and then in the possession of said Michael Caffrey, or his undertenant, bounded on the west by the street of Swords, on the north by the house where Francis Makens lived, on the east by the house and garden of Samuel Eagle, and on the south by the house of Mr. Edward Price, situate and being in the town of Swords, in the county of Dublin, yielding and paying the yearly rent of £5 13*s.* 9*d.*, to be paid by two even and equal payments on every first day of November, and first day of May. This document is signed by James Verschoyle, and Michael Caffrey.

19770. The other lease handed in by the witness bears date 17th June, 1854, between the Hon. and Rev. Francis Howard, on the one part, and Thomas Lowndes, on the other part; and the tenure is, all that house and tenement in Swords, wherein Michael Caffrey lately lived, and then in the possession of the said Thomas Lowndes, or his undertenants, bounded on the west by the street of Swords, on the north by the house where Francis Makens lived, on the east by the house and garden of Samuel Eagle, and on the south by the house of Edward Price, situate and being in the town of Swords, to have and to hold the said demised premises, during the term of forty-one years, thenceforth, to be fully completed and ended, yielding and paying therefor and thereout, the yearly rent of £4 sterling, during the said term. That period of forty-one years is the period required by the Act of Parliament, the 37th Geo. III., chap. 44, entitled an Act for the Preservation of Estates belonging to Parishes—"That it shall and may be lawful to and for every incumbent of any parish in this kingdom, who is or shall be seized of any estate in lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in fee simple to him and his successors in trust for such parish, to let and demise the said estate, or any part and parcel thereof, for any term of

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Mr. Thomas Lowndes.

years, not exceeding forty-one years, with the consent of the ordinary of the diocese, and of the majority of the Protestant parishioners of such parish in vestry assembled. This lease is witnessed by Thomas Moffett, parish clerk, and executed by Mr. Lowndes.]

19771. Dr. *Andrews.*—Could you, on looking at the map, tell on what part of it your premises lie?—I think I could.

19772. Will you find it out, if you please?—[Map handed to witness.]

19773. [*Secretary.*—He identifies his, with the plot marked No. 2, on the map of 1797.]

19774. When did you get possession of Caffrey's interest?—I think in 1850; I paid rent to the executors of the late Mr. Caffrey; and when the lease fell in, in 1850, I then got possession of it all.

19775. To whom have you paid rent since?—Mr. Howard.

19776. Into whose hands did you pay the rent?—Into Mr. Moffett's hands; I have his receipts here.

19777. Will you be so good as to hand them in?—I will.

19778. [*Secretary.*—The first of these receipts bears date the 1st of May, 1855, and is signed Thomas Moffett. It is in the following terms:—"Received from Mr. Thomas Lowndes, the sum of £2 sterling, being the amount of half a-year's rent, due to the Hon. and Rev. F. Howard, out of his holding in Swords, due and ending the 1st day of May, 1855. Received this 1st, first, day of May, 1855, five."

19779. The next receipt bears date the 1st of November, 1855, and signed Thomas Moffett. "Received from Thomas Lowndes, the sum of £2 sterling, being the amount of half a-year's rent, due to the Hon. and Rev. F. Howard, out of his holding in Swords, (late Caffrey), due and ending the 1st day of November, 1855. Received this 3rd day of December, 1855, five."]

19780. You say you paid rent to the executors of Caffrey; what was the name of the person to whom you paid it?—Mr. M'Cann.

19781. Is he still alive?—He is dead.

19782. Did he reside at Swords?—He did.

19783. What was his Christian name?—John. He carried on the baking business.

19784. Had you lived in Swords before you got Caffrey's premises?—I had.

19785. How long have you resided there?—I was born there.

19786. Do you know any thing about this lot further than by looking to that map?—Oh, nothing more.

19787. The house was partly slated, and partly thatched; did you hear that the slated part of the house was built for a factory?—I have heard that.

19788. From its construction, would the slated part be suited for a factory?—Well, I do not know that it would.

19789. What kind of factory was it?—I do not know.

19790. Does there appear to be any place for machinery?—No; there has been business carried on in it for a number of years past.

19791. What kind of business?—Public business.

19792. What do you mean by public business?—Up to the time I got it.

19793. Do you mean a public house?—Yes, selling porter and spirits.

19794. Take the farthest period that you remember, and could you tell what the house was used for?—A public house.

19795. As long as you remember it has been used as a public house?—Yes.

19796. [*Secretary.*—It appears that these lands, which by the map were vested in the vicar of Swords in trust for scholastic purposes, were leased for forty-one years, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament which I have just read.]

Mr. James Brangan.

Mr. *James Brangan* sworn and examined.

19797. *Chairman.*—Do you reside at Swords?—I do, my Lord.

19798. Do you hold any land there under the vicar?—I do, in the neighbourhood of Swords.

19799. Under whom do you hold any part of Swords?—I hold under Sir Thomas Staples, Dr. Molesworth, and Dr. Wynne.

19800. Do you hold any land under Mr. Peebles?—I do not, my Lord; but my family paid him rent for a long time, for the holding which they formerly paid rent to Lord Talbot for, before Mr. Peebles purchased the interest.

19801. Dr. *Andrews.*—Have you the lease of that land?—I have not the lease, but I dare say the document is with some family papers that I have not seen. I merely pay the rent; it is an elder brother of mine that is entitled to any emoluments derived from it at present.

19802. Where does your elder brother live?—He lives with me at Swords.

19803. Is he present?—No he is not; he does not take an active part in matters of business; he is merely living with me, and I transact his business.

19804. What is his Christian name?—His name is Thomas; he is merely entitled to a profit rent, under my father's will.

19805. Have you the lease of the lands?—I believe my family has a lease or assignment.

19806. Have you ever seen it?—I have not.

19807. Did you ever search for it?—I have not since.

19808. What do you mean by since?—It is another brother of mine holds these papers.

19809. What is the name of your brother who holds these papers?—Lawrence.

19810. Where does he reside?—In Dublin.

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Mr. James Brangan.

19811. Where in Dublin?—North King-street—beside Mr. Egan's seed shop.

19812. Does he reside at Swords sometimes?—No, he principally resides there; but he has a country place, where he occasionally resides with his family.

19813. Where is that?—It is at the foot of the mountains, where Mr. Egan has a place.

19814. Near what town or village is it?—I think North King-street.

19815. But where is this country place you speak of?—I do not exactly know the name of the place.

19816. If you were going to direct a letter to him, where would you direct it?—Mr. Egan's, North King-street.

19817. Supposing you were going to direct it to his country place, where would you direct it?—I would say, send it to North King-street, and it would find him.

19818. Can you tell what town is near this country place?—I cannot.

19819. What way do you go to it?—I think you go along the Rathmines-road.

19820. How far do you go along the Rathmines-road?—I think the omnibus leaves you within a couple of miles of it.

19821. What place do you pass by besides Rathmines?—I really do not know; I was never there but once.

19822. Upon your oath you cannot tell me the name of the town nearest to which that place is?—I have not been there——

19823. Whether you were there or not, can you tell the name of the town nearest to Mr. Egan's country place?—I could not; if I wanted to see him, or communicate with him, I would go to North King-street.

19824. Lawrence has the family papers?—I should say he has.

19825. Is your brother Thomas your eldest brother?—He is.

19826. Under what instrument does your brother hold?—I think under my father's will.

19827. Have you a copy of that?—I have not.

19828. Is your elder brother Thomas unable to attend?—I should say he is.

19829. Is he incapable of managing his own property?—Well, I should say he is not very capable of doing so.

19830. But is he incapable?—I should say he is; but it is a question of doubt whether he might or might not be able to manage his property; he lives with me.

19831. Would he be able, so far as his health is concerned, to attend the Commissioners here?—He would.

19832. Have you, or had you ever, any of these family papers in your possession?—I am not aware that I had.

19833. To whom do you pay rent?—I pay rent to Counsellor Peebles.

19834. Did you get receipts from him?—I did.

19835. Where are those receipts?—I have one here. [Document is handed in.]

19836. [*Secretary.*—This receipt, handed in by the witness, is dated the 16th of January, 1855; signed, James Peebles.—"Received from James Brangan, Esq., £11 4*s.* 10½*d.*, being the balance of one year's rent of his holding in Swords, due and ending 1st November, 1854, after deducting poor rates, at 1*s.* 2*d.* per pound."]

19837. Have you any other receipts?—That is the last receipt; but I have others which I did not think it necessary to bring. They are similar to that, I should say.

19838. You do not remember any difference between the form of the other receipts and the one you have handed in?—None.

19839. But you have other receipts in your possession?—I have.

19840. Will you look to the map, and point out, if you can, on what part of it the premises you hold lie?—[Witness points out premises to the Secretary.]

19841. [*Secretary.*—The witness's premises are marked No. 1 on the map of 1797, and there described, "Part of the school-lands, in the possession of James Stewart—Slated house, offices, yard, and garden—one rood, five perches." That is portion of the holding.]

19842. Who do you say made the lease under which your family holds?—I think they derived under Lord Talbot. Whether by assignment of a lease, or a lease, I cannot exactly say.

19843. What is the term in the lease?—I am not aware. I never heard.

19844. Has your brother Thomas any lease or instrument in his possession at all?—He has not; he does not attend to any business.

19845. Then your brother Lawrence has the document?—I should say it is in his possession.

19846. Do you divide the rents with your brother Thomas, in place of Lawrence?—I have already told you he lives with me. I support him and take care of him.

19847. Does your brother Lawrence get any portion?—I am not aware that he does. It is only a small thing.

19848. Have you never seen a copy of your father's will?—I could not say I did.

19849. Could you say you did not?—I think I could.

19850. How long is your father dead?—I cannot say I recollect him. He died when I was a child.

19851. How long is he dead?—I cannot say.

19852. Is he dead forty years?—He is, I should say.

19853. Is he dead fifty years?—Well, I could not say.

19854. How long have you paid the rent to Mr. Peebles, or to any person?—Mr. Peebles is in possession about six or seven years; but I cannot exactly tell how long. Ten years or so.

19855. Have you paid the rent to Mr. Peebles during the whole of that time?—I should

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say no; but, probably, my brother Lawrence might have paid some in the commencement; but, between us, it has been paid since he came into possession.

19856. To whom was the rent paid previously?—To Lord Talbot's agent, Mr. Ball.

19857. Do you know to whom the rent was paid previous to that?—I am not aware.

19858. Have you any of the receipts that Lord Talbot, or his agent, gave you?—I think I have.

18859. [*Secretary.*—This witness identifies the plot marked A, upon the map of 1727, as his premises.]

Mr. Patrick Early.

Mr. *Patrick Early* sworn and examined.

19860. *Chairman.*—You reside at Swords?—I do.

19861. Do you hold any land there?—I do hold land.

19862. How much?—Three acres and a half.

19863. [*Secretary.*—Do you hold that small plot of ground, marked No. 3 on this map of 1797?—I hold the small house I live in, fronting the street. Peter Carey lives next door to me.]

19864. Are the mill premises at the back of your place?—They are; the mill is not immediately behind, it goes round as you go over the green.

19865. To whom do you pay for those premises?—I never paid any rent.

19866. How long have you been living there?—I was born in the concern, and have been carrying on business for thirty years in it. I am a carpenter by trade.

19867. Do you hold it under your father's will?—I do. When my father died, we left off paying rent. All these concerns were old stables, and he walled in a small part for a house, and built the small place that I live in.

19868. Have you a copy of your father's will?—I have not.

19869. Dr. *Andrews.*—Did your father pay any rent for those premises?—I was never asked to pay any rent to any one while I lived in it.

19870. To whom did he pay rent for a time?—My brother paid rent to Colonel Lewis.

19871. Was that for any portion of these lands we are inquiring about?—I do not know.

19872. Could you describe where your brother's premises lie on that map?—I could not say; the concerns are all joined, and were all in my father's possession until he died, and then he made a division.

19873. How long had your brother been paying rent to Colonel Lewis?—I cannot say the length of time.

19874. About how long?—Upwards of thirty years.

19875. What was your brother's name?—Peter Early.

19876. Who holds his portion of the premises?—His children and wife.

19877. Do they still pay rent to Colonel Lewis?—They do.

19878. Are your brother Peter's premises and yours together?—They are all in the same range.

19879. From whom did your father get them?—I think it was the Cramers.

19880. What was the name of Mr. Cramer?—I cannot say.

19881. Did he pay the entire rent to Cramer?—At first, I think he did, before Lewis came in.

19882. That is, Cramer held before Lewis; that is what you mean?—Yes.

19883. Your father came in under Cramer, and afterwards held under Lewis?—Lewis came on it in place of Cramer, and then he paid rent to Lewis.

19884. Have you seen any of the receipts that were given by Cramer and Lewis?—I have seen them in my brother's hand, but that is all.

19885. Do you remember was the rent apportioned under your father's will; did your brother pay rent for the whole premises?—I do not know that.

19886. How came your brother to pay the rent for the whole premises?—We all stopped in the house until my brother came in, and then the house and the adjoining old stables were divided; part was left with me, and part with my sister, and we built the small house in which we live.

19887. Was it by agreement amongst yourselves?—By my father's will.

19888. Under your father's will he became liable to pay the entire rent?—I never knew any rent to be paid, except what was paid to Lewis.

19889. Did not your father pay rent to Cramer?—He did.

19890. On your father's death, your brother paid rent for the premises to Cramer, in his lifetime, and afterwards to Mr. Lewis?—Yes.

19891. Do you know who was the executor of your father's will?—My brother and my brother-in-law.

19892. Did you ever see a copy of your father's will?—I have not any paper.

19893. Do you remember seeing a copy of it?—I do not.

19894. Do you know where the probate of the will is at present?—I do not.

19895. Do you know whether it was proved in the Prerogative Court, or in the Consistorial Court, or whether it was proved at all?—It was never proved.

19896. When did you see your father's will last?—I have seen it with my brother, and I have a small part of it myself; it was torn.

19897. Was there any copy made of any part of it?—No.

19898. Where is the part you got?—I have it at home.

19899. Why did you not bring it?—I did not think there would be any occasion for it.

19900. Were you not asked to bring all the papers with you?—It was only this morning.

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19901. Do you know where the other bit of it is?—I do not.

19902. Was there any law between you and the family after your father's death?—There was a little dispute.

19903. Who was your attorney on that occasion?—I had nothing to do with it. It was my brother and sister had a little dispute.

19904. When was the dispute settled?—It was made up.

19905. Did they go into any court?—I believe they had a little law.

19906. What court did they go to?—It was never tried out.

19907. What court did they begin to try it in?—I believe at Kilmainham.

19908. Was there an ejectment?—I believe there was something about it. I forget the whole matter now.

19909. Will you tell us who was the claimant in the ejectment?—My brother Peter.

19910. Did he get the land that he claimed?—No, he did not.

19911. Then your sister held it?—Yes, she held part of it.

19912. Were you present at Kilmainham?—I was not.

19913. Do you remember your father's will being produced?—I was not there.

Mr. Peter Carey.

Mr. *Peter Carey* sworn and examined.

19914. *Chairman.*—Do you live at Swords?—Yes.

19915. Do you hold any land there?—I do.

19916. How much?—Better than four acres.

19917. Do you hold any land beside the mill?—Yes.

19918. You are the brother-in-law of Early?—I am his nephew.

19919. To whom do you pay rent for the lot you hold?—I do not pay any.

19920. Do you hold it under your uncle's will?—Under my mother's.

19921. Dr. *Andrews.*—Your mother held it under the will of her father's mother?—It was under her grandmother's will my mother held it.

19922. Did Peter Early hold one part?—Peter Early was my grandfather.

19923. Had you not an uncle Peter?—A brother-in-law.

19924. Had you an uncle Peter, and brother-in-law named Peter?—Yes.

19925. Then you had an uncle Peter?—Yes, and my grandfather's name was Peter.

19926. Your uncle Peter held portion of those lands which you now hold?—No; I heard my mother saying, in the lifetime of my uncle, that they had nothing to do with these premises at all.

19927. To whom did your uncle Peter pay rent?—He paid rent to Mr. Lewis for his own part.

19928. Did you ever see your grandfather's will?—No.

19929. Or any copy of it?—Never, to my knowledge.

19930. Did you ever see any part of it?—No.

19931. Do not the four acres that you hold lie convenient to the three acres and two roods that your uncle Peter held?—They join it.

19932. Are they not closely adjoining the portion of the land your uncle Peter held?—Oh, no, not the lots; the houses where we live adjoin.

19933. Your uncle Peter held a house close to that your uncle Patrick now holds, and to that your mother held in her lifetime?—We all live next door to each other.

19934. All these lots are together?—The land is not in the town.

19935. What land?—The land we hold, the four acres and two perches.

19936. Where does the land lie?—On the Rathbeale-road.

19937. Who pays rent for that?—We have a lease of that.

19938. Then your uncle Peter held a portion of the house that is in the town?—No; I never heard of any other premises except what my uncle Patrick and I hold.

19939. Did not Peter live in a house close beside your uncle Patrick?—He lived next door to my uncle Patrick, and I live next door to him.

19940. Did your uncle Peter pay rent for this house to the Lewises?—For his own premises he did, where he lived himself.

19941. Do you mean that the portion for which he paid rent was that which lies between your uncle Patrick's property and your mother's property?—He paid rent for what he held himself.

19942. That is the portion which lies between your uncle's house and your mother's house?—They both join.

19943. Did you ever see any of those receipts that your uncle Peter got for the payment of rent to Colonel Lewis?—No.

19944. Did you ever hear your uncle Peter say he held his part of the house under any lease?—Yes; I always heard it.

19945. He had a lease that he paid rent to Colonel Lewis under?—I always heard he was to get a new lease at the time he died; but I do not think his widow ever got the lease since.

19946. Was he to get a lease of the house?—Yes.

19947. Could Colonel Lewis have turned him out?—I cannot say.

19948. Was there a lease against Colonel Lewis, or was there a lease that Colonel Lewis was to have executed?—I do not know about the particulars. I heard that my uncle paid some money for the lease, and that when the old lease was out he was to get a new one.

19949. To whom did he pay the money?—Mr. Lewis.

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DUBLIN.

Archdeacon Hewitson's Endowment for a Protestant School at Swords.

Mr. R. M'Kernan.

Mr. *Robert M'Kernan* sworn and examined.

19950. [*Secretary.*—Plot No. 6, on the map of 1797, has been identified by this witness as his holding.]

19951. *Chairman.*—To whom do you pay rent for lot No. 6?—I have paid the rent, since my mother's death, to Mr. Peebles.

19952. Do you hold the same lot that your mother held?—Yes.

19953. How long is your mother dead?—Twelve months last 14th of August.

19954. Are you the grandson of James Wilson, who held that lot marked No. 6 on the map of 1797?—Yes.

19955. Have you any lease of that lot?—Not that I know of. I believe there is an old lease, but I have not seen it.

19956. Do you believe the lease has expired?—Yes.

19957. Have you any receipts?—I could not get my mother's late receipt, but I have got one receipt. [Document is handed in.]

19958. *Secretary.*—[The receipt handed in by the witness is signed by Mr. James Peebles, the 1st of December, 1851, and is in the following terms:—"Jane M'Kernan has paid me, for Wilson's holding in Swords, three pounds thirteen shillings and tenpence, being for one year's rent due 1st November, 1851, fifty-one."]

James Peebles, Esq.

James Peebles, Esq., sworn and examined.

19959. *Chairman.*—Does James Brangan pay rent to you?—James Brangan has paid rent latterly, but he always said he was not the lessee or representative of the lessee; he said his brother was.

19960. Do you mean that the land is held under a lease?—Yes, held under a lease, as I recollect, for three lives renewable for ever.

19961. By whom was that lease made?—I do not recollect; but I rather think by the late Lord Talbot.

19962. Have you got that lease?—I have it at home.

19963. Why have you not got it with you?—I got no notice to produce it, except the general summons to attend and give evidence about Archdeacon Hewitson's land; but I never heard of these lands before, until I heard of them at this examination.

19964. Does Mr. M'Kernan pay rent to you?—This man never paid any; but his mother did. I think there is more than two years' rent due.

19965. He had no lease?—No. I always understood Mrs. M'Kernan's father's name was Wilson; and, therefore, I call it Wilson's tenement. Though she was married to M'Kernan, she went under her maiden name. They asked me some years ago to give them a lease of the place, as they represented they wanted to build on it; but I said they should satisfy me of the kind of building they were going to make, before I made them a lease. I never heard of any lease; they always claimed as tenants from year to year.

19966. Have you these lots in fee-simple?—I always understood my holding was in fee-simple.

19967. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you pay any rent to any person for them?—No. I am in possession now about twenty years. I think it was in the year 1835 I purchased.

19968. From whom did you purchase?—A person named Philips.

19969. What was his Christian name?—I do not recollect.

19970. Have you the title-deed?—I have; and Lord Talbot joined in the conveyance to me.

19971. Was it Lord Talbot that made the lease which Brangan accepted?—I rather think so; I am merely speaking from recollection.

9972. Have you the lease that was made to him?—I am sure I have.

19973. It is about twenty years, you say, since you purchased?—About twenty years.

19974. Do you receive rents from any other property?—Yes, I do.

19975. From what besides?—From one of the mills at Swords. There are two mills at Swords; I receive rent out of one of them.

19976 Who is the tenant?—The lessee of the mill, when I got it, was Terence O'Neil; then it came, some way or other, into the hands of his daughter, I think, as devisee under his will.

19977. Under what lease did Terence O'Neil hold?—I think the lease is for a term of sixty-one years, fourteen or fifteen years of which are to come yet.

19978. By whom was it executed?—Well, I cannot say; but I rather think it was by Lord Talbot.

19979. Have you a counterpart of that lease?—Yes, I have.

19980. Do you receive rent for any other portion of land?—No.

19881. Do you pay head-rent to any person?—No; because I always understood I bought it in fee-simple.

19982. Do you know the situation of the lands?—I could find part of them, if I were in the town.

19983. Could you find them out, on looking to the map?—I never saw a map of the premises until to-day; it adjoins the ball-court, in Swords; I could not identify the lands on the map.

19984. [*Secretary.*—The mill premises are marked No. 4.]

19985. Who is Mr. Philips?—I could not remember; I never looked at the title-deeds since I purchased.

19986. Will they describe him?—I suppose so. He purported to hold as tenant-in-tail;

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and barred the tail before I purchased it. He lived some place in England, but I do not know where. I hope Mr. Foster has as good a title to his property, as we have to ours.

19987. Were the title-deeds handed over to you?—Yes.

19988. Have you them all?—Yes.

19989. Have you copies of them?—I have not.

19990. Would you have any objection to allow us to take extracts from them, if we take care they shall not be injured?—I would rather not; I am perfectly satisfied that the school lands are not named; but I do not think it prudent for me to part with my title-deeds.

19991. Have you any objection to produce them for inspection?—I should rather not do so.

19992. But do you say no to my question?—I do say no. If you have the power to compel me to give up the deeds, I will do so; but unless you have such a power, it would be an imprudent thing for any man to hand up his title-deeds. I have not the slightest object in refusing them, except as a matter of prudence.

19993. Are you aware there is difference between charity lands and other lands?—Yes, if I knew they were, but I have not the slightest reason to suppose they are so.

19994. There is evidence to show that at one period they were so?—Something was said here to-day to that effect, but I have no reason to suppose so; I never even heard an insinuation of the kind, and when I got the summons I thought it was about the school of Swords, because I visited it once, seven or eight years ago.

19995. We postpone your further examination for the present.

Mr. *Lawrence Cuffe* sworn and examined.

Mr. Lawrence Cuffe.

19996. *Chairman.*—Do you live at Swords?—I live at Smithfield, and at other times on the Leinster road.

19997. Have you ever lived at Swords?—I have.

19998. Do you hold land at Swords?—I do, my Lord.

19999. Can you identify it upon that Map. [Map handed to witness.]

20000. [*Secretary.*—He identifies the land of which he is in possession, as that marked No. 4 on the map of 1797.

20001. Dr. *Graves.*—That corresponds with the lot marked C. on the earlier map?—

20002. *Secretary.*—It does.]

20003. Do you pay rent for these lands?—I do. I pay rent to the Molesworth family.

20004. Do you hold any other lands in Swords?—I do; but in a different direction.

20005. Do you pay rent for them?—I pay rent for the entire.

20006. To the same person?—Not at all. I have nothing to do with the Molesworth family, but for the small portion of land down next the mill.

20007. Who is the agent of the Molesworth family?—A Mr. Carey, who lives at Rogerstown, near Rush.

20008. Have you got receipts for the rent?—Any of the papers you require in my possession, I can give them to you; but I did not know that you required any particular paper.

20009. Have you any of the receipts with you at present?—I have not, my Lord.

20010. Do you hold under a lease?—I do.

20011. What is the tenure?—A lease of lives.

20012. By whom was that lease made?—By the Molesworth family, to my partner.

20013. Dr. *Andrews.*—Have you a copy of that lease?—I have; but I did not know you required it.

20014. Could you produce the lease and receipts?—Not now.

20015. You could do so to-morrow?—I will at a future period of the day, if you would not detain me long.

20016. If you sent them it would save you the trouble of coming again.

20017. Do you hold any of the mill premises?—I do not know.

20018. Could you tell any thing about the school lands?—I cannot.

20019. All you can do is to point out the premises which you hold, on the map?—I have pointed them out.

20020. [*Secretary.*—Matthew Duff, John Brangan, and Peter Aungier are not in attendance, my Lord.]

Mr. *James Brangan* further examined.

Mr. James Brangan.

20021. Any information the Commissioners require respecting John Brangan, I can give it. He holds a portion of those lands under our family—it is as you go from the town of Swords.

20022. *Chairman.*—Is this the piece of ground that Matthew Duff holds?—I am not aware.

20023. Does he hold an acre?—He holds something about that.

20024. [*Secretary.*—This witness identifies that John Brangan holds plot No. 5, on the map of 1797, and pays rent to himself.]

20025. Do you hold that lot under lease?—It is part of the former holding that is held under Lord Talbot; the same lease that you were speaking about to Counsellor Peebles.

20026. Do you hold any other lands under the same lease?—No, my Lord.

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DUBLIN.

Archdeacon Hewitson's Endowment for a Protestant School at Swords.

Mr. James Brangan.

20027. Do you pay rent to Counsellor Peebles for this lot?—Exactly so.

20028. Dr. *Andrews.*—When you say your family holds it, do you mean your brother Thomas?—It is portion of the holding, which, I think, my brother Thomas, under the document mentioned by Counsellor Peebles, holds.

20029. What has Mr. Philips done with his interest in these lots?—I heard that Mr. Peebles was about to purchase, but I did not hear of him before.

20030. Who was he, or where did he come from?—I am not aware. He came here at the time of the sale of the property—the time that Lord Talbot refused to renew the lease.

20031. How has Philips been connected with the property?—I should say that Lord Talbot derived under Philips. It would strike me there was a sale to Mr. Philips, in consideration of a loan to Lord Talbot.

20032. Do you know has Mr. Philips any connexion with any persons in this country?—I am not aware—I never heard.

20033. Does he reside in England, do you know?—I am not aware; but, perhaps, on inquiry I might find out.

20034. Do you know who his grandfather by his mother's side was?—No.

20035. Did you ever hear any thing about the family?—Never.

20036. Do you know was Mr. Philips any party to the lease of lives renewable for ever, under which you held?—I am not aware; I have not seen the document.

20037. Did you never see it?—I never did.

20038. You say it is your brother Lawrence who has these papers?—I should say so. I think Counsellor Peebles seemed to say he had a counterpart of the lease. It strikes me another family of the Duffs hold a portion besides that you spoke of.

20039. Do you remember Peter Early, the father of Patrick and Peter?—Yes.

20040. Do you remember him holding that lot of premises that Patrick Early now holds, and Peter Carey?—Yes, I do. [The map of 1797 is shown to the witness by the secretary.]

20041. [*Secretary.*—This witness completes the evidence which was wanting as to lot No. 3. He says that the portion of ground for which rent is paid to Colonel Lewis, is not that piece of ground on which the house stands, and which corresponds with No. 3 on the map of 1797.]

20042. Do you remember who built the house which stands on lot No. 3?—I do. I think Peter Early or his uncle.

20043. Was it old Peter?—It was the grandfather of Peter Carey.

20044. Is Patrick Early's brother Peter alive or dead?—He is dead.

20045. When did he die?—About four years ago.

20046. Who holds his portion of the house since his death?—His widow and family.

Mr. Patrick Early.

Mr. *Patrick Early* further examined.

20047. Dr. *Andrews.*—Confining yourself to the houses built by your father, can you tell did your brother Peter pay any portion of the rent of the building in which he lived after your father's death?—He paid no rent except for the place he lived in.

20048. That is the portion of the premises adjoining you?—We paid rent for that.

20049. You hold one portion, Peter Early, you brother, held another portion, which is now in the possession of his widow, and Patrick Carey holds another portion?—Yes.

20050. They are all close together?—In the one range.

20051. Have they any thing to do with the three acres of land you hold under Colonel Lewis?—They have, but I hold other land under a Mr. Bolton.

20052. How do these three houses lie—does Peter Early's lie between your house and Carey's house?—Carey's house lies between his place and mine.

20053. But they are all close together?—All in one range.

20054. Were they all built by your father?—No, they were old stables, and were the one take until after my father's death when they were divided.

20055. Peter Early's house was built by your father?—It was first, but he built additions.

20056. Peter Early, your brother, during his lifetime, paid rent for that portion of the house to Colonel Lewis?—He did.

20057. Do you remember your father building the houses?—It is so long ago, I do not remember.

20058. Was it a waste piece of ground before he built there?—As far as I understand, it was a waste piece of ground when my father came home first, and he built a thatched house on it.

20059. *Chairman.*—Which is the thatched house?—It is not a thatched house now. My father first built a thatched house.

20060. Is that where your brother Peter lived?—Yes.

20061. Then what did he build next?—He threw down that, and built a two-story house, and established the public business. He built all the stables and things about it.

20062. Dr. *Andrews.*—When did he build the house you live in?—Since his death I threw down the old stables and built it.

20063. Were the old stables built by your father?—I think they were.

20064. When was Peter Carey's house built?—His mother and father built it since my father's death.

20065. You do not pay rent for the two roods, or for the four acres?—Mr. Bolton is my landlord.

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DUBLIN.

Archdeacon Hewitson's Endowment for a Protestant School at Swords.

Mr. Thomas Moffett.

Mr. *Thomas Moffett* sworn and examined.

20066. *Chairman.*—You are clerk of the parish of Swords?—I am.

20067. Do you receive rent from Mr. Thomas Lowndes?—I do.

20068. What amount?—Four pounds a year.

20069. For whom do you receive it?—The Hon. Mr. Howard.

20070. To whom do you pay it?—I pay it to Mr. Howard.

20071. Is that rent entered in the account of the Economy lands?—No.

20072. For what reason is it not entered?—Because it is not considered Economy ground.

20073. What is it considered?—I think Mr. Howard considers it part of his glebe.

20074. Is that four pounds applied to any particular or charitable purpose?—I think not, my Lord.

20075. Dr. *Andrews.*—How long have you resided in Swords?—About thirty-eight years.

20076. Do you remember a Mr. Philips having any thing to do with either of the plots of land occupied by Brangan and Early?—I never heard of the name until this day.

20077. Do you know of Lord Talbot having any lands there?—I merely heard that Lord Talbot had some lands on the Malahide road.

20078. Do you know any member of Lord Talbot's family; or of Philips' family being connected with any previous rectors of the parish of Swords?—No.

20079. Are you aware did Mr. Howard get any rent either from Lord Talbot, or any other person, for any of those lands which are held by Early, Patrick Brangan, or J. M'Kennan?—I believe he does not.

Henry Baker, Esq.

Henry Baker, Esq., sworn and examined.

20080. *Chairman.*—Are you churchwarden for this year of the parish of Swords?—I am.

20081. Have you ever heard any thing about those school lands, into which we have been inquiring to-day?—Yes, I have heard by common report that a quantity of school land has been lost, from time to time, to the parish, through mismanagement or neglect of some kind.

20082. Did you hear when the land was so lost?—No, nor has the portion so lost ever been pointed out to me; but being connected with the parish, from time to time, I endeavoured to get information with regard to the matter, but there was no disposition on the part of the rector, or of those acting under him, to afford that information.

20083. Is it long since you applied for that information?—I think the last application I made was five or six years ago.

20084. Did you ever examine the maps which have been produced to-day?—I think I have seen the maps produced once or twice at the vestry, but I have not a sufficiently accurate knowledge or recollection of their being produced, to say positively; but I believe they were produced.

20085. Have you ever spoken to any person who remembered these lands being appropriated to school purposes?—No, I never spoke to anybody that appeared to have any knowledge of any portion of those lands, being strictly applicable to educational purposes; but the Economy lands generally, (a copy of the accounts belonging to which the Commissioners have before them), have been considered by the parishioners as not being properly managed; and I know several in the parish who have attempted, at vestries, from time to time, to take a part in the management and appropriation of those funds, and they were never allowed to do so. At one time, there was an application made to me by several of the parishioners to endeavour to get up a subscription for the purpose of obtaining a legal opinion as to the way they were managed; whether they were strictly managed according to the Act of Parliament or not.

20086. Did you succeed in getting up that subscription?—No.

20087. Then there was no opinion taken upon the subject?—There was no opinion taken on the subject.

20088. Dr. *Andrews.*—Whilst endeavouring to obtain information respecting these lands, were you able to discover through what channel they were lost or misappropriated?—The books or documents were never left sufficiently long in my hands, or of any person disposed to give information, to enable me to do so. They have been produced at a vestry, and produced to me in conjunction with the other churchwardens, at my house; but sufficient time was never afforded to examine them.

20089. What books should we refer to, or records of the parish, in order to discover about these lands?—The minute books of the vestry, so far back as the rector has them.

20090. Were there any other books besides the minute books produced at the vestry?—These were the only books that I am aware of.

20091. Did you ever receive any rental, or see the title-deed, which would show that they belonged to the parish?—I do not recollect.

20092. Nothing of the kind was ever produced?—It may have been produced, but I have no recollection of it.

20093. Did you ever hear of Mr. Philips, who appears to have an interest in these lands?—No; when I heard the name mentioned to-day, I thought, perhaps, it might be the man who kept a public house in the premises exactly adjoining those about which the Commissioners have been inquiring; but from the evidence of Mr. Brangan and the other gentlemen, I believe it is not the same gentleman at all.

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DUBLIN.

Archdeacon Hewitson's Endowment for a Protestant School at Swords.

Mr. James Brangan.

Mr. *James Brangan* further examined.

20094. It is not the same family.

20095. Do you know any thing about Mr. Philips?—I know nothing about him.

20096. Did you ever hear of his name?—I never heard of it till this day. There was the family that Mr. Baker speaks about in his evidence; but it is not the same.

Henry Baker, Esq.

Henry Baker, Esq., further examined.

20097. Dr. *Andrews.*—Perhaps, from what has been stated here to-day, Mr. Baker, you might be able to give the Commissioners some suggestions which would throw further light on this matter?—From what I have heard to-day I am quite satisfied that the rumours and reports I have heard as to there being a lease of these lands for the parish, are correct. I may state, it is not with the view or hope of acquiring the lands that the parishioners are anxious to have the matter investigated; but in order that such things may be prevented from occurring again. I suppose to recover those lands now would be a difficult piece of business after possession running so long against the parish.

Rev. Digges La Touche.

Rev. *Digges La Touche* sworn and examined.

20098. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are you curate of the parish of Swords?—Yes.

20099. Are you acquainted with any circumstances relative to these school lands, in respect to which evidence has been given?—I know nothing except what I heard to-day. I have been too lately appointed.

20100. How long have you held the curacy of Swords?—I was appointed in February, 1854.

20101. Have you received any information from Mr. Howard with regard to lands bequeathed to the parish for educational purposes?—I do not think I received any information from him about Archdeacon Hewitson's bequest.

20102. Did you receive from him any information about any other lands left for the purposes of education?—I cannot say I received any information from him with regard to lands being left for the purposes of education; but I heard that the Economy lands were left for the purposes of charity, by Dean Scardaville.

20103. That is, for charitable purposes generally?—Yes; but not for the purposes of education.

20104. Have you ever seen any instrument under which the Economy lands are held?—No.

20105. Then, you have no actual knowledge as to the trusts under which the lands are held?

20106. Dr. *Andrews.*—Are you aware of Mr. Howard mentioning that these Economy lands were left for the purposes of education?—I do not recollect at present.

20107. Do you remember him saying they were left for the purposes of instruction?—I do not recollect at present any conversation about it.

20108. Have you the deeds in your possession with regard to the Economy lands?—No; I never held any thing in my possession with regard to the Economy lands.

20109. Can you say there is any trust for education connected with them?—No.

[For further evidence as to this endowment see page 54.]

The Erasmus Smith Grammar School, Galway—con.

THE ERASMUS SMITH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, GALWAY—(continued).

20110. *Secretary.*—The next case I have to bring under the notice of the Commissioners is the Erasmus Smith grammar school, Galway. The head master, Mr. Hallowell, at the time the Commissioners were in Galway, was absent on the Continent, on account of the illness of a near relative; and he is now anxious to give some evidence to the Commissioners with regard to the state of his school, as he states he was unavoidably absent when a summons was sent to attend the court held in Galway.

Rev. J. W. Hallowell.

Rev. *John W. Hallowell* sworn and examined.

20111. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are you head master of the Galway grammar school under the Board of Erasmus Smith?—Yes.

20112. When were you appointed?—In July, 1848.

20113. Have you any statement which you wish to make to the Commissioners respecting the state of the Galway grammar school?—Having been unavoidably absent when the Commissioners were in Galway, I am anxious to answer any questions the Commissioners think fit to put, as well as to explain the causes which I conceive affected the prosperity of the school.

20114. Are you aware of the general nature of the evidence which was submitted to the Commissioners at the inquiry which they held into the state of the school at Galway?—I have heard a good deal about it, but I never saw an accurate report of it.

20115. Perhaps you would not object to make to the Commissioners whatever statement you think necessary, and bearing upon those topics which you have reason to believe were noticed on the occasion of the first investigation?—The school, since my appointment, has never been in what I could call a flourishing or healthy state; and there are several causes which I would lay before the Commissioners as accounting for this.

20116. The Commissioners would desire to hear a statement of these causes?—When I opened the school in January, 1849, I found the classes entirely empty. There had been no boarders at all for some time, and very few day pupils. The school had very much fallen

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in the public estimation for several reasons. Now, it is a work of much labour and time, to retrieve the character of a public institution; but, besides this, the country was suffering very much at the time from financial embarrassment, and, therefore, there was very great indifference and apathy on the subject of education. The Governors of the Erasmus Smith's Schools, from whom I might have expected assistance, had suffered, too, in their estates; and they were unable to give the assistance which I might have, otherwise, expected.

20117. Did you apply to them for assistance to meet the deficiency which you mention?—I applied.

20118. What answer did you receive to that application?—That there were no funds.

20119. Was your application made in writing?—All my applications were in writing.

20120. And did you receive a written answer to the effect you have just stated?—I did.

20121. Have you copies of any of the replies of the Governors?—Of the early letters I have not.

20122. How long is it since you made any such application to the Governors?—I made one within the last month, but I have received no answer as yet. Some time before that I had written to the Governors, detailing the particulars of what I thought they required to improve the condition of the school, and the answer was, that they could give no assistance, so far as increasing or paying the salary of a master, until they were satisfied with the attendance of the school. I then wrote a very strong letter, as strong as respect would permit, to which I have received, as yet, no answer.

20123. What is the latest occasion on which you received any reply from the Board of Governors, informing you that the state of the funds did not permit them to make grants for purposes which you thought necessary?—I cannot say, exactly.

20124. Have you any further statement to make as to the causes of the decline of the school?—At the time of my appointment, or shortly before it, the annual salaries of the master and the assistants had been reduced one-third. The poor-rate and taxes fell exclusively on the master, and were exceedingly high, and the resources which I might otherwise have to enable me to extend the education of the school, were, in consequence, critical.

20125 Your own private resources?—The resources arising from my salary, when it was reduced one-third, and a large portion of my income taken away by having to pay assistants and poor-rates, and other taxes.

20126. Were you called upon to pay salaries to assistants who had been formerly paid by the Governors?—Certainly not.

20127. Were you called upon to pay poor-rates and taxes which former masters had not been called upon to pay?—I am not aware whether former masters had to pay them or not.

20128. But the amount of taxes you had to pay were much heavier?—Extremely heavy for a few years. About the time of the famine the taxes increased enormously.

20129. Did you make any application to the Governors to assist you in bearing those extraordinary burthens?—I did.

20130. What was the result of your application?—I had to bear them all.

20131. Are you aware whether it has been the practice of the Governors to pay the rates and taxes for any of their grammar school premises?—I know they pay the poor-rates of the Drogheda school.

20132. How do you account for a different practice existing with reference to the other schools?—I cannot account for it.

20133. Are you quite sure that the rates and taxes of the Drogheda school are borne by the Governors?—I do not say all the rates and taxes. I know the poor-rates were. I was for seven years second master of the Drogheda school, and had the privilege of taking boarders, and my taxes were paid by the Governors; and I know the same thing was done with the head master.

20134. You have stated that the grammar school at Galway was in a very unsatisfactory state previous to your appointment. Were there any pupils in it at the time you became master?—I think there were a few.

20135. Who was your predecessor?—The Rev. Matthew Eaton.

20136. How long had he been master?—Ten years.

20137. Was he removed from the mastership?—I understood he was required to resign.

20138. Were the Governors dissatisfied with his management of the school?—I believe they were. He was a very old man, and his mind began to fail.

20139. But he only held the mastership for ten years?—That is all. He was an old man when he was appointed.

20140. Are you aware whether the Governors gave him a pension after he had ceased to be master?—They did.

20141. Had Mr. Eaton been master in any other school previous to his appointment?—Yes.

20142. In what schools?—In Abbeyleix and Mullingar.

20143. Were they private schools?—Abbeyleix was a proprietary school, and Mullingar, a diocesan school.

20144. Had he ever held an appointment under the Board of Erasmus Smith's Schools?—Never, to my knowledge.

20145. Are you aware whether the Governors have established any regular system of granting retiring allowances to superannuated or retiring schoolmasters?—I cannot state they have established a regular system; but I know two or three instances in which they did grant retiring allowances.

20146. Are there any other matters upon which you wish to offer an explanation,

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or give information to the Commissioners?—I believe the opening of the Queen's College to have been intimately connected with the prosperity of my school. When the College was opened, great difficulties existed with regard to it. A large number of scholarships were to be given away, and at the time education in the provinces was at a very low ebb, and the authorities were obliged to adopt a lower scale of qualifications than they would otherwise have done. There was, in fact, hardly a sufficient number of candidates for the scholarships to be given away; and parents then concluding that a lower scale of education was only required, removed their children, inadequately prepared, from the various schools. Mine to some extent suffered the first year. I do not mean to attach any blame to the authorities of the Queen's College for acting as they did, because I do not think they could have done any thing else. Perhaps this would be the right time for me to state that Mr. Killeen, in his evidence before the Commissioners, at Galway, made a statement which has given rise to misapprehension. I told him so, and he has written a letter to me, which I would hand to the Commissioners.

20147. Would you wish to hear his evidence, as taken down by the short-hand writer at the time, in order to make his letter or explanation more intelligible?—I would wish to hear his statement.

20148. I remember one of the Commissioners asking the following question, referring to the decline of this school.

20149. [Part of the evidence of Mr. Killeen, taken at Galway (Vol. I., page 269), is read as follows:—"Then you must have some other reasons?—Perhaps so. Well, then, state them?—The exhibitions that have been granted, we thought would be the means of increasing the school very much; it was considered a poor thing for a boy going to Trinity College, to enter as a pensioner, the £8 a-year would pay only half his fees there, and he should get a premium every year to entitle him to hold that. Then, when the Queen's College opened, I consider the principal reason for our scholars falling off is, they were admitted there before they knew their grammar at school. I can say the professors themselves gave it as their opinion—and some of them are listening to me at present—that they had to teach the pupils grammar after being admitted as scholars of the Queen's College; instead of being professors, they had to teach them just as we do at school. They got scholarships when they ought to have remained two or three years longer at school."]

20150. Have you any observations to make upon that statement?—I would submit his letter to the Commissioners.

20151. We cannot receive a letter written to explain away sworn evidence; but any statement that you would offer, of your own knowledge, we shall be happy to receive?—I do not think he meant to explain it away.

20152. I beg to retract the word "away."—It is only meant to restrict his statement to the first year or two that the Queen's College was open.

20153. Perhaps it would be better for you to offer an explanation on your own account?—The only explanation I can make, with reference to the statement which you have just read, is, that I conceive the term Mr. Killeen used was entirely too strong in regard to their ignorance of grammar; and, I think, the misapprehensions which have arisen are in consequence of its being supposed that he wanted to intimate that this has continued to be the ordinary practice of the Queen's College. I think that he would be incapable of making such a statement, and he distinctly denies to me intending it. In the first year, from October, 1849, to 1850, a large number of my pupils, compared with the number in the school, did enter the Queen's College, and, I think, all of them obtained scholarships.

20154. I understand you to say, that you consider that Mr. Thomas Killeen's statement, in the first instance, was rather exaggerated?—I think it was exaggerated, and too strong, I should not have made the statement.

20155. And, further, you allege that Mr. Killeen intended to limit his assertion to the state of things which existed at the time when the college was opened?—To the first year, or eighteen months after the opening of the Queen's Colleges.

20156. How many pupils from your school have entered the Queen's College, Galway, since it opened?—Twenty-six.

20157. What has been their success in the Queen's College?—Twenty-four obtained scholarships and exhibitions.

20158. Have those who obtained scholarships on their admission been able to retain them by holding their proper places in their class?—Nearly all.

20159. Of the twenty-four whom you have mentioned, how many obtained scholarships previous to the end of 1850?—Thirteen.

20160. Have you a list before you from which you can state the number of pupils who obtained scholarships in each year?—I can.

20161. Will you be so good as to give the number of pupils who have obtained scholarships in each year since the opening of the College?—In October, 1849, four; in January, 1850, six; in October, 1850, three; in October, 1851, two; in October, 1852, two; in October, 1853, two scholarships and one exhibition; in October, 1854, two; in January, 1855, one exhibition; and in October, 1855, one scholarship.

20162. It appears, then, that in October, 1849, four pupils entered, and obtained scholarships; and in January, 1850, six obtained scholarships?—Yes.

20163. So that within that short period the school lost ten pupils?—Yes.

20164. Do you understand that to be the period to which Mr. Killeen's evidence mainly referred?—I think it was intended to apply to that time, and up to October, 1850.

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20165. On which occasion three pupils entered, and obtained scholarships?—Yes.

20166. It appears, then, that within twelve months thirteen pupils from your school entered college, and obtained scholarships?—Certainly. I beg to make some small correction. Three of these pupils had been pupils at the school of Erasmus Smith just before I was appointed, but they never attended after my appointment.

20167. Dr. *Andrews.*—Were those amongst the number who obtained scholarships in 1849?—Two of them obtained scholarships in January, 1850; and one in October, 1849.

20168. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—As these were not pupils during your mastership, you consider they ought to be excepted from the number of thirteen?—No; I claim them as my pupils.

20169. The school did not lose them in consequence of the opening of the college?—It did not.

20170. The entrance of pupils who obtained scholarships since 1850 would not be large enough materially to affect the number of pupils in your school?—Certainly not.

20171. The entrance was, on an average, two in each year?—I think so. But I may also state, if the Commissioners allow me, that while I am sensible of the loss I have sustained, I am also sensible that I got pupils who would, probably, never have come to me but for the Queen's College.

20172. Do you intimate that, of thirteen pupils who obtained scholarships in 1849 and 1850, none were imperfectly prepared for admission into the college?—I certainly think that some of them were inadequately prepared for scholarships.

20173. Does your observation apply to pupils who were prepared by yourself?—It does. I conceive they were not long enough at school.

20174. But with regard to pupils who have been admitted from your school into college in the latter years—that is, from October, 1851, and down to the present time—do you make any similar allegation?—I certainly should have wished some of them to have been better prepared.

20175. Has the standard of preparation for scholarship examinations been raised since 1850?—I am sure it has. I believe it has.

20176. The standard adopted in the college must, of course, materially affect the teaching in your school?—I think it does.

20177. If a high standard is set up for candidates for college scholarships, it will generate diligence, and promote efficiency in the studies of the pupils of your school?—Most certainly.

20178. On the other hand, if a low standard is set up, your pupils will be less inclined to read an extensive course of classics?—Certainly.

20179. Are there any other points to which you wish to direct the attention of the Commissioners?—One great cause which has affected the prosperity of this school is, the religious character of the population. The great majority are Roman Catholics, and many suppose the school is exclusively Protestant. Objections have been, consequently, made to me, that the Roman Catholic catechism is not taught in the school, nor Roman Catholic assistants kept, as a matter of course. Still I had in the beginning a fair share of Roman Catholic pupils. In 1850 the Synod of Thurles condemned mixed education, and the following year my Roman Catholic pupils fell off more or less. Interested persons have also endeavoured to fix charges of proselytism on the school, which are utterly destitute of foundation. Shall I proceed with my statement?

20180. Before you do so, I wish to ask you one or two questions arising out of what you have now stated. Have Roman Catholic pupils been removed from your school to any other school in Galway, in which they received classical instruction?—They have.

20181. And have their parents stated that the reason of their removal was, that they preferred that they should receive instruction in a school in which the master was a Roman Catholic?—They have not stated so openly to me; but I have been told so by others who were acquainted with their wishes.

20182. Have you received any instruction from the Governors respecting the mode in which you should deal with Roman Catholic pupils, or pupils of other religious denominations differing from the Established Church. Have they left you perfectly free to receive Roman Catholic pupils, or pupils of other religious denominations without, in any way, interfering with their faith or religious exercises?—I have received none; they left me free to receive them; but they have themselves nominated, as free pupils, Roman Catholics.

20183. These free pupils being day scholars?—Yes; we have never been without Roman Catholic free pupils, or very seldom without them since my incumbency commenced.

20184. Under what obligation do you conceive yourself with regard to the religious instruction to be given to the boarders in the school?—I certainly conceive myself bound to give religious instruction to the boarders; and in consequence of that belief I have declined, or at least been averse, to receive Roman Catholic boarders.

20185. Dr. *Andrews.*—You would not receive them because you consider that giving such instruction would be interfering with their religious principles?—Partly that, and partly because I would not like to have pupils in the school to whom I could not give religious instruction; and who, therefore, having to attend religious instruction elsewhere, would be from my control, and I could not be accountable for them.

20186. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Were you put by the Governors in possession of rules and orders for the guidance of yourself and the ushers?—None whatever.

20187. Are you in possession of the charter?—No; but I have read it.

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20188. Are you aware that it contains rules and orders for the guidance of schoolmasters?—I am not aware that it enters into details. I believe it contains orders that reading, writing, and casting accounts, are to be taught to the pupils that are sent; and if the parents require it, and if they are fit for it, they are to be taught Greek, Latin, and Hebrew.

20189. Are you aware of the existence of this rule:—"Also, the said masters shall duly, once every week, on each Lord's Day, catechise their scholars; and for that purpose make use of the catechism set out by the late Most Reverend Father in God, James Usher, Lord Archbishop of Armagh?"—I was not aware of that rule until last week. I have never seen Archbishop Usher's catechism.

20190. And you have not received instructions from the Governors to use any other catechism for the purpose of carrying the spirit of this rule into effect?—No; but I always understood the Church Catechism should be used, and I always used it.

20191. Have you been in the habit of using it in the case of day scholars?—Always in the case of Protestant Episcopalians.

20192. But not in the case of Roman Catholics or pupils of any other religious denomination?—No.

20193. Has your school been subject to any visitation since you were appointed?—Never.

20194. There has been no visitation or personal inspection by the Governors, so as to make up for the want of special rules for your guidance?—Never; I have had visits two or three times from individual Governors; but not for that purpose. They looked in, and asked how the school was going on; and on one occasion the late Lord Leitrim came in and examined a class.

20195. During your incumbency?—Since I was appointed.

20196. Was that visit in the nature of an inspection or a formal visitation?—Certainly not.

20197. It was only a visit?—Only a visit. Lord Leitrim was a good classical scholar, and was fond of such things. He came in as a matter of amusement or pleasure.

20198. Has there been any inspection of the school by formally appointed inspectors, acting under the authority of the Board of Governors?—Never.

20199. Would you now proceed to the next point which you desire to bring under the notice of the Commissioners?—I think one of the causes that materially affect the prosperity of my school is the general supposition among the people of Galway, that the intentions of Erasmus Smith are not carried out; that the funds are alienated for purposes for which he did not intend them. Great misapprehension and prejudice exist on this subject in Galway; and there is almost a total ignorance of the number of schools which the Governors keep up. As an instance of that I may mention, that a gentleman, who took an active part in getting up the model school in Galway, and who had reason to be acquainted with the income of the Governors, expressed his astonishment that only three schools in Ireland were kept up by the Board of Erasmus Smith. I told him there were a hundred and six, and he could hardly believe it. He said he had never heard it before.

20200. Dr. *Andrews.*—What are the misapprehensions that exist in the neighbourhood of Galway that prevent persons taking advantage of the school; is it as to the Governors, or as to their acts?—The general belief is, that the funds are diverted to some unknown purpose. Some parties go so far as to say they are applied to proselytizing purposes; others express astonishment as to what becomes of the large income which the Governors receive. They are constantly contrasting the amount which they receive from the estates in Galway, and the amount which they lay out on the maintenance of the school.

20201. If there was a good school in Galway, free from all suspicion, how could the supposition that these funds were not properly applied prevent persons from taking advantage of it?—My firm belief is, this impression has materially injured us.

20202. When that gentleman was speaking to you about the Erasmus Smith's Schools, was he referring to the grammar schools, or was he referring to schools generally?—He did not know they had any other schools but the three grammar schools. He did not know they had any English schools.

20203. And it was in reference to the grammar schools he was speaking?—Yes.

20204. He thought there were three, whereas there are four?—He thought there were only three. I suppose he had read the charter.

20205. He merely referred to the charter, which provides for three schools, and did not know of another grammar school being established in addition to what the charter specifies?—Yes.

20206. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Would you be so good as to proceed with your statement?—On my appointment I adopted a very low scale of charges, both for boarders and for day pupils. For boarders my charges were particularly low. I wished to receive and educate the sons of gentlemen, and, knowing the times were bad, I adopted the lowest scale of charges, which I thought would enable me to carry out my object. I found objections made, almost in every case, to my charges, both for boarders and for day pupils. Deputy-lieutenants of the county objected to forty guineas a-year, and offered thirty. This occurred in several instances, and I felt bound to decline these pupils rather than take them on such terms. The very lowest opinions upon the charges to be paid for education exist in Galway. I have been frequently told by persons of a respectable rank in life, that 30*s.*, or £2 a-year was sufficient payment, in any school, for instruction in classics, science, and all the other branches which boys require for entering college. I think the people

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about Galway fail to appreciate the importance or character of the education given; and, in my experience, the only question they consider in seeking a classical master is, who will do it the cheapest.

20207. Do you happen to know what is the sum paid by day scholars at the other classical school which has been established in Galway?—I cannot say of my own knowledge; but I have been told that the master takes any thing he gets. I think 10*s.* a-quarter is about the highest sum paid. There were objections raised, that modern languages did not form a portion of the curriculum in my school, and that they were not taught gratis. I found great difficulty, in procuring a master of modern languages. I did procure one, but after some time I was obliged to dismiss him, as I found him incompetent; and in the difficulty we struck out a plan for enabling the pupils of my school to attend the lectures of the professor of modern languages in the Queen's College, without any charge. The Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools gave me some assistance, and the pupils were sent, but there were great objections to sending them. They lost considerable time in going and returning, and the hour for attendance at the lectures was very inconvenient, so the plan did not tell at all.

20208. What was the hour?—They had to be at the college at half-past ten, and did not leave until half-past twelve.

20209. How many days in the week did they receive instruction in the college?—Three days. The plan, as originally struck out by me (and in which I asked the Governors' help) was, that they should attend lectures on modern languages and chemistry. I asked for a certain sum from the Governors for this purpose; but they only gave me half what I asked, and I could not accomplish more than one course of lectures.

20210. What sum did you apply for?—I asked for £50 a-year.

20211. Did they allow £25?—They allowed, if there were fifteen pupils, and not more than twenty attending, £20; but if more than twenty, they allowed £25.

20212. How many did attend?—The class commenced with fifteen, which was increased by one or two afterwards; but towards the close of the session, it fell off to six, for the others could not keep pace with the lectures. The pupils were obliged to attend the ordinary lectures delivered to the college class, and not a separate one for themselves. At the commencement of the present session, I applied to the professor of modern languages to know if he would continue his arrangement, but he declined to do so. He said he did not think he could continue the arrangement, in justice to himself and the pupils, unless they had separate hours and separate classes, and for this he did not consider that adequate remuneration was offered. I think if he was secured £25 for the session, no matter how small the number of pupils which would attend, he would have accepted it.

20213. Would he have attended at the school for that sum, or would he have required the attendance of your pupils at the college?—He would not have attended at the school.

20214. What was the length of the term during which he gave instruction?—From October until the beginning of January; and, at my request, he has written out an abstract of the course of instruction which he gave during that period, which I beg to submit to the Commissioners.

"Queen's College, Galway, 14th December, 1855.

"The session of the Queen's College, Galway, is divided into three terms, and the number of lectures delivered to the junior French class during the session is about ninety-seven; viz., about twenty-one lectures in the first, forty-eight in the second, and twenty-eight in the third term.

"First Term.—The students begin to read French, and to translate Mignet's 'Revolution Française;' they study the grammar, and write a portion of the exercises of M. Delille's French grammar.

"Second Term.—The grammar and exercises are continued once every week; a short French composition is written during the lecture; Mignet's 'Revolution Française' and Racine's 'Athalié' are translated into English, and a lecture on French literature is delivered once a week.

"Third Term.—The grammar and exercises are continued; Macaulay's Essay—'Lord Clive,' translated into French; Racine's 'Athalié' and a portion of Corneille's 'Polyeucte' translated into English; the lectures on French literature are continued, and, towards the close of the session, a few lectures are delivered on comparative language, in which the modern French is compared with the old French, with the Latin, and the English languages.

"AUG. BENSBACH, Professor."

20215. You had yourself been trying to make some arrangements by which instruction in modern languages could be secured, if possible, to your pupils?—I applied to the Governors more than once.

20216. Do you entertain a strong opinion as to the importance of giving instruction in modern languages?—Very strong, indeed.

20217. Do you think that the teaching of modern languages interferes with the ordinary instruction in the ancient languages?—I do not.

20218. At the same time, does it contribute to give a better knowledge of our own language?—Very much. I think the great feature which characterizes the education of modern times, is the great attention which is paid to the study of modern languages, compared with the time when I was in school, when they were seldom taught.

20219. Was the privilege of obtaining instruction in French extended to the free pupils

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of the school?—I applied for directions on that subject to the Governors, and they answered that the privilege could not be extended to them; but they required to know if any free pupils had, previous to my application, been placed on the list, and I replied two had been; and they then desired that these two should be continued, and also that if there were any particular or individual claims, they were ready to consider them.

20220. Were any such special claims brought under their consideration?—Never.

20221. I remember observing that two sons of Mr. Thomas Killeen, the assistant master, received instruction in French?—Yes.

20222. Were these two the pupils whom the Governors allowed to remain on the list?—Yes.

20223. You stated that your original plan was, that the pupils should obtain at the college instruction in the modern languages, and in chemistry. Was any instruction afforded to your pupils in that latter department?—None.

20224. For what reason?—Because the sum allowed by the Governors was not sufficient to get it; and even in procuring one course of lectures for my pupils, I incurred considerable risk myself.

20225. What proportion did you undertake to pay?—I did not undertake to pay any proportion; but my agreement with the professor of French made me liable for any sum over £25, no matter what it was.

20226. Are there any other matters which you wish to bring under our notice?—I think the mode in which the model school at Galway has been conducted, of late years, has seriously interfered with the English department of my school. When it was first opened, we were told that the object was to train young men and women, as teachers, for the different schools established under the National Board throughout the provinces; but after a while, they seemed to think a more ambitious field was open to them, and they applied themselves to the education of the children of the most respectable classes, of physicians, merchants, and shopkeepers; and they were received on the same terms that they admitted the lowest class, at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* a quarter. When the inspectors were spoken to on the subject, they expressed their astonishment that any one could blame the model school for having adopted such a system. It has now come to this, that at the late examination held in the model school at Galway, the head inspector addressed the parents and children assembled, and said,—as the pupils were so exceedingly respectable, that he thought a classical master ought to be provided—that he would recommend him, and even named a friend of mine, with the salary which he proposed to give him. I have been told that Mr. Bright, the well known member of the House of Commons, visited the model school on one occasion; and when asked to record his approbation of it, he refused.

20227. Dr. *Andrews.*—Who told you all this?—I was told by a gentleman in Galway some years ago. This statement I do not make of my own knowledge at all.

20228. Who was it told you of the inspector's statement at the examination you referred to?—It was a boarder at the Queen's College, who was present.

20229. You were not present?—I was not; but I have it from several. And Mr. Moylan, the head master, has published letters in the paper, from which I have taken extracts, and in which he not merely states the class for whose education the model school was intended, but also the fact, that a classical master had been provided.

20230. Do you not think that persons in easy circumstances would, on the whole, be unwilling to send their children to receive instruction in a model national school?—I certainly think they ought, but they have not been so in Galway. I am aware that very recently some have been removed who were sent to me from the model school, and their friends stated that the chief cause of their removal so soon was, the bad habits which they contracted by sitting with boys of the lower class.

20231. Is not the model school abundantly supplied with maps, and all kinds of school requisites?—I am informed it is, but I never was there.

20232. Have you funds placed at your disposal for the supply of similar requisites in your school?—None whatever.

20233. Is not the model school a great deal better supplied in these respects than your school?—I believe it is.

20234. Is it not possible that parents, even in the upper classes, may be induced to send their children to receive instruction in the model school, in consequence of the excellent education given in it?—Such may be the case.

20235. Did you ever visit the model school for the purpose of instituting a comparison between the education given in your school and the model school?—No, but I had recently an opportunity of judging.

20236. What means had you of judging?—Some of those boys distinguished at the model school came to me, and I heard of their excellence in certain departments highly commended previously, but I found they were inferior in these departments to boys of the same age in my school.

20237. To what departments do you allude?—English grammar and parsing, mental arithmetic, and history, and they were totally ignorant of chronology. They could not give the simplest date.

20238. Do you speak of history in general, or English history?—English history and Roman history.

20239. Are you aware whether Roman history is taught in the model school?—I am aware history is not taught there; I was told so distinctly.

20240. Then it would not be fair to institute a comparison between them and the pupils of your school in that particular branch of learning?—Certainly not.

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20241. Have you compared the knowledge which the pupils educated at the model school have, and the facility and correctness with which they write English from dictation, with pupils solely educated in your school in the same branch of learning?—I have. They certainly are not superior to them in any respect. They are equal to some, and inferior to others of the same age.

20242. In what particular department were the pupils you allude to distinguished scholars at the model school?—I know that one or two were distinguished. I know one of them obtained a second prize in the model school for proficiency.

20243. Proficiency in what?—I do not know exactly the subject; but I know chemistry was one department, and English grammar was another department.

20244. On whose information do you adopt the statement you are making?—Do you mean with regard to the premiums they got?

20245. Yes; and your general statement?—I adopt it on the information of friends of mine, as well as on that of their parents. One pupil obtained a second, and the other a fourth prize; and in both instances I was informed so by their parents.

20246. Then, the model school interferes with your school in this way, that it offers an education upon terms very much cheaper?—A very good education.

20247. A good education on terms much cheaper?—A good elementary education on much cheaper terms.

20248. Rev. Dr. *Graves*—Would you proceed to the next point, if you please?—So far, my remarks have generally applied to the state of things since my appointment. I now wish to notice the small number of pupils present in the school on the occasion of the visit of the Commissioners to Galway. In the year preceding I lost a large number by the removal of parents to other parts of the country. Thirteen boys were removed from this cause, and I am very sorry to say my absence from Galway kept several away from the school, in confirmation of which statement I may mention that it has exactly trebled since my return. The number present when the Commissioners visited the school was ten or twelve.

20249. Nine, I believe—what is the exact number at present?—Twenty-seven.

20250. Are they all day scholars?—All.

20251. Will you proceed?—I do not think I have any further observations to make, except to remark that all educational institutions are rather low in point of numbers just now.

20252. Have you any further observations to make on that subject?—None.

20253. Have you upon any other point?—I hoped to have examined Mr. Berwick, and two or three of the professors of the Queen's College, as to the teaching in my school; and they would have attended here, but the visitation of the Queen's College being so near at hand, it would be inconvenient for them to leave under the circumstances. Some of them have written down for me the result of their examination, for they have examined my pupils on more than one occasion.

20254. The Commissioners will receive and read the letters, but they will not make them part of their public proceedings. We might have occasion to examine the gentlemen who have written these letters upon oath, publicly; and it might not now be convenient to read these letters?—I would respectfully ask the attention of the Commissioners to the documents now before them.

20255. It may not be necessary for the Commissioners to trouble the gentlemen with any examination.—I should not have thought it necessary to get these documents, but that I was dissatisfied with the result of the examination of my school by the Commissioners.

20256. Do these communications refer to that recent examination?—I think two of them refer to examinations within a year and a-half. The Professor of Greek has examined every pupil of mine who has entered the Queen's College.

20257. Do you refer to pupils examined by the professors of the Queen's College since the Commissioners were in Galway?—I think the letter of the Professor of Mathematics will allude to one who has been examined since the visit of the Commissioners.

20258. Who was, I believe, in your school at the time the Commissioners visited Galway?—He was.

20259. The Commissioners have come to the conclusion, that if you desire to have any of these gentlemen examined as witnesses, and if you produce them as witnesses, of course we shall receive their evidence?—Certainly, had I been at the investigation held in Galway, I would have produced the Professor of Greek, the Professor of Mathematics, and the Professor of Natural Philosophy. It would be a serious thing for me to bring them up. I could not do so without paying their expenses, and, in addition to that, they could not come, because the visitation was so close. I am persuaded that Mr. Nesbitt, and Mr. Berwick particularly, are dissatisfied with Mr. Killeen's examination.

20260. Dr. *Andrews*.—There is a difficulty about receiving these documents which you do not appear to be aware of. The Commissioners are certain that these gentlemen would not state any thing except what they were perfectly satisfied was correct; still we could not receive papers from some persons, and refuse to receive them from others?—I would myself prefer they had been examined; and I can assure the Commissioners, I could not help feeling that no proper examination into my school could have been instituted in the absence of the professors of the Queen's College. I have never sent a pupil to Trinity College since my appointment; so the only means of ascertaining the result of my teaching, would be from the professors of the Queen's College, and in their absence no proper conclusion could be arrived at.

20261. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—Have you completed your statement?—I would wish to suggest

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to the Commissioners a few measures which I think, if adopted, would increase the efficiency of the school.

20262. The Commissioners desire to hear these suggestions?—I think, in the present state of education, when the Indian service and the Woolwich gates are opened only to pupils of education—I think, as the education of all classes is improved so much in the shape of model schools, that a classical and grammar school should not be behind the times. I have not the means to accomplish the desired object at present. I should have a staff of masters of sufficient acquirements for the purpose. I should have one for science, who should include in his department a knowledge of chemistry and natural science, and also of mineralogy and geology; I should have one to teach the modern languages; I should have an English master; and I should have a drawing master. I have a science master myself, but I would like to have one of a higher order. I would make the exhibitions that are now in Trinity College of real value, instead of being worth almost nothing to the students. I think it would be better to establish a few of real value, than to have a large number of very small value. I believe £8 or £6 is now the value of the Erasmus Smith exhibitions; and as, from the nature of the locality where I am, very few (hitherto none) are able to avail themselves of these exhibitions, I would suggest that some of them might be applied to supporting boys at the school, to give them the means of getting a good education.

20263. Are you aware that any school-scholarships of that kind exist in this country?—Not that I am aware of.

20264. Would you not find some scholarships of that kind in the Enniskillen school?—The majority of scholarships in the Royal schools are smaller than when I was appointed. Another thing I would recommend, though it may appear that I am making an admission against myself, for the improvement of the school, is an efficient system of inspection. If the master be competent, his labours will be appreciated if he does his duty; and if he is not competent, there will be an opportunity afforded of discovering where the deficiency lies, and of remedying it. Lastly, I would propose, the establishment of a laboratory, which should be provided with a chemical apparatus and machinery.

20265. These improvements which you suggest for the re-organization of the school, are such as are indicated by the nature of the competitive examinations that have been recently instituted?—Certainly.

20266. Do you think it would be impossible to prepare young persons to engage in this competition with success, unless such a staff of masters is provided in the present grammar school?—I think it would be almost impossible. I have known some pupils who succeeded at some of these examinations, but the preparation is not such as I would desire.

20267. Would the expenses of this additional staff be considerable?—Indeed I think it would.

20268. Do you think the expenses would be so great that the Governors of the Erasmus Smith's Schools would object to undertake them, or be unable to bear them?—They certainly would have to re-distribute the funds if they did undertake the expenses.

20269. Do you know what the distribution of their funds is?—I cannot tell.

20270. I mean as to the expenditure on the grammar schools and English schoo's?—The English schools consume much more, indeed, than the grammar schools. I think the intentions of the founder would be better carried out by supporting the grammar schools.

20271. In the grammar schools under the Erasmus Smith Board, as at present constituted, is it necessary to give instruction in classics to free pupils?—It is not necessary: I believe I have pupils who do not learn any classics.

20272. You have pupils to whom you give what is called an English education?—Yes.

20273. Your object in sketching out the plan to improve the school by the employment of the enlarged staff of masters which you have enumerated is, to provide in it a good classical and English education?—An English education of the very best kind, combined with modern languages, for those who do not require classics.

20274. You propose to furnish facilities for obtaining education at the school, even to such persons as do not afterwards seek admission into the University?—Yes.

20275. Do you think it would be impossible to combine classical and commercial instruction in the one establishment; or, in other words, do you think any insuperable difficulties would arise in consequence of the education of a portion of the pupils in different studies?—There might be some difficulty in carrying out the details; but I think they might be overcome.

20276. Do you think that these difficulties as to arrangement would be completely overcome by your having a sufficient staff?—I should not despair of overcoming them completely.

20277. Now, do you think that a well organized and well conducted school of that kind would be adequately supported in Galway, in spite of the prejudices with regard to education which you have spoken of?—I think it would overcome a great many of the difficulties.

20278. Confining your observations to Erasmus Smith's school at Galway, how would you propose to meet any difficulties that exist in connexion with the religious teaching in the school?—I certainly should propose that instruction should not be given in any other religion but the one. I would refrain from interfering with the religious instruction of others, but I would provide for one system, and for one system only.

20279. And you would not make it compulsory on pupils of different denominations to receive any religious instruction?—Certainly not. I give no religious instruction of any kind to Roman Catholics; I do to Presbyterians and to Episcopalians.

20280. Might not the objection still be entertained by Roman Catholics, and parents of other denominations, to the fact that the school was entirely under the management of a Protestant

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teacher?—I think they might certainly entertain that objection. Still I think the school would have a better chance of overcoming these difficulties by the improvements I have suggested, than it has in its present condition.

20281. How would you deal with this rule with regard to religious instruction which is given in the charter, and which I have read to you just now?—That rule practically does not exist at all. I never heard of instruction being given in Archbishop Ussher's catechism. It was never used in Drogheda, where I was seven years, first as pupil, and afterwards as master.

20282. Did you ever hear of that rule being enforced?—Never. It certainly was never enforced in my time.

20283. Had you Roman Catholic pupils in the school at Drogheda?—Yes.

20284. What system was pursued with regard to their religious instruction?—It was not interfered with; they were allowed to attend the chapel. The Roman Catholic boarders who lived at a distance from the town, went home on Sunday, went to chapel, and received religious instruction; but it was not interfered with during the week.

20285. Were the Governors cognizant of Roman Catholic boarders being in the school?—I am not aware; the boarders were not mine, but belonging to the head master.

20286. Have any Roman Catholic parents who objected to what was supposed to be the exclusive Protestant character of the school, professed that they would be contented to send their children if a Roman Catholic assistant were appointed?—Yes, they have.

20287. Do you yourself see any objection to such an arrangement as that?—I have had a Roman Catholic assistant on three or four occasions; but not to give religious instruction.

20288. Did he give religious instruction to the Roman Catholic pupils?—No; and I certainly should object to his giving it at all to those under my control. Will the Commissioners allow me to read Mr. Killeen's letter, that it may speak for me?

20289. We could not allow it to be made part of our public proceedings; but you may hand it in?—As I mentioned that the number of pupils increased since my return, I may also mention that out of the number I stated fourteen are free, and of these, three are Roman Catholics.

20290. Dr. *Andrews.*—Three out of the fourteen?—Yes; and which three were appointed by the Governors without any knowledge of their religion. They did not know they were Roman Catholics until after their appointment.

20291. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What publicity have the Governors given to the order with reference to the admission of free pupils?—They insert an advertisement in the Dublin and local papers.

20292. And have you reason to believe that the conditions on which free pupils are admitted into the grammar school at Galway are matters of public notoriety in Galway?—I think so. Since the Commissioners held their inquiry in Galway the Governors nominated five free pupils, four of whom were nominated without reference to, and without my knowledge of their application.

20293. And you were not called upon to report upon their acquirements by the Governors?—No.

20294. Do you know whether they were examined by any one previous to their admission?—I believe not. I requested of the Governors, when they first wrote to me that I would be expected to admit free pupils, to give me an opportunity of ascertaining whether the applicants were of such a class as would swamp the school, being a class under the ordinary attendance; and they did not think proper to give me that opportunity. They do not give me any notice of the application, until they send down the list of names to me.

20295. Is it known among the pupils of the school when a particular boy is a free pupil?—No one knows who is free or not free, save Mr. Killeen, myself, and the Governors. There is not the smallest difference of any kind made with the free pupils. The Governors have given their silver medals to free pupils as well as to the others. The highest rewards have been obtained by free pupils without any distinction whatever being made.

20296. At what examinations are these medals awarded?—At the half-yearly examination; they are allowed by the Governors, one to every twelve.

20297. How long is it since a half-yearly examination for the awarding of medals has been held?—I do not think they have held one since last year. I should have held one this Christmas but for the interruption caused by my absence; and in the absence of my former pupils, and many new arrivals, I did not think that it would be fair to take any step for the purpose.

20298. Previous to that interruption was there an examination held every half-year?—Yes, regularly. Several medals have been given.

20299. By whom was the examination conducted?—By the professors of the Queen's College, or by the masters, or by both.

20300. Are the results reported to the Governors?—I always return the names of those who succeed to the Governors.

20301. Has this system been instituted since you became master, or did you find it in operation?—The medal system was adopted when I was master in Drogheda; and on my going to Galway, I found that no medals were ever distributed. I applied for them, and the request was granted. The subjects on which they were to be given were left to my own decision.

20302. This question relative to the awarding of medals to pupils in the schools under the Board of Erasmus Smith came under consideration in the course of the inquiry held at Ennis, and a rule was laid down there by the Governors, that medals were to be given in a

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certain number of courses—in classics, English, modern languages, and science?—They never laid down any rule for me. I applied to them for information as to what course they wished them to be given in, and the answer I received was, that the matter would be left to my own discretion.

20303. Have you any further suggestions or observations to make?—I have prepared a statement of all the free pupils, together with the number of Roman Catholics, in my school since my appointment.

20304. Be so good as to hand it in?—I will furnish it to the Secretary.

Killough School, endowed by Judge Ward and Mr. Hamilton—con.

KILLOUGH SCHOOL, ENDOWED BY JUDGE WARD AND MR. HAMILTON (continued).*

20305. *Secretary.*—Mr. Chairman, the Commissioners held an inquiry, at Downpatrick, into a school endowed under the will of Judge Ward. After the examination, Mr. Despard, a gentleman connected with the school, wrote an article in the newspaper, attacking the evidence given by Mr. West; and stating, amongst other things, that he did not consider the school as endowed. Mr. West is anxious to give some further evidence with regard to this school, considering that statement to be an imputation on his evidence.

Rev. S. M. West.

Rev. *S. M. West* sworn and examined.

20306. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Have you any statement to offer to the Commissioners with regard to the school at Killough, which is alleged to be endowed under a bequest of Judge Ward?—I have merely to say, that Mr. Despard, the agent of Lord Bangor, attacked me violently in the newspaper respecting the evidence which I gave before the Commissioners.

20307. In making your statement, avoid personal reference as far as possible, and confine yourself to the facts relating to the endowment?—I was requested by the Commissioners to furnish a statement of the endowed schools of Killough, one of which was endowed by Mr. Hamilton; and, in 1837, in consequence of the opposition of the agent at the time, the schools of Judge Ward and Mr. Hamilton were merged into one. The school, then consolidated, went on satisfactorily until the year 1850, when I happened to differ with the agent respecting the school, and the manner in which it was managed. I did not approve of the master, and I declined paying Mr. Hamilton's salary to it. I happened to state, in my evidence before you at Downpatrick, that it was an endowed school, which statement has been attacked in a public letter; therefore, in order to prove that my statement is true, I wish to ask you whether the school is endowed or not. I have attested on oath before the Commissioners that it is endowed, because I know that the moneys of Judge Ward have been applied to it, as also those of Mr. Hamilton. It, therefore, remains for you to decide whether I have made that statement false or true.

Documentary Evidence.

20308. [*Secretary.*—After a lengthened correspondence with Mr. Despard, he has made a return with regard to this school, in which return he gives what he calls endowments from land; but he makes this return under protest, and under the impression that the school is not endowed. There is no doubt that there is an endowment of 52A. 2R. 9P., of land, called Ramsay's Holding, Bangor, county Down, the net annual income of which is £66 6*s.* 4*d.* Mr. Despard states in his return, that of this sum, Viscount Bangor's schools in Killough received £25 in 1853, being £10 for each school, and £5 for requisites, under the minute of the Commissioners for Charitable Trusts and Bequests, dated 27th February, 1847. The Commissioners have made inquiry from the Board of Bequests as to the circumstances under which this £25 was paid, and the following was the reply received:—

"Office of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, No. 34, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin, 12th day of December 1855.

"JUDGE WARD'S CHARITY.

"SIR,—I have laid before the Board your letter of the 16th of November, in which you request 'a copy of the extract from the will of Judge Ward, creating the charity,' and also a statement of the manner in which the funds of the charity are now allocated.

"With respect to the first part of your application, I regret that the Board does not feel itself at liberty to furnish such copies, which have of late been very frequently solicited from them by various parties. They are supplied to this Board at a rate considerably below the regular charge, by the officers of the Prerogative Court; and it is not conceived fair to those officers to indirectly diminish their regular fees by making these copies available to any but the Board itself. It may be of use to mention that the date of the will is 1749, June 16.

"With respect to the allocation of the funds, the Board conceives that it would probably not answer the purpose of your inquiry if I were to limit my reply to this single point, and has therefore desired me to furnish some additional information as to the proceedings in this charity.

"It was first brought before the late Board in 1838, and a bill was then filed to carry out the charity. This resulted in a compromise, which was accepted under the sanction of the Attorney-General, on the 5th May, 1840. By this a sum of £339 12*s.* 8*d.*, besides costs, was paid to the Board, and the premises in question were conveyed to them.

"As the original object of the testator had partially failed (the Incorporated Society's charter school having ceased to exist), a scheme was proposed for the application of the bequest, in accordance with the powers and practice of the late Board. This was settled in 1843, and was as follows:—'That a yearly sum of £20 be applied to increase the salaries

* See Evidence at Downpatrick, Vol. I., p. 514.

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Killough School, endowed by Judge Ward and Mr. Hamilton.

Documentary Evidence.

of the master and mistress of Killough schools, and £10 to increase the salary of the master of Ballyrenan schools. That a further annual sum of £20 be allocated for the purchase of books for these schools and in apprentice fees for the children, and in relieving poor fishermen and others as occasion may require.'

"'That £300 out of the saving be applied in building an infant school, with residence for the mistress, and that an annual sum of £10 be allocated for her salary. The residue of the fund and income to accumulate and be applicable to repair contingencies, &c.'

"It appears, also, that considerable delay was caused by the minority of Lord Bangor, which made it impossible for the Board to obtain a conveyance of a proper site for the intended school; but that in May, 1843, the trustees of Lord Bangor consented to build the school at their own expense, obtaining from the Board a promise of repayment upon Lord Bangor's coming of age, and executing the required deeds.

"Upon the constitution of the present Board in 1844, the payments previously made under the orders of the late Board were continued as arranged by it. By a consent, dated January 29th, 1847, signed by the trustees, the Board was requested to somewhat vary and enlarge the distribution of the fund. This was agreed to on the 26th February, 1847, and has been since adhered to; it is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To Killough schoolmaster,	10	0	0
Do. mistress,	10	0	0
Ballyculter mistress,	10	0	0
Purchase of books, &c., for schools,	10	0	0
Distribution among poor,	30	0	0
	£70	0	0

"The sum is remitted to Captain H. Despard, the agent for the charity, and any balance that may remain is invested for accumulation.

	£	s.	d.
The source of income are rents of land in Bangor, in the county down, gross amount,	70	19	0
Dividends on £473 8*s.* 6*d.*, three and a-quarter stock,	15	7	8
	£86	6	8

"I have the honour to remain, sir,
"Your obedient servant,
(Signed) "HERCULES M'DONNELL, Secretary.

"To Dr. W. Neilson Hancock, Secretary,
Endowed Schools, Ireland, Commission."

20309 This is the clause of the Act of Parliament (Stat. 18 and 19 Vic., ch. 59) under which the Commissioners are acting, which defines what endowments are. "Endowments shall mean and include the estates, lands, funds, and annual or other income given, granted, or applied for the establishment or support of such schools, or for the purposes of education therein." It is perfectly plain that these fifty-two acres and £473 are lands and funds "granted and applied for the purposes of education"; and, therefore, Captain Despard is labouring under a misapprehension of the law in supposing these schools are not endowed; and seeing this he was coerced to make the return which he has made.

20310. [Rev. *S. W. West.*—I have forwarded to the Commissioners letters which set forth certain particulars of Mr. Hamilton's endowments.]

20311. With regard to the endowment for a school by Mr. Hamilton, there was a question as to certain items of the fund. Mr. West was called on by the Commissioners to produce certain original letters of the late Bishop of Down and Connor, which are now produced; and he wishes to give them in evidence in explanation of his former testimony.]

Rev. *S. M. West* further examined.

Rev. S. M. West.

20312. These letters I produce show the items paid by the Bishop of Down, on foot of this bequest, being £9 4*s.* 7*d.*, £4 19*s.* 11*d.*, and £1 7*s.* 8*d.*, as salaries to the clerk and schoolmaster, and poor money. There was an arrear of interest accrued for twenty-three years on foot of this bequest, and I hope the Commissioners will now see that the statement I made before them at Downpatrick is true.

20313. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—The Commissioners have no reason to doubt your statement as to the matter of fact; the only question in the case was whether, under the terms of the Act of Parliament, these bequests were endowments or not. At present, it appears to us there can be no doubt that they are.

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DUBLIN, DECEMBER 18, 1855.

Present:—MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

Archdeacon Hewitson's Endowment for a Protestant School at Swords—con.

Documentary Evidence.

ARCHDEACON HEWITSON'S ENDOWMENT FOR A PROTESTANT SCHOOL AT SWORDS (continued).*

20314. *Secretary.*—Mr. Cuffe, in obedience to the directions of the Commissioners, has produced this morning the lease bearing date 1st July, 1814, from Frances Roach, widow, and the Rev. J. E. N. Molesworth and Edward Molesworth, Esq., to Patrick Cuffe. It conveys all that and those that piece or plot of ground in the town of Swords, described in the map attached. This map being compared with the map before the Court, it is perfectly clear they are the same premises.

20315. Mr. *Hughes.*—What is the rent reserved?

20316. *Secretary.*—Yielding and paying the yearly rent of £7; and the term is during the natural lives and life of Edward Molesworth and of Miss Elizabeth Philip Wilder and Benjamin Allen. There is no covenant for renewal. The name of Peter Early occurs in the map attached to this lease, exactly in the same position as it occurs in the other map.

Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland—con.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY IN DUBLIN FOR PROMOTING ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOLS IN IRELAND (continued).†

20317. *Secretary.*—The next case to bring under the notice of the Commissioners is the general question with regard to the Incorporated Society. The Rev. Richard Ardill is in attendance.

Rev. Richard Ardill.

Rev. *Richard Ardill* sworn and examined.

20318. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold in connexion with the Incorporated Society?—I am secretary to the Incorporated Society, and have been an elected member of it for nearly twenty years.

20319. What is the nature of the duties you have to perform in connexion with that society?—My duties are, to attend all meetings of the Board and Committee; to make payments as ordered by the society; receive all official communications addressed to me as secretary; lay them before the following Committees or Boards; take their opinion on the several cases submitted to them; and make the returns, as directed by the Committees or Boards.

20320. When were you appointed secretary?—In 1842.

20321. Who is the treasurer to this society?—The Bank of Ireland.

20322. How often does the society meet?—On the first Wednesday of each month in the year, except the first Wednesday in January, when there is seldom a meeting.

20323. Are these meetings of the Committee, or are all the members summoned to these meetings?—All the members in Dublin are summoned to the general meetings of the Board, and the members of the Committee, who are fifteen in number, are summoned at the same time. There is a notice at the foot of the summons, stating that the Committee of Fifteen meet at twelve o'clock, whereas the general Board meets at one o'clock on the same day.

20324. How many form a quorum?—Seven, under the Act of Parliament.

20325. Has a yearly account of the receipts and disbursements of the treasurer always been laid before the Board on the first Wednesday in November?—The Act of Parliament states the first Wednesday in November, but the first Wednesday in February has been substituted. Then the Committees are appointed for the ensuing year, and the accounts made up to the 31st of March, and audited by the Committee of Account. A balance sheet is struck and laid before the society, which, with all the accounts of the society, according to the Act of Parliament, must lie open seven days for the inspection of any member.

20326. Mr. *Hughes.*—What do you mean by the Act of Parliament; do you mean the charter?—There are three Acts of Parliament: I mean the charter Act.

20327. Mr. *Stephens.*—What Act of Parliament do you refer to?—I refer to the Act of 1792, Geo. III.

20328. Mr. *Hughes*—That is the charter, or letters patent, but not an Act of Parliament?—There is a former Act in the reign of Geo. II. 1732.

20329. *Chairman.*—Are these the Acts that you refer to [Document is handed]?—Yes; this is one of them, but there is another.

20330. Is the other at the end of the pamphlet which has been handed to you?—I think there is another beyond that Act. There are three Acts: one in the reign of Geo. II., which instituted the society; another in 1740, having reference to the will of Lord Ranelagh; and another in the reign of Geo. III., 1792.

20331. Mr. *Stephens.*—Those instruments are letters patent, and not statutes.

20332. *Chairman.*—Have you furnished the Commissioners with the names of the Committee of Fifteen for this year?—Shall I do so from memory?

20333. Have you done so already?—I am not aware that I have.

20334. Will you have the goodness to do so in writing?—The books will show them at once.

* See Evidence, Vol. I., p. 815, and Vol. II., p. 42. † Vol. II., p. 30.

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20335. You will do it in writing, if you please. What are the other officers in connexion with the Board?—There is a clerk, and a messenger who also acts as hall-porter.

20336. What are the duties of the clerk?—The duties of the clerk are to copy out the minutes; enter, as directed by me, all payments, and all matters connected with the working of the society. In fact, his duties comprise every thing that does not come within the agency department.

20337. How many agents are there in connexion with the society?—One agent.

20338. Has he the management of all the estates of the society?—The management of all the estates; but, of course, under the direction of the Board.

20339. Are there no local agents?—None.

20340. Where do the estates of the society lie?—They are dispersed over fifteen or sixteen counties. In some places they are small in amount, and in some places extensive; and in some of these places the agent is allowed to vary the system in the discharge of his duties.

20341. What are the salaries of the officers of the society?—My salary is £300 a-year, with a residence in the society's house, and coals, and an allowance of soap to keep the house clean, and of candles to keep it lighted. The allowance of the clerk is £90 a-year, with a gratuity of £10 at the end of the year. The allowance to the messenger, or porter, is £30 a-year, with a gratuity of £10 at the end of the year. There are no other officers connected with the society.

20342. What is the salary of the agent?—The agent has five per cent. on the rents.

20343. What do you mean by five per cent. on the rents?—He is entitled to five per cent., commission, on all the rents he receives.

20344. Is it five per cent. on the rents received, or five per cent. upon the rental?—I rather imagine it is upon the rental.

20345. Mr. *Stephens.*—If the rental of the property were £300, and the agent received £200, what would be his commission fees?—I should suppose he would receive £10. The reason that raises any doubt in my mind on the question, is that, in some cases, there had been temporary abatements made in the rents, and I do not know whether the agent received his salary upon the whole amount, irrespective of the abatements, or upon the sum received, exclusive of these temporary abatements; but these abatements have now been discontinued.

20346. But your books, I suppose, Mr. Ardill, will give the required information?—Oh, certainly.

20347. What book will give that information?—The agents' books will give the fullest information on the subject.

20348. Have they been returned to the Commissioners?—They have not. They are very voluminous; and he has two clerks busily engaged, at present, in making out the returns which the Commissioners required; and I imagine they will be ready in a short time.

20349. Who is the agent?—Mr. William Pidgeon.

20350. Where does he reside?—He resides near Templeogue.

20351. Is he in attendance?—He is in Dublin, but he has not been required to attend here to-day; but if the Commissioners require him, he will be in attendance in a few moments. I left him in Aungier-street a short time ago.

20352. On what recognized system of book-keeping have your books been kept?—I kept them in the same way in which I found my predecessor had kept them, which, I understand, was the way in which they were kept, when the society sent over their accounts, yearly, to the office at Somerset House.

20353. But you have not exactly answered my question, which is—upon what recognized system of book-keeping have your accounts been kept?—The items are copied into the disbursement book, which corresponds as to those entries with the cash-book; and there is a balance sheet with which those two accounts harmonize.

20354. Is it not usual to keep a book called a ledger?—I suppose the ledger would form a cash-book, or something similar. I do not know what entry could be made in the one, that I have not made in the other.

20355. You say you have kept a book that is similar to a ledger—am I to take that as your answer to my question?—That is what I wish to convey.

20356. If you had kept a regular ledger, could you not, at any one moment, have ascertained the pecuniary position of each trust of the society?—Of each particular school?

20357. Of each trust?—The disbursement book shows that at once

20358. But the disbursement book could only show the expenditure?—That is all I have to do with. The receipts are belonging to the agency department. I do not receive money, except by drafts on the Bank of Ireland.

20359. But the Committee have to deal with both accounts?—The Committee have power to audit the agent's as well as my accounts. The Board sees the bank book—they see what money is lodged by the agent to the credit of the society, and they then draw their drafts accordingly.

20360. Have you any bank-books by which you could check the entries made by the bank clerks?—There is the private draft-book, and the blocks of the draft-book, which are required to correspond with the bank-book, and which are half-yearly examined.

20361. Are they posted?—Oh, yes.

20362. Where?—In the Committee of Fifteen book.

20363. Where is that book?—If you would allow me to explain, I would explain in this way.

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Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland.

Rev. Richard Ardill.

20364. Where is the book?—It is not here.

20365. Has it been asked for?—The Committee of Fifteen book has not been asked for, but it can be here in a few moments if you like.

20366. We ought to have been furnished with all the books respecting the accounts of the society, when we asked for them?—The cash-book is copied from the Committee book, and shows all the receipts as well as the Committee book.

20367. [*Secretary.*—This is the reply of Mr. Ardill to a letter addressed to him, as to what books he held—"I hold books of the society, containing minutes of the proceedings of the general Board and Committee of Fifteen, together with the cash, disbursement, letter, and bank-books, and a book of miscellaneous entries."]

20368. No one could have inferred from your letter that the book containing the minutes of the proceedings of the general Board and Committee of Fifteen, had direct relation to the pecuniary affairs of the society, especially when you go on to state, together with the cash and disbursement books, and book of miscellaneous entries. What would the Committee of Fifteen book show if it were here?—It would show the several proceedings of the society—the general working of the society; and there is in it a concluding paragraph to this effect:—Signed a draft in favour of the secretary, on the Bank of Ireland, of £500, or as the case might be, or signed two drafts of £300 each, which drafts are entered in the cash-book and bank-book, which are now before the Commissioners.

20369. In what book does the allocation of that money appear?—In the cash-book. It appears in the Committee book first, and then is copied from that into the cash-book.

20370. If a cheque were given in favour of any other person but the secretary, where would it appear?—I have not known an instance of such a thing.

20371. But where would it appear if the case occurred?—It would appear, certainly, in the cash-book, with the receipt of that person in whose favour it was drawn.

20372. Have you any Government stock account-book by which you can show, at any one moment of time, the purchase and sale of stock?—Yes; there is always a minute to that effect; it will be found in the cash-book.

20373. Will you be so kind as to turn to that book where you keep your Government stock account, so as to tell me, at any one moment of time, the purchase and sale of stock?—I have before me an entry of the sale of stock for the purpose of paying for the Athlone buildings.

20374. Is not that a single entry?—It is a single entry.

20375. Upon the 8th of September, 1854, what was the balance of stock in favour of the society: I am now referring to the entry to which you have called my attention?—I could not be able to tell you, unless the whole stock under the head of the different institutions and schools were added together.

20376. Then, in point of fact, there is no Government stock account in your books?—No separate account.

20377. How many accounts would you have to go through, in order to ascertain the balance of stock on the 8th of September, 1854, in favour of the society?—About four, I should think.

20378. What are these four accounts?—There is stock to the credit of Boland's devise—a small sum; and there was stock to the credit of the Ranelagh fund, which has been almost all sold out for the building lately erected at Athlone; there is some stock to the credit of the Farra Institution, in the county Westmeath; there is some stock to the credit of the society received from the Railway Company for ground they purchased at Athlone.

20379. Mr. *Hughes.*—Just show me any entry of that last transaction in the cash-book?—That is of the railway transaction?

20380. Yes: where is the entry of the stock to credit of the society?—The entry is "paid into the Court of Chancery."

20381. That is an entry of the dividend received on the stock; but where does the stock appear—does it appear in that book at all to the credit of the society?—It appears in this book to the credit of the society.

20382. Mr. *Stephens.*—Mr. Hughes is asking where is the entry?—The entry is in the Board book of money being paid, as reported by the land agent of the society; and here is an entry of the interest received on that money.

20383. Mr. *Hughes.*—But have you an entry that shows any Government stock to the credit of the society?—None, except the receipt of interest.

20384. The only thing that represents upwards of £900 stock in that book is the receipt of £14 1*s.* interest. Is there any entry of stock to the credit of the society?—I am not aware of any in this book beyond what you find, and there it is recognized; and in the general Board book or Committee book is the report of so and so, that the stock has been purchased.

20385. Mr. *Stephens.*—You stated that you have an entry of the stock in a minute of the society; but that is not an account with the society?—The minutes I spoke of are the Committee books and the general Board books, in which are reported all sums that have been invested to the credit of the society; and then in the cash-book there is a recognition of receiving interest upon these sums.

20386. Mr. *Hughes.*—Mr. Ardill, when you sold out £1,000 Government stock for the purpose of building an establishment belonging to the Incorporated Society, show me now any set of entries by which it appears there was a balance of stock standing to the credit of the society after that transaction?—I can merely state that there was so much sold out, leaving ——

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20387. Show me where that transaction is recorded?—I do not really know how I could show it. It is stated in the general Board and committee books. If stock to the amount of £1,000 or £800 is sold out, it is only by the order of the committee that it is sold; and there is a statement of the sale of the stock and what it is sold for laid before the society.

20388. What we want to know is this—on a certain day the Board issues an order for the sale, we will say, of £1,000 Government stock, for some purpose connected with the society: well, the stock is sold, and the sale of the stock appears in that book?—It appears by the cash proceeds.

20389. But where does it appear what is the balance of stock, after that sale has taken place, to the credit of the society?—It must appear in the Government stock book.

20390. That is the Bank of Ireland book?—Yes.

20391. But you have no record of it in that book before you?—I have no record of the balance.

20392. And there is no entry in your books to that effect?—No.

20393. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is there any stock account kept in the books?—No account beyond what you have seen.

20394. I want you to refer to your accounts, and show me what is the amount of your capital in stock?—There is over £4,000 in the Irish funds.

20395. How much in the English funds?—In the English funds there is over £96,000.

20396. Mr. *Hughes.*—Show the Commissioners any entries in your books recording that £96,000?—The only entries are these that the house of——

20397. Mr. *Stephens.*—It will much facilitate our inquiries if you will answer from the entries in your books.

20398. Mr. *Hughes.*—Show the entries in the books?—I cannot show any entry, except that the Bank of England remits to the Bank of Ireland the interest upon this £96,000.

20399. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have you any Government stock account in your books?—No separate Government stock account.

20400. Are all the entries as credits posted into your disbursement book, from your cash account book?—Yes.

20401. Are the entries on the debit side of the cash-book posted?—They are not in the disbursement book.

20402. Where are they posted?—They are in the cash-book.

20403. Are they posted from the cash-book into any other book?—No; there is no further posting. The cash-book is examined by the committee, and posted, and there is no further posting. There is a credit, and there is a debit; one appears in the general disbursement book, and the other remains posted in the cash-book.

20404. Why do you find it convenient to post the credits, and not the debits?—We wish to show the expenditure of each individual school or establishment, and that is shown at a bird's-eye glance, when you turn to it, in the disbursement book.

20405. Why is it not equally requisite to show the credits?—A great deal of money comes out of the general funds for separate individual schools, and that is all shown in the cash-book, which is laid before the society.

20406. Then, in point of fact, all your accounts are made up from your cash-book?—All. There is nothing paid except by the order of the society, and there are vouchers for each payment produced.

20407. Then the accounts appear in the cash-book, though not made up from it?—They appear in the cash-book. You may perceive every item of expenditure is vouched in the cash-book.

20408. It appears that you have to turn over the leaves of the cash-book to search for each particular transaction?—In order to make out the disbursement, it is so.

20409. In order to make out the state of the funds?—The disbursements.

20410. Do the debits appear in the disbursement book?—They do not appear in the disbursement book, but they appear here.

20411. Where?—In this cash-book.

20412. Who was it that audited these accounts?—They were audited by a committee of five, appointed at the February meeting of this year.

20413. When were the accounts last audited?—In the summer after.

20414. Who were the auditors?—The committee of account, which consists of the Rev. George Blacker, Rev. J. W. Stubbs, Stewart Blacker, Esq., and the Rev. Henry Westby.

20415. If I understand aright from the returns you have made to the Commissioners, there is annually elected a committee of account, to whom are submitted the accounts of the income and expenditure of the society?—Yes.

20416. Did they ever audit the accounts in the disbursement book?—They always look at the disbursement book; it lies on the table as a book of reference.

20417. Do they sign it as an audited account?—I think not usually.

20418. Not usually—did they ever sign it?—I cannot tell without referring to the book.

20419. Take the disbursement book, and show me whether they audited it or not. In point of fact, they only audit the account between yourself and the society?—They also audit the agent's accounts.

20420 Who audits them?—The same committee.

20421. Take the cash account of the 21st of May, 1855, and tell me by whom it was audited?—The Rev. G. Blacker, and the Rev. Mr. Stubbs. The third member who usually

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attends, and whose name is mentioned in the preceding, Mr. Stewart Blacker, was obliged to be absent. I omitted the name of one of the committee of account, Mr. Chichester O'Neill.

20422. Then there were only two auditors on the 21st of May?—The third, Mr. Blacker, was called away, and was not able to attend, but he will sign it when he comes to Dublin. If you will have the kindness to look to the former accounts, you will see they are audited by three; look to the account for the 31st of March.

20423. [*Secretary.*—It is audited by three—the Rev. George Blacker, the Rev. Mr. Stubbs, and Mr. Stewart Blacker.]

20424. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have you any accounts with the agent of your society, by which you can ascertain his balance at any given time?—I have not.

20425. What has the agent to show, at the settlement of his accounts, what balance is in his hands, or what balance may be due to him at the close of each year?—That appears in his accounts, duplicate copies of which are handed to me, and remain with the society; the accounts are made out in duplicate.

20426. If there is a balance, in what book is that balance entered?—In the agent's book, not in mine; my department is quite distinct from the agent's department.

20427. Is the agent's book here?—No, sir, it is not.

20428. Is there an account kept for the committee?—Except what the books present.

20429. It appears that you keep an account, that the agent keeps an account, but no account is kept for the committee?—The committee audits both accounts.

20430. Are there any accounts kept except the agent's account and your accounts—that is, you keep an account with the society, and the agent keeps an account with the society?—Yes.

20431. Are there any more accounts?—No more.

20432. Are the agent's accounts audited?—Yearly by the committee of account. My account, if you allow me to explain, contains the particulars of all the money entrusted to my care; to see that it is disbursed as directed by the Board, and that vouchers shall be produced for the expenditure, is my simple duty. The agent receives all the money.

20433. So far as you are individually concerned, I am not impugning the accuracy of your accounts in the slightest degree; but what I want to know is, whether any account is kept for the society?—I do not consider there is any account, except what I have just stated to you. The agent's accounts are audited by the committee of account; the rents and other moneys received by him, are lodged in the Bank of Ireland. I have to account for the drafts drawn by the society upon the Bank of Ireland, and committed to my charge for payments. Perhaps the balance sheet, which I ordered to be sent here yesterday, may be considered as an account between me, as secretary, Mr. Pidgeon, as agent, and the society itself——

20434. From what source do you make up the debit side of that account?—From the different sums that have been received—the drafts on the Bank of Ireland, the interest on the British and Irish funds, and the agent's receipts.

20435 From what book do you get all those figures on the debtor side of that account?—Some from the cash-book, and others from the miscellaneous disbursement book.

20436. There is the miscellaneous disbursement book, and will you show me any corresponding entry?

20437. [*Secretary.*—The balance sheet is founded on the cash-book, the disbursement book, and the agent's accounts.]

20438. It is made up from the cash-book, which is before you, the disbursement book, and the agent's accounts; you have all the property and expenditure of the society, by this account, laid in a bird's-eye view before you.

20439. Have you any book containing—to use your own language—a bird's-eye view of the affairs of the society, similar to that paper now before you?—No; this is made out for the information of the society as to the state of their finances.

20440. Is not that account made up from searching through all your books?—It is, after searching through all the books, every item is entered in it; there is no item omitted.

20441. Would not a proper ledger have produced similar results?—I think it would; in my opinion, it would. I have nothing to say to the agent's accounts; I am accountable only for my own department.

20442. It is quite clear if you had not charge of the agent's accounts, you could not have made out a ledger; therefore the fault or blame rests with the committee. You kept an account with the society—the agent kept an account with the society—but there has been no account kept for the society, and that is the source of all these difficulties.

20443. Mr. *Hughes.*—I understand this balance sheet is the result of the disbursement book, the agent's book, your own book, and the cash-book. Has it ever been audited?—It has been audited by the committee of account.

20444. Where does it appear to be audited?—This account has only just been made out. It is laid before the society, and audited by the committee of account.

20445. Where does it appear to be audited?—My account?

20446. Oh, no; was that balance sheet audited?—I am not aware; it was signed and laid on the table, and examined.

20447. But not signed as an audited account?—No, it was not; but all the materials from which this balance sheet is made out—these were all audited and signed by the committee.

20448. But the balance sheet for the year 1854 was not audited?—No.

20449. Was the balance sheet for 1853 audited?—It was not signed, but it was laid on the table, and not audited.

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20450. Was any of the balance sheets ever audited?—No; but the materials from which the balance sheets are formed were audited.

20451. Mr. *Stephens.*—If I understand you aright, the disbursements were audited, but the debits were not audited?—My accounts were audited, the agent's accounts were audited, and this balance sheet, which was laid before the society, shows——

20452. Mr. *Hughes.*—That was never audited.

20453. Mr. *Stephens.*—Was that ever audited?—It has not been audited. In fact, there was no time to audit the last one.

20454. Will that show the £96,000 in the English funds, which is not shown in your account, or any other account with the society?—It shows the interest on that £96,000.

20455. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Does it show the principal?—No.

20456. Mr. *Hughes.*—Nor any part of the property in the Irish funds?—No.

20457. You stated a while ago that the stock belonging to the society in the Irish funds amounts to about £4,000. By the return you have given here it appears that on the 11th of August, 1855, £1,563 15*s.* 8*d.* was in the Irish funds, and no more. Will you point out to me any page in any book that will show how that sum has been increased?—There are different accounts applicable to different properties, which are specified; and if you will have the kindness to show them to the Commissioners, they will see the explanation of that.

20458. The question I asked was this, Mr. Ardill: in the return under date of 11th of August, 1855, signed by yourself, I believe, you return £1,563 6*s.* 8*d.* in the Irish three and a-quarter per cents.; would you show me what entry in any book of the society records the existence of that fund?—I must select it from different entries.

20459. [*Secretary.*—The entry Mr. Ardill refers to is this: "To cash received at the Bank of Ireland, a half year's interest on three per cent. stock, to the 5th of October, 1854, £25 8*s.* 1*d.*"]

20460. What I want to know is: you said a while ago that that stock has been increased to about £4,000——?—I said I was under the impression that the whole in the Irish funds was about £4,000.

20461. Well now, taking that statement, will you show me any entry in the books recording the fact of the Irish fund amounting to any sum?—I cannot do that.

20462. The object of my question is—if these books were kept properly there would be to the debit of the society a certain amount of Irish stock, and there would be then corresponding entries in discharge of that by transfers; and that would show the result of the funds standing to the credit of the society. Is there any such book?—I have no such book.

20463. How would any gentleman auditing these accounts ascertain how much stock was to the credit of the society in the Irish funds. Supposing I was now auditing these accounts, and I wished to ascertain how much stock was to the credit of the society, how would I ascertain that fact?—I think the way to do it would be to see the amount of interest.

20464. I beg your pardon, that would only apply to the entry of October, 1854. Here is a receipt of £25 8*s.* 1*d.* by a calculation, I would ascertain, after allowing income tax and other deductions, that that £25 8*s.* 1*d.*; was the product of a certain amount of stock; but from the 13th October, 1854, to the present December, 1855, what set of books or what details could show how that had diminished or increased?—I know of no particular books.

20465. Are there any in existence?—None except——

20466. Do not except what does not do it?—I have none to set it forth plainly before you.

20467. Mr. *Stephens.*—Are the balances in your banker's account, and in your own hands at the termination of the past year, taken as portions of the income of the current year?—Certainly.

20468. How could the balance of the past year belong to the income of the current year?—It is brought forward in the account.

20469. But that is not an income account?—If there be a balance to the credit of the society on the 31st of March, that is brought forward in the account commencing the 1st of April.

20470. That is, the balances of the preceding year are brought forward as income for the current year?—As cash for the current year.

20471. Is it then called income for the current year?—I should suppose it is.

20472. Is it called income?—I think so. It is available for the current expenses of the present year.

20473. There is the following clause in the charter of Geo. II.:—"Provided always, and we do hereby expressly declare our Royal will and pleasure to be, that it shall not be lawful for the said society to diminish their capital stock, arising from the annual rent or income of any manors, lands, tenements, annuities, pensions, tithes, or other hereditaments, whereof they shall at any time be seized or possessed, by gift, purchase, or devise; but they shall confine their expenses yearly to such annual rent, or income, and to such sums of money, goods, and chattels, as shall from year to year be subscribed or given to them, or the interest and profits thereof." Has the language of that charter been altered or qualified by any subsequent charter?—I am not aware that it has.

20474. If it be in force at the present moment, how do you justify the taking of the balance of the preceding year, and dealing with it as income of the current year? Why do you not, in other language, make the balance of the year capital?—I suppose, because it is required for the expenditure of the current year.

20475. You are bound by your charter to confine yourself within certain limits; but you have gone beyond them, because you take the balance of the preceding year, and

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you put it down as income for the current year, and spend them both. Now, I want to know why you do not, when you have a balance in hands at the end of the year, make capital of it?—Why is the balance not funded?

20476. Yes?—I cannot tell that. The statute, I suppose, was overlooked, or considered obsolete. The charter of Geo. II. was in some cases repealed, but I do not know whether that clause was repealed. The charter of Geo. II. stated that the society should not possess property exceeding £2,000 a-year in lands, I believe. Then in a subsequent reign there was permission given to hold land to the amount of £5,000. I do not know whether the clause you refer to was repealed.

20477. You have stated that annual balance sheets of the affairs of the society are placed before the committee annually?—Yes.

20478. Where are those balance sheets entered in your books?—They are not entered in the books. They are extracted from the books, and they are preserved.

20479. Have you such balance sheets in your office?—Yes. Perhaps you would allow me to remark, with reference to the balance which appeared to the credit of the society on foot of my account of 31st of March last, that it was money that I expected would have been called for in the month of March; it was for the purpose of meeting the expenditure of the new building at Athlone; but the builder did not perform his work as expeditiously as he promised, and the architect did not certify for him. There had been a building committee appointed, who were authorized to pay the builder as soon as the committee was entitled to the money; but delays occurred, and the money was not paid until after the termination of that year. Now it would place the society in a difficult position, having directed the buildings to be proceeded with, and the builder not having called for his money in time, if that money had been funded. I suggested to the committee—"Here is this balance, I will fund it if you like." They said—"If you fund it, we will only, perhaps, be obliged to sell out the stock to pay the builder. We do not know how soon the building may be completed, and it is better to keep it in our hands, to pay the man, when the building is finished." It would have placed the society in a difficult position, if that money, which was provided for the payment of the builder, had been funded when he called for it.

20480. How long is it since you have made out these balance sheets annually?—I think I have them for five or six years.

20481. Why did you not make them out from 1844 to 1849?—Indeed, I cannot say whether they existed then or not. There was a delicate man in the office at that time acting as clerk, and I cannot say whether he made out the balance sheets or not; but I know the accounts were annually submitted to the committee of account, and laid before the society at their annual meeting.

20482. What accounts?—Those accounts which are now before you—the cash-books, and the disbursement book.

20483. Were the balance sheets annually supplied?—I am not aware; I cannot say that the balance sheets were supplied every year.

20484. May we take it as a fact, that from 1844 to 1849 there were no balance sheets?—That is a difficult question.

20485. Mr. *Hughes.*—Surely you said a while ago you had the balance sheets for any time they are in existence. If they exist, are they not in the office?—It would be necessary for me to look over them, to tell you whether I had them, or had them not, for the period required; but to say I have them uninterruptedly since the year 1842, I would not hazard the assertion. I have them for some years past, and the Commissioners can have them, if they please.

20486. Mr. *Stephens.*—Have you any account of the assets and liabilities of the society, showing the value of their property, and the balance due, if any, by the agent?—I have not.

20487. Has the committee any such account?—No; except the agent's accounts, which show the balances, if any, that are due upon the several estates.

20488. Then, in point of fact, there is no account showing the assets and liabilities of the society?—Except the account of the agent, which shows them, I believe, pretty plainly.

20489. Have you any stock account for the agricultural farms, showing the purchase and sale of stock and farming produce?—Yes.

20490. Where is it to be found?—You will find the particulars in the disbursement book.

20491. Will you be so good as to turn to any particular entry—take the Farra property; does the account under that head contain any entries but disbursements?—No.

20492. Have you any book that does?—The cash-book contains any receipts that may have been had.

20493. Are they posted?—They are posted in the cash-book.

20494. They are entered in the cash-book, but not posted into any ledger?—No.

20495. How can you ascertain the profit or loss upon your transactions with respect to the Farra farm?—By adding up the whole expenditure, and then all the receipts.

20496. Tell me, from your books, what was the profit or loss by that establishment in 1854?—It did not exist in 1854.

20497. Take any time when it did exist?—I could not make it up, except I totted up the whole of one side of the account, and totted up the whole of the other.

20498. Is the disbursement totted up?—It appears in the cash-book, but not added up.

20499. Mr. *Hughes.*—In March, 1851, the expenditure on the Farra school was £1,275 7*s.* 8*d.*; what are the receipts from the Farra school?—I should go to the cash-book to ascertain.

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20500. Mr. *Stephens.*—Your accounts indicate that you have kept a one-sided ledger? —All the moneys I have received are accounted for.

20501. Mr. *Hughes.*—Mr. Ardill, suppose the Committee of Fifteen meet in the month of March, 1851, for the purpose, among other things, of deciding whether the Farra establishment should be continued or not, the disbursement book will show an expenditure of £1,275; but will any part of it show whether it would be expedient to continue it or not? —That book will not.

20502. Will any other book, by any set of entries, confined to the Farra establishment, do so?—Not confined to the Farra establishment.

20503. Then, the process to ascertain whether it was expedient to continue the establishment or not should be this—to extract from the cash-book the items that have been applied to the Farra establishment?—Yes.

20504. Then, in point of fact, the committee should have to post a regular set of books? —Precisely.

20505. And that would be the business of the committee?

20506. Mr. *Stephens.*—Can you, from your books, tell me what was the profit or loss, in respect to your transactions with the Farra farm, for the year 1853?—The books will tell.

20507. State, will you?—I should have to extract it from the cash-book.

20508. Mr. *Hughes.*—That is, you will have to post your books?—Yes.

20509. Mr. *Stephens.*—Does it not show an irregular system of keeping accounts, that, in order to ascertain your profit and loss upon the transactions of 1853, in respect to the Farra farm, you will be obliged to go over all the books?—I would be obliged to do so.

20510. Do you call that a regular system of keeping accounts?—I think there could be a better system.

20511. Mr. *Hughes.*—Do you not perceive, Mr. Ardill, that no committee could audit the accounts with such materials before them. If we were now called upon to audit these accounts, our business, instead of checking them, would be to post them. The auditors may have the means of making up the accounts, but they have not the means of auditing? —I admit, in consequence of what has fallen from you and the other Commissioners, that it would be much better to have these accounts kept separately, in a separate ledger; and I will suggest to the society to do so. It would be much more satisfactory, I think, and save a great deal of trouble.

20512. Mr. *Stephens.*—I perceive the rental of the two estates exceeds £6,000 per annum; do you keep an account of these estates, showing the total rents received, the amount of cash deductions, and the arrears due by tenants?—I do not; the agent does; it is not in my department; my duty is, to attend to the directions of the Committee of Fifteen, and the general Board; to carry out their wishes, to account for moneys that come into my charge, and to produce vouchers for the payments; that is my business; but it is not my business to audit the agent's accounts; they are audited by the committee appointed by the society for the purpose.

20513. So far as your accounts with the society are concerned, I have not the slightest objection to make against them; they appear to be very regularly kept—and kept with a considerable degree of diligence; but what I complain of is, that there has been no account kept for the society; and if there was no account kept for the society, it was utterly impossible to have these accounts properly audited; and whoever audited these accounts, did not do their duty.

20514. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Mr. Ardill, at the inquiry held before the Commissioners yesterday, a statement was made to the effect that the expenditure of the Incorporated Society was, in some instances, extravagant. I wish to ask some questions with reference to that point. Would you be so good as to state what is the amount of expenses incurred each year under the head of "Society's House?"—It is about £300, which includes the rent. I should observe that the rent of the house is £200, late currency; then the other expenses make up about £300, all of which is stated in the disbursement book.

20515. Will you be so good as to read the items and the outlay for one year?—Will you allow my clerk to read them?

20516. If you please. Take the last year for which they are made up.

20517. [Mr. *Hughes.*—Take the year 1853 or 1854?—The book is made up to 1855.

20518. The following items from the disbursement book, commencing April 5th, 1854, and ending March 29th, 1855, are read:—

1854.			£	s.	d.
April 5th,	By cash to James Mangan for bogwood supplied,	1	0	12	0
„ 12th,	„ Income Tax on Society-house for year ended 20th March, 1854,	3	1	16	9
„ 18th,	„ Parish Clerk, fee, due Easter, 1854,	40	0	2	6
„ 20th,	„ R. Hoey, for 25 tons of coal for year to end 25th June, 1854,	49	27	6	6
June 9th,	„ Wm. Evans, for painting exterior of windows, whitewashing hall, passages, stables, &c.,	56	11	17	6
„ 12th,	„ Jane Charters, for caring Society-house and cleaning offices during quarter ending 24th June 1854,	77	3	18	0
„ 30th,	„ Parish Cess, made Easter, 1854,	82	0	7	11
„ „	„ James Lord, for sweeping before Society-house and in York-row, for 13 weeks ended 29th June, 1854,		0	13	0

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Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland.

Rev. Richard Ardill.

1855.			£	s.	d.
July 20th,	By Sun Fire Office, one year's premium of insurance against fire, due 24th June, 1854, to end 24th June, 1855,	122	3	14	3
	Do., the like on household goods, for same period,	123	0	15	9
Aug. 5th,	„ Cash to Mr. Fairclough for winding and repairing clock, for year ended 25th June, 1854,	131	1	2	6
Sept. 6th,	„ Simmons and Walpole, for towelling, &c., supplied for offices,	244	0	16	4
„ 9th,	„ Wm. Evans, for glazing, cleaning house and offices on sundry occasions, cleaning windows, &c., to this date,	336	3	17	10
Oct. 7th,	„ Jane Charters, for taking care of Society-house, and cleaning offices, during quarter ended 24th September, 1854,	347	3	18	0
„ „	„ James Lord, for sweeping before Society-house and in York-row for 13 weeks ended 29th September, 1854,		0	13	0
Nov. 16th,	„ James Mangan for a load of bog-wood supplied,	399	0	12	0
Dec. 2nd,	„ Robert Smyley, for smith work,	405	0	5	6
„ 16th,	„ L. A. Bryan, for articles of ironmongery, brushes, mats, &c., supplied,	431	8	17	9
„ 18th,	„ Jane Charters, for taking care of Society-house, and cleaning offices, during quarter ended 24th December, 1854,	437	3	18	0
„ 30th,	„ James Lord, for sweeping before Society-house and in York-row for 13 weeks to 29th December, 1854,		0	13	0
„ 18th,	„ Robert Hoey, for 25 tons of coal supplied, for year ending 25th June, 1855, at 18*s.*,	441	22	10	0
1855.					
Jan. 17th,	„ James Mangan, for a load of bogwood supplied,	462	0	12	0
„ 18th,	„ Income Tax for year to end 20th March, 1855,	464	3	13	6
„ 20th,	„ R. Smiley, for repairs to locks and keys,	482	0	4	0
March 10th,	„ Consolidated Rates for the year 1855, viz.—Sewer Rate, Police Tax, Grand Jury Cess, Poor Rate at 3*s.* per £, Improvement Rate, Pipe-water Rent, &c.,	630	23	3	9
„ 13th,	„ James Mangan, for a load of bogwood supplied, (See entry on next page, 269.)	635	0	12	0
„ 29th,	„ L. E. Foot, Esq., half-year's rent, due 25th March, 1855, £92 6 2 Less income Tax on premises (York-row included) for half-year ended 25th March, 1855, 3 10 7	692	88	15	7
„ „	„ Jane Charters, for taking care of Society-house and cleaning offices, for quarter ended 24th March, 1855,	694	3	18	0
„ „	„ Cash to James Lord, for sweeping before Society-house and in York-row, during 13 weeks ended 29th March, 1855,		0	13	0
„ „	„ Simmons and Walpole, for rubbers, dusters, and towels for offices, supplied in December, 1854,	706	1	0	3
„ „	„ L. E. Foot, Esq., half-year's rent, due 29th September, 1854, £92 6 2 „ Poor Rate, May, 1854, at 6*d.* (being a supplemental rate), £1 7 0 „ Income Tax for year ended March, 1854, at 7*d.*, and for half-year, as above, at 1*s.* 2*d.* (being total amount paid on premises in Aungier-street and York-row for said period), 7 1 2 8 8 2 (See entry in Cash-book, of 25th January, 1855.)	484	83	18	0
„ „	„ Supplemental Poor Rate, made 29th May, 1854, at 6*d.*, (see entry of 30th September, 1854, in cash-book),	346	1	11	6
„ „	„ A. Haughton, for repairs to window blinds and removing the hangings (see entry in cash-book, of 18th Dec. 1854)	433	0	9	0
			£306	18	8]

20519. You will bear in mind that of that £306 18*s.* 8*d.* there are £200, late currency, payable in rent to Mr. Foot; but, at the same time, this is to be taken into consideration. There being an extensive rere to the house, the society, some years ago, thought it expedient to convert this rere to some use; and they cut off the end adjoining Whitefriar-street, and built on it two houses, the rent of which is received by the agent, which is in some measure a set-off against this expenditure. I think the houses produce a sum of nearly £50 a-year.

20520. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Have you any recollection what it cost to build them?—I have not; they were built several years before I was connected with the society; but, of course, that can be ascertained.

20521. What is the tenure by which the society holds the house?—I am sorry to say it is a lease for ever.

20522. There is a charge, for the rent of the house, fixed on the society by deed, and reduction, in that respect, is placed beyond its power?—It is held by lease. This house, for which we pay so much, is valued, I think, at £53 under the valuation, and I was anxious, of course, to relieve the society from the payment of nearly £200 a-year, if possible. I

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should state also that the house is given me as a residence, but I would prefer a residence in a more wholesome place, if it could be so arranged. However, I did all in my power to part with the house, but the proprietor told me he could make no reduction, as he held it under settlement. The only way we should be likely to get rid of it would be, by some person taking it for the purpose of using it as a large commercial establishment; or else, in the event of the projected plan being carried out of making a street from York-street to St. Patrick's Cathedral, on to Francis-street, so as to connect the south with the east and west ends of the city. Except by either of these means, I do not see any chance of getting rid of the house. I have done every thing in my power, for this purpose, short of proposing to purchase it.

20523. Of the £306 18*s.* 8*d.*, just now stated as having been the total amount of the house expenditure, £182 of the present currency was paid in the shape of rent?—Yes; and there is the large sum of £23 3*s.* 9*d.* for taxes.

20524. After deducting the charges that are payable for rent, rates, and taxes, what do you suppose to be the amount of the charges for the maintenance of the establishment?—Something very trifling indeed. There is 1*s.* a-week paid to a man for sweeping before the door; and there are 6*s.* a-week paid to a person who cares the house and cleanses the offices; and there is occasionally an outlay of 12*s.* for bogwood, as you perceive.

20525. The registrar living in the house is allowed fuel?—I am nominally resident in the house; I am there every day in the week except Friday; and I sleep there occasionally during the week; but there is no officer resident in the house. The agent of the estate has an office in the house; and the society, of course, holds its Board meetings there. The rest of the house is mine, as a residence, and it was computed as part of my salary when I was appointed.

20526. You have already mentioned the amount of your salary and allowances—what arrangement is made respecting the payment of small outgoings?—I keep an incidental book, in which I enter postage stamps, and matters of that kind; I submit this to the committee of account, who examine it.

20527. Do you think that if the society was relieved from the necessity of holding its office in that house, it would be possible, to any considerable extent, to diminish the annual outgoings, under the head of management and office?—I think not. I would be glad the Commissioners would bear in mind that there is but one clerk allowed; and if he was not a person of considerable ability, and untiring industry, he would not be able to discharge the duties. Though, nominally, four o'clock is the hour for closing the office, he is frequently required to work until ten o'clock at night. The only other officer is a porter, who opens the door, and also acts as messenger. The only saving which could be made, was that which I contemplated, and which I wish to effect; namely, parting with the house, and getting one elsewhere, in a more convenient and healthful situation, at perhaps half the rent.

20528. Does the Committee of Fifteen superintend, in any way, the financial affairs of the society, or are they left entirely under the control of the committee of account?—The Committee of Fifteen order and direct every expenditure; and the committee of account have no further power than as members of the Committee of Fifteen.

20529. Then the duty of the committee of account is more to audit than to regulate the expenditure?—It is their duty to audit, not to regulate the expenditure. For instance, if any individual member of the committee of account found an item in the accounts of which he disapproved, it would not be in his power to reject that item, if it had been previously ordered by the Committee of Fifteen.

20530. How is the Committee of Fifteen selected?—It is chosen out of the members of the society each February.

20531. Will you be so good as to state how the selection is made?—In the mode pointed out by the statute which you have before you.

20532. That is by ballot?—By ballot. By the Act of Charles II., the president and vice-president, the Committee of Fifteen, the committee of account, the secretary, and the treasurer, are all selected by ballot.

20533. Are there any other sub-committees subordinate to the general governing body, besides the committee of account?—There is not, unless occasionally there is a sub-committee appointed for a particular purpose. For instance—while the Athlone buildings were in progress of erection, there was a sub-committee formed for the purpose of going down to inspect them, and seeing that they were being carried on as directed. This committee always availed themselves of their visit to these buildings to examine the children in the school. It consisted of three members, myself, and the agent. The three members were the Rev. Mr. Blacker, Mr. Stewart Blacker, and the Rev. Mr. Stubbs.

20534. How are sub-committees of the kind in general selected; is the selection left to any individual, or to the general body?—I think the selection is generally made of persons who find it most convenient to go to such a distance, or who may be most conversant with building, or the particular duties for which they are appointed. They are not often appointed, as I remarked before. There was another committee which was established some years ago, (the Santry committee), while the building was being erected at Santry; but as soon as the building was completed, that committee was dissolved. In like manner the committee that went down last summer to inspect the buildings at Athlone, as soon as the works were completed, and the builder's account discharged, was dissolved, and at an end. There is now no sub-committee.

20535. Are the names of the persons that are proposed to act on such sub-committee, ever discussed at any previous meeting of the Committee of Fifteen prior to their ultimate

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appointment?—They never are. It is merely a committee for a temporary and special purpose, and its labours perhaps terminate in a few months or weeks.

20536. What steps are taken to secure an examination and inspection of the schools?—They are inspected by visitors, and an annual deputation from the society.

20537 What steps are taken previous to the appointment of this deputation?—At the meeting in February, when these committees to which I have alluded are appointed, the deputation for the ensuing year is appointed; and their office is to visit all the schools, and all the institutions under the Incorporated Society, to examine the state of the houses, and so on; to examine the children, and to admit a certain number of children who may present themselves for admission into the several schools.

20538. Do you think that this appointment of an annual deputation is sufficient to secure a suitable examination into the condition and management of the schools?—I think it is, when you bear in recollection that we have an efficient officer on the spot, whose duty it is to visit the institution weekly, to catechise the children, and examine all the details of the establishment; to see all the accounts which are about to be transmitted to the society, and vouch for their correctness; and to recommend any works that may be expedient, and which the master may suggest. The catechist is not merely our officer as regards catechetical instruction, but he is our officer, whose duty it is to see that the establishment is properly kept in all its departments, and that the expenditures are fair and reasonable. If such an officer were not on the spot, I should think that the visit of the deputation once a year would not be sufficient; but there are other occasions on which a deputation goes down, consisting of one or two members, who inspect the schools, and examine the children, and also report on the state in which they find them; which reports are submitted to the society.

20539. Is notice given of the intention of the annual deputation to visit each particular school?—Oh, yes; there is notice given for six weeks, or perhaps two months preceding, in order that the master of each institution may give notice to all parties who are to be sent in as candidates for the different scholarships; but as regards the individual visits which I occasionally make, I never give any notice, because I always expect, and I am happy to say, have almost invariably found the institution or school in a presentable state, that is, in good working order, and therefore I never give any notice of my intention to visit any of the schools.

20540. In fact, do you think it advisable that the schools should be from time to time visited without any notice of an intention to inspect being previously given?—I think it is desirable, and always thought so.

20541. Do you think it likely that a number of gentlemen will always be procured of sufficient ability and experience to conduct the examinations, and who will devote their time to that labour gratuitously, as they do at present?—I should hope so. There is a lively interest manifested on the part of the gentlemen connected with the Incorporated Society, perhaps at personal inconvenience, and certainly after a great deal of labour, in preparing the course of examination; and they discharge their duties most conscientiously.

20542. How long has this system of inspection been in operation?—It commenced, I think, immediately after my appointment as secretary; I think about the year 1842 or 1843, or earlier; for I remember going to Dundalk and visiting when I was a member of the society. I think it commenced about the year 1840; that is, they visited not all the institutions, but the principal ones.

20543. Does not the efficiency of such an inspection depend very much on the zeal and ability of two or three persons who may be interested in the welfare of the society?—I think so; and every year we find a higher order of education prevailing in the institutions.

20544. As the labour and responsibility of conducting the office of inspection increases, as it appears it must, do you not think it will be difficult to secure the services of thoroughly efficient inspectors, acting gratuitously?—As yet we have found no difficulty. We have usually men who have been distinguished men in our university, who have taken a part in these inspections. We had for some years Dr. Porter, who has gone to live in the north of Ireland; Mr. Stubbs, a clergyman of the diocese of Armagh, and a fellowship man of Trinity College, an excellent examiner; and we have Mr. Blacker, who is a scholar of the university—he has been a very admirable and efficient examiner, and as yet we have found no difficulty in procuring competent examiners. I should tell you that these gentlemen, before they go on the deputation, apply themselves to study, with great care, the several subjects in which they are to examine.

20545. If less pains were taken with these inspections, the efficiency of the schools must be very much diminished?—I think there is no money that the Incorporated Society expends that is more usefully laid out than the expenses of the deputation. The expenses to which I allude are merely the travelling expenses. There is no remuneration given to the members; and I again repeat, there is no money more usefully laid out than that money laid out for the travelling expenses of the deputation.

20546. Do you not think it would be desirable if you had more than one authoritative inspection in the course of the year?—I think it would be desirable; but you must bear in mind that these gentlemen act gratuitously; and being clergymen hitherto, would not perhaps find it so convenient to leave their parishes twice a-year on a visit that would keep them six or seven weeks.

20547. My question bore directly on that point. I asked it for the purpose of showing the difficulty of maintaining an efficient system of inspection carried on by unpaid inspectors.—As yet we have found no difficulty; what may take place hereafter I cannot

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say. The Commissioners will bear in mind, that the catechist, who is usually a clergyman of the parish, though not always so—for the society selects its own catechist—has his attention directed to the institution during the week, in all its departments.

20548. The deputation is responsible for selection to scholarships; what steps do they take to ascertain the efficiency of the schoolmaster or schoolmistress?—I think that is pretty evident from the progress made by the pupils. Of course, an efficient schoolmaster or schoolmistress would be very likely to turn out boys or girls who would aspire to honors, and be successful as candidates for scholarships; but the society always, in the selection to scholarships, takes into consideration positive, not relative merit; and if there be no positive merit in one particular school, they will not select there, but the scholarship will be kept open for a school where a more deserving candidate exhibits himself.

20549. Do the members of the deputation ever call upon the teachers to teach a class in their presence for the purpose of testing their capacity to give instruction?—That is, the teachers of our own schools?

20550. Yes?—That is very rarely done; but the teachers of our own schools undergo a very rigid examination before their appointment, and then they are appointed subject to the approval of the deputation that will visit in the ensuing year; so that there is opportunity of judging in the interim of their capability, by ascertaining what progress has been made by the pupils committed to their charge.

20551. In case a master in one of your schools should become incompetent, from age or infirmity, to give adequate instruction, in what manner would you deal with him?—In that case an efficient assistant would be appointed, or the master would receive a pension—he would become an annuitant on the society.

20552. Have you any scale of pensions laid down?—Yes; we have a number of annuitants who became so at the time the Government grants were withdrawn, and the schools were reduced in number. A scale was then laid down, which has been acted on generally since.

20553. Are there any annuities paid by the society except to retired schoolmasters?—Yes; to schoolmistresses and ushcresses. There are pensions paid to four invalid women, I may now term them, of £7 a-year each, for maintenance and clothing, who were reared in Kevin-street, but they are now in the county Wexford. There is an annuity to the assistant registrar, who was assistant to my predecessor.

20554. What is his name?—Mr. Pidgeon.

20555. On what ground is that annuity paid?—Because the office which he held under the society for many years, with great advantage to the public service, was done away with at the time of my appointment. My predecessor was allowed an assistant to discharge his arduous duties, and that assistant was Mr. Pidgeon. At the time of my appointment it was, by a resolution of the Board, decided that the incoming secretary should discharge the duties of his office without an assistant; and it was then proposed and unanimously carried, that this officer, who had been many years connected with the society, and showed he was a most efficient and trustworthy man, should receive a pension of £100 a-year, of which he is at present in the enjoyment.

20556. Had he become, from ill health, incapable of rendering assistance in any office of the society?—He had not; but his office was done away with.

20557. Had he no further connexion with the society?—Yes; he was then appointed agent to the society.

20558. He had previously been assistant agent and assistant secretary or registrar: what were his duties as assistant registrar?—He is agent at present.

20559. Would you explain the exact nature of the duties which he performed as assistant registrar or as assistant secretary?—His duties were, I suppose, somewhat similar to those which I am now discharging: constantly to attend at the society-house in discharge of the society's business, attend the Boards and committees, and make minutes of the proceedings, and carry out the directions of the Boards and committees, under, of course, the direction of my predecessor.

20560. Mr. *Stephens.*—Before he was appointed assistant registrar what were his occupations in life—was he a member of any profession?—No; he was a young man; I believe he was not of any profession. I might, perhaps, remark I was present at the Board when that annuity was granted to Mr. Pidgeon. It was proposed by the late Dr. Elrington, and it was unanimously adopted, because the society appreciated the services of Mr. Pidgeon, as assistant registrar, and also as assistant agent.

20561. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What was his duty as assistant agent?—I suppose (I cannot speak of my own knowledge), Mr. Otway being agent as well as secretary, that Mr. Pidgeon's duties were to visit the several estates of the society, collect the rents, and lodge them in the Bank of Ireland, under the directions of Mr. Otway.

20562. He now holds the more confidential and higher post of agent under the society?—He is solely confined to that office.

20563. Have you mentioned his salary?—It is a per centage upon the rents.

20564. In the last accounts the agency fees are set down as £255 4*s.* 11*d.*: he received that, exclusive of the annuity which you mentioned was given to him as a compensation for losing the former situation of assistant agent?—The annuity is exclusive of what he derives from his agency, of course.

20565. Are his travelling expenses as agent paid?—He pays these, as well as his clerks and assistants.

20566. Mr. *Stephens.*—What are his duties as agent?—His duties are to visit the different

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estates, to receive the rents, carry out the directions of the society as regards the buildings, or the allowances to be made to the tenants for slates or for timber; superintend the drainage of the farms; to add small farms, if necessary, to larger ones; and inquire generally into the condition of the tenantry, and report the result to the society.

20567. You have stated that part of his duty was to superintend the drainage on the estates, how did his previous occupations in life qualify him for such an important department of farming?—I should think they did.

20568. How so?—Because he is a very intelligent man, and is himself a landed proprietor, and understands perfectly the value and cultivation of land.

20569. Previous to his appointment was he not employed in your office?—He was employed in the office.

20570. Was there any agricultural draining there?—No.

20571. Then whatever knowledge he acquired in respect of drainage, must have been acquired after his appointment as agent?—Yes.

20572. Then at the time of his appointment as agent he knew nothing of the drainage of farms?—He was, before his appointment to the situation of agent, the assistant of Mr. Otway; and while he assisted him, I have no doubt he applied his ability to improving himself in every way, as regards the value of land, and its cultivation.

20573. Can you tell me what previous knowledge he had of judging whether a farm was managed in a husband-like manner, or what means he had of acquiring that knowledge previous to his appointment?—I cannot tell. He has land in the county Kildare, and I suppose he superintends the management of that land.

20574. What is the extent of that land?—I do not know what extent it is, but I believe it is a very valuable farm.

20575. Was that farm sufficiently extensive, and was his leisure sufficiently great, to enable him, during the time he was in your office, to acquire a knowledge of farming?—I really do not feel competent to give an opinion on the ability or opportunities afforded to Mr. Pidgeon, to improve his knowledge of farming; but I do not hesitate to say, there are very few men in Ireland whom I would more gladly consult on the value or improvement of land.

20576. Perhaps so; but my question is, what knowledge he had, or what knowledge he had displayed, as to the value of land, or as to the way in which the tenants should farm their ground, or drain it, to justify his appointment to the important office of agent?—As assistant to Mr. Otway, he gave the society so much satisfaction, that they felt convinced of his ability and integrity, and appointed him to the office of agent when Mr. Otway died.

20577. How long was he assistant agent?—Several years.

20578. How did he evince his knowledge of farming when he was assistant agent?—I suppose the farms inspected, perhaps, by members of the society, showed satisfactory results, and also, he had received a high character from Mr. Otway.

20579. At the time he was assistant, what were the emoluments of the agent?—Five per cent., the same as at present.

20580. The present agent is then in a better position than the former agent, because he has £100 a-year in addition?—Certainly; but the late agent had £300 a-year, with a residence, because he was both secretary and agent.

20581. Is it not the fact that he received that as registrar, and not as agent?—He was secretary.

20582. Had he not that salary as registrar or secretary?—Mr. Otway received £300 a-year as registrar or secretary.

20583. But not as agent?—Not as agent; but as agent he had five per cent. on the rents besides, out of which he paid Mr. Pidgeon as his assistant, and the society paid Mr. Pidgeon as assistant registrar.

20584. What was the salary of Mr. Pidgeon?—They paid him £100 a-year, but then they raised it to £180 a-year, after several years' service.

20585. If I understand you aright, the present agent has a retiring pension of £100 a-year, and agency fees of five per cent.?—Yes.

20586. Upon his receipts?—I presume it is upon his receipts.

20587. Then as agent he has £100 a-year more than the late agent?—As agent, I say yes.

20588. The late agent, as agent, had only five per cent. on his receipts, but the present agent has five per cent. on his receipts, and £100 per annum besides?—Yes; but I would wish the Commissioners to bear in mind, that the property of the society is dispersed over fifteen or sixteen counties in Ireland; there is, consequently, great expense in travelling; and in many places there are small holdings, which entail more trouble than where the holdings are large.

20589. Are not the estates in the same counties as they were fifteen years ago, when the late agent was transacting the business of the society; and as to the expense of travelling, is it not much cheaper now in consequence of railways?—Yes.

20590. Therefore that would tell rather against your argument?—Yes; but I merely mention there is a difference between the agent having to collect rents from one or two large properties, and having to collect rent from a number of small ones.

20591. Still we have the fact, that notwithstanding the railways, which render travelling cheaper than when the late agent held office, the present agent has £100 a-year more than he had?—That is the fact.

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20592. Am I to understand, that the committee appointed the present agent in consequence of his superior knowledge of farming?—Yes.

20593. For his great experience, and superior knowledge of farming over any other person they were acquainted with?—Yes; and on account of his high character for integrity.

20594. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What course is usually adopted with regard to allowance for expenses in the boarding schools in the country?—Every item of expenditure is charged by the catechist, in a bill which is sent up with the half-yearly accounts, and that bill is called a bill of incidentals; it contains small items, such as charges for postage and railway parcels, and amounts, generally speaking, to a few pounds. It is examined by the catechist, and initialed as assented to by him; and if it be not initialed as assented to by him, when the half-yearly accounts come to me, I remit it to the schoolmaster or mistress, to have it signed or initialed by him.

20595. In case the catechist refused to authorize some expenditure which the master yet considered necessary, what steps would then be taken?—The society would not pass it without having the report of the deputation, as to whether the expenditure was necessary or not; such a case has not arisen that I am aware of.

20596. The masters cannot supply themselves and the schools with any requisites without the express leave and approval of the catechists?—No, they cannot; he must write directly to the society to get so and so, and if it be deemed by the society expedient that permission should be granted, it is granted; but he could not do it without the permission of the society; for in fact, the catechist cannot give permission—he merely recommends.

20597. Supposing that the catechist approve of some expenditure which the master thinks it is proper to incur, is the expense incurred before leave has been obtained from the Committee of Fifteen?—Certainly not; it must be laid before the Committee of Fifteen and be ordered by the committee before it is incurred.

20598. I perceive that the paying boarders in the boarding schools pay the sum of £14 10*s.* annually, with the single exception of the Santry boarding scholars, whose terms are higher, being £16; and it is stated that this charge of £14 10*s.* for paying boarders is intended to defray the expenses of dietary, and washing. Is it found, in point of fact, that it does defray those expenses?—I think, taking the average, it does. I would wish it to be known as extensively as possible, that the Incorporated Society's great object with respect to education is, to fill up the vacuum between the higher and lower classes of society; to afford gentlemen of small means a convenient opportunity of having their sons or their daughters carefully and well educated: and at the same time, to preserve to the parents or friends of the children, that feeling of independence, which it is our desire always to cherish. The payments which are made are merely sufficient to cover the expense of the dietary and washing. The society affords education, stationery, medical attendance, and all the other incidentals attendant upon an excellent education, without any cost whatever, out of its funds; and the only expense the parent or friend of the child is put to is such expense as would be incurred at home, if the boy or girl received as good dietary and was kept as clean as the boys and girls are in our institutions.

20599. Are you satisfied that parents take such advantage as they might of this very beneficial arrangement?—So fully am I satisfied of it that I directed within the last ten days books to be opened for the purpose of enrolling the names of candidates for admission as boarders, in places where there was no accommodation for their reception. At Santry we made arrangements to have 100 pupils, that is, including foundation and paid boarders; but I found that the master had 103 boys in the school. I objected to that, because it entailed the necessity of two boys sleeping in the one bed; however, he explained to me that the parents were well satisfied to let the little children sleep in the one bed; but I told him not to exceed the number of 100, which the society limited him to. I also told him to keep a book, in which he was to enter the names of the applicants, and to receive them as opportunities allowed. I should also mention to you, that the boarders are not received without certificates—one from the clergyman, as to their moral conduct, so far as he had opportunity of knowing, and another from a medical practitioner, stating that they are in a healthy condition. All the boarding establishments, I believe, are now full, with one exception, the Farra institution, in which there are vacancies for two or three boarders.

20600. Are the foundation boarders placed in your foundation schools, in consequence of their having been successful at competitive examinations?—All. I date the welfare of the society from the time when it relinquished all patronage, and when it allowed merit and industry, and good conduct, to be the basis of admission to the schools.

20601. Are not some pupils received into the small boarding school at Celbridge upon the Connolly foundation?—There are; and that is the only exception among the society's schools; but that arose from this circumstance, that the ancestor of Mr. Connolly, who built the house, and who devised the land to the Incorporated Society, reserved to himself and his successors the right of appointing thirty children to this school, on his own patronage; but in other respects the election to the Celbridge school is similar, except that there are not so many candidates required for each vacancy in a girls' as in a boys' school. There must be in a boys' school three times the number of vacancies to be filled up; in a girls' school it is sufficient to have twice the number of vacancies to be filled up.

20602. These are regulations not only prescribing the competition, but indicating what amount of competition really exists. What proportion do the number of candidates generally

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bear to the number of vacancies?—It varies very much; for instance, at the Pococke institution, the schools in the counties of Waterford and Kilkenny sent in thirty-six candidates for four places. That is the largest number of candidates that came forward for so small a number of places. In Dundalk there were at one time, I think, upwards of sixty candidates for nine places, while at the Ranelagh school, at Athlone, there was barely a sufficient number to entitle five candidates to admission; but that was owing to the poverty which prevailed in that part of Connaught, and to the clergymen not being able to keep good schools that would send forward boys who would be likely to succeed as candidates for free scholarships. I do not know whether the Commissioners are acquainted with the mode in which the examination is conducted; if not, I would be happy to state it.

20603. Would you be so good as to do so?—Notice is sent to all the parties privileged to forward candidates for admission. These candidates must be of a certain age, not under eleven, or over sixteen; they must have a medical certificate, and the certificate of a clergyman, as to their morals, and their attendance at the school they come from. They are required to bring those certificates with them, or to forward them a few days before to the schoolmaster (a late regulation). When they have assembled in the school-room—perhaps thirty-six candidates, as in the case of the Pocock, or sixty, as in the case of the Dundalk Institution—they go to a box, or hat, and draw out a card with a number on it, which card has a string attached to it that may be thrown over the head. They place these cards on them, and are known by the numbers from five to fifty, as the case may be. The candidate's name is not known, nor is it known where he comes from, or any thing about him. When all the candidates have selected their numbers they are placed in rotation, and the examiner has a sheet of paper with the number of each candidate written on it, and with the subjects for examination. The clergy, the gentry, the school-master and mistress, are all invited to be present—in fact, the examination is made as public as possible. Those present have all opportunities of having sheets of paper with the numbers corresponding with the numbers placed for the examiner. The examiner proceeds with his examination in the prescribed subjects, and marks all the "yeses" or all the "misses;" and so may every person in the room, if they please to check him. As soon as the examiner has reported that numbers nine, twelve, sixteen, or four, are the best answerers, every person in the room may have a similar check, and may see that he is not wrong in forming such a conclusion. Then it is ascertained, when inquiry is made for the boys' certificates, what their names are, where they came from, and whether they come within the prescribed rules. Every thing is then ascertained; and the boys are admitted on the foundation of the school for four years, free of all expense to parents or friends, save the expense of coming to the school on the appointed day. At the termination of these four years there is a re-examination (for it is a rotation system which is adopted) of the outgoing boys; and they are sent, if their moral character is unexceptionable, and if it be found they have made progress during the four years of their study, to the Santry Institution for three years. After that they are fit to go into life; and instead of sending out the number I do eligible for appointments, I could send out twice or three times the number. I may remark, as to the encouragement which our institution gives to schools throughout the country, that I think it is to non-classical schools what the university is to our classical schools.

20604. What in general are the employments in life of those young persons who have obtained testimonials on the completion of their course in the Santry training school?—Some of them go out as schoolmasters, some as engineers, and to various situations; in fact, they are eligible for whatever situation may be filled by young persons of good character, and having obtained a considerable English education. The higher branches of mathematics, drawing, navigation, and surveying, are taught in the school for several hours. An opportunity for learning classics is also afforded, in case there are pupils who evince a desire to learn them: but the society does not identify itself with the study of classics, it merely affords the opportunity, lest, perhaps, some pupil should be left without an opportunity of developing his talents in that way. I have frequent accounts of young men, who left the society on situations of £80, some £60, and some £100: and I am happy to say that an unfavourable account would be almost an exception. These results afford the society the utmost gratification.

20605. What account, on the other hand, can you give of the occupations in life of those foundation boarders in the schools, who do not succeed in getting admission into Santry?—I think they generally return to their friends; but it is a very rare occurrence that they do not get admission: and it is now a rule with the society, that no boy having been four years on the institution should be deprived of the advantage of going to Santry, if his attainments are of a high order, and if his character be unexceptionable. Some of our masters, indeed all that have been latterly appointed under the Incorporated Society were persons educated by the society.

20606. Will the Santry school afford accommodation to all the foundation scholars who may come to it from your schools in the different parts of the country?—I think it would, if there was an arrangement made with respect to the pay boarders; but there is this to be said also—when Santry was placed on its present footing, the arrangement was, to have fifteen boys from the other institutions resident at Santry, for the purpose of receiving a superior education. I never could keep fifteen boys there. I often had no more than seven or eight; because persons applied for them to go out to respectable situations, or go as teachers or schoolmasters; and these applications were so frequent, and the situations which presented themselves so very desirable, that those young men went out, forfeiting, perhaps, one or two years that they would have yet to remain in the institution if they so

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desired it; so I do not apprehend, even supposing the society allowed thirty places, that there would be boys for that number; because I think the senior boys, and those of the highest qualifications, would be appointed to eligible situations. I have been in Chester for many years, and have made education the subject of very anxious consideration; and having directed my attention to the first-class educational establishments in different countries, I do not know of any place where an English education is afforded at all superior to Santry.

20607. Is there any female school analogous to the Santry institution in connexion with the Incorporated Society?—Yes. You are aware that with the exception of those on the Connolly foundation, the elections to the female schools are similar to those in the male.

20608. The question I ask is, is there a superior school for girls, into which they are promoted from those boarding schools, as boys from the boarding schools are promoted into Santry?—No, there is not; but I may meet the question in this way: there are training schools at Celbridge, and Roscommon which give a superior education to young females who show a taste for learning, and who may become proper teachers.

20609. You mentioned just now that one of the regulations with regard to the admission of boarders into the female schools was to this effect—that the number of candidates must be at least double the number of vacancies; whilst, in the case of the boys' schools, the number of candidates must be three times the number of vacancies. Are the Commissioners to infer, from that regulation, that there is less competition for admission into the female than into the male schools?—Certainly.

20610. To what do you ascribe that fact?—The advantages which are presented to a boy on his admission into the society's institutions, and the prospect of being transmitted to Santry, where the superior education he gets enables him to go into life, at a salary of £50, £60, or £80 a-year, are such as cannot be held out to a girl. The utmost we propose for a girl, in the education we afford, is to fit her for the situation of nursery governess, or the like, perhaps at a salary of £10 or £15 a-year. Our institutions do not present to girls advantages commensurate with those presented to boys.

20611. Can you form an estimate of the effect produced upon primary schools by this system of competitive examinations: I mean the schools from which the pupils come forward as candidates for admission into your boarding schools?—I look upon the effects as very beneficial. Where scholarships are held out to pupils educated in certain schools, it causes competition amongst the masters of the district, as well as amongst the pupils.

20612. Is the number of schools from which pupils are admissible as competitors very considerable?—Very considerable in some places; in other places they do not avail themselves of the privilege to the same extent. In the counties of Roscommon and Kilkenny the number of competitors is very considerable.

20613. Can you explain the disinclination which exists in some districts on the part of masters or pupils to avail themselves of these privileges?—In many cases it is to be attributed to the destitution which prevailed among the people in some parts of Ireland, and in consequence of which the clergymen were not able to keep up the schools, or pay sufficient salaries to the masters to enable them to send forward successful pupils. In the counties of Louth and Down, from which the Dundalk institution receives candidates, the numbers are very great, and the competition is very considerable.

20614. One of the conditions to be complied with by candidates for admission into one of your boarding schools is, that they should have been previously educated at a Scriptural school: how is that term defined by the committee of the Incorporated Society?—They must be twelve months at a school at which the Scriptures are daily read by all the children who attend.

20615. Then, if out of a school of 100 boys ninety-nine read the Scriptures, and one did not, every Protestant child in that school would be disqualified for these foundation scholarships?—The certificates are sent in by the various clergymen throughout the districts, privileged to send in candidates, and when the deputation receives the certificates, they make no further inquiry as to what the school is from which the candidates come, they simply go by the certificate presented to them.

20616. As a member of the committee, you must know what the intention of the society is in this matter?—The object of the society is to educate as members of the church establishment all boys who come within its influence.

20617. But might not that object be better carried into effect, if the disability were removed from Protestant children who received the required Scriptural education in a school, in which it happened, however, that some of the other children were not taught in the same way?—The original certificate, and what I must say was very highly approved of, was, that they should be received, if they had been twelve months in attendance at a school in which the Scriptures were daily read.

20618. When was that form of certificate altered, Mr. Ardill?—About three years ago.

20619. Was the alteration the result of discussion in the committee?—Yes.

20620. Can you state for what purpose the rule was altered, so as to make it necessary that the Scriptures should be read in the schools by all the pupils?—I think it was for the purpose of making the schools decidedly more Scriptural.

20621. Then the object of the arrangement was to bring the influence of the Incorporated Society to bear upon the constitution and management of these schools?—It was for the purpose of making Scriptural education as extensive as possible; that, I am sure, was the motive the gentlemen had who proposed the alteration, and the motive which swayed the members who acceded to the proposition.

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20622. The object, then, was to do something more than to provide for the Scriptural education of the pupils who were admissible into your own schools?—It was more than that.

20623. Was not that object provided for by the rule as it stood before?—Yes.

20624. Has any complaint ever been made to the committee, as to the working of the altered rule?—On one occasion, a member expressed his disapproval of that clause. Upon another occasion, the late Bishop of Meath, Dr. Townsend, called on me, and expressed his disapprobation of it; but he never followed it out by any letter or subsequent communication on the subject.

20625. I believe there are eight boarding institutions, and twelve day schools under the management of the Incorporated Society?—At present, one of the female schools is in abeyance. The mistress has been married lately, and no school has been held since. So there are now eight boarding institutions, and eleven day schools.

20626. I desire to ask you whether you are of opinion that the system of maintaining boarding schools for persons of the middle or lower classes, is an advantageous one?—I think it is, especially in the case of the boys' school.

20627. Would you be so good as to state the grounds upon which you rest that opinion?—I think that boys being boarded together, and having an opportunity of receiving a superior education in a boarding school above that which they ordinarily receive in a day school, and being noticed by visitors, and persons of position, and having a qualified master to regulate their conduct, and teach them habits of cleanliness and order, as a part of their education, are matters of great importance. I think order and regularity constitute a material portion of a boy's education and address. I think they are better educated in every way, when they are associated with the master and his family, then if they were allowed to return to their parents, who are generally of an humble sphere in life; I allude to foundationers.

20628. Then, if the funds at the disposal of the society were increased, they would be more disposed to expend them on increasing their boarding establishments than on erecting day schools?—At present the boarding schools, as I remarked before, may be looked upon as being to the non-classical schools what the university is to classical schools. They hold out inducements to the boys who attend the day schools throughout the country. We have lately added to the schools in the county of Cork and elsewhere, and extended to them this privilege of scholarship; and we know from the competition that has arisen in these schools that they are going on well. If there were an increase in our funds, I greatly question if I would recommend, as a member of the society, that this fund should be laid out in adding to our boarding institutions. Perhaps it would be advisable to establish a few additional boarding schools; but, generally speaking, the money would be more advantageously employed on day schools, having places in the boarding schools as the rewards of merit, and as inducements to diligence and good conduct.

20629. The Commissioners do not consider it necessary to continue your examination any further at present, Mr. Ardill.—Perhaps the Commissioners would allow me to make a few observations. I was present yesterday* when a gentleman brought forward very grave accusations against the Incorporated Society.

20630. Mr. *Stephens*.—What was that gentleman's name?—Mr. Butler Stoney. A report of these grave accusations which have been brought against the society has appeared, I understand, in the morning papers. One of the Commissioners remarked that these accusations, which Mr. Butler Stoney brought against the society, were of a very grave character, and I quite concur with him, because he accused the society, in the first instance, of wantonness in the expenditure of the money, and again of neglect of its duty as an educational society and as landlords. He stated the case of a school in his own neighbourhood, on the estate of the society, to which the society rendered, he said, no assistance, except by the donation of a few old books, about seven years ago. Now I distinctly remember every thing connected with that school. In the spring of 1843 I met Mr. Stoney, in company, and he was introduced to me as holding property under the society. He told me that he had recently built a schoolhouse in the vicinity of his residence, county Tipperary, and that he wished it to be assisted by the Incorporated Society. I told him I should be very happy to do all in my power to comply with his wishes, and to render the school as efficient as possible. Accordingly, I recommended it to the Incorporated Society, and a deputation went down in the summers of 1843, 1844, 1845, and 1846. They reported very favourably of the school. I have here the report of the examination they conducted, the condition in which they found the school, and also of the attention of Mr. B. Stoney and Mrs. Stoney, to whom, it is stated, in a great measure, the efficient state of the school was to be attributed. Mr. Stoney then proceeded to state that the society had conferred no benefit on this school except a few old books. I have here a list of two extensive gratuities of maps sent down from the depository in Dublin for the benefit of the school, and also premiums of books for those who answered well.

20631. State the dates, if you please?—1843 and 1844.

20632. What was the value of the books?—The amount which the books cost is not stated.

20633. Give a description of the books?—The deputation visited in the summer, 1843, and the following is an extract from the minutes of Committee of Fifteen, of 1st of February, 1844:—"The secretary reported, that in pursuance of the resolution of the deputation which visited this school in June last, he forwarded, for the use of the school, the following books: six Gough's arithmetics, twenty-four First Book of Lessons, twenty-four Dublin

* See Evidence, Vol. II., page 31.

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Spelling Books, No. 3, twenty-four Second Book of Lessons, twelve Third Book of Lessons, six English grammars, six Elements of Book-keeping, twelve Stopford's Catechisms, twelve Mann's Catechisms, six Scripture Selections, twelve Osterwald's Abridgment of Holy Scriptures, twenty-four History of the Old Testament."

20634. That is for 1844?—Yes.

20635. Were those all the books which were supplied in that year?—There were more. The 3rd of July, 1844, it was ordered "That two dozen of Bibles, one set of maps, two dozen of second class spelling books, and some reading books, also a selection of books for premiums to the value of one pound. The committee are induced to make this grant on account of the favourable report of the deputation which lately visited the school."

20636. If I understand you aright, the statement made is, that the society only supplied a few old books to this school?—Yes.

20637. Will you hand in the list of books supplied to the school from 1844 down to the present moment?

20638. [*Secretary.*—This is the report of the deputation of 1845:—"The deputation recommend that a selection of maps, and a few copies of geography and spelling books, be sent to the school; they also recommend four premium books to be sent down for distribution among the four best answerers, whose names the deputation returned to master." Next follows the report of the deputation which visited in June, 1846:—

"The deputation recommend four children for premiums, their names having been taken down by the secretary as the best answerers.

"The only disappointment we met was in not finding Mrs. Stoney or any of her family at the school. The countenance of the proprietor and patron of the school, and the respect which their attendance would have shown the society, and which the deputation found in every other instance, would have been useful."]

20639. Are you under the impression that these were all the books supplied?—That is all. Mr. Stoney withdrew the school from the control of the society at that time; and he yesterday complained that the society had done nothing for the promotion of education in that part of the country, and that there were no schools belonging to the Incorporated Society in the neighbourhood, whereas there are six schools belonging to the society.

20640. [*Secretary.*—The school ceased to be under the control of the Incorporated Society in 1846; and between the time the connexion commenced and ceased the books referred to in the minutes read by witness would appear to be all the books that were given.]

20641. Mr. Stoney admitted yesterday that the late respected Archdeacon of Dublin wrote to him to the effect, that if he chose to give the house and the acre of ground attached to it to the Incorporated Society, that they would undertake the sole expense and management of that school; but he did not choose to do that, and therefore there was no further connexion between his school and the society; nor did I hear any thing more of it until I heard these grave charges yesterday—that we neglected our duty as an educational body.

20642. Dr. *Andrews.*—Where do the six schools you mentioned as being in the neighbourhood of Mr. Stoney's property lie?—I call them in the neighbourhood, but they are in the county. There is one at Clonmel, two at Cashel, two at Newport, and one at Bird's-hill. Another of the charges brought against the society was, that it neglected its tenants in that district, the fact being that the society has no tenants there except Mr. Stoney.

20643. Mr. *Stephens.*—Had you any discussion with Mr. Stoney about a lease?—I think there was, some years ago. He applied for a renewal of his lease, and obtained it. He merely applied for that which he was strictly entitled to get, and he got it. I always thought he was pleased with the society until now. He complained that the society neglected its tenants, but it has no tenants there except himself, for he stands between the society and the cultivators of the society's lands. He is what is called a middleman, paying £156 a-year, and deriving many hundreds a-year out of a great portion—six townlands.

20644. Had you any correspondence with Mr. Stoney?—None. A gentleman, on one occasion, sent up his card, and said he called on the part of Mr. Stoney, and that his opinion was, something ought to be done for the furtherance of education in his neighbourhood. I said, if you will tell Mr. Stoney, or if you would do so yourself, to put on paper any statement you choose to make on the subject, I shall lay it before the society, who, I am sure, will be glad to forward education wherever they can do so. I make the observations I have addressed to the Commissioners, not in an unfriendly spirit towards Mr. Stoney, for I entertain none; but for the purpose of vindicating the society from the grave charges of having been wanton in their expenditure, neglectful of their duty as landlords, and neglectful of their duty as an educational body.

20645. Did Mr. Stoney ever make these complaints to the society, directly or indirectly?—I am not aware that he did.

20646. Did you ever hear of them until yesterday?—I had not the remotest idea he was coming here until he was in the room.

20647. Dr. *Andrews.*—Was there any written communication from Mr. Stoney, at the time he withdrew the schools from the control of the society?—I am not aware that any letter was received from him: but I think it was the impression of the society that Mr. Stoney would not allow the management of the school to remain with the Incorporated Society, and, therefore, the connexion was severed.

20648. Did he withdraw the school of his own motion?—Yes; and when the deputation went there, although he and his wife, I believe, were at home, they were not met; and, therefore, we were led to suppose that our visits were not desired. With respect to the allegation that the society granted old books, I can furnish the Commissioners with the receipts from

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the book depository which supplied the books. We never yet supplied old books, except when a private individual gave a donation.

20649. Would you be good enough to tell us what was the nature of the communication that Mr. Stoney made when he withdrew the school. Did it leave you under the impression that he desired you should not have the superintendence of the school any longer?—I am not aware of any communication.

20650. If there be any letter, or record, or minute, send it to the Commissioners?—There is no record whatever, except what you have just heard read; that the deputation visited the school, and that Mr. and Mrs. Stoney did not meet them at a time their co-operation was so desirable. I do not think we had any communication with Mr. Stoney, and whatever communications he may have had with persons in Dublin I know not; but he admitted yesterday that the Archdeacon wrote to him to say that if he would give the schoolhouse and the acre of land to the society, they would manage the school.

20651. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you wish to make any further statement?—I do not. I merely wished to vindicate the society from the charges that have been made.

Rev. John W. Stubbs.

Rev. *John W. Stubbs* sworn and examined.

20652. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What connexion have you with the Incorporated Society?—I am a member of the society, a member of the Committee of Fifteen, and a member of the committee of account.

20653. How long have you been a member of these committees?—I have been a member of the Committee of Fifteen, I should say, about four years; and I was a member of the committee of account before I was a member of the Committee of Fifteen.

20654. Mr. *Stephens.*—How long have you been a member of the committee of account?—I should say about five or six years.

20655. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Since you have been a member of that committee have the accounts been regularly audited?—They have been audited regularly, and every item minutely examined.

20656. Would you be so good as to state the general nature of the audit?—The nature of the audit is this. There are two sets of accounts: Mr. Ardill's account, as treasurer and secretary, and Mr. Pidgeon's account, as agent. They are audited separately, and there must be three members of the committee of account to conduct the examination. One of them is generally deputed to tot up the account in the book. After that is done, and this tot is initialed and proved to be correct, the whole three meet, and go through each item separately, compare them with the vouchers, and also with the committee-book and with the expenditure, as ordered. We see that the account-book tallies with the vouchers, and also with the minute of the committee ordering the expenditure; and when we have compared these books, we sign the account. Then, with regard to Mr. Pidgeon's account, the rent-roll is submitted to us; a statement of the receipts received; the amount due, and the poor-rates, and other charges, which have been paid; and also the sums which, as agent, he has allowed at different periods to tenants, but, of course, with the sanction of the society. We examine the vouchers, compare the accounts, and see that all is right.

20657. I believe you are also a member of the deputation annually employed to examine the schools?—I am not; but there is another gentleman of the same name—a relative of mine—who has been acting as a member of the deputation for several years, who inspects the schools in the country; but I, as a member of the Committee of Fifteen, have, occasionally, examined several schools; and every half-yearly examination I am present at Santry, where I conduct the mathematical part of the examination.

20658. What opinion do you offer as to the answering of the boys at Santry?—I have examined all the children; but, generally speaking, I have confined my attention to the foundation boys; and their answering in mathematics was of a very high order. The method of examination was this: I got the list of the subjects to be examined in two days before the general deputation visited the school. I was accompanied by Mr. Galbraith, a Fellow of Trinity College, who does this duty at the request of the society, not being a member. We had previously prepared two papers of questions; one in plain and spherical trigonometry, in algebra, in Euclid, and astronomy; another in mensuration and arithmetic. We proceeded to the school, and having got all the foundation boys assembled in the examination-hall, we gave each boy a paper of questions. We divided the paper examination into two parts; one was held in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon. Each boy got a paper of questions, and was placed by himself, the master not being allowed to enter the room. We remained while the boys were writing out the answers, and as soon as the writing was finished they were allowed three hours each before they handed the questions to us. We examined the answers; and I must say that their answering was, generally, exceedingly good. The answers were written out neatly, were executed very carefully, and they evinced a good, sound knowledge of the subjects which they had learned. Their answering was exceedingly good in algebra, as far as quadratic equations; they knew some, but not much of the remaining parts. The book part of Euclid they knew exceedingly well; but they were ignorant of the nature of deducible propositions. Their knowledge of arithmetic was first-rate, and indeed I may say the same of all the boys; some of the boarders—not foundationers—answered very fairly in the early parts of Euclid. I was present on a second day's examination, when the general deputation visited the school, and publicly, *vivâ voce*, examined the boys. They were examined slightly the second day, *vivâ voce*, in mathematics, and to a considerable extent in arithmetic; but the general examination was confined to English grammar, English history, geography, and reading. There was

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also an exhibition of maps and drawings, which were done by the boys; and the general answering of the boys was also, on that occasion, exceedingly good.

20659. What is your opinion as to the means employed by the society for the education of boys?—I have examined some of the institutions in connexion with the society; because one of the rules of the society is, that any member of the Committee of Fifteen may go down, at any time he chooses, to visit any of the other institutions, at the expense of the society, and make a report. Sometimes I have taken advantage of that rule; and at other times, when I happened to be in the neighbourhood, I called into the school, and held an examination. I think, that so far as the education of the minor institutions is concerned, that every thing which is necessary is supplied by the society. With regard to their education at Santry, the boys are taught the elementary parts of mathematics exceedingly well. The master seems to be a judicious, good teacher, who thoroughly understands trigonometry, Euclid, algebra, navigation, and mensuration, and can teach them admirably; but he is not, I think, acquainted with any other branches; and he is not competent to undertake the instruction of boys in the higher branches.

20660. Do you think it is desirable that the higher branches of science should be taught in schools of that nature?—I think it desirable that some of the superior boys at Santry should have an opportunity of learning experimental science, botany, geology, physiology, and matters of that kind, which are often communicated in the higher classes of training schools in England.

20661. Then you would suggest the introduction of the teaching of those departments into the institution at Santry?—I would if I had the means of doing it; and indeed I have made a proposition to the committee, which I think will be adopted, that the senior class in Santry should be allowed to come to Dublin two or three days in the week, and attend lectures in the experimental sciences, and the other high branches of natural philosophy, which they have not now an opportunity of learning in Santry; but lectures on which they could easily attend in Dublin. I think it would be a great advantage if an arrangement was made by which the higher boys in Santry could have an opportunity of attending the lectures which are given in the Museum of Industry, Stephen's-green. The lectures there are adapted to boys of the higher order of talent, and it would be a great advantage if they could attend them; because I do not think it is possible for the society to get a master to reside at Santry who would be competent to convey a very large amount of information on these subjects.

20662. Do you not think a great expenditure of the pupils' time would be incurred, if they were obliged to attend lectures in Dublin?—There are great difficulties in the way, but if it could be managed, it would be advisable to do so. I may mention, that hitherto there have been very few boys, in what is called the senior class, in Santry. The Santry school is divided into three classes. There is a distinct curriculum laid out for each class, and before a boy can be promoted from the third class to the second, and from the second to the first, he must have stood a satisfactory examination on the subjects laid down for the boys in the class, during the year, which he is just after passing. No boy can get his final diploma from Santry unless he has gone through the three classes; so, in fact, if a boy has neglected any part of his course in Santry, he is thrown back, and never can come up at the final examination; but in consequence of many of the senior boys, as Mr. Ardill has stated, getting inducements to leave the school before their education is completed, generally speaking, we would have few boys in the senior class to avail themselves of the higher class of instruction.

20663. What is your opinion, Mr. Stubbs, as to the advantages attending the annual visitation conducted by a deputation formed of the members of the committee?—I think the advantages are very great. I think it is of great importance that the members of the committee, who assist in regulating the affairs of the society, should be personally, as far as possible, conversant with the character of each schoolmaster; and it is a great advantage to the boys themselves, that the members of the committee should go down and examine them, and see that the school is properly conducted, and that the boys are making proper progress. I think the system has worked exceedingly well, so far as the schools of the society are concerned.

20664. In point of fact, you do not consider that the schools would be as well managed if the Governors themselves did not enter into an inspection or examination of them?—I think they could not keep up a proper amount of efficiency, unless there was an annual deputation of inspection from the Governors of the schools.

20665. Do you think that the inspection under the Incorporated Society is sufficient?—I think it happens to be sufficient just at the present moment, because there are some members of the Committee of Fifteen highly competent to conduct an examination, and men who take a greater interest in the society than men of rank and position in life generally evince, and are better able than others to devote five or six weeks to going about and examining the schools, and personally inspecting them. I think it is a mere accident that the society has at present some members who have the time and the talents, the ability and experience, to perform this duty; and I think it would be advisable if there was a paid inspector. I would question whether he should be paid an annual salary or not, but I would pay him according to the work done. I would appoint a person who was competent to examine schools, and who could occasionally go and see the schools of the society when he would not be expected, and report to the society. I believe the time will come when we will not be able to get a sufficient number of members of the Committee of Fifteen, to undertake so arduous and laborious a duty, as to visit all the schools, seriatim, and hold very laborious examinations every year.

20666. Then the most perfect system of inspection, in your opinion, would be one in which there was a paid inspector, or paid inspectors, acting under the directions of the governing

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body,—the members of the governing body, from time to time, visiting and inspecting the schools?—I think so. I think an inspection cannot be good, unless the governing body has the means of seeing what is going on; and of course the visits of the governing body would be expected by the master.

20667. Why is that?—Because the examinations are held at certain periods of the year; the boys at this examination, who are to be elected for the foundation places, come from different parts of the country, and of course have notice of it. It would be impossible, under the present system, to hold an examination without giving ample notice to the master; but at the same time, I think it would be advisable if the schools were inspected at periods when the inspection could not be expected by the master, and I believe in the normal condition of the committee, it would be better to have some gentleman, whom the society could always call on, to attend them in their inspection, and to conduct certain parts of the examination, which, perhaps, some members of the deputation would not feel themselves competent to undertake.

20668. Do you think that an inspection, such as you have been describing, is alike necessary in the primary schools, and also in the superior schools, such as Santry?—I do; and I believe, with regard to Santry, several of the members of the committee are anxious to establish this arrangement; and I hope it will be established that one member of the committee should feel himself bound to take Santry some time or other during one month in the year, so that the Santry institution might be inspected every month by one member of the committee, and then by the deputation once a-year. I think that arrangement would be very desirable with regard to Santry.

20669. Is there any thing like a visitation of Santry when the annual examination is held there?—Oh, yes; the members of the deputation, and any member of the society who happens to be present, inspect the school, and if there be any complaints made they hear them; but there never have been any complaints when I was present at an examination in Santry.

20670. Do you also examine into the internal economy of the establishment?—We do.

20671. You mentioned, a while ago, that the examinations at Santry were, in part, carried on by printed papers?—Partly by papers.

20672. Are you aware whether the Commissioners are in possession of copies of those papers?—I am not aware; but if they wish for them I can forward them.

20673. Do so, if you please; and also the printed papers used at the examination of the other schools?—I will do so. But I may remark that I have never conducted a yearly examination of the other schools personally; but I know the way in which it is conducted is this: one member of the deputation undertakes to examine the boys in arithmetic and mathematics. He sends, some days previous to the public examination, to the catechist a number of copies of a printed paper of questions in algebra, in Euclid, and in arithmetic. The catechist, then, who, as it were, is the public officer of the society, goes to the school on a certain day previous to the examination. He gets the boys into a room by themselves. The master is not allowed to have any communication with the boys. The boys are then furnished with the papers; the catechist remains during the time allowed for answering them. When they have written out their answers they hand them, so written out, to the catechist, and he sends them to the member who is to conduct the examination in mathematics.

20674. Are these printed papers used only in case of the mathematical examination?—Only in case of the mathematical examination, which includes arithmetic.

20675. The examination, then, includes other branches?—The general examination includes several other branches; but they are conducted *vivâ voce*, because there is, generally, a large number of strangers who come to be present at the examination; and it is considered advisable that the boys should be examined in grammar, history, Scripture, and other branches of their education, *vivâ voce*.

20676. Is the publicity of the examination a guarantee of the fairness with which it is conducted?—Yes.

20677. As you have the means of knowing, are you of opinion that the institutions are adequately supplied with books and other school appliances?—So far as I know, there never was a demand made by any school for books that has not been complied with on the part of the committee.

20678. This annual examination secures a certain amount of diligence and proficiency, but are other means adopted by which the committee can ascertain whether the boys make due and regular progress during the early portion of the year before the prospect of an examination can be supposed to stimulate any extra diligence?—With regard to the Santry institution, the master is required to send, once a month, before the meeting of the committee, the copy-books of the boys, in which they have been working at sums in arithmetic, mensuration, trigonometry, or mechanics, as the case may be. By this means we are able to see, from month to month, what the boys have been doing. The drawings of the boys are sent, also, every month to the meeting of the committee. Then, with regard to the other schools, every half-year the copy-books of the boys are sent up to the committee, in order that they may judge of their progress in writing.

20679. The boys in the senior class at Santry are at present taught science, to a considerable extent?—Yes; the boys in the senior class have to go through the whole of plane and spherical trigonometry, the elements of mechanics, the elements of algebra, the elements of astronomy, hydrostatics, and mensuration.

20680. What inducements are held out to them to pursue so extensive a course of study—their only reward, in case of diligence, is a testimonial?—There is another inducement.

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The Rev. Elias Thackeray, of Dundalk, was, for many years, the devoted friend of the society, and devoted a good deal of time to the advancement of the schools. When he died, about a year and a-half ago, a question was brought before the committee as to the propriety of marking the society's estimation of his services by some testimonial; and it was at my suggestion that an exhibition was founded in Trinity College of £40 a-year, tenable for four years by any boy who, having been in any of the society's schools for three years, came up to Trinity College, and obtained a science sizarship. This exhibition, I understand, is at present causing a good deal of emulation and exertion among the senior boys of the different schools.

20681. Was it not Rev. Elias Thackeray who suggested the plan of competitive examination?—It was, I believe; but I was not then a member of the committee.

20682. It has been stated by Mr. Ardill that there are libraries attached to the school—have you any suggestions to offer, or any statement to make respecting their usefulness?—I have made inquiries as to the use the boys made of these libraries, and found that at Dundalk and Athlone they made considerable use of the books. There is no personal means of knowing whether they make use of them at the Pococke institution; but at Santry the master told me the boys had not time to read them. I know at Dundalk the library is very highly valued, and the boys generally come forward with subscriptions of their own every half year, or every year, to meet the donation of books which the society sends down.

20683. What is the regulation respecting the supply of these school libraries?—There is no general rule; every year, generally speaking (I believe there is not an exception), there is a vote of £10 granted to the lending libraries—£2 10*s.* to Santry, and £2 10*s.* to Athlone, Dundalk, and the Pococke institution each.

20684. Are there libraries in all the institutions?—I am now told there is a library at the Farra institution, but I had no knowledge of it before. Farra had been an agricultural institution, and it is only within the last two or three years that it has become a similar foundation to that of Dundalk and Athlone, but when it is properly developed it will enjoy the same advantages as the other institutions do.

20685. Have you examined any of the female schools?—No, I have never examined any of the female schools.

20686. I find one of the conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for admission into the boarding schools, is that they should have been educated in schools in which Scriptural instruction is given daily to all the pupils?—I believe that is the rule.

20687. Are you not of opinion that a strict enforcement of that rule must disqualify deserving pupils from obtaining the privileges of admission into the boarding schools of the Incorporated Society?—I believe the Incorporated Society carry out this principle in enforcing that rule—that if a Protestant boy be educated at a Protestant school, where there are Roman Catholic children, and that the Roman Catholic children are not allowed to read the Scriptures—that boy, no matter what his ability or wants may be, would not be eligible for election into the Incorporated Society's schools.

20688. Do you regard that rule as operating unfairly in the case of boys so circumstanced?—I do. I should wish that there was no restraint at all, as to the school from which the boy comes. I should wish him to be strictly examined in Scripture, and I would have no restrictions as to a boy's previous place of education.

20689. It has been stated to the Commissioners that a very beneficial influence has been exercised upon the primary schools by the system of competitive examinations, would not this beneficial influence be still more widely diffused if schools from which candidates were admissible were relieved from the restrictive operation of this rule?—I believe it would. I believe the more you can extend competition, the better both for the boys and the schools from which they come, and our own schools too.

20690. Were you present at the meeting of the committee, some two or three years ago, when the rule was made more stringent than it had been?—I do not remember the question being brought before the society—perhaps I was not present.

20691. Do you think that the rule might be relaxed without in any way infringing upon the character of the schools of the Incorporated Society, as distinguished from other schools, from which pupils are admissible?—I think that it might. I cannot conceive what connexion there is between the education we give, and the education given in other schools. All we require is a very extended knowledge of the Scriptures; and we should not, in my opinion, make any inquiries as to where that knowledge was acquired.

20692. Could you be satisfied that the general system of religious instruction in those schools from which the candidates for admission into your boarding schools might come, was a good one, even though that rule was not absolutely enforced?—I have not been called on to consider the question with regard to the quality of religious instruction to be given in the primary schools; but I should say that Protestant boys, in schools such as you describe, might be taught Scripture just as well as in any other schools.

20693. Have you any suggestions to offer with regard to the working of the schools in connexion with the Incorporated Society, or with reference to the general administration of the society's affairs?—I have not. I believe that the committee and the society at large have full powers to make any changes they wish in the mode of education and the general advancement of the schools under their care. I have always experienced the greatest willingness and desire on the part of the committee to make their schools as perfect as possible, so that I do not think that there would be any addition to the powers of the society which it does not enjoy at present.

20694. And any suggestions that you might feel disposed to make with regard to the

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management of particular schools, you are free to offer at the meetings of the standing committee, where you think it likely they will be attended to?—I have always found a great desire on the part of the committee to attend to any recommendations I brought before them.

20695. Mr. *Stephens.*—Are there any rules for the guidance of the auditors in the discharge of their duties?—There are no rules, I believe, except that we require a quorum of three to audit the accounts. Formerly, I understand that the books of the society were always sent over, after being properly drawn up, to Somerset House, and when audited there, sent back. We have always endeavoured to conduct the auditing of the accounts on the same principle on which they were formerly audited by the Government.

20696. How long have you been auditor?—I have been auditor about five or six years.

20697. Then, you will be able to give us full and accurate information respecting these accounts to-morrow.

20698. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—The Commissioners will now adjourn the inquiry until eleven o'clock to-morrow.

W. Pidgeon, Esq.

William Pidgeon, Esq., sworn and examined.

20699. Mr. *Stephens.*—What books have you brought with you, Mr. Pidgeon?—I have no books; I brought all the accounts, which I was required to do, and I gave them to Dr. Hancock. I was required at the same time to send a series of my accounts; and they are being made out since I got the order of the Commissioners. I am obliged to go north, west, south, and east of Ireland, to collect the rents of the society. The accounts are being made out, and I believe I shall be able to produce them to-morrow.

20700. You had better bring them with you. I believe that you only keep the agent's accounts?—That is all; I have no connexion with any thing else. My duty is simply confined to managing the estates of the society, to receiving their rents, and lodging the payments to the credit of the Incorporated Society, in the Bank of Ireland.

20701. Are your accounts audited?—My accounts are audited.

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DUBLIN, 19TH DECEMBER, 1856.

DUBLIN.

Present—MARQUESS OF KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY—(continued).

Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland—con.

Rev. *Richard Ardill* further examined.

Rev. Richard Ardill.

20702. *Chairman.*—Do you hand in a list of the Committee of Fifteen who were elected in February, 1855?—I do. [Document is handed in.]

20703. Can you state when each of these members was appointed to act on the committee?—In February, 1855.

20704. Can you give the date of their original appointment as members of the society?—I cannot give the date of the appointment of the Committee of Fifteen—they were appointed at various times.

20705. Could you state at what time each of them commenced to act on the Committee of Fifteen?—By reference to the books, my Lord, I could, but not otherwise. All the Bishops, and certain of the Judges, are ex-officio members of the society; but they are elected members of the Committee of Fifteen by ballot, at the meeting held the first Wednesday in February.

20706 Have you got the books in the room, by which you could inform the Commissioners at what time they were first appointed on the Committee of Fifteen?—Yes; I have a book which gives some information, perhaps, but not all on that subject.

20707. The Commissioners would like to know how often each of the members of the Committee of Fifteen attended within the last three years?—That can be ascertained by reference to the books. Some of them have not attended for the last three years.

20708. When you have ascertained what the Commissioners wish to know, they will resume your examination.

Rev. *John William Stubbs*, F.T.C.D., further examined.

Rev. John W. Stubbs.

20709. Mr. *Stephens.*—I believe, Mr. Stubbs, the book handed to you now, is the cash-book belonging to the Incorporated Society?—It is.

20710. Will you be so good as to turn to page seventy-eight?—I have it.

20711. Will you read the certificate of audit, which is signed by the Rev. Mr. Blacker and by yourself, as auditors of the accounts of the society—"We, the auditors of accounts of the Incorporated Society, having examined the foregoing account of the Rev. Richard Ardill, secretary to the said society, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1854, and ending 31st day of March, 1855, compared it with the order of the General Board and Committee of Fifteen, and inspected the vouchers, do find it to be a just and true account; and that the balance remaining in the hands of the Rev. Richard Ardill, aforesaid, is as stated above, and amounts to the sum of £546 11*s.* 7*d.* sterling; which balance we recommend to be applied in the final discharge of the builder's account, for works executed at the Athlone Ranelagh institution, agreeably to the minute of Committee of 2nd of May, instant, rather than that the amount should be temporarily funded to the credit of the society. Dated this 21st of May, 1855.—GEORGE BLACKER, Chairman; JOHN W. STUBBS."

20712. What does the column of figures, next to the money column, refer to, at the right-hand side of that book?—The column of figures refers to the places in the committee book, or general Board book, at the meetings of which these expenses were ordered to be incurred. There are two books kept—one containing the minutes of the Committee of Fifteen; another containing the minutes of the society at large; and the small figures here, refer to the minutes either of the Committee of Fifteen, or of the general Board, by which certain expenses were allowed, and ordered: so that when we have this book before us, we can, at once, refer to the day, and to the place, and the occasion at which the different expenses were ordered by the society, or by the committee.

20713. Are the items in your accounts posted?—Each item is entered in this book.

20714. What book do you refer to?—The cash-book.

20715. Is that cash-book Mr. Ardill's account with the society?—This is Mr. Ardill's account with the society.

20716. Is there any account for the society?—There is no account for the society. There is no account of the society with itself, except the general annual balance sheets, which are prepared after these accounts have been audited.

20717. Then there are only two accounts, if I understand you aright—the account between Mr. Ardill and the society, and the agent and the society?—And the agent's accounts.

20718. But there is no account for the society?—If I understand your question, the answer I will give is this: there is no account in which the income and expenditure of the Incorporated Society are set against one another, according as the income is received, or the expenditure incurred. Mr. Ardill keeps an account of the money which comes into his hands, and of the mode in which he expends it.

20719. That is only an account between him and the society?—That is all. After the books are prepared, there is another book which is not audited, that contains the expenditure under different heads, such as the Santry school, and the various institutions under the society.

20720. If there are two accounts—namely, one account between Mr. Ardill and the society, another between the agent and the society—where is your cash-book?—I always considered this book was the cash-book.

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20721. But that is merely an account between Mr. Ardill and the society?—It is Mr. Ardill's account of the money received by him.

20722. What cash-book is that?—I always considered it to be the society's cash-book with Mr. Ardill.

20723. Do you consider it to be the cash-book of the society?—I must say I am not at all acquainted with book-keeping. My object in becoming a member of the committee, was to examine these items minutely—to see that it was honestly laid out; to satisfy myself that every thing was honest, and fair and square, between the society and Mr. Ardill, the Incorporated Society and Mr. Pidgeon; but I am not read up in book-keeping, and cannot answer these minute questions.

20724. I will now proceed to ask more enlarged questions. Have you any book, from which you can show the assets and liabilities of the society on the 31st of December, 1854?—There is no book of that nature

20725. Can you state, having all the books before you, what were the assets and liabilities of the society on the 31st of December, 1854, or at any other date in 1854 or 1855?—I could not rightly say; but I think by referring to the general balance sheet, which contains the expenditure during certain years, and the income during certain years——

20726. Will you be so good as to read the first item of income?—To cash in the Bank of Ireland, to the credit of the society on the 1st of April, 1854, £1,982 6*s.* 1*d.*

20727. Is that income?—It was a floating balance that arose out of the excess of income over the expenditure of the preceding year. Some years our expenses are larger than others, and we have a floating balance.

20728. That is, you had a balance for the year 1854, and——?—We had a balance which was applicable to the payment of our quarterly accounts.

20729. In point of fact, is not this the state of the case—You had a balance, and did you not bring it forward into the account of the current year, and then call it "income"?—We ought to call it income.

20730. Did you deduct your liabilities before you brought forward your income?—Perhaps I might be allowed to ask Mr. Ardill one question.—[At what time, Mr. Ardill, do we pay the quarter accounts of the schools?

20731. Rev. *R. Ardill.*—The half-yearly accounts are due on the 25th of December, and 28th of June. There are no quarterly accounts except in a few instances; and they are referred to the next general Board, or committee, on the 28th of June, or 28th of December afterwards, and when ordered they are paid. They may not, and are not usually paid; as, for instance, a debt may be due by the society on the 28th of December, and it is not laid before the committee until the Board in February, for there is no Board in January: it is laid before the Board in February, and paid soon afterwards, perhaps in March, or as soon as the funds of the society admit of the payment. I attend the meetings of the Committee of Fifteen as often as my avocations permit me; and I remember on certain occasions, that sometimes quarterly, but mostly half-yearly, accounts of the schools are passed by the committee.

20732. I am not exactly aware in what month they are passed; and my object in asking Mr. Ardill the question is this:—If it be true, that on the 1st of April, we were in process of paying the half-yearly accounts, there must necessarily have been some money in bank to meet that expenditure, and the object with which I asked Mr. Ardill the question, was to ascertain the exact month in which we made the half-yearly expenditure. It turns out to be about the 1st of April, that a large outlay is made on the part of the society; and therefore, it is necessary to have a balance in bank to meet those payments.

20733. But your balance in bank does not become income of the current year until the liabilities of the preceding year have been paid?—Certainly not.

20734. Then, upon the account before you, where are the liabilities set out?—As far as I understand, the income of the society for one year is stated on one side, and on the other, total expenditure for the year is stated. We are quite satisfied with a balance sheet of that kind. In fact, it was at my suggestion this balance sheet was originally adopted; and my object in wishing to have this balance sheet was——

20735. Is it a balance sheet according to the technical meaning of that word?—I confess I do not know what a balance sheet, in the technical sense, means. As I told you before, Mr. Stephens, I am not an accountant. I endeavour to see that every thing is done fair, square, and honest, and I do not understand the technical matters connected with book-keeping. I never was in a merchant's office in my life. I never had any knowledge of the way accounts were generally kept when I became a member of the committee of account.

20736. But have you not audited the accounts?—I examined each item separately. I satisfied myself that the expenses were fairly incurred and expended as the society required, and that the dates were correct.

20737. What is the date of your last audit?—21st of May, 1855.

20738. What were your assets and liabilities on that day?—I could not state.

20739. Did you not direct the balance to be paid in discharge of a liability?—We did.

20740. And have you not so expressly stated it?—Yes.

20741. Ought the balance, under such circumstances, to have been treated as income, as you have done, in that balance sheet?—I speak under correction; but my impression is that we received a sum of money from the Midland Great Western Railway for certain premises in Athlone, which sum of money was looked upon by us as an extraordinary receipt; and our object was to apply that surplus money to liquidating the debt incurred

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by enlarging our school at Athlone; and, consequently, it was brought into the accounts every year.

20742. But did you not introduce it into the accounts as income?—Yes, as income to the society.

20743. You have stated, Mr. Stubbs, in your certificate of audit—that you have compared the account with the order of the general Board and Committee of Fifteen—am I correct?—Yes.

20744. Did you compare it with the provisions of the charter of George II.?—We did not. I never saw the charter of George II.

20745. Then, of course, you are not aware of its provisions?—No.

20746. [*Secretary.*—The charter of George II., returned by Mr. Ardill, as secretary to the Incorporated Society, as the charter under which they are now governed, contains a proviso to restrain the society from diminishing their capital stock, as follows:—"Provided always, and we do expressly declare our Royal will and pleasure to be, that it shall not be lawful for the said society to diminish their capital stock arising from the annual rent or income of any manors, lands, &c.; but they shall confine their expenses yearly to such annual rent or income, or to such sums of money, goods, and chattels, as shall from year to year be subscribed or given to them, or the interests and profits thereof."]

20747. You have heard that portion of the charter read?—Yes.

20748. Can the provisions of the charter be complied with unless the accounts are so kept as to distinguish income from capital?—I think it would be advisable if there was such an account.

20749. In compliance with the language of that charter, ought not the accounts to be so kept as to distinguish income from capital?—I certainly think so.

20750. Have they been so kept?—They have been so kept, with the exception of that extraordinary receipt—that is, the sum of money which was paid by the Midland Great Western Railway.

20751. But if the accounts were so kept as to distinguish income from capital, would you not be enabled to answer my question, what the assets and liabilities of the society were at the time you last audited the accounts in May?—I would.

20752. Then, they are not so kept?—They are not.

20753. Did you at any time examine what the capital was, or did you do any thing more than examine what the receipts and expenditure were?—I did not.

20754. Does it any where appear in the books what the capital really is?—I think not.

20755. Have you been auditor for five years?—Five or six years.

20756. We will assume that you have been auditor five years. Did you ever, during that period of time, audit the capital?—Never.

20757. Why do not the Incorporated Society keep their accounts on a system of double entry?—I will just simply state all I know on the subject. When I was elected a member of the committee of account, I found that there were gentlemen on it who were much older and more experienced than I was, because they were a long time members of the society, and used to the way in which the accounts were kept. As I told you already, my object in becoming a member of the committee was, to see that every thing was honestly expended, and that no expenditure was incurred which was not required. I confined myself merely to examining each item minutely, and that was the only view with which I examined the accounts. I wished, as a member of the society, and elected member of the Committee of Fifteen, afterwards, to be perfectly acquainted with the ordinary expenditure of the society, and the ordinary income of the society; but I was told by the gentlemen who were on the committee before me that the accounts were always kept in the same way, and that the usual and ordinary way of auditing the accounts was to satisfy myself that every thing was honest and straightforward.

20758. Then, in point of fact, you only audited the expenditure?—I only audited the expenditure.

20759. A person of your eminence and reputation must know, Mr. Stubbs, that that is not a regular way of auditing the accounts?—I am afraid, Mr. Stephens, that you give me more credit than I deserve. Whatever eminence or distinction I possess has been gained inside of college, where I am more occupied in teaching and learning than in other things. I never had any thing to do with money matters since I became a junior fellow, and I do not know whether I shall ever be bursar; but I have no experience as regards money matters.

20760. But you must be aware that the accounts are not regularly kept, according to your own statement?—I have often wished to see changes and improvements made in the mode of keeping the accounts; and, as I mentioned, one of the things which were adopted by the society, at my suggestion, was a balance sheet, which has been prepared for the last two or three years, and which is at present before you. From my experience, as an auditor of the accounts, I have no doubt we should so keep our accounts as to be enabled to tell, at any moment, our assets and liabilities.

20761. Then, am I to understand that you cannot consent to the admissions that the present system of keeping the accounts is not regular or business-like, that it is not in accordance with any acknowledged system of book-keeping, and not in accordance with the charter?—I think the charter has been deviated from; and that it would be advisable that some changes were made in conducting the accounts, so as it may be carried out to the letter.

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DUBLIN.

Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland.

Rev. John W. Stubbs.

20762. Does not the charter prescribe that the accounts are to be kept in such a manner as to distinguish income and capital, and have they been kept in that manner?—No.

20763. Inasmuch as the capital, amounting to nearly £100,000, during the five years you have been auditor, has never been audited by you?—It has never been audited.

20764. Although the charter directs it?—I admit that; but I never had an opportunity of seeing the charter before.

20765. Then, in point of fact, when I ask you what is the system by which you have kept your accounts, the only answer you can give me is, that you have pursued a similar line of conduct to that which your predecessors have pursued?—Yes.

20766. Did you audit the last balance sheet?—We did not, and the reason of it was this—it is not prepared until after the general audit—that is, the audit of Mr. Pidgeon's accounts and Mr. Ardill's accounts. When this audit has been made, it is then prepared and laid before the Board. My object with regard to the getting this balance sheet prepared was, that the Board might have before them, if any expenditure was required for the erecting of schools or other purposes, an account of the income and expenditure, in order that they might at once see whether it would be advisable to vote any additional expenditure or not. The object I had in view was, that every member of the society should have a tolerably accurate account at every Board meeting of what sum of money we had at our disposal; and what we were already bound to.

20767. Did you audit the disbursement book?—I think the disbursement book was not audited, but it is generally compared with the cash-book.

20768. I believe you are only one of five members of the finance committee?—Only one.

20769. Do you know whether any of the other members of the committee are conversant with book-keeping?—I think not; they are all nearly clergymen, and some of them do not attend at all. Rev. George Blacker, Mr. Stewart Blacker, and myself are the persons generally in attendance, and none of us are conversant with merchants' accounts—we can only know what is straightforward and honest, as persons of common sense.

20770. What part does Mr. Blacker take in auditing these accounts?—Mr. George Blacker generally goes over the dates, and very often examines the vouchers. I also, generally speaking, examine the vouchers. We divide the labour between us as much as possible. It is a very laborious office, and occupies me near a fortnight every year; and sometimes I can scarcely afford time, but I give as much time as I can.

20771. If the accounts were kept in a regular manner, or if an accountant were employed for the purpose, would the audit take very long?—I would conceive myself bound to do the very same thing, no matter what way the accounts were kept. I would conceive myself bound, in such a case, to examine every item of expenditure, to see that it had been properly incurred, and also that it was made in conformity with the directions either given by the Board or committee.

20772. Would you not think it your duty to examine what the capital was?—I would consider it my duty now.

20773. But you did not consider it to be your duty for the last five years?—I have ascertained now it is my duty, but I was told, from time to time, what the capital was, but I never examined it minutely.

20774. Does it appear from any of the books what the capital of the society is, although we know, as a matter of fact, it is upwards of £100,000?—It does not.

20775. By what committee books or accounts could you check the entries made by the bank clerks?—The bank-book is submitted to the committee of account, by which they see the sums of money which have been allocated to Mr. Ardill. He takes credit for these sums of money, and Mr. Pidgeon takes credit for his lodgments. We see the statement of the drafts on the opposite side, which we compare with the blocks, and we find that their totals correspond.

20776. Is there any bank account in your books?—Not in these books.

20777. Who makes the entries in the bank pass-book?—They are made in the Bank of Ireland.

20778. What check have you that these entries are correctly made by the bank clerks?—We have this check: Mr. Pidgeon, in his accounts, takes credit for certain sums of money lodged in the Bank of Ireland. We compare them with the bank-book; then Mr. Ardill states he has received a certain sum of money, by drafts signed by members of the committee. We compare the entries in the bank-book with the draft-book and the blocks, which are always signed by the chairman.

20779. Are the credits posted by Mr. Ardill into a banking account?—Mr. Pidgeon takes credit for his lodgments in the Bank of Ireland, and we see by the bank-book that these lodgments have been really made.

20780. That is only an account which is kept by the bank in the bank pass-book?—Yes.

20781. Have you no book yourself?—No; nor the society.

20782. Have you a Government fund account in your books, by which you can see at any moment of time, the purchase and value of stock?—If Government stock is purchased or sold, it is entered in the cash-book by Mr. Ardill.

20783. Supposing it was sold, and the cash was not brought out, how could you detect it, or how could you check it?—I do not know we should be able to check it.

20784. Have you any account with the agent of the society, by which you can ascertain the balance at any given time in the hands of the agent?—We have Mr. Pidgeon's account set forth in the balance sheet every year.

20785. Has Mr. Pidgeon an account with the society?—Yes.

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20786. The account you have referred to, is not an account with the society, but Mr. Pidgeon's statement. You have no counter statement, or, in other words, you have no account kept for the society with Mr. Pidgeon?—We have an account with Mr. Pidgeon of the sums of money which he receives and lodges.

20787. Where?—Mr. Pidgeon submits his accounts every year. He gives a detailed account of the rental of each property—of the sums of money which are due at the beginning of the year, and the sums of money collected during the year, and the sums of money paid by him to the credit of the society.

20788. Does Mr. Pidgeon report to you from month to month, or from week to week, any sums of money which he receives?—He does not.

20789. Only at the end of the year?—Only at the end of the year.

20790. Then you cannot tell at any moment of time what money is in Mr. Pidgeon's hands, or how much money he has paid?—No, we cannot, except at the end of the year.

20791. And that by his own statement?—We can see what sum of money he has received by his statement, and what sum of money he has lodged by the bank book, and the sum which he has paid by the vouchers.

20792. Are these receipts brought out at the foot of Mr. Pidgeon's account?—They are not.

20793. What do you call the end of the year, so far as regards Mr. Pidgeon's accounts?—I believe the 31st of March.

20794. When did you audit Mr. Pidgeon's accounts?—These are Mr. Ardill's accounts I have before me—I have not got Mr. Pidgeon's accounts. I know the date we audit is always in May, before the annual deputation goes out. [Hands in the account.] This is the account of the Ranelagh estate, for May, 1854.

20795. When did you audit it?—In 1855. There is a part of the year 1853 included in that account. It was furnished to us in March, 1855, and audited by us some time in May, 1855.

20796. Why is not the November half-year's rent brought into that account?—Do you mean the rents which were received in November?

20797. Which were due in November?—They are not received until the May afterwards, which in Ireland is called the running half-year.

20798. Is it the uniform practice to give six months' credit?—It is not the uniform practice, but it is very generally done throughout Ireland.

20799. I believe that there are a variety of trust funds?—Yes.

20800. How many? I suppose you can tell from the books?—We have the Ranelagh estate, the Pococke estate, and several general estates.

20801. Perhaps you would give me their names and their annual value or income?—

	Annual Income.			Head Rents.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rogerson's Cork estate, city of Cork,	870	2	5	11	0	6
Rogerson's Dublin estate, county and city of Dublin,	782	0	11	41	2	9
Killinchy estate, county of Down,	347	10	6	42	18	9
Dean Stewart's estate, Louth,	429	19	11	38	12	1
Farra estate, Westmeath,	307	0	6	108	11	5
Ditto (head rent), Westmeath,	47	1	6			
Lands and premises of Brackley, Armagh,	24	7	4	7	8	4
Baggot-street, city of Dublin,	105	5	0	59	8	6
Ballycastle, county of Antrim,	13	16	11		—	
Charlemont-place, Dublin,	50	0	0	63	0	0
Clontarf, Dublin,	111	13	4	40	6	8
Clonmel, Tipperary,	120	0	0	12	10	5
Celbridge school farm, Kildare,	67	17	2	3	16	0
Cleagh, Tipperary,	23	2	0		—	
Curraghlass, Tipperary,	75	3	10	5	12	8½
Charleville, Cork,		—			—	
Dunmanway, Cork,	25	0	0	3	10	2
Garrigetteen, Limerick,	235	10	2		—	
Innishannon, Cork,	33	14	6	13	4	0
Kevin-street, city of Dublin,	152	13	10	290	15	3

20802. What is the gross income?—This statement which I am reading is for the year 1843, and I never saw it before. I was not a member of the society at the time this was drawn up.

20803. Where is the statement which was submitted last year?—I have not it before me; but this is a continuation of that for 1848.

	Annual Income.			Head Rents.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Killoteran, county of Waterford,	52	0	0		—	
Monastereven, Kildare,		—			—	
Mitchell's bequest, county Tipperary and city of Dublin,	152	3	1	2	8	10
Mount Stewart, county of Dublin,	4	12	3		—	
Newport, Tipperary,	40	0	0	2	3	2
Santry school farm, Dublin,	34	7	6	38	3	2
Stradbally, Queen's County (lands unlet, probable income),	56	0	0	33	1	7½
Shannongrove, Limerick,	20	0	0		—	
York-row, city of Dublin,	89	0	0	184	12	4
Celbridge rentcharge, county of Kildare,	239	1	6		—	
Ormsby's bequest and rentcharge, Sligo,	32	6	2		—	

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DUBLIN.

Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland.

Rev. John W. Stubbs.

20804. What is the aggregate annual value?—£4,542 0*s.* 4*d.* is the tot; and deducting £1,002 16*s.* 8*d.*, the head rents, the net income is £3,539 3*s.* 8*d.*

20805. Where did you find those figures—are they checked by any books in the possession of the society?—They are checked by the receipts from the different estates. There is one book kept for the Ranelagh estate, and another for the general estates. There are three books which we audit.

20806. Where are those books?—The Ranelagh estate consists partly of a tithe-rent-charge, of which the society are proprietors.

20807. Then you have a separate account for each trust?—We have a separate account for the Ranelagh estate—or we have, rather, two accounts for that estate—one for the rentcharge, which is derived from the parish, another for the rents received out of it.

20808. Take the case of Rogerson's Cork estate, and tell me the balance due on that particular trust when you last audited the accounts?—We did not keep a debtor and creditor account with each individual estate.

20809. Nor of each trust?—No.

20810. Nor of the whole?—We have the whole added together—the amount received during the year, with which we compare the different items, and see that each item is true, and the sums of money lodged by Mr. Pidgeon correspond.

20811. Take the case of the Pococke estate, and tell me the balance on foot of that particular trust, when you last audited the accounts?—I have got two papers before me. One contains the names of each townland, and the other, of the tenants.

20812. Who drew that out?—It was drawn up by Mr. Pidgeon.

20813. Is it from Mr. Pidgeon that we are to get this information?—Yes.

20814. Have you no other account?—No.

20815. Could you not give the respective balances due on each particular trust, except by Mr. Pidgeon's statement?—I could not.

20816. Have you any thing to check Mr. Pidgeon's statement?—Nothing whatever; but Mr. Pidgeon gives a general summary of the rents of the society every year.

20817. Is that entered in any book? and if so, produce it?—It is entered on the sheet which is audited.

20818. But that is Mr. Pidgeon's statement, it is not the society's account?—No.

20819. Then, whatever Mr. Pidgeon states to the society, they audit and keep, and do not post it into any ledger of their own?—I am not sure that they do.

20820. Do they post it into any book?—I do not know that they do. In auditing Mr. Pidgeon accounts we require him to produce the accounts of the previous year, which we compare with his statement.

20821. Do you ever go back in auditing Mr. Pidgeon's accounts beyond the current year?—I think we go back the past year.

20822. Did you ever go beyond the past year and current year?—We never go beyond the two accounts.

20823. Supposing that a mistake had been made six years ago, how could you detect it?—When I became a member of the society first, Mr. Pidgeon sent his accounts to me in college. I examined them minutely, and satisfied myself that all was right then.

20824. For how many years did he send you the accounts?—For one year before my experience commenced. I can only state that no mistake has occurred since I became concerned with the auditing of the accounts.

20825. How did you know that the statement he sent you was correct?—I took his word for it.

20826. Had you any book to check the statements of Mr. Pidgeon?—None whatever.

20827. Have you now?—No.

20828. You commenced with Mr. Pidgeon's statement, and continued so?—I commenced with Mr. Pidgeon's statement, taking it for granted that the committee of account had ascertained that all was right—I mean the previous committee of account.

20829. When you looked over the statement on this first occasion had you an account of the assets and liabilities of the property?—I had not. I had no reference at the time, and did not know much about the management of estates. I was only a junior member in office; but I added up the different tots, and made myself acquainted with the items of expenditure.

20830. Is Mr. Blacker acquainted with accounts?—Mr. Stewart Blacker is a good arithmetician, but I do not know whether he is an accountant.

20831. Then you cannot tell me what was the balance on each particular trust at any one time that you audited the accounts?—I cannot.

20832. Have you any means of ascertaining that fact from your books?—No.

20833. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners understand that your presence is required elsewhere, and will re-examine you when you return.

Rev. Richard Ardill.

Rev. *Richard Ardill* further examined.

20834. *Chairman.*—Mr. Ardill, are you able to give the Commissioners information respecting the Committee of Fifteen?—This return, which I hand in, has been made out by my clerk. [Document is handed in.]

20835. [*Secretary.*—The document handed in by Mr. Ardill is entitled, the attendance of members of the Committee of Fifteen, during three years, ended November, 1855. The Rev. George Blacker attended twenty-nine committees; the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's, eleven; Rev. J. H. Stubbs, fifteen; Rev. J. W. Stubbs, F.T.C.D., fifteen;

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Stewart Blacker, Esq., twenty-seven; Lord Bishop of Meath, two; Venerable Archdeacon of Glendalough, elected February, 1855, five; only seven members out of the fifteen attended. The greatest number of attendances was twenty-nine.]

20836. How many attendances could there be beyond twenty-nine?—There is no committee held in January, and no committee held in July, as the deputation is then absent.

20837. [*Secretary.*—There could be about thirty attendances; the auditor has attended thirty meetings. Those who did not attend are His Grace the Lord Primate, the Archdeacon of Dublin, the Bishop of Tuam, the Lord Bishop of Killaloe, the Lord Bishop of Ossory and Ferns, the Archdeacon of Emly, the Rev. Elias Thackeray (died May, 1854), Rev. Dr. Sadleir, S.F.T.C.D., Rev. Gibson Black (ceased to be a member of the committee in February, 1855), the Rev. William Chichester O'Neill (elected a member in February, 1855). These did not attend at all—in fact, there are seven members who did not attend at all these three years.]

W. Pidgeon, Esq.

William Pidgeon, Esq., sworn and examined.

20838. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold under the Incorporated Society?—Land agent.

20839. When were you appointed to that office?—In 1842. I was then appointed sole agent; but for ten years previously I had been assistant agent.

20840. When were you appointed assistant agent?—I think it was in 1831.

20841. Did you hold any office under the society previous to your appointment?—I was assistant agent up to 1842.

20842. Did you not hold the office of assistant registrar, and assistant agent?—I did.

20843. Did you hold any office before you were appointed assistant agent and registrar?—Yes; I was in the service of the society before 1831 as assistant registrar.

20844. When were you appointed assistant registrar?—I entered the service of the society in the year 1825 or 1826.

20845. Did you hold the office of assistant agent between 1825 and 1831?—No; there were separate agents throughout the country under the board for the respective estates.

20846. In 1831, when these separate agencies were united, you were appointed assistant agent?—Mr. Otway was appointed agent, and I was appointed assistant agent. The board did away with all the local agents of the society.

20847. Had you any knowledge of the management of land before you were appointed assistant agent?—Yes; my nearest connexions are large land-owners. I had an opportunity of seeing a good deal of farming both in Scotland and Ireland.

20848. What were your duties as assistant agent?—To visit the estates, collect the rents, and generally manage them.

20849. What additional duties have you to perform now as agent to what you had as under-agent?—Mr. Otway was then agent. I take charge of the whole of the correspondence and have the sole management of the estates now, and have had since 1842.

20850. In point of fact, are your duties now different from what they were at the time you were under-agent?—Not different; but they devolve solely upon me.

20851. Is there any assistant agent at present?—None. In fact, I would say there is less labour and trouble now than there was formerly, because the estates are now in a very flourishing and wholesome condition; they were not so formerly, at least the majority of them were not so.

20852. In what particulars were the estates in an unsatisfactory condition at the time of your appointment?—They had not, perhaps, been so well looked after as they ought to have been; subletting was permitted without any restraint whatever; and it is unnecessary for me to point out the evils which have resulted from that system. There were many middlemen on the estates that had the lands sublet; and since my appointment as assistant agent, and as sole agent, these middlemen have been got rid of; and the consequence was, that we had to take the property with a swarm of pauper tenants which they had created. This system of subletting entailed upon me a great deal of arduous work; but I am happy to say, that even those tenants whom we retained—because we were obliged to get rid of some of them—are now prosperous, and, as will appear by my late accounts, they pay their rents most punctually.

20853. Dr. *Andrews.*—You say when you entered on the duties of assistant agent, that there were a good number of middlemen?—Yes.

20854. Was there a large number of small occupiers?—Yes, on many of the estates.

20855. Did you retain the occupying tenantry, so far as you had the power, and enlarge their holdings?—I did.

20856. How did you deal with the tenantry who gave up their holdings?—I was authorized by the Board to make an offer of a few pounds, or a larger sum, as the case might be, to be given to them on condition of their giving up peaceable possession. In many cases they accepted of these terms; but in other cases they did not; and after giving those who refused every fair opportunity to settle, and treating them with great liberality, they were turned off by force, and the farms were consolidated.

20857. Did you add the farms of those adjacent, so as to enlarge the intermediate farms?—Yes.

20858. Then, as to middlemen, who stood between the society and the occupying tenants—how did you act with respect to them?—In most cases they were in arrears with

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DUBLIN.

Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland.

W. Pidgeon, Esq.

the Board; and the Board entered into an agreement with them, which did not devolve upon me. They forgave, in most instances, the arrears of rent, and took up the lands from them, as the least which could be done, under the circumstances.

20859. Then, the Board became the immediate landlords of the occupying tenant?—Just so.

20860. I see that your rental has been slightly increased since 1844; that it was in that year somewhere about £4,993; and that the present rent is £5,103; in what manner have you increased the rental?—In some cases the rent has been increased by new lettings; but the principal increase has been in consequence of a new estate given to the society, on condition of their taking charge of a school in Sligo.

20861. Has not the rental of the estate been increased by your getting rid of middlemen?—It has, in most cases; indeed I think I might say in all cases, the rent has been increased by this means.

20862. But the middlemen must have had a great deal larger rent out of the estate than the society had?—They generally set the lands at rack-rents, and obtained as large a profit as they could. When the severe times came—the time of the famine, when there was a pressure on agricultural interest—they could not extract these high rents from the wretched tenantry; and they handed them over to the Board; I had to deal with the tenantry in this condition.

20863. When ascertaining the rent to be paid by the under-tenants, did you make any reference to the rent previously paid to the middlemen?—In every case that I considered it reasonable to increase the rent, I did so. I made what I conscientiously believed to be a fair offer to them, and which I was directed to do by the Board; and if they did not accept that, I compelled them to leave.

20864. Was the valuation made by you?—It was; but I reported to the society what I did.

20865. You made offers, with their approval, to the tenantry?—Yes.

20866. At the same time that you enlarged the farms in the way you have mentioned, did you take any means to encourage agricultural education?—I did adopt measures for that purpose; and I am happy to say, in some places, with considerable success.

20867. Will you state what course you pursued for the purpose of improving the agricultural knowledge of the tenantry?—I made them enlarge their fields by throwing down a number of useless small fences. I either drained at the entire expense of the society, or made an allowance at so much per perch for any drains they made. In the county of Waterford this was done to a considerable extent; and I think our property there will bear comparison with that of any other property in the county; in fact, two of our tenants got first and second premiums for draining, from the Agricultural Society, though they have had to compete with Lord Waterford's tenantry.

20868. In some cases you did the entire drainage yourself?—In a few cases I did; but, generally speaking, I allowed a greater portion of what the entire drains cost.

20869. Did you make any reference to outlay, in assessing the rent?—Oh, most certainly.

20870. Did you charge a higher rent where the entire draining was done yourself, than where you only gave a contribution?—Most certainly. The general principle I went on was, where all the draining was done by myself, to charge five per cent. on that outlay.

20871. Did you take any other means of improving the agricultural knowledge of the tenantry; and if so, will you state the means which you adopted?—I spent a good deal of time in explaining to them the advantage of adopting the rotation system of cropping. In some cases I made the tenants promise that they would pursue the rotation of crops; especially not to drag more than two wheat crops out of the land. In other places I introduced green-cropping; and I may say that there were places on the society's property, some years ago, where the tenants did not know what mangel wurzel was.

20872. Did you during any period make an abatement in the tenants' rents?—When the famine year came we made abatements, but in most cases they were only temporary abatements.

20873. Did you ever consider the question, whether it would be more judicious, instead of giving an abatement in the rent, to give them something that would improve the condition of the farm, and increase crops; for instance, giving them manure?—I very frequently considered it, and adopted the principle.

20874. You gave, then, instead of money an equivalent for the money?—Yes.

20875. Did you find that principle answered well?—I did; I found that it not only answered the purpose for which it was given, but also that it created a very good feeling towards the society.

20876. Do you think it produced a beneficial effect in any other way?—I think it did, in the way of example. I gave this privilege to the best conducted tenants, and it made the others more anxious to attend to my advice.

20877. Did it not also furnish them the means of having an increased quantity of manure the succeeding year?—Yes.

20878. And was it not a permanent advantage, whereas money not laid out on the land would be only temporary?—The principle I went on was not to reduce the rent, but just as the pressing circumstances of the case required; but we did it in some few cases. The other system that I spoke of was in operation several years previously; and, in fact, it enabled our tenantry to meet the pressure of 1849 and 1850 better than they would otherwise have done.

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20879. Do you approve of the system of giving the tenants something to improve the property, either by manure or drainage, instead of giving it in money?—I do, indeed.

20880. You have stated that you spoke to the tenantry about the advantage of rotation of cropping; have you taken any means of formally instructing them in it?—I did not do so; but we got little tracts distributed among them.

20881. Have you any agricultural schools on the estate?—No; but some years ago I was asked to get a school established on the property in the West of Ireland; that is, before we took up the property from the middlemen. The tenants were wretched paupers, and in fact they were not thinking of education at all; and the Board spoke to me at the time of establishing a school for the tenantry; but I begged them to wait two or three years, until I got the tenantry in a better condition than they were in then, for they were poor, and not as peaceable as they should be. They are now perfectly peaceable, and I have no doubt that that school for which the Board made preparations to establish will now confer considerable benefit on the tenantry.

20882. Have you schools on any of your properties?—Do you mean schools belonging to our institution, or——

20883. I mean tenantry schools.—No, we have not; but we contribute in some cases to schools where the children of our tenantry derive advantage.

20884. On what principle are these contributions given, and how are they obtained?—On the principle that the society, as landlords, are called upon to subscribe to the schools, where the tenantry derive benefit.

20885. What is the mode of application?—They are the parochial schools of the district.

20886. If a party on any of the estates desires to have a school established, and desires to get assistance from the Board, what is the form of application, or what is the course pursued?—The proper course.

20887. Is there any established system by which assistance can be obtained?—I do not think there is.

20888. Have you considered it to be part of your duty to see whether or not the tenantry should be provided with instruction?—I have.

20889. What steps have you taken to provide instruction for the tenantry?—I should tell you that many of our estates are very small, and are scattered over eighteen counties of Ireland. There are some places where the society had only a few tenants, and I do not think they are called upon to provide education for those tenants.

20890. Do you mean to say that it is not the duty of the society to see that education is adequately supplied to the tenantry. Now, for instance, there is Rogerson's Cork estate, the annual income of which is £900 a-year; is there any school upon that?—Yes; there are parochial schools.

20891. Are they on the society's estate?—Yes.

20892. Where does the Dublin Rogerson's estate lie?—It lies in the city and county of Dublin

20893. The Killinchy estates?—It lies in the county Down.

20894. It has a rental of £314?—Yes.

20895. Is there any thing done for the purpose of instructing the tenantry on that estate?—There is a most excellent school on the property; but not supported by the society; it is a parochial school.

20896. Does the society give any assistance?—No.

20897 Have you ever, in connexion with that school, or any other, turned your attention to having agricultural instruction given to the tenantry?—Not through the medium of schools. The Killinchy tenantry are, I think, as far advanced in agriculture as any tenantry in Ireland, for they pursue the Scotch system there in a great degree, and I do not think the Killinchy tenantry require any instruction whatever.

20898. Do you not think that persons, no matter how far advanced they are in agricultural instruction, could be still farther advanced?—Yes.

20899. Do you not think it would be a great advantage to the Killinchy estate to give an opportunity to the tenantry of still further advancing their agricultural knowledge, by increasing the means of instruction?—They are excellent farmers there.

20900. Have they arrived at the highest pitch to which farming can be carried?—They have not.

20901. Improvement is still open to them. Dean Stewart's estate: is there any agricultural instruction afforded on that estate?—That estate is divided into two parts, near the town of Louth, and are both small properties; and I do not think that the society is called on to establish a school there solely for their tenantry, when they have an opportunity of attending at the neighbouring schools.

20902. But would they not be called on to give assistance for the establishment of a school for the benefit of their own tenantry and the tenantry of others who might co-operate with them?—I think if they did, it would be favourably received by both.

20903. Do you think the society, as landlords, are as anxious for the establishment of a school as the adjoining landlords?—Except with respect to agricultural instruction, the children there are not in want of schools, because they are in reach of the parochial schools.

20904. What distance do you call within reach?—One part of the estate is within half-a-mile of the town of Louth.

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20905. That is the nearest point. What is the most remote point?—About a mile.

20906. How far is the other portion of the estate from any school?—A mile and a-half, I think, is the farthest point.

20907. I think I understand you to say that you consider it the duty of the landlord to see that the tenantry are instructed, and that a portion of that instruction should be in agriculture?—I do consider that it is a part of the duties of landlords to see that their tenantry are provided with instruction; and that it would be very desirable if you could add to that agricultural instruction.

20908. Can you tell me any of your estates upon which you have a tenantry school under the society?—The only instance in which we were called on lately to establish a school was in the west of Ireland, where we took up the property from middlemen. That school was not established.

20909. Is there any school actually established?—No, there is not.

20910. Neither for agricultural nor for literary instruction?—There is not.

20911. How often do you visit those estates? Do you visit them at any time except when you go to collect the rents?—I do. I see some of them much more frequently than others. Some of these estates are in the hands of middlemen, who have more interest in them than the society have. I do not visit these at all.

20912. Do these middlemen hold by lease?—A lease of lives, renewable for ever.

20913. I observe that your arrear list is only to the 1st of May, 1854, and the arrears due to the Society on the 1st of May, 1854, were, on the Rogerson's Cork estate, £91 7*s.* 9*d.* Can you explain that arrear?—The property is in the city of Cork, and was the property of minors. There is a receiver under the Court, and I could not distrain without permission from the Lord Chancellor. The law agent has given the formal notice of his intention to take proceedings, and I believe the rent is about being paid.

20914. Your account only comes up to the 1st of May, 1854; have you any account that comes up to a later period than 1854?—I am about regulating the account up to May last.

20915. What might be the gross arrears on the estates?—I think you will see that on most of them there is not a shilling due.

20916 The Rogerson Cork estate, is that a valuable estate?—It is a very valuable property.

20917. Then, as to this £93 7*s.* 9*d.*, or whatever arrears there may be on it, there will be no difficulty in having them recovered?—I believe there is perfect security for the arrears on that property. The great bulk of the tenants do not owe a shilling.

20918. How do you account for the arrear of £157 on the Nicholson's estate?—It was an arrear which accrued before the property came into the possession of the Society. They are only in possession for two or three years.

20919. This account, which brings up the arrears to the 1st of May, 1854, when was it audited?—It was in the beginning of this year; I think in March last.

20920. At that period there was an additional year, which did not appear in it; not only the arrear due on the 1st of May, 1854, but the unpaid rent of November, 1854?—Yes; but it would be brought forward in the next account.

20921. So that your system of accounts is, you do not bring forward the arrears which are payable at the time, unless they be twelvemonths due?—Unless they be six months due.

20922. Is that the system you pursue?—It is.

20923. The arrear of £257 6*s.* 10*d.*, which is returned on the face of this account, omits the half-year due in November, 1854?—Of course, because that was not arrear which was due; it was current rent.

20924. Was it not payable?—Our rents are generally payable one half-year within another.

20925. Was it not payable, although it might not be the habit to collect it?—I do not think you could call them arrears, because that term implies something more than current rent.

20926. Are the rents, generally speaking, due at May and November?—Yes.

20927. Could you find out exactly when this account was audited?—I am most certain it was in the month of March or April.

20928. If the auditing happened in the month of May, would it not then appear that the balance of arrear was £257 6*s.* 10*d.*; whereas, according to your statement, the actual arrears would amount to a considerably larger sum?—It would be in process of collection.

20929. But, notwithstanding, until it was received it would, so far as the society was concerned, be an arrear?—We would not call current rent arrear.

20930. Do you consider it a good mode of keeping the accounts, to omit the half-year's rent payable at the time, because it may not be then required to be paid?—It is a practice pursued with nineteen-twentieths of the property in Ireland.

20931. Do you think it would be desirable, if it could be accomplished, and make the tenants more independent, instead of allowing a half-year to hang over them, to make them pay within a shorter period?—A large number of the tenantry could not do that at present; and if the society commenced the system, it would make it very unpopular.

20932. But would not the tenantry be infinitely happier, and more independent, if the system were adopted?—Yes; but you would require to supply them with that of which the tenantry are in want—capital.

20933. Do you think there is a prejudice against asking the rent to be paid up?—I believe, a very strong prejudice; but I hope we shall live to see the day when it will be done.

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20934. At what period exactly do you collect the rents?—Why, at present, I have collected a great deal of—nearly all—the May rents.

20935. Do you begin to collect any portion of the May rent before November, or the latter end of October?—Very little before the 1st of November.

20936. When do you collect the half-year which falls due in November?—Many of the tenants cannot pay until the year becomes due. Many of the tenants I speak of were taken up from middlemen, and could not pay until the year becomes due. In fact, I could not have brought the tenantry through their difficulties the way I did, if I did not allow them the half-year's rent, to expend on their land. It would cripple them to pay a year's rent.

20937. Do you allow those tenants the full year, and the current gale, supposing the rent due in May next was not asked from them, would there not be owing when you collected it the full year and the current gale?—There would be.

20938. They would owe a year and a-half's rent?—Yes.

20939. Then you get the year from them when you go to collect it?—Yes. I get a year in full.

20940. Do you collect the rents between Michaelmas and May from many of the tenantry?—Yes; but few will pay; but I do not collect them regularly in that way.

20941. You only account once a year?—Yes.

20942. What is done with the rents you collect in the intervening time?—I lodge them in the Bank of Ireland, to the credit of the society.

20943. Immediately on receiving them?—Yes.

20944. What do your receipts amount to?—£200 and £300 at a time.

20945. You do not keep a balance exceeding £200, or £300 at any time in your hands?—Very often more, in case I am in the country, and do not like to come up to town.

20946. When you return to town, do you immediately lodge it?—Yes.

20947. Have the society any means of ascertaining what rents you have received between one date and another?—Not until they examine my account at the end of the year.

20948. When you lodge them in the bank, to whose credit do you lodge them?—To the credit of the society. When I lodge a certain amount, I get a receipt from the bank, and then the bank pass-book shows the amount I lodge, and the time at which it is lodged.

20949. But do they from date to date know how much you have received, and what proportion the lodgements bear to the receipts?—I do not think they can.

20950. Do the accounts before me show the arrears, rental, and receipts for the years 1844 and 1854?—Yes.

20951. [*Secretary.*—There has been a general rental returned for 1844, in which £4,793 10*s.* is stated as the annual income; and the arrears were £534 19*s.*, which, with the half-year's rent added, makes £3,000. The rental now for the same estate is £5,103 12*s.* 7*d.*, and the arrears £257 6*s.* 10*d.*, to which the half-year's rent is to be added.]

20952. I do not think it is fair to designate the current half-year an arrear.

20953. [*Secretary.*—The year's income of the Ranelagh tithe-rentcharge for 1844 was £669 1*s.*, and the arrears were £407 1*s.* 4*d.* In 1844 the rental was £1,023 10*s.* 2*d.* and the arrears £121 4*s.* 4*d.* The present rental is £1,152, and the arrears down to 4*s.* The income from rentcharge was for 1844, £663 9*s.* 1*d.*; and the arrears to May, 1854, £397 11*s.* 2*d.*]

20954. Where does the Ranelagh estate lie?—In the county of Roscommon.

20955. You spoke about the satisfactory condition of the tenantry on the Killinchy estate, and the Waterford estate; is there any other estate of which you can say the same thing?—The Roscommon estate is in a progressive state. The tenantry are very poor, and their holdings small; but you perceive they have paid up their rents.

20956. Is there any other estate in a satisfactory condition?—I do not think there are any of the estates in an unsatisfactory condition; but, of course, some are better than others.

20957. Have you any of your rentals before you?—Several.

20958. I do not observe that on this rental, that you have stated the acreage?—No.

20959. How does that happen?—That does not form part of the accounts; the maps of the estates and the rental show that.

20960. Is it not usual to put on the face of the rental the quantity of land each tenant holds?—I think not, where it is a mere financial statement.

20961. Have you any book to show the acreage or quantity of land that each tenant holds?—The maps of each estate show it.

20962. But have you any book specially prepared, which would show how much land is held by each tenant?—I have drawn out a statement for Dr. Hancock, which will show the quantity of land in each separate estate.

20963 Have you it in your power to make out for this commission a book which would show the quantity of land, as well as the rent?—I think the statement furnished would tell all.

20964. Is it books that show it?—Not books; but the sheets accompanying the maps of the estate.

20965. Are these returned to the society, with the view of showing the society how the tenants occupy, and what quantity of land they occupy?—The society has maps, and leases of each estate.

20966. In cases where there are no leases, how would the society ascertain the quantity of land in the possession of each tenant?—The maps show it.

20967. Is that the only mode of ascertaining it?—Yes.

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20968. In cases where you altered the holdings, have new maps been made?—They have, in some cases, but not in many.

20969. How is the society in that case, to tell the quantity of land each person holds?—They could ascertain it by calling on me furnish them with a statement.

20970. What proportion of land is at the present moment held by tenants occupying the land under lease?—A very large proportion; but I could not tell you exactly, without going over my rental.

20971. Is it specified in the rental whether the person holds by lease or as tenant from year to year?—In the financial rental it is not.

20972. Does any rental whether you call it financial or a summary of the gales, do it?—Yes.

20973. Is the acreage stated?—No; but I furnish a general summary every year.

20974. Is there any general statement, or summary which will show the society whether the tenant holds by lease or not, and what quantity of land he holds?—I am not aware that there is.

20975. Supposing, then, after the alteration had taken place in the holdings, a question arose as to whether the society received rent for some portion of land, how would they ascertain whether they were receiving it or not?—I think they should call on me to tell them the quantity of land.

20976. Then they have nothing before them, to enable them to ascertain whether or not they are receiving rent for a particular portion of land?—With regard to yearly tenants, I do not think they have.

20977. Then the only way they could be furnished with information on this subject, would be by getting information from you; and that information would not be furnished through the medium of maps, or any thing done by a surveyor; it must rest entirely on your statement?—In many of the cases in which I enlarged the farms I got them re-surveyed.

20978. Have you returned these surveys?—No.

20979. How would the society ascertain by any information you could furnish to them whether or not they were receiving rent for a certain portion of land?—In this way: For instance, they hold a map of the estate I before referred to, in the west of Ireland, to which they very frequently refer, and which was made many years ago; and they can call on me to account for the quantity of land held by each yearly tenant, and that information I can furnish.

20980. You have already said you could furnish information on that subject; but, supposing the society desirous of ascertaining independent of you, have they means to do so?—No; but they could tell the gross quantity of land in each estate, and the amount paid by each tenant.

20981. They would have to compare your statement with the map to see if they corresponded?—No; but they acquire the information by reference to the original map.

20982. Have you given them any maps which would show the farms consolidated, and of how much each farm consists?—I was never called on to do that.

20983. Then how could the society do what you say they could do?—They could not do so; but if they required it, it could be done.

20984. I am asking how it could be done at present?—They could, from the map which is on the board-room table, call on me to show how a certain portion of land was divided, as specified in my rental.

20985. Does not the rental follow former returns, assuming them to be correct?—But they could check these returns, because they have the original survey of the estates before them; and if the return is short of that, unless it is accounted for by a different survey, they could call me to account.

20986. Would not that depend on another return?—They could check the return.

20987. Have you altered the rents?—In almost every case. I made a reduction in the rent paid to the middlemen.

20988. Have the society an account of the rent that was paid to the middlemen by the occupying tenants?—No; how could they?

20989. How could the society check your returns, and ascertain what quantity of land each tenant holds, and for what portion he pays rent, apart from your information?—Not apart from me, or from the information I could afford them; but they could check my returns. Supposing that a townland contains 200 acres, which are in the hands, for instance, of twenty men, each of whom holds different quantities; the aggregate, when totted up, would make 200 acres; and, if they chose to take the trouble, they could check the return in that way.

20990. They could check by your return, but they have no means of entering into details?—No.

20991. Could not that be done if the society got a survey made, and a rental prepared containing the acreable contents on the face of it?—My returns have been grounded upon the survey that has been made. I got surveys made for the society from time to time.

20992. Why did you not return them to the society?—I did not see the necessity of doing it. They were from time to time before the Board.

20993. Do you not think the Board should have before them not only the quantity in each townland, but the quantity that each tenant holds, that they may be able to see how the land is disposed of, and see whether they are receiving rent for each part?—Most certainly.

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20994. Has the society ever asked you for such a return?—The Board have often had returns of that nature before them.

20995. Where are they now?—Those I allude to are in my office, at Athlone.

20996. Have you any of them in Dublin?—I think I have.

20997. When these returns are produced, will you state what they will show?—They will show the quantity of ground held by each yearly tenant, and the rent he pays.

20998. Will they show the quantity of land held by each lessee?—That is a different question; because that is recorded in the books of the society.

20999. Do you not think a return made out by you, showing the quantity of land each tenant holds, what he pays for it, and what is his tenure, would be the proper one?—I think it would.

21000. Do you not think it would be much more safe and business-like?—Yes; and if I were called on by the society to make such a return, I would be glad to do so. I am making out one for your Commission at present.

21001. Have you got the Ordnance maps of the estates?—Of some of them I have.

21002. Of what estates have you got the Ordnance maps?—I have got the Ordnance map of the Ranelagh estate.

21003. Have you ever been directed to ascertain, by reference to these Ordnance maps, whether the quantity of land estimated by you to be in the possession of each tenant is the same as that returned in the Ordnance maps?—I would not depend on the Ordnance maps.

21004. Do you not think that if the Ordnance survey returns a particular townland to contain a certain number of acres, you might depend upon that statement?—Yes.

21005. Do you not think if the total of your survey differed materially from that, that it would be desirable to check your survey?—Most certainly.

21006. Have you ever tested your returns by the Ordnance map in that way?—I did; but sometimes there is a slight variation.

21007. To what extent?—To a very trifling extent.

21008. What do you mean by very trifling?—I mean not very much. I have not, in many cases, found a discrepancy.

21009. Do you state the Ordnance survey in your books?—No, because the gross survey would not be sufficient.

21010. Would it not be applicable to the entire townland you possess and the quantity of land stated?—Yes.

21011. Have you any entries in your books tested by comparison with the Ordnance survey?—I do not think I have formally set it forth in my books.

21012. What maps do you depend upon?—Maps made by surveyors at the time.

21013. Are they late or recent maps?—We have maps from the year 1784 down to last year.

21014. Have you any occasion to rely on the old maps?—Very frequently.

21015. Are you not aware that there is a difference between the quantities stated in the old maps and those ascertained by the modern maps?—They do differ.

21016. And would not the society be the loser if they arranged their charge by the old maps?—Yes; but this difference is easily accounted for by a different survey. The difference between the old maps and the new ones is not more than two or three acres in a townland.

21017. But sometimes a great deal more?—Yes.

21018. How is the society to know, if they mark out the quantities by the old maps, that they are getting rent for the whole of these lands?—They should have to depend on the old survey in the case you suppose; and therefore a recent survey would be indispensable, and they have it.

21019. Have the estates been recently surveyed when it was found necessary?—Yes; part of the Ranelagh estate and Dean Stewart's estate have been surveyed. There are parts of the Ranelagh estate which they do not deem necessary to get surveyed, because there are leases for lives renewable for ever against them; but in the case of yearly tenancies and old leases, they have got surveys made.

Rev. *John William Stubbs*, F.T.C.D., further examined.

Rev. J. W. Stubbs.

21020. Dr. *Andrews*.—Have you had any acquaintance with the management of estates yourself?—I have a small property of my own, which I am in the habit of managing by means of an agent; and that is the only way I am acquainted with the management of estates.

21021. But you have not acted as agent yourself?—Never. I collected some rent for friends, but not as agent.

21022. Now, in auditing the agent's accounts, have you had before you the acreage of each estate?—I think not.

21023. Or the quantity of land in possession of each tenant before you?—I think nothing more than the mere name of the tenant, and the amount of rent to which he is liable.

21024. And you had no means of ascertaining, from the materials before you, whether a fair portion of the land is returned as paying rent?—We have had the means of ascertaining every year, by comparing the items of the rental with the items of the rental as furnished previously.

21025. Was not that merely comparing the amount returned one year with the amount

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returned in another year? But supposing a change of rent has taken place, and a new valuation, what means have you of ascertaining what quantity the tenant is in possession of?—If a change in the rent has taken place, or if we have determined on a new tenant to be appointed at a different rent, that is always stated by Mr. Pidgeon.

21026. But is the quantity of land stated?—Not that I remember.

21027 In other words, no account is kept against land?—No.

21028. Then it is possible, from that state of facts, that land might be omitted from the rental?—It could not be omitted from year to year. I take it, that when Mr. Pidgeon was appointed agent to the society, there was a proper return made of the rent payable by the different farms. The committee of account has each year since audited the accounts, and compared them with those of the preceding year; so that the matter is a sort of tradition handed down from one year to another.

21029. But you had no means of checking the acreage, or taking an account as against land: you took it for granted that all things were right when you were appointed, and you endeavoured to keep them so since?—That is quite true; but I may also state, Mr. Pidgeon is generally present, and we ask him several questions with regard to certain townlands and tenancies, and as to the value of the acreage; we go through, in fact, each item separately in our auditing the accounts. It is a mere verbal statement, but we do not see any document.

21030. Have you any means of checking his statement, supposing he made a mistake?—I do not think he could have made a mistake, except for the first year, because his accounts each year are compared with the previous year.

21031. Are you aware that on some of your estates small holdings were given up and added to others?—I believe so.

21032. When that was done, had you any means of ascertaining the arrangements regarding that transaction?—I think I was not auditor at the time.

21033. Then you cannot tell me what was done by your predecessors in respect of that transaction?—No.

21034. You assumed that things were right when you came into office, and endeavoured to keep them so, as far as you are concerned?—I may state, too, that when there is a letting to be made the agent brings it before the society. He mentions the different offers that have been made, and we direct him to let to the best tenant at such and such a rent; and if we wish, we can refer to the books and see the rent which had been paid for the holding.

21035. But you have no return that gives the quantity of land that is contained in that holding?—I have seen maps of some of the holdings, but I do not know that we have maps of them all.

21036. Was there any summary or rental made out, for the purpose of showing you how the different holdings were distributed?—There was not; and I think it would be a great advantage if such a thing was done; but I may state we are introducing improvements, both in keeping the accounts and managing the estate, every year; and before another year goes over, we may expect to have all our improvements carried out.

21037. Are you not aware that proper agents' accounts state the acreage, and the quantity of land held by each tenant?—My own private agent's accounts do not state it; all I find is the sum of money paid, and the sum due.

21038. Is not there a difference between the agent of a private gentleman, who generally knows how his estates are circumstanced, and a person who represents a society which does not know these circumstances, and who can only know them by information supplied by others?—I grant you that there is a difference.

21039. Mr. *Stephens*.—Mr. Stubbs, without admitting that the accounts of the Commissioners of Education are perfect, will you be so kind as to turn to page 194, which contains their account with the bank?—I have it.

21040. Does not that account show the different kinds of stock in the funds, and the dividends due on each trust?—I think the manner in which this account is kept is a very great improvement on our system. I shall certainly cause it to be adopted.

21041. Does it not show the different kinds of stock in the funds, and the dividends due on each trust?—Yes.

21042. Then on the credit side it shows the dividends paid, with the deductions?—Exactly.

21043. Do you not consider that such a system of keeping the account is very proper and business-like?—I think it highly proper.

21044. Will you be so kind as to refer to page 191. Does not that account set forth each school, with the balance for or against it?—Yes.

21045. And at the foot of that account, I think you will find set forth the sundry balances due by each agent of the society, and the final balance to the credit of the society?—Yes.

21046. Does not that appear to be a regular balance-sheet?—Yes, so far as I can judge; but I do not know whether I am right or wrong. The funds entrusted to the Commissioners of Education are funds for certain schools. I do not think they have general funds, or are obliged to appropriate the funds belonging to one school to another.

21047. But you have a variety of trust funds. Do you not consider that that balance-sheet is a business-like and proper account to be kept?—I do.

21048. Have you such an account?—Not as regards each school; but we have an account of the expenditure on each school.

21049. But you have no account showing the balance due to each school. I hand you another book belonging to the Clare-street Board—the agent's account. If you turn to page

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180 you will find, I think, an account of the agent of the Dungannon Royal School estate Does not that account show the balance due by the agent on his last account, and also the rents received by him?—Certainly.

21050. Turn to page seven of that account; I think you will there find a detailed account of the several payments made by the agent; does it not also show the lodgments made by the agent in the Bank of Ireland?—Yes.

21051. And do you not also find the balance due by the agents at the termination of the year?—Yes.

21052. Do you not think such a system of keeping the books a regular system?—I think it is; and mostly all our agents' accounts are kept exactly the same way.

21053. You say your accounts are kept in the same way. Turn to the Ranelagh estate: Mr. Pidgeon gives an account of the rent, and arrears of rent, received for the year ending the 1st of May, 1854, with deductions for poor rate. Then on the opposite side, he says, balance due by agent on foot of last account, £16 11*s.* 3*d.*; and then at the end you will see the balance due by the agent at the foot of this account, £36, that is Mr. Pidgeon's account with the society. There is no account for the society?—Nothing, except that.

21054. You cannot tell until Mr. Pidgeon furnishes his account, the state of the account between the society and Mr. Pidgeon?—Certainly not.

21055. You cannot tell, for instance, for nine months, the state of the accounts between you and Mr. Pidgeon?—Except by the bank-book.

21056. You have nothing posted from Mr. Pidgeon's account, nor from the bank-book into Mr. Pidgeon's account?—We can tell at any time what Mr. Pidgeon has paid into the Bank of Ireland.

21057. Yes; but you cannot tell what he has received?—Not until the time he furnishes his accounts.

21058. You have no check on the bank clerk?—No.

21059. After those admissions, do you still give me the same answer, that your accounts are kept exactly in the same way as the accounts of the Clare-street Board?—I first considered the account was written up to the end of the year, and that in fact the accounts Mr. Pidgeon furnishes to the society were entered in the books. I now admit I was wrong; they are only entered from time to time.

21060. If I collect your evidence aright, Mr. Stubbs, it is this—(1) that the accounts of the society have not been kept in such a form as to secure compliance with the charter of Charles II.?—I just wish to make an observation with regard to that. No money can be sold out of the funds, except by an order, not of the Committee of Fifteen, but of a general Board, which meets every quarter; and they affix their seal to a power of attorney, authorizing the sale to be made: such a rule is made, of course by the vote of the majority. I believe a sum of money has been for years accumulating as part of an excess of income over expenditure, and any moneys which have been sold out of the Government funds have not been part of the original devises, but part of the savings which were funded by the society.

21061. I take it as a fact, that you have kept no account, so as to distinguish income from capital?—The question does not arise, so far as my experience goes, except in case of the Ranelagh school.

21062. Have you kept an account, showing how much arises from income, and how much arises from original grants on bequests?—No.

21063. Then how could you distinguish income from capital?—I have no means of distinguishing it, except hearing from persons of more experience in the management of the society than I have.

21064. Have you an account distinguishing the one from the other?—None.

21065. Then, in point of fact, you have not kept an account in compliance with the terms of the charter of Charles II.?—There is no formal account.

21066. (2) No bank account has been kept?—No account different from the ordinary bank pass-book.

21067. (3) No account has been kept with the agent?—There is no account with the agent.

21068. If I understand correctly, your agent keeps an account for you, but you keep no account with the agent?—The usual account is kept.

21069. Mr. Pidgeon keeps an account with you, but you keep no account with Mr. Pidgeon?—No.

21070. (4) There is no account balanced?—There is a general balance sheet.

21071. That is not a balance, inasmuch as it is not the result of a statement of income and expenditure?—It was intended to be so.

21072. It is neither an account of income, nor of expenditure, nor is it a balance sheet?—It is not technically so.

21073. (5) And that during the five years you have been a member of the committee of accounts, the funded property of the society has not been audited, and no separate account of the funded property has been kept, though it amounts to upwards of £100,000?—I never audited the capital account, nor has the separate account you speak of been kept.

21074. I have no further observations to make, or questions to put to you; but I feel bound to state, that your evidence has been given in a very straightforward manner, and that, as a member of the committee of account, you have taken pains to ascertain that the accounts of the society have been correctly kept, according to the very imperfect system hitherto in use.

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DUBLIN.

Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland.

W. Pidgeon, Esq.

William Pidgeon, Esq., further examined.

21075. Mr. *Stephens.*—When did you send your accounts to the Commissioners?—I brought some yesterday, and some to-day.

21076. As soon as the Commissioners have an opportunity of examining them, you will be examined in respect of them, and of which examination you shall receive notice. Do you reside in Dublin?—I reside in Dublin, but I am frequently out of town. I shall hold myself in readiness.

21077. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—The Commissioners propose to institute an inquiry into the affairs and management of the Board of Commissioners of Education in Ireland, commonly called the Clare-street Board, to-morrow morning, at eleven o'clock.

[For further evidence as to Incorporated Society, see page 117.]

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DUBLIN, DECEMBER 20, 1855.

DUBLIN.

Present:—The MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

The Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Clare-street, Dublin.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND, CLARE-STREET, DUBLIN.

W. C. Kyle, LL.D.

William Cotter Kyle, LL.D., sworn and examined.

21078. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold under the Commissioners of Education?—I am secretary to the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, which is their corporate name.

21079. When were you appointed?—In February, 1835.

21080. Would you state, generally, the duties of your office?—The duties of my office, my Lord, are to attend to all correspondence—receive the letters, have them properly entered and attended to; to submit them to the Commissioners, take their directions on them, communicate with the different parties concerned, keep the minutes of the Board, and attend to the accounts; in fact, the general duties of a secretary to any public body.

21081. When you say that one of your duties is to attend to the accounts, do you mean that money passes through your hands?—No, my Lord. I had better state the course that is pursued. The money, which is the property of the Commissioners, arising from rents or from the interest of money in the funds, is lodged by the agents directly in the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the Commissioners. The Commissioners then pay all demands upon them, for whatever object it may be necessary, by separate and distinct cheques. For that purpose the cheques are entrusted to my care, as the officer of the Board; and I send them to the different parties entitled to them, receive their receipts, and produce them to the Board.

21082. Is there any person appointed as treasurer to the Commissioners?—Virtually the Bank of Ireland is their treasurer, but there is no such officer. The Commissioners themselves always see that the drafts correspond with the receipts produced to them; the bank-book is on the table, and the books in which the accounts are kept.

21083. With what assistance are you provided to enable you to perform the duties of your office?—I have an annual allowance for the necessary expenses of the office of £150, and from that I supply the office, clerk, and stationery.

21084. What is the total amount of the expenses of management of the Board of Education?—£600 a-year is the total expense, with the exception of a trifling annual expenditure that may be necessary for postage, which, perhaps, is £3 or £4 a-year. My salary is £450, and the allowance for the office is £150, making £600 a-year.

21085. Are those small charges called by any name in the accounts of the Commissioners?—They are memorialed for, and paid by Government, and not by the Commissioners.

21086. They are charges on the Consolidated Fund?—They are charges on the Consolidated Fund. Perhaps I should state there is a monthly account sent over by me to the Commissioners for Auditing Public Accounts, pursuant to an order passed some time ago, of these trifling matters. There is a particular form prepared by the Commissioners for the purpose.

21087. The whole of that £600 is drawn from the Consolidated Fund?—It is. The Act of Parliament points out the mode.

21088. Under what Act of Parliament is that done?—The Board is constituted under the 53rd of Geo. III., chap. 107; and was subsequently regulated by the 3rd of Geo. IV., chap. 79, and also by the 1st of William IV., chap. 66.

21089. Are the law agents paid by salary?—No; they are paid *pro re natâ.* They send in their bills of costs for whatever work they have done, and they are paid accordingly.

21090. What was the amount of their costs in the year 1854?—The solicitors in Dublin, who are the regular solicitors of the Board, have not been paid any costs for several years—they have not furnished any bills of costs for several years. You are aware it appeared from a Parliamentary paper some time ago, that the funds of the Commissioners were not very flourishing; and they did not furnish bills of costs since then. There have been some trifling costs incurred by agents in the country, which are placed in the agents' accounts, and paid, but they can scarcely be called law costs.

21091. Is the attendance of the law agent required at each meeting of the Board of Commissioners?—He is summoned always, and almost invariably attends. There have been cases in which, having been out of town, he did not attend; but his practice is always to attend.

21092. How often does the Board meet?—It has no fixed time of meeting. It used formerly, when I could procure a better attendance of the Commissioners, to meet about once a fortnight; latterly I can procure the attendance of the Commissioners about once a month upon an average.

21093. Are the law agents paid for their attendance at the meetings of the Board?—They are regularly charged for in their bills of costs.

21094. Are the lands under the control of the Board placed under the direction of one agent, or more than one?—There are local agents, separate and distinct.

21095. How many?—The Raphoe agent is Mr. Johnson; the Dungannon agent, Mr.

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DUBLIN.

The Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Clare-street, Dublin.

W. C. Kyle, LL.D.

Wann; the Armagh agent, Mr. Miller; the Carysfort agents, Messrs. Guinness and Mahon; the Banagher agent, Mr. Owen; the Enniskillen agent, Mr. Benison; and the Cavan agent, Mr. Benison. There are other schools provided with endowments, which are placed under the control of the Commissioners by the provisions of the Act of Parliament, and they also have their agents; but I have enumerated all the Royal schools and their agents.

21096. Are these agents paid a salary or a per centage?—A per centage on the actual receipts.

21097. Does the Board employ an architect?—It did formerly, but it has not at present any architect. They have not undertaken any works that required an architect latterly; the chief works are repairs.

21098. Does the Board employ any permanent inspectors of their schools?—They have no funds for that purpose.

21099. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What does the Act of 1813 state to be the reason for appointing the Commissioners of Education in Ireland?—The preamble of the Act recites:—"Whereas many of the abuses in schools on public and private foundations in Ireland, and the misapplication of their several funds and revenues, have proceeded from the delays, difficulties, and expenses attending the usual way of proceeding in such cases, by bill or information in the courts of equity; and whereas it is necessary, for the better regulation of the several endowed schools in Ireland, and for the more efficient control of the conduct of the masters and other persons concerned in the management and direction thereof, that Commissioners should be constituted and appointed, for the purpose of visiting, regulating, and superintending the management and due application of the funds and revenues of the said schools, as well those of private foundation as those which have been founded and endowed by the Crown or established and confirmed by the authority of Parliament, or for the maintenance and support of which any sum or sums of money have been at any time granted by Parliament, or been devised or bequeathed by private persons, or in any manner granted or appropriated," &c., &c.

21100. What class of endowed schools are exempted from the jurisdiction of the Clare-street Board by that Act?—The second section says:—"Provided always, and be it enacted, that none of the schools on the foundation of the late Erasmus Smith, Esq., nor the Protestant charter schools, nor any parochial schools established under an Act made in the twenty-eighth year of King Henry VIII., intituled an Act for the English Order, Habite, and Language, nor any establishment for the purposes of education, now under the control of visitors appointed by Act of Parliament or Charter, shall be deemed, and considered subject to the jurisdiction of the said Commissioners under this Act." There is also another class of schools exempted by the 15th section, the concluding part of which says:—"Except, also, all schools of private foundation for the education of persons professing any religion, or religious persuasion, other than that of the united Church of England and Ireland."

21101. Does not the jurisdiction of the Commissioners extend to all other endowed schools, whether of private foundation, or maintained and supported by money granted by Parliament previous to the year 1813, or devised or bequeathed by private persons, or in any manner granted or appropriated?—It would appear, that with the exception of the schools mentioned in the Act, the power of the Board so extends; but that is a question of law, upon which, being upon my oath, I do not like to give an opinion.

21102. Would you state, Dr. Kyle, what class of schools are at present actually visited or managed by the Board of Commissioners?—I read from a return which was made to the order of the House of Commons——

21103. Mr. *Stephens.*—In what year was that return made?—It bears date March, 1854. The Royal schools, the diocesan schools, and certain schools of private endowment, of which I have a list in my hand, and which has over and over again been returned to the House of Commons.

21104. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are there two classes of schools—Royal schools and diocesan schools—and a number of separate schools of private foundation?—Yes; and I should state that the Act of Parliament refers distinctly to one or two schools of private endowment. If you look to the 4th section of 53rd George III., you will find a special provision with reference to the Preston charity.

21105. Mr. *Stephens.*—How many Royal schools are there?—There are seven Royal schools, and two tenantry schools.

21106. At Armagh and Raphoe?—Yes.

21107. How many diocesan schools are there?—Fourteen; but some of these are what are called district diocesan schools, which have been united pursuant to the powers of the 1st William IV., cap. 56.

21108. How many schools of private foundation are there?—Twenty-three.

21109. *Chairman.*—What is the annual value of the estates attached to the Royal schools, as a class?—Perhaps the best answer I could give to that question would be to hand in the rentals.

21110. [*Secretary.*—Dr. Kyle made a return of each school, but did not give a summary of the whole.]

21111. I can make it out; but if I had that return I could point out at once the information required. I hold in my hand a return from the different schools. There are half-yearly returns made to the Commissioners, which returns show the names and salaries of the masters, their vacations, &c.

21112. Mr. *Stephens.*—Give his lordship the dates?—One of these returns is made in June, 1855.

21113. From what period to what period?—For the preceding six months.

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21114. From what period?—It does not state on the face of it what period, but is a return of the actual condition of the school at the date of the return. Perhaps I do not make myself understood. There is a skeleton return sent out to each master.

21115. When?—Each half-year. Formerly it was sent annually; but I asked permission, some time ago, to send them out half-yearly, and I was permitted to do so; and the next return will be sent out the 1st of January.

21116. *Chairman.*—Have you furnished the Commissioners with copies of the former returns?—I rather think I did. Here are original returns from the masters to the latest date they have been furnished to the Commissioners.

21117. What are the dates?—These are returns from the different schools under the control of the Board, made pursuant to the order of the Board, setting forth the particulars connected with——

21118. At what date?—The 6th of June, 1855. Some of them are the 5th of June.

21119. Mr. *Stephens.*—What do these returns set forth?—They set forth the names and salaries of the masters, the vacations allowed, the names of the patrons, and the date of the appointment of the masters; the names and salaries of the assistants, and by whom appointed, and by whom paid. They set forth as the course of instruction, the ancient languages, the modern languages, science, and general literature. Then the school hours; the attendance of the master in the school; the duty performed by the head-master; the hours of attendance of the assistants in the school; the number of pupils, distinguishing boarders from day scholars and free.

21120. Is it the number on a particular day?—The number at the date of the return, the charge for boarders, and the charge for day scholars; and there is a column for general observations; and these returns are sent to the masters, and transmitted to the Board.

21121. Is it the number of children in the school at the date of the return for the last six months?—The return does not ask the number for any particular time; but, I presume, the meaning of the return is, that it is a return of the number at the time the return is made.

21122. Is it the number of scholars on the roll?—I presume so. The master is responsible for and signs the return. These are the original returns, which I will hand in, if the Commissioners wish them.

21123. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners would wish to have to-morrow morning a return of the number of Royal schools, the amount of income, distinguishing that which arises from land and from personal property, and the number of pupils attending these schools at the latest date?—I cannot give later information as to the number of pupils than that now before your Lordship, because it is the last return that has been called for.

21124. We should like to have the total number attending the Royal schools as well as the diocesan schools, and also those of private foundation?—The information asked for can be given this moment by reference to the sheet.

21125. Perhaps you would have this return by to-morrow morning?—Very well.

21126. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Will you be so good as to state what is the constitution of the Board to which the management of the schools and the estates is committed?—Do you mean the legal constitution—how they are appointed, or the working of the Board?

21127. Of what persons does it consist?—The Act of Parliament prescribes, that it shall consist of "The Lord Primate of all Ireland, the Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Archbishop of Tuam, all now and hereafter, for the time being, and the respective coadjutors of the said primate and archbishops, now or hereafter, for the time being; the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, now and hereafter, for the time being; and also four of the Bishops of Ireland, to be appointed from time to time by the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors, of Ireland, for the time being (one bishop for each province in Ireland); together with four other proper and discreet persons, whom the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors for the time shall think fit to appoint to be Commissioners under this Act; such four Bishops, and four other persons, so appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, for the time being, to be renewable at his or their pleasure, shall be a corporation, and shall have perpetual succession, and a common seal, and shall be called the Commissioners of Education in Ireland." That is the first Act; but the subsequent Act of George IV. says—"Whereas, it is expedient that certain other persons should be appointed to be Commissioners, together with the Commissioners named in the said Act, in order that the said Corporation may be further increased, and the purposes thereof more effectually carried into execution: Be it therefore enacted, &c., &c., that the Archbishop of Cashel, and his Coadjutor, now and hereafter for the time being; Chief Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, now and hereafter for the time being; and the member chosen to serve in Parliament for the said Trinity College of Dublin, now and hereafter for the time being, shall be, and are hereby appointed and shall be deemed and taken to be, respectively, Commissioners of the said Corporation." The next section states, that the Lord Lieutenant, for the time being, may appoint "two other proper and discreet persons, who shall be usually resident in the city of Dublin, to be Commissioners of Education in Ireland." That is the entire legal constitution of the Board.

21128. Has not some doubt arisen as to the exact number of persons now actually constituting the Board, in consequence of the alteration which has been made in the representa-

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DUBLIN.

The Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Clare-street, Dublin.

W. C. Kyle, LL.D.

tion of the University of Dublin?—There has. The Act of Parliament states, that the member of the university, for the time being, shall be a Commissioner. There are two now, and a great difficulty exists as to which, or whether both, are members. A legal opinion was taken on the subject, and the consequence is that neither have been summoned. I spoke to some members of Parliament, who said they would get the matter remedied. However, it was not done.

21129. The great majority of the Board are *ex-officio* members—are there any of the members of the Board paid?—None.

21130. Must not an *ex-officio* member be present, in order to render the proceedings of the Board valid?—Yes.

21131. Does not a difficulty occasionally arise in consequence of this provision?—Latterly, very frequently; formerly, it was not so much so.

21132. What has been, generally speaking, the attendance of the Commissioners—has it been regular, or irregular?—When I first became connected with the Board, about twenty years ago, it was very regular, and it continued regular for a length of time; but latterly, for the last few years, it has been very difficult to procure the attendance of the Commissioners. Very frequently I have to make personal solicitations to induce members to come.

21133. What is the quorum necessary for the transaction of business?—Three.

21134. And has the number in attendance been reduced to the actual minimum of three?—Very frequently latterly.

21135. Has it ever been necessary to transact business in an imperfect manner, by means of two Commissioners, the ratification of it being left to a third?—It has occurred.

21136. As, for instance, in the case of the signing of drafts?—Yes, I was always extremely anxious, and the Board were extremely anxious, that all persons who are paid salaries by them, should be paid with the utmost punctuality and regularity; and sometimes it has so happened that a third Commissioner did not attend at the time when it was necessary to draw the drafts for those parties, and a third Commissioner has subsequently signed them.

21137. Could you state what you think to be the average attendance of the Commissioners—the average number present?—Taking the year round, latterly, I would say the attendance has been three or four.

21138. What is the total number of Commissioners now constituting the Board?—There are sixteen, independent of the *vexata questio*, as to the member for the University.

21139. With that exception, is the number complete?—The number is complete.

21140. There are a certain number of places to be filled by members, to be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, and these places are now all filled?—The Board is all filled, with the exception of that question of the University members, which was never settled. I should mention, whenever a vacancy occurs, which is to be filled by an appointee of the Government, it is my duty to notify that vacancy to the Lord Lieutenant, or the Chief Secretary for the time, and then his Excellency appoints.

21141. Are returns of the attendance of the Commissioners regularly laid before Parliament?—No; they are only laid before Parliament when they are moved for. All the Act of Parliament requires is an annual report, the nature of which annual report is defined by the Act of Parliament.

21142. Up to what period has the attendance of the Commissioners been laid before Parliament?—I think the latest return was made in 1850, but I cannot be quite sure, I am so frequently asked for these returns. I hold in my hand a copy of a Parliamentary return which was made then. It was for two years, and the heading of the return is this—"Return of all meetings which have been held by the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, from the 1st of January, 1848, to the 1st of January, 1850, specifying the day of each meeting, and the names of the Commissioners present at it." That is the latest return which has been called for.

21143. The Commissioners would desire to be furnished with a return of the attendance up to the present day, in continuation of the returns that have already been prepared for Parliament?—I am quite prepared to do that, but you have all the materials. I cannot do it unless you return the minute books.

21144. When the books are returned you can.

21145. The names of members attending these meetings have not always been entered?—I am not aware of that.

21146. But it has been the usual practice?—Oh, certainly.

21147. Do you ascribe the irregularity of the attendance of the Commissioners, to a considerable extent, to this fact—that many of them are persons holding very high official positions, and having, therefore, other very important and pressing duties to perform?—I certainly think it is very hard to expect, and practically impossible to procure, the attendance of persons who have other important functions to perform, and perhaps being worked till a late hour in the day, to come afterwards and work at the Board. Practically, I find it exceedingly difficult to get the *ex-officio* members to attend.

21148. And there is a difficulty in securing an efficient transaction of business when the attendance is irregular?—Certainly; and latterly it has become much more so. I can state, that for a very long period, the Provost of the University, who is an *ex-officio* member, was almost universally in attendance—scarcely ever omitted attending the meetings of the Board, but latterly he does not attend so frequently.

21149. If the same persons do not constantly attend, it is hard to secure an uniformity of practice in the administration of the affairs of the Commissioners?—Certainly.

21150. The attendance being irregular, it is not possible to secure as much individual

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interest, and feeling of individual responsibility, as would exist if the same persons constantly attended and transacted the business?—That is my opinion.

21151. What is the general nature of the business this Board of Commissioners, so constituted, has to transact; I mean, what is the general nature of the questions that come before them?—A considerable portion of their time is occupied by endeavouring to manage their estates. They also pay as much attention as they can to keeping the schoolhouses under their care in a proper state of repair. They entertain memorials from the different parties connected with the schools, and manage them to the best of their ability.

21152. After reading through the minutes of the Commissioners for the last five years, I should feel disposed to say that their proceedings related, for the most part, to the transactions between them and the tenants on their estates; correspondence with the masters, relative to repairs of the schoolhouses; the appointment and salaries of masters and assistant-masters; and the exhibitions in the university, in connexion with the schools; would that be a correct representation of the general nature of their business?—I think it is a very fair representation.

21153. You have just stated that communications with reference to the tenants holding land under the Commissioners occupy a very great part of the attention of the Board?—I have; and so much so that latterly the Commissioners have found it better to refer the memorials to individual members of the Board, who have a more practical knowledge of the management of land than they generally have, and to make orders on them. For instance, to Mr. Porter, who is one of the Commissioners, and practically acquainted with some of the estates, and resident in the neighbourhood, have latterly been referred petitions and memorials from tenants on the estates in his neighbourhood. The others are generally referred to Master Lyle, who is the receiver-master for the courts, and who has a great deal of practical knowledge connected with these matters.

21154. Mr. Porter is, in fact, appointed a sub-committee, to consider the memorials of the tenants, and to transact the business in general having reference to the estates under the Board?—Practically he is so; the memorials are referred to him, he collects all the information he can, and makes an order, which order is sanctioned by the Board.

21155. He makes an order, which he reports to the Board; but that order is not valid until confirmed by a Board of Commissioners?—No; but the Board never interfere with it. They sanction it as a matter of course, the subject having been referred to him, and he having taken the trouble to investigate it, and being one of the Commissioners himself. He sometimes makes a statement in connexion with it.

21156. If it did not happen that the Commissioners were able to obtain the assistance of one member of their body so capable of performing services of this kind, it would be difficult to transact business of that nature in a satisfactory way?—It was in consequence of its being so that I suggested to the Commissioners that that order should be made, because I found that the correspondence was very voluminous, and, to my mind, very unsatisfactory. I then took the liberty of suggesting that a sub-committee should be appointed.

21157. What, Dr. Kyle, are the names of the other Commissioners to whom reference is made on the spot?—Mr. Porter is the only one.

21158 And as to what estates?—Enniskillen and Cavan. He resides near the latter place, and has some local knowledge, and he is a member of the Board. The order of reference to him, however, is only of recent date.

21159. The Commissioners have not only to consider memorials from tenants, relative to the abatements of rents, and matters of that kind, but to answer other applications, such as come before ordinary landlords, relating to the making of roads and bridges, &c. Has not, in some instances, the Board been obliged to devote a great deal of time to the consideration of particular matters of that kind?—Certainly; a very voluminous correspondence has arisen on these matters.

21160. Has not a very voluminous correspondence arisen with reference to roads and bridges?—Very voluminous, and the question is still unsettled.

21161. Is it your opinion that a Board consisting, for the most part, of persons holding high official positions in the church and on the bench, is well fitted to transact the business of a landlord; considering also that the attendance of these official personages is necessarily irregular?—I think it is not; but I give merely my individual opinion.

21162. As so much of the time and attention of the Board must be devoted to the management of the estates, they have less time to spare for the consideration of the instruction to be given in the schools?—That must be the necessary inference.

21163. In point of fact, I would ask you whether there is not much more time devoted to the management of the estates, than to the management of the schools, regarded as educational institutions?—I think there is.

21164. Have any difficulties in the management of the affairs of the schools arisen in consequence of fluctuations in the payment of the rents, arising out of the properties?—Yes.

21165. Would you state the nature of these difficulties?—There was necessity for regularity in the payment of all the masters, the ushers, and the exhibitions; and during the great pressure which came upon landed property in 1846, and subsequently down to a more recent period, the Commissioners had to apply the funds under their control, not strictly—not legally—I should say, applicable to these purposes, and they paid these demands. I do not know exactly whether I have answered the question in the way the Commissioners require.

21166. Yes; but did not special difficulties arise in the case of the Raphoe estate?—They did arise, and still exist. It is a very peculiar property, and a very unfortunate one.

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DUBLIN.

The Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Clare-street, Dublin.

W. C. Kyle, LL.D.

21167. To what particular circumstances in the management of that property do you allude?—The property was for a long series of years lost, and only recently came under the control of the Board. It is inhabited by the very lowest and most turbulent class. It is situate in the wild mountain passes of the county Donegal, and it was found impossible for many years to collect any rent from it. Three different agents were appointed, who, after holding their agencies for a year, respectively, resigned, without collecting any rent. The present agent has collected some rent, and the Board has done a good deal in endeavouring to make the condition of the tenantry better, by making them different allowances, and it is now better than it was.

21168. How long has this property been in the state in which you describe?—Long before my connexion with the Board—certainly upwards of twenty years. It is a matter of notoriety that it is the most lawless part of the country—in fact, the centre of all illicit distillation in the north of Ireland. It is situate in the mountain valley, which is called the Gap of Barnsmore—if any of the Commissioners know where that is.

21169. Does the difficulty of managing the estate arise from local circumstances, rather than from the property being under the government of a Board constituted in this particular way, or does it arise from other causes?—I am not prepared to give an answer to the question. Perhaps it is composed of both.

21170. It has been stated to the Commissioners that it was found necessary to build, out of the funds at the disposal of the Board, a police barrack on that property?—That was so.

21171. Would you be so good as to give some explanation to the Commissioners as to the circumstances connected with the building of that barrack?—There had been an old house there for a series of years, and the population was in a very lawless and very disturbed state. An application was made to the Commissioners, and through the Commissioners to the Government, for the location of some constabulary force in that district; and the constabulary authorities, in reply to it, stated they would not do so unless a proper barrack was prepared for them. This old house was then converted into a police barrack. There was a very violent outrage committed there upon the property of an agent of the Board, a Mr. Wray, whose house it was attempted to blow up with gunpowder; but there is now a great deal more prosperity in the country, and the property is coming round; but it will never be a very satisfactory estate, I am afraid.

21172. Is the building still used as a police barrack?—It is not. The police have been removed, by order of the constabulary force, to a position that they think better.

21173. To what purpose is the building now applied?—At present it is held by a small tenant; but it is intended, if possible, to get a party of revenue police put there, with the view of suppressing illicit distillation, and, perhaps, getting some rent for the house.

21174 Was not rent paid during the time the barrack was occupied by the constabulary?—There is a correspondence on the subject, but I think not. My recollection is, that the understanding was, that they were not to be charged for it. I believe, in fact, there was a payment made, but they demanded it back, as being a payment made in error.

21175. Was it not also found necessary to build a police barrack on the Dungannon estate?—The Enniskillen estate, I think it is; I do not think there was one built on the Dungannon estate.

21176. [*Secretary.*—It was built on the Dungannon Royal school estate.]

21177. It is so—I made a mistake; I remember the circumstance now. I think it was built because of the agent being fired at.

21178. Is it your opinion that sufficient powers are vested in the Commissioners for enabling them duly to manage the schools which are placed under their control?—I think their powers are very defective; I think the Act of Parliament is quite insufficient.

21179. Would you be so good as to state the particulars in which you think their powers are defective?—I think the appointment of the masters and ushers is altogether in the wrong place. The masters are appointed altogether irrespective of the Commissioners, who ought to have complete control over them. They produce their patents to the Commissioners, and do not feel themselves, I think, sufficiently subordinate; and the Commissioners have no power of promotion, which they ought to have. They have no power of superannuation, which I think they clearly ought to have. In the case of masters and ushers the Board has no power of visiting, except by what, practically, I know to be a very cumbrous, expensive, and not a very effective mode of visitation, but which is pointed out by the Act of Parliament; and even then, it can only dismiss for misconduct; and a man may be negligent, careless, or inattentive, and still it would be difficult to prove that to be misconduct—it may be a sort of non-feasance more than any thing else. I think the Commissioners do not possess nearly power enough. They have no inspectors, no means of paying them; and there is no authority under the Act for this purpose. The Board know nothing of the masters until they come to them as masters.

21180. Then the first defect in the powers of the Commissioners to which you draw our attention is the mode in which the masters of the schools are appointed?—That is a very important one.

21181. What suggestions would you make for the purpose of removing that defect?—I would leave the power of appointment with the persons who have the power of control, or ought to have the power of control. I would make the appointment open to competition and examination as to fitness, not merely as regards scholarship, but fitness for the office of imparting instruction, as I think they are very different things; and I would also establish a system of promotion. For instance, if there was an assistant who became fit, or was considered fit for a head mastership, I think he should be promoted to it; and I think there should also be the power of superannuating masters or ushers who were deserving of it. At

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present the Board possess none of those powers. There should be also a very strict and rigid course of inspection of the schools constantly. The Board has no inspectors, or the means of paying them.

21182. Have not the Board the power of dismissing masters found to be inefficient, or proved to have misconducted themselves?—I think it is very difficult to obtain what is sufficient proof of misconduct.

21183. Do you think inefficiency would be regarded as misconduct?—That is a matter entirely for the opinion of the Board.

21184. Do not the masters hold their situations during good behaviour?—I am not aware just now how the words of the patent run.

21185. Have the Commissioners of Education ever dismissed a master for inefficiency or misconduct?—I am not aware; I do not recollect that they have.

21186. Have they ever suspended any master?—I do not recollect that they ever have.

21187. Has the Board prepared any definite code of rules for the guidance of the schoolmasters under their control?—Not that I am aware. They have from time to time issued certain orders; but I do not know of any regular code having been prepared; certainly not in my time.

21188. Either as regards the discipline to be maintained in the schools, or the course of instruction to be given?—They have from time to time made certain orders in reference to both one and the other; but there are no general rules.

21189. No code of rules?—No code of rules, except those published for the Royal schools.

21190. You mention, as one of the defective powers in the Commissioners, their inability to carry on a complete and efficient system of inspection?—I think it is absolutely necessary for the wellbeing of the schools.

21191. What is the nature of the inspection which is occasionally exercised by the Commissioners?—Occasionally some of the Commissioners, who happen to be in the neighbourhood of the school, go and examine it. At one time, I recollect (it is a good many years ago), two of the Commissioners went round of their own mere motion; they visited several of the royal schools, examined the boys, and stated their opinion to the Board on their return to town; but there is no system of inspection.

21192. Was that an exceptional case?—I think it was. I may state, as a general rule, there is no system of inspection.

21193. Then, as a matter of fact, are the masters of the schools left pretty much to their own discretion in managing the internal affairs of the schools?—Except where cases of complaint are brought before the Board, I think they are, and except sending out those skeleton returns which the masters are obliged to fill up.

21194. Are you of opinion that these half-yearly returns supply, at all adequately, the want of a vigorous periodical inspection?—Certainly not. I would have a very frequent, and a very rigid inspection by persons who are perfectly competent to conduct it.

21195. In cases where these half-yearly returns indicate that the attendance of scholars in a school is very small, have the Commissioners taken any steps to inquire into the cause of that small attendance?—They have; and in some cases they have reduced the number of assistants allowed by the Board, or paid by the Board.

21196. Have the Commissioners, in reviewing these returns, regarded the small attendance as *prima facie* evidence that the school was not in an efficient state?—In consequence of the reduced numbers, as I stated before, they have struck off the payment of an assistant, and called the attention of the master to the fact of a smaller number being in attendance than there ought to be.

21197. Has that been an uniform practice?—There is no uniformity in the practice.

21198. Is there any analysis made of the returns of the attendance, for the purpose of seeing whether the schools are in an efficient state, as indicated by the increase or steadiness or decline in the number of pupils attending?—There is no analysis that I am aware of, further than this:—that the Commissioners, when the returns are laid before them, discuss them, and refer to previous returns to see whether the number is decreasing or increasing; and the very frequent returns they are called on to make to Parliament, almost indicate these things. There is scarcely a session that there are not two or three sets of returns made, which go to the very point as to the number of pupils in attendance.

21199. Having had now so long an experience of the working of the Board, what would you recommend as an efficient system of inspection?—I would have paid officers competent to discharge the duties, sent round constantly, not periodically, but constantly to visit; and they should furnish the governing body in Dublin with their reports, from actual inspection and personal knowledge.

21200. Would you be so good as to describe more particularly the mode in which you would recommend that they should perform their duty in the schools at these inspections?—I would have them examine the buildings of the school perfectly and thoroughly; and I would have them examine the boys, and inquire into the rules kept by the master, to see really and *bona fide* what his school was; what he taught, what the ushers taught; but I would, above all things, have them examine the boys, and report their proficiency. In fact, I would have a rigid inspection of every thing connected with the establishment.

21201. Such an inspection of schools of a superior kind, could only be carried on by persons of great intelligence and of extensive acquirements?—Certainly, it would require these qualifications; but I think there might be two classes of inspection. I would have a visitation of the schools by the Commissioners themselves, which would be of great use in connexion with the reports received by them from an efficient class of persons visiting and inspecting them officially. The Commissioners should perform a sort of circuit; but I would

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have the inspectors going round constantly, and making their reports in the mean time, so that the Commissioners could judge of their truth when they went down.

21202. You could hardly expect Commissioners who held high official positions to carry on a visitation of that kind?—Certainly; and I was alluding more to the case of paid Commissioners, because I feel very strongly that the Commissioners ought to be paid.

21203. On what grounds have you formed that opinion?—Upon an experience of twenty years, in connexion with the working of this and other Boards, and on the general principle (I speak with great respect to the present Commissioners), that work not paid for is very seldom efficiently done.

21204. Then it is your opinion, that an inspection, to be complete, should be conducted by inspectors of two classes; in the first instance, by inspectors to be employed under the control of the Commissioners, who would from time to time visit the schools, examine the scholars, and inquire into the whole of the internal economy of these establishments; and also by the Commissioners themselves occasionally holding visitations in the schools, whenever there appeared to be any special occasion for them to inquire into the mode in which the schools were managed?—I think that would be a vast improvement; but I would not confine the visitation of the paid Commissioners merely to occasions when complaints were made, because I would have it done regularly—perhaps twice a-year.

21205. Then in point of fact you think a part, and a very important part, of the duty of the Commissioners would be to hold inspections of the schools?—I do. I may be altogether wrong, but that is my opinion.

21206. Are you of opinion that their inspection would produce more beneficial results because of their having more authority than the other inspectors?—Yes. I think the masters would then feel they had a controlling power over them; but these visitations by the Commissioners should not be considered by any means as substitutes for the inspections and reports of the inspectors.

21207. Do you not think that an efficient system of inspection would produce this good result, that whatever arrangement was found to operate well in one institution would be introduced, after experience, into others?—Certainly.

21208. What orders, Dr. Kyle, have been made by the Board with reference to the admission of free pupils into the different classes of schools under their management?—There have been very few distinct orders on that subject. The latest I recollect was made in the case of the Armagh school, where there were orders that ten free pupils should be admitted in certain proportions, because the number of free scholars, as per the returns made, exceeded the number the master was ordered to receive.

21209. What instructions are given to the master as to the persons who should get admission as free pupils?—There was a set of rules prepared in the case to which I alluded—the Armagh school—at a meeting of the Board held on the 31st October, 1848, with reference to the admission of boys there; but there is no general code of rules laid down as to the admission of free boys, because there has always been a difference of opinion, at least a doubtful opinion, as to what the duty of the master is with reference to receiving free pupils, though practically they all receive them. The Commissioners fixed no number that I recollect in any case but in the case of Armagh; but the masters have from time to time stated that they never refuse any free scholars who are well conducted and fit to receive the instruction that the school affords. The question of the admission of free boys is an undecided question with regard to these schools.

21210. The question as to the obligation to receive free scholars you think is undecided?—I could scarcely say it is undecided, for there the Commissioners did lay down a code of rules, and the master acquiesced in them.

21211. In the case of Armagh?—Yes; but all of the masters, in point of fact, have free scholars, and do not dispute the right of the Board in this respect; but at the same time I know the feeling is, that they are not bound to receive them. In fact, I know that the feeling was more strong than it is at present. If I might take the liberty of referring to some evidence (which is in print) that I gave twenty years ago, before a committee of the House of Commons, when I was examined on this very question, I think it will be found I stated my opinion fully on this subject. I cannot state much more than I did then.

21212. You are referring, Dr. Kyle, to some evidence given by you on a former occasion?—I merely wish to read the evidence which I gave before a committee of the House of Commons in 1835.

21213. You now repeat that as the expression of your opinion on the same subject?—I do not see any reason materially to change my opinion about it; but I think the masters are more liberal in admitting free pupils than they were then. I do not think the Board has enforced any general rule with regard to the admission of free scholars; there is some doubt as to what the meaning of the words "free scholars" is.

21214. As a matter of fact, the Board have not taken any conclusive steps, or passed any resolution defining the words "free schools?"—The words of the charter, certainly not.

21215. Did not the Board issue a circular having reference to the admission of scholars into the diocesan schools. This copy of one has been brought before the Commissioners: would you be so good as to read that circular?—It is as follows:—

"THE COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—CIRCULAR.

"April 6th, 1830.

"SIR,—By order of the Commissioners of Education, I beg leave to inform you that, a question having been lately raised with respect to the liability of the masters of the

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diocesan and district schools throughout Ireland to take free scholars, it was ordered that the following answer be given in the case alluded to, and that the same be communicated to the several masters of those schools.

"That the Commissioners, conceiving that diocesan free schools were intended by the legislature for the benefit of such persons, resident in the respective dioceses, as might wish to give their children a classical education, as day scholars, free of expense, consider, as they always have done, that it is imperative on the masters of those schools to receive day scholars accordingly; and that the consolidation of such diocesan schools into district schools, pursuant to the provisions of the 53rd George III., cap. 107, sec. 22, does not alter the case, except that the inhabitants of all the dioceses composing the district, are to have equal right to frequent the school, and that therefore the district school under consideration is to be a free school, according to the express words of the statute, not however debarring the master of the school from receiving voluntary remuneration from any of the parents of the children who may think proper to give it.

"I am, &c.,

(Signed) "W. C. QUINN, Secretary."

That is signed by my predecessor, Mr. Quinn, five years before I had any connexion with the Board.

21216. Is that resolution in force?—I am not aware that it has been rescinded. I never heard of this letter before; it is the first time I ever saw this letter.

21217. Can you state whether the Board, since you have been secretary, has made any order on the subject?—I do not recollect that they have made any general order; but I know there have been communications from time to time with the different masters on the subject, and the masters have yielded whenever an application was made to them. This letter seems to me to be more an expression of opinion of the Commissioners than an order.

21218. Is it not headed "circular?"—It is.

21219. Can you say whether it was communicated to the masters of all the diocesan schools?—I cannot; but I presume, from the fact of its being headed "circular," that it was; but it was written five years before I had any connexion with the Board. At the same time I do not think it is sufficiently strong to be an order, if the Board felt they had the power.

21220. Have you any minute of a corresponding date in the minute book, relative to this circular?—There ought to be; and therefore it could be ascertained, I think, by referring to the letter books, whether it was sent to the different masters. I know if it happened in my time, such would be the case; all our letters are entered.

21221. Mr. *Stephens.*—Are those books in court?—No; except the current one. I should state in reference to that question, that there was a notice sent to me by Dr. Hancock, calling on me for a list of all the books of the Board. I furnished it; and then a subsequent order came to me, calling for certain books, which I supplied. I am ready to supply all others, but I only sent those that were called for, and the letter books were not called for. For reference, I brought the current letter book.

21222. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Has not the attention of the Commissioners of Education been directed more to the affairs of the Royal schools, than to the affairs of the diocesan schools?—A great deal more, from the circumstance of their having estates connected with them, independent of the schools being more largely attended.

21223. Have not the Commissioners also taken a more active part in watching over the internal economy of the royal schools?—I think so.

21224. And more carefully superintended the course of instruction carried on in them?—Yes. I think the feeling of the Board is, that they have more control over the royal schools than they have over the others. They do not pay the masters of the other schools; they are paid directly by the bishops and clergy, and the control of the Board over the diocesan schools is very trifling indeed, except calling for returns from them.

21225. Have any questions been brought before the Board, as to their jurisdiction and power of interference in the affairs of the diocesan schools?—Not for a long series of years. There was a good deal of correspondence about twenty years ago, between the Grand Jury of the county of Limerick and the Board, as to their power of recommending a certain number of free scholars, and there was a sort of bargain or contract made between them, that the Grand Jury should have the power of nominating a certain number; that is referred to in the evidence I gave twenty years ago.

21226. Were any steps taken by the Commissioners to ascertain if that compact was carried into effect?—No; the power was given, as I recollect, to the Grand Jury to appoint a certain number of free scholars to the diocesan school, and I do not believe the Grand Jury exercised the power that was given them. That is a matter which rested with the Grand Jury whether they did or not. The matter occurred a great many years ago, and I believe I state it correctly.

21227. I believe you state the circumstances correctly.

21228. Have not school scholarships been established in one of the Royal schools under the management of the Board?—At Enniskillen royal school there are four.

21229. Would you be so good as to state in what way appointments to these school scholarships are conferred?—There is a code of rules for the regulation of them, which was prepared a good many years ago by the Commissioners, by which the master of the school is required to send up a list to the Commissioners of the most deserving boys, and

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from that list so sent up by the master the Board selects. The qualifications are, generally speaking—the boys commencing low down in the school, the poverty of their parents, and their being natives of the town or of the county of Fermanagh. Some other qualifications there are also in the list sent up, and out of it the Commissioners select the persons they think best.

21230. Then in no case have these school scholarships been proposed for competition amongst the scholars?—There may be competition amongst them at the school. I do not know how it is that the master makes the selection; but he sends up the table containing the names of the boys, their residences, the residences of the parents, the number of children in the school from which they come, and then he refers to the children who have the most merit. How he ascertains that I am not in a position to state—whether he examines them or not. In fact, he could not well do it by competition, because they are of totally different classes and ages.

21231. How do you explain the fact that this institution of school scholarships has not been introduced into any other schools under the Board?—The funds of the Enniskillen school are larger than the funds of any of the other schools, and, therefore, admit better of it.

21232. How has the institution of these school scholarships worked; has it been productive of a good effect?—I can scarcely give any opinion upon that. I should suppose it has; it has generally given persons who were very poor, and in great need of them, an opportunity of continuing in the school; and several of them I know have afterwards been successful competitors for the royal scholarships to which they are appointed on competitive examination in the university, after they have left the school and entered college. I believe it has enabled some boys to live in the school and clothe themselves, who otherwise could not do so. However, that is a matter which I do not wish to state, as it might, perhaps, hurt their feelings.

21233. Is not a certain number of these university exhibitions attached to each of the Royal schools?—There is, and I have a copy of the rules connected with them.

21234. There is a limited number of Royal scholarships, or university exhibitions, attached to each particular school?—Each particular school.

21235. Is there considerable competition for these scholarships?—There is. The course is laid down by the Commissioners; and it is generally varied, on the recommendation of the examiners, from time to time; and the Commissioners of Education who appoint, know nothing about the boys until they get the report of the examiners.

21236. What effect, in your opinion, has the establishment of these exhibitions upon the schools under the management of the Board?—I think it has been very beneficial to the schools to which they are attached.

21237. Do you think it promotes diligence on the part both of masters and of pupils?—It is looked to as a very great prize; they are tenable for five years; and, in some instances, I know that an exhibition of £50 a-year has enabled a boy to support himself in college, who could not otherwise have done so, as his private means would not enable him.

21238. The funds for the maintenance of these exhibitions are taken from those attached to the separate schools?—Yes.

21239. I mean to say, the Commissioners are not at liberty to constitute exhibitions for the benefit of one school with the funds arising out of the lands connected with another school?—The Commissioners are of that opinion; and I believe they took the opinion of the law officers of the day, who stated that they were bound to allocate the funds of each school to its own purposes, with the exceptions pointed out by the Act of Parliament; and, therefore, they kept separate accounts for each school, and allocated to every school that had a surplus sufficient to do so, these exhibitions; and that is the reason why in some of the schools there are more exhibitions than in others, because of the difference of the funds.

21240. Do you think it would be expedient to leave the Commissioners more free to allocate these funds—to distribute these funds differently?—That is a matter of opinion; I have formed one myself.

21241. I ask you to give that opinion, as you have had such long experience in the affairs of this Board?—I think it is a great mistake that the estates of the different schools should be necessarily allocated to each particular school. If I had the power to do so, I should have a common fund; and then I would open these exhibitions to all the royal schools, or, perhaps, to all the world, for general competition.

21242. That is, to pupils coming from all the schools in Ireland?—If I had my own way, I should do so.

21243. Do you think that such an arrangement would act beneficially upon the schools which are especially committed to the care of the Commissioners?—I think, if there were good masters attached to them, the system would; but I must also beg to say, that the opinion I am giving is purely my own, and perhaps may be quite at variance with the opinions of other persons more competent to form them.

21244. After each examination for university exhibitions the examiners appointed by the provost and senior fellows of Trinity College make a report to the Commissioners of Education, stating the nature of the answering, and making recommendations?—They do. These reports are all in the possession of the present Commission.

21245. Does it appear from these reports that there has often been a very considerable difference of merit in the candidates coming from the different schools?—Certainly.

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21246. So that at one time it would appear desirable that the pupils from one school had a larger share of the exhibitions than the pupils from other schools?—Certainly.

21247. Whereas, according to the present regulation, a definite number of scholarships should be awarded to the pupils coming from each school?—The fact is, that the effect of having them allocated to the special schools very often prevents a boy of the greatest merit getting the least exhibition. A boy may get £30 only, and have higher answering than another who gets £50. I may say there are separate books connected with the transactions of these Royal scholarships; the accounts are kept separately, and are all in the hands of this Commission.

21248. The Commissioners of Education having to make regulations with regard to these exhibitions, and having to define the course in which the pupils are to be examined, are obliged, therefore, to pay considerable attention to the school curriculum in each of the Royal schools?—Do you mean the entire curriculum?

21249. Yes.—I do not think they interfere so much with that, as with the appointed course, which must be answered in, in order to secure success.

21250. Must not the establishment of that course define very much the nature of the instruction to be communicated in the school?—It creates a necessity for special instruction, in addition to what was necessary for entrance into the university. The university entrance course must be answered in, and the special course pointed out by the Commissioners of Education. I do not know whether I exactly answer the question, or whether I understand the question put to me or not.

21251. It is an answer, in point of fact, to the question proposed to you. Have the Commissioners, from time to time, made considerable changes in the course prescribed for candidates for the royal exhibitions?—They have; and the document which I hold in my hand now was the result of an alteration made last month, chiefly on the recommendation of the examiners, and the suggestions of some of the masters; and also in accordance with the opinion of the members of the Board.

21252. Would you be so good as to state the principal changes which have been introduced of late into the examination for royal scholarships?—I may state, generally, that formerly the course of examination for these royal scholarships was the College entrance course with the addition of two Greek plays, which were varied constantly, and a course of examination in history and geography; and also an examination in some classical authors, with which the boys were supposed not to be previously acquainted; and also in composition. At present the course is altered, and the boys are not examined either in Virgil, Xenophon, or Lucian—these books being considered rather of too elementary a character for such prizes as these exhibitions are esteemed to be. The course of examination at present has been varied in conformity with the recently established course in Trinity College, with the exception of Virgil's Æneid, Xenophon, and Lucian; and there has been added, as a special course, Stanford's Selections from Plato, and passages taken from such Greek and Roman authors as are not parts of the Trinity College entrance course; they are examined also in translating French into English, and in such a knowledge of English literature, and the history of English literature, as may be derived from Milton's Paradise Lost, and Johnson's Lives of the Poets. The examination in history is as follows:—ancient, as contained in the Old and New Testaments; Grecian—that published by the Society of Useful Knowledge; Roman—Keightley's Roman Republic and Empire; English—Keightley's English History. Another material alteration which has been made is, that the entire examination, with the exception of that in history, is carried on by means of written questions and answers.

21253. And have these changes been mainly introduced on the application of the examiners appointed by the Board?—The course pursued was this: the examiners recommended considerable alterations, the Board approved that recommendation, and directed a circular to be sent out to the different masters of the schools affected by it, asking their opinion on the proposed changes. These opinions, when collected, were submitted to the Board, and this was the result. Fellow-commoners are not eligible to these scholarships, the object being to give them particularly to persons of limited means.

21254. The regulation respecting the tenure of these scholarships requires continued diligence on the part of the exhibitioners?—It is absolutely necessary. They are required to obtain a certain number of honors during the course to hold an exhibition.

21255. In each year?—In each year; for I do not submit the drafts for payment to the Commissioners, until I have ascertained that they have kept up their qualification, in having obtained the prescribed number of honors in the preceding six months; and in case of forfeiture, which frequently, but not very frequently, takes place, the lads at the end of the year, who have had merit and exhibitions, or scholarships of minor value, and who have obtained a number of distinctions, memorial for promotion, and then promotion takes place.

21256. Then these scholarships are distributed according to a regulation, which makes them, not only the reward of past diligence, but also a stimulus to future exertion?—Yes. There must be a continued exhibition of merit.

21257. Is there any provision made in cases where persons holding these scholarships, fall into ill-health; or, by unavoidable causes, are hindered from complying with the regulation to which you have just now alluded?—When I first became secretary to the Board, there were a great number of excuses made for the non-production of the certificates of honors, and very frequently medical certificates, that the boy was not able to read or attend to his studies. However, after some time, the Board found these certificates so

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unsatisfactory—in fact, in some cases, such a mere sham—that they determined to receive no excuse of any kind; and now, unless the boy obtains a certain number of honors within the prescribed time, his exhibition becomes absolutely forfeited. I should, perhaps, mention, in connexion with the question the Commissioner has asked, with reference to sickness being an excuse for not having kept up the necessary qualification, it was felt at that time that the standard was too severe. It was necessary that a first honor should be attained in classics, and when the medical certificates were thrown overboard, competition in science was admitted as well as in classics, and a knowledge of either classics or science became a qualification; and now either one first-class honor (or two second-class honors), in either science or classics, are deemed qualifications; formerly it was one first-class honor in classics only.

21258. Are all classes of the pupils educated in the Royal schools alike, and on equal terms, admitted to compete for the Royal scholarships, whether boarders, day scholars, or free pupils?—I am not aware of the slightest restriction of any kind, except that Fellow-commoners are not eligible to them; I believe they are open to all.

21259. There is no religious restriction?—There is none; in fact, no religious qualification is necessary for the Royal scholarships. The Commissioners do not know any thing of the religion of any of the pupils of the schools.

21260. Is not the number of boarders in the Royal schools at présent larger than the number of day scholars?—Generally speaking, it is.

21261. To what circumstance do you ascribe the smallness of the number of the day scholars?—I am not prepared to give you a direct answer to that question; it may arise from various causes. Perhaps the towns or situations in which the schools are placed, are not the very best. I am not perfectly acquainted with the cause.

21262. Do you ascribe it to the magnitude of the charge for day scholars?—I do not; for looking to the charges, I do not think they are high—six guineas, eight guineas, and ten guineas; and the course is more extensive than it used to be.

21263. Do you think it would be possible to make the schools more generally useful as day schools, by fixing a moderate charge for the admission of day scholars?—I think (but I am merely expressing my own opinion) that the schools, by a complete alteration in the system, might be made more generally useful.

21264. You speak of a general alteration in the system?—I think very great improvements might be made, so far as the public is concerned.

21265. The Commissioners feel bound to ask you, what change of system you think would benefit the public in that respect?—I think the Royal schools, being such large establishments, ought to be made more day schools. I have turned in my own mind a plan for this purpose, and, if the Commissioners wish, I will state it, but it is merely my own opinion.

21266. The Commissioners wish to receive an opinion founded on such extensive experience as you have had?—I would make these schools a great deal more day schools than they are at present. I would allow the master to have a certain limited number of boarders; with the charge for boarders I would not interfere—I would let that be a matter of contract between the master and boarders. I should fix the sum to be paid annually by each day-boy at a lower rate than it is at present. I should lay down a code of rules for the government of the master. I should lay down a course of instruction for the pupils. These Royal schools are large buildings, and might be made more efficient as day schools, by the establishment of museums, libraries, lectures, and instruction of that sort.

21267. That is such of them as are in a populous neighbourhood?—Yes; but I think, even independent of that, if the course of instruction was very good, the opportunities for it frequent, and the remuneration very moderate, persons would come to reside in the neighbourhood. I know such is the case in Rugby, where persons go to reside for the benefit of getting a cheap education for their children; the effect of that is to raise the price of lodgings and houses there, I know.

21268. You said, that you thought an improved course of instruction would induce a greater number of pupils to frequent the schools established under the system of which you have now been speaking. In what respect would you desire the course of instruction to be modified or extended?—I would classify the course of instruction. For instance, I would have a course for persons who were intended for the learned professions; and another for those going into business; and a third course of instruction, such as is required for the examination at Woolwich. I would, in fact, have an English and scientific course, and a classical course, so that the pupils might select what would be most beneficial to them in afterlife.

21269. And you think it would be possible to combine these courses in the one establishment?—It is a mere matter of detail. I do not see any difficulty more than there is in having the different schools that are in Trinity College. There there is an engineering school, and schools for the different professions, and I do not see why the same system could not be carried out in the Royal schools. It is a mere matter of arrangement; I think most of the buildings are large enough for the purpose, and if the number of boarders was limited, of course a great deal more of the respective houses would be available.

21270. You speak of libraries and museums to be attached to the schools; have the Royal schools libraries attached to them?—To some extent they have. At Armagh there are some books, and some books were granted lately, but they were merely books of reference, for the higher class of the boys that were eminent scholars in the school.

21271. But the Commissioners are in favour of the establishment and maintenance of libraries?—Certainly.

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21272. And have they not given grants for the purpose of keeping them in an efficient state?—Certainly, as far as the funds enable them.

21273. Are there museums or laboratories in connexion with any of the schools?—There are not. I think it desirable there should be; and that is part of the improvement I would suggest. I would have lectures on the elements of science, such as steam, electricity, and subjects of that kind. I would have professors of natural and applied science.

21274. Have any complaints been made to the Board of Commissioners of the want of these means and appliances in connexion with the Royal or other schools under their management?—I do not know that any complaints have been made. I think there were one or two suggestions made some time ago for this purpose; but the Board had not the means of carrying them out.

21275. Has the course of instruction in the schools been made mainly to depend on the requirements of the university?—I think it has, and varied very much with it. It has been varied particularly in consequence of the great improvements in the entrance course of the university, for I consider them great improvements; and I think had the university introduced modern languages and other alterations into the entrance course, not only the Royal schools, but all schools would have adopted them too.

21276. The establishment of the system of competitive examination for admission into Woolwich and other public departments, must produce a similar effect upon the schools in widening the course of instruction given in them?—It must have an effect on all schools—a most beneficial effect.

21277. You stated that there was no restriction hindering the admission of Roman Catholic pupils into the Royal schools?—I never heard of any. I mean I never heard of any restriction being imposed by the Board.

21278. Have any regulations been laid down with regard to the course of religious instruction to be pursued in the schools?—Yes; I remember in two instances the question was raised before the Commissioners. I think in the case of the Carysfort school and the Dungannon school. The late master of the Dungannon school, Dr. Darley, was in the habit of making it compulsory on all pupils to be present when prayers were read in the morning. I believe he used to read a chapter in the Testament—it was, however, some religious instruction to which some parents of the boys objected. Some person wrote up to complain, I suppose a parent of one of the children; and an order was at once issued to Dr. Darley, that he should not make religious instruction, or attendance upon any religious service, compulsory upon any child to which that child or his parents objected.

21279. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is that order in writing?—Oh yes, it is on the minutes; and was communicated to Dr. Darley.

21280. Have you the minutes before you?—I have not, but I can refer to them. I shall be able to give you a copy of my letter to Dr. Darley, and not merely the minute of the Board, because copies of all our letters are entered in our books. We have three classes of letter-books, for solicitors, Government, and miscellaneous letters.

21281. We want a copy of that minute, or the original document, and all letters that were written in consequence of that minute?—You can have the original complaint, if complaint it was, a copy of the minute, and a copy of the order issued upon that minute.

21282. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Is the same freedom with regard to religious instruction maintained in the tenantry schools under the management of the Board?—I have no reason to suppose it is not. There has been no complaint made; and, generally speaking, amongst the tenantry there are more of the Roman Catholic religion than any other. Roman Catholics or Presbyterians preponderate in almost all the tenantry schools.

21283. Is the Kilbricken school under the National Board of Education?—It is a non-vested school.

21284. If so, you must answer my question in the affirmative with reference to that school—that the freedom of religious instruction was secured?—Oh, yes; it is a non-vested school under the National Board of Education. Mr. Stephens has asked for the minute in reference to Dungannon. I can read it now.

21285. Mr. *Stephens.*—The date of that letter, Dr. Kyle, if you please?—It appears on the minutes of the 2nd of May, 1848: "Dr. Elrington read a letter to him, as a member of the Board, from Mr. Caulfield, of Armagh, stating that he had made application to Dr. Darley for free instruction for a youth of the Roman Catholic belief; that Dr. Darley had stated that all boys at the Dungannon Royal school must every day attend the reading of a chapter of the Bible, which was followed by a lecture grounded thereon; and inquiring whether this course was sanctioned by the Board, as it must virtually exclude from the benefit of the school all but Church of England Protestants.

"ORDERED—That the secretary do write to Dr. Darley, stating that the above circumstance had been submitted to the consideration of the Commissioners, and calling upon him to show by what authority he enforced a regulation which must exclude all but the Church of England Protestants." This minute was followed by one of the 16th of May, 1848, as follows: "Read a letter from the Rev. J. R. Darley, in reply to that of the secretary, stating that he had been appointed master in 1831 by the Primate; that he had never received any directions, either from the Primate or from the Commissioners, with respect to the religious instruction of his pupils; that he had been left free in that respect; that, as a clergyman, he felt it his duty to impart Scriptural instruction to all his pupils; that the Commissioners make the whole Scriptures part of the course necessary for a Royal scholarship; that his arrangement was this:—School opens each morning at seven o'clock with a short prayer. On resuming school, after breakfast, at quarter past ten o'clock, the

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boys sing a psalm, read the General Confession, the Lord's Prayer, the short sentences before the collects for grace and peace, those two collects, and the Grace of our Lord. One of the boys reads (each in turn) a portion of the old Testament (through which they go regularly) which Dr. Darley explains to the boys. They then sing another psalm; Dr. Darley then concludes with the Grace of our Lord. Evening school is closed before they retire to bed, with reading and explanation of the New Testament in regular order, and prayer.

"Dr. Darley states that this system of religious instruction has never in a single instance excluded any boy, of any religious denomination whatever; that he has had, and at present has, Presbyterians and other Dissenters; that there never was a boy excluded from the school in consequence of his declining to receive the Scriptural instruction he imparts.

"That he is aware of the case which has recently occurred; that admission was sought for a boy, as a free day boy, who has no connexion with the town or neighbourhood, but living at a distance, for the purpose of his being prepared for a Royal scholarship, whilst at the same time it was demanded that he should not receive any instruction in the Scriptures; that this is incompatible with the rules for Royal schools, and that he was not aware of any obligation on him to receive as free every boy, from no matter where he came, or what part of the country he belongs to.

"ORDERED—That Mr. Darley be informed, that the Annual Reports of this Board to Government, which are published, have stated that the Royal scholarships in the university are attainable by candidates of all religious denominations; that it is a knowledge of ancient history alone, as contained in the Old and New Testament, that is required as one of the qualifications for a Royal scholarship; and that, therefore, with a view to having the Royal schools opened to persons of all religious denominations, this Board orders that no course of religious instruction which would exclude persons of any religious persuasion shall be compulsory on any pupil or pupils who may be desirous of attending the Royal schools; and ordered that Mr. Darley do take steps to make this decision of the Board generally known."

21286. Has that minute been rescinded by any subsequent minute?—Oh, no; and if I am not much mistaken, a similar order was given verbally to one of the masters of another of the Royal schools, about twenty years ago, when an investigation took place in the school-room. The master left the school, but that order is in force. Dr. Darley made a mistake. There is a great difference between the Old and New Testaments as a history, and the doctrines deducible from the Old and New Testament. They are two distinct things, and the Commissioners intended that they should be so. As a matter of history, they are known to Roman Catholics just as well as Protestants, and probably better.

21287. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—Is there any restriction as regards the religion of the masters, or assistant-masters, employed in the schools?—The Commissioners have nothing to say to the appointment of the masters or assistants. It is altogether with other parties, which is one of the defects of the system. A Mohammedan might be appointed, so far as the interference of the Board is concerned.

21288. In the minutes of your Board, under the 13th of April, 1821, it is stated, with reference to the Midleton school, "That in case the affairs of the said school be before this Board, and not that of Charitable Donations, certain steps should be taken." I desire to know whether conflicts of jurisdiction between your Board and that of Charitable Donations have ever taken place?—Not that I am aware of.

21289. I am asking, did there, as a matter of fact?—I am not aware of any.

21290. I do not ask your opinion whether conflicts may arise?—I am not aware of any conflicts having arisen since my connexion with the Board; but there may have been before my time.

21291. Have any complaints been brought before your Board with regard to lapsed endowments for school purposes?—I do not recollect that there have.

21292. Have applications been made to place under your management schools which had not been previously in connexion with the Board, and which you refused to receive into connexion?—I do not recollect there have been. I think I would remember it if such a case occurred in my time, but I do not recollect it. If any case suggests itself to the Commissioners, perhaps they might refer me to it.

21293. I am not asking the question with reference to any particular case.

21294. By the 53rd section of the Act of Parliament constituting the Board, the Commissioners may apply to the Court of Chancery to enforce their orders and regulations. In how many cases has the Board made an order such as is referred to in that section?—That refers to schools of private foundation. I am not aware of any application having been made in my time to enforce any regulation. There was an application made to the Chancellor to grant a superannuation in the case of a private school.

21295. Was that the Tullyvin school?—Yes, there was an application made there; but that does not seem to be exactly the case contemplated by the Act.

21296. In point of fact, the Commissioners have been found less active in the affairs of schools of private foundation which are in connexion with them than in the affairs of the Royal schools?—Generally speaking.

21297. I think I understood you to say just now, that some of the diocesan, or district schools, were not in operation?—Several of them are not in operation.

21298. Can you mention the names of those which are not now in operation?—Cloyne is not in operation. The right of appointment is with the Government; and the vacancy has been notified more than once to the Government, but they have not appointed.

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21299. How long has it been vacant?—Some three or four years; and Dublin, as I know, is not in operation.

21300. Is Wicklow in operation?—Wicklow is not a diocesan school; but there was a diocesan school held there.

21301. Was that the Dublin and Glendalough school?—Yes. There are special exceptions in the Act of Parliament, authorizing the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Kildare, and two other bishops whose dioceses I do not recollect now, to appoint the masters. In the other cases, the appointment is with the Lord Lieutenant. When Wicklow became vacant, a good many years ago, application was made to the Archbishop of Dublin to exercise his patronage, but he declined to do so.

21302. The school, then, in that district has been left vacant in consequence of the Archbishop of Dublin not having appointed a master?—It is in abeyance; and often the diocesan schools are not as efficient as they ought to be.

21303. Are you aware whether the salary of the master has been allowed to accrue for the benefit of the school?—Certainly not, because there is no recipient for it. The master is the only person who can receive it. The salaries of all the diocesan schoolmasters are paid, in certain proportions, by the diocesan and by the clergy.

21304. How long has the vacancy existed?—I think since 1839; at all events it cannot be much longer than that, for the vacancy occurred since my connexion with the Board.

21305. Mr. *Stephens.*—Then, if the Archbishop of Dublin refuses, or neglects to appoint, the clergy pay no tax?—I take it for granted that is the necessary consequence; but I know of no mode of enforcing payment but one, and that is an application by the diocesan schoolmaster to sequester the living of the party who does not pay. Generally speaking, I believe, the salaries of the diocesan schoolmasters are very irregularly and unsatisfactorily paid; and the mode of enforcing payment is certainly a very awkward one. In some cases the payment only amounts to a few shillings.

21306. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Does it frequently happen, when the mastership of any of the diocesan schools becomes vacant, that the place remains vacant for a considerable time?—The Commissioner has asked me, when a mastership becomes vacant, does it remain a long time vacant——

21307. Does it often remain vacant for a considerable time?—I could not say that it frequently happens, but it has happened.

21308. Have you known any instance of the kind occurring?—There is the case, at this moment, of Cloyne diocesan school, at Mallow, which has been a considerable time vacant, and not appointed to.

21309. What is the fate of the school during the vacancy of the mastership?—There is no schoolhouse, and there is no master.

21310. Is there no schoolhouse at Mallow?—I do not know, unless I refer to the returns, which are not before me. I should state, that the three schools of Cork were made distinct diocesan schools. Before I became connected with the Board, but one existed for the three dioceses; and after I became secretary, pursuant to the powers of the Act of Parliament, and on the suggestion, I believe, of the bishop at the time, the schools were disunited. It was found that it was better to have them in different localities; and, pursuant to the Act of William IV., they were disunited by the Board; and after that this vacancy occurred.

21311. Is it the case that several of the diocesan schools are without schoolhouses?—It is the case; and if the Commissioners will refer to the annual reports, furnished pursuant to the Act of Parliament to the Government, they will find almost constant reference to the very unsatisfactory state of the diocesan schools. It is a subject which the Board has felt to be very unsatisfactory, and they introduce it uniformly, or at least frequently, into their annual reports.

21312. Does not the principal difficulty in the management of the affairs of the diocesan schools arise from the fact that there is no means of securing house accommodation for the scholars?—That is one of the principal difficulties; because there are no funds for either erecting or repairing the diocesan schools, except what the grand juries of the respective counties choose to present against themselves, and which they do not choose to present, consequently the houses, in most cases, are falling to ruin.

21313. In the first place it is not compulsory on them?—It is optional; and perhaps they do not wish to tax themselves; or perhaps country gentlemen do not feel the necessity for these diocesan schools, or do not care for them.

21314. In the next place, has not the difficulty arisen from the union of different dioceses into one district, whilst the repairs of the schoolhouse devolved upon different counties?—That might be prevented. It is a mere matter of arrangement, because they could present in a fair proportion, if the grand juries were inclined to do it.

21315. The difficulty in obtaining presentments is increased by the fact that you must not only have the consent of one grand jury, but the agreement of two or three grand juries?—I think that difficulty might be got rid of if the grand juries ascertained what their respective proportions were. One grand jury might present for £50, another for £100, and so on, so as to make up the required sum; but they will not tax themselves, and there is no means of compelling them. The case of the Limerick diocesan school which was referred to, shows the difficulties we had to contend with.

21316. Have the Commissioners taken any further steps beyond noticing this evil in their annual reports—have they applied to Government or to Parliament for any alteration or increase of their powers, or any alteration of the Acts of Parliament relative to this matter?—I believe, previous to my connexion with the Board, there was an application to extend

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the powers of the Board; but how they were intended to affect the diocesan schools I do not know. Since my time, the Board considered they were discharging their duty by bringing the matter frequently under the notice of the Government, in the hope that the Government would feel bound to take the matter up. I think that was the reason they particularly introduced the subject into their annual reports.

21317. One cause of the inefficient state of the diocesan schools is the want of means either to build schoolhouses or keep them in repair?—That is one cause.

21318. Are the salaries provided for the diocesan schoolmasters in all cases adequate?—I think they are not—they are very badly paid; the proportion in some cases is very small. Some of them have only £20 a-year. I think the master of the Raphoe school has about £20 a-year, so far as I can state from recollection.

21319. You have stated, that the salaries of the diocesan schoolmasters are, in many instances, badly paid: what is the mode in which they receive their salaries?—The mode in which they ought to receive them is this: there is a certain sum by law fixed on the parishes, of which the diocesan bishop pays one-third, and the clergy two-thirds. In some cases it has been reported by the masters that the proportions paid by the different clergy run down to very small sums—sometimes to a few shillings, and sometimes even less; and that it is almost impossible to collect them from them. The only mode of enforcing payment is by sequestration of the living, to which the bishop is unwilling to have recourse; in fact, the whole system connected with diocesan schools is generally felt to be very unsatisfactory.

21320. Was not the state of the diocesan schools very unsatisfactory at the time that the Board of Commissioners of Education was constituted by the 53rd of George III.?—Oh, no doubt it was; and I think, from some circumstances which have come to my own knowledge, that long before that the state of the diocesan schools was most unsatisfactory—that it was felt, that they had failed to effect the objects for which they were originally instituted by the statute of Elizabeth; in fact, schools were never established in some dioceses.

21321. Do you state that the Commissioners appointed under the Act of 53rd George III. had not power to remedy the evils of which you now complain?—Although that is a matter of law, still I have no hesitation in saying that the Commissioners are quite sure they have not the power of raising funds either to build schools or prevent them from falling into ruin, or, in fact, to carry the system into operation at all.

21322. They have this evil continually brought under their notice?—They have; because the periodical reports made to them by the masters very frequently state that the houses are going to ruin, and that they have no means to repair them, and so on. The Commissioners testify, by their annual reports, that the system is most unsatisfactory, and that is done with the view of calling the attention of Government to it, for these reports are presented to Parliament and published.

21323. Can you state, from recollection, whether the number of persons educated in the diocesan schools has fallen off since these schools were placed under the control of the Commissioners?—I cannot state that without reference to returns.

21324. Are there any hindrances in the way of Roman Catholic pupils receiving instruction in the diocesan schools?—I am not aware.

21325. Have complaints been made to the Board to the effect, that Roman Catholic pupils have been excluded in consequence of the operation of rules with regard to the religious instruction given in the diocesan schools?—I do not remember that there have.

21326. Are the masters of the diocesan schools, in all instances, clergymen of the Established Church?—I think not in all instances; but in the vast majority of instances they are.

21327. Are you aware whether there is any restriction as to the religion of the masters?—I do not know any thing about that. Their appointment does not rest with the Board; and, of course, they were not the persons to look to that. I do not think the Act of Parliament points out any particular class of persons from which the schoolmasters should be taken.

21328. The Commissioners being aware that, generally speaking, the diocesan schools are not in an efficient state, have they held any visitations to inquire into the condition of these schools?—No visitation, properly so called. The course pointed out by the Act of Parliament in this respect entails considerable expense, and there are no funds under the control of the Board applicable to such a purpose; but there have been investigations.

21329. Might they not appoint assistant-commissioners under the 53rd of George III., chap. 107, and charge the costs of their appointment upon the Consolidated Fund?—They might apply by petition to have these costs charged upon the Consolidated Fund; but whether the application would be granted or not I cannot say.

21330. Have the visitors appointed by the Board of Commissioners of Education acted in all cases gratuitously?—Oh, I never heard of anybody being paid. I was myself, with others, once or twice deputed to hold visitations at schools, and our travelling expenses were paid, but nothing more.

21331. You mentioned that the number of visitations held by order of the Commissioners has been very small?—I think, six or seven—perhaps six.

21332. Since the year 1835?—Since 1835.

21333. Perhaps you can now reply to the question I before put with reference to the number of pupils in the diocesan schools, previous to the establishment of the Board of Commissioners, and at the time the last return was made?—I will answer that question now: It appears by the Appendix to the Fourth Report from the Commissioners of the Board of

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Education in Ireland, dated 1809, that the number of pupils in attendance at the diocesan school amounted to 415; and it appears by the last returns made to me in June, 1855, that the number then reported by the masters to be in attendance amounted to 312.

21334. Then, in fact, during that period the number of pupils in the diocesan schools has diminished twenty-five per cent.?—It has diminished about 100, or one or two less.

21335. Some of the schoolhouses are in a worse condition than they were then?—Some of them have ceased to exist since that former return.

21336. Are you of opinion that a system of visitation and inspection, through the agency of persons resident in the neighbourhood of the schools, could be carried on effectively?—It would be effective; but I do not think it would be at all so effective as an inspection carried on by persons who were in the habit of going from one school to another. Such persons acquire the method of doing it, and are less connected with the locality, and therefore less subject to be influenced in the discharge of their duty. I think there would be a great objection to have a visitation held by persons living in the neighbourhood, as they would not like, perhaps, to do things which might be unpleasant to the masters; but persons whose duty it is to do it, and who are in the habit of doing it, would act a great deal better.

21337. Have you considered the distribution of the existing schools over the face of Ireland?—With respect to locality.

21338. As to the locality of the schools, taken in connexion with the population of the adjoining district and the educational wants of the different parts of the country?—I have not considered the subject carefully, but I have no doubt that the distribution at present is not the best. I think it might be greatly improved.

21339. The most efficient schools under your Board are all congregated together in one part of the country?—I think they are, in the north.

21340. If there existed a central board, having the command of funds sufficient to enable them to administer a general system of school education, might it not be advisable to provide for the establishment or maintenance of a superior class of schools in parts of the country which are now destitute of educational advantages?—If it had sufficient funds, and was an active board, and had a sufficiently large staff to carry out its objects, there is not a doubt it would be an advantage; but I think it would require a large staff, and ample funds. These being provided, such a project would not only be possible, but its adoption would be very advisable.

21341. Does it appear to you that a due distribution of schools throughout the country can only be accomplished by a board having extensive powers and large funds at its disposal?—Certainly; I think it could not be done without ample funds, and active Commissioners, who would devote their time and attention to it.

21342. Do you mean persons who could give their undivided attention?—I think, to do the thing efficiently they should almost give their undivided attention; it certainly should be their principal duty.

21343. Is it your opinion that a board of commissioners charged with such very important duties should consist of a small number of individuals?—Not very small. I think it would be necessary to have an efficient number, because some might be sick, or might have to apportion, perhaps, their labours into different sections. I would not have too small a number. I always find in committees and public bodies that small numbers work better than large ones; and you will find that one or two persons generally do the entire work. That is my experience.

21344. Dr. Kyle, the Commissioners will not trouble you with any further questions now, but Mr. Stephens will resume your examination to-morrow morning, at eleven o'clock?—I shall be in attendance.

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DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, DECEMBER 21, 1855.

Present:—Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

The Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Clare-street, Dublin.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND, CLARE-STREET, DUBLIN—(continued).

W. C. Kyle, LL.D.

William Cotter Kyle, LL.D., further examined.

21345. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—I ask you now, Dr. Kyle, to state distinctly the views that you entertain with regard to the power the Board ought to have to superannuate masters?—I think it is absolutely necessary there should be superannuation both for masters and the ushers. The want of it, I am aware, has been injurious to some of the schools.

21346. You state that inconvenience has resulted from the want of the power of superannuating in some particular instances?—In two or three instances superannuation allowances were applied for, and the Commissioners were obliged to say it was not in their power to grant them, however desirable they might be. In the case of the Armagh school, Dr. Millar could have retired before he did, if the Board had the power of ordering an allowance; and also there is the case of Dr. Dowdall, who became a lunatic, but he could not get a superannuation. So I think it absolutely necessary there should be superannuation allowances.

21347. The existence of such an arrangement would form an inducement to persons to apply themselves to scholastic pursuits?—At present a man must work on until he dies, unless he has made sufficient to allow him to retire. You demanded from me yesterday a return of the attendance of the Commissioners of the Board, in continuation of a return made to the order of the House of Commons, and printed May, 1850; I now hand to the Secretary a return of the names of the Commissioners, with their attendance at the different meetings from that time up to the present day.

21348. Is the return in such a form as to present us with the general result, and the nature of the average attendance?—You have the actual fact. I was desired to prepare it in continuation of the Parliamentary paper, which I prepared myself for the House of Commons; and I did it exactly following that paper in continuation. It gives the dates of all the meetings, and the number of persons actually in attendance at each Board. I also have a return of the diocesan schools at present in operation, with the salaries of the masters attached thereto, pursuant to the Act of Parliament. I also propose to lay on the table the details of the income for 1854 of the Royal schools, the diocesan schools, and the schools of private foundation.

21349. Perhaps, you would be so good as to hand in those documents in continuation of the accounts of which they form a part. [Documents are handed in.]

21350. Do the returns show the total annual income for 1854 from all the Royal schools, distinguishing the amount arising from personal property, and that arising from land?—Yes.

21351. Would you be so good as to state the gross amounts?—The gross amount arising from the land attached to the Royal schools was, in 1854, £4,821 17*s.* 4*d.*; that arising from personal property, nothing. The total annual income, in 1854, from all schools of private endowment, was, from land, £1,247 11*s.* 6*d.*; and from personal property, £649 14*s.* 2*d.* The total annual income, in 1854, from all diocesan schools was £30 5*s.* 6*d.*, all from personal property.

21352. Mr. *Stephens.*—I believe the diocesan school of Wicklow has been vacant since 1839?—I believe so; I am not aware of any appointment having taken place since the decease of the late master, which occurred somewhere about 1838, or 1839.

21353. Will the minutes show that?—Yes.

21354. What was the salary allowed to the master under the order of the 17th of April, 1824?—I think, £55 for Dublin and £55 for Glendalough.

21355. In the return which I have before me it is £55 and £45?—You are quite right.

21356. Then it is £100?—Yes.

21357. You have handed in a list giving an account of the several diocesan schools in operation, will you be so kind as to tell me the schools that are not in operation?—The first that I find is Dublin and Glendalough. The next I find vacant is Cashel and Emly.

21358. What is the income of that?—One hundred pounds. The next is Ardfert and Aghadoe.

21359 What is the income of that?—Eighty pounds. Cloyne is the next; the income of which is £100 a-year. The next is Waterford and Lismore; £90. The next, Killala and Achonry; £50. And the next is Clonfert and Kilmacduagh; £40. Tuam is at present vacant, but it has only become vacant a few days ago, and the vacancy was notified by me to the Lord Lieutenant.

31360 Who ought to pay the salaries of the masters of these schools which you say are not in operation?—The act prescribes, that in all cases the diocesan shall pay one-third, and the beneficed clergy the other two-thirds.

21361. Has the bishop or have the clergy paid these sums during the last twenty years?—I do not know, for this simple reason, because the salaries never come through my Board. They are paid directly to the masters, if they are paid at all; but the obvious inference is, that they have not been paid, because there are no persons to receive them.

21362. If I understand you aright, no master has been appointed to Dublin and Glendalough since 1839?—Since about that time.

21363. Has any master been appointed to Cashel since your appointment in 1835?—I never heard of any.

21364. Has any master been appointed to Ardfert since your appointment?—No.

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21365. Has there been a master appointed to Cloyne ?—Yes.

21366. How long has it been vacant ?—Three or four years.

21367. Can you give me the precise date at which the vacancy occurred at Cloyne ?—I will furnish you with the date when the vacancy was reported to me.

21368. [*Secretary* hands papers.]—I am now able to state that I am satisfied the diocesan school of Dublin and Glendalough has been vacant since 1839.

21369. It appears to me that the facts of the case in respect of Wicklow are these. The mastership of the diocesan school at Wicklow, with a salary attached to it of £100 per annum, has been vacant since 1839 ; that the Archbishop of Dublin has the appointment of the master, but that he has not exercised such right of appointment, in consequence of which the school has not been in operation ; and that the Archbishop, who was bound to pay one-third, and the clergy of the united diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, who were bound to contribute two-thirds to the salary of the master, have not been called upon to pay their respective quotas since 1839, thereby withdrawing from educational purposes a sum of £1,600. It also appears that under Stat. 53 George III., chap 107, amended by Stat. 3 George IV., chap. 79, the Commissioners of Education in Ireland are empowered, with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant, to direct that any two or more adjoining dioceses shall be united into one district ; and that the free schools of such dioceses shall be constituted into one free school, to be held in such place as the Commissioners and Lord Lieutenant shall direct. By the 24th section the Lord Lieutenant in Council can appoint what salary was to be paid to the schoolmaster of every diocesan or district school, and what portion of it was to be paid in every diocese of any such districts where such district school was established. The Act then proceeds to state by whom the salaries of the schoolmasters were to be paid, viz. :—one-third was to be paid by the bishops in their respective dioceses, and the remaining two-thirds were to be levied on, and paid by the parsons, vicars, prebendaries, and other ecclesiastical persons in the diocese, by an equal contribution, according to the values of their respective benefices, to be from time to time ascertained by the bishop of the diocese, with the consent and concurrence of the archbishop of the province in which the diocese was situate. It appears, that in consequence of the recommendation of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, and in pursuance of Stat. 53 George III., chap. 107, the Lord Lieutenant, by notice in the *Dublin Gazette*, dated April 17th, 1824, appointed annual salaries to be paid to certain schoolmasters of diocesan and district schools. It also appears that the following district diocesan schools, for which salaries were appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, namely :—Cashel, £100 ; Ardfert and Aghadoe, £80 ; Waterford and Lismore, £90 ; Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, £40 ; and Killala and Achonry, £50 ; making in the aggregate, £360—have not been in operation for upwards of twenty years. And that Cloyne, with a salary of £100, has not been in operation for five years ; and that Wicklow, with a salary of £100, has not been in operation for sixteen years. These salaries have never been raised or paid ; and thus a sum of £9,000 has, within the last twenty years, been illegally withdrawn from the purposes of education.

21370. It was the duty of the Commissioners of Education to have called on those persons who were intrusted with the appointment of the masters to fill up the vacant masterships of the schools of Dublin and Wicklow, Killala, Clonfert, and Cloyne ; and in case of their neglecting to make such appointments, the Commissioners should have applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus to have compelled them. The facts before us indicate that the system of diocesan schools has been less and less efficient. The number of schools in operation has diminished ; a considerable portion of the funds available for their maintenance has been unlevied, and the number of pupils educated in them has declined to three-fourths of what it was in 1810.—I might be allowed to say a word with reference to that. I am not going to controvert what you have said, because I believe the facts are as you have stated ; but I do not know the Commissioners have taken into consideration one fact as strongly as I intended to put it, and that is, that it was always admitted, and put prominently forward before the Government, in every report of the Commissioners which I have ever read, that these schools were inefficient and ineffective. In the year 1809 there was an exceedingly strong report on that subject, stating that there were only thirteen diocesan schools, out of twenty-two dioceses in Ireland, and it has constantly been brought forward, that the system was inefficient, bad, and inoperative.

21371. That only applies to 1809, but how do you get over the recommendation made by the Commissioners to the Lord Lieutenant in 1824, and who made the order I have referred to ?—It is very probable from that time down—I know since my connexion with the Board, it has been the case—the Commissioners have very frequently brought that fact before the Government, with a view of inducing them to interfere.

21372. I want to ask you a few questions respecting the accounts ; will you turn to the book entitled law agent's costs, volume three, and read the date of the last entry in that book ?—Fifth of April, 1842.

21373. How long have the law agent's costs been in arrear ?—From this account it would appear that nothing was paid for thirteen years.

21374. Does your law agent attend the Board every meeting ?—He does. There may be one or two exceptions, but that is the rule.

21375. How do you account for this arrear in your books ?—It has been caused by hesitation on their part, in not furnishing their accounts. The funds in the possession of the Commissioners became about 1845, or 1846, very scanty, indeed, and they have not pressed for their accounts. I know in one special report made to the House of Commons by the

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solicitors themselves, they stated they had postponed furnishing a bill of costs, in consequence of their knowledge that the funds under the control of the Board were insufficient.

21376. Has any bill of costs been furnished?—Not since the date of the last entry.

21377. To what fund are the costs of the law agent's attendances at each meeting of the Board charged?—They are divided amongst the schools that have funds under the control of the Commissioners rateably; 13*s.* 4*d.* is what they charge for each attendance.

21378. You have not been enabled, in consequence of the accounts not having been furnished, to bring those charges forward annually in your accounts?—Certainly not.

21379. Have you any idea at the present moment what your attorney's bill of costs may be for the last thirteen years?—I have not.

21380. Has he received payment on account of costs for the last thirteen years?—That is not the habit of the Board. I never knew them to pay on account of costs.

21381. The first date in the book appears to be November 6th, 1838, and the latest date appears to be in June, 1840, £512 12*s.* 10*d.* Is not that previous to the date you referred to?—Yes.

21382. How many years is that bill of costs for?—Two years.

21383. From what period to what period does that bill of costs extend?—The question which the Commissioner has put to me will scarcely elicit the answer that he wants, because——

21384. What answer do I want, Dr. Kyle?—I presume the answer you want is, what the average annual expenditure for costs was. The first entry and the last entry refer to different periods altogether.

21385. It, however, is a fact, that your attorney for the last thirteen years has not furnished you with his bill of costs, and that you have not at the present moment the remotest idea as to the amount?—Yes; that is a fact.

21386. Will you be so kind as to turn to the Cavan school account of 1853?—I have the book before me.

21387. Will you read the annual rental, and the arrears due?—The arrears due at the passing of the last account were £1,663 16*s.* 4*d.*; and on the other side of the account, the year's rent is stated to be £557 7*s.* 11*d.*

21388. Give me the date?—At the conclusion of the year 1853.

21389. How long have these arrears been accumulating?—For a long series of years, before my connexion with the Board.

21390. It appears that there are nearly three years' rent due, the rent being £557. Were there three years' arrears due by all the tenants?—I stated, as a general proposition, that there were three years' arrears due; but I should state that some of the tenants owed more and some less.

21391. Take the last three years, and state how much that property has been in arrear?—Do you mean down to the present time?

21392. Down to the present time. In 1838 there appears to have been less than a year's rent due, whereas now, according to your evidence, there are three years' rent due?—I think I can explain that apparent inconsistency. The reason is this, that in 1838 the agents' accounts were made up to a totally different period from what they are now. They were always a year and a-half in arrear. In 1850 the Commissioners made an order that all the agents should write up the arrears to the immediately preceding gale-day, which had the effect, apparently, though not in reality, of adding a year and a-half of arrears to the rent.

21393. Will you now be so kind as to turn to the Enniskillen school account?—For what year?

21394. Turn to the account for 1854, and tell me the annual rent, and the arrears due on the Enniskillen estate?—On the 1st of November, 1854?

21395. Yes?—£9,231 9*s.*, and the year's rent is £2,142 12*s.* 11*d.*

21396. I perceive from the book before me, that the arrears due on the 1st of May, 1845, in respect of the Enniskillen estate were £4,062 17*s.* 6*d.* Have these arrears increased between May, 1845, and November, 1854?—They appear to have more than doubled.

21397. Can you account for that?—The account I gave with reference to the Cavan estate will, to a certain extent, apply to the Enniskillen estate. It was then the habit of the agents to have the accounts a year and a-half in arrear, but they were desired to alter the mode of framing the account, and to charge themselves up to the last gale day, which was not the custom previously. Though, in reality, the arrears were not different, this system made them appear different. There was not, in reality, any larger sum added than did not appear; but, writing them up to the preceding gale day, brought the true state of the case before the Board.

21398. Am I to understand you to state that in respect of the Enniskillen estates, that the arrears are less now than they were in May, 1845?—I do not say so.

21399. Then, they have increased?—I think so.

21400. You have been twenty years connected with this Board, Dr. Kyle, and will you be so kind as to acquaint me why the arrears are so very great as they are at the present moment in respect of the Enniskillen property?—1846 and 1847 were periods of great distress in this country, and no rent was paid after that for a considerable period; which, of course, increased the arrears very much. The tenantry were a very poor tenantry, and during the time that the estates were left to the management of the masters of the Royal schools, which was formerly the system, they allowed all sorts of squatters to come from the neighbouring estates who were not interested in preserving the property.

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21401. I see you have an arrear against tenants here in May, 1836, of £3,091 15*s.* 5*d.*—have these arrears been discharged?—I should think not.

21402. What is the advantage of keeping arrears standing against tenants who never will or can pay them?—I think it is a very bad practice, and one which I should not pursue in my own private capacity.

21403. Are not the estates belonging to the Cavan school and the Enniskillen school under the management of the same agent?—Yes.

21404. What is his name?—Mr. Benison.

21405. Will you be so kind as to turn, Dr. Kyle, to the Dungannon school account?—That account presents rather a better feature, certainly.

21406. Will you state the rent and arrears in the year 1854?—The last entry here is rent received for one year to the 1st of November, 1853, £1,457 2*s.*, to which is to be added bog rent received, £107 0*s.* 6*d.*, and other items.

21407. What are the arrears?—There are no arrears.

21408. Who manages that estate?—Mr. Wann.

21409. How do you account for the difference of management that produces three or four years' arrear in one case, and no arrears in the other?—In the first place, that estate, when it was taken up by the Commissioners from the former lessee, they spent an enormous sum of money upon it, and placed it under the care of a very eminent agent, who has since died, and whose clerk Mr. Wann was—a Mr. Blacker; and I rather think, at that time the Commissioners allowed no arrears to accrue; they, perhaps, wiped away any arrears that might be due, and started the tenants afresh. They never allowed arrears to accrue there.

21410. Then, if I understand you, there was a different system of management pursued in respect of the Dungannon property, to what there was in respect of the Enniskillen and Cavan properties?—That may be, but the arrear accrued before my connexion with the Board.

21411. The one system produces no arrears, and the other produces very great and increasing arrears?—It is, in my own opinion, a very bad system to keep arrears hanging over tenants—in cases of my own, where I have arrears, I wipe them off.

21412. Has the Board ever directed the attention of Mr. Benison to the condition of the Cavan and Enniskillen properties?—There are constant communications going backward and forward, and letters to him, and memorials from the tenants. Whenever the rent is about being collected, a number of the tenants there get up memorials to the Board, for the remission of their rents, on account of allowances, and a number of other things, to avoid paying their rents. These memorials are sent up to the Board, and go back to Mr. Benison to report on them; and sometimes he is permitted to make allowances, and sometimes he is not; but that estate has been left, latterly, very much to the superintendence of one of the Commissioners, who resides not far from it, Mr. Porter, who communicates personally on the spot with Mr. Benison, and Mr. Benison takes his directions chiefly from Mr. Porter.

21413. Has the Board come to any resolution expressing dissatisfaction at the way in which the Cavan and Enniskillen estates have been managed?—I am not aware of any.

21414. Then, the Cavan and Enniskillen estates, if I understand you aright, are under the especial management of a member of the Board, that member being Mr. Porter?—Certainly; and I know Mr. Porter has lately expressed a very strong opinion, from his own practical knowledge, that the estates are improving, and that a great deal of good has been done by the Board on these estates; and I think he would be glad to be examined, to testify that fact.

21415. I should be glad if Mr. Porter would attend here, and be examined with reference to that point. Mr. Porter was in Enniskillen when the Commissioners were there, but he never offered to be examined. Mr. Benison was examined.—I was not aware what persons the Commissioners examined in the country; but it was since the Commissioners were in Enniskillen Mr. Porter expressed his opinion to me.

21416. Has Mr. Porter reported to the Board his own opinion as to the satisfactory state of the Cavan and Enniskillen estates?—I do not know that he has ever made what I could call a report, stating his satisfaction of the management of them; but from time to time, both personally at the Board and in writing, he has stated that certain grants which were made from time to time, had been productive of great advantage to the tenantry and to the estates generally. There have been some small prizes given within the last few years for the encouragement of improving tenants.

21417. Can you give us any information about those premiums?—I have heard Mr. Porter state that the premiums, though small, are operating remarkably well.

21418. Have the Board left the management of these estates principally to Mr. Porter?—That is probably expressing it rather strong.

21419. What are Mr. Porter's relations with the Board as regards those estates?—He is a member of the Board, and resides in the neighbourhood of those estates. When he is in town, he attends the Board very frequently, and expresses his opinion verbally upon the condition of the estates, and on the petitions and memorials of the tenants, which are extremely numerous, and which become more numerous when they are asked for their rents. Some persons there live by writing these memorials, and they are referred to Mr. Porter, who makes an order upon them.

21420. Has there been any memorial from Dungannon?—Oh, there have been memorials from Dungannon from time to time; but the agent there is firm and decided, and generally reports against the propriety of yielding to them. Every memorial for reduction or

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allowance is, as a matter of course, referred to the agent for his report, before any thing is done upon it. Mr. Wann is generally against them, as he is a firm and decided man; and there are less allowances made there than anywhere else.

21421. Then, I suppose, the person from whom we can acquire the most satisfactory information respecting the management of the Cavan and Enniskillen estates is Mr. Porter?—I should think that Mr. Porter and the agent could give more information than any other persons.

21422. We have had the agent already. Then we will request the attendance of Mr. Porter on a future day, for I wish to ask him a few questions with respect to these properties. Has Mr. Porter, at any time, communicated an opinion in writing with respect to the management of these properties to the Board?—I am not quite sure that he has; but if he has, I have it entered.

21423. If he has, will you be so kind as to allow me to peruse his letters?—I will, if he has done so; but I am not quite sure that he has. He generally expresses his opinion verbally at the Board; he writes very little. Any letters that he has written on the subject I shall bring. All documents, of every kind, that come through the office are entered in the books belonging to the respective schools.

21424. We shall have no difficulty, then, in getting these letters, if he has written them?—Not the slightest. I will search from the time he became a member of the Board, and if he has written letters expressing his approbation of the management of the estates, you shall have copies.

21425. Are your accounts, Dr. Kyle, kept on a system of double entry?—Most of them, at least those referring to the larger schools are.

21426. Have you an account posted for each estate?—Yes.

21427. Showing the arrears due by each tenant, and an account for each agent?—Yes.

21428. And also showing the balance due by him?—I should state that latterly we have directed our agents to account monthly, and lodge their balances monthly.

21429. You require them to lodge a return monthly of the monthly receipts?—Every month.

21430. And, if I understand you aright, you post it in the book against them?—Yes; and that enables us afterwards to check their annual accounts.

21431. Then, in point of fact, you have a regular account kept for the Commissioners?—Certainly; every school has its separate and distinct account.

21432. Do your accounts also show the exact state of each of the trust funds?—They do, and the balance-sheet each year shows the state of each school.

21433. Then, the annual income and expenditure, and the balance due to or from it, also appears?—Yes.

21434. Have you a funded property account?—Yes.

21435. Does that account show the total sum in the funds belonging to the Commissioners, and the proportion belonging to each trust?—It does.

21436. Does it appear at the end of each year from your account books what are the assets and liabilities of the Commissioners on account of their general funds and on each particular trust fund?—It does; they are kept separately, and on the face of the balance sheet, the liabilities appear; but the solicitor's costs do not appear.

21437. With the exception of your attorney's bill of costs, your liabilities appear in your books?—Yes.

21438. By whom, Dr. Kyle, were you ordered to keep the complete set of accounts that you now have on behalf of the Commissioners of Education?—I was not ordered at all. I did not do it in consequence of any order. My accountant and I consulted together, and, in fact, at his suggestion I adopted this plan.

21439. Who is your accountant?—Mr. Fleming. He suggested it, and I at once acceded.

21440. Is Mr. Fleming an accountant?—He is not, perhaps, an accountant; but he is good at accounts.

21441. He keeps your accounts on a system of double entry?—He does; he introduced it on consultation with me, but it was not the habit to do so previously.

21442. Is it not as easy to keep a set of accounts on the system of double entry as to keep them in an irregular manner?—The result is simpler. It is more laborious in the first instance, but it proves to be always simpler in the end.

21443. By keeping your accounts on a system of double entry, you have always your assets and your liabilities before you?—In one moment.

21444. Or any other return you may be called for?—Yes.

21445. I see there is a perfect index to your minutes. What staff of clerks do you employ to keep and index your minutes, to conduct correspondence in respect of forty schools, and keep your accounts posted to the day by double entry?—I have but one clerk.

21446. Have you only one clerk to perform such duties?—Yes, and to do more; because all our letters are copied into three distinct letter books, the miscellaneous letter book, the Government letter book, and the solicitor's letter book; and every document or letter which comes before the Board is written in the book under the head of the particular school to which it belongs. In fact, I have not a sufficiently large staff to carry out the operations as fully as I could wish, but I do as much as I can. I feel the system is not perfect, and I should be inclined to go a great deal further. Mr. Fleming is paid by the Board. I have an annual allowance of £180 a-year, for which I supply a clerk or clerks, as I think neccessary, and an office.

21447. Does that include stationery, the rent of your office, and the salary of a clerk?

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—The entire of that is included in the £180. I have not near as large a staff as I should wish to have.

21448. Mr. Fleming, you state, is the officer of the Board?—He is my officer, and has been with me upwards of fifteen years.

21449. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—I desire to know, Dr. Kyle, whether the minutes of the Board of Commissioners are kept in your own handwriting?—Yes; and the correspondence, which is occasionally immense, I conduct altogether myself. I have a copy of every letter which comes and goes out of the office, so that they can be traced any time. They are endorsed too.

21450. Mr. *Stephens.*—Dr. Kyle, your accounts are upon a better system than any which have been laid before us, and reflect great credit upon the office; but they are susceptible of the following improvements:—The account book which you keep should be made a perfect journal, so as to have entered on each day all sums properly receivable or chargeable on account of any trust fund: secondly, your bank account-book should be extended into a perfect ledger by including amongst your accounts those of the law agents, for example, and all other accounts on which any liability or balance exists for or against any trust fund.—I would be most happy to have a copy of those suggestions with the view of carrying them out.

21451. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—The Commissioners feel not the slightest difficulty in acceding to your request.

21452. Dr. *Andrews.*—You speak, Dr. Kyle, of communications with the various agents, and with the tenantry, through the agents, as to rents, and the receipt of rent; are all the reports that the agents have made in your books?—They are in our books, but not in our minutes.

21453. Are there any of them which have occurred to you as of special importance in connexion with the management of the estates?—I think the most satisfactory, and the ones that go most into the working of the estates, have come from the agent of the Dungannon estate.

21454. Could you, without much trouble, refer to those you consider of most importance?—I could, if I knew what the Commissioners meant by most important.

21455. Has any difficulty existed as to the management of the estates, or carrying out the improvements that may have been thought desirable?—I should say the most valuable reports come from Mr. Wann; he is the most practical agent I know anywhere.

21456. Have any reports been made by the law agents on any circumstances connected with the management of the estates?—Not immediately; but if there is any thing occurring to you, if you would recall it to my recollection, perhaps I might at once give you the information you require.

21457. Do you remember any report having been made through the law agents, the Messrs. M'Causland, on any particular case?—Perhaps you allude to the Raphoe school estate. There was certainly a good deal of correspondence about that estate, but I think it occurred before my time.

21458. Does not something appear on your minutes, in the shape of a report, upon the case of a person named Hanley?—You are right, there is. There was an investigation held about some complaints which came from the tenants upon the property in the Queen's County, and this report was made by Mr. M'Causland.

21459. What Mr. M'Causland?—Mr. Richard M'Causland, the barrister.

21460. Does that appear on the face of the books?—I think that special book is in the possession of the Commissioners at present.

21461. Could you point it out in the minutes?—It is referred to in the minutes.

21462. Could you refer to the book in which it is contained?—I could.

21463. Are you aware of any other similar reports made by any person?—I think there was an investigation held by one of the solicitors of the office, with regard to some dispute among the tenants, but I am now only speaking from recollection. All reports of that kind are entered in the books, and if you would be so kind as to direct my attention to any book which is occurring to you, I can at once refer to it.

21464. The object I had in view was, to see if you remembered any of these reports, in order that you might refer us to them?—I do not at present remember.

21465. Would you, if you find among your papers or books, any similar report or reports, be kind enough to draw our attention to them?—With regard to any of the estates?

21466. Yes; with regard to any of the estates?—In sending up the annual accounts, Mr. Wann always sends up a report.

21467. Mr. *Stephens.*—There is this question which I omitted to put to you—when were your accounts last audited?—They are never audited. They are laid on the table, and the Commissioners look over them. The balance sheet is always made out at the end of the year, and they look at it, and the account books are on the table, besides, for the chairman and Commissioners to inspect them, but they are never what I call regularly audited; I do not think it ever was the custom of the Board to do so. When I was appointed secretary, on the resignation of my predecessor, I was desired to put myself in communication with him, and to carry out the system exactly as he had done. I did so; I followed out whatever course that had been approved of by the Board, and followed by him. If it is defective, do not object that it is my fault, for I obeyed the directions of the Commissioners.

21468. You have introduced a good system of accounts?—I am glad the Commissioners think so. I have done as much as I could, but certainly not as much as I wish, as I

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have not the means of doing more. I have but one clerk, and for the preparation of the returns for the present Commissioners, he has worked exceedingly hard. We have constantly to make two or three returns each session of Parliament.

21469. You have stated strong grounds for applying to the Lord Lieutenant for another clerk; and he has the power, under the 53rd George III., to grant one?—He has the power of increasing the allowance, such as the Governors have to apply for any thing extra, I believe.

21470. It is under the 4th section that the Lord Lieutenant has the power to grant such sums of money as shall be desired?—It has been my own fault the business has increased so much.

21471. It is quite clear an increase of the staff was contemplated, because the language of the Act is—"The secretary and such other subordinate, officer, or officers, as they shall think proper"?—In answer to that, perhaps, it might be said, "Your Board have brought additional trouble and annoyance on themselves, by this particular system of accounts, and matters of that kind." It is to the Commissioners I would have to apply, and I do not know whether I would be fully justified or not.

21472. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—We have no occasion to put any further questions to you at present; and if you have now any observations to make, or explanations to give with reference to your own evidence, or the conduct of the affairs of the Board of Commissioners of Education, the Commissioners will be most happy to hear them?—As I took the liberty of submitting my own views, yesterday, to the court, when you examined me, I shall not trouble the Commissioners with any further observations.

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DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, 22nd DECEMBER, 1855.

Present:—Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Chairman, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland.

THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY IN DUBLIN FOR PROMOTING ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOLS IN IRELAND—(continued).

21473. *Secretary.*—The Rev. Mr. Abbott wishes to make a statement with regard to the Incorporated Society.

Rev. E. S. Abbott.

Rev. *E. S. Abbott* sworn and examined.

21474. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What connexion have you with the Incorporated Society?—I have been connected with the society, but I retired about two years ago.

21475. Are you no longer a member of the society?—I retired because I considered there was some mismanagement connected with the affairs of the society.

21476. Were you ever a member of the Committee of Fifteen?—No; I was not in the upper house, as it is called. My sole reason for coming forward is this: I observed that one of the Commissioners is represented to have made the remark that the auditors—at least so I took the expression to mean—had not done their duty. Having been an auditor in 1853, and struck off several items which I considered improperly charged, I felt rather annoyed by the expression that the auditors had not done their duty.

21477. The Commissioners will be happy to receive from you any statement which you may think proper to make, either respecting the mode in which you have performed your duty as auditor, or with regard to the general management of the affairs of the society?—My sole object in coming forward is this, that the society may be as much improved as possible, and that all abuses should be rectified. If you allow me, I will read a letter which I wrote to the secretary of the society, and which explains the reasons of my resignation.

21478. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is your complaint against one of the Commissioners?—I am not making any complaint against the Commissioners. My reason for coming here is, because I was auditor before. I was an auditor, in 1849, of Mr. Ardill's and Mr. Pidgeon's accounts, with Mr. Stubbs and the Rev. George Blacker. Mr. Blacker did not attend, but Mr. Stubbs audited them with me, and I struck off a charge of £250, five per cent. on £5,000, which was realized by a sale of land, made by the Incorporated Society. I said I thought Mr. Pidgeon, being a highly respectable man, should be allowed as much as any other respectable agent; and I inquired of Stewart and Kincaid, and they said they never made a charge of that kind. I struck off that item. And there was £20 a-year, which he was allowed for drawing out his accounts, which I thought was not a usual charge with agents. There was some debate about it. Some members thought he was so excellent an agent, and had so much trouble in the preparation of those accounts, that he should be allowed it, but it was struck off; and since that, I hear, but I am not certain of it, he is remunerated for that £20 a-year which was struck off, in some other way. I do not state this as a fact; but I heard it, and, of course, the books will tell. Mr. Ardill's accounts were perfectly correct.

21479. Mr. *Stephens.*—How long were you auditor?—I retired about two years ago.

21480. How long were you auditor before you retired?—I think I only audited one set of accounts. I do not think I audited any more.

21481. Did you retire in consequence of dissatisfaction with the Board?—I did; on account of the general management of the society, the way in which the accounts were audited being one ingredient. I retired 2nd of November, 1853.

21482. Would you be so kind as to state in what respect you found fault with the auditing of the accounts?—I think they ought not to be audited by the same persons. I think there should be a variety of auditors, and not the same auditors every year, as is now the case. There ought to be a change, and I also think there ought to be a public auditing; for however high the character of gentlemen may be above suspicion, there is a temptation to pass over lightly what may not be actually wrong, but which there may be a doubt about. It requires, I think, some moral courage to audit a friend's accounts.

21483. Then, if I understand you aright, you think there should be an official auditor, not swayed by any private feelings?—That is my opinion; and I take the liberty of saying, really and sincerely, that this society, in order to properly manage the large funds at its disposal, should be publicly managed; and I retired on the ground that I was overruled and out-voted where I thought I was perfectly right.

21484. Will you allow me to ask you upon what particular question you were out-voted?—The last occasion was when a piece of plate was voted to a clergyman out of the funds for having catechised the children in the school of his parish. I said that I thought that was quite incorrect—that it could not be justified; and that though I was not rich myself, I would be happy to subscribe personally, but I could not allow a subscription being voted out of a public charity; and in consequence of that I wrote the following letter:—

"November 2, 1853.

"MY DEAR ARDILL,

"It has been my misfortune so much to differ from you and some members of the Incorporated Society in the management of its business, that I feel I ought to withdraw from it, lest I should risk the loss of the friendship of those whom I regard and esteem, and who have quite as much right to their own opinions. I will only instance the last matter, when I respectfully protested against plate being voted away out of the charity.

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DUBLIN.

Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland.

Rev. R. S. Abbott.

No doubt it was presented to a most respectable gentleman, but, in my estimation, this did not alter the principle.

"I beg you will receive this note officially as my retirement, and believe me to be yours, very truly and obliged,

(Signed,) "E. S. ABBOTT."

21485. Have you any other objections to make against the present system of auditing?—I am not aware how it is conducted now.

21486. But at the time that you were auditor?—I may mention that that £20 which I referred to was allowed for years, and I was the first auditor who objected to it, and it was struck off. The practice was not, in my opinion, a good one; but it might not have struck others as it struck me.

21487. If I understand you aright, there are two accounts kept—one between Mr. Ardill and the society, and the other between the agent and the society; but there is no account kept for the society?—The ledgers in which the accounts were posted were not brought before us—nothing except a statement of the accounts showing the balance.

21488. Did you ever audit the disbursement book?—I do not think I ever did.

21489. Did you ever audit the annual statement?—I rather think I did not.

21490. Did you ever read the provisions of the charter of George II.?—I did not.

21491. Then you did not audit the society's accounts in compliance with the requisitions of the charter?—Oh, never; I did not know it was necessary for me to look at it. I think it was the duty of the secretary to have called my attention to it.

21492. Were these accounts audited in compliance with the terms of the charter?—Not at all—this is the first time I read the charter.

21493. When was it you audited the accounts of the society?—It appears from the books that I audited in 1849, 1850, and 1851.

21494. Give me the date of the month in 1851 in which you audited?—28th May, 1851.

21495. Will you be so kind as to tell me the assets and liabilities of the society on that day, because as auditor you ought to be able to give me a direct answer to that question?—I cannot answer that question. These accounts were put before me by the secretary; and I examined them, signed them, and believed them to be correct, having examined all the vouchers. I do not know any thing of the directions contained in the charter.

21496. During the entire time that you were auditor can you tell me by reference to the books, the assets and liabilities of the society upon any particular day?—I suppose if I had the books before me I could.

21497. Well, having the books now before you, take any day that you think proper to select during 1849, 1850, or 1851, and tell me the assets and liabilities of the society?—These are not my books.

21498. But you have audited the books. What I said was, that the auditors could not have properly discharged their duties; and the reason I said they could not have properly discharged their duties was because they could not tell me what the assets and liabilities were at the time the accounts were audited.—What do you mean by the assets and liabilities: do you mean the capital?

21499. Exactly. On one side is placed the property of the society, and the liabilities upon the opposite side; and I want you to tell me any time during the years you were auditor, viz., 1849, 1850, and 1851, the pecuniary position of the society?—Such a statement was not laid before us when auditing. The books that were laid before me as auditor I audited. I am not responsible for any thing which was not laid before me. Clergymen are not expected to be first-rate men of business. It was wrong not to have placed such a statement as you refer to before us.

21500. There are but two accounts, one between Mr. Ardill and the society, and another between the agent and the society; but there is no account for the society. It was, then, utterly impossible to tell what the assets and liabilities of the society were; and if so the auditors did not perform their duty; and it also turns out, that although the charter of George II. prescribes the mode in which the accounts ought to be kept, the accounts have not been so kept, and the charter has not been complied with?—I may take the liberty of saying, in reply, that the real party at fault is the secretary, who should have told us what our duty was respecting the examination of the accounts. The accounts which were laid before us we examined.

21501. In England the notion is that the governing body teaches the secretary, and not the secretary the governing body?—I beg to say that one of the reasons I left the society was because I thought it was mismanaged, as my letter explains.

21502. What are the duties of the committee of accounts, or what were their duties in 1849, 1850, and 1851?—I know of nothing but the auditing of the accounts.

21503. Are there any rules and regulations for the guidance of the conduct of the committee of accounts?—I am not aware.

21504. Did you ever see any?—None.

21505. If I understand you aright, you declined to act as auditor because you were dissatisfied with the way in which the accounts were audited?—I retired principally on account of the general mismanagement of the society, particularly on account of that last case, the voting of a piece of plate out of the funds.

21506. What was the date of that transaction?—I do not know. There is a report drawn up by Mr. Stubbs and myself, which I would like to have, but it is on the minutes of the day.

21507. Will you give me the title of the book which I now hand to you?—It is entitled cash-book commencing April, 1843.

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Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland.

Rev. E. S. Abbott.

21508. Will you read the entry at the bottom of page 10?—2nd February, under the head of Santry—"To a service of plate presented to the Rev. Henry Lefroy, in acknowledgment of his gratuitous services in imparting scriptural instruction to the pupils at the Santry institution, £29."

21509. Did you object to that?—I did, on principle.

21510. And, notwithstanding you objected to it, as auditor, the £29 was granted?—It did not come before me as auditor—it came before the general meeting of the society. It came before the Board, where they first arrange matters; and it was put from the chair to the vote of the whole Board, and I protested.

21511. Was it then passed and audited?—I am not aware. I left before the time the account was audited. The book will tell when it was audited, and by whom. I find, on looking over the book, that on 26th of May, 1854, the Rev. Mr. Chichester and the Rev. Mr. Blacker audited that sum; but these gentlemen were morally justified in doing so, for it was carried by a majority of the Board. It was an item in the account for which they received a receipt; and neither of these gentlemen might have been present when that item was voted. If that item came before any auditor, he would have merely to audit so much pounds, shillings, and pence.

21512. Have you any other objections to state against the system of auditing the accounts of the society?—No.

21513. Will you be so kind as to state your opinion as to the general management of the society, and what you think would tend to reform it?—I think that the auditing ought to be done in a public office, by responsible persons who were men of business, which, generally speaking, clergymen are not. The auditing of the accounts could not be too strict or too public.

21514. Do you not think a great improvement may be introduced as to the system of keeping the accounts?—From what I have heard you say I think there might; and probably, if it was known, there may have been other books kept, which would elucidate the question.

21515. We have not been able to discover them.

21516. Have you any other complaints or suggestions to make?—I would rather not call them complaints.

21517. Well, then, suggestions for the improvement of the society?—They have £80,000 or £100,000, which I think might be made great use of.

21518. How would you appropriate that sum of money?—I think it would be better to vote it to some well-known institution, or to the support of parochial schools in the country. However, I do not come prepared with suggestions.

21519. If you have not considered the question, we should be sorry to press the question?—I have not considered that topic; but I feel the society ought to be under more control, and what I call really an abuse is, that the same three gentlemen—of great respectability, no doubt—should periodically visit the schools, and take their summer excursions at the expense of the Society. The inspection is very desirable, but there ought to be a change: the same gentlemen should not always go around—there ought to be some new blood infused into the visitatorial board. Mr. Ardill, a very respectable gentleman, also goes around, and has done so for many years; and then individuals like me are totally unacquainted with the schools, having no opportunity of inspecting them, except at our own expense. I think it would be a great improvement, if there was a change made in the the persons who take the summer excursions. I pressed those things very frequently on the committee before I left.

21520. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—The Commissioners have no further questions to put to you at present; and if at a future time, they desire to re-examine you on this subject, they will give you due notice of their intention to do so?—I wish to mention, that those items which I spoke of, I am told are struck out of the account, namely, the £250 and the £20 a-year; but I believe the £20 a-year is given in another shape.

[For further evidence as to Incorporated Society, see page 228.]

THE GOVERNORS OF THE SCHOOLS FOUNDED BY ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ.

The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

Rev. *Hugh Hamilton* sworn and examined.

Rev. H. Hamilton.

21521. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You are registrar of the Board of Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools?—Registrar and inspector.

21522. When were you appointed?—I received my salary from September, 1850, but I was in the office a month or six weeks before that.

21523. Did the Board at that time lay down regulations, prescribing the exact nature of the duties which you were to perform?—In some things they did, and in some things they did not.

21524. Did they furnish you with a written or printed code of regulations?—Some of their regulations were embodied in their resolutions, and some of them appear on the face of the reports.

21525. Your duties, then, are of two kinds—one having relation to your office as registrar, and the other to your office as inspector. Would you state generally the nature of the duties you perform as registrar?—The registrar's duties, properly so called, fall upon my deputy more than upon me. My duties as registrar are rather to make payments, to attend the Board, and manage a considerable portion of the correspondence; but the bulk of the

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DUBLIN.

The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

Rev. H. Hamilton.

registrar's duties falls on my assistant; because, being absent, I could not perform them, but I help him as far as I can.

21526. As I understand what you have said, you are responsible for the performance of a certain round of duties, and the nature of these being such that you cannot attend personally to the discharge of the whole throughout the entire year, in your absence, the greater portion of the registrar's duties is confided to your assistant, Mr. Thorp.—Who is the officer of the Board, as well as myself: he is called assistant registrar, and I am called registrar; but it is only a name, so far as I am concerned, for the greater part of my duties is connected with the inspectorship.

21527. You are, however, held responsible for all the duties of the registrar?—Certainly, we do them between us. I am not talking of our relationship with the Board, but in this respect I am talking of the practice; the Board gives us duties to do, and they do not care which of us do them.

21528. Independent of the division of duties between you and Mr. Thorp, would you be kind enough to state what are the duties of the registrar as a whole?—He has a very large correspondence to manage, to carry out the orders of the Board, attend their meetings, keep the minutes, fulfil their orders, keep the accounts, fill in and settle the papers; he is also custodee of the records, if you will; but, in fact, attending the Board and their orders is his principal duty.

21529. Does that complete the account of the duty of the registrar?—So far as I recollect.

21530. Are you aware of any rules having been at any time laid down, exactly defining the nature of the registrar's duties?—I think you will find, on the appointment of Mr. La Touche, some rules. Mr. Woodward, my predecessor, never acted on them, and I never considered them as applying to me; to manage the correspondence, transmit all orders of the Board, procure drafts from the Bank of Ireland, take charge of all books, constitute the principal duties; and they are performed by Mr. Thorp.

21531. Mr. *Stephens*.—What are your duties, independent of Mr. Thorp?—I was going to say they are closely connected, but in one particular, I always act irrespective of him: I make all the payments.

21532. [*Secretary*.—This is the minute of the standing committee of the Governors of Erasmus Smith, passed at a meeting held 8th of November, 1830:—

"Resolved—That the following sketch of the duties of the registrar, the amount of salary to be allocated to him, and the amount of the security to be required for the faithful performance of his duties, be submitted to the next general Board.

"DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR.

"To supply a room for the meetings of the Governors, and the standing committee, and to issue summonses for the same, and to keep a messenger to attend the meetings of the Governors and the standing committee, to take down the proceedings, and to enter fair copies of them in a journal.

"To receive all communications addressed to the Governors, and submit them for consideration.

"To transmit all orders to the respective parties concerned, and to write and forward all letters directed by the Board.

"To procure drafts upon the Bank of Ireland, signed by the Governors, for the payment of the several demands upon the Board, and to produce receipts for the same from the respective parties, at their next meeting of the Board. To keep a debtor and creditor account with the bank.

"To take charge of all books, papers, registries, and other documents belonging to the Board, and to have them so arranged as to be ready for immediate production, when required.

"The salary of the registrar to be £200 per annum.

"Security to be given by him for the faithful performance of the duties of the office in the sum of £2,000.

"JOHN POMEROY, Chairman."]

21533. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—Is that rule with regard to the registrar still in force?—Not as to the room, inasmuch as the Governors have taken a house of their own; I live in their house, and not they in mine. As to the rest of the rule, I always summon the committees, and I have taken on myself, more particularly, to fill up the proceedings in the minute book; the handwriting may not occasionally be mine, but invariably it is mine or Mr. Thorp's.

21534. Is this division of duty a mere matter of private arrangement between you and Mr. Thorp, or has it been so made by the orders of the Governors?—Well, it is a matter of arrangement; we help one another as best we can. Whatever I think is best he does, and whatever he thinks best I do. There is a part of the business he understands better than I do.

21535. Do you keep a messenger?—I have a servant whom I send on Board messages occasionally.

21536. Do you hold yourself responsible for the performance of the duties just enumerated?—The Board never put those rules before me, but these things I have been doing since I was appointed; I certainly hold myself responsible. I was aware of those rules, and saw those rules, but I did not recollect what they were.

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21537. The next rule is, to receive all communications addressed to the Governors, and to submit them for consideration?—I certainly do that.

21538. And hold yourself responsible?—And Mr. Thorp I hold equally responsible in my absence. I go through the letters, for I am generally in the office before he is.

21539. The third rule is, "To transmit all orders to the respective parties concerned, and to write and forward all letters directed by the Board"?—That is carried out by us both indifferently, as the case may be.

21540. How is the responsibility divided; does the responsibility rest with you for the performance of the duty?—I think equally. I have a very large correspondence with the clergy, and he corresponds with the agents and men of business. Mr. Thorp generally corresponds with the agents and men of business.

21541. And have there been no regulations with regard to the division of the duty made by the Board?—No; we fall into them naturally ourselves.

21542. Who is responsible for the observance of that rule which I have just read?—It is carried out by us both.

21543. And is the responsibility devolving on both equal?—Quite equal.

21544. In case of any part of the correspondence being left unattended to, upon whom would the blame of negligence fall?—I do not think such a case has occurred.

21545. Supposing it were to occur?—On one occasion we did make a mistake, but the blame was left on me, inasmuch as a certain letter——

21546. If letters were not written that ought to have been written, on whom would the blame rest?—On both parties.

21547. Mr. *Stephens.*—What is the difference between the two offices?—There is a great difference; I hold the money, I am security for the money, but Mr. Thorp keeps the accounts. I cannot make an entry without him, or he make a payment without me. I am absent four or five months in the year.

21548. Rev. *Dr. Graves.*—We are quite aware of that; our only object is to ascertain the nature of the duties of the office you have to discharge, and the nature of the responsibility you have incurred?—I think it rests on us equally. I do not recollect any case in which the Governors found fault with us for not having forwarded the letters they required.

21549. However, the responsibility as regards the accounts is greater in your case than in Mr. Thorp's, inasmuch as you give the security?—Oh, yes, I give my security.

21550. [*Secretary.*—The next rule is, to procure drafts upon the Bank of Ireland, signed by the Governors, for the payment of the several demands upon the Board, and to produce receipts for the same from the respective parties at the next meeting of the Board.]

21551. That is not exactly done, because it is all the one account; but I receive the cheques, and lodge the money in the Bank of Ireland.

21552. Are the payments made by drafts signed by the Governors?—The payments are made by me, on behalf of the Governors.

21553. On whom devolves the responsibility at present of complying with the rules and regulations just read?—As to the money, on me; and as to the accounts, on Mr. Thorp; but I ask Dr. Graves to read the rule again, in order that I may have an opportunity of stating whether it is exactly complied with.

21554. "To procure drafts upon the Bank of Ireland, signed by the Governors, for the payment of the several demands upon the Board?"—That is done.

21555. "And to produce receipts for these sums from the respective parties at the next meeting of the Board?"—That is not done, inasmuch as they are not thrown into the general account. You had the accounts before you, and saw the whole system.

21556. Does the responsibility of seeing that done rest with you?—The money part of the responsibility rests with me decidedly, inasmuch as the money is all lodged in my name.

21557. Can you point to any minute of the Board rescinding that resolution?—I cannot; but I can account for its being virtually rescinded—the payments have become so large and so many, that it would, if practised, take the whole time of every meeting. Large payments are made in May and November, when we pay for 110 schools; therefore, it could not be carried out, I suppose.

21558. Are you aware whether there has been any alteration of the resolution?—I know nothing of it. I only know the practice when I was appointed. It would be impossible to carry it out, which, I think, is a sufficient answer.

21559. Mr. *Stephens.*—You say it would be impossible to carry out the minute of the 8th of November, 1830. Do you not know that all the payments of the Clare-street Board are made in the mode prescribed by the minute of the 8th of November, 1830?—I never heard of the practice of the Clare-street Board until this minute, except that I saw something relating to the subject in Dr. Kyle's evidence the other day. I rather think that Dr. Kyle's evidence went to this: that the Clare-street Board paid by separate cheques, and signed separate cheques. Now, we having small sums to deal with, it occurs to me that that could not be done by our Board.

21560. Why does the smallness of the cheques prevent the by-laws or minute from being carried out?—The number of signatures it would require. Each of the Governors would have to sign them three times each. I am merely giving my opinion why that rule has not been acted upon. I know nothing of any rules except a few that were laid down, with regard to the payment, when I was appointed.

21561. Mr. La Touche is not named in this sketch of the duties of registrar?—It was made on Mr. La Touche's appointment, I think.

21562. Am I to understand that you imagine the rules and regulations which were laid down for the conduct of the registrar generally, expired on the death of Mr. La Touche?

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DUBLIN.

The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

Rev. H. Hamilton.

—I do not know—they never were brought before me except by yourself, and as I look at them now in the book.

21563. If I understand you aright, your position is this: there are written directions for the registrar, and then there is a practice inconsistent with those written directions?—If the statute law is to be interpreted by the common law, I should say that is the case.

21564. But common law does not repeal statute law?—I do not know; but it is not the law.

21565. The common law preceded the statute law?—The practice of the court is sometimes quoted against the Act of Parliament; but I may say this: these rules were never brought before me by the Governors, nor would I have any knowledge of them until I came into this room, except for a matter which occurred with the Governors some years ago, and which I had to look through the books for; but they were never brought before me as a part of my duties.

21566. When did you first become aware of their existence?—I cannot tell; I had some time to spare, and I looked over the books, and saw them casually.

21567. Is it lately that you became acquainted with their existence?—I should say about three years ago, if I recollect.

21568. [*Secretary.*—The next rule is to keep a debtor and creditor account with the bank.]

21569. That is done by the bank pass-book.

21570. By whom?—The bank, who has the custody of the bank-book, Mr. Thorp, and I; and we get it made up before every meeting of the Governors, to show the state of our affairs.

21571. Will you produce the book?— I have not it here.

21572. When will you have it?—I do not know. I rather think it is one of the books returned.

21573. Am I distinctly to understand that, from the 1st of June, 1854, to 31st January, 1854, a regular debtor and creditor account was kept with the bank, in compliance with the directions of the standing committee, 8th November, 1854?—I understand you perfectly, but I do not see that I can quite answer that question. I say the pass-book was kept, and I believe there is a place open in the ledger; but I am not the accountant in the office, and, therefore, I do not wish to answer the question further.

21574. Can you not give a direct answer to my question?—I cannot do it; I would rather not; but still I state that the bank pass-book answers that description; but you must recollect I am not an accountant.

21575. Who can give the information?—Mr. Thorp, better than I can. The whole question is before the Governors, and I think you will find you will get an answer from them. They have been considering the question of the accounts, as you know, very closely; and I think I gave a fair answer, and a very satisfactory one, and ought not to be questioned on the accounts. I leave that to the Governors.

21576. But you told us that part of the duties of your office was keeping the accounts, and then when we ask you a question respecting the accounts, you refer to some one else?—I said keeping the money. I think you will find I said I kept the money, and Mr. Thorp, the accounts. I do not keep the accounts of the office.

21577. I understood the treasurer to state, when under examination, the other day, that the Governors held you responsible for keeping the accounts?—I never did so; you must have misunderstood him.

21578. Then, if I understand you aright, you cannot state in what way you kept your account with the bank, from the 1st of January, 1854, to 31st of December, 1854?—There is my account with the bank since I was appointed registrar. [Book handed in.]

21579. Do you put this book in for the purpose of showing that you kept your accounts in accordance with the rules?—I put it in, and it is for you to see whether it is in accordance with the rules or not.

21580. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you say whether the rule is complied with?—So far as I know, it is.

21581. [*Secretary.*—The rule is to keep a debtor and creditor account with the bank.]

21582. That is Mr. Thorp's duty, not mine.

21583. [*Secretary.*—The next rule is to take charge of all books, papers, "registries," and other documents, belonging to the Board, and to have them so arranged as to be ready for immediate production, when required.]

21584. That is done to the best of my ability. Mr. Thorp generally undertakes the arrangement of the papers; but the custody of the books is with me, inasmuch as I live in the house.

21585. Mr. *Stephens.*—By whom was Mr. Thorp appointed?—By the Governors, at the same time that I was. From an early period of life, he assisted Mr. Woodward, the late registrar, who, not being able to discharge the duties fully, employed Mr. Thorp, and in that way he acquired a knowledge of the affairs of the Board which, I believe, no other person living has; and then when Mr. Woodward resigned, I was appointed registrar and inspector, and Mr. Thorp was appointed my assistant.

21586. He was merely the assistant of the former registrar?—Yes; you will find Mr. Thorp's handwriting very far back in the books. There was something the matter with one of Mr. Woodward's hands, and he employed Mr. Thorp to write for him.

21587. Did you give any security?—One thousand pounds myself, and two others in one thousand pounds each.

21588. You have told us that you are absent a considerable portion of every year from the office?—During that time the management of the affairs devolves entirely upon Mr. Thorp.

21589. Did Mr. Thorp give any security?—No. I will give an explanation of that, if you please. The heavy payments are made on the 1st of May and 1st of November. At

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these periods I always manage to be present; therefore very little money transactions go on in my absence. Mr. Thorp sometimes sends a blank cheque to the country, and I send it up filled; but this occurs very seldom.

21590. Are there any rules or by-laws defining the duties of the assistant-registrar?—I think not. I never saw any.

21591. Have you any direct authority over Mr. Thorp?—No; I would not exercise it if I had, for he understands the duties better than I do.

21592. Have you any power or authority to discharge Mr. Thorp?—Certainly not. He is as much appointed by the Board as I am; but it is very hard to answer a question that never arose.

21593. [*Secretary.*—This is the minute of the standing committee, 19th July, 1850, with respect to the offices of registrar and inspector:—"That the offices of registrar and inspector of schools be united; that the salary be £170, which is to include travelling expenses. The registrar to have apartments in the house of the Governors, but to provide the necessary attendance on Board and for messenger. That a clerk be appointed, at a salary of £80 per annum. That the arrangements incident to these arrangements be made by the committee.

"That the Rev. Hugh Hamilton be acquainted of the vacancy, and that his making application be suggested to him, if the appointment would be likely to suit him; and that the clerkship be offered to Mr. Thorp."]

21594. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—I think I understand you to say there are no orders made by the Governors rescinding the rules that have been just read?—These rules were made in 1830; what orders may have been made since I am not aware. They were never given to me as my duties.

21595. Did you take the pains to ascertain what your duties were by reference to the minute books?—I did not. I learned my duties from the practice of my predecessors, like Mr. Barlow and Mr. Woodward, and not by reference to the books.

21596. How is the Board constituted?—Seven *ex-officio* Governors, four belonging to the Blue Coat Hospital, and the rest are self-elected; but on a vacancy, the remaining Governors fill it up.

21597. What is the total number?—Twenty-six.

21598. Do the *ex-officio* Governors attend regularly?—No.

21599. What has been the average attendance of the Governors since the 1st of January, 1854?—The books will show that.

21600. Would you be so good as to complete for the Commissioners a return of the attendance of the Governors, in continuation of the Parliamentary return which was made out.

21601. Are the Governors who absent themselves from the meetings of the Board for two years together removed, in consequence of their non-attendance?—They are not. Lord Erne, who did not attend for many years, came and tendered his resignation, but the Governors did not accept it.

21602. Do you know how many of the Governors have been absent from the meetings of the Board for the last two years?—If I had the list I could say.

21603. Would you be so good as to add that to the return just asked for. What is the general nature of the business transacted at a meeting of a Board of Governors?—Do you mean a meeting of the general Board, or of the committee?

21604. I said the general Board?—The business is generally formal, legal matters, such as sealing leases, making the appointments of masters, discussing any important questions reserved for them by the committee.

21605. Are the law agents always present at the general Board?—Mr. Fetherstone is seldom absent from either the committee or the general Board. I do not know that he was absent more than once or twice.

21606. Is his presence required as a rule?—Oh, certainly, and the rule very seldom broken.

21607. He attends professionally as a solicitor: is he paid for his attendance?—He is; and he gets notice with the rest also.

21608. Would you be so good as to state the nature of the business transacted at each meeting of the standing committee?—The first portion of the meeting is devoted to matters regarding the estates, then all matters regarding the grammar schools, then matters regarding the English schools, and lastly, signing the cheques.

21609. What proportion of the time of each meeting of the standing committee would you say, in general, is devoted to these different parts of business?—When I was first appointed the estates question was every thing, and it was very hard to get into the other business. Now the estates question passes as a matter of course. The Governors have now a great deal more time for the schools than they used to have, from the difficulty of managing the estates being over.

21610. Is it not necessary still for the standing committee to devote a good deal of consideration to the claims made by tenants for abatements?—Very little time lately is devoted to that particular question, as such questions hardly come on since the times have mended; but when they do, they are considered by the committee.

21611. The gentlemen who take part in the business of the standing committee are regular in their attendance?—Yes.

21612. There is, therefore a continuity in the transactions of the business of the Governors?—Mr. Fetherstone being present adds very much to that.

21613. Has Mr. Fetherstone the power to vote on any question?—He is only present as I am—the servant of the Board.

21614. What proportion of the time of the standing committee is generally devoted to

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the consideration of the affairs relating to the grammar schools?—Frequently long letters will come from masters, which require a great deal of consideration.

21615. I speak as a whole?—It is impossible to say; every one of the grammar schools engages a great deal of attention.

21616. What proportion of time would you say is given in general to the consideration of the correspondence and business relating to the English schools?—Latterly they have become heavy, but formerly it was quite different.

21617. Does that subject engross more of the attention of the standing committee than any other?—At present, more questions arise upon it; but some years ago, more questions arose on the estates.

21618. Do the English schools occupy the attention of the standing committee more than the grammar schools?—The questions which arise on them are nearly two to one.

21619. Do you think they occupy the time of the committee in that proportion?—I would say they do.

21620. Would you state what was the original intention of Erasmus Smith in this charitable foundation?—The three schools on his estates.

21621. I speak of the original intention?—The three grammar schools?

21622. I wish you to answer me some questions from the charter?—I am not a judge of the charter, nor do I understand it.

21623. Dr. *Andrews.*—You are not asked to construe the charter?—I never took the charter as a guide to any thing—I always look how things are at present.

21624. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—I am not going to propose any legal question to you upon the construction of a single clause in the charter?—I did not understand you, my object in asking——

21625. I mean only to ask such questions relative to the charter, as shall be necessary for the purpose of ascertaining the existing practice of the Governors?—I will answer as well as I can.

21626. Would you be so good as to read the first clause of the charter?—Charles II., or William IV.?

21627. The charter of King Charles II.—"To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas, Erasmus Smith, Esq., did heretofore intend to erect five grammar schools within the kingdom of Ireland, and to endow the same with convenient maintenance for schoolmasters, and to make further provision for education of children at the university, which should be brought up at the same schools, and for several other charitable uses."

21628. It appears from this, that the original intention was to erect five grammar schools; how many grammar schools are endowed under this charter?—Only three.

21629. How many grammar schools are at present in operation?—Four; one was added about the middle of the last century.

21630. Do you know where the Governors first established their English schools?—It is in the books. The first English school was established in the Island of Valencia. The oldest English school now in existence, which was established in 1790, is at Tarbert; but the Valencia school has been done away with.

21631. Perhaps you would explain the history of the English schools?—If you look to the Commissioners' Report of 1809–12, you will find it there stated, that the Governors had large funds at their disposal at that time; and that it was proposed to establish English schools all over the country. The Commissioners said they highly approved of that intention, and the Governors and Commissioners agreed that the surplus funds should be spent in that way. I think, at that time there were about six English schools in existence.

21632. There were then four English schools,—one in Dublin, one at Nenagh, one at Tarbert, and one at Templederry?—They did establish English schools all over the country, on the recommendation of the Commissioners.

21633. Are you aware of the amount of funds expended on the establishment of these English schools?—If you look to these returns; they are as near as I can go to it.

21634. I do not speak of the salaries of the masters—the annual payments on account of the English schools, but the capital expended on the first foundation of them?—I have no way of knowing it.

21635. Look to the report of the standing committee of 15th June, 1812?—I never saw this minute until now.

21636. Read it?—"Your committee beg leave to state that there have been several applications for new schools, the consideration of some of which have been latterly postponed, as they thought it their duty previously to apprize the Board of the state of the grants already made; and also of the funds, of which they have directed the registrar to make the annexed:—

To 62 schools at	£300,	. . . .		£18,600
,, 2 ,,	400,	. . . .		800
,, 1 ,,	450,	. . . .		450
,, 8 ,,	600,	. . . .		4,800
,, 1 ,,	750,	. . . .		750
,, 1 ,,	975,	. . . .		975
,, Amount of building a schoolhouse in St. Mark's Parish,			.	2,500
,, Amount of building a school at Galway,			.	8,300
,, Amount of building five schools, recommended by standing committee,		. . . .		2,300
Making a gross total of			.	£39,475."

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21637. Have you any reason to believe that that statement conveys an accurate representation of the expenditure of capital on the establishment of those English schools?—I had no knowledge of that statement until this moment. I am sure the document to which you referred is authentic and right; but I may mention another point—my recollection of the minutes goes to this, that where the Governors give a sum of money, they expect the landlord to give an equal sum.

21638. Do you know what is the exact number of English schools at present in operation?—I do; I made a memorandum for the purpose of explaining this before I came here. There are now in operation eighty-five boys' or mixed English schools; and twenty-eight girls' English schools, making a total of 113. Promises for the establishment of four boys' schools, and two girls' schools have been made, which are still in abeyance, making a total of 119. There are 113 in operation, and six promises.

21639. I find in the minutes of the standing committee of the 18th of June, 1821, that there were then seventy-nine English schools under the management of the Board. Are you aware whether many schools which had been previously in connexion with the Board of Governors have been discontinued. Have you any record, or means of ascertaining the number of schools that have been discontinued?—Three schools have been discontinued in my recollection. When I say three, one of them was a double school—the school at Rathmore and the school of Donadea, a boys' and girls' school, where the landlord infringed on the order of the Governors by allowing a glebe house to be built near the site on which the school was built. A boys' and girls' school only counts one with me, because I inspect them on the same day; but in the return to the Governors, they count two.

21640. Could you state now what is the number of pupils returned as educated in the four grammar schools which you mentioned just now?—It is on the books, last November.

21641. Can you, from any minute-book, answer as to the number of pupils receiving education in the English schools?—I have brought an extract with me, from which I can furnish you with the information. On the 1st of November, the number of children educated in these schools was 5,380.

21642. Would you be good enough to furnish the number of pupils educated in the grammar schools, as appears by the last school return?—In Drogheda grammar school there were fifty-eight pupils, of whom eighteen were boarders, and six free; in Galway, no boarders, day pupils, twenty-eight, of which eight were free (there has been an increase in the free pupils lately); Tipperary, no boarders, twenty-one day pupils, of whom six were free; Ennis, thirty-four boarders, and twenty day scholars, of whom nine were free.

21643. Then the total number in the grammar schools, at the date of the late return, was 161?—Yes.

21644. What instructions are given to the masters as to the mode in which they should return the numbers? Do the returns represent the number of scholars present upon a particular day, or do they represent the averages?—The number of pupils, I should say, on the roll, the 31st of October and 30th of April.

21645. But do they represent the actual average attendance?—In the grammar schools the average is very much the same, except in cases of sickness.

21646. But the average attendance must differ considerably from the total number on the roll in the English schools, which of course is large. The difference may not be so great in the grammar schools.

21647. The Board have taken measures to encourage a diligent attendance on the English schools; will you be so good as to state the nature of it?—I have brought two documents bearing on the subject, which I will hand in, if you please. There is the circular, and there is the list which each master tots up for me at the end of the year.

21648. The Governors have resolved to grant premiums in money, in the proportion of about one premium to every ten pupils; 10*s.* is the highest sum, 2*s.* 6*d.* the lowest amount awarded: and no pupil to be entitled to a premium who has not been in attendance at least three-fourths of the number of days on which the school has been open. This regulation was made the 27th December, 1853, the plan has, therefore, been in operation nearly two years; can you state to the Commissioners what amount of premiums have been awarded?—I should say, that if there are 150 scholars in the schools, on an average, fifty obtain them; but that is only a rough guess.

21649. The plan has not been long enough in operation to enable you to ascertain whether it has produced any considerable effect?—I tell you the effect it has produced: that the best boy furnished at the inspection is the one who gets the Governors' premiums. I generally ask, at each inspection, about this matter, and I find the best attendant the best answerer.

21650. What is the code of rules in force for the management of the grammar schools?—I do not think there is any. Mr. Barlow made a return upon the rules laid down by the charter, and how far they have been acted on; but there is no regular code of rules for the grammar schools.

21651. One of the rules, as set forth in the charter, is to the following effect: "Also the said masters shall duly, once every week—on each Lord's Day—catechise their scholars, and for that purpose shall make use of the catechism set out by the late Most Reverend Father in God, James Ussher, Lord Archbishop of Armagh, Lord Primate of all Ireland; and shall spend some time in expounding some part thereof unto them." Is that rule in force?—No; I believe Archbishop Ussher's catechism is not printed, except in his works, published by Dr. Elrington.

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21652. What rules are enforced with reference to the communication of religious instruction in the grammar schools?—I do not think the Governors ever asked the question. I think, having appointed clergymen of the Established Church the masters, they have left it very much in their hands. I do not think there are any rules laid down for them.

21653. I have placed in your hands a document of which I would thank you to read the title?—"Rules, &c., extracted from the proceedings of the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq., approved of and ordered to be printed in 1835." I never saw those rules until I saw them in Mr. Thorp's hand, when he found them out by the desire of the Commissioners the other day.

21654. Do you know whether these rules were ever printed?—I do not.

21655. Do you know are they still in force, or have they been superseded by any later code of rules?—I do not think the present masters know any thing about them. I have never been talking to a master that ever heard of them.

21656. Those rules, as it appears by a letter of yours, dated 21st December, 1855, have been brought under the consideration of the chairman of the Board of Governors; and you also state that these rules and bye-laws have been carefully considered by Mr. Barlow. He has furnished a memorandum with reference to them, and he says that, as to rules No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, he believes they are in force.

21657. The following are the rules:—

"1st. That prayers be read morning and evening in each of the said schools, by the master or usher, out of the liturgy by law established, at which every youth shall be obliged duly to attend.

"2nd. That every youth educated in the said schools shall be instructed by the master or usher in Doctor Mann's Catechism; and upon Sundays publicly examined in the same in the church.

"3rd. That every person educated in the said schools shall duly attend the public service in the parish church, where each school is situated, every Lord's Day, and such other time as the master or usher shall appoint; and upon neglect thereof, after due admonishment, to be expelled the said schools.

"4th. That every person so educated, when he is sufficiently instructed in the aforesaid catechism, shall be brought by the master or usher to the bishop to be confirmed."

21658. Mr. Barlow says he believes these rules are in force?—I should say that some of them are not. I cannot say for certain, but I believe so.

21659. Did the Governors take any means to ascertain whether they are or not?—I do not think the Governors knew of their existence until they were discovered now.

21660. Did you give me to understand that the Governors left the matter of religious instruction in the grammar-schools to the discretion of the masters?—I think very much so.

21661. With regard to both boarders and day-scholars?—Yes.

21662. Are Roman Catholic pupils received into any of the grammar schools?—There are.

21663. Has that fact been brought under the notice of the Governors?—I never knew of it. The Governors admitted a boy the other day; and I was told afterwards, in Galway, after his admission, he was a Catholic.

21664. Have not the masters of the grammar schools been obliged, for parliamentary purposes, to make returns specifying the religion of the pupils educated in them?—I never saw them.

21665. At present the returns made by the masters of the grammar schools do not indicate whether any of the pupils are of the Roman Catholic religion, or of any other denomination differing from the Established Church?—Certainly not.

21666. And no rules are laid down with regard to the mode of dealing with pupils who are of different denominations?—I think every master acts according to his own discretion.

21667. [*Secretary.*—In the grammar-schools in 1826, there were twenty-three Protestants, and twenty-one Roman Catholics.]

21668. Probably that return was not made to the Governors, but to the Commissioners.

21669. [*Secretary.*—In Galway there were fifteen Protestants, and five Roman Catholics; in Tipperary, twenty of the Established Church, and seven Roman Catholics. There are no distinctions made in 1835.]

21670. You stated that the Governors were not made aware, officially, of the admission of Roman Catholic pupils, or of any others of a different religious denomination from the Established Church, into the grammar schools; and, therefore, it is unnecessary to ask whether there have been complaints of interference with the religion of the Roman Catholic pupils?—I never heard of any.

21671. Then there are no rules for the government of the grammar schools drawn up subsequent to those given in the charter; but there are printed rules drawn up for the government of the English schools?—Yes; I have them here.

21672. A copy of them has been forwarded to the Commissioners. As well as I remember, the third, fourth, and fifth rules have reference to the religious instruction of the pupils received into the schools—would you be so good as to read them?—"Third, on every day all children who have attained a suitable proficiency shall read to the teachers a chapter in the Bible. The teacher shall examine the children as to their understanding what they have read, explaining the sense in plain language, without entering into controversial or abstruse matters. Fourth, the Bible shall be used for religious instruction only, and not for the purpose of teaching to spell or to read. Fifth, the children whose parents are

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members of the Church, shall be instructed on at least one day in every week in the catechism of the Church of England, and no other catechism shall be taught or admitted into the school; the attendance of the children of other denominations on this occasion, shall be as their parents may direct."

21673. Under that rule the admission of children of other religious denominations into the schools is recognized; but it is necessary for such of them as are able to read to receive instruction out of the Scriptures: have any complaints been made to the Governors respecting the operation of that rule?—The question has been very often discussed, and is a very important one.

21674. I am only asking as a matter of fact, whether complaints have been addressed to the Governors?—The rules are strictly acted on in all our schools. I think I found it had been broken in one case, and but one, since I became inspector.

21675. What rule is laid down with respect to the religion of the masters and mistresses?—They must be members and communicants of the Church of England.

21676. Is that in force?—When I was appointed there was an old man, named John Hastings, in a school in the county of Tyrone, who was a Presbyterian. In every case, I asked, when I was appointed, were the masters and mistresses members of the Established Church, and they are all now members of the Church of England. There are private rules which are not posted in the school, but given to the masters and mistresses. One of those states—"They must be members of the Established Church, and must exhibit to the inspectors proofs of the regular attendance at divine worship in their respective parish churches, and of their having, from time to time, received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the rites of the Church of England.

21677. Would you be so good as to inform me how the duty of inspector of the English schools is performed?—I give notice ten days or a week before to the clergyman or patron; and if the clergyman does not answer me, I send word to the schoolmaster, so as to be prepared for the inspection, and that I may fill up the return No. 12. It takes the greater part of my time to answer the questions propounded in that return.

21678. Then, in order to obtain the materials for enabling you in a satisfactory way to answer yourself, you hold a very strict examination into the progress made by the pupils in all the classes?—Not in all the classes. There are classes in reading and spelling in the larger schools, which I could not have time to go over; but I so reduce them as to get forty good readers; and, latterly, as I am not very strong, I am in the habit of reducing them to twenty. I could not go over all the classes in reading; but when a schoolmaster points out to me sixty good readers, I have not time to examine them in the day; therefore, I say, give me the best; and, perhaps, I give them a few questions, but I do not generally examine more than twenty or forty in the larger schools, and in the small schools twelve or fourteen, but the book will show.

21679. You keep a record of the answers?—Yes.

21680. So as to enable you to state whether the pupils in the class had made progress between the interval of your visits?—Yes. I bring the old book generally each time.

21681. What time in general do you devote to the examination in a school?—According to the extent of the school. I can get through the examination of an ordinary average school in two hours, or two hours and a quarter; the larger schools sometimes take two days, but I overworked myself, particularly at the school of Mountstewart; and I do not give more than four hours a day now to any school, except I protract my inspection to two days, which sometimes occurs.

21682. In the course of the year you visit all the English schools in connexion with the Board of Governors?—Yes; but if a school is vacant, of course I could not visit it.

21683. Are you satisfied that an annual inspection is sufficient to keep the schools in an efficient state?—If I could inspect them once a week, I could do a great deal more.

21684. Is it your opinion that frequent and active inspection contributes very much to the efficiency of the schools?—Yes; and there is another species of inspection. When I visit the schools in spring, there is a return made by the parish clergy; in fact, my inspection would be of little use, if I had not the clergy of the parish to back me.

21685. Is that what the Governors call the superintendent's return?—When I inspect in spring, that return is made in autumn.

21686. Is there a superintendent for every English school?—In every school the clergy are *ex-officio* superintendents—either the rector or curate, as the case may be.

21687. Is he invited, in all cases, to fill and return to the Board, reports such as I have in my hand?—In all cases, if the inspection takes place in spring, if after the 1st of July he does not send in that report, as I bring the latest information myself to the Governors, I bring in my reports in October or the beginning of November. There is also another return which the master gives, signed by the clergyman of the parish.

21688. Is any return made of the number of attendances of the clergyman appointed to superintend the school?—No.

21689. Does he make any entry of his attendance in the report book?—He may or may not. If you look to the queries put to me, you will see this observation—"Are the roll, register and report book kept as required; is there any observation of importance in the latter, and does it appear from it that the school is often visited."

21690. The questions to be answered by the superintendent imply, that he exercises a very constant surveillance over the school, such as, "Is the teacher punctual in his attendance during school-hours"?—The Governors ask me that question too; if there be any complaint I ask the question, if not I pass it over.

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21691. The superintendents neglect to make entries of their visits to the schools?—They do, very often. What I mean is, they do not necessarily or uniformly do so.

21692. Are you satisfied, as a matter of fact, that their attendance is so regular and frequent as to enable them, in a satisfactory way, to fill up this particular report?—I think so. I must say that the clergy are in the habit of giving their support to have any suggestion made carried out, where it is possible, and they are always willing to give us every support in their power.

21693. What amount of inspection on the part of the resident superintendent would you think necessary in order to make such superintendence effectual?—I could not give an opinion upon that, as the question entirely depends upon what other duties they have to perform, and the efficiency of the master.

21694. I think, on a point of inspection, we have a witness who is competent to offer an opinion, and we might expect your opinion?—I could not say. The amount of superintendence varies very much; when there is a good master, sometimes the clergyman leaves the school in the hands of the master.

21695. Could you state what you believe to be the greatest amount of superintendence given?—I believe the Dean of Emly is in the school every day; my reason for saying so, is, I see his name entered in the report book every day.

21696. What is the minimum amount of superintendence?—Oh, I could not say; I should say in some cases, the school is left very much in the schoolmaster's hands.

21697. Could it happen that any of your schools was left unvisited by the superintendent?—Scarcely.

21698. Is it possible?—It is possible, of course.

21699. Do you know if any school has not been visited between one of your inspections and the following one?—I think it would be difficult for me to say I do; but either the rector or curate is constantly in the school.

21700. When you make your inspection, do you institute inquiries for the pupose of ascertaining whether the superintendent does visit the school?—I ask the master "Who visits you?" and so on; but it generally passes as a matter of course, as I do not think it my duty to inquire into the clergyman's duties.

21701. You do not institute such inquiries as a systematic part of the duties of your inspection?—Just so; I ask "Are you visited by the clergyman or his family," and I enter whether they are visited or not.

21702. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you put these answers down in writing?—Yes.

21703. Have you got those reports?—All I ever made, except one or two.

21704. I have no recollection that these annual returns of your inspection have been submitted to the Commissioners?—No; merely the forms.

21705. The Commissioners will be glad to see the returns of your last inspection of all the schools?—It is not complete yet; and I tell you why—I was ill. I have got some schools, the reports on which are not submitted to the Governors; but I can give three fourths of them at least to you, and the whole of the other fourth is done, with the exception of five schools, which I did not visit, in consequence of my illness.

21706. The objects of the Commissioners will be quite as well attained, if they obtain from you a complete report of your inspection for the previous year?—You shall have it.

21707. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What is done with these returns when presented to the Governors?—Here is an abstract for the year 1855, so far as it goes; but it is incomplete from the want of my report. The Governors make no remarks on the superintendent's report, until they get mine.

21708. As I understand, you not only make returns showing the result of your inspection, but also make an abstract of each return, so as to present a general view of your inspection?—I send the reports and abstracts around to three Governors, who are called a sub-committee; then each makes his own note in the abstract. There are two divisions, one for me, and one for the Governors.

21709. What steps are taken by the Governors on the receipt of these returns and abstracts so furnished by the inspector?—I send them to the sub-committee; and when they have looked over them, they are returned to me, with queries sometimes to the effect, "What do you mean by this?" and matters which I am called on to explain. If there be any important change to be made in the management of a school, they express their opinion upon it, and it is then brought before the notice of the general meeting of the Governors; but the decision of the sub-committee is considered final.

21710. I observe you take occasion to comment upon the efficiency or intelligence of the master?—Certainly.

21711. What means are taken by the Governors to encourage diligence and good conduct on the part of the schoolmasters?—There is a gratuity of £5, and in some cases of £10, which the Governors give as they think fit.

21712. Are the gratuities in all cases given as the reward of merit?—I think they are, if not forfeited. I recommend them; in fact, the Governors look to my recommendation, and I do not recommend for a gratuity unless I see reasons for doing so.

21713. Is there not a rule that no gratuities shall be given to masters until they have been a certain time appointed?—Yes, that is, a man who has not been a year appointed has no right to a gratuity, but when I give a good report sometimes the gratuity is given.

21714. In point of fact, are gratuities given to those not a year appointed?—Very seldom.

21715. The distribution of premiums of books is made annually?—Yes, regularly, as

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soon as my reports are looked over. I return eight or ten of the best masters, and let the Governors choose three or four of them.

21716. I should like to be satisfied on the point to which I have called your attention, whether gratuities are given to masters who have not been appointed for a complete year?—Very seldom.

21717. Are there cases of exception?—When a man is appointed in February, I stretch a point for him, though it is not strictly the rule to give him a gratuity; but if appointed after February, it is only a special favour, when I am able to give a very good report, in fact, a first-rate report.

21718. What regulation is in force with reference to the supply of school requisites?—The usual course is, that the local persons must pay half, and the Governors pay half. In the cases of some schools, the Governors pay the whole; but the general rule is, they expect the local persons to pay the half.

21719. As an inspector, do you find that your English schools are generally adequately supplied with school requisites?—In a great many places I find they are not.

21720. What steps do you take when you find the supply not sufficient?—The Governors have two ways of granting requisites—one is upon my report, the other is upon the application of the local clergy.

21721. Do you not find that the efficiency of the school and the master depend very much on this supply being kept up?—Yes; it is vain to expect good masters when they are not supplied with requisites; it is asking them to make bricks without straw. I think we have a better supply now.

21722. You mention that the English schools are occasionally visited by the inspectors of the Church Education Society; under what circumstances?—They are in connexion with the Church Education Society for the purpose of inspection, and sometimes for the purpose of getting requisites, or half requisites, and in such cases the Church Education Society's inspectors visit them.

21723. Such schools are partly supplied with requisites by your Board, and partly by the Board of the Church Education Society, and they are subject to inspection by both?—This is the case, particularly in the counties of Antrim and Tyrone; they are nearly all in connexion with the Church Education Society; their masters attend the annual examination, and now get premiums, but the Church Education Society do not expend any large sums where the school is under the Board of Erasmus Smith.

21724. In such a case as that, to whom does the master look as the supreme governing authority?—To the Board of Erasmus Smith, of course.

21725. It appears from what you have stated, that very considerable pains are taken by you to institute an effective inspection into the condition of the English schools. I would wish to repeat a question I put just now—whether you think this inspection, so carried on, is sufficient, supposing that you were able to do all that you would desire, and considering that it is of necessity only annual?—I suppose two inspections would do better than one; that is all I can say. There used to be two inspectors, and in the famine time my office was united with that of registrar. One was dispensed with when the funds of the Board were very low.

21726. I wish to ask you, whether you do not think that the effect of an inspection is somewhat interfered with, by giving notice to the schoolmaster of your intended visit?—I do not agree with you, and I will give you my reasons. It would not be a fair test if I visited the school on a fair day, or under circumstances in which there might be no school at all. I always tell the master—show me the best school you can, show me your average; I treat the men as honest men. I have often to cross-examine the masters on a breach of rules, and trifling matters of that kind, and, with very few exceptions, I have found them always to tell me the truth; and, therefore, I have treated them always as honest men, and as men who are desirous to do the best they can. If I went to them on a sudden, I should, perhaps, fix on the worst day in the year, or on a day they could not get the school together; and always, if a fair or market interferes, and that a man writes to me to appoint another day, I always alter my days to meet his wishes. If in any case I suspected a man was acting unfairly, I have always applied to the clergyman of the parish, who, in nine cases out of ten, is with me at the place.

21727. He would not be able to guard against your being deceived if his own attendance was not regular?—I do not think the attendance of the clergymen comes under my province. I ask the master who visits; and having inquired into that, I do not think I have a right to say more.

21728. That answer bears upon the question I put before, whether it is possible for you, under the circumstances, to conduct an inspection in the elaborate way you desire?—I have very often said to the master, I wish I could devote a week to your school.

21729. Do you take any steps for the purpose of verifying the numbers set down in the report book?—No.

21730. Do you compare the gross total in your own return with the gross total given by the masters?—They are given by the masters in both instances. They are given to me by the master, from his own document, and given to the Board in another.

21731. Do you count the number of pupils on the day you attend?—I do, sometimes; but I generally make the master do it.

21732. Is not that the number entered in this return?—You will find it in the third column on the roll.

21733. If you found, on looking through all your returns, that the number present at the

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inspection falls far short of the average attendance, would not that lead you to conclude either that the returns were inaccurate, or that an effort was made to secure a better attendance than usual on the day of your inspection?—It ought to be a little above the average in such a case, because a man ought to bring forward his pupils well on such an occasion. I never did make that calculation.

21734. It has occurred to me as a desirable thing, that the averages, as returned, should be compared with the numbers returned as actually present?—Averages are very deceptive. I will tell you what happens, so as to illustrate what I mean; and I have also apprized the Governors that I do not give my opinion on account of averages. In some parts of the country the children will attend very well during some months, and do not attend at all during the summer. When I visit in the month of March, I find an average of sixty for the last half-year; and then, when I go in October, I find the average thirty for that half. This takes place in the neighbourhood of Tyrone, and often puts me in a difficulty with respect to the averages, which I consider very deceptive—I mean deceptive as a test of the goodness of the school.

21735. There are, no doubt, other facts to be looked to; but they, at all events, show what they are intended to show; they show on the whole, the amount of attendance——. —I remarked about that to the Governors. I take the average of the year, taking into account the bad months and the good months. I strike the average, as near as I can, to the 1st of May and 1st of November, and I find the latter half of the year better than the former one.

21736. I have asked such questions as I intended to put to you with reference to the management and inspection of the English schools. If you have any further statement to make with regard to them, or any explanation to give arising out of what you have already said, the Commissioners will be happy to hear it?—Do you seek information with respect to any particular school?

21737. My object in examining you is to get a general view of the operations of the Board. I will now ask you some questions with reference to the management of the grammar schools?—I have no official connexion with them, except as registrar. I have no control over them.

21738. I apply to you as registrar. Have the Governors laid down any course of instruction to be pursued by the masters in the grammar schools?—I never heard of any.

21739. Do you hold it to be your duty, as inspector, to inspect or visit the grammar schools?—No; but I see three of them every year in my course, in consequence of being in the neighbourhood; but I have no official connexion with them, except as registrar.

21740. What was the character of the grammar schools which you visited?—I have visited them all. I have seen them all, but I have no connexion with them save as registrar: that is, I receive the half-yearly returns, manage the correspondence between them and the Governors, pay the salaries, and so on.

21741. But it is not your duty to examine the pupils?—Oh, no.

21742. Or to see that the school is maintained in a state of efficiency as you are bound to do in the case of the English schools?—No.

21743. Is there any other person employed to visit and inspect the grammar schools for this purpose?—There is no other person. I have examined in the grammar schools, but merely as a friend of the master.

21744. Have you got before you the Report of the Commissioners of 1809–12?—I have.

21745. Would you turn, if you please, to the charter at page 226?—I have it. "The same school-masters, ushers, and scholars, shall be from time to time visited and approved of in such manner as is hereafter in these presents expressed."

21746. I do not ask you for any opinion upon the charter, but simply inquire whether, in the performance of your duty as registrar, you have been directed to visit these grammar schools?—Never. I have been in the habit of examining for the master of the Drogheda school; and had it not been for this commission, and other circumstances, I would have been there at this time.

21747. Have you been in the habit of examining there in consequence of being directed to do so?—No; simply as Mr. Lacy's friend.

21748. Are you aware that any visitation of the grammar schools has been conducted under the authority, and by the direction of the Governors?—There was a visitation once held at a school in Tipperary, many years ago, when the Governors sent down specially to inquire into certain circumstances.

21749. Do you know of any other visitation having been held?—I never heard of any.

21750. For instance, if there was a great falling off in the attendance, and the school thus indicated, *prima facie*, that it was not in an efficient state, would the Governors institute an inquiry?—I should rather see the case in which it has happened.

21751. Have the Governors, in any other case, held a visitation?—If you refer to the minutes, shortly before my appointment, as to the removal of the late Mr. Eaton from the Galway school, you will see the practice.

21752. In the Registry Book, Vol. IV., page 230, the minute with reference to the appointment of Mr. Eaton is recorded; he was appointed 26th June, 1838.

21753. Would you turn to the Registry Book of the Governors, Vol. V., page 50, under the date of May 22nd, 1848?—The Board having received the most unfavourable reports of the Galway grammar school—

"Ordered—That Mr. Eaton, the master, be called upon to resign forthwith, and be informed that if he does not, the Governors will order a visitation."

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21754. Would you turn to Vol. V., page 54, of the Registry Book of the Governors, under the date of the 8th June, 1848?—"Mr. Eaton's resignation and letter, dated 7th instant, having been also read:—

"Ordered—That the resignation be accepted, and that under Mr. Eaton's peculiar circumstances, a retiring salary of £50 per annum be given; Mr. Eaton to be informed that the Board have fixed the 3rd of July for the election of a new master; that they will leave him the crops, under the expectation that he will give up the house as soon as possible, in order that the repairs may be completed; that the Board cannot entertain the question about the half-year's salary until the house be given up."

21755. It appears, then, that in this instance, the Governors threatened a visitation, but did not actually hold it?—Because the master had resigned in the mean time. I merely know about the circumstances of this case from the book placed in my hand.

21756. The visitation was held in consequence of the Governors having received the most unfavourable reports of the school?—He had grown very old and feeble, and was not able to carry on the school.

21757. And after being master for ten years, he was then allowed a retiring salary of £50 per annum?—Yes.

21758. Is it the practice of the Board of Governors to give retiring pensions to the masters of the grammar, or of the English schools?—It is not.

21759. In looking over the accounts I find several old masters and mistresses continuing to receive their allowances—perhaps you could explain that to me?—I do not know of any case, except that of John and Jane Atkinson, who retired some years ago, and received a pension of £15 each; he is dead, but Jane Atkinson is living.

21760. Were there any peculiar circumstances in that case?—I suppose so; but I do not know what they were.

21761. The Governors did give pensions, and do not now?—They did; there is Mr. Needham, at £100, Irish, but it was given in consequence of his having been afflicted with a paralytic stroke, some years ago, from which he is recovering; the late inspector, Mr. Otway, has a pension of £40; and John and Jane Atkinson. I do not think there are any other instances.

21762. You say the Governors have laid down no rule with regard to the granting of pensions?—They do not grant them now. I do not think they are authorized to do it.

21763. Do you not think it would be an advantageous system to grant superannuation allowances to those who deserved them as the reward of long and faithful service?—I do not like to give any opinion on the subject, as, perhaps, I am an interested party myself.

21764. It appears that this question relative to granting pensions, has been recently brought before the Governors. Would you be so good as to read this letter of the 3rd of November, 1854, addressed to the Board by the incumbent of Donadea parish, the Rev. Mr. Walker?—That school was discontinued in consequence of the patron using a portion of the premises, I believe, as a glebe-house. They did not like that; the patron and Governors disagreed, and he withdrew the school. This is the letter:—

"Board-room of the Governors of the Schools
founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.
"11, Kildare-street, 3rd November, 1854.

"MY DEAR SIR,—The memorial of Patrick Legatt was read yesterday for the Governors, and they direct me to say in reply, that they have no power to grant pensions. From Sir Gerald Aylmer's letter it would seem as if the schools were still to continue at Donadea; but if not, I doubt not other institutions might be had equally good, as neither Legatt nor his wife is past their labour.

"Yours very sincerely,
"HUGH HAMILTON.

"Rev. —— Walker."

21765. I place that letter in your hands for the purpose of directing your attention to the terms in which the refusal is conveyed; you stated there, that the Board had no power to grant pensions?—If you look to the minutes, you will see the circumstances stated.

21766. [*Secretary.*—This is the minute of the standing committee of 2nd of November, 1854.—"Read memorial from late master and mistress at Donadea for pensions,—Ordered, 'That the Governors have not power to comply. The registrar was requested to make inquiry as to the competency of these teachers to take charge of another school.'"]

21767. Has the standing committee power to decide on a question of that kind?—Every thing, except the legal matters belonging to the Board; but ordinary questions they have.

21768. As the Governors do not visit the grammar schools, and do not hold visitations, or carry on a regular system of inspection, what means do they take of superintending the course of instruction adopted in them?—I do not know that they take any. They have a return of the pupils who go in for exhibitions in the college, and in that way they have the means of knowing what the school is doing. I think, having employed the best men they can, and men of station and ability, they leave their management as much as possible in their hands.

21769. Have they taken any steps with a view to the promotion of any particular studies to be pursued in such of the schools as are under their management?—No.

21770. Have they done any thing to encourage the study of the modern languages?—At Galway there was an arrangement attempted, but I do not think it has been successful; it was made, not with the Governors, but with Mr. Berwick.

21771. Have the Governors established libraries in connexion with these grammar schools?—No.

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21772. Have any applications been made to them to do so?—Never, that I heard of; they would not have funds for such a purpose at all.

21773. What do they do with respect to the supply of school requisites?—I never heard of an application for school requisites, because the boys are supposed to pay their own expenses.

21774. Have not the Governors established a system of medals which are distributed upon certain terms; are you aware of the regulations respecting the award of these medals?—They are given to boys who have obtained honors in classics and English, and one in French. Dr. King, of the Ennis school, would not accept them on these terms. We only supply medals to Galway and Drogheda. The master makes application, which is laid before the Governors, and they grant it as a matter of course.

21775. Mr. Hallowell has stated that he understood the terms on which these medals were awarded were left to his own discretion?—I suppose so.

21776. You seem to think that some rules have been laid down by the Governors?—I do not know; but the medals are issued through me, as registrar; the master sends me the names of the pupils, and I forward them.

21777. You are not aware of the Board having laid down any special regulations as to the terms on which they are to be issued?—I think general proficiency during the half-year. Dr. King does not accept them.

21778. What steps have been taken by the Governors to ascertain that the grammar schools are maintained in a proper state of repair, both externally and internally?—Once a-year, or half-year, I am not sure which, we get certificates from the Warden of Galway, as to the state of repair, and that is done before the master receives his salary.

21779. These repairs are stopped out of the master's salary?—No; practically not. The master may lay out a small thing, but I know the Governors, prior to my appointment, laid out a very large sum in Drogheda; and two or three small sums since my appointment, and Mr. Lacy has laid out some money on it.

21780. In the copy of the rules handed in by Mr. Thorp, are, I find, these rules set forth. —"The orders of the 15th January, 1730, which subject the several schoolmasters to the repairs of their respective houses and schoolhouses, are revived, and to be enforced; that said masters be required to make all repairs, not as formerly in a slight and superficial, but in the most substantial and effectual manner, and annually to return certificates according to the said former orders and affidavits of workmen appointed by the persons certifying, or the treasurer, to view and report the true state of the buildings, and every part of them.

"That to enable the said schoolmasters to defray the greater expense of these substantial and effectual repairs, an annual addition be made to the salary of each of them of £33 6*s.* 8*d.* during the pleasure of the Board; this addition to take place from the 1st of May instant."

21781. Does not that rule intimate that the obligation to keep the houses in repair rests with those masters whose salaries were raised from 100 marks to £100 a-year; and Mr. Barlow makes this observation—"The Governors either hold bonds, or half-a-year's salary from masters to insure compliance with the fifth rule?"—In the cases of Tipperary and Ennis, there was a half-year's arrears due, so that in these cases the obligation rests on the masters.

21782. I understood you to say that the repairs were executed at the cost of the Governors?—So they are. If the master sends word he wants to have such and such a thing done, which he cannot afford, and makes a good case, the Governors help him; but the obligation is on the masters.

21783. Do the Governors occasionally, and at their own discretion, make grants for repairs?—Yes.

21784. The obligation is thrown in the first instance, upon the masters, in consideration of raising their salaries from £66 13*s.* 4*d.* to £100?—Yes.

21785. Do the masters of the grammar schools make returns as to the condition of the premises?—Yes.

21786. Are those returns made periodically?—They are made half-yearly, I think.

21787. In what way are they verified?—By the Warden of Galway, and the Vicar of Drogheda.

21788. Are not returns received from the masters, as to the general management of the school?—Regularly.

21789. Will you state what is the nature of these half-yearly returns regularly received from the masters, as to the general management of the school?—It is merely an abstract form stating the number of boys competent to read; but the Governors very often ask the masters to inform them on various subjects.

21790. But does the form require them to report the instruction given?—Oh, they do not.

21791. These returns, then, do not make up for the want of inspection?—I do not think they do. It would be very hard to inspect the grammar schools.

21792. Do the poor rates and taxes fall on the masters of the grammar schools?—Yes; except in the case of Drogheda, where the Governors pay the poor rates.

21793. Are you acquainted with the reasons why a different practice is adopted in that school, from what is followed in the case of the remaining grammar schools?—I am not.

21794. Have remonstrances been made by the masters of the other grammar schools, through you, as registrar, or to your knowledge, complaining of this exclusive practice?—Not of the exclusiveness of the practice, but of how heavily the rates pressed on them.

21795. The complaint was as to the amount of pressure?—Yes; they pay the ground rent of Ennis, which is eight guineas a-year.

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21796. Will you be so good as to turn to page 230 of the Appendix to the Ninth Report, and read the passage of the charter beginning, "And when the rent?"—"And when the rent shall exceed £300 per annum, there shall be yearly bestowed in repairing and beautifying the said schools and schoolhouses, as by the said Governors, or any seven or more of them, whereof the treasurer for the time being (if he be able to attend) to be always one, shall be thought convenient; and moreover, there shall be paid unto each usher, which shall be placed in the said several and respective schools, the yearly stipend or pension of £20 per annum, at the said several schoolhouses respectively, at or upon every 1st day of May and 1st day of November, or within sixty days after, by even and equal portions, so always that it be in the discretion of the said Governors to allow or not to allow an usher in any of the said schools, according as they shall find the number of said scholars in such schools, or the revenues of the said Corporation to increase or diminish, and so always that there never be more than one usher in any one school to be paid by the said Corporation and their charges."

21797. It appears at first sight, that the repairing and beautifying of the grammar schools was intended to be provided by the Governors out of their rents?—So it is to a great extent. I know that in the year 1842 a very large sum was laid out by the Governors on Drogheda.

21798. What is the highest salary paid to the master of any grammar school?—£100 a-year.

21799. Are you aware whether any question has been entertained by the Governors, with regard to the increase of salaries of the masters of the grammar schools?—They have increased them all within the last year; they only gave what was allowed by the charter.

21800. What are the salaries allowed to the assistants in the grammar schools?—Mr. Lacy is allowed £50, to dispose of as he pleases for assistants; Mr. Kelly, the second master, has £90; and Mr. Reardon has none, his school not being large enough to afford one.

21801. Are not the assistant-masters of the grammar schools very frequently changed?—Mr. Kelly has been there a very long time; Mr. M'Carthy, of Drogheda, has been there since Mr. Hallowell's appointment to Galway; Dr. King has frequently changed his masters, for what reason I do not know, as I do not pay them.

21802. Is there any provision made for promoting assistant-masters, so as to give them inducements to continue in the service?—I do not know that there is. The second master of Drogheda school is generally appointed to another school, which is considered a step. Dr. King was the second master of Drogheda; Mr. Reardon was also second master of Drogheda a long time ago.

21803. Have you yourself ever visited the grammar school at Ennis?—Yes, once.

21804. In what state of repair did you find the schoolroom?—There is one floor very bad, which drew my attention; every thing else I think very good.

21805. Are the floors and furniture altogether of the schoolroom in such a state as you would expect to find them in a grammar school?—I do not remember that any thing attracted my attention, except one floor up-stairs, where the boards are very much patched.

21806. Has a memorial been presented on the part of Dr. King, praying assistance enabling him to make repairs?—A good many memorials.

21807. Has the grant been made?—The Governors granted him £50 in consideration of his having done something to the premises last year, or the year before; they gave him £50 as a gratuity.

21808. Have you visited Galway grammar school?—I was there this day week.

21809. Is that school and house in a good state of repair?—I think so; but I should state that Mr. Hallowell complained that some of the window sashes were not good.

21810. Is the schoolroom of the grammar school at Galway as neat and as well fitted up as the schoolroom of the English school at Galway?—It is of a rough description.

21811. You have visited both?—I inspected the English school officially this day week.

21812. I have the most distinct recollection of the state of repair in which the schools were when the Commissioners visited Galway?—The English school is well fitted up; the other school is also very well; and the Governors laid out a sum of money, £20, on that house, and I think it looks well. I do not remark any thing in the schoolroom of the grammar school; it is of a rough description; and the desks are old-fashioned.

21813. Have you visited any of the great grammar schools in the north of Ireland, such as Dungannon and Armagh?—I was in Armagh not long ago.

21814. What comparison would you institute between the schoolrooms at Armagh and Dungannon, and the schoolrooms at Galway and Ennis?—I do not know, as I was not in Dungannon since Dr. Darley left it; but I think the schoolroom at Galway, though rough, is not bad.

21815. Do you recollect the state of the desks at Ennis?—I do not.

21816. Have you any duty to perform with respect to the Galway grammar school?—None. I stopped in Mr. Hallowell's house; and brought him down with me on the last occasion to the English school, as I wished to have his opinion as to how things were going on.

21817. What is the gross amount returned by you as the annual outlay of the Governors upon the grammar schools under their management?—I could not say; but by referring to the return put in you can ascertain.

21818. I want to know the gross sum paid by the Governors towards the maintenance of their grammar schools?—It appears to be £716.

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21819. I ask the question for the purpose of calling attention to the fact that the sum expended upon grammar schools was less than one-third the sum expended on English schools?—The English schools are upwards of 100 in number.

21820. Can you state, Mr. Hamilton, when the last visitation of the Tipperary grammar school took place?—I could not; Dr. Cotton, at the request of the late Archbishop, went there.

21821. Archdeacon Cotton is one of the Governors?—He is now; and I suppose he was at that time.

21822. Mr. *Stephens.*—With the exception of that investigation, none was held there for the last twenty years?—I never heard of any.

21823. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Would you be so good as to turn to page 225, and read the passage of the charter with regard to the admission of free scholars?—"And the said Erasmus Smith, during his life, and after his decease, or during his sickness, or absence from Ireland, the Governors hereafter named, and their successors for ever, and the Governors of the said schools, for the time being, and their successors, or any seven or more of them, (whereof the treasurer for the time being to be always one, if such treasurer shall be able to attend,) shall have full power, licence, and lawful authority, at his and their wills and pleasures, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, to place therein such numbers of poor children or scholars, not exceeding the number of twenty, in any of the said schools, (besides the tenants' children of the said Erasmus Smith, his heirs, executors, or assigns, who are not to be limited to any number,) as to him, the said Erasmus Smith, during his life, and after his decease, or during his sickness, or absence from Ireland, to the said Governors and their successors, and to the Governors for the time being, and their successors, or any seven or more of them, (whereof the treasurer for the time being to be always one, if such treasurer be able to attend), shall seem convenient."

21824. Be so good as to state how the Governors have exercised this power vested in them of placing free, in the grammar schools, a certain number of poor scholars?—They have done it in Galway and Drogheda, and the other schools. At Tipperary, for instance.

21825. Was a discretionary power committed to the masters of receiving them; or was any order made for the purpose?—I do not know; the master acts without any order.

21826. Did not the Governors take some steps, about a year ago, for the purpose of giving publicity to an order respecting the admission of free pupils?—They advertised in the newspapers that all applications for free admissions should come to them.

21827. Have they published any regulations as to the terms on which they would receive free pupils?—The only arrangement is this: the application comes to me, and if it is backed by any person whom the Governors know, is complied with. Very often it is backed by the recommendation of the master, and it is complied with as a matter of course.

21828. How many have applied for admission since this advertisement has appeared in the newspapers?—Not more than eight or ten; there might be more.

21829. Can you assign a reason why the number of applicants should be so small?—No.

21830. Have not the Governors laid down limitations with regard to the age of the applicants for free admission?—They have within the last month; they have restricted the admission of free boys to the age of fourteen.

21831. It would appear that the attention of the Governors has been more directed to the admission of pupils within the last year than heretofore?—Certainly.

21832. The schools of Drogheda, Galway, Tipperary, and Ennis are called grammar schools. Do you know whether the Governors have laid down any regulation rendering it compulsory on the pupils who are received into them to receive a classical education?—I do not think they have laid down any rules. There were some boys in Drogheda some time ago not receiving a classical education.

21833. According to the return which you read just now, there are no boarders in Tipperary at present?—Yes.

21834. What means have the Governors of ascertaining whether that school is conducted in an efficient manner or not?—I do not know they have taken any.

21835. Are you aware whether they have taken any steps to ascertain it?—I do not think they have.

21836. In considering the question of the admission of free pupils, do you know whether the Governors ever contemplated opening these free places to competition?—I never heard of it. Every case stands on its own merits. The inability of the parents to pay is the principal question they consider.

21837. Are you aware whether any of the masters of the grammar schools have evinced any disinclination to receive free pupils?—I think not.

21838. Have no complaints of the masters' disinclination to receive free pupils been brought before the Governors?—I do not recollect; if there have been, you have the minutes before you.

21839. Have there been any to your knowledge?—None.

21840. Without the knowledge of the Governors, might they not, on the spot, disregard applications?—I do not think they have.

21841. They might do so, inasmuch as the grammar schools are not under a good system of inspection or visitation. I see by the charter these grammar schools are designated free schools. Have the Governors taken any steps to define what is meant by the term free school?—That was under discussion at Armagh.

21842. But have the Governors taken any steps?—I do not know that they have done any thing but what you have heard.

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DUBLIN.

The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

Rev. H. Hamilton.

21843. The rule relative to grammar schools laid down in the charter states, that it shall be lawful for each master to receive of every scholar, at his entrance into the school, two shillings, except the twenty poor scholars in each school, and except the tenants to and inhabitants upon the land and possessions belonging to Erasmus Smith, who are to be freely admitted, and freely taught. Are you aware whether the practice is kept up of receiving entrance fees?—I never heard of it.

21844. Have the Governors regulated the stipends payable by boarders or day scholars? —For boarders, I think not. The matter was in dispute between them and the master of the Tipperary school; and they ruled he could not charge as much for day scholars as he was charging.

21845. Mr. *Stephens.*—If I understand you aright, there is no inspection exercised over the four grammar schools of Galway, Drogheda, Tipperary, and Ennis?—There is no regular inspection of them, but the Governors are in constant communication with the masters. If there is any complaint, it is investigated immediately; but there is no periodical visitation or inspection.

21846. Can you refer me to any visitation of the Tipperary school?—There was, some years ago.

21847. Can you refer me to the evidence of that visitation?—No.

21848. Was there an investigation?—Dean Cotton held one.

21849. How many years ago?—In 1835, I think.

21850. Has there been any other investigation into the Tipperary school except that one?—None that I know of.

21851. Has there been any visitation or investigation of the Ennis school?—I never heard of any.

21852. Was there any other kind of supervision?—I know I wrote to Dr. King to explain away a complaint that he had no teacher of French. There was a long correspondence on the subject, and I do not recollect any thing else.

21853. Has there been any visitation of the school at Galway?—You have the case.

21854. Answer my question?—None, except what has been alluded to.

21855. What case was that?—The case of Mr. Eaton. A visitation was threatened if he did not resign, and he did resign.

21856. With that exception has there been any interference with the Galway school?—None.

21857. Has there been any visitation of the school at Drogheda?—I know that the Governors went to see the repairs.

21858. So far as regards these four grammar schools, have you any means of ascertaining whether the boys are badly, or well taught?—I have no means of ascertaining.

21859. Are you not the sole inspector?—I am.

21860. Then, of course, you can answer my question?—It is not part of my duty to go to the grammar schools as inspector.

21861. Is it the duty of any other person?—No.

21862. In point of fact has there been any visitation or supervision of these grammar schools so far as regards the learning of the boys?—No.

21863. Were there, in 1853, any exhibitions conferred on pupils educated in the schools endowed by Erasmus Smith?—There were several; but you will see by reference to the College Calendar.

21864. Were there any in 1851?—I cannot say; but I know the College Calendar is correct.

21865. Have you no returns of your own independent of the College Calendar?—I have; but I have known the College Calendar to be accurate for many years.

21866. Will you be so good as to read the return contained in it, and tell me if it be correct?—I think, if there was any great discrepancy, I would remember it.

21867. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Would you be so good as to turn to the passage of the charter at page 230 of the Ninth Report of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland?—I have it. "And the residue of all the revenues and rents which shall remain after all the charges and payments aforesaid fully made and satisfied, shall, during the continuance of such leases as are now in force, be distributed and applied in manner following, viz., one full moiety thereof to and for the binding out of poor children to be apprenticed to and under such Protestant masters as the said Governors, or any seven or more of them, whereof the treasurer for the time being to be always one (if able to attend) shall think fit; and, after the expiration of such leases, one moiety as aforesaid shall be applied partly towards binding out poor children to be apprenticed as aforesaid, and partly towards clothing of poor scholars in the said three grammar schools."

21868. Has ever any thing been done, so far as you are aware, in the way of binding out apprentices by the Governors?—No; because I think the children in the grammar schools at that time were rather above the class that are now bound as apprentices.

21869. Has there been any thing done towards the clothing of the poor scholars in the so-called grammar schools?—No; and I think the same reason applies.

21870. Are there no boys placed and maintained in the Blue Coat Hospital by the Governors of the Erasmus Smith's schools, and at their expense?—Yes.

21871. Are these boys apprenticed?—I suppose whatever regulation is in existence with reference to the other boys in the Blue Coat Hospital, they are treated the same way.

21872. If you turn to the charter, at page 238 of the same report, you will find this provision—"And be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the treasurer of the

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DUBLIN.

The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

Rev. H. Hamilton.

Governors of the said schools, shall, out of the cash now in, or which shall hereafter come to his hands, with all convenient speed, pay to the Governors of the said Hospital and Free School of King Charles II., Dublin, commonly called the Blue Coat Hospital, the said sum of £300 sterling, towards building an infirmary, as aforesaid; and also find and provide bedding, and other usual furniture for each room, for such boys as shall be by them placed in the said Blue Coat Hospital; the keeping and repairing of which bedding and furniture is thereafter to be charged in the annual expense for maintenance of the said boys," &c., &c. Is that provision carried into effect?—It is done by the Blue Coat Hospital out of the money I hand them; but it is not done out of the funds of the Governors. They make a calculation that a certain number of boys cost so much, and they draw that sum.

21873. Are you aware whether the Governors of the Board of Erasmus Smith's schools superintend the progress and maintenance of those boys in the Blue Coat Hospital?—I know nothing of that.

21874. Are you aware whether they do any thing more than hand to the Governors of the hospital a certain sum of money?—That is done through me. The Governors of Erasmus Smith's schools lodge a certain sum in bank to the credit of the Governors.

21875. I asked the question, because on looking over the minutes of the Governors, and the minutes of the standing committee, I do not find any entries which have reference to the boys' maintenance in the Blue Coat Hospital, except such minutes as have reference to the sums of money granted?—That is exactly what I was going to say. Might I make a remark with reference to the free schools on the Governors' estates?

21876. Mr. *Stephens.*—Certainly.—The grammar schools now would not give an education fitted to the situation in life of these tenantry in many places; but they have boys' and girls' schools on the estates (the English schools), and these schools are found very beneficial to their tenantry, and to all intents and purposes they are free. If there be any thing charged, it is only to secure their attendance at the schools.

21877. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—There is another class of free pupils, persons entitled to the freedom of the schools, residing within a certain distance?—There is no application for payment to them.

21878. Are the pupils of these English schools to which I have referred, perfectly free?—Generally so. Our English schools through the country are all free. When I say that, there is one penny a-week sometimes charged, and those whose learning is advanced, pay perhaps more; but poverty is no ground of exclusion from any of them. I have directed a trifle to be paid, rather for the purpose of getting a punctual attendance, than any thing else; but all our English schools are entirely free, inasmuch as none are refused from poverty.

21879. Does the report book of each of these schools indicate the payment made by each of the pupils?—No.

21880. Is there any return of their payments?—The master returns to me in the half-yearly report, one of which is before you; and it shows the number free, and how many pay, and what the payment is. The payment is so trifling that it is hardly worth calculating.

21881. Will these returns show how many are absolutely free in each school?—Yes.

21882. In the third page of the charter I find that:—"For the better maintenance and continuance of the said free schools, and the said charitable uses, intents, and purposes, and that the same may have and take better effect, and that all and every the manours, lands, tenements, and rents, and arrearages of rents, reversions, services and hereditaments, goods, and chattels, to be given, granted, conveyed, assigned, devised, willed, limited, or appointed for the maintenance, sustentation, and relief of the schoolmasters, and scholars, &c." Has any question ever been raised before the Governors, whether the freedom of the schools involved the maintenance of the scholars in the way of boarding and lodging?—I have a recollection that somebody wanted to get his son a free boarder in Galway, but he was told there was no such thing.

21883. Was the question ever formally brought before the Governors, or the opinion of counsel taken upon it?—Oh, no.

21884. Not so far as you are aware?—Not that I am aware; the only time the question was raised was the time I speak of.

21885. Mr. *Stephens.*—What is the sum of money annually paid by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools to Christ's Hospital, London?—They have paid £100 a-year ever since the reign of Charles II.

21886. You have stated that the College Calendar contains an account of the exhibitions obtained by the pupils of the schools founded by Erasmus Smith. Can you show me a registry of them in your books?—You will find them in the minutes.

21887. How many exhibitions are there founded by the Governors in Trinity College, Dublin?—I cannot tell without having the charter before me.

21888. Refer to the charter and tell me?—Twenty several exhibitions of £8 a-year, and fifteen of £6 a-year.

21889. During the last ten years how many exhibitions have been granted?—Fourteen.

21890. How long are such exhibitions held?—I think five years; the rule is there. The Governors are bound by law to give thirty-five exhibitions. Their own pupils, if they are found deserving, have a right to these exhibitions in the first instance; they are examined along with the boys from the Royal schools and a return is made to the Governors, on which return they grant or withhold the exhibitions as they think fit; the remaining exhibitions are given to other students in college as rewards, or fall into the general funds of the college; the Governors do not know what becomes of them.

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21891. It seems that during five years, if your scholars had had equal merit with other boys, they would have been preferred in the first instance; and instead of having obtained fourteen exhibitions, they would have obtained fifty?—You are not quite right, because though fifty is mentioned, perhaps not more than three would be successful.

21892. Are there not fifty exhibitions wasted, in consequence of the boys not coming forward?—That is not the case either.

21893. If fifty qualified boys from the Erasmus Smith's schools had come forward, would they not have received these exhibitions?—Yes.

21894. Instead of that, there were only fourteen who obtained them?—Certainly.

21895. So far as regards pupils who are educated in the Erasmus Smith's schools, the difference between fourteen and fifty has been thrown away?—I think if you read the clause carefully, you will find that clause does not desire the Governors to found exhibitions for their own boys, but for poor students.

21896. If fifty qualified boys, educated in Erasmus Smith's schools, had come forward, would they not have received these exhibitions?

21897. [*Secretary.*—There are thirty-five standing exhibitions.]

21898. There are never more than ten candidates for the exhibitions, who generally get them; and sometimes there are none.

21899. In ten years there were fifty exhibitions, and if fifty properly qualified boys, who were educated in the Erasmus Smith schools, came forward, would they not have been preferred to all other boys, educated no matter where?—That case could not arise.

21900. I do not think it is likely to arise.

21901. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—The Commissioners will not proceed further with your examination at present, but it will no doubt be necessary to resume it at some future period.

[For further evidence as to Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, see page 180.]

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DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, APRIL 11, 1856.

Present—MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. HUGHES, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

Hospital and Free School of King Charles II., commonly called the Blue Coat Hospital.

Documentary Evidence.

HOSPITAL AND FREE SCHOOL OF KING CHARLES II., COMMONLY CALLED THE BLUE COAT HOSPITAL.

21902. *Secretary.*—My Lord, at this court the case to be brought under the notice of the Commissioners is that of the Hospital of King Charles II., at Oxmantown, commonly called "The Blue Coat Hospital." This hospital was founded by Royal Charter of King Charles II., which bears date the 5th of December, 1723. It recites—"That whereas several of our subjects of our said city of Dublin and kingdom, being charitably affected towards such as through age, sickness, or other accidents, are reduced to poverty, or disabled to gain their living by their own labour, and piously considering also the great benefit of the good education and instruction of youth, have proposed the erection, building, and establishing of an hospital and free school within the liberties of our city of Dublin, and have showed great willingness to contribute to so good a work, which they hope to accomplish." The charter then goes on to convey certain land—"All that piece or parcel of ground on Oxmantown Green, near our said city of Dublin, on which the intended Hospital and Free School is already begun to be built." It then goes on to convey that portion of ground, and to state "that it shall for evermore hereafter, be, remain, and continue a mansion house and place of abode for the sustentation and relief of poor children, aged and impotent people, to be holden of us, or our heirs and successors." It then goes on—"We do give and grant unto the said Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of our said city of Dublin, and their successors for ever, full power and authority, at their will and pleasures, from time to time, and at all times, to place therein such master or masters of the said hospital, and such numbers of poor people and children, and such officers or ministers of the said hospital and free school, as likewise an able, learned, pious, and orthodox minister, to be approved of from time to time by the Archbishop of Dublin for the time being; the said minister to read divine service, and preach and teach the word of God to such as shall reside within the same, and catechise such children as shall be in the said hospital or free school, as to the said Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens, and their successors, or such as shall be appointed as aforesaid, shall seem convenient." It then goes on to provide—"That it shall and may be lawful for the said Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens, and their successors from time to time, and at all times hereinafter, when and as often as it shall be expedient or necessity shall require, to make, constitute, and appoint all or any such apt, wholesome, and honest ordinances, statutes, rules, and orders, for or in relation to the well governing of the said hospital and free school, or either of them, (or the master or minister, belonging, or to be belonging,) as to them, the said Mayor, the Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens, and their successors, shall seem meet, convenient, or necessary." It then enables the corporation to hold, not exceeding the value of £6,000 sterling, of landed property, and it then goes on to provide that the "said governors or their successors shall not do, nor suffer to be done at any time hereafter, any act or thing whereby any of the lands, tenements, hereditaments, or the estate, which shall belong to the said corporation, shall be conveyed, alienated, or transferred to any other use whatsoever, than to the uses of the said hospital and free school; and that the said governors for the time being shall not make any other lease or leases of any of the lands, tenements, possessions, or hereditaments, which shall belong to the said corporation, than for the term of forty-one years, of houses or buildings, or ground to be built on, and of twenty-one years, of lands, tithes, or other hereditaments; and those to be made either in possession, or not above two years before the expiration of the state in possession, and that without fine or income, at the best yearly rent that *bonâ fide* from good and solvent tenants may be had, and that no lease be made to any of the aforesaid governors."

21903. The Commissioners who inquired into the state of endowed schools from the years 1807-12, make a report upon the Blue Coat Hospital, which bears date 12th May, 1807. In the appendix to that report they give the income of the King's Hospital for the year 1808. At that time the Stephen's-green and Oxmantown rents produced £210 11*s.* 6½*d.*; the lands of Noddstown, £1,459 7*s.* The next largest item is the tithes of Mullingar, £210; then there are some small rents—Grangegorman, £35 18*s.*; Widow Morgan's, ditto, £9; Jacob Loving's, ditto, £36; James Reed's, ditto, £72; John Hutton, ditto, £23 10*s.* 3*d.*; Jacob Poole's, ditto, £12 7*s.*; Thomas Wildridge's, ditto, £80; lands of Kilcotty, ditto (for two lives only), £158 2*s.*; Andrew Downey's, ditto, £24 6*s.*; late Lord Mayor (of Commons and Ball), £22 15*s.*; collections in the chapel (averaged at), £20; making a gross total of £2,417 4*s.* 9½*d.*, with a casual revenue of £30. They then give the income and expenditure of the King's Hospital for ten years, from 1796 to 1797. The total income for these years was £4,142 13*s.* 9*d.*, which is made up in this way. The regular income was £1,950 8*s.* 7*d.*; arrears due in that year from former settlement, £304 4*s.* 6*d.*; balance in agent's hands from ditto, £135 18*s.* 4½*d.*; Governors of Erasmus Smith's Charities for the support of twenty boys, £387 2*s.* 3½*d.*; casual revenue that year, £1,365. The income is then given for a number of years, but only the totals. In 1798 it was £3,180 13*s.* 10*d.*; in 1799, £3,580 12*s.* 1½*d.*; in 1800, £3,252 6*s.* 1*d.*; in 1801, £3,830 4*s.* 5½*d.*; in 1802,

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£3,049 2*s.* 8*d.*; 1803, £3,724 14*s.* 5*d.*, 1804, £3,238 12*s.* 10*d.*; 1805, £4,762 11*s.*; 1806, £3,039 0*s.* 3*d.* Then the expenditure for these years I need not read, as it bears a fair proportion to the income. The arrangement with respect to the boys to be maintained by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's School is then set out. Then it gives the salaries of the officers. The total income of the chaplain and master is £153 19*s.*; agent and registrar, and acting steward, £136 14*s.*; superannuated steward, £131 14*s.*; housekeeper, £87 7*s.*; writing and mathematical master, £151 1*s.* 1*d.*, and surgeon, £30; wages to eleven inferior servants, and four superannuated servants, ditto, £106 11*s.* 6*d.*, making a total of £797 6*s.* 7*d.* The number of boys received and apprenticed, for twelve years, is given, and in 1797 there were 25; in 1805 there was the greatest number, when there were 29; and the least number was in 1806, when there were 12. The total number from 1797 to 1806 was 199; and from that to 1808, 247. Then the number apprenticed in the same time was 208, and the fee paid with each boy was £5; and the boys were apprenticed to all trades, and some to the sea service. It then gives a list of the school books used in the school, which I need not read.

21904. The arrangements by which the Governors of the Erasmus Smith's Schools supported a certain number of boys in the Blue Coat Hospital, arose from the provision of their charter. Under that charter they were bound to maintain and support a certain number of boys, and for the maintaining and supporting of these boys they came to an arrangement, at an early period, with the Governors of the Hospital of King Charles II., which arrangement was sanctioned by a private Act of Parliament, 10th of Geo. I., entitled "An Act for the further application of the rents and profits of the lands and tenements formerly given by Erasmus Smith, Esq., deceased, to charitable uses." Under that Act there were four Governors of the Erasmus Smith School made governors of the hospital—the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and two aldermen, who were to represent the Blue Coat Hospital, and were Governors of the Erasmus Smith Schools, and there was an agreement between them, which is recited in the Act, and ratified—"That the governors of the said schools shall, out of the cash now in, or which shall hereafter come to their hands, with all convenient speed pay to the governors of the said Hospital and Free School of King Charles II., Dublin, commonly called the Blue Coat Hospital, the said sum of £300 sterling, towards building an infirmary, and also find and provide bedding and other usual furniture in each room, for such boys as shall be by them placed in the said Blue Coat Hospital, the keeping and repairing of which bedding and furniture is thereafter to be charged in the annual expense for the maintenance of the said boys, according to the usage and custom of the said hospital. And to the end the boys hereby designed to be placed by the governors of the said schools in the said hospital may be maintained, clothed, and educated in the same manner as the other boys in the said hospital." The governors are subsequently empowered to apprentice the boys educated in the hospital.

21905. The Blue Coat Hospital being connected with the Corporation of Dublin, it came to be inquired into by the Commissioners of Municipal Corporations in Ireland, who made a report on it in the year 1833. I need not read that report, but merely state that they describe the original foundation of the hospital,—the arrangement with the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, and the right of certain persons to nominate children to the hospital. They then proceed to give the information about it, which is very full, but which I need not read. The only importance of noticing this report is that by a provision of the Municipal Corporation Act founded upon it, a new arrangement was made with regard to the constitution of the Blue Coat Hospital. The provision to which I refer is the 3 & 4 Vic., chap. 108, sec. 113. It enacts, "That from and immediately after this Act shall come into operation in the said city of Dublin, the persons who at that time shall be governors of the said hospital, and the survivors of them, and their successors to be appointed, in manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be, and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the aforesaid name of "The Governors of the Hospital and Free School of King Charles II.," in the place and stead of the said Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, Citizens of the said city of Dublin, who no longer shall be such body politic and corporate, in like manner, to all intents and purposes, as if the said sixty-one persons, and the survivors of them, and their successors, had been the persons appointed by virtue of the said letter patent." It then goes on to provide that "the governors shall never be less than fifty, and that when, and so often as any of the governors hereby appointed or to be appointed as hereinafter is mentioned (other than the said treasurer, and three other governors of the said schools, founded by the said Erasmus Smith) shall depart this life, then it shall be lawful for the Lord Archbishop of Armagh, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, and the Lord Bishop of Meath, for the time being, or the major part of them, and they are hereby empowered in writing under their hands and seals, to appoint one or more person or persons, in the place or places, and as successor or successors, of the deceased governor or governors, or any of them, so as to make up, with the surviving governors, the number at the least of fifty governors, including the said treasurer, and three other governors of the said schools founded by the said Erasmus Smith; and every person so appointed a governor shall be a governor jointly with the surviving governors for the time being." It then enacts that four governors of the Blue Coat Hospital shall be appointed Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, in place of the Lord Mayor, Recorder, &c.

21906. That is the Act of Parliament under which the governors are at present constituted, so that although at the period the report to which I have referred was made, the hospital was in connexion with the Corporation of Dublin, it is now entirely separated from that body.

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DUBLIN.

Hospital and Free School of King Charles II., commonly called the Blue Coat Hospital.

Addison Hone, Esq.

Addison Hone, Esq., sworn and examined.

21907. *Chairman.*—You are registrar to the Blue Coat Hospital?—I am.

21908. When were you appointed to that office?—I was appointed in April, 1829. I am twenty-seven years in the hospital this April.

21909. By whom were you appointed?—By the governors of that time.

21910. What was the original constitution of the Board of Governors?—They were all members of the Corporation. The aldermen, the sheriffs' peers, and the medical officers, composed the entire board, together with the representatives of the Board of Erasmus Smith.

21911. How many were on the board when you were appointed?—I should think there were sixty-one. There was a full board; but I am not prepared to say exactly how many were on it.

21912. What is the mode adopted at present for appointing the governors?—The vacancies as they occur now are filled up by the trustees under the Municipal Corporation Act, by the Primate the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishop of Meath.

21913. How many at present constitute the board?—Fifty.

21914. What is the present income of the hospital?—I think the income is somewhere about £1,600 a year. The lands of Cappaghloughlin return an uneven amount; that income, of course, is subject to deductions in the way of poor rate and income tax.

21915. From what source is that income derived?—The hospital has a property in the country called Noddstown, county Tipperary; it has the rectoral tithes of Mullingar, and it has house property in Stephen's-green, a small property at Oxmantown, and the Grange-gorman rent.

21916. Do you say that the income of Cappaghloughlin is fluctuating?—The hospital is entitled to four-sixteenths of the income derived from Cappaghloughlin. The account is kept by the Board of Education, and when they settle their accounts, they strike the balance, which is paid by Dr. Kyle to my board.

21917. What is the average annual amount derived from the lands of Cappaghloughlin?—It varies in amount; for instance, I received a letter yesterday from Dr. Kyle, in which he says that our portion for last year was one hundred and sixty and odd pounds. That is something more than usual, but the books will show the receipts from time to time to a farthing.

21918. Is there any arrear due to the hospital on foot of these receipts?—You cannot call it an arrear; because they are ready to pay up to last September the amount of one hundred and sixty and odd pounds, as specified by the letter I have received.

21919. What is the average number of governors that attend the meetings of the board at present?—Five is a sufficient number; but I can only refer you to the book for an accurate answer. In the absence of the books it is a vague thing to state the number who attend or who do not attend.

21920. Did five always constitute a quorum?—No, it was seven; but at present it is considered better to have five.

21921. How often does the board meet?—Quarterly. They formerly met monthly.

21922. Why was that change made?—There was no actual business to be discharged monthly; and it was thought more advisable and convenient to all parties to meet quarterly, and then there is more business thrown on the committee, for the business of the house is actually done through a working committee, which meets twice a month, and oftener if necessity requires it. They then report to the general board their proceedings from day to day, which are read at the quarterly meetings, commented upon, and, generally speaking, confirmed.

21923. How is that committee formed?—It is elected by the board, and any member of the board who has a desire to be on that committee, has only to express a desire to that effect, and I summon him, as a matter of course. There is, literally speaking, no limit to the committee.

21924. How many are at present on that committee?—I think it is eleven or twelve.

21925. Can you state the average number that meets on that committee?—There is sufficient to form a quorum of the committee, but the committee-book shows every meeting, and the names of those who attend are always entered.

21926. What powers have that committee?—Their powers are given to them through the board, but they are very extensive. It is a very common thing, if parties apply for purposes which should come before the board, for me to advise them, if it be a matter which requires immediate arrangement, to make application to the committee. In that way the committee would take up the question and report on it; but the powers are generally speaking given directly from the board to the committee. In minor matters connected with the establishment, of course they have power to act, but for the management of any thing beyond these, the powers are granted by the board, as will be seen by the minutes of the day.

21927. What are the duties of the committee?—Their duties are, generally speaking, confined to the arrangement and controlling of the establishment; they, literally speaking, can take up any question that comes before them, in reference to the working of the establishment.

21928. Is the school committee a separate committee?—No, they are the same committee.

21929. What are the rules observed with respect to the signing of drafts?—The drafts are signed by the board. They pass through the committee, and are certified by me; and upon my certifying and placing them before the board, they are, as initialed by three of the committee, signed by the board.

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21930. How many of the board sign the drafts?—Three.

21931. Is that always done?—Always.

21932. At the meetings of the board?—At the meetings of the board. The drafts going into the Bank of Ireland are signed by three governors, and signed by me as the officer of the board.

21933. In case there is no quorum, what steps are taken for the signing of drafts?—The drafts, when there was no quorum, have been signed by the members of the board who attended; and at the next meeting of the board, they are certified in the instructions, as having been signed in the absence of the board. This is done when necessity requires, which necessity usually arises when we have no contracts.

21934. Do I understand you to say that the drafts are occasionally signed out of the board-room?—Never. The committee have no power within themselves of signing drafts, nor never had. It is especially provided that they shall not; but, the other day, in the taking of contracts for the present year, the board, in the case of a contract for bread, considered it advisable to accept it. The parties seeking the contract, required to be paid monthly, which would have been attended with great inconvenience. I was directed to apply to the parties, to ask them to take their payments quarterly, and if they did so, their contract would be accepted. The parties did as I required, and the committee were then obliged to go to the board, and ask a special order, giving them power to sign drafts quarterly, in case the accounts were not prepared when the quarter board met. The last proceedings of the board will show that there is a disposition on the part of the committee to make some better arrangement with respect to the interior portions of the building, the want of which was observed by some of them when inspecting some works that were being executed. They obtained the sanction of the board to expend a sum not exceeding £25, on the improvements which they suggested.

21935. Is there any list of the muniments belonging to the hospital?—There is a list of donors and donations, and the board are now about getting it copied. There is in my office a number of specimens from two establishments, the business to be done by whichever the committee think fit.

21936. Will that list contain all the leases?—Not the leases at all; merely the parties who subscribed towards the building of the establishment. I think I understand your question now. There is no list, except the list mentioned by Mr. O'Brien in his report. All the leases in that report are in the possession of the hospital, and they are kept in a safe, under three keys, which are kept by separate parties.

21937. Was there not a list of muniments ordered to be made out in January, 1845?—I cannot pretend to say there was or was not; but if there was, it is on the face of the books; and it is very likely, on Mr. O'Brien's appointment, he got instructions to do so, and he did so in his report, of which you are in possession, and which shows all the muniments belonging to the establishment.

21938. Who has the care of the muniments?—They are locked up in a safe, for which there are three keys. One of the keys is in the possession of Mr. Brady, and the other in the possession of Mr. Thorpe; and the third I hold myself, under an order of the board. That safe cannot be opened, except by the order of the board, when the parties who hold the keys are summoned to be in attendance, and bring the keys with them. When the purpose for which the safe is required to be opened is served, it is locked up, and the keys handed back to the respective owners.

21939. Has there been a collection of bye-laws framed?—Never.

21940. Has there been a code of duties of the officers printed?—There has been nothing of the kind ever printed. Of course there are regulations and bye-laws made, which appear on the minutes, but they have never been defined.

21941. Were they not ordered to be printed in 1846?—I think there was a committee appointed then, who were to have gone over the books, and put the rules and regulations together, but they never did so. The establishment is worked under the auspices of the committee. There are alterations which from time to time take place, and the old bye-laws would be of no use. There were some, for instance, framed when the offices of schoolmaster and chaplain were separate, but now that the offices are consolidated they are of no use.

21942. In 1854 the law agent was desired to proceed against the corporation for the recovery of leases and deeds; has that been done?—No proceedings have been actually taken, for the corporation yielded; and they will now give up those documents, without any proceedings having been taken for the purpose, but they have not yet handed them over, for they are keeping them to make copies of them, but the law agents have had access to them.

21943. Has a complete inventory of the property of the hospital been kept by you?—I keep nothing except my books, and the accounts that are furnished yearly is the only inventory that I can produce.

21944. Was not a regular systematic book ordered to be kept?—I think there was no book ordered to be kept that was not kept.

21945. What is your salary?—My salary is £230 a-year.

21946. Is income-tax deducted from that?—It is not; the board pay the income-tax for the officers.

21947. For all the officers?—There are but two officers in the establishment who would be liable to income tax, and they pay it for these two.

21948. Was that mentioned in your return?—It is mentioned on the face of the minutes.

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Hospital and Free School of King Charles II., commonly called the Blue Coat Hospital.

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21949. But is it mentioned in the return you have made to the Commissioners?—I think it is, but if not, and that you require it, I can amend the return by inserting the fact of the payment of income-tax by the board.

21950. What other emoluments have you?—There are some receivers' fees which I receive, but I am sorry to say they have been considerably reduced by an arrangement made with respect to the Noddstown property. The tenants formerly paid their rents into my office directly, which entitled the registrar to the fees. The governors thought it desirable, after the death of Mr. Gahan, to have an agent upon the spot, and the fees I would otherwise have had went to him.

21951. What is the amount of fees that you receive?—They are very small; I think I mentioned the amount in my return, but they are very small.

21952. What other emoluments have you?—I have coals and washing, apartments and a garden, stabling, yard, and coach-house.

21953. What number of rooms have you?—I have plenty of rooms. I have a dining-room, a parlour and office, and five sleeping-rooms.

21954. Have you a kitchen?—I have, and a coal-box, and every thing of that kind, which a man requires to make him comfortable.

21955. Do you reside in the hospital?—I do.

21956. Do you sleep there?—I do.

21957. What are your duties?—I have general duties to perform. I have the general superintendence, and what may be termed the general control of the establishment. I have to keep the accounts of the institution, and I have to receive the rents and account for them. I send out orders for provisions, and have to report on all matters I think necessary to the board or committee, and take their instructions, when these matters are required to be carried out.

21958. Have you the superintendence of the dietary of the boys?—Yes, I have; the dietary is principally arranged by the medical officers, but the orders for the provisions go through my hands. The order for meat, as required, is sent out daily; for bread daily; the milk comes twice a day, morning and evening. I have to keep accounts of all these things.

21959. Is there any letter book kept?—No; there is no regular letter book kept.

21960. Was not that ordered by the governors?—No, it was not; I have a great many letters to write, but a great many of them are not important. Some few of them are entered, but not very many, I think.

21961. I find this minute, dated the 14th March, 1843, recorded in the books: "That in future, all letters written from the institution upon its business be entered in a book for that purpose."—I forgot to state, that when there are letters written of an important nature, there are copies made of them, but there are a great many letters written of which there are no copies made.

21962. Do you lay on the table of the board a paper containing the heads of business?—I do.

21963. Do you attend all the meetings of the board?—I do not think there ever was a meeting of the board since I was appointed which I did not attend at, but one.

21964. What is the amount of the rents that you receive?—I think the rents are somewhere about £1,640 4*s.* a-year.

21965. Do you receive all these rents?—No; there may be arrears, but I think that is about the established rent.

21966. My question is, what amount do you receive?—I could tell you that by referring to my yearly accounts. I would not wish to make a guess when I have the means of telling you to the shilling.

21967. Do you receive fees on the amount collected by you?—On a portion I do, but not on the whole.

21968. State what rents you receive fees on?—I receive fees on the rents of Stephen's-green, and the rent paid by the Wesleyan Methodists, and on the Oxmantown rent; but it is specified in the return the amount of fees I actually receive. I will send you in a return, in writing, if you wish, of every farthing of the rents I receive and the properties I receive them from, as soon as my books are returned.

21969. The Commissioners request that you will send in that return as soon as the books are returned to you. What security have you given?—I have given security for £3,000.

21970. Do you lodge all the money received by you in the Bank of Ireland?—I do.

21971. To the credit of the governors?—To the credit of the governors. When I say all, I should say, that there are small sums generally on hands, but the account of the governors is kept in the Bank of Ireland.

21972. Then you do not lodge all the moneys?—No.

21973. It is stated in the report on Municipal Corporations, that a resolution was passed by the board, that all moneys received by their agents should be lodged in the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the governors.—I think when they stated all moneys, it meant (as is the case), that large sums should be lodged; but there is an understanding that I should always hold small sums—I think the amount specified is about £100, because there are small money demands which must be paid; but all large sums are lodged, just as I tell you, in the Bank of Ireland, and the balance can be seen at any time.

21974. Could not provision be made for these incidental expenses by drafts on the bank?—I do not say there could not; but it is not done. The board have been satisfied to do it in another way.

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21975. Then the bank account does not indicate the nett receipts of the governors?—No; it does not.

21976. In the return signed by you, under the head "Endowments from land," the annual income is put down as £2,531. Would you state in what manner that sum is made out?—It was made out from the audited accounts of 1853.

21977. Can you state how much of that is rent from land, and how much from other sources?—I could not. If I had the accounts I could.

21978. Can you state what the items are under the head of expenditure in the next column?—They are taken in the same way—they are both copies taken from the accounts of 1853.

21979. Are these outgoings all the expenses of the establishment?—I think so. This return states that the amount of receivers' fees is £23 8*s.* a-year.

21980. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You are charged with the superintendence of the domestic economy of the institution; have you calculated what is the daily cost of the maintenance of each boy?—Oh, no; I have not.

21981. Or what it is annually?—No; I have never calculated it.

21982. What is the annual cost of the clothing of each boy?—I could not tell that, unless I took up the documents and went into the items.

21983. Have you calculated it?—I have not; but you would be obliged to take the average, because the clothing of the boys does not cost a regular sum yearly. It varies according as they get blue clothes or corduroy clothes, so that one year the clothing might appear very small, and another year large, when the heavy item for blue clothes comes into the accounts. The last year there was £137 for blue clothes; but there was no blue clothes for two years before, or I believe three years.

21984. What is the number of servants employed in the establishment?—I think there are seven.

21985. Seven female servants?—I think so.

21986. Are there any male servants besides the porter?—No; there is none but a porter.

21987. Do you know the gross amount of the wages of the servants?—You have it already stated what my own salary is, and the amount of the servants' wages can be ascertained very quickly.

21988. It is stated in the report of the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations, who reported in 1830, that the amount of the yearly wages of twelve female servants was £104 6*s.*, and that they had an allowance in lieu of perquisites, which together with the wages of a messenger and labourer amounted to £103 4*s.*, per annum more.—I can furnish you accurately with an account of what their wages come to in the year.

21989. Has there been any reduction in the expenditure on this head since the time that this report was made by the Commissioners of Municipal Corporations?—I think there was; I do not think there are as many servants now as there were then.

21990. But you must know the exact number?—I know the exact number.

21991. The number stated in this report is twelve?—There are not twelve woman servants; I think there are but eight.

21992. Do the audited accounts annually contain these headings set out?—They do.

21993. What arrangements are made with respect to the taking of contracts?—They are advertised.

21994. What is done when the tenders are sent in?—The particulars respecting the contracts are all in the minute book, which you have. The Board of Governors refer the contracts to the committee, and the committee open the tenders and declare the contractors. They have got the power under the board to take contracts; and they report the persons whom they have selected to the next board. They have also the power of discharging pending accounts, if the former contractor should be discharged.

21995. Is it the house committee which is intrusted with that power?—Yes; but it is all the same committee.

21996. Are the servants of the establishment fed in the hospital?—No; they are allowed no feeding, with the exception of a leg of mutton and vegetables on Sunday.

21997. The allowance spoken of in the report of the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations in Ireland must refer to weekly money?—There was an allowance formerly of bread and butter, and other small matters, which the governors, many years ago, thought it desirable to discontinue; and they then allowed them a sum of money that they contracted to pay for these things, and gave this provision of one leg of mutton in the week, which arrangement is now of some years' standing; but formerly they had perquisites, and the officers had perquisites, which are all done away with; the officers were repaid for this, but the servants were not.

21998. Have any of the officers or servants retiring allowances?—There is no pensioner in the establishment at present; it has been usual to pension officers and servants after a length of service, but there are not any at present receiving pensions.

21999. Was not an arrangement made to pension the last retiring chaplain?—There was.

22000. What was the amount of the annual allowance granted to him?—I think £100 a-year.

22001. Has that payment ceased?—Oh, yes.

22002. What amount of sleeping accommodation does the hospital afford?—In what way?

22003. How many boys would the dormitories accommodate?—I do not know how I

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could answer that; the accommodation would depend upon whether you would put the beds extremely close, or keep them in their present positions; if they were closer than they are, the dormitories would accommodate more boys.

22004. How many would they accommodate if the beds were placed at a suitable distance?—I think they would accommodate 130.

22005. How many are there in the hospital at present?—Eighty.

22006. How many are maintained by the Board of Erasmus Smith's Schools?—Twenty-seven. The Board return twenty, and the treasurer seven.

22007. Then if the funds of the hospital were adequate, you could receive at all events fifty more boys?—Decidedly we could.

22008. Would the schoolroom afford accommodation to as many as 130 boys?—Oh, yes, it would; it is a very ample schoolroom, and so is the dining-hall.

22009. I find it stated on the minutes of the board, that the hospital can accommodate 160 boys; do you think that it would accommodate so many?—I do not.

22010. Do the boys at present all occupy separate beds?—They do.

22011. Was it ever the practice to allow them to sleep in beds two by two?—When I went into the office it was.

22012. How long is it since the practice was discontinued?—Very shortly after I went there the question was discussed, and a change made; when I went to the hospital the boys slept two and two.

22013. What was the total number of boys accommodated in the hospital at that time?—I think there were 120; I do not recollect the exact number when I was appointed.

22014. There are twenty-seven boys presented by the Board and treasurer of Erasmus Smith's Schools: how much do they pay a head for the maintenance of these boys?—They pay in proportion to the expenditure.

22015. Can you state how much they paid on the occasion of their last settlement for each boy?—I cannot tell you from recollection.

22016. Can you state from recollection nearly the amount?—I think somewhere, on an average, about £11 or £12 a head; but in the same way, that amount would vary according to the clothing; as I mentioned before, if the heavy item of cord clothes and blue clothes comes in on the same occasion, it would make a difference of one pound or thirty shillings, under the head of clothing; I can furnish you with a return of what the boys, under the head of Erasmus Smith, cost half-yearly for the last four or five years, or any number of years that you like.

22017. What do you suppose to be, on an average, the cost of the maintenance of each boy in the institution?—I think it is twenty odd pounds, since the boys have been so reduced; but if the funds of the hospital would enable the governors to place on additional boys, it would make a great difference, because the present staff would work the establishment with any number of boys that it would hold, without any additional expense; the reduction of boys increases the expenditure very considerably.

22018. As I understand you, the average cost of the maintenance of the boys presented by the Board of Erasmus Smith's Schools, is £11?—The accounts will show truly the half-yearly payments they make; they are in black and white.

22019. I suppose you are able to state from recollection, and from your acquaintance with the affairs of the institution, what was the average cost of the maintenance of these boys?—If I had the means of stating the cost to the exact farthing, I would prefer it to guess-work; for I might easily make a mistake, and the books cannot be mistaken.

22020. Have you, from time to time, calculated these averages?—I have; sometimes they have been £9, and other times they have been £11 and upwards.

22021. If the Board of Erasmus Smith's Schools only pay from £9 to £11 a head for the maintenance of each boy, whilst the maintenance of the boy altogether costs the hospital £22 or £23?——I meant half-yearly.

22022. I thought you meant yearly?—The way I averaged them was half-yearly.

22023. Mr. *Hughes.*—The half-yearly account for March, 1850, was £277 2*s.* 6*d.*; September, 1850, £304 18*s.* 4*d.*; March, 1851, £325 2*s.*; September, 1851, £304 0*s.* 11*d.*; March, 1852, £338 5*s.* 8*d.*; September, 1852, £334 15*s.* 5*d.*; the average then goes on fluctuating from £312 to £394 17*s.* 4*d.*, which was the last account for the half-year ending September, 1855?—I will show you how that account is made out, if you wish: there is a book on the table before the Commissioners, called the blotter-book, which explains all these items; the items are taken from that, and brought out half-yearly, so as to keep the account clear between the Board of Erasmus Smith and our board, in order that there should be no after-charges, and that they should pay what they have a right to pay, and no more; the different items for clothing and maintenance are set forth in that book, and those different items added together, will make out the amount of the Erasmus Smith account.

22024. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—For how long has the number of the Erasmus Smith's scholars amounted to twenty-seven?—For a considerable time. They did amount to more than that some years ago. They had thirty boys some years ago; but they reduced them. I believe it was necessary they should reduce their expenditure in some respects, and they reduced accordingly the number of boys in our establishment. I believe that the present number is in conformity with the Act of Parliament.

22025. The Act provides that they shall be at liberty to send a number not exceeding twenty?—I did not know that. I thought they could not have a less number, but that they might put in as many as they pleased.

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22026. The Act says—"The governors of the said hospital shall find convenient reception in the said hospital for any number of boys to be named, and placed therein by the governors of the schools, not exceeding twenty."—I thought the private Act gave them liberty to put in as many as they pleased, provided they paid their portion of the expenditure

22027. The Bishop of Meath is entitled to present ten boys for admission—is that privilege made use of by him?—It is.

22028. The Guild of St. Anne's is mentioned in this report?—That has ceased long since.

22029. The Guild of St. Anne's no longer presents boys?—No; nor never did in my time. It has died a natural death; and I believe there is no such guild now.

22030. The Rector of St. Werburgh's is entitled to present two boys?—He keeps up his right.

22031. Are there any other presentations?—No, there are not.

22032. The circumstances under which the boys are admitted are not alike in all cases—there is a limitation with regard to some, who must be sons or grandsons of freemen?—That is the only exception. The boys who are placed on the foundation are, generally, of the lower classes: with the exception that they are not all bound to be the sons or grandsons of freemen, the age must be the same, and the qualification in other respects the same.

22033. Of the eighty at present in the institution, how many are sons or grandsons of freemen?—Forty-one.

22034. What are the regulations now in force as to the admission of boys?—A boy must be between the age of nine and eleven. His parents must be Protestants on both sides; and he must be in health; and there must be a certificate produced of his freedom; and a parent or next-of-kin is bound to attend, to vouch the accuracy of the certificate, and that the boy is a legitimate boy, as returned under that certificate. In the other instances the parties are obliged to make an affidavit to all that I spoke of, with the exception of the freedom.

22035. Is any qualification insisted upon in the way of learning?—They all go through an examination by the chaplain of the establishment; and before any of them can be tested, he certifies that they are qualified for to be candidates from the education they have received, so far as is necessary to qualify them for admission. The certificate book, signed by him, is on the board table every day that the boys are admitted.

22036. For how many years are they maintained in the hospital?—Five years.

22037. Is any inquiry made as to the circumstances of the parents, previous to the admission of the boys?—The parties putting the boys in, make these inquiries, and of course satisfy themselves as to the fitness of the boys.

22038. But the board, as a body, make no inquiries into the circumstances of the parents?—The boy is presented by the individual governor who has the right of nomination; and on the qualification being produced, the question is put "aye" or "no," and there is no rejection if the boy is stated to be qualified.

22039. Then an individual governor might nominate a boy whose parents were in easy circumstances?—He could nominate him, but still his admission would be subject to the approval of the board.

22040. Since you have been registrar, has any boy been rejected by the board on the ground that his parents could afford to pay for his education?—There never has been an instance of that kind; but I believe it is very seldom a case occurs where a boy who could afford to pay was brought to the hospital.

22041. When was the limitation made by which the nomination of boys was restricted to the sons or grandsons of freemen?—I believe it never was otherwise.

22042. Is it mentioned in the charter?—I think that it is implied when the charter states that the Lord Mayor, sheriffs, and citizens had a right to nominate; because they were all freemen in those days.

22043. Was the management of the institution committed to them?—They had the nomination of the boys.

22044. I cannot find any limitation in the charter, except one, namely, that the boys admitted should be poor children?—Or the sons or grandsons of citizens.

22045. I see no statement to that effect in the charter?—It is quite possible; but the way the board reads it is, that the citizens of those days were freemen. At all events, the system I speak of has been always adopted, whether it is in accordance with the charter or not, is not for me to say.

22046. Was there any attempt ever made to open the admissions to the Blue Coat Hospital to Protestant children in general?—Not having the right of freedom?

22047. Yes.—There was.

22048. Do you remember when?—It is some years ago, as will appear by the minutes; but the question was rejected.

22049. By whom was that proposition introduced?—I am not prepared to tell you, because I do not recollect it.

22050. Mr. *Hughes*.—Does it appear by the minutes?—It would not appear by the minute who introduced it.

22051. But is the transaction noticed in the minute book?—No.

22052. How could we get at it?—I think you could get it all; for a lengthened memorial came in to prevent the thing from being carried out; and the memorial is all on the minutes.

22053. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—You do not recollect the mover yourself, and you say the transaction is recorded in the minute book; but we cannot find it, as the minute book is not indexed?—I could not find it, unless I searched the minutes myself. Mr. Mallet, I think, introduced it, some twenty years ago.

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22054. Were not regulations at one time made with regard to the reception into the hospital of paying scholars?—There were.

22055. Would you be so good as to state what these regulations were?—It happened repeatedly that governors who were desirous of getting boys in did not succeed, and the board then considered that it would be desirable, if the governor nominating should pay for him, until he came on to his nomination; that he was then bound to put the boy in, and that payment ceased when the boy was admitted to the free side of the school. That arrangement was but a short time in operation, when a question was raised about its legality, and the opinion of the then Sergeant Greene was taken, who considered that the proceeding was not a legal one under the charter. The boys were then removed to the free side of the house, and there was an end to the arrangement, in consequence of his opinion.

22056. Did he state any ground for that opinion?—I think he said if boys were taken in in that kind of way that the Governors would get rid of the title of free school, and be subject to the payment of taxes.

22057. It would cease to be a purely eleemosynary institution?—Yes; and that they would be liable to taxes and other expenditure, which would eat up the income of the hospital.

22058. Then whatever boys had been admitted on these terms, were gradually drafted into the places of free scholars?—There never were more than two or three admitted on these terms, and they were drafted into the free places. The admission in that way ceased after the opinion expressed by Sergeant (now Baron) Greene.

22059. You have stated that the institution would accommodate a much larger number of pupils than are at present educated in it?—I did.

22060. Did it ever occur to the governors to consider the propriety of admitting day pupils?—I do not know that it ever did. I never heard that the question was brought regularly before the board.

22061. Was it never brought before the board?—No.

22062. The time during which pupils are maintained in the institution is five years; who do you secure the removal of boys, when that period of five years is completed?—Their removal is made a matter of necessity: formerly—and when I say formerly, I mean some years ago—a good deal of difficulty arose in that respect. The boys overheld their time, and great inconvenience resulted by the boys getting too old, and not being so manageable as could be wished. The board was, therefore, obliged to make a peremptory business of it,—that the boys should be removed at the expiration of their time. They are allowed £5, Irish, on being removed, to enable them to put clothes on them, and leave the clothes belonging to the establishment, otherwise they have no means of providing clothing in many instances.

22063. Originally that gratuity was regarded as an apprentice fee?—We take a receipt for it as if it was an apprentice fee. The term apprentice fee is still kept up. The parties taking the boys give a receipt for the money as an apprentice fee, although in very many instances it is not an apprentice fee.

22064. In cases where it is actually given as an apprentice fee, is £5, Irish, an adequate sum to pay with a boy who is apprenticed to a respectable master?—Unquestionably not; if there were the means of giving a larger fee, but in the absence of means it is. I do not think it ever was intended (although it was given as such) to be a fee, so much as to supply the boy with the means of putting dress on him, suited for going into an office or business.

22065. Is there any record on the minute-book of regulations with regard to apprenticing boys?—No, I think not; no regulation beyond what I tell you.

22066. I think it is stated in the report of the Commissioners who reported in 1812, that many of the boys were then apprenticed to different trades, and some were sent to sea?—There are many boys gone to sea.

22067. Is it recently?—Now they do not go so often as they used, but they are occasionally sent.

22068. Do the governors take any part in apprenticing the boys; do they hold any communication with the masters to whom the boys are apprenticed?—They do not.

22069. How have they any direct cognizance of the fact of boys being apprenticed at all?—When a boy is going to be apprenticed (and there is generally half-a-dozen) it is known to his parents, or friends; they get the fees, and make provision for them. For instance, not many days ago, a boy went out as an apprentice to Mr. Bewley—a mere boy. The mother got the fee of £5 from me, as usual, but she had to pay Mr. Bewley a larger fee. He was not bound out of the house, but bound by his mother.

22070. Do you keep a record of what trades or callings the boys are apprenticed to?—The body of the indenture states that.

22071. But do you keep any registry of it?—No.

22072. Is there any registry kept recording any thing connected with the pupils educated in the establishment?—No.

22073. So you could not ascertain from the inspection of any such registry, whether the pupils had been generally successful in afterlife?—No.

22074. The governors have not followed them into their afterlife?—No.

22075. Have you any means of knowing whether the boys educated in the institution have been successful in life?—No. We hear of their afterlives more by accident than any thing else; but there is no journal of the description you refer to kept.

22076. What were the views of the governors in laying down the course of education

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prescribed for the pupils in the school; for what situations is that education intended to prepare the boys?—I should suppose that their intention was to prepare the boys for any eligible offer they might get. The boys are extremely well educated for mercantile life, and public appointments, and very many of them get them. A great many boys from time to time are appointed to offices in the courts: but they get an education which fits them for earning a respectable livelihood, if they take advantage of it. I fancy that is the only view which the governors entertained on the subject.

22077. They must have regulated the nature of the education with some regard to the nature of the situations which the boys are afterwards to fill in life?—I am not aware of any thing which occurred to enable me to give you any other answer.

22078. Generally speaking, you would assume that as Greek and Latin are not taught in the school, it is the intention of the governors to provide such an education for the pupils as shall qualify them for employment as clerks in public offices, and for commercial and trading avocations?—That is just the answer I would make. I think that is the view of the governors, and that as they could not give them a higher education, they give a very full education for the purpose you mentioned.

22079. Have the governors ever contemplated the introduction of the study of modern languages into the school?—I do not know that they ever did.

22080. Did you ever hear that question discussed?—No. I have heard it talked of, but it was never brought forward as a board question.

22081. Is drawing taught in the school?—It is not. I think there were at one time views entertained of getting a master, but I suppose the funds not being very prosperous he was not got. Some of the boys used to go to the Dublin Society, when there was a wish on the part of their parents that they should do so.

22082. Is any instruction given in the experimental sciences?—I think not.

22083. Is there any given in natural history?—I think not.

22084. You mentioned that some of the boys go to sea; is navigation taught in the school?—It used to be, but I do not think it is now.

22085. The accounts of the institution appear to be kept in three books—a blotter, a ledger of disbursements, and a ledger of tenants' accounts?—Yes.

22086. The blotter is just a rough day-book, in which entries are made of cash received and paid?—It is.

22087. Is this book regularly balanced?—It is not what is called regularly balanced, but it is audited. It shows at any time the total balance in favour of the governors.

22088. It appears to me to be only audited in pencil?—That is quite likely too.

22089. Has it been ever balanced?—I think it has.

22090. Would you be so good as to look at it, and see?—It is balanced.

22091. The page to which you refer appears to be in a different handwriting from the rest of the book?—Yes.

22092. Is that your handwriting?—No.

22093. Is the book balanced in any other place?—I should think it is.

22094. It appears to be balanced at the end of one year, but in pencil. It is, however, to be treated as a mere rough-book. Is this book audited by the committee of accounts?—That book is kept by me for my own purposes. I enter in it all payments and receipts.

22095. It is, therefore, your private rough-book, and there is not a regular system of balancing it?—There is no regular system of balancing any book; because the accounts are not audited from the books, but from the vouchers.

22096. Do not the books of the hospital contain in them the audited balance sheets?—No; the accounts themselves are all audited from vouchers.

22097. Then what record is preserved in the accounts of the hospital of the financial condition of the institution from time to time?—That book will show at any period: after totting up the various headings, the balance will appear, which is kept on by me with the daily entries.

22098. But this is only a rough cash book—it does not furnish any person with the means of ascertaining at any given time, or at frequently recurring periods, the condition of the funds of the hospital?—That could be done at any time by totting the two sides of the account, and placing one against the other, but there is no other mode of doing it.

22099. Then the accounts are not so audited and balanced at intervals?—No, they are not; they are balanced by me in the way you see. I generally balance the accounts every Saturday; but that is for my own satisfaction, to see how I stand with the governors.

22100. How often do the governors audit the accounts?—Yearly; and the year's accounts show the whole state of the affairs of the institution.

22101. But the yearly accounts are not kept in any books besides the three principal ones I have mentioned?—They are not.

22102. Does this cash book indicate your transactions with the bank?—No; it does not.

22103. Does any book?—Nothing does that but the bank-book itself.

22104. Another of the account books submitted to us is a ledger of disbursements, showing the expenditure under different heads—when was that book opened?—In 1838.

22105. Is there any index to the accounts contained in it?—There is not.

22106. Does it contain an account of the rents received?—No.

22107. The first account opened in it, I think, is an account of the rents received?—I do not think it contains that account, but there is a general expenditure account in it, and casual revenue account.

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22108. But that account has not been kept up?—No, it has not.

22109. You have mentioned also an account of general expenditure—has that been kept up?—It has been kept up under the different headings.

22110. But it has not been kept up as a general account?—I think not.

22111. Has any account been opened under the head of law expenditure?—There has not.

22112. I think you will find one opened under that head.

22113. Mr. *Hughes.*—There is an account of law expenditure on the last page?—I think it is generally under the head of casual expenditure.

22114. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—But it has not been kept up as a separate head of account?—No; there never was an entry but one.

22115. Mr. *Hughes.*—What is the date of that entry?—1839.

22116. And there has been none since?—No; but the expenditure has been put under other headings.

22117. Is there any set of entries in that book which would show what the law expenditure has been from 1839 up to the present time?—There is not.

22118. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Had not the law expenses been allowed to accumulate for several years without being discharged?—They did at one time; the governors were then in possession of small means to discharge any of their liabilities—of late that is not the case. The costs accumulated to Mr. Archer.

22119. I saw upon the minutes of the board an order that the law expenses of the law agent should be furnished annually—has that regulation been observed?—It has; and the last account furnished for costs was not taxed as the board directed, and therefore they were not discharged.

22120. There is in this book an account opened under the head of apothecary and infirmary?—There is no regular infirmary account opened—the infirmary account is charged under the head of incidental expenditure.

22121. You will find that such an account has been opened?—It may.

22122. But it was not kept up?—The expenditure is charged under the head of incidental expenditure.

22123. Then the governors could not ascertain from the inspection of any single account what was the expenditure under that head?—No.

22124. But it was opened?—The apothecary's account was opened.

22125. How long was it kept up?—I do not see there ever was an infirmary account.

22126. Mr. *Hughes.*—But Dr. Graves is also asking about the apothecary's account?—The apothecary's account was kept up to 1852. Craven and Nichols were paid at that time £45 10*s.*

22127. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—During what time had that bill accrued?—I cannot tell.

22128. Is it stated on the face of the account?—It is not.

22129. Is that the last item entered?—Yes, but there is no money due to them now, for their account was discharged the other day.

22130. That account, though opened, was not kept up?—It was not kept up under a separate head.

22131. Is there any account opened in the books under the head of repairs of buildings?—There is no account kept under the head of repairs of buildings; it is kept under the head of incidental expenditure.

22132. But was there such an account formerly?—I think there was.

22133. Was such an account ever opened?—I do not see it was opened in this book.

22134. I think you will find it opened, but not kept up?—That is quite possible, but I see no index of it here.

22135. Did this book ever contain a general income and expenditure account?—There is no such thing in it; nothing will show that but the annual audited accounts.

22136. Which are upon separate sheets of paper?—Yes; put all under their own headings, and there is a balance sheet brought out, putting the gross amount of the several items against the expenditure.

22137. But this book, which professes to be a ledger, does not contain any general annual income and expenditure account?—It does not.

22138. Is there such an account in any other book?—The blotter book shows the expenditure and the receipts.

22139. Not calculated?—Not calculated.

22140. It is a mere day book. Does the ledger contain any bank account?—It does not.

22141. Does it contain a funded property account?—It does not.

22142. Is that account to be found in any other book?—The rents received and lodged constitute the funded property of the governors; they have never more than £1,000 in the funds at one time.

22143. Then the funded property account is kept in that ledger?—It is.

22144. Has it been kept up to the present time?—No; but I should think the blotter book shows the receipts.

22145. Mr. *Hughes.*—It does not go beyond October, 1853?—The books will show when the accounts are written up to.

22146. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Is any separate account kept of fees paid by the governors on their appointment, or that used to be paid by the governors?—Yes.

22147. Is it in that ledger?—It is; under the head Aldermen and Sheriffs.

22148. Do you keep an account of the fees paid by the bishops on their consecration?—They do not pay them at all.

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22149. Have they ceased to pay them?—They have.

22150. Was the payment a mere customary one, or was it in the nature of a composition?—It was in the nature of a composition. The bishops paid it in lieu of a consecration feast that was formerly given; the payment was continued for some time, but of late they have ceased to pay it. I think the last money was paid by the present Bishop of Meath.

22151. Do the bishops refuse to pay it?—They did not refuse, but they have been forwarded letters and returned no answers.

22152. The fee was a commutation for an entertainment to the Privy Council.—So we have reason to believe.

22153. Is any account kept of the expenses attendant upon the examinations of the boys in the school?—It is entered under the head of incidental expenses.

22154. Is it mixed up with other items?—It is.

22155. A separate account is of course kept with the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools; in what book is it entered?—In the day ledger and the rental.

22156. I saw notices in the minutes of bequests having been left to the hospital; is any account kept of bequests?—There is no account kept of them; there has been no bequest left to the hospital since I went there, except by the death of a man named Charles Hemmings; the money was received and accounted for. There is now one pending in the case of a man named Williams, who died, leaving his property to the hospital on the death of his widow, who now holds it.

22157. That is, she has a survivor's interest?—Yes; but there is money in the funds which must remain there; and some house in Russell-street.

22158. I ask the question because I saw references made in the minutes to bequests having been made to the institution by persons who were originally educated in the school.—I am not aware of any other instance but that of Hemmings, who was educated in the school.

22159. Is the ledger of disbursements intended to give a complete account of all the expenditure of the institution?—I think so.

22160. Is it possible that any item could be charged under the head of expenditure in the annual statement, although not appearing in the ledger?—I will not say but such a thing might be, but it must have been vouched when the accounts came to be audited.

22161. Would you turn to page 130 of the account; there is an item there under the head of repairs, would you be so good as to read it?—"Repairs of building."

22162. What is the amount?—There is no amount carried out.

22163. I should have said the item printing and stationery, instead of repairs. The amount entered is £9, and the corresponding amount appearing in the annual account is £35 17*s.*; therefore, it appears that an item may be charged in the annual statement, and yet not appear in the ledger or any book at all.—Such a thing ought not to be, nor I hardly think it is so; that large amount you refer to may be made up of small items.

22164. In the same account-book I find an entry under the date of December, 1853, "linen," alone; there is no other entry made, but in the annual account the item is put down £7 9*s.* 10*d.* Of course there were vouchers produced, but the book does not contain any entry of the particulars.—That is a large item not to appear in some shape.

22165. Mr. *Hughes.*—There is a blank after the entry in the book.—Is it after "repairs of building?"

22166. No, but "linen."

22167. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—I pointed your attention to it for the purpose of showing the way in which the accounts stood in the annual statement, while there was error or accidental omission in the books.—That item is taken from vouchers; there is no item allowed except £10 a-year for stamps and postage.

22168. It appears to me, it would be a more satisfactory method of keeping the accounts, if the annual accounts themselves were part of the accounts as shown in the books?—It would, no doubt.

22169. The Commissioners desire to know how these accounts are certified?—The accounts, as they pass, are initialed by some one of the auditing parties, and the accounts themselves are signed by the parties auditing them.

22170. Is the sheet of annual accounts certified by the signature of one or more of the committee of accounts?—I think so.

22171. Are you quite sure that that is the practice?—I am quite sure that they are certified by the parties auditing them.

22172. The annual accounts?—Yes.

22173. If a question arose on any particular day, as to whether the hospital had sufficient means to warrant them in increasing their pecuniary expenditure, how could you ascertain whether the funds were adequate or not, if the accounts are only audited once a year?—I would ascertain the amount by the blotter-book, which contains all the receipts and payments; if that book be kept correctly, the balance could be ascertained; there might be a few pounds here and there, but the balancing of the blotter-account would show the balance between me and the governors.

22174. It would show the balance in your hands, but it would not show how much was available from funds in hands of the agent, or elsewhere.—I do not know that it would; all I meant was, that the account would show how I stood with the governors, or how I believed them to stand with me and the public; I cannot tell what may be in the agent's hands, nor do any of the accounts; but the blotter will tell how I stand with the governors.

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22175. But it would not tell how the governors stood in relation to their own estates and the public.—For instance, as to the Noddstown property, the rent comes up in the shape of an account annually; there is always a running gale of half a year; whether the agent there might have that, or what portion of it he might have in his hands, I have no means of telling.

22176. Are these accounts kept as a merchant's accounts are kept?—I think the accounts are in the way they should be kept; I do not see how I could keep any agent's account, except when he has furnished it up to the usual period.

22177. Do you think the accounts are kept in such a manner as to show, as regularly as it ought to be shown, the financial condition of the governors at any particular time?—I think if I was asked how they stood at present with the hospital, I should see the account of each party up to the present; but I could not tell, nor could any man tell, the precise sum otherwise, because the taxes and other charges, though they are closely accounted for almost to the day every year, still, what they might be for the ensuing month or six weeks I could not tell.

22178. Dr. *Andrews.*—Have you any means of finding out what arrears are in the agent's hands, so that the governors can ascertain at any moment what may be outstanding?—There is no book or document containing such information, but the rental which is furnished by the agent, will show how he stands up to that time.

22179. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Practically, the governors would have to ask questions of this kind, when they are called upon to consider whether they would be warranted in admitting boys into the school—they must ask what funds they have available, and what prospect there is of increase or diminution of their income; how are they to ascertain these facts?—Through me.

22180. Must they take your general impression?—I think so; for instance, they admitted in last December ten boys; the committee sat from day to day; and I stated to them that I thought the funds were in such a state as would warrant them admitting the boys; they accordingly recommended to the board their admission, and ten boys were admitted; there was a balance in bank at the time of £1,000 or £1,100.

22181. Were not some alterations in the mode of keeping the accounts called for some years ago by the Commissioners of Public Accounts?—I think not.

22182. Mr. *Hughes.*—There were, in 1844. Do you recollect the letter of Mr. Rawlinson?—Yes.

22183. Then there was a letter from Mr. Pennefather?—Yes; and the accounts were furnished according to his direction, and Mr. Rawlinson went over them at that time. He said such and such was the mode of keeping the accounts, and according to his views the accounts have been kept.

22184. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—On the 17th of May, 1842, Mr. Rawlinson, the auditor, wrote a letter, from which the following is an extract—"With reference, however, to the production of an account in such form as the Lord Lieutenant may think fit, under sec. 137 of the Act 3 and 4 Vic., c. 108, to require, and to the transmission of that account, under sec. 213, to the Auditors of Public Accounts, subject to such examinations as the several acts constituting their board require them to give to any account so referred to them, I beg leave to suggest to the governors of your institution, as an advisable preliminary arrangement, the preparation of a statement, showing the title under which the estate is held by them, the terms and conditions of the several existing leases made by them, of the different lots thereon, the names of the tenants, and of the present occupiers of the land, the present rent, and the probable prospective increase of value on the renewal of leases; in short, such general and full information as any individual coming into possession of such a property, would naturally wish to possess." What steps were taken by the governors to comply with that request on the part of the Commissioners for Auditing Public Accounts?—I think all the information was furnished to them by Mr. O'Brien.

22185. Who is Mr. O'Brien?—He is an accountant.

22186. Is there any accountant attached to the hospital?—No; but at the period to which Mr. Rawlinson's letter refers, it was thought necessary to bring in an accountant.

22187. Was the state of the accounts such that it was thought necessary to employ an accountant to put them in order?—The accounts had accumulated; the governors had not audited them for some reason or other. The accounts were, however, ready, and in the hands of the governors, but they did not examine into them, and they got into arrear. They were not audited for four or five years.

22188. But were the accounts kept regularly?—Yes.

22189. And all that was required was for the governors to audit them?—Yes.

22190. Were those rentals, of which Mr. Rawlinson noticed the want, kept regularly?—I do not think he noticed the want of such documents; he merely stated that it would be advisable to keep them. I think that all the information required was furnished by Mr. O'Brien.

22191. Mr. *Hughes.*—But did these rentals exist before Mr. O'Brien furnished the information you state; he did not furnish it until the month of October, 1845?—The documents you speak of did not exist. The rentals and vouchers and papers of the board are all under lock and key. Mr. O'Brien had access to all these papers of the governors, for the purpose of giving the information which was required.

22192. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—This is an extract from a report written by Mr. O'Brien, dated 30th December, 1844—"I would strongly urge upon the committee the absolute necessity of having a book prepared, containing an alphabetical list of all the muniments of the hos-

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pital now to be obtained; and of its maps, books, and papers connected with its estates. No attempt at the preparation of such a book has been made since the year 1773; and I may confidently appeal to some members of the committee, as to the facility a book of that description would have given in their recent inquiries, and how much of their valuable time it would have saved, independent of its being a most useful and ready reference. If there were copied into it the rentals and accounts to be prepared for the Commissioners for Auditing Public Accounts, it would stand as a record of the utmost value to the governors, and their successors, by showing the present position of the estate of the hospital, its income, and its expenditure." Now, if the accounts of the governors had been regularly kept, as you intimated, surely there would have been no need for the preparation of such a book as Mr. O'Brien speaks of; and he distinctly states, that no such book existed?—No such book does exist. There is no book to show their leases or their title-deeds; but I am greatly inclined to think he was employed to do it.

22193. What was the state of things out of which grew the necessity of employing Mr. O'Brien?—I cannot answer that question. I cannot tell for what reason Mr. O'Brien thought it necessary that there should be a registry of the title-deeds of the hospital; nor am I able to tell why it was not kept.

22194. What steps did the governors take, in consequence of Mr. O'Brien's report?—What do you mean by what steps did they take?

22195. How did they act on his report; did they adopt his recommendations?—There were a great many of his recommendations that they did not adopt.

22196. Will you be so good as to state exactly what they did in consequence of his report?—If you ask me particularly what they did or did not adopt, I will endeavour to answer you. His report is a very voluminous one.

22197. You heard me read a passage from his report just now; did they adopt the recommendation contained in that?—They kept the accounts in the way you have seen.

22198. Did they adopt the recommendation contained in that passage?—I cannot tell you that they did. The accounts were regularly audited once a-year. They kept no further books; therefore, of course, they did not adopt it.

22199. Was not such a book, as mentioned by Mr. O'Brien, prepared according to his recommendation?—There was no book whatever prepared, except what was prepared by himself.

22200. But had such a book existence before?—I think not.

22201. Then, with the exception of the preparation of that report by Mr. O'Brien himself, no alteration was made in the mode of keeping the accounts of the hospital?—I think not.

22202. You keep the accounts, and you ought to be able to state with certainty whether or not?—I say I do not think there were any alterations made in the accounts.

22203. Can you state positively whether there were any alterations or not?—I think none; that is my impression.

22204. Were the accounts kept in the same way, after and previous to Mr. O'Brien's report?—There might have been some alteration in the making up of the accounts.

22205. But your system of accounting remains the same as it was before Mr. O'Brien reported?—I think that all the books were kept in the same way as before Mr. O'Brien reported. There have been no additional books kept since.

22206. Now, if the accounts of the hospital had been duly kept, the different heads of income and expenditure calculated, a complete rental kept, and a list prepared of the different title-deeds and other muniments belonging to the hospital, what would have been the necessity for calling in Mr. O'Brien at all?—If every thing was kept as it ought to have been kept, there would have been no necessity.

22207. Then, the employment of Mr. O'Brien arose out of the negligent keeping of the accounts previous to the year 1844?—I beg your pardon; it was on account of the governors not undertaking the labour of auditing the accounts.

22208. Did these lists exist, and were they kept up to the time that I speak of, in 1844?—Every thing was regularly kept.

22209. Then, if all the accounts were kept in that condition, what need was there to call in any one to assist in the preparation of these sheets, in order to enable the governors to to pass their accounts before the Commissioners of Public Accounts?—There was no registry of the title deeds, which became a matter of great and needful inquiry, and formed part of the necessity of calling in Mr. O'Brien; but the accounts were kept in the same manner as usual, and when Mr. O'Brien came in to audit these accounts, under the order of the board, he took the accounts from me as they were made up.

22210. Mr. *Hughes*.—I will now read what appears in your own handwriting. This is a minute of the committee of accounts, dated 4th of August, 1845:—"The registrar having brought before the committee, a statement of credits to which he is entitled, having in his accounts passed since the year 1830, charged the weekly money to servants, for several of the said years, as forty-eight weeks in each year, instead of fifty-two weeks; we have examined the said statement, and find that Mr. Hone is entitled to credit on account of such omissions for the sum of £77 8*s.*; and as we are of opinion that such omissions having occurred previous to the accounts to be submitted to the Commissioners for Auditing Public Accounts, the amount thereof £77 8*s.*, should be deducted from the balance of the last audited account, to the 28th of September, 1839, against Mr. Hone, of £167 0*s.* 5½*d.*, leaving the balance to be brought forward against Mr. Hone, in the first account, of £89 12*s.* 5½*d.*"

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From that it would appear, that by the last audited account, the 28th December, 1839, the balance against you was £160, and that the errors of charging forty-eight weeks in the year instead of fifty-two, continued to the period to which the minute refers?—It continued down to that period. I used to charge the weekly money at the end of the month, at the rate of four weeks, and on the accounts being examined it was found that that was my loss, for which the Governors, when it appeared to them, allowed me.

22211. The reason I referred to the minute, was for the purpose of refreshing your memory relative to the question of Dr. Graves—as to whether the accounts were kept in the same condition after they had been examined by Mr. O'Brien?—Of course, that error was rectified, and any others that were found: I do not mean to say exactly that they were in the same condition. It is quite possible that any improvements recommended were adopted; but Mr. O'Brien's being brought in was not my doing, nor was it my fault. I had the accounts made up, whether correct or incorrect; but I could not get them audited. I did not know what to do; I could not tell the actual balance. I then said to the Governors, that they could add to the number of the gentlemen who usually audited, with the power, if they thought it advisable, of calling in an accountant. When they met they saw the difficulty themselves, and they agreed to call in an accountant, and they named Mr. O'Brien. I never saw Mr. O'Brien, nor did I know him from Adam. When he was named, I said that two months before I had heard at the Commercial Buildings that he was a man of upright character. Mr. O'Brien was accordingly named. The committee had certified the vouchers to be correct; and when Mr. O'Brien came in he said to them, "You are the best judges of the correctness of these vouchers:" but they told him to take the vouchers and put the accounts into shape; and he did put them into shape.

22212. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You admit, then, that Mr. O'Brien put them into shape?—They had been shaped by me for several years, but of course the balances might not be correct, or correctly brought out; but he balanced the accounts.

22213. Mr. *Hughes.*—Have you got the accounts that you had prepared for auditing this year?—I will not say that I have not, nor that I have. If the new accounts were actually made out, it might be doubtful that I could produce them.

22214. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—The board seems to have considered that there was some special advantage in the form of accounts prepared by Mr. O'Brien, for they directed that correct duplicates of them should be made out. Did you ever receive any directions from the governors to draw up the annual accounts in the same form?—There has been no order to alter the form of accounts. The accounts are audited, and the way in which they are kept is in accordance with the order of the board.

22215. Am I to understand you as saying conclusively that the reason why Mr. O'Brien was employed to inspect the accounts of the hospital was that the governors wished to have his assistance in auditing them, whilst they were perfectly satisfied with the mode in which all the accounts were kept?—I did not hear them say they were perfectly satisfied, therefore I will not give evidence to that effect. I repeat the reason of Mr. O'Brien being called in was, because the governors (and with this statement the registrar, of course, is connected) had not correct lists of their leases, and other documents, and to correct them.

22216. Do you say he was not brought in for the purpose of doing the business which the registrar might have been expected to do?—No, he was not.

22217. But you admit he was employed to prepare the annual accounts for five years, which were afterwards passed?—No; I will not admit any such thing. He was brought in to see that they were correct.

22218. Did you not state just now that he shaped them?—He might have made some alteration in them, but they were shaped before he saw them. He was not brought in on account of the governors disputing the mode of keeping the accounts.

22219. What time did Mr. O'Brien spend in performing this task committed to him by the governors?—At first, I think, the arrangement with him was, that he was to be paid so much.

22220. Mr. *Hughes.*—Half a guinea an hour?—It was to be charged from his own door until he got back. After some few days he said to himself this was rather expensive, for he was paid for walking from his own home and walking back, which was a considerable distance. He deemed it advisable that he should do the work at his home, which the governors agreed to, and it was so done by him.

22221. Here is a memorandum of yours in 1846:—"That this committee earnestly recommend to the board to take advantage of Mr. O'Brien's very liberal offer to forego his contract, and to request his acceptance of the sum of £400, as very moderate compensation for his very valuable service, in lieu of all existing claims upon this institution."—That is the report of the committee, not mine; and he was paid that £400.

22222. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—I find by a letter addressed by Mr. Edward O'Brien to Addison Hone, Esq., dated 7th December, 1846, that he stated that he twice made out these accounts?—He had, in fact, five years' accounts to make out twice.

22223. What amount of remuneration was given to Mr. O'Brien for this very laborious task?—He got £400.

22224. Was that paid at once?—I think it was paid in one sum, and that he got interest on it for half a-year, or, may be, a year. I remember he made application, and the governors had not at their command the means of discharging his demand. They said, in that case it was only reasonable he should be paid interest, and he was paid interest.

22225. Mr. *Hughes.*—Do you know out of what funds Mr. O'Brien was paid?—The fund of Captain Hemmings.

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22226. They sold out capital stock?—They did.

22227. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do I understand you to say that Mr. O'Brien was paid very shortly?—I do not say shortly, because I stated he was paid interest before he was paid the full amount.

22228. I find from a letter of the 12th of June, 1848, that he was pressing for payment, which had not been made to him up to that time?—He was not paid at once; it was a long time before he was paid.

22229. At what rate was he paid interest?—I think he was paid interest at the rate of six per cent.

22230. Dr. *Andrews.*—The page is open before us which records the payment to Mr. O'Brien—"September 13th, 1848, paid E. O'Brien, £400."

22231. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you know to what period of time any complete rental of the estates of the governors was made out, prior to that made out by Mr. Edward O'Brien?—I cannot tell you.

22232. Did you make out any complete rental when you became registrar?—No.

22233. Mr. O'Brien states that there had not been a complete rental made out since the year 1773?—I do not think that is the way he intended it to be read, for I am certain there was.

22234. The governors contracted a debt in the building of the hospital, and raised money by debentures, which were afterwards paid off; this fact is mentioned in the report of the Commissioners of 1809–12; do any debts of that kind exist at the present time?—No.

22235. I see upon the minute book of the governors reference made to a loan obtained from the Bank of Ireland; are you acquainted with the circumstances which led to that loan?—It was a loan borrowed upon the fund of Captain Hemmings; they thought it desirable to raise the money by loan from the Bank of Ireland, giving them the security which they had; this was an arrangement come to prior to the money being sold out.

22236. Stock was afterwards sold; was not some objection made by the governors to the sale of stock forming part of the capital stock?—I do not recollect that there was any objection.

22237. Did not one of the governors protest against it as illegal?—I do not recollect it; but if any thing of the sort occurred, it is entered on the minutes.

22238. Do you not recollect the circumstance of one of the trustees of the funded property resigning in consequence of the governors interfering with the stock?—We considered they had no power over the stock.

22239. Which of the governors was it?—Mr. Quinton.

22240. Was there not another governor who resigned?—Mr. Mallet resigned, but his reason for resigning was that he did not wish to embroil himself in any difficulties about it, for he saw the governors disposed to take their own course, and Mr. Quinton equally determined to take his.

22241. Did not Mr. Mallet state, as a ground for his resignation, that the sale of stock was illegal?—I am not prepared to say that he did; but if he did, it is on the minutes.

22242. Did he not also, at the same time, protest against the sale of stock, on the ground that the accounts of the institution had not been rendered for two years?—I do not recollect Mr. Mallet's letter, but whatever Mr. Mallet's reasons were, they are recorded on the face of the minutes.

22243. Mr. *Hughes.*—Here is a letter of Mr. Mallet's, dated 14th October, 1846:—

98, Capel-street, 14th October, 1846.

"DEAR SIR,—Respecting the resolution come to yesterday at the Board of the Blue Coat Hospital, for the sale of part of the funded property belonging to that institution, to the amount of £500, to meet the urgency of claims on said institution, I hereby, as one of the trustees of the said funded property, protest against such proceeding, inasmuch as that I not only consider it illegal from the beginning, but uncalled for in the present state of things; illegal, for that the resolution was not passed until after the chairman had left the chair, and the majority of governors present had left the board-room; its illegality extends much further, as I am informed. I believe the governors have as much right to sell the estate of Noddstown, or any other part of the whole of the property belonging to the institution, as they have to sell any portion of the funded property—the whole of which, of all kinds, is, by the return of the accounts of the institution, up to September, 1844, now wholly before the government; therefore, for the alienation of any part of the property, the governors, but especially the trustees for the funded property, are personally liable; I, therefore, by this, do protest against the sale of the funded property, either in compliance with the above-mentioned resolution or in anywise, and the more especially as your two last years' accounts with the institution have not as yet been laid before the Board of Governors, and thereby let them see how you and they stand. I trust you have not employed any stockbroker to sell out the above-mentioned £500, as I should be sorry your having done so should be productive of any inconvenience to you; but if you should have done so, I tell you plainly, I will not sign the transfer; and when I state that, I may state also, I speak the sentiments of one of the other trustees.

"I am, dear sir, your obedient,

"JOHN MALLET.

"A. Hone, Esq.,
"King's Hospital, Oxmantown."

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DUBLIN.

Hospital and Free School of King Charles II., commonly called the Blue Coat Hospital.

Addison Hone, Esq.

22244. The following resolution was adopted on the reading of the above letter:—

"Resolved—That a copy of Captain Hemming's will, of the resolution of the board of June, 1839, vesting his bequest in trustees, together with a copy of the Municipal Act, requiring the accounts of the hospital to be submitted to the Commissioners of Audit, together with Mr. Mallet's letter, be laid before counsel for his opinion as to the powers of the board over the principal sum so vested in trustees."

22245. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—It was following up that objection that Mr. Mallet resigned his place as a trustee; and did not difficulties arise in the way of the sale of the stock?—I do not think there did; Mr. Quinton raised the objection, and I rather think Mr. Mallet founded his objection on that of Mr. Quinton, who, in early life, was a member of the audit office; and it was in that way Mr. Quinton conceived the idea of putting the accounts under the control of the audit office, and under that of some public board; and Mr. Mallet's opinion was I believe pinned to Mr. Quinton's project. Mr. Mallet first resigned his office as trustee, and afterwards an attempt was made to induce Mr. Quinton to assent to the sale of the stock, but he refused to do so.

22246. Do you remember what steps were taken to compel assent?—I remember the board gave him notice that they would employ their law agent to compel him to assent, or resign his trust.

22247. Did they employ the law agent?—They did.

22248. Did he afterwards consent to resign his situation as trustee?—He did, and paid the costs, amounting to £37.

22249. Mr. *Hughes.*—Mr. Mallet's resignation was tendered and received by the board on the 9th of August, 1847?—What is the date of the payment of the £400?

22250. Dr. *Andrews.*—13th of September, 1848.

22251. [Mr. *R. Hickson* (Government Accountant in the service of the Commissioners).—The transfer of the stock is the 9th of March, 1847.]

22252. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—I learn by the minutes of the board of 11th of October, 1842, that a committee was appointed to inquire into the means of increasing the funds——

22253. [Mr. *Hughes.*—I beg your pardon, Dr. Graves. I find it was six per cent. that was to be paid to Mr. O'Brien; and it appears that the governors contemplated raising money from the Bank of Ireland at four per cent., and paying off Mr. O'Brien, and thereby saving two per cent.]

22254. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—I was saying, that I found from the minutes of the board of governors, that on the 11th of October, 1842, a committee was appointed to inquire into the means of increasing the funds, and diminishing the expenditure, and augmenting the number of pupils in the school. Do you know whether any change took place in consequence in the general management of the institution?—What is the date to which you refer?

22255. October, 1842. Are you aware whether any change took place in the general administration of the hospital, for the purpose of accomplishing this object?—I do not think there did; it would be contained in the report of the committee to whom it was referred.

22256. Do the governors calculate upon any increase in the funds now available?—Oh, no; they calculate upon the legacy left by Captain Williams, and to which the old lady has a right during her life. She is a very old woman; and of course at her death there will be a considerable increase. The house, as far as I understand, is worth £30 a-year, and there is £2,000 in the Bank funds. There was originally something about £3,000 in the funds, but she got about £700 by the order of the court.

22257. Do the governors count upon any increase in the rents arising out of their landed estates, or house property?—I do not know of any addition that is likely to take place to the funds from land; but there is a building in our neighbourhood which will be out of lease in two years, but I do not think there will be an increase of income by it.

22258. The Commissioners on Municipal Corporations in Ireland, 1835, state—"The gross amount of the rents now payable out of the premises in Stephen's-green and Oxmantown-green is £507 8*s.* 9½*d.*, and there are some tenements out of lease which will further increase the amount." Do you think that that statement can be correct?—I think the income is more than £508; taking the fee-farm and other rents I make it £780.

22259. Then the Commissioners go on to state—"In the course of thirty or forty years the interest of the hospital in this property will be very large."—I do not know of any thing to fall in except what has fallen in; but I suppose the property which has fallen in would increase the rent to £844.

22260. Will you be so good as to read the items from your return which make up that £844?—The statement bears reference to the heading of 1853.

22261. Where are the items to make up this large sum you mention?—It is by reference to returns.

22262. This is a formal document returned by you to us, and has reference to the receipts of one year; you ought to be able to give us the particulars?—I did not come prepared to answer this question.

22263. You profess to give there a statement of the rents arising out of different parts of landed property. I ask, with reference to that return, what rents are set forth as coming from the property in Stephen's-green and Oxmantown?—That is not the way I read it at all. This return has reference to return No. 2.

22264. Mr. *Hughes.*—Is not this your own return?—I conceived that this document would not hold the information you required.

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22265. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—What have you put under the heading "Endowments from land?"—That is your own printed heading.

22266. Mr. *Hughes.*—When we send you another return we shall expect you to make an accurate one.—I did not look upon the return you sent me in the point of view you are putting it.

22267. I am not putting it in any other point of view than the reading of the printed heading indicates?—I give you the gross income for 1853, as £2,531, which is correct.

22268. Do you swear that?—Yes; it is correctly stated from the printed accounts, which have passed.

22269. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Can that be from land only?—I do not say land; I take the actual income that is received in the whole establishment.

22270. Mr. *Hughes.*—Did you read the heading of the return?—I did; and took the actual income received and the expenditure from my accounts.

22271. Is not expenditure outgoings?—I do not distinguish the expenses of collection, head-rent, &c.

22272. Would the word lands include house property?—Certainly.

22273. Then you have made an incorrect return altogether.

22274. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You have in the document annexed to your return professed to give a schedule of the different rents arising out of lands and houses, I wish you to state what are the rents arising?—That is not correct. I did not read the word lands as I should.

22275. Quite apart from that mistake, you ought to find in the paper now in your hand, a correct statement of the rents for the Stephen's-green and Oxmantown properties.

22276. Mr. *Hughes.*—You gave the description, the annual income, and annual outgoings?—It does not give them.

22277. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—It gives them for both?—But it does not give them for the whole.

22278. We will ask you to amend that return, or rather we will ask you to furnish us with a new return giving a correct statement of the rents arising both out of lands and houses. Would you be so good as to read from that same return, how you have filled up the column bearing reference to personal estate?—I have merely put in here £997 15*s.* 10*d.* in the three and a quarter per cents., which came to the hospital by Captain Hemming's will in 1838.

22279. Is that all the personal estate the hospital is possessed of?—I think so; the interest on that £997.

22280. Is that sum included in the sum you have set down under the head of endowment out of land; is it included in the £2,800 in the printed form?—It is included in the income of £2,800.

22281. Included in the receipts arising out of land?—It is included in that.

22282. You have stated, generally, that the governors do not contemplate any considerable increase in their revenue arising out of land and houses?—I do not think they do.

22283. Then these questions would come before such a committee as that which was appointed in October, 1842—questions relating to the diminution of expenditure. Have any attempts been lately made to diminish the expenditure of the institution?—I do not think there is any opportunity for diminishing it; there is no waste.

22284. Have any definite measures of retrenchment been proposed?—No; there has been, since the appointment of that committee, a very considerable expenditure for the benefit of the establishment.

22285. Did not the Dean of St. Patrick's draw the attention of the governors to the need of economical reform?—There has been, owing to the death of one of the medical officers, an alteration. Formerly there was a physician and surgeon, each of whom had a separate income. The death of Dr. Harty created a vacancy, and the board came to the resolution of consolidating the offices, and they put Mr. Read, who was the surgeon in the establishment, in possession of Dr. Harty's place, increasing his income from £40, Irish, to £60, British—he taking the whole duty.

22286. Then originally, and for a long time at all events, the hospital had both a physician and surgeon, each receiving £40, Irish, for their salary?—They had.

22287. Was medicine supplied by them, or was any additional expenditure incurred under this head?—They did not supply medicine.

22288. Had you to pay the apothecary's bills?—We had to pay them.

22289. Then the expenses connected with the infirmary were considerable?—There was that sum paid to the medical men, and the apothecary's bill, which fluctuated; sometimes it was heavy, and at other times not.

22290. Have you any idea what the apothecary's bills have amounted to?—They are recorded on the minutes. We paid the apothecary the other day, for three years, £71.

22291. Then there must have been a great prevalence of sickness?—At times there is, but the medical officer is obliged to attend to the whole house; he is not confined to the infirmary.

22292. The care of the health of the establishment has cost at least £72 a-year, besides whatever may have been added on the score of apothecary's bills?—It has cost £71.

22293. No, but £72?—Yes; the medical officers were each paid £40 Irish.

22294. There are two servants attached to the establishment, independent of the officers; two nurses—a head nurse and an assistant—are they constantly resident in the establishment?—They are; the first, or head nurse, has nothing to do but to manage the establishment—the other has to attend to the diet, but the principal portion of her duty is attached to the infirmary; the latter does some duties in the way of washing, &c.

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DUBLIN.

Hospital and Free School of King Charles II., commonly called the Blue Coat Hospital.

Addison Hone, Esq.

22295. What salaries have the nurses?—The head nurse has £12 a-year; the other has £7.

22296. Have they any allowance besides?—Yes, they have 4*s.* 6*d.* a-week; and they are allowed, of course, coals and light for the infirmary.

22297. Are they fed?—No; they get nothing but a portion of a leg of mutton on Sunday; they get no other provision, but formerly they got some weekly allowance, and an allowance of bread. We consulted and arranged to give them 4*s.* 6*d.* a-week in lieu of what were called perquisites.

22298. The care of the health of the boys has cost more than £100 a-year?—It has.

22299. Are the boys generally speaking healthy?—They are.

22300. What diseases have prevailed in the school in your recollection?—They get scarlatina, measles, and hooping-cough; very often these things are brought on after vacation; but very few boys, not more than ten, have died since I went there.

22301. How is the cleanliness of the boys provided for?—It is very amply provided for; there is every means allowed for cleaning.

22302. Whose duty is it to see that the boys avail themselves of these opportunities?—It is the duty of the drill-master.

22303. Has scald-head or ringworm ever prevailed in the school?—Yes, both.

22304. What was done when these diseases showed themselves?—There was a very great difficulty experienced at one time with the scald-heads, but the disease was got under after a great deal of trouble and time.

22305. But by what means was it overcome?—That I do not know.

22306. Mr. *Hughes.*—I do not think the government stock was sold out until 1850; for this reason, that I find a resolution of the board to the following effect:—"That the report of the committee, dated 7th December, 1849, relative to the sale of a portion of Hemming's fund be confirmed, and that the committee and trustees be empowered to carry same into effect, by sale of the stock, leaving to the credit of the hospital £1,000 stock." Then the effect of the employment of Mr. O'Brien was to pay him £400 cash in the year 1848, and I find by your blotter, roughly written on the back, two sums of £32 and £19, making together a sum of £451, and to pay interest at four per cent. to the Bank of Ireland on £400 from 1848 up to 1850, when the stock was sold?—Yes.

22307. Now, in connexion with that resolution to which I have drawn your attention, I find the following:—"That the board experience much regret that from the present position of the hospital funds it is utterly impossible to fill the existing vacancies." Then I find—"Sir Richard Baker and Mr. Breen forwarded the name of Thomas F. Mackerin, who would be of the age of eleven years the 29th March next, who was previously examined, and certified by the proper officer as qualified for admission—the object of this notice is to save loss of time." I suppose he had been proposed?—That was a boy who had been proposed, and he was coming up to Dublin to be admitted, but as he could not be then admitted he would have been over age, and the board considering it a great hardship that he should be excluded on account of that, came to the resolution that a few months' difference in his age should not operate against him, and that he should be admitted the next vacancy.

22308. But that arose altogether from the state of the finances of the institution?—It did.

22309. Now what is the name of the denomination of land from which the largest share of the revenue is derived by the institution?—The largest, I think, is Noddstown.

22310. The Commissioners who reported from 1807–12, state that Noddstown produced £1,459 7*s.*—will you have the kindness to turn to the return that you gave us, and state what is the income of that denomination at present?—I think it is £538.

22311. That is the gross income?

22312. [*Secretary.*—£432 11*s.* 3*d.* is stated in Mr. Hone's return to be the nett income.]

22313. Do you know what fluctuations have taken place between 1810 and 1855 respecting the income of that estate?—I do not indeed; I do not know that we could get a higher rent than it is set for at present; there was a great deal of trouble about that property—a strong idea being entertained that there had been a portion of it, 100 acres, clipped off by some arrangement or other.

22314. When did the clipping process take place?—I do not know; but that circumstance would not make the difference.

22315. There is very nearly £900 a-year difference?—There was a good deal of expense gone to, and time lost, respecting that property, but without success.

22316. They are called the retrenched lands?—Yes; and I think they were let some years ago, for £700 a-year, but, I believe, it broke the man who had it. He had a considerable property, independent of that holding, and he died not worth a farthing.

22317. Did he underlet those lands to small tenants?—A very small part of them.

22318. What was his name?—Graham; but after Graham's death a body of the governors went down, and spent a considerable time in getting all the information they were able.

22319. In a report, submitted by the deputation which visited Noddstown, to the committee, on the 10th September, 1850, and adopted by a special board on 17th September, I find the following passage—"The deputation accordingly proclaimed that as the tenants were largely in arrear, most of them for three years, they need not expect or hope that the governors would consider favourably the application of any tenant for a lease, who did not previously pay up one year's rent-charge and taxes, according to Mr. Chadwick's valuation, on or before the 1st of November next.

"Your deputation were especially anxious to impress upon the minds of all, that the governors were determined to enforce the just rights of the hospital, and to suffer no man to

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continue on the estate who did not exhibit an honesty of purpose, and an ability to meet all reasonable demands upon him."

22320. What was the result of the transaction?—They did not pay the arrears, and the governors were obliged to send down the law agent, who distrained. Part of their stock was sold by Mr. Tisdall, who was the law agent at that time.

22321. Do you know what was the nett annual income received out of Noddstown, in the year 1850, to the present time?—I do not.

22322. Have you got the agent's (Mr. Minchin's) accounts?—Yes; the Commissioners have them.

22323. Do you know how much is due on the lands of Noddstown?—I think the arrears were £2,000. The property was divided into small lots, and occupied by a great number of tenants, and the land was not well cared or cultivated in any respect.

22324. Do you know the number of acres contained in it?—I have put down 994 statute acres.

22325. Does Mr. Minchin's rental give each tenant's holding?—Yes.

22326. You take charge, generally—that is, you are the local officer superintending the establishment. I find here, under the date of March, 1851, a report from the superintendent of police, in the following terms:—

G Division Office, Dublin. 1st April, 1851.

"Having made strict inquiry, and examined several of the servants in the Blue Coat Hospital institution, respecting the attempt made to burn the premises, I am quite satisfied that it has not been done from the outside by any malicious person; but there can be no doubt it was done by some person residing in the house, and, I believe, by some of the persons connected with what is called the lower department. I do not exclude the housemaid in the front department.

"I was told by Mr. Shirley, drill-master in the house, that Wilson, the porter, told him there was, or must have been, a tarred rat put into the straw-house.

"When I questioned Wilson on that point, he denied having stated so to any one. A girl in the laundry, named Green, has on several occasions expressed herself very improperly respecting the institution, and the authorities connected with it, and particularly against Mr. Hone. A great animosity exists between the servants in the front and lower departments. I think the schoolboys are exempt from suspicion—the drill-master, Shirley's statement fully exonerates them. It is my opinion, from every inquiry I made, that the attempt must have been made by some of the inmates of the institution, but for what object I cannot state, as there is a great mystery in the transaction."

(Signed) JAMES BRENNAN (32 A).

"The chaplain and drill-master were severally introduced into the board-room, questioned as to the above transaction, but they could throw no light on the subject."

22327. It appears, then, there were three attempts made to set fire to the institution?—A boy made an admission that he had something in his mind urging him on to burn it, as well as I recollect.

22328. What was the extent of the fire—was there actually fire in the establishment?—There was. He got the means, some way or other, of igniting the place where the turf was kept.

22329. Was there any damage done to the building?—Oh no; the fire was discovered in time.

22330. I observe, Mr. Hone, that in some of the minutes the board appear to have complained of the mode of payment by the Governors of the Erasmus Smith's Schools of their pension. I find in September, 1842, November, 1843, and December, 1846, complaints are recorded of the non-payment by the Board of Erasmus Smith's Schools of the requisite sum. Have the Board of Erasmus Smith's Schools been in the habit of delaying payment?—Not of late years. At the period to which you refer I believe they were in difficulties, and had no money at their command, but since then——

22331. Since what period?—Of late years; on the whole the accounts show fair payments.

22332. I observe that from 1852 the payments are made with considerable punctuality; that is, the half-yearly account, due in March, was paid in May, and the September account was paid in November, with a few exceptions. Have you furnished the March account yet?—No.

22333. Do you know what the amount of it is?—No; I cannot make it up until I write up these books.

22334. You spoke a while ago about audited accounts that passed between you and the governors; have these accounts been regularly audited as audited accounts?—They have.

22335. Have they been signed by the auditors?—Yes.

22336. Are you sure for the years 1851 and 1852?—Yes.

22337. Those accounts have been returned to you, but we are under the impression that they are not signed?—My impression is they are signed, but I will look.

22338. Did you send the Commissioners the audited accounts, or what you consider were audited accounts?—I did.

22339. Have you the prior accounts?—I may have duplicates, but not the accounts themselves.

22340. The persons who audited these accounts were members of the board. Was your attention ever called, or did the Commissioners of the Treasury ever call your attention to the 213th sec. of 3 & 4 Vic., chap. 108?—I think not.

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DUBLIN.

Hospital and Free School of King Charles II., commonly called the Blue Coat Hospital.

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22341. Has there been an audit by the Commissioners of the Treasury from 1846 to the present time?—They got five years' accounts.

22342. That was in 1846?—There never have been any accounts transmitted to them since.

22343. Were they returned from the audit office to the establishment?—They were not.

22344. And there has been no audit of any of the accounts from 1846, except the audit of your own accounts by your own board?—No; there has not been a transmission of accounts to the audit office since.

22345. Did the Commissioners send a certificate or a declaration of the accounts being audited?—No; I never got a line from them.

22346. I know from the accounts of other boards, that when they are audited they transmit a certificate stating that the accounts have been closed?—I never had a line from them on the subject.

22347. We would wish, Mr. Hone, to see these audited accounts which you say are signed. We were under the impression that some of them were not signed as audited accounts. You shall have them back.

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DUBLIN, APRIL 12TH, 1856.

DUBLIN.

Present—Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. HUGHES, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

PLEASANTS' ASYLUM.

Pleasants' Asylum.

22348. *Chairman.*—Mr. Dowling, the Commissioners have received a memorial addressed to them by you, with reference to the affairs of Pleasants' Asylum. The Commissioners will communicate to the governors of the asylum the substance of this your memorial, in order that they may offer to us whatever explanations they think fit, touching the matters that you have referred to.

22349. [Mr. *Dowling.*—It would be necessary to see the original will before you could form any opinion, because it was a mere abstract that I forwarded.

22350. We shall not come to any conclusion upon the matter, without having before us all the necessary information.—The will has been departed from since the foundation of the asylum.

22351. You must be aware, that the present Commissioners have no power of remedying existing abuses; they can do no more than report upon them, and express their opinion to Her Majesty.—I suppose it lies with the Lord Chancellor?]

22352. Or, the legislature; and as some of the trustees, I am informed, are present, I beg to state that the substance of Mr. Dowling's communication will be set before the governors, so that they may have full opportunity of replying to it; and if it should be thought necessary to hold a public investigation, the Commissioners will do so.

HOSPITAL AND FREE SCHOOL OF KING CHARLES II., COMMONLY CALLED THE BLUE COAT HOSPITAL—(continued).

Hospital and Free School of King Charles II., commonly called the Blue Coat Hospital—continued.

Addison Hone, Esq., further examined.

Addison Hone, Esq.

22353. Mr. *Hughes.*—In Mr. O'Brien's report on the property of the institution, he has ten pages devoted to what is called lapsed property; that is, property forming no part of the denominations in the recent rentals, or in the recent accounts of casual revenue?—I know what you allude to; you allude to the tithes of Mullingar, and matters of that sort.

22354. The first item is the vicarage of Mullingar, the tithes of Bray, containing three lots, the lands of Kilcotty, and premises in New-row, on the Poddle. It states that these lands and premises were the bequest of George Kavanagh, Esq., in 1794, and that they made a lease of the premises in New-row, in 1795, to Mr. Andrew Downey, for sixty-one years, which, of course, would not expire till 1856. The report then goes on to state, that no rent had been received out of these premises since 1820:—then to observe that it is hardly possible to suppose the solicitor of the hospital would have allowed the governors to make an unconditional lease without reserving to the governors their title to rent as long as it continued. On the 2nd of September, 1846, Mr. O'Brien wrote, through yourself, to the governors: he says:—"I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 31st ultimo, enclosing a copy of a resolution of the audit committee of the Governors of the King's Hospital; and beg leave to return to the committee my most sincere thanks for the favourable opinion they entertain of the report submitted to their consideration, and for the uniform courtesy and attention I experienced from its members during the protracted period occupied with preliminary investigations to enable me to prepare the report. It would afford me the greatest gratification should any portion of the lapsed property, which necessarily formed part of the inquiry directed to be made, be recovered and rendered available to the permanent income of the funds of so valuable an institution."

22355. Was any thing done on that report?—There were several meetings between Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Archer, who was then the law agent, but nothing of any value ever resulted from them, that I am aware of. No report of any value, as the result of these meetings, ever came before the board, in respect of what is termed the lapsed property.

22356. In other words nothing was ever done by the board?—There was not; I think that Mr. O'Brien was disposed to recommend that expense should be incurred, but there were no funds to risk such expense; and it was the opinion of Mr. Archer that it would have been a very material risk, with very little chance of success. I think it was on that opinion the board acted.

22357. Did Mr. Archer give that opinion in writing?—I do not think he did; for if he did, it would have been recorded on the minutes.

22358. Do you, yourself, know any thing of the circumstances connected with the property in New-row?—No; but we had some annuity granted by a Mrs. Warren, out of property on Wood-quay, which was lost to the hospital some way or other.—It appears from Mr. O'Brien's report that the property was vested, so far as the books of the establishment could show it, in the governors in the year 1750, and the rent was regularly paid from 1750 down to 1826; then from 1826 up to 1846, when Mr. O'Brien made his report, no payment had been made, and it does not appear on the minutes that any report had ever been made, or any inquiry instituted respecting it. I do not think there was, but that is a mere matter of recollection. Mr. Archer made inquiry, and I have a perfect recollection of Mr. Darley doing so, but there is no entry, I think, upon the books which has reference to it.

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22359. Mr. O'Brien reported to the board in 1846, that no cause had been assigned in the books for the rent having ceased to be collected in the year 1826; and was led to observe that this was an instance of very great irregularity in the management of the affairs of the hospital. Then from 1826 to 1846 nothing appears on the minutes in respect of the realization or looking after that property?—I do not think there does. I think the board did not wish to incur the risk of losing any money; but I am very certain that Mr. O'Brien's recollection about it is accurate. The probability is, that he states what occurred between him and Mr. Archer. The only portion of property the governors lost—if I can call it a loss—since my appointment, was a property they held under the Earl of Meath, in Newmarket. It was a small place, left by a Mrs. Madden, which was a lime-yard, and on which she built a sort of a house. They were bound to take out renewals of the lives; and, on application being made, through Mr. Hamilton, to the Earl of Meath, for a renewal, it was found that heavy fees and arrears of rent would have to be paid; and the governors came to the resolution that the premises were not worth holding, and gave them up. An ejectment was threatened to be brought, the board was perfectly satisfied to give them up, but the solicitor for the Earl of Meath would not take them; and I, out of a wish for the governors, got a tenant who desired to have this property. He went to Mr. Hamilton, and paid up the arrears of rent; and since then he has remained in occupation. That is the only portion of property since my appointment the governors dispossessed themselves of; they did this under the idea it was of no value.

22360. I find, in reference to Stephen's-green, that Mr. O'Brien, after enumerating two lots of the Stephen's-green property, which were lost to the hospital by lapse of time, reports concerning another lot for which rent was said to have been paid down to 1829, but all payments had ceased since that: was any thing ever done to recover that rent?—I do not recollect that there was; but I have no perfect recollection about it.

22361. This occurred since you were appointed?—I was appointed in 1829, but I have no recollection at present about it.

22362. The next important document is a letter of the present solicitors of the board, dated 8th June, 1855. After stating that the Town Clerk had handed to them so many of the fee-farm grants, relating to the premises in Stephen's-green and Oxmantown as they required, for the purpose of proceeding to recover the rents largely in arrear, they say—"Out of the thirty-seven cases referred to us, it appears, by lapse of time, six lots have been lost to the governors. Some of the arrears have been paid to the registrar, and in one instance, six and a half-years' rent has been paid to us, and lodged with the registrar. We have been in communication with several of the tenants, and although they do not feel disposed to pay the large arrear due (in some instances amounting to upwards of seventeen years), still we think they would be induced to pay up six years' arrears," &c. These seventeen years' arrears must have accrued since 1829?—A great many of them.

22363. What has become of that seventeen years' arrear, do you know?—It is better I should state the cause of the commencement of the arrear, in order to take the blame off my own shoulders. The Corporation of Dublin, when the fee-farm rents were handed over to the hospital, never handed over the original leases. They remained in the muniment room of the corporation, and there was no mode of proceeding for these arrears, in the absence of these leases. The board then came to a resolution, having been advised by competent persons, as to what their claims were, to proceed against the corporation for the recovery of these leases. The corporation struck, and they have since then consented to our getting those fee-farm leases, they taking copies of them. The cause of the arrear was, that there was no mode of distress—no mode of proceeding against the parties—for the want of the proper documents not being in the hands of our law agent. These arrears were handed over and over again to Mr. Archer, but he never was able to proceed, nor never did. Some of them were recovered, by means of finding out who the actual owners were, in which way the arrears due on Stephen's-green were recovered.

22364. These arrears commenced to accumulate in 1838?—Some of them long before it.

22365. From 1838 to 1850 can you state from the minutes of the board, or otherwise, what was done by the governors to get possession of the leases of the fee-farm grants?—I am not prepared to say that there ever were very active means taken within that period of time; nor do I think there were active means taken, because, if there had, it would appear on the minutes, in the same way, as the other proceedings have. The matter was not very strongly urged on them by Mr. Archer.

22366. But, as a matter of fact, nothing was done in respect of getting the fee-farm grants, from 1838 to the month of January, 1855?—I think there was not. If there was, it would appear on the minutes. The matter was merely talked of, but there never were prompt measures taken.

22367. Do you know, Mr. Hone, was any survey made of the mearings of these different building lots in the city of Dublin?—Oh, yes, there was.

22368. When?—There was a survey about twenty-two years ago.

22369. It must be more?—Twenty-four years ago there was a survey by a Mr. O'Byrne; and on a late occasion there was a reference made to his maps for the purpose of the law agent proceeding for some of these arrears; but great difficulty was experienced, in making out the buildings, in consequence of the change in the numbers.

22370. Am I to understand that, from 1833, or 1834, down to 1856, there has been no survey?—No.

22371. Upon the 19th of March, 1856, I find that the law agents of the board wrote as follows:—"Mr. Byrne called upon us the day before yesterday, and also to-day, and he

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states, he will be able to point out the two premises we wish to distrain, although the numbers are different from those affixed to the maps made by him some years back. There would be great difficulty and danger in distraining, unless the premises can be identified, as in every instance the numbers of the houses have been changed. It would add much to the value of the maps already made, that Mr. Byrne should be directed to make an inspection of the hospital property, and where change of numbers has taken place, that he should note such change on the maps; also, that he should, so far as he can ascertain, mark the present owners. Please get an order to sign such distraining warrants as may be necessary." Upon that suggestion of Mr. Byrne's, communicated through the law agents, what was done by the board?—The board certified that document, and I wrote to Mr. Byrne, who has not been in town some time back, to request him to furnish the committee with the cost of making out new maps, in case they were necessary; but that the board considered it was possible new maps would not be required; as the re-numbering of the houses would be quite sufficient. We received no answer from Mr. Byrne yet; but I understand he is out of town, and that is the only reason I can assign for his not doing so. I think, in all probability, there will be an answer by the time the committee next meets. As to the amount of the expense, of course the matter will not be undertaken by the board without knowing what the cost will be. That is the state in which the matter remains at present.

22372. In respect of Oxmantown-green, Mr. O'Brien's report extended to no less than three pages upon that lapsed property; has any portion of it been recovered?—A good deal of the lots the law agents speak of as being lost belong to Oxmantown-green. They do not, in fact, refer to the Stephen's-green portion at all.

22373. What I ask is this: has any portion of the Stephen's-green property been recovered since 1846, that was then lapsed?—The sum produced is paid by instalments; they are all fee-farm rents; there are many pound lots; and when they talk of seven properties being lost, they are value for £7.

22374. Some of the lots are two pounds a-year?—I do not think there are many of them two pounds a-year.

22375. Have any steps been taken by the board, from 1846 down to the present time, in respect of the Oxmantown-green lots?—There have been great efforts made to recover them, and the arrears would have been very considerable, but that there were active measures taken.

22376. Is there any minute of the board in reference to any proceedings?—I should think there are minutes from time to time directing the law agent to proceed; but there is no regular report from Mr. Archer that I am aware of, with reference to these arrears.

22377. That is what I want; is there any report from Mr. Archer, or minute of the board, in reference to the arrears on the Oxmantown-green property?—No; Mr. Archer was very much in the habit of attending the board personally, and that might be the reason; but it is the only reason I can assign for his reports not being found in writing.

22378. When was Mr. Archer removed as law agent?—He died.

22379. When did he die?—I suppose, six or seven years ago. After Mr. Archer's death, Mr. Tindall was appointed.

22380. Did Mr. Tindall ever do any thing with respect to the Oxmantown-green property?—He did not.

22381. How long did he continue as law agent?—He continued two or three years, when he resigned.

22382. And then the present solicitors were appointed?—Yes.

22383. I will now go to the Dean's Orchard property—that was held under the see of Dublin?—It was held under the Dean and Chapter of Christ's Church, and the renewal fine paid in respect of it was £23 5*s*.

22384. It appears not to have been paid for a great many years; what was the cause of that?—There was no demand made for it. It remained so until there was about to be an alteration in the property, and then it was necessary to pay the renewal fines before the governors could make new leases.

22385. Is it not usual, from your own experience, to pay the renewal fines annually?—I do not know; it may be so, but in this case it was not paid.

22386. The fine is £23 a-year, and its not having been paid entailed upon the governors the payment in 1855 of £337 7*s*. 7*d*.—One of the reasons for withholding payment was, that the governors were exceedingly hard pressed for means. They had no means at their command, and were not able to discharge their liabilities as they have done these some few years back, during which time their condition is better. They are now in the possession of means, and in good credit; but at the time you speak of, it would have been difficult for them to command £200 or £300. There never was any demand from the Ecclesiastical Board about these fines.

22387. There never is; the landlord is better pleased to allow them to accumulate.—I am perfectly certain the board did not pay, until the time you see recorded.

22388. Has the perpetuity been obtained from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners?—It has.

22389. When was it obtained?—The Ecclesiastical Board was paid a year ago, and an order made that they should not accumulate again.

22390. By the board minutes of the 26th December, 1854, it is resolved—"That the renewal of the lease of Dean's Orchard be taken out, not the perpetuity, and that the committee be empowered to draw on the Bank of Ireland for the arrears of fine due

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thereon, and the costs of the renewal; and, henceforward, the renewal fine be paid annually." I find the letter of the law agents to the board as follows:—

"Office, 5, Foster-place, 13th February, 1855.

"DEAR SIR,—At the other side we send you particulars of the sum of £337 7*s.* 10*d.*, demanded by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Ireland, for the renewal of the lease of the lands of Dean Orchard.

"Yours faithfully,

"HONE AND KINAHAN.

"A. Hone, Esq., Blackhall-place."

22391. So it was a renewal, and not a perpetuity, which was taken out?—It was a renewal. The committee to whom it was referred, went into a calculation, and they came to the conclusion it was not advisable to take out the perpetuity.

22392. Do you know what the difference to the hospital would have been, if the renewal fines had been paid annually?—I do not.

22393. In that transaction alone the hospital lost £130, by not paying the fines.—It was a very serious loss; but as I stated before, the hospital was very much crippled for means at that time.

22394. Did they not, during that interval, pay Mr. O'Brien £400 out of funded property?

22395. *Chairman.*—Was any house property of the hospital ever taken possession of by the Wide Street Commissioners?—Yes; there was a portion of their property at one time taken in the widening of Grafton-street, for which there was an allowance made. There was another portion taken when they were making arrangements about the Lunatic Asylum in Grangegorman-lane. It was taken under the valuation of a jury.

22396. How were the sums paid to the governors applied—were they funded?—They were not, but put into the bank.

22397. Were they applied to the current expenses of the institution?—Yes.

22398. Was the question as to the mode of applying that capital considered by the governors?—I do not think it ever was considered.

22399. Was the question ever brought before the board—you are registrar, attend all the meetings of the board, and ought to be able to state distinctly whether it ever was discussed at the board?—There was no discussion on it at the board. The money was reported as having been received, and that is all.

22400. What was the amount of it?—I do not recollect.

22401. Mr. *Hughes.*—Can you state the amount in round numbers?—It is all in my books. I do not guess at sums when I have the means of telling accurately. The sum was small—under £200, I think.

22402. The charter contains this paragraph:—"Nevertheless our royal pleasure, intent, and meaning is, that the said governors or their successors shall not do, or suffer to be done, at any time hereafter, any act or thing, whereby any of the lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or the estate which shall belong to the said corporation, shall be conveyed, alienated, or transferred to any other use whatsoever, than to the uses of the said hospital or free school."—That clause was not brought under the consideration of the governors at the time.

22403. Mr. Mallet appears to have been quite aware, or to have some decided opinion that it was illegal to diminish in any way the funded or vested property of the governors.—His letter was to that effect.

J. E. Hyndman, Esq.

John E. Hyndman, Esq., sworn and examined.

22404. *Chairman.*—You are one of the governors of the Blue Coat Hospital?—Yes.

22405. How long have you held the office of governor?—Since the 13th of December, 1834.

22406. Have you been constantly present at the meetings of the board?—I cannot say I have been constantly present.

22407. You have been very generally present?—I have been frequently.

22408. Are you a member of any of the committees?—I believe I am at present a member of one committee.

22409. Mr. *Hughes.*—That is the committee of accounts?—The house committee.

22410. I find your name more frequently than that of any other gentleman as an attendant on the board. You have heard the evidence given by the registrar respecting the different matters bearing on the general administration of the hospital, are there any points that have been referred to by the Commissioners, or by the registrar, on which you would wish to offer any explanation or further information?—I have only heard part of his evidence, but I do not think I can offer any additional observations. I do not exactly agree with the registrar as to the cause of the employment of Mr. O'Brien; I think Mr. O'Brien was employed with the view of collecting and arranging the muniments, and with the view of seeing whether some property might not have been recovered for the institution, which I think was alleged to have been lost near Noddstown. Mr. Mallet suggested the employment of Mr. O'Brien.

22411. Was the employment of Mr. O'Brien in any way caused, in your opinion, by the then existing state of the accounts?—I dare say it was, partly.

22412. It was judged necessary by the governors to call in the assistance of a professional accountant for a double purpose—first, to make out such a correct rental and statement of

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the whole property of the institution as would enable the governors to see what ought to be the sources of their revenue; and also, as I understand, to put the five years' accounts, which were then in arrear, into such a state as to pass the Government audit?—I believe these were the objects.

22413. Mr. Hyndman, I will read two minutes from your own board, which will probably recall to your mind the circumstances under which Mr. O'Brien was appointed, and I think it more accords with what the registrar has stated than what you now have stated. This minute is dated 12th November, 1844:—"Resolved, that Mr. Pennefather's letter be referred to the committee of accounts, with a request from this board that they may have the accounts audited without delay, postponing other business; and that if necessary they be empowered to call in an accountant to their assistance." This is the proceeding of the committee, dated 5th December, 1844. I find that Mr. Rawlinson's letter, of May 17th, and also Mr. Pennefather's, of October, 1844, requiring the transmission of the accounts, having been respectively read, Mr. O'Brien, in answer to a question from the committee, stated that the sum usually paid him for his attendance was half a guinea an hour. I then find he was appointed accountant to draw out the accounts, and all the minutes have reference only to his appointment as accountant?—Of course, the minutes must represent what occurred at the time, but I had been under the impression we had a double object in employing Mr. O'Brien, one of which was to trace out some property near Noddstown.

22414. Mr. Pennefather's letter dated 11th of October, 1844, indicates distinctly what the object was. Mr. Pennefather says:—"His Excellency desires me to call your attention to the points of omission adverted to on the other side by the Audit Commissioners, in the accounts already submitted to them." The remarks of the Commissioners of Audit are —"The accounts should bear the original signatures of the treasurer and three auditors. The certificates of the auditors should be in original."

22415. *Chairman.*—Mr. Hyndman, the return sent in by the registrar states that the net annual income of the King's Hospital for the year 1853 was £2,134, and the same return states that the number of boys educated in the institution is seventy. Does it not appear to you that the cost of educating these boys is disproportionate to the nature of the education which they receive, and the situation in life which they are intended to fill?—I do not think so.

22416. Do you not think that so large an endowment might educate a greater number of boys in even a superior way?—I am not able to answer that question.

22417. Have the governors considered this question as a financial one, and instituted a comparison of the expenses of the Hospital with the expenses of other institutions. Have they gone into the question in such a way as to be able to state what is a fair average sum to set down for the education of boys of the rank of life usually admitted into the hospital?—I am not aware they have done so formally as a board, but I am sure as individual members they have frequently considered the subject. I am quite aware that the school is capable of containing a great many more boys than are in it at present; and that if more were in it the expenditure would be much reduced, for the same staff would educate forty or fifty more boys than are in it at present.

22418. The registrar was asked whether he was aware of the question having been entertained of admitting day-scholars to partake of the benefits of the institution, and he stated that he was not aware that such a question had ever been discussed. Do you remember any discussion in reference to it?—I do not think it was discussed formally at the board, but I have no doubt it was discussed at the committee. One of the members of the committee, Dr. Harty, was a very great advocate for opening the school of the hospital more generally to the public, and I think it was chiefly at his instigation the plan was adopted by the governors of putting in boys until vacancies occurred, on payment of a certain sum of money; but, as was stated yesterday, they were obliged to give that plan up, in consequence of its being Sergeant Greene's opinion that it would take the hospital out of the category of charitable institutions. I am quite sure the subject of day-scholars was discussed at the committee, but no formal minute, I think, was ever made. Dr. Harty was very zealous for extending the advantages of the institution.

22419. What have been the general views of the governors respecting the nature of the education to be provided in the institution?—I think they are quite satisfied with the present education afforded in the hospital, which is a most excellent one—with the exception that classics are not taught. I do not believe there is any institution where you would get a better English education than in the Blue Coat Hospital.

22420. The object of my question was to ascertain from you, with what view was the course of education prescribed?—To fit the pupils for various situations in life, such as schoolmasters and clerks, to fit them for mercantile life, and also for sea life, and, in fact, to enable a boy to push his way in the world, in any position almost. With the exception that the boys do not learn classics, there are no boys who get a better education in English; and the result has been, that some of the most eminent citizens of Dublin have been educated in the Blue Coat Hospital.

22421. The question of introducing classics, or, at all events, Latin into the school course, was brought before the governors on the occasion, if I am not mistaken, of the report of one of the examiners employed to examine the boys, being read or discussed. Perhaps you may remember the views of the governors with regard to the question, and the reasons which induced them to decline acceding to that recommendation?—I should say that it was the want of means.

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22422. Was it a fear that the introduction of classical instruction would withdraw the pupils from commercial pursuits, or interfere with the commercial course of instruction?—I cannot say what views the other governors entertained on the subject; but for myself, I am of opinion it would not interfere with mercantile pursuits. I think a classical education is as necessary for a mercantile man as it is for any other person, and that there is no situation in life in which a good education will not bear its fruits.

22423. Then you think, regarding it merely as a system of commercial training, that it would be improved by the introduction of classical instruction?—I do think that a boy's education would be improved by giving classical in addition to plain education.

22424. Do you not think, that, if classics were part of the school course, most of the admissions would be given to persons of a higher rank in life, whose parents intended them to enter the University; and that then the school might not be as valuable as it ought for the purpose of bringing forward in life the children of parents in more humble circumstances?—I am not aware what might be the effect of it; I know for myself, in any patronage I have had, I always exercised it in favour of the most needy, and the most deserving. I have never put in any person whom you may call of a superior rank in life. I have always endeavoured to exercise my patronage by giving it to the boys of humble parents, of respectable character.

22425. Then if the terms of the charter were strictly complied with, and that poor children were alone to be admitted, you would be in favour of extending the course of instruction by the addition of classics?—I am an advocate for the education of all classes, and I would extend its benefits to the most humble.

22426. But would you also be in favour of teaching the modern languages?—Do you mean French and German.

22427. At least French?—If the means of the institution admitted of the introduction of modern languages, it would be desirable.

22428. Do you think it would be desirable with reference to the wants of persons intended for commercial life?—Decidedly; the demand for classical education has very greatly increased, and I should say it would be a decided improvement, even to those whose object would be to enter into a mercantile office, to have a knowledge of the modern languages.

22429. Are you aware that a very considerable part of the linen trade—the great staple trade of Ireland—is carried on by German houses in Belfast?—I believe there is a considerable portion of it, and also that these houses prevail in Manchester; I think that the German and French languages would be desirable for young men.

22430. In a banker's office is it not also necessary to have a knowledge of the modern languages?—No doubt it is.

22431. The introduction of such a course as I have stated into the hospital, would, in your opinion, be desirable, and the only obstacle in the way of it at present would be the want of sufficient funds?—I think so; I think that the German and French languages would be perhaps more useful than the dead languages.

22432. In a memorial of the governors, addressed to the present trustees, the Archbishop, the Lord Chancellor, and Bishop of Meath, it is stated that the pupils of the school were brought up with the view of being qualified for the situations of merchants, traders, engineers, &c., &c.; with respect to their education as engineers, would it not be desirable that chemistry and the natural sciences should be also taught in the school?—I think it would be desirable. Generally speaking, I am satisfied that the discipline maintained in the school is good, as far as my personal knowledge goes; I believe it has two most vigilant masters, and we have a man specially to superintend the conduct of the boys outside the school, and I believe the boys are well conducted; I have never heard any complaint or any injurious character of the boys.

22433. Is provision made by the governors for the boys' recreation?—I believe so.

22434. Have they a good spacious play ground?—They have a large, spacious play ground, and the man to whom I referred, gives them a sort of military training.

22435. In the minutes of the board, I saw, from time to time, notices of elopements of the scholars,—what appeared generally to have been the cause of these elopements?—I cannot say from personal knowledge; I am not aware that any boy has eloped for years.

22436. I think the notices to which I refer are dated some years back,—I mean to say ten or twelve years ago?—I have no distinct recollection now of the cause of these elopements, but I dare say it appears on the minutes.

22437. The cause of the elopements does not appear on the minutes that came before me?—I cannot speak at present from personal recollection, but the elopements were very rare; and I am sure the boys are well attended to, both in the school and out of the school, and have been kept and maintained in a manner, as far as possible, to conduce to their health and good conduct.

22438. When I visited the institution the master stated that the health of the boys was generally very good, which he ascribed, amongst other causes, to their having so spacious and airy a schoolroom; notwithstanding, I noticed yesterday, that the expenses of the medical department of the establishment are rather heavy. Does it not appear to you that the expenditure in payment of salaries to nurses, and to a physician and surgeon, and of apothecary's bills, has been rather large, considering that the health of the boys has been usually good, on the whole?—I cannot speak as to the apothecary's bills, but the payment

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to the physician has been exceedingly moderate, he only got £30 a-year; and Dr. Read, who now acts as physician and surgeon, is only paid thirty guineas a-year.

22439. Mr. *Hughes.*—£50.

22440. *Chairman.*—In 1853 the bill paid to the apothecary amounted to £86 11*s.* 3*d.*; and since then, I believe in the March of this year, another bill of £71 16*s.* 5*d.* has been paid; these are rather large items under this head?—I think not, for the number of boys; I have very often paid £25 and £30 a-year to my own apothecary.

22441. Would that include attendances?—No.

22442. Then these boys in the Blue Coat Hospital are very healthy?—Well, if you take a family of six or seven costing £25 a year, and seventy or a hundred costing £70 a-year, I think the disproportion is not great. I am quite satisfied that every thing which can possibly conduce to the health of the boys is adopted by the governors; as a proof of that fact, it is only lately we had before us estimates for ventilating and heating the dormitories and schoolroom, and also the dining-room.

22443. These improvements have been taken into consideration in consequence of the recommendation of the medical officer?—I believe so.

22444. When did the medical officer report upon the need of ventilating and heating the dormitories?—I cannot say from recollection, but it is on the minutes of the committee.

22445. Was this report made recently, or within the last year or two?—The surgeon happens to be a member of the committee, and frequently reports verbally; and also a written report, I believe, is sent in. I am now reminded by Mr. Le Pan, that the question of ventilating the dormitories and schoolroom has been under discussion for some years past; but the heating of the rooms was, I think, a suggestion made by Mr. Read last year, and has been since adopted.

22446. Is the dietary of the boys also superintended and reported upon by the medical officer?—Yes.

22447. I asked the registrar, but he was not able to state exactly, what was the supposed cost of clothing the boys; is their dress more expensive than an ordinary dress?—I am not aware that it is; their common dress—the corduroy—is very cheap, but the old distinctive dress, which has been kept up for many years, I am not able to state whether it is more expensive than the ordinary dress, possibly the accounts will tell.

22448. I noticed in the minutes a motion with reference to the alteration of that dress brought before the governors; I believe I am right in saying that the motion was rejected?—Yes.

22449. Or, I believe, not being seconded, it fell to the ground?—It fell to the ground through irregularity in the summoning of the governors, as well as I recollect; I think it happened that one of the committee was absent, or out of the room, at the time the resolution was adopted; there were only two present when it passed, and there ought to have been at least three, and therefore the board was considered illegally called, and the question could not be put.

22450. Was the question afterwards brought before the board?—I think not; the new clothes were absolutely ordered at the time.

22451. What is your own opinion as to the propriety of maintaining this antiquated dress?—I am in favour of it.

22452. On what grounds?—I like to keep up the old character of the institution; and if it came to a vote, I would vote against the resolution, and will whenever it is brought forward. I do not see why we should alter the dress, when a similar institution in London preserves this old distinctive dress; I think it brings with it recollections which it is desirable to keep up.

22453. Do you not think it exposes the boys to cold in winter?—I do not apprehend it does. They have fine, thick, warm stockings, and this dress is only worn on Sundays; it is not worn every day.

22454. If it did expose them to cold, the danger would be greater if it were only worn one day in the week; but I merely asked your opinion, whether you considered it exposed them to cold?—I think not. They have got very strong, warm, long stockings. I am sure they are better clad than boys in a similar rank of life out of the institution, and warmer.

22455. Are you aware whether the boys have ever been exposed to injury or insult when they appeared in public in this dress?—I have heard so, but I am not aware personally.

22456. But you have heard it stated?—The same thing will occur to the boys of Christ Church, London. There are several boys in Christ's Church belonging to Dublin, and when they come over, they attract more attention than our own Blue Coat boys, from their peculiar dress.

22457. I suppose you have no means of judging whether the boys themselves like the dress?—So far as I know, I think they like the dress, and are proud of it.

22458. I ask this question, because in inquiring into the affairs of a similar institution elsewhere, I put the question to the children, whether they liked the dress, the particular livery that they wore, and, with a single exception, every child in the school informed me that they did not like the dress?—I know the boys are very proud of their dress.

22459. Mr. *Hughes.*—They take pride in the ribbons, I suppose?—They go to great expense to collect a bunch of ribbons.

22460. But have they not dropped the ribbons lately?—I am not aware.

22461. Mr. Hyndman, the clothing account for the year 1852 was, £392 9*s.* 8½*d.*, which is a very close approximation to £4 per boy?—Probably that includes two suits.

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J. E. Hyndman, Esq.

22462. Yes; it includes 18*s.* 6*d.* a boy for corduroy, and 30*s.* 6*d.* for blue?—The blue clothes last two years; the corduroy they wear every day. That estimate also includes repairs to a small amount. Well, I do not think you can say it is unreasonable.

22463. I am not offering any opinion, but stating the fact, that the gross amount of the clothing for 1852 was, £392 9*s.* 8½*d.* for ninety-six boys; a suit of corduroy at 18*s.* 6*d.* with shoes and stockings, and a suit of blue at 30*s.* 6*d.*?—I do not think that is unreasonable, considering the quality of cloth they get. I believe we get from our contractor the clothing on as reasonable terms as any other institution. The contracts are all advertised.

22464. There are two or three questions to which I would wish to direct your attention. I believe you heard some questions put to Mr. Hone yesterday, which I will now repeat for you.—The income of the lands of Noddstown was reported by the Commissioners of 1807 to be, in the year 1808, £1,459 7*s.*; and to account for this income they append to the end of their report the following explanatory note:—"In the month of May, 1807, the governors of the hospital received an increase to their income, by the expiration of a lease of lands in the county of Tipperary, amounting annually to the sum of £931 10*s.*;" which shows they had the property then let at £549. In 1820 those lands were let at £997 a-year; and I find, upon looking over the registrar's accounts, and the accounts of the agent, that in the year 1850 no sum whatever was received from the lands of Noddstown; that in 1851 the hospital received only £190; in the year 1852, the sum of £313; and in 1853, £446. Can you account for this diminution of income?—We are all quite aware that from 1846 down to 1849 the country was in a very distressed state.

22465. I have not taken these years. I have commenced at 1850, when there was nothing received; in 1851, £190; and 1852, £313; and 1853, £446; which sums added together make less for five years, than the income was for the one year of 1808?—I cannot account for that, except by the unwillingness of the tenants to pay, and in some instances their inability. I know that a deputation from the governors went down to inquire into the state of these lands.

22466. [Mr. *Mallet.*—It was about ten years ago the deputation went down.

22467. In 1848?—I believe it was.]

22468. Mr. Hyndman, have you yourself made any inquiries with reference to this diminution of income?—No; but we have had the agent before us frequently, and letters read by Mr. Hone on the subject have constantly occupied our attention; and every thing that was possible was done to rectify the state of things to which you refer.

22469. Do you know has any change taken place in the acreable quantities between 1808 and 1855?—I could not personally state any thing with reference to the quantities or rentals.

22470. Have you formed a member of any committee who inquired into this subject?—Well, I cannot say from recollection, but I presume I have been.

22471. Were you on the deputation that Mr. Mallet spoke of?—No; I do not think any committee was formed to inquire into the diminution of the quantity of land.

22472. These figures I have given you, as received between 1849 and 1855, are taken from the registrar's audited accounts. They amount to the sum of £947 7*s.*, the receipt for five years, whereas the income was reported in 1808 to have been £1,400?—I cannot give you any explanation of it.

F. W. Brady, Esq.

Francis William Brady, Esq., sworn and examined.

22473. *Chairman.*—How long have you been one of the Governors of the King's Hospital?—Since the year 1850 or 1851.

22474. Mr. *Hughes.*—You signed the first audited account in 1851.

22475. *Chairman.*—Are you a member of the general committee?—Yes.

22476. Is there any point which has been touched upon by the registrar in his examination before the Commissioners, upon which you would wish to offer any explanation or additional information?—Most of the topics on which he was examined related to matters which occurred before I became a governor of the institution; and with regard to the matters on which he was examined subsequent to my appointment, I am not aware that he has stated any matter incorrectly, so far as my knowledge extends.

22477. I addressed a question to Mr. Hyndman bearing on the general administration of the funds of the hospital, asking him, whether he thought a net income of £2,134 might not be so applied as to furnish good instruction to more than seventy boys. Is it your opinion that greater results might be expected from the expenditure of so large a sum for educational purposes?—Most decidedly it is.

22478. You have available that net income, and you also have a very large establishment, the building of which cost £21,000, rent free, you have house accommodation for 130 boys ——

22479. Mr. *Hughes.*—The present net receipts are £2,352 1*s.* 7*d.* as appears by the last account.

22480. *Chairman.*—In what way do you think it possible to make these resources more available for the purposes of education?—I think a large portion of the funds of the hospital is expended on the staff employed in the management of it, which if it was lessened, would of course leave a much larger sum available for the support and education of the boys.

22481. A similar complaint was made respecting the management of the institution in the report of the Commissioners of Municipal Corporations. It is there stated, as well as

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I remember, that the staff of the hospital cost annually about £900 in salaries and wages. Do you know the expenditure at present upon these heads.

22482. Mr. *Hughes.*—The salaries and wages are at present £816 10*s.* 8*d.*

22483. *Chairman.*—Then the salaries and wages are more than one-third of the whole net receipts. Do you think that is a disproportionate expenditure on the working staff?—I do; I think the establishment might be worked with a considerably smaller expenditure in the way of salaries.

22484. Was not some reduction made in the salaries of the officers by a consolidation of the offices of chaplain and master?—Certainly there was.

22485. And has there not been recently a consolidation of the offices of physician and surgeon?—Yes.

22486. In what way do you think that further retrenchment could be made without diminishing the efficiency of the institution?—I am not prepared to say that it would be in the power of the governors to effect any retrenchment at present, without acting unjustly towards individuals, which I should be sorry they would do; but if it were proposed to remodel the institution, so as to increase its efficiency, I conceive it might be done with a smaller expenditure for salaries, a reduction which I would suggest. So far as my experience of the working of the institution goes, I am of opinion that the proper head of the institution should be the master—the master should be responsible for the education of the boys and the general management of the institution. The office at present filled by Mr. Hone is an office which absorbs far too large a portion of the income of the institution for the purposes required; and I conceive that the duty of collecting the rents, and the general superintendence of the institution, might be discharged efficiently for a much smaller sum than he receives.

22487. The evils arising from divided responsibility must be less under the arrangement now, when there is a registrar and a master, than formerly, when there was a chaplain, registrar, and master?—No doubt.

22488. Do you think that any evils do at present arise from this division of responsibility?—I am not prepared to say that any positive evil arises from it, but I conceive that the institution might be worked as well at a less expense.

22489. Is the general control of the institution at present in the hands of the registrar?—Practically I believe it is so.

22490. Have you formed any opinion upon the question which was raised with regard to the admission of day pupils to the privileges and benefits of the institution?—I have not; the question has not been formally discussed since I became a governor.

22491. With regard to the nature of the course of instruction given, do you think it ought to be expressly limited, so as to be only of use to those who are preparing for commercial life; or ought it to be of such a nature as to fit a boy, if his parents desire it, to enter on other pursuits?—Without giving a very decided opinion upon the question, the leaning of my opinion is, that, considering the eleemosynary character of the institution, and the class of life from which the pupils who are educated in it usually come, it is more advisable to continue it as it is at present, a school giving education to persons intended to fill a not very independent position afterwards, than to lead pupils, by giving them an education which fits them for collegiate studies, into a position in life which they would not have the means of supporting. In some cases they might be able to support themselves by their own talent, but in the majority of instances, I think it would be advisable to continue the education as it is at present. I would make the education given much more extensive than it is at present, by the introduction of modern languages and of natural sciences, so as to fit the pupils in the highest sense of the word for mercantile and commercial pursuits; but I doubt if it would be wise to extend it beyond that.

22492. Have the governors had before them any programme of instruction given in the trade schools in other countries—schools specially intended to train boys for mercantile and mechanical pursuits?—I am not aware; but from having attended at the board during the admission of boys, it appears to me that in a large majority of instances the boys admitted are the children of tradespeople.

22493. Mr. *Hughes.*—That is, of humble mechanics?—Yes; the majority are the children of persons engaged in trades.

22494. In the sense I have mentioned?—Yes; engaged in mechanical trades.

22495. *Chairman.*—In the high school of Edinburgh, which is intended to give a good commercial education, opportunities are at the same time afforded for instruction to boys who mean to pursue their studies in other courses afterwards. There is a course of English and Latin which all are alike obliged to pass through—Latin being an essential part of the discipline and culture. Would you be in favour of such an arrangement as that?—I do not mean to say that a classical education, as it is called, would not be an advantage to a boy in any rank of life, or that it would not be a desirable thing to give; but if that is put prominently forward, as it is in schools commonly called classical schools, then matters must be neglected which I conceive would be of greater importance to the pupils in the institution.

22496. Would you be afraid if both Greek and Latin were introduced into the school course, that of necessity the study of the modern languages and the natural sciences, would be discouraged?—I conceive that it would be better for the boys' instruction to prepare them in the modern languages and the natural sciences, than to add the other branches of education—the result of which would be that none of them would be well taught, but all imperfectly.

22497. Have you any suggestions to offer with regard to the management of the financial

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affairs of the hospital, particularly with reference to the management of the landed estates, which it appears do not yield rents now at all as great as they used to do?—As to a large portion of their property, the governors have no means of increasing the rent—namely, the fee-farm grants. I believe, from various causes connected with the state of the country, the rent of Noddstown is much less than it was in years past; and I do believe that some portion of that property has been, in the lapse of years, lost.

22498. Mr. *Hughes.*—The land, which is now held under £1 an acre, was let at 16*s.*; but assuming that to be a fair rent, it produced in 1808 a rent which would be very nearly treble the amount at present returned and accounted for. The assumption that arises in my mind is this, that at least one-third of the acreable quantity has been abstracted by encroachments and by losses?—The matter never arose since I became a governor, and I never investigated it myself, but took the rent to be what it was stated. I know this, that the governors are not satisfied with the management of that same land at the present moment. I know myself we had great difficulty in getting proper agency accounts, and getting them returned and made out in an intelligible form. I believe a very few years ago all the arrears were cleared off, and the land was given to the tenants without any arrear; but at the present moment there is an arrear, which we have great difficulty in getting collected.

22499. *Chairman.*—That was on the occasion of the determination of Mr. Graham's tenancy?

22500. Mr. *Hughes.*—About 1848 or 1849, after the surrender was taken from Graham, he appears to have let the lands to twenty-five or twenty-six tenants, or, I believe, to a great many more.—A vast amount of the arrears was allowed to accumulate from various circumstances, for which the governors cannot themselves be free from blame, and a great deal of difficulty was experienced in recovering them.

22501. Are you aware how many denominations of land would be properly included under the head of lapsed estates?—I am not.

22502. Mr. O'Brien reported six?—I cannot say whether he is right or wrong.

22503. Six estates that have lapsed through neglect?—With regard to the vicarage of Mullingar, it does not appear, from any thing I can discover, to have belonged to the governors.

22504. They have an income derived from Mullingar?—But it is included under the head of one of the lapsed properties, and I am not aware from any thing I have discovered that it ever belonged to the governors; I do not know that the tithes of Bray were ever included as actually received; they may have been nominally given, but I am not aware they were actually paid to any of the governors.

22505. Are you aware what is the date of the last audited account of the registrar?—I should think 1853 or 1854.

22506. We have only the accounts made up to 1853; I can only say we were informed by Mr. Hone that the accounts were made up; but not audited by the governors, and here we are in the month of April, 1856, with an account headed—"Account for the year commencing 29th September, 1853, and ending 28th September, 1854," showing a balance in favour of the governors of £477 2*s.* 8*d.*, which has not been audited up to the present moment?—I was aware of that.

22507. What is the reason the accounts for 1853, 1854, or 1855, are not made up and audited?—I do not recollect Mr. Hone having assigned any particular reason for it.

Addison Hone, Esq.

Addison Hone, Esq., further examined.

22508. The account for 1853 was made up as you see, but not audited. The reason that account was not audited as well as the other accounts not made up, was that there was a disposition on the part of some of the governors, particularly of Mr. Brady himself, to consider that the accounts should be made up to 29th September, instead of the 28th. The account for 1854 had been made up prior to this question being raised at the board; and I did not proceed with the account of 1855, not wishing to embarrass the question; for if the accounts were made up, and laid before the board, they might afterwards say that they preferred to have them made up to the 29th instead of the 28th. I considered I would probably be incurring unnecessary expense in getting them made up to the 28th, and that is the reason why they are not made up.

22509. Mr. *Hughes.*—That may account for not making up the account of 1855, but it is not a reason for not auditing the account of 1853?—It is made up, and furnished to the board; but then, pending this question, the account has not been audited.

22510. The first item I see on the credit side of the account, is £499 in favour of the governors. Where is that balance—in your hands?—It is in the bank.

22511. To the credit of the governors?—Yes.

22512. Would it not be a better mode of keeping the accounts if they were concluded to 29th of September?—I cannot see the difference. I always told Mr. Brady that I had no objection to keeping the accounts in that way, if the board so ordered; but that they had ordered me to make them up to 28th, which order was not reversed.

22513. But if they were made up to the 29th would it not show another half-year's rent?—It would be furnishing that which was not available.

22514. Yes; but it would represent more truly the state of the accounts than by making them up before the gale day?—I have no objection to keeping the accounts in this way, but I am strictly under the orders of the board; and the instant the board revises that order, and orders me to make them up in a particular way, I will do so; but until then I will continue to obey the present order.

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Francis William Brady, Esq., further examined.

22515. I may state that it is some three or four years since I brought this matter under the notice of the board, and I applied that the board should make an order that the accounts should be made up, including the last gale day. The board refused to make any alteration, alleging that the accounts were kept in conformity with the system adopted at Somerset House, and they refused to make the order. I should not wish, however, that the Commissioners should take the board as assenting to all that Mr. Hone has stated.

22516. I will just call your attention to one or two dates. I find the account for the year 1850 not audited until 21st of February, 1851; that is a period of four or five months after the time to which the account is brought out, and which includes the last half-year. The fact is, the governors audit the account in eleven months after the time at which they should be audited, which is not a proper system.—Certainly not. I am not aware that I did express any intention of applying to the board to alter the mode of making up the account of 1853. I think Mr. Kyle did so; but I certainly never would have assented, if asked my opinion, to the accounts not being so made up for the whole period; and I never did assent.

22517. *Chairman.*—Have you any suggestions to offer with regard to any improvement in the domestic economy of the establishment?—I think the boys are well looked after—their diet is remarkably well attended to; and the general care and superintendence exercised over them by the masters and drill-master are highly creditable to them; but still I do not think their appearance is what it ought to be, considering the money expended on them. I think any person going into the institution would observe a slovenly, careless appearance about their dress and demeanour. I also think that the clothing of the boys is a question which ought to receive some attention. I know it is the wish of the boys themselves that their clothing should be altered, and I heard the medical officer state that the kind of clothes which they were obliged to wear, exposed them to considerable risk of cold. I know from Mr. Le Pan that the boys while in church are obliged to unbutton their knee-breeches—in fact, they are very seldom buttoned.

22518. Have you heard any instance in which boys were exposed to insult, when they appeared in public in this dress?—I cannot say that I have. The dress is one that ought to be distinctive and peculiar; but it need not be a necessarily uncomfortable one.

John Mallet, Esq.

John Mallet, Esq., sworn and examined.

22519. *Chairman.*—How long have you been a governor of the King's Hospital?—I think since the year 1832.

22520. I perceive from an examination of the minute books, that you have been a constant attendant on the committees?—I would be much more serviceable to the institution, if I was able to be so.

22521. Have you any suggestions to offer to the Commissioners with regard to any matters that we have inquired into in the course of the present investigation?—I do not know that I have. I wish most sincerely we could enlarge the benefits of the institution.

22522. Do you see any definite mode of doing so—either by increasing the funds, or applying them more economically?—The answer given by Mr. Brady perfectly coincides with my ideas. There is, however, one head in the management of the affairs of the institution, which is very expensive.

22523. Do you object to one-third of the income being expended upon the staff of the establishment?—It is very objectionable if it could be avoided. I was going to say that there is one branch of the current expenses, which, as things now exist, I would wish to see curtailed, but I am unwilling to inflict any injury by any words I may utter. I think the expenses entailed by the appointment of the registrar are much larger than could be wished for under existing circumstances.

22524. The registrar, as residing in the institution, is charged with the general control of it—he is responsible in the absence of the governors themselves, for the general administration of the institution?—That is the case.

22525. How would you provide for that kind of general control and administration. Would you entrust it to the master?—I look upon it as utterly impracticable that the head master and chaplain could take the management of the property of the concern, and it would be inconsistent with his sacred duties.

22526. Perhaps you are of opinion that a general control and superintendence of the institution might be vested in him, whilst some of the purely secular matters were committed to an agent, whose salary was not so large as that assigned to the present officer?—I think your words embrace my answer. I think the head-master might undertake, with perfect propriety, some of the secular duties, without interfering with his ecclesiastical or scholastic duties.

22527. We should be glad to receive any information or explanation from you, with reference to the financial affairs of the hospital, which you have watched over for a considerable length of time?—I wish I felt myself competent to make some adequate suggestions to you. I am as willing to offer them as you could possibly wish; but I would ask to make a few observations upon a question asked Mr. Brady, by Mr. Hughes, just now: how my brother governors accounted for the great discrepancy between the income arising from the estate of Noddstown in the year 1808, and that returned within a very short period. Perhaps you may not be old enough, but I know that I am, to remember Bonaparte's wars; and to remember the war prices for all human food at that time. Since that, we have had forty years of peace, and that may account for a large portion of the discrepancy in the

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value of that estate. But another most important ingredient in the reduction of the income of that part of the property of the institution, is the robbery which has been committed on that estate. I think—indeed, I am as convinced of it as I am going to speak of it—that a slice of 107 acres, or thereabouts, was stolen from that estate. I was one of the deputation that was sent down to investigate the affairs of that property some years ago—I believe, as Mr. Hughes stated, in 1848. Mr. Quinton suggested that such persons should be summoned as could give information on the subject. The lease by which the tenant at that time held was approaching its expiration, and he was making application for a renewal. The governors did not possess what they considered an accurate map of the property, and Mr. Byrne, a surveyor in this city, was charged to go down with the deputation of the governors, and I think Mr. Hone also accompanied us. We were aware of those retrenched lands before we went down; for, when it was decided that I should go down, I requested Mr. Hone to give me as much information on the subject as he could furnish. I asked him, have you got a map, or any thing that would guide us, in our investigation of the Noddstown property. He said there was an old map, which he produced. On part of this map was marked off what were called "retrenched lands." I asked what "retrenched lands" meant, because the designation was quite new to my ideas, and I could not tell exactly what it meant, in this sense. When a man lives beyond his income, and becomes embarrassed, he has necessity to retrench his expenses; and I think there has been retrenchment on this estate. When we were at Tipperary, it was suggested, and I agreed in the suggestion, that we should survey the retrenched lands. The first thing we did was to get the good will of the Tipperary boys; and having succeeded, we proceeded to survey the "retrenched lands." Whilst we were doing it, we encountered three or four countrymen, who appeared to be large farmers; and they began to tell us what they knew of their own knowledge, and of their traditional knowledge, with regard to the ground we were standing on. They said, it had been formerly rented by a Mr. Phelan, who, as his lease was about to expire, made frequent applications to the board, for a renewal, with little chance of success. The estate is bounded by the river Suir on the western side, and in the winter months part of it is flooded, which flooded part was never given at an acreable rent. It was called the "slobs," and the tenants were charged for it according to their holdings. Phelan got the "slobs" surveyed, and got some land which adjoined the estates of Lord Doneraile, and the Marquess of Ormond, and began to cut a ditch running parallel with the road from Cashel to Thurles; and when he got in near the further boundary, he found that he had no entrance to the retrenched lands; and then he got the persons that were employed (this is the story of our informants) to turn the ditch at right-angles to the Thurles road, and in doing so, took a slice off these lands. Now, Mr. O'Brien, in his report, which has been adverted to, recommends many things to be done: he recommends a practical investigation to be gone into, to see and recover this slice of property, if it ever belonged to the institution. He recommends that inquiry should be made of Lord Doneraile, and that permission should be asked of him to look at the maps of his property, in order to see how they are—whether they recognise that as part of the estate of Noddstown that was so cut off. He also recommends that the Marquess of Ormond should be applied to; and, I think you will find in his report that he also recommends reference to the receipts of the local tax-collector, and to the grand jury receipts, to see how they are recognised. These persons I have been speaking of came to Dublin, and were ready to make the most solemn affidavit of the truth of what they stated to the deputation. One or two of them—one of them at least, named Flaherty—was employed by Phelan in the cutting of this ditch. Not to waste the time of the Commissioners further, with respect to this Noddstown property, I may state, I am as convinced that 107 acres have been stolen from the estate as I am that I am speaking at this moment. This would account for some of the discrepancy that Mr. Hughes very properly inquired into. Then there was a gradual diminution in the price of agricultural produce, from the war price of 1807-8 down to the period Mr. Hughes adverted to, which, together with the diminution in quantity I have adverted to, would probably account for the deficiency in income.

22528. It appears from Mr. O'Brien's report, that in 1821 the rent of the lands of Noddstown amounted to £1,000 a-year, which is a considerable reduction from what the rent was in 1808; and that change in the rent might, no doubt, be ascribed, in combination with the other circumstances you have mentioned, to the fall in prices; but then, since 1821, when the rent was £1,000 a-year, do you think the diminution of income has arisen in part from the retrenchment of these lands; or do you ascribe it to other causes?—The average rent of the estate is 16*s.* an acre. Although it is situated in Tipperary, it is not of the quality of the bulk of the land in that county—it is an indifferent soil.

22529. There is another question which the Commissioners wish to bring before you. Were exertions made to get in the arrears of rent, and have not arrears been allowed to accumulate; and when they accumulated, has there not been some laxity in the calling of them in?—I think there has been laxity.

22530. Dr. *Andrews.*—I think you stated, Mr. Mallet, that you visited the Noddstown estate in 1848?—I believe it was in that year.

22531. Who was the immediate tenant of the lands at that time?—I think his name was Graham.

22532. Did he claim under Phelan?—Phelan occupied before him.

22533. Did he occupy under Phelan?—Phelan let his lease run out, when he took the slice off the estate.

22534. Do you know when Mr. Phelan's lease expired?—I do not.

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DUBLIN.

Hospital and Free School of King Charles II., commonly called the Blue Coat Hospital.

John Mallet, Esq.

22535. Do you remember the Christian name of Phelan?—I do not; but I think it was Thomas.

22536. Was it William, do you think?—I cannot speak as to the Christian name.

22537. Will the papers in the hospital show the date of Phelan's lease?—Yes; but there is another fact connected with these retrenched lands, which, it occurs to me, even at the risk of detaining you, I ought to mention. Mr. O'Brien is as fully convinced as I am that these retrenched lands were stolen from the estate; and he, in his investigation of the muniments of the institution, found the leases that had been made to former tenants, and all of them state, "as appears by the map annexed;" for the ancient mode was to annex the map, but the modern puts it into the lease itself, where it cannot be cut off with a pair of scissors; but these maps cannot be got.

22538. Are you aware whether this is one of the estates that appear in the Down survey?—It appeared in the Down survey, a part of which is in the custom-house; the other part, I believe, has been burnt, which part contained the survey of this portion of the estate.

22539. Is there any part of the Down survey of the estate remaining?—I do not know.

22540. If there was you might be able to point out the Suir boundary.—It would be a great advantage to get it.

22541. The probability is, the Suir was the ancient boundary.—The ditch I have been speaking of had been cut off twenty or thirty years before the time I was down there; and, as if God would not permit it, the trees which were planted on it never grew, nor a blade of grass.

22542. You have mentioned two facts that seem to indicate the boundary—first, the natural boundary, and secondly, that there would have been no entrance but through your lands?—Just so; if Phelan continued his ditch until he reached the northern boundary, he would never approach to the ground he was cutting off; and then he said—"I must turn around," and he did turn around.

22543. *Chairman.*—Losses of this kind arise from the want of periodical surveys, and from the want of complete rentals, showing how the lands are held?—The thing was badly managed. The governors had a registrar, who was very much concerned in this robbery, as I call it. It is not the present man, for, I believe, he would not be capable of participating in such an act.

22544. The Report of the Commissioners of Municipal Corporations of Ireland refers to the defalcations of the previous registrar, and to the very heavy losses sustained by the institution in consequence of his defalcations.

22545. I believe Gahan was his name?

22546. [Mr. *A. Hone.*—It was.]

22547. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you know a person named Mills?—I heard the name.

22548. Did he hold the lands before Graham?—I should think so.

22549. Could you tell whether Mr. Marcus got Phelan's interest, or whether he came in as a new tenant?—I cannot answer that question directly. I think that when Phelan's lease expired, Mills became the new tenant.

22550. [Mr. *A. Hone.*—I do not think Mills was ever a direct tenant.]

22551. Did he become the assignee of Phelan?—I think Mills was the direct tenant at one time.

22552. *Chairman.*—We will not now trouble you, Mr. Mallet, with further questions; but if you desire to make any further statement we will hear it.—There are a few words which I would wish to add respecting my protest, which you read yesterday, against touching Hemming's fund. I looked upon that as a sacred fund; it was the savings of a military man, who, having been educated in the Blue Coat Hospital, by good conduct, rose to the rank of captain in Her Majesty's service. He contrived out of his savings to leave £2,000 for the benefit of the institution where he received his education. I had a feeling of veneration towards him; and that was one, if not the most prominent motive, which induced me to protest against the sale of this stock. The other motive by which I was actuated, was my personal safety. I consulted with my solicitor at the time, the late John W. Moore, of Rutland-square, who, I believe, drew up the protest, and he said it was incumbent on me to do so. At the same time, to meet the demands on the institution, for which Hemming's money was touched, I do not see how they were to be provided for in any other way. I made a protest against the sale of this stock, because I considered it was a mark of respect which was due to this man, and I could not but avail myself of the opportunity of paying it. With regard to the dress of the children, I might echo the sentiment of Mr. Hyndman, that out of veneration for our forefathers who founded that institution, I desire to see it handed down untouched by those whom they have left behind them; and I think that the clothing is an emblem of its antiquity: and as to its effects on the children, they are as warm as my grand-children are, or as I am myself in winter, though I am an old man approaching to eighty. As to their knee-breeches not being buttoned when kneeling in church at their prayers, let them be enlarged,—the boys will grow, and I hope they will grow and do well.

J. E. Hyndman, Esq.

J. E. Hyndman, Esq., further examined.

22553. With regard to the sale of stock, I recollect I disputed the question at the board. The matter came to a division, and I recollect perfectly well I voted against selling out that stock. The impression on my mind was, that the sale was improper and illegal, and, therefore, I voted against it.

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DUBLIN.

Hospital and Free School of King Charles II., commonly called the Blue Coat Hospital.

F. W. Brady, Esq.

Francis William Brady, Esq., further examined.

22554. Allow me to add an observation which I omitted when under examination, which is, that I am of opinion there is nothing whatever in the charter or any law, or any rule of the institution, which I have been able to discover, limiting admission to the children or grandchildren of freemen. That is a limitation which I have never been able to discover in any law of the institution, and certainly there is nothing in the charter that restricts the admission to the children of freemen, the only limitation being, that they are to be poor children.

22555. [Mr. *Mallet*.—At the time this charter of Charles II. was granted none but freemen were called citizens; and if you look to the term citizen in the charter, you will find the denomination applied to the mayor, commons, sheriffs, and citizens. The freemen were citizens.

22556. *Secretary*.—The word citizen in the charter applies to the corporation, but the persons who were to be the objects of the charity are described in the following terms:—"Whereas several of our subjects in that our city and kingdom, being charitably affected towards such as through age, sickness, or other accidents, are reduced to poverty or disabled to gain their living by their own labour; and piously considering also the great benefit of the good education and instruction of youth, have proposed the erection, building, and establishing of an hospital and free school, * * * [which] shall for evermore hereafter be received, and continue a manor house and place of abode for the sustentation and relief of poor children, aged, and impotent people." There is not a word in the charter that the children are to be the children of citizens; on the contrary, it says—"whereas several of our subjects, in that our city and kingdom;" which shows that the persons who were to found the charity, were not the citizens of Dublin but the inhabitants of Ireland. The body to whom the administration of the affairs of the hospital was committed was, no doubt, the corporation, but in their corporate name, which includes the citizens of Dublin, who were freemen. Then we find again—"subjects of our said city and kingdom;" that is, every subject in the kingdom, which would imply that the benefits of the institution were not to be confined to the city.]

John Mallet, Esq.

John Mallet, Esq., further examined.

22557. The corporators of that day to whom the charter was made, have, with great propriety, in my mind, provided for their own friends.

22558. *Chairman*.—Mr. Mallet, may I ask whether any legal opinion was ever taken on this point by the governors?—Not to my knowledge.

22559. Do you remember whether any legal opinion was ever taken?—Oh, no.

22560. The governors are intrusted by the charter with the general power of making bye-laws, and under that power they may have supposed that they were authorized to make this restriction.—I do not fancy they considered it necessary to take a legal opinion.

William C. Kyle, Esq., LL.D.

William C. Kyle, Esq., LL.D., sworn and examined

22561. *Chairman*.—How long have you been a governor of the King's Hospital?—A very short time; I think it was about the end of the year 1854 that I became a governor.

22562. You have heard the discussions which have been raised respecting different matters affecting the interests of the hospital, in the course of to-day and yesterday: are there any suggestions which you would wish to make respecting these topics?—With regard to the financial part of the institution I can say very little, because I am but a short time connected with it, beyond this, that I know the house committee, which is in fact the working committee of the establishment, has been taking great pains to collect, and enforce the collection, of the arrears that were due to the institution, from Stephen's-green and the different other properties. They have had various reports from their collectors, who have attended the meetings of the committee, and memorandums were made and a schedule of the arrears made out, which was brought before us constantly. I have attended the sub-committee tolerably regularly, and almost on every occasion that list has been before us. We asked questions with respect to each particular arrear, was it collected, and if not, why it was left uncollected. The memorandums we have made from time to time would show that the committee are exerting themselves as much as they can, to get the finances into a more satisfactory state than they have been. I do not know much about the financial affairs of the institution, except that we are exerting ourselves as much as possible to make our funds more available, for the purpose of extending the benefits of the charity, and adding to the number of boys; for the staff is evidently quite competent to manage twice the number of boys that we have at present, and the institution is large enough for the accommodation of twice the number. As you have asked me had I any suggestions to make, it occurs to me that the position of the schoolmaster is not what it ought to be in such an establishment. I think he is not in his proper place. I think from his rank and profession he ought to occupy a more elevated position; and in order to command the respect due to him, he is not at all in his proper place. I think the dress of the boys is absurd and inconvenient. I totally dissent from my friends beside me on this point, and I do not think that the argument brought forward by Mr. Hyndman in favour of the present dress is at all to the point; it amounts to this, that because an absurd dress has been adopted and continued at Christ's Church Hospital, therefore we should follow the absurdity.

22563. [Mr. *J. E. Hyndman*.—I do not consider it an absurdity.]

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22564. That is a matter of opinion. I not merely consider it absurd, but I have considered how to change it. This matter has been referred to before, and I may as well state what occurred. At the committee which assembled shortly before Christmas, or about the time the clothes were to be ordered, Mr. Hone brought the matter before the committee, and said it was necessary they should be then ordered, for the purpose of having them ready at a particular time. Mr. Brady and I expressed our opinion that the dress was absurd, and wished to have it altered. Mr. Hyndman said the clothes should be ordered at once, that they might be ready in time. I then said, "Very well, let us summon a special meeting of the governors to consider the question." A resolution to that effect was moved and seconded; but one of the governors who had been present at the early part of the discussion, had in the meantime gone into the chapel to look at the organ, and did not come into the room. The special meeting was summoned, we attended, but the point was made that there were not a sufficient number in the room when the resolution convening the meeting was passed. I told them that Mr. Blackburne quite approved of what had been done; but they insisted that there was not a sufficient number in the room, and that the meeting was illegally convened. I intend bringing the question forward again whenever I can get an opportunity. The dress I intended to suggest was very much of the style you see in the French schools and colleges, a dress which would not cost more but I am sure would look better. I have myself remarked when I attended at the chapel, that the boys are obliged to unbutton their dress when kneeling down; and after divine service is over, they collect in the yard with the majority of them having the knees of their breeches unbuttoned. They are less warm on Sunday, because they have long trowsers during the week, and the change must be very injurious to them. I am certainly determined to bring forward the matter as often as I can. There is another thing that I have been protesting against; I am of opinion that the mode of putting boys into the institution is most absurd. The selection is left to yourself—the individual has the patronage; and it is a farce to say you only nominate, because you bring the question before the governors, who sit around a table, and when you communicate to them the name of the boy whom you have nominated, they at once appoint him.

22565. If you object to that mode of admitting boys, are you prepared to recommend another?—I should endeavour to establish the system of having a testimonial produced as to qualification, position in life, and different matters of that kind; I should have these testimonials sent in some time previous to the appointment, and let them be investigated by a sub-committee, and reported on, so that the best and fittest boys might be put in, and not make the admission a matter of patronage. I know that in former times, persons were put into the hospital whose admission was a great abuse.

22566. Upon what principle of selection would you recommend the governors to act?—I have not considered whether they are restricted to a certain extent by the charter.

22567. The charter seems only to indicate one qualification—namely, poverty?—Poverty would not be sufficient—there must be also good conduct.

22568. The religion is also indicated, as the children must be catechised by a Protestant?—I take it for granted that the institution must be strictly Protestant.

22569. At present, the boys admitted must previously pass an examination before the chaplain and schoolmaster, for he certifies. Are boys ever rejected on the ground of not having obtained such preliminary instruction as would fit them to enter the school?—I am not long enough a governor to answer that question, though I think they are; because I remember at the last election at which I was present, one of the boys was catechised in the board-room, for the purpose of seeing that he had learned some branch or another.

22570. Would you be so good as to state your views with regard to the general nature of the education that ought to be given in the institution?—I would give the boys what you call a good English education, which, of course, would embrace mathematics. I would provide for instruction in Greek and Latin, as there might be boys who had a particular talent in that way. I conceive, however, that the great object of the institution should be to fit boys for situations in mercantile and middle class life. I think chemistry, and practical science, and drawing, are becoming every day more and more necessary, and should form part of the school course.

22571. I noticed that in a report presented to the governors by Mr. Flynn, some time ago, he especially recommended the introduction of drawing?—I have not seen his report.

22572. [Mr. *John Mallet.*—There is no calling in life in which drawing is not necessary.]

22573. What do you say with reference to the introduction of modern languages?—I think German and French are absolutely necessary.

22574. As part of a good commercial education?—Yes; because in any continental commercial house now, there is always a clerk for conducting the foreign correspondence.

22575. Is there any other point upon which you wish to express an opinion?—I am very anxious about the improvement of the library in this establishment, and I was instrumental in getting a resolution passed lately at the board (for the committee could not do it), that an annual grant, or sum of money, not exceeding £10, should be placed at the disposal of the committee, for the purpose of buying books, or maps, which were necessary to enlarge it. Nothing, however, has been done yet. I have made application to the librarian of Trinity College, to see if they would give us old books which were not sufficiently valuable for the purposes of the college library. I understand that we did get something of the sort once before, but I have written to Dr. Todd, and I have no doubt he will favour the application.

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DUBLIN.

Hospital and Free School of King Charles II., commonly called the Blue Coat Hospital.

William C. Kyle, Esq., LL.D.

22576. Ten pounds a-year would enable you to maintain an excellent school library?—I got a catalogue from Mr. Le Pan, of the books at present in the library, and it is not at all a bad one; but we have no maps, and we require them very much. Something must be also done to keep the schoolroom in better order than it is. I think it is in a very unsatisfactory state. I have a good knowledge of institutions of this sort. I have visited the institution which Mr. Hyndman has alluded to, Christ's Hospital, when the boys were at their dinner, and also in the evening; and the style in which things are kept there is quite different. I do not see why we could not keep them just as well, and I also think a great deal might be done towards improving the internal economy of the establishment.

22577. Would such changes as you think practicable considerably increase the expenses?—I do not know that they would, but they would change the mode of expenditure. I think it is absolutely necessary that the dining-room should be floored: being flagged gives it a nasty appearance in winter. It is also very damp.

22578. I find these are points to which the governors are directing their attention. I saw a resolution on the minute book, calling attention to that?—I merely mention those things, because you asked me were there any matters which occurred to me to suggest that I considered would improve the institution. If we could devise some means for making the governors attend better, it would be desirable. I think one of the principal reasons why the working of the institution is thrown upon Mr. Hone is, that he is not supported as he ought to be by the governors. If the governors attended constantly, Mr. Hone would not have the responsibility thrown on him he has at present. That he has the responsibility is very much the fault of the governors themselves.

22579. [Mr. *J. Mallet.*—The majority of the governors are old men like myself, and they are not so efficient and smart as the young ones.]

22580. [*Mr. J. E. Hyndman.*—I suggested a plan to the committee for the purpose of bringing the governors together, which I found to work well in public institutions—namely, that they should breakfast together one morning in the week. I know it has worked very well in hospitals and other places, but they did not fancy it.]

Rev. L. A. Le Pan.

Rev. Louis A. Le Pan sworn and examined.

22581. *Chairman.*—What is the office which you hold in the King's Hospital?—Chaplain and master of the hospital and school.

22582. Are the two offices consolidated?—They are now, but were not so when I first went to the hospital; I was nine years master of the school, and the remaining number of years chaplain and master.

22583. What was your salary as master before the consolidation of the offices?—£120 a-year.

22584. What is your salary at present?—£180, with coals and apartments.

22585. I think I was told yesterday that that salary of £180 a-year is free from income tax?—It is.

22586. What assistance have you from under masters?—I have only one assistant.

22587. Only one?—I mean only one school-assistant; there is a person whose duty it is to pay attention to the boys while at play.

22588. I merely ask what assistance you have in the schoolroom?—One assistant.

22589. Then two persons have to give instruction to seventy boys?—The school wholly devolves upon me and my assistant.

22590. For how many hours in the day do you give instruction to the boys—what are the school hours?—In summer, school commences at seven o'clock, and lasts from seven until nine; school is resumed at ten and continued until two; in the evening, school commences at about half-past five, and continues to seven; there are evening prayers for the boys, which commence at half-past eight; and at nine, evening lecture, and prayers before they retire to bed.

22591. How many hours are you employed yourself in the schoolroom daily?—All the hours I have stated to you, except at the evening school, which I take alternately with the assistant. I should mention that for twelve or thirteen years after I went to the hospital, there were two schoolmasters and a chaplain; but the governors thought it desirable to diminish the school staff, and it has now only one schoolmaster, who is chaplain; and I thought it would be unjust to myself to attend the evening school every evening, and therefore I took it alternately.

22592. You attend yourself every day six hours?—I enter the school every morning at eight o'clock, and from that until nine in the evening, with the breaks I have told you, I am engaged in the hospital.

22593. From eight to nine, then from ten to two, and alternately the evening school, you are engaged in giving instruction?—Yes.

22594. Have you also to perform Sunday duty in the Chapel?—Yes; I have to perform two services on Sunday.

22595. Do you preach on both occasions?—No; I preach at the day service, and the evening service is open to the boys, and also to the public.

22596. Are your discourses for the general congregation, or especially intended for the boys?—The question is a very natural one. The time at which I most address myself personally to the boys, is every morning; I have a morning lecture at from half-past eight to nine, on which occasion I speak to the children on such practical subjects as may be appropriately brought before boys; I make the day school, in fact, the chief place for

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lecturing the boys, I can do it much more suitably there; at the same time, I keep one thing in view—to make my discourses as clear and as intelligible as possible. I may mention, in connexion with this subject, that I consider preaching from the pulpit, under such circumstances, out of place; I adopted this course when I came first, but I have now made my sermons more suited to the boys, so that they feel I am not preaching at them, to use a common expression.

22597. Has the discipline of the school been generally in a satisfactory state?—It has; and it is at present in an admirable state; there have been, of course, breaches of discipline and little annoyances, and some serious ones at times; but comparing the present with the past—comparing the state of the discipline under me and the state in which I got it—there could not be a more favourable comparison.

22598. In reading through the minute books for the last fifteen or sixteen years, I noticed cases of the elopement of boys; have you any reason to know the cause of their elopements?—They were, in a great measure, to be attributed to the neglect of the man who then took care of the training of the boys.

22599. Does the phrase "elopement," merely mean transgressing bounds, or does it mean that they left the school with the intention of not returning to it?—No; I do not think that was the reason they were brought before the board.

22600. I speak of elopements referred to in the minute books; and, so far as I could see, they were always punished by expulsion. Could you tell me the causes?—I do not remember the causes of the elopement. Some were cases of boys running out and back, in which if they returned in a short time, I would not report them to the board; but, some cases did occur, which I thought it my duty to report to the board.

22601. I notice also mention made of a barring out having taken place?—I remember that, for they barred me out.

22602. That is a considerable time ago?—It was shortly after I went to the hospital, when the boys showed neither respect to me nor to any one else.

22603. But has the discipline of the school much improved?—It has greatly improved; but a little circumstance occurred at the time you allude to, with the previous master, which had a tendency to demoralize the boys. It was necessary in consequence of this coming out to expel a number of boys.

22604. We also noticed a very great improvement in the reports of the examiner appointed to inquire into the attainments of the boys at the periodical examination?—Yes; but I could have the boys better prepared for that examination under other circumstances. For ten or twelve years after my appointment as master, there were two schoolmasters, one of whom was a Scripture master; I was thus able to see that a boy not only got a good mercantile and general education, but also, in the department of science, was able to go through a respectable course; so much so, that when he was leaving the hospital he could go as a junior assistant in a school, or if he chose to enter college and get a return for his labours by obtaining a classical education, as several have done, and as a young friend of mine is doing at present, he could do so; but that system has been interfered with by the removal of one assistant.

22605. You have heard a question raised to-day with reference to the different branches which it might be proposed to introduce into the school course, such as modern languages, instruction in chemistry, and natural philosophy. What is your opinion with regard to the enlargement of the present school course?—I think a great boon, indeed, would be conferred on the hospital, and a great advantage on the pupils, if modern languages were introduced, and also drawing; but the modern languages certainly should be taught.

22606. The question as to the introduction of either or both of the dead languages appears to be a difficult one. What is your opinion with regard to it?—I would be almost afraid to recommend it. I think it would involve a great increase in the staff; and perhaps that constitutes the difficulty.

22607. Do you think that it would be desirable to introduce the Latin language for the purpose of improving the course of English instruction?—No doubt; the English course would be improved by a knowledge of Latin; but I question much if the advantages would not be counterbalanced. I think if Latin was introduced, it would be a pity that classics could not be introduced in the fullest sense: I should like to see them introduced, as opening up an honourable career in life for many who might lay themselves out for it.

22608. Dr. Kyle threw out a suggestion which appeared to be a valuable one—that in a school of this nature, it would be desirable to afford an opportunity of learning classics, though they did not form part of the regular course, to particular boys exhibiting a remarkable capacity, so as to enable them to proceed to the university and acquire increased classical knowledge.—I have no doubt such an arrangement would be an advantage, but the difficulty is how to carry it out. You should increase the staff if you adopted this plan. It is quite easy to carry out all these things, if you keep a proper staff. According to the present arrangements of the school, I am not able properly to inspect it. If a head master is to inspect a school properly he should not be always engaged, or should not feel himself bound to be engaged in teaching. He should be able to devote time to investigating matters closely, and to see how things were proceeding; but this description of supervision is altogether taken out of my hands.

22609. It would be impossible for two persons to carry on the instruction of a school of seventy boys without the introduction of the monitorial system?—Yes, it would.

22610. Do you employ monitors, then?—Yes.

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DUBLIN.

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Rev. L. A. Le Pan.

22611. How do you manage not to interfere with the progress of the boys who are themselves monitors?—It does interfere with the progress of the boys, which I consider an essential objection to the monitorial system. You cannot take a boy from his class, and place him over another class, without interfering with his progress in his own class; and, although occasionally employing a boy to examine other boys may do that boy good, yet it is not a good thing to make a habit of it from week to week, removing him for some days from his own class and placing him over another class.

22612. You do not object altogether to the monitorial system?—No, I think a little of it is good; if you have an average class capable of being monitors, and that every week you draw out by rotation, I think the system is not injurious.

22613. Are you aware that the monitorial system is not as much resorted to in superior schools now as it was some time back?—Yes.

22614. There is a very strong reaction against it?—I think there can be no doubt but that it is a bad system on the whole.

22615. I observe in the list of the officers of the institution an organist, whose salary is £40 a-year—does he instruct the boys in music?—He teaches them singing twice a-week.

22616. Are they taught singing from note?—No.

22617. As a part of education would you not be in favour of having them taught music?—I would; but there is no progress made in that department except there is a natural taste for it.

22618. Do you not think—and as a schoolmaster you are competent to offer an opinion—that music is a necessary part of education?—I think it would be desirable to have it taught.

22619. Are you aware that it is taught in schools of this class very generally, both in England and foreign countries?—In foreign countries very extensively.

22620. In every German school singing is taught by note?—Yes.

22621. And if music was taught in that way the psalmody in your chapel would be very much improved?—I think so.

22622. Might not such an improvement be made without any additional cost to the institution?—Mr. Geary says he had some conversation with the governors on that subject, but its result I cannot say.

22623. It is enough that you, as a schoolmaster, have expressed your opinion in favour of the introduction of music as a part of the instruction of the boys?—I wish to see singing and music both introduced.

22624. Are the examinations held periodically?—They are held, but not at stated periods; I think, perhaps, for the number of years I have been in the hospital, the examinations have been held every two years.

22625. But not every year?—Not every year for these number of years; I have myself been charged to give a report to the governors on the state of the school; I lay the report before the governors every board day.

22626. Is it your province to lay before the board any suggestions for improvements in the course of instruction followed in the school?—I think it right to say that I keep myself to my own department; for, although I am chaplain of the King's Hospital and master of the school, my jurisdiction does not extend beyond the school-room.

22627. When examinations are held, do you think it desirable that, generally speaking, they should be conducted by persons who do not give instruction in the school?—Certainly; I think there can be little satisfaction, so far as the governors are concerned, in any report that I make upon the state of the school. It would be much more satisfactory to them if it was drawn up by a stranger. I expressed that opinion to the governors themselves.

22628. Do you mean that a stranger who was not aware of the exact nature of the instruction given, might be better able to test the acquirements of the boys, and see whether they had learned certain subjects, or were merely prepared in certain books?—Scarcely that; I would be able to draw out the information much better than a stranger, but I think the governors would not have the same confidence in a report coming from me, their paid officer, as from a stranger. I do not feel comfortable in making these reports. I would much rather they were made by a stranger. What I have said has reference only to the quarterly reports.

22629. I was rather inquiring with reference to the periodical examinations at which prizes are awarded?—I have no doubt that they are of advantage.

22630. And are you of opinion that these periodical examinations ought to be conducted by strangers, in preference to the permanent teachers in the institution?—For certain reasons I would wish the examinations to be so conducted; but I have no doubt, if the children of a class were called up, that I, knowing the class, and knowing each individual boy, would test their knowledge better than a stranger; still, for many reasons, I would wish a public examination, as a safeguard for myself.

22631. Do you, at the examinations you hold yourself, distribute prizes?—No, but I report; I examine the boys every day in the week.

22632. Who examines the boys on the occasion of those examinations which take place every second year?—Mr. Leeper in Scripture, and Mr. Flynn in the secular branches.

22633. Are they remunerated?—They are remunerated.

22634. Who selects the books for the use of the school?—I recommend to the board the books for the use of the school.

22635. Is the school adequately supplied by the governors with the books necessary for the instruction of the boys?—Yes.

22636. And with the other appliances which are requisite?—Yes.

22637. One of the governors spoke of the want of maps?—Not in the school-room—it was in the library; the school-room is pretty well supplied with maps.

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22638. [Dr. *Kyle.*—What I meant was, that the boys reading in the library should have maps to refer to, without going to the schoolroom.]

22639. The studies and discipline of the school are, in general, best looked after when due attention is paid to the recreation of the boys?—Yes.

22640. I would ask you whether you are satisfied with the arrangements made in that respect?—Yes, I think the arrangements are very good; the governors have left the arrangements very much to myself; though Mr. Hone, as registrar, has nothing to do with the master of the school, we afford, to the utmost of our power, any little amusement the boys require; and I find always that a good game of ball does more to drive away the spirit of contradiction—does more to dispel bad feelings—than any thing else which could be devised.

22641. Have the boys any out-door industrial employment?—No.

22642. Are they engaged in gardening?—No; but I think it would be desirable if some occupation of the kind could be provided. Such a project has come under the notice of the governors, and they find it difficult to carry it out.

22643. Perhaps they have hardly space for a garden?—We did at one time commence gardening, but from the unprotected state of the place, the boys derived little advantage or amusement from it; for gardening is a thing which requires a great deal of care and attention; and it will, if not properly carried out, have rather an injurious effect than otherwise on their tempers.

22644. Have they no other industrial occupations, such as carpentry and turning?—No.

22645. In wet weather occupations of that kind would be found interesting to the boys, and even improving to them?—I have not turned my attention to that subject.

22646. They might bring geometry to bear on carpentry with great advantage?—They might.

22647. Is mensuration taught as part of the school course?—It is part of the school lessons.

22648. Is navigation?—No; navigation is not taught in the school at present. My object, when I went to the hospital, was to give a good mercantile education, and to teach as much science as would enable the boys when they left, to turn their attention either to college, or to other avocations in life.

22649. Are you aware that the candidates for situations in many Government offices are subjected to an examination by the Civil Service Commissioners, in order to test their fitness. Are you acquainted with the nature of these examinations?—I have seen some of the candidates and also the printed reports.

22650. They have published their first report, which contains their examination papers. It is a document which might be most advantageously laid before your committee?—That is a suggestion deserving of attention.

22651. This report of the Commissioners indicates that a very large proportion of persons who are rejected, fail in passing their examinations in consequence of their ignorance of spelling, and of elementary arithmetic?—Yes.

22652. What means do you adopt to secure accuracy in the boys' spelling?—Spelling is not taught by me from a spelling book; as it forms a part of almost all the lessons in which the boys are engaged. If a boy reads a lesson it is always made a spelling lesson by examination afterwards. Spelling books are used more in accordance with a popular opinion, than from any positive knowledge of their usefulness.

22653. Perhaps you are in favour of teaching spelling by means of dictation?—That system is also pursued.

22654. How often do the boys write English from dictation?—I have a class two or three times a week. I have cards on which the duties of the boys are sketched out. If you wish you can have them.

22655. I have got them; and I perceive that the first class gives an hour in the week to dictation, and the second class also an hour to dictation. I presume that recommendations coming from you, with reference to the course of study to be pursued in the school, are, in general, attended to by the managing committee?—I should be happy they were; but some of the governors to whom I have mentioned the desirableness of enlarging the course of education, by the introduction of modern languages, have made the statement that no additional expense could be incurred; and as I have mentioned already, with the present staff in the schoolroom, I am prevented from thinking of extending the course. The contrary system is pursued, for in place of increasing the instruction of the boys, they have essentially diminished it. The Commissioners can conceive the time and trouble it takes to instruct seventy boys.

22656. Dr. *Andrews.*—It seems impossible to extend your present course with such a staff as you are allowed.

22657. *Chairman.*—It is due to you, Mr. Le Pan, to say that after my own examination of the boys, I am satisfied that they receive a very useful and good education in the departments which are at present prescribed. Are you disposed to suggest any alterations in the nature of your own duties as master, so as to improve your condition or increase your means of usefulness to the institution?—Not at present; under present circumstances I think both the assistant and myself do as much as can be done in our respective departments.

John Mallet, Esq., further examined.

John Mallet, Esq.

22658. I hope the Commissioners will excuse me for adding this observation to my former testimony. It has been the custom since I became a governor, to give places on the

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DUBLIN.

Hospital and Free School of King Charles II., commonly called the Blue Coat Hospital.

board to the medical men, who are competent to vote in every matter, as well as give their advice. This is altogether an institution for the education of youth, and it is my opinion that the head master might have a seat at the board with much more propriety than the medical men; and even if he had not the privilege accorded to him of voting, yet a seasonable and convenient opportunity would be afforded to him of offering his advice. Therefore I think Mr. Le Pan ought to have a seat at the board.

Rev. L. A. Le Pan.

Rev. *L. A. Le Pan* further examined.

22659. Considering the circumstance of my assistant having been removed from the school, I am almost as well pleased I was not on the board, for it would grieve me to be present while the governors were clipping my assistance, and gradually leaving me alone.

22660. *Chairman.*—Following up the question which I last asked you, Mr. Le Pan, I would now inquire whether you think it would be possible for you, if you had adequate assistance in the schoolroom, to take upon yourself the general control of the institution in the manner referred to in the course of Mr. Mallet's examination?—A question of that kind so much involves my connexion with officers, who hold other positions in the hospital, that I would almost prefer not to be asked the question.

22661. Have you any further suggestions to make?—No.

Mrs. M. J. Star.

Mrs. *Margaret Jane Star* sworn and examined.

22662. *Chairman.*—Are you the matron of the King's Hospital?—I am.

22663. How long have you been in that situation?—Nine years next November.

22664. What is the nature of your duties as matron?—To look after the dietary, the cleanliness of the establishment; to superintend the servants, and perform all the duties connected with such an office.

22665. Have you authority over all the subordinate servants?—Yes.

22666. What is the number of them?—Eight.

22667. Eight female servants?—Yes.

22668. Is so large a number necessary for doing the work of the establishment?—I should say so.

22669. The hospital, we have been told, is capable of accommodating from 120 to 130 boys; and if the number was increased to that extent, would you still be able to do the work of the hospital with the present number of servants?—I should try and do the best I could. I should think we would be able to do it.

22670. What are the average wages of these female servants?—Seven pounds a-year, and 5*s.* 6*d.* weekly; and a leg of mutton on Sunday.

22671. Generally speaking, are you able to procure the services of competent servants for these wages?—Yes; at present we have excellent servants.

22672. Is the washing of all the boys' linen done in the establishment?—Yes.

22673. How often is the boys' linen changed?—They get two shirts each in the week, a night-shirt each in the fortnight, and sheets monthly.

22674. On whom devolves the duty of superintending the cleanliness of the boys' apartments?—On the drillmaster.

22675. Is it your duty to see that the different rooms and passages are kept clean?—Yes.

22676. Including the schoolroom?—Yes.

22677. It has been mentioned to-day, that the schoolroom is not kept as clean as it might be?—It is washed only at vacation time.

22678. Only half-yearly?—Only during vacation.

22679. Is it washed during each vacation?—Yes.

22680. Would there be any difficulty in having it washed once a week, or once a fortnight?—Not, if Mr. Le Pan could spare time.

22681. I think if such a course was adopted, it would very much conduce to the health of the boys.

22682. [Rev. *L. A. Le Pan.*—I have no objection to the school being washed.]

22683. There are two nurses employed in connexion with the infirmary?—Yes.

22684. Are their services generally required?—Sometimes they are overworked, but at other times they are unemployed.

22685. Is the infirmary frequently empty?—We have generally one or two boys in it. We have one delicate child in the house, and the doctor thinks it more prudent that he should sleep in the infirmary; but sometimes we have no one in it.

22686. Except in the case of some epidemic prevailing, would not one nurse be sufficient to attend the infirmary?—Our head-nurse would not be able to cleanse it; though she is an excellent woman.

22687. Is she an old person?—I believe she is nearly forty years connected with the institution; but she is not what you call an old woman. She is not a girl; but she was very ill this time twelve months with a pain in her side.

22688. Have you any suggestion to make with regard to the domestic arrangements of the hospital, with a view to their improvement?—I think I once mentioned to Dr. Kyle, the necessity, and he concurred with me, for providing our servants with some place to sit in. The only place they have to sit in is where the clothes are dried; and our late doctor told me, we never would have servants to live with us for any length of time, who would not ultimately die of consumption.

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William C. Kyle, Esq., LL.D., further examined.

DUBLIN.

Hospital and Free School of King Charles II., commonly called the Blue Coat Hospital.

William C. Kyle, Esq., LL.D.

22689. The matron brought this question before me, and I at once saw the desirableness of having a different room set apart for the servants, from that where the wet clothes were drying. The steam coming from them I saw was very unwholesome. I brought the matter before the committee, and also pointed out the room which the matron suggested for the purpose; but I was told the arrangement could not be carried out. I forget what the objection was to it.

22690. Is not the number of apartments in the hospital very large?—It is; but there was a particular room which the matron pointed out.

Mrs. *Margaret Jane Star* further examined.

Mrs. M. J. Star.

22691. I did not point out any room; but I said there was no place unoccupied at the time, except there was one made by cutting off a portion of a small yard.

22692. Have you any further suggestions to offer?—I think not.

22693. I am sure the governors will supply the want you speak of, if possible.

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DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, MAY 14, 1856.

Present:—The MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

THE GOVERNORS OF THE SCHOOLS FOUNDED BY ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ.—(continued.)

John Barlow, Esq.

John Barlow, Esq., sworn and examined.

22694. *Chairman.*—It is the intention of the Commissioners, at this examination, to go through the facts which came out in evidence before them, at the different places where they held courts of inquiry relative to the Erasmus Smith's Schools; and to ask you to explain these facts seriatim.

22695. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—In the courts held previous to that held at Ennis, on the 4th of September, 1855, matters of minor consequence were noticed, and unless the Governors desire to give any information or explanation with regard to them, I would propose to commence our present inquiry by referring to the matters which were brought under our notice at Ennis.—I am satisfied with the course proposed, reserving to myself the liberty of making observations on the other evidence, if I think it necessary.

22696. It appears to the Commissioners that the examinations which took place at Ennis, developed all the principal questions relating to the administration of the affairs of the Board, and that time would be saved by proceeding at once to the discussion of the matters that were noticed there. Dr. King, in his evidence,* makes reference to the nomination of free pupils, and, in answer to a question proposed by the Chairman—"Who nominates the free pupils?"—"The Board," he says, "have undertaken to do so lately, within the last year; but I appoint myself, and never refuse any poor man's child that is respectable, or keeps his child neat." Being asked how long was it since the Board undertook it, he says—"They have given notice within the last twelve months in the public papers, that all unable to pay should apply to them for admission, but they have not acted on it." Question.—"They have made no nomination?—None whatever; never did, but on one occasion." The Commissioners would desire to receive information as to the steps taken by the Governors with regard to the nomination of free pupils, and the regulations which they have laid down respecting their admission into the grammar schools?—The answer the Governors have to give to that is, that they always understood free pupils were always elected to all the grammar schools. At the same time it appeared to them, partly because there were very few free pupils admitted into our schools, and from other circumstances, that our masters, perhaps, were not as desirous, or as anxious that free pupils should be admitted, as the Governors were; and on the 5th of July, 1854—which you will find is much farther back than Dr. King has stated to the Commissioners—on the 5th of July, 1854, the following order was made by the Governors, in their room in Dublin. I was present and in fact brought forward the subject myself. The subject of the admission of free pupils to the grammar schools was then considered, and it was—

"Ordered—That the committee find it necessary to recommend to the General Board, that the masters of the several grammar schools be required to afford all legitimate facilities to the admission of free pupils into these schools, and to give the necessary information to the parties seeking such admissions, so that the claims upon which same are founded may be placed before the Governors. And the committee further recommend, that advertisements, calling the attention of interested persons, be inserted in the local newspapers, and the committee submit a form of advertisement accordingly." Then follows the form of advertisement which has appeared in the public prints, and which I will now read.—"The Governors of the schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq., hereby give notice to parents residing in and near the towns of Drogheda, Galway, Tipperary, and Ennis, who may be unable to pay for the education of their children, and who may be desirous of having them educated at any of their grammar schools, in those towns, that hereafter, all applications for the admission of free pupils, must be directed to the Governors, at their office, 11, Kildare-street, Dublin." That recommendation was brought before the Board on the same day, and I will now read a copy of their order from our board book:—"The report made this day by the standing committee, and which is entered on their proceedings in reference to the admission of free pupils to their grammar schools, was then read and agreed to, and the board directed same to be fully carried into effect." This order was sent also to the masters of our schools, and they were informed at the same time, that it was not the idea, nor intention at all, that they should not themselves recommend to the Governors free pupils, but we wished to ascertain every person who sought admission as a free pupil, or who the applicants were, and that the application should come directly to the Governors. The practice of the Governors has been to apply to the master, stating that an application has been made, and to ask him whether he knew any reason why the application should not be attended to. We have received no child into Ennis, but we have into the other grammar schools, and I think, with one exception, we never refused a free pupil. Our wish and intention was to give every facility for the admission of free pupils.

22697. May I ask what were the grounds upon which that single application was rejected?—Admission was sought into the Galway school for a child who was the son of the turnkey of the gaol, and the Governors having applied to a person in Galway in the first instance, were advised that on the whole it was better not to admit the child. This discretion was exercised upon a report made by Mr. D'Arcy, the Vicar of Galway. We applied to him,

* Evidence, 3846.

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not knowing whether it was a proper case or not, and having received his answer, we declined receiving the child.

22698. I understood Mr. Hallowell, the master of the grammar school at Galway, to state, if not to complain, that the Governors nominated free pupils there, without holding any communication with him. Was that the case?—I am ignorant of the evidence given by Mr. Hallowell with reference to the Galway school.

22699. The evidence of Mr. Hallowell was given at the public court held here in Dublin?—We have not received a copy of that; and I should mention that what the Commissioners engaged to do, was to give us the evidence that they received on their circuits.

22700. My question had reference to a matter of fact—the communication that took place between you and the master of the grammar school at Galway; and I have mentioned that I understood him to complain (but my recollection may not be accurate), that the Governors had nominated free pupils without communication with him?—I am not aware of that fact, positively, but I believe it occurred in the case of a boy named Leonard. It is not, however, at all probable that the Governors would attend to the recommendation of the master of the school, for if we had made inquiries, and thought the child ought to be admitted, we would insist on the admission of that child.

22701. In the case of pupils whose circumstances seem to you to warrant their admission, have you been in the habit of directing an examination as to their attainments or capacities to be instituted by the masters?—None whatever: where parents have expressed a strong anxiety to have their child admitted into our grammar schools all we required to know was that the child was competent, and further, that the parents were not in a condition to pay for the education of the child. I think that is our general practice.

22702. Under the charter, the Governors have the power of placing twenty free pupils in each of the three original foundation grammar schools; and besides that, the charter provides that the children of the tenants on Erasmus Smith's estates shall all be free, no matter what their number may be. Has the case of the freedom of the tenants' children been brought under the notice of the tenants themselves by any advertisement?—I am not aware that it has been.

22703. Do you know whether the records of the Board manifest the exercise by the Governors, to any extent, of this right of placing free pupils in the grammar schools?—I think that matter was left very much, if not entirely, in the hands of the masters of the grammar schools, until the period I have just alluded to. I am only speaking, of course, for my own time as a Governor, for I have not searched the records so as to be able to state what the ancient practice was; but I am sure, since I became a Governor, what I have stated is the fact.

22704. I have taken the pains to search into the early history of the charity, and I find, I may say, no notice, for many years, of an exercise of this power by the Governors; but perhaps you or your officers may have obtained more accurate information than I have?—I am not aware that they have; I should state that the matter, in July, 1854, was brought before the Governors by me, from an apprehension that there was not that freedom of entry for free pupils into our schools which it was desirable there should be. I might have been mistaken, but that was the impression of the Governors who concurred with me, and on that impression they acted.

22705. In the returns which the masters of the grammar schools furnish half-yearly, they are directed to specify the number of free pupils in the school?—They are.

22706. Do you know how long it has been customary to receive these half-yearly reports?—I was elected a Governor in 1839, and during that period I am sure it has been the practice to receive them; I cannot answer for any thing further back than that.

22707. So far as I can ascertain from your books, these returns from the masters of the grammar schools were not ordered till the year 1795?—I cannot say; I am sure you are right, but I can only answer from 1839.

22708. Has any application been ever made to the Governors to receive pupils to be boarded as well as to be taught free in your grammar schools?—Never, until very lately; I think the Governors had an application of this description from one of their tenants, a man named Barrett, in Galway; it did not appear to us that his circumstances entitled him to it, but we were clearly of opinion that we had no power to grant it.

22709. Did he state the legal grounds on which he claimed admission for his son as a free boarder?—I have never seen Mr. Barrett; we had no interview with him at all, but we had a correspondence, and I believe in that correspondence Mr. Barrett put forward his claim; I am not even sure of that fact, but I am quite sure that if he did his claims were not recognised. It appears, from what I have just heard from Mr. Hamilton, that Mr. Barrett did put forward his claims to him and Mr. Thorp, but they never brought them before the Board.

22710. I have before me the evidence of Mr. John Samuel Barrett, who brought his case forward at Galway. He said*—"I had an interview with the registrar and secretary, the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, and, on a second occasion, with him and Mr. Thorp, the assistant secretary. I wished to make an application to the board, under the charter, to get a free education for my son; I said that as a tenant I thought I was entitled to it; they both asked me, on the second occasion, was I able to pay for the education of my son; I said yes, but that I considered I was entitled to it, and that I had occasion to read the charter over, and saw I was perfectly entitled to it; and I explained this to the registrar and secretary, that, though able to pay, I wished to avail myself of the privileges under the

* Evidence, 5689.

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DUBLIN.

The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

John Barlow, Esq.

charter. Mr. Hamilton, on the first occasion refused, and said they could not do it at all, that the funds would not enable them. On the second occasion I pressed it more closely."—All I can say is that that interview was never brought before the board, but I have very little hesitation in saying, if the application had been made, it would have been refused.

22711. Though, of course, I do not ask you to construe the charter, or to discuss purely legal questions, I must ask the grounds of the opinion which you have just now given?—I think that our grammar schools, so far as I understand the charter, were intended to give daily instruction to as many children in the town in which the school stood, or the neighbourhood of that town, as could be fairly expected or given; I have always understood that the master was entitled, if he had boarders, to the receipts: that is, making whatever due allowance he ought to make for the salaries paid by the Governors to him and the teachers—any profit derived from boarders was his; and without going into the question whether Mr. Barrett was or was not in circumstances to pay for the education of his own child, or children, which I cannot say he is more than by reputation, I think, from what I said, that the Governors could not accede to his request. As to the question whether they ought to do so or not I do not give any opinion.

22712. Mr. Barrett, before us at Galway, urged his case by alleging passages of the charter on which he grounded his claim—passages in which it is stated that the revenues were granted to the Governors for the *maintenance* of the schoolmasters and scholars; he also referred to a passage in which the surplus revenues were appropriated to the *maintenance* of more, and other scholars?—It must be apparent to the Commissioners that, supposing Mr. Barrett had a right, notwithstanding his being in good circumstances, to have his child placed in the school, so would forty others, perhaps, in the same neighbourhood, and the same number in Drogheda, so that the funds of the Governors, if they were to be applied to the maintenance of these children, would not be equal to the support of such a number; it would be utterly out of our power to pay the sum of money required, even were we disposed to do it; but until Mr. Barrett raised this question we had never even heard of it.

22713. I may presume that if Mr. Barrett's application had been regularly brought before the board, and that he had alleged these passages in the charter to which I have referred as the grounds upon which he rested that application, the Governors would have satisfied themselves in a regular manner, and obtained a legal opinion as to whether they were bound to furnish board as well as teaching to the children of the tenants on the estates?—I have no doubt they would have given the very best consideration to it, and probably have taken the course that you suggest; but the question has never been brought regularly before us.

22714. I took very great pains to inquire into the matter, and having looked carefully into the early history of the charity, I found no traces whatever of children having been maintained in the schools?—Never. In old times it would be utterly out of the question, though our funds are now larger than when these schools were established.

22715. Has the attention of the Governors been at all directed to the word "maintenance" in connexion with the schools and scholars?—It never has; but I would press on the Commissioners that until now, that application of Mr. Barrett was never brought before us; so that the question which you have just put to me did not arise.

22716. Can you inform us whether Mr. Barrett's application was in writing?—When I read the evidence as to what took place, I asked Mr. Hamilton, and his reply to me was, that the application was made when Mr. Barrett, Mr. Thorp, and he were sitting around the fire.

22717. [Rev. *Hugh Hamilton.*—It was never made in writing.]

22718. On the same occasion Mr. Barrett stated that Mr. Hamilton alleged as a reason why this application should not be granted, that the funds would not enable the Governors to grant it; that the expenses of the establishment alone were £1,200 a year: can you offer any explanation of this?—It is quite out of the question that the expenses could amount to that sum; I suppose, excluding Mr. Hamilton's salary, as registrar and inspector, that our expenses in Dublin cannot be more than between £300 and £400 a-year.

22719. Does that include the salaries of the officers?—Not the salary of the inspector, but it does include that of Mr. Thorp.

22720. The words used by Mr. Barrett were,* "I stated I thought it very odd the funds were not sufficient to do so, as I thought and heard they had somewhere about £5,000 a-year. It was then he mentioned the expenses were commensurate with that: £1,200 for the house; and their law agents took a great deal of it, and losses by tenants, which he enumerated at the time, amounting to over £2,000." You have given an explanation as to that statement respecting the house expenditure, contradicting it in fact?—I may answer, that the entire amount of our Dublin expenses, including Mr. Hamilton's salary, does not amount to £600 a-year.

22721. Now with regard to the allegation that "the law agents take a great deal of it," what explanation do you offer?—Our accounts show every sixpence that we have ever paid to our law agents; but I can state for the information of the Commissioners, and I am glad to have an opportunity of repeating what I said at my previous examination, on the 7th of December last, it was then erroneously given in evidence, from confusion and mistake, by our assistant secretary, the day before I was examined, that there was no record kept by the Governors of any payment made to their law agents, except what appeared in the block, or the book of the bank. The Commissioners will recollect, before I left the room

* Evidence, 5715.

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that evening, I pressed to be examined on that point. They did kindly examine me, and I think I satisfied the Commissioners, where these sums were to be found, in our accounts, which were before them for many weeks, and before their secretary and accountant; I pointed out then to the secretary those items which were paid to the solicitors of the board, and which were said not to be in our accounts at all. They amounted to above £1,300, and were clearly entered in our accounts.

22722. I think it was stated on that occasion that that bill of costs accumulated in a period of twelve or thirteen years?—Yes, at least thirteen years. Some very heavy Chancery suits, in which the Governors were engaged, were included in these costs.

22723. The bills of costs were not laid before the Commissioners?—No, they were not, by mistake; but you can have them, all taxed by the proper officer of the court.

22724. I think, Mr. Barlow, there is some misunderstanding as to the way in which these costs are said to have appeared in the accounts. I did not understand that they were not entered in any account-book of the Governors, but only that they were not entered in the ledger?—Yes; but our assistant secretary stated in his examination, they were only to be found in the block of the drafts on the Bank of Ireland; that evening I stated to the Commissioners what I state now, that they are entered regularly in our accounts, and I pointed them out that day to the Secretary of the Commission.

22725. [*Secretary.*—The way they appeared in the accounts was simply thus:—the total bill of costs, when paid, appeared in the cash-book, under the registrar's account, vouched by Mr. Barlow; but there was no account of the law costs furnished from time to time, when they became due, and entered in the ledger. The ledger did not contain a single entry of law costs.]

22726. I did not mean to say to the Commissioners that this ledger was regularly kept, because I said exactly the contrary. What I intended to convey was, that we had our accounts regularly kept; that I had audited them myself; that I made inquiries to see that every shilling returned as part of the income of the Governors had been received; and that every shilling expended, was also to be found in our accounts. I not only stated that, but I wish to have the opportunity of repeating it now, as it will be in the recollection of the Commissioners, that no part of my evidence, on the 7th December, has gone before the public; it unfortunately happening that the gentlemen of the press were all that day engaged at a trial in Green-street, which was called "the Bible-burning trial." I then stated that I regularly audited these accounts, and that I not only did that, but that every voucher amounting to hundreds in the year, since I became treasurer, would be found initialed by me, in red ink, and these vouchers were that day on the table of the Commissioners.

22727. The only other allegation which remains to be mentioned, as brought before us by Mr. Barrett, at that time, was with reference to remission of arrears of rent, which he stated amounted to £2,000; we were aware of that fact: the statement has reference to abatements made to the tenants on the southern estates?—It has reference in part to the western estates, but there was a greater arrear on the southern estates.

22728. Was there a larger amount than £2,000 remitted to tenants on the southern estates?—There was; I have the particulars here if you wish for them.

22729. We are not in a condition, at present, to go into matters of account. The next point noticed by Dr. King, of which I would ask an explanation from the Governors has reference to the repairs of the schoolhouse. He says*—"I have on various occasions asked the Governors to do it, but I have been obliged to do it throughout myself, after the first setting in order, when I came; between taxes and poor-rates, and repairs, my whole salary is swallowed up, in that way. The rates are very heavy; upwards of ten shillings in the pound last year." I believe the Governors laid down the principle when the salaries of the masters of the grammar schools were raised from 100 marks a-year to £100 a-year, that the expenses of keeping the buildings in repair should be thrown on the masters, notwithstanding that principle having been laid down, as it was found to press at times with considerable severity on the masters; the Governors occasionally voted grants of money for the repairs of the schoolhouses. What is the actual practice with regard to repairs at present?—The practice, since I became a Governor, and for a long time previously, I believe, but certainly from 1839, has been, when a new master is appointed, to put the schoolhouse in proper order to receive him, at the cost of the Governors. In the year 1834 Dr. King was appointed to the Ennis school, and at that time, or perhaps the year after, the Governors expended on repairing his house £1,188 5*s.* They have since the year 1840, to the present, paid £96 18*s.* 9*d.*, for further repairs, and we object to laying out more than that. We have laid out on Drogheda school a sum of £805 9*s.* 8*d.*; and we do require the master, after the first outlay, to keep the house in repair; we never intended to pay the whole, or any thing like the expenses attending the repairs of the schoolhouses. Dr. King has received more from us, for himself and his teachers, than the master of any other grammar school. Previous to the year 1843 we paid in round numbers £300, for himself and his teachers, and since that we have paid him £275 a-year. We also gave him, in consideration of his heavy rates and expenses, a gratuity of £50 in the year 1854; but we never wished to make a schoolmaster independent of his scholars, or what he should receive from them.

22730. What means do you take to ascertain that the houses are kept in repair?—We used to have certificates every year from the clergymen of the town, or from competent persons.

22731. Does not the charter contemplate the expenditure of the revenues of the charity upon the schoolhouses?—We have expended, as I have stated to you, £1,188 on the Ennis

* Evidence, 3857.

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school; and in 1842, £805 9*s.* 8*d.* on the Drogheda school; and on the Galway school since Mr. Hallowell's appointment in 1848, we have expended between £300 and £400. Having done so, we think it is a wholesome practice to insist upon the master, as long as he derives benefit from the house, keeping it in repair afterwards. I do not mean to say that if a roof was blown off a house, or if any other heavy expenditure was required, the Governors would not enter into it; I am very certain they would; but as to petty repairs after the house has been put in order, we think it right and proper that the master should be required to do them.

22732. This was the practice of the Governors from a very early period. At the close of the seventeenth century I find a minute to this effect:—"The masters to keep in good repair their own schools and houses, having so received them, except the roofs and walls and incidental damages caused by casualties that could not be avoided?"—I have never referred to that minute, but the practice is as I have stated. I should say that a great part of our arrangements has been handed down to us from board to board; so that when a new Governor is appointed he finds a great many things in practice, and unless he disapproves of them he follows out that practice. That is pretty much the way with the present Governors.

22733. However, with the exception of the roofs and walls there is no distinct recognition of any other practice?—I have just stated if any heavy expenditure was required it would certainly be undertaken by the Governors; but petty repairs——

22734. Of roofs and walls?—Of roofs and walls; we do require the master to do them. Whether that practice is consistent with the charter or not, I will not say, but it has been our practice.

22735. This matter, as to the payment of the expenses of repairs by the masters, is closely connected with the amount of the masters' salaries. Dr. King on this occasion stated that his salary was swallowed up by certain expenses. The original salary contemplated by the charter was £66 13*s.* 4*d.* a-year; that has been raised to £100 a-year. Does it not appear that the salary of £66 13*s.* 4*d.* in the time of Charles II. denoted a higher position in society than a salary of £100 a-year in the present day?—Certainly, I think it did.

22736. And do you not think that a salary of £66 13*s.* 4*d.* in the time of Charles II. was intended to make the position of the master of one of those schools one of comfort and honourable independence; so that the Governors might be able to secure the services of persons of high character and position?—I think it is not good that the master should be independent of his scholars. I think it is much better that he should be obliged to work; certainly the Governors have regarded the matter in this light. They think if the masters had large endowments they would be careless whether they had many or few pupils; but that £66 13*s.* 4*d.* has been raised to £300, in round numbers, in the case of Dr. King. He has at this moment for himself and his teachers—of course he does not put the whole of it into his pocket—£278 a-year; and until, I may say, the famine, we paid him about £300 a-year. In fact, Dr. King has more reason to be grateful to the Governors than any other teacher we have; and I think he has shown less gratitude. He has complained that the Governors—and I do not speak of Dr. King in any angry spirit—refuse him ordinary assistance; but his complaints are considered by the Governors to be absolutely groundless.

22737. According to the view you take of the matter these grammar schools are private schools subsidised by your board. They are rather schools of the masters who are assisted and maintained in them by a small salary, and by grants for occasional repairs, than public schools belonging to the Governors, and altogether administered by you, and under your direction, for public purposes?—I think that is very much the case. I think that we put our teachers into a very good position. We give them excellent houses, we give them all the fees, and we give them ground very often and a certain salary. We do not intend they should be independent of their scholars; and in Dr. King's case we give him near £300; and I think if he has that, a good house, and ground attached to it, that he is very well off. I would further say that the view you take is conformed to by the practice of the Governors; for although they have their English schools regularly and annually inspected, they do not think it necessary to inspect the grammar schools. They leave them to the control of the masters themselves, conceiving that they ought to have a greater interest in their welfare than they have.

22738. You must not understand me as committing myself to the opinion that the Governors take the right view of this matter?—Oh, no.

22739. My own view as to the best course to be taken with reference to those grammar schools was rather the reverse. I undoubtedly supposed that they were as much the Governors' schools as the English schools; and I consider it desirable that they should do every thing that their funds enable them to do to secure the most perfect efficiency of those grammar schools; and, amongst other things—exactly as you noticed yourself—maintain a vigorous and constant inspection of them, in compliance with the terms of the charter, which directs that "the ushers and schoolmasters shall be from time to time visited and approved of in the manner hereinafter stated." Then the charter goes on to say afterwards how that inspection is to be conducted. It gives power to the Governors, or any seven of them, to visit, order, punish, or displace the schoolmasters, ushers, and scholars, members, and officers, of the said schools, and every one of them; and to order, reform, and redress all and every the disorders, and misdemeanors, offences, and abuses in the persons aforesaid, and to censure, suspend, deprive, and displace the said school-

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masters, ushers, &c. The charter not only gave you these powers, but it hindered any other persons whatever—as the Governors are perfectly well aware—from interfering with your visitorial authority?—Yes; we were quite aware we had these powers; but I do not say whether they could or not be exercised. We were also quite aware we had control over the masters and the regulation of the schools; and we would exercise it if we were obliged necessarily to do so. I must, however, make one remark upon what Dr. Graves has said with regard to our visitatorial powers. If it be supposed by the Commissioners that, when they were originally appointed, we had any feeling but one, which was that we had no power of allowing the visitation of these schools to be transferred to other parties, I can assure them they are much mistaken. We never had the slightest reluctance to allow them to visit; and the course we felt bound to take was dictated by a sense of duty.

22740. The words of the charter seem to be very clear and strong?—I may also add, we gave peremptory orders, on the passing of the Act of Parliament, to every one of our officers and persons under our charge, to give every information most accurately and willingly to the Commissioners.

22741. We are bound to notice this matter of inspection, because at the court held at Ennis it was actually alleged, as a matter of complaint, that there was no inspection. "Their inspector," Dr. King states, "does not attend the classical schools." And when he is asked "Do they exercise no kind of control," he says, "None over us, whatever, except the exhibition examination can be called a control, which is performed by the gentlemen of Trinity College"?—I think that is going a little too far. I am quite free to admit we do not inspect the Ennis school; but I cannot admit that we did not, or do not, exercise control over it.

22742. At the same court, Dr. Cullinan, in his evidence, complained of the want of inspection, and alleged that the neglect of inspection involved a violation of the charter?—I admit we do not inspect; but as to saying we do not control or attend to the regulation of these schools, I may in reply state we require half-yearly returns from the masters, and we receive them, and they are regularly entered on our minutes, and will be found there.

22743. But you could hardly assert that those half-yearly returns would be a sufficient substitute for an efficient inspection, if you take the view which I stated just now of the nature of the schools—that is, if you suppose them to be schools of the Governors, to be maintained in an efficient state under their superintendence and direction?—I can only give the answer I gave before—that we really do think that the masters themselves have such a direct interest in having good schools, that to gentlemen of their position we may leave their management. I do not mean to say that it would not be better if another course were adopted, but there has been no complaint made to us upon the subject; we found the practice in existence, and we continued it.

22744. The returns you allude to clearly do not make amends for the want of inspection. I have an instance recorded in the minutes of the standing committee, which shows that: namely, a notice that a very small number of scholars was returned as having been in attendance at one of the grammar schools. On this the master was called on to give the fullest explanation; and what was subsequently done? An application was made to the Archbishop of Cashel, the Archbishop of Tuam, and the Bishop of Killaloe, to inspect this school, proving that those returns are not sufficient, unless there is an inspection to check them?—May I ask in what year that occurred?

22745. It is recorded in No. 3 of your standing committee book.—The Archbishop of Tuam being mentioned, it must be a long time ago; but I do not wish to be understood by the Commissioners as maintaining that the schools would not be better if they were inspected.

22746. The masters of the schools themselves stated that they would wish their schools to be inspected?—All I can say is they never asked for an inspection.

22747. They stated that an efficient inspection would be an encouragement to them?—They made no such suggestion to the Governors, or I think they should have it; they gave the Commissioners a great deal of information they never gave us.

22748. I have taken a great deal of pains to inquire into this matter of inspection, and have read through a great part of the minute books; I found recorded in them but one case of visitation which actually took place under the charter—that is not the inspection to which I have just alluded, conducted by the Archbishops of Cashel and of Tuam, and the Bishop of Killaloe. These Governors did not themselves hold the inspection, they deputed persons to inquire, and therefore it was not an inspection under the charter, the persons inquiring not having visitatorial powers. I found but one formal visitation, that is in the case of the Drogheda school, held by the treasurer, the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and Dr. John Coghill, in the year 1680; but perhaps your officers may know of more recent visitations under the charter?—I think not; I know of no visitation of the kind. We have frequently had interviews with the masters at our invitation.

22749. Even within your own experience of the working of the board you have seen cases where schools appeared not to be in a thriving or efficient state; I do not wish more distinctly to specify them, as they must recur to your recollection?—I recollect the case of Dr. Eaton, in which we threatened a visitation if he did not resign, and he did resign.

22750. That fact proved that even to threaten a visitation would produce a good effect?—I have no doubt at all about it.

22751. And since that time you have seen one of your grammar schools sinking into a very inefficient state in spite of the half-yearly returns?—That is Tipperary?

22752. Yes.—We never had a good school in Tipperary; there are a great many causes that prevent our schools flourishing.

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22753. Of late the school has been in a very inefficient state; but at one period the Tipperary school was managed with great success, and numbered as many as ninety pupils?—Yes; but it was not so much the fashion to send our children to England then as it is now.

22754. Do you not think that this school might have been brought into a more efficient state of late years if there had been a visitation?—I do; but I may be mistaken. I think there are a great many unfavourable influences which probably it would not be easy to counteract.

22755. Were those causes to which you refer beyond your control?—I think so. What has taken place in Ireland for some years past has not tended to increase the number of pupils in our schools; I think that Tipperary, particularly, is not a part of the country in which we might expect to have many pupils, considering the progress that education has made, and the facilities which are now afforded for obtaining education compared with what there were at the time you speak of, when ninety scholars were in the school; it was hard to get from one part of the country to the other, now it is much easier; but I do not wish to be understood as saying that there should be no visitation of this school.

22756. Another point referred to by Dr. King in his evidence has relation to the grant of medals by the Governors. He states that the Governors gave silver medals every six months, to the best answerers in the school, and then he says*—"But I was obliged to discontinue the giving of these medals, because they would not give them to me on any other plan than this—one for science, one for classics, one for English, and the other for French; and as that would completely upturn my plan, which is to carry on all these branches together, I was obliged, after one or two efforts, to give those medals up; for one boy would work for mathematics, another for French, and so on, and the other business was neglected; in fact, they are not at all liberal." Other masters in giving evidence on the same subject before the Commissioners, have stated that they were left a discretionary power in the award of these medals: can you state whether there is in the books any minute laying down regulations as to the distribution of these prizes?—I am not sure as to there being any minute in the books on the subject; but I can state what took place: I perfectly recollect that before those medals were given, Dr. M'Kay, who was then schoolmaster of Drogheda, an excellent teacher, and other classical masters, were asked to suggest to the Governors the best plan of granting those medals; all our masters, with the exception of Dr. King, stated that they thought the medals should be given as we gave them, that is, for each branch of learning, Latin and Greek and so on; but Dr. King did not adopt that view. He took our medals for two or three years; then, because we did not accede to his request—in fact, give him a separate discretion from what the other masters had—he said he would not have them any longer. We did not decline to give them, nor did we impose upon him any restrictions which were not imposed upon our other schoolmasters; but having consulted them, and found the majority were in favour of the plan we adopted, we did not think it necessary to take his. However the matter was not pressed on us very much; there was but one application, I believe, from Dr. King; and if he had waited a little time, and again brought the question forward, we might not have interfered with him, but let him do as he pleased with respect to the distribution of those medals.

22757. There would be an easy mode of arranging the matter—that is, allowing prizes for the general proficiency of his scholars, whilst there were medals for special subjects.—No doubt; but neither that nor any other mode of arranging the distribution of medals in Dr. King's school was brought before us.

22758. I understand you to say, that this plan of giving medals for those separate subjects was absolutely imposed upon the masters in the different schools. I can say with confidence that the evidence of Mr. Hallowell was to the effect, that he was allowed a discretionary power.—I think he had not a discretionary power. I give my answer from memory, but I think I am correct in what I have stated.

22759. I asked Mr. Hallowell,† "Has this system (that is, of examination) been instituted since you became master, or did you find it in operation?—The medal system was adopted when I was master in Drogheda; and on my going to Galway, I found that no medals were ever distributed. I applied for them, and the request was granted. The subjects on which they were to be given were left to my own decision." I then went on to say—"This question, relative to the awarding of medals to pupils in the schools under the Board of Erasmus Smith, came under consideration in the course of the inquiry held at Ennis, and a rule was laid down there by the Governors, that medals were to be given in a certain number of courses—in classics, English, modern languages, and science." Mr. Hallowell then answered—"They never laid down any rule for me; I applied to them for information as to what course they wished them to be given in, and the answer I received was, that the matter would be left to my own discretion."—What Mr. Hallowell has said with respect to Drogheda school is correct, and it may be that thus the medals were not given in Galway for some time after; but as to his having a discretionary power to distribute those medals as he pleased, all I can say is, I have no recollection that he had, nor do I think he had. He may have been mistaken about the matter, or I may make a mistake. I omitted to make an observation when the Commissioner was speaking about the Ennis school, with reference to a portion of Dr. King's evidence, in which he stated that he did not make certain applications, because he found it very difficult to get his salary ever paid by the Governors. I will just read for you the dates at which his salary was paid, since his appointment in 1850, and when it became due. He was paid on the 27th November; 1850, the salary which fell due on the 1st; in 1851, on May the 19th and November 18th,

* Evidence, 3907. † Evidence, 20301.

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in 1852, on May 14th and November 19th; in 1853, May 16th and November 10th; in 1854, May 4th and November 4th; in 1855, May 5th and November 22nd; the salaries due on the first of these respective months. He will be paid on the 21st of May the salary due on the first of the present month. These are the payments made by the Governors of which Dr. King complains, and I must say that his other complaints are of like value.

22760. He complains that you do not pay his poor rates; I suppose that generally you do not pay poor rates and other taxes?—We do not pay poor rates.

22761. Do you adhere to the same practice in the case of all the grammar schools?—We pay them in Drogheda, because the salary there is much smaller than Dr. King's.

22762. Has not the salary been raised from 100 marks to £100 in Drogheda?—It has, but all the payments made to Drogheda do not equal those paid to Dr. King.

22763. Does not the charter warrant the payment of salaries to ushers as well as to masters?—It gives us the power to do so.

22764. In fact, it directs that wherever there are forty pupils in a school, there should be an usher, who is entitled to a certain salary?—But at Ennis the master is not entitled to what he receives.

22765. Dr. King in his evidence referred to a legacy of £10 left by Chief Justice Pattison to the school: did the Governors make inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining whether they were entitled to it?—I have no recollection of such a legacy being left.

22766. Dr. King says*—"I addressed the board on the subject, and they referred it to their law adviser; and the answer I received after a length of time, and one or two or three applications, was, that the matter was involved in an inexplicable mystery, although I sent them a transcript of the will?"—I know nothing of it.

22767. I shall pass now to another topic brought before the Commissioners by Dr. King—the matter of superannuation allowances. He was asked by Mr. Hughes to give the names of the masters who had been pensioned by the Governors, and he mentioned the name of the Rev. John Needham, saying that he received his full salary for some years; he was master of Drogheda school. "How long," he is then asked,† "was he master of Drogheda school?"—Well, I suppose, sixteen or eighteen years. I was under him sixteen years, and there was a master named Eaton, I understand, who was for a few years—five or six years—at Galway, and did not at all succeed, obtained it, I believe; I do not know it. Were you acquainted with Mr. Needham?—Very well. What was his state of health when pensioned?—I do not know; he looked very well to me. Are you aware of any general rule or by-law, made by the Governors, for pensioning masters?—No; I applied four or five times to obtain it; after forty-two years teaching I thought I might hope for it; they answered, 'you are not used up yet.'"—My answer to that is, he never received such an answer. I distinctly state, he never received such an answer.

22768. Did he make a formal application to the board, or only a verbal application to individual members or officers?—He did make an application to the board, and to me. The circumstances are these: he had applied two or three times to the Governors, who did not think they could grant him a pension. He came then to the assistant secretary, who told me that he was very anxious to see some of the Governors. He tried to prevent that, but Dr. King persevered, and asked whether I would see him; to which Mr. Thorp replied that he was sure I would; and he brought Dr. King to me in the bank. I saw him, and had a conversation with him. He pressed this matter on me, and I replied, that if he put his application in writing in the form of a memorial that it would be placed before the board; but that I could say no more on the subject. I had some conversation with him about the school and other matters, and he thanked me for the interview; and my observation on Dr. King leaving the room was, in the presence of Mr. Thorp, "Well, Dr. King, I am glad to see you so well." These were my words. His memorial did come before the board, and was considered by them, but they did not think that they would be justified in giving a pension to Dr. King. Mr. Needham, who was the master of Drogheda school, has been mentioned. He was master and usher of Drogheda school for thirty-one years; he was appointed in 1810, usher, and appointed head master in 1819. He was granted an annuity of £100 a-year, Irish, I believe, in 1841; but he produced very strong medical certificates. I have them, and perhaps the Commissioners would like to see them.

22769. Would you be so good as to read them?—"I certify that I was called upon to visit the Rev. George Needham of this town, on the of 10th February last, and that on entering his room I found him recovering from a state of insensibility, having suddenly fallen from his chair while taking his dinner.

"Since that period I have been paying attention to his general health, and am quite satisfied that he is totally unfit for any pursuit in life requiring deep mental reflection or much excitement.

"I also certify to having attended Mrs. Needham (the wife of the Rev. George Needham) about four years ago, during a protracted typhus fever; since then she has been incapable of making the exertions necessary for a person whose domestic concerns require much activity, and I do consider that her nervous system has received a serious shock from witnessing Mr. Needham's late indisposition.

"Given under my hand at Drogheda, this 20th day of March, 1841.

"ROBERT PENTLAND, M.R.C.S.I.,
"Surgeon to the County Infirmary and Gaol at Drogheda."

* Evidence, 3925. † Evidence, 3927.

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"Drogheda, March 21, 1841.

"I certify that I have been in the habit of seeing the Rev. George Needham constantly since the 10th of February last, and I concur in the opinion expressed by Mr. Pentland, as to the present state of Mr. Needham's health.

"THOMAS S. MURPHY,

"Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons Ireland."

22770. These certificates show that we do not act without strong reasons, and we thought it necessary to keep them from 1841 up to the present time.

22771. The question which appeared to me to arise is, whether you had any established system of superannuating masters?—No, we have not.

22772. Do you not think that a system of the kind regulated by certain rules, would operate with advantage in encouraging persons to engage in your service?—It must, I think; but the truth is, and I had better state it, that I doubt very much if we have any power to grant superannuations, but it would be as well if we had. When Dr. King's case was before us, it was very strongly urged we had not the power.

22773. From time to time you have granted pensions. You have at other times refused them, alleging that you had not the power to grant them. One remarkable case was brought before us at Naas, where the master of the Donadea school, named Leggatt, who was many years in your service, and who appeared to have performed his duty satisfactorily, was dismissed in consequence of some dissatisfaction evinced by the Governors respecting the building of a glebe house adjoining the schoolhouse. He then petitioned your board for a retiring allowance, and it was not granted, as I understood, because you alleged you had not the power to grant pensions.—I am not aware we ever pensioned any of the masters of our English schools.

22774. Yes; you did at Roscrea.—Well, that was an exceptional case, but we did not consider we had the power of doing it; and without entering fully into the case you have mentioned, I may say we had an objection to the master, because he held the office of clerk of petty sessions.

22775. Perhaps it is better to come to that case afterwards. Dr. King mentioned another master who had a pension, and I think he stated, that when pensioned he enjoyed very good health, and that you pensioned him notwithstanding. That was Mr. Twiss, of Drogheda.—Mr. Twiss was represented to us to be in very bad health. He was appointed in the year 1810; we granted him a pension in consequence of ill health, on the 17th of February, 1826. He never lived to receive one farthing of it. It is strange that Dr. King was not aware of that fact, for he was well acquainted with Mr. Twiss.

22776. Dr. King states that the statistics of schools show that schoolmasters go out of fashion, and that a school rises, flourishes, and decays, generally in twenty years. He looks upon that as a reason in favour of establishing a system of superannuation; and you do not express any opinion on the part of the Governors with regard to the propriety of establishing such a system, as you consider it is doubtful whether you have at present the power to devote your funds to that purpose.—I think if we had the power we would exercise it with caution; but I think if we had, it would be desirable that we should sometimes exercise it; but I believe the fact is, we have not the power.

22777. There is a point remaining in Dr. King's evidence with regard to the admission of Roman Catholic pupils, to which I ought to draw your attention. He says,* "it is exceedingly difficult to get boys to accept places on the foundation." He also states, "that when a boy applied to him for admission on the foundation, he never inquired whether he was Protestant or Romanist." Have the Governors laid down any regulations with reference to the religious instruction to be given to day-scholars admitted into the grammar schools?—They always believed that any child attending these schools, no matter what his religion was, was, in fact, obliged to read the Bible.

22778. I am speaking of the grammar schools?—I apply the observation to all our schools; and certainly, if we had known that Dr. King had exercised that discretion, we should have been very much displeased.

22779. But have you not yourselves granted nominations to Roman Catholic free pupils in your schools?—I suppose we have—I am sure we have; but it was on the condition that they would conform to our rules and regulations: and that if they entered the schools as free pupils they should read the Bible.

22780. Now where are the rules and regulations for the grammar schools?—I am not aware they are posted in the grammar schools, but in the English schools they are.

22781. It does not appear to me that you have any rules for the management of the grammar schools?—There is no doubt whatever as to the practice we require to be pursued in our schools. We did, and do consider it the bounden duty of our schoolmasters to teach the reading of the Bible to the free pupils in our schools, grammar or English.

22782. That is, you have made that regulation with regard to giving religious instruction in the English schools. The Protestant character of the grammar schools is established by one of the rules laid down in your charter, which specifies that the masters shall instruct the pupils out of Archbishop Ussher's catechism. The fact also, that the master must be a clergyman and subscribe to the canons, indicates very distinctly their Protestant character; but in spite of that, it is perfectly clear as a matter of fact that you have, and I would say as a board, knowingly received Roman Catholic pupils into your grammar schools for many years, or from the earliest time; and I find in your books no

* Evidence, 3969.

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regulations, at least in latter years, respecting the mode in which the master was to deal with the religious instruction of the children, whether they were boarders or whether they were day-scholars.—I certainly did consider, and do consider, that our masters are bound to teach the Bible to every child, no matter what his religion may be, who enters our schools—grammar schools as well as English schools. I do not know that I can show you any rule on the subject beyond what is in our charter; but I have no doubt whatever, that our masters fully understood that they were to do so.

22783. Although you have not laid down any formal code of rules relative to religious instruction in the grammar schools, perhaps you have made it a practice to communicate with the masters on their appointment, and explain to them what your views are relative to the religious instruction to be given in the grammar schools?—I cannot charge my memory with any thing distinct on the subject; but that they knew they were bound to do it I have not the slightest doubt in my mind. They are all Protestant clergymen, and I consider they were bound to do it without any instruction from us.

22784. According to the view you take of the matter, the principle to be applied to the grammar schools as to religious instruction ought to be the same as in your English schools?—I think so.

22785. Namely, that the Bible should be made use of as the book for communicating religious instruction to all the pupils?—Decidedly.

22786. You state that as your own individual opinion, but are you aware whether any resolution to that effect has been come to by the board?—No; but I am perfectly sure there is no individual Governor who would not give the same answer. There are several of the Governors now in the room, and I think from the whole of them you will get the same answer.

22787. It is a matter of fact that you have been receiving into the grammar schools knowingly—because the Parliamentary returns indicate it—Roman Catholics, both boarders and day scholars. Was any notice ever given to Roman Catholics admitted into the schools, that they would be bound to conform to the regulations that you have stated, with regard to giving religious instruction out of the Holy Scriptures?—You refer to the grammar schools.

22788. Yes; confine yourself to the grammar schools?—Confining my answer to the grammar schools, I would say, that I am not aware there ever was.

22789. I find, that in Galway, long ago, Roman Catholic children were admitted in very large numbers. The first volume of your registry records cases where the rules of 1712, which you were so good as to send to the Commissioners, with some manuscript observations of your own respecting them, were put in force. These rules were entitled "Rules framed for the purpose of hindering the youth educated in the grammar schools continuing or turning Papists." There are four rules relative to religious instruction, and they were obviously meant to exclude any Roman Catholic who intended to persevere in the profession of the Roman Catholic faith. Immediately after the issuing of these rules, the master of the grammar school at Galway, reported to the Governors that he was obliged under these rules, to expel on one day eighty-five "Popish" scholars from the school, of which seventy paid him tuition; and that thereby he suffered very considerable loss. He prayed the Governors to take the matter into consideration, and either to relax the stringency of these rules, or to increase his salary. The Governors referred the matter to the Archbishop of Tuam, giving him some kind of discretionary power to prescribe the religious instruction; and from time to time to direct the master with regard to it; and it would appear that something was done, although I could find in the books no record of it, to compose matters in such a way as that Roman Catholics should yet be received into the school. I say that merely as a conjecture; but certainly it is clear from your records, that Roman Catholics have been admitted into the grammar schools, both boarders and day scholars continuously?—I believe so.

22790. And it does not appear that a rule requiring the reading of the Scriptures by Roman Catholic pupils has been continuously enforced, if enforced at all, for many years. I have stated that as my view, but if you can show it to be inaccurate, I will thank you to correct me?—Of course, as to what has taken place at the Ennis school, I have nothing further to say than what I have said; but as to Drogheda and the other schools, I would be surprised if the Bible was not read by every child attending these schools.

22791. Take the case of Drogheda grammar school: Mr. Lacy, when under examination, with reference to the instruction of the Roman Catholic pupils in the Drogheda school, informed us that the following was the mode in which he dealt with them*:—he gives religious instruction in the morning—the first half-hour, I believe; and the Roman Catholics do not attend during that time. They enter the school after the religious instruction has terminated, and receive no religious instruction whatever.—I am not aware of it.

22792. I think you will find that in none of the grammar schools has any religious instruction been given to Roman Catholic pupils; but, as regards the religious character of the schools, some information respecting it may be gathered from the declarations of the founder. Are you aware that the founder has expressed his opinion as to the religious character of the instruction to be imparted?—I always understood that his schools were to be Protestant schools—schools for the education of Protestant children principally.

22793. That is to be collected from the matters already referred to in the charter; but, I ask you, had you any means of knowing what were the intentions of Erasmus Smith as an individual in this respect?—No, I have not.

* Evidence, 12785.

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22794. Would you be so good as to look to the first volume of your registry, and you will see a letter from Erasmus Smith himself on this subject?—There is no doubt but that Erasmus Smith intended that they should be purely Protestant schools.

22795. I wish to have that letter read for the purpose of indicating the founder's intention.

"London, June ye 6th, 1682.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—I have received your letter, dated May the 23rd, with a copy of the report concerning the present state of the schoole at Droghedah, and am sorry you have been put to soe much trouble; I give you my humble thanks for your careful inspection of the schooles, and especially this of Droghedah. The letter following was written before the receipt of yours which I now humbly present unto you, not doubting but it will be satisfactory to your honours as it will be to myself if followed.

"My end in founding the three schooles was to propagate the Protestant faith according to the Scriptures, avoiding all superstition, as the Charter, and the bylawes, and rules established doe direct. Therefore, it is the command of His Majesty to catechize the children out of Primate Ussher's, and expound the same unto them, which I humbly desire may be observed upon the penalty of fforfeiting theire places.

"Now that the schollars educated in those foundations may be encouraged, I humbly request that it may be comended to the Provoist and Fellows of Trinity Colledge, Dublin, to present to your honours one fittly qualifyed according to the Charter, lawes, and Rules, to oficiate in the room of Mr. Scott, late schoolemaster att Droghedah, giving prefference to those that have been educated in those schooles, that others educated upon the same foundations, may be encouraged to present themselves worthy of the like choice; if none among them be qualified, I leave it att large, and as I find theire faithfulnes herein, I shall be encouraged to trust them for the future. I desire the Charter may be abstracted as to what doth concerne the duty, and priviledge both of master, and scholars, and the lawes, and rules added thereto, and that a table may be fairely written thereof, and hung up in the most publique place in every schoole, that neither master nor scholar may pretend ignorance.

"My Lords, my designe is not to reflect upon any, onely I give my judgment why those schooles are so consumptive, which was, and is, and will be (if not prevented), the many popish schooles, their neighbours, which, as succers doo starve the tree. If parents will exclude their children because prayers, catechisme, and exposition is commanded, I cannot help it, for [not*] to remoove that barre is to make them seminaries of Popery. Therefore, I beseech you to command him that shall be presented and approooved by your honours, to observe them that decline those duties and expell them, which will obliege, my Lords and Gentlemen,

"Your most humble servant,

"ERASMUS SMITH."

22796. Is the rule specified in that letter insisted upon in the grammar schools?—It is not.

22797. Are the masters, on their appointment, furnished with the charter?—I do not think they are.

22798. They have stated that they are not.—I need scarcely say it is the first time I read that letter; but I at once admit it is as strong a letter as can be read on the subject.

22799. The masters, generally speaking, have informed the Commissioners that they are not furnished with copies of the charter or of the rules laid down for the guidance of the masters. If there are any other points in Dr. King's evidence on which the Governors desire to make any statement, now would be the time to do so, before we review the evidence of Dr. Cullinan, tendered to the Commissioners at Ennis.—I do not think we have further observations to make on his evidence. I had several things down on paper which I intended to bring before the Commissioners, but you have touched on them all.

22800. We will now go into the complaints and allegations of Dr. Cullinan. He laid before the Commissioners the following matters:—Dr. Cullinan's first objection is, that the constitution of the Board of Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools is bad; and when asked to state his reasons for that opinion, he says†:—"The Commissioners are aware the Board consists of a number of high official persons, who are *ex-officio* Governors; they do not attend or discharge the functions. There are a great many others resident in Ireland, members of the board, and no member of the board has any local connexion with the place in which the school is situate, or any knowledge whatever of its discipline, progress, or management. I think the organization is most unsuitable to exercise an efficient control over the school. You will see, by the returns laid before Parliament, none of the *ex-officio* Governors ever attend, except the Provost for one day last year, and he has some interest in the matter, for Trinity College receives a large amount of the funds of the Governors." Have you any statement to make with reference to that charge?—I do not think it is to be considered a charge as against the Governors.

22801. As against the system under which they are acting?—All I can say is, that since the day I became a Governor, I do not think that a board was ever adjourned for the want of a sufficient attendance to do the business, more than two or three times. The minute books will show that there has been more than a sufficient number to do the business; and as to the *ex-officio* Governors not attending, Dr. Cullinan is not borne out, certainly, by the fact, because I have, over and over again, seen *ex-officio* Governors present at the Board, which the minutes will testify, by reference to which the Commissioners can satisfy themselves as to that fact. The constitution of the Board is according to the

* [Not] is interlined in the original Minute Book, but the context shows that it has been improperly inserted.
† Evidence, 3975.

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charter. There are thirty-five Governors, which number has been regularly kept up from that time to the present.

22802. In order, however, to secure attendance at the board, the charter provides that any Governors who do not attend for two years are removable at the pleasure of the rest.—We always find that a sufficient number attends; and it is an invidious thing, unless it becomes absolutely necessary, to remove others, except they wish it should be done. It is not the practice of the board to remove Governors for non-attendance.

22803. Are you aware whether they ever have been removed?—I have no recollection whatever of it.

22804. Are you aware of that rule having been acted on?—Not at all.

22805. On the 2nd of March, 1820, the registrar was directed to write to the Governors who absented themselves from the meetings of the board for two years or more, and to request them either to attend or resign. In consequence of this five Governors resigned.—That was in 1820; but I was not appointed a Governor until 1839, and of what took place in 1820 I have no recollection whatever; but this I am sure of, that if we had not a sufficient attendance we would do the same thing; but we have always an adequate attendance.

22806. Dr. Cullinan's statement is, that the *ex-officio* Governors never attended; and he referred, for that purpose, to a Parliamentary return, which was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, on the 26th of May, 1854, and it appeared from that, that in the preceding twelve months the Provost of Trinity College was the only *ex-officio* Governor who had attended.—That is very likely; but you referred to 1839, and from that time down I can show you a great number of *ex-officio* Governors who attended. I will not take on myself to say from memory who they were, without reference to the books. Since I became a Governor there have been a great number of *ex-officio* Governors attending. I could point out from the book four or five.

22807. I think you will find there have been, since 20th April, 1853, but three *ex-officio* Governors who attended at all, and that each of them attended twice.—I think that is very likely; but I say that Dr. Cullinan is quite wrong in stating that *ex-officio* Governors never attended. If he chooses to go no further back than the year 1853 he may be right, but if he goes further back he is wrong.

22808. I think you must admit that his statement was justified, considering that he had no document but the one which I have referred to before him, and which enumerated the attendance for a year.—I think I should say, on behalf of the *ex-officio* Governors, that we cannot expect them to give the ordinary attendance.

22809. I am not joining in the accusation.—No; but I wish to explain that the attendance of the different members of the corporation is naturally different. The Chancellor could not be expected to attend—nor does he attend. However the constitution of the board came from Erasmus Smith himself, and these *ex-officio* Governors were appointed by him.

22810. Dr. Cullinan's next statement was that the Governors exercised their functions negligently and inefficiently, because they did not visit or inspect the schools.—They do not inspect the schools, unless occasionally. I may say they never inspected any of the schools except by accident; but I have inspected them when I found myself in a town or neighbourhood where we had schools. With respect to the charge, that we are generally neglectful of our duties as Governors, I think that our minute-books and proceedings, without my making any attestation on the point, will show that that is not a fact.

22811. On being further questioned as to his charge that the Governors exercised their functions negligently, he states*—"They have never made a law for the regulation of the school for 200 years. The laws made then are now in force; I should say they are rather obsolete."—I am not aware of any laws that we have made.

22812. With reference to the number of free pupils on the foundation, he said†—"It is very small—that I do not think is attributable to Dr. King." He would appear to ascribe the smallness of the number of free pupils on the foundation to the Governors' regulations.—The Governors are really very anxious to have a great many free pupils. Our wish and desire is to have a great number of free pupils.

22813. The school at Ennis is not one of your chartered grammar schools, and you might make special regulations respecting it which do not apply to the other three?—We might, no doubt. Dr. Cullinan is aware it is not one of our chartered schools.

22814. Would not the same powers under which you endowed that school, as well as I remember, in 1773, enable you to expend your funds for the purpose of increasing in any way the efficiency of that or any other grammar school under your control?—I think there is no difficulty about that point.

22815. The next accusation that Dr. Cullinan brings against the Governors is, that they misapplied their funds, and being asked to explain this charge, he says‡—"I do not think they pay their masters here adequately, and they pay money for other purposes which they ought to apply for paying the masters—money that might be better applied; they pay to Trinity College a large amount, which I think is a misapplication."—I do not believe we pay to Trinity College one penny that it is not entitled to under the charter. I believe you will find our payments confined to what the charter tells us.

22816. What were the primary objects of the founder, as set forth in the preamble of the charter?—There were two primary objects: the three grammar schools.

22817. That is one of them, and the maintaining in Trinity College of pupils educated in the grammar schools?—And Christ's Hospital, London.

* Evidence, 3996. † Evidence, 4014. ‡ Evidence, 4029.

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22818. In the preamble the original intention of the founder would appear to be those two main objects. Then the establishment of exhibitions in Trinity College was part of the founder's original intention. Are you aware when these exhibitions were first legalized?—By Act of Parliament the exhibitions were legalized in 1723, the 10th of George I., but they had been paid previously, for notice is taken in that act of their being in existence previously.

22819. Are you aware of how long standing the custom of paying exhibitions in Trinity College is?—I am not.

22820. Would you be so good as to turn to the first volume of the registry book, page 29?—I have it before me.

22821. Do you find any mention there of poor scholars being elected to exhibitions?—Yes.

22822. Be so good as to read it?—"That the cost of poore schollars, now in Trinity Colledge, brought in by the Provost, who are to receive exhibitions, be entered by the registrar, and that the treasurer pay unto twenty of the number therein that are approved by the Governors, quarterly, the sum of thirty shillings to each, the first quarter to begin the twenty-fourth day of this instant June, being at the rate of six pounds a-yeare to each schollar, being £120 per annum.

"*Memorandum.*—The Governors doe expect that they may heare from the Provost when any of the schollars aforesaid are chosen schollars of the house; thus these supernumeraries (now included in this said list) shall be preferred unto their exhibitions, and such other as they shall find a vacancy at theire next following meeting, and the exhibitions to be continued to them according to the rule prescribed by the bill grounded upon the explanatory Act of Parliament."

22823. Then you have before you a letter written by Erasmus Smith to the Governors, of a later date, showing that this was the practice in the life-time of the founder.—I did not know that before, nor do I think the Governors are aware of it.

22824. Do you know when the number and value of those exhibitions were increased?—They are at present thirty-five, but in the time of George I., or a little previous to it, these exhibitions were increased in number. The existing ones were raised from £6 to £8 a-year, and fifteen new ones were established at £6 a-year. The Governors, in endowing these exhibitions, believed that they had legal authority to do so, even anterior to the Act of 10th George I.

22825. Do you know what other legal documents you have, under which you act, besides the charter and the Act of 10th George I.?—There is the charter of William IV.

22826. Are these all you are aware of?—I think so.

22827. You will find that there are others.—In the commencement of the charter reference is made to a bill that was transmitted under the Great Seal of Ireland, according to Poyning's Act, to Charles II.; and that bill was afterwards recognised by the Act of Explanation, which immediately followed the Act of Settlement.

22828. Were you aware that the lands of Erasmus Smith are mentioned in the Act of Settlement?—Indeed I was not.

22829. *Secretary.*—There was an act passed in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of the reign of King Charles II., in the Parliament of Ireland, entitled "An Act for the better execution of His Majesty's declaration for the settlement of his kingdom of Ireland, and the satisfaction of the several interests of adventurers, souldiers, and his subjects there."—The 116th section states—"Whereas lands, in the county of Louth, have been appointed by the Lord Justices of Ireland to Erasmus Smith, Esq., towards satisfaction for lands in Ireland, and the possession thereof ordered accordingly; be it enacted, that the lands so ordered and appointed be settled, confirmed, and established to and upon him the said Erasmus Smith, his heirs, and assigns, with all advantages, privileges allowed by this act to adventurers, any thing in this act contained to the contrary notwithstanding."

22830. The 187th section says—"Provided nevertheless, that if any of the said lands be restored pursuant to the rules of this act, or otherwise, to any person restorable, the said Erasmus Smith, his heirs, and assigns shall be first repayed for such lands so restored by other lands in the said county of Louth, and for want thereof by other forfeited lands in some other convenient place of equal value, worth, and purchase. Provided, that by order hereof no more lands be settled and confirmed to the said Erasmus Smith, his heirs, and assigns, than according to the rules for satisfying adventurers."

22831. There was an act passed in the Parliament of Ireland, in the seventeenth and eighteenth years of the reign of Charles II., 1665, entitled "An Act for the explaining of some doubts arising upon an act intituled, 'An Act for the better execution of His Majestie's gracious declaration, for the settlement of his kingdom of Ireland, and satisfaction of the several interest of adventurers, soldiers, and others his subjects there; and for making some alterations of, and addition unto the said Act, for the more speedy and effectual settlement of the said Kingdom." The side-note of 98th section is—"Lands of Erasmus Smith, intended for charitable uses, not already decreed away, shall be applied thereto;" and the section itself commences: "Whereas, amongst several bills, certified and transmitted under the Great Seal of Ireland, unto His Majestie, in his High Court of Chancery, in England, by a certificate, bearing date at Dublin, the 13th day of May, in the sixteenth year of His Majestie's reign, a bill is transmitted, intituled, an Act for settling of certain lands of Erasmus Smith, Esq., for charitable uses, &c."

22832. This transmitted bill was not passed by the Irish House of Commons, but it obtained some validity from this act of explanation; and, it appears from your records to

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have been constantly taken with the charter as a guide to the Governors in the application of accruing surplus funds. In the early history of the charity, it is also found to have been taken as a guide for other purposes. If you look to page 29 of the registry book, which you have just read, you will find that the endowment of these exhibitions is warranted by the transmitted bill. It cannot then be said that even at first the payment of these exhibitions was a misapplication of the funds, much less now since the endowment of them has been warranted by the Act of 10 Geo. I. What other grants to Trinity College have been made under that act; because it allowed the funds of the Governors to be appropriated to other uses connected with the college?—Three fellowships and two professorships.

22833. And further, the same Act of Parliament warranted you in applying money towards the erection of buildings for the accommodation of students educated in the grammar schools?—And a large sum of money was given for that purpose.

22834. Have you any record of that having been done. The principal theatre of the College, now called the Examination Hall, was built at the expense of the Governors, or at least £2,500 was applied towards it, about the year 1777. The Fagel library was also purchased in 1802, or 1803. How is that expenditure justified by the Act of Parliament?

22835. [*Theophilus Jones*, Esq.—The closing section—"Then, and in such case, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governors of the said schools for the time being, from time to time for ever hereafter, to apply and dispose of the residue and surplus of the said yearly rents, for and towards some public work or use, in the said college."]

21836. Are you aware whether the clause which warranted the erection of buildings for the occupation of students was ever acted on?—It was acted on——

22837. [Rev. *H. Hamilton*.—What is the date to which you refer?]

22838. If you turn to registry-book, No. 1, page 291, you will find there a notice that £942 odd shillings were expended by the Governors in the erection of buildings, that these buildings were then made over to the purposes specified in the Act of Parliament; and that the Provost and Board of Senior Fellows of Trinity College undertook, in consideration, for ever to receive into those buildings thirty-two of the exhibitioners of the Erasmus Smith's Schools, free of chamber rent?—It is all here.

22839. [Rev. *Hugh Hamilton*.—This is the passage—"In consideration thereof, and the better to fulfil the true intent and meaning of the said act, we, the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, do hereby, for ourselves and our successors, covenant, promise, grant, and agree to, and with the said Governors of the said schools, and their successors, that we the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and our successors, shall and will from time to time, and at all times for ever, hereafter receive and lodge thirty-two scholars, or members of the said college, to whom any pension, exhibition, or annuity, is or shall be payable out of the said lands set apart by the said Erasmus Smith, Esq., in proper and convenient chambers in the said college, in such manner as other scholars or members of the said college by the laws and statutes thereof, are or ought to be received, admitted, or lodged in chambers in the said college; and that thirty-two scholars or members of the said college to whom any pension, exhibition, or annuity, is or shall be payable to them respectively, and during their respective continuance in such chambers be severally and respectively freed, exempted, and discharged of and from the payment of any chamber rent."]

22840. Is that privilege to the exhibitioners of Erasmus Smith's Schools known to exist?—I do not think it is.

22841. Would not the public announcement of such a privilege tend to the improvement of your schools?—I have no doubt but it would.

22842. The compact just mentioned secured exemption from chamber rent to thirty-two out of thirty-five exhibitioners; are you aware whether there has been any extension of the privilege to the remaining three?—I cannot say.

22843. It was extended; and if you turn to page 327 you will find some passages to prove that. It appears that not long after the erection of the two buildings already mentioned a fire occurred in the college, which destroyed one of them and injured the other. The Governors then made a second grant of money, £100, to the college, to assist in the repair of the buildings, and in consideration of that grant the Provost and Senior Fellows undertook as before to give chambers rent free to three more of the exhibitioners of Erasmus Smith's Schools. Do you know whether any thing occurred afterwards to deprive the exhibitioners of that privilege?—No; we must exercise our full rights for the future.

22844. It appears to be a very valuable privilege, and you are not aware whether it has ever been acted on?—I am not.

22845. The Commissioners desired to call the attention of the Governors to it. They have become informed of it, on making inquiries for the purpose of ascertaining what substance there was in these charges made against the Governors.—We are much obliged to the Commissioners. It is rather strange we did not know of it, for my old friend, Dr. Elrington, for many years treasurer of our board, was a Fellow of Trinity College, and during his time our late Provost often attended the boards, and we never heard a word of it.

22846. Dr. Cullinan asserted that these payments to Trinity College involved a misapplication of the funds; but afterwards, having the Act of Parliament set before him, he fully withdrew that statement; nevertheless I thought it necessary that, as many persons were not aware of the grounds on which the Governors acted, the reasons should be fully opened. The sums to which reference has been made, £2,500, contributed towards the

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building of the theatre, and the sum of £9,600 devoted to the purchase of the Fagel library, were expended for the benefit of the college. I believe very few persons are aware of these facts. Dr. Cullinan went on, in justification of his charge of the misapplication of the funds, to observe—I will read his own words—"I think they misapply the funds in other ways. They support, at great expense, a number of English schools." How can the Governors justify their expenditure mainly upon English schools?—We considered we had power to spend our funds, if they were sufficient, for establishing English schools, by the Act of George I. At the time those English schools were established, it will be in the recollection of the Commissioners, that the National schools which are so justly spoken of, and the efficiency of which we fully admit, were not in existence. We established schools where there were no schools established before of the same character. We have to contend with the National schools in many respects, and in some respects, at least, our schools differ in their constitution from the National schools; and we consider that we are fully justified in expending portion of our fund in the maintenance and keeping up these English schools.

22847. But as I understood Dr. Cullinan, he did not state that the expenditure of your funds upon these English schools was illegal, but that it was an unwise exercise of a discretion which you have with reference to surplus accruing revenues. What were the primary objects contemplated by the founder: does he appear to have contemplated the erection of English schools?—I do not think he did contemplate them.

22848. Might it not be alleged that as your funds increased you ought to have done more to carry out his original intentions—to have extended and perfected the system of grammar school education, which he enabled the Governors to set up when these schools were erected?—Since these three schools were erected we have increased the expenditure very considerably. Building, for instance, the Galway school, cost £8,000 or £9,000. We had to spend, as I have already said, a very large sum for repairing Drogheda school, and also the Tipperary school, which cost in round numbers £10,000. We have increased the salaries of our masters very much; instead of giving them £60 they have £100—and instead of giving £100 a-year to the Ennis school, we give £300 to the master, a house and garden.

22849. I do not think you can call that a considerable increase, from £66 13*s.* 4*d.* in the time of Charles II., to £100 now?—No; but we give £300 to the Ennis school, besides having laid out a large sum of money on the house.

22850. In this parliamentary return of 26th of May, 1854, I find that the expenditure under the head of classical schools amounted altogether for the year ending 1st of May, 1853, to £658 10*s.* 9*d.*, and, the same year, the expenditure under the head of English schools is £2,453 9*s.* 4*d.* Might not Dr. Cullinan allege that it was a violation of the intentions of the founder to expend more than three times as much upon English schools, the establishment of which you say he does not appear to have contemplated, as upon the grammar schools, which certainly were his main object?—On the grammar schools we have expended a sum of money which, taken together, will be found to be very large.

22851. That is an expenditure out of your capital?—Out of the Erasmus Smith's funds. The Commissioners have seen the report of a previous Commission (the Ninth Report of the Commissioners, 1809-12) from which I take the liberty of reading one passage—"The accumulation of so very large a surplus fund deserves, and has of late engaged, the serious attention of the Governors, who are certainly anxious to devise means of appropriating it agreeably to the provisions and injunctions of the charter, and Act of 10th George I. Some of their plans for this purpose have been communicated to us by their registrar, and by such of the Governors themselves as are members of this board. They have resolved on founding an additional number of English schools, on a plan which bids fair to be generally and extensively useful." The Commissioners then go on to state the manner in which they further intended to apply the funds, and use strong expressions of their approbation.

22852. I am quite aware that the Commissioners of the Board of Education, in 1810, approved of that resolution of the Governors; but the idea originated with the board themselves. It was not suggested to them, nor recommended. Your registrar, when examined by us before, fell into an error with regard to that, which I was not able to correct at the time. He stated that the Commissioners of Education had recommended this allocation of these large funds. The circumstances of the time may have seemed to warrant it, as there were but small resources then available in the way of primary education.—Coupled with that report, the Act of 1723 gave us the power of establishing those English schools; and in accordance with it, the Governors thought they could not exercise a more prudent distribution of a great portion of the funds. This opinion was much strengthened by the report of the Commissioners appointed in 1812.

22853. If you would be so good as to turn back to the report book of the Standing Committee of 1811-12, you will find set forth a general view of the expenditure for the purpose of erecting these schools.—Judge Jackson has reminded me, that we have from time to time considered we had a right to expend a sufficiently large sum on our grammar schools. The state of this country, when we commenced to found these English schools, particularly required schools of that character. It was with this view we founded these schools, and maintained them since. We were much strengthened in our opinions by the report I have referred to; and we did find them very useful to the country. The establishment of the National schools has, no doubt, very much changed the character of

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education in this country; but still we maintain our English schools, and think that they are doing a great deal of good, and that the part of our funds which is applicable to these schools could not be better disbursed. We may be wrong in that opinion.

22854. Would you be so good as to communicate to the Commissioners the general results of the statement in the minute book I have referred to?—I do not know whether this statement is accurate or not; I do not know whether it was laid before the Governors, or whether they carried this fully out.

22855. It is verified by the signature of the registrar of the time.—I suppose this was acted on.

22856. It states the expenditure of the capital on the erection of the schools?—Yes; it states that the erection of sixty-two English schools, at £300 each, to be £18,600; it then goes on to state the entire number of schools founded, and then is brought out the sum of £39,497, as recommended by the committee; and at that time our funds to meet that were £40,420.

22857. After the expenditure of that very large sum, on the erection of English schools, it became a question, or perhaps it should have been a question before the expenditure took place, whether the annual income was sufficient to provide for the maintenance, in a perfectly efficient state, of such a large number of schools. The total number of English schools at present in existence is 113.

22858. [Rev. *H. Hamilton.*—One hundred and nineteen.]

22859. One hundred and thirteen were stated to be in existence, and six promised. The annual income available for the maintenance of these schools at present is, between £2,000 and £3,000 a-year.—It is, taking the portion I think we can expend on these schools.

22860. It then becomes a question whether you can maintain this large number of schools in an efficient state with such an income. Is it your opinion that you can?—I think we can. We do not profess to keep them all in complete order. We require the local parties to expend a portion. For instance, if an estimate is sent up to us, the committee say, they will engage to have the work well executed for £20, and that they will contribute, say, £10, if they be able to do it for the sum specified. It may be, that we will send £15. In some cases we have given the whole, but we do not wish to give the entire. We think it is better to call on the managers of the school to manifest an interest in the schools, by subscribing a portion of the funds. That the whole cost of the schools does not fall upon us, is what I mean to convey to the Commissioners.

22861. You subsidize the schools, which are partially supported by local resources?—Just so; and we think it is a sound principle; and besides we are able to do a great deal more, by taking that course, than we otherwise should be.

22862. Then do you allege that this large expenditure of capital has enabled you to erect a large number of English schools, which are necessary in the country, and which you are able to maintain in an efficient state by this arrangement?—That is the opinion of the Governors.

22863. And you justify the expenditure of that very large sum of £39,000 partly, by the fact, that it was approved of by the Commissioners of Education of 1809-12, and partly, by reference to the circumstances of the time, there being a great deficiency of the means of primary instruction in the country?—Just so.

22864. Did the Governors cease to erect English schools after the establishment of the National Board?—Well, I think we may say we did. In the first place, the state of our funds compelled us to do so; but at all events, in maintaining the schools we have built, we think we are doing quite sufficient. I should say the Act of Parliament was the chief reason for our building the English schools; and we were much fortified in this view, by what you have just alluded to, the Commissioners' Report.

22865. Have the Governors been able to maintain all the English schools which they have erected?—Yes; we have. In 1847-48 we certainly were not able to do it; but we have now revived, and we are laying out money on a great number of our schools; and the local patrons have themselves expended a great deal on our schools.

22866. Are those schools, which are under local patronage, in point of fact your schools, or are they the schools of the local patrons?—They are our schools.

22867. Are you responsible for the management of them: if they are ill managed, are you in fault; but if they are well managed, do you deserve the credit of it?—If they are ill managed, it would be our fault, if we did not endeavour, and use every exertion in our power to have them well managed. It is greatly owing, and must at all times, to local management, where they are well managed. Our inspector regularly reports to us, and to his reports we pay great attention. There is a sub-committee appointed for the purpose of reading and considering these reports, and making orders on them. There is not a single abstract of a report which the inspector brings up upon these schools, that is not initialed by at least two, and generally three, of the sub-committee. If the Commissioners have not seen these reports we can send sheets of them, in that state.

22868. We have seen some of them; but does your control as regards the discipline of these schools, absolutely and completely prevail over that of the local patrons and managers?—Yes; but we place great dependence on the local patrons; because, unless they are active, we cannot make them what they ought to be, efficient schools; and one of our chief objects is, to create an interest in the schools, by throwing part of the responsibility, and receiving part of the means of conducting the management of the schools from

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local patronage; particularly, we want the superintendence of the Protestant clergy. I suppose you are aware, that the superintendent is, I may say, always the clergyman of the parish.

22869. The greater number of your English schools was established in 1811, 1812, and 1813; and after 1815 there seems to have been a cessation in the erection of English schools; and it was not until 1840 that the Governors appear again to have considered that it was desirable to erect English schools; and in 1840 and 1841, and part of 1842, they seem to have erected a very large number of English schools. Are you aware of the circumstances which led to that determination on the part of the Governors?—There were a few established in 1823, 1832, 1837, and 1838, in which cases portions of ground were granted; but in the interval of time you speak of, we found our funds in such a state as not to enable us to contribute towards building an additional number of schools, and did not think it would be a proper expenditure.

22870. At all events, in 1840 and 1841 the same reason did not prevail which was alleged before, namely, that there was a great want of resources for primary education?—Not to the same extent, but the schools we founded were of quite a different character from the National Schools.

22871. You ceased the erection of English schools in 1842?—I do not believe we built any since.

22872. There is a point upon which the Commissioners desire to receive information. Your grants to English schools are in aid of local contributions—do you know whether the grant of £39,000 appropriated towards the purpose of building this large number of English schools, about the years 1811, 1812, and 1813, was met by local grants of money to any, and what amount.—I think, with the exception of the grant of the ground attached to the schools, the amount of money subscribed was very small. Here, for instance, in the case of Derry, our expenditure was £979, and the amount of private and other subscriptions £325; in Newtownhamilton our expenditure was £450, and the amount subscribed £145; at Dundalk our expenditure £780, and the amount subscribed was £280; at Kilrea our expenditure was £650, and the amount subscribed £216; at Ballymoney £300 grant, and subscription £100; at Roscrea £600 grant, amount subscribed £200; at Antrim £600 grant, £200 subscribed; at Beltory £480 granted, £180 subscribed.

22873. It is unnecessary to go further into details, but the fact, as appears from what you have read is, that your grant of £39,000 does not represent the whole expenditure upon these schools or any thing near it, for there were local contributions to a very large amount.—Certainly, and contributions of land which I have not read for you.

22874. I should wish to know what were the conditions upon which these grants of land were made to you—was the land granted in perpetuity?—A fee-farm grant.

22875. According to the passage which you yourself have read from the report of the Commissioners of 1809–12, arrangements were made that the sites should be granted in perpetuity.—That is the way we got them.

22876. Is that absolutely in perpetuity irrespective of the continuance of the school?—I think not; I think as long as the school is in existence, the land and house are appropriated to the uses of the school; but I am not sure, that if the school is given up that the land does not revert to the grantor.

22877. We shall have an opportunity of examining the law agent on that point; but in your opinion it does revert in all cases?—If the school is discontinued, that, I think, is the rule.

22878. You must of necessity have had cases before you where schools have been discontinued, and in these cases the lands reverted to the original grantors or their representatives?—That is the fact. I have just before me the case of the Rathmore school which was discontinued in 1851, and the premises reverted to Nicholas Levinge, Esq., the representative of the grantor.

22879. When had that school been erected?—In October, 1814.

22880. What sum of money was granted for the purpose of the erection?—£300; and £107 was given by the proprietor, and two acres of land.

22881. I intimated a doubt just now, whether the funds of the Governors are sufficient to enable them to maintain so large a number of English schools in a state of efficiency, even aided as they are by local contributions. To maintain a school in an efficient state, you must have a good master, and you ought to give him a reasonable salary; you should also have the means to supply it adequately with school requisites, and to keep it in a state of perfect repair. Now, as regards the efficiency of the masters, I should desire to know what means the Governors take to secure it?—In the first place, on their appointment we receive testimonials of their fitness; we have the master examined by our inspector, or in his absence by a party competent to do so. They are inspected regularly by our inspector at least once a year—the master is under the constant control of the superintendent, who is the clergyman of the parish, and who is bound so far as we can bind him, to sign the reports of visits or inspections of our inspector, and give us his opinion of the attention paid by the schoolmaster and the progress made by the children. As regards the question which you have put as to our means, I may mention to you that we have felt we always should have a reserve fund. In the years 1847 and 1848, when the state of our finances was so low, that we were obliged, as I remember mentioning before, to apply to the Bank of Ireland for a loan, and we overdrew our account to the amount of £1,000, we reluctantly made a reduction in the salaries of our teachers, and in fact, in all the departments of our establishment. We got over that time, and we have since funded a certain portion of our means, in order, that if unfortunately any such pressure should come on us again, we may not be obliged

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to ask assistance, or find ourselves not able to give assistance to our masters, and in fact, to pay their salaries without any diminution. We have created a fund for this purpose; we do not intend to make it very large, but we thought it necessary to have it.

22882. In the maintenance of English schools your first outlay is the masters' salary. It appears to me, that the average amount of the salaries paid to your masters of English schools is rather low.—Well, it is lower than we wish, but in general there are additions to our salaries, not only from local contributions, but in many cases our schoolmasters hold situations as parish clerks, at £10 or £12 a-year, and also receive the small payments made by the pupils attending the school. We would, however, be glad to give a little more to our masters.

22883. Next, as to the training of the masters. I observe that a former body of rules for the management of your English schools contained a provision that the masters recommended by the local patrons should go through six months' training in some training school, and that the expense of that training should be borne partly by the Governors, and partly by the local patrons. You have given up that regulation, and you now, I believe, receive the masters without imposing on them the obligation of undergoing any course of training?—We generally find that we can be supplied with efficient teachers without adopting this plan. There is a general system of training going on in this country for a great many years, and a better class of persons is now applying than when we were in the habit of training.

22884. Is there any such system of training schoolmasters in existence in this country, as can furnish you with a sufficient number of trained schoolmasters?—We have found no difficulty, but perhaps they ought to be of a better class. The Kildare-place Society trained a very large number, and now the Church Education Society are training.

22885. Still the total number of trained schoolmasters is, I am afraid, far short of the wants of the country.—I am sure it is, but the National Board are training a very large number.

22886. You mentioned that in order to secure the efficiency of the masters of these English schools, your inspector satisfies himself as to the mode in which they have discharged their duties. Do you know is he able, in his inspections, to devote sufficient time to ascertain whether the masters pursue a good system of instruction. Does he direct the masters to examine and teach a class in his presence?—I believe that he generally examines himself; but if he has any doubt of the capacity of the master, I should think that he insists on having the children examined by the master. As to the time he spends in the school, I am quite sure he gives sufficient, or if he has not sufficient time it is his own fault, and he ought to tell the Governors so, who would take care that he should have time. We find, and we hope and believe he does give a sufficient portion of his time to the examination of the different schools; but I believe the fact is, he always examines himself.

22887. In order to secure the efficiency of the schoolmaster, he tests the proficiency of the scholars?—Yes.

22888. When the inspector was examined on a previous occasion before the Commissioners, he stated that he gave two hours, or two hours and a-half to the ordinary schools, but that where the schools required it he devoted a greater length of time. He also stated that he did not examine all the classes, or all the children; that he took a certain number of the best readers—those pupils who were returned to him by the master, as being the best readers, and examined them. Do you not think it would be desirable that the inspector should examine every class, and every pupil in every class?—Certainly I do; and I did believe that that was the practice. As to his testimony before the Commissioners; I know nothing; I was not present, and have not read it. I am speaking from recollection, but as he is present, I am not likely to misrepresent him, without his taking the pains to correct me. In his presence, I certainly do say, that I believe he examined every class in every school.

22889. I believe it would be impossible for him to do so within the time that he has available for the purpose?—Then more time should be given to him.

22890. Are you aware when the inspection of your English schools commenced?—No.

22891. [Rev. *H. Hamilton.*—In 1829, or 1830.

22892. Would you be so good as to turn to your committee book, No. 3?—I have the letter of the newly appointed inspectors before me, dated 2nd January, 1830, and the resolutions under which they were appointed in 1829.]

22893. The registrar having that letter before him will be able to correct me if I misstate its purport. The newly-appointed inspectors of the schools mention there the amount of duty to be performed by them, and address a remonstrance to the Governors, alleging that the salary is inadequate. They represent, that to inspect the number of English schools which was then about the same that it is at present, would occupy, without any intermission, over six months—that is, three months each; for the inspection of the schools was then intrusted to two inspectors. I now desire to know, whether the Governors changed their system, and appointed a single inspector instead of having two, from motives of economy?—Well, I think it was.

22894. Having something to do with the inspection of schools, I can hardly believe it would be possible for an inspector to inspect a school in a satisfactory manner, without devoting his entire day to it, so as to ascertain the progress made by each individual scholar, and the efficiency of the master as a teacher. He should make inquiries on the spot relative to the teacher's character, and many other circumstances which it would be desirable to know?—The efficiency of the teacher might be ascertained on the first visit.

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22895. That may be the case, provided there is a good deal of local inspection, or visitation of persons in the neighbourhood, who are interested in the well-being of the school; but I cannot believe that an efficient inspection of a school can be conducted in two or three hours.

22896. [Rev. *H. Hamilton.*—Perhaps you would allow me to put a question to Mr. Barlow. No man can tell better than Dr. Graves, how long it would take to conduct an examination, and the length of time it would take to put a certain number of questions.]

22897. I would rather confine my examination at present to Mr. Barlow, and any information you wish to convey to the Commissioners, you can communicate it through him.—I understand Dr. Graves, and I should say in no case are two or three hours sufficient. Some of our schools are unfortunately very small, and do not take as much of the inspector's time as if they were more numerously attended; but for myself I would say, not having much experience in this matter, that every class, of course, should be examined by the inspector—that a school of ordinary numbers could not be inspected in two or three hours. I would say before our inspector, that if he has not had sufficient time to do it to his own satisfaction, the Governors would make time for him to do it.

22898. Is the inspector of your schools in any way aided by the inspector on the part of the Church Education Society?—Some of our schools are inspected by him. We do not object to the inspector of the Church Education Society visiting our schools; so that he perfectly understands that he is not to lay down any rules, or in the slightest way interfere with our regulations, or qualify them in any manner whatever; but we think it an advantage to have the inspector of the Church Education Society's schools visiting our schools, and taking an interest in them.

22899. Do you receive a copy of the report made by him?—None whatever.

22900. Then he does not visit in an official character, and under your sanction?—No.

22901. Does his inspection dispense with the inspection of the school by your own inspector, at the next regularly recurring period?—Never.

22902. One of your masters when examined before the Commissioners, stated that he received part of his salary from the Church Education Society, and he also said he was under the authority of the Church Education Society?—That has never reached the ears of the Governors, and if it had, it would not have been allowed. I am speaking from recollection. If any part of the salary was paid by the Church Education Society, or any direction taken from their inspector, or through him, the Governors would decidedly object to it.

22903. It is unnecessary to dwell on the point, the fact being as you state, there is no divided authority?—Certainly not.

22904. The masters of your schools are not under the authority of any other board?—Certainly not.

22905. With regard to the efficiency of the schools, another point remaining to be noticed is the supply of school requisites. On several occasions it has been stated to the Commissioners, that your English schools are not adequately supplied with books.—Upon that point, I wish to say that the Governors are most anxious that they should be adequately supplied. The rule of the board is, that every English school making a proper application for school requisites, the number of children in attendance, and the number of books required, being taken into consideration, should get half, upon the other half being supplied from local sources. We have frequently, and particularly in the years 1847 and 1848, deviated from that rule, by giving the entire where we thought they could not otherwise be obtained; but our general rule is, to give one-half the school requisites. They are given on the report of the inspector, when he visits the school.

22906. *Chairman.*—The master of Erasmus Smith's school, at Innishannon, in answer to the question—*"You have no salary except what you receive from Erasmus Smith's Board?" says, "No; except last year that I received a gratuity from the Incorporated Society:" is that contrary to your rules?—I should say we do not allow our masters to receive any assistance.

22907. This was a gratuity.—If it came before the Governors they would not have allowed it; but it may have been the case.

22908. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—With regard to the supply of requisites, I have before me part of the evidence of the Rev. Robert Card, superintendent of Erasmus Smith's School at Longford. There it appears that although the school is an Erasmus Smith's School, the school requisites are supplied by the Church Education Society; and the witness being asked by one of the Commissioners† whether they were adequately supplied or not, as to quantity and quality, says as to quality they are the books required to be taught by the Church Education Society, but as to quantity, they are not adequately supplied.—My answer to that is, that we never were applied to by that school for school requisites, nor has it been reported to us that they were wanted; I distinctly state both of those facts, without looking to any minute of the board. There was no report made to us that they were wanted; and if they had been applied for, they would have had them.

22909. It is unnecessary to mention other cases of the same kind, but they have occurred; and complaints were made to us that the schools were not adequately supplied with requisites by the Governors?—I suppose there is no objection to our registrar writing to that gentleman to know whether he ever applied to the Governors for school requisites, and if he did, what reply he got; I wish to satisfy you that no application has ever been made to us.

* Evidence, 1686.

† Evidence, 7593.

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22910. The school at Sligo is, I believe, one of the most efficient English schools under the management of the board?—It is a most excellent school.

22911. The Commissioners had not the opportunity of seeing it in operation; the scholars were dismissed on the occasion that we visited it, owing to a misapprehension on the part of the master; but in the course of the investigation which took place at Sligo into the affairs of the school, it appeared that the number of scholars taught by the one master amounted to close upon 100; the Governors cannot be of opinion that one master is sufficient to teach a school of that number?—I do not think that one master is sufficient. As I mentioned a while ago, I never visited our schools except by accident; but it so happened I visited this very school at Sligo, when there on other business; I was accompanied by the rector and curate of the parish; I was never more pleased with any school than with the Sligo school; the master did not know I was to be there, or if he did, he did not know who I was; I was there for three hours, and never saw boys manifest more complete proficiency in the various matters taught; the master had eighty pupils in the school on the day I attended, and it did appear to me that he could not himself manage the school, but he said he had excellent monitors; the clergyman who was with me said the master's attention was indefatigable, that he not only had their confidence, but that in every respect he was a most excellent master. On my return to town I reported to the Governors, and the Governors, in consequence of my report, sent the master £10; the Governors also on that account raised his salary.

22912. His diligence and exertions seem to be very remarkable, but it is scarcely possible for one master to teach so many boys?—We have no power to pay an assistant.

22913. Then, generally, I am to conclude that it is the opinion of the Governors that they are able, with their present resources, to keep this large number of English schools in a state of perfect efficiency as regards inspection, the competency of the master, the supply of school requisites, and whatever is generally necessary to secure the efficiency of an English school?—I think so; and I may say in confirmation of that, I had some time ago an estimate taken of the income and expenditure, and I think that our present income and liabilities to our schoolmasters would leave us from £500 to £600 a-year; so that we will be able to do something more than we have been doing for our English schools.

22914. To maintain the English schools in an efficient state, you must devote to their maintenance a sum three or four times larger than that which you devote to the maintenance of your grammar schools?—Oh, yes.

22915. But Dr. Cullinan would say, and it would be very hard to dispute his statement, that the claims of the English schools are subordinate to those of the grammar schools?—The opinion of the Governors, I think, is that we are doing quite as much good in our English schools as we are in our grammar schools.

22916. But are you acting in accordance with the spirit of your charter?—I do not mean to say we should not give more to our grammar schools, but I think any thing more which might be given them, will not put them in a more efficient state than they are, in the present state of education.

22917. Are they the most efficient classical schools in Ireland?—No, they are not.

22918. What other schools are more efficient?—I think the Armagh school and the Dungannon school are more efficient.

22919. What is it that contributes to their efficiency?—I do not wish to compare the masters of our establishment, but I do not think they are sufficiently——

22920. Are means adopted to secure the efficiency of the Royal schools which you do not think it your duty to take in the case of your grammar schools?—We could not attempt to compete with the endowments of the Dungannon and Armagh schools; Armagh has several hundreds a-year.

22921 Might not the efficiency of your grammar schools be increased by making the exhibitions in connexion with them operative; they are at present, it must be admitted, almost inoperative?—They are very low, and I think it would be well to raise them; and if we could establish that right which you have mentioned in Trinity College, it would also be a great privilege to our grammar schools.

22922. When the value of an exhibition was fixed at either £8 or £6, in the year 1723, what do you suppose was the value of a scholarship in Trinity College?—I cannot answer that, but I think I could answer you in another way, that if the value of an exhibition was £6 or £8 in 1720, that perhaps £20 or £30 would not be more than the proportion now.

23923. The salaries of the ordinary scholars of Trinity College were fixed by an order, dated, I think, 1721, at £2 10*s.* a-year, they had been previously £1 5*s.*; and another class of scholars, who had been previously entitled to salaries of £3 a-year, had their emoluments raised to £15 a-year; but the salaries of the ordinary scholars in 1721 were only £2 10*s.* a-year; and in 1723, the exhibitions in connexion with the grammar schools under your board, were raised from £6 to £8: these amounts indicate the stimulus that they were intended to afford to education in the grammar schools; they were intended to give rise to considerable competition; but it is quite clear, now that the scholarships in Trinity College are raised to £20 a-year, the exhibitions cannot produce the competitive effect that they were designed to produce?—I think not.

22924. Then, in order to accomplish the design of the founder, as expressed in the charter, it appears that it would be desirable to increase those exhibitions; consolidated they cannot be, because the number of them is fixed by Act of Parliament?—Yes.

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22925. You justified the establishment of English schools, by reference to the circumstances of the country, because about the year 1811 there was a great want of primary schools. There is now a very great want of a much higher class of schools in the country. The creation of efficient primary schools, has, I believe, in a great measure diminished the number of higher schools available for the education of the middle class, throughout the country. Under these circumstances, would not the Governors feel warranted in increasing considerably their expenditure upon the grammar schools, with the view of enabling the middle class to obtain that kind of instruction which they cannot get through the agency of the National Board?—That would impose upon us the necessity of withdrawing some of our English schools, because if we kept up the number we have at present, along with the grammar schools, and perhaps, did more for the former than we do at present, it is plain we could not, to any great extent, increase the expenditure on our three grammar schools.

22926. I offer no opinion, on the part of the Commissioners, with respect to the efficiency of the English school system. Are you satisfied that you are doing the greatest amount of good, and in a perfectly legal way dispensing the funds under the present arrangement?—I would rather increase, if I could, the usefulness of our English schools.

22927. Although you must admit that the establishment of grammar schools is the primary object indicated by the charter, which makes no mention of English schools?—I think I should do more for the grammar schools, than at present, but I should be sorry to give up our English schools.

22928. The Marquess of Kildare has referred to the case which was alluded to just now; it is the case of the master of the Erasmus Smith's school, at Pallasgreen. I examined Mr. Thomas Murphy with reference to the inspection, and visitation of his school, by a clergyman, and I asked,* "Do you receive orders from him (that is, orders from the Rev. Mr. Scott,) as authorized by the Governors to give you directions?—No; my school is in connexion with the Church Education Society, and the rules of the Church Education Society are to be observed in the school. I asked,—Then under what authority are you; are you under the authority of the Church Education Society, or under the authority of the Governors of the Board of Erasmus Smith's Schools?—Under both. It seems the Church Education Society has the control over it, as the school was received into connexion with them; their inspector comes over and inspects the school." I ask, Is that with the consent of the Governors of the Erasmus Smith's Schools?—It is.

22929. Does the Church Education Society contribute funds towards the maintenance of the school?—Not that I am aware of.

22930. Neither to the salary of the schoolmaster nor to the purchase of school requisites?—I do not know whether they have contributed any thing to the school requisites or not. I do not think they have. But he states that he receives no salary or gratuity from the Church Education Society.—Pallasgreen is a school, above all others, which we would not, on any account, allow to be interfered with; it is principally attended by our own tenantry, and all I can say is, it is the first time I ever heard of any thing of the kind, until that examination took place.—Pallasgreen school has been ours from beginning to end, and we have done more for it than for any of our schools. Early in the year 1854 we had a new agent, Mr. Kearney, appointed, and there was an order made by the Governors that he should pay every attention to that school, that he should give clothing to the deserving children of our tenantry attending that school, and that premiums should be given to them, which were not given to the other children. The entire of the master's salary is paid by us; we raised, and we authorized our agent to improve the house and premises, so that they should have a creditable appearance, because they were on our property. I will read a minute of the standing committee dated 14th December, 1853:—"The meeting having considered the recommendation of the sub-committee with regard to the English schools, Ordered—That pecuniary premiums be given to such of the children as attend regularly. * * * And it was further ordered—That this plan be communicated to Mr. Kearney, with the Governors' request that he will suggest in what manner the Governors might particularly encourage the masters and children of the schools at Pallasgreen and Tipperary, on their estates, the Governors being willing to contribute a small portion of their funds to do this; and also, requesting that Mr. Kearney and his family will continue to visit the Pallasgreen school." Then follows the minute of the standing committee of 11th January, 1854:—"Read letters from Mr. Kearney, as requested at last meeting, conveying suggestions for the improvement and encouragement of the schools at Pallasgreen and Tipperary: Ordered—That an additional salary of £5 be given to each of the masters of these schools, and that the Governors will place at the disposal of Mr. Kearney's family, £20 per annum, for the present, to be expended in suitable clothing for the deserving children resident on their estates, and regularly attending these schools; and the Governors further request Mr. Kearney to have both these houses, as well as the land attached to them, put into order, so that their appearance may be neat and creditable, and Mr. Kearney be informed that some of the Governors hope to visit these schools next summer." I have also in my hand an account of the money expended, which is equal to treble the money expended on other parish schools. It is a great error to suppose for a moment that the school is under the Church Education Society.

22931. I have in my hand the Fourth Report of the Church Education Society in Ireland, dated 1843, and in it I find, that the Erasmus Smith's school, Templemore, is in connexion with the Church Education Society. At the same time I am told that it is

* Evidence, 4452.

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contrary to your rules to place schools in connexion with other societies?—It is contrary to our rules to allow any interference with our schools, or to allow them to establish rules or regulations for their management; but if the Church Education Society's inspector visits our schools, and does not attempt to interfere with our rules and regulations, we do not only tolerate it, but we are glad of it.

22932. I will now pass to the other points noticed by Dr. Cullinan. He is asked in what respect have the Governors infringed the Act of Parliament, and he replied,* "They do not clothe the boys, nor put them out as apprentices, nor exercise any control over the masters," and that the schools are not directed and visited by the Governors. You have already admitted that the grammar schools are not visited by the Governors, though it is directed by the charter; and as regards the clothing of the boys, and putting them out as apprentices, are any of the boys now in the grammar schools, or in any of your schools, clothed?—They are not.

22933. Are any of the boys now put out as apprentices?—Not any.

22934. Except such as are educated in connexion with the Blue Coat Hospital?—Yes; that is the distinction.

22935. But the boys in your own schools are not put out as apprentices?—No.

22936. Are you aware that that was done to a very great extent, in former times?—Yes.

22937. Can you give any explanation of the change in the practice?—I am not aware of what was the cause.

22938. Do you think it arose from the circumstance of the boys educated in the schools being of a different class?—Perhaps it did, but I cannot say. The practice was discontinued long before I joined the board, and I have never heard the question discussed.

22939. But you have noticed that provision was made for the clothing and apprenticing of the boys, and even a clause as to their being apprenticed to Protestant masters?—I did.

22940. I find in looking over your records that it was usual to call on the masters of the grammar schools to make annual returns of the boys who were proper objects to put out as apprentices from their schools?—It must be a great while ago.

22941. Yes; but it indicated the views of the Governors at the time?—Certainly.

22942. And at the same time that pupils educated in the grammar schools were sent out as apprentices, other pupils in the same grammar schools, persons of good family and ample means, went into the university, or into the army. Here is a list of boys educated, in a particular year, in the grammar schools, in which it is stated that some went into the army, others to college, and others went out as apprentices. A very considerable number, at that time, went out as apprentices; as many as twelve in one year, from one school?—Yes.

22943. These facts bear upon the question, as to the class of persons whom these schools were intended to benefit?—They do.

22944. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners propose to adjourn now, and resume this examination to-morrow morning.

* Evidence, 4057.

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DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, MAY 15, 1856.

Present:—MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Dr. ANDREWS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.—continued.

THE GOVERNORS OF THE SCHOOLS FOUNDED BY ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ.—(continued).

John Barlow, Esq.

John Barlow, Esq., further examined.

22945. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—One of the charges brought by Dr. Cullinan, in his evidence before the Commissioners, at Ennis,* was, that the Governors and master at Ennis opposed some obstruction to education in that place. In his statement he refers to the instruction given by the French master, and, I believe, that his statement was not in any respect contradicted by Dr. King. We only ask now, whether you have any explanation to offer with regard to that matter, or any corrections to make upon the statements of Dr. Cullinan and Dr. King?—I think that the Governors had a letter from Dr. Cullinan, complaining that the French master was not allowed to give instruction in the town of Ennis.

22946. To boys?—To boys. I think his complaint referred generally to boys and girls—at all events it included boys. We referred that letter to Dr. King; and Dr. King showed us, so far as our judgment went, that we ought not to interfere with him. Dr. King had this master employed for his own purposes; and, I believe, the impression on Dr. King's mind was, that it would interfere with his school if he was allowed to give private tuition in the town. However, the Governors thought that that was a matter for Dr. King, and not for them to arrange, and we left it with him.

22947. Is not the question, however, with regard to the use to be made of the opportunity of obtaining instruction in French most closely connected with another, namely, that which relates to the charges for day scholars in the school. If the charges for day scholars were moderate, it is to be supposed that persons in the town of Ennis would be willing to send their sons to a school where they might receive instruction in French, and instruction of other kinds besides?—I think that the charge ought to be as moderate as the schoolmaster would consider to afford a fair remuneration for his time and talents. I think that the charge ought to be very moderate certainly.

22948. Do you consider that you have not such power to interfere with the masters of the grammar schools as to enable you to modify their charges for the reception of pupils?—I have no doubt but the Governors could do so.

22949. But have you done so?—I think we remonstrated where we thought them too high.

22950. I think you interfered in the case of the Tipperary School?—We did; and I wish it to be understood that we conceive we have the power of interference where we consider it desirable.

22951. The schools are so much your schools that you consider yourselves entitled to interfere with the masters as regards their scale of charges?—Certainly; we consider these schools under our control; and if there is mismanagement, I think, to a certain extent, we are answerable. The French master was brought to Ennis by Dr. King, at his own cost, as was the case in Drogheda. I think we should not consider ourselves justified in interfering in this case. And again it might be fairly said, if the master allowed the French teacher to do extra work, it could not be supposed that he would give that time and attention to his pupils which they had a right to expect. I am sure if such a representation was made to us we would not have interfered.

22952. On the whole, however, the matter comes to this, that the statement made by Dr. Cullinan is not disputed?—Oh, no; the act was Dr. King's, and the step he took was one which he was justified in taking.

22953. You mean to say you were applied to formally, and you directed your registrar to state that you would not directly hear the complaint, and if called on you would not interfere with Dr. King?—That is precisely what took place.

22954. I will now pass to the next point noticed by Dr. Cullinan.† He stated he would make a statement with regard to some alleged property the Governors had in the neighbourhood, said to be lost?—Perhaps I could shorten this portion of the examination by stating, that this is a subject more for our solicitor than for me. He knows a great deal more about it than I do; for when this took place I was not on the board, and am perfectly ignorant of the whole matter; but if any one can give you direct information, it is Mr. Fetherstone.

22955. The question lies over for further consideration, and we will examine the law agent in respect to it?—I recollect enough to say that Mr. Fetherstone will satisfy the Commissioners on that point.

22956. The sixth point noticed by Dr. Cullinan is a pension said to be paid by the Governors to a certain gentleman. With reference to that Dr. Cullinan stated,‡ that "Dr. King has given you as much information on that subject as I can give; but there is more to be inquired into about it. The reason I mention the matter is, that the return by the Governors to Parliament is not full and satisfactory. It does not appear on the face of that return there were any pensions. They purport to give a return of expenditure, and make no mention of pensions." This question relative to pensions was fully gone into yesterday, and I see no occasion to re-open it at present. It is admitted by the Governors that

* Evidence, 4063. † Evidence, 4068. ‡ Evidence, 4080.

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they have occasionally given retiring allowances, but that they have not laid down any regular system with regard to the granting of retiring allowances to their schoolmasters, whether masters of the grammar schools or of the English schools; and that they entertain a doubt as to whether they have power to grant pensions?—I have declined to say that we have not the power. Our attention has been called to the subject recently by Dr. King himself asking a pension; and when it was brought before the Governors they considered it a good deal, and, certainly, their opinion was that they had not power to pension.

22957. The seventh point to which Dr. Cullinan directed the attention of the Commissioners has been already incidentally noticed. He referred to the exhibitions provided for Erasmus Smith's schools, and stated his opinion, that they ought to be consolidated by being lessened in numbers and increased in value. We have already seen that it is not possible to consolidate them, because the number of them is fixed by Act of Parliament; but the Governors seemed to intimate their opinion that they might advantageously be increased, if they are designed to produce those results which were contemplated at the time of their institution?—That is the opinion they expressed.

22958. The next point urged by Dr. Cullinan was that he did not consider the education given at the endowed school at Ennis had produced satisfactory results. With reference to this Dr. Cullinan stated at the time—*"I think I will withdraw that statement; it was partly founded upon the fact that the exhibitions which I thought we were entitled to were not given to us; and again, we certainly do not appear to such advantage in competing with our neighbours, as, I think, we ought. However, when I state that, I would be sorry to have it supposed I meant to impute any thing to Dr. King; on the contrary, he is most zealous and efficient in the discharge of his duties; but I do think it is partly attributable to his not having efficient and first-class assistants. I do not think he has sufficient in quality or quantity. I mention the fact as beyond controversy; though Dr. King thinks his school has produced very efficient results, I think it has not produced such results as it ought to produce. I attribute that not to any deficiency on his part, or want of zeal, or scruple in the discharge of his duties, but the want of such efficient assistants as would enable us to compete with more favoured localities. I think it would be well for the Commissioners to inquire as to the mode in which the assistants are paid. I should make this observation that Dr. King's principal assistant is overworked; he is obliged to discharge onerous duties in the evenings, teaching—teaching the boarders, and he is occupied all day; he should get a larger amount of compensation than he probably receives for such services; and he should be a better class-man than Dr. King is able to provide for the allowance. I do not mean to disparage the gentleman who is assistant; but I think better might be found." Have you any explanation to offer on this head?—The subject of our schools generally was partly considered by the Governors. They certainly have fallen off, we think, which is to be attributed to a great many causes; and the inference drawn by Dr. Cullinan is not exactly the correct one. The system of education in Ireland, as I stated yesterday, has greatly changed. There are facilities now for going all over the kingdom that there were not in old times. Then as to the schools, up to the year 1847 or 1848 (the famine year), we had very large schools. The schools were then much broken up, and they have never recovered; and I know that all over the country the number of pupils attending in the schools are greatly diminished, notwithstanding that we have made every effort to make them efficient—that is, with every desire to keep up our number if we can.

22959. I do not think it necessary to go very fully into the matter, as it has been inquired into at considerable length yesterday; but I would put it generally to the Governors whether they do not think it possible, if they did for their grammar schools what has been done for the other grammar schools which are now in a flourishing state, results of the same kind might not be reasonably anticipated?—If we thought that, we would give them more assistance; but then to the master of the Ennis school we give £276 a-year for himself and his assistants. He has also a house and other advantages, which I stated yesterday; but notwithstanding what we have done for the grammar schools, more, probably, might be done; but our strong opinion is, that the English schools are particularly useful to the country.

22960. The efficiency of your grammar schools, and, at the same time, the expenditure on them, are matters most intimately connected with the maintenance of your English schools; and it is unnecessary to repeat the question which was asked with regard to that subject yesterday. In connexion with the head just noticed—namely, the results produced by the education given at the endowed school at Ennis—Dr. Cullinan next noticed the manner of paying and engaging assistant masters. We have already inquired into that; but there are one or two points on which I wish to get some information before we pass to the next head. Generally speaking, there is an usher provided by the Governors, in conformity with the charter: is that usher appointed by the Governors?—He is recommended to us by the master, and must be appointed by the Governors. His appointment must be direct from the Governors; but we always facilitate the master as to his assistant. I have no recollection of our board ever having appointed an assistant without a direct communication with the master, and without the approval of the master. That is always the case.

22961. The usher in Drogheda appears to have held a higher position than the other ushers?—Yes; he is called the second master in the Drogheda school, and he has exclusively a house for his own residence.

22962. And have not the second masters of Drogheda been occasionally promoted to

* Evidence, 4081.

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DUBLIN.

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masterships in the grammar schools?—Mr. Hallowell was promoted; and Dr. King, I remember, was second usher in Drogheda.

22963. That is connected with the point to which I think attention ought to be directed—namely, the establishment of some system of promotion among your masters—no such system has been laid down?—No regular system; but whenever we are able to promote one of our second masters we have done so; and that is proved by the appointment to Galway of Mr. Hallowell, who was usher in Drogheda school. Dr. King was himself second master of Drogheda.

22964. What steps are taken to fill a situation in the grammar schools when it becomes vacant?—We always advertise.

22965. Some witnesses before the Commissioners have proposed that these masterships should be open to competition. Has that question ever been considered by the Governors?—It has not.

22966. There are qualities besides the mere power of standing an examination, which have to be considered in the selection of a master?—A great many.

22967. Have you laid down any regulation with regard to the promotion of the masters in the English schools?—We have not. There is very little change in the masterships; and it would be difficult to remove the masters of the English schools.

22968. It is part of the school system in other countries, and is found to produce the best results?—Our masters have very small salaries; but they hold other situations, as parish clerks. We do not think we ought to interfere with that; but I do not mean to say it would not be useful; but we have not practised it. Masters have been changed, but more at their own desire than at the desire of the Governors.

22969. The assistant masters are paid directly by the Governors, and not through the hands of the head masters?—Directly, because I am perfectly aware of having passed the receipts over and over again.

22970. The head master of the school would not have the power of making any deductions from the stipends allowed to the assistant masters?—None whatever.

22971. I mean out of the salaries provided by the Governors?—Certainly not.

22972. Have the head masters absolute power to discharge the assistant masters?—I should say virtually they have, but they must always report the fact to the Governors, and if the Governors thought there was not cause, they would make inquiries; but virtually they have the power.

22973. Dr. Cullinan suggests an inquiry as to the prizes given by the Primate—what are these prizes, and what are the regulations respecting the distribution of them?—I really know nothing about them.

22974. Dr. Cullinan says,* "I see by prospectus of the Drogheda school, the master states, 'the Primate gives some prizes to be competed for by the pupils of all the grammar schools.'"—I never heard of them.

22975. Dr. Cullinan also suggests the propriety of admitting free pupils on the foundation by concursus, and of giving a greater encouragement to this class. It appears that the founder contemplated the admission into each of the grammar schools of twenty pupils. If there are not twenty free pupils in each school, is it because of there not being twenty persons in the neighbourhood desirous to obtain such a privilege; or because the Governors do not take proper steps to see that the privilege is enforced: has there ever been in any of the grammar schools the full number of twenty?—I am not aware that there was. At Ennis there were a great many at one time. Seventeen is the greatest number we have had, and that is the number now in Galway; but I am not aware that the number reached the full extent.

22976. Now, does it not strike the Governors, that the deficiency in the number of foundation scholars is in some respects a reflection upon the efficiency of the schools. If the schools are in an efficient state, will not the education in them be so valuable that parents in the neighbourhood who could not afford to procure a first-rate education for their boys, would be anxious to obtain their admission on these terms?—There are some circumstances which, I think, tend to hinder some parents sending their children to our schools, but I do not know how far they operate; but I am aware there are in our schools certain restrictions which are not in others; and, perhaps, that fact may operate against them. I am, however, surprised there are not more persons taking advantage of them.

22977. The circumstances to which reference has been made, as operating to hinder applications for admission, have either been supposed interference with religious instruction, or the reproach arising from the fact that these foundation scholarships were eleemosynary.—No doubt there is that feeling in existence to a certain extent. I stated yesterday that the Governors are desirous to have as many free pupils in their schools as they can, provided that our rules are observed. We have taken pains to accomplish this object by putting advertisements in the papers. We have required that there shall be reference to ourselves, and no interference on the part of the master, in order that, at all events, we shall know the grounds upon which they are refused, if refused.

22978. Notice was taken, yesterday, of the views entertained by the Governors, with regard to the duty of the masters of the grammar schools, to impart religious instruction to all pupils, whether boarders or day-scholars; and it appeared to me that the Governors were of opinion that whatever had been the practice, the principle of the school was, that religious instruction out of the Holy Scriptures ought to be given by the master to all the pupils?—Undoubtedly.

* Evidence, 4083.

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22979. Now if it was generally announced that that was the regulation with regard to the admission of pupils of all kinds, paying as well as free pupils, the essentially Protestant character of the instruction would operate as a reason why Roman Catholic parents would not seek admission for their children?—I am afraid so.

22980. On the other hand, is it not certain, as a matter of fact, that the masters of the grammar schools have not interfered in any way with the religious instruction of the pupils?—I am afraid so; but I should say, whatever our impressions may be, it is our duty to see that the will of the founder is carried fully into effect; and there can be no doubt as to what his will was. I think it is the duty of a Governor either to see that the rules laid down by him are conformed to, or if he does not approve of them to resign his seat at the board.

22981. Do you think it impossible, under the regulations, to make such provision for the religious instruction of the scholars, as might enable Roman Catholic pupils to partake of the benefit of the schools?—If you mean that we should dispense with the reading of the Bible, I think it is impossible we could make such provisions. I find it expressly stated in the charter, that the Church Catechism is to be taught by the master to every child attending the school.

22982. Archbishop Ussher's catechism; but that rule has become obsolete. The other cause which has been already referred to, as operating to hinder applications for free admission, was the feeling that the pupils were the object of reproach, as receiving eleemosynary assistance. How can that be diminished?—As to that, I hope that it would not operate to the extent supposed, but even if it did I think the Governors could find the means of putting an end to that feeling. There might be some small payment, a guinea, or something trifling—which no one almost but could pay—if they were unwilling that a charitable education should be received by their children. The Governors would endeavour to do away with this feeling in every way they could.

22983. Would not Dr. Cullinan's proposition for admitting free pupils on the foundation by competition have the desired effect?—I do not think we have the power to make that distinction. I do not think that the Governors, if they are otherwise satisfied that a child ought to be admitted, when we had not come up to our full numbers, could under the present rules make that distinction.

22984. At all events, as soon as the number of applications exceeded the number of admissions such a principle as that might be applied with advantage?—Certainly; but I am afraid at present I do not see any prospect of exceeding our numbers; but if we do, I should hope that the Governors would make such arrangements with the master, that every child seeking the advantage of our schools should be admitted. We could do that by increasing the salaries, and in other ways; for I would be very sorry to think that any child should be kept out of our schools, because we had our full number.

22985. Are you aware that the position of sizars in Trinity College has been very much improved in consequence of the alteration in the mode of their admission. They were originally appointed; but from the time that sizarships were granted to successful candidates at a competitive examination, the place of a sizar became an honourable one?—No doubt of it.

22986. Could any thing be done in the grammar schools, even at present, to conceal the fact, that foundation pupils were educated gratuitously?—Well, I do not think it would be the province of the Governors to do so. It might, perhaps, be contrary to the intention of the founder to require the master to do so, but I would not have the slightest objection that some small payment should be made in order to remove the objection that parents entertain to sending their children. That is my view; but I would prefer, certainly, that the rules of the Governors should be properly carried out.

22987. In the Royal schools free pupils are admitted, and the masters take pains to conceal the fact from every person, with the exception of the Commissioners of Education, in Clare-street, or the parents of the children?—I think it would be very wrong to give any publicity, directly or indirectly, to the circumstance that one boy was a free pupil and another was not. That fact should be kept out of view as far as possible, and I should hope that this is the case in our schools.

22988. *Chairman.*—I wish to ask, have the Governors considered the expediency of selecting free pupils from their English schools, by examination, with the view of placing them in the grammar schools?—Where the English schools are in the neighbourhood of the grammar schools, and if a child exhibited considerable talent, I can see no objection to that course; on the contrary, I think the suggestion a very good one. Our inclination would be to bring forward a deserving child in every way we could. I do not exactly know how far the schools would allow of that practice, but I am sure the Governors would endeavour to meet your view.

22989. A similar course is pursued by the Incorporated Society?—I was not aware of that, but I think the plan a very good one; it could not be done to a very great extent. Perhaps Dr. King would receive them.

22990. My view was, that the Governors should pay for the board of the pupil?—I quite comprehend your lordship's meaning, but it could not be carried to any great extent, because it would require for each boy forty guineas a-year; but if your lordship contemplated that they should be taken as day-pupils, I do not see any difficulty.

22991. I meant as boarders; but even as to day-pupils, it would be a great advantage to the grammar schools.

22992. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—After making his statement and suggestions, Dr. Cullinan stated his views as to the reforms which he thought ought to be made in the constitution of endowed

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schools generally. I have now noticed all the leading points brought under the notice of the Commissioners, by Dr. Cullinan at Ennis; and if the Governors who have had this evidence before them, now desire to offer any further explanation with regard to Dr. Cullinan's evidence, or any other matter which came before us at Ennis, we beg that they will offer their observations now?—Dr. Cullinan, as I have read his testimony, has reflected on the manner in which the Governors have performed their duty, at their board meetings, and matters of that kind, and if the Commissioners wish any information on that point I am ready to give it.

22993. We have already inquired into that.—I think the Governors in Dublin do their duty very creditably, and I do not at all admit what Dr. Cullinan has stated on the subject.

22994. Dr. Cullinan has stated, generally, that the *ex-officio* Governors do not attend; and he founded that statement upon a Parliamentary return of the attendance for a year, from which it appeared that only one *ex-officio* Governor had attended a meeting during that time. I suppose he meant no more than what is confirmed by reference to that document?—Dr. Cullinan went a great deal further; he stated that a great number of the members of the board do not live in the country at all; that the board, in fact, was a myth. I do not think it important to enter into this statement, if the Commissioners do not desire me to do so, but I certainly give it a decided denial.

22995. I do not think it necessary on the part of the Commissioners to go into it, as we have before us the returns of the attendance of the Governors, and it is a matter of opinion whether that attendance is adequate or not?—But the manner in which the duties are performed by the board, in Dublin, is a fact which appears on our minute books, and in our proceedings, which are all before the Commissioners, and I think they will see that the duties of the Governors are attended with great trouble at times.

22996. I will now ask, at the request of Dr. Cullinan, who is present, why the Governors do not endeavour to secure, in the grammar school at Ennis, the services of a person as assistant master who has distinguished himself as a prizeman in Trinity College, or any other college?—I have already stated that we take the recommendation of our head master; that we consider it most important that he should have the best instructor; that we believe Dr. King has done so in the case of his assistant, who was appointed at the instance of a gentleman who was a sizar of college; and we always understood, not only that he was approved of by the head master, but that he has been sought out by persons desiring to receive instruction from him, as being a good master. Dr. Cullinan may have his own opinion about this gentleman, but his opinion is not held by the Governors. Our head master in Galway has received college honors over and over again.

22997. Dr. King himself complained that the funds at his disposal, for the payment of assistant masters, was not adequate?—Yes, but we never intended that the assistance we gave should be all that the head master should have; we never intended to make the master independent of his situation, or that he should not be obliged to work himself, and pay his proportion of the expenses of his school. It has never been the practice of the Governors to do otherwise.

22998. I will read Dr. King's evidence, in answer to a question put by one of the Commissioners.—*"You stated that the Governors are not liberal?—I think not." Being asked to give his reasons for that statement, he says, "I cannot procure competent assistants, in this remote district, for the salary they allow; and I conceive £100 a-year, to a man of my position in college, and my exertions here, is not sufficient remuneration, particularly when I have to keep the building in repair, and to pay the rates and taxes."—That is all he receives, but I conceive that the money given to his assistants is to be taken into consideration. He has a house, and other advantages; and I can only repeat, that even if we had the full means of doing it, it would be injudicious to make the master altogether independent of his pupils, which if he had a large endowment, I think he would be. However, the present arrangement may not altogether be as satisfactory as would be desirable.

22999. The salaries paid to the head masters, in the Royal schools, which are also grammar schools, in Dungannon and Enniskillen, are £400 a-year and £500, and the second masters are paid very liberally, £100 a-year?—I think these endowments are entirely the property of these schools; that the board have no power of taking it from them.

23000. But the question is, whether if you paid your masters more liberally, both head masters and assistant masters, and also exercised a more energetic superintendence and supervision, you could not guard against the evils which certainly do arise sometimes where masters of schools are rendered independent of their profession by the amount of their salaries?—I think, to some extent, it might be done.

23001. Competition, too, amongst the schoolmasters is maintained in consequence of their making efforts to procure exhibitions for their scholars, in college; and your exhibitions, it appears, are not at present on such a footing as to give that impulse to the school education, either as regards the diligence of the scholars, or the masters, which would be desirable?—I think they are not; but the Governors would be glad to make reforms in the matters you have just mentioned, and I consider that in any event they should do more for these schools, and in the manner which you have been suggesting.

23002. I will repeat the question, whether you wish to offer any supplemental observation or explanation with reference to the matters brought before the Commissioners at Ennis?—I do not recollect any matter which remains to be commented on.

23003. Before passing from this part of the subject, I may mention, in connexion with the first of Dr. Cullinan's observations, that the Commissioners have before them a

* Evidence, 3912.

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complete return of the attendance of the Governors of the Board of Erasmus Smith's Schools, from the 20th April, 1853, down to the present time; and it appears from this document that there are eight or ten Governors who have attended very assiduously?—As to *ex-officio* Governors, since I have joined the board, whenever there was any thing of importance to be considered they generally attended; when such questions were to be considered as the appointment of master, or head master, or land agent; but I think, generally, the ordinary business of the board is left altogether to members of the committee, who have more time on their hands, and who, in fact, are more conversant with the business; for an *ex-officio* member, coming one day and perhaps not until that day month again, would only feel his attendance inconvenient; if matters were brought forward to which he was a perfect stranger, and we had to go over all the business with him again, which has sometimes given us a great deal of trouble; but I never, perhaps, more than two or three times, knew of our being obliged to go away without holding a board, for the want of sufficient numbers to form a committee or board. I may say that during his lifetime there was no more regular attendant than the late Provost. There was scarcely a meeting of a board or committee that he was not at. I may mention that Mr. Hamilton has reminded me that a letter was written to the present Provost, and Dr. Todd, when a member of our board, when the subject of our grammar schools came under our consideration, and that they attended specially at our board more than once. We were considering matters touching these schools, and we wished to have their assistance. No doubt these gentlemen are anxious to attend, but having so many more duties pressing, they cannot do so regularly.

23004. The Commissioners will now proceed to review some matters brought before them in evidence at a public court held in Galway. The assistant master being asked to assign his reasons for the decline of the school, said—*"In general I think the terms are rather high. The shopkeepers of this town—the principal supporters of schools in general, the middle classes—feel it very high to pay six guineas a-year for each of their sons at present: though, perhaps, our terms are lower than at some of the endowed schools; but still six guineas is considered rather high." That matter has been already touched upon, and the Governors said that they did not consider they had power to regulate the charges, or to impose limits on the master as regards the charges.—I have no doubt the masters would reduce their charges if the Governors recommended it. I may state that no statement was made to us, on the part of the inhabitants of Galway, until very lately, as to the state of our schools at all.

23005. Mr. Killeen being asked whether these were the only reasons he could assign for the decline of the school, answered, "Roman Catholics, generally, when I solicited them to send their sons there, asked me what religion was taught, who taught them catechism; it being a Protestant establishment. I said we could not teach them their catechism. They said, why should we not give a preference to the Roman Catholic schools, where they would be taught their own religion. That was the reason I got—not that they seemed to have any prejudice against the school."—Well, that is the fact—the object of our founder, of course, was to establish Protestant schools, and the Governors are bound to carry out that object as far as they can.

23006. Mr. Killeen being pressed to assign further reasons for the decline of the school, mentioned the establishment of the Queen's College, at Galway; and that the principal reason for the falling off of the school, was, that students were admitted there before they knew their grammar at school. "I can say the professors themselves gave it as their opinion—and some of them are listening to me at present—that they had to teach the pupils grammar after being admitted as scholars of the Queen's College; instead of being professors, they had to teach them just as we do at school." They got scholarships when they ought to have remained two or three years longer at school. With reference, however, to that statement, we must observe that Mr. Hallowell, who appeared subsequently before the Commissioners, for the purpose of giving evidence with regard to the state and condition of his school, explained that it was to be taken with some abatement, that it was, as he said, rather exaggerated; and that Mr. Killeen desired to offer an explanation of it—that he intended it only to refer to the period from October, 1849, to the close of 1850, within which time a very large number of his pupils did enter the Queen's College; and, I believe, all of them obtained scholarships. Has this matter been brought before the Governors?—Not at all.

23007. No complaint was made at that time, by the head master or assistant master, that the school suffered in consequence of pupils being prematurely withdrawn from the school to the college?—I have no recollection of any having been made to the Governors.

23008. As that matter has not come before the Governors, it is unnecessary, for the purpose of our examination, to dwell further on it. Mr. Killeen was asked whether there was any interference with the religious opinions of the children, and he answered "Never; the only thing they objected to, was, that they (the Catholic parents) could not get them taught their own catechism?—Yes. There was no interference with their religious opinions, nor any objection on that account?—Never; before my time, from hearsay, I heard there was."—I am sorry to hear that statement; it was quite contrary to the will of our founder that that should be so, and of course the Governors have not carried out his intention so far.

23009. Mr. Killeen also stated that they have not sufficient assistance granted in the way of ushers. "There is no person at present to teach writing or arithmetic in our school. It has been thrown upon my hands, although it is not my department." Was

* Evidence, 5494.

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any application made to the Governors to supply a writing and arithmetic master?—None whatever. We had no communication from Mr. Hamilton on the subject whatever; and I think if that had been thrown out to him, he ought to have brought it before us. I do not say we should have given the assistance, as I do not know whether we would be justified or not, but the want should have been represented to us. We endeavoured to take advantage of the Queen's College being established, to get some of our pupils taught some branches there; and the system was going on with great benefit to the children of our school.

23010. Mr. Killeen was asked was the school supplied with maps, he said:* "with nothing at all; the Governors supply nothing." The Commissioner inquired, "Are they asked to supply any thing?—I do not know that Mr. Hallowell applied to them. I believe he considered it quite useless, when they were always so very hard, and had so little to afford." He is then asked, "But you are not aware whether any application, written or verbal, was ever made to the Governors for school requisites?—I am not aware."—I am quite sure no application was ever made; and I think if it had been made, it is very probable it would have been acceded to. I think the school should be supplied with maps and other school requisites which are peculiarly valuable, and which, perhaps, the master would not find it always convenient to furnish.

23011. Do you know whether any such school requisites were supplied to any of the grammar schools?—I do not think they have been supplied, or ever applied for.

23012. I inquired, at Ennis, whether maps had been supplied, and Dr. King stated that he did not consider it necessary that large maps to hang on the walls should be furnished; on the other hand, I think the Governors ought to consider whether maps and appliances of this kind would not be very desirable in a school into which pupils were to be admitted who might not be able to afford to purchase maps, atlases, and other books of an expensive kind?—I quite agree with you; and I have no doubt, if an application had been made, that it would have been acceded to; and, again, I may give as my reason for so saying, that by some of our English schools, and particularly by the school in Sligo, we were applied to, and we have given eight or ten pounds' worth of maps within the last year; and when we did that for the English school at Sligo I think there is no doubt that the Governors would be equally liberal, at least, to the grammar schools.

23013. The Governors are, no doubt, far from thinking that the schoolroom of a grammar school ought to be worse appointed than the schoolroom of a primary National School?—I think it should be better appointed.

23014. I must say I wish the Governors had themselves inspected the schoolrooms at Ennis, Galway, and Tipperary, and seen whether they are not much worse provided than the schoolroom of almost any National School in Ireland?—I happened to be in the school at Galway last October by accident.

23015. Mr. Killeen justified this charge against the Governors—the charge of unwillingness to provide school requisites, or of inability, in consequence of their not having means—by saying that an application had been made to the Governors for school-books for the supply of the English school at Galway, and that the requisition made on that occasion to their registrar was not attended to; and that as they had not supplied the English schools with the books that were deemed necessary, Mr. Hallowell thought it hopeless to apply for assistance to the grammar school?—I am sure if an application were made for school requisites for the Galway English school it was not refused. I have no recollection of the circumstance, but I will answer, it is not likely it was refused; if it was, it was a singular case. I might also mention to you, that I remember an application was lately made on the part of the grammar school of Drogheda to supply the free pupils with school requisites; our reply was, we would give half. We did not think we should give the entire, lest they might be careless about them unless they cost something. We should be willing, out of our funds, to give a moiety of the expenses of these school requisites; but our universal practice is, to give one half school requisites to all our English schools; and in many instances we give the entire when we think they are not well able to provide them.

23016. Mr. Killeen was asked,† "You are not aware whether any application was made to the Governors for school requisites?"—"I am not, but Mr. Hallowell did. I spoke to Mr. Hamilton, and he said he thought it useless to make the application. I recommended them to send down an English history and Thomson's geography; for the little things they supplied were quite useless." "When was that?" Mr. Hughes asked, "About a year and a-half ago." He is then asked, "What was his answer?"—"He would speak to the board; and the board sent down some of those small little things—a little school history of England that cost about 6*d.*, and a geography the same. The others would cost about 3*s.* each." I asked, "You are speaking of books supplied to another school?"—"To the English school?"—I am utterly ignorant of all this matter; I hope Mr. Hamilton never gave the answer which is imputed to him—that it was useless to ask the Governors for these things. I must say if he did he had no reason to give it. I do not think it is likely he ever gave it.

23017. One of the matters brought under the notice of the Commissioners at Galway was an endeavour made by the masters of the grammar school to obtain instruction for the pupils in the modern languages and chemistry. The Board of Governors, I believe, allowed £25, and a portion of the expense was to be borne by the master himself?—I know we did make an arrangement for a short time; and we can show you exactly what the arrangement was. It was for a time carried out, but then it was given up.

* Evidence, 5648. † Evidence, 5654.

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23018. It was given up, I believe, because it appeared that the time of the pupils was wasted in going from the school to the college, which is at some distance; and also because it was found that the professor of French could not make his lectures profitable to the junior pupils at the same time that he was instructing others who were more advanced?—I believe that that was the cause of it.

23019. The Governors are not indisposed to give assistance for the purpose of enabling the masters of the grammar schools to furnish instruction in modern languages to the pupils?—Certainly not.

23020. Do they contemplate instruction in the modern languages as an indispensable part of their school course?—We gave aid to the Drogheda school to provide instruction in this branch. We asked the master to come and attend our board, which he did; and from his statement we gave him £40 a-year towards an English master.

23021. Is there any other matter the Governors wish to bring before us in reference to the grammar school at Galway?—I think I recollect some complaint being brought forward that Mr. Hallowell was not at his school. His absence was not reported to us when he left, as it ought to have been. He left the school in very bad health, and was unable to return when the period of the vacation expired. He was written to then to return, as it was expected the Commissioners would visit Galway, and, probably, would require his attendance either there or here; but Mr. Hallowell was not able to come back for some time. I rather think he has given an explanation himself. I have not seen his evidence; but I suppose he explained these matters.

23022. Before closing the matters relating to the school at Galway, it is right to mention, that Mr. Hallowell offered some suggestions with respect to the improvement of the school, and the Commissioners would like to hear whether these suggestions are likely to meet the approval of the Governors. He says,* "I think, as the education of all classes is improved so much in the shape of model schools, that a classical and grammar school should not be behind the times. I have not the means to accomplish the desired object at present. I should have a staff of masters of sufficient acquirements for the purpose. I should have one for science, who should include in his department a knowledge of chemistry and natural science, and also of mineralogy and geology. I should have one to teach the modern languages. I should have an English master, and I should have a drawing master. I have a science master myself, but I would like to have one of a higher order. I would make the exhibitions that are now in Trinity College of real value, instead of being worth almost nothing to the students. I think it would be better to establish a few of real value than to have a large number of very small value."—I think if the Governors were encouraged, by seeing that the pupils there would benefit by it, they would give Mr. Hallowell more assistance than he has. How much they would give I am not prepared to say, but I am sure they would give to Galway what they give elsewhere. The Governors approve of Mr. Hallowell, but for some cause or other (he is a very good scholar) he has not a good school—indeed it may be looked upon as an utter failure; and under these circumstances I do not think there is a feeling at our board that the Governors ought to do more for it than we have been doing. In fact, a change must take place, because there is no doubt whatever, that the school will not be allowed to continue as it is by the Governors. I do not mean to say what the change may be, but great disappointment was felt by the Governors after my visit to Galway.

23023. Mr. Hallowell also suggested the increase of the value of the exhibitions, but that matter has been already noticed. He also suggested what was observed upon by the Marquess of Kildare, that the exhibitions might be applied to supporting boys at the school, in order to give them the means of getting a good education.—I would not interfere with the exhibitions, but would give some assistance otherwise.

23024. Has not the charter contemplated, at all events, the clothing of the free scholars?—Certainly.

23025. He says, "Another thing I would recommend, though it may appear I am making an admission against myself, for the improvement of the school, is an efficient system of inspection. If the master be competent, his labours will be appreciated if he does his duty; and if he is not competent, there will be an opportunity afforded of discovering where the deficiency lies, and of remedying it."—I cannot object to that statement.

23026. Lastly, he proposes the establishment of a laboratory, with chemical apparatus.—They are less required in Galway than anywhere else. Certainly, it would be a great waste of money to undertake any thing of the kind.

23027. These are the suggestions made by Mr. Hallowell for the improvement of Galway school. With regard to the English school at Galway, the master, Mr. Andrew Reid, being examined, was asked, whether there was any interference with the religious scruples of the Roman Catholic children attending the school? He said there was not. Being asked, "What catechism is taught in the school?" he replied, "The Protestant catechism." His examination proceeded as follows:† "Are all taught the Protestant catechism?—Yes. If Roman Catholic children are there, are they taught the Protestant catechism?—The two that were there were too small, they were only learning their letters at the time."—The rule with regard to the management of English schools, and the religious instruction to be given in them, requires that religious instruction shall be given every day to all the pupils out of the Holy Scriptures.

23028. The same master was further examined.‡ "Do you get as many books as you require?—No. Have you made an application for books to the Governors?—I have. Has

* Evidence, 20262. † Evidence, 5752. ‡ Evidence, 5819.

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it been successful or unsuccessful?—They sent part of the application, part of the requisites, but they did not send the entire. Did they assign any cause?—No. Then you have not at the present moment a sufficient supply of books to answer the requirements of your school?—No. When did you apply to the Governors for books?—I cannot tell you; twice, I think, since my appointment. Twice?—On both occasions I did get books, but I did not get a sufficient quantity. Did you acquaint the board that you had not received a sufficient quantity?—I sent up for the necessary requisites, and whatever they sent me down I took; I did not go farther."—That is one of the schools we give the entire to. Our inspector reports regularly to the Governors whether the requisites are wanted or not; if they are, we send in proportion to the number of children attending the school. We have always given Galway school the full number of books and requisites of all kinds, as reported to us to be required by our inspector.

23029. This is a matter of consequence, as it bears upon a subject which we examined into at length yesterday—the general efficiency of the English schools.—Certainly; I can only say, if there be any want it is unknown to the Governors; and if there be any, it is the fault of our inspector—but he is here to answer for himself.

23030. I visited the school myself; I found a very fine schoolhouse, apparently well furnished with appliances of every kind, but a very small number of pupils, although it is in a very populous town. To what do you ascribe the inefficiency of the school, both the male and female part of it?—There are other schools in the town, and these schools are better liked. There are some reasons, which I will not mention, why our schools are not so well attended. I believe there is the same efficiency in the other schools, and that the parents of the children wish them to learn there.

23031. In point of fact, the inefficiency of the schools must, to a great extent, be attributed to the operation of the rule with regard to religious instruction?—I believe there is no doubt of the fact. I think, for your own satisfaction, you ought to question the inspector as to the supply of books.

23032. The Commissioners feel that they have inquired sufficiently. Matters of detail of this kind fall within the province of the Governors of the schools, in the performance of their ordinary duty. It appears that this master, Andrew Reid, was not furnished with a copy of the rules relative to the duties of the masters in the English schools, at the time of his appointment. He was asked,* "Then you were appointed in December, 1853, and you received no rules for the regulation of your school until you applied for them?—Until I sent up for them. When?—I think that is about a month ago." His evidence was before me and Mr. Hamilton, our inspector, and he has appended this note to it, "The practice is, that rules No. 1 are posted in every school; if they are lost or worn out I leave a copy; if this is not done it is my fault. One of the questions which I am bound to ask is, is there a copy of the rules posted." The Governors do not know whether these rules are not posted in the school, but as the inspector tells them. If there is any mistake as to this point it is his fault. It is his bounden duty to see that these rules are in every school.

23033. It is quite clear that this schoolmaster did not refer to this collection of rules No. 1, but to the other collection of rules No. 2, relative to masters and mistresses.—The rules are given to the masters, and are sent to the superintendent; and they are, or ought to be, in the teachers' hands. The letters show they are regularly sent, and I believe if it is not done, it is only an omission. Mr. Hamilton has handed me a letter addressed to Mr. Andrew Reid, dated 23rd of June, 1854:—

"SIR,—Mr. Hamilton has handed me the letter which you addressed to him, and which is dated the 30th ultimo. In reply, I beg to say, that your salary from the Governors is £25 per annum, with a gratuity not to exceed £5 per annum; the latter being contingent upon the inspector's report, as explained by rule No. 7 of the enclosed. The usual allowance for fuel has been £3 per annum, but this year the Governors were pleased to increase it to £4, half notes for which I now enclose. Please acknowledge the receipt, and the remaining halves shall be forwarded.

"I remain your faithful servant,

"Mr. Andrew Reid." "EUSTACE THORP, Assistant Register.

23034. With regard to the matter of gratuities being contingent upon the inspector's report, it appears that this master received gratuity before he had been fully a year appointed; although that was contrary to one of the rules.—There was a breach of the rule to the extent of nine days. The master would have completed his year in nine days, when the inspector was there, and the Governors, when the reports of the inspector were placed before them, did not stop his gratuity, though he wanted nine days of the full year.

23035. In point of fact, are these gratuities made to depend upon the inspector's reports as to the efficiency of the masters?—It is the full intention of the Governors that they should.

23036. The original intention, before the change in the system took place, was to diminish, withhold, grant, or increase the gratuity according to the inspector's reports. Here it appears that this Mr. Reid, the master of this school, which is not in a very flourishing state, got this gratuity——

23037. [Rev. *H. Hamilton.*—Not a full gratuity, he only got £4.]

23038. Even so, he got a gratuity in violation of the letter of the rule, respecting the award of gratuities.—I can state, generally, to the Commissioners, that the Governors are most particular that the gratuity, or any part of it, should not be considered as a salary to

* Evidence, 5843.

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which these masters are entitled. The inspector is obliged to report to the committee on every school he visits, in which he states the progress made by the children, and other details, which I need not mention, but they are all in the extracts before me. Before the gratuity is granted, it must not only be brought before three Governors, who form the sub-committee, but they must each initial that report before the gratuity is passed by the board to the schoolmaster. I can speak for myself and my friend beside me, that every half-year these reports are brought before us, and initialed. Very often we do not inquire of our inspector as to the propriety of granting a gratuity, but very often we do not agree with him, in case we think he leans to the master more than we think he should; and over and over again we have cut down the gratuity recommended by the inspector; because we wish that it should depend upon the attention of the master, and the progress made by the children in their education, whether that gratuity should be awarded to him or not.

23039. [Rev. *H. Hamilton.*—Here is my report upon this school in 1854—"The training school of the National Board has taken away the pupils. Reid being under eighteen years of age cannot be expected to cope with three or four first-rate teachers. He is confused, and was evidently frightened at the inspection; and the same remark applies to his pupils. I found great difficulty in taking the statistics, which always argues confusion in the teacher. However, I do not despair of making Galway a good school. It has never been so in my time." Then, in reply to the question, "Is the teacher deserving of any gratuity, and how much?" I stated—"I wish to give the master encouragement; I therefore recommend him for the full gratuity." The Governors granted £4 upon that report.]

23040. That report does not contain any positive recommendation of the master whatever?—No. An abstract of this report was brought before the sub-committee, and I find it is initialed by Mr. Jones and myself, and that the following order was made on it:—"Mr. Hallowell to be invited to superintend the English school, but caution to be exercised not to offend any of the clergy in effecting this. Write and have the assent of the warden to this arrangement. Requisites and a gratuity of £4 to both schools." A very small average attendance.

23041. Have you any further recommendation of the master in addition to the report which has been read just now?—No.

23042. What was the date of that inspection?——

23043. [Rev. *Hugh Hamilton.*—21st October, 1854.

23044. Do you happen to know the date and result of the last inspection?—I have it before me. It is dated 15th December, 1855; and it states, in reply to the question, what the progress and answering of the boys was in the following subjects:—"Scripture, very good; arithmetic, very good; handwriting, very good; English grammar, very good by one boy; geography, very good; composition, very good." I never before gave a good report of Galway, but this time the master has done very well; it is my second time to see him. Mr. Hallowell was with me, and agreed in remarking the great improvement, both in the boys' school and girls'. The great thing to be wished is, that the master had more pupils. The National training school, close by, takes away most of the pupils." The committee upon this report recommended the full gratuity of £5.]

23045. You stated that the Governors were in the habit of granting all the requisites necessary for the Galway school; on what ground do they treat differently the other schools under their management?—We have a great deal of property about Galway, and the school, I think, is taken advantage of by the children of our own tenantry. In general, we expect from local sources a good deal of assistance, but we cannot expect it there, and we supply the requisites ourselves.

23046. Before I pass on to the consideration of matters relating to other schools, I should draw attention to an observation made by Mr. Blake, when examined by the Commissioners*—"I was educated there (in the grammar school at Galway) many years ago. Under what master?—Dr. Whitley. What year?—Nearly thirty years ago. There were in it, at that time, about forty boarders, and, I think, forty or fifty day-boys. There were six or seven tutors, and the Roman Catholic religion was taught every Saturday. There was a Roman Catholic teacher there; and he, on Saturday, instructed the Catholic boys in the Christian doctrine. What proportion of the boys, day or boarders, were Roman Catholics?—The great majority were Roman Catholics; some of the first families in the county had their sons there at the time." Could these facts have been possibly brought under the notice of the Governors at that time?—I should say, decidedly not, though I was not a Governor then. There has been a complete neglect of all our rules in this respect. I do not think it is possible that these facts could have been known to the Governors.

23047. Are Roman Catholic assistant masters allowed to the English schools?—No; we do not appoint the assistant masters.

23048. I find in your minute book, a reference made to the appointment of assistant masters in the English schools in former times?—Perhaps so; within my knowledge there has been nothing of the kind. The bishop of the diocese always signs the appointment of our English masters, whoever he is.

23049. The Commissioners have now reviewed the matters brought before their attention at Galway, and if you have further observations to make with respect to the schools there, the present is the time to offer them?—I have nothing on my notes respecting them. I do not recollect any thing, except the general observation as to the small number of pupils attending the English school; but I believe, I understood from the Commissioners, that

* Evidence, 6015.

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we are to attribute it very much to causes over which we have no control. Something must be done for the grammar school, for the purpose of making it more efficient; but the course of education in Galway, and other parts of Ireland, is so different now from what it was some years ago, when our schools did flourish, I do not think we have the means of grappling with the difficulties. There are very good schools in the West of Ireland, in which the inhabitants think their children are well educated. They are not open to the objection that the school in Galway is liable to.

23050. In Sligo, as I have already noticed, there is a matter which deserves the attention of the Governors—namely, that in that very large school, numbering from 90 to 100 scholars, there is a single master without an assistant?—That is a fact. He told me he had monitors, and was assisted by the senior boys; but he has no assistant paid by us. He has a most excellent school—the best I ever was in.

23051. Do you encourage the employment of monitors in your schools?—We are always glad to know that they have them.

23052. But whenever monitors are appointed in your schools, does the inspector take particular pains to satisfy himself that their progress in their own studies is not interfered with?—I am sure he does. They are examined, and questioned, perhaps more closely than the others in the school.

23053. A portion of the monitor's time spent by him in the school, must be devoted to the instruction of the other pupils, rather than to progress in his own learning?—Certainly, a portion of it must be so devoted.

23054. That shows that the employment of monitors must be resorted to with very great discretion?—Of course.

23055. There are one or two matters in the evidence relating to the Longford school, which I ought to bring under the notice of the Governors. It appears that this school had been purchased by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, at a cost of £400, and the schoolmaster being asked* who repaired the schoolhouse, answered, it was repaired by the Earl of Longford. The schoolmaster is asked—"Then you distinctly state, that you received no money from Erasmus Smith's Board for making repairs in your school?—No. Did they supply you with the means of procuring books?—No; we got books from the Church Education Society. You receive as many books as you want?—No. Have you made any application to the Church Education Society for books, and been refused?—I never made any application, but Mr. Card did."—This school is *bona fide* a school under the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools; and as to the repairs you mention, finding a great pressure upon our funds at one time, and feeling that Lord Longford could very well repair the schoolhouse at his own expense, we did apply to Lord Longford, and he very kindly repaired the school. As to the school requisites, I can only give the same answer I gave in the other cases—that our invariable rule is, to supply school requisites; and if we had known that the school had received school requisites from the Church Education Society, we should object to it, and not have allowed it. We would not allow the schools under our care to be under the Church Education Society. We have for a long time been dissatisfied with the state of the Longford school.

23056. The return of the attendance at the school, as given by the master, was not very intelligible. It appeared to disagree with the return furnished by him to the Board of Governors. However, it is plain, this confusion arises in consequence of the numbers having been estimated in different ways: in one case, the total number on the roll being given, and in the other case, the average attendance being returned. The Commissioners received the following letter from the Rev. Mr. Chamney, officiating curate of Camlough:—"The enclosed returns are those of the attendance at Sturgan school, in the district of Camlough, parish of Killeavy, formerly under the Board of Erasmus Smith. The aid was withdrawn from the 1st May, 1850; notice to that effect was given 1st November, 1849. It is a locality in which a good school is needed, and I conceive, that, with the attendance these returns exhibit, it should not have been closed."—That school was closed by the Governors, because we found it most inefficient. We found that the numbers continued to be very small; and after repeated warnings, unless it became a school that we could fairly and properly expend any portion of our funds on, we said it would be closed; and it came to that in the end. We can show the correspondence as to that school, and you will find it was more an infant school than any thing else.

23057. What amount of attendance do you regard as being so small as to warrant the Governors in discontinuing the school?—We have no fixed rule as to that. If the school goes on from year to year, dwindling away, then it would be wrong to continue it. The number here was not so much a matter of consideration as the age of the children. It was, in fact, an infant school.

23058. The numbers returned do not appear to be very small. The average attendance for several months previous to closing, from the month of November, 1849, to April, 1850, was about forty?—If the children were of a proper age, and the school otherwise well managed, we should not have closed it.

23059. There is another matter about which the Governors ought to afford us some information. We were informed that the schoolhouse has remained since 1849 in the possession of Mr. Lewers, the late schoolmaster?—I find there was a special meeting of the Committee of the Board held the 30th November, 1849—the late Dr. Elrington, chairman—and the following resolution was passed:—"Sturgan School.—The board cannot continue the school beyond the 1st of May next. It is an infant school." That was the cause of our

* Evidence, 7568.

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closing the school. It appears also, we could not find the patron of the school to give it up to him, and it remained in the possession of the schoolmaster; but lately he has been applied to, and it is now under the consideration of the Governors, what course they will take to recover possession of the school.

23060. Have you re-conveyed the school site?—No.

23061. Supposing that the question remained pending in its present state, what security have you that the master would not, by his occupation, obtain a right to the premises?—We cannot tell that.

23062. Or at all events offer great hindrance to the resumption of them by the rightful owner?—Certainly, if he is so inclined.

23063. Are your masters under bond to surrender your school-houses?—They are; and so is the master in question.

23064. Under what circumstances are they obliged by their bond to surrender possession?—Their own resignation, or being dismissed by the Governors.

23065. The Commissioners had before them a case where the schoolmaster and schoolmistress were dismissed, and successfully resisted the legal proceedings which were taken to turn them out?—This matter was under consideration.

23066. The attention of the Commissioners was directed to a dispute which arose as to the mode of inspecting Erasmus Smith's English school at Muff; the question involved was whether a Presbyterian clergyman could exercise the duties of superintendent of the school?—He could not.

23067. But unless the Governors desire now to make any statement with regard to the matter, the Commissioners would desire to postpone the consideration of it, as the case has been referred to an Assistant-Commissioner to inquire into on the spot?—I have no wish.

23068. The Governors will receive notice with regard to the proceedings of the Assistant-Commissioner, if they should be of such a nature as to call for any further intervention.

23069. The board had an English school at Glyde Farm, county Louth; the site of this school has been alienated, and the Commissioners desire to ask, whether the Governors contributed any thing towards the erection of the school?—It was, in fact, erected by Colonel Fortescue, and we never did contribute towards it; the school belongs to Mr. Upton; I am sorry he broke it up, but he was anxious to get back his house.

23070. Did you, however, at some time make an annual grant?—We did.

23071. But was that without any condition as to the continued maintenance of the school?—We made no condition; Lord Clermont used to subscribe, and the school was broken up from the want of funds principally. Mr. Townsend, the rector, is most desirous to continue the school, and communicated with us as to the possibility of its being done.

23072. A question was brought before the Commissioners with regard to the management of Erasmus Smith's school at Ardee. The Corporation of Ardee granted £150 towards the building of the school-house, and a private individual contributed £50; and the Town Commissioners, who are obliged to pay £20 a-year, Irish, towards the master's salary, desire to have a share in the management of the school: have they at present any control over it?—None.

23073. There is a male school and a female school. This female school was established in like manner, in 1847, the Corporation of Ardee granting £150 towards the erection of it; the mistress is paid a salary of £12 a-year by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools; and the Commissioners of Municipal Corporations, in their report in the year 1833, state that there were then in the male school ninety-six pupils—twenty-five Protestants, and seventy-one Catholics; sixty-nine in the female school, of which ten were Protestants and fifty-nine Roman Catholics: do you know whether the proportion of children of the different religious denominations remains the same at present?—I cannot say, but I should say the report is likely to be pretty much the same.

23074. [Rev. *H. Hamilton.*—I have on the books forty-nine girls—seventeen members of the Church of England, thirty-two Roman Catholics; I have in the boys' school thirty-one on the books—thirteen members of the Church of England, eighteen Roman Catholics; this report is dated 27th of April, 1856.]

23075. The Corporation is obliged to pay that £20 a-year, but they have no control whatever over the school?—When we established the school in that neighbourhood, the Corporation did subscribe, and friends and relations of mine, who were influential members of it, got a grant of £20 a-year; under these circumstances the Governors contributed, but the Corporation have nothing whatever to say to the control of the school.

23076. Mr. Peter Hickey was asked*—"Do the Town Commissioners want to have a share in the management of the school?—Yes. What is the nature of the management they require?—The appointment of the master, for instance." In whom is the appointment of the master legally vested—the patron or the contributors?—The patron recommends a master for the appointment of the Governors, to which, if there be no objection, it is confirmed by the Governors, on receiving a certificate from the bishop of the diocese that he approves of the appointment also.

23077. But the Town Commissioners, in such a case as that, would not possess any special privilege as regarded the control and management of the school?—Certainly not; and I think it would not be at all desirable that they should have any special control.

23078. Mr. Hickey was asked—"Do you find any fault with the system of education that is at present practised?" He answered—"We never visited; but there have been com-

* Evidence, 12367.

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plaints made—whispered about—that persons of different religious persuasions are obliged to read books they do not approve of—books belonging to another religious persuasion; for instance, Catholics are obliged to read the Testament of the Established Church, such as that; I often heard that whispered about; I never visited the school." Are the children of that school instructed in conformity with the rules laid down for the management of your English schools?—They certainly are; I think the superintendent who had the management of that school would not allow any other system to be carried out. I have applied myself to the Town Commissioners to pay the master's salary; they have not paid it, but they owe him £77 on foot of his £20 a-year.

23079. In conducting the examination of Mr. Lacy, master of the grammar school, the Commissioners found that he was under the impression that the master of the free grammar school had no option as regards the teaching of classics to pupils; he supposed it was a violation of the principles laid down for the regulation of the master to give a purely English or commercial education to the pupils?—I think he is correct in that.

23080. I brought before him the rules in the charter, for the purpose of conveying a different notion to him; the rule is—"Also the master of such free school, respectively, shall teach all such children as shall be found capable thereof, to write and cast accounts, and moreover shall instruct them in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues, and fit them for the university, if they, or their parents or friends, shall so desire." Would not that clause, with the condition in it before them, have been sufficient to satisfy the masters of the grammar schools that they are at liberty to give an English or commercial education in the grammar schools?—I think they have a discretionary power, but I did suppose that a commercial education was imparted.

23081. The legal definition of a grammar school is one in which the Greek and Latin languages are taught?—Yes.

23082. But Mr. Lacy was under the persuasion that he had no right, in strictness, to educate any pupils who were not learning Greek or Latin.—That was my own impression; but I now think both are wrong.

23083. It appeared, however, on that occasion, that the master had not been furnished by the Governors with a copy of the charter, or with rules for his guidance in the management of the school.—I am not aware that he was, but he should have been.

23084. He had no knowledge of the rule I have referred to, nor was he aware of the rule laid down in the charter, that the master was bound to catechise the scholars on the Lord's day out of Archbishop Ussher's catechism. Has that rule become obsolete, although it is laid down in the charter?—Though Mr. Lacy was not furnished with the written rules, or the printed rules, when he had an interview with the Governors, I do not think it likely that he was not fully informed of what his duties were.

23085. I stated, generally, that you would find that the masters of the grammar schools did not interfere with the religious instruction of the pupils received into these schools. I asked Mr. Lacy*—"Do you give religious instruction to the Roman Catholic day scholars?—They do not attend; the few I have do not attend at that time. Is the instruction given within the ordinary school-hours?—Yes. How do you deal with the case of Roman Catholic day scholars?—I allow them to absent themselves. I should state that the whole of the scholars do not attend this Scripture reading, for many of them live too far to come at that early hour. Then, in point of fact, the religious instruction you give is at the commencement of the school-hours?—We go into the school at half-past seven o'clock, and religious instruction is from eight to half-past eight o'clock. Then many of the day-pupils do not come to the school till the religious instruction has closed?—I should think one-third do not attend the instruction. For instance, six boys come from Balbriggan by train, who could not possibly attend at that time. It is a point I am very anxious about, but I cannot insist upon their attendance."—I think he could not arrange it unless he gave religious instruction after breakfast as well as before it.

23086. I refer to the evidence for the purpose of showing you that Roman Catholic pupils have been admitted into the grammar schools. Mr. Hallowell stated that one of the last free pupils admitted into the Galway grammar school, by the Governors, was a Roman Catholic.—Yes.

23087. The next case, on which the Commissioners wish to receive some explanation, is that of the Donadea school, which was discontinued by the Governors.—There was some interference with the schoolhouse in that case; and also the master was a clerk of petty sessions, but he gave up that situation.

23088. The master was asked †—"How long were you clerk of the petty sessions?—Twenty-five years. When did you discontinue being clerk of the petty sessions?—In the year 1849. The board objected to your keeping the two offices of schoolmaster and clerk of the petty sessions?—They did. Mr. *Stephens*.—Are you aware whether the inspector knew that you held the situation of petty sessions' clerk for the town of Donadea?—They all did; and they approved of it, because the county granted £10 for the use of the board-room, which went to provide fuel and school requisites for the school. Then am I to understand, that during the twenty-five years that you held the situation of clerk of Donadea petty sessions, the Governors of the Erasmus Smith's Schools were aware that you were holding that situation?—They were. One of their queries was, if I held any other situation? I told them I did, and it was so reported. Was the £10, to which you have alluded, notified to the Governors?—It was. Was it

* Evidence, 12786.

† Evidence, 13830.

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expended on school requisites?—Yes, and fuel. Was that returned in writing?—Their inspector's report so returned it. Will that fact appear in the books of the inspector?—Yes. Are you sure of that?—I am. The inspector always put that in the report, and reported it to the Governors. And during the twenty-five years there was no objection made?—No objection made, or no fault could ever be found. Down to 1849?—Down to 1849 they could never find any fault with the schools at all, but were always well satisfied with the improvement of the scholars and the state of the school, and we always received the full gratuities."—As to one matter, I can, for myself, say, that that was the first time I heard that the master of the Donadea school held the situation of petty sessions' clerk. I strongly urged on the board that his services should be discontinued, or that he should give up that office. When I knew it, I at once objected to it, and on my objection being made he gave up the situation.

23089. He did resign the office in 1849?—I suppose he did.

23090. But it appears he was not dismissed until 1854.—He may have resumed his duties after his first dismissal.

23091. But the school was discontinued.—Yes; there was interference with the house by the Aylmer family. They wanted a part of the house for the Protestant clergyman, and built on a portion of the site also, and then we discontinued the school. On the 18th of August, 1854, the following letter was addressed by the Governors to Sir Gerald Aylmer:—

"SIR—Your letter, dated 14th ultimo, was read at a late meeting of the Governors. They regret that circumstances should have arisen which, under their regulations, oblige them to discontinue the schools at Donadea, and direct me to say that they will pay the master and mistress to the 1st of November next.

"May I request you will apprize the teachers of the state of affairs; I shall write to them in due course.

"I have the honour, &c.,

"EUSTACE THORP.

"Sir G. Aylmer."

Sir Gerald Aylmer wished to add the schoolroom to the house in which the clergyman of the parish resided, which was contrary to our regulations. We told him, but he persisted in it, and we closed our school.

23092. What was exactly the nature of your objection?—Any interference with the schoolhouse on the part of any person whatever.

23093. Shall we find that in the general regulations respecting the management of English schools or schoolhouses?——

23094. [Rev. *H. Hamilton.*—You will find it in the rule, which states that the schoolhouse is not to be used for any other but school purposes.—Sir Gerald Aylmer selected the site contiguous to the schoolhouse as most eligible for his purpose.]

23095. But he did not take any part of the school-house.—We considered that a direct interference with our house.

23096. The school was discontinued because of this interference with the schoolhouse and school land, not of any misconduct on the part of the master?—We did not attribute misconduct to the master.

23097. [Rev. *Hugh Hamilton.*—There was no misconduct attributable to the master; he was a good old-fashioned master; I always gave him as good a report as I could, but I could not always do so.]

23098. The Commissioners instituted inquiries respecting his efficiency, and received evidence from him to the following effect:—"You stated in your petition to the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, that the children of your school have always obtained the first place at the charter schools and other schools where admission was to be had, by their general good answering, and particularly their answering in Scriptures, and that petitioners have obtained, on different occasions, honorary certificates from the Incorporated Society. Can you confirm this statement before the Commissioners?—Yes, sir; it relates particularly to the female school; the Incorporated Society, for the benefit of every parish in the county of Kildare, gives places to three or four girls in their school, and that part of the petition refers to that. I think it right to state that evidence was given by the master before the Commissioners to the effect that his pupils were received into the school at Betaghstown, for superior answering.

23099. [Rev. *H. Hamilton.*—He stated so to me.]

23100. The Rev. James Walker being examined before us, stated, in answer to a question put by me*—"Were you satisfied with the mode in which the school was conducted?—Perfectly. Did you examine the pupils on the occasion of your visits?—Almost every day I visited them. In what manner did you examine them?—I had them up generally in classes, or I took the whole school together, first the boys and then the girls. Did you examine them only for the purpose of ascertaining whether they received due religious instruction, or did you at all inquire into their proficiency in secular learning?—I examined them as much for one purpose as the other, and I always endeavoured to give them information myself. Were you satisfied then that adequate instruction was

* Evidence, 13875.

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given to them in every department?—Perfectly satisfied; I was present at two public examinations, one held at Celbridge, where the girls are admitted into the select school, and the other at the Betaghstown school, where the boys are admitted, and on these two occasions one or two places were obtained, both by the girls and boys, from the Donadea school."—I am glad you asked this question, because I can answer it is not a fact; a single syllable of it is not a fact, however the mistake has arisen; it so happens that I am the Primate's Commissioner for that school, and every child admitted into that school is by my order; there is no examination of the kind at the Betaghstown school; that I cannot be mistaken in; I could show every memorial sent in by the masters to have their pupils recommended to that school.

23101. It appears that this school was very numerously attended. In the Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826, it is stated that there were fifty-eight children attending, of the Established Church, and two Roman Catholics. It is called a parish school, in connexion with the Board of Erasmus Smith. Have the Governors done any thing to provide instruction in any English school elsewhere, in the district near Donadea?—I am not aware, nor do we consider it necessary.

23102. Has the number of Protestant children attending diminished, or is an equally numerous school kept up under other auspices?—I should think not.

23103. In this case, the unascertained or inconsistent practice of the Governors with regard to granting pensions, came out before the Commissioners. It appeared that the reply to this Mr. Patrick Leggatt's application, and the answer given to the Rev. Mr. Walker, was to the effect that the Board never granted any pensions?—It seems that the Board granted pensions in one instance, but certainly the rule is not to do it.

23104. It seems that the Governors feel that if they had adequate means, they might increase the efficiency of their masters by setting before them the prospect of a retiring allowance, if they continued faithful in the service of the Board?—Certainly, we might apply that principle to the masters of the grammar schools, but if we were to carry it out with respect to the English schools, of which there so many, a heavy burthen would be thrown on our funds.

23105. Does not the principle apply alike in both cases if you had sufficient means?—It might be satisfactory if we could carry it out in both cases, but I would be more willing to give pensions to the masters of the grammar schools than to the teachers of the English schools; their position is very different.

23106. Was this man dismissed because of his having held the office of petty sessions' clerk?—No.

23107. He resigned that place and continued in the office of schoolmaster for some years after?—I am surprised at what is there stated, that the Governors were aware of his holding this situation for so long a period.

23108. Notice is said to have been taken of that fact in the returns made by your inspector, which is a matter for your inquiry.

23109. [Rev. *H. Hamilton.*—I have not the reports now before me, but I suppose I noticed the fact in 1850, when he resigned.]

23110. I should be glad to know whether this fact came to the knowledge of individual Governors or not?—If it was known to our Board that he did hold the office of petty sessions' clerk for twenty-five years, I should be very much surprised.

23111. You mentioned just now that the masters of the English schools sometimes hold the situation of parish clerks; are you of opinion that these offices interfere with the performance of their duties as schoolmasters?—I should not wish to see them hold any situations incompatible with their duties. The office of petty sessions' clerk is particularly objectionable; he is liable to be called on at all times and at all hours to issue summonses; he is invariably obliged to be present at the holding of petty sessions; he is also obliged to be present if any special sessions is held; and above all, what is very objectionable, there is a good deal of litigation between parties, and he must be more or less mixed up in it, and probably come in contact with the parents of the children attending the school.

23112. On the whole, you would give the Commissioners to understand that the school was discontinued in consequence of the interference on the part of Sir Gerald Aylmer with the school premises?—Oh, certainly. I do not think the Commissioners are exactly aware of the facts of the case, and they shall have the entire correspondence on the subject.

23113. I believe I have now completed a review of the more important facts that were brought under the notice of the Commissioners at their public courts, and if there be any matter remaining to be explained by the Governors of the Erasmus Smith's Schools, you will be so good as to notice it?—I have very little to say. You made an observation a while ago, that you expected reports from the Assistant Commissioners with regard to our schools, generally, throughout the country. It would be convenient to us, and, perhaps, to the Commissioners, if there be no objection, if we were furnished with these reports if you think they call for further explanation.

23114. There is not now a full quorum of the Commissioners present, but that question shall be brought before them?—There are one or two matters connected with the accounts, which have not yet been furnished in the manner ordered by the Commissioners, that I feel called on, personally, to explain to the Commissioners. It was stated that our practice was to receive letters of credit from our agents in the country, and that all the money was lodged in the Bank of Ireland. The letters of credit from our southern

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estates are payable to me, as treasurer of the board; I endorse them, and the registrar then lodges the amount to the credit of the Governors. I never had, or received a penny of the money. In November, 1854, it was brought before you, that a letter of credit was sent up for £1,900. Upon that occasion the registrar stated to me that it would be inconvenient to have a meeting of the Governors, as they were not in Dublin, or for some other cause, it would be inconvenient. Our salaries were payable in that month, and he stated to me that it would be very convenient to have £600 to pay our schoolmasters, or great inconvenience would attend their not receiving their money. This conversation took place in the bank. I told him to take the letter of credit for £1,900, to lodge £1,300 to the credit of the Governors, and to lodge £600 to his own credit. That was in November; and at the first meeting of the Governors, held on December 6th, 1854, I made a report to the Governors, and the following was the minute made of the transaction:—"The treasurer reported, that since last meeting he had received from Mr Kearney a remittance of £1,900; that the registrar being in want of immediate funds, he had handed him £600, and had lodged the balance to the credit of the Governors—amount, £1,300." That minute will show you how the matter stands.

23115. That is a complete explanation, and the only question about it in my mind, and in the mind of Mr. Stephens, was as to the mode in which the transaction was brought into the accounts. As to the matter of fact the Commissioners were perfectly satisfied. —That was the only instance in which a thing of this description took place; and I wish to have the opportunity of showing, that when it did take place, the registrar brought the matter immediately before the Governors. There is another matter which, as you mention Mr. Stephens will be present on a future day, I will not now notice; but I wish to explain what took place with regard to the sum returned to Parliament by the Governors as their income from the southern estates, and that returned by Mr. Kearney, and I wish Dr. Hancock to attend to this explanation, The Governors returned to Parliament a sum of £5,412, as their receipts from the southern estates. The gross rental of the Governors was £5,683 7*s.* 8*d.*, which includes the fees of the agent. Of this income Mr. Kearney remitted to the Governors, in the year 1852, £4,200. Then we reported to Parliament that the income of our southern estates, in that year, was £4,304 17*s.* 10*d.* In that same year we received £104 17*s.* 10*d.* from our former agent, Mr. Galway; and if you add £104 17*s.* 10*d.* to the £4,200, you will find it makes exactly the sum of £4,304 17*s.* 10*d.* Mr. Kearney returned that he received £4,200, without including the balance we received from the former agent, but we returned the gross which we received. You will find also that our gross rental of the southern estates returned for the year 1852 was £5,683 7*s.* 8*d.*, including fees. Then the Governors returned to Parliament £5,412 15*s.*, to which, if you add £270 12*s.* 8*d.*, the receivers' fees on the gross, it will produce the sum I first gave you. The Governors return to Parliament the net receipt, but Mr. Kearney gives you the gross that he receives.

23116. [*Secretary.*—These figures perfectly explain the discrepancy.]

23117. The next point to which I must refer is the allegation, that we make no improvements on our southern estates—in fact, that we just receive our rents, and do nothing more. It also was insinuated that our lands are set under value. I can only say as to the latter statement, we always advertise them before setting. We have not advertised the setting of our southern estates, because the lands were set in very small parcels, and we wished to consolidate them; and we wished also that our agent, Mr. Kearney, should recommend to us solvent and good tenants. I think it will be found, that in the settings of our lands we have taken as much care of them as if we were setting our own property; that every exertion is made on the part of the Governors to obtain a fair value for these lands. Mr. Kearney, I should say, who is the agent of the southern estates, is a county surveyor; he is a particularly clever, intelligent person, and his character is as good as that of any man in his position in Ireland. When he undertook our agency, we placed the management of the property entirely in his hands, and he agreed to charge nothing additional for superintending improvements. We have always attended to his recommendations with regard to our tenantry; and in some particular districts we have assisted in the building of the tenants' houses; we have given them slates and timber, &c. In the years we have passed through, we have paid large sums on account of losses by our tenantry, and not a single allowance has been given, or improvement made, that is not to be found in our minutes; and, I think, we will show you that we have acted fairly and liberally by our tenantry, and, perhaps, not so much as we were entitled to do. It is on account of the charge made in the evidence that I make these observations; because I perceive it has been stated to you that the Governors, in fact, merely received the rent, and thought of nothing else. I can say for myself, when portions of our southern estates were to be let, in 1841, that many and many a day I have spent in Kildare-street considering the matters connected with these lettings with our agents and officers. We endeavoured to see that our lands were properly set, and that no tenant was dispossessed while we could retain him in possession; but we did not shrink from dispossessing him if we thought he ought not to hold his land. In Tipperary it required a good deal of discretion to manage our property at that time; and we think the more searching the inquiry is as to the setting of our lands, and the income we receive for them, the more it will become apparent that we could not manage our properties better.

23118. *Chairman.*—I may state that the estates of the Governors will be inspected by our inspector of estates, and due notice will be given to the Governors before he proceeds

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on his mission.—Perhaps it would be well to put that gentleman in communication with Mr. Kearney and Mr. Hunt.

23119. He will give notice to the agent of the estate, before he visits it.—I am very glad to hear that will be done, for I think it will be satisfactory to the Commissioners to know that we have done our duty with regard to our properties. I may also mention, that a good many years ago, a good deal of the southern estate was in the hands of middlemen—the O'Grady family—and we had no small difficulty to get our property out of their hands; but we did not shrink from making the exertion, and we got back 1,000 acres, which we set directly to our tenants.

The Erasmus Smith Grammar School, Galway—continued.

E. Berwick, Esq.

THE ERASMUS SMITH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, GALWAY—(continued).*

Edward Berwick, Esq., President of the Queen's College, Galway, sworn and examined

23120. *Chairman.*—You are President of the Queen's College, at Galway?—Yes, my Lord.

23121. Have you a statement you wish to make, respecting some evidence given before the Commissioners at Galway?—Yes.

23122. The evidence was given by Mr. Thomas Killeen, the assistant master of the Erasmus Smith school, Galway. The Commissioners asked if he could assign any reason for the decline of his school; among other reasons he mentions:†—"When the Queen's College opened, I consider the principal reason for our scholars falling off, is, they were admitted there before they knew their grammar at school." Have you any explanation to give with respect to this statement?—He stated subsequently, my Lord, that students were admitted into the college, and obtained scholarships there, without knowing their Latin grammar; and attributed the falling off in the number of scholars at the Erasmus Smith's school to that amongst other reasons. That statement is totally inaccurate. For the five years preceding the time at which Mr. Killeen made this statement, but five students from the Erasmus Smith school had obtained scholarships in the Queen's College, and but one of these scholarships was a classical scholarship. They were scholarships for which a course in classics was not necessary, and except by the previous classical matriculation examination, we have no means in such cases of ascertaining whether they know their Latin grammar or not. Four of these scholarships were science scholarships, and for these science scholarships there is no classical examination, except the previous matriculation examination, to which all the students are submitted. So that your Lordship and the Commissioners will see at once, that to attribute the falling off in the students at the Erasmus Smith school to such a fact, as that five entered the college from it, in the course of five years, is quite a misstatement. With regard to the names of those gentlemen who did obtain scholarships, Mr. Nesbitt, one of our classical professors, is here, and he will state to you how far Mr. Killeen's evidence as to the students being ignorant of Latin grammar, is true, or the opposite. I hear that Mr. Killeen has since endeavoured to get out of his evidence by a statement to this effect, that he did not allude to the present time when he was giving his evidence in September last; but that on the opening of the college, in 1849, some scholarships were given away to men, who, as he states, were ignorant of their grammar. How far that would account for the number of students attending in September last, at the school, it is for you to determine, even supposing the statement to be correct. However, I would shortly state what took place at the opening of the college. When it opened at the end of October, 1849, we had a number of scholarships to give away—many more than ever we had since—I think we had forty-three; and at the first matriculation examination, there were twenty-eight candidates for scholarships—we gave only fourteen. At the next scholarship examination, in January, 1850, there were forty candidates, and we gave away all the scholarships. But I stated then, that we would in future insist upon a much higher standard than that upon which the candidates then obtained their scholarships; and also, that the reason we gave away all our scholarships then was there being a misapprehension as to whether the colleges would open or not; and it being very industriously circulated that the college in Galway would not open at all. The candidates for scholarships, therefore, had not prepared themselves as studiously as they might have otherwise done, but I stated distinctly that we would always insist on a much higher standard; and accordingly, in November or December, 1850, this circumstance took place: there were, in the classical department, five scholarships vacant, and there were but three candidates, and we rejected every one of these candidates. One of them appealed for a special visitation, on the ground that we had no right to withhold a scholarship from him, as there were fewer candidates than the scholarships vacant. He obtained the special visitation, and the visitors confirmed our decision. I make this statement for the purpose of showing that we did not give scholarships in the way that Mr. Killeen, stated; and I will read, with your Lordship's permission, a statement which I then made to the visitors with reference to the mode in which we conferred our scholarships:—

"The President and Council have always considered that they possessed the full and sole right of determining what amount of answering was sufficient to entitle a candidate for scholarships, to obtain that distinction. They feel it almost unnecessary to remind the visitors that they are urged by every motive of duty, and of interest, to confer as many scholarships as they conscientiously can, as such honors, when conferred upon deserving

* Evidence, 5473, Vol. I. † Evidence, 5500.

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E. Berwick, Esq.

candidates, are the very best advertisement the new colleges can have; but they cannot conceive a course which would more effectually frustrate the ends for which the colleges were instituted, and more justly destroy their reputation, than to confer their honors and emoluments upon students without regard to the industry they have evinced, or the qualifications they possess, and merely on the low grounds that there are no other candidates." That was the principle on which we acted; and though in January some scholarships were given away to men not worthy of them, I wish to state, with regard to the students who came from Mr. Hallowell's school, and I am quite sure if he were here himself he would state the same, that the best scholars he ever sent out were those who obtained classical scholarships at the first opening of the college; so that whether Mr. Killeen's statement be applied to the time when he gave his evidence, or applied to the opening of the college, it is certainly most inaccurate. From the time the college opened to the period the witness gave this evidence, we established in all forty-five scholarships; and though, perhaps, in the early part they might have been given to undeserving candidates, or candidates not sufficiently deserving of them, yet they were told that in future unless the students came up to a certain standard of answering they would not obtain scholarships. No doubt the standard of answering is still low. The curriculum we endeavour to teach in the college is a very extensive one; and every man, to master that curriculum, ought to come to college extremely well grounded in classics. Classics particularly enter into the course of examination for the degree of A.B.; but it is only compulsory during the first year; and unless the student comes very well grounded in classics, he cannot master the curriculum. I have stated this fact over and over again, in all the reports which I have given to the Government on the state of the college, to show the necessity of establishing a better system of intermediate schools, and to enable men to come to the college in a better state of preparation.

23123. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—There was a portion of evidence given before the Commissioners by Mr. Hallowell, which I think I ought to read now, as it is so closely connected with the statement which you have made. I asked Mr. Hallowell*—"The entrance of pupils who obtained scholarships since 1850 would not be large enough materially to affect the number of pupils in your school?—Certainly not. The entrance was, on the average, two in each year?—I think so; but I may also state, if the Commissioners allow me, that while I am sensible of the loss I have sustained, I am also sensible that I got pupils who would, probably, never have come to me but for the Queen's Colleges." I asked, "Do you intimate that of thirteen pupils who obtained scholarships in 1849 and 1850, none were imperfectly prepared for admission into the college?—I certainly think that some of them were inadequately prepared for scholarships. Does your observation apply to pupils who were prepared by yourself?—It does. I conceive they were not long enough at school. But with regard to pupils who have been admitted from your school into college in the latter years—that is, from October, 1851, and down to the present time—do you make any similar allegation?—I certainly should have wished some of them to have been better prepared. Has the standard of preparation for scholarship examinations been raised since 1850?—I am sure it has. I believe it has."—No student from Mr. Hallowell's school has obtained a classical scholarship since the end of the year 1850.

23124. Then, perhaps, the classical knowledge alluded to by Mr. Killeen has reference only to students passing the matriculation examination?—To those who enter into the faculties of arts. But four students from Mr. Hallowell obtained science scholarships. In the faculty of arts the students are previously submitted to a matriculation examination before they can stand for it. Mr. Hallowell seems to say the average was two in the year; there were but five in five years. Some of his students, the first year, obtained agricultural and engineering scholarships, but there was no classical examination for these scholarships. The extraordinary thing is, that of the students who entered from his school on the first opening of the college, with, perhaps, one or two exceptions, the best students were those who obtained scholarships.

23125. Since 1850 no pupil has attained a classical scholarship?—Not one.

23126. Have you made any inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining what number of classical schools there are in existence in the province of Connaught?—I have.

23127. Would you be so good as to state to the Commissioners the result of this inquiry?—I hold in my hand what gives you a view of classical education in Connaught. This statement I believe to be correct; and it states the towns in Connaught having classical schools, or schools under that denomination:—

"Galway.—Erasmus Smith's, Winter's, M'Grath's.

"Loughrea.—One, with very few pupils.

"Sligo.—Two schools.

"Eyrecourt (on Banks' foundation), few pupils.

"College of St. Jarlath, Tuam, chiefly ecclesiastical.

"Elphin Diocesan school having been visited by the Commissioners, I omit it from the list.

"Tuam had a diocesan school, but it does not, I think, exist now.

"Castlebar had a school endowed by Lord Lucan, but it does not exist.

"Roscommon, a sort of classical school.

"Westport, Carrick-on-Shannon, Ballinrobe, and Ballina, were reported as having schools, but indifferent and badly attended."

* Evidence, 20170, Vol. II.

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23128. Dr. *Andrews.*—Have you visited the model National school in Galway?—Yes.

23129. Is it well conducted?—Very well conducted.

23130. Are the subjects of instruction well taught?—Very well; and I only regret it has not a classical assistant, for the preparation of scholars for college.

23131. Do you consider that the character of the English education given is of a high class?—It is of a very high class. Professor Nesbitt examined there on one or two occasions, as likewise some of the other professors, and they always spoke of it in the highest terms.

Prof. W. Nesbitt.

Professor *William Nesbitt,* sworn and examined.

23132. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold in the Galway College?—I am Professor of Greek. During a period of five years I held the office of Professor of Latin.

23133. Have you any statement that you wish to make to the Commissioners with reference to Mr. Killeen's evidence?—I have but little to add with reference to Mr. Killeen's evidence to what you have heard from the President; but as I have examined those students who entered from Mr. Hallowell's school from the year 1850 to 1855, inclusive—that is, four years and three quarters preceding the statement made by Mr. Killeen—should the Commissioners desire it, I can inform them what the acquirements of those students who entered the college from Erasmus Smith's school were from 1850 to 1851, inclusive. I have got the names of all the students here, and I find them to have been five in number, four of whom obtained scholarships, all of which were science scholarships. It has been already explained to the Commissioners, that the scholars in such cases are only required to pass a matriculation examination in classics. I may mention, as, perhaps, it will make the matter more familiar to Dr. Graves, that there is a strong analogy between these science scholarships and the science sizarship in Trinity College. A science sizar is required to have just so much classical knowledge as the ordinary matriculating students. Many of those students have attained distinguished scientific appointments. I may illustrate the unfairness of Mr. Killeen's statement, by putting a similar statement with regard to Trinity College—should one say that a person obtained a sizarship without knowing his Latin Grammar. I have known many of these sizars to be men of very slender classical acquirements, but of distinguished scientific attainments; and I would not say that persons obtained sizarships in Trinity College who did not know their Latin Grammar, because it would immediately occur to a person hearing that statement that all the sizars were men of no distinction. The gentlemen who obtained scholarships from the Erasmus Smith school, during four years and three-quarters, were mere science scholars; and I may now speak of their classical acquirements. One of them, his classical acquirements were very slender, the three others could easily obtain their matriculation; and one of them, whose name appears on my list, his classical acquirements were so high that I find in two years of his collegiate course I was able to put him in the senior Greek class, where he is at present; and he is one of the best students in it. Thus, of these four scholars, three were quite unexceptionable, and as to the other I do not know whether it was not undue straining of the line marked out to give him his matriculation examination. I have not the notes of his examination just now, but from my recollection he was a bad classical scholar. This is a classification of the pupils, with reference to their acquirements, that have entered from this school during the last four years and three quarters.

23134. Do you wish to make any statement with reference to the qualifications of the other candidates who have entered college?—The standard, as has been already stated, is lower than we desire, owing to the bad state of intermediate education. We have endeavoured to keep it as high as is consistent with the circumstances of the province; but we have it, as I said, much lower than would be desirable. I examined Mr. Hallowell's school lately, and, perhaps, the Commissioners would desire to know, as they saw the school under unfavourable circumstances, whether it has rallied at all since they visited Galway. I examined it very recently, and I found on the register thirty-five pupils; and those that I examined appeared to be very well taught. I examined his first and second classes, and they both appear to have been carefully taught. I think that this statement is due to Mr. Hallowell.

23135. [*Edward Berwick,* Esq.—I certainly think the circumstances under which Mr. Hallowell entered the school ought to be taken into consideration, if there is to be any decision come to on the matter. Certainly, when he entered on his duties, the school had fallen very much in public estimation. The preceding master had been very inefficient for some years. I think it right to make this statement on Mr. Hallowell's behalf. I believe he is an efficient man, and if he had a good assistant he would have got on much better.]

23136. There are a few observations which, if the Commissioners allow me, I will make.

23137. *Chairman.*—At what time did you examine the school?—I examined the last time the day before yesterday.

23138. Was the report you have referred to drawn up with reference to your last examination?—It was on the last examination; and I may state the examination was quite unexpected.

23139. The Commissioners will be happy to hear your observations.—I examined the head class in Livy and Lucian, and I found that the teaching, so far as it went, was sound and judicious, and made a very favourable impression on me as to the mode of instruction pursued in the school. I examined also his pupils in elementary grammar, and they appeared to be very judiciously taught. He also showed me pieces in English composition, Greek, and historical essays, which he said had been executed by his pupils; and they appeared to me to be very good, indeed. I read one of them nearly through; and the

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composition, as regards spelling, punctuation, and, in fact, the entire getting up of this Greek piece, appeared to be very creditable to the master.

23140. Dr. *Andrews.*—How long have the pupils been instructed by Mr. Hallowell, to whom you are referring?—That I cannot say, as I did not inquire.

23141. You cannot tell me whether they have been long in the school, or have come to it recently?—No.

23142. You cannot tell, therefore, whether their instruction is to be attributed to Mr. Hallowell's teaching, or to the master of some other school, before they came to Mr. Hallowell?—No; except upon the general ground, that I do not think they had the opportunities of acquiring their information in the immediate locality.

23143. Though the education was not far advanced, it exhibited some training?—Yes.

23144. [*Edward Berwick*, Esq.—He has now a very good school.]

23145. I should say, that the instruction was not merely sound, but exhibited careful teaching. I think it the more necessary to make this statement as the Commissioners saw the school under very unfavourable circumstances; and just before coming up here, the idea occurred to me, that the Commissioners would wish, from an independent source, to receive information as to the present condition of the school.

23146. Did you examine any of the pupils in the model National school, Mr. Nesbitt?—Yes; and also attended the public examination.

23147. Have you been often at the model school?—I have visited it only twice; but on one occasion, a gentleman who was with me and myself examined for a considerable time; and on a late occasion, I saw a public examination conducted, I was present for five or six hours, so I got a good idea of the nature of the instruction given.

23148. Was the public examination conducted in a manner to test the instruction and education of the boys?—So I thought; it satisfied me.

23149. Judging from that examination, what is your opinion as to the manner in which the boys are instructed?—I formed a very high opinion of the instruction. I heard them examined in English grammar and reading aloud; in the elements of natural science, chemistry, &c., &c., and I certainly formed a very high opinion of the instruction.

23150. Did you hear them examined in arithmetic?—No; I did not.

23151. Would you say that the boys were inferior to the general run of boys in other schools, of the same age?—Quite the contrary. I thought the pupils displayed a great amount of intelligence.

23152. Do you consider that they had been well educated?—I was quite surprised at their answering in natural science; and I may say, that I was assured by the professor of chemistry, a very distinguished man, he was very much pleased with the answering of the pupils in natural science, who appeared to be very intelligent, and for so young pupils their knowledge was very extensive.

23153. Do you remember was there an examination in English grammar and parsing?—Yes; I heard them examined in these branches.

23154. Was the answering in them creditable?—Very creditable; not merely in parsing prose, but in parsing poetry; which is an analysis, in fact, of poetic sentences, and which requires a greater knowledge of grammar.

23155 And some mental cultivation?—Yes. I also placed great stress upon their reading aloud. I think no person can read intelligently aloud, without having received considerable culture; and the reading, not of one, but of many pupils, was very good.

23156. They evinced, then, a knowledge of the author, and at the same time, their own ability?—And a good deal of culture.

23157. *Chairman.*—Have you any statement that you wish to make with reference to the state of education generally, or any suggestions to offer?—I think the state of intermediate education in our province is at a very low ebb. I scarcely know a school, in which pupils can obtain what is requisite to come up to the standard which we think it desirable for pupils to arrive at prior to entering our college. There are scarcely any facilities afforded for the class of education we require. If you look over the province, if you take into account the limited number that are now going into boarding schools; if you take into account the inefficient state in which the very few classical schools we have are, and the quality of the teaching given in the majority of the classical schools through the province, you will find it is almost impossible for the middle class to obtain that amount of instruction which would enable them profitably to attend the college. To this I mainly attribute the smallness of the numbers in our college—it is the cause.

23158. Are you of opinion, that if there were good classical schools there would be an adequate attendance of scholars?—I have no doubt of it; and I have no doubt that those who attended would come to our college in a very different state of preparation, and would be prepared for their various callings in a different way when leaving the college. There are some other points which I would wish to notice, with the permission of the Commissioners, with regard to the Erasmus Smith school at Galway. With regard to free pupils, I may state, that of the thirty-five I found on the register, no fewer than eighteen are free pupils. This fact may be interesting to the Commissioners to know; and if they would allow me, I would express my opinion that this is a very embarrassing circumstance to the master. I need not tell the Commissioners how very difficult it is to educate pupils on the foundation together with the sons of the rich—how difficult it is to educate them in the same school, and how much it is calculated to lower the character of the school, and to prevent the rich from sending their sons, if there be any thing like an equal number, or as in the present instance, a majority of the pupils be free. There is another circumstance to which

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I would wish to call attention—namely, the mode in which free pupils are admitted on the foundation. They are not admitted on any principle. At the time the grammar schools were founded, it was utterly impossible to obtain education in any other place; I can therefore, understand, that the present indiscriminate admission should be given to the school: but now there are excellent schools—schools at which almost gratuitous education can be had—where, in fact, all the sons of the poor who wish merely to obtain an excellent commercial education, can obtain it. I think that is a very different state of things from what was contemplated by the founder; and for that reason, a rule which might be very properly adopted at that time, might be very inapplicable now. After a careful consideration of the subject, I think that no persons should be admitted on the foundation, except —first, those who were absolutely unable to pay; and secondly, those who had manifested some aptitude for the higher branches of education. I really do not see it is any kindness to a youth to force him among his superiors in social position, when he gets precisely as good an education in a school where he will meet his equals. I do not see there is any advantage conferred on youth by this system, but on the contrary, I see that very great inconvenience is put on the head master. The head master of the Galway school has informed me, that the admissions which took place lately were not made on any intelligible principle—that some of the pupils who had been admitted would be able to pay; and in no case, I think, has the latter, and most essential point been taken into account—namely, whether the pupils so admitted, had manifested any special aptitude for the higher branches of education.

23159. Do all those pupils study classics?—They may if they please.

23160. Are you aware, in point of fact, if they do?—I am not aware it is the case, in point of fact.

23161. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you contemplate any advantage likely to result from free pupils manifesting some special aptitude, that would in any degree prevent one of the mischiefs you pointed out?—I think if admission were made on the ground of special aptitude, it would altogether do away with the discredit due to admissions on the foundation; and, another thing, the head master would have the consolation of thinking that if he was giving instruction gratuitously, at all events, he would be repaid by the credit derived after they left the school from clever lads who were educated there.

23162. You think that lads admitted on account of merit after an examination, even though a little under the rank of most boys in the school, would not be considered discreditable to the school, and would be regarded by the other pupils as more their equals?—The sizars of Trinity College, if they are gentlemen in manner and bearing, do not feel any social degradation from being mixed with the other students on the terms of perfect equality.

23163. Similar views were taken by other gentlemen who were examined before us?—I wish also to make a statement with reference to the nature of the endowment connected with the Erasmus Smith grammar school. The Governors appear to think that if the master be able to exhibit a very extensive school, that then they ought to assist him. I think they do not take sufficiently into account the circumstances of Galway. I was present at an examination of the English school a short time since, and the Governors seemed to me to come to that conclusion. I need not point out to the Commissioners the great disadvantage the Erasmus Smith school labours under in reference to some of its rules—the religious question. I allude to its being incumbent on the master to give religious instruction to the pupils indiscriminately. This places the school under great disadvantage in such a district, and there are a great many other difficulties that this school has to contend with, which I need not point out, as they must be familiar to the Commissioners.

23164. I do not think that difficulty really presses on the master, for he has not compelled Roman Catholics to attend his religious instruction?—The fact is, he does not; but still the general impression around is, that the school is a Protestant foundation. It is situated in a Catholic district, and I think that this is a difficulty which has not been taken into account, in estimating the difficulties the master has to contend with. I may corroborate this statement by this fact, that one of the most intelligent Roman Catholic gentry in the county of Galway, on a recent occasion, went so far as to attribute altogether the failure of the school to this circumstance. I do not concur in that opinion, or any thing like it, but I merely put it forward to show the Commissioners that this is one of the difficulties; though practically the head master has met this difficulty, and not interfered with the religion of the pupils, yet I cannot but think that it is one of the difficulties against which he has to contend; and it is one of those circumstances which ought to procure him a favourable consideration from the Governors of the school. At all events, there are numerous local difficulties he has to contend against; and I do think it is rather hard to expect a master, who went down without an extensive capital, all at once, to employ it at the risk that the masters he would engage would give complete satisfaction, would be able to give instruction in all those branches of education which are really taught in schools of this class. There is no allowance made for a master of modern languages, nor for an English master, nor for a science master. What is it the Governors have done? They have sent down a classical master: Mr. Hallowell is a classical man, and they gave him a classical assistant—that is, they have given him that assistance which is least adapted to his circumstances.

23165. Which was the least required.—He may be an excellent teacher, but he is least required. To raise this school, there should be a science as well as a classical assistant master. It would be a great advantage to have this and other branches properly repre-

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sented. In order to make this school efficient, the master lately employed, at his own risk, a master in modern languages and in science. I really do think, that if a man had not extensive capital, and was not speculative, he would not all at once appoint such masters as would make his school respectable, and give general satisfaction. I think this is the rational view to take of the case. I therefore think, that in the first place, the endowment is insufficient, and in the next place, I think that this insufficient endowment is injudiciously distributed. Another matter I wish to bring under the notice of the Commissioners is, that the head master has informed me, that he has no voice in the appointment of the second master. That I think a decided fatality in the constitution of this school. I think that a division of responsibility of this kind must be very injurious. The head master ought to be made responsible for the condition of the school; and in making him responsible, you should give him the correlative advantage of responsibility, the appointment of the second master, and the selection of his instruments.

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The Erasmus Smith Grammar School, Galway.

Prof. W. Nesbitt.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR IRELAND.

The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland.

23166. *Secretary.*—There is a large class of endowments and schools which are under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. They have the power, where money is left as a gift or bequest, and where it is misapplied, under the Act of Parliament, to take proceedings for the recovery of the same; and when they recover it, they then retain, to a certain extent, the management of the fund. Mr. Hercules M'Donnell, who has been for some time one of the secretaries of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, now attends to give some evidence to the Commissioners with regard to these endowments.

Hercules MacDonnell, Esq., Secretary of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, sworn and examined.

H. MacDonnell, Esq.

23167. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold?—I am one of two secretaries to the Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland.

23168. The Commissioners will be happy to hear any statement you have to make?—The view which has occurred to me is, that it is most natural for the Commissioners to inquire into the great number of cases which have been brought from time to time before our notice by your Secretary, in which endowments for schools have either been misapplied or concealed, and of which no trace appeared in our records as having come before us, in any way, so far as we can discover. I may, therefore, naturally be asked to explain how it comes that our board has never interfered, or interfered effectually, in such a variety of cases.

23169. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Your board being constituted for the special purpose of rectifying abuses in the management of charities, you propose to account for the misapplication or loss of school endowments, notwithstanding the existence of your board?

23170. [*Secretary.*—The course adopted by the Commissioners, in their inquiries, was to direct me whenever a case was brought under their notice, in which a bequest was misapplied, to forward a statement of the facts to the Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests; and to that class of cases Mr. M'Donnell has alluded.]

23171. Would you be so good as to offer some explanation accounting for the fact to which you refer?—There are two principal and plain causes, to which it can be attributed. The first arises out of the history of the legislation on the subject for a long period. For a very long period there were no Acts of Parliament enabling any public or responsible body to deal with such cases, and in that way abuses crept in, which were sanctioned by usage, and even to a very recent period, the parties concerned in them were not actually aware that they were dealing wrongly. A great many cases escaped notice altogether. I may as well shortly state the Acts of Parliament relative to the subject. The first Act was the 10th of Charles I., section 3, chap. 1, the object of which was merely to render bishops to whom bequests were left compellable to execute trusts; but as it was limited to a special purpose, it did not affect the cases with which we have to deal. The first general Act was passed in 1763, 3rd George III., chap. 18. It required a return of all endowments to be made to the bishops and Houses of Parliament, and also it required the executors to advertise such endowments three times in the *Gazette.* This ensured a certain amount of publicity; still there was no public body to control abuses. It was in 1764 that a committee was appointed by the Irish House of Lords, with power to inquire and examine into charities; it had also power to send for persons, papers, and records, and that committee continued permanently sitting until the Act of Union, 1800. I presume there are records of its proceedings in the proper office, but we have none of them in our office; nor do I exactly know how they could be obtained. On the Act of Union putting an end, necessarily, to that committee of the House of Lords in 1800, the 40th George III., chap. 75, was passed, by which the first board of charities was established. Its power was to recover all charities withheld, concealed, or misapplied; and in addition, it contained what is technically called, the *cy pres* power, that is, where it becomes absolutely impracticable to carry out, to the letter, the intention of the donor, to go as near to it as possible. Cases have come to my knowledge where the endowments of schools were inapplicable in the form originally intended. That power I notice because it does not exist in the present board. The minutes of the old board are in the office, and we may say the first authentic records of their proceedings. The next Act is 52nd George III., which consolidated the proceedings of the other statutes relative to charities, and though of some importance, does not require

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H. M'Donnell, Esq.

any special notice. It was on the 1st of June, 1845, the present board came into operation, under the 7th and 8th Vic., chap. 97. The present board differs from the old one, in being formed of the several religious denominations. It is a mixed board, and therefore it was really the first public body that had been made available generally for all sects, for the realization of endowments or the rectification of abuses. Its powers are very shortly told. The principal is contained in the 12th section, which empowers the board to sue for all donations, bequests, &c, which shall be "withheld, concealed, or misapplied," and shall apply the same according to the intention of the donors. There is a special provision in one section enabling them to take endowments for Roman Catholic ministers. So that mixed powers are given to the present board.

23172. These powers are defective, in consequence of the jurisdiction of the board not coming into existence except where charities have been actually misapplied?—That precisely brings me to the second ground on which I should explain why so many donations have not been rightly applied, namely, that legislation, coming so late as it did, comparatively, in the history of charities and endowments, has also been defective. The great defect in the power of the present board, is, plainly, that it begins at the wrong end. The board has no power, whatever, to interfere, until after the donation has been "withheld, concealed, or misapplied," and cannot take precautions to prevent its being so; and no matter how near it verges on any one of those contingencies, or what good moral grounds the board has for believing that it is about to be misapplied, the board cannot interfere to prevent it. That was decided in the important case of the Commissioners against Archbold, in 1849, where there was a large income of £600 a-year, and it was contended then that the act did not apply to cases of the kind, and that the Commissioners had no right to interfere. That case settled the extent of the powers of the board; and I should mention as the result, that the charity is not yet in operation. Another general defect is the insufficient nature of the clause in the act, defining the powers of the Commissioners. A great deal of the time and labour of the Commissioners is taken up in discussing whether the particular cases of complaint brought before them, fall within the limits of their powers or not. I may mention a case, already sent by the Commissioners to the board, a very singular one, namely, a small endowment by Thomas Knolles, for a school at Oatlands, county of Cork, in which the schoolhouse and lands were taken possession of by the master, and overheld; but on considering the case, the board did not think they were called on to interfere. The Act of Parliament, in point of fact, is not usually acted on, except a complaint is made by some parties supposed to be especially interested.

23173. *Chairman.*—In that case the complaint was made by Mr. Knolles?—It was; but the board did not consider the case came within the operation of the Act. They did not think they were called on to interfere. I merely mention this to show that there are many distinctions in practice as to what cases fall within that section, and what cases are excluded from it. There is no distinction in point of law and practice between the meaning of the words "donation" and "bequest," because donations and bequests are treated exactly as the same in effect. The difficulty is, whether the entire case comes within the jurisdiction of the particular words in the section. For instance, a case litigated in the Court of Chancery, where the right of the charity is in dispute, is supposed not to fall within that section. The board consider they are not to interfere to maintain the litigation on behalf of the charity; because it is not to be presumed it will be misapplied.

23174. The general difficulties enumerated arise out of the mode in which the powers of the board are stated in the Act of Parliament; but are there any other special difficulties which arise out of the mode of conducting the business of the board?—Not from the manner of conducting the business, but rather from the omission of efficient assistance in the provisions of the Act of Parliament. We can get extracts from wills, containing all charitable endowments, including those for schools; and we get a copy of the *Gazette*, containing the advertisements of the executors; but these are of no great use in preventing misapplications, because we have no power to interfere, except in a certain contingency. However, assuming that further powers were to be given to the board, a suggestion was made some time ago by Dr. Hancock, which appears to me to be most valuable—namely, that the machinery of the Legacy and Succession Duties Office furnishes at once a ready means of getting a return of the sums which had been realized out of property, and which was chargeable with endowments. That information would, no doubt, be valuable; but its value would depend upon the board getting the power of interfering, either by charging the parties into whose hands funds came, or seeing that they were about putting the trust into operation; I refer to interference by mere letters or inquiry, because we find from practice that half the money recovered by the board is got not by legal proceedings at all, but simply by the pressure put on parties knowing that a public board has cognizance of the case, and is in communication about it. They then come and settle, or compromise, or pay the withheld sums.

23175. Would it be in accordance with the practice of your board to write to trustees who had funds vested in them for charitable purposes, asking what progress has been made towards making them available?—Not unless more than a reasonable time had elapsed to allow of the application, or unless complaints were made that the charity was not applied. In these cases it would be construed into a withheld endowment.

23176. Then you would not take such a step as that until considerable delay had arisen?—Such delay as could be reasonably construed into a deliberate withholding of the trust.

23177. The board have power to institute legal proceedings: in what stage does that arise?—With regard to that there is an important defect in the Act of Parliament. We

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often receive notice from the Court of Chancery and from the Incumbered Estates Court, informing us that an order has been made—for instance, by the Lord Chancellor—to take an account of the administration of the assets of an estate, and that several charities were concerned in the suit. In the same way, in the distribution of funds from a sale in the Incumbered Estates Court, a charity appears to have a claim on the estate. Well, if the interest or annual payments of the charity have been paid up from time to time regularly, and there is no reason, therefore, to call it a withheld charity, the board have not the slightest power to interfere at that stage. The injury then is this, that there is no clause enabling the board to interpose in pending legal proceedings affecting charities, so as to secure the adjudication of the proper amount, and make it incumbent on the court to inquire carefully into the circumstances connected with the charity, and probe them out; the charity under present circumstances may be passed by.

23178. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you think if the Incumbered Estates Court did not set out the trust in the schedule that that would be held to be a misapplied trust?—That subject has been partly considered by the board, and I do not think they have arrived at that conclusion.

23179. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Do you invariably receive notice from the Incumbered Estates Court as to the proceedings taken with reference to properties charged?—It is only in case there is a difficulty on the subject; and whenever, therefore, it is desirable that the right of the charity should be maintained by some public body which the Commissioner considers responsible. I conjecture, when the Commissioners see no claim made by the board, they assume it is not intended to be made. There was a recent case of this description which occurred in the Court of Chancery—the donation of Mr. M'Nally of £10 a-year for a school at Kells. The other case was Newman *v.* Newman, in which a decree was pronounced in 1846. There were then hardly any arrears of the annuity; and there was a decree ascertaining the different rights of the parties; and the debts that were then put forward were nearly all paid; but there were large arrears on foot of the charity, no payment having been made since 1846, which plainly rendered it liable to be construed into a withheld charity. At present the case is before the board, with instructions to their solicitor to lay a case before the Attorney-General, as to whether they can take advantage of the old suit in any way, or whether it is necessary to institute a fresh suit; and in case it is necessary to institute a fresh suit, it exactly illustrates the fact I have suggested of the want of power. There was also a sum of £50 realized in Dalton's charity, in the Incumbered Estates Court; but the board refused to accept it, considering they were not bound to do so—in fact, that they were not at liberty to take it.

23180. What were the grounds of their refusal?—Under the Act they cannot take on themselves to administer sums of money that are voluntarily offered to them as donations or endowments; it would be advisable if they had power to accept those sums; and they have, in the course of the last five years, been obliged to decline about £39,000, which was offered to them; of course a great many of these sums did not constitue endowments for schools.

23181. Dr. *Andrews.*—As I understand you, they declined these sums because by receiving them, they would have made themselves personally responsible?—Precisely.

23182. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Yet, an individual having money to leave for charitable purposes, would rather entrust it to the management of a board than to private individuals?—I plainly think, the board should have a discretionary power to take all those sums, and then to see they were placed in safe hands to administer.

23183. Dr. *Andrews.*—The parties who offered the £39,000 considered it right that the money should be lodged with the board, if it could be done?—Yes; I may mention one case which illustrates what I mean very well: Thomas Flannery left £20 a-year for a school at Waterford; a gentleman named Greene, became the trustee, and on his death his widow became the executrix, and being anxious to get rid of it, offered it to the board to take charge of this trust; they conceived they should not do so; the £20 a-year has since fallen into arrear, and the estate has been brought into Chancery; the Master has recently brought the matter before the Board of Bequests, and what the result of this delay will be I do not yet know.

23184. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Have they any power to obtain information by compulsory methods, as to the proceedings adopted with reference to charitable funds?—None. We have to depend on the voluntary information that we can get; and it frequently happens that inquiries, with respect to bequests, are, therefore, not answered. Some cases were brought by the Commissioners before the board, which I find had been inquired into by the board, but they seemed to have got no satisfactory answer. There was a case of Johnson, in which the money was distributed in the Incumbered Estates Court; and with every effort I could make, in order that time might not lapse, I could not get satisfactory information before the day limited for the distribution of the money. In the case of the Kells school, we endeavoured to get information for a long time, but without effect. Your Commission examined the gentleman who could give information on the subject; and since that he has given us the fullest possible information; and I rather think, from extracts which are in my possession, that the same powers you possess are granted by the English Act to the English Board of Charities.

23185. We had the power of obtaining the information.—The powers required by our board need not be large, but there should be some kind of a compulsory power vested in them to obtain information.

23186. Has the Board of Donations and Bequests the power of interceding where a difference of opinion has arisen between trustees, for the purpose of putting them into

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DUBLIN.

The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland.

H. M'Donnell, Esq.

action?—There is no such power; and some of the charities are in abeyance for some years in consequence. The English Act contains a power on this subject which is very important. We have been very frequently applied to by trustees for advice, who were anxious to deal *bona fide* with the money which had come into their hands, but who felt the difficulty of construing the will, or uncertain as to what would be the best method of carrying out the testator's intention. They have applied to the board under such circumstances, for their assistance, and were willing to be guided by them. The board never feels authorized to give such advice officially; because if they did, it would, probably, be followed, and yet the trustees would not be in the least indemnified if they took a wrong course.

23187. As matters stand, must trustees now desiring to have differences of opinion settled, or to obtain advice, go into the Court of Chancery, to have a scheme proposed by the Lord Chancellor or the Master?—I do not see any other way.

23188. The power of the appointment of trustees would be a proper thing to vest in this board.—Yes; a discretionary power of appointing new trustees where a vacancy occurs.

23189. Dr. *Andrews.*—That is at present done by the Court of Chancery.—It might be vested in the board, to the saving of great expense.

23190. Suppose the trustees of a school desired to co-operate with the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequest, for the purpose of varying trusts or investments, selling property, or doing acts which would contribute to the efficiency of the charity; have the Commissioners any power of that kind?—With regard to varying trusts, that is a different matter.

23191. Varying the investments?—There are no powers whatever of this description conferred on the board. There is, I should say, a singular omission of power for the efficient management of property in their own hands, and still more for aiding trustees in the management of their trust property—such as proper powers of sale, of purchase, and of leasing. There is an Act for exchange, the 2nd Geo. IV., cap. 92, which is not specially applicable to this board; but, in my opinion, it is extremely cumbrous and almost useless. As an instance of some of the practical inconvenience the board sometimes experiences in this respect, I may mention, that in the Ralph Macklin's School case, they bought the premises in Stephen-street, in 1828, from the Ordnance, for about £700, and the ground being wanted back by the Board of Ordnance, in 1854, for purposes connected with the war pressure, they agreed with the trustees to repurchase, for £1,350, the same premises; the Ordnance appeared to have compulsory powers of purchase, as many of the public boards have. The board felt great difficulty about their power, and as to the propriety of assenting to the sale, or being parties to it at all; and the result was that the agreement with the trustees having been made in November, 1854, the entire transaction was not concluded by the board until 1855; but in the meantime the exigency of the public service required possession, the Ordnance got the premises, and lodged the money for the trustees, or made some temporary arrangement before the deed was executed by our board.

23192. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are powers of the nature you refer to possessed by the Charity Commissioners in England?—Far more extensively. Their first Act was the 16th and 17th Vic., cap. 137, and every session since that there have been one or two passed enlarging their powers very much. At the same time, the Commissioners will not understand me as suggesting at all that any thing like the same powers should be given to our board. What I would suggest is, their being more particularly aided in carrying out what they are already competent to do. I do not feel that because certain powers might possibly be proper in England, it would, therefore, be proper to extend them here. I think I might refer the Commissioners to some evidence given by the Master of the Rolls before the Mortmain Committee on this subject.

23193. Dr. *Andrews.*—Have you a copy of it?—No.

23194. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Perhaps you would be so good as to furnish the secretary with a copy.—I shall have an extract made, and furnish it to him.

23195. Can you give the Commissioners any idea of the number of cases of school endowments, and the amount of the funds, for educational purposes, now under your board?—I have already made a return to the Commissioners of the number we have funds for, and at the time that return was made I think the number was forty-four. At present we have 296 cases in which we have funds, out of which forty-four are connected with schools; but I should add the number with which we are concerned is considerably larger, and the number of those in which we still retain the funds does not afford the slightest test of the number in which funds have been recovered, or the number that has been under the management of the board; because the principle is merely to get the money and give it into the right hand, and very frequently it never passes at all through the hands of the board. If an annuity fell into arrear, for five, six, or ten years, and its arrears were received by the board, it does not follow that the board would continue to receive the annuity, for very often the trustees do that themselves. I should mention there are many cases where the money is recovered through the instrumentality of the board, but not paid directly to it.

23196. There have been cases before us, where portions of land were granted as sites for school purposes, and these sites have been sold under the Incumbered Estates Court. I believe cases of that kind have been referred to the Clare-street Commissioners: ought they to be referred to the Commissioners of Donations and Bequests?—Where land had been diverted from its purpose?

23197. Suppose lands left, containing on them school sites, and that they were sold in the Incumbered Estates Court.—I have already explained that our jurisdiction does not

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arise, unless at the time we get notice of it, the endowment has been already withheld, or the fund misapplied. We would have no right to interfere before that period.

23198. But supposing it has been not only withheld, but the site actually sold.—Then it is probably too late to interfere.

23199. There is then no precautionary power to interfere.—Not that I am aware of. There ought to be notice given both by the Court of Chancery and the Incumbered Estates Court, whenever any endowment appears in a settlement, or grants of lands that are about to be sold. At the same time, these notices might at present be useless, because it does not follow that the board could interpose. I think it is worth while mentioning the effect, in a great number of cases, which a mere official correspondence has, showing men that they are watched, and that they will be pressed, quite independent of the legal proceedings; and, therefore, an early official interposition would be most serviceable to anticipate and prevent misapplications.

23200. That is precisely the kind of interposition you are not empowered to make.—Yes.

23201. Have you any register of donations?—We have none of donations not made by will.

23202. Is there any of endowments for school sites, for which money was granted out of the Lord Lieutenant's Fund?—There is no possible way that endowments by deed can be shown unless by extracts from the registry, which are seldom satisfactory. The registry, according to the modern habit, simply states, the conveyance from A to B upon the trusts therein specified.

23203. Then there is a very great chance of the loss of school endowments.—Much greater than in the case of bequests. The very advertisement which the executor is compelled to make of the bequest, gives some kind of local publication to the matter. At the same time, there ought to be some better medium than the *Gazette*, which, it has been said, is a place to keep a secret. The bequest of such a sum as £3,000, for the Kells school, remaining unnoticed in the neighbourhood of Kells for so many years, shows that the neighbourhood was most profoundly ignorant of it.

23204. Dr. *Andrews*.—You say the *Gazette* does not afford sufficient means of publication; would you suggest any other kind of publication?—I think it would be a sufficient publication for certain purposes; but I think there should be printed lists forwarded occasionally to the various localities. A machinery of that kind would be very inexpensive and most effectual; because if it was once generally known that a certain sum of money was left for a charitable purpose, the endowment would never be allowed to lapse.

23205. You think the *Gazette* is sufficient for official purposes, but you would recommend a local advertisement for local purposes.—Precisely. The board might occasionally, at the end of the year, advertise the list of donations and bequests applicable to each locality. If it was done once a-year the expense would be very trifling, and would almost prevent the abuses to which bequests are now subject.

23206. *Chairman*.—The Commissioners are obliged to you, Mr. M'Donnell, for the information you have given them.

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DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, MAY 31, 1856.

Present:—Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

Incorporated Society in Dublin, for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland—continued.

Documentary Evidence.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY IN DUBLIN, FOR PROMOTING ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOLS IN IRELAND—(continued).

23207. *Secretary.*—The first business to be brought before the notice of the Commissioners to-day, is some evidence that was given at the last court, with regard to the Incorporated Society; and some correspondence which has been addressed with regard to that evidence to the Commissioners. This is the evidence of the Rev. Mr. Abbott, taken before the Commissioners at their court held in Dublin on the 22nd December, 1855 (see Evidence, 21473).

23208. The following letters were received by the Commissioners from the Rev. Mr. Abbott:—

"6, Upper Mount-street, December 24, 1855.

"DEAR SIR,—I wish to say a few words in explanation of my examination before the Commissioners on last Saturday, and also to put into their hands some written evidence relative to the Incorporated Society. I would also request that if the secretary or land agent are re-examined I may get notice to attend to confirm or explain any portion of my evidence.

"I am, dear Sir, your faithful servant,

"W. N. Hancock, Esq." "E. S. ABBOTT.

"5th February, 1851.

"MY DEAR ARDILL,—I have to request that you will officially read this note at the Incorporated Society's monthly board, this day, as it contains my reasons for now retiring from the Society:—

"The Rev. Messrs. George Blacker, J. W. Stubbs, and E. S. Abbott, were appointed auditors of Mr. Pidgeon's (the land agent's) accounts in 1849; Mr. G. Blacker on that occasion alone audited the accounts and signed them, Messrs. Stubbs and Abbott not having been summoned; Mr. Abbott afterwards asked Mr. Pidgeon, on a board day, if he was satisfied with only one auditor having examined his accounts and passed them; he said he was perfectly so.

"In 1850 the same parties were nominated as auditors, and Messrs. Stubbs and Abbott drew up a report, the substance of which was that the accounts were generally correct; but, expressing an opinion that the arrears of rent-charge were permitted to accumulate far beyond what ought to be allowed, in some instances to more than ten years; and disallowing five per cent. charged for the receipt of the purchase money of the Ranelagh institution schoolhouse: this item was £25 on the first payment of £500, and would, if passed, have sanctioned a charge of £150 on the entire sum, £3,000. The report also struck off £20 charged for furnishing his accounts. Afterwards Mr. Stubbs informed Mr. Abbott that he had given permission to Mr. Pidgeon to draw up fresh accounts, omitting these overcharges, which was done, though Mr. Abbott thought the original accounts should have been signed by the auditors, striking out the overcharges. However these corrected accounts were subsequently signed by the three auditors.

"But at a board since held an allowance of £20 per annum was voted to Mr. Pidgeon, in place of the £20 struck off by the auditors, as an unjustifiable charge, and this was done late in the day, in the absence of two of the auditors; and when, Mr. Abbott understands, there were but four members present, and without previous notice: Mr. Abbott, one of the auditors, having attended at that board, but was not apprized of it or asked to remain to discuss it, it is clear that any sum might have been voted away with equal justice. Mr. Abbott respectfully protests against this mode of conducting business, as entirely irregular; and though he conceives that Mr. Pidgeon should be paid as highly as any other respectable agent, he is quite clear that he ought not to be paid higher by trustees of public property. Mr. Abbott has inquired from some of the most respectable agents in the city, who state that such charges as those disallowed by the auditors are never made by them. In making these observations Mr. Abbott does not wish to be understood as for a moment doubting the integrity of or correctness of Mr. Pidgeon or any other gentleman connected with the board, but as he has the misfortune to differ from them on points which he conceives weighty, he declines the honour of being any longer a member of the Incorporated Society.

"E. S. ABBOTT."

23209. The next communication received with regard to this matter is from Mr. Pidgeon, dated 31st December, 1855.

"55, Aungier-street, 31st December, 1855.

"SIR,—I request you will lay the accompanying statement before the Endowed Schools Commissioners.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your faithful servant,

"Dr. Hancock, &c., &c." "W. PIDGEON.

"I have read over the evidence given by the Rev. E. S. Abbott, before the Endowed Schools Commissioners, on the 22nd of December, 1855, as reported in *Saunders' News-*

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Letter of 24th December, 1855; and as it appears from that statement that Mr. Abbott has fallen into very grave mistakes, with which he has connected my name, I desire to make the following explanation, and to detail exactly the circumstances to which Mr. Abbott has referred.

"Mr. Abbott is reported to have said that I "claimed a sum of £250 as per centage on an immediate payment of £5,000 to the Society." I now declare that no such claim was ever made by me.

"The only facts on which Mr. Abbott could have grounded such a statement are the following:—

"In the year 1850 I received for the Society a sum of £1,500, part of a bequest left to it by a gentleman in Scotland. On receiving this money I invested it, under the direction of the board, in government stock, in the name of the Society. I made no charge for per centage on the receipt of this money, although fairly entitled to it—perhaps were it not for my exertions the Society would never have recovered this sum. I beg herewith to transmit a copy of a minute made by the committee of fifteen on this subject. If I had asked for the ordinary per centage on this sum I am certain it would have been given. The committee deemed me entitled to it; but, I believe, the matter afterwards escaped the recollection of the board, and I was satisfied at receiving my travelling expenses only, which the committee ordered to me.

"In the year 1850 I also received a sum of £500, on account of the purchase of certain premises required for railway purposes; and on the following day I invested it, under the direction of the board, in three per cent. consols, in the name of the Society. On furnishing my accounts I charged five per cent. on this receipt, having incurred considerable expense in travelling, and much additional trouble during the negotiations with the railway company. Mr. Abbott objected to this charge; the other auditors were of opinion that if that charge were not allowed I should have been reimbursed my travelling expenses, for which I had made no charge. I immediately struck out the item from my account on the objection being raised.

"The second statement of Mr. Abbott is in these words, "I also struck off £20 per year to Mr. Pidgeon for furnishing his yearly account; I have since heard that he was remunerated for that in some other way." In reference to these assertions I wish to state that former agents were allowed £30 per year for an under agent. On my appointment I thought it would be improper to charge this sum for an under agent, when, in fact, I did not employ one, and that it would be more correct to claim a sum of £20 towards the payment of a clerk, which I did employ, to draw out the voluminous agency accounts furnished annually to the society. Mr. Abbott was the only member of the committee of account who ever objected to this charge. On his doing so, I struck it out of the account; and the question was subsequently brought before a full meeting of the board by a member of the same committee, and they granted me £20 per year towards the payment of an under agent. I attended the following meeting of the board, thanked them for the grant, but begged permission to decline accepting it; nor have I received even this allowance since.

"W. PIDGEON.

"Dublin, December 31st, 1855."

23210. The next communication is dated January 2nd, 1856, and is from the Rev. Richard Ardill, enclosing a correspondence between him and the Rev. Mr. Abbott, relative to a statement which appeared in that gentleman's evidence, as reported in the newspapers. I have referred to the printed minutes of evidence taken for the Commissioners, and I find that Mr. Abbott did not make the statement attributed to him, but the contrary.

23211. [Rev. Mr. *Ardill*.—If I had been aware that Mr. Abbott made use of the expression that my accounts were correct, I would not have troubled him with this communication; but I merely went on the statement contained in the *Daily Express* and *Saunders' News-Letter*, which did not, it appears, contain a correct report of his evidence; and, therefore, I took the liberty of writing the letter which has been read.]

23212. *Chairman*.—Perhaps the most expedient course would be to withdraw this letter from our notes.

23213. [Rev. Mr. *Abbott*.—I do not wish to withdraw any thing. I would respectfully request that letters which appeared in the papers attacking my evidence should be read first. My letter to the Marquess of Kildare is a refutation of Mr. Pidgeon's statement, also of Mr. Maunsell's and Mr. Stubbs'. I would suggest Mr. Stubbs' letter should be read, then Mr. Pidgeon's, and then my reply.]

23214. *Secretary*.—The letter of Mr. Pidgeon which appeared in the paper is substantially the same as the one addressed to the Commissioners which has been just read. Mr. Abbott addressed the following statement to the Commissioners, which I will now read, together with some of the documents enclosed.

"To the Most Noble the Marquess of Kildare, &c., &c., &c., Chairman of the Endowed Schools Commission.

"MY LORD,—In December last, a very few days after I had the honour of being examined before the Commissioners on the subject of the Incorporated Society, three letters criticising my evidence appeared in the morning papers; they were respectively signed by J. W. Stubbs, F.T.C.D., (one of the auditors), W. Pidgeon (the land agent), and the Rev. L. D. Maunsell, with the latter of whom I have not the honour of being in the slightest degree acquainted. The respect due to Her Majesty's Commissioners, and

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a confidence that a board over which your lordship presided would grant me an early opportunity (which I immediately sought for) of proving in open court the truthfulness of my evidence restrained me replying to these improper productions, of which I enclose copies; but that hope being indefinitely postponed, I now respectfully beg that your lordship will receive this statement as an addition to my evidence; and I am prepared to give to it whatever weight an oath may be supposed to add to the word of a gentleman.

"Before I had left the council chamber on the 8th of last December, immediately after I had given my evidence, two clerks, one of Mr. Ardill's, the secretary, and one of Mr. Pidgeon's (who were sent to watch my evidence), addressing me said—'Here are the accounts you speak of, and the items you censure are not in them.' My reply was simply, 'These are not the *original* accounts.' This occurrence induced me to search amongst my papers, and I then discovered two documents, which I immediately placed in the hands of your lordship's secretary, and which, in themselves, are sufficient proofs of the facts I stated in my evidence, without any appeal to weight of character; from which test, however, I, possibly, might not have shrunk. And, my Lord, permit me to remark, that if Messrs. Stubbs and Ardill had, when examined before the Commissioners, thought fit to mention all the awkward circumstances connected with the accounts, of which they were equally cognizant with myself, mine would not have been the painful task of pointing to their omissions.

"I have particularly designated these letters as improper, for they have an air of intimidation about them, and a tendency (whether intentional or otherwise) to check exposures of abuses in public bodies. As an illustration: a gentleman called upon me immediately when I had been examined to make some disclosure relative to an annuity in which the Society was concerned, but shrunk back when he saw these attacks upon my evidence. And now, my Lord, as to Mr. Stubbs' letter, he says he is under the impression that the Rev. George Blacker was present at the audit of 1850. But the report signed by Mr. Stubbs and myself proves the contrary. I had not said any thing unkind of Mr. Blacker. I merely stated the fact, that he was not present. If absent from illness it was unavoidable. Nor do I think that Mr. Stubbs' explanation relative to the plate alters the complexion of that affair; for if Mr. Lefroy declined receiving £20 per annum for catechising the children of the school in Santry, he acted with unusual liberality, and saved so much to the charity; it was not then the duty of the trustees to beg of him to accept of a service of plate out of the funds: and they thus, in my estimation, rendered it a separate and awkward transaction; and I retired, first proposing that we should personally subscribe to pay that compliment to Mr. Lefroy, who, for aught I know, may have been under the impression that it was a personal presentation, and not from the funds of the charity.

"As to Mr. Stubbs' opinion, that it requires no moral courage to audit a friend's accounts, it appears by a return of the auditors for the last ten years that Mr. Ardill's (the secretary) brother-in-law acted in that capacity, it certainly required some sort of courage to place him in that position, and on his part some courage to act. And, my Lord, though I have no reason to suppose it was done for any particular purpose, yet, I confess, it confirms me in the opinion that the auditing of the Incorporated Society should be transferred to some other tribunal. The actual visitors of the schools in the summers of many years have been the Rev. Messrs. Ardill, George Blacker, and J. Stubbs, senior. The respected name of the Rev. Mr. Porter was mentioned in Mr. Ardill's evidence, but that name does not appear in the returns of the last ten years. It is quite clear, my Lord, that a member of the committee might have been years without seeing any of the schools, receiving the reports of the perpetual visitors with whatever confidence he might have in their faithfulness and judgment. As to the letter of Mr. Pidgeon, the land agent, &c., there are no words within the bounds of courtesy that can express my amazement at his assertions. The report of the auditors, and my official letter to Mr. Ardill on my first retirement (both of which are in the hands of your lordship's secretary), will bear me out in this opinion. As to his boast of not having charged £75 on receiving £1,500 for the charity, it was probably as well he did not try the experiment—it might have met the fate of his demand of £150 on £3,000, which was struck out as unjustifiable in 1850. And here lies the only error in my evidence that I am aware of: I was under the impression that his demand had been 5 per cent. on £5,000, whereas it was but 5 per cent. on £3,000. He declares the only extra demand he ever made was £25, on receiving £500, totally forgetting to state that that sum was but the first instalment on the larger one, and would, if allowed, have secured the remainder. The £20 per annum for drawing out his accounts was also struck off by the auditors, not, as he states, by himself; and the kind consideration of the trustees having, in former days, granted him an annuity of £100 per annum, as compensation for the loss of a clerkship of that value, which he necessarily resigned, when appointed to the more lucrative office of agent to the Society, might, I think, have enabled him to pay a scrivener to copy those accounts which he calls voluminous, but which, in truth, are insignificant when compared with those of many land agents who never make such demands. As to Mr. Maunsell's letter, it is but an echo of Mr. Stubbs', except that he thinks it extremely unkind of Mr. Abbott to have spoken of Mr. Blacker's absence from the audit of 1850; whereas Mr. Stubbs is under the impression that Mr. Blacker was present. I must repeat, my Lord, that this most painful task has been forced on me by the silence of the gentlemen who were first examined on these points; but I feel that I need make no apology for bringing this statement before one who could only have accepted such an office as the Chairmanship of the Endowed Schools

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Commission in the hope of eliciting the truth, and endeavouring to improve the educational institutions of the country.

"I have the honour to be your Lordship's most faithful servant,
"E. S. ABBOTT, Incumbent of St. Mary's.

"St. Mary's Vestry-room, Dublin,
"February 29, A.D. 1856.

"P.S.—My Lord,—I respectfully request that your lordship will be so good as to direct the Secretary to acknowledge this statement, and the receipt of the accompanying documents.

"Your Lordship's most faithful servant,
"E. S. ABBOTT."

23215. This is the copy of the letter of Mr. Stubbs, addressed to *Saunders' News-Letter*, which Mr. Abbott alludes to.

"To the Editor of *Saunders' News-Letter*.

"SIR,—Having read in your paper of the 24th instant, the evidence of the Rev. Mr. Abbott, before the Commissioners of Endowed Schools, I think it necessary to make some observations on Mr. Abbott's remarks, particularly as my name is mentioned in his evidence. He states that he was a member of the Incorporated Society, and committee of accounts, but retired two years ago in consequence of some mismanagement which he could not control. It appears, however, by the sequel of his testimony that he was auditor of the Society's accounts in 1849, 1850, 1851, although in another place he states that his impression was he audited but one set of accounts. During the period in which he was auditor he states that he acted perfectly to his own satisfaction, striking several items out of the accounts of which he disapproved, and thereby exercising a full control. Now, I ask Mr. Abbott, did I not equally with him object to those items of which he complains, and frequently entreat him to continue to act with me as auditor, in order to prevent the recurrence of any objectionable item in the expenditure, and did he not persist in resigning, very much in opposition to the wishes of the other members of the Society? He stated that the Rev. Mr. Blacker did not attend on that occasion. My impression is that Mr. Blacker did attend, and that the only time he was absent for several years, was when he was suffering from a severe accident. The avowed reason of Mr. Abbott's retirement from the Society, as stated in his letter, 2nd November, 1853, was on account of general mismanagement, but especially because he was out-voted in reference to a proposal to give a piece of plate to a clergyman, for catechising the children in the schools of his parish. In this he states the truth, but he has kept back a feature in the case which alters the complexion of it. In the case of every institution under the Incorporated Society, a clergyman is employed at a salary of £20 per annum, to convey religious instruction to the pupils, and to give a weekly superintendence to the internal management of the school; but in our head training school at Santry, no paid catechist has ever been appointed—the rector of the parish having for several years gratuitously and most efficiently discharged those duties, it was but justice that, by a small present of plate, the Society should mark how much they were indebted to that gentleman for his unpaid services. Mr. Abbott states that it requires some moral courage to audit a friend's accounts. I felt no want of moral courage; and I invite Mr. Abbott to publicly examine the accounts, and point out the items of general mismanagement of which he complains. He thinks it an abuse for the same three gentlemen to be regularly visitors at the schools, summer after summer, at the expense of the Society. As I never was a member of that deputation, I may say, that though the travelling expenses are paid by the Society, the gentlemen themselves receive no remuneration for their exertions; and having been present at some of these examinations, I can safely assert that no paid inspector could more efficiently and zealously conduct these examinations. I feel no doubt, that had Mr. Abbott, during the time he was a member of the Society, expressed a desire to devote six weeks of labour to examine the schools in the extended course of mathematics, general history, geography, grammar, and Scripture, in which the pupils of our schools are instructed, he would have been appointed a member of the deputation.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"JOHN WILLIAM STUBBS.

"December, 26, 1855."

23216. This is Mr. Abbott's reply:—

"To the Editor of *Saunders' News-Letter*.

"SIR,—In your paper of this day there is a letter from Mr. Subbs, F.T.C.D., commenting on my evidence given before the Endowed Schools Commissioners, relative to the Incorporated Society. I confess I think it would have been better taste not to have interfered with evidence, or to have endeavoured to make it degenerate into a personal affair, while the Commission is still in operation, particularly when the grounds of his remarks are founded on a newspaper report, where occasionally and unavoidably errors creep in. I am so convinced of this, and of the imprudence of entering into any personal correspondence on the subject, that I will be satisfied with referring that gentleman to the Commissioners, and will have much pleasure in meeting him, or any other member or officer of the institution, before them, conscious that I have spoken the truth, and nothing but the truth, and that my sole object is that the large funds of the Society should be laid out for the best interests of the community.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"E. S. ABBOTT."

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Documentary Evidence.

23217. Notice of this inquiry has been given to Mr. Stubbs, Mr. Pidgeon, and Mr. Ardill, and also to Mr. Blacker, whose names are mentioned. Notice was not given to Mr. Maunsell, because he was not examined before the Commissioners, and has nothing to say to the transaction, except by writing a letter to the newspaper.

23218. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners have directed this correspondence to be read in full, in order that the deliberate statements of the gentlemen who desired to communicate information to them should appear before the public in an authentic form; and if it is not necessary to add to the statements contained in these letters, the Commissioners see no occasion to extend their inquiry into this matter any further; on the other hand, if any of the parties present think it right to give any further information, the Commissioners will consider it their duty to receive it. They earnestly desire, however, that gentlemen will abstain from the expression of any opinion which reflects unnecessarily upon the conduct or motives of others. We feel sure that the desire of all persons we have communicated with as to this matter, has been to secure an honest and faithful administration of the affairs of the charity, and we trust that in any thing which yet remains to be laid before us, this feeling alone will be manifested.

23219. [Rev. *E. S. Abbott.*—I hope there is no censure implied in your remarks. I have abstained from doing so, as much as I could, in my correspondence.]

23220. *Chairman.*—I am far from wishing to imply censure on any person.

Rev. John W. Stubbs.

Rev. *John W. Stubbs*, F.T.C.D., sworn and examined.

23221. *Chairman.*—Do you wish to offer any further statement or explanation?—I merely wish to offer an explanation of part of my letter, which Mr. Abbott seems to have misunderstood. I stated my impression that Mr. Blacker attended the audit of the accounts in 1849, and my reason for doing so was this: when I wrote that letter Mr. Blacker was in the room with me, and Mr. Blacker told me that he believed he was present at that time, and he brought things to my memory which made me believe that he was present. In fact it was on his authority I stated he was present. The only other thing I wish to state is, that I considered Mr. Abbott, during the period I acted with him, one of the most useful members we had. I regret more than I can mention, and so do several of my friends, that Mr. Abbott found it necessary to withdraw from the Society, because from his business habits, his zeal, and his fitness in every way, he could be of the greatest possible use to the Society, and I am exceedingly sorry that it has sustained so great a loss; and, no doubt, others share in the sentiment of regret that he should have felt it necessary to withdraw from the Society. There are several things which Mr. Abbott, I know, objected to, and to which I objected equally with him; but a great many of them have been rectified since: and I am sure, had Mr. Abbott been content to act with us, that he would be satisfied with our progress. We feel his loss very much.

Wm. Pidgeon, Esq.

William Pidgeon, Esq., sworn and examined.

23222. That statement which has been read by your Secretary, not being confirmed by my affidavit, I wish now to say that I am anxious to confirm the truth of all that is in that statement. It differs in some points from Mr. Abbott's statement, but still I assert that it is all perfectly true. It refers to a copy of a minute that was made at a general board after the matter of £20 a-year that I charged was brought before them.

23223. [*Secretary.*—This is an extract from minutes of a general board of the Incorporated Society, dated 6th November, 1850—"Resolved, that in consequence of additional labour having been imposed upon the agent of the Society, a sum of £20 per annum be allowed to him as part of the salary of an under-agent, to commence from the year 1849, inclusive."

23224. This is an extract from minutes of a general board of the Incorporated Society, dated 5th February, 1851—"On a comparison of the minutes of 6th November, 1850, Mr. Pidgeon returned thanks for the resolution passed on that day granting him an allowance of £20 per annum, as part of the salary of an under-agent, but respectfully requested permission to decline accepting the same. 'Resolved, that at Mr. Pidgeon's request said resolution be now rescinded.'"]

23225. Although this money was offered, I did not take it, nor have I received it.

23226. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—I think it right to remind you that Mr. Abbott, in his evidence with regard to this matter, stated as follows:—"Since that, I hear, but I am not certain of it, he has been remunerated for that £20 a-year which was struck out, in some other way; I do not state this as a fact, but I heard it, and of course the books will tell." Mr. Abbott did not make his statement absolutely, as of his own knowledge.—Mr. Abbott was present at the board when I declined accepting it.

23227. [Rev. *E. S. Abbott.*—I make it pretty clear, in my letter to Mr. Ardill, that the £20 was voted to Mr. Pidgeon at a general board, but late in the day, and when there were only four members remaining. I rather think it was after that I sent in my letter of retirement, and that Mr. Pidgeon declined to accept it.]

23228. [*Secretary.*—The dates correspond with Mr. Abbott's statement: the date of the certificate is July, 1850; the minute granting the £20, notwithstanding the auditors having struck it out, is dated 6th of November, 1850: and Mr. Abbott's letter of resignation is dated 5th February, 1851, commenting on the transaction in the terms I read. On the 5th of February, the same day that letter was read, the minute of the 5th February

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was passed. The letter of Mr. Abbott commences by saying—"I have to request that you will officially read this note at the Incorporated Society's monthly board this day." Therefore, a letter directed to Mr. Ardill, if he received it, ought to have been read at the board, and therefore it was most likely read before this minute was adopted.]

23229. *Chairman.*—It does not appear to the Commissioners that any question arising out of this matter remains to be discussed in their presence now; and they take this opportunity of stating that they are glad to witness the manifestation of such feelings as those which have been expressed by Mr. Stubbs, fully justifying what I stated myself, that I believe any difference of opinion that has arisen to be only such as might exist amongst persons cordially agreeing in their general views, whilst they differed as to the mode in which these views were to be carried into execution.

Rev. *W. Stubbs* further examined.

Rev. W. Stubbs.

23230. I merely wish to depose, as to the length of time which Mr. Lefroy has performed the duties of catechist: Mr. Ardill told me that he was for ten years exerting himself in the most indefatigable manner for the Santry Institution.

23231. The Commissioners desire to proceed with their investigation into some matters relating to the history and administration of the Incorporated Society, especially since the period when it was last reported on by the Commissioners of Education Inquiry, whose Report was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed in 1825.

Rev. *Richard Ardill* sworn and examined.

Rev. Richard Ardill.

23232. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners, in the prosecution of their inquiries, have observed that very great changes have been made, both as regards the extent and the nature of the operations of the Incorporated Society. The most important changes have been made since the Commissioners of Education Inquiry reported in 1825; and the Commissioners think it necessary to the discharge of their duties that they should receive from those who are best acquainted with the proceedings of the society some explanation and account of the circumstances and reasons which have induced the board to make these very considerable changes. The Commissioners are aware that a change of system was necessarily consequent upon the withdrawal of the large Government grants which were annually supplied, in addition to the private funds of the society, to enable it to maintain its large and numerous establishments throughout the country; but not only have the operations of the society been reduced in extent, but their nature has been very much altered, and integral parts of their system have been actually abandoned. It is especially with regard to these matters that the Commissioners desire to receive information?—I shall be happy to give the Commissioners any information in my power. With regard to the Commission to which you have referred, in 1825, I have no personal knowledge of the proceedings connected with it, not having been a member of the society for many years afterwards; what knowledge I may possess on the subject is derived from the books of the society, which I have carefully looked into with the view of affording all the information in my power on the subject. From these books I find that in the year 1818 a letter was received from the then Chief Secretary of Ireland, recommending the society to diminish, as far as possible, the number of children in its schools; stating that the Government grant would be gradually diminished, and recommending that there should be a proportionate reduction in the number of schools. It was suggested then, or a short time afterwards, that boys who were of a certain height should enlist in the army, and that the other children should be provided for by apprenticeship, or those who had parents, by giving sums of money to their parents, to relieve the society of the charge of them: and by all means in the society's power to diminish the annual expenditure. I find that in the year 1824 another communication was received from the then Secretary to the same effect, and a diminution of the children under the charge of the society took place to the extent of about 400. I find in 1847 a letter from the Right Hon. Mr. Lamb, stating that a sum of £12,000 had been granted for the year 1828, and a sum of £6,000 for the year 1829, when the Executive expected that no further Parliamentary aid would be required by the society, and, in fact, that it would not be granted. Several memorials were presented to the House of Commons and to the Lord Lieutenant, praying that this diminution should not be so speedily made, and stating that the society was doing all in its power to provide for the children and to suppress those schools which were in remote districts, and the usefulness of which was not so great as in other parts of Ireland. The diminution of the number of schools and the number of children gradually continued; and I find that in the session of 1832 the last grant which was received by the society was a grant exceeding £3,000; after that period there was no further Parliamentary grant. I think it well to observe that a letter, a copy of which is preserved in the minutes of the society, from Mr. Grant, states that in the reduction of the several schools throughout Ireland due attention should be had to the interests of officers of these schools, to the masters and mistresses, the ushers and usheresses, and of all the officials who had embarked in any of those positions, on the understanding that the appointment was for life, and that they should receive annuities in proportion to their length of service and the position they held under the society. This principle I find was recognized upon different occasions; and when the society was applied to by the Government to send its yearly estimate of the annuities to be granted to these superseded officers, the sum to which these annuities amounted was between £1,100 and £1,200: the secretary received £200 a-year, and these pensions continued with little variation down to the year 1851, when several deaths took place, and the annuities now amount to £600 a-year, with an additional

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charge for six or eight poor women who are old charter scholars, and who are maintained at an expense of about £50 a-year, so that the expense of the annuities now amounts to £650. With regard to the change from the old charter school system to the present remodelled system, perhaps the Commissioners would wish me to give whatever information I am possessed of.

23233. If you please?—It was found that the old charter school system did not succeed to the extent that might be reasonably expected. This I attribute almost altogether to the exercise of private patronage instead of the course adopted at present: a competitive system, in which merits, and not patronage, are considered, and are the recommendation to the society. The term charter school carried a reproach with it, though I am aware that persons have risen to great eminence who were educated in these charter schools; and I have letters from persons holding high positions, especially in the colonies, stating that they are indebted to the society for the education they have received, and for their advancement in life; but I need hardly remark that it requires a moral courage which is, perhaps, not often met with, for a person to acknowledge that he is indebted to a charitable institution for the education which enables him to cope with difficulties and rise to eminence. With the late Mr. Thackeray originated the plan of competitive examination, and the abolition altogether of patronage. There has been no patronage exercised whatever since my connexion officially with the society. The experiment was first tried, on his recommendation, with the institution at Dundalk, which was a female school, but was afterwards changed into a boys' school. It was called the Dundalk institution; for the word charter school was to be discontinued. Mr. Thackeray's plan threw open the endowment to the counties of Down and Louth, the counties from which the society derived the funds which supported the Dundalk institution. This plan, as I observed, admitted these counties to the advantages afforded by this institution to boys who had been well recommended by their parish ministers, had a certificate of health, and were found to be superior answerers at the examinations which were annually held. The experiment was tried at Dundalk, and having succeeded so admirably in that place, the system was introduced elsewhere; and it now forms the basis of our proceedings. To the day schools of the society are attached both male and female scholarships; so that children of superior answering, and who had been twelve months in attendance at any of these schools, are eligible to these scholarships, which, I may say, become a provision for life to the successful candidates; for if, after four years passed in one of these institutions, they are found eligible to the Santry training school, they are left there two or three years longer, and from thence they are sure to get respectable situations in life. Since my official connexion with the society in the year 1842, there has been one institution added, and seven day schools, without producing any embarrassment to the funds of the society. These schools, of course, give me increased responsibility and anxiety; but I would be very happy indeed to be instrumental in carrying out so useful a measure; and I may be, perhaps, permitted to say that there is a sum of £1,800 to our credit, which shows that the society is not now in any pecuniary difficulties.

23234. With regard to the class of persons who are enabled to benefit by the instruction conveyed in the schools now under the management of the Incorporated Society, the Commissioners notice that there are certain restrictions: in the first instance, the candidates only come up from certain districts, and they must be educated in schools in these districts, managed according to certain principles, that is to say, in these schools the Holy Scriptures must be read every day by every child who is able to read. Am I right in stating that these restrictions exist?—Yes.

23235. Has any question been ever raised before the governing body of the Incorporated Society as to whether these restrictions are in accordance with the terms of the charter, which incorporated the society, and made it the object of the society "to teach the children of the Popish, and other poor natives of our said kingdom, the English tongue; and to teach them to read, especially the Holy Scriptures and other good and pious books; and to instruct them in the principles of the Protestant religion, established in our said kingdom; and to teach them to write, and to instruct them in arithmetick, and such other parts of learning as to the said society shall seem meet; and to bring them up in virtue and industry, and to cause them to be instructed in husbandry and housewifery, or in trades, or in manufactures, or in such like manual occupations as the said society shall think proper." Has your committee ever discussed the question as to whether the restrictions, such as I have now mentioned, are in accordance with the words of that charter; I merely ask as a matter of history?—I think there are two questions involved.

23236. I am not asking your opinion with regard to the construction of these words; but simply asking whether the question has ever been raised to your knowledge in the committee as to their interpretation?—Yes; I remember one of the committee said he thought it would be better to omit that passage.

23237. To omit it; you cannot omit a passage in the charter?—I mean with reference to the restriction that a boy should regularly attend a school in which the Scriptures are daily read by all the children that can read, he suggested the omission of the last sentence; and as regards the districts from whence the boys are received, they are now received as candidates from the districts adjoining the estates that support the institution when they are to be found; but it was proposed by a member of the society to throw the privilege more widely open, to extend it more than at present.

23238. For a long time the affairs of the Incorporated Society were carried on under the impression that the main object of the society was to bring up the children of Roman Catholics in the Protestant religion. There can be no question but that this was, for a very long

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time, the recognized object of the Incorporated Society; but when the funds at the disposal of the society were very much diminished, it was found they were no longer able to receive into their schools the large numbers of children furnished from the foundling hospital and other similar sources, and that they could no longer carry on their schools in the manner originally contemplated; and the question was actually raised as to the admissibility of Protestant children in 1803. It was decided that Protestant children could be educated in the schools of the Incorporated Society?—Yes.

23239. At present the Commissioners desire to know whether any Roman Catholic children at all are educated in the boarding schools of the Incorporated Society?—They are eligible to come forward; we do not ask any question.

23240. That is not my question; I ask are any Roman Catholic children educated in your boarding schools?—I am not aware, except in one instance. I heard there was one boy in one of the schools.

23241. Do you mean in one of the boarding schools?—Yes.

23242. Under the former state of things, when Roman Catholic parents offered their children as pupils in the charter schools, they made, previous to the admission of the child, a declaration, stating that they most earnestly entreated that the child might be admitted into the Protestant charter school, and they said, "I do hereby give my full and voluntary consent to his or her being educated in the doctrine and principles of the Protestant religion." Is any declaration of the kind now made, or required to be made, by Roman Catholic parents whose children are received into the boarding schools?—No such declaration.

23243. If a Roman Catholic child happened to be educated at one of the Scriptural schools, in connexion with the society, and was trained to stand one of these competitive examinations, and by good answering entitled himself to admission, would any question be asked with regard to the religion of the parents?—No question whatever.

23244. Nor any obligation imposed upon the candidate for admission?—Nor any obligation. There is no question asked as to the religion of the candidates; if they answer well we receive them, and they are educated as members of the Church.

23245. In point of fact, you believe that in the boarding schools, as now managed, there are really no Roman Catholic pupils?—I am not aware, except that I heard that one Roman Catholic was in the school at Dundalk.

23246. Is that a child of Roman Catholic parents, but nevertheless a child receiving Protestant instruction and attending Divine worship in a Protestant church every Sunday, and in every respect conforming to the doctrines and discipline of the Protestant Church?—Yes, in every respect.

23247. Now, with regard to Roman Catholic children in the day schools; are you aware of the number of Roman Catholic children in the day schools connected with the society?—There is a large number of Roman Catholic children attending the day schools.

23248. Do your returns distinguish the number?—I think so.

23249. No general return of that kind has been yet laid before the Commissioners. The Assistant-Commissioners have been directed to make inquiries on the subject when visiting the schools, and from them we shall no doubt hear of it.—I have made a return of the number of children in attendance on the institutions and schools, specifying the foundationers, the boarders, the day scholars, and those who attend upon the schools to which we give assistance; I made it out as far as I could. We could not have very exactly stated the number of Roman Catholics who might be attending the day schools.

23250. It was not called for in our return?—Of course if it was not, I did not give it.

23251. Could you furnish the Commissioners with such a statement from any of your books that are before us?

23252. [*Secretary.*—The number of children stated in the report of the deputation of 1855, as attending the day schools, was 539 on the roll, of whom sixty-eight were Roman Catholics.]

23253. On looking at the will of Dr. Pococke, formerly Bishop of Ossory, the Commissioners see that his estate is bequeathed to the Incorporated Society for the founding of a weaving school near Kilkenny, for Papist boys only, to be educated in the Protestant religion. Are the trusts of that will strictly carried out?—As regards the Roman Catholics, it is not, because they could not be obtained; but the same competitive system is carried on there as elsewhere.

23254. Then, in point of fact, in the Pococke Institution there is not a single Roman Catholic foundation boy?—I am under that impression.

23255. Is there any limitation observed as to the ages of the foundationers received into the Pococke Institution?—The age at which they are admissible is the same as at the other schools, not under eleven, or over sixteen.

23256. Is it in any respect now an industrial school. Is loom-weaving taught in the Pococke Institution?—It has been tried, but the experiment did not succeed, and the establishment is now altogether an educational one.

23257. Are any of the pupils apprenticed?—They are not.

23258. Is the restriction that they should not have been in any school before of any public legal foundation attended to?—It is attended to in all our schools.

23259. Do you take a pupil who has been before in any public endowed school?—There is a boarding school, for instance, Wilson's Hospital, in the county Westmeath, and candidates are not admissible from it to the Farra Institution; a like rule prevails in the other districts.

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23260. I read over your rules respecting the admission of candidates, for the purpose of seeing whether there was any express rule excluding candidates who had been in any school of public legal foundation.—It is understood. I rather think that there is some printed regulation on the subject. I know the rule was introduced by Mr. Stubbs, who takes a lively interest in the affairs of the Society, that boys should not be admitted to come forward as candidates who had been inmates of any boarding establishment or in any poorhouse.

23261. What was the object of establishing that rule?—For the purpose of allowing a fair competition to the boys who had not such opportunities of instruction.

23262. You wished to exclude candidates who had better opportunities for instruction than others?—For instance, at Wilson's Hospital the boys are kept three or four years, and thereby have a considerable advantage over those who had been in attendance at the daily schools; and it would not be considered fair towards those who attended the daily schools, to give the same advantage to those who had already derived the benefit of another boarding establishment.

23263. Do I understand you to say that the operation of this rule would exclude a boy who came from the workhouse?—It would exclude a boy who came from a workhouse school.

23264. Notwithstanding his poverty and his complying with the other conditions mentioned in Bishop Pococke's will?—That was the intention of the rule; but I am not aware that any boys have come forward from the workhouse schools.

23265. If they did, would the rule exclude them?—I do not know precisely about that; but I know that the rule would exclude those who came forward, for instance, from Wilson's Hospital; though I am not aware of boys coming from any of the workhouse schools.

23266. To return to the special case of the Pococke Institution. It appears that, while it was founded as a school for Roman Catholic children who should become Protestants, it is now absolutely and exclusively a Protestant institution?—It is; but I should observe that one of the rules says, that a boy shall have attended, for twelve months, one of the Scripture schools in the county or district.

23267. I am aware of that.—Perhaps I ought also to observe that when the Society contemplated any change of importance, they always consulted the law officers of the Crown, before making the change, as to its propriety and legality.

23268. Could you turn to any passage in your books from which it would appear that the opinion of eminent counsel was taken with regard to Bishop Pococke's will, and the management of the Pococke Institution?—I am not aware of any such passage; but perhaps it might be found, as the Pococke Institution was established long before my connexion with the Society.

23269. The Commissioners would be glad if you could find us copies of any opinion that had been given by eminent counsel, with regard to the admissibility of persons belonging to a special class, or relating to the changes in the administration of the charity.—Do you wish the search to be confined to the Pococke Institution?

23270. No; with regard to the schools generally. On the other hand, Mr. Ardill, are not portions of the property of the Incorporated Society held on the condition that the schools are to be open exclusively to Protestants. This was the case, especially with regard to the Ranelagh foundation?—I am not aware that such was the case.

23271. I take a statement to that effect from the Report of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, 1809–12. It is there stated, "And since that period (1803) all children who appeared to be proper objects have been admitted, without any distinction on account of the religious profession of their parents, excepting only into the two Ranelagh schools of Athlone and Roscommon, which were endowed for the education of poor Protestants only." How is the poverty of the candidates for admission ascertained?—We do not ascertain it.

23272. Do you take any steps to inquire into it?—We send all the clergymen of the district notice of the examinations which are about to be held, and invite the children to come forward as candidates for admission; they are mostly the children of poor parents or labourers who present themselves.

23273. But do you take any means to ascertain the inability of the parents to pay for their education?—We do not.

23274. It appears to me that the charter is very express in stating that the object of the charity is the instruction of the children of the Popish and the other poor natives of this country. Poverty seems to me to be one of the essential conditions?—Poverty, no doubt, was borne in recollection when the patronage system was in operation, but now that the competitive system is in operation it is not looked into.

23275. The charter mentions that the children are to receive instruction in husbandry and housewifery, or in trades or manufactures, or other manual occupations, as the Society shall think proper. I find from the annual reports of persons who inspected the schools that industrial education was given very largely: is industrial instruction given now in these schools?—Husbandry is taught in one institution.

23276. Primrose Grange?—Yes; it had been taught at Farra, county Westmeath.

23277. But Farra is no longer an agricultural school?—No, it did not succeed, as the parents of boys did not send their children to be taught agriculture. We found from the reports we received that there was a greater facility of providing for boys by giving them a good English education, so as to qualify them for clerkships, and schoolmasters, &c.

23278. The Commissioners are not finding fault with the mode in which the committee

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have exercised their discretion, but asking an explanation of the circumstances under which these changes have taken place, and an account of the way in which the charity is at present carried on?—It was well that the farming establishment at Farra was discontinued, for no boys came forward to be educated as farmers.

23279. Was the conduct of that school attended with considerable loss to the society? —It was some loss, but not very considerable, for the farming stock, &c., realized a considerable sum of money; and the cattle, which were stall-fed, and sent up to Dublin, realized a good sum also.

23280. But there was loss on it, as an agricultural speculation?—There was loss on it, as a speculation; and that led the society, in a great measure, to relinquish the agricultural instruction in it; and my impression is, that it was desirable to do so.

23281. When it was discontinued was any question raised upon that part of the charter which prescribed instruction of an industrial kind?—I am not aware of any question having been raised.

23282. Is any other industrial instruction given in any of the schools, except agricultural instruction?—No; except in the female schools, where needlework of all sorts is taught.

23283. Weaving is no longer taught in any of the schools?—No longer.

23284. Were complaints made respecting the management of the Farra institution, by parents, who alleged that the time of their children was wasted, in consequence of their being employed in an undue measure upon field operations?—I am under the impression that some parents would rather their children were employed in literary pursuits, and on that account the Farra institution was never filled as well as the other schools of the society; but since the agricultural department has been discontinued, it has filled remarkably well.

23285. Are the children at Farra at present taught gardening?—They are taught gardening, and those who wish are taught agriculture, but it is not compulsory on them, as formerly.

23286. Dr. *Andrews.*—Were there any complaints made that the agricultural teacher at Farra was not a competent person?—I never heard any complaints; I never heard him spoken of except in terms of the highest commendation; and when the society was about to break up that farming establishment, one of the first houses in Dublin, the house of Stewart and Kincaid, applied to engage his services, and he refused to give any reply until he knew from the society whether his services were dispensed with; and when he was informed the society did not require his services any longer, he was engaged by Lord Powerscourt, to whom he is giving the utmost satisfaction.

23287. About what time did he cease to be agricultural teacher in the Farra institution? —I should think, four or five years ago.

23288. Was there no agricultural teacher there since that?—No; the agricultural teaching to which I allude, was compulsory, that is, half the boys were in the field while the other half was in the schoolroom; but the agricultural instruction since received has been merely voluntary on the part of the pupils, who desire to receive it.

23289. Could you tell about what time the present literary teacher was appointed?—I think he was appointed about six or seven years ago; though at Farra there were two masters, the agricultural master and the English master. When the agricultural master was discontinued, the establishment was handed over to the English master, who has yet possession of it.

23290. *Chairman.*—At the time when the Commissioners of Education reported on the Charter Schools, it was customary to charge the masters of the schools for the labour of the children. They were charged at the rate of 15*s.* a-year for each child; has that practice been entirely discontinued, in the case of the Primrose Grange and Farra institutions?—It has been altogether discontinued. At Primrose Grange it is not compulsory on the children now to learn agriculture, which change took place in consequence of the observations made by the parents and friends of the boys, as in the case of the Farra institution.

23291. Dr. *Andrews.*—Could you tell how many boys, or what proportion of the boys, at Primrose Grange, take advantage of agricultural instruction?—I had a letter from the master last summer (after this order of the board had been forwarded to him, to the effect that to learn agriculture was not compulsory on the boys), in which he stated that the boys had volunteered to go out and labour in the fields, and assist him in getting in his crops, and tilling his ground.

23292. *Chairman.*—Then, as industrial instruction was given up in the schools, with the abandonment of that part of the system, is also connected the relinquishment of the practice of apprenticing the pupils?—That has been discontinued altogether.

23293. There are now no pupils apprenticed from your schools?—None. I am reminded that occasionally one is apprenticed from Celbridge Female School, as a servant, but it is a very rare occurrence. Persons do not feel desirous to take servant girls as apprentices.

23294. When a girl is apprenticed as a servant from Celbridge, is a fee given with her? —She receives £1 for an outfit.

23295. But is there no regular apprentice fee given with her?—No; but a girl going to a situation from either Celbridge or Roscommon receives £1 for clothes, as an outfit; but there is no apprentice fee.

23296. Was it usual, in the case of boys being apprenticed, from the Incorporated Society's Schools, to give the parties, on completing their term of seven years, a bounty?—It was.

23297. Has that practice been discontinued?—It has.

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23298. It was also customary to give marriage portions of £5 apiece, to deserving girls, educated in the Female Boarding Schools; has that practice been kept up or discontinued?—Discontinued.

23299. You mentioned eleven years as the minor limit of age for the admission of pupils?—They are not admitted under eleven.

23300. Are none admitted under eleven?—No; nor over sixteen.

23301. Then the practice of the society is wholly altered in that respect, and it no longer maintains what were called nurseries under the old system, in which infant children are received?—There are none now in existence under the control of the society.

23302. The society formerly maintained an asylum, in which girls who had been originally educated in the charter schools received a temporary shelter when out of employment. Has that asylum been continued?—No.

23303. Can you mention what circumstances led to the discontinuance of it?—It was discontinued before my connexion with the society, but, I believe, they found it was an institution subject to great abuse, and it was discontinued on that account. When I spoke of the age at which children are admissible into the schools, I should have stated, perhaps, that the limit of not under eleven, or over sixteen, applies to the boys. In the girls' institutions the age of admission is not under ten, or over fourteen.

23304. When the great object of the society was the rearing up of the children of Roman Catholic parents in the Protestant religion, it was found necessary for the accomplishment of that purpose, in many cases, to remove them from the neighbourhood of their parents and friends. They were "transplanted" from place to place; has that practice been discontinued?—Oh, yes. I have not known it to exist.

23305. It appears, then, that several arrangements which were usual under the former state of things, and practices which existed at the time when this charity was last reported upon, have been discontinued—namely, the practice of giving industrial instruction in the schools—apprenticing the pupils, both boys and girls—charging the masters for the labour of the children—giving bounties to well-conducted apprentices—giving marriage portions—the establishment of an asylum of refuge—the maintenance of nurseries—and the custom of transplanting children from place to place, which was attended with considerable expense—all these practices have been discontinued?—They have been all discontinued; they are incompatible with the present competitive system.

23306. Then do you regard that competitive system as the essence of the present working of the charity?—I do indeed.

23307. That being the case, the training school at Santry is the culminating point of the system—it is the institution to which all your other arrangements are but preparatory?—It is; and the object of the Santry institution is to give such an education as will enable the boys who are taught there to take situations as clerks, but especially as schoolmasters.

23308. Especially as schoolmasters?—Especially as schoolmasters; and there are many of the schoolmasters in the Incorporated Society's schools who have received their education at Santry and at the other institutions; some of them are fit to go out before going to Santry, and being offered good situations they accept of them.

23309. A training school for females appears to have existed formerly in Kevin-street; why was it given up?—It must have been a long time ago.

23310. The Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, in their Report of 1825, state:—"In consequence of Mr. Thackeray's suggestion, it was settled, in 1819, that the charter schools of Santry and Kevin-street should be appropriated, the former for the reception of forty males, the latter of twenty females, selected from the different schools, in the character of candidate teachers. They were also to contain children as usual, by instructing whom the teachers were to be trained." At the time that Report was made, the school in Kevin-street contained 200 girls, including the candidate teachers; Kevin-street school was suppressed in 1839: what led to the suppression of that institution?—It was one of the schools which the society was obliged to discontinue in consequence of the withdrawal of the Government support; and I suppose the class of twenty to which you allude was discontinued at the same time.

23311. In the same Report there is a statement showing how a certain number of boys admitted into Santry were disposed of: it appeared that out of ninety-five boys, nineteen eloped and three were expelled; this was after the adoption of Mr. Thackeray's suggestion of admitting boys as the reward of merit; can you explain how it occurred that so many boys eloped?—I am not aware that it was after Mr. Thackeray's suggestion; perhaps it was antecedent to it

23312. This occurred in the year 1825, and Mr. Thackeray's suggestion was of a much earlier date.—Santry was not a competitive institution until late years; since my connexion with the society.

23313. The Commissioners, in the Report from which I am quoting, state:—"As the candidate teachers whom we found at Santry had professedly been selected from all the schools for superior merit alone, and may be supposed to be free from all bias against their former masters, it appeared to us desirable to obtain from them some account of the treatment they had experienced in the schools from which they had been taken. These boys gave, on the whole, an account which confirms our own observations." Can you furnish any explanation of the fact alluded to already—the number of elopements?—I cannot.

23314. Have you elopements at present in the schools?—None; but just when I became secretary, occasionally boys ran away, but it was very rarely the case. I asked the board

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to pass a resolution that any boy running away, or absenting himself from the precincts of the school without permission, should not again be received; and the result has been, that we have now no such thing as an elopement, either in the boys' or girls' schools.

23315. At the time that this Report was made, it appeared only about one-half of the pupils received into Santry were ultimately sent out as masters and ushers, or parish clerks; can you inform us what proportion of the pupils educated in Santry are now employed in situations of that kind?—At present they are admitted for three years, and supposing them to remain the full term, twenty or twenty-five go into these situations, but they are, almost in every instance, provided with eligible appointments before the termination of the three years: so in no instance does a person remain a burthen on the society after three years.

23316. Do you keep a registry of the employments in which the pupils who are trained at Santry ultimately engage?—Yes; the master keeps such a record; and the society gives an outfit to the young men (because they are such) of clothes, suitable to the position of life which they are about to hold; there is £6 appropriated for that purpose.

23317. Is the cost of maintaining a boy at Santry considerably greater than his maintenance at Farra or the other provisional institutions?—The dietary is a penny a-day more, and there is a small additional allowance for clothing, as the boys are of greater stature than the boys of the other schools; at Santry the dietary allowance is 8*d.* per day: at the other institutions, 7*d.*, and in the female schools, 5½*d.*

23318. The Commissioners of Education Inquiry stated:—"A boy, before his admission into the Santry school as candidate teacher, will have probably cost from £100 to £120, and his progress there will probably add as much more." Can you state what the maintenance now would be for four years?—The cost is 7*d.* a-day for his diet, and £3 for his clothing and washing.

23319. Then, to these charges you must add other incidental expenses?—Yes; medical attendance, the salaries of the masters, and all the other expenses.

23320. Have you made any estimate of the cost of maintaining a boy at one of the institutions?—I have not made a precise estimate, but I shall do so if the Commissioners wish it.

23321. In this Report I have been referring to, it is stated that, on the whole, the cost of the maintenance of a boy at one of the boarding schools of the Incorporated Society in 1825, was £14 8*s.* 2*d.*; at present I should think that the expense is greater?—The expense is more.

23322. Your paying boarders are charged £14 10*s.*, and that only covers their diet and washing?—Their education, medical attendance, stationery, are afforded by the society out of it, at their own expense, but I should think the cost of each is £100 for the four years, taking into consideration all the expenses attendant upon his position.

23323. What would you estimate the cost of training a boy for three years at Santry?—I suppose it would be fully as much as four years elsewhere—about £100.

23324. Then each boy trained at Santry, having been educated in your school for seven years, will have cost the society about £200?—Yes.

23325. The boys who have duly availed themselves of the advantages thus placed within their reach, carry out into the world a stock of information and acquirements which enable them to maintain themselves respectably, and to hold situations in which considerable intelligence is required?—Some of them go out at £50 and £40 a-year; I can get none to go out under £30; there are many appointments offered at £20 a-year with a residence, but they would not be accepted.

23326. Do you think it would be possible to extend the operations of the Santry school so as to train up a greater number of persons receiving an advanced education, but not maintained in your schools for so great a length of time; if, for instance, you were to commence your competition at a later age, and then receive pupils who had obtained elsewhere a certain amount of preliminary information, and train them for a certain number of years in Santry or a similar institution, do you not think you might accomplish more for the education of the country in that way than by means of your present system?—I must say that this plan is now in course of operation; the old rule was, that out of every four boys educated at one of the other institutions, one of them should, after a competitive examination when they were leaving the schools, be eligible for admission to Santry for three years: but it was recommended by an influential member of the deputation that no boy should be sent away to his friends from any of the institutions, but that all who could not otherwise procure situations should, if found good answerers and of good moral conduct, be received into Santry; this would in some measure meet the view which you have suggested.

23327. Then Santry, under your present system, would develop itself into a training college; in fact, a school maintained for the purpose of training schoolmasters, with a certain number of preparatory institutions scattered throughout the country?—With this difference, that Santry is not confined to schoolmasters. The boys at Santry receive a first-class education in every branch of science, and are eligible for any appointment which a first-class English education would qualify them. They are taught surveying, mapping, and several other branches.

23328. Still I understand that the great object is, as far as possible, to qualify them to fill the situation of schoolmasters?—So it is; but the education is not limited to that purpose.

23329. If the total number of persons educated in your schools has been reduced, you compensate for that diminution of numbers by sending out those who are themselves capable

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of becoming masters of schools?—Just so; many of them have gone to England, and we receive the most gratifying accounts from them of their success.

23330. There is no hinderance, then, in the way of the development of this scheme, except what arises from the deficiency in the funds?—Oh, no hinderance whatever; and I think the funds will admit of its being carried out. I do not apprehend the slightest impediment to it.

23331. Are the funds increasing?—Yes.

23332. The dropping of the annuities will add £500 or £600 a-year to your income?—I beg leave to remark, that as regards the boarders, the parents pay £14 10*s*. yearly for their diet and washing; all the other expenses of the boarders are defrayed by the society.

23333. Is there much demand for the admission into your schools of paying boarders?—There is a great demand; I do not suppose we have a vacancy at present. I visited Santry a short time ago, and there are in it 100 beds, which were occupied by 103 boys: I told the master that it was a violation of the orders of the society that two boys should sleep together; but he said they were brothers, and their parents were so anxious that they should not be separated that he permitted them to sleep together; but this has been discontinued. All our boarding establishments are well filled. We have now, perhaps, a few vacancies at Athlone; but I am not aware of any vacancy in the other schools. The boys put down their names, and wait until the vacancy arises. I may remark that I was at Santry a short time ago, when the measles were very prevalent, and the master was instructed by me, when any disease broke out, though there is an hospital attached to the establishment, to communicate with the parents or friends of the boys, in order that they might withdraw them if they liked; but they said they were perfectly satisfied they would be taken good care of at Santry, that they were under good medical-treatment, and they would not remove them. The Commissioners will bear in mind that the expenses of these several boarding schools are divided amongst the boarders as well as the foundationers; for the society pays all the expenses of the boarders as well as the foundationers, their diet and washing excepted.

23334. Would you state distinctly what are the expenses which the society bears for the boarders?—They bear all their expenses, except diet and washing.

23335. What are these expenses?—They do not clothe them.

23336. Are they left to clothe themselves?—There is house rent, masters, and mistresses, servants to attend to their clothes, medical attendance, stationery, &c.

23337. School requisites of all kinds?—Yes; and there is also this great advantage, which ought not to be overlooked, that you preserve in the mind of the parents that feeling of independence which it is always desirable to cherish—namely, that the children are not receiving gratuitous or charitable education, inasmuch as they pay so much for them. The expense they pay is what the child would cost if he were at home with his parents. The education is gratuitous in all other respects; but still our system preserves that spirit of independence which tells them they are not receiving a mere charitable education.

23338. Does the society furnish the paying boarders with clothing?—Oh, no.

23339. In order, at the Santry school, or any of the schools, that the society might furnish adequate means for pupils to learn the duties of schoolmasters, it would be necessary that there should be a school for children, by instructing which those teachers could themselves be trained. Is there adequate opportunity of that kind supplied in Santry?—There are monitors, and these are raised to be assistant teachers; and they receive a small pecuniary gratuity for their attendance as monitors.

23340. The children of the junior classes at Santry are instructed by these pupil-teachers?—They are.

23341. Is there a sufficient number of children in the junior class to furnish practice to the pupil-teachers; are they not themselves superior in their education to the ordinary run of children, such as you would meet with in parish schools?—Certainly, because they are the children of the better class; still their education is very defective. The master, with the view of preparing two or three of the foundationers who may have a taste for teaching, appoints them as monitors to assist him in conducting the school, at the same time that he has two paid assistants besides.

23342. It is desirable that in a training college the pupil-teachers should have the opportunity of teaching a large class of children of average intellect and acquirements. Do you think that such opportunities exist at Santry as at present managed?—It is quite essential that there should be such an opportunity, and it does exist. In the day-schools of the society the same monitorial system is carried out; the monitors are paid so much a-year for assisting in the management of the school.

23343. How do you make up for the want of a similar system of training the female pupils, as you have no institution for them exactly corresponding to Santry?—It is in some measure carried out in the female school also. There are monitresses who teach the junior classes; and they are themselves promoted to the office of teachers, for which they are paid as usheresses, and are provided, when possible, with schools elsewhere.

23344. Are applications very frequently made to you for schoolmasters and schoolmistresses?—For schoolmasters I have more applications than I can supply; not so many for schoolmistresses.

23345. It may be, perhaps, known that you have not the same means of supplying the demand for schoolmistresses?—We have not, in the first place, the same number; we have only two female institutions, and we have six boys' institutions. We have not the same number of applications made for schoolmistresses that we have for schoolmasters.

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23346. But the number of applications made to you for schoolmasters seems to indicate that if you enlarged your operations in that direction that there still would be employment provided for all the persons whom you trained in your schools?—I think if it was enlarged threefold there would be the means of providing respectably for them all; whereas, as regards the female schools, I think the girls would have the opportunity of going out as teachers; because the education of females is now raised to a superior standard to what it was a few years ago.

23347. There was not any considerable demand in 1825 for candidate teachers educated at Santry, and one of the reasons alleged for this was their boyish appearance and their ignorance of the world, owing to their having passed their lives in the seclusion of a charter school. These were boys who were brought up in the nurseries and boarding schools of the Incorporated Society, and were ultimately trained in Santry, having never mixed with their families since they were infants. Are you of opinion that the system of training up boys of the humbler classes in boarding schools is likely to produce injurious effects upon their characters?—I think so, if carried to the extent to which you have just now alluded, were they to be quite isolated from the world, and brought up in nurseries and other schools without any knowledge of the world; but under the system adopted at present by the society, boys live with their parents and friends up to the age of eleven. Then when they are received into the Incorporated Society's schools they are allowed to go home at the vacation. There are three vacations in the year, and they have a much more extended intercourse with the world than they had formerly under the old system.

23348. Have they as much intercourse of that kind as the children of the upper ranks?—I think as much as children who are at boarding schools.

23349. Your vacations are a good deal shorter?—The vacations are shorter; the boys are obliged to return punctually, which is not always the case in other schools; but still they have opportunity for intercourse with the world, and of course we cherish as much as possible the intercourse of the boys with their families and friends, who would be likely to assist and advance them in life; and we have many cases of boys who go out into respectable positions remitting money to their parents, and otherwise placing them in comfortable positions in this country.

23350. The Commissioners of 1825 questioned the maintenance of the boarding schools, at what they called so large an expense and to so little purpose. At the conclusion of that portion of the report which relates to the Incorporated Society, they state—"It will be for the society to judge in what manner they can most usefully apply the large revenues which have been entrusted to them by the donation or bequests of charitable individuals, and to decide whether it still be expedient to maintain boarding schools at so large an expense, and, we think, to so little purpose. They have already acted upon the principle of establishing day schools, and if hereafter they should determine to extend their application of that principle, the superintendence and management of the schools maintained by them might readily be brought under the powers of the board, which we have recommended to be established." Has that question between boarding schools and day schools, to your knowledge, been discussed by the society?—It has not been brought regularly before the board; but latterly we have given more extension to the day schools, as I observed a short time ago. Since my appointment there has been one institution at Primrose grange, and there have been seven day schools established under the society, but the boarding schools as at present constituted are very different from those referred to in the statement before you.

23351. You would say that the boarding schools as at present managed are not liable to the reproach that the children in them want that practical experience which children under ordinary circumstances acquire by witnessing the realities of every-day domestic life?—That is precisely what I say.

23352. The Commissioners of 1825 intimate in their report that the reports of the local committees were not to be implicitly trusted to: do you find at present that the superintendence of the local committees contributes to the maintenance of the schools in an efficient state?—I cannot speak too highly in praise of the local committee at Celbridge, who take the liveliest interest in the management of the school; but as it is a female establishment ladies are given the direction and superintendence of those matters which do not come immediately under the surveillance of gentlemen; but as regards the other local committees in the male institutions we have, if I recollect rightly, but one institution that has a local committee. There are occasional visitors, but the local committee was found sometimes running in opposition to the wishes of the society, which was not considered beneficial; but at Celbridge the local committee is most efficient, and the institution would not be what it is if it was not for their assistance.

23353. Are you in favour of giving a certain amount of superintending power to local committees when you think there are persons on the spot who are likely to be diligent in examining into the management of the school and looking after its interests?—We wish all persons to take an interest in them. We invite the clergy and gentry everywhere we have an institution to record their opinions in reports; but a local committee is a different thing, which sits and passes laws and regulations, some of which may not meet with the approval of the society. There was some such misunderstanding between the board and the local committees, but I allude now more to matters of history as regards the Incorporated Society, than to what has come within my own knowledge.

23354. The argument against intrusting the care of the schools to local committees might be stated in this way, that a local committee, if it be zealous and active, is likely to come

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into collision with the central committee; and if it be negligent, then, of course, every kind of abuse is likely to arise.—I could hardly say that if it is zealous and active it would fall under the disapproval of the society, but it might desire to enforce a particular object, or wish that a particular officer was appointed, or that the salary of the medical officer, for instance, should be raised. Such questions would arise with a local committee, and might create a misunderstanding between the local committee and the parent society.

23355. The view which I am stating was expressed by Mr. Disney, formerly a member of the Incorporated Society, in the following words—"The two-fold government, by means of the local committee on the spot, and the central committee in Dublin, is liable to considerable objections. If the local committees are zealous and active, and take an interest in the welfare of the school, they cannot carry any of their plans for the improvement of the school under their immediate care into execution without the concurrence of the committee in Dublin. That committee will frequently not enter into their views, and when they do the general interests of the schools, or the state of the funds, may render it inexpedient to comply with their applications; hence zeal is damped, and local exertions discouraged."—I think there is a great deal of truth in that statement, but at the same time there has never been any misunderstanding between the local committee and the society, except on one occasion where the local committee desired to advance the salary of some medical officer who attended one of the institutions beyond a sum that the society thought it right to give. The society refused to give it, and the medical officer retired, and another was appointed in his place. That is the only instance of a misunderstanding that I am aware of.

23356. In point of fact, the management of the schools by means of local committees, has been given up generally; there are only, I think you stated, two local committees in any way charged with the superintendence of the schools?—They are merely considered as local guardians, without any power, except that of recommendation.

23357. Then the local superintendence exercised is committed to the catechists?—The catechist is accountable to the society for his weekly visits.

23358. How often does he make his returns?—His visits are recorded in the visitors' book, and the returns are sent up quarterly from some schools, and half-yearly from others.

23359. Are they uniformly made in compliance with the rule of the society?—Oh, yes, always in compliance with the rules.

23360. By the rules of the society in 1825 the catechist was required to report, at least, once a month?—It is not done so frequently now.

23361. These returns, though required to be furnished monthly, are not so furnished?—No; quarterly or half-yearly. Some send them up quarterly and others half-yearly, and they are read by the chairman.

23362. Now the Commissioners who have inquired into the affairs of the society have stated that its welfare depends very much upon the diligence and efficiency of the committee of Fifteen. The Commissioners of 1825 state—"The attendance of the committee of Fifteen appears totally inadequate to the discharge of the various duties imposed upon them." What is the number which constitutes a quorum of the committee of Fifteen?—Three.

23363. How are the powers of that committee limited when a quorum is not assembled?—Supposing one or two members of the committee came late, they agree in the minutes of the preceding day. The minutes are copied into one of the committee books. There is a rough minute taken at the time, and they are fairly copied into one of the committee books. If one or two members come in, they can compare these minutes to see they are correct. In case there is not a quorum, they do not exercise any other duties than merely to transact business which may be considered routine.

23364. Is the business regarded as done effectually, even though only two members should have been present?—No; because they only read the minutes of the preceding day; but the ordering of things for the time ensuing is the result of the co-operation of three members.

23365. But is business done when three are not present?—Nothing but routine business; there is no new business transacted.

23366. I think that in looking over the proceedings of the committee of Fifteen, I noticed several instances in which the number present fell short of the quorum of three; as, for instance, in March, 1854.—There was nothing but routine business done on that occasion. The other two members gave their approbation to the proceedings, because they signed, afterwards, the drafts which had been ordered.

23367. The drafts for money had to be signed afterwards by two members?—They must be signed by three.

23368. The proceedings of the committee of Fifteen at their meeting in July, 1854, appear to have been very heavy and important?—The reason they were so heavy is this, that the yearly accounts come in then; and you will find the proceedings after December and after June much heavier.

23369. It was a particularly heavy and important meeting of the committee of Fifteen?—Yes.

23370. I see that there were but two members of the committee of Fifteen present. How was that defect made good?—That was made good by the third member signing the drafts. He must give his adhesion to the proceedings of the others.

23371. Where is the regulation that three are necessary to constitute a quorum?—In February, when we appoint the officers, the rules are made for the ensuing year.

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23372. Where do we find that rule laid down, is it in the charter?—I do not know that it is in the charter.

23373. The clause in the charter is to this effect:—"We do hereby ordain and appoint, that the said society do, at their first general meeting, nominate and appoint fifteen of their number to be a committee, to meet in Dublin the first Monday in every month, or oftener, as need shall require, in such place or places as shall be agreed upon by the said society; and the said committee, or any three or more of them, at the time and place appointed for their meeting, are hereby empowered to carry into execution all such orders, rules, and directions as shall from time to time be made by the said society, pursuant to the powers hereby given to them."—That is the portion of the charter which regulates the proceedings of February. I think it will be found that the attendance is usually small in the summer, when many members of the society are absent. In winter the attendance is better.

23374. I have made an analysis of the attendance for the year 1854 and 1855—from March, 1854, to March, 1855; and I think, during that time, there were seven occasions when there was no quorum present to transact business. That comprises about one-third of the entire meetings, as there is no meeting in June?—No.

23375. At one-third of the meetings there was no quorum to transact business, and it would appear to me that the proceedings were not in accordance with the charter. I have made an analysis of the attendance of the members of the committee of Fifteen for two years, and I will ask you whether the conclusions which I state appear to you to be correct. I find, that during the year 1854 only six members of the committee of Fifteen attended. What would you count upon as the numbers likely to attend a meeting of the committee of Fifteen?—About three or four. In winter we have more than in summer.

23376. The total number of the attendances in the year 1854 was thirty-two, and the number of meetings was ten, giving an average attendance of little more than three. To what do you ascribe this small attendance of the committee of Fifteen. It appears that the average attendance was barely sufficient to make a quorum, and that at one-third of the meetings, for two years, there was no actual quorum present?—Of the fifteen there are some members who are bishops, and do not find it convenient to attend. The only bishop who attends is the Bishop of Meath, and sometimes the Bishop of Ossory, and the members in Dublin.

23377. Has the Bishop of Ossory attended within the last two years?—No; but he has met us at the Pococke Institution. He is one of the visitors of that institution; but he has not attended any meeting of the society for upwards of two years.

23378. Who are the members of the committee of Fifteen who of late have been most diligent in their attendance?—The Rev. George Blacker, Rev. Mr. Stubbs, and Mr. Stubbs, of College, and Mr. Stewart Blacker constantly attended until lately, when he was prevented from attending by the death of a relative.

23379. To these names you may add those of the Dean of St. Patrick's, and the Archdeacon of Glendalough?—Oh, yes.

23380. Are there any other members of the committee whom you would speak of as diligent in their attendance?—Mr. O'Neill, since his appointment, has been regular in his attendance.

23381. How long has he been a member of the committee?—I think he was appointed February twelve months, and while in Dublin he attends.

23382. Turn to committee book of August, 1855, and tell me how many members were present?

23383. [*Secretary.*—"The Rev. George Blacker, chairman, and the Rev. W. Stubbs. Ordered that the following sums be paid:"—and then follows a list of the sums to be paid, commencing at page 23, and running to page 36.]

23384. Were orders made at that meeting for the payments of large sums of money?—For the payment of the half-yearly accounts.

23385. Something like half the yearly expenditure of the society?—The half-yearly expenditure in connexion with the schools, but they are regular stated sums, the payment of which does not depend upon the will or caprice of the committee at all. They are items regulated and established by the general board of the society. For instance, they say the dietary shall be so much; that there shall be such an allowance for the schools, so much for candles, for servants, and such other matters. Really the business transacted was simply routine.

23386. Are you quite sure that there were no orders made at that meeting of the committee except what related absolutely to routine matters.

23387. [*Secretary.*—"The committee considered Mr. Millard's estimate (amounting to £110) for completing, externally, the tower connected with the new works at the Athlone Institution, agreeably to original plan. Resolved,—The above estimate being considered too high, that the matter be referred to Mr. Ardill and Mr. Pidgeon, with power to procure and accept an estimate for the plastering of the centre portion of the tower, being the part built entirely of brick."]

23388. Might not the committee as well have accepted that estimate or refused to accept it, as to delegate to other parties the power of accepting it. I have no doubt but this proceeding was in accordance with the directions of the general board of the society; but the question is, whether it was a legal act under the charter, whether the committee could carry into execution the orders, rules, and directions of the society when only two

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were present.—There was an exception in this case, because we were threatened with legal proceedings by this man, and we were anxious to have the work concluded.

23389. Dr. *Andrews.*—Do you give any notice to the committee of Fifteen, prior to the meeting, of what the business will be?—No; we do not to the committee, but to the general board, if there be leases to be signed, or any thing of that sort to be introduced. There is a printed paper sent round, in which is stated the general business of the society. The committee of Fifteen are summoned; and if they do not attend, I do not well know what to do. If the business was not transacted by those two members, having the sanction of the third member, who signs the draft afterwards, the society would come to a stand still, and the different schools and institutions would be unable to carry on their operations. It is such a feeling that has led those two members to act; and if they did not act, I cannot describe the unpleasant position in which the society would be placed.

23390. Does it not occur to you that the difficulty of obtaining a due attendance of the members of the committee of Fifteen, arises out of the practice of placing on the list of fifteen, the names of several persons, in respect of whom you might safely predict beforehand that they could seldom or never attend?—On the last occasion the committee was being formed, there were some members who did not attend regularly, and it was suggested their names should be removed, and the names of others who had been last communicated with, and who had promised to attend, substituted; we have those names now, and constantly on the printed notices which go out to members, I write, "Please attend, if not very inconvenient to you;" or words to that effect. I insert this in order to secure a large attendance. In February there were some gentlemen residing in college appointed, and I trust their attendance will be more regular than that of the individuals whom they succeeded; but there is no effort wanting on my part, I can assure you, to have as full a meeting as possible.

23391. *Chairman.*—It does not appear that all the orders made by the two members of the committee, on the 18th July, related merely to matters of routine; here, for instance, is a refusal to admit a claim for £95 9*s.* and £37 10*s.*, and the architect was paid £17 10*s.* fees due to him; here, too, is an order that a sum not exceeding £5 per annum, to commence from 25th June, ultimo, be allowed for the cleansing of certain out-offices connected with a school; that appears to me to be an annual charge created. I merely mean to notice that the members of the committee present found themselves called upon to do acts necessary for the carrying on the business of the society; but it is a question whether they are at liberty to do so under the terms of the charter, whether their acts were valid.

23392. What is about the total number of children now educated in the schools?—There are 1,000 educated in the schools as day scholars and boarders, and there are about 200 educated in three parochial schools, which receive pecuniary assistance from the society.

23393. Where the society have property, and, as landlords, are called upon to keep up schools, are they bound to do so according to the tenure of their property?—I do not know that they are bound to do so, but they consider it is equitable. These three schools contain about 200 pupils; so that the entire number of children educated by the society, and in connexion with it, is about 1,250.

23394. Former Commissioners suggested that it would be desirable that the society should not trust to occasional inspections by members of the committee, but that it would be expedient to appoint permanent visitors of the schools. Has that question been discussed by your committee?—It has formed the subject of conversation; but there never was any definite measure brought forward on the subject. There has been a plan introduced by which the catechist holds examinations twice a-year—at Christmas and Whitsuntide—in the various branches of education, principally the secular branches, and he reports to the society the result of his examination. In several cases the catechists have had the assistance of men of learning in conducting this examination, and their reports have been creditable to the institutions.

23395. I have learnt from your minute books, that at one time it was contemplated to employ an inspector; was that plan ever carried into effect?—I am not aware that it was.

23396. In the Appendix to the Report of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, printed in 1808, I find a collection of the rules of the society; and the Commissioners conclude their report with a recommendation in these words—"With respect to the rules of the society annexed to this report, there are several of them of long standing, and some of them inconsistent with the principles on which the institution is now conducted. This inconsistency points out the necessity of a revision of these rules, with a view to the omission of all such as are obsolete in practice; and we have recommended such revision to the society accordingly." Was any such body of revised rules printed and put forth for the guidance of the members, in the government of the society?—That direction was made in 1808, but I am not aware that these rules were corrected or revised.

23397. There is no such code now in existence?—No.

23398. I do not understand whether you stated that the Kevin-street school was wholly suppressed?—Oh, yes; it is wholly suppressed.

23399. Have the premises in Kevin-street been given up?—They cannot be given up, because they are held under lease for ever; but they are let to a manufacturer, and the proceeds are applicable to the support of the schools of the society.

23400. There is a very large item here in the accounts ending 31st March, 1854, under the head of Kevin-street, paid as head-rent, and for the maintenance of invalid girls, £316 6*s.* 5*d.*—The maintenance of invalid girls is under the head of Kevin-street; and the

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rent is payable to Mr. Cooper, which is £300, present currency, and which the Society is unfortunately bound to pay. The invalid girls are the eight that I spoke of as the annuitants, who receive about £50 amongst them.

23401. Is the amount the same in other years?—The rent is payable to two families of the name of Cooper; and perhaps the reason why the amount was so large that year, was because one portion of the rent had not been called in for some time.

23402. I would ask some further information with regard to these pensions. Were they given as compensation to the masters and mistresses of the suppressed schools?—I believe as compensation, and in accordance with the suggestions contained in Mr. Grant's letter.

23403. What is the amount of the allowance given to the invalid girls?—I think the eight have £54 a-year.

23404. Are pensions and allowances of that kind coupled with any conditions—are they terminable in any other way except by the death of the persons to whom they are made?—The grant to those invalid girls is differently circumstanced from the annuities, because these grants are ordered each time of payment, but the annuities are not ordered each time of payment. I made an attempt to relieve the society of those eight invalids; I spoke to Colonel Connolly as to the expediency of getting them into the poorhouse, but they would not be received, and the society is now at the expense of maintaining them. They are located in the county of Wicklow, where they teach little children; they are not able to do any laborious work, as they are great invalids.

23405. Are you aware whether the payment of pensions is coupled with any condition which could make them terminable otherwise than by the death of the annuitants?—There are no conditions attached to them. They are not conditional.

23406. Are you quite sure of that?—I have been always so instructed.

23407 Could any pensioner assign away his pension to another person?—Yes; the society bought an annuity from a man named Ring, who was the head master of the Farra Institution for several years; and wishing to go to Australia, he sold his annuity.

23408. Are you quite sure that that was not a pension granted during the pleasure of the society?—I should think it was not granted during the pleasure of the society, but that it was granted for past services.

23409. I think you will find that some of these pensions have been granted during the pleasure of the society?—Perhaps so, but I am not aware. There is a letter of Mr. Grant's, the then secretary, which was the foundation of these annuities.

23410. Do those pensioners hold any document that they could bring into the market and sell as a security?—They hold no document except the order of the society to the effect that their memorial for past services having been under the consideration of the society, they were pleased to grant them an annuity.

23411. I should like to see one of those forms, in order to be satisfied that the pensions are not granted during the pleasure of the society?—I have never seen any of them.

23412. Surely when you purchased a pension you must have got up the document?—I never saw it; there was no annuity granted, to the best of my recollection, since my appointment as secretary; the document was a mere order of the board, to the effect, I I should think, that the services of such a person being considered, the society granted an annuity of so much.

23413. [Rev. *J. W. Stubbs.*—The general expenditure upon Kevin-street is £281; in the particular year referred to it was £316 6*s.* 5*d.*: but the reason of the difference is, that, as Mr. Ardill stated, the rent is divided into parts; one is paid to Mr. Cooper himself, and the other paid to Mr. and Mrs. Cooper (the aunt of Mr. Cooper). Mr. and Mrs. Cooper received one and a-half year's rent on account, and that would make the difference in the expenditure, inasmuch as the half-year's rent due to Mr. and Mrs. Cooper is about £37 16*s.* 11*d.*, deducting income tax and poor rates. I am under the impression that there is no paper given to the annuitant except a copy of the order of the board.]

23414. The Commissioners would like to see what the original orders were.

23415. [*Secretary.*—This is one of the first cases on the list of annuities, and the minute respecting it, which is dated April 1st, 1840, is as follows:—"The memorial of Mr. George Clarke having been read, it was resolved, that the society cannot comply with his request to have the sum of £150, advanced as a loan on the 16th of January, 1833, and still due by him, remitted; but that they grant a pension of £60 a-year (being the highest sum given in any former case) to him and his wife—the society insuring his life for the aforesaid sum of £150, and deducting the amount of the policy from the annuity."

23416. Another case is recorded in the minutes of the 6th December, 1848:—"A memorial from Mr. Richard Ring was read, praying permission to dispose of the sum of £18 9*s.* 2*d.* per annum, an annuity held by him from the society as late master of Farra school. Resolved—That permission be granted to Mr. Ring to dispose of said annuity, which will be paid to the purchaser so long as Mr. Ring shall continue to live in Ireland—the arrangement to be carried into effect subject to the revision of Mr. Pidgeon, in order that the arrears of rent now due to the society may be secured."]

23417. Can you find any other instance in the books, Dr. Hancock?—[*Secretary.*—This is a minute dated 8th January, 1842:—"And it appearing that Mr. and Mrs. Payne had been granted an annuity of £40, late currency, for their joint lives, to be reduced on the decease of either of them to the sum of £20, late currency, per annum, for the life of the survivor." There is no name mentioned as the person to whom it is assigned, but in the margin is "Isaac Manders, £9 4*s.* 7*d.*"]

23418. Have you any cognizance of this transaction?—I have not; I understood it was

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purchased by a person named Manders; I have received on the payment of the annuity from time to time, a certificate of the existence of the claim.

23419. Were you aware that this pension was assigned to Mr. Pidgeon?—Not until lately; Mr. Pidgeon told me it was held in trust for him.

23420. [*Secretary.*—The last case I have to notice on the list is dated January, 1853. It is incorrectly entered; it is entered "George Payne, master of Ross, thirteen years' service, 4th May, 1851, £36 18*s.* 5*d.*;" but it appears from the former minute of January, 1842, which I have just read, that it should be not to George Payne, but to George Payne and his wife.]

23421. It is stated that one of the advantages to be derived from holding visitations and inspections of the schools is, to give an opportunity to the pupils to complain of any misconduct on the part of the masters or mistresses, and the Commissioners, in 1825, noticed that a memorial which was drawn up by several candidate teachers at Santry, for the purpose of being laid before the board, was suppressed; I desire to know whether the pupils in the schools now ever address complaints to the governing body alleging misconduct or improper treatment on the part of the masters?—I do not know of any complaints being addressed now to the board.

23422. The Commissioners of 1825, in their Report, state:—"No offence that a charter school child can commit seems to be less pardonable than daring to utter a complaint;" and they instanced cases of punishment of boys who were severely beaten for having made complaints of ill-treatment received from masters. Many instances are given in evidence, but you assert that no complaints are now made by the pupils in the schools?—I never knew any complaint having been made except one, and that was from the boys at Santry, which took place a few years ago; they sent in a complaint that they were made to clean their own shoes, which is an established thing in all the schools. After these boys made the complaint they saw it was very foolish, and it fell to the ground. The boys are well treated, and I think great affection exists between the tutors and their pupils.

23423. Do you think there now exists between the pupils and the visitors and catechists such a relationship, that if there were misconduct or undue severity exercised by the masters, the boys would make their complaints to the catechist or members of the committee visiting the school?—I am quite sure they would. A case came within my own knowledge in April last: the English master at Primrose-grange had used violence in beating a boy; he caned him severely; and the catechist complained to me about it. I immediately wrote to the master, reprimanding him, and telling him that no corporal punishment was admissible in the society's school, except a pandy on the hand, and forbidding him to repeat this conduct; but I think as much confidence exists between the pupils and the tutors under the Incorporated Society as between the masters and the pupils in any private school.

23424. Are there any regulations laid down by the governing body with reference to the use of corporal punishment in the schools?—I do not think that there are any printed rules on the subject, but it is perfectly understood that corporal punishment is not to be administered.

23425. You are aware that very great complaints came before former Commissioners with respect to the severe punishment administered by the masters of the schools to the pupils?—I have no doubt of it; but we pursue a different system now. There was a master in one of the charter schools, one of the most violent men the society had, who told me (and I just mention the fact to show the state of society at the time), that when the boys came out of church at Santry on Sunday, they were ushered into a room, had their Sunday clothes changed for their week-day clothes, and their new shoes taken off, and the old ones put on, lest they should run away with their new clothes. I merely mention this to show the great change which has taken place in society.

23426. Is any entry made in the school report books of corporal punishment when it is administered. Is it reported that a boy is thus punished?—No.

23427. If the master finds it necessary to administer corporal punishment, would he make any entry of that circumstance in the register of the school, to be communicated afterwards to the committee, or catechist?—I rather think he would not; he would not record an act of which the society would complain.

23428. Then do you mean by that to intimate that the masters have no authority to inflict corporal punishment?—They have no authority to inflict corporal punishment, except so far as a pandy on the hand. If a boy is punished, it is, perhaps, by solitary confinement, or by reporting him to the society.

23429. You mentioned it was an understood thing that corporal punishment should not be inflicted, but that there was no rule; would it not be better that a rule should be laid down, which would convey the information, both to the pupils and the master?—Perhaps it would be better; but where cases of insubordination occur, the master reports it, and I then write such a letter as he might read to the assembled school, requiring that an ample apology should be made by the offending party, or that his conduct would be brought under the consideration of the board, when the consequence would be his dismissal, in all probability. This system, invariably, had the desired effect of producing a reformation and an apology.

23430. [*Secretary.*—The most important minute, as to the question whether the annuities are under the control of the society, is dated 6th August, 1845, and is as follows:—"The Secretary having reported some circumstances which had lately been communicated to him, reflecting on the moral conduct of Samuel B. Upton, formerly master of Sligo school, in consequence of which Mr. Ardill deferred giving him the annuity now payable, until the decision of the committee should be ascertained: Resolved, that the annuity be equally

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divided between Samuel B. Upton and his wife, in conformity with the order of the general board, dated 17th April, 1833, granting such annuity, and that Mr. Ardill be requested to procure, from time to time, testimonials of good character from each party."]

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23431. I remember that case perfectly; the annuity was granted conjointly to both parties. The man was not, I believe, what he ought to be. He used to appropriate all the money to himself, and leave his wife in great distress. The matter was brought under the consideration of the board, and they immediately directed that the annuity should be divided between them. I believe that he turned his wife out of the house, or something of that sort.

23432. The order of the board seems very distinctly to imply that these annuities are still, in some respects, disposable according to the pleasure of the board?—This annuity was granted to the parties conjointly; one of them abused the trust, and then the board ordered it should be divided between them.

23433. What is the use of requiring testimonials of good conduct from the annuitants?—In the hope of producing a reformation that order was communicated.

23434. It appears to me, that if an annuity was granted to a husband, and one to his wife, that the husband could take legal possession of the wife's annuity, if the annuity was absolutely granted; but as it appears from this order, the board made regulations with regard to the matter, and controlled his power of doing what he could do by law, that is, take his wife's annuity. If they had not the power of withholding or diminishing the annuity, how could they intervene?—I believe, in that view of it, the husband was entitled to the entire amount.

23435. What was the purpose of requiring testimonials of good conduct, except they desired to hold out a threat that if these testimonials were not produced, the annuity would be stopped?—I have no doubt the testimonials were required with the view of producing a reformation.

23436. I will not trouble you with any further inquiries.

William Pidgeon, Esq., examined.

Wm. Pidgeon, Esq.

23437. *Chairman.*—Mr. Pidgeon, the Commissioners wish to receive some explanation from you, as to the circumstances under which that pension was transferred to a person in trust for you?—Shall I state the way in which it was transferred, or the history of the purchase of it?

23438. Give us an account of the entire transaction?—I think it was about the year 1842 that Mr. Payne applied to me to purchase his annuity, and I, at first, declined; and, as well as I recollect, I then heard nothing of it for several months. He again applied to me, and I recommended him to speak to some one else. I then asked the solicitor of the board whether there was any objection to my purchasing an annuity granted by them, and he replied, none whatever. I authorized Mr. Card to offer a certain sum for the annuity, and also begged of him to get first the permission of the board for the sale of the annuity. He made a report to the board, in which he stated that Mr. Payne applied for permission to sell the annuity. The reason I got it assigned to a trustee was this: at that time there were circumstances which might occur which would make me leave Ireland. I might go to England or elsewhere; and in case I left Ireland I wished to have this annuity receivable by some person here, and I named Mr. Manders to receive it. There are several instances, I think, where the board permitted the sale of annuities granted by them; and in one of the cases mentioned to-day they became the purchasers themselves.

23439. Would it have been their interest to purchase this annuity?—As it has turned out it would, because the life is in existence to the present moment. However, that was a question for the board to decide. I do not think that until lately the question of purchasing annuities occurred to them; but I know they gave permission for the sale of them, because there are several other cases besides mine.

23440. Was an offer to purchase made by the board?—That I cannot tell; but it was not made to my knowledge.

23441. Did Mr. Card act as solicitor both for the board and for you in negotiating the assignment?—He did it for me; for I made it a point to get his sanction, as the solicitor of the board, in first getting their permission for the sale.

23442. Then he did act both for the board and for you as solicitor in the matter?—I do not know that he was acting as my solicitor; he was acting as Mr. Payne's solicitor. I made a point of it that he should do it; and unless Mr. Card told me it was a perfectly legal transaction I would not have made the purchase.

23443. He communicated with the board, made the assignment on your behalf, and also acted for Mr. Payne?—Yes, it was he spoke to me after I first declined it from Mr. Payne.

23444. Now, if it was absolutely assignable might not the party go out into the market, instead of coming to get the sanction of the society, to dispose of the pension?—I think it is very likely; but I do not know.

23445. What is the amount of the annuity?—Originally it amounted to £40 Irish, £36 18*s.* 6*d.* present currency; but if I recollect rightly the amount of the premiums payable upon Mr. Payne's insurance, effected for the benefit of the society, in discharge of a debt that he owed them, should be deducted, and he was only permitted to assign £33.

23446. What sum was paid for that?—I am not certain; but I think it was £200.

23447. Of course the ages of annuitants are taken into account in estimating the value of an annuity?—Yes.

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DUBLIN.

Incorporated Society in Dublin, for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland.

Wm. Pidgeon, Esq.

23448. Can you tell us what the age of this annuitant was?—I have all the documents relating to the subject.

23449. The Commissioners would wish to see the documents relating to the transaction. What name was entered on the minutes of the board as that of the person to whom this annuity was to be assigned?—My trustee, Mr. Isaac Manders.

23450. [*Secretary.*—There is no name mentioned in the minutes?]

23451. I only speak from recollection; it is a long time since the matter occurred.

23452. Are you aware of any other assignment of pensions?—I cannot recollect the names of other persons; but I think there was a man named Moorehouse who assigned his annuity since.

23453. To whom?—I do not know.

23454. Was that assignment made with the consent and approval of the board?—I believe it was; but I have no means of knowing the fact. I do not know the particulars, not being interested in the transaction.

23455. You have now informed us of all the assignments that have come under your knowledge?—All.

23456. I believe the Commissioners will now adjourn unless Mr. Ardill or any other witness wishes to make any particular statement?—I should mention, in reply to your question, was I aware of any other assignments, that a Miss Gorman left her property, in the county of Kildare, to the society, subject to certain annuities, which I purchased up; and I did so without mentioning the matter to the board, because it was not necessary, inasmuch as the consent of the board was not required that these persons should sell their annuities.

23457. They had a legal right to these annuities, which they could dispose of in the market?—They could; they were not officers or servants belonging to the society. There are other annuities granted by the society; but the annuities left by Miss Gorman were quite independent of the control of the society; the society is bound to pay them as long as the persons lived.

Rev. Richard Ardill.

Rev. *Richard Ardill* further examined.

23458. On the payment of annuities there is always required by me a certificate from the parochial minister of the existence of the person to whom the annuity is payable.

23459. There is one other point which I notice in looking over the accounts, the entry of part payment of the curate's salary at Athlone. Is that payment continued?—If you will observe it is granted for one year by the Incorporated Society; as the rector of Athlone, it presents to the benefice. The income of the clergyman is very small, little over £100 a-year. We were told he had a great deal of duty to perform; and on the representation of the Bishop of Meath we allowed him half the salary of the curate.

23460. The society are, in fact, the patrons of the living?—Yes; and the income the clergyman derives, I believe, is £130 or £140 a-year, out of which he pays the curate.

23461. We have no further inquiries to make at present.

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DUBLIN, 10th NOVEMBER, 1856.

DUBLIN.

Present:—The MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION IN DUBLIN.

General State of Education in Dublin.

23462. *Secretary.*—The first business to-day is to examine witnesses as to the general state of education in Dublin, on which subject evidence was taken at some of the courts held throughout the country. The inquiry in Dublin commenced with special cases, and there was no examination on this branch of the inquiry. A few gentlemen who have evidence to give on the subject are in attendance.

Richard Davis Webb, Esq., affirms and is examined.

R. D. Webb, Esq.

23463. *Chairman.*—In what business are you engaged?—Printing.

23464. How long have you been engaged in that business?—I have been about twenty-eight years.

23465. Have you had opportunities of inquiring into the provision made for the education of young men in this city, or those coming to Dublin from the country?—I have.

23466. Will you state what is your opinion as to their preparation for entering into business?—Of young men coming up to Dublin?

23467. Yes.—That is a question that would require rather a long answer. There is a great variety in the extent of their preparations. Some are exceedingly illiterate, others are tolerably well prepared in a business point of view. Another answer would be required as to their literary attainments.

23468. Do you not think there is a great connexion between their literary attainments and their preparation for business?—I do not. I think many persons who succeed very well in business have very limited literary acquirements indeed.

23469. What would you specify to be the education necessary for entering into business, as distinguished from literary education?—I think that a person with very little literary education, but having a little knowledge of reading and writing, may become very successful in business. I have known very illiterate persons become very wealthy in Dublin, by the use of their wits and the knowledge I have mentioned.

23470. Are not those exceptions to the general rule?—I do not think they are. Persons, with the knowledge I have mentioned, become very successful in business. With industry and energy they will often succeed, though having very limited literary knowledge.

23471. If you were considering the education you would give your own sons, to enable them to enter into business, what kind of education would you determine upon for them?—The best answer I can give to that question, is to tell you what I did with my own sons when they were young. I was very anxious to give them what I considered a tolerably good and extended education. I did not intend to pass them through college; I had not an opportunity of doing that. I made considerable inquiry for a school at which they would get a substantial foundation for a good education; not expecting that they would be able to spend many years at school, but hoping they would have, while there, such a foundation laid as would enable them to improve themselves afterwards, if they wished. Neither of them seemed disposed to desire a classical education, and moreover I had not the opportunity of giving it to them; therefore I made inquiry in Dublin, and I could not find a school that would give them such an education as I wished them to possess. I heard of a first-rate school in Manchester, and I sent them there, and they got a fine training in a short time, which I considered of very good use to them.

23472. Are you of opinion that they could possibly have got such an education in this country?—Well, as far as my inquiries went, I do not think there was any school in Dublin at which they could get the training which they received at the excellent school to which they went.

23473. Will you state the nature of that training?—The gentleman I sent them to does not now keep a school. He is very well known in Scotland as a teacher; and he was for many years the principal of the Mechanics' Institute that was established in Liverpool. The school at Manchester he handed over to another person. He was a thorough scholar, and had studied education completely. I consider the character of the education was not so much that he taught a great deal by rote, as that he instilled into them a desire for learning, and gave them that wish to improve themselves. He put them in the way of doing it. He is a good classical scholar, of very extensive education, and very great acquirements. It is many years since he kept a school. My opinion as to the kind of instruction he gave has never altered.

23474. That training was in a good, sound English education?—It was in a good English education; but I think it was not so much in the amount he actually taught, as in the way he had of giving the boys the idea of improving themselves.

23475. Do you consider there is a want of such a school in this country?—My inquiries respecting schools did not continue much after I had occasion to make them on account of my own family; but I have not yet heard of a school of such a character as that of which I speak.

23476. Do you consider that such a school as you would send your boys to, if established in this country, would be likely to be successful?—I have not the least doubt of it; at least I cannot have any doubt of it.

23477. Can you assign any cause for such a school not having been established in

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DUBLIN.

General State of Education in Dublin.

R. D. Webb, Esq.

Dublin?—None, except that such schools are not common anywhere. I did not know of another such school in England; and if I could have got a school such as I liked in Dublin, I would not have sent my sons away to England; I would have sent them to the National School, or I would have paid a high rate for them. I did pay a high rate in England. It was not so much the status of the school I considered, as what would qualify them well.

23478. You are aware, the Model schools are not intended for the education of those whose parents can pay a high sum for their education?—I am aware they are not. I supposed I could have got some parallel for such a school as I speak of in Dublin.

23479. Have you seen the advertisement announcing the opening of a day school, by the Incorporated Society, for providing a good English and commercial education?—I have not.

23480. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You said that some of the young men coming up from the country, and seeking employment in large shops, were very deficient in the education which it was necessary for them to have, in order to pursue their business with success?—So I have been informed. I made a number of inquiries from persons who keep some of those large establishments, and they informed me that many come up to Dublin, to enter into business here, who are excessively illiterate.

23481. Did their incapacity actually amount to ignorance of reading, writing, and arithmetic?—Yes, very considerable ignorance.

23482. They had a very imperfect acquaintance with reading, writing, and arithmetic?—Very imperfect.

23483. They were not as well acquainted with those branches of instruction as the pupils in the National schools?—Not near so well.

23484. To what would you attribute that ignorance?—Perhaps the best way to answer that would be, to mention some of the things I have been told about them. In one large establishment, to which my inquiries were particularly directed, and which I think a very fair sample of all the rest, there were upwards of 150 young persons employed. I was told that some of them are exceedingly deficient, others tolerably well taught, and more with a great desire to learn; but a very large number were without any great desire for further education. I was told the National schools in Dublin generally turned out a class of boys superior to the others; I would attribute the ignorance of those who came up from the country to their not having had access to good schools in their neighbourhood. The parents of such children are often indifferent to their education.

23485. Do you think that persons of this class would have been disposed to attend the National schools in the places from which they came up?—Well, I suppose they would; but I would be inclined to think that a great many of them would be disposed to send their children to what they conceived to be a more respectable school.

23486. Where they would get a respectable education?—Yes. I have been told, however, the National school in Dublin is not to be considered, so far as results can account for it, a fair measure of the National schools in the country; that is, that the National schools in the country do not give an education equal to what is given in the Model school here.

Robert Murray, Esq.

Robert Murray, Esq., sworn and examined.

23487. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold?—Manager of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.

23488. How long have you held that office?—Thirty years.

23489. Are your duties in any way connected with the selection of clerks?—They are.

23490. State in what way?—It becomes a portion of my duty to receive applications for situations in the bank. Young men are taken from the ages of sixteen to twenty-two; and it becomes my duty to ascertain the education they have acquired to qualify them for the duties they are likely to discharge.

23491. Are not the Managers of the Branch Banks selected from amongst the clerks?—They are.

23492. There are, therefore, opportunities for clerks who distinguish themselves to obtain promotion?—A very large number of the higher offices of the bank are now filled by gentlemen trained up from their youth by the bank. They have received the best positions in the establishment.

23493. Will you state what is the nature of the examination of candidates for clerkships?—We first ascertain that the young person under examination has been taught to write well, and make figures distinctly and legibly. That he has been taught his own language, and made capable of writing it correctly. That he has been taught and understands the rules of arithmetic; not merely the initiatory rules, but the higher branches, such as practice, vulgar and decimal fractions, the extraction of the square and cube root, simple and compound interest; and that he has not been taught to work a few questions in these only, but that he understands the object and purpose of them. I also examine a candidate as to his knowledge in classics: such an acquirement being considered a recommendation, but not an essential requirement.

23494. You have had, therefore, a good opportunity of judging of the state of education of the young men who come up for examination?—I have had considerable opportunities.

23495. State what your opinion is of the previous education of these young men?—In many instances their education is exceedingly defective, and in that which is of most importance to the great bulk of the youth of the country. They cannot write correctly their own language, and are deficient in the knowledge of arithmetic. The youth of Ireland who have to earn their bread by their own exertions are, as a whole, deficient in education, and particularly in English composition and arithmetic.

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23496. From what class are your clerks generally received?—There is no line of demarcation drawn as to classes: they are sons of the gentry, in many instances, of clergymen of the Established Church, and of farmers, respectable young men, well brought up, and having testimonials of exemplary good conduct while at school, and from their various localities; but there is no line of demarcation. They must come of respectable parents, have good characters, be respectably educated, and carry testimonials of their good conduct, as far as we think they are required. There is one test, however, that may give an idea of the position of the parties: a junior clerk, when first entering the service of the Bank, must find security, to the satisfaction of the Directors, for £1,000. That is the only test I can give, by which to measure the respectability of character and status of the parents.

23497. Will you state what proportion of the candidates are rejected from want of the necessary qualifications?—There are not many ultimately rejected. Some may be very promising, and yet deficient. When asked to write a passage to dictation, from any English author, you may see the good qualities of the young man evident; but that he has not been in the practice of writing his own language so as to be able to spell correctly. If you ask him to spell a word, he will spell it off right, but write it incorrectly. If he has passed through college, as some have, he will give you the derivation of a word correctly enough; but in the useful acquirement of spelling his own language, when writing it, he fails. It would not be right to reject a youth of this stamp; it is his misfortune, not his fault, for he never, it would appear, had an opportunity afforded him of learning it, not having been accustomed to the ordinary studies. We make inquiries whether he has a sister, brother, or father, and request of them to get a paper book, and ask the father, or any one of them, to read for him a portion of the History of England, or any good English author, or a leader from the *Times*, daily, leaving a good wide margin for making corrections, and send him back to his studies, and let him come up again in three months. They are not always taught these things in the schools, except in some districts, from which they come well prepared. But the general rule as to the youth of Ireland, of the respectable class, is, that they are miserably deficient in that which is required for the wear and tear of every-day purposes, and for mercantile pursuits. The Government of the country have found it necessary to pay a little more attention than before to those who were intended for the military profession, for commissions in Her Majesty's service; for however well qualified gentlemen might have been otherwise, they were found to be deficient in their education in the elementary branches. This applies also to those intended for mercantile pursuits, where it is even now a disadvantage.

23498. Rev. Dr. *Graves*.—Will you mention the districts you excepted?—I have seen some well prepared men from Belfast, and there is a school at Clonmel where the teacher appears to give attention to the needful qualifications I have noticed, and one at Santry, Dublin.

23499. Is his name Canavan?—I dare say it is; but I cannot say with certainty. I have seen youths come well prepared from that place. You will meet a boy who has read conic sections, and is prepared to demonstrate a proposition in Euclid, and is well read in the classics, and yet he cannot write correctly to dictation, nor work a question in proportion.

23500. At what age do the young men, generally, come to you to be examined?—From sixteen and eighteen up to twenty-two. My observations do not apply to the first of these ages only. They come sometimes after they have read the whole college course.

23501. But you state distinctly that the great majority of those young men cannot write correctly from dictation?—A very large number of them cannot.

23502. None of them are younger than sixteen?—None are younger than in their seventeenth year. I understand Trinity College is about to make arithmetic and the English language a part of the entrance course. If boys were rejected there for being deficient in a knowledge of arithmetic, and English composition, by not being able to spell and write their own language correctly, it would be of more use in improving education than any thing I know of.

23503. Arithmetic is a part of the entrance course?—It may have lately become so, and the rule cannot be too strictly enforced.

23504. Mr. *Stephens*.—The substance of your complaint is, that the English language is not correctly taught?—I do not say the English language is not correctly taught; but I am prepared to say they do not teach the pupils to write it correctly from dictation. I found some of them very well prepared, where the national schoolmaster in the neighbourhood has been got to teach them at their own home. These were young men who have attended respectable schools, and whose parents were in affluence, but they were not taught arithmetic sufficiently well, and writing to dictation.

23505. Nor writing correctly from dictation?—Yes.

23506. I suppose a number of young men are required for commercial pursuits who can write correctly from dictation?—Yes. We require them.

23507. Is there a great want of that branch of instruction?—Yes.

23508. Can you account why it is that a proprietary school is not established in Dublin—such schools answer very well at Kensington, Yarmouth, Portsmouth, and various other places in England?—There are some places too in Scotland as well as in England, where such schools exist, but there are vast difficulties in the way of establishing them in Ireland.

23509. What are the vast difficulties?—The very matters that beset education in Ireland with so much difficulty.

23510. What are those difficulties?—A proprietary school must be carried on by a set of governors. I would not like to take up the matter, and become one interested in such

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DUBLIN.

General State of Education in Dublin.

Robert Murray, Esq.

a school, there are so many elements still alive—but, I hope, gradually dying away—of disunion. I cannot account for the non-establishment of such schools, except by stating what is notorious, and I need not go into these matters here. I may state this, that I do not know how we could easily bring it about to have all classes and persuasions sitting on the same forms for educational purposes.

23511. Are not the Protestants sufficiently numerous in Dublin to establish a proprietary school?—I am not prepared to say they are not.

23512. If it would breed disunion to have Protestants and Roman Catholics together, what is the objection against having proprietary schools for each religious persuasion?—I do not know that there is any objection. I would much rather see them mixed in schools; but, I believe, the difficulty I have stated is really the substantial cause why we have not proprietary schools, where they could be governed by a set of laymen, and where schoolmasters, or teachers, or whatever name you may please to give them, would make teaching their profession, and not regard it, as is sometimes the case, as a make-way only.

23513. Do you make any distinction with respect to the admission of clerks into your bank, as to whether they are Roman Catholics or Protestants?—I never ask the question. My business is to take the best man I can get, irrespective of religious persuasion.

23514. *Chairman.*—Have you any suggestions to offer as to the manner of supplying the deficiencies which exist in the education of young men?—I think the fact of Trinity College having made arithmetic a portion of the entrance examination, must have a very beneficial effect upon education. I do not know how, exactly, to lay down any rule for it. It must depend upon the teachers. Arithmetic is a branch of education very much neglected, even in what are called public or endowed schools. Classics are cultivated with greater assiduity than the more useful portions of education. But a large number of youths go to Trinity College who are intended for mercantile pursuits, and, I think, the fact of arithmetic having been made a portion of the entrance examination, must, necessarily, have a beneficial effect upon all secondary schools. I was not aware that the rule was strictly enforced; I am glad to hear it is. It is a great blessing that it has been made a portion of the entrance examination.

23515. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—You state that in your examination for clerkships in the bank, you gave young men an opportunity of showing whether they possessed any acquaintance with Greek and Latin?—Yes. We ask them what books they have read, and ask them a few derivations; but I wish to remark, that is considered more a further recommendation, than as essentially necessary.

23516. As a test of general culture, rather than for the purpose of ascertaining whether they knew the classics?—Yes, and we ask them questions in French; but these things are not considered essentially necessary. Nobody, however, doubts the value and importance of a classical education, and a knowledge of the living languages in afterlife.

23517. Are history and geography parts of the course of examination?—They are.

Alex. Thom, Esq.

Alexander Thom, Esq., sworn and examined.

23518. *Chairman.*—Are you the author of the Irish Directory?—I am.

23519. You are also printer to Her Majesty's public departments in Ireland?—I am.

23520. You have been established in Dublin for some years?—Since 1814.

23521. Have you a large number of persons in your employment?—A very considerable number.

23522. Have you formed any opinion as to the provision there is for the education of the middle classes in Dublin?—I have formed a very unfavourable opinion of it.

23523. Is it necessary that the young men in your employment should have received a certain amount of education?—No doubt of it. To a certain extent they must be pretty well educated to make good compositors.

23524. State what amount of education is necessary?—They must be pretty good English scholars, and it is desirable they should know a little of Latin and French; but the majority do not possess that knowledge. They must have a good English education to be good compositors.

23525. At what age do you first employ young men?—To be compositors, they are taken in about fourteen, so that they are of age when they have served their seven years' apprenticeship.

23526. Where do the young men in your employment usually receive their education?—I could not exactly say that. At the ordinary schools of the city.

23527. Are they mostly natives of Dublin?—Yes.

23528. Have you any young men from Scotland in your employment?—Very few. I do not suppose there are half a dozen of Scotchmen in the whole house.

23529. Can you state from your experience that the education the young men from Scotland have received is better than that which Irishmen get?—I certainly think so.

23530. Can you state where the young men from Scotland have received their education?—I have never made any inquiries as to that; but I presume in the common schools there. There is a parish school in every parish in Scotland, and a very fair education is given in them.

23531. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Is Latin taught in the parish schools?—Yes. Where I was from, a small fishing village, there was a school in which they taught it.

23532. The High School of Edinburgh is intended to furnish education to those persons who are entering into commercial life, as well as to those who seek admission to the learned professions?—It is. I was there myself about 1812 or 1813 for a few years.

23533. Is Latin an indispensable part of the course for all the pupils there?—Yes.

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23534. It is not subject to the wish of the parents who intend their sons for commercial pursuits?—No. The course of education in the High School is very much improved since I was there. Modern languages are taught.

23535. Have they made any modern language an indispensable part of the course?—I should suppose they have.

23536. Have they not also made very considerable improvements in the course of English instruction?—They have.

23537. Besides the High School, there is another school in which instruction of the same kind is given in Edinburgh?—I think the Circus-place School. I am not sure. It is something similar to the High School. It is a proprietary school.

23538. Is it carried on with success?—Decidedly.

23539. Is the system of instruction generally the same?—Yes.

23540. Instruction being given to all in Latin?—Decidedly; Latin is taught.

23541. And special attention paid to the English instruction?—Yes.

23542. Do you think it would be possible to organize a proprietary school of the same kind in Dublin?—I believe it has been attempted, but proper steps have never been taken. The difficulties stated by Mr. Murray are the principal reasons why they do not succeed.

23543. Have you seen, recently, an advertisement announcing the opening, by the Incorporated Society, of a day school of such a nature as you describe?—Yes.

23544. Does that promise such an education as you think would be useful for persons of the middle class intended for commercial life?—There is an idea that there is a great deal of sectarianism about it.

23545. I ask only as to the nature of the instruction?—I did not pay sufficient attention to the prospectus to be able to answer your question.

23546. What circumstances ought to be kept in view by persons establishing an institution of that kind in Dublin which would be generally useful?—I think the plan of the Scotch schools is the best; either the Circus School or the High School of Edinburgh.

23547. Do you think schools of that kind might be established here without difficulty arising from the difference of religious denominations?—I do. The Presbyterian body had two or three proprietary schools here, but none of them ever succeeded.

23548. *Chairman.*—Have you any suggestion you would wish to make on the subject?—No, my Lord.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND, CLARE-STREET, DUBLIN.

The Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Clare-street, Dublin.

Documentary Evidence.

23549. *Secretary.*—The next business to be brought before the Commissioners is a matter that stood over from the public courts that were held in the month of December last in Dublin, making inquiries respecting the Commissioners of Education in Clare-street, and the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith. Messrs. M'Causland and Fetherston have been for many years, and are, the solicitors to these Boards; and Mr. Fetherston, the acting partner of the firm was summoned to be examined. It appeared, however, in the course of the examination of Dr. Kyle, the secretary to the Clare-street Board, that in the accounts of that Board there was no entry for law costs for thirteen years. On inquiry it was found that the law costs had not been furnished, and the Commissioners decided upon postponing the examination of Mr. Fetherston until the costs were furnished. They made an order on the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, to require their solicitor to furnish their law costs, and that they should then be furnished to this Commission. Accordingly, about July last, Messrs. M'Causland and Fetherston sent in their bills of costs to the Clare street Board, and they were afterwards obtained from that Board by this Commission. In these costs there was one class of items connected with the management of one of the estates—the Dungannon School Estate—and the costs, so far as they related to the management of the estates, were referred to Mr. Murland, who was appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to inspect the various estates of schools of public foundation in Ireland, comprised in the inquiry of this Commission, and to report to the Commissioners thereon.

23550. The following is an extract from the Inspector's report on the Dungannon Royal School Estate, being the passage relating to law costs:—

"*Law Costs.*—Since writing the above report, the bills of costs furnished to the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, by their solicitors, Messrs. M'Causland and Fetherston, have been forwarded to me, and I was requested 'to take them into consideration when making my report, so far as they relate to the estates of the Commissioners.'

"On looking into these bills of costs, I found that the sum of £444 6*s.* 4*d.* is charged for business done for the Dungannon Estate, from March, 1843, to April, 1853, and nearly the whole of this amount is charged for preparing notices to quit; being for each year notices were served about £85 more than the agent's entire remuneration.

"I wrote to Mr. Wann for an explanation of this large and extraordinary expenditure, and I beg to send herewith copies of my letter and his reply.

"I do not think the reason he assigns for serving notices to quit so frequently on all the tenants is satisfactory. Notice should only have been served on defaulters. When notices were necessary, it is plain that the proper course would have been to have had one form settled by the solicitors, and the others printed, and filled up in the agent's office. In this way the costs would not have been more than a few shillings instead of several hundred pounds.

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DUBLIN.

The Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Clare-street, Dublin.

Documentary Evidence.

"Mr. Wann says that 'he believed the late Mr. Blacker was informed that the solicitors of the Board were the proper parties to prepare notices to quit.' How this may be I have no means of ascertaining.

"It must be admitted that the estate has not been charged with any local law costs."

Correspondence as to Law Costs.—COPY LETTER TO MR. WANN.

"Mountjoy-place, Dublin, 4th October, 1856.

"DEAR SIR,—The bill of costs of Messrs. M'Causland and Fetherston, for law business done in connexion with the Royal School Estates, has been sent to me by Her Majesty's Commissioners, for my consideration when making my report.

"And I observe that the sum of £444 6*s.* 4*d.* is charged for business done for the Dungannon Estate from March, 1843, to April, 1853.

"Nearly the whole of this amount is charged for preparing notices to quit. The sum of 5*s.* is charged for each notice and copy; and notices appear to have been prepared for every tenant, or nearly so, in the years 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, and 1851. I have not met with any thing of this kind before, and will feel obliged if you will let me know why it was necessary to serve notices on every tenant so frequently.

"If it were necessary, it seems to me that one notice must have been a copy for all the others; and one having been prepared by the solicitors, a common clerk could have prepared the rest at a trifling cost, instead of at the enormous cost of upwards of £400. I presume there is not so much expense incurred in this matter on the other estates under your management.

"As I have to send in my report very soon, I will thank you to favour me with some explanation on this subject at your earliest convenience.

"I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"William Wann, Esq." "JAMES W. MURLAND.

COPY MR. WANN'S ANSWER.

"Markethill, 6th October, 1856.

"DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 4th instant I have duly received, relative to the service of notices to quit on the Dungannon School Estate tenants. In 1846 I was entrusted with the agency of that property, previous to which I was fully aware, from my personal knowledge of the tenants, whilst assisting the late Mr. Blacker, that unless they felt there was perfect and almost immediate control over them, no *certainty* of rent paying could be calculated on; and as times did not improve about the period referred to, I did not conceive it prudent to discontinue a plan, the efficacy of which I had known so well; and by observing a strict and firm determination to have punctuality established (when I knew there was means to do so), the result has been of late, almost a universal attendance to pay rent on the days I appoint for that purpose. Seeing these facts, the Commissioners of Education desired me to discontinue the practice of serving notices to quit, save on such of the tenants as might appear refractory.

"In further replying to your letter as to 'the bill of costs' for these notices, I beg to say that I was perfectly unacquainted with their extent or nature until I received your letter yesterday morning, the payment of them not having passed through my hands. The late Mr. Blacker, I believe, was informed that the solicitors of the Board were the proper parties to supply the notices; and I followed his example, furnished a list of the tenants to Messrs. M'Causland and Fetherston, received from them the notices ready for my signature, and acknowledged their receipt.

"I think, taking my accounts altogether, it will be discovered that the estate has not been made chargeable for any local law costs. When I had to take proceedings, I made the defaulting party pay the costs.

"I am, dear Sir, very faithfully, your obedient servant,

"James W. Murland, Esq., Mountjoy-place, Dublin." "WILLIAM WANN.

G. Fetherston, Esq.

Godfrey Fetherston, Esq., sworn and examined.

23551. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold in connexion with the Commissioners of Education?—I am their solicitor.

23552. How long have you held that office?—As well as I recollect, from about 1827 or 1828.

23553. Do you hold the same situation in connexion with the Board of Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools?—I do.

23554. How long have you held that situation?—Some two or three years after the other.

23555. Do you hold the same situation in connexion with any other charitable Board in Dublin?—Yes, the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland.

23556. Mr. *Stephens.*—Do you hold the situation of solicitor to the Commissioners of Education as an officer of their Board?—I think not. I am their solicitor to do their law business.

23557. Has it not been your practice to attend regularly every meeting of the Board without being specially summoned?—Never.

23558. Are you specially summoned to every Board?—Yes.

23559. Do you receive a summons from the secretary for every Board meeting?—I do.

23560. Do you charge for your attendance?—I do.

23561. Are you aware what fund has been charged with the payment for your attendance?—No.

23562. What are your duties at the Board?—When I attend the Board, I give them any information concerning their law business that may be required. I very frequently take part in discussions that are not connected with law business when I am asked for advice.

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The Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Clare-street, Dublin.

G. Fetherston, Esq.

23563. Is the Board always at law?—Oh no, certainly not.

23564. Why do you attend when there is no law business?—Because I am summoned.

23565. When there is no law business, what do you do?—Nothing.

23566. How often has it occurred, during the last twelve months, that you had nothing to do at the Board though regularly summoned?—Which Board.

23567. The Commissioners of Education. We will confine ourselves to that Board for the present?—Well, I should say that for the last twelve months at more than one half of the meetings I had nothing to do.

23568. May I take that as an average of the business you transacted at the meetings of the Board during the time you have been their solicitor?—Well, during the bad times, as we call them in Ireland, 1846 and 1847, there was a great deal more law, from complaints of tenants not paying their rents, and different things about which I was frequently communicated with as to the best means of getting the rents without undue pressure.

23569. How many years have you been solicitor to the Commissioners of Education?—I should think since 1827 or 1828.

23570. During the last thirty years have you attended every meeting of the Board?—I cannot say that, but I have attended a great many of them.

23571. Were you summoned to every meeting?—I believe so.

23572. May I take it as the average, that during thirty years at half the meetings you had no law business to attend to?—I think you may.

23573. What do you charge for your attendance?—My bill is there. [Bill of Costs is handed to witness]. It seems to me to depend upon the duration of the attendance.

23574. Of course it is never less than 13*s.* 4*d.*?—Yes.

23575. What is the maximum?——

23576. [*Secretary.*—On examining the bill of costs, I find a charge of 6*s.* 8*d.* for attending when the members did not attend to form a board. There is 13*s.* 4*d.* for an hour. There is a charge of £1, and of £1 1*s.* 8*d.*, and £1 8*s.* 10*d.*, and on a very long sitting there is as high as £1 13*s.* 4*d.*]

23577. Mr. *Stephens.*—Then the maximum has been £1 13*s.* 4*d.* Will it satisfy you to take £1 as the average?—I should think that is it.

23578. How many boards are generally held during the year?—I think it is once a month. The secretary will tell you that much better than I can.

23579. Who has charge of the title-deeds of the schools vested in the Board?—I have some of them.

23580. Where are the other deeds?—I should say, with the Board.

23581. What title-deeds have you in your possession?—I could not enumerate them. We have furnished some that you called for; some which I had not come upon for twenty years.

23582. Did we receive the originals or copies?—Copies, certainly, of late.

23583. Are there any originals?—I am not aware. Dr. Hancock will tell you. Whatever you sent for we gave.

23584. Do you know whether some of the title-deeds of the schools vested in the Board have not been lost?—I do not. Not since I was connected with the Board. I have very little occasion to refer to them.

23585. Have any been lost during the last thirty years?—I am aware none have been lost that came into our custody.

23586. Have you any schedule of the deeds?—No; there is a fire-proof press, lined with sheet iron, for them.

23587. Having been the law adviser of the Board for nearly thirty years, I wish to ask you one or two questions with respect to their Statutes. I believe the Statutes of the 53rd Geo. III., cap. 107, and the 3rd of Geo. IV., cap. 79, are the governing Statutes of the Commissioners of Education?—I believe they are.

23588. Be so kind as to turn to the 12th section of the 53rd Geo. III., cap. 107?—I have done so.

23589. I want you to give me the definition of the word "residue" in the 12th section. You will perceive, that under that section the Commissioners may, out of issues and profits of their real and personal estate, first pay the schoolmaster and under masters; secondly, purchase, build, repair, and furnish schoolhouses; and thirdly, with the residue of such issues and profits, support and maintain the free scholars. Is that a correct abstract of the section?—I think so.

23590. Will you also turn to the 3rd of Geo. IV., cap. 79, section 8, because that section must be construed in connexion with the 12th section of the 53rd Geo. III., cap. 107?—I have got it.

23591. You will find from the marginal note, that the surplus of the funds of any one of the free schools of Armagh, Dungannon, Enniskillen, &c., may be applied in the improvement of any other of such schools?—Yes.

23592. Is it not provided in that section, "that the residue of any of the funds of the said schools respectively, shall be applied in the supporting of free scholars in such schools respectively, and to the endowment of exhibitions in Trinity College." Does not the word "residue" occur again towards the end of the section?—Yes.

23593. Does the word "residue" mean the cash residue, or does it mean the residue after having ascertained the assets and liabilities of the charity. For instance, suppose that you have £100 in cash in your banker's hands, and that you owe £500, would there be a "residue?"—There would be a residue of debts.

23594. Would there be a cash residue?—I conceive not.

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G. Fetherston, Esq.

23595. That being so, is it not clear that for carrying out the objects of the charity, as defined in the 53rd Geo. III., cap. 107, and in the 3rd Geo. IV., cap. 79, the accounts should be yearly balanced?—I think they ought.

23596. Until the accounts were balanced, would it not be utterly impossible to ascertain the residue?—Yes.

23597. You will find, on reference to the bills of costs before you, 1st vol., page 214, that you have charged for an attendance on the Board on the 24th of July, 1829?—Yes.

23598. Were you in attendance on the 24th of July, 1829?—It appears so.

23599. There is now before you the minute book in which the proceedings of the 24th of July, 1829, are recorded. Read the order made that day as to the solicitor?—"That the solicitors of the Board be directed to furnish to the secretary, on or before the first Friday in Michaelmas Term in every year their bills of costs."

23600. Are you aware whether that minute was ever rescinded?—I have no recollection that it ever was.

23601. Were there any bills of costs furnished between November, 1831, and October, 1834?—I know they were not furnished pursuant to that order.

23602. I have examined the books, and the state of facts appears to me to be as follows—(you can correct me if I am wrong):—no bills of costs were furnished from November, 1831, to October, 1834, three years; from October, 1834, to October, 1837, three years; from October, 1837, to October, 1838, one year; from October, 1838, to October, 1841, three years; and from August, 1842, to April, 1856, nearly fourteen years. Is that a correct statement?—I am quite sure you are right.

23603. I cannot find any trace of your accounts between October, 1841, and August, 1842: but you may have sent in your account?—I may have found it difficult to get the accounts made up as often as I could wish. Then the bad years came on, and interfered more with us.

23604. From the rental book of the Dungannon School Estate, it appears that for twenty years, upon a rental of about £1,440, including the famine years, with the exception of 1847, when there was £517 due, which has been since worked off, the arrears never exceeded £441, being less than one-third of the rental. It appears that from 1834 to 1851, the sum of £750 has been charged for merely filling up notices to quit for the tenants upon the estate; and in consequence of such a state of facts, the Commissioners wish to have the fullest inquiry; and, therefore, I propose to take you, step by step, through all the documentary evidence, namely, the solicitors' bills of costs, the minute books, and the rental book, commencing from 1834, down to the present time. I will first direct your attention to a letter written in March, 1834, from Mr. Blacker to the secretary of the Board.

23605. [*Secretary.*—This is from the document book of the Clare-street Board, in which letters addressed to the Secretary are copied. The letter is from Mr. William Blacker, at the time agent for the Dungannon School Estate, to William C. Quinn, who was secretary of the Board immediately preceding Dr. Kyle. The letter is a long one, relating to other matters, and then comes this postscript:—

"I send up some notices to quit, which I had printed, not being aware that you would have to sign them, and that they were to be filled up by Mr. Fetherston. If you will have the goodness to ascertain that he approves of the form (which has been settled by counsel), you might sign them, and I would supply him with instructions with regard to the names next week, on my return from the school-lands."

23606. The next is a letter from Mr. Quinn, the Secretary, addressed to Messrs. M'Causland and Fetherston. Mr. Blacker's letter is not dated, but it is quite obvious from the one I am about to read that it was written immediately preceding this:—

"29th March, 1834.

"DEAR SIR,—The accompanying statistics have been sent to me by Mr. Blacker; and he writes, 'I send up some notices to quit, which I had printed, not being aware that you would have to sign them, and that they were to be filled up by Mr. Fetherston. If you will have the goodness to ascertain that he approves of the form (which has been settled by counsel), you might sign them, and I would supply him with instructions with regard to the names next week, on my return from the school-lands.' You will, therefore, have the goodness to do what is necessary in the matter.

"I am, Sir, &c.,

"Messrs. M'Causland and Fetherston."

23607. The next is a copy of a letter, signed G. Fetherston, and addressed to Mr. Quinn:—

"Dublin, 1st April, 1834, Offices, 36, Lower Ormond-quay.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I believe the only matter in which Mr. Blacker cannot comprehend the regulations of the Board, is in relation to service of notices to quit on each anniversary of the coming of the estate into possession of the Board. I have fully explained it to him. The rule is a very sound one; but as Mr. Blacker is not an ordinary agent, we must go as far as we can to assist him; and I believe the last order made by the Board will warrant our doing what will satisfy him—namely, sending him down notices to quit for every tenant on the estate. If you think so, pray let me have the last rent-rolls furnished by him, that I may, from them, learn the names of the tenants, and the denominations of land held by each. If you do not think the last order warrants such a wholesale proceeding, I should suppose we might wait for a Board, as service will do before the 1st of May.

"Yours, my dear Sir, very truly,

"William C. Quinn, Esq." "G. FETHERSTON.

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The Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Clare-street, Dublin.

G. Fetherston, Esq.

23608. Mr. *Stephens.*—Is it the ordinary practice in this country to send notices to quit to be filled up by solicitors?—It is.

23609. Is it not the duty of an agent to fill up such notices?—I have never considered it so, more especially in the case of the Commissioners of Education, for I found invariably the agents made a mistake in giving them their proper title, sometimes calling them "The Commissioners of Education." My recollection is, that several failures took place from their not saying "Commissioners of Education in Ireland." Some trifling omissions of that kind were made; but, be that as it may, it was by an order of the Board we acted.

23610. Was Mr. Blacker a very extensive agent?—He was.

23611. Did you know him?—Very well.

23612. Have you the slightest doubt but that Mr. Blacker could have filled up notices to quit as accurately as yourself?—Not the least doubt of it.

23613. It appears that the forms were settled by counsel?—So he stated; by some other counsel, not the counsel to the Board.

23614. But there is no technicality or difficulty in a notice to quit?—No difficulty.

23615. There is nothing but putting in the names of the lands and the tenants?—Yes, and to ascertain the commencement of their tenancy.

23616. Then, if I understand you aright, the Board intrusted you to do so in opposition to Mr. Blacker's opinion?—Yes. But I would hardly say it was in opposition to his opinion. I would not go that far.

23617. Did not Mr. Blacker think the printed notices were sufficient?—Well, I presume he did, by his sending them up for approbation.

23618. Is it the usual practice in this country, in the management of large properties, for solicitors to prepare notices to quit, to fill them up, and then send them down to the agent?—I cannot undertake to answer for the general practice as to large properties, but it is the practice in certainly most of the cases, if not all, that came under my knowledge. It may be otherwise in a great many other cases. I got frequently, from private clients, instructions to do so.

23619. Did not Mr. Blacker send up the printed notices?—I have no doubt of it, but I have no recollection of it.

23620. But you have no doubt that Mr. Blacker could have done the business just as well?—I have not the slightest doubt of it.

23621. However, whatever you have done in respect of the notices to quit, has been done in consequence of orders from the Board?—Certainly, upon orders of the Board.

23622. Turn to Vol. II. of the Solicitors' Bills of Costs, page 39, 16th April, 1834, I think you will find there that there were notices to quit filled up for 342 tenants, at a cost of £119 14*s.*, being at the rate of 7*s.* per tenant?—I see the cost down.

23623. At a Board held on the 17th of April, 1834, a minute was made in the Minute Book stating there was read "a letter of the 1st inst., from Messrs. M'Causland and Fetherston, on the subject of the notices to quit. Resolved—That the notices required by Mr. Blacker be transmitted to him." At page 123-4 of the Solicitors' Bills of Costs, you will find there are charges for attendance of solicitor at sessions about notices to quit, making, in the aggregate, £17?—Yes.

23624. Would not that expense have been avoided if Mr. Blacker, the agent, had served the notices?—Yes; and, accordingly, a form was afterwards made for the agent.

23625. The Secretary will now read a letter of March, 1835, from Mr. Blacker, complaining that the business of filling up the notices to quit by the solicitors, in 1834, had not been properly done.

23626. [*Secretary.*—The letter is dated Markethill, 14th March, 1835. It is addressed to William C. Kyle, Esq:—

"Agreeable to the practice which I have before been obliged to adopt, I have served ejectment processes on the persons in the annexed list, tenants upon the Dungannon School lands; but, as formerly, I have no doubt that it will be unnecessary to proceed to turn any of them out, unless, perhaps, one, who has gone to live in Belfast, but still preserves the possession of one of the small farms. The tenants being all at will, and of such a description that it is absolutely necessary the power of turning them out should be kept up, notices to quit ought to be immediately prepared, and sent down, so that they may be served in proper time. Last year enough of copies were not provided, and of course a few were not served, the bad effects of which I have experienced. In other estates I prepare and sign these notices myself, but the Board last year wished Messrs. Fetherston and M'Causland to do them, and have them signed by their secretary; and if that is still their wish, orders should be forthwith given to those gentlemen on the subject. There is great inconvenience attending the bringing proof down specially to the sessions of the secretary's appointment and signature, which the attorney here tells me is absolutely necessary according to the way the notices are directed to be issued by the Board. It occurs to me that the sessions' attorney, Mr. Little, might be shown your appointment and signature, so that he could prove each without calling on Messrs. M'Causland and Co. to go to the inconvenience of attending. . . .

"I am, Sir, &c.,

"WILLIAM BLACKER."

23627. Mr. *Stephens.*—In Vol. V. of the Minute Book, page 207, under date of March 20th, 1835, there is the following minute—[The minute is read as follows]:—

"A letter from Mr. Blacker, agent to the Dungannon Estate, dated March 14th, 1835,

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stating the great inconvenience and expense of bringing proof of the secretary's appointment and signature, in the case of the Governors against the tenants, and asking permission to serve notices to quit, having been read, ordered—That the secretary inform Mr. Blacker that, if necessary, the notices may be served; that the secretary send Mr. Blacker a copy of the order relative to notices to quit; and that he do state to Mr. Blacker, that the Board perfectly concur with him in the inutility of the expense of bringing down witnesses to prove the secretary's appointment; and direct Mr. Blacker to communicate with the solicitors to the Board, who will instruct Mr. Blacker how to proceed, so as to avoid and prevent the recurrence of such expense, and render such proceeding, in future, unnecessary."

23628. Mr. *Stephens.*—The solicitors were, of course, present at that meeting. In Vol. II. of the Solicitors' Bills of Costs, page 125, March 28th, 1835, there is a charge of £5 8*s.* for filling up notices to quit for sixty-eight tenants on six townlands, being at the rate of 5*s.* a townland, 10*s.* for a general draft notice, and 1*s.* a tenant?—I am certain that is quite correct.

23629. At page 126-7, April 16th, 1835, there is a charge of £17 13*s.* for notices to quit, for 323 tenants on six townlands?—I have very little doubt the tot is as you say.

23630. That is at 5*s.* a townland, and 1*s.* a tenant?—Yes.

23631. The Secretary will now read from the Minute Book, under date January 22nd, 1836, what you principally rely upon—[The minute is read as follows]:—

"Secretary read an Annual Report from Mr. Blacker, the agent of the Dungannon School lands, remonstrating against the decision of the Board, relative to his bringing ejectments, asking, relative to the school at Derrytresk, and stating generally, at great length, the improvement evident in the comfort of the tenantry, and forwarding a petition from the tenants for a school. The Secretary, at the same time, laid on the table an opinion of the Attorney-General, that a grant for establishing schools such as that proposed, could legally be made. Ordered, with regard to the ejectments—That Mr. Blacker be ordered to take proceedings, by civil bill ejectment, against such tenants of the Dungannon Estate as he may think proper, and at such times as may appear to him to be necessary, provided only, that he furnish the names to be proceeded against to the law agents of the Board, and receive from them the *forms* of the notices, and that the law proceedings be taken under their directions."—I have a general recollection of that order on my mind.

23632. In Vol. II. of the Solicitors' Bills of Costs, page 128, April 6th, 1836, you will see a charge of £46 15*s.* for 905 notices to quit, at 1*s.* a notice for tenants on six townlands, being at the rate of 5*s.* a townland, and just over 2*s.* 7*d.* a tenant (the total number of tenantry being about 350)?—Yes, I see the sum of £46 15*s.*, and I have no doubt your calculation is correct.

23633. At page 132 of the Solicitors' Bills of Costs, March 20, 1837, you will find a charge of £40 4*s.* for 774 notices to quit, at 1*s.* a notice, being at the rate of 5*s.* a townland, and 2*s.* a tenant?—I see the total sum totted, and I have no doubt the calculation is correct.

23634. In Vol. III. of the Solicitors' Bills of Costs, for 1839, there is a charge of £54 6*s.* for notices to quit. For March, 1841, there is a charge of £28 6*s.* for notices to quit for 273 tenants, on five townlands, being at the rate of 5*s.* a townland, and over 2*s.* a tenant?—Yes.

23635. I believe you have now before you, four bills of costs against the Erasmus Smith's charity. You will find, under date of September, 1841, a charge of £3 1*s.* for filling up fifty-six notices to quit, being at the rate of 5*s.* for the set of notices, and 1*s.* per tenant?—Yes.

23636. Will you explain why it is, that at the same time in March, 1841, you have charged the Commissioners of Education at the rate of 5*s.* per townland, and 2*s.* per tenant?—There were such an amazing number of notices for the Clare-street Board, that I remember distinctly having directed, at the time, the person who prepared our costs, to make that particular charge for each townland, and for each copy served.

23637. The question is this—why, in March, 1841, for filling up notices to quit, you charged the Commissioners of Education 5*s.* per townland, and 2*s.* per tenant, while you charged the Erasmus Smith's Board only 5*s.* for a set of notices, and 1*s.* per tenant?—I cannot tell.

23638. May I take it as the fact, that all these charges were made?—I have no doubt of it.

23639. I will now direct your attention to the bill of costs ordered by this Commission, from August, 1842, to April, 1856. My questions will be as heretofore, with the solitary exception of the last question, confined to the Dungannon Estate. I perceive from the rental-book, that the rental of the Dungannon School Estate is about £1,400 per annum, and the number of tenants about 350. The total charge for filling up notices to quit, for the tenants of that estate, from August 1842, to April, 1856, is about £430, being at the rate of 5*s.* per tenant. We will go first to March, 1843. I think you will perceive that there was a charge of £88 for filling up notices to quit for 352 tenants, being at the rate of 5*s.* per tenant?—There are a great number charged for, and I have no doubt the rate is about 5*s.* per tenant.

23640. Does it not appear that there was due, in November, 1842, by thirty-eight tenants, £65 4*s.*?—Yes.

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The Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Clare-street, Dublin.

G. Fetherston, Esq.

23641. I perceive that, in April, 1845, there is a charge of £90 for filling up notices to quit for 352 tenants, being at the rate of 5*s.* a tenant, and £2 for incidentals. From the rental-book, it appears there was due, in November, 1844, by three tenants, £7 19*s.* 10*d.* ?—I did not know whether or not there were any arrears. I merely got directions to prepare notices to quit.

23642. I perceive that, in March, 1847, for filling up notices to quit for 351 tenants, £91 is charged, being at a general rate of 5*s.* a tenant?—They are charged 5*s.* a notice.

23643. Was not 1847 the famine year?—Yes.

23644. From the rental-book it appears there was due, in November, 1846, by 142 tenants, £441 0*s.* 8*d.*; there are about 350 tenants, and the largest sum of arrears due by any one of the 142 tenants was £11 2*s.* 4*d.*, and the smallest, 6*s.* 5*d.*, while the other 208 tenants, who were served with notices to quit in the famine year, did not owe one farthing of rent. Can you give me any explanation of such an extraordinary state of things?—I had nothing to say or do with it. I received directions to prepare notices to quit for A, B, C, and D; and who they were, or what they owed, or what the circumstances were, I did not know.

23645. Can you give me any explanation of a policy so unprecedented, and, in my opinion, so impolitic and cruel?—In consequence of the representations I made to the Board the system was discontinued.

23646. It appears that in 1847, the famine year in Ireland, notices to quit were served upon 208 tenants who did not owe a farthing of arrears, and upon 142 tenants in arrear, the largest arrear that any one of them owed being £11 2*s.* 4*d.*, and the smallest 6*s.* 5*d.* Having been so many years solicitor to the Board are you aware who are the persons responsible for such a system?—No. I received orders to prepare so many notices to quit, and I prepared them. It appeared to me to be inexpedient. I understood that they were a very lawless set of tenants; that they got into a state of the greatest possible insubordination, and that if the Board did not show them they were insecure in their tenure, for a while they would not be able to manage them. That was the rumour; but I have not heard from any authentic source what led to that course being pursued for so many years.

23647. The result of my examination of the books is this, that during twenty years, upon a rental of about £1,440, the arrears, including the famine years, with the exception of 1847, when £517 was due, which has been since worked off, never exceeded £441, being less than one-third of the rental?—I never knew the state of the rental before. I never had any occasion to look into it, and knew nothing about it. I have nothing to say to the policy of serving notices to quit.

23648. I want to know who is responsible for ordering, at a cost of £91 out of the charity, in March, 1847, the famine year, tenants to be served with notices to quit, 208 of whom were not one farthing in arrear at the preceding November?—You can answer that as well as I can; I do not know.

23649. I have not been, as you have been, thirty years legal adviser to the Board. How, therefore, can I answer the question as well as yourself?—They never consulted me upon it. They gave me orders to prepare the notices to quit, and I did so.

23650. Who ordered you to prepare the notices to quit in 1847, and to serve them upon 208 tenants, who were not one farthing in arrear in the preceding November, and also upon other tenants, the largest amount of arrear due by any one of whom was £11 2*s.* 4*d.*, and the smallest, 6*s.* 5*d.*?—The order was conveyed to me in the regular way.

23651. Who was that order signed by?—Of course by the secretary. I received no orders from any one else.

23652. Have all the arrears been since worked off?—They have.

23653. Have notices to quit been served lately?—Not since 1853, when I brought the subject before the Board, and they ordered the notices to be discontinued.

23654. Am I to understand that a person of the very great experience you, undoubtedly, possess, as one of the first solicitors in Dublin, cannot give an explanation of the policy that has been pursued in respect of these notices to quit?—I cannot.

23655. Do you think that it was a just or a humane policy to pursue in the famine year of 1847?—My opinion upon the conduct of my employers is not very agreeable to me to give. I have no hesitation in stating that I did bring the subject before the Board, and that it was discontinued in consequence, in 1853.

23656. We will keep to 1847. Can you justify the policy?—No.

23657. But you say that you are not responsible. You only executed the orders you received?—Yes.

23658. Did you remonstrate in 1847?—I have no recollection whether I did or not. It is probable I did not; but, certainly, I did more than once. I will not say remonstrate. It is not for me to remonstrate with the Board; but I mentioned at the Board that they were pursuing an expensive course, and one that would give uncertainty of tenure. As well as I recollect, the answer, in conversation, was, that Mr. Wann, or Mr. Blacker, I cannot say which, considered it tended to get the estate into good order.

23659. But could an estate be said to be in bad order, when, during the last twenty years, the arrears have been less than one-third of the rental?—I would be glad to have such an estate.

23660. Under such a state of things, where was the necessity of serving notices to quit, at an average cost of £80 or £90 per annum?—I cannot tell.

23661. In March, 1849, is there not a charge of £84 for filling up notices to quit for 320 tenants and several undertenants, being at the rate of 5*s.* per tenant?—Yes.

23662. [*Secretary.*—The arrears in November, 1848, were £436 0*s.* 4*d.*, due by about

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The Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Clare-street, Dublin.

G. Fetherston, Esq.

112 tenants. They had diminished from £517 the year before. Under date of the 13th of March, 1849, there is the following minute of proceedings of a Board, at which the solicitors were present:—"Read a letter from the solicitors, stating that the agent had applied to them for notices to quit, to be served on several tenants. Ordered."]

23663. Mr. *Stephens.*—I perceive there is a charge in April, 1851, of £75, for filling up notices to quit for 292 tenants and several undertenants, being at the rate of 5*s.* per tenant?—Yes.

23664. On reference to the rental, I find the arrears due by twenty-five tenants, in November, 1850, amounted to £63 10*s.* 4*d.* If Mr. Blacker's opinion had been acted upon, from 1834 to 1851, would not the sum of £750, for filling up notices to quit, have been saved to the charity?—I suppose so. If I had not got the orders to prepare the notices, I would not have prepared them, and of course would not have charged for them.

23665. You say that you received instructions, and carried them out in the ordinary way of business?—Precisely.

23666. If the secretary filled up these notices to quit in his office, would not the expense have fallen on the Consolidated Fund, and not upon the charity, under the 4th section of the 53rd George III., chap. 107. I will assume that this £767 was a proper disbursement?—I am not acquainted with that. I may be wrong, but I think the practice of the Board has been always, in the cases of schools that had estates, to charge the expense upon the estate. The secretary's office and salary are charged upon the Consolidated Fund, but he would not have charged for professional assistance.

23667. If the notices were printed, could not any clerk of ordinary intelligence, in the secretary's office, have filled them up?—He might.

23668. And would not the £750 have been saved?—Yes.

23669. Then from bad management, in respect of the filling up of these notices to quit, £750 has been diverted from the charity?—Not yet.

23670. After taxation?—And payment.

23671. We will assume the charge is correct and proper, and if so it will be allowed upon taxation?—I hope so.

23672. Of that sum, £367 has been already paid?—Yes.

23673. Upon what principle is it that you charge the Consolidated Fund. Under the 4th section of the 53rd George III., chap. 107, the expenses of officers, and the incidental expenses of the Board are allowed?—Yes.

23674. The Board have a right, in the first place, to appoint a secretary, and such other subordinate officer or officers as they shall think proper, for carrying into execution the purposes of the Act; and the expense of the officers and the incidental expenses of the Board are to be defrayed out of the Consolidated Fund.

23675. What has been the principle of charging the Consolidated Fund. I will take as an illustration the charge for your regular attendance at the Board. Ought not that sum to have been paid out of the Consolidated Fund?—I should think so.

23676. Has that been done?—When I got the money I put it into my pocket. I did not know where it came from.

23677. Having been thirty years the legal adviser of the Board, paid for your attendance upon every occasion, do you not think it would be part of your duty to charge some of your accounts to the Consolidated Fund, and the others upon the charity estates. The expenses of the Board are to be paid from two funds—from the Consolidated Fund, and from the charity estates. In the business of the Board, ought you not have charged your attendance, for instance, upon the Consolidated Fund, and your other costs to the charity estates?—Yes; but the practice has been always to make them up for schools, so that the expenses, in reference to schools that had no funds, should be charged upon the Consolidated Fund.

23678. Then the practice has been to take out the different charges, and put them under the heads of the different charities?—Yes.

23679. But the Consolidated Fund is only charged for those charities that have no estates?—Yes, that is what I always understood.

23680. Then there is no regular rule for charging the Consolidated Fund?—No; I have always treated the Commissioners of Education as debtor. They get the means of paying.

23681. After having examined your bills of costs, I think a very large proportion of the charges ought to have been charged to the Consolidated Fund; and if I am correct, the charity has been damnified to that extent?—Yes.

23682. Upon the 13th of April, 1853, I find a different rule in respect of serving notices to quit upon the tenants. Dr. Hancock will read the minutes to which I refer.

23683. [*Secretary.*—This is from the minutes of the 13th of April, 1853:—"Read a letter from the agent to the Dungannon Estate, with his account, and a report, setting forth a most satisfactory account of the condition of the estate generally, and requesting that the solicitors may be directed to prepare, as usual, notices to quit for the tenants generally. Ordered, that Mr. Wann be informed that the Board feels that it is an injudicious course, and not to be pursued in future, to serve, indiscriminately, notices to quit on tenants who pay their rent, and that he do explain to the tenants, that relying on a continuance of regularity in paying their rents, the Commissioners will give directions to discontinue this practice."]

23684. Under date of April the 16th, 1853, there is a charge of £2 for filling up eight notices to quit, being at the rate of 5*s.* a tenant. Have there been any notices to quit filled up since April, 1853?—I believe not.

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The Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Clare-street, Dublin.

G. Fetherston, Esq.

23685. [*Secretary.*—It appears from the rental-book, that there have been no arrears for the last two years. I read the following minute under date the 1st of July, 1856:—"The question as to the solicitors' bills of costs having been brought forward, and the solicitor having retired to an adjoining room, a very long discussion arose thereon, particularly in respect to the charges for notices to quit on the entire of the tenantry of the Dungannon Estate, and the secretary having been called upon, showed that such had been the custom on this estate for a period long before his own connexion with the Board, and had so continued, until it had, by a special order, been discontinued; and also, that in each case where such notices had been served, the solicitor had been directed officially to do so.

"The Lord Chancellor, the solicitor having been called in, stated the opinion of the Board, that 5*s.* each for the notices was a very high charge (it appeared that this was the sum formerly charged), and that the aggregate amounted to a very large sum. A special meeting of the Board should be summoned for Tuesday, 15th inst., to consider the question of costs, &c.; that any taxation must be a *bona fide* one, and that this Board would not sanction the appointment of one of the firm (named in the requisition to tax) to attend on behalf of this Board and watch the taxation. The solicitor stated the reason for such party being named, and also his perfect readiness to acquiesce in any arrangement the Commissioners might order as to the charge for notices to quit. Ordered—That a special meeting be summoned for the 15th inst., that all costs due and taxed be paid, and that the secretary do then have a table prepared, showing the cash balances to meet costs when taxed, if ordered."]

23686. I want some explanation as to that minute. According to my view, the minute is not correct. It states, That it appeared that five shillings each for the notices was the sum formerly charged. No doubt, the solicitors were officially directed to fill up the notices; but from the evidence it appears there have been five different scales of charges for filling up the notices to quit within a period of twenty-two years. In 1834, the charge was 7*s.* per tenant; in 1835 it was 1*s.* per tenant and 5*s.* per townland; in 1836 it was 2*s.* 7*d.* per tenant and 5*s.* per townland; in 1837, 1839, and 1841, the charge was 2*s.* per tenant and 5*s.* per townland; and it is not till 1842, '43, '45, '47, '51, and 1853, that 5*s.* per tenant is charged. In fact, in the bill of costs that you have now rendered, you have charged differently from any bill of costs previously rendered. If I am correct in this statement of facts, and it is made from your own evidence, the facts recorded in this minute are not correct, because it implies that there has been but one scale of charges?—I never heard that minute read till this moment. What is meant, I take it, is, that before the present secretary became connected with the Board, the practice was to serve all the tenants with notices to quit. The statement as to the rate of charge is a different member of the sentence. Whether the minute is very accurate or not I will not take on me to say.

23687. Is it the fact, that it was stated at the Board, that 5*s.* per notice was the sum formerly charged?—I take it that is the fact.

23688. That 5*s.* was charged?—Yes; you will find in the bill immediately preceding that it was so.

23689. The bill now under discussion extends from 1842 to 1856. Take the bills of 1837, '39, and 1841, and show me a charge of 5*s.* per tenant for filling up notices to quit?—I am now speaking from recollection; but I did believe that to have been formerly charged. I find that I was wrong in my recollection. Dr. Hancock has just shown me the preceding bill, from which I see that the charge was 5*s.* for each townland, and 1*s.* for each copy.

23690. [*Secretary.*—The only case in which it could be said the charge was 5*s.* a copy was where 7*s.* per tenant was charged.]

23691. That was in 1834. It is clear there were five different scales of charges in twenty-two years?—Yes.

23692. If that be correct, then this minute records an inaccuracy?—Yes.

23693. It so happens, that 5*s.* never was charged anterior to 1842?—Yes.

23694. Turn to the minute of July 15th, 1856.

23695. [*Secretary.*—At a special Board, summoned pursuant to order, July 15, 1856, this minute of proceedings was made:—"The subject of the costs for which the Board was specially summoned was then entered upon, and after a very long discussion as to the bills of costs themselves, the requisitions for taxation thereof, which had been forwarded to the secretary for his signature, the form of requisition was altered by the Board, and the secretary was ordered to sign requisition so altered, and to forward same, with the bills of costs, to the solicitors, in order to said bills being taxed. Secretary was directed to instruct Mr. Hazlett (referred to in the requisition) to attend taxation on behalf of the Board.

"Resolved—That in future this Board will not require the attendance of the solicitors, unless specially summoned by order of the Board, or that solicitor has some special business to bring before the Board, or that the secretary shall think his attendance necessary.

"The Commissioners called for the old bills of costs (taxed) which had been lying over unpaid for many years, and drew a draft for £129 11*s.* 11*d.*, being the amount, and handed same to Mr. Fetherston." The following are the items of costs:—Athlone, £1 3*s.* 7*d.*; Down and Connor, £1 9*s.* 6*d.*; Meath and Ardagh, £10 16*s.* 9*d.*; Clonmel, £110 9*s.* 2*d.*; Middleton, 18*s.* 2*d.*; Downpatrick, 18*s.* 1*d*; cost of taxation, £3 16*s.* 8*d.*; total, £129 11*s.* 11*d.*]

23696. That was due fourteen years, did you get interest on it?—Not a penny. There is some due still.

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23697. There is a charge of £110 for Clonmel School; would that sum have been charged to the Consolidated Fund if the Clonmel School had not estates?—I suppose so.

23698. Will you be so kind as to refer to the 53rd Geo. III., cap. 107, sections 4, 9, and 10. I will read from section 4. The Commissioners of Education are to appoint the subordinate officers for carrying into execution the purposes of the Act, and the expenses of the officers, and the incidental expenses of the Board are to be defrayed out of the Consolidated Fund. Is that clear?—Yes.

23699. Under the 9th section, the Commissioners are to hold visitations of their schools, and to examine and inquire into all matters whatsoever. By the 10th section the Commissioners have power to appoint assistant visitors, to act in their stead?—Yes.

23700. May I be permitted to ask you whether the cost of the visitations held under the 9th and 10th sections would not be incidental expenses of the Board under the 4th section?—I am of opinion they would.

23701. In the case of the Tuam Diocesan School, there is a charge in the aggregate of £12 16*s.* 3*d.* for business done. The first is preparing deputation for visitors; secondly, a draft affidavit, to be taken by visitors; and thirdly, a draft citation. Are these proceedings, for which you have charged £12 16*s.* 3*d.*, in a court of common law or equity?—Certainly not.

23702. Is it a proceeding before a domestic tribunal, a visitatorial proceeding by Commissioners, under the statute of the 53rd Geo. III., cap. 107?—Yes.

23703. And having regard to the construction of the 4th, 9th, and 10th sections of that Act, is it not clear that it is a proceeding, the expense of which ought to have been paid out of the Consolidated Fund?—I should think so.

23704. If that business had been transacted in the office of the Board, ought not the cost to have been paid out of the Consolidated Fund, as business done by one of the subordinate officers for carrying out the Act?—I think so, assuming it to have been so done.

23705. Is there any thing so special in the business, but that it might have been done in the office of the Board?—I find a difficulty in answering that question. I would have no difficulty myself in preparing the instruments.

23706. Dr. Kyle is a barrister?—Suppose he were not. It is not necessary that he should be a barrister.

23707. Could not any man of ordinary capacity have done it?—I think a man unaccustomed to that kind of work would find himself very much puzzled. If he had a precedent he could do it.

23708. Are there not numerous precedents in various reports for these visitations?—Yes.

23709. Might not this business have been done in the office?—It might.

23710. Is there any special difficulty about it?—No.

23711. Was the visitation at Lifford before Commissioners?—No, before visitors appointed by them.

23712. Who paid the £74 for the visitation at Lifford?—I think Lord Erne.

23713. How came Lord Erne to pay it?—He is owner of the estate, and he desired the visitation.

23714. Was he ordered to pay it?—It was part of his own arrangement. He sought the visitation. It was granted on his complaint of irregularities, and he paid the cost of it.

23715. But if complainants are to pay the expenses incidental to such inquiries, would not the effect be, that visitations would never be required?—No doubt of it; but Lord Erne volunteered to pay. He said, "Send down the visitation, and I will pay the expense."

23716. That included the expense of the visitors?—Yes.

23717. Was it not the policy of the 4th and 9th and 10th sections of the 53rd Geo. III., cap. 107, that such a class of expenses should be paid out of the Consolidated Fund?—You are a better judge of that than I am.

23718. I have not been the adviser to the Board for thirty years past. Would not a court of visitation be an incidental expense?—My opinion, whatever that is worth, is, that it would be an incidental expense.

23719. [*Secretary.*—I read the following extract from Mr. Murland's report on the Banagher Schools. *Arrears.*—The arrears, as returned in the last rental, amounted to £8 6*s.* 2*d.* But this account of arrears is only carried back four or five years, to the time when the estate was re-let; and I find by the rental of 1849, that on the 29th of September, in that year, the arrears amounted to £1,034 17*s.* 1½*d.*, which must have been lost to the Commissioners. Besides this, the Commissioners had to change their agent and to take proceedings against the surety of the late agent for the sum of £289 18*s.* 7*d.*, for which he was considered a defaulter. These proceedings, unfortunately, were unsuccessful, and the Commissioners lost the further sum of £198 of costs, as appears by the bill of costs lately furnished by their solicitors, together with £52 0*s.* 9*d.* being the taxed costs of the defendant."]

23720. What was the amount of your bill of costs against the Banagher School Estate from April, 1853, to December, 1854?—It seems to be about £198.

23721. Why were there not proper securities taken to indemnify the Board against the loss which they sustained?—There was a bond of security.

23722. But you derived no advantage from it?—They did derive considerable advantage from it. They got a sum paid in before suit by the sureties.

23723. Is it not the fact that the arrears amounted to £1,034?—I do not know.

23724. Did not the Commissioners lose £198 in costs?—They did.

23725. And £52 0*s.* 9*d.* taxed costs of the defendant?—Yes.

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23726. Out of what fund ought this expense to have been paid?—According to the practice of the Board, it should come out of the Banagher School Estate.

23727. Out of what fund ought it to have been paid?—I am afraid I must agree with you that it ought to be charged as incidental expenses against the Consolidated Fund.

23728. Do you know any thing about the question of law as to the leases of the Midleton estate?—There was a great deal of litigation on the subject.

23729. Were not the law costs £1,381?—Yes.

23730. Out of what fund were those costs paid?—Out of the Consolidated Fund. The proceedings had been ordered by Mr. Goulburn when he was Chief Secretary. He insisted on their being carried on through to the House of Lords.

23731. Can you draw any distinction between the Banagher School Estate and the Midleton School Estate, which would explain why the charges in respect of one were paid out of the Consolidated Fund, and the other out of the charity?—Except that in the one instance there was an estate, and in the other not.

23732. Is there no other distinction?—No.

23733. A letter is read as follows:—

"7th March, 1849.

"DEAR SIR,—We this day received a letter from Mr. Wann, enclosing a list of a number of tenants upon whom he wishes notices to quit to be at once served, and have to request the directions of the Commissioners of Education respecting them at the earliest opportunity which occurs for this purpose.

"We remain, &c.,
(Signed) "M'CAUSLAND AND FETHERSTON."

23734. [*Secretary.* In a letter written in reply on the 14th of March, 1849, by W. C. Kyle, he says:—"In reference to your letter on the subject of notices to quit, applied for by Mr. Wann, you are hereby authorized to have same prepared."]—I never prepared notices to quit without the express directions of the Board.

23735. A letter is read as follows:—

"25th March, 1847.

"GENTLEMEN,—I herewith forward to you a list of tenants of the Dungannon School Estate, for whom the agent requires that notices to quit should be prepared. I also enclose Mr. Wann's letter on this subject, to which I beg to call your immediate attention.

"Yours truly,
(Signed) "W. C. KYLE, Secretary.

"Messrs. M'Causland and Fetherston."

William Cotter Kyle, Esq., LL.D., sworn and examined.

William Cotter Kyle, Esq., LL.D.

23736. *Chairman.*—Have you any statement you wish to make with reference to the evidence given by Mr. Fetherston?—Merely with regard to the minute, under date July 1, 1856, which one of the Commissioners read out from the Minute Book, vol. VIII., page 211. I wish to explain, as far as I can, an apparent inaccuracy in the minute in reference to the serving of notices to quit, and the charge for them. The passage to which exception is taken is this:—"The secretary having been called upon, showed that such had been the custom on this estate for a period long before his own connexion with the Board, and so continued, until it had, by a special order, been discontinued; and also that in each case where such notices had been served, the solicitors had been directed officially to do so. The Lord Chancellor, the solicitor having been called in, stated the opinion of the Board, that 5*s.* each for the notices was a very high charge (it appeared that this was the sum formerly charged)." That is the passage to which exception is taken.

23737. Mr. *Stephens.*—According to the evidence given to-day, the sum of 5*s.* per tenant for the notices to quit never was charged anterior to 1842?—So it appears, and I wish to explain why 5*s.* appears upon the minute. Mr. Fetherston himself to-day stated, until set right, that the charge had been 5*s.*; and when he was remonstrated with by the Lord Chancellor on the amount of the charge, he stated distinctly he was quite willing to take any thing they liked, but that 5*s.* was always the charge. That was the reason that statement was taken down. He stated the same to-day until the analysis was made.

Godfrey Fetherston, Esq., is further examined.

G. Fetherston, Esq.

23738. I wish to mention that I made inquiry, and was informed that 5*s.* was the regular charge allowed by the schedule of fees, according to which the costs of solicitors were taxed. That was what I stated to the Lord Chancellor. What had been previously paid I did not know, and I felt embarrassed at the time that I did not know.

William C. Kyle, Esq., LL.D., is further examined.

William Cotter Kyle, Esq., LL.D.

23739. Mr. *Stephens.*—I wish to ask you a few questions in respect of transactions as to the Dungannon Estate, in March, 1847. I will shortly sum up what has appeared in evidence, and if I am inaccurate, either you or Mr. Fetherston will be so kind as to correct me. It appears that in March, 1847, there was a charge of £91 for filling up notices to quit for 351 tenants, being at a general rate of 5*s.* per tenant. From the rental-book, it appears there was due in November, 1846, by 142 tenants, £441 0*s.* 8*d.*, and that the largest amount due from any one tenant was £11 2*s.* 4*d.*, and the smallest 6*s.* 5*d.* Taking in round numbers the tenants on the Dungannon Charity Estate to be 350, there were

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208 tenants who were not in arrear one farthing in November, 1846, and yet in March, 1847, they were served with notices to quit. This was in the famine year. What the Commissioners want to ascertain from you is this, who is responsible for carrying out a policy so cruel and so unjust?—That is a matter of opinion. I would beg, in the first place, to refer the Commissioners to the letter of Mr. Wann, who has been a long time the exceedingly able and efficient agent of the estate. If I recollect rightly, in 1847, the period to which the Commissioners refer, Mr. Wann sent up a pressing request to the Commissioners for notices to be served upon the tenants, and it was in consequence of the application of Mr. Wann, who had local knowledge, which the Commissioners had not, that the notices were ordered.

23740. What I want to know is this: Who was it that authorized, in 1847, the famine year, notices to quit to be served upon 208 tenants of the Dungannon School Estate, who did not owe one farthing of rent. Mr. Fetherston says he got his orders from you. Who ordered it to be done?—I presume that I did, such having been the custom and practice of the Board for a long time before I was connected with the Board. I say nothing of the policy. The practice had been to serve them. Mr. Wann, the agent, had been conducting clerk to Mr. Blacker for many years before he became land agent. He is more conversant with the estate than any other person.

23741. Do you not know, from the correspondence in the Minute Book, that Mr. Blacker did not wish to have notices to quit filled up by the solicitor?—That I am aware of now. That was before I was appointed.

23742. Have £750 been charged previous to April, 1851, for filling up notices to quit on the tenants of the Dungannon School Estate?—I take for granted that is the sum.

23743. And during that period there have been five different scales of charges for filling up the notices?—That appears from the evidence elicited to-day. I never heard or knew of it before.

23744. What has been elicited to-day is the result of documents in the possession of the Board to which you are secretary?—Yes. Perhaps it is right I should state, in reference to the notices to quit, that the bills of costs are not yet taxed.

23745. Is it the custom in this country that the notices to quit are filled up by solicitors at 5*s.* per tenant?—I do not wish to give any opinion about that.

23746. I am asking as to the custom of the country?—I have not much experience of that.

23747. Is it a matter of very great intricacy to fill up a notice to quit?—I should say not.

23748. Why were not the notices to quit filled up in your office, as the expense would have been charged upon the Consolidated Fund, and not upon the Charity Estates?—I went according to the practice of the Board before I was appointed. I desired to act on the practice of the Board, as had been done by my predecessor, who had a very complimentary resolution passed to him for the manner in which he had discharged his duties. If there is any blame to attach it ought not to rest upon my shoulders.

23749. Is it not the custom for the agents in this country to fill up the notices to quit?—I believe so. I know that in some cases the proprietors do it themselves.

23750. Do you know of any case in which the solicitors fill up notices to quit at a cost of 5*s.* per tenant?—I cannot say that I do, but my knowledge of that sort of thing is very limited.

23751. However, whatever the solicitors did in this case they did in consequence of directions they received from the Board?—Certainly.

23752. I want to know who authorized this policy?—Of course the Board is responsible for the policy of its acts. The policy of this proceeding was raised before Lord Devon's Commission, before which I was examined with regard to this very estate. On this point the Commissioners will get a great deal of information from Mr. Wann, who is practically acquainted with the tenantry.

23753. There is a charge in the solicitors' bill of costs of £90, for filling up notices to quit for 352 tenants, in April, 1845, at 5*s.* per tenant, and £9 for incidentals; and from the rental-book it appears there was due, in November, 1844, by three tenants, only £7 19*s.* 10*d.* Who is responsible for directing the service of these notices to quit?—I think the agent is. In no instance was a notice to quit issued without an application from the agent, who lived on the spot.

23754. Then he is responsible for what occurred in 1845?—I think so.

23755. Is he responsible for what occurred in 1847?—I think so, primarily.

23756. Is he responsible for what occurred in 1851. In that year there is a charge of £75, for filling up 292 notices to quit, when out of a rental of about £1,440 per annum, payable by 350 tenants, in November, 1850, the arrears amounted to £63 10*s.* 4*d.*, due by twenty-five tenants?—In all cases applications for notices to quit came from the agent. At his solicitation they were issued; I dare say he will, when examined, be able to give an explanation.

23757. When were you first appointed secretary?—In February, 1835.

23758. Can you give me any reason why there are five different scales of charges for filling up the notices to quit?—I cannot, indeed.

23759. However, you state that Mr. Wann is responsible for the notices?—I think the true state of the case is this:—Mr. Fetherston never filled up notices to quit, without having distinct authority to do so; and notices to quit were never ordered or issued, without a special application from the agent.

23760. Can you refer to the Minute Books of 1845 and 1847, and show the applications from Mr. Wann, for notices to quit?—Here is a portion of a letter, of the 26th March, 1845,

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from myself to the solicitors:—"An application having been made to the Board, through solicitors, by Mr. Blacker, for notices to quit, it was ordered that the solicitors be permitted to prepare, and remit the same to Mr. Blacker."—He was the agent at the time.

23761. I want to ascertain what Mr. Wann advised in 1845 and 1847?—Mr. Blacker wrote in 1845.

23762. Give me a letter from Mr. Blacker, in 1845, asking for notices to quit?—It is not here, but it is recited in what I have read:—"An application having been made to the Board, through the solicitors, by Mr. Blacker, for notices to quit." I think Mr. Wann was the agent in 1847. I read a letter of the 25th of March, 1847, from myself to the solicitors:—"I herewith forward to you a list of tenants of the Dungannon School Estate, for whom the agent requires that notices to quit should be prepared. I also enclose Mr. Wann's letter on this subject, to which I beg to call your immediate attention." I learn from Mr. Wann that he served his apprenticeship to Mr. Blacker.

23763. What incidental expenses of the Board do you charge to the Consolidated Fund, under the Statute of the 53rd George III., cap. 107?—That Act of Parliament is modified by one passed, I think, in the last session. For instance, my salary was formerly charged upon the Consolidated Fund, and it is not so now. I have been put upon the votes.

23764. Do you charge any other expenses?—The only regular charge, beyond my salary, we make and apply for to the Consolidated Fund, is a charge of £150 per annum, for an office clerk and stationery, and some trifling expenses, may be for postage, and things of that kind. The form of application has been settled, by orders from the Treasury, from time to time.

23765. If you were to hold a visitation, what fund would you charge with the expenses of the visitation?—The practice has been, when the school to be visited had funds, to charge the expense upon the school, and when it had not, to get them from the Consolidated Fund.

23766. What right have you to charge the estates of the charities with the expenses of visitations;—would they not be incidental expenses of the Board, for carrying into effect the purposes of the Act?—That is a question of law. I am prepared to think, that the only proper place to apply for them would be to the Consolidated Fund. But such is not the practice. The question has never been raised. In consequence of the questions put by you to Mr. Fetherston, and the answers given, I am quite prepared to think the practice has been wrong.

23767. Did you hear the questions that were put to Mr. Fetherston, upon the construction of Statute 53 George III., cap. 107, and the answers given?—Yes.

23768. Do you concur in opinion with Mr. Fetherston, as to his construction of that Act of Parliament?—I do. I think the construction put upon the Act of Parliament, by the Commissioner putting the questions as to the construction, is correct.

23769. If that construction had been acted upon, would not a large sum of money have been saved to the respective charities?—Certainly, as a necessary consequence.

23770. [*Secretary.*—Under date, March 13th, 1829, is this minute:—"The Secretary produced the following receipts:—1st. The receipt of Mr. William James M'Causland, solicitor to the Board, for £596 0*s.* 4*d.*, being the amount of sundry bills of costs, included in the memorial to Government, for the payment of incidental expenses, which was signed by the Board, on the 9th of February last." These costs were charged in cases where there were funds to meet them, as well as in cases where there were no funds; for example: Banagher miscellaneous costs, £39 8*s.*; Raphoe do., £51 19*s.* 5*d.*; Diocesan and District schools, £198 13*s.* 9*d.*; Down and Dromore, Midleton, &c., £120 6*s.* 5*d.*; Clonmel, £179 3*s.* 6*d.*; Eyrecourt, £6 9*s.* 3*d.*]

23771. Who is it that pays the expenses of the visitors, when they hold visitations?—The Board pay them out of the funds of the schools that have funds.

23772. That clearly is a misapplication of the charity estates. The policy of the 53rd George III., cap. 107, sections 4, 9, and 10, was, that these expenses should be paid out of the Consolidated Fund; otherwise, no complaints would be made?—So it would appear.

23773. Then the best way to prevent complaints being made would be, to charge the expenses upon the charity estates, or upon the applicants, as in the Lifford case?—It would have the effect of checking the making of complaints.

23774. Under what circumstances did Lord Erne pay £74, the cost of the visitation; even to the travelling expenses of the visitors?—I cannot exactly recollect how that was. I was one of the visitors myself, and the travelling expenses were paid in the first instance by Mr. Fetherston, who was one of the visitors. He got the amount paid by Lord Erne. I do not recollect exactly how.

23775. What I want to ascertain is, how Lord Erne came to pay this sum. I assume that he made a complaint to your Board respecting the school at Lifford?—Yes.

23776. Was there any contract or agreement made with him, that he should bear the expenses of the visitation?—There may be. I do not recollect that there was.

23777. Have you any documents to which you can refer, to enable you to give me an answer to that question?—You have every book belonging to the Board here.

23778. Are you of opinion that visitatorial expenses ought to be charged upon the Consolidated Fund?—The proper fund to pay should be the Consolidated Fund. Whether they would pay or not, I do not know. I never heard the question raised till to-day.

23779. Must it not be self-evident, that if every person who made a complaint was to pay the expenses of the visitation, no complaint would be made, except by men of property, like Lord Erne?—Yes; and two or three applications have been made, with

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DUBLIN.

The Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Clare-street, Dublin.

William Cotter Kyle, Esq., LL.D.

regard to private endowments, and I wrote to the parties to know whether they would contribute any thing towards the expenses. I dare say, in Lord Erne's case, there was an undertaking from him to pay the expenses; but, in other cases, there may be no one responsible.

23780. Would not the Consolidated Fund be responsible for the expenses of the visitors?—They might refuse the money.

23781. How could the Treasury refuse to carry out the provisions of an Act of Parliament. In those cases to which you have referred, in which applications have been made for inquiry, and which have been refused, in consequence of the want of funds ——?—They have not been refused. They are matters of very recent date.

23782. What date?—Within a few months some cases have been stirred up by this Commission. One case is at Saintfield, county Down, where there is a dispute with the landlord. We applied to the parties about the expense, and they did not give a direct answer.

23783. When you applied to the Lords of the Treasury, in the Midleton case, for £1,381 17*s.* 8½*d.*, did you not receive it?—Of course it was paid.

23784. If the money was paid in that case, why would it not be paid in other cases of a similar character?—In that case the proceedings were specially ordered by the Government of the day, and very expensive and unsatisfactory they were. There was an appeal to the House of Lords.

23785. Then, in fact, it has not been the practice of the Board, when complaints have been made to them, respecting the defective state of schools, to send down any visitors for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the 53rd George III., cap. 107?—I do not think that is a fair inference from my evidence; it is putting the matter too broadly. I have merely stated, that two or three cases have recently occurred, as to which no decision has yet been come by the Board. We are going to get the facts of one case. The property was sold in the Incumbered Estates Court.

23786. How many complaints have been made during the last twenty years to the Board?—I could not answer that without reference to the books.

23787. Have there been complaints?—Yes, because visitations have been held.

23788. How many?—I suppose about ten or twelve.

23789. What fund was charged with the expenses of these visitations?—The Charity Estates.

23790. And not the Consolidated Fund?—No.

23791. Could you acquaint me how many visitations or inquiries have been held during your tenure of office; what have been the expenses of each visitation or inquiry and in how many cases visitations, or inquiries, have been refused; giving the names of the complainants, and the schools complained against?—I do not know that any have been refused; but, as far as my recollection will serve me, the first visitation that I recollect was one at Navan; then there was one at Ballyroan, another at Cavan.

23792. Be so kind as to make a return to the Commissioners on the subject?—I will, when I get the materials, but you have all my books and documents.

[For further evidence, see p. 268.]

The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.—continued.

Rev. H. Hamilton.

THE GOVERNORS OF THE SCHOOLS FOUNDED BY ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ. (continued).

The Rev. *Hugh Hamilton* is sworn and examined.

23793. I find that Thomas Murphy was examined at Limerick, and one of the Commissioners asked him if he had been examined by me as Secretary to the Board. The Commissioners seemed to throw a doubt upon that, and the witness said he had been examined. The fact was, that I was one of the examiners who examined him for a certificate from the Church Education Society; he was the best answerer in Scripture, and the best on the total, and I did not think it necessary to examine him over again. He was asked by one of the Commissioners if he had got one of the Governors' Honorary Premiums. I beg to hand in a list of the Governors' Honorary Premiums, from 1850 to 1855, inclusive. I hand in the return as follows:—

"List of Premiums to Masters and Mistresses, under Rule VII., from the year 1850.

1850.—George Dunn, master of Gortin; George Lindsay, master of Milford (resigned); William Taylor, master of Mountstewart; Arthur Bell, master of Newtownards; Elizabeth Bottomley, mistress of Beltiny (emigrated); Anne Anderson, mistress of Lurgan; William Miller, master of Enniscorthy; Elijah Bradley, master of Kilrush; Benjamin Carter, master of Tralee; George Jacob, master of Ferns; Marianne Miller, mistress of Enniscorthy; Margaret Rossiter, mistress of Ardee (resigned).

1851.—William Taylor, master of Mountstewart; John Macfarlane, master of Agherton; James Caldwell, master of Ardglass; John Sims, master of Killaloe (dead); Benjamin Carter, master of Tralee; Elijah Bradley, master of Kilrush; William Millar, master of Enniscorthy; George Jacob, master of Ferns; Sophia Grant, mistress of Rich Hill; Mary Gillespie, mistress of Collon; Marianne Miller, mistress of Enniscorthy.

1852.—William Taylor, master of Mountstewart; George Dunn, master of Gortin; Samuel Mills, master of Comber, county Down (resigned); Edward Ward, master of Sligo; William Miller, master of Enniscorthy; Benjamin Carter, master of Tralee; Elijah Bradley, master of Kilrush; George Jacob, master of Ferns; Marianne Miller, mistress of

NOTE.—Teachers are still in possession, except where marked otherwise.

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The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

Rev. H. Hamilton.

Enniscorthy; Mary Gillespie, mistress of Collon; Marianne Booth, mistress of Wexford; Ellen Gardiner, mistress of Rathdrum (emigrated).

1853.—William Taylor, master of Mountstewart; William Miller, master of Enniscorthy; Elijah Bradley, master of Kilrush; Benjamin Carter, master of Tralee; George Jacob, master of Ferns; Edward Ward, master of Sligo; John Price, master of Derry; Abraham Brown, master of Belturbet; Marianne Miller, mistress of Enniscorthy; Marianne Booth, mistress of Wexford; Mary Gillespie, mistress of Collon; Anne Anderson, mistress of Lurgan; Margaret Hoare, mistress of Mullavilly. The two last being equally deserving.

1854.—William Taylor, master of Mountstewart; Benjamin Carter, master of Tralee; Elijah Bradley, master of Kilrush; George Jacob, master of Ferns; Edward Ward, master of Sligo; George Dunn, master of Gortin; John Horgan, master of Innishannon; James F. Booth, master of Wexford; Marianne Miller, mistress of Enniscorthy; Mary Hill, mistress of Bandon; Marianne Booth, mistress of Wexford; Margaret Rossiter, mistress of Ardee (resigned).

1855. William Taylor, master of Mountstewart; Henry Arnold, master of Bandon; Benjamin Carter, master of Tralee; Edward Ward, master of Sligo; William Miller, master of Enniscorthy; James Caldwell, master of Ardglass; George B. Grant, master of Rich Hill; Arthur Bell, master of Newtownards; Marianne Miller, mistress of Enniscorthy; Mary Hill, mistress of Bandon; Marianne Smith, mistress of Beltiny; Mary Gillespie, mistress of Collon."

[For further evidence, see p. 277.]

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DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, 11th NOVEMBER, 1856.

Present:—The MARQUESS of KILDARE (Chairman), Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

The Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Clare-street, Dublin—continued.

William Cotter Kyle, Esq., LL.D.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND, CLARE-STREET, DUBLIN (continued).

William Cotter Kyle, LL.D., further examined.

23794. Mr. *Stephens.*—I wish to direct your attention, Dr. Kyle, to the provisions of Stat. 3 Geo. IV., cap. 79, sec. 8, in order to ascertain whether you have any authority to pay law costs out of the residue of another school, and whether the residue ought not to be confined to the maintenance of the masters and the improvement of the schoolhouses?—I may answer that question directly, by stating that I do not think we have power to pay law costs out of the residue, which opinion I have formed in consequence of your examination yesterday.

23795. If you look to the section, you will find the words are, "For the maintenance and support of the masters of the said several schools, * * * and enlarging, furnishing, and providing the schoolhouses." It then goes on to provide that the residue shall be applied to the like "maintenance" and "improvement" of any other, or others, of the said schools, "whose funds may stand in need of such aid." Do you think, under that section, which is not affected by the provisions of the 57th Geo. III., or by any subsequent statute, there is any authority to pay law costs out of the residue of another school?—There certainly is not.

23796. Then, if such payments have been made under the orders of the Board, you consider them misapplications of the funds of the charity?—That is the necessary consequence, if my view of the law be right.

23797. Will you be so kind as to turn to the law costs book of February 26, 1830, page 206?—I have before me the Raphoe costs.

23798. Those costs amounted to £38 18*s.* 11*d.*?—So it appears from this book.

23799. Were those costs paid out of the Enniskillen School Fund?—It appears that they were; but this occurred before my connexion with the Board.

23800. I am aware of that; but I am now only asking you to speak from the document before you?—It so appears from this book.

23801. And we have received that book out of your custody?—Yes; and I believe it to be correct.

23802. Do you also see, at page 248 of the same book, another charge of £14 19*s.* on account of Carysfort, Midleton, Cavan, and Dungannon?—Yes.

23803. Does it appear that those costs were paid out of the Cavan School Fund?—This is the entry—"The foregoing bill of costs was paid to Messrs. M'Causland and Fetherston by cheque in their favour on the Bank of Ireland for £14 19*s.*, No. 2758 (drawn on Cavan School Fund").

23804. Will you turn to the 3rd Geo. IV., cap. 79, sec. 8, and inform me whether you find the Midleton School mentioned among the list of schools there enumerated?—It is not a Royal School.

23805. Is not that payment in respect of the Midleton School an illegal payment?—That is my opinion.

23806. Will you turn to page 260?—I have it before me.

23807. Do you see a charge there of £22 6*s.* 4*d.* for law costs?—I do. They were costs incurred in respect of Banagher.

23808. Out of what fund were those law costs paid?—It appears by the entry appended to the foot of the account, that they were paid out of the Enniskillen School Fund.

23809. Was not that an illegal application of the funds?—Well, I think so.

23810. If you turn to page 263 of the law costs book, I think you will there find recorded a charge for law costs to the amount of £17 8*s.* 1*d.*?—I do.

23811. Was that for the Midleton School?—Will you allow me to read the entry—"Remaining sum of £17 8*s.* 1*d.*, on account of Chancery Fund and taxation expenses, was paid to Messrs. M'Causland and Fetherston by cheque in their favour on the Bank of Ireland for £17 8*s.* 1*d.*, No. 2768 (drawn on account of Enniskillen School Fund").

23812. Was not that an illegal application of the funds of the charity to the amount of £17 8*s.* 1*d.*, in consequence of Midleton School not being included in Statute 3rd Geo. IV., cap. 79, sec. 8?—I think it was an illegal application of the funds. Allow me to say, it does not appear from this entry, nor do I know how the fact is.

23813. The entry is headed Midleton School. Will you turn to page 274?—I have it before me.

23814. Do you see there a charge on account of law costs to the amount of £42 11*s.* 4*d.*, in respect of Banagher?—I do.

23815. Was not that sum paid out of the Enniskillen School Fund?—It was.

23816. That was, then, another illegal application of the funds?—Exactly, on the same principle.

23817. Will you turn to the Minute Book of 5th July, 1839?—I have that date before me

23818. Do you find there a charge of £10 10*s.* 5*d.*, being the cost of the taxation of a general bill of costs, which are charged to the Navan and Ballyroan School Fund?—Yes

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23819. Why were these costs charged to the Navan and Ballyroan School Fund exclusively?—Well, I really cannot say, unless it was——

23820. You acted upon the custom of the office, I suppose?—Certainly. This occurred during my time, and I must have followed out the principle which had been previously adopted, and I may shorten my examination by stating that the same custom has been adopted down to the present time, which I am now satisfied is perfectly illegal.

23821. And of course there has been a misapplication of the charity funds to a very large amount?—Yes.

23822. And this has occurred in consequence of the wrong construction put on this Act of Parliament?—Yes.

23823. Were these accounts audited?—The accounts of the Board do you mean?

23824. Were these law costs audited, and to what fund do you charge them?—They are charged in proportion to each school, according to its own funds.

23825. Has there been a regular audit of these costs?—No; but they are taxed regularly by the taxing officer appointed for the purpose.

23826. Has there been any supervision of the distribution of these costs?—No; except upon the principle which has been always acted on in the office.

23827. If these costs had been, as perhaps they should have been, charged to the Consolidated Fund, would they not have been audited in some Government office?—I take it for granted that they would be.

23828. Are not the charges which you make on the Consolidated Fund audited?—Yes; I forward the vouchers, and they are regularly audited.

23829. If these law costs had been charged to the Consolidated Fund, would they not have been audited?—I take it for granted that they would.

23830. In the same way as other portions of your accounts are audited?—Yes.

23831. It appears that it has not been the practice to audit the bills of costs of the attorney, because they are not charged to the Consolidated Fund, but charged, and illegally charged, to the charity estates?—Such has been the practice of the Board, long, long before my connexion with it; and it seems that such a practice was quite illegal.

23832. Have you ever acted officially except under the authority of the Board?—It would be very hard for me to say that I have done nothing, except I had the authority of the Board.

23833. Have you ever acted in important matters, such as paying law costs, without the authority of the Board?—I could not pay them; it is the Board which draws the drafts by which payments are made. I might, perhaps, remind the Commissioners that the Bank of Ireland is the Treasurer of our Board; they draw all their own drafts, and no money passes through my hands, except that the drafts are committed to my care until they are called for by the parties entitled to receive them. I produce to the Board receipts for them, which correspond with the blocks; but no money passes through my hands—the Commissioners themselves, solely, pay law costs.

23834. I assume that there is nothing of importance transacted by you, without the sanction of the Board?—That is the fact, as a general proposition.

23835. We know that there are matters of detail, which, of course, you would transact without consulting the Board; but you could not pay, for instance, law costs, without their sanction?—No; I could make no payment without their sanction, and it is only in matters which are routine, and even then that I consider pressing, I take upon myself the responsibility of acting without the authority of the Board.

23836. You have before you an account of law costs, from 1828 to 1837; does it not appear that a sum of about £2,000 was paid out of the Consolidated Fund, on account of law costs?—I find that, in March, 1829, there was a sum of £596 0*s.* 4*d.* paid.

23837. In round numbers £600?—I find that, in 1837, there was a sum of £1,381 17*s.* 8½*d.* paid.

23838. That is about £2,000 in round numbers. Then it appears that, from 1828 to 1837, there was a sum of about £2,000 charged to the Consolidated Fund, for law costs; but it does not appear that there have been any costs charged to the Consolidated Fund since 1837?—I do not recollect now, precisely, the reason why no costs were charged to the Consolidated Fund since 1837; but, I believe, the reason why they were not applied for, and not paid out of the Consolidated Fund, was, that they referred to schools which had no funds of their own.

23839. Had the Banagher School any funds?—The Banagher School is very much in debt.

23840. Had it no available means?—It had not, except they were procured by what appears now to be an illegal proceeding—taking them out of the surplus funds of the other Royal Schools.

23841. Had Raphoe any funds?—No.

23842. Had Clonmel any funds?—Clonmel is very much in debt.

23843. It appears that the costs paid out of the Consolidated Fund were—Banagher, £39 8*s.*; Raphoe, £51 19*s.* 5*d.*; Diocesan and District, £198 13*s.* 9*d.*; Down and Dromore, Midleton, &c., £120 6*s.* 5*d.*; Clonmel, £179 3*s.* 6*d.*; and Eyrecourt, £6 9*s.* 3*d.*; making an aggregate of £596 0*s.* 4*d.*?—With regard to Banagher and Raphoe, these two estates were bankrupt, I might say, at that time; and the only school that had funds was Eyrecourt, which is a private endowment, consisting of the interest of money in the Funds, which is paid to the master. I suppose the Commissioners did not wish to apply it in any other way.

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DUBLIN.

The Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Clare-street, Dublin.

William Cotter Kyle, Esq., LL.D.

23844.—I perceive, that on account of the Athlone School, there is a sum of £1 3*s.* 7*d.* charged to the Consolidated Fund?—That is a private endowment.

23845. To what estates have you charged the taxed costs, amounting to £129 11*s.* 11*d.*?—They will be charged in the cash-book, which has not yet been posted, in consequence of the pressure of business, to the different schools to which they apply; and it is quite clear to my mind now, that the only mode of getting them legally paid is, by applying to the Consolidated Fund, and I shall take the orders of the Commissioners on that subject.

23846. It appears, from what was stated yesterday, that this bill of costs was taxed in April, 1842, and not paid until 1856?—I am quite aware of that.

23847.—To what properties is that £129 11*s.* 11*d.* charged?—I stated, in reply to that question, before, it has not been posted to any separate school as yet. It was paid by the Board in July last; and I must take their orders, as to how they are to be recouped. They advanced it, because they did not like to let Mr. Fetherston remain longer out of his costs.

23848. You have already stated, I believe, that, in March, 1829, the law costs, which were paid out of the Consolidated Fund, amounted to £596. Are they not the same class of costs which are included in the bill of costs of April, 1842?—I think they are, and, therefore, we must apply to the same place for them. I will do nothing on this subject until I receive instructions from the Board.

23849. *Chairman.*—Dr. Kyle, the Commissioners have no further questions to put to you, at present; but if you have any observations to address to them on the points touched upon, during your examination, they will be happy to receive them?—The only point upon which I would wish to make an observation, is in reference to the charge of 5*s.* for the notices to quit. I will just state what occurred: The bills of costs had been furnished——

23850. Who was present at the meeting of the Board to which you are about to refer?—The Chancellor, and Master Lyle; but the minute-book will show at once.

23851. What was the date of the meeting?—The minute to which I allude was made on the 1st of July, 1856, and was read two or three times yesterday. I wish to state what occurred on that occasion.

23852. As you have got the minute-book now before you, perhaps you would state what Commissioners were present?—The Lord Chancellor, the Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, and Acheson Lyle. The solicitors were present at the commencement of the proceedings, but were sent out during the discussion. The bills of costs, which had been very recently furnished, were, by me, submitted to the Commissioners, who were at once struck with the charge of 5*s.* for each notice to quit. Mr. Fetherston was spoken to about it, and he said it was the customary legal charge; but that, at the same time, he would be willing to take any sum the Commissioners thought proper to offer. The Commissioners did not think that would be a proper course for them to pursue, and the costs were, at once, referred for taxation. The requisition for taxation, which had been made out in favour of a Mr. Fetherston, was ordered to be altered; and the Chancellor, I think, said he knew of a person, of the name of Hazlett, who would be a proper party to attend the taxation of the costs, which he impressed upon Mr. Fetherston, should be a *bona fide* taxation. I was directed to communicate with Mr. Hazlett on the subject, stating that he had been appointed, on the part of the Board, to watch the taxation of the costs. I now wish to read a copy of my letter to Mr. Hazlett, in consequence of the directions which I received from the Board—

"8, Clare-street, Dublin, 24th July, 1856.

"SIR,—A requisition to attend the taxation of certain law and equity costs, having been signed to you, on behalf of this Board, I was directed to call your particular attention to the charge of five shillings each, for notices to quit, on the tenants of the various townlands of the Dungannon Royal School Estate.

"I am, &c.,

(Signed) "W. C. KYLE, Secretary.

"John Hazlett, Esq.,
46, Lower Dominick-street."

23853. That letter was transmitted by me to Mr. Hazlett, and the bills of costs were by me forwarded to the solicitors to be taxed, under the superintendence of Mr. Hazlett, who was to attend on the part of the Board, while they were under taxation. I do not know whether they are now taxed. Dr. Hancock applied to me for them; and I put him in the way of getting them. I do not know whether they have been taxed or not. I merely wish, by this statement, to bring before the notice of the Commissioners the fact, that the attention of the person appointed to superintend the taxation of them was called to that charge of 5*s.* for every notice to quit, and that the Commissioners of the Clare-street Board expressed themselves very strongly about it.

23854. Mr. *Stephens.*—There is one question, arising out of your voluntary statement, which I wish to put to you. In what respect was the original requisition to tax altered under the direction of the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Justice Blackburne?—I could have brought the original with me in its altered shape; but I can state from memory, that the chief alteration was as to the name of the person who was originally named in the requisition. There was a draft sent to me ready for my signature, and the person appointed in that draft to watch the taxation of the costs on the part of the Board, was a Mr. Fetherston.

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DUBLIN.

The Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Clare-street, Dublin.

William Cotter Kyle, Esq., LL.D.

23855. Who is Mr. Fetherston?—I believe he is the son of the gentleman who was a witness before you yesterday.

23856. Is he a member of the firm?—I do not know, but he is in the same office.

23857. Is he a solicitor, and the son of Mr. Fetherston, the solicitor to the Commissioners of Education?—I do not know whether he is a solicitor or not, but he is in Mr. Fetherston's office.

23858. In what capacity was the son of Mr. Fetherston to attend the taxation?—I presume on the part of the Commissioners.

23859. On the part of the Commissioners?—Yes; and it was because the person appointed was to act in that capacity that the substitution of Mr. Hazlett for Mr. Fetherston took place. I think it must be obvious to the Commissioners why the change was made.

23860. Then the name of a disinterested party was inserted, I assume, under the directions of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Justice Blackburne. What was the name of the gentleman inserted?—Mr. Hazlett.

23861. Who is Mr. Hazlett?—He is some person that the Chancellor stated was intelligent and fit for this duty.

23862. Is he an officer in the Court of Chancery?—He is, I think.

23863. Is he not Solicitor for Minors and Lunatics?—Yes; the Chancellor said he was a very competent and proper person, and his name was substituted for that of Mr. Fetherston. It is scarcely necessary for me to add, that a letter was received from Mr. Hazlett acknowledging the receipt of the orders of the Board, and promising to pay every attention to them.

23864. *Chairman.*—We have no further questions to ask you.

William Wann, Esq., sworn and examined.

William Wann, Esq.

23865. *Chairman.*—What office do you hold under the Commissioners of Education?—I am agent of the Dungannon School Estate.

23866. How long have you held that office?—Since 1846.

23867. Do you hold any other agency?—I am agent to the Earl of Gosford.

23868. Mr. *Stephens.*—Mr. Wann, is it not the custom in Ireland for the agent of the property to prepare and fill up notices to quit?—So far as I am aware, it is.

23869. Then when they are filled up by a solicitor, it is an exception to the general rule?—It is, so far as I know.

23870. In the course of your experience, did you ever hear of a charge of 5*s.* per tenant being made by an attorney for filling up notices to quit on any estate?—I did not.

23871. Do you think that a reasonable charge?—I do not.

23872. How much would these notices to quit have cost you, supposing that they were printed, and your clerk had merely to insert the name of the tenant?—I think a few pence.

23873. Then am I to understand you to state, that it is not customary in Ireland for a solicitor to fill up notices to quit at the rate of 5*s.* per tenant?—I have no knowledge of such a thing being done except in the present case.

23874. Is it customary in Ireland for tenants to be periodically served with notices to quit, although for several years they owed no rent?—I am not aware that it is, to my knowledge.

23875. Who served the notices to quit which were filled up by the solicitors at a cost of 5*s.* per tenant?—The bailiff of the estate.

23876. Was he paid for so doing?—It is portion of his duty.

23877. Were those notices printed?—The greater portion of them were printed. Of course the names of the parties, the townlands, &c., had to be written in.

23878. Let me understand—these notices to quit were printed, and the only labour was to insert the name of each tenant from a list which you sent up to the solicitors?—Exactly so.

23879. For that 5*s.* a tenant was charged. Who signed these notices?—I signed them as agent.

23880. Thus you had double labour, because you sent up the names of the tenants, and then you signed the notices?—Exactly so.

23881. Who pays the bailiff his salary?—The Board of Education.

23882. Do you know out of what fund it comes?—No.

23883. Perhaps Dr. Kyle would be so kind as to tell me how the bailiff is paid?

23884. [*W. C. Kyle*, LL.D.—If I mistake not, Mr. Wann pays him, and takes credit for it in his accounts. It comes out of the funds of the Charity, just like the agent's fees.]

23885. It seems, Mr. Wann, that you first became agent in 1846. I believe that 1847 was one of the famine years in Ireland?—Yes.

23886. It appears, that in that year there were notices to quit for 351 tenants filled up by the solicitors, at a cost of £91, being at a general rate of 5*s.* per tenant; and from the rental-book, it appears that there was due in March, 1847, by 142 tenants, £441 0*s.* 8*d.*, and that there were 208 tenants who did not owe a single farthing. It also appears that the largest amount due from any one of these tenants on November, 1846, was £11 2*s.* 4*d.*; and the smallest amount 6*s.* 5*d.* It has been said that it was you who advised the service of these notices to quit, in the famine year of 1847, upon 208 tenants, who did not owe one farthing in November, 1846. Is that a fact, or is it not?—I make no doubt I did

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he Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Clare-street, Dublin.

William Wann, Esq.

send the list up; but I believe that the practice of serving notices to quit has been the great cause why there are now so small arrears. The tenants are of that class, that if notices to quit had not been regularly served, my impression is, they would not have observed punctuality in the payment of their rents.

23887. Is it a positive advantage, and in accordance with the custom of Ireland, that tenants should be insecure in their holdings, although they may not owe one farthing of rent?—Well——

23888. Answer that question, and then give me any explanation that you think proper afterwards?—I cannot say what the custom of Ireland is in that respect.

23889. Do you think it is an advantage to tenants, although not owing one farthing of rent, that they should hold under a tenure so insecure as is created by the periodical service of notices to quit?—I know a great many of the tenants on the Dungannon School Estate were refractory, and there was much difficulty in getting rent from them.

23890. How can you say that these tenants were "refractory," when there were 208 of them who did not owe a single farthing; and the largest amount due by the others was £11 2*s.* 4*d.*, and the smallest 6*s.* 5*d.* What do you mean by the word "refractory," when you apply it to such a class of tenants?—The notices to quit, in a great measure, being over them, caused them to make every exertion to be punctual.

23891. Are you not aware that, at a Board meeting of 13th April, 1853, at which were present the Lord Chancellor, Lord Justice Blackburne, the Bishop of Tuam, and Mr. Lyle, they directed that, in future, no notices to quit should be served on tenants who paid their rents?—Dr. Kyle communicated the fact to me, but I do not know at what period.

23892. From the period at which that resolution was communicated to you have there been more than eight notices to quit served upon this "refractory" tenantry?—I believe not.

23893. And when these eight notices to quit were served, in April, 1853, at a cost of £2, were there any arrears due?—No; but there has been a change in the law since that period. An ejectment can be brought now when there is a year's rent due without the service of a notice to quit.

23894. Does it not appear, from the rental-books, that, for twenty years, upon a rental of about £1,440, with the exception of the famine year of 1847, when there were £517 due, and which has been since worked off, the arrears never exceeded £441, being less than one-third of the rental. Now, what do you mean by the word "refractory," when applied to tenants such as I have directed your attention to?—I very well remember Mr. Blacker, Mr. Little (the solicitor), and myself, consulting as to what steps should be taken against those tenants for non-payment of rent during Mr. Blacker's agency. The result was that a few ejectments were served, here and there.

23895. Is or is it not a fact that, during the last twenty years the arrears never exceeded one-third of the rental?—In 1847 I see there were £517 due.

23896. I admit that there was that arrear due in that famine year, but it has been worked off. At that period there were 208 tenants who did not owe a farthing?—That may be.

23897. Do you consider it an advantage to the estate that, under these circumstances, there should be a sum of £750 expended, from 1834 to 1851, for filling up notices to quit?—I was not aware of what the charge might be; but I felt, as the servant of the Board, I was acting faithfully towards them in ordering these notices to quit.

23898. Do you think, whether tenants are in debt or not, it is an expedient policy that they should be periodically served with notices to quit?—I do not say that altogether.

23899. Had not that been the practice pursued on the Dungannon Estate from 1846 until you were stopped by the order of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Justice Blackburne, in 1853?—It had.

23900. Since 1853 down to the present moment, have there been any arrears, with the exception of a few pounds?—There is an arrear of £9 17*s.* 2*d.*

23901. Now, with that fact before you, that since the practice—the unjust practice—of serving notices to quit on tenants, whether in arrear or not, has been discontinued, there has been only £9 17*s.* 2*d.* of arrears; was it a proper policy to have periodically served the tenants with notices to quit?—There is a summary power now to enforce payment under an ejectment that there was not formerly, unless you had previously served a notice to quit. Notices to quit are, therefore, now unnecessary.

23902. Can you refer me to any estate in this country, under public or private management, where it has been the practice to serve notices to quit upon the tenants, whether they are in arrear or not?—I am not aware of any; but, as I said before, I am thoroughly satisfied in my own mind, that if notices to quit had not been served on those tenants, they would not have paid their rents as punctually as they have done.

23903. When was the law changed that prevented the necessity of serving notices to quit periodically upon the tenants of the Dungannon Estate, whether they owed arrears or not?—I cannot tell you when the change in the law took place; but I believe it is now the law that an ejectment can be brought when there is only one year's rent due, without the service of a notice to quit.

23904. Had it not been, then, for the order of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Justice Blackburne, would the periodical service of these notices to quit upon the tenants have continued?—I should say not, from the change which has taken place in the law, and which enables a party to bring an ejectment when there is a year's rent due.

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23905. Did you remonstrate against this policy?—I know I did not.

23906. Notwithstanding that it was different from that which was pursued upon any other estate in Ireland?—I am not aware.

23907. You have told me that since April, 1853, in consequence of the order of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Justice Blackburne, no notices to quit had been served on tenants who paid their rents. What is the *maximum* amount of rent now due?—There is no arrear, except a sum of £9 17*s.* 2*d.*

23908. Take the rental-book, and tell me what were the arrears due by these "refractory" tenants in 1832?—It appears they were about £1,700.

23909. Have not these "refractory" tenants paid off every farthing of those arrears?—Yes.

23910. Was there not some dispute between these "refractory" tenants and the Board in 1832, as to whether they should pay those arrears?—I cannot take upon myself positively to say.

23911. Be that as it may, those arrears have been since worked off?—Yes; the estate is now nearly free from arrears.

23912. It appears to me, looking at the matter with English notions, that since you became manager of the estate the tenants have paid remarkably well?—They have; and thanks to the notices to quit.

23913. Do you, or do you not, justify the service of all the notices to quit in the famine year?—There never were harsh measures adopted against the tenants, and I do not believe they considered these notices as such.

23914. Perhaps they liked them?—They have not expressed like or dislike. There never was any harshness exercised towards them, and the rents have been punctually paid.

23915. Can you inform me of any harshness greater than periodically serving a good tenant with notice to quit, so as to make him insecure in respect of his tenure; can you define me any purer harshness than that?—I cannot define it, but it is my impression that the tenants did not feel a hardship in the matter, nor was there any harshness practised towards them.

23916. Then am I to understand you to say that the tenants on the Dungannon Estate did not feel it the slightest degree of hardship in having notices to quit periodically served on them, although they were not in arrear?—They never expressed any dissent or displeasure to me.

23917. Did they ever express pleasure?—I do not recollect that they did.

23918. What was the object of serving tenants with notices to quit who did not owe a farthing? Do you think it would be a just thing to serve, for instance, a tenant who owed 6*s.* 5*d.* with a notice to quit at a cost of 5*s.*?—As to costs, I was not aware of any being connected with the matter, *pro* or *con.* It occurred to the late Mr. Blacker and myself that the sure way of getting the rents when they fell due, was to have these notices served.

23919. Then the principle of which you approve is this, that the tenants upon the Dungannon Charity Estate, whether they owed rent or not, should be served with periodical notices to quit?—Yes.

23920. Do you approve of that principle?—I do, when applied to the class of tenants who occupy the Dungannon Estate.

23921. Is there any other estate in Ireland upon which such a principle is adopted?—I am not aware of any. It is not acted on on Lord Gosford's Estate, because it is occupied by a different class of tenants.

23922. Will you define the difference between the tenants on this Charity Estate and the tenants on Lord Gosford's Estate, or of any other property in Ireland with which you are acquainted, because you have already told me that this was an exceptional case?—I said before, that Mr. Blacker——

23923. Never mind Mr. Blacker. Give your answer, having regard to the time since you were appointed agent in 1846?—He found it necessary that they should be aware there was a method of proceeding to enforce payment.

23924. Payment of what?—Of the rent.

23925. But there was no rent in arrear?—But, supposing the tenants were not in arrear, the notices to quit insured punctuality at the proper time.

23926. In what way do they differ from Lord Gosford's tenants?—I cannot say.

23927. Then if you do not know any distinction, why do you pursue a different policy with respect to the Dungannon Charity Estate from what you pursue on Lord Gosford's Estate?—Generally speaking, Lord Gosford's tenants are a more respectable class of persons, and larger holders.

23928. Then the 350 tenants on the Dungannon School Estate are not respectable persons?—Not altogether a respectable class.

23929. What class are they?—They are a very poor class of persons, and not at all unwilling to be slow in the payment of their rents.

23930. Yet these tenants owe no arrears, and for twenty years there was not one-third of the rental due, and yet these are disreputable tenants?—I do not say they are disreputable; but I say it is necessary, in my opinion, to have control over them to insure punctuality in the payment of their rents, and it was from this feeling, and this feeling alone, that the notices to quit were ordered by me.

23931. Do you know of any estate in Ireland occupied only by "respectable" tenants, on which, during the last twenty years, the arrears, with the exception of the famine year of

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The Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Clare-street, Dublin.

William Wann, Esq.

1847, when they were £517, which has since been worked off, did not exceed £440, being less than one-third of the rental?—I do not.

23932. Then these tenants have paid better during the last twenty years, on an average, than the tenants on any other estate with which you are acquainted?—They have paid very well.

23933. Do you know of any estate upon which the tenants have paid so well?—I do not.

23934. Then this is the result of your testimony, that whatever responsibility may have been incurred, by serving, in the famine year of 1847, notices to quit, at a cost of £91, upon 351 tenants, 208 of whom were clear of arrear; of serving notices on 320 tenants, at a cost of £84, in 1849, when there was due by 112 out of 354 tenants, only £436 0*s.* 4*d.*, which arrear has been since worked off, and of serving notices to quit on 292 tenants, at a cost of £75, in 1851, when, in November, 1850, only £63 10*s.* 4*d.* was due by twenty-five tenants—has been done at your recommendation?—I make no doubt but I sent up the lists.

23935. Where is this Dungannon Charity Estate situate?—About fifteen miles from Armagh.

23936. Is it a mountainous district?—No.

23937. Is it a disturbed district?—I cannot say that it is.

23938. Are there agrarian outrages committed on it?—I cannot say that there are.

23939. Is it not quiet and peaceable?—Yes.

23940. That being so, is there any thing peculiar in the circumstances of the locality which, in your opinion, warrants the resort, on the part of the agent, to measures different from those which are employed by the agents of the neighbouring properties?—I think that, generally speaking, the tenants on the other properties are more independent. They occupy larger farms, whereas the tenants on the Dungannon Estate are small holders.

23941. Still there are no arrears, and they pay their rents punctually?—That is the result.

23942. Are there not a number of small holders on other properties in Ireland, as well as on the Dungannon Charity Estate?—I do not know any property which has them to the same extent.

23943. Do you know of any that has them to a small extent?—I cannot recollect.

23944. Then am I to understand you to say that where there are a number of tenants having small holdings, notices to quit ought to be periodically served on them, whether they pay their rents or not?—I have found that such is a good arrangement, so far as the tenants on the Dungannon Estate are concerned.

23945. Do you know of such a practice existing upon a private, or upon any other estate?—No.

23946. Then this is the only estate on which you know that such a practice exists, and you are also not aware of any other property, where printed notices to quit are filled up by the solicitor at a cost of 5*s.* a tenant, and then sent down to the agent to be signed and served?—I am not aware of any property where this is done.

23947. Could you not have filled up the notices yourself as well as sign them?—Quite as well.

23948. Upon Lord Gosford's Estate have you a solicitor who fills up notices to quit at the cost of 5*s.* a tenant?—They are, when required, filled in my own office by my clerk.

23949. And is not that the customary practice?—My impression is, that it is. If you permit me, I can show you from a letter, which I hold in my hand, written by Messrs. M'Causland and Fetherston to Mr. Blacker, on 27th March, 1835, where there was a departure from this practice.

23950. You were not agent until 1846, and that letter is dated 1835?—The passage which I wish to read is, "In all future cases, we will endeavour to avoid the necessity of making this troublesome and expensive proof, if you will only send us up the list of names for whom you want notices to quit, and the list of those for whom you require ejectment processes. The preparation of these is part of our duty, and for the due performance of it we are responsible; and, of course, the payment for it constitutes part of our emolument."

23951. Did you ever hear of such a claim being put forward on the part of any other solicitor?—No.

23952. And is such a claim contrary to the custom of Ireland?—So far as I know, it is.

23953. I never heard of such a claim before?—I was not aware of it until I saw Mr. M'Causland's letter.

23954. How many ejectments have been served since 1846?— I cannot say.

23955. Have there been any?—No.

23956. Have there been any tenants actually ejected?—There have been three or four actually ejected, as well as I recollect.

23957. During the last ten years?—Yes. I have a memorandum of their names—Boyle, Fitzgerald, Curly, MacTorsney.

23958. Were these persons ejected?—They were the only four who were ejected, as well as my memory serves me.

23959. How much did they owe?—They were all considerably in arrear. I should say that they owed three years' rent at least. Three of them were men who had been cottiers on the estate, and afterwards got small farms on the edges of the bog to reclaim; but they were worthless fellows, and got behind. As a sample of the refractory disposition of the tenants, I may mention the case of a man named Murray. There were required from him, in order to make a fence square, about twenty perches of land, for which he would be paid; but he was so refractory, that an ejectment was obliged to be brought against him, and he was put out; but eventually he came to terms, and he is now a tenant of the Board, and pays his rent as regularly as any person.

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23960. That was a refractory tenant?—He was.

23961. *Chairman.*—Is there a police barrack on the Dungannon Estate?—There is.

23962. Can you state the circumstances under which it was built?—The agriculturist was fired at.

23963. Did that occur about 1845 or 1846?—It occurred during Mr. Blacker's agency, and the result was, there was a barrack erected there.

23964. Has there been any outrage committed since?—No, my Lord, not to my knowledge. Just immediately beside it, on the Lough shore, gatherings used to assemble on certain days in the year, at which, occasionally, disturbances took place; and, I believe, this circumstance was taken into consideration when the police barrack was erected.

23965. Mr. *Stephens.*—If a person purchase an estate with arrears upon it, what is the practice generally pursued as to the recovery of those arrears?—I do not know of any estate that has been purchased with the arrears.

23966. Do you not know that the arrears on the Dungannon estate were purchased by the Commissioners of Education?—I am aware there was a large arrear due by the tenants, when it fell into the possession of the Board.

23967. Due to the late master?—Yes, Mr. Murray.

23968. Did not the Board purchase the £1,732 arrears?—I believe they made some arrangement with the representative of Mr. Murray; but the matter has occurred so long ago, that I cannot remember the particulars.

23969. Did not some bad feeling arise between the tenants and the Commissioners in 1832, and subsequent years, in respect of the payment of that £1,732?—I cannot charge my memory with such a circumstance.

23970. However, that £1,732 was collected?—Yes, it was.

23971. Have the tenants been forgiven any arrears?—Not that I am aware of.

23972. Have you any experience as to estates purchased under the Incumbered Estates Court?—Not any.

23973. [*Secretary.*—The remaining portion of the letter handed in by Mr. Wann is as follows:—

"The ejectments we cannot conduct ourselves, but will intrust them to whoever you select; and we think Mr. Little highly competent; but we will feel obliged if you will, when notices to quit, or ejectments are required on the estate, communicate to the Board, through us, as we are obliged to report on every case. We will, on our part, endeavour to have them ordered and prepared with the least possible delay. By to-morrow's coach, we hope to send you the notices you last wrote for; the forms have not yet come from the printer, but you may send to the coach-office for the parcel, without a further letter from,

"Dear Sir, very faithfully, yours, &c."]

23974. Do you happen to know in whose handwriting this letter is, Mr. Wann?—I never saw Mr. Fetherston write, to my knowledge; but I believe it to be his.

23975. [*William Cotter Kyle,* LL.D.—I never saw this letter until now; but I believe the whole of it to be the handwriting of Mr. Fetherston.]

23976. *Chairman.*—Mr. Wann, the Commissioners have no further questions to put to you; but if you wish to make any statement, they will be happy to receive it?—I have no observation to make, except that I followed the example of Mr. Blacker—and, it was well known, he was a good agent. I sent up the lists from which those notices were filled; but I was perfectly unacquainted with the costs attending them, *pro* or *con.* I do not believe the tenants ever accused me of being harsh towards them, notwithstanding the service of these notices. I do not know whether I have any claim on the Commissioners for my expenses in attending here. It is the habit, I may remind them, when a witness is called upon, to pay his expenses.

23977. The Commissioners have no funds at their disposal for such a purpose.

23978. [*Secretary.*—Dr. Kyle has produced the original requisition for the taxation of the costs, which was handed to him by Mr. Fetherston for his signature—

"Miscellaneous Law Costs of Messrs. M'Causland and Fetherston, incurred by the Commissioners of Education in Ireland.

"The said Commissioners hereby require one of the Taxing Masters of Her Majesty's Courts of Common Law in Ireland, to tax the costs referred to in the margin hereof, as between attorney and client; and the said Commissioners hereby undertake (not personally, but in their official capacity as such Commissioners,) to pay any balance which said Master shall certify said costs to amount to, after getting all just credits, and they appoint Stephen Radcliffe Fetherston H., Esq., to act as their attorney, and attend on said taxation; and they consent that said costs be certified. Dated this 15th day of July, 1856.

——————— Secretary to the Commissioners of Education in Ireland."

23979. The way in which that requisition was altered, was by the insertion of the name of Mr. Hazlett for that of Mr. Fetherston, with this additional clause—"And in the taxation of said costs such charges only shall be allowed, as to the said Master shall appear to have been properly and necessarily incurred in the execution of the business mentioned therein."

23980. It appears from Thom's Directory of this year, that at No. 31, Wellington-quay, the firm of Messrs. M'Causland and Fetherston, Solicitors to the Clare-street Board, have their office, and in the same office appears the name of Stephen R. Fetherston, Solicitor; which is the Stephen Radcliff Fetherston mentioned in the requisition I have read.

23981. *William Cotter Kyle,* LL.D.—That requisition was altered by me, by the directions

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The Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Clare-street, Dublin.

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of the Board. I kept the original, and sent a copy to the solicitors, and also wrote a letter to Mr. Hazlett, calling on him to pay particular attention to the five shillings charge.

23982. *Secretary.*—The bill of costs has not been taxed.

23983. *W. C. Kyle,* LL.D.—There is a mistake in the requisition as to the Christian name of Mr. Hazlett. It is put down as William; but, I believe it should be John.

23984. *Secretary.*—There is a point which arises on another requisition produced by Dr. Kyle, which does not arise upon the one I have already read for the Commissioners. It relates to a different class of costs, and is in the following terms:—

"Miscellaneous Costs of Messrs. M'Causland and Fetherston, incurred by the Commissioners of Education in Ireland.

"In pursuance of the General Order, No. 165, the said Commissioners hereby require John O'Dwyer, Esq., or any other of the Taxing Masters of Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, to tax the costs referred to in the margin hereof, between solicitor and client; and the said Commissioners hereby undertake (not personally, but in their official capacity as such Commissioners,) to pay any balance which said master shall certify said costs to amount to, after getting all just credits; and they do not require the attendance of a solicitor on their behalf on said taxation, and they consent that said costs be certified.

"Dated the 15th day of July, 1856. Wm. C. Kyle, Secretary to the Commissioners of Education in Ireland."

23985. The above requisition was altered by the Commissioners, by striking out "do not require the attendance of," and substituting "nominate Mr. Wm. Hazlett, as solicitor, to attend." So that in the requisition to tax the bill of costs, which were impugned, Mr. Stephen Fetherston was named to attend the taxation on behalf of the Board; and in the requisition to tax the other bill of costs, against which there was no specific complaint, there is no person named; but the Board are made to say, that they do not require any person to attend on their behalf.]

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DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, 19TH NOVEMBER, 1856.

Present:—MARQUESS of KILDARE, Chairman; Rev. Dr. GRAVES, Mr. STEPHENS, and Dr. HANCOCK, Secretary.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND, CLARE-STREET, DUBLIN (continued.)

The Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Clare-street, Dublin—continued.

William Cotter Kyle, LL.D., further examined.

William Cotter Kyle, Esq., LLD.

23986. My Lord, before the business connected with the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools commences, I would, with your Lordship's permission, and without any comment or observation on my part, put in evidence a document in reference to the management of the Dungannon School Estate by the Commissioners of Education. This document is a letter, addressed to me by Mr. Wann, and dated Markethill, November 14th, 1856:—

"SIR,—I have seen some severe remarks in the *Freeman's Journal* of Wednesday last, relative to the treatment the Dungannon School Estate tenants have received. It says: 'During the famine, when other landlords were fostering their poor tenants, paying their poor-rates, and deducting large per centages from their rents, the Board fired 352 notices to quit.' Now, as regards the notices, my evidence before the Endowed School Commission explained them; but, unfortunately, I did not anticipate the subject on which I would be examined. If I had, I could have stated, when on oath, that since I became agent in 1846, these tenants have received at various times (per enclosed document) abatements in their rents to the extent of £767 17*s.* 2½*d.*; that during same period loans were made to them in lime, £819 11*s.* 10*d.*; seeds, £535 8*s.* 10½*d.*; cash, £145 10*s.*; guano, &c., £57 4*s.* 10½*d.*; in all, £2,320 12*s.* 9½*d.*; besides, those unable to pay their rent, the sum of £169 4*s.* was worked up by them in draining their farms, and for which they pay interest; so that £2,489 16*s.* 9½*d.* has been used in various ways, for the express purpose of assisting the tenants and improving their condition. Premiums to the extent of £56 were also granted as a spur to a better cultivation of green crops. I make this statement, feeling that it may be interesting to the Board; and if you had any way of bringing it before the Endowed School Commissioners, I think it would be well.

"I am, &c.,

(Signed) "W. WANN."

MEMORANDUM of ABATEMENTS IN RENT granted to DUNGANNON SCHOOL ESTATE TENANTS since 1846, and Loans to them during same time, &c.:—

Years.	Abatement allowed in Rent.	Loans to Tenants free of Interest; a year's credit given on Lime, and the best Seeds supplied at first cost prices.				Sums lent for Draining, interest at five per cent. put to Rent.	Premiums allowed Tenants in Money.
		Lime.	Seeds.	Lent Cash.	Manures.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1846	180 4 10½	129 3 4	41 11 6	–	9 0 1½	–	–
1847	25 3 2	69 10 8	156 0 3	73 7 0	7 18 8	77 12 0	14 10 0
1848	41 14 9½	69 6 8	45 5 11	33 12 0	7 10 1½	87 12 0	17 0 0
1849	119 9 5	90 19 9	27 13 5	7 8 0	8 10 7	4 0 0	17 5 0
1850	129 6 5½	93 2 8	44 10 8	7 12 0	8 10 1½	–	7 5 0
1851	133 18 9	90 15 4	42 12 1½	4 3 0	7 17 2	–	–
1852	137 19 9	82 18 0	48 13 2	3 10 0	–	–	–
1853	–	84 12 8	44 17 10	4 15 0	1 8 3	–	–
1854	–	57 2 6	46 0 0	–	–	–	–
1855	–	52 0 3	38 4 0	6 3 0	6 9 10	–	–
	767 17 2½	819 11 10	535 8 10½	140 10 0	57 4 10½	169 4 0	56 0 0

SUMMARY.

Abatement allowed tenants in rent, - - - -	£767 17 2½
Loans of seeds, lime, lent cash, and manures, as above, -	1,552 15 7
Sums lent tenants for drainage at five per cent. per annum,	169 4 0
Premiums paid to tenants for growth of green crops, -	56 0 0
	£2,545 16 9½

(Signed) W. WANN, Agent to Commissioners of Education.

14th November, 1856.

THE GOVERNORS OF THE SCHOOLS FOUNDED BY ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ. (continued.)

The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.—continued.

23987. *Secretary.*—The business to be brought before the Commissioners to-day is with respect to the examination of the law agent of the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq. In December last, and at a later period, when the examination of the Governors was proceeded with, the investigation of matters connected with the law agents' accounts, which was then postponed, it is now to be taken up, and Mr. Fetherston, who is the acting member of the firm of M'Causland and Fetherston, has been summoned.

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DUBLIN.

The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

G. Fetherston, Esq.

Godfrey Fetherston, Esq., sworn and examined.

23988. *Chairman.*—Are you law agent to the Board of Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools?—I am.

23989. How long have you been law agent?—I think about twenty-five or twenty-six years.

23990. The Commissioners require to examine you, in consequence of evidence that was given by Mr. Barlow at a former court held here, in which he said:—"Mr. Fetherston was then agent of the Board, and has been so for many years, and can give you every information, not only on this subject, but also with respect to the leger; because I have little doubt that this leger was prepared, if not under his directions, at least under the directions of some person in his office." And Mr. Hamilton says:—"Mr. Fetherston is seldom absent from either the Committee or General Board. I do not know that he was absent more than once or twice. Dr. Graves asked—There is, therefore, a continuity in the transactions of the business of the Governors?—Mr. Fetherston, being present, adds very much to that." Who has charge of the title-deeds belonging to the Board?—They have most of them in their own custody; I have some few of them.

23991. Is there any schedule of these deeds?—Not in my possession.

23992. Mr. *Stephens.*—I believe, Mr. Fetherston, that there are two governing Charters, and three governing Statutes—the governing Charters are, one granted by King Charles II., in 1669, and the other by William IV., in 1833. The governing Statutes are, 10 Geo. I., 21 and 22 George III., cap. 27, and 25 George III., cap. 55. Am I correct?—I think you are.

23993. Will you be so kind as to refer to page 18 of the printed charter of Charles II.?—I have it.

23994. The first clause provides that the "treasurer shall, yearly and every year, make and give up a true and just account of all his receipts, disbursements, and arrears of rent as shall be by him received and disposed of." Will you now turn to page 23. And "That it shall be lawful for the Governors to keep in their hands, and to their own use, so much of the rents and profits of the lands as shall be sufficient to defray and bear all the charges and expenses, which they shall or may be put to, in the execution of the several trusts, or in defence of their title to the premises?"—I see that clause.

23995. Will you now turn to 10 George I., page 39?—I have it before me.

23996. The last clause in that page provides that, "If at any time the rents, revenues, or profits of the said lands and tenements, so set apart by the said Erasmus Smith, shall happen to increase to greater yearly value than they now yield, or if any part of the present yearly rents of the said lands shall be, and remain in the hands of the treasurer or the Governors of the said schools, over and above the annual payments, charges, and expenses by this Act appointed to be made out of the said lands, that then it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governors to apply and dispose of the residue and overplus towards some public use or work in said college or hospital, in putting out poor children to school, or apprentices, or in setting up and founding one or more English school, or schools." If you now turn to page 22 of the printed charter of King Charles II., you will see surplus defined:—"And the residue of all the revenues and rents which shall remain, after all the charges and payments fully made and satisfied, shall be distributed and applied in manner following." Now turn to the printed charter of King William IV., page 3: "And further, that the said treasurer, and also the register and agent, and all and every other the officers and persons employed by the said Governors, or their successors, in the receiving, keeping, paying, and disposing of the moneys, rents, revenues, and other the goods and treasure belonging to the said schools, shall yearly, and every year, or oftener, whensoever thereunto required by the said Governors and their successors, or any five or more of them, make and give up a true and just account of all his and their receipts, disbursements, balances, and arrears of rent, and of all and every such sum and sums of money, and other the goods and revenues of and belonging to the said schools, as shall have been by him or them received or disposed of as aforesaid, unto the said Governors." You told Lord Kildare, Mr. Fetherston—and the fact also appears from Mr. Barlow's evidence—that you have been law adviser to Erasmus Smith's Board for the last twenty-five years?—I have been law agent.

23997. Will you tell me whether, under the clauses I have read from the Charters, the Governors are not bound to have yearly accounts of their assets and liabilities made out?—That is a matter which you can infer, as well as I can.

23998. I ask you, as law agent to this Board for twenty-five years, and as the person who advised them in their legal proceedings, have you a shadow of doubt but that that is the case?—Not the least doubt.

23999. Was there not a new system of office accounts prepared by you, and ordered to be adopted by the Board, on the 23rd of November, 1843?—I never prepared any system of accounts.

24000. It has been so stated in evidence. [Draft of a system of office accounts is handed to witness].—That was not prepared by me.

24001. Was it prepared in your office?—I believe it was prepared by a book-keeper, employed for that purpose.

24002. Was it presented by you to the Board?—I think not. I am not sure, I have no recollection of doing so.

24003. Read the minute of the Standing Committee of the 23rd November, 1843:—"The law agent's draft system of office accounts, postponed from 14th instant, was again

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submitted. Ordered—That same be approved of; that the office accounts commence, on said system, from the 1st November instant; that an experienced person be employed to open the accounts accordingly, and that proper books be provided for the purpose."—It now appears I did produce this draft to the Board, but I had no recollection of doing so. It was prepared by Mr. Hughes, who is a book-keeper of mine, and who devotes himself to the management of those accounts, which I am not competent to take charge of myself.

24004. If that draft had been adopted, would it not have been in compliance with the charter of William IV.?—I suppose it would.

24005. Look at it, and tell me does not that system contemplate annual accounts, showing the assets and liabilities of the Governors?—I have no doubt of it at all.

24006. Was not that system partially acted on?—I protest I do not know.

24007. You have, it appears, attended every meeting of the Board; and Mr. Barlow, in reply to a question of mine, says:—"Mr. Fetherston was then agent of the Board, and has been so for many years, and can give you every information, not only on this subject, but also with respect to the leger; because I have little doubt that this leger was prepared, if not under his directions, at least under the directions of some person in his office."—It would seem that the fact of its being prepared in my office by Mr. Hughes, is the direction he alludes to.

24008. But have you regularly attended the meetings of the Board?—I have.

24009. Then you must know whether any order was made, as to the adoption of this system?—When I attend the meetings of the Board, I do not give my undivided attention to all that is going on, except there be some subject under discussion, on which I feel myself competent to offer an opinion; and as to the accounts of the Board, I never looked into them, unless some question was raised on certain items proposed, and upon which I always gave them the best judgment I could. I have nothing to say to the book-keeping department at all.

24010. Is the book-keeping department under Mr. Thorp?—I should think so.

24011. [Mr. *Eustace Thorp.*—I do not admit that, Mr. Stephens.]

24012. If you keep silent until Mr. Fetherston's examination has concluded, I shall be happy to hear any explanation you have to offer; but you have no right to interrupt the witness, or interrupt my examination. Do you know any thing, Mr. Fetherston, about the leger?—I do not.

24013. Have you ever seen the leger?—As a matter of vision I must have seen it; but I never examined it, or took any particular notice of it.

24014. Will you tell me, from the leger which is before you, when the first entry was made, as to your bills of costs?—The first item I see entered is, May, 1844, balance, £959 0*s.* 1*d.*

24015. From whom am I to get information with respect to that leger—because Mr. Barlow says in his evidence: "I know nothing of it, as I never looked into the leger in my life. I am no accountant—I am not a book-keeper; and if I did look to it, I dare say I would not be much wiser than I am at present. I am glad to have the opportunity of saying, I never looked into a page of it?"—If you would put my name to that answer, it would do remarkably well.

24016. Who is it that has charge of the leger?—I do not know. I thought, until this moment, Mr. Thorp had.

24017. Mr. Thorp could not have charge of it, because he could not tell me what the meaning of "assets" was.—It appears, from a statement made to me by Mr. Hamilton, that this leger was written up recently by Mr. O'Brien; and if that be the case, it would be impossible for me to know any thing about it.

24018. That leger was produced in court this time twelve months, but the particular entries have been since written up. But you have never examined the leger until this moment?—Just so; as an object of vision I may have seen it before.

24019. I believe, Mr. Fetherston, we have six bills of costs before us. The first commences January, 1835, and extends down to May, 1841, entitled, "Miscellaneous Costs;" the second commences May, 1837, and extends to August, 1841, four years, entitled "Miscellaneous Costs for fifty-four schools;" the third commences December, 1841, and extends down to December, 1852, eleven years; the fourth, entitled "Miscellaneous Costs," commences December, 1841, and extends down to February, 1852, eleven years; the fifth, from December, 1852, down to March, 1856, three years, entitled "Miscellaneous Costs;" the sixth commences January, 1853, and extends down to February, 1856, entitled "Costs," three years. What is the distinction between "Costs" and "Miscellaneous Costs." Two of these bills of costs are entitled "Costs," and the remainder entitled "Miscellaneous Costs?"—I take it, that the obvious meaning of the word "Miscellaneous" is, that the bill of costs contains many different matters, mixed up; whereas "Costs" may apply to some particular cause or suit.

24020. Do not the bills for December, 1841 and 1852, which are entitled "Costs," extend over a variety of matters?—They do.

24021. Well, that being so, what is the distinction?—I cannot give you any.

24022. It being clear that both under Statute George I. and the Charter of William IV., there should be accounts showing the annual assets and liabilities of the Governors, why did you not render your accounts annually?—I am afraid I cannot give you a satisfactory answer to that question. I had so many things to do I could not get it done.

24023. Did the tenants pay you any costs on leases which were granted by the Board?—They did.

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24024. The usual costs as between attorney and client?—No; the principal costs of leases were for those leases granted under the statute, in the town of Galway; and the tenants paid a bulk sum for the costs, over and above the stamp duty.

24025. What was the amount?—Three guineas.

24026. Each tenant?—Each tenant.

24027. What did the costs amount to in the aggregate?—I do not know.

24028. Is not the lease which has been now put into your hands* a lease of the Drumachose School, dated 26th February, 1814?—It is.

24029. The parties to that lease are the Rev. Elias Thackeray, rector; the Lord Bishop of Derry, and the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools. By that instrument one acre of land is leased to the Governors for ever, in trust for a resident schoolmaster, to be appointed by the Governors, to teach children, selected by Governors, Church Catechism and English, under direction of Governors. The Governors then bind themselves to expend £300 on building a schoolhouse, and to pay £30 per annum to a schoolmaster as long as they shall continue it for a schoolhouse; and in case they thought fit not to continue it as a schoolhouse, they covenanted to re-convey and surrender the premises to the lessor. If you look to Statute 10 George I., it says, "to set up and found one or more English school or schools." That being the case, I ask you, who have been the law agent of the Board for the last twenty-five years, whether, in your opinion, I am correct in this position of law, that the statute only enabled the Governors to set up and found schools, and not to make a grant, as in this case, to Mr. Thackeray of a house, to become his property. The lease should have contained a clause, as the Kildare-place leases do, under which the Governors might sell the house in case it should cease to be used as a schoolhouse. Before I ask you to answer the question I have put to you, I will refer you to No. 3 Registry Book, of 13th July, 1807, page 120. It says, "The Board finding that few applications have been received for the establishment of English schools in consequence of the advertisement ordered to be published at the last meeting, have desired that the said advertisement be again inserted in the public papers, with the following addition thereto, viz., the quantity of ground, which in no case will be required to exceed two acres, to depend on the situation and other circumstances of the school. The Governors will, in all cases, endow the school with an adequate salary for the master (of whom they are to have the appointment), and will give such assistance towards erecting the schoolhouse as the circumstances of each case may appear to deserve." Then come the important words, "They can only accept lands in perpetuity, or on very long tenures." Now, take the provision of the statute I have directed your attention to, and also this resolution, and tell me whether you do not think the Governors can only accept of lands in perpetuity, or on very long leases, as sites for schoolhouses?—Yes; but this appears to be a grant made by Mr. Thackeray.

24030. But you will find that the Governors were to expend £300 on building the schoolhouse, and pay £30 per annum to a schoolmaster as long as they continued it as a schoolhouse; and in case they ceased, they covenanted to surrender the premises to the lessor, the advantage which he derived being, that the building became his property?—He would, under such circumstances.

24031. Then a lease, under such circumstances, would be a breach of trust, if your answer to my question be correct?—The original acceptance of the land might be an improper condition, but I think Mr. Thackeray might have annexed any condition to the grant he liked.

24032. But the Governors were not bound to take it; and, having taken it, it is clear, looking to 10 George I., coupled with the resolution of the Governors (not that I want that resolution to fortify the construction I put on the statute), they were guilty of a breach of trust?—I quite agree with you; it was a breach of trust.

24033. If you turn to 10 George I., you will see this provision, that if, at any time, the revenues and profits of the lands so set apart by Erasmus Smith shall grow less, then, in such case, it shall be lawful for the Governors, and they are hereby empowered, to lessen the number of the pensioners or exhibitioners of the College, or make such deductions and abatement out of all or any of the pensioners' or exhibitioners' salaries, or other yearly sum or sums of money continued to be paid by them, as they shall think fit. Under this Act, there is a special power given to the Governors from time to time to make such deductions and abatements in salaries as they think proper?—Yes.

24034. Will you be so kind as to turn to that lease again?—Yes.

24035. You will find in that lease the Governors bind themselves to pay a fixed salary of £30 per annum, in direct opposition to the language of the Act of Geo. I.?—That is the case.

24036. Has that statute been controlled by any subsequent charter or Act?—I am not aware that any change has taken place.

24037. There are, then, two breaches of trust in that class of leases?—You are aware this lease is of very early date. It was prepared by Mr. Cooper, who was at that time the officer of the Board.

24038. Their registrar, I believe?—Yes. There were two brothers, Mr. Austin and Mr. Samuel Cooper.

24039. They were joint agents and registrars?—I think so. I believe I once saw Mr. Samuel.

24040. Did they perform all the secretary's work, and all the agency work?—They did.

24041. And nothing was done by the law agent of the Board, except the purely legal business?—I do not know, as I was not law agent then.

* *Vide* Evidence, Vol. II., Documents.

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24042. Would you not know by looking over the papers?—I would not.

24043. The lease* which I now put into your hands, is dated September 21st, 1824, and is a lease under the Lord Lieutenant's Commissioners for Building Schools?—Yes; it has Mr. John Litton's name printed to it.

24044. The Earl of Shannon appears to be the lessor, and the other parties, are the Bishop of Cork and the minister of Lislee. It grants an acre of land to the minister and his successors for ever, in trust, for the use of a resident schoolmaster, to be appointed by the minister, to teach children selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. This being the trust, the minister covenants to expend the £50 he received out of the public funds, and the £50 subscribed by himself and others, in erecting a schoolhouse; and I believe you will perceive there is no reversion to the grantor under any contingency?—I do not see any.

24045. Could not that form of lease have been adopted for schools erected by the Governors of Erasmus Smith; and, if adopted, would it not have been consistent with the governing charters and the governing statutes?—The answer to that must be yes.

24046. Have you any doubt about it?—No doubt; but the result has been, as you are already aware, that Mr. Litton has sold some of these sites under the Commissioners of the Incumbered Estates Court, notwithstanding these well prepared leases.

24047. I am not responsible for Mr. Litton's law?—Nor am I.

24048. The lease* which I now hand to you is dated 23rd February, 1825. It professes to be a lease under the auspices of the Association for Discountenancing Vice. The parties to that lease are, Sir Emanuel Moore, the lessor, the Bishop of Cork, and the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Rathclaren being the other parties. It grants one acre of land to the minister and churchwardens, for the use of a resident schoolmaster, to be appointed by minister, to teach children selected by minister, English and Church Catechism, under direction of minister?—That is the trust.

24049. The minister then covenants to appoint masters, and there is no reversion to the grantor under any contingency; could not that form of lease have been adopted by the Governors, without any violation of the governing charters or governing statutes?—Yes.

24050. Does not that lease make provision for the master to yield up the schoolhouse at the written request of the minister?—It does.

24051. If that principle had been acted upon by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, would any sum of money have been saved in law costs?—I cannot answer for that; an obstinate man might refuse to give up possession, and compel the bringing of an ejectment.

24052. I will now direct your attention to a lease of September 28, 1840. It is a lease* by Stephen Ram to the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools of one acre of land for ever, in trust, for a resident schoolmaster, to be appointed by the Governors?—Yes.

24053. The Governors covenant to use the house only for a schoolhouse, in which children shall be taught according to the rules of the Governors, and in which the Holy Scriptures shall be read, and the children instructed therein; and the Governors also covenant to keep the schoolhouse in substantial repair. Then comes a proviso, that if at any time the school shall be permanently discontinued, or that the Holy Scriptures shall not be read in such school, and the children instructed therein, it shall be lawful for the lessor to re-enter, and the Governors utterly to expel and remove?—That is the case.

24054. What does that return, now placed before you, profess to be?—I never saw it before.

24055. Dr. Hancock, will you read the title of that return?

24056. [*Secretary.*—This return was forwarded to the Commissioners by Mr. Thorp, on behalf of the Governors, and is entitled, "Return from the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq., of all the schools for which a grant for building was made by the Governors, since 1800, stating, with regard to each school, the amount of the grant, the quantity of land conveyed, the amount of private, or other subscriptions, towards building, in addition to the grant from the Governors, and the date of the deed of conveyance, and the name of the person in whose custody it now is." With regard to the lease which has just been placed in Mr. Fetherston's hands, it is a lease for a school at Gorey, county of Wexford, to which an acre of land was granted, in consideration of which the Governors advanced, for the purpose of building the schoolhouse, the sum of £200; the private subscriptions amounted to £400; and the deed is in the custody of the Governors.]

24057. From that return, Mr. Fetherston, does it not appear that £200 was granted by the Governors to build the schoolhouse at Gorey in September, 1840?—Yes; it so appears from this document before me.

24058. Will you be so kind as to turn to 10 Geo. I. It provides that the Governors are to set up and found one or more English school or schools. That being so, it appears to me—and you have admitted it—that this statute only enabled the Governors to set up and found schools, and not to alienate their property?—I think so.

24059. That lease, therefore, should have contained a covenant similar to that contained in the Kildare-place leases; by which, if the schoolhouse should cease to be used as a schoolhouse, the Governors would be enabled to indemnify themselves for their outlay?—It would have been better if such a clause was inserted.

* *Vide* Evidence, Vol. II., Documents.

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24060. Would it not have been in accordance with the Act of Geo. I.?—Yes.

24061. Do you know how many leases were granted in that form?—I do not.

24062. [*Secretary.*—This return was accompanied by the original leases, and it appears there were upwards of thirty-nine granted in this form.]

24063. Mr. *Stephens.*—Are you aware, Mr. Fetherston, how much money the Governors expended on this precarious tenure?—I am not.

24064. [*Secretary.*—A calculation has been made with regard to the sum expended on such tenures, and it appears to amount to £4,086 13*s.* 2*d.*]

24065. Why did you not print those leases, as they are all one common form?—I cannot give you any reason for it. I did not do it.

24066. Would it not have been less expensive?—That would depend——

24067. I am looking at it as a matter of practice?—I do not think it would.

24068. Then the calculations on that subject in England are erroneous?—I do not say so.

24069. In England, it is considered cheaper, after seven copies, to print every instrument?—I got instructions for the preparation of these instruments one or two at a time.

24070. Then, whatever you did in respect of these leases was under the directions of the Governors?—As to their preparation; but I received no directions from them as to printing or not printing the leases.

24071. Are you aware what was the cost of preparing those leases?—I am not now; but I suppose you will find it stated in the bills of costs.

24072. I have made a calculation that thirty-four leases cost £362 18*s.*, including stamps and maps. The document which you now have before you is the Registrar's account of expense of deeds of conveyance of forty-two catechism leases, and the charge is £92 19*s.* 8*d.*?—This appears to me to be an account of the expenses, paid for stamps and the registry of conveyances, but does not include any thing for the preparation.

24073. This is the Registrar's account of the expense of deeds of conveyances of schools, and entitled inside—"Account of the expenses paid for stamps and registry of conveyances to the Governors of Erasmus Smith Schools for the following schools, amounting to forty-two," and the cost is £92 19*s.* 8*d.*; and No. 22, a lease specially drawn, is charged £4 8*s.* 1*d.*, instead of £2 0*s.* 1*d.*?—Perhaps there were two parts of it.

24074. What is the next document handed to you?—An account of stamps and registry of deeds of conveyance of eighteen deeds for schools, the cost of which is set down as £36 13*s.*

24075. Will you be so kind as to refer to Committee Book of 2nd November, 1854, page 356?—I have that page open before me.

24076. I believe in that page it is stated—"Mr. Thorp reported that the dividends on stock, purchased with railway and other moneys, are not regularly drawn and credited to the Governors; and, also, that he had reason to suppose that the Governors had never received their compensation from the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company for portions of land taken from Mr. Sadlier's and Captain Bradshaw's holdings.

"Ordered—That all matters connected with these moneys be referred to Mr. Fetherston; that he inquire whether the Secretary to the Bank of Ireland holds a general power of attorney from the Governors, and that Mr. Fetherston shall make whatever arrangements may be necessary." Do you know whether a minute is kept of every instrument the Governors sign, such as a power of attorney?—There is such a minute kept, I believe.

24077. If so, where was the necessity for making this inquiry?—The execution of a power of attorney to the Secretary of the Bank of Ireland might be (I am now necessarily speaking on surmise) on the Governors' books, but the contents of that power of attorney—whether it extended to moneys of this character—might not appear on the Governors' books.

24078. Then it is an entry as to a document without containing substantial information as to the nature of that document?—I think that is an unfair inference, and I tell you why. It might state there was this day sealed a power of attorney to the Secretary of the Bank of Ireland, authorizing him to receive the dividends from time to time accruing due on stock, to the credit of the Governors, and that would be a very substantial description.

24079. Would it not be very general?—It would.

24080. The Governors, in such a case, would be obliged to go to you to acquire information respecting it?—If they found any thing not in working order they might say, go down and see is it sufficient.

24081. If they had kept an abstract or copy of it they would have no occasion to do so?—No, clearly.

24082. Then no copy of this power of attorney was kept?—As a matter of fact I do not know. I believe there was not.

24083. If a copy was kept, then the order was unnecessary; but if a copy was not kept, then the order was, of course, proper. Will you turn to page 140 of the Journal, and you will see there an entry of March 18, 1848:—"Portion of the Southern Estates purchased by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, £450.

"December 19, 1850—Site for Tipperary Union Workhouse, £43 17*s.* 7*d.*

"June, 1851—Portion of the Western Estates sold to Midland Great Western Railway Company, £1,317 13*s.* 10*d.*; making, in the aggregate, £1,811 11*s.* 5*d.*" It appears, from the next entry in the Journal, that this £1,811 was invested in stock, on March, 1848; December 19, 1850; and June 18, 1851; and also that the dividends were allowed to accumulate upon the stock so purchased to the extent of £195 7*s.* 8*d.* In whose handwriting are those entries made?—I do not know. I never saw this book, to my knowledge, before. I know nothing about it.

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Eustace Thorp, Esq., examined.

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The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

Eustace Thorp, Esq.

24084. Mr. *Stephens.*—Who keeps that journal?—I presume——

24085. Look to the book, and tell me in whose handwriting the entries in question are made?—Either in Mr. O'Brien's handwriting, the accountant employed by the Governors at the request of the Commissioners, or that of his clerk. It came from his house.

24086. As you keep the books, can you tell me when it was these investments first appeared in the accounts of the Governors?—I do not admit that I keep the books.

24087. Who is it that keeps the books, you do not, Mr. Fetherston does not, and, of course, the Governors do not. Who does?—If you ask me who keeps all the books, or those books to which you have been referring, I do not, and I never undertook to keep them. Any entries I have made were purely gratuitous; made at my leisure time, that is, time I could spare out of the current business of the office. But if you asked me who made——

24088. Is it not the current business of the office to enter a sum of £1,811 in the ledger?—It is entered in the books of the Bank of Ireland.

24089. Is it entered in any book in your office?—It was not entered in any book except the Minute Book, down to the time at which you examined the books in December last.

24090. On being asked, by Lord Kildare, when you were examined on a former occasion, when enumerating your duties, did you not say it formed part of those duties to keep the accounts of the Board?—That is right; but there is a distinction to be taken there. If you ask me do I keep all the books, ledger, journal, &c., I would say not; but if you ask me for whom I keep certain books, I would say for Mr. Hamilton, who is responsible as Registrar.

24091. Then is Mr. Hamilton solely responsible?—I do not say that.

24092. Are you responsible?—I am not.

Godfrey Fetherston, Esq., further examined.

G. Fetherston, Esq.

24093. Mr. *Stephens.*—Are you aware whether that £1,811 is treated as cash at the Governors' disposal for liquidating their current liabilities?—I am not.

24094. Did you invest this stock on the 8th March, 1855?—It seems, from the entry in the book, that I did; but I have no recollection of the date.

24095. Is there any other book which can give me further information on the subject?—I cannot give you any information.

24096. Can you refer me to any book which will tell me when this investment first appeared in the accounts of the Governors?—It appears that the £480 was invested March 15, 1848; and the £1,317 13*s.* 10*d.*, 18th June, 1851.

24097. I cannot find any trace of these investments appearing in the accounts prior to 7th March, 1855. Can the officers of the Board who are present tell me whether I can find in any book an entry of this investment prior to March 7, 1855?—Perhaps this entry would elucidate the matter—"M'Causland and Fetherston, Drs. to Government stock. For dividends on Government stock for land purchased by Railway Companies, &c., &c., which accumulated previous to transfer of said stock to the Governors." Now, that stock may have been, and I would almost venture to say was, purchased, and standing in the name of the Accountant-General in Chancery to the credit of the Governors, and was applied for and got out on the 7th March, 1855, or thereabouts, and transferred to the Governors, together with the interest which had accumulated from the period when the sums were respectively lodged. That is my inference, and I believe it to be a fact.

24098. Let me understand the facts. This £1,811 was the produce of certain lands, which were taken from the Governors by Railway Companies, under special Acts of Parliament. Then, of course, the money got into the Court of Chancery?—That is the only legal way a company can pay it.

24099. It appears that this money, which has been paid under the Land Clauses Consolidation Act, for land belonging to the Governors of Erasmus Smith, got into the Court of Chancery. Turn to the Charter of Charles II., and you will see that it is there provided, that "neither the Governors nor their successors shall do, or suffer to be done, at any time, any act or thing, whereby or by means whereof any of the manors, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, annuities, or hereditaments of the said corporation, or any estate, interest, possession, or property, of or in the same, or any of them, shall be conveyed, vested, or transferred, in or to any other use whatsoever, contrary to the true meaning hereof, other than by such leases as are hereafter mentioned, and that in such manner and form as is hereafter expressed, and not otherwise." It appears to me, Mr. Fetherston, quite clear that the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, under the clause in this charter, and which does not seem to have been controlled by any subsequent Act or Charter, had no power to dispose of their lands, but only to grant leases?—I agree with you in that proposition.

24100. If I understand aright, the produce of the lands so sold to the Railway Companies, amounted to about £1,800, and that money was paid into the Court of Chancery. Where is that money now?—It was transferred to the Governors.

24101. Absolutely as cash?—As stock.

24102. And in their name?—It stands in their name.

24103. Have they control over it?—They have.

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24104. Cannot the Governors meet their current liabilities with it, if occasion were to arise?—I presume they could. I see nothing to prevent them.

24105. That being the case, will you be so kind as to read—bearing in mind the Charter of Charles II., to which I have particularly directed your attention—the 69th section of 8th Vic., chap. 18, and tell me under what circumstances the Court of Chancery allowed you to get that money out of Court?—I do not think you will expect me to tell you about the Court of Chancery; but, in point of fact, they did give the money.

24106. Then, if they did, it was in direct opposition to the Act of Parliament, because you could only get that money out of the Court of Chancery, under the second contingency mentioned, in the "purchase of other lands, to be conveyed, limited, and settled upon like uses, trusts, and purposes, and in the same manner as the lands in respect of which such money shall have been paid and settled." It does appear to me, looking at the Charter of Charles II., and at the provisions of this Act of Parliament, that the money has been got out of the Court of Chancery in an illegal manner. You could only take out that money, in a legal manner, to invest it in lands; and you had no right whatever to take that money out for the Governors to deal with it as cash to meet their current liabilities?—All I have to say is, that the Court of Chancery gave that money, and the stock was transferred to the Governors.

24107. Upon whose application was the stock so transferred?—The application was made by me, on behalf of the Governors.

24108. Did you point out, when making that application, the provision of the Charter of Charles II.?—I will show you, if you wish, the brief on which counsel moved.

24109. You are the person to whom the Governors left the transaction of this business, and I want to know what case you made out, in order to induce the Court of Chancery to give out that money, in direct opposition to the Charter of Charles II., and in direct violation of the Act of Parliament to which I have directed your attention?—One of the grounds of the application was, that the money was in court.

24110. You had no right to get this money; it could only have been paid out, according to the provision of the Act of Parliament, for the purchase of other lands. In point of fact, there is a technical word, applicable to this money, with which you are acquainted, viz., "money land." What have you done with it; has it been paid out as cash?—It has been transferred to the Governors.

24111. As cash?—Yes.

24112. The Governors had no right to that money, under the Act of Parliament; and it has been illegally got out of the Court of Chancery, because they could only have got it out for the purchase of other lands; and it is, in my opinion, subject to the same trusts, and as inalienable as the estates of the Governors, under the Charter of Charles II.?—I think it is; and I think they ought not to part with that stock, but ought to consider it as land.

24113. The Court of Chancery had no right to give it out?—I cannot answer for the Court of Chancery.

24114. But you, being a very eminent practitioner, as I am informed, must have known that such was the construction of the Act of Parliament?—Yes; but as to my eminence you may have been misinformed.

24115. Are you aware whether there is any local Act, or general statute, qualifying or altering the provisions of 8th Vic., cap. 18, sec. 69?—I am not.

24116. After Mr. Fetherston's examination has concluded, the Commissioners will expect some information from the officers of the Board, as to the time when this investment of £1,811 first appeared in the accounts of the Governors. Mr. Fetherston says, he knows nothing of the accounts; that it was not his business; and if there be any books which can afford information, they must be here, or in the office of the Governors; and therefore, while I am continuing Mr. Fetherston's examination, Mr. Thorp or Mr. Hamilton can refer to those books.

24117. Is the stock that was purchased with the £1,811 ear-marked?—In this leger which is before me, and which I have seen for the first time to-day, it is not ear-marked as stock, but it is ear-marked to the extent of its price at the other side. The stock appearing in this book includes, as I believe, the stock purchased with the Railway money, and, as such, is now standing to the credit of the Governors in the Bank of Ireland.

24118. Could not the Government stock so purchased be distinguished from stock over which the Governors had absolute power of disposal?—I think it would have been more satisfactory if it had been so kept.

24119. Your answer, Mr. Fetherston, is in accordance with the entries in that book, namely, that this stock may be made available to meet the current liabilities of the Governors?—Certainly.

24120. It is very possible that Mr. Hamilton or Mr. Thorp may have some other books to explain it away; but, so far as regards the leger, that is the only inference which can be deduced from the entries appearing in it.

24121. I will now proceed to the Catechism leases, as Mr. Barlow says the Commissioners will derive every information from you. What does that document, Dr. Hancock, which you now hand to Mr. Fetherston, profess to be?

24122. [*Secretary.*—It is, "Return from the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq., of all the schools for which a grant for building was made by the Governors, since 1800, stating, with regard to each school, the amount of the grant, the quantity of land conveyed, the amount of private, and other subscriptions, towards build-

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ing, in addition to the grant from the Governors, and the dates of the deeds of conveyance, and the names of the persons in whose custody they now are."]

24123. Will you be so kind, Mr. Fetherston, as to turn to the Coombe School?—I know nothing of this document; but I see that school written here.

24124. When was it founded?—It does not appear from this document.

24125. What was the expense of the erection of that school to the Governors?—I have not the slightest idea.

24126. Be kind enough to tell me from the paper before you?—I see here the amount of the grant was £1,411 2*s.* 9*d.*

24127. Was that school discontinued in 1847?—This document says it was discontinued in 1847.

24128. For what cause?—In consequence of the falling off in the numbers.

24129. Does it appear what was the extent of land upon which the school was built?—It does not.

24130. Does it appear from that document whether the lease was surrendered to the Earl of Meath?—It does.

24131. Was there a loss to the Governors of £1,411?—Speaking from this paper, it was a loss of £1,411 to the Governors.

24132. Do you see in that document an entry, "Castlerea, Roscommon, founded in 1811"?—From this paper, there appears to be Castlerea, Roscommon; the schoolhouse was built at the expense of the Governors, and also from private donations.

24133. What sum of money did the Governors expend, as appears from that document before you?—£600.

24134. And how much money was derived from private donations?—£200.

24135. How much land was attached to the school?—One acre.

24136. When was it discontinued?—In 1840.

24137. From what cause?—The falling off in the attendance.

24138. I believe that there is nothing stated as to the re-conveyance of the site?—Speaking entirely from this document nothing appears on that point.

24139. Kilskier School, county Meath, was, I believe, built at the expense of the Governors?—It appears that £300 was granted by the Governors, and in the column for private subscriptions, are the words, "not known."

24140. How many acres of land were attached?—Two acres.

24141. When was it discontinued?—In 1849.

24142. Does it appear what became of the premises?—Yes; they were surrendered to the grantor.

24143. Is the cause of surrender stated?—No.

24144. Will you turn to the entry of Blennerville School, Kerry, founded 1812. How much did the Governors expend on the building?—£300.

24145. What was the amount of private donations?—Not known.

24146. How much land was attached?—One acre.

24147. When was it discontinued?—In 1839.

24148. What was the cause of the discontinuance?—Situation unfavourable.

24149. What became of the premises?—This document says, "surrendered to grantor, and salary transferred to new school."

24150. Now go to "Sturgan, Armagh." Was it founded in 1812?—Yes.

24151. At what cost was it built?—It appears that the grant was £300 from the Governors, and under the head private subscriptions, the words, "not known."

24152. How many acres of land were attached?—Two acres.

24153. When was it discontinued?—In 1850.

24154. What was the cause of the discontinuance?—School having dwindled into an infant school.

24155. Is there any information contained in the document before you, as to the re-conveyance of the site?—No.

24156. Will you be so kind as to turn to "Dysert, Kilkenny." Was that school founded in 1812?—It appears so; £300 was granted by the Governors; the amount of private subscriptions not known. Two acres of land, and discontinued in 1842, in consequence of falling off in the attendance.

24157. Is there any thing stated as to the re-conveyance of the site?—No.

24158. "Rosdroit, county Wexford," when does it appear to have been founded?—In 1812. It was built at a cost to the Governors of £300; private subscriptions not known.

24159. How many acres of ground were attached?—Two acres.

24160. When was it discontinued?—In 1850, in consequence of the falling off in the attendance.

24161. Is there any thing stated as to the re-conveyance of the site?—No.

24162. "Irvinestown, Fermanagh; founded in 1812." At what cost was it built?—£300.

24163. What was the amount of private donations?—Not known.

24164. How many acres of ground were attached?—Two acres.

24165. When was it discontinued?—In 1841, and salary transferred to Castlearchdall School, in same parish.

24166. Is there any thing stated as to the reconveyance of the site?—No.

24167. Are the sites in possession of the Governors?—I do not know; the fact is——

24168. Mr. Crawford, one of the Assistant Commissioners, who visited this place, states,

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that as to Rosdroit School, the land is in the possession of the landlord?—I would say so, without any positive knowledge on the subject, from the clause of redemption in the lease, when the school has been discontinued for a length of time.

24169. Was "Kilrea, county Derry," founded in 1812?—It appears so.

24170. At what cost was it built to the Governors?—£650.

24171. What was the amount of private donations?—£216 13*s.* 4*d.*

24172. How many acres of land were attached?—Two.

24173. When was it discontinued?—In 1848.

24174. Is there any cause stated?—No.

24175. To whom were the premises re-conveyed?—They appear to have been surrendered to the Mercers' Company, the grantors.

24176. "Gortin, Tyrone." When was it founded?—In 1813.

24177. What did it cost the Governors?—£300. Private donations not known.

24178. How much land was attached?—Two acres and four perches.

24179. When was it discontinued?—In 1848; in consequence of the falling off in the attendance.

24180. To whom were the premises surrendered?—This document says grantor; but Mr. Hamilton says it has not been surrendered, and is one of the best schools under the Board.

24181. [*Arthur S. Crawford,* Esq., Assistant Commissioner.—It is still in operation' two miles from Gortin.

24182. Rev. *H. Hamilton.*—The school of Gortin is the best country school in Ireland.]

24183. When was "Portglenone, Antrim," founded?—It appears to have been founded in May, 1813.

24184. How much did it cost the Governors?—£450; and private subscriptions, £150.

24185. What was the quantity of ground attached?—One acre.

24186. When was it discontinued?—In 1848; in consequence of falling off in attendance.

24187. To whom were the premises surrendered?—To grantor.

24188. When was "Clonaslie" founded?—In 1813.

24189. How much did it cost the Governors?—£300; private donations not known.

24190. How many acres of ground were attached?—Two acres.

24191. When was it discontinued?—In 1839.

24192. For what cause?—The falling off in attendance.

24193. To whom were the premises surrendered?—The grantor.

24194. When was "Drumachose" founded?—In 1814.

24195. How much did it cost the Governors?—£300; private donations, not known; an acre of land.

24196. When was it discontinued?—In 1836; and premises surrendered to grantor.

24197. When was "Rathmore" founded?—In 1814; cost £300; two acres of land; and discontinued in 1851; and premises re-conveyed to Nicholas Evans, Esq., representative of grantor.

24198. A summary of the evidence you have given from that document may be given. Six schools have been discontinued, in consequence of the falling off in the attendance; five schools, for causes not stated; one school, in consequence of the situation being unfavourable; and another school, because it became an infant school. There was expended on these schools, by the Governors, £5,807, and there were twenty acres of land attached to them, all of which have reverted to the original grantors; the private donations amounted to £677, making an aggregate of £6,484; and if we estimate the twenty acres of land at £33 an acre, they will produce £660, making a grand total of £7,144. The loss of this sum of money to the Governors would not have taken place, if the leases had been drawn in accordance with the Charter.

24199. I will now direct your attention to the Scripture leases: Linenhall-street, Dublin, was founded, I believe in 1837, and discontinued in 1845. What was the cause of the discontinuance?—The cause stated in the document before me is in consequence of its unsatisfactory state.

24200. Can you tell me how this unsatisfactory state of things occurred in Dublin?—I cannot.

24201. Who can give me that information?—I presume it can be given to you from the minutes, entered on the Board books by the Registrar, or Mr. Thorp.

24202. "Carrickfergus, Antrim"—it was founded, I believe, in 1841?—Yes.

24203. I believe the cost to the Governors was £200?—Yes, and the private donations £200.

24204. How much ground was granted?—A lot of waste ground.

24205. What became of the premises?—It is stated they were made over to Wilson's trustees.

24206. Can you give me any explanation respecting it?—Not the slightest.

24207. This school was founded in 1841, and you were then law agent?—I was.

24208. Who can give me the information?—I presume, the minute books. I have not the remotest recollection about it, or I would give you the information at once.

24209. I want to know from whom I can get the information?—I should think that the minute books of that date will give you the information, or the registrar.

24210. When was "Collon, Armagh," founded?—In 1842; built at a cost of £104 2*s.* 4*d.* to the Governors; private donations, £52 1*s.* 1*d.* There is no quantity of land stated, but the word "site" is written.

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24211. What was the cause of the discontinuance?—The cause assigned here is this:—"This school not having been successful, the premises were re-conveyed to the grantor."

24212. The Governors expended £304 2*s.* 4*d.* on these schools, which has been lost, and which would not have been the case, if there had been inserted that clause in the lease, to which I have directed your attention—if, in point of fact, the provisions of 10th George I. had been strictly carried out?—Yes; if the Governors had not surrendered the premises, they would have them still.

24213. Will you now turn to the Miscellaneous Costs Book, No. 4. The costs from February, 1841, to 1854, amount to £935 11*s.* 1*d.*; and I may as well tell you, at the outset, that my objection to these bills of costs is, that £208 out of this £935 11*s.* 1*d.*, appear to have been charged for work which properly belonged either to the secretaries of the Governors, or to the agents. I do not blame you for doing this work; but if the secretaries and agents had performed their respective duties, this £208 would have been saved to the charity. I will get the secretary, Dr. Hancock, to read some illustrations of what I mean.

24214. [*Secretary.*—This book, from which I read, is the Miscellaneous Cost Book of Mr. Fetherston, as the solicitor of the Governors of the schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq. It runs from 1841 to 1852. I will now read a few entries, of the description Mr. Stephens has alluded to. Under the date of February, 1842, is the following entry:—

"Attending registrar, on his handing us order, referring the agent's accounts and rental of the southern estates to us for investigation; and also to see that the accounts, as well as the rental of the estate, were made out on a proper basis, and conferring thereon, 6*s.* 2*d.*

"To our time and attendance in collecting the accounts, with the several leases, minute books, and other documents of the Governors, when found the accounts very inaccurate, and noting various discrepancies therein; making observations on the accounts and rental, and correcting same fully for the guidance of the agent in his future accounts, which occupied three days, at two guineas per, £6 6*s.*; taxed off to £3 10*s.* 6*d.*

"Drawing observations on the result of our investigation of the accounts, £1 4*s.* 8*d.*

"Fair copy, 16*s.*; taxed off to 6*s.* 2*d.*

"Writing the agent; returning the accounts and rental; enclosing our observations thereon, and instructing him to have same and his future accounts corrected accordingly, 3*s.* 1*d.*

"Copy observations to send therewith, 16*s.*; making the total costs, as charged, £9 11*s.* 11*d.*]

24215. All that business appears to me, Mr. Fetherston, to be secretary's work. It is the duty of the registrar to keep the accounts of the Governors, and there is not one bit of law in the whole business.

24216. Will you read, Dr. Hancock, some more entries.

24217. [*Secretary.*—Under date October 24, 1846, is—"Writing Mr. Bradshaw, that Mr. Poe had been discontinued as the Governors' agent; inquiring to what period his rent had been paid; and when the last payment was made, to enable us to settle Mr. Poe's account, 3*s.* 1*d.*" Like letter to Mr. Hewston, 2*s.*; and like letters to a number of other tenants, in all twenty-five in number, at a charge of 2*s.* each letter, postage paid.

"Perusing letter from Mr. Kearney, in reply to our letter, stating the sums paid by him on account of his rent, the period up to which same made, the time of last payment, 2*s.* 6*d.*;" and then follow sixteen similar entries, for perusing answers to letters, at a cost of 2*s.* 6*d.* each.]

24218. There is nothing that requires an eminent solicitor to write letters, to ascertain what payments were made by twenty-five tenants. That ought to have been done by the agent, or the office of agent being vacant, by the secretary?—No doubt but it could be done.

24219. [*Secretary.*—There are entries, under date November 2, 1846:—"Attending a gentleman, who called to acquaint himself with the names of the Governors; the security required, and annual rental; when we gave him the information sought, 6*s.* 2*d.*

"Attending another gentleman, who requested to know the district in which the property was situate; the annual value, amount of security required, class of tenantry, &c.; and giving the necessary information, 6*s.* 2*d.*

Under date, November 4:—"Attending a gentleman, who called this day, making inquiries in respect to the agency, and giving the necessary information, 6*s.* 2*d.*

November 5, "Attending a gentleman, who called this date in reference to the agency, and particulars, if it was required that the agent should reside on the lands; and giving the necessary explanation, 6*s.* 2*d.*

"Received letter from Mr. Saurin, inquiring if Mr. Poe had been removed from the agency; and, if so, on what ground.

"Letter in reply, postage paid, 3*s.* 2*d.*"]

24220. Could not that information have been given by the registrar, viz., that the office of agent was vacant; the sum of money that was required as security; the fees that were to be allowed; and in what district the agent was wanted?—The Governors desired the parties to apply to us.

24221. You were very right in charging for the information, but the reference ought not to have been made to you. It was not solicitors' work; it was a duty which belonged to the office of registrar.

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24222. [*Secretary.*—In page 132, under date November 16, 1846, are these entries:—

"Received letter from Mr. Hunt, requesting particular advice in reference to the leases of the respective tenants on this estate, with short abstract of denominations of land directed on each lease, 2*s.* 6*d.*

"Perusing same, 2*s.* 6*d.*

"Perusing the several leases for this purpose, eighty-five in number, at 1*s.* 6*d.*, £6 7*s.* 6*d.*

"Draft abstract and returns to the queries, seven pages, £1 1*s.* 7*d.*

"Fair copy, 14*s.*

"Like for Mr. Hunt, 14*s.*

"Copy rental, as made out in 1837, showing rents then payable by tenants, eleven pages book-wise, £1 2*s.*

"Writing Mr. Hunt therewith, and paid, 3*s.* 6*d.*"

Making a total of £10 5*s.* 1*d.* for that business, and only 2*s.* 6*d.* taxed off.]

24223. These are only illustrations of the class of business which, in my opinion, should have been done by the registrar, or agent of the Board; and I think it right to state that the Commissioners are unanimous in that opinion. There are six bills of costs before me, from January, 1835, to February, 1856, and the aggregate amount is £3,412. You have before you a bill of costs, from January, 1835, to May, 1841; who attended the taxation of that bill of costs?—I do not believe there was any attendance on behalf of the Governors.

24224. Turn to your bill of costs, from March, 1837, to August, 1841, and tell me who attended the taxation of that bill, on behalf of the Governors?—There does not appear to have been any attendance; but I should state, it was not the practice, when a bill of costs was taxed between solicitor and client, to require any attendance. There has been a change, within the last few years, with respect to the taxation of law costs.

24225. May I take this as a fact, that with respect to your bills of costs extending from January, 1835, to March, 1856, no person attended their taxation on behalf of the Governors?—Except myself. I attended, and produced to the Master documents, showing the amount of business done.

24226. That may be the practice in Ireland, but a different practice prevails in England.—And to this day the same practice continues in all, except the common law courts, which require an attendance to be stated in the requisition for taxation.

24227. I see there is a difference with respect to your bills of costs, which extend from January, 1853, to February, 1856. The gentleman named to attend the taxation of these bills, on behalf of the Governors, is Stephen R. Fetherston?—He is my son, but his attendance was only nominal.

24228. Was it not a personal attendance?—A nominal attendance.

24229. *Chairman.*—The Commissioners have no further questions to put to you, Mr. Fetherston; but if you have any statement to make, with respect to the evidence you have given to-day, we shall be happy to hear it?—I have no statement to make.

Rev. H. Hamilton.

Rev. *Hugh Hamilton* sworn and examined.

24230. Rev. Dr. *Graves.*—Are you aware under what circumstances the Linenhall-street school was discontinued in 1845?—I find it stated, in the list furnished to the Commissioners, that it was discontinued in 1845. In the Registry-book, of that date, I find that the following order was made:—"That the male and female schools at Linenhall-street be discontinued at Christmas next; and that power is hereby given to the Committee to dispose of the house." Then in July, 1845, I find this minute:—"The report of Williams and Son upon Linenhall-street house was read; and it appearing therefrom that it is in a very dilapidated condition, and that the expense of putting it in substantial repair would be considerable—Ordered—That Mr. Fetherston be requested to surrender the premises." Long before that, the Governors had evidently determined to surrender them; but I cannot give the particulars, without having the reports before me.

24231. Is there any statement in the Registry-book as to the cause of its being discontinued?—It is very probable it was discontinued on the Inspector's Report.

24232. Perhaps you would find the cause stated in the minutes of the Standing Committee?—I find the resolution of the General Board to discontinue the school, but where the recommendation came from, upon which that resolution was grounded, I cannot find. I cannot find that it came from the Standing Committee, and therefore it must have come from the Sub-Committee, who had the Inspector's Report before them. The Sub-Committee, who read the report, made a resolution for the discontinuance of the school, upon which the General Board acted; but I will find the particulars, if it be desirable, in the office when I go home.

24233. You will be good enough to furnish to the Commissioners a statement of the particular circumstances which led to the discontinuance of the Linenhall-street School. In the list of schools which were brought under the consideration of the Commissioners to-day, occurs the name of Sturgan School at Armagh, which was discontinued in 1850, in consequence, it is stated, of its having dwindled into an infant school.—One of the rules is, that children under six are not to be admitted.

24234. That I know is one of the regulations of the English schools; but how do you determine that a school has become to such an extent an infant school, as no longer to deserve the support of the Governors?—It is the practice to discontinue schools

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which become infant schools, and that fact is ascertained from the Inspector's Report. I was not appointed when the Sturgan School was discontinued.

24235. Then it is to be presumed that the Inspector in this case reported that a very considerable number of the children attending were below six years of age?—I would suppose so.

24236. The Governors do not think it expedient, as appears from this rule, to maintain infant schools at all?—They have never done so.

24237. Have any schools been discontinued since you were appointed Inspector?—Rathmore.

24238. Under what circumstances was it discontinued?—I inspected it twice, and I told Sir James King it would be better for him have an infant schoolmistress appointed at £20 a-year, than a schoolmaster at £30. I then made my report, upon which it was discontinued.

24239. Was it not one of the schoolhouses towards the building of which the Governors had contributed?—It was one of their oldest schools.

24240. In that case, did they alienate the house?—They re-assigned it to the grantor under their agreement.

24241. This, then, was the case of a school being discontinued in consequence of having become an infant school?—And because the attendance had fallen off.

24242. Most of the schools have been discontinued in consequence of the falling off in attendance?—This list in my hand shows that. You will recollect that the Donadea School, about which I was examined on a former occasion, was never built by the Governors.

24243. That is the school of which a man named Legatt was master?—Yes; and it was discontinued in my time.

24244. Are you prepared to state, as Inspector of the Schools under the Governors of Erasmus Smith, that, generally speaking, the falling off in attendance is an indication of bad management of the school?—Sometimes it is, and sometimes it is not. Sometimes I have made such a report; but in a number of cases it is attributable to causes over which the master has no control.

24245. But, on the whole, would you not take it as *prima facie* evidence of bad management?—I think not, because I have seen that the falling off in attendance is from other causes; and unless I could directly charge the master with mismanagement, I should be sorry to make such a report.

24246. Supposing the Inspector were to report unfavourably as to the management of a school, stating that the attendance had fallen off very much; and supposing that it appeared, under these circumstances, to be a question whether the school ought not to be discontinued, what time will the Governors take to decide that question; it might appear, that owing to temporary causes the school declined, but that if a little time were allowed these causes might pass away, and the school recover?—The case has happened several times, and the order has generally been to write to the clergyman to know whether there was any prospect of the school going on, and the answer usually received was, wait a little while; upon which suggestion the Governors have, in nine cases out of ten, acted.

24247. Have you had cases before you, where, after unfavourable reports had been made, and attention called to the school, in the way you have stated, it has revived?—Yes; at least we hope it will.

24248. Mr. *Stephens*.—Are you sole Inspector of the schools?—Yes.

24249. You were present at the examination of Mr. Fetherston, and heard it stated that £1,811 was received on behalf of certain lands which were sold to the Railway Company. Will you now turn to your books, and show me when the investment of that money first appeared in your accounts?—I never had any thing whatever to do with the accounts.

24250. Are you not responsible for the accounts?—I am responsible for any money that is put into my hands; but I am not responsible to the Governors where money does not come into my hands.

24251. Who keeps the accounts?—Mr. Thorp.

24252. Then is Mr. Thorp the person from whom the Commissioners are to ascertain when the investment of £1,811 first appeared in the books?—I think he has an explanation of the whole matter in his own handwriting this moment.

24253. Then will he give full information about this money?—He may, but I know nothing about it. Probably the case was this: that the stock was bought; I had the docket produced to the Board, handed it to the Chairman, and then entered it on the minute book; but further than that, I have nothing to say to the stock account.

24254. Whose duty is it to keep the accounts of the Governors, that is a fact which I have not yet been able to ascertain?—I tell you the practice, and you can judge whether it is right or wrong. I make the payments, Mr. Thorp makes the entries, and keeps the books as between me and the Treasurer. At the end of the year we compare the accounts, and present them to Mr. Barlow, who audits and signs them. That is all I have to say to the accounts; but I account for all the money which is intrusted to me.

John Barlow, Esq.

John Barlow, Esq., examined.

24255. I cannot allow the Registrar to say that he is not responsible to the Governors for our accounts. I hold him responsible; and he has given security to us, which shows he is responsible. I am aware that what Mr. Hamilton says is true—that strictly speaking, he does not take an active part in the accounts; but I must state before Mr. Hamilton, and in order to relieve the Governors from responsibility in the matter, that if any loss takes place in our accounts, because he has placed them under the management of Mr. Thorp, I, on the part of the Board, hold Mr. Hamilton accountable. I could not leave the room after I heard what Mr. Hamilton has said, without putting the Commissioners in possession of the facts, and setting Mr. Hamilton right as to his responsibility.

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DUBLIN.

The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

John Barlow, Esq.

24256. Mr. *Stephens.*—Who keeps the stock account, Mr. Barlow?—Mr. Hamilton is responsible for all our accounts, but I am quite aware that Mr. Thorp keeps them; and I did not exactly understand Mr. Thorp when he said that he did not do so, because I was under the conviction, since I became chairman of the Board, that Mr. Thorp did keep the accounts. Whether this forms part of his duty or not I do not say, but he virtually does keep our accounts. As to the stock, about which so much has been said, there is an exact account of the money in our books turned into stock, and brought forward in our books.

24257. Mr. Barlow, you misunderstand me. What I want to ascertain is this, at what time does it appear from the accounts of the Governors that this £1,811 was first invested?—The document which I now hand to the Secretary will show you that, and although the money may have, for what I know, illegally come into the hands of the Governors, from the Court of Chancery, they will, I am sure, make no further use of it than what is produced by its investment in the funds.

24258. Nothing which has taken place before the Commissioners to-day tends, in any respect, to impeach the honour or integrity of the Governors, or of the officers belonging to them?—I did not understand the Commissioners to impeach the integrity of any one, but I am anxious to show where the money is.

24259. No one doubts where the money is; but what the Commissioners want to know is, whether that money is treated as cash?—I would say, on the part of the Governors, that they never treated it as cash.

24260. But how did you get it out of the Court of Chancery?—Mr. Fetherston got it.

24261. He could only have taken it out of the Court of Chancery to deal with it as cash?—Perhaps that is so.

24262. Is it entered as cash?—It is entered in the first column as cash, and in the second turned into stock.

24263. But it is not distinguished, or ear marked?—It is in the document I have handed to the Secretary.

24264. [*Secretary.*—I will read from the letter-book, handed to me by Mr. Barlow, the following letter, from Eustace Thorp to Godfrey Fetherston, dated 6th November, 1854:—

"Re Stock Railway Money.

"DEAR SIR,—Having reported to the last meeting that the dividends on stock purchased with railway and other moneys are not regularly drawn and credited to the Governors, they directed the particulars to be made out and forwarded to you, with a request that you will ascertain whether the Secretary to the Bank of Ireland holds a general Power of Attorney from the Governors—that you will have the dividends which have accrued now drawn and lodged—and that you will so arrange that these dividends shall in future be received at the proper times.

"I enclose a schedule of the particulars of the moneys referred to, having had reason for supposing that the Governors did not receive their compensation from the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, for portions of Mr. Sadleir's and Captain Bradshaw's holdings. I have been making inquiries upon the subject for some time, and I enclose letters from the secretary's office, dated 21st March, 1852 (to Mr. Kearney), stating that £261 had been paid through Mr. O'Farrell; and another, dated 1st March, 1854 (to myself), stating that £261 was incorrect; but that £161 6*s.* 3*d.* was the sum agreed upon, and promising to have the matter inquired into.

"I have since written frequently to the secretary, reminding him of this promise, but without any satisfactory result.

"The Governors, therefore, request that you will take the matter in hand.

"I remain, faithfully, &c., &c."

	Cash paid by Companies and Commissioners.	Stock purchased with said cash.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Great Southern and Western Railway,	450 0 0	551 6 5	Stock reported as purchased to this amount by Mr. Fetherston, in his letter, dated 14th April, 1848. Power of Attorney, sealed 26th May, 1851, authorizing Secretary to Bank of Ireland to receive dividends, £52 8*s.* 2*d.*, lodged by Mr. Fetherston, 2nd June, 1851, marked "Southern Railway and Poor Law Commissioners" (being dividends on this stock and the next following).
Poor Law Commissioners,	44 1 2	44 15 6	Stock reported as purchased to this amount by Mr. Fetherston, in his letter, dated 19th December, 1850, dividends thereon, once received, included in £52 8*s.* 2*d.*, above mentioned.
Midland Railway,	1,317 13 10	1,339 2 4	Stock reported as purchased to this amount by Mr. Fetherston, in his letter, dated 6th November, 1851. Power of Attorney lodged with the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, authorizing the Secretary to Bank of Ireland to receive dividends. £21 15*s.* 3*d.* dividends to October, 1851, drawn and lodged to Governors' credit. No dividends since drawn.
Waterford and Limerick Railway, 458 17 6 153 12 6	612 10 0	594 5 0	Stock reported as purchased to this amount by Mr. Fetherston, in his letter, dated 23rd November, 1852, and which has gone into the common stock of the Governors. The dividends are regularly credited. This, therefore, does not require any further attention from Mr. Fetherston.

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24265. *Chairman.*—The question that the Commissioners are anxious to have answered is, at what date this sum of £1,811, accruing from the sale of lands to the Great Southern and Midland Great Western Railways, appears in the accounts of the Governors?—From the date of that letter. I quite admit it has gone into the general stock of the Governors.

24266. [*Secretary.*—The effect of this letter, with the explanations which have been given, is this:—It appears that, in 1848, the Governors were apprized by Mr. Fetherston of £450 having been lodged to their credit; but it was not entered in any way in the accounts of the Governors when they were before the Commissioners on a previous occasion. It was first regularly introduced on the 7th March, 1855, by Mr. O'Brien, when making up the accounts under the directions of the Governors. It was in consequence of this letter from Mr. Thorp that Mr. Fetherston applied, and actually got the money out of the Court of Chancery, when it was re-invested in March, 1855. This is the first time it appears in the accounts, although the Governors were apprized in 1848 of its having been lodged to their credit in the Bank of Ireland. It has not been brought into any balance struck from 1848 to 1855.

24267. *John Barlow*, Esq.—There is a mistake there. The money was in the Court of Chancery; but we had no control over it in 1848.

24268. *Secretary.*—The stock was reported as purchased on the Governors' account by Mr. Fetherston, in his letter dated 14th April, 1848. The Governors were as much entitled to that stock, and the dividends arising on it in 1848, as they are at this moment.

24269. *John Barlow*, Esq.—It was not brought into our accounts.

24270. *Secretary.*—The moment the Governors became entitled to the dividends in 1848, it ought to have appeared in their accounts.]

24271. *Chairman.*—Mr. Barlow, it strikes me—in which opinion the Commissioners concur—that this sum ought to have appeared in the accounts in 1848, if you, as it appears, were entitled to the dividends on it?—It appears from our solicitor's letter, that the money was lodged in court in 1848. The lands were required by the Railway Companies; but whether we had a legal right of disposing of them or not I do not know. They were required for a great public work, and it was not our business to throw impediments in the way. We never received a farthing of the dividends until 1854 or 1855.

24272. But you could have received the dividends on that sum in 1848?—I believe the mistake was, that the Secretary of the Bank never went down to the court to receive the dividends; but we received them all at once.

24273. [*Secretary.*—It appears from an entry in the schedule appended to Mr. Thorp's letter, that a Power of Attorney was sealed 26th May, 1851, authorizing the Secretary of the Bank to receive the dividends, and £52 8*s.* was accordingly lodged by Mr. Fetherston, on the 2nd June, 1851, marked "Stock, Southern Railway and Poor Law Commissioners;" and therefore, in 1851, although these dividends were lodged to the credit of the Governors, the funds out of which they arose were not entered in the accounts, nor was there any trace of them there. They were entitled to these dividends from that time until 1855, when they were introduced by Mr. O'Brien; and if the stock had originally been entered correctly, and the dividends charged, whether paid or not, as against the funds, the Governors would at once have known to what dividends they were entitled.

24274. *John Barlow*, Esq.—We have received every shilling of these dividends.

24275. *Secretary.*—The item of £1,339 2*s.* 4*d.*, the amount of stock purchased with the Midland Railway money, is similarly circumstanced. The observations of Mr. Thorp on this are—"Stock reported as purchased to this amount by Mr. Fetherston in his letter dated 6th November, 1851. Power of attorney lodged with the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, authorizing Secretary to Bank of Ireland to receive the dividends. £21 15*s.* 3*d.*, dividends to October, 1851, drawn, and lodged to the Governors' credit, but no dividends since drawn." That is, from October, 1851, to November, 1854, no dividends were drawn; and if that £1,300 was entered in the accounts of the Governors, as it ought to have been, when reported by Mr. Fetherston, in November, 1851, and when their authority was given to the Secretary of the Bank of Ireland to draw the dividends, these dividends would not have lain over for three years. The last point is, whether the Governors have in their accounts dealt with this sum of money as "money land," or trust-funds which cannot be alienated. It appears that they have three accounts of Government Stock; one a common account, running all through their books, and that common account in the year of the famine ran down to £3, showing that it was an account over which the Board exercised absolute control. They have since been diminishing their expenditure, which, together with their improved circumstances, have now raised that common account to £600. They have, for a long time, a special Government Stock account, for a fund which they hold on behalf of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. They also have an account of the stock invested to the credit of Lord Redesdale's Charity. These latter were funds over which they had no disposal—they were only trustees of them; and, therefore, they have three separate stock accounts. Now, if they had dealt with these railway moneys as they have dealt with Lord Redesdale's Charity, or with the fund which they hold on account of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, they would have kept them, in like manner, in a perfectly distinct fund. They have not done so, but have brought them into the general stock account, over which they have a general power of disposal. No doubt the accounts now show from what source the railway funds arose; but they are, notwithstanding, treated in the accounts as funds not yet applied, but which may be disposed of. They are not ear-marked in the same way as Lord Redesdale's Charity, or the trust-fund which they hold on account of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests.

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DUBLIN.

The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

John Barlow, Esq.

24276. *John Barlow*, Esq.—I quite admit part of what Dr. Hancock has stated, but I do not admit that we received a farthing of the dividends until 1851.

24277. *Secretary.*—Mr. Barlow misapprehends what I have stated. I said the Governors had three Government stock accounts—one for the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, the other Lord Redesdale's Charity, and a third which the Governors obviously treated as at their disposal, for in the year of the famine it ran down so low as £3. It is into that fund that they have put the railway moneys in 1854, when received, instead of putting them into a separate account.

24278. *John Barlow*, Esq.—I acknowledge it would have been better to do so, and I mistook what the Secretary said—I thought what he conveyed to the Commissioners was, that we had the railway money at our disposal in 1851.]

24279. *Chairman.*—We are quite aware it was in the Court of Chancery in 1850.

24280. [*Secretary.*—There is a question which arises on the accounts as now made out. When this letter of 1854 came before the notice of Mr. O'Brien, and when the stock account came to be made out in 1855, it is perfectly plain that the railway moneys ought to have been introduced into the accounts as far back as 1848, and the dividends entered as they fell due; whereas they are all entered as one sum, for 1855. The effect of that is to make all the accounts of Stock—ranging from 1st May, 1848, to November, 1854, inclusive—inaccurate; the balances being wrong to the extent of the dividends.]

24281. *Chairman.*—Mr. Barlow, if the dividends on this railway money were not received as soon as they might have been, must not the balances be inaccurate for the period during which they were withheld?—They must, so far, be inaccurate; but the principal money, and all the dividends, when they were received, appear in our accounts. As long as it remained in the Court of Chancery we had no control over it.

24282. [*Secretary.*—My Lord, Mr. Barlow is under a misapprehension as to the Governors having no power over these funds while in the Court of Chancery, from 1848 to 1855; because in 1851 the Governors sealed a power of attorney authorizing the Secretary of the Bank of Ireland to draw the dividends, which was clearly exercising power and authority over them. They not only sealed the power of attorney, but got the dividends in 1851.

24283. *John Barlow*, Esq.—I am quite aware of what is stated; but I would not like to be positive on the subject until I had the accounts before me.]

24284. Mr. *Stephens.*—Mr. Thorp ought to be able to afford information about these accounts?—Taking Mr. Thorp's letter as correct, it appears the dividends were received in 1851. However, this question only relates to the dividends; for there is no doubt—whether they were received in 1851 or 1854—that the money has all been brought into the accounts of the Governors, and not a shilling has been lost. At the same time I do not mean to convey that the dividends should not have been entered in the accounts for the year 1851, or 1848, when the land was sold; but the dividends have been regularly received by the Secretary of the Bank, and entered in our accounts.

24285. *Chairman.*—Do you also admit that these moneys ought to be placed to a separate account?—Certainly, and that no part of them should be touched beyond the dividends. I heard what Mr. Commissioner Stephens said with respect to that, and I quite agree with him.

24286. Mr. *Stephens.*—All these difficulties have arisen from not strictly adhering to the governing charters and statutes?—I must say, for myself, that I did not read these charters or statutes, but that I adopted the same course as was adopted by my predecessors, one of whom was Lord Downes, who was for twenty years chairman of the Board. We found a certain course laid down by our predecessors, which we followed, believing it to be correct; but, from what I have heard, there have been, no doubt, irregularities of which I was utterly ignorant. I am not quite sure, if I had read all these charters and different statutes, I should be much the better of it.

24287. *Chairman.*—Mr. Barlow, the Commissioners wish me to say that they have gone over the accounts of the Board very carefully, and they do not believe that there has been the wilful misapplication of a single farthing of the funds intrusted to their management.—We always believed that when our accounts were presented to the Commissioners in a proper form, it would be found that every shilling was brought forward, and disbursed to the best of our judgment. I have only to add, that I am not a professional man, and not acquainted with these statutes and charters.

END OF THE EVIDENCE.

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Intermediate Education.

Papers submitted by order of Lord Lieutenant.

Papers laid before the Commissioners by direction of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant—16th December, 1854.

[I.]—Heads of topics, in regard to Intermediate Education, to be respectfully submitted to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, by a Deputation to which an audience has been granted on the 22nd inst.—[April, 1854.]

The deputation consisted of—Sir Robert Kane, President, Queen's College, Cork; Rev. P. S. Henry, President, Queen's College, Belfast; Mr. Berwick, President, Queen's College, Galway; The Very Rev. the Dean of Dromore; Rev. J. Scott Porter, Presbyterian Minister, Belfast; Rev. John Dodd, Presbyterian Minister, Newry; Rev. Dr. James M'Cosh, Professor, Queen's College, Belfast; F. W. M'Blain, Esq., Barrister; Robert M'Blain, Esq., Merchant, Newry; James Kennedy, Esq., Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce, Belfast; Thomas A. Kidd, Esq., J.P., Merchant, Newry; James Kidd, Esq., Merchant, Sligo; James M'George, Esq., Merchant, Newry; Joshua Magee, Esq., Solicitor, Newry; William Kirk, Esq., M.P. for Newry.

First, as to the Necessity—

(1.) The National Schools at present furnish no classical education, and very little elementary science.

The National Schools have had the effect, incidentally, of diminishing the number of classical schools; inasmuch, as in many places, where there used to be a teacher earning a sustenance by combining instruction in Latin with the elementary branches, there is now a National schoolmaster teaching the latter only. There are known to be five or six such places in a single county (Down), and it is believed that there are many such in every part of Ireland. Upper tradesmen, shopkeepers, and farmers experience a greater difficulty in giving their children a superior education than the same class did twenty or thirty years ago.

(2.) It is believed that Ireland has fewer means of enabling the middle and lower classes to acquire the higher branches of knowledge than almost any other country similarly circumstanced—certainly much fewer in proportion to its population than Germany, than Scotland, or the United States of America. In Prussia there is either a gymnasium or a scientific (real) school, in which the higher departments of knowledge are taught, in every important town, and in not a few villages. In the gymnasia there are taught Greek, Latin, French, Hebrew, Mathematics, the elements of Physics, Chemistry, and Logic, together with Composition in the vernacular tongue. In Scotland, every borough has an academy, at which Classics and Mathematics are taught. In the single State of New York, in America, there were, in 1849, no fewer than 160 academies, in 153 of which Latin was taught; in 134, French; in 149, Geometry; in 141, Chemistry; in 151, Physics; and in 108, Botany.*

Turning to Ireland, we find that a few years ago, out of ninety-eight towns containing a population exceeding 3,000 each, there were only eighteen with endowed academies.

No doubt, there are also a number of unendowed schools, but these are, after all, comparatively few; the fees charged in some cases place them far above the means possessed by the middle classes, and in all other cases the teachers are inadequately supported; not unfrequently they are incompetent for their work, and the establishments are commonly of the most fluctuating character.

(3.) The Queen's Colleges have not adequate feeders, and have not, in consequence, nearly so many students as they ought to have, or as similar institutions have in other lands. There is no other country in the world with so many colleges as Ireland and so few preparatory schools.

(4.) Those interested in the commercial prosperity of this country have seen with pain, that there is not the means of giving higher artizans and mechanics such an education in science and practical art as may be had in other lands.

Other countries are, in consequence, outstripping us in various departments of manufactures requiring scientific knowledge and artistic skill.

Our merchants and manufacturers experience a great difficulty in getting operatives, fitted to perform the higher departments of their work.

Not a few of the finer works of mechanical and chemical art in our country are, at this moment, performed by foreigners, who have received a higher education than can be had by the same class of persons in this country.

The Schools of Design set up in this country are not fitted of themselves to meet the evil, as, in consequence of a want of training in elementary science, comparatively few are prepared to receive the full benefit to be derived from these admirable institutions. The Schools of Design, like the Queen's Colleges, need feeders of a higher character than the National Schools.

* See "Silgeström on Educational Institutions of United States," p. 322.

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Intermediate Education.

Papers submitted by order of Lord Lieutenant.

(5.) These considerations have an additional force imparted to them by the circumstance that a high education is now required in almost every department of the public service, civil, nautical, and military, as well as ecclesiastical. Nor should it be forgotten, that the sacred trust of the franchise imperatively requires that those who possess it should have a suitable education.

(6.) It is almost unnecessary to urge, as it is now universally acknowledged, that a high style of education has a tendency to lessen crime in a country, and, with crime, taxation. Out of 335,429 persons committed for crime in England and Wales, in the thirteen years terminating in 1848, only 1,333 had enjoyed the advantages of instruction beyond the elementary degree.* Statesmen will find a cheaper, as well as in every respect a wiser policy, to restrain crime by education than by punishment.

Secondly, as to the Remedy—

The Deputation, in entering upon this subject, beg that it may be distinctly understood, that it has no wish to interfere with the Royal or Diocesan Schools, and has no proposal to make in regard to them.

The Deputation, being themselves deeply impressed with the *want* that exists, are most anxious to press *it* upon the attention of the Lord Lieutenant. As to the best means of supplying the want, they are aware that the subject demands much and careful deliberation. Several suggestions have been made, which seem worthy of consideration.

I. The Lord Lieutenant might suggest to the Board of Education the propriety of grafting the teaching of classics and elementary science upon the National system, and invite the Board to devise a scheme, by which an augmentation of salary might be allowed to National teachers who are able to give instruction in the higher branches; this augmentation increasing according to the extent of their scholarship, ascertained by examination; it being enacted that these teachers, under Government inspection, give instruction in the branches for which they receive an increase of salary, to all persons applying for it, at a moderate fee, and at fixed hours, not being regular school hours.

By some such plan as this, the means of procuring a certain amount of classical knowledge could be secured to our more populous rural districts and smaller towns; as it would be found, in fact, that the teachers having a right to this augmentation would usually be called to such places.

Some are of opinion that the National School system needs some such means of elevating the status and attainments of the teachers.

II. In all towns with a population exceeding † thousands, there should be a means of enabling the inhabitants to set up a higher academy, with at least one master devoting his time exclusively to the teaching of languages and elementary science—and, wherever it is practicable, two masters, one for languages and literature, and the other for science—it being understood, in every case, that local parties provide a certain proportion of the sum necessary to erect the building, and also part of the teacher's salary.

It has occurred to some, that the control and examination, through Inspectors, of these higher institutions, should be committed to the Senate of the Queen's University.

Proceeding on these two methods simultaneously, it would be found, in the course of time, that the whole country might be supplied with the means of a higher education, while the work would proceed so gradually as not to require a large sum at the commencement; for the Government would be required to advance money only as the National teachers were able to compete for the augmented salaries, and as towns were ready to raise the necessary local contributions. It is believed that a very small sum, judiciously expended, would meet all the demands made for a number of years from this date.

[II.]—[Topics which seem to have been brought under his Excellency's notice at the audience, and then left as a memorandum by the Deputation.]

The want of intermediate education in Ireland might be met by the two following schemes in combination:—

First—By grafting, to a limited extent, the teaching of languages and elementary science upon the national system.

I. In a negative way.

Let every National teacher be at liberty to impart instruction in such higher branches as he may be able to teach, at fixed hours, not being regular school hours.

II. In a positive way.

Let any teacher of the first (or second?) class be at liberty to compete for a higher salary, to be awarded to those who are able to stand an examination in languages and elementary science.

As a condition of receiving this salary, the teacher shall be required, under inspection, to give instruction in the branches for which they receive the increase of salary, to all pupils applying for it at a moderate fee, and at fixed hours, not being regular school hours—say from nine to ten A.M., and three to four P.M.

The examination might contemplate three stages of advancement, as in the system devised by the "Committee of Council on Education" for Great Britain.

(*a*). Those who could stand an examination in, and who were found competent to teach the barest elements of classics and science, might receive an additional salary of £15.

* See "Porter on the Progress of the Nation," p. 650.

† This blank in the original copy.

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Intermediate Education.

Papers submitted by order of Lord Lieutenant.

(*b*). Those who could bring a pupil a greater length, say within six months of college, might receive £25.

(*c*). Those who could prepare a boy for the colleges might receive £30 or £40.

N.B.—(1). Those who have passed the Government examination, and who are entitled to the additional salary, would, in fact, be chosen to the more populous and important localities. In this way the smaller towns and larger villages would have the higher branches taught in them to a limited extent.

(2). The National system needs some such stimulus to draw into it a set of better educated instructors, and encourage the younger teachers to persevere in acquiring knowledge.

Secondly—Steps should be taken for setting up higher academies in towns with a population exceeding * thousands.

Some admirable suggestions on this subject are contained in a Report from a Select Committee on Foundation Schools and Education in Ireland, ordered to be printed by House of Commons in 1838—(see from p. 64 to p. 73). In this report there is a detailed plan for raising the money and regulating the schools.

In the event of the Government not being prepared to carry out so extensive a scheme immediately, the following might be adopted provisionally and as an experiment.

Her Majesty's Government might aid in the erection, and in providing salaries for teachers, of higher academies in towns with a population above 4,000, on some such principles as the following:—

1. Local parties shall be required to subscribe one-half the sum necessary to erect the building, and provide one-half the salary of the teacher or teachers, the other half being supplemented by Government.

2. There shall be at least one teacher in every such academy, who shall devote his time exclusively to the teaching of languages, ancient and modern, and mathematics and natural science; and when the necessary funds can be provided there shall be two teachers, one for languages and the other for science, including mathematics and elementary logic, and natural science. It may also be competent for local parties, on the same conditions, in addition to the teacher or teachers of languages and science, to have a highly qualified teacher of English and the commercial branches.

3. The teachers shall be examined, as to their scholarship, by an examiner appointed by the Senate of the Queen's University, and shall submit to have their classes regularly examined by Inspectors appointed by the said University. And the Senate shall have power at any time to withdraw the salary from the teachers on the ground of proven incompetency, carelessness, immorality, or interference with the religious convictions of the pupils.

4. The ordinary management of the school shall be vested in a committee of local parties subscribing to the annual salary of the teacher. The same committee might have power, when a vacancy occurs, to recommend a teacher to the University, it being understood that the election lies with the University.

5. The same measures and precautions shall be taken in regard to religious instruction as in the Queen's Colleges.

N.B.—By this plan, a number of academies might be established at little expense to the Government, and with no new machinery. The Senate has already apartments and a Secretary, and might easily find Inspectors in Trinity College and the Queen's Colleges to do the whole work in the vacations.

Query—Would not the Board of Trade be willing to allow a salary to the scientific teacher?

The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

Letter of Registrar of Governors to Secretary of Commissioners.

No. II. Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

Copy of a Letter from Registrar of the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq., to Secretary of the Commissioners.

Board-room of the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq., 11, Kildare-street, 3rd Feb., 1855.

Sir,—Your letter of the 3rd ultimo, enclosing Queries, &c., was duly laid before the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq., and carefully considered by them.

I am directed to state, in reply, that the Governors, being fully convinced that the trusts reposed in them by the late Erasmus Smith could not be submitted to any authority or inquiry whatever, without involving a direct breach of duty on their part, most respectfully decline to submit to any extraneous jurisdiction, or to allow their Schoolmasters or officers to be subjected to any such visitation.

I am also directed to send herewith a copy of the opinion of eminent Counsel, together with a clause in the Charter of the Governors.

In taking the present course, the Governors desire me to express their anxious hope that the Commissioners will attribute this determination solely to a strong sense of the obligations imposed on them by the Founder of the Charity.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) Hugh Hamilton, Registrar.

W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., Secretary,
Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission.

* This blank in the original copy.

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The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

Letter of Registrar of Governors to Secretary of Commissioners.

[ENCLOSURES.]

1.—COPY of CLAUSE in the CHARTER of the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

"And we of our further especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, and by our supreme power and authority, for us, our heirs and successors, do will, ordain, and grant, that the said Schools, and the Schoolmasters, Ushers, and Scholars, Members, Officers, and all others the officers and persons to be placed in the said Schools, shall, for ever hereafter, be exempted and freed of and from all visitations, punishment, and correction, to be had, used, or exercised in or upon them, or any of them, by the Ordinary of the Diocese for the time being, or by any other person or persons whatsoever, other than by the said Erasmus Smith, during his life, and after his death, or during his sickness or absence from Ireland, by the said Governors for the time being, or their successors, or any three of them, to be elected by the said Corporation, or any seven or more of them as aforesaid, whereof the Treasurer for the time being to be always one—if such Treasurer be able to attend."

2.—COPY of OPINION of FRANCIS FITZGERALD, Esq., Q.C., on case submitted by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, as to Inquiries of Endowed Schools Commission.

The Commission, a Copy of which has been herewith sent, purports to give a visitatorial power to the Commissioners therein named, in respect of all Schools endowed for the purpose of Education in Ireland.

I am of opinion that that Commission can give no right to exercise such visitatorial power in respect of any Endowed Schools of which the Crown is not, but some other person or persons is or are, the Visitor or Visitors. When the Crown is not the Visitor, it cannot, in my opinion, without some Act of the Legislature enabling it so to do, give to any Commissioner or Commissioners a right to exercise visitatorial powers, or any portion of such power on an eleemosynary corporation.

By the terms of this Charter, the Governors are constituted the Visitors of the Endowed Schools on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, and if there be any Act of the Legislature enabling the Crown, by such a Commission as the present, to interfere with their right as Visitors, I can only say, that, after the best search which I have been able to make, it has escaped me.

Commissioners under the Irish Act, 28 Geo. III., chap. 15, perpetuated by 46 Geo. III., chap. 122—if these Acts be still in force—would appear to have full jurisdiction to exercise such powers as the present Commission purports to give in respect of Erasmus Smith's Schools; but these Acts, if in force, give no colour to the present Commission as regards the Schools in question, and Erasmus Smith's Schools are exempted from the jurisdiction given to the Commissioners of Education under 50th Geo. III., chap. 33.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the Commission in question gives to the Commissioners therein named no power by any compulsory means, and no right to inquire into the endowment, funds, or condition of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, to exercise any jurisdiction in respect of them; nor do I think that the Governors or the Officers can be compelled to submit to examination in respect of the matters referred to in the foregoing question, or to make the returns, or produce the documents referred to.

Assuming that I am right in this view of the case, and that any attempt is made on the part of the Commissioners to institute inquiries in respect of Erasmus Smith's Schools, to which the Governors do not think it proper to submit, it seems to me that the proper course for the Governors to adopt is to furnish, through the proper Officer to the Commissioners, a statement that they decline to submit to such inquiries as an infringement on the visitatorial powers over the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith vested in them by these Charters. If ulterior measures should be rendered necessary by any further attempt of the Commissioners, the proper legal course to be pursued by the Governors would, I apprehend, be an application to the Court of Queen's Bench for a prohibition—King *v.* Dr. Shipden, 8 Mod. 367, Com. dig. Visitor (B), and Prohibition A 1.

That the Crown has no visitatorial power, and can give none by its Commission, over eleemosynary corporations of private foundation, is a proposition for which I apprehend it is unnecessary to refer to authorities. The law will be found stated in 1 Black. Com. 481-2, and the case of Sutton's Hospital, 10 Co. 22 to 31, as explained and distinguished in the case of Bermingham School, Gill Eq. case 178-181, and which is also reported under the name of Eden *v.* Foster, 2 P. W. 325, appear to be sufficient authorities on the subject where Special Visitors exist.

I may observe, that from the Charter of Sutton's Hospital, as set out in 10 Co.—8 a-16 a, it would appear that the clause making the Governors of that Hospital Visitors, 12 a 136, is almost in terms identical with the clauses of the Letters Patent, making the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools the Visitors of these Schools. That there is throughout a substantial agreement between the two Charters.

I do not apprehend that the circumstance that the Commission in the present case was issued on the Petition of the House of Commons can give to the Commissioners any authority that they otherwise would not have, and this would seem pretty plain, if there could be any doubt on it, from 6 Geo. IV., chap. 10.

(Signed), FRANCIS A. FITZGERALD,

8, Hatch-street, 5th January, 1855.

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III. Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

Letter from Commissioners to Secretary, Sir George Grey.

Copy of Letter from the Commissioners to Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Dublin Castle, 16th April, 1855.

Sir,—We beg leave, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, to lay before you the following statement:—

The Commission (Appendix A) under which we have been appointed, after reciting that an Address had been presented to Her Majesty from the Commons House of Parliament, humbly praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to issue a Commission to inquire "into the Endowments, Funds, and Actual Condition of all Schools endowed for "the purposes of Education in Ireland, and the nature and extent of the instruction given "in such schools, and to report the opinion of the Commissioners thereon," purports to authorize such inquiry, and to grant to us "full power and authority to call before us such "persons as we shall judge necessary;" and "to cause all persons to bring and produce "upon oath before us all and singular records, books, papers, and other writings touching "[schools endowed for the purposes of Education in Ireland] which shall be in the custody "of them or any of them."

Pursuant to our directions, our Secretary, on the 3rd of January, forwarded a letter (Appendix B) to the Secretaries and Registrars of the different Boards having the management and control of Endowed Schools in Ireland, enclosing a copy of the Commission and blank forms (Appendix C), to enable them conveniently to supply information respecting the Endowments, Funds, and Actual Condition of their respective schools; and, amongst others, to the Rev. Hugh Hamilton, Registrar of the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

On the 3rd of February, the Registrar, acting under the directions of the Governors, addressed a letter (Appendix D) to our Secretary, stating that "the Governors, being "fully convinced that the trust reposed in them by the late Erasmus Smith could not be "submitted to any authority or inquiry whatever, without involving a direct breach of duty "on their part, most respectfully decline to submit to any extraneous jurisdiction, or to "allow their Schoolmasters or Officers to be subjected to any such visitation."

The Registrar at the same time enclosed a copy of the opinion of Counsel (Appendix E) that "the Commission can give no right to exercise such visitatorial power in respect of any "endowed schools of which the Crown is not, but some other person or persons is or are, "the Visitor or Visitors. When the Crown is not the Visitor it cannot," . . . "without "some Act of the Legislature enabling it so to do, give to any Commissioner or Commis-"sioners a right to exercise visitatorial powers, or any portion of such power, on an "eleemosynary corporation." . . . "The Commission in question gives to the Com-"missioners therein named no power by any compulsory means, and no right to inquire "into the endowment, funds, or condition of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, or "to exercise any jurisdiction in respect of them."

To letters of inquiry, enclosing similar blank forms (Appendix B and Appendix C) addressed to the Masters of Erasmus Smith's Schools, at Ennis, Galway, and Innishannon, the Masters replied to the effect that the Governors had directed them not to submit to any examination, or make any returns relative to their schools. (Appendices F, G, and H).

The Governors having thus declined to give, and having forbidden their Masters to supply the required information, we are of opinion that we cannot compel the attendance of any of the Governors, their officers, schoolmasters, or other persons; or the production of the records, books, papers, and other writings touching their schools; and therefore that we cannot inquire into the Endowments, Funds, and Actual Condition of the Schools endowed by Erasmus Smith for the purposes of Education in Ireland, or into the nature and extent of the instruction given in such schools.

In confirmation of our opinion, we may be permitted to observe, that by Statute 28 Geo. III. chap. 15, Ir. (renewed by Statute 30 Geo. III. chap. 34, Ir.; 31 Geo. III., chap. 41, Ir.; and revived by 40 Geo. III., chap. 122), authority was given to certain Commissioners "to examine and inquire into the several funds and revenues granted by public or private "donations, for the purposes of Education in this kingdom, and into the state, condition "and management of all Parish, Diocesan, and Charter Schools within this kingdom; and "also into the state, condition and management of all Schools on the foundation of *Erasmus "Smith;* and also of all other Schools within this kingdom, on any public or charitable "foundation."

Under these Statutes the Commissioners made a Report in 1809; but it must be obvious that their Report cannot furnish information respecting the "Endowments, Funds, and Condition" of such schools at the present time.

For the purpose of ascertaining how far other public documents within our power could enable us to prosecute any portion of the inquiries specified in the Commission, we have referred to "An Abstract of Return to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons," dated 7th April, 1854 (App. I), from which we have collected that the gross rental of the estates of the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, for the year ending the 1st of May, 1853, amounted to the sum of £8,501 4*s.* 10½*d.*, out of which the sum of 7,762 18*s.* 9*d.* was received, and that the total expenditure during the same year amounted to the sum of £4,699 13*s.* 4*d.*

We have not been able to ascertain from the above mentioned Abstract, or from any other authentic source, the number of Erasmus Smith's Schools, the number of the pupils educated in them, or the nature and extent of the instruction given therein.

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The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

Letter from Commissioners to Secretary, Sir George Grey.

A large portion of the endowments available for education in Ireland, and a numerous class of schools, being thus withdrawn from our inquiries by the refusal of the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools to submit to the authority of the Commission, we apprehend that, unless additional powers be conferred upon us, serious obstructions are likely to arise in the execution of Her Majesty's commands; and we feel that it will be impossible for us efficiently to inquire into and report our opinions to Her Majesty upon the Endowments, Funds, and Actual Condition of all schools endowed for the purpose of education in Ireland, and the nature and extent of the instruction given in such schools.

We have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servants,

(Signed) KILDARE.
CHARLES GRAVES, D.D.
ROBERT ANDREWS, LL.D., Q.C.
HENRY GEORGE HUGHES, Q.C.
ARCHIBALD JOHN STEPHENS.

W. NEILSON HANCOCK, LL.D., Secretary.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P.,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State
For the Home Department.

APPENDIX A. Copy of Commission.

APPENDIX B. Copy of Circular to Trustees.

APPENDIX C. Copy of blank form for Trustees.

APPENDIX D. Letter from Registrar of the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools to the Secretary of the Commission.

APPENDIX E. Opinion of Francis A. Fitzgerald, Q.C.

APPENDIX F.

The College, Ennis,
January (received the 22nd), 1855.

SIR,—In reply to the Circular from "the Endowed Schools Commissioners," I beg respectfully to state, that "the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools" have directed me "not to make any Returns without first communicating with the Governors."

Your obedient servant,
LUKE WHITE KING, Clerk, Ex-Scholar, T.C.D.

W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., &c. &c.

APPENDIX G.

Grammar School of Erasmus Smith,
Galway, February 7th, 1855.

SIR,—I have received instructions from the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools to decline, in the most respectful manner, to make any Returns relative to their School at Galway, to the Endowed Schools Commissioners.

I am also directed to refer the Commissioners to the Governors for further explanation, should they desire it.

I beg leave to add, that I have no personal interest or object to serve in withholding the required returns. Immediately on receiving the requisition from the Commissioners I communicated with the Governors of Erasmus Smith, and was by them directed to make no Returns without further advice from them.

Their final instructions did not reach me until this morning, and this must be my apology for not having answered the requisition of the Commissioners at an earlier date.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN W. HALLOWELL,
Head Master, Grammar School of
Erasmus Smith, Galway.

To the Secretary of the Endowed Schools
(Ireland) Commission.

APPENDIX H.

Innishannon, February 10th, 1855.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th January, requesting me to forward to "Her Majesty's Commissioners for Inquiry into the Endowments, Funds, and actual condition of all schools in Ireland endowed for the purposes of education," "copies of all Statutes, Charters, Royal Letters, Wills, Deeds, Orders of Visitors, Bye-Laws, Rules and Regulations respecting the School of which I am Master," with several inquiries as to the nature of the Endowment, and Returns of the number of pupils for the last three years attending such school, salaries, &c.

I most respectfully beg to state, in reply, that the school at Innishannon, of which I am Master, is under "the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.," and that according to their rules I am not authorized to submit to any examination, or to make any Returns relative to the school. I beg to refer the Commissioners to the Governors aforesaid for further explanation, should they require it.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,
JOHN HORGAN,
Master of the School, Innishannon.

W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., Secretary,
Dublin Castle.

APPENDIX I.

"Abstract of Return to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons," dated 7th April, 1854, respecting Erasmus Smith's Schools (Ireland).—*See Parliamentary Paper* 273.

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No. IV. Killaloe Diocesan School.

Killaloe Diocesan School.

Memorial of Lord Bishop and Clergy of Killaloe.

The Memorial of the Right Honourable and Right Rev. Ludlow Baron Riversdale, Bishop, and of the Clergy of the Diocese of Killaloe and Kilfenora, to the Commissioners for Inquiring into State of Endowed Schools in Ireland,

Showeth—

That a Diocesan School was formerly efficiently conducted in the town of Killaloe; but that it was annexed, by an Act of Parliament, about twenty-five years ago, to the Diocesan School of Limerick, so as to form what is called a District School.

That the sum of £75 a-year, previously payable to the master of the Diocesan School by the Bishop and clergy of the Diocese of Killaloe and Kilfenora, was, by the aforesaid Act, transferred to the master of the District School in Limerick.

That memorialists regard it as a grievance to be obliged thus to contribute to the endowment of a school from which they derive no benefit whatever, directly or indirectly, and in which none of the sons of the clergy of the Diocese of Killaloe and Kilfenora have ever been educated.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully suggest that the sum of £75 a-year, which they are now obliged to contribute to the District School of Limerick, may be transferred to a school in the Diocese of Killaloe and Kilfenora, on the next vacancy of the mastership of the District School, for the purpose of assisting the poorer clergy of said diocese in educating their children by the establishment of scholarships in such school, to be obtained by the sons of the clergy of said diocese, or the endowment of exhibitions in Trinity College, Dublin, or in any other way that may seem most desirable to the Commissioners, for the benefit of the sons of the clergy of the Diocese of Killaloe and Kilfenora.

Memorialists beg to state, that the only school permanently endowed within the Diocese of Killaloe and Kilfenora, and which offers the prospect of continued efficiency, is the School under the Board of the late Erasmus Smith in Ennis, where great facilities might be afforded, by proper arrangements for carrying the object of the memorialists into effect.

August 23rd, 1855.

Ludlow Killaloe, &c.,
Somers H. Payne, v.g.,
John Head, Dean,
Edmond Knox, Archdeacon,
William Roe, Rector of Roscrea,
J. Leslie Stawell, Treasurer of Killaloe,
Andrew A. Jones, Rector of Kilmore,
Francis Synge, Vicar of Lockeen,
William Molloy, Vicar of Ballingarry,
James Hastings Allen, Rector of Kiltinanlea,
Marcus M'Causland, Rector of Birr,
William T. Honan, Rector of Modreeny,
R. Harris, Incumbent of Clare Abbey,
Henry Fry, Rector and Vicar of Kilkeady,
Charles Ward, Vicar of Kilmaley, Ennis,
W. B. Savage, Rector of Shinrone,
James Martin, Rector of Finnoe,
Newcombe Willis, Incumbent of Aglishcloghane,
Francis P. Studdert, Rector of Borrisokane,
John Exshaw, Rector of Kinnitty,
Robert P. Going, Rector of Templeharry,
William B. Chester, Chancellor of Killaloe,
Richard D. Falkiner, Vicar of Ardcrony,
Philip Dwyer, Vicar of Tullogh,
John Jackson, New Quay,
Edward Ryal, Curate of Kilkee,
William B. Fry, a.m., Rector and Vicar of Kilruane,
Abraham M. Evanson, Rector and Vicar of Aghnameadle,
Arthur Tatton, Vicar of Drumcliff,
Robert Humphreys, Curate of Drumcliff.

[17th May, 1856.]

No. V. Mullingar Diocesan School.

Mullingar Diocesan School.

Letter from Rev. E. Tighe Gregory, with enclosures.

Letter from Rev. E. Tighe Gregory.

Information respectfully supplied to the Commissioners of Endowed Schools in Ireland, by their obedient, humble servant,

E. Tighe Gregory,
Rector of Kilmore, Diocese of Meath, and one of His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle's Chaplains.

The Dioceses of Ardagh and Meath were formerly supplied by Diocesan Schools held respectively in Longford and Trim, the county towns of Longford and Meath. Their efficiency was tested and proved by the many subsequently distinguished scholars which Dowdell, the eminent master of the former, and Hamilton, of the latter, sent to Trinity College, Dublin; amongst these his nephew, the present highly-gifted Professor of Astronomy in that University; and their sites were clearly the most beneficial to the community of the respective dioceses. However, on the death of the Rev. George Irwin, the successor to Dowdell, the Rev. James Hamilton was induced to consent to the embodiment of the two diocesan into one district school, to be held in Mullingar; and obtained by purchase the schoolhouse and ground at Trim his family now possesses and inhabit. But it has never been known what has become of the purchase money of either concern, or, at least, it is a secret as to the clergy and community; while it is patent that it has not been applied to the purchase of another schoolhouse and ground, or site for same, as directed by the Act. Immediately on this, the Rev. Mr. Eaton, by some arrangement, became district schoolmaster, while Mr. Hamilton was in the full possession of his faculties, strength, and high scholastic attainments.

53 Geo. III., c. 107, sec. 26.

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Mullingar Diocesan School.

Letter from Rev. E. Tighe Gregory.

1841.

Rev. Mr. Eaton was preferred to the Endowed School of Galway, and, by some other quiet arrangement, a Mr. M'Namara succeeded Rev. Mr. Eaton; the school did not succeed with Mr. M'Namara, and another arrangement was entered into, by which the Rev. Edward J. Geoghegan succeeded to the charge, which he rendered altogether nominal as regarded a school, except as to unfairly collecting the fees he had the unyielding courage to annually demand from the clergy of the respective dioceses, as if a school continued to be *bonâ fide* kept, which it has not been for many years.*

The late Bishop (Townsend) of Meath, in a conversation I had with him on the subject, pronounced it "the greatest humbug and job he had ever met or heard of; that he had personally insisted on Mr. Geoghegan either keeping a school or resigning, and that his reply was, 'He would do neither;'" and any satisfaction on this point is systematically refused by him, under the pretence that the only obligation on him is to collect from the clergy, and appropriate to himself, the fees which he claims, work or play; and to which he has no right, the duty not being done; never a free school at any time, under even his predecessors, and the provisions of neither Act† having been fulfilled, without which, even if a school *bonâ fide* existed, it would not be a diocesan or district school within the Act.

An accompanying letter, marked No. II., from Mrs. Fitzgerald, from whom the Rev. Mr. Eaton took the premises he inhabited, proves that the reverend gentleman took same at £36 per annum, for his own and wife's lives, from Mr. Fitzgerald, and that on their death it will revert to the heirs of Fitzgerald. Neither archbishop, bishop, trustees, or any one else, had any thing to do with it; it was a private venture, his own property.

Mr. M'Namara, already mentioned, would not take the house, &c., but took one in the town of Mullingar, for which he paid £50 a year.

Rev. Mr. Geoghegan purchased Mr. Eaton's terminable interest, and the fact of his calling it "*Millmount*," and not the District School, shows it to be his private property.

Letter No. II. likewise shows there are not any scholars.

[ENCLOSURES.]

No. I.

Mullingar, 19th June, 1848.

REV. SIR,—In reply to your letter received this morning, I beg to inform you that I have made inquiry regarding Mr. Geoghegan's school, and have been informed that he has not had any pupils for a length of time; neither have I ever known him to have any free scholars.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS TILSON.

No. II.

Ballinderry, 20th June, 1848.

DEAR SIR,—Fitzgerald was from home yesterday, when your letter reached this. He desires me mention to you that the Rev. Mr. Eaton took the premises from his father; he got a lease of three lives from him. Mr. Geoghegan purchased Mr. Eaton's interest; he pays us £16 a-year. At the death of Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, the place is entirely ours again. Mr. Geoghegan used to pay us £36 a-year before the railroad passed through the town; but we got compensation, and the yearly rent, on that account, was reduced. Mr. Geoghegan is paid for a free school, but he has not a single scholar. . . .

HARRIET M. E. FITZGERALD.

Borough School of Swords.

Letter from Archbishop Murray to J. Forster, Esq.

No. VI. BOROUGH SCHOOL OF SWORDS.

LETTER from ARCHBISHOP MURRAY‡ to J. FORSTER, Esq.

Mountjoy-square, Dublin, 16th December, 1836.

MY DEAR SIR,—I had the pleasure of receiving your kind letter of yesterday, just as I was stepping into the carriage to attend an appointment of moment. I think I can now exonerate you from the trouble of a visit to Archbishop Whately, as His Grace is fully convinced that the school in question ought to be placed on the footing which you recommend. I have spoken to His Grace more than once upon the subject; but it does not depend on him alone to effect the change which you contemplate. If you can secure the consent of the other trustees, you may fully count on the co-operation of His Grace. It would, however, be courteous to forward to His Grace a copy of the memorial, together with a letter, asking for the support of His Grace when it shall come before the Board.

I pray you to render my regards acceptable to my valued friends at Swords House, and that you and they will accept the assurance of my sincere wishes, that all may enjoy many happy returns of the approaching festivity.

I have the honour to remain, with much esteem, my dear Sir,

Most faithfully yours,

(Signed), ✠ D. MURRAY.

J. Forster, Esq., Swords House, Swords.

* Accompanying letter from Mr. Tilson, a respectable saddler in Mullingar, who I addressed for information, shows this, and the fact is notorious.

† 21 and 22 George III., chap. 28, providing that archbishop, with consent, &c., may change site, &c., if a conveyance of land first procured for not less than 999 years, at a peppercorn rent.

53 George III., chap. 107, sec. 24, to same effect, as to application of proceeds of site.

‡ See other letters of Archbishop Murray, *Ev.* 16320.

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No. VII. Suggestions on Education generally.

Suggestions as to Education generally.

Letter from Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore.

Letter from Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore.

The Palace, Holywood, November, 1855.

My Lord and Gentlemen,—As I am desirous to place my views in reference to education generally, in Ireland, more in detail than I was enabled to do on my examination before you in Belfast, I would take the liberty of embodying, in a systematic form, the few suggestions which I then offered.

One Board of Management.—When asked by your Lordship if I had any observation to make on education generally, I stated that I considered it would be of great importance, and tend to the progress of education, if all existing Boards* were dissolved, and one Board of paid Commissioners appointed for the full and entire management and control of public education in Ireland; for education, to be efficiently conducted, should, I think, be grasped as a whole, and administered as a system; and a Board, constituted on these principles, would be enabled to extend its sphere of operations according to the educational requirements of a district, and would, moreover, possess the incalculable benefit of diffusing knowledge in a uniform and well-organized plan. To carry out these arrangements, Ireland should be treated as one united whole, free from the trammels and paralyzing effects of restricted foundations and limited endowments. The Commissioners should have full powers either to remove existing schools, or to establish new ones, and so to foster a more ardent desire for a sound, practical, and useful education amongst the middle classes.

Patronage of Schools.—This should be exclusively vested in the Commissioners, including the patronage of the Royal and Diocesan Schools, both as regards the head master and the assistants; by which arrangement a result would be secured which I consider quite necessary to the efficient working of this plan—namely, the power of rewarding the masters of the different grades by promotion.

Head Masters and Assistants.—All the masters and teachers, being considered as one corps, serving one Board, would feel that, as their promotion was not limited to any particular school, a wider field of promotion was open, and a corresponding emulation for self-improvement excited; and if, in addition to this open competition, there was a competent retiring pension after long services, or in case of sickness or infirmity, I feel assured that there would be always a supply of masters of high scientific and literary attainments available to meet the increasing wants of education. Let them be assured that their honourable but laborious calling held out suitable rewards for merit, and secured a provision for old age, and they would feel that teaching was a profession, for which calling they would qualify themselves, and in which vocation they might look forward to spend their maturer years, and thus to add to their own qualifications that great ancillary to all teaching—*experience*. Teaching would not then be considered, as is now the case, a mere temporary employment until other avenues for advancement in life offered.

Board to Report.—The Board should report annually to the Lord Lieutenant and Council, or to the "Minister of Education," should so desirable an office be created for the supervision and control of education in general, in Great Britain and Ireland. Such an appointment, I feel satisfied, would lead to the most valuable results, and give to education that prominence which it deserves; for it appears to me strange, that whilst all other departments of the State are administered by responsible heads, education, the most important, is left in a great measure undirected, and too often carried on in a desultory manner.

Girls' Schools.—In your progress through Ireland, your Lordship and co-Commissioners must have been struck with the scanty provision which exists for the education of the female population of the middle classes. I would, therefore, presume to suggest the establishment of girls' schools in large towns, where they might receive a liberal, sound, and practical education, of a character calculated to refine their tastes and enlarge their minds; and, when we consider what a large share of the early training of children devolves on the mother, and how materially their dispositions and tastes are formed from her example and by her instructions, surely the importance of raising the standard of education (in a large and comprehensive sense) among females, so as to qualify them to discharge efficiently those duties which, in afterlife, they may be called upon to fulfil, cannot be too highly estimated.

Religious Instruction.—The remarks which I have now had the honour of laying before you have only had reference to a secular education; but you are not to suppose that I am insensible to the value and importance of a sound, early religious training. No system of education, in my mind, can be considered perfect where religion does not form a prominent feature; but as the country is divided into different religious denominations, we must respect the conscientious scruples of those who differ from us, and concede to others the same liberty of conscience which we claim and exercise ourselves. I consider, then, that the State can only secure the free exercise of conscience, and that it would be the duty of the Commissioners rather to provide in their system the time and opportunity for the religious training of the children of different denominations by their respective teachers, than to prescribe the form and matter of it. Non-compulsion, which I hold to be the life of all religious toleration, should be the rule—unrestricted exercise of conscience in religion the practice.

Local Aid.—It has often been suggested that no new school should be established without requiring local aid as a necessary condition. This I consider objectionable in

* This observation does not apply to the National Board of Education, as it did not come under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners.

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Suggestions as to Education generally.

Letter from Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore.

principle, and also calculated to mislead the Commissioners in determining the most eligible sites for new schools. It is objectionable, as it makes pecuniary grants from a district, and not its educational exigencies, the test to guide the Commissioners in the location of schools; besides, it is calculated to mislead, as local aid is often most capricious. A rich individual, from a desire to have a school in his neighbourhood, or from other motives, may subscribe the entire sum stipulated, though the educational wants of the locality may be considerably less than those of a poorer one, where no local aid could be had, as the very parties likely to avail themselves of the school for the education of their children would consider it sufficient, and might not be able to do more, than to pay for their education. Indeed, no voluntary rate for general education is desirable, as it certainly, and not unreasonably, would be expected to confer local control, which would be found disadvantageous, and likely to lead to serious misunderstanding. I hold local inspection to be most valuable, local control most injurious. Local aid should be limited to Grand Jury assessment, and that only to the extent of supplementing the grant of the Commissioners towards building schoolhouses.

Trusts.—In cases where there exist certain trusts of a denominational character in the bequest of the founder, I think that the heads of the Church of the religious denomination specified, should draw up the rules for the religious education of the children of that denomination, in conformity to the conditions in the will of the testator, but should not otherwise interfere in the management of the school. I view all trusts restricting the advantages of education to persons of a particular creed, or living in a prescribed locality, as most detrimental to the spread of general education; and, though I would strictly conform to the intention of the founder, yet care should be taken to reflect the spirit, rather than, as in some cases, the obsolete letter of the bequest.

Property.—All the property of the Endowed Schools, from whatever source derived, ought, I conceive, to be thrown into one general fund and administered by the Commissioners. And as a considerable portion of the present funds applicable for education arises from rent of land or houses, it would be desirable to retain it, being a description of property annually increasing in value, and not liable to those fluctuations or depressions to which all funded property or capital is subject; besides, a considerable loss of income would be sustained by converting the present landed property of the Endowed Schools into capital, and investing it in public securities. On prudential motives also, distinct from the financial, I think that the property of the Commissioners should be represented rather by revenue than capital, as it operates as a check to all temptation to extravagant expenditure. The Commissioners should, therefore, be restricted in the sale of their landed property, unless in exceptional cases, where, from its proximity to large towns, an amount far beyond its intrinsic value could be obtained; and the exception might be the sale or exchange of land, to facilitate the procuring of new sites. I feel satisfied that, if the lands at various times demised for educational purposes had been faithfully administered, a large revenue, far beyond the educational requirements of the country, would be available; and, even now, the judicious management of the existing property, under one responsible Board, would produce no inconsiderable source of revenue.

Conclusion.—I trust, my Lord and Gentlemen, you will excuse the frankness with which I have endeavoured to lay before you, briefly, my views on the all-important subject of education, and of the functions of the Board of Management, which I have recommended in order to carry it on efficiently. How far my suggestions may be desirable or practicable, your present laborious duties, when completed, will best enable you to judge. Satisfied am I that the strict impartiality which has characterized your inquiry, and the absence of all sectarian prejudices which it has exhibited, will recommend your Report to a discerning public as the valuable result of patient investigation, large experience, and enlightened views.

I am, my Lord and Gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

(Signed), ROBERT DOWN AND CONNOR AND DROMORE.

Suggestions as to difficulties of combining Commercial and Grammar School Education.

Letter from Rev. W. H. Guillemard, Head Master of Armagh Royal School.

No. VIII. SUGGESTIONS AS TO DIFFICULTIES OF COMBINING COMMERCIAL AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL EDUCATION.

LETTER from Rev. W. H. GUILLEMARD, Head Master of Armagh Royal School.

Royal School, Armagh, December 21, 1855.

MY LORD,—The kind attention accorded to me by the Commissioners of Endowed Schools in Ireland during their stay in Armagh, emboldens me to offer to them, through you as their Chairman, a few remarks on one particular point connected with their inquiries, which I am anxious to submit to their consideration and, if possible, to have admitted into their Report.

I am sorry that I was not prepared, on the day of their public Court, to avail myself of their permission to make any suggestions that occurred to me. Being, of course, unaware of the line which my examination would take, I could not arrange my reflections on any of the subjects connected with it without some little time for consideration; and I have been constantly and closely engaged ever since. I trust, however, that I may still be allowed to make a few observations.

From the questions put to me on that occasion, it was evident that the Commissioners were anxious to ascertain my views as to the possibility of combining an English and commercial element with the branches of education pursued at a public grammar school—such as Armagh—comprising classics, mathematics, history, arithmetic, drawing, geography, and modern languages. I was asked whether it was not possible and desirable to secure

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the former by the sacrifice of some portion of the latter, if desired by the parents of the boys; whether, under the same roof and the same management, the two systems might not be carried out, either independently of one another or partially united. I gave my opinion decidedly against the feasibility of the combination.

Suggestions as to difficulties of combining Commercial and Grammar School Education.

Letter from Rev. W. H. Guillemard, Head Master of Armagh Royal School.

Admitting, as I do most fully, the desirableness of providing good schools of the commercial class, I advocate, at the same time, their separate and distinct organization. They are required to supply a different want, and to insure a different end. I conceive that no object could be attained by grafting them on to existing public grammar schools, which could not be secured better by keeping them apart. I have never yet heard of any instance where the combination, in one school, was successful; although separate institutions, for each class of students, under one superintendence, have, I am well aware, succeeded; but then, only in very large towns, and with ample funds—cases in no way parallel to the position or endowments of the Irish Royal Schools.

With respect to the English element, it was stated by me in evidence that it is by no means neglected in the school at Armagh. Copy-writing and writing from dictation, form part of the regular work of the junior classes; a plain, legible hand, correct spelling, and grammatical construction, are thus provided for. In the upper forms, translations from Greek and Latin authors into English, essays on themes, recitations from the best poets and prose writers, continue and carry forward the same necessary element of a good education. Grammar, I need not say, is far better learnt by the study of Greek or Latin than any other language; time devoted to English grammar, by the classical student, is simply time wasted.

On the other hand, I do not myself believe that there is any intrinsic value whatever in what is called the commercial element, as a training for mercantile pursuits, more than this, that it is generally the best that can be obtained by those who are destined to such a career, for the money and the time they can afford to devote to education. It is, in the main, so far as I understand it, a mechanical preparation for the shop or the counting-house, destined too frequently to be superseded and forgotten when the time comes to apply it.

In book-keeping and business correspondence, it is freely admitted that a young man, of average ability, picks up, in a few months at the desk, from actual experience, better and more easily, all that another has been years acquiring at school.

I have been over and over again assured by mercantile men, that they would far rather have their sons—destined for the same pursuits—educated on the classical than on the commercial system; which they justly regard as far inferior to the instruction of a good public grammar school, as a training of the mind—the highest aim and result of sound education.

What, then, is likely to be gained by curtailing and narrowing the superior, in order to make room for the inferior—by forcing the lower study forward, at the cost of displacing the higher? If classical schools do not meet every want, at least they meet some that are most important. They are, and must be, the nurseries of all the learned professions—the feeders of the Universities. They have distinct and most weighty functions, which the nation can ill afford to dispense with, especially in Ireland. No one can say that there is too large a supply of them. Is it wise to run the risk of confusing, weakening, and spoiling their proper work, by obliging them to comprehend in their system foreign and inferior elements? Their proper work is to call out, to fashion and sharpen the intellect, the taste, the powers of reason and judgment, by close, hard, abstract study; to strengthen the mind, and furnish it with weapons, not for special, but for general use. Are good penmanship and ready reckoning—accounts and ledger entries—worth so much as to be substituted for any part of the deeper, weightier, and more solid subjects by which the young intellect is moulded and invigorated at such schools now? By trying to amalgamate elements that are heterogeneous, we shall do small service to the cause of real education, We may turn out better clerks for the counting-house (though that is very questionable), but we shall, in all probability, have poorer scholars, and shallower mathematicians; for we shall have confused, and embarrassed, and disjointed the system best adapted for their training.

I cannot see how any school can work well where the pupils, instead of all pursuing one course, are allowed, at their parents' discretion, to choose the branches of study to be cultivated by them; introducing difficulties of arrangement and classification inconceivable save to those most immediately concerned.

I will state the question at issue under another aspect, in a plain and simple form. There are certain schools, of the superior class, here and there in Ireland, founded by Royal bounty, as grammar schools, affording education of a high order, gratuitously to many, at a cheap rate to all; supported by endowments large enough to maintain many of their most distinguished students at College, and, when combined with the fees of paying pupils, to secure highly-educated masters. They are confessedly a benefit to the nation at large, as supplying an education essential to the highest interests of society. That they are discharging their functions satisfactorily—that they are efficiently and conscientiously administered—has been, I hope I may venture to say, sufficiently elicited by the recent inquiry. The chief, I believe I may say the one, complaint against them is, that they *are* what they profess to be—places of academical, as distinguished from commercial, instruction; and, as such, not meeting the wants of the immediate neighbourhood. Is it not a just and sufficient reply to urge that, by their very foundation, they are constituted grammar schools—nurseries of learning and not of trade; that they were meant to be, not local, but national; intended, not to give a special and partial education, for every grade and pursuit of ordi-

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Suggestions as to difficulties of combining Commercial and Grammar School Education.

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nary life, to all; but to fit some, by general intellectual discipline, for the higher positions and professions? There must be such schools somewhere; if the only public schools of the kind, founded and endowed for this very purpose, and enabled by their endowments to give gratuitous education to those who need it, are altered to serve other objects and meet other requirements, the road to those positions and professions is, so far, closed to all but the comparatively rich; and the chance of honourable distinction diminished for the children of those who are struggling, without any fault of their own, under the pressure of contracted means.

From their foundation to the present day, these institutions have claimed and asserted it as their special function and province to supply this universally recognised necessity. Are they worthy to be upheld and maintained in their integrity, as essential to the welfare of the whole nation? Or are they to be tampered with, embarrassed, and imperilled, by the endeavour to make them local centres of the kind of education most appreciated by the masses, and to make them, as it is called, more practically and immediately useful to the greatest number of people in the vicinity, by reducing them to the lower level of ordinary requirement? Are they to be stripped of their distinctive academic character as a sacrifice to the paramount claims of the trading portion of the middle class?

I admit that sound instruction of the kind it prizes should be provided for that class, if possible by public endowment, but on an independent and separate basis. But I deprecate the attempt to lower existing institutions of a higher order, equally, if not more, essential to the nation, in order to secure that end. I plead against any innovations calculated in any way to deteriorate the tone and teaching of the superior schools, by thrusting out any portion of their course of study to make way for attainments of a commoner stamp and by introducing a class of pupils with lower aims, and more simply material objects and interests.

Constituted as they are now, they attract and unite pupils of all ranks in life, and so tend not inconsiderably to cement the social fabric, and produce harmony and mutual understanding; and, what is of scarcely less consequence, they are sure of the services of masters of the highest class—men such as I am confident would decline any connexion with them if the contemplated changes were carried out. It will be hard to find any one, educated as a gentleman, accredited by University distinctions, and actuated by a due sense of the dignity of his profession and employment, who would be willing to compromise himself by taking part in schools reduced to so very different a level.

It is hopeless to expect that pupils of the upper classes of society, or masters of the highest order of intellectual and social qualifications, will continue to be connected with these schools, if altered to suit special commercial wants.

I state the question frankly and nakedly. To many I am quite aware such a result may seem a matter of small consequence compared with what they conceive to be the advantage of the mass of the people. They look upon such institutions as eleemosynary, and therefore not involving the upper classes at all: I look upon them also as eleemosynary, but I cannot therefore see why their long-established character should be altered to meet the requirements of a class not one whit more entitled to receive the benefits of their endowments—namely, the lower trading portions of the great middle class; who are quite as well able to educate their children from their own resources. I would rather urge that every class of the community has an equal right to the benefit of all public institutions, which are not clearly restricted to particular classes, so long as they do not, by their participation, exclude those who require gratuitous assistance. And public institutions, such as the Royal Schools, furnishing an education of a distinct and high order, essential to the welfare of the nation, ought, in my opinion, to be still allowed to make that style of education their object; to be still left as centres of that education for the whole nation, and not to be required to change their whole system out of regard to the local wants of a particular class of the community.

The public schools of England have been and are confessedly of great public utility; it has not been thought expedient to sacrifice them to such ideas. Is it wise to risk the usefulness of the only approach to them that Ireland possesses?

I have urged with great freedom my views upon this topic, for which I trust I may have your Lordship's candid indulgence; and am, my Lord, with much respect,

Yours most obediently,

W. H. Guillemard.

Erasmus Smith Grammar School, Galway.

Return as to Pupils, 1849–1855.

No. IX. Erasmus Smith Grammar School, Galway.

Return as to Pupils, 1849–1855.

1849.		1851.	
Pupils in all,	28	Pupils in all,	27
Free pupils,	4	Free pupils,	5
Roman Catholics,	8	Roman Catholics,	10
Roman Catholics, free,	1	Roman Catholics, free,	–
1850.		**1852.**	
Pupils in all,	41	Pupils in all,	34
Free pupils,	5	Free pupils,	5
Roman Catholics,	15	Roman Catholics,	9
Roman Catholics, free,	1	Roman Catholics, free,	–

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Erasmus Smith Grammar School, Galway.

Return as to Pupils, 1849–1855.

1853.	
Pupils in all,	38
Free pupils,	6
Roman Catholics,	10
Roman Catholics, free,	1

1854.	
Pupils in all,	40
Free pupils,	6
Roman Catholics,	12
Roman Catholics, free,	2

1855.	
Pupils in all,	36
Free pupils,	14
Roman Catholics,	10
Roman Catholics, free,	3

No free pupils were named by the Governors until 1855.

JOHN W. HALLOWELL,
Head Master.

No. X. ERASMUS SMITH'S ENGLISH SCHOOL, Muff, County of Londonderry.*

Erasmus Smith's English School, Muff, Co. Londonderry.

Minutes of Evidence at Inquiry into Complaint of Rev. Mr. Berkeley, before Assistant Commissioner.

Minutes of Evidence taken before Wm. Dwyer Ferguson, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, at Public Inquiry held by him on the 31st October, 1856, into the Complaint of Rev. Mr. Berkeley, partly inquired into by the Commissioners at the Public Court in Londonderry.

The Assistant Commissioner.—This is a Court of Inquiry held by me as an Assistant Commissioner under the Endowed Schools Commission. I am acting under instructions I have received from her Majesty's Commissioners, contained in a letter addressed to me on the 17th of September, 1856. In that letter the Secretary says, "I am directed to request you will hold a Court of Inquiry at Muff into the state of the school, with special reference to the complaint of the Rev. Mr. Berkeley." Mr. Berkeley made that complaint in a letter addressed in June, 1855, to the Commissioners. In that letter he does not specify precisely the nature of his complaint. The Commissioners held a Public Court of Inquiry, relative to Endowed Schools generally, at Londonderry, on the 11th of October, 1855. The Rev. Mr. Berkeley and the Rev. Mr. Conroy received notice of that court. The Rev. Mr. Conroy attended, but the Rev. Mr. Berkeley did not. Mr. Berkeley then forwarded another letter to the Commissioners, bearing date the 16th of October, 1855, in which he states, more specifically than before, what was the nature of his complaint. Both parties received further notice of an inquiry the Commissioners were willing to hold on the subject of those complaints, on the 17th of November, 1855, in the Privy Council Chamber, at Dublin Castle. However, neither party found it convenient to attend, for reasons which I am sure were satisfactory. In consequence of that, the Commissioners wished a further opportunity to be given to both parties to appear, and with that view they have authorized me to hold this inquiry, at which to take any evidence that may be offered in reference to the complaints preferred by Mr. Berkeley, or any he may choose to prefer now. Accordingly, I have given notice to the parties to attend here. I think it right to state, I have already made my ordinary inspection of the school, and that nothing remains to be done here by me but to inquire into the special matter of the complaint made by the Rev. Mr. Berkeley. I think it also right to state, I have no jurisdiction or power to entertain any matter of complaint unless it is preferred before me here now. Any other matter of complaint respecting the school, if suggested to me, I would have felt it my duty to make the subject of inquiry when I was making my ordinary examination of the school. I have not forgotten any thing that was then suggested to me, either publicly or privately.

The Rev. *John Conroy.*—I have to apply to you, sir, for a copy of the letters addressed by the Rev. Mr. Berkeley to the Commissioners.

The Assistant Commissioner.—You have been already furnished with a copy of every thing that it is material for you to know.

Rev. L. E. Berkeley.

The Rev. *Lowry Edmund Berkeley* sworn and examined.

In reference to the application just made by the Rev. Mr. Conroy, I wish to state that I am exceedingly desirous every thing I wrote should be made known to him.

The Assistant Commissioner.—You are Presbyterian Minister of the parish of Faughanvale?—Yes.

When were you appointed to that office?—In the year 1850.

You addressed a complaint to the Commissioners respecting the Erasmus Smith School at Muff, in June, 1855?—I did. [Same is read from Minutes of Evidence before the Commissioners at Londonderry, 10593.]

In that letter, whether did you refer to the management of the school by the Superintendent, or the conduct of it by the master?—I referred to the management of the school by the Superintendent.

Did you refer to the course of education?—That was included, for various reasons. There are two points in the complaint. I did not bring any charge. I simply said I thought and believed the public would like inquiry. My first reason for that was, because of the conduct of the Manager; and my second reason was, because I believed the public took an interest in such schools, and would like, perhaps, to have them placed on a more liberal basis. My great reason for writing to the Commissioners was because of the conduct of the Manager of the school towards myself. I also considered it would be for the good of the public at large to have an inquiry into all matters connected with the school.

* For evidence as to this school, *vide* 10593–10750.

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Erasmus Smith's English School, Muff, Co. Londonderry.

Rev. L. E. Berkeley.

Was that with any special reference to the kind of education?—No; nor was it that I found any particular fault with the teachers of the school. I referred to the state of education in the schools generally, and not to this particular school.

Then I am to understand that the reasons you stated in the letter of the 16th of October, 1855, are those to which you referred in your letter written in June?—Yes. [The letter is read as follows:—

"Muff, county Derry, October 16th, 1855.

"Sir,—I am exceedingly sorry that ill health prevented me from attending the meeting of the Endowed Schools Commission in Derry, on Thursday last. Will you be so good as to state to the Commissioners the reason of my absence. I beg to assure you that I take the greatest interest in all your proceedings, and trust that they will issue in great benefits to the entire community. My experience in my own congregation testifies to the want of an intermediate system of education. Regarding Erasmus Smith's School in Muff, I was very much surprised to read in the *Londonderry Sentinel* the evidence of the Rev. John Conroy, given at your meeting, and I am anxious to know if I shall have an opportunity of laying the facts before you. I will put myself to any inconvenience to do so; and whilst I state them now, I am quite willing to testify them on oath at any time you ask me.

"The following letter [addressed by me, on the 16th June, 1852] to the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq., will explain itself:—

"'I am Presbyterian Minister in the parish of Faughanvale. There is no daily school in connexion with my church, the school of your Board being the only one in the village. A number of the children of my people attend that school, and I have been frequently importuned by the parents to visit it and see how they were progressing. I did so on one occasion during the past winter, was most kindly received by the teacher, and asked to hear a class. About three weeks ago I repeated my visit, when, to my surprise, the Rev. John Conroy, Incumbent of the parish, entered and addressed me in the presence of the school, saying, "You have no right to be here—you have no right to examine here."

"'May I request that you will inform me if I am excluded by the rules of the Board from visiting or examining in your schools. Would you kindly send me a copy of the rules, with your answer, to this inquiry. Allow me to add, that the two churches in this vicinity have, till this period, been on the most friendly terms. Mr. Conroy I also look upon as a friend, and I extremely regret that any thing has occurred to cause this harmony to cease.'

"After some delay, I received the following reply [from Eustace Thorp, Esq., Assistant Registrar to the Governors, dated the 24th June, 1852]:—

"'Rev. Sir,—The schools upon this foundation are open to all visitors, and the Governors are pleased when they learn that they are viewed by persons interested in the education of the children, provided the business is not interrupted.

"'The clergyman of the parish is, *ex officio*, the Superintendent, to whom the Governors look for the management of the school.

"'I enclose the Governors' rules, and begging that you will excuse the delay which has occurred in replying to you.'

"Now, Sir, you will understand, I apprehend, why there are 'very few Presbyterians' attending the school. The Governors say the school is 'open to all visitors.' Mr. Conroy says to you, 'there is to be but one visitor.' The rules say nothing about 'an examiner,' *beyond the teacher*. Mr. Conroy says there is to be 'but one examiner.' When he told me I had 'no right to be there,' I was examining a class, *at the request of the teacher*, on a portion of Scripture, on which he said they were to be examined by *the Inspector* next day. The teacher regarded my examining not as an interruption, but as assisting him in his work. But I need not pursue the matter further. May I request that you will let me know if there will be any further investigation of this matter; also that you communicate the contents of this letter to the Commissioners, and say that ill health prevented me from attending their meeting.

"I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

"L. E. Berkeley.

"To the Secretary of the Endowed Schools Commission."

The Assistant Commissioner.—You have also sent me a letter, in which you state that on a particular day when you called to see the school, the Rev. Mr. Conroy entered, and addressing you, said, "You have no right to be here—you have no right to examine here?"—Yes.

When was your first visit to the school?—On the 27th of November, 1851.

At what time in 1850 were you appointed Presbyterian Minister in the parish?—The 24th or 26th of March.

Did you never visit the school from March, 1850, till the 27th of November, 1851?—No, simply because I did not know my right position.

Could you fix the date of the transaction at the school, referred to in your letter of the 16th of October, 1855?—It was on the 27th of May, 1852, the day before the Inspector came here from the Erasmus Smith Board.

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Erasmus Smith's English School, Muff, Co. Londonderry.

Rev. L. E. Berkeley.

Were you in the habit of visiting the school in the interval between the 27th of Nov., 1851, and May, 1852?—No; I paid only the two visits to the school. On both occasions I was exceedingly well received by the teacher, and asked to hear a class.

At the time of these two visits, were there in the school children of members of your congregation?—I believe there were. I was told, before visiting, that there were Presbyterians at the school, and I believe there were.

Do you know in what proportion?—I do not.

You stated in your first letter that you visited the school at the request of parents of children in it?—I did. There are in my congregation some 1,300 souls, and various members of the congregation spoke to me about visiting the school. There is a gentleman here who spoke to me on the subject.

For what purpose did they ask you to visit the school?—To exercise a general superintendence, to see how the children were going on.

When you visited the school on the first occasion, did you examine a class?—I did.

In secular or religious education?—In both. I think my note entered in the book was, that "I visited and examined some classes. The reading and answering good." That was on the 27th of November.

Did your examination interrupt the business of the school?—I am not aware what the business of the school was. The teacher asked me to examine.

Was there any complaint made that you interrupted the business of the school?—None whatever.

Did not your examination of the class necessarily take it out of the hands of the teacher?—I believe the fact is, that when I came into the school there was a class standing at the desk; the teacher came down to meet me, and asked me to examine the class. As to the interruption, if there was any, I am not responsible for it.

At what time of the day, on the occasion of your second visit, on the 27th of May, 1852, did you enter the school?—I think it must have been about eleven o'clock. I was just walking out, performing some of the pastoral visits.

What class did you examine on that day?—I examined in Scripture, at the request of the teacher. His statement to me on that occasion was, that he expected the Inspector next day, who was to examine the pupils on a portion of the Scripture; and that he would be obliged to me if I examined them on it, so as to prepare them for the visit of the Inspector. I never by any means asked to examine a class in this school.

Did you ever meet the Rev. Mr. Conroy in the school before?—Never.

State what the Rev. Mr. Conroy said to you on the occasion to which you refer.—I was standing at the teacher's desk. Mr. Conroy entered, apparently very much excited, and looking at me, he said—the exact words he used were, "You have no right to be here—you have no right to examine here." I am certain he made use of both these expressions.

What did you say in reply?—Mr. Conroy having said that, immediately attempted to get out. I called to him. He having retreated, I followed him out immediately, and stated to him I was exceedingly surprised and vexed; and that if I was wrong in either visiting or examining, that was not the time or the place to tell me.

Did you make a complaint about this to the Board of Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools?—I did, after the examination day. On the 15th of June, 1852, I addressed to them a letter, which I have embodied in my communication of the 16th of October, 1855, to the Endowed Schools Commission. It was after deliberation I wrote it. I was exceedingly anxious not to get into any controversy. It was on the request of Major Scott I wrote the letter.

Was there at that time any daily school in connexion with your church?—There was not.

Is that the case now?—It is not; we have established a school since.

Did you receive, in reply to your communication, the letter from the Board of Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools which you have embodied in your letter of the 16th of Oct., 1855, to the Endowed Schools Commission?—Yes. I also received two copies of rules. [Same are delivered in.]

Did you make any other complaint with reference to the management of the school but what you have brought under my notice?—None.

Nor do you make any other now?—Nor do I make any other now.

Do you make any complaint with reference to the quality or the character of the course of education?—No, I do not make a complaint; but I make a statement that it would be very much for the good of the community if the education were liberalized. One of the rules is, that the children shall be instructed in the Catechism of the Church of England, and no other. Children of other persuasions are not obliged to remain while that instruction is being given; but I think it would be an improvement if some provision were made for the religious instruction of children, besides those who belong to the Established Church.

You think that would be an improvement in the Erasmus Smith's Schools?—Yes.

Do you think that exclusive rule has any effect in preventing Roman Catholics or Presbyterians from sending their children to the Erasmus Smith's Schools?—I have very frequently heard Presbyterians object to sending their children to a school where religious instruction is given only from the Church Catechism. They object that it might be made the means of proselytism. Though Presbyterians are not required to be present, by the rules, during the lessons in the Church Catechism, yet under certain circumstances they might be.

Have you any statement to make with respect to the management of the school?—I

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Erasmus Smith's English School, Muff, Co. Londonderry.

Rev. L. E. Berkeley.

wish to state, as other reasons have been assigned for it, that it was ill health prevented me from attending, on the notice I received, at the Public Court held in Londonderry. I was anxious also not to appear to push myself forward. Had the Commissioners sent me a summons, I would have attended. I also received a notice that I might attend before the Commissioners in Dublin. It was on a Monday morning they were to sit in Dublin, and as I was not able to get a substitute in my pulpit on the Lord's Day, I therefore could not go. I may state that I never visited the school since the time I was interrupted by the Rev. Mr. Conroy.

Was it in consequence of what occurred on that occasion?—Quite so.

Did you consider the letter which you received from the Board of Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools satisfactory?—I did in one respect—that is, it said the school was open to all visitors. I did not in another respect, because it stated the clergyman of the parish was, *ex officio*, the Superintendent. And the Superintendent having acted in the manner I have described, I did not visit.

Are you not patron of a National School?—I am.

How far is it from this school?—About ten minutes' walk.

Do the children of your congregation attend the National School?—A large number of them do. The name of the school is Faughanvale National School, No. 2. There are two Faughanvales. That school has been opened since the occurrence I speak of.

Were you instrumental in having that National School established?—I was. I am anxious to state that it was not the interruption of me here that led to its establishment.

The school was not opened as a sort of opposition school?—By no means. I am anxious also to state that I visit every school in this neighbourhood; and that, immediately on my coming here, I was requested by Major Scott to visit his school, which is under the Church Education Society. According to the letter of the Governors of the Erasmus Smith Schools, this school is open to all visitors.

The Assistant Commissioner.—If there are any questions, Mr. Conroy, which you would wish to have put to the Rev. Mr. Berkeley, suggest them, and if I approve of them I will ask them. [The following questions are suggested by the Rev. Mr. Conroy.]

Had you any reason to suppose, before the occurrence in the school of which you speak, that your interference in the school was contrary to the rules?—Not the slightest.

Have you made statements respecting the transaction, different from those you have now made?—No; not at any time.

Did you impute that this school illustrated the want of an intermediate system of education?—No; I never asked to have this made an intermediate school.

You say you did not interrupt the business of the school. In what sense did you use the words, "did not interrupt?"—What I said was, that if there was an interruption, I was not responsible for it. I do not believe I interrupted the business of the school.

Did you believe what you did was an assistance?—I did. The teacher said so.

Rev. John Conroy.

The Rev. *John Conroy* sworn and examined.

You are perpetual curate of Muff?—Incumbent and perpetual curate of Muff.

When were you appointed?—In November, 1846.

As such I believe you are considered *ex officio* Superintendent and Manager of the Erasmus Smith School at Muff?—Yes.

What do you consider is the nature of the superintendence which is intrusted to you?—I can only go upon Mr. Thorp's letter to me. It is as follows:—

"Board-room of the Governors of the Schools founded by
Erasmus Smith, Esq.,
11, Kildare-street, 24th June, 1852.

"Rev. Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter, dated 22nd instant. I had previously received a letter of inquiry from Mr. Berkeley; to whom I reply, by this post, that the schools are open to all visitors, and that the Board are pleased when they learn that they are viewed by persons interested in the education of the children, *provided the business is not interrupted;* that the *clergyman of the parish* is the *ex officio* Superintendent, to whom the Governors look for the management of the school. I enclose your extracts.

"Yours faithfully, &c.,

"Rev. J. Conroy." "Eustace Thorp.

What do you consider the duties and privileges of the Superintendent of the school?—I consider it his duty, and I acted upon it, to appoint the master. The Dean wished to appoint the master. I said, "No; that is my privilege."

Do you consider that you have the power to dismiss the master?—Not without just cause.

Is the master subject to your power of dismissing him?—Certainly not. I have only the recommendation of him. I would report him if there was any thing wrong. I recommended the present master to the Board of Governors. Another thing I consider to be the duty of the Superintendent and Manager is this, to see that the house is in proper repair, and that the school requisites are provided. It is also my duty to enforce the observance of the rules; to see that the school is properly attended to, and that the master does not absent himself. I cannot allow the business of the school to be interrupted, no matter what any person's feelings may be on the subject.

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Erasmus Smith's English School, Muff, Co. Londonderry.

Rev. John Conroy.

Do you think all these are functions belonging to the Superintendent, which are not delegated to any one else?—Yes; unless they are delegated by the authority of the Board or their Inspector.

Do you now mean to say, that there can be but one visitor to the school?—Not at all. In the sense of a party coming, and investigating and examining in the school, which is synonymous with Superintendent, there is but one visitor?—Yes.

In your evidence given before the Commissioners, at their public Court, held in Londonderry, you stated—"As I understood the terms of the will were so strict, and the printed rules handed to me, when I came, stating there was to be one patron, Mr. Wiggins, one visitor, the clergyman of the parish *ex officio*?"—I did not mean that there was but one visitor.

Do you consider it the exclusive privilege of the Superintendent of the school to enter it, and take up a class, and question the pupils to ascertain their proficiency, or what progress they have made?—I do not.

Do you consider the rules of the school preclude any person, except the Rev. Mr. Hamilton and yourself, from examining the children?—Provided they do not interrupt the business of the school; and I do not see how any man can examine without interrupting the business.

I want to know whether you consider the Rev. Mr. Berkeley infringed the rules?—I think he did. My opinion is, simply, that no person, except the Rev. Hugh Hamilton, can examine in the school, without interfering in the business irregularly; and I am justified in that opinion by the analogy of the rules of the National Board, by which visitors are allowed to enter, provided they do not interrupt the business or examine classes.

Is there any rule against a visitor examining in this school?—I cannot interpret the rules.

If a visitor can examine only on the condition that he does not interrupt the business, and if examining interrupts, then he cannot examine at all?—Yes.

If so, the Rev. Mr. Berkeley was in the wrong on the occasion in question?—Quite wrong. The rule of the school is, that no person shall interfere, or interrupt the business of the school.

But is it the rule that a visitor shall not examine at all?—He cannot possibly examine without interfering with the business of the school.

Do you produce any rule to that effect?—No; nothing, except Mr. Thorp's letter.

Do you consider the rules of the school indefinite on the subject to which you refer?—I do not believe there are any rules on the subject.

Do you consider that the teacher has authority to admit any person to ask questions?—No.

You consider asking questions or examining interrupts the business of the school?—Yes.

You stated to the Commissioners in Derry that your delicate state of health prevented your examining classes in the school for some time?—Yes. I produce the leave of absence given to me by the Bishop of Derry. I was very unwell, and am not yet fully recovered. I also produce certificates from physicians relative to my state of health.

When you were in good health and attending the school, did you examine the children?—I never examine them.

Were you in the habit of going in to ascertain what progress the children were making?—No.

Do you consider it to be a part of your duty as Superintendent, to see what progress the children were making?—No. There is a paid examiner, and I considered it would be interfering with his duties if I examined the classes.

Do you say you never examined the children?—No.

Then what did you mean by this evidence given by you at Derry:—"I have been the greater part of the eighteen months in Dublin and England for the recovery of my health, and when I came home I found the greatest possible difficulty in attending to my Sunday duties. I am only recovering, and when I do recover I will, as I have heretofore done, examine the children as well as visit?"—If you call teaching examining, I did so. I did not, by any chance, examine in the sense of Mr. Hamilton's examination.

Did you not, from time to time, come into the school and ask questions of the pupils to ascertain whether they were making progress in their education?—I did not examine them in Scripture. I taught them. The Rev. Mr. Hamilton asked me here one day to examine them, and I said, "I will not, it is your business."

Do you think the children require to be examined oftener than once in twelve months?—I do not.

Do you consider the annual examination sufficient to keep up the efficiency of a school like this?—I do not. That is the business of Mr. Hamilton and of the Board; it is not mine.

Do you consider the examining of the children deficient?—I do.

Could that be supplied in any way by the local clergyman?—If the Commissioners give me authority, I will come and examine every week.

Did you understand the rules prevented you from doing so?—I did, and they prevented not only me, but every other person, from doing so. I state, on oath, that, as my firm conviction. If they interfere in the examinations, they interfere in Mr. Hamilton's duty.

Do you say that, by the rules of the school, there are no means of ascertaining the progress and proficiency of the pupils except once a-year?—Yes.

And that the Superintendent has no power, nor is it his duty, to aid in that proceeding from time to time?—Certainly.

At the period in question, in 1852, upon Mr. Hamilton's examination, I believe there were some Presbyterian children in the school?—Yes, about thirteen.

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Erasmus Smith's English School, Muff, Co. Londonderry.

Mr. John Kyle.

Mr. *John Kyle* sworn and examined.

The Assistant Commissioner.—You are master of this school?—Yes.

What was the total number of children on the roll on the 28th of May, 1852?—Ninety-five.

How many were of the Established Church?—The average attendance for the month of May, 1852, was fifty-nine children. Twenty-four were of the Established Church, twenty-one were Roman Catholics, and eleven were Presbyterians. That was the average proportion.

Rev. John Conroy.

The Rev. *John Conroy* further examined.

The Assistant Commissioner.—Are you aware whether the Presbyterian children received any religious instruction in the school?—I believe not, except reading the Bible.

Do you consider there was a rule which, properly interpreted, prohibited Mr. Berkeley from inquiring into the progress of the pupils, who were of his own denomination, by way of examination?—I do not profess to interpret the rule. I speak of my interpretation of the instructions of Eustace Thorp. According to these instructions sent to me, I believe no person whatever is allowed to examine or interfere in the business of the school.

On the day in question, what did you find Mr. Berkeley doing when you entered?—I did not know Mr. Berkeley was in the school when I went there. I received a notice from Mr. Hamilton, dated the 15th of May, stating his intention to inspect the school on the 28th of May, 1852. I came in at the time I supposed the children were being prepared for the examination to be held on the following day. It was for me to see that the compositions were from the boys themselves, and that they got no help from the master. When I came in I found the business interrupted by the person examining.

Your evidence amounts to this, that there was a course of examination prescribed by the Inspector which it was the duty of the master to have the children up in?—Yes.

And you were aware the children were not fully prepared?—Yes.

You entered the school in order to see that the programme was carried out?—Yes, as Superintendent, that was part of my duty.

You consider there was a very special programme prescribed for the master, which the Inspector, when he came, would expect to see fulfilled?—Yes, I came the day before to see that it was properly done, and I found that business specially interrupted and interfered with by a person examining classes.

You found him obstructing, as you conceive, the business of the school?—Yes. I said to the master, "What is the meaning of this, the boys are not writing the theme?" "Oh," said he, "Mr. Berkeley is examining a class." I said, "Oh, very good," and left the house.

Are you positive you did not address any statement to Mr. Berkeley personally?—I am.

Would your memory serve you about the transaction after four years?—Yes.

You have heard Mr. Berkeley's positive testimony?—Yes.

Your recollection is different from his on the subject?—I did not address a word to Mr. Berkeley.

Then you did not say, "You have no right to be here?"—Certainly not.

If you said so, would you consider it proper?—I believe from his examining the school, and from his interfering with the business of the school, that he had no right to be there doing so. I do not shrink from asserting that. But I did not speak to him; I spoke to the master, which I had a perfect right to do.

How did you ascertain Mr. Berkeley was interrupting the regular business?—I did not know. I saw him sitting near the desk. I asked the master, "What is the reason of this?" "Oh," said he, "Mr. Berkeley is examining a class." I walked out, and did not retreat or run.

Did the master make any complaint to you about Mr. Berkeley?—No.

You stated, at Derry, that you asked Mr. Hamilton for leave for Mr. Berkeley to visit the school?—I did, decidedly.

What did you mean by asking permission for him to visit. Is it that he should have the same authority as yourself?—That he should have whatever authority Mr. Hamilton could give him; not what I could give him. The will of Erasmus Smith says, the clergyman of the Established Church shall have the superintendence of the school. I can not add to or take from the will. I asked permission for Mr. Berkeley to come into the school.

You simply asked for the permission, because he had no right to visit without that permission?—Undoubtedly.

You stated, at Derry, in answer to question 10735, "I absolutely asked Mr. Hamilton, the examiner, for permission for Mr. Berkeley to visit the school, and he said he had no authority to do it—the Governors had no authority." In answer to the next question, you said—"I told himself, the day previous to the visit of Mr. Hamilton, the Inspector, that I would ask permission for him to visit the school with me." What did you mean by the use of the word "visit" there?—That he should get any authority that Mr. Hamilton could give him. Eustace Thorp says the school is open to all visitors.

Did you ask Mr. Hamilton for permission for this gentleman to visit the school?—He had permission, before I asked Mr. Hamilton permission for him, to enter and visit the school in the same sense as myself.

You say there was authority, or permission, for the gentleman to visit the school, in a certain sense. In what other sense, then, did you ask permission for him to visit?—That he should come into the school, and have whatever liberty Mr. Hamilton could give him.

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Erasmus Smith's English School, Muff, Co. Londonderry.

Rev. John Conroy.

What additional power did you ask for him?—Whatever additional authority Mr. Hamilton could give him, I would have been glad he should receive.

Do you mean that you would have been very glad Mr. Hamilton gave permission to him to examine the children?—I would, undoubtedly. If Mr. Berkeley writes to the Board for authority from them, or from Mr. Hamilton, to examine in the school, I will indorse that.

Are you under the impression the Board can give no such power?—I do not know what power they have.

Have you received any communication in the nature of instructions, or directions, from the Erasmus Smith Board, other than what you have produced?—I have.

Be so good as to produce it?—Yes; it is a printed circular, dated 30th November, 1855, from the "Board-room of the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq." It is signed "Hugh Hamilton."—[Same is delivered in.]

[The following extract is read from the letter]:—

"And the Governors desire me to add their hope that you will continue your co-operation and assistance in improving the school, as far as possible."

Did you receive any other letters from the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, or their Secretary, specially, in reference to the transaction of the 27th of May, 1852?—Certainly not.

Did the Governors communicate to you the contents, or purport, of Mr. Berkeley's letter to them, in reference to this transaction?—They did not.

What are the instructions you refer to as having, in your opinion, precluded any person but Mr. Hamilton from examining in the school?—The letter of the 24th of June, 1852, from Eustace Thorp, already before you.

Did you know, before the receipt of that letter of the 24th of June, 1852, of any rule or regulation being in existence, prohibiting any person from examining in the school?—I did not know of any particular rule; but from the information I received from Mr. Hamilton, I believed such a prohibition existed, for I asked him distinctly. I was acquainted with the Erasmus Smith School at Derry.

Did you ever know of this question, about visiting and examining, being raised in that school?—I did not. Generally, as far as I could learn, the Roman Catholic priests, and the Presbyterian ministers, never interfered in the school.

What did Mr. Hamilton say to you, that led you to believe the prohibition existed?—That the clergy of the different denominations were so well acquainted with the character of the Erasmus Smith's Schools, and the benefits to be derived from them by their people, that they did not interfere with the management or superintendence, and that, therefore, no rule was required.

Did he say there was a prohibition?—He did not.

He stated it was the practice?—Yes.

Did you prevent Mr. Berkeley from examining on the occasion in question?—I did not.

Did Mr. Berkeley follow you out of the school on that occasion, and say that, even if he was wrong, that was neither the time nor the place to say so?—I do not distinctly recollect that he did.

How did you know Mr. Berkeley was interrupting the business?—I heard him examining the children.

How did you know but what he was examining in, was the regular business, and according to the order of the day?—I objected to his examining at all.

Henry Wiggins, Esq.

Henry Wiggins, Esq., sworn and examined.

The Assistant Commissioner.—You are the land-agent of the Grocers' Company, the patrons of this school?—Yes.

You are the acting patron of the school?—Yes.

Have you any statement to make with reference to the object of the inquiry?—I am not acquainted with the working of any other Erasmus Smith School, and I have nothing to guide me in reference to them but the printed rules, and I state, on my oath, my belief that, according to the printed rules, the examiner who comes once a-year, and makes a formal examination, is the regular examiner of the school, that the rector or incumbent of this parish is the Superintendent of the school, and that he has a right to do all that the Rev. Mr. Conroy has pointed out in his evidence. I believe that any person in the parish may visit the school; but I also believe, from my interpretation of the rules, that such visitors have not the right to examine the children. My reason for forming that opinion is, that this is a school endowed by a Church of England man. He allows, by the rules of the schools, only one catechism to be taught therein; and, I think, the school was evidently founded for giving a Protestant education with regard to religious instruction. When I say Protestant, I do not mean entirely Church of England; but that it was so far confined to the Church of England, that its catechism alone was allowed to be taught. And I take it, that if any person could visit and examine, that the clergymen of other denominations, by visiting and examining, would render nugatory the intentions of the founder, as expressed in the rules of the school.

Is that answer confined to examinations on religious matters?—It applies to all matters. If they had the right to examine on one subject, it would go to another.

You think you could not consistently observe the intention of the founder, if the pro-

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Erasmus Smith's English School, Muff, Co. Londonderry.

Henry Wiggins, Esq.

miscuous privilege of examining was given to visitors?—Yes, that is my idea of it—my interpretation of the rules.

Have you any knowledge of the transaction that occurred on the 27th of May, 1852?—I was not present, I heard a relation of the transaction shortly after. I do believe that a mistake has arisen. The thing occurred in a little hurry and excitement. I must say, I always heard Mr. Conroy make the same statement that he has made here to-day, and Mr. Berkeley always made the contrary statement, just as he has done to-day. It would be very hard for a person at the master's desk in the school, not to suppose, on the moment, that another who came in at the door at the other end, was addressing him personally. I believe neither of the gentlemen would be capable of stating an untruth in the matter, or of making any misrepresentation on the subject.

Was any apology conveyed by you from Mr. Conroy to Mr. Berkeley, in reference to what occurred on the 27th of May, 1852?—No apology, in my sense of the word.

Was there any explanation?—There certainly was an attempt. On my expressing to Mr. Conroy my regret at the difference that had taken place, he authorized me to say what I pleased to Mr. Berkeley, in order to restore harmony. Looking at the matter of the thing, I believe Mr. Conroy was correct; but looking at the manner of the thing, on which I express no opinion, I stated to Mr. Berkeley both my regret, and, I was sure, Mr. Conroy's, when he reflected upon it, that the manner of the occurrence should have been such. Mr. Conroy meant no offence.

Mr. John Kyle.

Mr. *John Kyle* further examined.

The Assistant Commissioner.—You are the master of the school?—I am.

Have you a distinct recollection of the transaction, about which evidence has been given here to-day?—Not exactly.

If your recollection is not distinct, I would rather that you said nothing on the subject?—I will not state any thing but what I well remember. On all occasions that the Rev. Mr. Berkeley came into the school I received him most courteously—on three occasions. The day before the inspection in May, 1852, Mr. Berkeley came in—the 27th of May, 1852. This was his last visit. I asked him to hear the class I was hearing myself.

Then Mr. Berkeley did not volunteer to do it himself?—He did not, on all the occasions I asked him.

What was the class?—A Scripture class.

Was that for the inspection of the following day?—Yes. I put into his hand the printed circular, which stated the subjects of examination. He was in the act of examining from that, when the Rev. Mr. Conroy came in. My belief, at the time, was that the Rev. Mr. Conroy did ask the Rev. Mr. Berkeley what right he had to examine. That was, and is still, my belief. I thought when Mr. Conroy came in at the door, that he altogether addressed himself to Mr. Berkeley. He came up near to the desk, and asked how it was that Mr. Berkeley was examining. I said, in reply, that I asked him to do so.

Are you quite clear as to whether or not Mr. Conroy said to Mr. Berkeley, "You have no right to be here?"—I will not say these were the exact words, but he used similar words. He said to me distinctly, that Mr. Berkeley had no right.

Which was it, "That he had no right to be there," or "No right to examine there?"—That he had no right to examine.

Did you make any complaint of the matter?—Not any.

Do you consider that Mr. Berkeley, by taking up that class, interrupted you, or obstructed you in preparing the business for the next day?—No, I believe not.

Were you aware whether that was irregular or not?—I was not aware.

Had you ever received any instructions on the subject?—Not any, previous to that day.

Did Mr. Berkeley examine classes on the other occasions that he came into the school;—Yes, I always asked him. I was not aware that it was contrary to rule. When I told Mr. Conroy that I asked Mr. Berkeley to examine a class, he said, "Oh, very good," and walked out.

Have you received any rule since on the subject?—No.

Would you consider it irregular for Mr. Berkeley to come in and examine a class?—Undoubtedly so, because of the printed circular from the assistant secretary.

What printed circular do you refer to?—I hand it in. [Same is delivered in.]

Do you consider that this printed circular introduces a new rule, different from what you knew to be in operation before?—Decidedly. It is not a rule. I conceive that to convey a strict order to me from the secretary, not to allow any person to examine.

The printed circular, now handed in, is dated the 13th of September, 1856, from the "Board-room of the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq., 11, Kildare-street." It is signed, "Eustace Thorp, Assistant Registrar;" and I read from it the following extract:—"This order not being intended to interrupt the visits of the Church Education Society's Inspectors, the Governors desire, as heretofore, that they and all other visitors shall be received with courtesy and attention by the teachers, provided the Governors' regulations are not infringed, or the business of the school interfered with." Did you give a statement in writing to Mr. Conroy of this transaction?—I did.

Have you the original?—No; but it is contained in the printed paper produced.

Was this passage in what you furnished to him:—"I remember the day the Rev. Mr. Conroy visited the school, when the Rev. Mr. Berkeley was examining the Scripture class.

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Erasmus Smith's English School, Muff, Co. Londonderry.

Mr. John Kyle.

Mr. Conroy reproved me for allowing the business of the school to be interrupted. Mr. Conroy asked me why Mr. Berkeley was examining the class, and I replied, 'I asked him;' when Mr. Conroy said, 'Very good,' and turned out of the school. I remember the day after to be the day of our annual inspection, when Mr. Conroy asked the Inspector, if he could allow the Rev. Mr. Berkeley to examine in the school, who answered, it was not in his power, but that he might visit it any time?"—Yes, that is correct.

Does that convey the entire of what occurred, as you recollect it?—It is not the entire. I did not add about his speaking to Mr. Berkeley.

Did you, at any time, make any statement on the subject, different from what you have made here to-day?—I did not.

Did you ever say to any one, that what the Rev. Mr. Conroy said, when he came in, was, "What, what! you have no right to be here?"—I said to-day these might not be the exact words, but that he used some such similar words. My belief is, that what he said to the Rev. Mr. Berkeley was, "You have no right to be here."

Magherafelt School, Endowed by Hugh Rainey, Esq.

Notes of Evidence.

No. XI. Magherafelt School, Endowed by Hugh Rainey, Esq., County Londonderry.

Notes of Evidence taken by William Dwyer Ferguson, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, at Public Inquiry held by him on the 24th September, 1856, into the complaint of Mrs Gaussen, partly inquired into by the Commissioners at their Public Court in Londonderry; with extracts from his Report, stating result of inquiry.

Memorandum of Evidence.

The Assistant Commissioner attended pursuant to notice to hold a special inquiry respecting the matters complained of by Mrs. Gaussen in reference to the management of this charity. The Rev. Charles King Irwin, superintendent of the school, and rector of Magherafelt, also attended; and Mrs. Gaussen and her son, the Rev. John Ashe Gaussen, attended.

Assistant Commissioner reads Mrs. Gaussen's letter to the Commissioners, dated 13th September, 1855,* which had been read at the Public Court before the Commissioners at Londonderry; and also the letter, dated 12th October, 1855, as follows:—

"Mrs. Gaussen, of Magherafelt, county Derry, having written to the Hon. The Commissioners for inspecting Endowed Schools, and directing to the Castle, Dublin, fears her communication has not reached them.

"The Endowed School of Magherafelt is a most valuable one, £150 per annum, with a good farm, secured by an Act of Parliament for ever. The object—to clothe, educate, and bind to trades, to Protestant masters, three or four boys every year, taking in as many—the boys getting fees. The school remained under the patronage of Mrs. Gaussen's family for more than half a century; but her father, John Ash Rainey, being dead, and her eldest son a clergyman in England, the charge of the establishment devolves on the rector of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Irwin.

"The house is occupied by a man, his wife, some relatives of his, and a numerous family of small children, instead of a respectable matron and a schoolmaster, as Mr. Irwin will not admit of any inspection or interference. The boys are not instructed even in the most common rudiments. On some occasions they are permitted to get their fees for their relatives, consequently not bound to trades.

"In more instances than one, Mr. Irwin took boys out of the school, as servants, and when Mrs. Gaussen expostulated with him, he requested that she might not write any more, as he would not answer any letter relative to the school.

"Mrs. Gaussen believes the establishment is never visited, or very rarely visited by any one.

"Mrs. Gaussen humbly desires the Commissioners to place the school under some society who will have it done justice to.

"The original will, and all papers relative to the school, shall be at their disposal, as she has them all."†

Mrs. Gaussen produces the probate of the will of Hugh Rainey, and it is read by the Assistant Commissioner.

Mrs. Gaussen, sworn and examined.—1°. As to that part of her complaint which relates to the manner in which Mr. Irwin assumed the superintendence of the school, states that her family were the patrons and superintendents of the school for more than half a century; and that when Mr Irwin came to the parish, they were dispossessed, they were put out by force, and their property thrown out.

* *Vide* Ev. 10573. † *Vide* Ev. 10584.

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Magherafelt School, Endowed by Hugh Rainey, Esq.

Notes of Evidence.

Rev. C. K. Irwin, sworn and examined.—Said that being inducted in 1844, to the living of Magherafelt, the Lord Primate requested him to look after this school, and said it was in a state of mystery, and that he could get no information about it. The Primate considered it his duty to assert his title as trustee under the Act of Parliament, and every step taken was under legal advice. Mrs. Gaussen's father was in possession and refused to give it up.

2°. Mrs. Gaussen complains that the house had been converted into a family residence for the master and a numerous family of small children.

Mr. Edward Bear, the master, sworn and examined.—Has a wife and six children, the eldest, aged thirteen years; the youngest, twelve months. Has also two servant girls. They are both menial servants. There are no other inmates in the house, except the pupils.

3°. Mrs. Gaussen complains that Mr. Irwin does not permit any inspection of the school. Cannot say that any body was ever refused permission to visit the school. Her complaint relates particularly to herself.

Mr. Irwin states:—He admits he does not permit of any interference or special visitation by Mrs. Gaussen. She never was refused admission but at the time when the right of the possession was in dispute—never since.

He would gladly permit inspection of the ordinary character.

4°. Mrs. Gaussen complains that the boys are not properly instructed. The boys have left the school and been apprenticed to tradesmen who could not count. Admits she only has heard of this, and that in one instance.

As to this matter, I reserved its consideration for my personal examination of the pupils, the result of which I have given in my report.

5°. Mrs. Gaussen also complains that she heard that some boys had lifted their apprentice fees for the purpose of giving it to their relatives, and not of having themselves bound.

Mr. Irwin denies this charge. The boy alluded to was John Hughes; his time for leaving the school had arrived. His apprentice fee was lodged in the ordinary way in the bank, on a deposit receipt, in the joint names of himself and Mr. Irwin, bearing interest for his own benefit; members of his family had been in America and had written for him, promising to send him money to bring him out; Mr. Irwin thought it would be a judicious mode of furthering his advancement to expend his apprentice fee for that purpose, but an earlier opportunity offering for his sister to go to America, Mr. Irwin, at his request, consented that the money should be lent at his (Mr. Irwin's) risk, to the sister, he engaging to replace it. Did not consent to its being made over as a gift.

6°. Mrs. Gaussen complains that Mr. Irwin took boys out of the school as servants. She stated that, to her own knowledge, Mr. Irwin had taken one boy to the salt water as a servant.

Mr. Irwin positively denies this. The boy alluded to was William James M'Glaid, who was badly affected with scrofula, and was sent to the sea side by himself, partly at Mr. Irwin's expense, partly at that of the Charity Fund, and partly from the benevolent subscriptions of others. M'Glaid was in private lodgings, and not with Mr. Irwin, and never did any service of any description for Mr. Irwin while there.

[The charge resolved itself into this, that Mrs. Gaussen saw the boy carry water, on one occasion, for the Rev. Mr. Twigg, the curate. Mr. Irwin stated that he knew nothing of this; that the boy certainly was not sent to the sea as a servant; and that as Mr. Twigg was very kind to the boy, and gave him his dinner almost every day, if he did discharge such a service for him occasionally, it was not unreasonable.]

7°. Mrs. Gaussen complains, generally, that the boys were sent to service instead of being apprenticed to trades.

Mr. Irwin admits that boys have been sent to service, and insists that the terms of the will, "being trades or other occupations," admit of this course, when advisable. He admits that one boy, the above-mentioned M'Glaid, was taken into service, by Mr. Irwin, as an apprentice, at regular wages, though without a fee. This was done at the urgent request of his mother, the boy having, from a scrofulous disease, lost the power of one of his arms, which disabled him from following any trade. His apprentice fee was placed at interest, and accumulated. That boy is now in Dublin, in the service of Doctor Todd, as butler, at £15 per annum, wages.

8°. Mrs. Gaussen complains that the farm was given to the master, and not kept as a house farm. It was not made as profitable to the charity as it might have been. She particularly referred to Goodwin, a former teacher, who had grossly misconducted himself.

Mr. Irwin admits the misconduct of Goodwin, and states, that the loss to the charity resulting therefrom did not exceed £8.

The funds at the disposal of the trustees are about £160; they are wholly insufficient to maintain the charity. A farm is rented from the Salters' Company, at a high rent, and this is given to the master rent free, for the maintenance of the pupils, together with £5 per annum for each, in aid of it. This scheme of management was submitted to the Lord Primate, and approved of by him, and is carried out accordingly.

Mr. Irwin subsequently handed to me a copy of the scheme, and which appeared to me to be, perhaps, the only practicable means of dealing with a small farm so circumstanced. It is valued at a certain rate, which is estimated to be sufficient remuneration for the support of fifteen boys, with an addition of £5 per head extra.

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Magherafelt School, Endowed by Hugh Rainey, Esq.

Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner.

EXTRACT from Report of WILLIAM DWYER FERGUSON, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.

"Complaints as to the general management of the charity having been preferred by a Mrs. Gaussen, who is lineally descended from the original founder whose family had the management and superintendence of the charity for upwards of fifty years before the present Archbishop of Armagh asserted his title as trustee, under the Act of Parliament, I have, in the presence of Mrs. Gaussen and her son, the Rev. John Ashe Gaussen, and the Rev. Charles King Irwin, inquired into the subject of those complaints so far as they relate to the personal conduct of the Rev. Mr. Irwin. They appear to me to have been founded upon misapprehension in all respects save one—and that relates to the application of a pupil's apprentice fee to assist his relative to emigrate. In regard to this it appears, that in a case of urgency the apprentice fee of a pupil, named John Hughes, which had been set apart, and invested on a deposit receipt for his advancement, and which it was intended to devote to assist him to follow his relatives to America, was, at his request, lent to his sister, whose turn to go out with the money forwarded by her relatives came first. Mr. Irwin swore that it was not given, or bestowed, but merely lent upon an undertaking to return it, and upon his (Mr. Irwin's) own ultimate liability to replace it. I therefore find, that although this application of the money may have been somewhat irregular, it does not warrant any charge of misapplication or malversation of the charity funds. I have annexed to this Report, by way of schedule, a memorandum of the evidence given in respect of the charge preferred by Mrs. Gaussen.

"I examined five of the pupils, aged, respectively, fourteen, thirteen, thirteen, twelve, twelve years. They wrote from dictation fairly. Only one answered respectably in grammar and geography; the rest knew scarcely any thing about either. In arithmetic tables and the pence table, three answered respectably, and two very indifferently.

"The proficiency of the pupils was, on the whole, very much below the average; but they are, by the terms of the charity scheme, retained in the school only for three years."

Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

Leases referred to in Evidence of G. Fetherston, Esq.

XII.—GOVERNORS OF THE SCHOOLS FOUNDED BY ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ.—LEASES referred to in EVIDENCE of G. FETHERSTON, ESQ.

Drumachose School. Lease requiring instruction in Church Catechism.

1. COPY of the LEASE of DRUMACHOSE SCHOOL, 26th February, 1814. Lease to Governors, with clause requiring instruction in Church Catechism.

This Indenture, made the twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, between the Rev. Elias Thackeray, Rector of Drumachose, in the county of Londonderry, of the first part, the Right Reverend William, Lord Bishop of Derry, of the second part, and the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq., of the third part, Witnesseth, That in order to enable the said Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq., to establish and found a school for the children in the neighbourhood of the lands and tenements hereby granted and conveyed, and pursuant to the powers created by an Act of Parliament passed in the fiftieth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act for enabling Tenants in Tail and for Life, and also Ecclesiastical Persons, to grant Lands for the purpose of endowing Schools in Ireland," and in consideration of the covenant on the part of the said Governors hereinafter mentioned, and of the sum of five shillings to him, the said Elias Thackeray, in hand paid, by the said Governors, the receipt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge, he, the said Elias Thackeray, hath granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released, and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, and confirm unto the said Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq. (in their actual possession now being, by virtue of a bargain and sale to them thereof, made by the said Elias Thackeray, for the term of one whole year, by indenture bearing date the day next before the day of the date of these presents, in consideration of the sum of five shillings sterling, and by force of the statute made for transferring uses into possession), and to their successors, all that and those, part of the glebe lands of Drumachose, containing one acre; bounded on the east, west, and north, by part of the said glebe lands, and on the south by the lands of Glenkeen; situate in the parish of Drumachose, and county of Londonderry, as described and delineated in a map thereof hereunto annexed. To have and to hold all and singular the hereby granted and released lands and premises, with their appurtenances, unto the said Governors of the schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esquire, and their successors for ever, in trust and for the use of a resident schoolmaster, to be hereafter appointed by the said Governors, and to be removable, and another appointed, from time to time, at the pleasure of said Governors and their successors; such schoolmaster to teach all such children as shall be sent to him for that purpose by the order or permission of the said Governors, the Catechism of the Church of the United Kingdom, together also with reading and writing the English language and arithmetic, in such mode as, from time to time, shall be directed and ordered by the said Governors and their successors. And the said Elias Thackeray doth hereby promise and grant for himself and his successors that he, the said Elias Thackeray and his successors, the said lands and premises hereinbefore mentioned, and every part and parcel thereof, with their appurtenances, unto the said Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esquire, and their successors, in trust as aforesaid, against him, the said Elias Thackeray and his successors, and against all and every other person or persons whomsoever, shall and will warrant, and for ever defend, by these presents. And the said Governors of the schools founded by Erasmus Smith Esquire, do covenant and agree with the said Elias Thackeray and his successors, to

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Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

Leases referred to in Evidence of G. Fetherston, Esq.

Drumachose School. Lease requiring instruction in Church Catechism.

advance, pay, and expend the sum of three hundred pounds for the building of a schoolhouse on the lands and premises hereby granted and released; and shall during the time they shall continue the same as and for a schoolhouse, pay the sum of thirty pounds per annum to a schoolmaster for teaching in said school; and shall and will, in case they think fit at any time no longer to continue the same as and for a schoolhouse, pay the sum of thirty pounds per annum to a schoolmaster for teaching in said school; and shall and will, in case they think fit at any time no longer to continue the same as and for a schoolhouse, surrender and give up or convey the said granted and released premises to the said Elias Thackeray and his successors; and the said William, Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Derry, doth hereby approve of and ratify the said grant and release in trust, as aforesaid. And, in witness whereof, the said Lord Bishop doth testify his approbation thereof by signing and sealing these presents as a party thereto, according to the said Act of Parliament; and the said Elias Thackeray hath set his hand and seal; and the treasurer of the said Governors hath, by the order and directions of the said Governors, set the seal of the said Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq., the day and year first above written.

ELIAS THACKERAY, (Seal).
W. DERRY, (Seal).
WILLIAM DOWNES, Treasurer (Seal).

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the within-named Reverend Elias Thackeray in presence of

AUSTIN COOPER,
JOHN P. COOPER.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the within-named William, Lord Bishop of Derry, in presence of

AUSTIN COOPER.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the Treasurer to the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, in presence of

AUSTIN COOPER.

A memorial of the within deed was entered in the Register Office, in the City of Dublin, the 10th day of May, 1814, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in book 674, page 301, and number 464,325; and the execution of said deed and memorial was duly proved, pursuant to an Act of Parliament in that case made and provided.

JOHN GRIFFIN, Dep. Rr.

Lislee School. Lease under the Lord Lieutenant's School Fund Commissioners.

2. COPY of the LEASE of LISLEE SCHOOL, 21st September, 1824, made under Lord Lieutenant's School Fund Commissioners.

This Indenture, made the twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-four, between the Right Honourable Henry Earl of Shannon of the first part, the Honourable and Right Reverend Thomas Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Cork and Ross of the second part, and the Rev. Henry Jones, minister of the parish of Lislee, of the third part. Whereas, the said Henry Earl of Shannon is seised of an estate in fee in the lands and premises hereinafter mentioned; and whereas, it is the wish and intention of the said Henry Earl of Shannon to establish a school at Lislee, on said lands; and whereas, his Excellency, Richard, Marquess Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, hath, in order to promote the establishment of the said school, directed that a sum of fifty pounds should be paid to the said Henry Jones out of the fund granted by Parliament in the fifth year of his present Majesty's reign in aid of schools established by voluntary subscriptions in Ireland; said sum of fifty pounds, together with another sum of fifty pounds to be advanced by the said Henry Jones of his own money, and money to be subscribed by other persons, to be laid out and expended in and upon the erection of a schoolhouse on said lands, in the parish of Lislee aforesaid. Now this Indenture witnesseth that the said Henry Earl of Shannon, in order to provide a convenient plot of ground whereon the said schoolhouse may be built, and for the uses and purposes of same, and of the schoolmaster thereof, by and with the consent and approbation of the said Thomas Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Ross, wherein said lands and premises hereinafter mentioned are situate, and for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings to him the said Henry Earl of Shannon in hand paid by the said minister of the parish of Lislee, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and in pursuance of the powers granted in and by an Act of Parliament passed in the fiftieth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, entitled, "An Act for enabling Tenants in Tail and for Life, and also Ecclesiastical Persons, to grant Land for the purposes of endowing Schools in Ireland," and of all other powers him thereunto enabling; he, the said Henry Earl of Shannon hath granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released, and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, and confirm unto the said minister of the parish of Lislee (in his actual possession now being by virtue of a bargain and sale to him thereof made by the said Henry Earl of Shannon for the term of one whole year, by Indenture bearing date the day next before the day of the date of these presents, in consideration of the sum of five shillings, and by force of the statute for transferring uses into possession), and to his successors, all that and those, that plot or piece of ground being part of the lands of Ballycullane, containing one acre English statute measure, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, bounded on the north, east, and west by part of said lands of Ballycullane, and on the south by the high road, which said

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Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

Leases referred to in Evidence of G. Fetherston, Esq.

Lislee School. Lease under the Lord Lieutenant's School Fund Commissioners.

premises are situate, lying, and being, in the parish of Lislee, county of Cork, and diocese of Ross, and as described and delineated in a map thereof hereon inserted. To have and to hold all and singular the said hereby granted and released premises, with their appurtenances, unto the said minister and his successors for ever, in trust, and for the use of a resident schoolmaster, to be hereafter appointed by the said minister and his successors, and to and for no other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever; he, the said minister and his successors, yielding and paying unto the said Henry Earl of Shannon, his heirs and assigns, during the continuance of this grant and demise, the sum of one penny on the first day of May in each and every year, if demanded. And it is hereby expressed and declared that the said grant is and shall be and remain subject to and upon the regulations and conditions hereinafter mentioned and expressed, that is to say, that the master and masters of said school, for the time being, shall be not only appointed by the said minister and his successors, but shall be removed and removable from time to time, and at all times, by writing under the hands of the said minister and his successors, and at his and their sole will and pleasure; and that such schoolmaster, for the time being, shall teach and instruct all such children as shall be named to him for that purpose by the written direction and permission of the said minister and his successors, and such others as the said master for the time being shall think fit, in the principles and practice of reading and writing the English language, and of arithmetic, in such mode, and according to such plan of education, and under and subject to such regulations as shall, from time to time, be in writing ordered by the said minister and his successors. And that no person shall be permitted, at any time, to take possession of the house and residence to be built on the said lands, or of said lands, or any part thereof, who shall not have first signed and delivered unto the said minister and his successors an agreement on the part of such master to quit and yield up possession of said house, with its appurtenances, and the said lands and premises, forthwith on the written request of the said minister, or his successors, without other notice. And the said Henry, Earl of Shannon, doth hereby covenant, promise, and agree for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, to and with the said minister and his successors, that he, the said Henry, Earl of Shannon, his heirs, executors, and administrators, shall and will warrant, and for ever defend, by these presents, the said lands and premises hereinbefore mentioned, and every part thereof, with their appurtenances, unto the said minister and his successors for ever, in trust, as aforesaid, against him, the said Henry Earl of Shannon, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, and against all and every other person and persons deriving by, from, or under him, them, or any of them. And he, the said Henry Jones, for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, doth hereby further promise and agree, that he or they shall and will, faithfully and truly, with all convenient speed, expend and cause to be expended, said two sums of fifty pounds and fifty pounds, making together the sum of one hundred pounds, in and upon the erection of a house of residence for such schoolmaster for the time being, on said lands, and with suitable accommodation for the convenient instruction of scholars to be taught at such school, as aforesaid. And the said Henry Jones doth hereby covenant and promise for himself and his successors, that he and they shall and will, from time to time, appoint masters to reside in said schoolhouse, to instruct the scholars of said school, as aforesaid. And the said Thomas, Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Cork and Ross, doth hereby approve of, and ratify said grant and release in trust aforesaid. In witness whereof the parties aforesaid have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals the day and year first hereinbefore written.

SHANNON, (Seal.)
THOMAS CORK AND ROSS, (Seal.)
HENRY JONES, (Seal.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the Earl of Shannon, in presence of

DAN. LEAHY,
EDMOND GROVES.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-named Henry Jones, in presence of

CARDEN FERRY.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-named Thomas, Lord Cork and Ross, in presence of

W. J. BEAUFORT.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-named Henry, Earl of Shannon, in presence of

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Received from the above named Henry Jones the sum of five shillings sterling, being the consideration money in the foregoing deed mentioned.

Present.

A memorial of the within deed was entered in the Registrar Office, in the city of Dublin, the eleventh day of August, 1827, at half-past twelve o'clock, in book 287, page 8, and number 556,143; and the execution of said deed and memorial was duly proved, pursuant to an Act of Parliament in that case made and provided.

FRANCIS ARMSTRONG, D. R.

Fees, &c., 6*s.* 6*d.*

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Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

Leases referred to in Evidence of G. Fetherston, Esq.

Rathclaren School. Lease under Association for Discountenancing Vice.

3.—Copy of Lease of Rathclaren School, February 23, 1825, made under the Association for Discountenancing Vice.

This Indenture, made the 23rd day of February, in the year of our Lord 1825, between Sir Emanuel Moore of Cloundereen, in the county of Cork, Baronet, of the first part, the Honorable and Right Reverend Thomas Lord Bishop of the diocese of Cork and Ross, of the second part, and the Rev. Thomas Barry, Minister, and said Sir Emanuel Moore and Thomas Bayley, Esquire, churchwardens of the parish of Rathclaren, diocese of Cork, and county of Cork, of the third part, witnesseth, that in order to enable the said minister and churchwardens to establish a school in said parish, and in pursuance of the powers granted in and by Act of Parliament, passed in the fiftieth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act for enabling Tenants in Tail and for life, and also ecclesiastical persons, to grant land for the purpose of Endowing Schools in Ireland," and in consideration of the sum of five shillings to him the said Sir Emanuel Moore, in hand paid by the said minister and churchwardens, the receipt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge, he the said Sir Emanuel Moore hath granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released, and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, and confirm, unto the said minister and churchwardens, (in their actual possession now being, by virtue of a bargain and sale to them thereof, made by the said Sir Emanuel Moore for the term of one whole year, by Indenture bearing date the day next before the day of the date of these presents in consideration of the sum of five shillings sterling, and by force of the statute made for transferring uses into possessions,) and to their successors, all that and those that plot or piece of ground, being part of the lands of Cloundereen, containing one acre measure or thereabouts, be the same more or less, bounded on the north and east by the said Sir Emanuel Moore's demesne, on the south by the lands of Burrin, and on the west by the high road leading from Bandon to Burrin Strand, which said premises are situate lying and being in the parish of Rathclaren, barony of East Carbery, county of Cork, and diocese of Cork, and are described and delineated in a map or survey thereof herein inserted. To have and to hold all and singular the said hereby granted and released lands and premises, with their appurtenances unto the said minister and churchwardens and their successors, for ever in trust and for the use of a resident schoomaster to be hereafter appointed by the minister of the said parish for the time being, and to and for no other use, intent or purpose whatsoever. They the said minister and churchwardens and their successors, yielding and paying unto the said Sir Emanuel Moore his heirs, and assigns, during the continuance of this grant and demise, the sum of one penny on the first day of May in each and every year if demanded, And it is hereby expressed and declared that the said grant is and shall be and remain subject to, and upon the regulations and conditions hereinafter mentioned and expressed, that is to say, that the master and masters of said school for the time being shall be not only appointed by the said minister for the time being, but shall be removed and removable from time to time, and at all times by writing under the hand of the minister for the time being, and at his sole will and pleasure; and that such schoolmaster for the time being shall teach and instruct all such children as shall be named to him for that purpose, by the written direction and permission of the said minister, in the principles and practice of reading and writing the English language and arithmetic, and to such of them as are children of members of the Established Church, the Church catechism of the Established Church of England and Ireland, in such mode and according to such plan of education, and under and subject to such regulations as shall from time to time be in writing ordered by the said minister. And that no person shall be permitted at any time to take possession of said house with its appurtenances, or the said lands and premises, who shall not have first signed and delivered to said minister an agreement on the part of such master to quit and yield up possession of said house with its appurtenances, and the said lands and premises, on the written request of the said minister and his successors. And the said Sir Emanuel Moore, doth hereby covenant, promise, and agree, for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, that he the said Sir Emanuel Moore, his heirs, executors, and administrators, shall and will warrant and for ever defend by these presents the said lands and premises hereinbefore mentioned, and every part thereof, with their appurtenances unto the said minister and churchwardens, and their successors in trust as aforesaid against him, the said Sir Emanuel Moore, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, and against all and every other person and persons whomsoever. And the said Thomas Barry doth hereby covenant and promise for himself, and his successors, that he and they shall and will from time to time appoint masters to reside in said schoolhouse, to instruct the scholars of said school as aforesaid. And the said Thomas Lord Bishop of the diocese of Cork and Ross doth hereby approve of and ratify the said grant and release in trust as aforesaid. In witness whereof the parties aforesaid have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals, the day and year first hereinbefore written.

Emal. Moore, (Seal).
Thomas Cork and Ross, (Seal).
T. Barry, *Incumbent*, (Seal).
Thomas Bayly, (Seal).
Emal. Moore, (Seal).

Signed, sealed, and delivered, by the above-named Sir Emal. Moore, and Thomas Bayly, in presence of
St. George Barry.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, by the above-named T. Barry, in presence of
St. George Barry.

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Received from the above named minister and churchwardens the sum of five shillings, being the consideration money in the above deed mentioned, 5*s.* 0*d.*

EMAL. MOORE.

Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

Present, St. George Barry.

A memorial of the within deed was entered in the Register Office in the city of Dublin, the twenty-fourth day of August, 1825, at one quarter past three o'clock, in book 805, page 584, and No. 543,519; and the execution of said deed and memorial was duly proved, pursuant to an act of Parliament in that case made and provided.

Leases referred to in Evidence of G. Fetherston, Esq.

Rathclaren School. Lease under Association for Discountenancing Vice.

Fees and Clerk, . .	5*s.*	11½*d.*
Inspecting Stamp, .	1	1
	7	0½

D. MOORE, Deputy Regr.

4.—COPY OF LEASE OF GOREY SCHOOL.—28th September, 1840. Lease to Governors of Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq., requiring instruction in the Holy Scriptures.

Gorey School. Lease requiring Instruction in the Holy Scriptures.

This Indenture, made the twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, between Stephen Ram, of Ramsfort, in the county of Wexford, Esquire, of the one part and the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esquire, of the other part, witnesseth, that in order to enable the said Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esquire, to establish a school or schools to be conducted and managed under the orders of the said Governors for the instruction of the children of the neighbourhood of the lands and tenements hereby granted and conveyed, and pursuant to the powers of an Act of Parliament passed in the fiftieth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act for enabling Tenants in tail and for life, and also for ecclesiastical persons to grant land for the purpose of endowing Schools in Ireland," and of all other powers, him the said Stephen Ram in anywise enabling, and in consideration of the covenant on the part of the said Governors hereinafter mentioned, and of the sum of five shillings to him the said Stephen Ram in hand paid by the said Governors, the receipt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge, he the said Stephen Ram hath granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released, and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, and confirm, unto the said Governors of the schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esquire, (in their actual possession, now being by virtue of a bargain and sale to them thereof made by the said Stephen Ram, by Indenture bearing date the day next before the day of the date of these presents for the term of one whole year, commencing the day next before the day of the date of the same Indenture, in consideration of five shillings sterling, and by force of the statute made for transferring uses into possession), and to their successors and assigns, all that and those that piece or parcel of land or ground called or known by the name of Redmond's Field, containing by admeasurement one acre late Irish plantation measure,-and as the same is more particularly delineated and described in the map or terchart in the margin of these presents, and which piece or parcel of land or ground is situate lying and being in the parish of Kilmichaelogue, barony of Gorey and county of Wexford aforesaid. To have and to hold all and singular the said hereby granted and released lands and premises with their appurtenances, unto the said Governors of the schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esquire, and their successors for ever. In trust and for the use of a resident schoolmaster or schoolmistress appointed, or to be appointed by the said Governors, and to be removable from time to time at the pleasure of the said Governors, in manner hereinafter mentioned. And the said Governors of the schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esquire, do hereby covenant and agree with the said Stephen Ram that they the said Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esquire, and their successors, will from time to time use the house and building which may be erected on the said piece of ground hereby granted and released or expressed or intended so to be, and all houses and buildings hereafter to be erected thereon, as and for a schoolhouse and residence for the teacher only, in which children shall be taught and instructed according to the rules and regulations of the said Governors, and in which schools the Holy Scriptures shall be read, and the children instructed therein, and also shall and will keep the said house and building now standing and being, or which shall be erected or built on the said piece or parcel of ground, and all improvements made or to be made thereon, in good and substantial repair and condition, provided always, nevertheless, that if at any time hereafter it shall happen that the said schools shall be permanently discontinued, or that being continued, and that the Holy Scriptures shall not in such school be read and the children instructed therein, then it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Stephen Ram to enter into and upon the said premises hereby granted and conveyed, or meant or intended so to be or any part thereof in the name of the whole to re-enter, and the same to have again repossess and enjoy, and the said Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esquire, and their successors, and all other occupiers of the said premises or any part thereof, thence and from thenceforth utterly to expel and remove any thing herein contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding. Provided always that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esquire, and their successors, from time to time, and at all times hereafter to dismiss all and every or any master or mistress, masters or mistresses, now or hereafter to be appointed to the said

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The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

Leases referred to in Evidence of G. Fetherston, Esq.

Gorey School. Scripture Lease to Governors.

school, and appoint another or others in their, his, or her places or place at their absolute discretion, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. In witness whereof the said Stephen Ram hath hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal, and the Treasurer of the said Governors hath by order and direction of the said Governors set the seal of the said Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esquire, the day and year first above written.

STEPHEN RAM, (seal).

Signed, sealed, and delivered, by the within-named Stephen Ram, in presence of, R. OWEN, of Milmount, Gorey. (seal.)
GEORGE JOHN STONE, of Blisworth, Northamptonshire.

Sealed and delivered by the within-named Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq. in the presence of,
G. FETHERSTON H.

A memorial of the within deed was entered in the Registry Office of the city of Dublin, on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty, at half-past three o'clock, in book 19, No. 132, and the execution of said deed and memorial was duly proved, pursuant to an Act of Parliament in that case made and provided.

Fees, 8*s*.

WALTER GLASCORBER, Deputy Regr.

No. XIII. GOVERNORS OF THE SCHOOLS FOUNDED BY ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ.

Letter of Registrar of Governors to Secretary of Commissioners.

Copy of LETTER from Registrar of the Governors of the Schools founded by ERASMUS SMITH, Esq., to Secretary of the Commissioners, 9th December, 1856, with minute of Commissioners thereon, 17th December, 1856.

Board-Room of the Governors of the Schools
founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.,
11, Kildare-street, December 9th, 1856.

SIR,—I have been directed by the Governors of the Erasmus Smith's Schools to lay before the Commissioners the following statement.

At a public court held by the Commission on Wednesday, the 19th of November, a return made by the Governors was put into the hands of Mr. Fetherston, and he was examined as to the causes which induced the Governors to discontinue certain schools therein mentioned.

Mr. Fetherston is not a Governor, he is the law agent of the Governors, and in that capacity he appeared as a witness upon the summons of the Commissioners.

The return referred to was made by the Governors in obedience to an order of the Commissioners, under the head of observations. The mere fact of the discontinuance of any school was briefly stated.

The Governors observe that the Commissioners laid great stress on the very imperfect information which Mr. Fetherston was able to give them; they desire, therefore, to inform the Commissioners that it was not their practice to discontinue any school, and surrender the lands and schoolhouse to the grantor, until all the circumstances connected with the school had been previously carefully investigated. In many instances they remonstrated, and recommended further trials, and at length reluctantly assented to discontinue, when no hope remained of the future usefulness of the school.

Some of the schools thus abandoned, had been in their day, and for considerable periods, efficient; they ceased to be so from causes beyond the control of the Governors, which it would be difficult to discover or explain; and, moreover, the discontinuance of such schools enable the Governors to establish others in new localities, where education was duly appreciated, and pecuniary aid required.

The information obtained from Mr. Fetherston was necessarily meagre and unsatisfactory. It was not a subject within his department, and he had not been beforehand apprized that he would be examined respecting it.

The records of the Governors will disclose the grounds on which they have hitherto acted when they discontinued any school. These records have been unreservedly placed in the hands of the Commissioners; and it is anxiously desired by the Governors that these records should be submitted to any further scrutiny approved of by the Commissioners, so as to enable them fairly to appreciate the motives by which the Governors were actuated when they abandoned any school.

The Commissioners also appeared to condemn the form of conveyance used by the Governors when sites for schools were granted to them, because it contained a clause of surrender if the lands should cease to be used for a school.

This form has been long in use, and was prepared and approved of by the Lord Chief Justice Downes, who had been for many years treasurer of this charity.

It was probably adopted because it would have been difficult to persuade landlords to grant small isolated portions of land in the midst of their estates upon any other terms.

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The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

Letter of Registrar of Governors to Secretary of Commissioners.

The Commissioners suggested that if these grants had been made to the Governors absolutely in fee, the Governors, in the event of any school being discontinued, might have retained the site and the house upon it; but it is manifest that such small possessions scattered here and there would have been attended with infinite trouble and expense, and no real advantage to the charity.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

HUGH HAMILTON,

Registrar to the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools.

W. N. Hancock, Esq.,
Endowed Schools, Ireland, Commission.

Minute of the Commissioners on preceding LETTER, 17th December, 1856.

Minute of Commissioners.

"It appeared from the evidence that the subject of the surrender of schoolhouses referred to in the letter had been brought under the notice of the Governors at the examination of Mr. Barlow, on the 7th of December, 1855—that the return referred to in the letter of the Governors had been ordered from them after the question had been thus raised.

"That Mr. Barlow in his evidence had specially referred to Mr. Fetherston as the proper person to be examined 'as to the arrangements that were made when the schools were discontinued, and the houses vested in the Governors were surrendered,' and as best able to state the general views that had actuated the Governors with respect to them, which he (Mr. Barlow) professed himself unable to state.

"That Mr. Fetherston's examination on the 19th November, 1856, had taken place in presence of Mr. Barlow and Mr. Jones, both Governors, and of Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Thorp, the registrar and assistant registrar.

"That Mr. Barlow, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Thorp had all been summoned, as well as Mr. Fetherston, and were all examined, Mr. Hamilton especially, on the surrender of some of the schoolhouses, and they all had an opportunity of stating any facts, or suggesting any additional evidence in reference to the surrender of the schoolhouses or as to the preparation of the leases.

"That the question under consideration was not the motives that had actuated the Governors in discontinuing their assistance to particular schools, and in consequence having to surrender them to the proprietors, but as to the impolicy of expending the charity funds upon deeds containing covenants inconsistent with the charters, and framed on a line of policy detrimental to the interests of the charity.

"That Mr. Fetherston, the law agent, having admitted such facts in the presence of the Governors, it does not appear that any public advantage would accrue from further investigation upon this subject."

Hibernian Marine School, Dublin.

Correspondence as to State of the Accounts.

No. XIV.—HIBERNIAN MARINE SCHOOL, CITY of DUBLIN.—STATE of the ACCOUNTS.

Copy LETTER from the Secretary of the Commission, enclosing Report of RICHARD S. HICKSON, Esq., Government Accountant, with Copy of Reply of Honorary Secretaries of Hibernian Marine Society.

Endowed Schools, Ireland, Commission,
Dublin Castle, 15th April, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for Inquiring into Endowed Schools in Ireland, to state that they have received the enclosed Report from the Government Accountant employed by them to investigate the financial affairs of several schools having endowments.

The Commissioners desire me to request that you will bring this Report under the notice of the Governors of the Hibernian Marine Society, as it contains some statements which they think the Governors ought to have an opportunity of considering and explaining before the Commissioners proceed further in their inquiry.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed), W. NEILSON HANCOCK, Secretary.

The Secretaries, Hibernian Marine Society,
Sir John Rogerson's Quay.

HIBERNIAN MARINE SCHOOL, DUBLIN.

Endowed Schools Commission Office,
10th April, 1856.

The Ledger should contain the following:—

A funded property account showing the purchase and sale of funds.
An account of interest and dividends receivable.
An account of the rents receivable.

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Hibernian Marine School, Dublin.

Correspondence as to State of the Accounts.

An account showing the annual subscriptions, which would have prevented the subscribers falling much into arrear in paying up, &c.

An account of the "pay pupils," which would have enabled the registrar to know exactly how each boy's account stood, and which would have prevented loss by checking any sums received by the master, and might have prevented his holding over funds.

An account showing the actual amounts received on each Sunday and holiday in the chapel of the Society, which would also have prevented loss.

A great falling off is observable in the "annual subscriptions" and in the collections in the chapel. In 1841 the subscribers were twelve; in 1851 they are only five; and previous to 1840 the collections were £10 to £12 a-year; they have since gradually fallen off to £3 or £4.

Between the years 1840 and 1845, the Society sold out of the funds capital amounting to £1,418 15*s.* 8*d.* Since 1850, £411 10*s.* 9*d.* was repurchased.

I find the duty of the registrar was to "receive subscriptions and such other sums of money as directed or empowered to receive, and to pay same, as often as they arise to £50, into the treasurer, the Bank of Ireland," &c., &c.

Yet I find that the master was permitted to receive and hold over considerable sums of money received by him for "pay pupils" and the "Sunday collections," which should have been received and brought to account by the registrar. In 1847 I find the master absconded, leaving a sum of £231 15*s.* 6*d.* unaccounted for. This sum was deducted from the funds of the Society, and thus became a dead loss, with the exception of £33 4*s.* 6*d.*—four and a-half years' rent of a field—which the registrar was required to pay out of his salary by instalments.

I find that although the master had given security in the sum of £100, it does not appear that proceedings were taken to recover that amount from his sureties. The loss may have been greater, as some boys' names do not appear to have been reported to the Board, and in another instance, where a boy's admission was reported, I do not find that that boy was ever paid for.

I must now further draw attention to the great disproportion which the charge under the head of "salaries and wages" bear to the general expenditure. Taking the average of the last twenty-one years, the salaries and wages are above one-third of the entire expenditure of the Society, and taking the last six years this disproportion is much greater.

With the foregoing exceptions, the accounts appear satisfactory, and kept on a uniform system, and they appear to be regularly audited at the close of each year.

RICHARD S. HICKSON.

Cranmer Place, Dublin,
10th June, 1856.

DEAR SIR,—Lest we should appear to have forgotten or neglected your favour of the 15th of April, communicating Mr. Hickson's Report respecting the accounts of the Hibernian Marine Society, I beg to mention that it was read and considered at a meeting of the Society, held on the 5th of May (His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin in the chair), and the principal explanations in answer agreed to; but at the desire of some members, a further opportunity of considering it was given to those absent at the former meeting, on the second of this month, and when the reply has been read by one or two members, who wish to compare it with the books, it will be forwarded to you.

I remain, dear Sir, your faithful servant,
ANDREW CAMPBELL.

W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., &c., &c.

Hibernian Marine School,
4th August, 1856.

SIR,—Your letter of the 15th April, enclosing a Report by Mr. Hickson, respecting the accounts of the Hibernian Marine Society, was duly laid before the general meeting of the Society, held on the 5th of May (His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin in the chair), and having been taken into further consideration at a meeting held on the 2nd of June (this being rendered necessary by the death of our late registrar, who could have assisted us with information), and the books having been examined, we are instructed to reply as follows:—

1st. The Society have no objection to direct that the ledgers do contain the separate accounts suggested in Mr. Hickson's Report, with the exception of the account of pay pupils, as they have been discontinued since 1849.

2nd. The subscriptions must vary in different years. The number of subscribers in the present year amounts to sixteen, and is likely still further to increase, thus exceeding those of 1841.

3rd. In the period referred to, collections have fallen off in other churches from the effect of poor laws and other causes; and a great change has taken place in the

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Hibernian Marine School, Dublin.

Correspondence as to State of the Accounts.

neighbourhood, many who formerly attended the chapel having removed, who have not been replaced by the same respectable class of inhabitants.

4th. We find that at the time of the withdrawal of the Government grant, and in consequence thereof, the Society was placed in pecuniary difficulties.

In the year 1839 they received a grant of £150, and yet closed the year with a balance in bank less by £260 than that with which they began it, showing an expenditure of above £400 beyond the income arising from their private funds.

In that year the Society memorialed the Government for a grant to cover necessary repairs; but only received the above sum of £150, which was quite insufficient for the purpose; and in the year 1840, £283 was necessarily expended in repairing the roof alone. This fully accounts for the sale of stock in 1840 and 1841.

The accounts show, in 1843 and the years immediately following, a great increase in the expense of diet.

The experiment of pay pupils was the cause of great expense, and was, in a financial point of view, unsuccessful, which led to its discontinuance, and this, combined with the dilapidated state of so large a building, increased the difficulties of the Society in its transition state; and as the Governors had from time to time invested money saved from the annual income, they were obliged to sell out again to meet their obligations before they had succeeded in adapting their expenditure to their private resources.

Mr. Hickson's Report takes notice of the fact, that stock has again been purchased, amounting nominally to £411 10*s.* 9*d.*, of this, £61 10*s.* 9*d.* was Bank of Ireland Stock, and cost £130 4*s.* 3*d.*

In addition to the above, £353 8*s.* 7*d.* consols were added to capital, being arrears of an annuity then recovered, in the latter part of 1835; besides, the Society lately incurred considerable expense in making the building thoroughly habitable, and they have gradually increased the number of boys from fifteen in 1849 to twenty-nine at the close of 1855, to which one has been since added.

5th. With respect to the late master absconding, leaving a sum of £231 15*s.* 6*d.* unaccounted for, it may be remarked, that the Society had placed great trust in him, and also relied on the supervision and watchfulness of the registrar, who, doubtless, would have been more careful had he not shared in this opinion of his integrity; when, therefore, the master became involved in difficulties, it was not likely he would be soon suspected.

When the system of pay pupils was introduced, the master was allowed to receive money from them, and this being a new kind of payment, may have been one reason why the registrar was less sharp in looking after it.

The registrar was, however, obliged to replace rent which he had allowed to remain in the master's hands.

No legal proceedings were taken against the master's sureties, as the Society was advised that, under the circumstances, they would not be successful.

While the Governors regret the defalcation, they feel satisfaction that it was the only one suffered by the Society during its operation since 1766, while Government departments and other institutions have not escaped.

The Society adopted precautions to guard against the recurrence of such an event, and effected a saving of £50 a-year in the master's salary.

6th. As to salaries and wages.

The salaries of those who are employed by the Society, and had their time occupied as before, could not be reduced to the same extent as the other expenditure of the institution.

There is a retiring allowance of £40 a-year paid to a former usher, who had been in the Society's employment from 1813, and is now seventy-six years of age. The services of this officer were no longer required when the Parliamentary grant was withdrawn; but the Government did not relieve the Society from this expense.

The Society has reduced salaries and wages since 1846 from £382 8*s.* 2*d.* to £298 16*s.* 4*d.*, including the above-mentioned pension, which, being deducted, would leave £258 16*s.* 4*d.*

On the appointment of a new registrar in March last, the salary was reduced by the sum of £27 6*s.* 2*d.*, besides abolishing five per cent. poundage on subscriptions received by former registrar.

In reference to the proportion of salaries, &c., to the remaining expenditure, it would not be so great as the Report states, if money laid out since 1850 in purchasing stock were credited to the Society's annual expenditure, and which otherwise would have been employed in supporting more boys.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

ANDREW CAMPBELL, Clerk, } Secretaries, Hibernian
JOHN LAWDER, } Marine Society.

W. N. Hancock, Esq., Secretary,
Endowed Schools Commission.

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Madam Mercer's School, Castleknock, County Dublin.

Correspondence as to State of the Accounts.

No. XV. MADAM MERCER'S SCHOOL, CASTLEKNOCK, COUNTY DUBLIN.—STATE of the ACCOUNTS.

Copy of LETTER of Secretary of Commission, enclosing Report of RICHARD S. HICKSON, Esq., Government Accountant, with Copy of Reply of Venerable Archdeacon of Dublin.

Endowed Schools, Ireland, Commission,
Dublin Castle, 31st March, 1856.

SIR,—The Commissioners have received the enclosed report from the Government Accountant, employed by them to investigate the financial affairs of several schools having endowments.

As you are a trustee and auditor of the accounts of Madam Mercer's School, and are therefore acquainted with the administration of the charity, the Commissioners have directed me to forward this report to you. It contains some statements which they think the trustees ought to have an opportunity of considering and explaining before the Commissioners proceed further in their inquiry.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed), W. NEILSON HANCOCK.

The Ven. The Archdeacon of Dublin.

REPORT on the Accounts of MADAM MERCER'S School.

Endowed Schools Commission Office,
29th March, 1856.

I find Mrs. Mercer bequeathed property,

First, Chargeable with £100 annually, "to the sick poor of the parishes of St. Bridget, St. Peter's, St. Nicholas Without, and St. Luke's."

Secondly, For "the maintenance of as many Protestant children as the *residue* of the income could afford."

In examining the accounts connected with this charity, the most striking feature is the large expenditure in the management both of the estate and of the school, when contrasted with other institutions, and considering the income of the estate, thus :—

	£	s.	d.
1853. The rental, which may be taken at gross, . .	736	19	3
Subject, *first*, to £100 Irish for four parishes, .	92	6	0
Leaving for the *second* charge the *schools*, .	644	13	3
The charges on this sum, including agent's fees (£73 14*s*.), law costs, average (£30), bailiff (£5), rent-charge, quit rent, archbishop's burgage, poor rates, stamps, postage, and car-hire, amount to .	150	7	5
Leaving for the school	494	5	10
The charges for salaries and wages, first paid out of the above, amount to	180	0	0
There is remaining for maintenance of the children	314	5	10

Examining into the cause of those large deductions, I find, first, that the charge under the head of agent's commission or fees is, since March, 1834, *double* the usual sum charged in other institutions; that those fees are charged on the gross rental of the estate, that is, on the £100 belonging to the four parishes, as well as on the residue, the property of the school.

Secondly. I find that great mistakes have been made in charging those fees on the total amount of the debit side of the account, including the balance which remained in hand from the previous settlement, and on which amounts the fees had been already allowed and paid. On some occasions those balances were very large, the amounts were,

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
In October, 1824,	28	17	3	In December, 1831,	5	14	10	In January, 1839,	154	3	6
February, 1825,	57	14	9	March, 1834,	33	17	8	January, 1846,	10	19	9
January, 1830,	12	13	2	May, 1836,	239	1	7	January, 1854,	1	0	7½

Besides the agency fees, it appears from the following remark, quoted from the Cash Book, at March, 1844, where the fees are first increased to ten per cent., that a per centage was also allowed on the bills payable by the treasurer, "exclusive of a per centage on some tradesmen's accounts deducted, such as baker, butcher, potato merchant, linen draper, &c., &c.—J.G."

Several sums (the result of former savings) were from time to time sold out of the Government funds to meet the expenditure of the school; on those sums the agent's commission is allowed, as also on sums received for the maintenance of pay boarders.

The charges for law costs appear likewise very heavy. The average for the last twenty-five years is at least £30 per annum, or five per cent. on the gross income of the school.

There is no rental of the estate kept at all, therefore no record of any arrears. The

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Madam Mercer's School, Castleknock, County Dublin.

Correspondence as to State of the Accounts.

rents are entered in the Cash Book as received—whether sums on account or otherwise—and a reference must therefore be made to the former payments in each case.

There are some few entries in the Cash Book which require explanation, such, for instance, as a balance of £62 5*s.* 9*d.* (February, 1825) stated to be "delivered to the Rev. Richard Drury, 8th February, 1825, and by him handed to the Archbishop of Dublin," and not afterwards accounted for.

A half-year's dividend on Government stock from bank, amount £5 3*s.* 10*d.* (April, 1827), appears to have been omitted to have been credited to the school fund.

Considerable reductions in some of the rents took place; but as the original rents continued to be returned, as received, on the debit side of the cash account (the abatements being entered per contra), the agent's fees became charged on the larger amount and not on the reduced rents actually received, for instance, "Dixon's (late Major Eccles) rent reduced from May, 1844, from £175 to £150, for four years, when a further reduction was made. During these four years, £10 allowed in fees on money not received.

The following remark appears in the Parliamentary Reports of 1809–12 in reference to the funds of this school:—"The sum of £450 five per cent. stock has been lately bought out of the savings, and two bequests to the school, adding now £22 10*s.* per annum to the income of the charity."

There is now no mention or trace of these two bequests.

R. S. Hickson.

Wilton-square,
6th May, 1856.

Dear Sir,—In reference to your official letter of 31st March, on behalf of the Endowed Schools Commission, enclosing the Government Accountant's Report upon "Madam Mercer's School," I beg leave to state that I brought the subject before a meeting of the trustees, who referred it to a sub-committee consisting of the Dean of St. Patrick's and myself.

We might have sent in our reply sooner, had we confined ourselves to those points of which the present trustees were cognizant; but we thought it would be satisfactory, if possible, to procure information on matters referred to by the Accountant, of a date prior to all the present trustees, and which were not to be explained by any documents in our possession; and as this involved a troublesome search into the books of the Bank of Ireland, it necessarily took up some time.

I now enclose the Report of the sub-committee, which has been approved by the trustees of Mercer's Estate.

It may be as well here to mention that the minister of St. Bride's, who has held the agency for about twenty-eight years, has tendered his resignation of the pecuniary department of the management; but, anxious that the school should not suffer for want of that constant superintendence which it so long enjoyed under the former arrangements, he has in the kindest manner volunteered to serve in that department gratuitously. And the trustees have appointed more business agents for the estate on the usual terms of five per cent.

This arrangement will, doubtless, be an immediate benefit in point of economy, and without disadvantage to the school, so long as the present minister of St. Bride's is able to continue his indefatigable labours in the superintendence of it.

I am, dear Sir, very faithfully yours,
J. West.

W. Neilson Hancock, Esq., &c.

To the Trustees of Mrs. Mary Mercer's Schools.

The Report of the Committee appointed by resolution of the 19th day of April, 1856, to investigate the circumstances referred to by the Letter of the Commissioners of Endowed Schools, dated 31st March, 1856.

We, the undersigned, have examined into the several matters to us referred, and we find—

That in the tabular statement of the funds and expenses of the school, as comprised in the Commissioners' letter, the item £180 is as really incidental to the support of the school as the £314 5*s.* 10*d.*, and we conceive should not be separated from it.

That although the number of children primarily contemplated by the will of the endower was not less than twenty-five, there have sometimes been many more, and there now are in the school no less than thirty-four, including four paying pupils.

That it appeared, almost, if not absolutely, necessary, that the detail of the management of the school, under the orders and directions of the trustees, should be placed in the hands of some one individual, and from the earliest period it devolved upon, and was committed to, the minister of St. Bridget's Parish, who devoted his personal attention accordingly to it. When the present minister of that parish came into office in 1828, he conceived it was his duty to follow the course of proceeding which had been allotted to his predecessors; this involved the contracting with tradespeople, paying their bills, inspecting their work, and the provision and necessaries supplied, as well as receiving the rents and income, making all necessary payments, and keeping all the accounts; and the trustees, seeing that this duty occupied a large portion of the present minister's time, the school being situate at a considerable distance from town—when at Rathcool eight miles, and now six

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Madam Mercer's School, Castleknock, County Dublin.

Correspondence as to State of the Accounts.

miles—and involving constant attendance, close investigation, and superintendence of the school, altogether distinct from, and in addition to, the mere agency and keeping of the accounts, did, on the motion of the late Dean of St. Patrick's, resolve that he should receive ten per cent. as remuneration; and the fees are charged on the gross rental, as the revenue of the estate had always been considered and dealt with as one common fund, and to which we see no objection.

That the present minister of St. Bridget's admits that the letter of the Commissioners directed his attention to a very great mistake in his accounts, whereby he appears to have charged fees on balances brought forward, which was an error that should not have occurred; but he was totally unconscious of it until the receipt of the Commissioners' letter, and he has at once repaired the injury, and placed to the credit of the institution a sum equivalent to the amount of the fees so charged erroneously, including those on the balance of the year 1850, which was £225 12*s.* 10*d.*, in addition to, and besides those observed on by the Commissioners' letter.

That the remark quoted from the Cash Book, at March, 1834, does not refer to any part of the expenditure authorized by the trustees; it alludes to a trifling compliment made by some of the tradesmen, in consideration of the minister having frequently accommodated them by advances of his own money, when the funds of the institution were not in hand to discharge their demands; and although being a matter between those tradesmen and the agent, in which the institution suffered no loss whatever, the agent felt it right, nevertheless, to state it as he did in the remark alluded to, in order that it should not be of a clandestine nature. It is not to occur again.

That the minister, who acted as agent, conceived he had a right to his fees on throwing the produce of stock sold into the common fund received by him for the expenditure of the school; as, however, this is deemed an error, he has debited himself with the amount of those fees, and placed it to the credit of the institution in his current account.

That the funds arising from pay boarders appear to be as much annual income as rents, and are quite as troublesome to collect; and we consider the agent who has the duty of collecting them is reasonably entitled to his agency fees upon them.

That the trustees appear to have only employed their solicitor when the protection of the estate and property of the institution, and its rights, required it. There is nothing charged for that was not done, nor anything done that was not necessary. It may be a fact that the costs may have amounted to the average stated; but it is considered a mistake to judge of costs by an *ad valorem* per centage. Law expenses cannot properly be estimated by any fixed proportion to the value of the subject of litigation, inasmuch as it might involve the same course of proceedings and consequent expense to defend or recover £1,000 that it would £20,000.

That the minister, acting as agent, has had a general rental of the estate; but it has not been of latter years the habit of his predecessors (and he only followed in their mode of keeping the accounts) to make an annual rental. He found that the books, as they have been kept, sufficiently enabled him to collect and recover the rents as they accrued, without any reduplication of entries, and it is a fact that there are no arrears due.

The suggestion, however, that there ought to be an annual rental is deemed a good one, and it should be adopted in future.

That it appears that the balance of £62 5*s.* 9*d.* observed upon, was given to the then Archbishop in the year 1825; and by the bank books that same was invested by His Grace in Government stock for the use of the school, and formed part of the fund then belonging to the trustees in such Government stock.

That the omission of £5 3*s.* 10*d.* in April, 1827, observed on, occurred in the management of the former trustees and agent.

That when mere temporary abatements, arising out of the necessities of the times, were made, the minister, acting as agent, in keeping the rent account debited the tenant with the full rent, and then deducting the abatement as a temporary allowance, credited him with same, and debited the institution per contra with the allowance, and conceived that he was, under these circumstances of temporary arrangement (and which was entangling to the accounts and troublesome to the agent to follow out) entitled to the fees on the standing rent of the tenant. However, as this practice, although not unusual, may admit of even a question, the minister, acting as agent, has restored the amount of £10 so retained by him to the Institution by debiting himself therewith in his current account; and it is to be observed that there appears to be but the one case of this nature in the books.

That it appears by the books of the trustees of that date, that the two legacies referred to, with interest, formed the fund of £450 stock; and that the trustees of those times did, from time to time, sell out, when the occasions of the school required, and applied same to the purposes of the school—the number of the scholars being at or about that period occasionally so many as fifty.

All which we submit as our Report, this 30th day of April, 1856.

(Signed), HENRY PAKENHAM.
JOHN WEST.

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No. XVI. Blue Coat Hospital, Dublin.—Correspondence respecting the Audit of Accounts by the Audit Board in London.

Blue Coat Hospital, Dublin.

Correspondence respecting the Audit of the Accounts by the Audit Board in London.

1. Copy of Letter from Secretary of the Commission to Secretary of the Audit Office.

Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission,
Dublin Castle, May 19, 1856.

Sir,

I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for Inquiring into Endowed Schools in Ireland, to bring the subject of the Accounts of the Governors of the Hospital and Free School of King Charles II., at Oxmantown, Dublin, commonly called the Blue Coat Hospital, under the consideration of the Commissioners for Auditing Public Accounts.

It is provided by Statute 3rd and 4th Victoria, chap. 108, "that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure * * of the Governors of the Hospital and Free School of King Charles II., Dublin, shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be referred by the Secretary of State to the Commissioners appointed, or to be appointed, for Auditing Public Accounts, under Statute 25th George III., chap. 52, 45th George III., chap. 141, and 1st and 2nd George IV., chap. 121."

It appears from evidence taken by the Commissioners at one of their public courts, with respect to this school, that under the provision referred to, certain accounts from the year 1846 to 1851 were furnished to your Board by the Governors of the Hospital, and it appears that the accounts have not been returned, or any certificate of audit given.

It also appears that the Governors of the Hospital have not, since 1851, sent, or been required to send, their accounts for auditing.

Under these circumstances I am directed by the Commissioners to inquire at what time the Accounts of the Governors of the Hospital for each year were forwarded to your Board, and whether any accounts have been required by your Board to be furnished by the Governors, since 1851, which have not been sent, and whether the accounts furnished, or any of them, have been found unsatisfactory, and if so, whether any explanations have been applied for and not furnished by them.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,
(Signed) W. Neilson Hancock, Secretary.

C. Z. Macaulay, Esq., Secretary to the Commissioners for Auditing Public Accounts,
Somerset House, London.

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2. Copy of Letter from Secretary of Audit Office, London, to Secretary of the Commission.

Sir,

Audit Office, Somerset House, London, September 1, 1856.

With reference to your letter of the 19th May last, I am directed by the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts to express their regret at the delay which, from some inadvertency, has occurred in replying to it.

I am to observe that certain of the accounts adverted to in your letter were received at this office.

I am also to state that certain questions having been referred to the Law Officers of the Crown, difficulties were found to exist as to a satisfactory audit of the Municipal Corporation Accounts, Ireland, which, together with the accounts of the Governors of the Free School, were to be rendered to this office, under the 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 108.

The subject was subsequently brought under the notice of the Lords of the Treasury, with a view to its being determined whether the accounts to be rendered, under the 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 108, should continue to be audited by this Board; but the Commissioners have not received any instructions from their Lordships on the subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) C. Macaulay, Secretary.

W. N. Hancock, Esq., Secretary,
Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission, Dublin Castle.

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3. Copy of Letter of the Secretary of the Commission to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission,
Dublin Castle, October 17, 1856.

Sir,

I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for Inquiring into Endowed Schools in Ireland, to state, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, some facts respecting the Audit of the Accounts of the Governors of the Hospital and Free School of King Charles II., at Oxmantown, Dublin, commonly called the Blue Coat Hospital.

It is provided by Statute 3rd and 4th Victoria, chap. 108, sec. 213, "that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure * * of the Governors of the Hospital and Free School of King Charles II., Dublin, shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be referred by the Secretary of State to the Commissioners appointed, or to be appointed, for Auditing Public Accounts, under Statute 25th George III., chap. 52, 46th George III. chap. 141, and 1st and 2nd George IV., chap. 121."

By the 214th section of the same Act, it is provided "that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury * * by warrant * * to direct such new arrangements in the office of the said Commissioners for Auditing Public Accounts, and to assign to the Commissioners, individually or collectively, the exercise of

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Blue Coat Hospital, Dublin.

Correspondence respecting the Audit of the Accounts by the Audit Board in London.

such duties, or to make such orders and regulations in respect to the conduct of the business of the office, as the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall deem expedient and best calculated to insure the most prompt and speedy examination and efficient audit of the accounts referred to in the preceding section.

It appears from evidence taken by the Commissioners at one of their public courts, with respect to this school, that under the provisions referred to, certain accounts from the year 1846 to 1851 were furnished to the Commissioners for Auditing Public Accounts by the Governors of the Blue Coat Hospital, and it appears that the accounts have not been returned, nor any certificate of audit given.

It also appears that the Governors of the Hospital have not, since 1851, sent, or been required to send, their accounts for auditing.

A communication was addressed to the Audit Commissioners bringing the matter above mentioned under their consideration, to which a reply has been received, stating "that certain questions having been referred to the Law Officers of the Crown, difficulties were found to exist as to a satisfactory Audit of the Municipal Corporation Accounts, Ireland, which, together with the Accounts of the Governors of the Free Schools, were to be rendered to the Audit Office, under the 3rd and 4th Victoria, chap. 108. The subject was subsequently brought under the notice of the Lords of the Treasury, with a view to its being determined whether the accounts to be rendered under the 3rd and 4th Victoria, chap. 108, should continue to be audited by this Board; but the Commissioners have not received any instructions from their Lordships on the subject."

Under these circumstances, I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners to state that they have felt it to be their duty to bring at once under the notice of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury the state of the Audit of the Accounts of the Free School of King Charles II., as their Lordships have been mentioned in the letter from the Audit Office, and as the evidence on the subject will appear in connexion with the Report which the Commissioners will present to Her Majesty.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B., Treasury, London. (Signed) W. Neilson Hancock, Secretary.

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4. Copy of Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Commissioners.

My Lord and Gentlemen, Treasury Chambers, 5th November, 1856.

With reference to Mr. Hancock's letter of 17th ult., I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that the subject of the audit of the accounts of the Municipal Corporations, and of certain Endowed Schools in Ireland, appears to have been taken into consideration by Her Majesty's Government in 1846; when so much difficulty was found to exist in establishing an efficient system of audit by the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts, as contemplated by the Act 3rd & 4th Vict., c. 108, that further proceedings on the subject were then dropped.

I am to transmit to you a copy of the Report of the Commissioners of Audit, of the 27th February, 1846, from which you will learn the nature of those difficulties, and to observe that it may properly form a subject for your consideration what remedial measures can be adopted in the case of the Endowed Schools, for the purpose of insuring an efficient examination of their accounts.

I am, my Lord and Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

The Commissioners for Inquiring into Endowed Schools, Ireland. (Signed) C. E. Trevelyan.

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5. Copy of Report of Audit Commissioners to the Treasury.—(Enclosed in preceding).

My Lords, Audit Office, 27th February, 1846.

We have had the honour of representing to your Lordships, on several occasions,* the impediments we have met with in the performance of the duties which devolved upon us under the provisions of the Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in Ireland, 3rd & 4th Vict., c. 108, s. 213.

We regret to state that these difficulties have by no means diminished, but that, on the contrary, the arrear in the examination of the accounts of these corporations is, from circumstances over which we have no control, greatly increasing upon us. The Act was passed in 1840; and out of the sixty-nine annual accounts which it was at first supposed the Irish municipal bodies would have to render, two only have, as yet, been audited by us, and stated to your Lordships.

In August, 1843, seven of these accounts were referred to us, by the Secretary of State, for examination; but not being accompanied by vouchers, and being found upon inspection to be defective in other respects, the accounts were returned to the Secretary of State, and our proceedings were, for a considerable time delayed. These defects, however, being subsequently in part remedied, and your Lordships having provided us with two clerks for this service, in accordance with the request contained in our Report of 9th July, 1844, the examination was proceeded with, and we beg leave now to report the progress we have made—

* 4th November, 1841, No. 520; 9th March, 1842, 122; 8th August, 1842, 407; 29th November, 1842, 568; 28th August, 1843, 399; 5th January, 1844, 7; 18th March, 1844, 119.

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Blue Coat Hospital, Dublin.

Correspondence respecting the Audit of the Accounts by the Audit Board in London.

Athlone—One year, to 1st September, 1842; Youghal—One year, to 5th March, 1843. Accounts audited and stated.

Coleraine—One year, to 31st August, 1842; one year, to 31st August, 1843. Vouchers obtained in April, 1845. Queries sent to the Treasurer in June, 1845; 1 to 186 not yet answered.

Cork—1st November, 1841, to 31st August, 1842. Vouchers received in July, 1844, with a request that they might be returned. Queries sent in January, 1845; and the Board's decision upon the accountants' answers in July, 1845, but not yet replied to.

Dublin—1st April, 1842, to 28th February, 1843. Vouchers transmitted under a protest, by order of the Corporation. Queries sent in January, 1845; answered in December following. The documents returned are numerous and bulky, and will require a considerable time to examine.

Limerick—3rd October, 1842, to 1st March, 1843. Vouchers transmitted in March, 1844, but in consequence of the account being made up under heads of service, it could not be conveniently examined with the vouchers. The treasurer having, however, proposed sending a transcript of his cash account, that account has been examined with the vouchers; queries upon it have been sent and answered; but the decisions of the Board remain unanswered. The accountant expects that the authorities and vouchers may be returned to him.

Enniskillen—1st November, 1841, to 1st November, 1842. No proceedings upon this account. Four applications have been made for the vouchers, but they have not been transmitted to us.

Abstracts of these seven accounts have been laid before the House of Commons, and printed by the order of the House, dated 18th August, 1843; the original accounts and vouchers, including that of Enniskillen, having been previously examined, approved, and certified by the Borough auditors, and, as we apprehend, printed for the use of the burgesses. We have only to add, that since the examination of the vouchers of this set of accounts was completed, in February, 1845, the two clerks allotted to us by your Lordships for this particular service, have been employed upon other business, as mentioned incidentally in our Report of 23rd December last, No. 593, there being at that time no other Irish municipal accounts before us to place in their hands.

We now come to the accounts of those Corporations upon which there have been no proceedings in this office.

By a communication made to us by Mr. Trevelyan's letter of 2nd April, 1845 (5637$\frac{2}{3}$^{8}), it appears that out of the sixty-nine boroughs before alluded to, twenty-two* have no corporate property; so that the original number is reduced to forty-seven. Of these forty-seven, twenty-three accounts of thirteen boroughs† have been referred to us by Mr. Manners Sutton's letter of 24th January, 1846, without vouchers. Abstracts of these twenty-three accounts, examined and approved by the local auditors in a similar manner to those first mentioned, were laid before the House of Commons, and printed by order of the House, dated 11th June 1845. Abstracts of the accounts of twenty‡ other boroughs were laid before the House, and printed at the same time; but these twenty accounts have not been forwarded to this office.

From this it appears that out of forty-seven boroughs, including King Charles's Hospital, the accounts of eighteen only§ have, as yet, been referred to this office for examination. Out of the remaining twenty-nine boroughs, the accounts of sixteen have been printed by order of the House of Commons, from which it is inferred that thirteen boroughs‖ have never rendered any accounts.

It is almost needless for us to add that the want of regularity in the transmission of the accounts, the influx of twenty-three accounts at one time without vouchers, and the uncertainty as to the period when the further deliveries may be made, are not only extremely embarrassing to this Office, but any advantage arising from an early examination of the accounts—especially where the borough officers are elected annually—is rendered almost nugatory.

We shall, nevertheless, proceed to examine the twenty-three accounts now before us, when we shall have obtained the means of doing so; the first step towards which will be the delivery of the vouchers.

It appears to us, however, very undesirable that we should ourselves open a correspondence with all those boroughs, the issue of which, from the partial experience we have already had in this respect, is more than doubtful; the more especially with reference to the opinions of the Law Officers of the Crown in Ireland, upon certain questions respecting these accounts submitted to them in 1842, which are as follows:—1st. How are the accounts required, by the 213th Section, to come to the Secretary of State for the purpose of being referred by him to the Audit Commissioners pursuant to said 213th Section; are they to be

* Twenty-two boroughs—Ardee, Baltinglass, Boyle, Carlow, Carlingford, Castlemartyr, Cavan, Charlemont, Dingle, Dulock, Enniscorthy, Gorey, Hillsborough, Innistiogue, Kilbeggan, Kildare, Killyleagh, Kilmallock, Lifford, Midleton, Naas, Navan.

† Thirteen boroughs—Armagh, Athy, Belturbet, Belfast, Cork, Drogheda, Dublin, Kells, Kinsale, Limerick, Sligo, Strabane, Wicklow.

‡ Twenty boroughs—Athlone, Bandon, Callan, Cashel, Clonakilty, Clonmel, Coleraine, Dundalk, Ennis, Enniskillen, Fethard (Tipperary), Londonderry, Clonfert, Monaghan, Newtownards, Tralee, Trim, Waterford, Wexford, Youghal.

§ Eighteen boroughs—Armagh, Athlone, Athy, Belfast, Belturbet, Coleraine, Cork, Drogheda, Dublin, Enniskillen, Kells, Kinsale, Limerick, Sligo, Strabane, Wicklow, Youghal, King Charles's Hospital.

‖ Thirteen boroughs—Ardfert, Athenry, Bangor, Carrickfergus, Charleville, Dungannon, Galway, Kilkenny, Maryborough, New Ross, Portarlington, Thomastown, Tuam.

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Blue Coat Hospital, Dublin.

Correspondence respecting the Audit of the Accounts by the Audit Board in London.

transmitted to the Secretary of State by the Lord Lieutenant, or by the governing body of the borough, and if by such governing body, how is such transmission to be enforced?

Answer.—The accounts audited by the Borough Auditors are to be transmitted, with all proper vouchers to the Lord Lieutenant, who is empowered to make all necessary orders for that purpose; those accounts are to be transmitted by the Lord Lieutenant to the Secretary of State, to be by him referred to the Audit Commissioners.

2nd. In the absence of any statutable direction for supplying the Audit Commissioners with vouchers for the accounts to be referred to them, how are such vouchers to be procured, and if not procurable, how are such Borough Accounts to be audited by such Audit Commissioners?

Answer.—Under the 137th Section, the Lord Lieutenant is authorized to direct the accounts to be prepared in such manner as he shall think proper; and we think that this authority should be exercised by directing the accounts to be furnished with proper vouchers.

Under the sanction of these opinions, we apprehend that the proper course would be that the vouchers should be called for by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and transmitted by his Excellency to the Secretary of State, and on their being thence forwarded to this office, we shall make the best arrangements in our power for the early examination of them.

We have received a letter from Mr. Manners Sutton, dated 7th February, 1846, transmitting an account of the Free School of King Charles II., accompanied by vouchers, for five years—namely, from 28th September, 1839, to 28th September, 1844; also an account of the Treasurer of Dublin, for the year ended 31st August, 1845, the vouchers for which the Treasurer has expressed his readiness to transmit when called for.

It is not, however, to be expected that the best examination which we can give to these accounts, as a check upon the revenue and income of the several corporations in question, can be of equal efficiency and value to that of resident auditors, to whom the different sources of borough property, whether arising from rents, rates, duties, tolls, &c., are most probably familiar; the only extent to which our examination can be carried, is to see that every payment is duly authorized by the members of the corporation, and properly vouched, and that the accounts are arithmetically correct, and we are persuaded that the effect of this limited examination must necessarily fall short of that derived from the annual examination which the accounts undergo on the spot, and from the publicity given to them by their being printed for the use of the ratepayers immediately after they have been examined and passed by the Borough Auditors chosen by the ratepayers, who are the parties most interested in the subject. We may add that as we have no authority to compel the delivery of these accounts (which are not accounts of public money) to enforce surcharges, to prosecute defaulters, or to recover balances, it is our decided opinion that the benefits which might have been anticipated from a second audit of these accounts in this office can never be adequate to the labour required and to the expense thus imposed upon the public.

We are unwilling to conclude this Report without observing to your Lordships that the corporations of the thirteen boroughs, who appear to have withheld their accounts, escape altogether from the trouble, expense, and responsibility, which attaches to those corporations who submit their accounts to a second audit, and endeavour to carry out the intentions of the Legislature.

Under these circumstances we again take the opportunity of pressing upon your Lordships a reconsideration of the question as to the propriety of the accounts of any of the corporations being sent to this office for examination. If, however, on this point your Lordships and Her Majesty's Government have finally decided to make no change, and if it is not intended to put the Irish corporations in this respect on the same footing as the English, we must then earnestly submit to your Lordships how necessary it becomes that some steps should be taken with a view of insuring the regular transmission to this office, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, of the accounts, together with the vouchers, immediately after the period when the annual accounts are terminated, and become due.

Without this regularity it will be impossible for us to perform our duty with satisfaction to ourselves or advantage to the public.

We have only further to add, that in the event of our receiving, through Her Majesty's Secretary of State, the vouchers having reference to the statements of accounts already delivered, as noticed in the margin;* and in the event of its being determined that the accounts of this service shall continue for the future to be audited by us, we shall then be prepared at once to apply to your Lordships for such a permanent assistance as may be required for the purpose.

We have the honour to be, My Lords, your Lordships' most obedient, humble servants,

(Signed) W. L. Herries.
H. F. Luttrell.
Henry Arbuthnot.
Edward Romilly.
A. Grant.

The Lords Commissioners
of Her Majesty's Treasury, &c., &c.

* List of the statements of accounts for which no vouchers have been delivered:—Armagh, 1842-3-4; Athy, 1842-3-4; Belturbet, 1843-4; Belfast, 1843-4; Cork, 1843-4; Drogheda, 1842-3-4; Dublin, 1843-4; Kells, 1840-1-2-3-4; Kinsale, 1840-1-2-3-4; Limerick, 1843-4-5; Sligo, 1843-4; Strabane, 1840-1-2-3-4; Wicklow, 1841-2-3-4; Enniskillen, 1841-2.

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No. XVII. Suggestions on Education.

Suggestions on Education.

Rev. R. V. Dixon.

Copy of Letter from Rev. R. V. Dixon, Rector of Clogherny, formerly Fellow and Erasmus Smith Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and Tutor in the University of Dublin.

Clogherny Rectory, Omagh, February 13th, 1857.

Sir,—When the Endowed Schools Commissioners visited Omagh, I had the honour of appearing before them as a member of a deputation appointed by the inhabitants of that town and its vicinity to bring under their notice the educational wants of this neighbourhood. The limited time at the disposal of the Commissioners, however, prevented their examining me on that occasion; but one of the Commissioners informed me afterwards, that they would receive in writing any communication I might desire to make in reference to the particular circumstances of this locality, or generally respecting the state of education in Ireland. I accordingly take the liberty of submitting the following remarks and suggestions for their consideration.

The most striking deficiency in the means of education in Ireland, is unquestionably exhibited in the want of schools fitted for the instruction of those young persons who are intended to fill situations in the various branches of the civil service, or to follow commercial, manufacturing, or agricultural pursuits. The education of the labouring classes is amply provided for by the National system, and the Royal and other Endowed schools, with several private establishments, supply the means of education for young persons destined for the learned professions in all the great towns, and in several other localities; but schools competent to give a liberal education, suited to the wants of the class above referred to, are, generally speaking, unknown in the country.

1. One reason for this, no doubt, is, that hitherto the demand for such education has been extremely limited. All situations in the patronage of Government, or of the heads of civil departments, have hitherto been granted to interest and not to merit, or if to merit, no educational test has been systematically applied or recognized, and accordingly candidates have had no encouragement to qualify themselves as candidates for the efficient discharge of official duties.

2. Again, the application of scientific principles to manufactures and agriculture is of comparatively recent date, and is, in many instances, even now, only making its way from the laboratory and study of the physicist to the factory and the farm. The knowledge of such principles, therefore, is hardly regarded as yet as an element of general education; and yet without a preliminary acquaintance with them, their practical applications will be but very imperfectly understood, in many cases, by the manufacturer and the farmer.

3. Further, as a system of education, which includes instruction in the classical languages, is, no doubt, the most complete and liberal, the distinctive portion of such a system has come in time to be regarded as the really important part of it, and all others appear secondary or unimportant. The teachers, of course, share the fortunes of the subjects in which they give instruction; and hence, in most classical schools, the English masters, the teachers of modern languages, and the lecturers in experimental science, hold a very subordinate and inferior position. Every young man, therefore, of ability and energy seeks to qualify himself for the post of classical teacher, and leaves to those of less ability and less energy the less esteemed offices.

But besides this universal deficiency in Ireland as regards what, for want of a better term, we must call English schools, there are many districts where classical schools also are needed. Large towns like Dublin, Belfast, Cork, and Limerick, will always command a supply of classical teachers, more or less competent; but there are many important towns, chiefly in the inland parts of Ireland, which have lately risen, or are only now rising to importance, and which were of no note when the present Endowed Schools were founded, that are either totally destitute of the means of classical instruction, or are very indifferently provided with them. Omagh is a town of this class, and may be selected as an illustration. Situated in the midst of an improving country, and acquiring every year increased facilities of communication with great markets of this and the sister country, its market and its trade are rapidly increasing. As the county town, it is necessarily the residence of several professional men and county officers, some of whom will, no doubt, always be anxious to procure the means of preparing their children for the learned professions; and as a thriving place of business, there will be always some of the more successful traders and merchants desirous of obtaining the same advantages for their children. There will be always, therefore, a demand in the town for classical instruction. This demand, however, will be variable in its amount, for reasons easily conceived: at one time sufficient perhaps to command the services of a competent teacher, then falling off, and afterwards increasing again. Hence the great need for an endowment in such districts to act as a fly-wheel, and carry the educational machine past the dead points. There will be a steadier demand both in the town and its neighbourhood for English education; but the standard of such education being at present very low, the remuneration offered for it is very low too, and quite insufficient to induce a competent person to establish a school in the district capable of giving a liberal English education suited to the requirements of the age.

In Omagh, therefore, and towns similarly circumstanced, the inhabitants are placed under very serious disadvantages in regard to the education of their children; and as there is no condition more influential in determining the material prosperity of a nation than the intelligence of its middle classes, there can be no subject of more practical importance brought under the notice of a government than the best means of supplying such deficiencies as we have been considering in the means of education.

The following suggestions, which I take the liberty of offering for the consideration of

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Suggestions on Education.

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the Commissioners on this subject, may be conveniently classed under two heads,—the first, referring to the nature and extent of the education required for the middle classes of the community; the second, to the apparatus for conveying it.

1. As regards the classical element of such education, this, both in its nature and extent, will be always determined by the course prescribed for students in the universities; and it accordingly appears unnecessary to enter into any details respecting it here.

The "Modern" or "English" element is, however, differently circumstanced from the former in this respect, that is generally final and not preparatory. When the English student leaves school his education is supposed to be completed, and he passes at once to the office, the counting-house, the shop, the factory, or the farm. The character of the "English" course, then, in schools cannot be determined by reference to the course in more advanced academies or colleges, but, as in the latter, should be decided by the actual requirements of the students in afterlife. It is, however, practically decided by a very different standard—namely, the lowest qualifications actually required of candidates for admission into different offices, &c. The competitive examinations for public appointments cannot fail to raise the standard of English education; but their influence is only beginning to be felt, and the qualifications required in young men admitted to junior clerkships, and apprenticed to trades, &c., are so variable, and in most cases so low, that the standard of education derived from them is miserably deficient. Moreover, as these qualifications refer merely to the immediate business or occupation in which the young man is engaged, an education limited by them makes no provision for fitting a man to discharge those more general duties incumbent on him as a member of society and the State.

The standard of English education, therefore, requires to be raised. Were this done systematically and generally, there seems little reason to doubt that higher qualifications would speedily be expected from candidates for offices, &c., and that students would be thus compelled to avail themselves of the greater advantages placed within their reach.

I proceed now to consider, more particularly, the subjects which should be taught in a school professing to afford the means of acquiring a liberal "English" education. These subjects may be enumerated as follows:—

1. English language and literature. Under this head may be included the analysis of language, as an instrument of reasoning, and the principles of logic.
2. The more important modern languages, especially French and German.
3. The abstract sciences, geometry, algebra, and arithmetic, with their applications.
4. The physical sciences, with their application.
5. Geography.
6. The principles of morality.
7. History, and in connexion with it, the principles of political economy.

The extent to which the study of these subjects should be pursued by the pupils should depend on the professions or callings for which they are intended. Every pupil seeking a liberal education ought to possess an elementary knowledge of all of them practically; however, limits would be set by various other considerations, of which the pupils' capacities, and the time at their command, would be the principal.

1. Thus, as regards the first subject enumerated above, every pupil should be so far instructed in the English language as to be able to speak and write it with grammatical accuracy; he ought also be able to analyze a sentence, and point out the logical relation of its parts, and understand the connexion of propositions in a train of reasoning. In other words, he should be acquainted with the principles of grammar and of logic. This latter term may suggest the idea of something too recondite for the general class of students; but that the kind of knowledge implied by it is not beyond the attainment of minds of ordinary capacity, will be evident to any person who examines the grammars used in good schools in France, and the Archbishop of Dublin's "Easy Lessons on Reasoning."

The extent to which the study of English literature should be pursued by the pupil must depend on the profession he intends to follow; but it is needless to observe that if his time allows it, he should not leave school without having acquired some knowledge of the works of the principal English authors.

2. The study of the modern languages, more than any of the other subjects enumerated above, will be determined by the intended profession of the pupil. As the knowledge of French or German, or both, will be necessary, however, in many cases, provision must be made for their being thoroughly and well taught in a school of the kind we are considering.

3. As to the abstract sciences, every pupil should be acquainted with the principles of geometry and algebra, and should be familiar with the principal arithmetical operations, and their applications to commercial details of ordinary occurrence.

Pupils intended for commercial pursuits will, however, require to follow this latter subject farther, and to be familiar with the more advanced parts of commercial arithmetic, and the theory and practice of book-keeping; while those intended for occupations of a more scientific character will follow geometry into its practical applications to mensuration, mechanics, &c.

4. In the same way no education can now be considered complete which does not communicate the leading principles of those physical sciences whose practical applications are so numerous and so important, while an opportunity should be afforded to students to acquire more advanced information in those departments likely to be of most service to them in afterlife. The amount of information then conveyed should be at least such as would enable them to read with intelligence works relative to those branches of the arts and manufactures in which they are more particularly interested, and to judge of the probable value of suggestions offered for their improvement.

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5. It is unnecessary to dwell on the necessity of a knowledge of geography. It may be observed, however, that it would be desirable to include under this head some information as to the natural and artificial productions of different countries, and also as to their most striking geological characteristics. This would necessitate some reference to the elements of natural history and geology.

6. It is still less necessary to enforce the importance of an acquaintance with the principles of morality, those principles which should regulate the conduct of man as a rational, intelligent, and responsible being, as well in his individual capacity as in his various social relations. Here, however, we are brought in contact with the great difficulty of state education. Although all Christian sects agree in the leading principles of morality, yet they differ widely in their opinions as to the connexion of morality with religion. They differ, therefore, as to the sanctions by which obedience to the precepts of morality should be enforced, and as to the means by which Divine help to render that obedience should be sought. In some instances, also, some of the peculiar religious doctrines of different sects require to be explained, in order that they may be shown not to be inconsistent with acknowledged principles of morality; hence the difficulty of giving limited instruction even in the generally recognized principles of moral duties; and there is no more lamentable consequence, in a social point of view, of our religious differences, than that they prevent the rising generation being taught in common their common duties. I will return to this subject when speaking of the means of communicating the education we are considering.

7. As regards history, the course for all students should include, it is suggested, the leading facts connected with those events which have been most intimately connected with the progress of constitutional liberty in our own empire—of the material prosperity of the people, and of their commercial greatness. In connexion with this subject, also, instruction should be given in the principles which regulate the production of wealth, and in the leading facts connected with the system of laws under which we live. The amount of useful elementary information which may be given on these latter subjects, in a form intelligible to the most ordinary capacities, is exhibited in the Archbishop of Dublin's "Easy Lessons on Money Matters and the British Constitution."

Many, no doubt, will be startled at the preceding programme, and will be of opinion that even an elementary knowledge of logic, ethics, political economy, law, the abstract and physical sciences, and history is unattainable by the generality of students, and, if attainable, would be useless to them. If such persons, however, would reflect on the duties imposed on members of the middle classes of society, they must admit the utility, at least, of a knowledge of the preceding subjects. In common with all men, they require a knowledge of the duties obligatory on them in the various relations of life; but being brought more in contact with their fellow-men in the way of business—in the market, in the factory, and in the exchange—they require, more than others, to have early impressed on them sound principles of ethics. They appear more exposed, too, than either the upper or lower classes, to the design of religious fanatics, against which there is no surer safeguard than right views of morality.

Again, as employers, as merchants, as traders, as manufacturers, they are constantly liable to be misled by unsound views of the principles which should regulate the transactions in which they are concerned, and by the fallacious representations of ignorant or designing adventurers, and consequently require a knowledge of the principles of political economy.

In the same way, without some acquaintance with the principles of right reasoning, they are constantly exposed to danger, in these days of cheap literature and cheap newspapers, from the efforts of political adventurers; and since the State has extended so widely the right of the franchise, it seems but prudent to secure, as far as possible, the intelligent exercise of that right.

The utility of a knowledge of the physical sciences will probably be more generally admitted, as it is concerned with more obvious and tangible results. But it must be borne in mind, that progress in the arts is unattainable if the efforts of manufacturers are clogged by unwise restrictions, and that both commerce and manufactures are checked by the prevalence of fanaticism or political agitation.

In fact, so long as men are exposed to the temptations of acting unfairly towards their fellow-men and to the design of religious fanatics, so long they will require the guidance and corrective influence of sound moral principles; so long as they are liable to be misled by narrow and short-sighted policy in matters of trade and commerce, so long they will require to be taught sound principles of political economy; and so long as they are liable to be led astray, by sophistry and fallacy, in matters concerning their own or the public welfare, in which they have a voice, so long they will stand in need of a knowledge of logic.

With respect to the possibility of communicating to students, during their scholastic course, a respectable amount of elementary information on all the subjects enumerated above, with a more advanced knowledge of those more immediately connected with their destined profession or occupation, I apprehend that the chief difficulty would consist in the want of good elementary works in some departments, and of competent teachers in most. This want, however, I conceive would be but temporary, and that the demand, if once established, with liberal encouragement, would soon produce an adequate supply.

It must, however, be remarked that teachers of a much higher degree of proficiency than is ordinarily considered sufficient would be required—first, because they would be called upon to instruct such students as might require it in the more advanced branches of their several departments; and secondly, because in most of the subjects included in the preceding programme the elementary principles can be well taught only by persons

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thoroughly acquainted with the whole subject. This is particularly the case with the physical sciences, in which an acquaintance with the more ordinary and striking phenomena is often confounded with a knowledge of their elementary principles, while an accurate explanation of the simplest phenomenon not unfrequently requires a thorough acquaintance with the whole range of the science.

Before concluding these suggestions as to the kind of education required for the middle classes in this country, I may remark that, compared with total ignorance, such an amount of knowledge of any of the subjects enumerated above as will inform a student of its object, its terminology, and its leading principles, and the sources to which he should look for further information, must be considered most valuable; while such an acquaintance with the subject as shall have rendered him familiar with its principles, and shall enable him to read and consult with profit more advanced works, may be regarded as sufficient for the wants of the great majority of students.

II. I now proceed to offer some suggestions as to the apparatus for carrying out such a system of education as I have above referred to.

1. And first, I consider an endowment to be absolutely necessary. The advantages of a liberal education are not yet sufficiently appreciated by the members of the middle classes to insure such an amount of individual support as would maintain an efficient staff of teachers. This is particularly the case in agricultural districts; traders, merchants, and residents in towns generally, are more liberal. But even among these the demand as yet is too limited and too fluctuating to ensure the steady supply of competent teachers. For the same reasons, I think the endowment should be provided from the National resources (if existing endowments for educational principles are not available), and should not be left dependent on local rates. Nothing can be more unpopular than a local tax for a specific object, which, from its very nature, cannot benefit all equally. I am aware of the objections frequently urged against endowments for educational purposes, from abuse and want of success which have attended them in some instances. But these abuses and failures may, without difficulty, be traced to other causes than the existence of an endowment. The chief of these appears to be, want of judgment in the selection of principals, want of supervision and control, and want of an efficient staff.

2. After the leading principles of the system and its more important details have been arranged, I would suggest that the execution should be vested in one Commissioner or Inspector-General; a numerous commission would not fail to become an arena for party discussions, and would really be less responsible to public opinion than an individual, and, at the same time, would be less efficient in its action and less consistent in its decisions than a single able and judicious head.

3. I would suggest that such Commissioner or Inspector-General should be empowered to obtain the assistance of competent persons to examine claimants for the posts of teachers in the several departments, and that the reports of such examiners should be preserved and registered.

4. On him, too, should devolve the duty of selecting the principals of the several schools. It would be desirable that these should be scholars of reputation and character in some of the departments of instruction, but, above all, that they should possess administrative ability; as there are many good scholars who are bad teachers, so there are many good teachers who are bad administrators. Under the management of such persons there might be one well taught class, but a badly conducted and generally unsuccessful school. On the sagacity of the Commissioner would depend the happy choice of principals. The registry of candidates above referred to would inform him of their literary abilities; some might be able to refer to past success as teachers, and a few, perhaps, to their experience as heads of educational institutions; but he should mainly depend at first, at least, on his own penetration and judgment of character for the selection of suitable principals.

5. To the principals, I would suggest, should be left the choice of their assistants. In this choice, however, they should be limited to persons reported as competent by the examiners, and approved of by the Commissioner. Being thus restricted in their choice, the public would have an assurance that they would not appoint incompetent or otherwise objectionable persons; while having their choice, they might select those with whom they would co-operate harmoniously in the working of the school.

6. It would, no doubt, be found necessary to build schoolhouses in several localities; but I would suggest that, at first, there should be no provision made in these for boarders. If there were any demand for accommodation of this kind, beyond what the neighbourhood would afford, some of the masters would, no doubt, find it their interest, and might be encouraged, to supply it.

It will be remarked that I have not made any suggestions relative to the religious instruction of the pupils in the contemplated schools. In fact, united religious instruction in this country being impracticable, I think it better for the State to intrust the religious education of the young to the care of their parents. Permission might be granted to the pupils of the several religious denominations to assemble in the school on one day in the week and receive religious instruction from persons appointed by their parents, and paid by them if necessary. Should it be found impracticable to introduce ethics into the general course, this subject should be similarly dealt with. I should strongly recommend, however, that an effort should be made to include it in the course of common instruction.

Apologizing for the length to which this communication has run,

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT V. DIXON, A.M.

To W. N. Hancock, Esq., LL.D.
Secretary, Endowed Schools Commission.

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No. XVIII. Extracts from the Patent Roll of the Court of Chancery, Ireland, relating to the Royal Schools.

Extracts from the Patent Roll, Chancery, Ireland, relating to the Royal Schools.

1. Letter from King James I., directing Letters Patent to be passed for the Endowment of Free Schools in Ulster, and the maintenance of Masters.

(Extracted from the Patent Roll of the Court of Chancery, Ireland, of the 11th year of the Reign of James I.)

James Rex.

By the Kinge.

Right trustie and well beloved, We greet you well, as upon the division of our late eschacted lands in Ulster, We did, out of our princely care and gracious inclination, assigne certain proportions of those our lands within several counties for the endowment of several free schools and maintenance of schoolmasters, for the encrease of learninge and good manners in those pts. where the same are so much wanting: so now for the final acting and accomplishment of that our gratious purpose, tending to so good an end, We have considered of some fit means for the stating and improving of the said lands, to and for the uses aforesd.; and to that end, we have made choice of our archbishops and bishops within whose several dioces. those lands are allotted, to be entrusted specially in that affair, as men to whose function and qualitie it is most proper to be careful, and always assistant to the furtherance and improvement of such good works. Then these are, therefore, to authorise and command you, after receipt hereof, with the advice of some of our Counsell learned in the laws, to cause our effectual grants to be made by one or more letters patents of all the said lands, tents., and heredits., allotted and laid out for the use aforesaid, by virtue of our former directions given in that behalf unto the several bishops now for the time being, and to their successors for ever, severally of so much of the said lands as are contained within the bounds and limits of their several dioces. and jurisdictions, thereby enabling the said several bishops and their successors, with the advice and consent of their several deans and chapters, to set and let the said lands within their several dioces., from time to time, to such fit persons and for such competent rents and reservations as they shall think fit for the best use and behoef of the several schoolmasters for the time being; provided that the said bishops and their sucers., with the advice and consent aforesd., never make any estate of any the said lands for longer term than for one and twenty years, nor for less rent than twelve pounds ster., at the least, for every quarter—viz., four towns of balliboes to every quarter, inserting also in the said grant, license and liberty to the said several bishops and their successors, within their several dioces., to nominate some fit persons for the exercise of the said offices of schoolmasters, from time to time, when they shall be void by death or other vacancy; and him or them so chosen to present or recommend to our Deputy, or other Chief Governor of that Kingdom for the time being, that he may thereupon, according to our gracious meaning, and as of our gift and donation, grant letters patents of the said office of schoolmaster to the party so nominated and recommended, as aforesd., for term of his life, or during good behaviour, as he shall think fitting; inserting also in our said grants to be made to the said bishops and their sucers., such other beneficial articles, clauses, and conditions as in grants of the like nature are usual and accustomed, or as you in your judgment shall find to conduce with our gratious intention for the sure foundation and maintenance of the said free schools and schoolmasters, to all posterities, and because we are informed that as yet there are no fitting schoolhouses in those several places where schoolmasters are to be appointed for the erudition of children by means of our aforesaid bounty, we do hereby require and authorise you, our Deputy, with the advice of our Chancellor and Primate of Ardmagh, for the time being, to take order that the rents of the said lands allotted by our direction, as aforesaid, may be collected and received by such psons. you shall think fitt, and that the same may be carefully and providently employed in the building of several fitting schoolhouses of our foundation, in the several places where the same are appointed to be erected; and after the said schoolhouses shall be finished, then, and not before, our will and pleasure is, that the rents and profits of the said lands shall be bestowed upon the schoolmasters to be appointed, as aforesd.; and these our letters shall be as well to you, our Deputy and Chancellor then now being as to any other Deputy, Chief Justice, Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seale of our said Realme that hereafter for the time shall be, and to any other our officers and ministers there to whom it may appertaine, sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf. Given under Signet at our Manor of Theobalds, the thirtieth day of January, in the eleventh yeare of our reigne of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland, the seven and fortieth.

30 January, 1612.

To our right trustie and well-beloved the Lord Chichester, our Deputy of our Realme of Ireland, and to our Chancellor there now being, and to any other Deputy, Chief Justice, Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seal of our said realme, that hereafter for the time shall be, and to any other our officers and minister there to whom it may appertain.

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Extracts from the Patent Roll, Chancery, Ireland, relating to the Royal Schools.

2. LETTER from KING JAMES I. directing Grants to Archbishop of Armagh of Escheated Lands, to be distributed by him for Schools and Glebes.

(Extracted from the Patent Roll of the Court of Chancery, Ireland, of the 13th year of the Reign of James I.)

JAMES REX.

21 April, 1614.

Right trustie and well beloved, Wee greete you well:

Whereas, Wee were pleased for the advancement of piety and learning in that kingdome to bestowe, in the plantation of Ulster, certain of our escheated land there, for the maintenance of divers grammer schools, and to be glebes for the incumbents of the several parishes within that province. Wee now let you know that we have since made choice of the most Revd. Father in God, the Archbishop of Armagh, to whose discretion we have thought fitt to commit the distribution of the said lands, as well in regarde of his approved fidelity, whereof we have had long experience, as also in respect that the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of that province belong only to his charge, and therefore is best able to inform himself of the most apte places wherein it is meet to have grammer schools established, and what proportions of land are fit, according to the ability of the several churches there, to be assigned for glebes unto them. According to this our gracious pleasure, we require you, by the advice of our learned Councill, to convey sufficiently in law, by grant from us, all the said lands assigned in the plantation of Ulster, for the uses above specified, to the said Archbishop of Armagh, that by him they may be distributed and allotted in forme of law to the several schools and churches, as he shall think fit, according to our religious intention signified hereby unto you; and these, our letters, shall be to you and to any other whom it may concern sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalfe. Given under our Signet, at our Palace of Westmr., the one and twentieth day of April, in the thirteenth year of our reigne of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the eight and fortieth.

To our right trusty and right well-beloved the Lord Chichester, our Deputy of our Realm of Ireland, and to our Chanr. of our said Realm now being, and to the Deputy or other Chief Governor of that Realme, Chancellor, or Keeper of our Great Seale there, that hereafter for the time being shall be, and to any other whom it may appertaine, and to every of them.

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3. LETTERS PATENT from KING JAMES I., founding Free School at Dungannon for county Tyrone, and appointing a Schoolmaster.

(Extracted from the Patent Roll of the Court of Chancery, Ireland, of the 13th year of the Reign of James I.)

13 May, 1614.

JAMES, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., To all men to whom these presents shall come greeting. Know yee that we for the great care we have of our subjects of this realme of Ireland, and for the good education of the youth thereof in literature and knowledge of true religion, to the end that they may learn their duty towards God and true obedience towards us, have of our special grace certain knowledge and meer motion, and with the assent and advice of our right trusty and well-beloved counsellor, Sir Arthur Chichester, Knt., Lord Chichester of Belfast, our Deputy General of our said realme of Ireland, resolved to constitute, erect, and make one perpetual free school for the County of Tyrone, to be held at Dungannon, in the said County of Tyrone, fored.; and that there shall be a schoolmaster there, at the nomination of the Right Rev. Father in God the Lord Archbishop of Armagh for the time being, and appointed and placed by us, our heirs, and successors. And we do further, by these presents, ordeine, establish, and grant, for us, our heirs and successors, that the schoolmaster of the said school for the time being for ever, shall, for his better means and livelihood, have, hold, and enjoy, all and singular, the towns, villages, or hamlets of Macherclawchilly, Aghmoylan, Derrilaghan, Derritraske, Landromaugh, Coally, Toucher, also Kemehor, Mullane, Loghoge, Mollin, also Mulline et Treane; containing by estimation seven hundred acres, be it more or lesse, situate, lying, and being in the county of Tyrone; together also with all and singular, castles, messuages, houses, edifices, buildings, orchards, gardens, lands, tenents., meadows, feedings, pastures, woods, underwoods, heaths, furrs, mills, moors, mears, waters, watercourses, fishings, commons, commodities, and heredits., whatsoever, to the said premises, and to every or any of them belonging, or in anywise appertaining; and in full accomplishment of our Godlie and gratious purpose above expressed, and for the good opinion we conceive of our well-beloved subject, John Bullingbrooke, in teaching and instructing the youth of the said county of Tyrone, in our said realme of Ireland, both in good literature and principles of true religion, We, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and meer motion, for us, our heirs and successors, we do by these presents authorise and appoint the said John Bullingbrooke to be schoolmaster there; and him, the said John Bullingbrooke, by these presents, we do ordeine, constitute, and make schoolemaster of the said schoole; and the said place or office of schoolmaster of the said schoole we, for us, our heirs and successors, do, by these presents, give and grant unto the said John Bullingbrooke, to have, hold, use, and exercise the said office or place of schoolmaster to him, the said John Bullingbrooke, during his comorancy there,

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Extracts from the Patent Roll, Chancery, Ireland, relating to the Royal Schools.

and so long as he shall well behave himselfe. And also of our abundant grace, certain knowledge, meer motion, and in further accomplishment of our said Godlie and gracious purpose and intent, for the better maintenance of the said schoolmaster, we, by these presents, give and grant unto the said John Bullingbrooke, for the exercising of the said office or place of schoolmaster, the profits, issues, and commodities of those towns, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, above expressed, with all and singular; their rights, members, and appurtenances, to have and to hold, all the said towns, tenements, and hereditaments, to the said John Bullingbrooke during his comorancie there, and so long as he shall behavee himself well in the said place or office of schoolmaster there, without paying any rent or other reservacion for the same; and our further will and pleasure is, that these our letters patents, and all other clauses, articles, and grants therein contained, and every of them, shall be good, effectual, and available, to all intents, constructions, and purposes, according to our princely meaninge therein specified, any statute, act, ordinance, or provision whatsoever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding, although no express mention of the true yearly rent or value of the premises, or any part thereof, to be in these presents expressed, any statute, act, ordinance, or provision to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. In witness whereof we have caused these, our letters, to be made patents. Witness our said Deputy General of our said Realme of Ireland, at Dublin, the thirteenth day of May, in the thirteenth year of our reigne of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the eight and fortieth.

Per breve de privato sigillo.

4.—Letter from King James I. directing Letters Patent to be passed, conveying Lands allotted to Free Schools to Archbishop of Armagh, for distribution, &c. &c.

(Extracted from the Patent Roll of the Court of Chancery, Ireland, of the 17th year of the Reign of James I.)

James Rex.

Right trustie and well-beloved, We greet you well: Whereas, by our lres. under our Privy Signet, bearing date, at our Pallace of Westminster, the one and twentieth day of April, in the thirteenth year of our reign of England, we signified that for the advancement of piety and learning in that our kingdome, we were pleased to bestow in the plantation of Ulster, certain of our escheated lands there, for the maintenance of divers gramer schooles, and to be gleabes for the incumbent of the several parishes within that our province; and to that end we made choice of the Most Reverend Father in God the Lord Archbishop of Ardmagh, to whose discretion we thought fitt to comitt the distribution of the said lands, as well on regard of his approved fidelity, whereof we have had long experience, as also in respect the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of that province belongeth principally to his charge, and, therefore, was best able to informe himself of the most apt places wherein it is mete to have gramer schools established, and what proportions of land were fit, according to the abilitie of the several churches there, to be assigned for glebes unto them; according to this our gracious pleasure, we required our deputy then being, by our said letters, by advise of our learned counsell, to convey sufficiently in law, by grant from us, all the said lands so assigned for the uses aforesaid, unto the said Archbishop of Ardmagh, that by him they might be distributed and allotted in forme of lawe to the several schools and churches, as he should think fitt, according to our religious intention thereby signified, which letters of ours, as we are informed, have not taken that effect which we wished they might; and albeit, as we are advertised, the said Archbishop hath appointed certain schoolmasters for the several schools, and that there are incumbents in the several churches within the said province, yet by reason the said lands are not accordingly conveyed for their maintenance as we intended; the same lands are daily diminished, and the schoolhouses not builded, to the hinderance of education, and well breeding of the gentre and youth of that province in learning and religion, we, being desirous to settle theis lands according to our former pious intention, are, therefore, graciously pleased, and do hereby require and authorise you, with the advice of some of our learned counsel, there to make an effectual grant, or grant in due forme of lawe, by lres. patents under the great seale of that our realm from us, our heirs, and successors, without fine unto the said now Archbishop of Ardmagh, and to his successors, of all our said escheated lands, with their rights, members, and appurts. allotted or intended for the maintenance of gramer schools, and to be glebes for the incumbents of the several parishes within our province as aforesaid, and to be passed by such particular name or names as the same are called or known, upon trust and confidence that the said Archbishop and his successors shall, with convenient speed, sufficiently convey and assure the said lands allotted or assigned for the maintenance of the said schooles unto the several masters and ushers of the same schooles resply. now erected or to be erected within the said province, and to such psons. of qualitie and their successors as the said Archbishop shall under his handwriting nominate, being first incorporated and enabled by lers. patent under the greate seale of that our realme, by advice of some of our learned council there to purchase lands and heredits. to the value of fifty pounds by the yeare to them and their sucers. for the maintenance of the said schooles, which sd. schoolmasters and

1 August, 1618.

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Extracts from the Patent Roll, Chancery, Ireland, relating to the Royal Schools.

ushers successively our pleasure is, shall be from time to time nominated and appointed by the said Archbishop during his life, and after his decease, by the bishops of the several diocesses within the said provinces resply., and likewise convey and assure, within convenient time, into every of the said several incumbents and their succrs. the said lands allotted or assigned for glebes to the several parishes, having first obtained license by like lres. patent to purchase the same to them and their several and respective succrs. And We are also gratiously pleased, and do likewise hereby require and authorise you, for the erecting and maintaining of a quire of singing men and choristers in the cathedral church of St. Patrick, in Ardmagh, in our said province, by like lres. patents, to make a grant from us, our heirs, and succrs. without fine unto the deane and chapter of the said cathedral church of St. Patrick, in Ardmagh, and to their succrs., of the lands and heredits. antiently belonging to the priors, vicars choralls of St. Patrick's, in Ardmagh aforesd. upon trust and confidence that the said dean and chapter, and their succrs., shall for ever maintain a chaunter and sufficient quire of singing men and choristers in the said cathedral church of St. Patrick, in Ardmagh, the said chaunter and choristers to be governed by the said deane and chapter of the said church, and their succrs. for the time being, excepting and reserving unto us, our heirs, and succrs. out of the foresaid priors and vicars' chorals lands, where the said archbishop shall think most convenient for our service, a portion of ground of fower score foote in length, and fortie foot in breadth, for a sessions-house and gaole in the saide towne of Ardmagh, to be thereupon built for the publique use and service of the said towne and county of Ardmagh, which we require you and the said archbishop to take order may be erected, within convenient time, upon the charge of the inhabitants of the said towne and county, and with such moneys as are already or shall be collected for that purpose, the custodie of which gaole our pleasure is, shall be committed to the sheriff of the co. of Ardmagh for the time being, for the better and more safe keeping of the prisoners there from time to time; and our further gratious pleasure is, and so we do hereby require and authorise you to make a grant, by like lres. patents, from us, our heirs, and succrs. without fine unto the said now Archbishop of Ardmagh and his successors, of all that, the site, circuit, and precinct, of the late dissolved house or friery of Franciscan Friers, with the appurts. in the said towne of Ardmagh, for his better enablement to erect a house for him and his successors there, the said land and other the premises to be holden of us, our heirs, and succrs. in frankalmoigne. And Whereas, the late dissolved church of the nunns, called Templefartagh, in the said towne of Ardmagh, being appointed for a parsonage house, there hath been passed amongst other things, by letters patent, as we are informed, to our trustie and well-beloved Sir Francis Annesley, Knight, our principal Secretary of that our realme, and his heirs, We require you, if you find it just, to proportion a recompense for the same to the said Sir Francis Annesley, which recompense and satisfaction is to be made by the said archbishop, whereby the said Sir Francis may grant and surrender his estate and interest in the said church of the nuns unto us, our heirs, and succrs.; and that thereupon you make a grant, by like letters patent, from us, our heirs, and succrs., without fine, of the said dissolved church or nunnery, with the lands thereunto belonging, unto such pson. and his successors as the said archbishop shall, under his handwriting, nominate unto you, reserving unto us, our heirs, and successors, the rent now answerable unto us for the said nunnery, and a tenure in free and common soccage, as of our Castle of Dublin; and our further pleasure is, that on our said lers. patent, so to be passed by virtue hereof, there be inserted a clause of non-obstante, the statute of mortmain, and such other necessary clauses of non-obstante as may supply any defect in our said letters patent, and in every or any of them, and may avoid all inconvenience of mistaking the ownership therein; and these our lres. shall be as well to you our Deputy and Chancellor there now being, as to any other Deputy, Chief Governor or Governors, Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seale of that our kingdom which hereafter for the time shall be, and to all other our officers and ministers whom it shall concern, and to every of them a sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalf. Given under our Signet at Abthorp, the first day of August, in the seventeenth yeare of our reigne of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland, the three and fiftieth.

To our right trusty and well-beloved Sir Oliver Saint John, Knt., our Deputy of Ireland; and to our Chancellor there now being, and to any other Deputy, Chief Governor, or Governors, Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seale of that our kingdom, which hereafter for the time being shall be, and to all other our officer and ministers whom it shall concern, and to every of them.

Md. quod sido die Septembr., anno dm. 1619, Johes Tench gener. venit in Canc. Dm. Regis regne our Hibr. et fetyt. has bras suprascript. irropulari ad cujus reguisreœm irrotulamtur de verbo in nerbu. front supius.

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Report of Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1791.

No. XIX. Report of Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1791.

Copy of Report* of Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1788, under the provision of an Act, 28th Geo. II., c. 15 (Irish), entitled an "Act to enable the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of this kingdom, to appoint Commissioners for inquiring into the several funds and revenues granted by publick or private donations for the purpose of education in this kingdom, and into the state and condition of all schools in this kingdom on public or charitable foundations, and of the funds appropriated for the maintenance and support thereof, and for the other purposes herein mentioned."

To His Excellency John Fane, Earl of Westmoreland, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

We, the Commissioners, &c., having reported to your Excellency the several matters appearing to us upon the Examinations and Inquiries made by us pursuant to the said Act of Parliament; and having reported to your Excellency, under the hands of the respective witnesses, who have delivered the said Examinations upon oath, the evidence given by them in their own words; by which Examinations all abuses that have appeared to us to have taken place concerning any of the said schools, or the conduct or management thereof, or of the lands, tenements, hereditaments or other funds granted or devised for the maintenance or support thereof, have been laid before your Excellency.

We now proceed to perform, in the best manner we are able, the only remaining duties vested in us by the said Act of Parliament, namely, to report such remedies as shall appear to us, or any three of us, to be proper or necessary for the reformation of such abuses as appear to us to exist, and to prevent the continuance and repetition of the same; and also to report and suggest to your Excellency such plans for the improvement of the education of the youth of this kingdom in public schools, and for the better regulating, managing, and governing the same, as shall appear to us, or any three of us, to be expedient and practicable.

We have undertaken a very laborious and a very invidious task; but we act upon oath,

* After the most careful inquiry in the public offices in Dublin and London, and inquiries from the Earl of Donoughmore, Mr. Wyse, and the Edgeworth family, we were unable to obtain the original of this Report, which, though never published, is quoted by the School Committee of the House of Commons in 1835, as the Report of 1788. It is also referred to by the Commissioners of 1807–12.

This Report was recently discovered amongst the papers of the late John Corneille, Esq., who was Secretary to the Commissioners of the Board of Education from 1807 to 1812, and who was the first Secretary of the Commissioners of Education in 1813. It was obtained by us, by permission of John Corneille, Esq., of Bagneres de Luchon, Haute Garonne, France, son of the secretary, from Daniel Corneille, Esq., his nephew, of Woodpark, Rochestown-avenue, Blackrock, in whose custody it was.

The copy is entitled "Draft Plan of Education, by the Right Hon. The Secretary of State," and endorsed "This Copy belongs to Isaac Corry, Esq.;" with this further endorsement, "Letter signed Robert Marshall, and dated 19th October, 1791, attached hereto, D. Corneille, 10th July, 1856."

The letter is as follows:—

"No. 2, Bagot-street, Dublin, 19th October, 1799.

"Dear Sir,—Inclosed I send you a draft of the Secretary of State's plan. I have a very good reason to think that Government will take up this business immediately.

"The Secretary of State has directed me to say, that he has considered and in general adopted all Mr. Forbes's sentiments, which he highly approved of. He (the Secretary of State) may indeed have omitted to propose some of them for the present, which relate to regulations of an invidious nature, conceiving it to be the business of the Act of Parliament to carry the plans of the Commissioners into execution, who should avoid mentioning any such regulations, unless when absolutely necessary.

"Mr. Daly's recovery is not now looked for; his best friends anxiously wish for his dissolution.

"If you should meet Mr. Cooke, I beg you will tell him, with my best respects, that I wrote to him some time since to beg to know where I should send his copy; and that if I can find out his address this day with any certainty, I will forward the copy to him without waiting for an answer, being apprehensive that he may wish to give it an early consideration."

"I am, dear Sir, with great respect, your most faithful, humble servant,

"Robert Marshall."

Two additional copies of the Report were afterwards discovered amongst the books of the Commissioners of Education, which had escaped a previous search, as the Secretary of that Board, when applied to for the Report of 1791, was not aware that the document entitled "Plan of Education by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State," was really the Report of 1791.

That it was so appears from the following letter of the Lord Primate to Mr. Corneille, on appointment of the Commissioners in 1807, and from the amendment in the first page by Mr. Corneille in the copy referred to in this letter.

The endorsement is as follows:—

"This book is the property of my Lord Primate. It was left in my care by his Grace. It contains a Report of the proceedings of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the funds for education in Ireland in 1788, and was drawn up by the late Right Hon. Hely Hutchinson."

The following is the letter of the Lord Primate to Mr. Corneille:—

"Sir,—I left upon the table of the Council Chamber the Report of the last Committee in a green book. I take for granted that you took it with the other papers. I brought it thither for the purpose of placing it in your hands, as the Board expressed a wish to have one copy made for their use.

"I have the honour to be, your very humble servant,

"Armagh, January 19 1807." "W. Armagh."

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Report of Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1791.

and it is our duty to lay before your Excellency such facts as have been proved before us, and such practicable remedies as have occurred to us, for the many abuses which we have discovered.

To lay our thoughts clearly before your Excellency on a subject of such extent and complication, we beg leave to take a general view of the school education of this country, as founded on public institution or private donation.*

English Parish Schools.

In this view the first object that presents itself is the institution of English schools, founded on the Act of the 28th Henry VIII., chap. 15, which directs every archbishop, bishop, &c., "to give a corporal oath to every person on his admission to any dignity, "benefice, office, or promotion, spiritual, that he shall, to his wit and cunning, endeavour "himself to learn, instruct, and teach the English tongue to all and every being under his "rule, care, order, or governance, and shall bid the beads, and preach in English, and use "and exercise the English order and habit, and provoke as many as he can to the same, "and keep or cause to be kept within the place, territory, or parish where he shall have "pre-eminence, rule, benefice, or promotion, a school to learn English, if any children of "his parish come to him to learn the same, taking for the keeping of the said school such "convenient stipend or salary as in the said land is accustomably used to be taken. Arch-"bishops, bishops, &c., omitting to give the said oath, to forfeit £3 6*s.* 8*d.*; and beneficed "clergymen not observing it to forfeit 6*s.* 8*d.* for the first offence, 20*s.* for the second, and "benefice for the third. This Act not to extend to beneficed persons bound to keep "residence in any metropolitan cathedral or collegiate church, or at study at any univer-"sity, or in the King's service; but the parish priest who, in their absence, shall serve "under them, shall teach the English tongue, or keep a school according to this Act, upon "forfeiture of 20*s.* for every year he shall omit the same."

The said Act, by another Act of the seventh year of King William III., is directed to be observed and put in execution.

We beg leave to observe, that by the said Act of Henry VIII., every incumbent within this kingdom is bound to keep, or cause to be kept in his parish, a school to "learn" English, and that no mention has been made of the salary or stipend to be paid by such incumbent to the person who shall keep such school; but we find that in nearly one-half of the united benefices, and single benefices not united in this kingdom, a general usage has prevailed by which the said stipend has been limited, some very few instances excepted, to 40*s.* yearly for the united benefice, or single benefice not united; and that by the great number of unions which have taken place since the making of those Acts, the increased price of the necessaries of life, and the great fall in the value of money, the allowance of 40*s.* yearly is a recompense totally inadequate for the performance of that duty to which the incumbent was bound by that Act; and yet this small allowance is not paid by one-half of the united benefices, and single benefices not united, in this kingdom.

The objects in this Act of 28 Henry VIII. are too limited, as the master is not required to instruct children in writing, arithmetic, or the principles of the Christian religion. But, as the English language could not have been properly taught without instructing the scholars in reading and writing it, we find that these have been constantly made, as far back as we have been able to trace, the objects of instruction in parish schools.

The Act is also defective in making no provision for the education of the children of the poor.

The duty imposed upon the clergyman of keeping a school himself, if he does not provide a master, is degrading to his order, and should be no longer continued; and one of the modes of compelling the performance of this duty, namely, by deprivation of benefice, is so severe, that few persons will resort to this remedy.

For the purpose of carrying into execution the intentions of those Acts, to improve the system of education provided by them for the lower orders of the people, and to give that system a more beneficent and extensive effect, we humbly propose, that in every united benefice, and in every single benefice not united, the incumbent should pay 40*s.* yearly, being the estimate which, in a great number of the parishes of this kingdom, the clergy have made for themselves; which, supposing the number of the said benefices to be 1,100, according to the evidence laid before us, would amount to the yearly sum of £2,200; of which the clergy would have no cause to complain, *that* being the rate usually paid for a great length of time where any thing has been actually paid. And, as a further relief to the clergy, we are of opinion that the burthen should not be thrown solely upon them, as those laws intended, but that the parishioners should equally contribute, and should raise in vestry the sum of 40*s.* yearly.

It is proposed, also, that the parish clerk should be the schoolmaster; and that each united benefice, and single benefice not united, should be bound to present the full sum of £20 yearly for every parish clerk, being the highest sum which they may now present by the laws in force in this kingdom, which, for 1,100 benefices, would amount to the sum of £22,000.

* We beg leave to observe that the Examinations and Inquiries contained in our former Report were taken and made in the years 1788 and 1789. The information received on subsequent Inquiries is particularly distinguished in this Report.

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Report of Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1791.

And it is also recommended that the parish clerk should be bound to keep a school on every Sunday, in the afternoon.

Many of the present clerks may possibly be not altogether fit for schoolmasters; but temporary inconveniences ought not to be attended to in schemes proposed for the benefit of posterity, and a probable consequence of this scheme would be, that hereafter the clerk, as well as the schoolmaster, would be improved by the proposed regulation. Nor is this regulation without precedent, having been, as the Commissioners are informed, long practised in Scotland, which country has received great benefit from this institution.

We think it reasonable that impropriators should also contribute, which we conceive might produce an annual addition of £1,000.

By the improvements which will be hereafter suggested to be made to the Charter School system of education, it is apprehended that the four Charter School nurseries might be suppressed as useless; and it is our opinion, that the sums annually voted for that purpose should be applied towards the support of parish schools, which would amount to £1,900 yearly.

These several articles would amount in the whole to £29,300 yearly.

The number of schools, if equal to the number of united benefices and benefices not united, would be 1,100, the annual expense of which would be, according to the estimate in the Appendix, £23,525, which includes the expense of gratuitous scholars, and of copy books, pens, and paper, for their use; and of those gratuitous scholars the number in the whole kingdom would be 25,250. The surplus remaining would be an annual sum of £5,775, which would be a fund abundantly sufficient for hiring schoolhouses, or for raising a sum for building schoolhouses, if that mode should be preferred; and also for furnishing such books as may be thought necessary for the use of the Sunday schools.

This surplus would be considerably increased if, according to a generally received opinion, 900 parish schools would be sufficient for the whole kingdom; and the charge of schoolhouses or buildings would be diminished from a fact which has appeared before us, namely, that the number of parish schoolhouses already provided amounts to 200 and upwards. It is apprehended that the visitors or governors of these schools should be, the incumbent, churchwardens, and four parishioners, two Protestants and two Roman Catholics, to be named by vestry. That the incumbent, instead of the duty prescribed by the existing laws, should be bound only to inspect and visit the schools, to examine the children as to their progress in the prescribed course of education, and to instruct such as are Protestants in the principles of the Established religion; and that an oath should be taken before some neighbouring magistrate to that effect by every incumbent, or by the curate in cases where the parochial duties shall be performed by the curate only; and the incumbent to be obliged to make yearly reports of the state of the said school in his parish to the Board of Control hereinafter recommended to be appointed for those and other purposes; and the said governors to make rules and regulations for the conduct of every such school.

It is our opinion that the children of Roman Catholics and Protestants should be admitted indiscriminately into the schools, and that the clergy of each persuasion should attend for the purpose of instructing the children belonging to their respective communions in the principles of religion; a mode practised, as we are informed, with great success in the school of Saint Andrew's, Dublin, and of Saint Peter's, Drogheda.

To induce persons to send their children to the parish schools, we recommend that no person should be entitled to any exemption from the hearth-money tax, or to partake of the charitable contributions of the parish, unless they send their children, if they have any, to the parish school; or unless, by their distance or other circumstances, to be approved of by the Governors, they show reasonable cause for not doing so.

In these schools reading, writing, and the first five rules of arithmetic, should be taught; and as an encouragement to parents to send their children to these schools, such scholars as shall be certified by the parson or his curate, with the parishioners assembled in vestry, to have made a considerable proficiency there, to be drafted off, not exceeding a certain number annually, to the diocesan school hereinafter mentioned of the diocese in which such parish is situated; and that such of them as fall within the rules laid down for the government of the charter schools, should be also sent there.

The election of the master to be by the clergymen and the parishioners in vestry assembled.

The master to enjoy his office during good behaviour, and to take an oath before some magistrate of the county, that he will faithfully and diligently perform his duty as master of the said school.

By the plan proposed for the improvement of that part of the system of national education which relates to English parochial schools, we beg leave to observe that the clergy would be relieved from the pressure of a very severe Act of Parliament, a better mode of education would be provided for the lower orders of the people, and such of them as were unable to pay would be gratuitously instructed; and for the attainment of those great national objects, which we consider as the most important respecting education, an adequate fund has been proposed without the necessity of resorting to the legislature for imposing new burthens, and without calling for any local contributions but such as can be easily borne, and from which benefits, far exceeding the amount of the expense, will be conferred on the contributors.

The plan proposed would oblige the clerk to constant residence in the parish. If the

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sum of £5,000, which the Board of First Fruits is, by an Act of the last Session, allowed to apply partly towards the building of glebe-houses, was to be applied annually to that purpose, it would, it is hoped, in time contribute greatly to the residence of the parish clergymen, which would have a powerful effect in promoting the success of those parish schools, and other purposes of good education.

Diocesan Free Schools.

The next public institution for the education of youth in this kingdom was in the twelfth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, when an Act passed for the erection of a free school within every diocese of this realm, the schoolhouse for every diocese to be erected in the principal shire towns of the diocese where schoolhouses were not already built, at the cost and charges of the whole diocese, without respect of freedoms, by the oversight of the ordinaries of the diocese, or of the vicars-general, *sede vacante*, and the sheriff of the shire. The Lord Deputy, or other governor or governors of this realm for the time being, with the advice of the Council, are, according to the quality and quantity of every diocese, to appoint for every schoolmaster such yearly salary, where none is already appointed, as he with and by their advice shall think expedient, whereof the ordinaries shall bear for ever the third part, and the parsons, and other ecclesiastical persons of the same diocese, the other two parts, by an equal contribution to be made by the ordinaries; and all the churches, parsonages, vicarages, and other ecclesiastical livings, that have come by any title to the Queen or any of her progenitors, shall be charged with this payment and contribution, in whatever hands the same are or shall come. (See 12th Elizabeth, ch. 1.)

That this institution was considered of great national importance appears from the sentiments of Sir John Davis, one of the principal instruments employed by Government, in the ensuing reign, in promoting good order and civilization in this kingdom. He expresses his sentiments on this subject in the following words:—"Moreover, to give a civil education "to the youth of this land in the time to come, provision was made by another law (meaning "this Act of Elizabeth,) that there should be one free school at least erected in every diocese "of this kingdom."

Other Acts were made promoting this institution: by the 12th Geo. II., ch. 9, power is given to every archbishop, bishop, dean, dean and chapter, dignitary or prebendary of a cathedral church, out of any land to any of them belonging, to set apart any piece of ground not exceeding one plantation acre, in some convenient part of the diocese, to be approved of by the chief governor or governors of this kingdom for the time being, and that such piece of ground shall for ever be deemed and reputed to be the place for the free school of the said diocese; and that until such piece of ground shall be set out, the free school shall be kept in such convenient place within the said diocese as the archbishops or bishops of the same can procure for a yearly rent or otherwise, provided that when in any diocese there already is a piece of ground legally appropriated to the use of a diocese school, such piece of ground shall for ever remain the place for the diocesan school of the said diocese; and after the appointment of a place for a free school, the Grand Jury of each county are empowered, from time to time, to present such sums as they shall find reasonable for their respective proportion towards building or repairing such diocese school, to be levied upon the whole or such part of the said county as shall be situated in each respective diocese.

And by the said Act, the archbishop, bishop, vicar-general and chancellor of the diocese, are empowered to sequester the profits of the benefice of any beneficed clergyman who shall not pay his proportion to the schoolmaster at the visitation, or within three calendar months after.

Proportionable presentments having been found impracticable, the Grand Jury of each county wherein a diocese school is situated are empowered, by the 29th Geo. II., ch. 7, to present for the repairing of such school.

After the most diligent inquiry we have not been able to find any appointment made by the Chief Governor and Privy Council pursuant to the Act of the 12th Elizabeth, or whether any such appointment has been at any time made, except only that in an original applotment for the diocese of Connor, an appointment for that diocese by the Lord Lieutenant and Council is recited. It is probable, from the name of the bishop, that this appointment was made some time after the year 1673, in which year the bishop therein mentioned was appointed, but the date of the appointment is not legible.

Not having been able to obtain any information from the proceedings of the Privy Council, the books of which were consumed by fire in the year 1711, nor from the Rolls' or Auditor-General's offices, we resorted to the registers of the several dioceses of this kingdom, who have reported to us that they have no trace of any such appointment in any of their offices. We find by the evidence of several diocesan schoolmasters examined before us, that annual salaries of different amounts, from £20 12*s.* 4*d.* yearly at the lowest, to £40 yearly at the highest, are payable to the diocesan schoolmasters, and that one-third of this sum is paid by the respective ordinaries; but by what authority such salaries have been paid, or from what period they have been first paid, or whether any salary had been appointed previous to the passing of the said Act, we have not been able to discover.

From this institution the public receives very inadequate benefit; in many dioceses there are neither diocesan schools nor schoolhouses; in many the houses are ruinous, and the mastership of the scholars mere sinecures.

In the thirty-four dioceses we find only twenty diocesan schoolmasters, though the Act

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of Elizabeth directs that there shall be a free school in every diocese. Of this number six received their salaries, but did not act; in one instance, the actual usher of another school had been appointed diocesan schoolmaster, and received the salary, but kept no school; and of the remainder, very few kept such schools as in any respect answered the end of the institution; and to the 12th Geo. I. it had turned to little account, as appears by an Act of Parliament passed in that year (see 12 Geo. I., ch. 9).

To render diocesan schools more useful, we beg leave to suggest the following regulations:—That the Lord Lieutenant and Council should now make an appointment for each diocese in the kingdom, pursuant to the said Act of the 12th Elizabeth; and that applotments should be made in pursuance of the said appointment, and agreeably to the directions of the said Act of Parliament; and that the impropriators should contribute equally with the clergy.

If the power has not been already executed, it still remains in the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, but this should be regulated by a new act.

By the Act of 12th Elizabeth, the whole expense is imposed upon the clergy; that of repairing was afterwards partly imposed upon the county. We beg leave to recommend that the whole expense of building, as well as repairing, and that half of the annual expense of the schoolmasters, should be borne by the county; but we humbly submit it to your Excellency, as our opinion, that this institution should be rendered more useful by the introduction of a second master, for the purpose of instructing in mathematical learning; and by the reception of a certain number of gratuitous scholars, not exceeding twenty, into each of those schools.

The sums now payable by the clergy throughout the kingdom, for the support of these schools, amount to £616 5*s.* 7*d.*, yearly: but the whole of this is not paid; fourteen of the dioceses do not at all contribute, and such as do contribute, which are twenty in number, pay at an average £30 16*s.* 3*d.* yearly.

It is hoped that it would not be thought too heavy a charge, if each diocese should, on a reappointment under the said Act of Elizabeth, contribute such an annual sum as would, upon an average, produce £50 yearly from each diocese; the total produce of this charge would amount to £1,700 yearly. The rateage of £30 16*s.* 3*d.* yearly, being the average sum now payable by each of the several dioceses, would, if each diocese were charged, and all are equally liable to the act, amount to the yearly sum of £1,047 12*s.* 6*d.* This small increase of £652 7*s.* 6*d.* yearly, divided among thirty-four dioceses, would not, it is hoped, be found burthensome, when the respective counties are recommended to contribute a yearly sum of the same amount, and when the object to be attained is of such general and great utility.

In addition to this fund, it is supposed that £1,924 might be gained out of the sum yearly granted by Parliament to Charter Schools, some of which being of little public utility, on account of the difficulty of superintending them, of finding necessaries for the boys, and masters to take them as apprentices, might be suppressed.

These several sums would amount to £5,324 yearly; and would leave an overplus, after the payment of the masters, of £3,564 yearly, which would defray the expenses of 396 exhibitions, for the support of gratuitous scholars at the diocesan schools, at £9 yearly each, which would be at the rate of eighteen boys for each of the twenty-two bishopricks; and it is recommended that the said boys should be appointed by the bishop and his clergy assembled in visitation.

It is with extreme reluctance that we propose the smallest addition to the burthens of the clergy; but we are obliged to take the laws as we find them, and to follow the principles of those laws as far as they fairly lead to a general system of education useful to this country.

Royal Free Schools.

The next class to be considered is that of Grammar Schools by royal foundation.

Large tracts of land lying in the counties of Armagh, Tyrone, Donegal, Fermanagh, and Cavan, which produce at present £3,695 17*s.* 3½*d.* yearly, were granted by King Charles I., in the second year of his reign, to the Archbishop of Armagh and his successors for ever, to the sole and proper behoof and use of the respective masters of five free schools, in the several counties and places in the grant mentioned.

1. The lands belonging to the free school at Armagh contain 1,499 acres of profitable land, and 1,000 acres of bog. The said lands produce yearly £662 0*s.* 7*d.*

They were leased in the year 1771 to Colonel Piers for twenty-one years, at a reserved rent of £400 yearly, payable to the schoolmaster for the time being. This lease was in trust for Dr. Grueber, the then master, who, in consideration thereof, expended the sum of £1,000 towards building a house for the master's residence; and it was renewable yearly upon the payment of £100 to the present worthy primate, who received no other compensation for the sum of £3,000 expended by his grace in building a schoolhouse and offices. The said lease has been renewed to the year 1775; but, as Dr. Grueber stated to us, will probably not be renewed any more.

Dr. Grueber, by agreement with his successor, the Rev. Thomas Carpendale, retains to himself £250 yearly out of the reserved annual rent of £400, by which means that gentleman, who is the present schoolmaster, receives only £150 yearly out of the rents of the lands belonging to this school, which produce £662 0*s.* 7*d.* yearly, and the remainder, namely, £512 0*s.* 7*d.* yearly, goes into the pocket of the late master.

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The buildings belonging to this school are a schoolhouse and offices, and a house for the master's residence. They cost £5,200, and will contain 100 boarders; the schoolhouse and offices cost £3,000, which sum was paid by the primate for the small renewal fine above mentioned.

The house for the master's residence cost £2,200, which was paid by the said Dr. Grueber, of which sum £1,000 was paid by him for the lease above mentioned; the further sum of £1,028 he was allowed to charge to his successor, as two years' income of the rent and annual value put upon the demesne and primate's buildings; and for the remainder, namely, £172, the said Dr. Grueber did not receive any consideration.

The Rev. Thomas Carpendale was appointed by the primate to be master of this school on the 3rd March, 1786, during his good behaviour. Of the school we cannot speak too favourably. There were fifty boarders in it, and sixteen day scholars, five of whom were free scholars.

2. We are sorry to find ourselves obliged to make some animadversions on the facts which have been stated to us in evidence respecting the school lands of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone. By the Statute of the 1st Geo. II., chap. 15, the rent to be reserved ought to be three-fourths of the true value of the said lands; the remaining one-fourth to be applied to the buildings, or otherwise to the use and benefit of the said schools.

Dr. Murray, the present master of the Free School at Dungannon, having previously caused the lands appropriated to this school to be valued, by five gentlemen of the neighbourhood, at £570 per annum only, procured on the 1st May, 1785, a lease of the said lands for twenty-one years, to be made to his brother in trust for himself; in which lease the rent reserved to the schoolmaster for the time being is three-fourths of the said sum of £570, or £427 10*s.* yearly; and the said Dr. Murray paid a fine of £1,235, which was applied towards the building a schoolhouse, in consideration of which his rent was as aforesaid abated. On the 1st May, 1786, Dr. Murray's said trustee let the lands to several tenants for £975 18*s.* 7½*d.* yearly.

From this statement it is evident that the lands were underrated by the valuers, and that the schoolmaster has contrived to secure a profit-rent to himself and his representatives of £548 8*s.* 7*d.*, yearly. The fine which he paid of £1,235, entitled him only to £142 10*s.*, yearly; the remainder thereof, namely, £405 18*s.* 7½*d.* is, for so much, an alienation of the funds intended for the purposes of education.

This transaction appeared to us unfair on the part of the schoolmaster, calculated to acquire a property in the school lands for his representatives, in prejudice to the charity. The valuation is a suspicious, and in the event appears to have been a fraudulent, transaction, by which the fine was lessened, which should have been £2,114 10*s.* 11*d.*, instead of £1,235; and the further consequence was, transferring to the representatives of the present master a greater annual sum than his successor (who was to do the duty), was to receive. And we cannot help taking notice, that if Dr. Murray had paid a proper fine, estimated according to the rent that ought to have been reserved, the school lands would have been exonerated from the expenditure hereafter mentioned in building the schoolhouse.

The schoolhouse which has been lately built will accommodate fifty boarders. It cost £2,074, of which sum £1,235 was paid by Dr. Murray as a fine for the lease above mentioned, and he was to be allowed to charge the lands with the remainder.

William Murray, D.D., was appointed by the Primate to be master of this free school, on the 17th January, 1788, during his good behaviour. He enjoys the full produce of the lands, namely, £975 18*s.* 7½*d.*, yearly, for which he paid £1,235; and there was but fifteen scholars in his school, none of whom were free scholars.

3. The lands belonging to the free school of Raphoe, in the county of Donegal, contain 1,070 acres of profitable land, and a large bare mountain. They produce, yearly, to the present master (who has leased them for twenty-one years, if his incumbency should so long continue) £335 14*s.* 5*d.* There is a house belonging to this school which was built in the year 1734; but it will not accommodate more than two boarders.

John Lamy, LL.D., was appointed by the King's Letters Patent, on the 5th February, 1771, to be master of this free school during his Majesty's pleasure. He had done no duty for three years antecedent to the year 1788. His usher, who kept the school, had two boarders and eighteen day scholars; of the latter, five were free scholars.

4. The lands belonging to the free school of Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh, contain 2,537 acres of profitable land and 801 acres of bog. The said lands are mostly leased for the incumbency of the present schoolmaster, to whom they produce £1,271 7*s.* 10*d.*, yearly.

A large house has been lately built for this school, by the present master, which would accommodate ninety boarders. It cost £3,000. The master will be entitled to charge the lands with two years' income, which, however, will fall short of the money expended by him in the building.

The Rev. Mark Noble, A.M., was appointed by the King's Letters Patent, on the 2nd December, 1766, to be master of this school during his good behaviour. He had five boarders and nineteen day scholars; of the latter sixteen were free scholars.

5. The lands belonging to the free school at Cavan, which is the last of the five free schools above mentioned, contain 556 acres of profitable land and twenty-one acres under water. The said lands are mostly leased by the present master to the terre tenants for twenty-one years, provided his incumbency should so long continue; they produce £450 15*s.* 10*d.*, yearly. There is no schoolhouse belonging to the foundation, the school being kept by the usher in a house which he rents of the schoolmaster.

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The Rev. James Cottingham, D.D., was appointed by the King's Letters Patent, in the year 1755, to be master of this free school, in the room of the Rev. James Moore, to whom Dr. Cottingham gave £2,000 for his resignation, with the knowledge, as he stated to us, of Primate Stone, then a Lord Justice. Doctor Cottingham let the lands to a friend in trust for himself, reserving £90 yearly to the schoolmaster for the time being, and sold the school to the Rev. Mark Kerr, who was appointed by patent to succeed him, for £500. Kerr resigned in favour of White, his usher, for £1,000. White died in four years, and Doctor Cottingham procured himself to be again appointed schoolmaster, merely, as he acknowledged, from an apprehension that the lease above mentioned, which he had made to the prejudice of the charity, might be broken if any other person should be appointed schoolmaster, and with an avowed intention of not keeping the school himself. This traffic in great charitable foundations, which might be rendered so highly useful to the community is too shameful to need any comment.

The existing patent, whereby Dr. Cottingham now holds the office of schoolmaster, is dated the 24th February, 1764, and the tenure of it is during his Majesty's pleasure. He was formerly, and for many years, an excellent schoolmaster at this school; but he had not regularly attended, in person, the duty of a schoolmaster for several years past. He pays the Rev. Charles Meares, who is his curate and usher, £60 a-year for both offices; and Mr. Meares pays the assistants, and has all the profits arising from the maintenance and education of the scholars. There were thirty-one boarders and fifteen day scholars at this school; of the latter, twelve were free scholars.

Banagher, in the King's County, is also a school of royal foundation, supported by the rents of lands granted by the charter of King Charles I., in the fourth year of his reign, to the corporation of the said town, for the only use and behoof of such schoolmaster as the deputy, or other chief governor or governors, shall appoint to reside and teach in the said town.

The lands belonging to this school contain 204 acres of profitable ground, and produce £163 yearly. They were let by the present master for twenty-one years, provided his incumbency should so long continue. There have been some encroachments upon these lands by the neighbouring tenants in the time of a former master.

There is not any schoolhouse belonging to this school. The master is the rector of Banagher, and resides in the glebe-house.

The Rev. Richard Warburton, A.M., was appointed by the King's Letters Patent, on the 26th August, 1777, to be master of this school during his Majesty's pleasure. Mr. Warburton had not a single scholar.

There is another school of royal foundation near Carysfort, in the county of Wicklow, founded in the same year by the charter for incorporating the said town.

The lands belonging to this school are granted to the said corporation, to the only use and behoof of such schoolmaster as the deputy or other chief governor or governors shall appoint, to reside and teach in the said town.

The lands belonging to this school were let by the present master for sixty years, provided his incumbency should so long continue, for £60 yearly: which, as he has stated to us, is the full value of the said lands.

The Rev. Edward Baily was appointed, by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, bearing date the 24th April, 1784, to be master of this school, during his good behaviour. Mr. Baily has never kept a school, nor done any duty as a schoolmaster, nor does he even reside in the town; he pays an obscure man £10 yearly, who has whatever profits arise from the said school.

We should not omit, in this place, to take notice that the Castle of Wicklow, which is in ruins, and about seven or eight acres of land adjoining, have usually been applied to the support of a grammar school in the town of Wicklow. The said castle and lands were granted on the 5th April, 1746, by the then Lord Lieutenant to the Rev. Jacob Bryan for that purpose, who has let the lands for £10 yearly. Mr. Bryan has not kept the school since the year 1749, and has stated to us that there are very few persons in the neighbourhood able or willing to send their children to a grammar school.

We are of opinion that large salaries to schoolmasters are generally ruinous to schools, and think that after the deaths of the present schoolmasters, or any vacancy in any of the schools of Armagh, Dungannon, Raphoe, Enniskillen, Cavan, and Banagher, this grievance ought to be remedied, and moderate salaries, not exceeding £100 yearly, appointed for each schoolmaster on those foundations, who should be obliged to receive a certain number of day scholars gratuitously, not exceeding 20 in each school, and the savings that shall accrue, after reserving a fund amply sufficient for the support of these schools, to be applied* to the endowment of a collegiate school, the plan of which we will now proceed to lay before your Excellency.

Collegiate School—Outlines of a Plan for a Great School connected with the University.

The want of good schools in this kingdom has been long the subject of general complaint. There never was greater cause for it than at present: the learned languages

* We observe that by an act now in force, namely, the Act of the 14th and 15th of Charles the Second, power is given to the chief governor for the time being, with the assent of six or more of the Privy Council, and with the advice and approbation of the Archbishop and Bishop of the province and the Bishop of the diocese, to divide the possessions of any one of the free schools which are the foundation of his Majesty, or of his Royal progenitors, into two or more, where they shall find cause.

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are ill taught, and young men are not trained to composition in any language. The defects in school education essentially affects the knowledge, taste, and manners of the people. Great pains have been taken, for some years past, by the Provost and Senior Fellows to encourage composition. They have repeatedly proposed to the different classes of students a variety of subjects in Latin and English poetry and prose, and have offered considerable premiums; but, in general, with little effect, from the defective education at school, where grammar and quantity are not sufficiently attended to. Composition is generally neglected, and a sufficient time is not allowed for acquiring a competent knowledge of the learned languages.

To remedy those defects, we humbly propose to your Excellency that a great school should be established in this kingdom, to consist, for the present, of one master, and three assistants. When the numbers should require it, a second master to be appointed, and the assistants to be increased to a number not exceeding six in the whole.

Thirty-two boys to be on the foundation, to be called King's scholars. The King's scholars to have their education, dinner, supper, and dormitory, without any expense.

And we beg leave to recommend that the master and assistants who shall be first appointed, should be brought either from Eton, Westminster, Winchester, or Harrow. Their courses are all good, and agree in the principal object, by making composition the means and the test of acquiring the knowledge of languages. It is proposed to adopt the course of that school from which the greater number of the teachers shall come; but we hope that the time may be a little shortened, and that seven, or at most eight, years, may be sufficient for going through this school.

The head master to have a salary of £100 yearly; the under masters, £80; each of the assistants, £40. The annual amount of the thirty-two King's scholars, estimated at £20 each, would amount to £640.

The salaries of the head masters and three assistants, would make the total annual expense at the opening of the school, and as soon as the number of King's scholars should be complete, amount to .	£860
The appointment of a second master at a salary of £80, and of three additional assistants at £40 yearly each, would increase the annual expense in a sum of	200
Total, ...	£1,060

The King's scholars to be admitted after a public examination, and at a stated time of the year the master or masters, when a second shall be appointed to be the examiners and electors. The candidates to lay before them compositions in Latin verse and prose, and also to write such compositions, in the presence of the examiners, on subjects to be given by them. The examiners to take an oath, to be administered by the head master, to elect the persons who shall appear to them to be best qualified.

Eight to be admitted every year, during the first four years, till the number of thirty-two shall be complete, and this number to be for ever continued, by successive elections in the manner hereinafter mentioned; but the electors not to be bound to admit any candidate who shall not appear to them to be properly qualified, and no candidate to be admitted of a more advanced age than fifteen years.

From the encouragement proposed to be given to the King's scholars, it is probable that the best scholars from the different schools of this kingdom will obtain admission as King's scholars at the first election, and that, therefore, at the end of the first four years the University part of the scheme may probably commence.

It is therefore proposed that at the end of the first four years from the time of the election of the first set of King's scholars, a public examination should be had of the King's scholars of the upper form by the examiners before mentioned, and also by two Fellows of the University of Dublin, to be appointed by the Provost, or, in his absence, the Vice-Provost and Senior Fellows, being sworn as aforesaid. The expense of the said Fellows to be defrayed out of the Funds of the University.

That such examination shall be had in Greek and Latin, and that compositions in prose and verse in those languages shall be delivered in by each of the candidates on subjects to be proposed by the examiners.

That four of the persons best qualified shall be elected by the said examiners, or by a majority of them, the head master to have the casting voice in case of an equality of votes, and shall be called King's students, and shall be admitted as such into the University of Dublin on producing the certificate of their election, signed by three of the electors. In like manner four to be examined and elected annually. The electors not to be bound to choose any candidate who shall not appear to them to be well qualified.

As the King'students may be presumed to come to the University much better prepared than those who come from other schools, it is proposed that they should enter late in the class which ends in July, and be of a year's standing shortly after their entrance; and that they should not lose a class by not answering an examination in the first year, but that they may have it in their power to answer an examination in that year if they shall choose to do so. The election of King's students should be early in the month of May.

The unsuccessful candidates no longer to remain King's scholars. That the succession of King's scholars should not be interrupted; and in the places of them, and of the four successful candidates, eight new King's scholars to be elected at the time of the year appointed for that purpose.

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The successful candidate, or King's student, to receive £30 yearly for seven years from the time of his election, if he shall so long continue a member of the University, unless he shall obtain a Fellowship, on which event his studentship is to be vacated.

The King's students should be at liberty to go in for scholarships on the foundation of the University, and to enjoy them, and every other College emolument, together with their £30 yearly; and they, as well as the select hereinafter mentioned, may be candidates for the Fellowships of the University, but on their success should relinquish their places of King's students, or select King's students.

The proposed scheme may be better understood by stating to your Excellency the detail of the manner of carrying it into execution, and the particulars of the expense.

At the end of four years from the time of opening the school, four King's students to be admitted into the University, at £30 yearly each.

First year's expense for	4	King's students,	. . . . .	£120
Second year's	„ 8	„	. . . . .	240
Third year's	„ 12	„	. . . . .	360
Fourth year's	„ 16	„	. . . . .	480
Fifth year's	„ 20	„	. . . . .	600
Sixth year's	„ 24	„	. . . . .	720
Seventh year's	„ 28	„	. . . . .	840

The sum of £840 is the highest annual amount of the expense of King's students in the University, which cannot amount to that sum till after the expiration of eleven years from the time of opening the school.

After the King's students shall have taken their degrees of Bachelor of Arts, we beg leave to propose to your Excellency that a new subject of encouragement and emulation should be opened to them, allowing them a sufficient interval for preparation. They may take their degrees in three years and one month after their becoming members of the University, supposing this to have happened before the close of the class in the month of July, and if so, they may commence Bachelor of Arts at the summer commencements in July. The examination and election of select students is proposed to be in the month of May following, according to the following plan:—

On the first Monday in the said month of May a public examination to be had in the College Hall, by the Provost and Senior Fellows, of such of the King's students as shall have taken Bachelor's degrees, and as shall offer themselves as candidates, which shall continue for four days, from eight to ten in the morning, and from two to four in the afternoon of each of those days. The examination on the first day, in the morning, to be in Greek and Latin Epic poetry; in the afternoon, in the Greek and Roman orators. On the second day, in the morning, in the Greek Drama and Roman satirists; in the afternoon, in the Greek and Roman historians. On the third day, in the morning, in English prose; in the afternoon, in English poetry. The examination to be critical, with a particular attention to the style and distinguished excellencies of the several authors which shall be the subject of examination, and to comprehend an investigation into the nature and history of each language, its peculiar excellencies and defects, and its gradations in improvement or decline. And that the characters of the examiners, as well as the candidates, should be more at stake, it is recommended that the whole of the examination should be in English. On the fourth day, in the morning, the candidates to write compositions in Greek and Latin poetry and prose, on subjects to be given by the examiners, and in their presence only; and in the evening, in like manner, in English poetry and prose. On the Monday following the examiners to assemble in the Hall of the University, and there publicly each of them to swear, that he will elect into the place or places of select King's student or students, without favour or prejudice, such of the candidates as shall appear to him to be the best qualified, according to the best of his judgment. The examiners shall then proceed to elect two, or (if there shall be more vacancies than two) more persons out of the said candidates, to be select King's students, according to the majority of votes: and in case of an equality of votes, the Provost, or in his absence, the Vice-Provost, to have the casting voice. The electors not to be bound to elect if none of the candidates shall appear to them to be properly qualified.

At the same time, in every succeeding year, the like examination and election to be had, and two or more King's students, if more than two shall, at the time of such examination, happen to be vacant, to be elected. If this part of the scheme should be approved of by your Excellency, we humbly recommend to your Excellency that his Majesty may be moved to make a new statute, directing that such examination and election should be annually had.

Each of the select King's students to have a salary of £50 yearly; but as long as his King's studentship shall continue, the salary of that to be continued as part of his £50 yearly, and to continue to hold his office for the term of seven years from the time of his election into the place of one of the select, and no longer. At the end of the seventh year he is to go out, and one of the King's students to be elected in the manner hereinbefore mentioned to supply his place.

The select King's students to be examiners at quarterly examinations; and previous to their admission, to be sworn by the Provost faithfully to execute such academic duties as shall be committed to their care.

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The annual expense of select King's students will be as follows:—

The first year of their election is supposed to take place at the conclusion of the fourth year after the candidates had obtained King's studentships.

The salaries of two select King's students would be £100 yearly, but their salaries as students are to be deducted for the first three years after their election into the places of select King's students, and the same deduction for the same time is to be made from all the succeeding select King's students.

For the first year, two select at £20 each,	£40	0	0
,, second year, four ,,	80	0	0
,, third year, six ,,	120	0	0
,, fourth year, full salary of two at £50 and six at £20,	220	0	0
,, fifth year, full salary of four at £50 and six at £20,	320	0	0
,, sixth year, full salary of six at £50 and six at £20,	420	0	0
,, seventh year, full salary of eight at £50 and six at £20,	520	0	0

At the end of this year the two select go out. The sum of £520 would be the highest annual expense of select King's students, and would not take place till the expiration of fifteen years from the time of electing the first King's scholars, and at that period the whole annual expense which the collegiate school would incur would be as follows:

In the school—Head master's salary,	£100		
Under master,	80		
Six assistants at £40 each	240		
		£420	
Thirty-two King's scholars at £20 each.		640	
			£1,060
In the college—Twenty-eight King's students at £30 each,		£840	
Fourteen select King's students, eight at £50 each, and six at £20 each,		520	
			1,360
			£2,420

The whole annual expense is £2,420, which sum, we apprehend, may be taken after the respective deaths or vacancies of the offices of the present possessors, from the incomes of the schools of royal foundation,* that a competent sum would remain for those establishments, and that they would receive no injury, but great improvement, from such defalcation. It is probable that before this plan could be carried into execution, sufficient sums might arise by the vacancies of some of those schools to answer the expenses of this establishment; if not, the deficiency, if supplied by his Majesty's letter and provided for by the House of Commons, would, it is apprehended, be gratefully paid by the public.

As to the site of the school, we think that it should not be nearer to Dublin than about thirty or forty miles, and not at a much greater distance; that it should be on the banks of a large river; that it should not be in, but should be within about a quarter of an English mile from some neat, well-regulated town, where there may be proper accommodations for the present for masters, assistants, and dames' houses, and for French, fencing, and dancing masters, and where a temporary schoolhouse may be taken and the business of the school carried on while the new seminary shall be preparing.

For this purpose about fifty Irish acres should be purchased, situate as before mentioned. Here the schools, and the assistants' and dames' houses should be erected; for the latter rent should be paid. The masters to have a jurisdiction within this district as to all matters relating to their scholars or schools, with a power of administering oaths in all such cases; and the magistrates of the neighbouring towns to be enjoined by a law, to be made for that purpose, to enforce the requisitions of the masters, or of either of them, in every thing that shall not relate to the discipline of the said school and the government of the scholars.

The Board of Control to superintend the government of the said school, and finally to settle all disputes and differences that may arise therein.

The following advantages are expected from the scheme proposed:—

In the new school the learned languages would be well taught; young men would acquire the habit of composing with ease and elegance; the habit of composition would make them read the principal authors with greater skill, ease, and attention; and reading in that manner would improve their composition, and both together would establish an accurate critical classical taste in this great school.

This school would become the model of the other schools in this kingdom, and it will be in the power of the Board of Control to promote this propensity by directing that the course of education adopted in this school should be exactly followed in the several schools under their management. The Governors of Smith's Schools should also direct the masters of their grammar schools to follow the same method, particularly in the great school of Drogheda.

On the death of the late master it would have been highly useful if a successor and assistant to him had been appointed, who had been educated in one of the great English

* This, which is an increasing fund, amounts at present to the annual sum of £3,928 17*s.* 3½*d.* £1,500 yearly is supposed to be sufficient for the support of the Royal Schools, which would leave an ample fund for the payment of this annual expense of £2,420.

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schools, and had acted as master or assistant there. The governors have been at great expense in salaries to masters and ushers, and in purchasing a large house and play-field. The school would have been well worthy of the acceptance of such person as we have described, and might have been one of the most eligible situations for the site of a collegiate school, if a new establishment for that purpose should not be preferred.

The University should also endeavour to have the same course followed in the great school of Kilkenny, which is in their gift.

It is not doubted that the Primate would direct the same regulations to be observed in the great school of Armagh, and it might hereafter be found not to be difficult to provide the means of connecting some of those schools with the University, in a manner similar to that recommended as to the new school, which would increase the number of King's scholars, King's students, and select students, and extend the benefits of the scheme. Among the advantages which our University will derive from it, the increase of the number of examiners at quarterly examinations ought to be mentioned, who are now so inadequate to the number of those examined, which has been, in one instance, between five and six hundred, as to have much lessened the advantage of that excellent institution; but the greatest advantage which will attend a scheme of this nature remains to be mentioned—it will raise the spirits and invigorate the exertions of the rising generation to see that education is become an object of public attention and solicitude in Ireland; and that by the cheering countenance of royal favour and protection it is to receive legislative encouragement and support.

Schools of Erasmus Smith.

The schools of Erasmus Smith, though originating in the intentions of a private individual, yet, from the repeated interpositions of the Legislature and of the Crown, may be now considered as public institutions.

The establishment was first made by a charter of King Charles II., in the twenty-first year of his reign. The objects were afterwards enlarged by an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1724.

The funds for the support of those schools are from the rents of lands, which, on the 1st May, 1789, were let for £3,471 9*s.* 8*d.* yearly; which sum, by an increase in the rents, is now raised to £4,249 4*s.* 10*d.* yearly; and at the determination of a lease which will expire on the 1st of May, 1798, there will be an annual increase of £500 or £600 more.

The debts due to the Governors of the said schools on the 1st of May, 1789, which debts are for arrears of rent, and are deemed recoverable, amount to £3,753 5*s.* 9*d.*; and at the same period there was a balance in the treasurer's hands of £1,839 19*s.* 8½*d.*

The said Governors owe the sum of £1,000, upon which an interest of six per cent. is payable.

The annual disbursements are at present £2,818 18*s.* The surplus, therefore, is £1,430 6*s.* 10*d.* yearly.

On this establishment there are four grammar schools, namely, at Drogheda, Tipperary, Galway, and Ennis.

1. To the grammar school at Drogheda the Governors have been very liberal, and the success had in a great measure rewarded their endeavours, the school having been, for many years past, of considerable celebrity, with one radical defect, common to most of the schools in this kingdom—a total neglect of composition. The number of boys was 123; seventy-two of them were boarders, and fifty-one day scholars. Of the latter, between twenty and thirty were free scholars.

The Governors have been very liberal to this school in granting a salary of £250 to the master, though the charter limits the salary to be granted to every schoolmaster to 100 marks yearly. A second house and play-field had been purchased for the master, in the year 1780, for £1,170, and the sum of £200 was also allowed towards putting the said house in repair, and afterwards a further sum of £270 for new roofing—the master, Dr. Norris, having alleged that the sum allowed for repairs was not sufficient for that purpose. Without meaning to condemn that gentleman, we think it our duty to observe the expediency of subjecting the masters to dilapidations, if the schoolhouses should, by any voluntary neglect of theirs, fall into decay. The house of the head usher had also been enlarged, at an expense of £300, and will now receive fifty boarders.

From the large sums already expended on this establishment, the great accommodations provided for the master, the high character of the school,* the salubrity of this situation, and its convenient distance from the metropolis, we apprehend that a master trained in the habits of composition, and following the Eton or Westminster course, might soon be able to make this a great classical school.

The annual expense of this school, besides the amount of different grants made by the Governors, which, in the last ten years, have amounted to the sum of £1,940.

2. The school in the town of Tipperary is accommodated with an excellent house for the schoolmaster, sufficient to contain eighty boarders, with nearly five acres of very valuable ground; also with ten acres of ground and a good house for the usher, sufficient to contain forty boarders; and though placed in a very convenient situation, and in a healthy and plentiful country, and though the master and usher are acknowledged to be men of abilities and good character, we are sorry to be obliged to observe, from the very small number of scholars (only five boarders and thirteen day scholars, of whom eleven are free scholars), that the school has fallen in its character, and does not answer the expectations that may

* This part of the Report was framed in the lifetime of Dr. Norris, who is since dead.

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be justly formed from the advantages before stated, and from the endeavours of the Governors to make it a great school; and we think it our duty to animadvert strongly on the conduct of the master, who had, in one instance, counteracted those endeavours, by stipulating with his usher not to take any boarders without his consent, which stipulation we conceive to be inconsistent with the duty of both.

The obvious design of the Governors, in giving the master a house capable of containing eighty boarders, was holding out the greatest prospects of profit and advantage to the exertions of the schoolmaster; while the obvious tendency of the master's conduct was to decrease the school, by declaring a dislike to scholars. This case shows the necessity of regular visitors; for it cannot be supposed that, if this school had been regularly examined by persons properly qualified and empowered, that such a contract could ever have been entered into, or at least have been so long continued.

The expense of this school is £120 yearly.

3. Under the present circumstances of the school at Galway, it differs materially from the other schools on this establishment, inasmuch as the scholars are all day scholars, and all receive a gratuitous education: the master, the Rev. D. Y. Campbell, having, for these twenty years past, voluntarily relinquished all idea of advantage from his scholars, for the purpose, as he stated to us, of extinguishing jealousies which sometimes took place between the scholars for whose education he was paid and the free scholars.

The yearly expense of the school, exclusive of the money expended on the buildings, appeared to be £198 4*s.*,* so that the education of each boy in this grammar school did not amount to £3 15*s.* per annum. If, therefore, the duty of instruction is, as has been represented to us, properly performed by the present master, and the children properly taught, the expense was certainly well disposed, and the establishment of much use to the town of Galway. The schoolhouse being badly situated, and in other respects inconvenient, the Governors have resolved to build a new schoolhouse near the town, on a better site.

4. The school at Ennis is a late establishment, is in high reputation, and very carefully attended to. The buildings were erected in the year 1773, at an expense to the Governors of £1,500. The Rev. Michael Fitzgerald, the present master, had fifty-six boarders and twenty-four day scholars; of the latter, twelve were free scholars. We observe in all the grammar schools on this establishment the Governors have granted salaries to the schoolmasters exceeding the sixty marks allowed by the charter—the salaries granted to each schoolmaster of these schools, Drogheda excepted, being £100 yearly.

By the charter the Governors pay yearly to Trinity College £30 for a Hebrew lecturer; by the Act of Parliament which passed in the year 1724, and which disposes of the surplus, the Governors pay yearly to the said college for twenty exhibitions at £8 each; fifteen exhibitions at £6 each, and for three new fellowships, created by the said Act, at £33 6*s.* 8*d.* each; and for two professorships at £35 each, one for oratory and history, the other for natural and experimental philosophy, at which lectures the pensioners and exhibitioners of Erasmus Smith are to be taught gratis.

Thus the annual grant to the college was raised to £450. In the year 1762, as appears by the registry book of the board, upon a memorial of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College being read, a further annual sum of £425 was ordered to be paid to the Bursar of the said college for professors in the mathematics, oriental tongues, oratory, and history, with their respective assistants, agreeable to the said memorial, subject to such regulations or alterations as the Provost and Senior Fellows shall from time to time think proper to make, with the consent and approbation of that board. Afterwards, in February, 1763, a further order was made by the said Governors for allowing an additional sum of £65 yearly to a professor of philosophy. The allowance to Trinity College was thus gradually augmented to £940, which sum is distributed in the following manner:—

To three fellows, at £33 6*s.* 8*d.*, ...	£100	0	0
To twenty exhibitions for poor scholars, at £8, . .	160	0	0
To fifteen do. do. at £6, . .	90	0	0
Professor of mathematics and two assistants, . .	110	0	0
Professor of oriental tongues, in which is included £30 formerly appointed for a Hebrew lecturer, and two assistants,	140	0	0
Professor of oratory, in which is included £35 formerly appointed for a lecturer in history, oratory, and one assistant,	120	0	0
Professor of history and one assistant, . . .	120	0	0
Professor of natural and experimental philosophy, in which is included £35 formerly appointed for the lecturer, .	100	0	0
	£940	0	0

In the above statement, as extracted from the said registry book, a reference is made to a memorial of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, of which memorial no trace whatever appears, either among the papers of the board or in the records of Trinity College; and Mr. Cooper, then and now register of the said board, stated to us, upon his examination, that he did not remember to have seen such a memorial.

It appeared to us, from the examination of Dr. Murray, the Vice-Provost of the said

* This sum includes £120, being the salaries of the master and usher, together with £30 1*s.*, being the amount of rents received by the master for some shops and cellars adjoining the schoolhouse; as also £48 3*s.*, being a profit rent gained by him upon 33 acres of land which he holds from the Governors.

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College, that the said exhibitions are regularly filled up as vacancies happen, and that a due preference is given to the scholars that have been educated on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, and that they are allowed chambers in the college according to the directions of the act above mentioned. The fellowships have been created and continued as the said act directs.

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The professors, with their assistants, act conformably to the regulations laid down for their conduct by the provost and senior fellows. But we beg leave to observe that whatever regulations they may be subject to by the rules of the college, as to the manner, the times of their holding lectures, or the particular objects and tendency of their respective courses of instruction, no such regulations have been communicated to the Governors, although their compliance in this form is part of the compact made by the college, the Governors having at least reserved to themselves the power of consent and approbation in these instances; and we also take notice that by the act which founded the lecturer of oratory and history, and the lecturer of natural and experimental philosophy, it is directed that each lecturer shall publicly read in every year four lectures, and lay two of them before the Governors, to be printed and published at the discretion of the board; which direction, though complied with formerly, has of late years been neglected, except that two prelections from Dr. Kearney, the lecturer of oratory and history, were exhibited to the board on the 18th February, 1790. The present professors in those branches, being men of learning and distinguished talents, the publication of their lectures would be useful; and we beg leave to recommend that the Governors should call upon those gentlemen for two lectures in each of those branches yearly, and cause them to be printed and published. We also think that the business of teaching and instructing in those branches is the duty of the professor as well as of his assistants, and we recommend that regulations for conducting the said several professorships, comprehended within the order of the 1st November, 1762, should be settled by the said Governors with the provost and senior fellows; and we are of opinion that the provost and senior fellows should give every assistance in their power to promote the success of the said lectures by having a lending library for the use of such students as attend those professorships, and by encouraging their proficiency by granting medals and rewards to the most deserving.*

Among the institutions of this corporation one charter school has been established, which is situated contiguous to the town of Sligo, where a large house has been erected for that purpose, and fifteen acres of land provided for the use of a school, and £250 yearly granted for its support. This charter school is in very great disrepute, not having been well taken care of, and having produced no public advantage.

The said Governors have also founded English schools at the following places, namely, at Xelva, in the island of Valencia, Nenagh, Templederry, and Tarbert. There is no schoolhouse at Templederry, but a school has been built lately at Tarbert, for which there will be a demand of £300 and upwards.

The masters at each of these schools have a salary of £20 yearly: one of them, namely, the school at Nenagh is, we are informed, used for the purpose of a grammar school; and we think it our duty to observe, that the two institutions of grammar and English schools ought to be kept distinct.

The three schools of Drogheda, Tipperary, and Galway, which were established by the charter, are by the said charter constituted free schools, for the teaching and instructing twenty such poor children who shall dwell within two English miles of the said respective schools, and all the children of the tenants of the said Erasmus Smith, at what distance soever. But we do not find any regulations for the admission of gratuitous scholars into the schools upon this foundation, which were afterwards established.

By the said Act of 1724, an agreement was made between the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools and the Governors of the Blue Coat Hospital. The former engaged to grant £300 for an infirmary, and £50 for bedding and furniture for twenty boys; the latter agree to support and educate, for ever, twenty boys, to be named by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, who are to pay the expense of their maintenance at the rate of the other boys educated in the Hospital, and £5 yearly to the schoolmaster, to which has been added £5 yearly to the mathematical master, for teaching eight boys, and the said Governors are to pay the apprentice fees. It has appeared to us, in evidence, that this agreement has been properly carried into effect by the Governors of the Blue Coat Hospital, and that the children of that charity are properly educated.

A perpetual rent-charge of £100 Irish currency is granted to Christ's Hospital, in London, by the charter; and a power being therein reserved to Erasmus Smith over the moiety of the surplus which might at any period accrue, after the uses he had established should be satisfied, the said Erasmus Smith did, by deed, in his lifetime, assign that moiety to Christ's Hospital for ever. The effect and operation of this deed were disputed; and after various correspondence and legal references, a compromise was effected, and Christ's Hospital relinquished their pretensions arising from the deed, on condition of receiving a sum of £2,000, and exchanging the annuity from Irish to English currency.

This agreement was fulfilled and confirmed by an English Act of Parliament.

The officers belonging to the Governors are three, namely, a treasurer, a register, and an agent.

* At the desire of the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, regulations for the purposes above mentioned are now under the consideration of the provost and senior fellows, for the purpose of laying the same before the said Governors for their concurrence; and the provost and senior fellows have directed that such a lending library should be procured, and that rewards should be given to such of the students who appeared to the professors to be most deserving.

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The treasurer seems to be considered by the charter as the officer principally confided in; his presence, if able to attend, being made necessary in most of the important business of the Governors; and by the care of the present treasurer, considerable benefit appears to us to have been derived to this charity. His accounts should, by the charter, be settled annually, and laid before the Governors, but neither his accounts, nor those of his predecessors, were legally passed from 1770 to 1788. This irregularity has been owing to the difficulty of procuring the attendance required by the charter, and not to any omission on the part of the treasurer, whose accounts have always been prepared, and ready to be laid before the Governors, and who has had no part of the money in his hands, the same having been paid and received by the agents, and there having been no surplus till very lately for many years past. The accounts are now passed and approved of; and during the incumbency of the present treasurer the estates have been raised from £2,772 10*s.* 1*d.* to £4,249 4*s.* 10*d.* yearly.

The register is appointed by the charter, with a salary of £10 a-year; but a power having been vested in the Governors of increasing it, it has been raised to £50. He may be considered as the secretary of the Board, and enters in a book, kept for that purpose, the several orders and proceedings of the Governors.

The agent is not mentioned in the charter, but is an officer who was early appointed; sometimes he has received 6*d.* in the pound, sometimes 1*s.* in the pound, according to the different regulations of the Governors. Mr. John Cooper was appointed register and agent on the 26th March, 1756, and Mr. Samuel Cooper joined with him in the said offices on the 20th February, 1784, upon their giving security of £2,000 for the faithful performance of their trust. The salary is £50 per annum, and 1*s.* in the pound on the rents. They appear properly qualified for their duty by their known and tried character and abilities.

The Governors have taken care to apply, and in our opinion usefully, the surpluses which have from time to time accrued over the annual expenditure.

They paid to Christ's Hospital, London, £2,000 for their claim to the whole surplus above the original establishment of the charter, according to a deed of Erasmus Smith; and the expenses of a private Act of Parliament for securing the agreement. The Governors purchased the Kilpatrick estate, which at present lets for £335 10*s.* 3*d.* a-year, for £9,600, and the rent-charge on Ballywilliam, of £25 a-year, for £550; they paid for building and repairing the grammar schools at Drogheda, Tipperary, Galway, and Ennis, and the two English schools at Xelva and Nenagh; and they granted £2,500 for erecting the theatre in Trinity College.

The Governors do not appear to us to have incurred any unnecessary expense; and upon the whole, we are of opinion that this trust has been executed with fidelity to the designs of the founder, and that great care has been taken in managing the funds and estates of the charity.

The present annual surplus is £1,430 6*s.* 10*d.* to which may be added £60 yearly, being the interest paid by the said Governors for the sum of £1,000 borrowed by them at six per cent., if that sum should be paid off out of the money in their hands, as also the annual sum produced by the money now at interest. This surplus will, on the expiration of a lease which will determine on the 1st of May, 1798, be increased £500 or £600 a-year, and may, if the Governors think proper, be applied to the support of a professional academy, the outlines of which we now proceed to lay before your Excellency.

Professional Academy.

We beg leave to submit to your Excellency our ideas on the establishment of a professional academy, or academies, for the following purposes;—to instruct young persons in mathematical learning, and the several branches of science immediately connected with it; to initiate them in the principles of chemical knowledge, with its application to arts and manufactures; to direct their inquiries into natural history; to prepare soldiers, seamen, and merchants, in the business of their respective departments; to give a general account of the manners, customs, and governments of different nations, with a short abstract of their history; and to teach some of the modern languages, particularly French, Italian, and German.

Of the utility of such a school we entertain the highest expectation, from the success of the Dundee Academy, founded on similar principles.

The different branches of education which we recommend to be taught in those schools are as follow:—

1. Arithmetic in all its branches, and book-keeping.
2. First class of mathematics, comprehending the elements of Euclid, plane trigonometry, and practical geometry, including mensuration, surveying, and gauging.
3. Second class of mathematics, comprehending the elements of spherics, spherical trigonometry, algebra, conic sections, and fluxions.
4. Geography and navigation.
5. Drawing, perspective, fortification, and architecture.
6. Chemistry and natural philosophy.
7. Natural philosophy, containing the elements of mechanics, hydrostatics, pneumatics, hydraulics, optics, magnetism, electricity, and astronomy.
8. French, Italian, and German.
9. A general account of the progress of navigation and commerce, and of the manners, customs, and governments of different nations, with a short abstract of their history.

Instruments should be provided for explaining the practical parts of geometry, geogra-

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phy, and navigation, with an apparatus for illustrating the principles of chemistry and natural philosophy.

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From the experience of the Dundee Academy, three years have been found necessary for passing through the above-mentioned classes in the following order:—The first, for attending French, arithmetic, book-keeping, and the first class of the mathematics; the second year, drawing, perspective, geography, navigation, and the second class of the mathematics; and the third year, for architecture, fortification, chemistry, natural history, and natural philosophy; and an account of the progress of navigation and commerce, and of the manners, customs, and governments of different nations, with a short abstract of their history.

To those who have passed through other schools where some of the above-mentioned branches are taught, it is apprehended that one of the said years may be saved; and it is recommended that liberty should be given to attend any of the courses independent of the rest.

To this professional academy it is proposed that 100 eleemosynary scholars should be admitted.

The whole yearly expense of this establishment we estimated at £2,100.

If the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools should think proper to appropriate the surplus of their funds to the support of this academy, we think it just that the entire government of the same, and also the patronage, namely, the appointment of the masters, ushers, and gratuitous scholars, should belong solely to the said Governors.

One establishment of this nature will, at first, be sufficient; and if the experiment succeeds, one more may be founded; the success of the first should give encouragement to found another similar establishment, and if this should not be rendered unnecessary by private undertakings on the same model, which we think highly probable, and the masters of all the academies in the kingdom who profess to qualify boys for the military, naval, and commercial lines, would adopt the method practised in the professional academy.

Two public institutions have been already founded connected with the army and navy, they are as follow:—

The Hibernian School for Soldiers' Children.

The Hibernian Society, in Dublin, for maintaining, educating, and apprenticing the orphans and children of non-commissioned officers or soldiers in Ireland, was incorporated by charter in the ninth year of the reign of his present Majesty. A house and chapel have been built by Parliamentary grant. The house would accommodate children. The annual income, upon an average of seven years to the year 1788, was £2,514 16*s.* 10½*d*, of which sum £1,000 was by Parliamentary grant, which yielded, net, £970; a like sum by King's letter; the sum of £215 17*s.* 7*d.*, by the produce of a nursery of trees, of four acres, adjoining the house; £32 5*s.*, by the sale of kitchen stuff, dry cows, butter, &c.; and the remainder, namely, £326 13*s.* 5½*d.*, arose from legacies, collections at the chapel, subscriptions, and other donations. There are at present 260 children—boys and girls—at the school, which is rather a greater number than the funds will support; but the governors are in expectation of receiving a legacy of £3,000, bequeathed to this charity by Mr. Waddell. Each child cost, upon an average of the whole expenditure for the last seven years, to 1778, the sum of £12 3*s.* 8½*d.*, annually, of which sum £1 6*s.* 1*d.*, annually, for each child, was produced by the sale of the trees, dry cows, &c.; and the remainder, namely, £10 17*s.* 7½*d.*, is the entire charge to the public, annually, for each child.

The children are admitted from seven to twelve years of age. The boys are maintained, and taught the principles of the Protestant religion, to read, write, cypher, and to work in the garden. They are apprenticed, with fees of £5 each. The girls read, write, cypher, knit, &c., and are apprenticed with fees of £3 10*s.* each.

Hibernian Marine School.

The Hibernian Marine Society was incorporated by charter in the fifteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for maintaing, educating, and apprenticing the orphans and children of decayed seamen in the navy and merchant service. The society, as the charter recites, were enabled, with the bounty of Parliament, to build a house in the city of Dublin, near the sea, capable of receiving 200 children. The number of boys annually maintained in this school, upon an average of four years, to the year 1788, was about 150. The annual expenditure of the society, upon a like average, was £1,729 7*s.* 3*d.* The expense of each boy, therefore, for that period, was £11 9*s.* 6¾*d.* yearly. This charity is supported by an annual Parliamentary grant of £1,000; by the interest of £4,000, bank stock, bought with their savings; and by legacies, subscriptions, and other casual donations. The boys are not usually admitted till nine years of age. They are maintained and instructed in the principles of the Protestant religion, reading, writing, accounts, and navigation. When they are well versed in the theory of navigation, they are apprenticed to seafaring men, and have each £3 worth of necessaries provided for them.

We think this charity, which is managed with due economy, highly useful to the public, and that the funds ought to be increased, so far, at least, as to enable the governors to maintain as many children as the building will accommodate, which is fifty more than the number at present in the school.

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Hospital of King Charles II., in Dublin.

This hospital, commonly called the Blue Coat Hospital, was established by a charter of King Charles II., in the twenty-third year of his reign.

In this hospital 120 boys are maintained and instructed in the principles of the Protestant religion, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and some of them are taught mathematics and drawing. They are admitted at eight or nine years of age, and are put out at the age of fourteen, with apprentice fees to Protestant tradesmen. The annual income, upon an average of the last three years, was £1,827 8*s.* 6*d.* The annual expenditure, upon a like average, was £1,899 0*s.* 10*d.*, which is at the rate of £15 16*s.* 6*d.* for each boy. A new hospital, chapel, and schoolhouse was erected by the governors of this charity a few years since, at an expense of £21,294, which has involved them in debts to the amount of £4,000 and upwards. If a wing, which is still wanting to the building, should be erected, there would be accommodation in this hospital, which is a place of excellent instruction, for 300 boys.

Protestant Charter Schools.

One public institution more remaining to be mentioned, long and justly the favourite of the public, and the object of great national encouragement, we mean the Protestant Charter Schools.

They were instituted by a grant or charter of the late King, bearing date the 24th October, 1733, which charter, after reciting a petition of the Lord Chancellor, Primate, Judges, &c., setting forth, "That in many parts of this kingdom there were great tracts of "land almost entirely inhabited by Papists; that the generality of the Popish natives were "kept by their clergy in gross ignorance, and bred up in great disaffection to the Govern-"ment; that the erecting Protestant Charter Schools in those places would be absolutely "necessary for their conversion and civilization; that the English parish schools were not "sufficient for that purpose, and that the residence only of the parochial clergy could not "fully answer the end;" and reciting further, "That to the intent, therefore, that the "children of the Popish and other poor natives of Ireland, might be instructed in the "English tongue, and the principles of true religion and loyalty," appoints the Lord Lieutenant and some of the chief nobility, gentry, and clergy of the said kingdom, Commissioners, with power to elect others in the room of their deceased members; constitutes them a corporation or body politic, by the name of the Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland: makes the said society capable to receive and enjoy in perpetuity, lands, &c., to the value of £2,000 per annum, and empowers the said society to appoint, during their pleasure, schoolmasters and schoolmistresses (to be approved and licensed by the archbishops and bishops respectively), to teach the children of the Popish and other poor natives, the English tongue, reading, the principles of the Protestant religion, writing, arithmetic, and other parts of learning, to bring them up in virtue and industry, and to cause them to be instructed in husbandry and housewifery, trades, manufactures, or in such like manual occupations; the said society providing for the poor children, or for such of them as the said society shall think proper, all necessary materials, utensils, desks, diet, clothes, and lodging, until the children are fit to be put out to trades, services, or other employments; and to allow the said masters and mistresses yearly salaries, together with the benefit of houses, gardens, fields, and other fitting accommodations; the said society, by the name aforesaid, to sue and be sued, and to have a common seal; to have a general meeting quarterly, or oftener, and any seven to be a quorum; to elect upon the first Wednesday in November, in every year, a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, register, clerk, and such other officers and servants as they shall find needful, who are all to be sworn; to nominate fifteen of their own number to be a committee to meet in Dublin the first Monday in every month, or oftener, for carrying into execution the rules, orders, and directions of the said society; the treasurer to lay before the society, the first Wednesday in November, yearly, an account of receipts and disbursements; the said society, at their quarterly meetings, to make rules, &c., to be approved by the primate, one of the said archbishops, or one of the chief judges; leases to be made only at the said quarterly meetings, no lease to exceed three lives or thirty-one years in possession, and without fine; subscribers, being Protestants, to be admitted into the society with a proviso that the society shall not diminish their capital stock, but that they confine their expenses yearly to such annual income, and to such money, goods, &c., as shall from year to year be given to them, or the interests or profits thereof.

Though we have thought it our duty to mention the recitals of this charter, we also think it incumbent upon us to declare our opinion that no such disaffection, as is supposed to have existed in the year 1733, does at present exist in any description of his Majesty's subjects in this kingdom.

The late Earl of Ranelagh, in the year 1708, granted certain lands and tithes in the counties of Roscommon and Westmeath for the support of schools for ever, for instructing Protestant boys and girls at Athlone and Roscommon, which lands and tithes were by Act of Parliament in 1760, vested in the Incorporated Society, who are directed by the said act to pay thereout, pursuant to the directions of the donor, to the minister of Athlone and Roscommon £20 per annum each, and to build one or more schoolhouse or houses in or near Athlone, and the same at Roscommon, for the reception, maintenance, and education of so many poor Protestant boys and girls, if such can be had conveniently, as the clear remaining income will properly maintain and support. And the said act empowers the said society

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to make leases, for sixty-one years, of any part of the said lands, &c., in or near Athlone, and for thirty-one years of the rest, at the best rent, and without fine, and to choose a receiver to whom a salary of £20 per annum is to be paid.

The committee of fifteen persons, chosen annually by the society out of the subscribers, carry into execution the directions of the society at large.

This committee, three of whom make a quorum, meet at the society's house in Dublin once a week, or as often as is necessary. They do not take any oath upon their appointment, the charter not giving any power or directions for that purpose.

There are also local committees, composed of persons in the neighbourhood of the respective schools, who are chosen by the committee of fifteen and by the board at large.

These local committees, who are not sworn, have the immediate direction of the schools, and are required to make their report quarterly to the committee of fifteen.

And in aid of the local committees, and for the more careful instruction of the children in the Protestant religion, the society in May, 1787, appointed a clergyman in the neighbourhood of each school to be visitor and catechist, at a salary of £5 per annum, who is to report monthly to the society.

The funds for the support of this institution amount to £20,105 17*s.* 9½*d.* yearly, and arise from his Majesty's bounty, from a large Parliamentary grant, and from the donations of private benefactors.

Each child in the charter schools and nurseries cost the society, upon an average of the whole expenditure for two years, to the 29th September, 1790, the sum of £8 17*s.* 9¼*d.* yearly.

The number of charter schools now subsisting which the society have established in different parts of the kingdom is thirty-eight; as also four nurseries, three of which are used for the reception of such children as are too young to be admitted into the charter schools to which they are transplanted at a proper age; and to the fourth, which is at Milltown, near Dublin, children are sent up from the charter schools who cannot get masters, and remain there till masters can be procured for them.

To these establishments are to be added two schools upon the Ranelagh foundation.

The number of children in the thirty-eight charter schools on the 29th September, 1790, was 1,455; of which number 918 were boys, and 538 were girls—who, by a late regulation, are to be kept in separate schools. The number of children in the four provincial nurseries at the same period was 263. We are also to add eighty children more usually kept in the two schools on the Ranelagh foundation, namely—forty boys in the school at Athlone, and forty boys in the school at Roscommon, making in the whole 1,798 children under the society's care.

We thought it our duty to lay before your Excellency a copy of the Report of a Committee of the House of Commons, appointed in the Session of 1788, to inquire into the state of the Protestant charter schools of this kingdom, which report contained (among other evidence) the testimony of the late Mr. Howard relative to the state of the several charter schools which he had then visited; and we beg leave to observe, notwithstanding the miserable state of a great majority of the said schools, according to the said Mr. Howard's testimony, yet it appears, from the said reports of the local committees from forty of the said schools, that there are but three unfavourable, two of which are only so in respect to the clothing of the children; and that of the reports made from thirty-five of the said schools, by the catechist visitors, there is but one unfavourable and one but partly favourable, six of which last-mentioned reports are in the year 1787, and the remaining twenty-nine in the year 1788.

We also laid before your Excellency a copy of a report which we received from the said Mr. Howard of the state of such of the said schools as he had since visited, together with the observations and objections made, and the remedies proposed by that most worthy man, to whose solicitude for this great national charity this kingdom is so highly indebted.

And we are concerned to take notice that it appears, from the said testimony and report of this gentleman, who had visited the four nurseries and all the charter schools (two only excepted), that in most of the said establishments the instruction, cleanliness, and health of the children had been most grossly neglected; that they had not been allowed sufficient food, clothing, or other necessaries; that in many of these schools they are half starved, half naked, and covered with cutaneous disorders, the effects of filth and negligence, while in some of those the children of the masters and mistresses appear fresh, clean, and in good health.

This account of the wretched condition of these schools and nurseries is confirmed by further evidence which we have taken upon oath, and also by the reports of some of us who have visited several of the said schools and nurseries; and, upon the whole, it appeared that of all those establishments, being forty-four in number, not more than five or six were properly taken care of. Under these circumstances, it may well be imagined that the admission of children into the charter schools cannot be an object of solicitation to their parents or friends, or that respectable persons should be induced to resort to these schools for servants or apprentices.

Those great evils appear to us to have arisen—

1. From the allowance of about 2*d.* per day only for the maintenance of each child, which was not sufficient for its support.

2. From a scheme, which has been found not to succeed, of having the clothes for the children made in, and provided by contract, in Dublin.

3. From charges made upon the masters for the labour of the children, by which means

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the masters were induced to devote too much of the children's time to labour, and to pay little attention to their instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the principles of the Christian religion.

4. From the ignorance, gross neglect, and frauds of the masters and mistresses.

5. From the inattention and neglect of many of the local committees, and from their unsatisfactory, inaccurate, and false reports, and from the want of visitors, or a sufficient control and inspection.

6. From the want of infirmaries, and due attention to the construction of the buildings to the preservation of the health of the children.

7. From the number of the charter schools being greater than the funds were sufficient to support.

For the first, the committee of fifteen who transact the business of the corporation applied as a remedy, pending the inquiry before the Committee of the House of Commons, the raising of the allowance for the food of each child to 2½*d.*, and afterwards to 3*d.*, for each day, to which remedy we beg leave to recommend the enforcing a strict observance of a dietary, and of rules to be established for the better preservation of the health of the children.

And the second we are informed that they have endeavoured to remove by rescinding that contract, and supplying the children with proper clothing, made in the neighbourhood of the schools. We think, however, that a system of regulations should be adopted as to the clothing and cleanliness of the children.

As a remedy for the third, we beg leave to recommend to the consideration of the Incorporated Society that the charge for the labour of the children should be no longer made, and that each school should be formed for a particular branch of industry—one for the purpose of husbandry, another for that of gardening, and another for a particular manufacture, and the like.

If each school be adapted to one particular object in preference to various objects, greater perfection in the particular branch may be expected.*

As a prevention of the fourth, we recommend that the greatest attention should be had in the choice of masters and mistresses, that therefore persons of qualifications superior to those of the persons employed at present should be appointed; that the master should be qualified to teach the different branches of the mathematics applicable to the trades and occupations for which the boys are destined; that their salaries should be increased; that, previous to their appointment, they should obtain a certificate of their qualifications from some one of the inspectors to be appointed in the mode hereafter proposed; that they shall enter into a bond of £ , with two sureties in £ each, for their good behaviour and compliance with all the directions of the superintending powers; that they should act as secretaries and accountants to the local committees, and be allowed an assistant in schools where the number of children exceeds fifty; that they (the masters) should take an oath to act faithfully as secretaries and accountants to the local committees, and to make true returns to the board.

To remedy the fifth, the committee of fifteen have lately, in aid of the local committee, appointed a clergyman in the neighbourhood of each school to be catechist visitor, with a salary of £5 yearly. We beg leave to recommend to the committee of fifteen that this office should be made an object of more importance, and the salary increased to eight guineas yearly, which may operate as an inducement to the persons (the neighbouring curates) who generally hold that office, to be vigilant and attentive in the discharge of its duties. The catechist visitors should be obliged to transmit a Report, according to a printed form, quarterly, to the society, and for every omission in this instance he should forfeit one quarter of his yearly salary.

Upon his appointment by the society he should take an oath before the local committee for the due performance of his duty, and regular attendance twelve times in every quarter, unless prevented by sickness, or absent with leave of the society.

The principal persons of both sexes in the neighbourhood of the schools should be exhorted to be of the local committees. And we apprehend that to make the inspection more easy, and to guard against those abuses, it would be useful to lessen the number of such of the schools as are remote from considerable towns, and to enlarge, if necessary, those which are in their neighbourhood, and which can be more frequently viewed and examined; and this would be attended with the further advantage to the children of their being more readily bound out to proper masters, and of having their conduct as apprentices better understood by the members of the local committees, by which means the success of the institution would be more certainly understood.

And, as a remedy for the sixth, we are of opinion that infirmaries should be built adjoining to all the charter schools, and that a system of regulations should be adopted with regard to the extension and improvement of schoolhouses, and also with respect to repairs: first, as to temporary repairs; secondly, as to permanent repairs.

And with regard to the last evil, we beg leave to observe, that the society appear to have bestowed more attention to the increase of the number of children maintained in the

* In many of the schools the boys are principally employed in weaving, spinning, &c.; and if engaged in any work out of doors, they are employed as menial servants, and not in husbandry, which latter mode of employment we conceive far preferable, as occupations at their tender age should be preferred which tend to form and strengthen their constitutions, such as Mr. Howard recommends in his report—namely, agriculture when the situation affords an opportunity, or planting and gardening, by establishing nurseries, on the plan of that of the Hibernian School, near Dublin, which may answer the double purpose of profit and employment.

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charter schools, than to the manner in which those children were maintained and educated. They should have pursued a system directly the reverse, as it must prove much more beneficial to society that a smaller number of children should be properly instructed and clothed, lodged, and fed, in such a manner as must insure to them healthy and robust constitutions, than that a greater number should be sent into the community labouring under the disadvantages of a defective education and weak constitution. It is our opinion, therefore, in which we are supported by the high authority of the late Mr. Howard, that these establishments should be considerably reduced in number, and particularly that such charter schools should be suppressed where there are difficulties of superintending them, of finding necessaries for the boys, and masters to take them apprentices. We beg leave further to observe, that so many charter schools as exist at present will not be necessary if parish schools are established on the proposed plan; and we feel the less reluctance in proposing a reduction in the number of charter schools, when we consider, that these having been erected to supply the deficiency, or in aid of parish schools, need not be so numerous if the parish schools be made efficient.

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We are of opinion that no children should be admitted into the charter schools under the age of seven years, and that consequently the four provincial nurseries should be abolished. We find our sentiments as to the suppression of these also confirmed by the late Mr. Howard. The nurseries are intended to supply the charter schools with children. When these are well fed, taught, and clothed, and appear to the public eye healthy and clean, in good apparel, and in high spirits, as the children of the State ought to appear, there seems to be little doubt that there would be an abundant supply of children without the assistance of these seminaries of infants, as poor persons of all descriptions will be happy to send their children to places where their children are well clothed and fed, and properly instructed.

The parents of all the children in those schools should have free access to them on proper occasions, that they may be witnesses of their good treatment, and become attached to an institution which at present many of the lower orders are taught to hold in abhorrence.

As these schools will, on the plan now proposed, become of a much superior nature to parish schools, it would be a great encouragement to these, if a certain number of such of the most promising boys from thence as might be received, consistent with the rules of the charter school education, were to be recommended to the committee of fifteen, to be placed on that foundation.

We are of opinion that every bequest to the society exceeding the value of £50 should be placed out to interest, if the donor should not direct any particular application of it. We apprehend that by suppressing the remote charter schools, the annual grant to the Incorporated Society may, after providing amply for the improvements which we have suggested in the rest of those schools, be lessened in the sum of £1,924 annually; which sum we humbly propose should be granted every year towards the support of parish schools; and that, by abolishing the four nurseries, there may be a further diminution in the said grant of £1,900 yearly, which sum might be usefully applied, if Parliament would grant it, towards the support of the diocesan schools.

Schools upon Private Charitable Foundations.

We now proceed to lay before your Excellency the state of the schools established upon private charitable foundations, and to Report such remedies as appear to us to be proper and necessary for the reformation of abuses therein, and to prevent the continuance and repetition of the same.

These schools are of two sorts, namely, grammar and English schools; and first, of—

Grammar Schools.

The schools of Navan and Ballyroan were founded by Alderman John Preston, of the city of Dublin, who, in the year 1686, devised the lands of Cappaloughlin, in the Queen's County, containing about 790 acres, which he then computed to be worth about £80 yearly and upwards, to certain persons, in trust, to pay an able master of the Protestant religion, to be resident and living in the town of Navan, for his better encouragement and maintenance, the yearly sum of £35; and to a like schoolmaster, to be resident and living in the town of Ballyroan, for his better encouragement and maintenance, the yearly sum of £25; and further, to pay the yearly sum of £20 to the Hospital founded by King Charles II., in the city of Dublin, now known by the name of the Blue Coat Hospital. These two schools have been kept as grammar schools. The grant, however, does not enjoin their being of that description.

Mr. John Jones was appointed law agent and receiver for this estate about the year 1764. The lands, which have risen considerably in their value since the time of making the grant, have been let at different times for different rents; but it is singular, that after having been let in the year 1765 at the yearly rent of £692 17*s.* 6*d.*, they should have afterwards fallen, in the year 1784, to so low a rent as £211 yearly; till the Court of Chancery having interfered, set aside the letting at that sum, and they are now let for a term of twenty-one years, from the year 1784, for £431 8*s.* 9½*d.* yearly. We have endeavoured to find out the true yearly value of these lands, and they have been reported to us as being worth 16*s.* an acre, which, for 790 acres, is £632 yearly. It appears that a saving has accrued to the funds of this charity of £1,270, of which sum £870 has been put to interest upon good

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security, and the remainder is in the hands of the said Mr. Jones, so that the present income of this charity is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Annual rents of the lands,	£431	8	9½
Interest of £870, at six per cent.,	52	4	0
In all,	£483	12	9½

Various suits, which have arisen under the will of the said Alderman Preston, respecting the right of presenting to the said schools, and other matters relating chiefly to the trust, which is still unsettled, have kept the affairs of this charity in the Court of Chancery above fifty years; out of the funds of which there has, in that time, been expended upwards of £2,800 in the several litigations, which strongly shows the necessity of a law for determining, in a more summary way, contests relative to schools. From the time that the present law agent was appointed, those litigations appear to have been carried on principally under his advice, as from the unsettled state of the trust, and the several questions arising respecting the persons in whom the same is vested, none of the trustees were enabled sufficiently to take upon themselves the management of the charity. We must take notice that it has appeared to us that the sum of £2,348 19*s.* 8½*d.* of the rents arising out of the said estate has been lost by the failure of tenants since the present agent has been employed to manage it, independently of all costs of law proceedings, and that we have not received sufficient satisfaction why such a loss was incurred, nor sufficient proof that all proper means had been used for the recovery of the arrear.

In the year 1776 the late Lord Chancellor, in consequence of the great rise above mentioned in the value of the lands, ordered that the allowance to the two schools should be increased, and the annual expenses of this foundation at present are as follow:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Of the school at Navan—						
For the master,	105	0	0			
„ usher,	40	0	0			
„ writing master,	15	0	0			
Rents of a schoolhouse and land,	38	10	0			
Premiums,	4	11	0			
				203	1	0
Of the school at Ballyroan—						
For the master,	75	0	0			
„ usher,	35	0	0			
„ writing master,	15	0	0			
Rent of a schoolhouse,	11	0	0			
Premiums,	4	11	0			
				140	11	0
Of the Blue Coat Hospital,	20	0	0			
Quit rent,	16	5	10			
Receiver's fees,	21	11	3			
				57	17	1½
Total annual expenses,				£401	9	1½

The school at Navan has been, for many years past, shamefully neglected. This school had been an absolute sinecure in the hands of Mr. Thomas Pigot, who died about fourteen years ago, and an attempt has been lately made to continue it a sinecure. Mr. Thomas Pigot was succeeded, as master of this school, by Mr. Richard Barry, the late schoolmaster, who never had many scholars. Mr. Barry died some time in the year 1787; and, from some disputes among the trustees as to the right of electing a new master, the office of schoolmaster has remained vacant ever since. There were, in the year 1788, only seven day scholars at this school, for whom the usher was paid the charges of their tuition.

The school at Ballyroan has been equally neglected; for we find that Mr. Robert Flood, the master of the school at Ballyroan, has deserted his duty at the said school since the year 1767, from which time he has lived, and kept a school, in the town of Portarlington, about fourteen miles distant from Ballyroan, and has, notwithstanding his absence from the latter, received the salary as resident schoolmaster there, namely, a salary of £25 per annum, to the year 1776 (when the salaries to the two schools were ordered by the Lord Chancellor to be increased), and from that time a salary of £75 yearly, without doing any other duty than going to Ballyroan, occasionally, two or three times a-year, for a day or two at each visit, which was done merely for the purpose, as we apprehend, of giving a pretence for the receiving his salary, whilst the care of the school, which is little better than nominal, was left by him to an usher, who is paid £35 per annum out of the estate.

This usher was appointed by Mr. Flood upon terms which we cannot too strongly condemn. It appears that he was to receive no part of the salary paid to the master of the school, but was to take the salary of the usher only, and to have for his own use the money made by the boys; that he was to instruct any two boys gratis whom Mr. Flood should recommend; and that his agreement should expire in seven years, or at the death of Mr. Flood's wife. To give the appearance of there being scholars at this school, the

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usher, with the consent of Mr. Flood, had induced some of the scholars of a writing master, who has also a salary upon this foundation of £15 per annum, and who keeps a separate school in the town, to come occasionally to the said grammar school, where they are set down as free scholars, but without receiving any instruction there except in reading, and that very rarely.

We beg leave to submit it to your Excellency as our opinion, that Mr. Flood should be immediately proceeded against, so as to be dismissed, by whatever means may be found necessary for that purpose, from the office of schoolmaster of Ballyroan, for gross neglect of his duty; and that proper steps should be taken to prevent the said office, as also that of schoolmaster at Navan, now vacant, from being supplied, till some plan can be adopted to make this valuable endowment of real use to the community; and, upon the whole, we are also of opinion that the conduct of Mr. Jones, as receiver of the estate and as law agent, is liable to the charges of mismanagement and neglect in the execution of the duties of both those offices, and that he should no longer continue to be employed for this charity.

School at Clonmel.

In the town of Clonmel is a grammar school, founded by Richard and Stephen Moore, Esqrs., who, by deed bearing date the 7th May, 1685, assigned certain lands in the county of Tipperary, containing about 370 acres, then let for £42 per annum to Charles Alcock and Thomas Batty, Esqrs., their heirs and assigns, to the intent that a free school should be erected in the said town for the education and teaching of all the Protestant freemen's children gratis, and in trust that they employ the said yearly rent of £42 in maintaining the said school. And the said deed empowers James, Duke of Ormond, the said Richard Moore, and Stephen Moore, or their heirs, and the Mayor of Clonmel, or any two of them, to appoint and change the master and masters of the said school as they shall think fit and convenient.

The lands are now worth about £370 per annum; but the late Earl of Mountcashel, who is heir-at-law of the donors, thinking, as he said, that £200 yearly was sufficient for the schoolmaster, executed a lease for three lives to Edward Collins, Esq. (a gentleman totally unconnected with the school), of the said lands, at the yearly rent of £200, only payable to the said schoolmaster, and applied to the heirs-at-law of the trustees, who alone, or their assigns, are, as we conceive, empowered to let the said lands, to join in the said lease, we thought it our duty to endeavour to counteract this application (though we find without success) as injurious to this foundation; for though we think £200 yearly too liberal an allowance for any schoolmaster, who should rely on his school for his profits, we apprehend the surplus of the fund should be applied to promote further the purposes of the education in this school.

On the 24th June, 1773, the late Earl of Mountcashel, in conjunction with the then Mayor of Clonmel, appointed the Rev. Robert Watts, a cousin-german of his lordship, and the Rev. Richard Carey, to be master of the said school, in the room of John Dalton Harwood, deceased. The lands were then in lease for £200 per annum, of which sum Mr. Carey was, by agreement with Lord Mountcashel, to receive £80 per annum, and to keep the school; and the remainder, namely, £120 per annum, was to be paid to the said Mr. Watts, who was not to be required to attend to any of the duties of the said school. On the 31st October, 1776, the said Mr. Watts executed a deed of sale of his interest in the said school to the said Mr. Carey, for the sum of £720, and on the 13th August, 1777, the Earl of Mountcashel, together with the Mayor of Clonmel, by deed of that date, appointed the said Mr. Carey alone to be master of the said school.

The said Mr. Carey has stated to us, that besides the sum of £720, which he gave for Mr. Watts' interest, he has paid off a mortgage of £150, contracted for the repairs of a schoolhouse; that he has expended £170 on the house and garden wall, and that he has lost near £1,400 of the rents of the school lands by the failure of lessees. Mr. Carey resides in the schoolhouse, which is a large old building, not in very good repair, subject to a chief rent of £20 per annum. He had twenty-one boarders and ten day scholars, two of the latter received their education free of expense, but they were not the children of Protestant freemen of Clonmel, nor do any such apply to be educated gratuitously.

We apprehend there has been a misapplication of this charity, and that it ought to be redressed by bill or information brought by his Majesty's Attorney-General for that purpose; and we consider the lease to the said Mr. Collins as injurious to the charity, and as a breach of trust in the trustees.

School at Midleton.

A school was founded at Midleton, by Elizabeth, Countess of Orkney, by deed bearing date the 23rd of October, 1696, whereby certain lands in the county of Cork are conveyed to Allan Broderick and Laurence Clayton, Esqrs., in trust, to build a schoolhouse, with all suitable conveniences, in the town of Midleton, and to establish a free school there; and the said deed directs that the majority of the governors of the said school should appoint, from time to time, head master, usher, and writing master, at the salaries following, namely:—

Head master,	£100
An usher,	20
Writing master, whether the same be the usher or not,	20
That there should be laid by for repairs and contingent expenses,	10
And for exhibitions to the university, no one establishment to exceed £15 per annum,	50

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The said Countess appoints certain persons named in the said deed, to the number of seven, and their heirs, together with the Bishop of Cork and Sovereign of Midleton, both for the time being, to be governors of the said school and of its revenues, and upon the death of any one or more of the said governors, the major part of the survivors being present, are empowered to elect a new governor or governors.

The said lands have been let for lives renewable for ever, in two separate leases, each at the yearly rent of £100, and a fine of £25 at the fall of every life; one of the said leases was made in the year 1710, the other about two years afterwards—the said lands are at present, as has been stated to us, worth £700 per annum.

We observe that the said exhibitions of £50 yearly, have not been paid to the university since the year , and ought to be accounted for.

The schoolmaster receives the rents above mentioned, amounting to £200 per annum, and also the fines for renewal, and passes his accounts for the same before the governors. By the accounts which he passed on the 26th June, 1788, there was a balance due by him, as receiver to the school, of £138 1*s.* 2*d.*

There is a great house for the school and the residence of the schoolmaster, in which fifty boarders might be accommodated with convenience. The present master, the Rev. James Reid, was appointed on the 29th of March, 1775; he had sixty-five boarders in the year 1783, but the school had fallen off so very considerably, that in the year 1788 there were only ten boarders and eight day scholars there; of the latter, six were free scholars.

School at Kilkenny.

There is a school at Kilkenny, founded by James, Duke of Ormond, by deed bearing date the 18th of March, 1684, whereby he grants to certain trustees, and their heirs and assigns for ever, a large mansion house in Kilkenny, and a meadow adjoining, consisting of about three acres, for the use of a school, and certain rectories and tithes in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, to pay out of the rents or issues thereof £140 yearly to the schoolmaster for his own maintenance, and for the maintenance of one or more usher or ushers, to be chosen and employed by such master, and to the intent that there shall be so much laid our from time to time as shall be necessary for repairs; and if his Majesty, his heirs, or successors, at the request of the said duke or his heirs, Dukes of Ormond, and of the visitors, shall be pleased to make the said school a free school, and to erect a corporation for the government thereof, according to the statutes made by the said duke, and for the purchasing lands for the maintenance thereof, then and in such case the said duke empowers the said trustees to make a conveyance of the premises to such corporation.

The said duke framed certain statutes for the government of this school. By these statutes "the master is to be chosen by the founder and his heirs male of his body, Dukes "of Ormond, who were to be patrons and governors; but upon failure of such issue, the "Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, of Trinity College, Dublin, are to be patrons and gover-"nors, the Bishops of Ossory, and of Leighlin and Ferns, together with the said Provost, "all for the time being, to be visitors, and to visit yearly, if they see occasion, who then "(*inter alia*), if there shall be foundation scholars, shall choose them from the university."

"The master to charge the rates of the most remarkable schools in Dublin, but for the "children of the inhabitants of Kilkenny, half as much; children in the service of the Duke "of Ormond, to be admitted gratis. Visitors may recommend boys, for whose teaching "persons, out of charity, may be disposed to pay, to be taught gratis."

By the failure of the issue male of the founder, the government and patronage of the school has devolved upon the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, by whom the Rev. John Ellison, D.D., present master, was appointed. The house having been nearly ruinous, the said Dr. Ellison, on two applications made by him to the House of Commons, obtained grants for £5,064, to be laid out in building a new one. The money has been usefully expended by the said Dr. Ellison; an excellent house has been created by him, sufficient to accommodate eighty boarders in single beds. The credit of this school, formerly of great celebrity, but fallen in its character in the time of the late master, has been revived by Dr. Ellison, of whose conduct and care of his scholars, as well as of his course of instruction, we think it necessary to express an entire approbation. It consisted in the year 1788 of thirty-six boarders and twenty-nine day scholars.

We do not find that there are any more grammar schools on private charitable foundations, possessed of such considerable endowments as those we have mentioned to your Excellency, but there are other endowed schools of that description which are in good repute, namely, at Castlebar, Carrickmacross, Waterford, and other places, as may be seen by the Abstracts of the Appendix, showing at one view the state of all the existing schools in this kingdom on public and private foundations, the number of scholars in each school, and the value of the respective endowments, together with such further particulars as we are able to ascertain, either from the evidence taken on oath before us, or from such returns as have been made to us.

English Schools on Private Charitable Foundations.

With regard to the English schools on private charitable foundations, the most considerable are—

Wilson's Hospital.

Wilson's Hospital, in the county of Westmeath, founded by Andrew Wilson, Esq., who

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devised certain lands to the Primate, Archbishop of Dublin and Tuam, and the Bishops of Meath and Kildare for its support.

An Act passed in the year 1762 for the establishment of this charity; and by the said Act, the trustees above-named are created into a corporation. In this hospital twenty poor men are comfortably maintained and clothed; and 100 boys are maintained, clothed, instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and put out with apprentice fees. The income arises from the rents of lands, which produce yearly £2,032, to which may be added £225 more, being the reputed annual value of the demesne, which consists of 150 acres; and £60 being the annual interest of government debentures. The whole annual income may, therefore, be taken at £2,317. The annual expenditure, upon an average of the last three years, has been £ , which is just £ yearly for each man or boy.

School at Tubrit.

At Tubrit, in the county of Monaghan, is a school, founded by the will of George Vaughan, Esq., dated the 23rd June, 1753. Some disputes having arisen between the trustees of this charity and the devisees, an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1776, which confirms and establishes an agreement made between them concerning a division of the real and personal estates of the testator, and erects the said trustees into a corporation. The corporation have caused a school to be built, which was opened on the 1st day of November, 1787, for the admission of thirty boys; this number it was judged prudent not to exceed, till some suits at law, still depending, were determined. The boys are dieted, clothed, lodged, and instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, agriculture, and gardening.

The real estates of this charity produce annually £

The personal property consists of

The expenditure for one year, to the 1st November, 1788, was £

" 1st November, 1789, .

" 1st November, 1790, .

Blue Coat Hospital, Cork.

The Blue Coat Hospital, in the city of Cork, was founded by Dr. Edward Worth, Bishop of Killaloe, who died in the year 1699, and endowed by him with lands for its maintenance, which, in the year 1707, were leased for ever (under what authority we have not been hitherto able to discover) at the yearly rent of £457 16*s*. In this hospital forty boys are maintained, educated, and apprenticed, chiefly to seafaring persons.

Bishop Foy's School at Waterford.

In the city of Waterford is a day school, in which seventy-five boys are clothed, instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and bound out with apprentice fees. It is supported by the rents of the lands, &c., devised by Dr. Nathaniel Foy, formerly Bishop of Waterford, which produce yearly £523 11*s*., and which will rise to almost double that sum on the fall of some old lives. In the year 1724 an Act passed for settling this school. It is a well-regulated charity, and of great benefit to the city of Waterford.

We think it our duty to take notice of some schools of this class, from which the public at present derive no advantages.

Thomas Deane, Esq., created a School and Alms-house near Saint Peter's church, Cork, in which he educated twenty boys and twenty girls, and bound them out apprentices; and maintained eight old men and women. By his will, dated 1st October, 1784, he bequeathed rent-charges for ever, amounting to £216 yearly, to the corporation of the city of Cork, in trust, for the support of this charity; his heirs, for a long time, expended only £100 yearly for the above purposes; and Lord Muskerry, the present heir-at-law of the donor, has not contributed any support to this charity for a great many years. No children are now received; neither are the old men or women maintained. The said corporation, with the assistance of the Bishop of Cloyne, has instituted a suit for the establishment of this charity, and for recovering the arrears.

Dr. Patrick Hewitson, who died on the 30th March, 1783, devised to ——Dalrymple, Esq., the Primate, and the Bishop of Kildare, some personal property, to the value of £2,000 nearly, in trust for the support of a Charity School, to be built on the lands of Betaghstown, in the county of Kildare, for as many poor boys and girls as the trustees should think fit; to be instructed in the Protestant religion, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and to be bound out with apprentice fees; and the testator, who devised his real estate, worth £297 3*s*. 7*d*. yearly, after the death of Mr. Moses Cahill, who is a very old man, for the further support of the said school. This charity has not been carried into effect; nor has the interest upon the personal property been demanded since the death of the testator, the trustees above-mentioned not having been informed of the trust.

Mr. James Knight, by deed, dated 30th November, 1725, granted a rent-charge for ever of £60 yearly for the support of a Charity School, then kept in the Little Close, behind the Cathedral of Saint Patrick's, in Dublin, for clothing, educating, and binding out apprentices, twenty boys of poor Popish parents, to be bred up Protestants; if the children of such parents are not to be had, the children of poor Protestants are to be admitted. There has been, as we are informed, a long and expensive suit for the recovery of this charity, and a decree given in its favour a few years ago. The rent-charge, however, is not paid, nor is any school kept.

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At Saint Johnstown, near Longford, John Raghtegan, a schoolmaster, has lately sold certain lands, which, as we have good reason to apprehend, were devised for the use of an English school, to which he had been appointed schoolmaster, and has run away. The said lands contain sixty acres, and are worth sixteen shillings an acre. The purchaser has acknowledged before us, that the said lands had been devised for the support of a school.

We do not think it necessary to trouble your Excellency by particularizing in this place any more of the English schools on private charitable foundations, but shall beg leave to refer your Excellency, for the state of the rest of those schools, to the Abstracts abovementioned.

In respect to the surplus of funds appropriated by private persons for the purposes of instruction only, in particular places, we think that the said surpluses should be expended in the same places in improving the plan of education, by employing a mathematical master, &c.; and if more than sufficient for that purpose, then in the gratuitous clothing and maintaining of a competent number of poor scholars in each school respectively.

Observations upon the foregoing Schools.

We now beg leave to trouble your Excellency with some observations on the foregoing schools, and with some further remedies for the reformation and future prevention of the abuses therein.

On the subject of charter schools and three other public institutions, namely, parish, Royal, and diocesan schools, it is our indispensable duty to declare that they have not answered the intentions of the founders: that parish and diocesan schools, with very few exceptions, have been of little use to the public; and that the benefits derived from schools on Royal foundations have been totally inadequate to the expectations that might have been justly formed from their large endowments; those schools being free schools, and the number of scholars only thirty-eight, each boy (and they are only day scholars) costs the public annually above £100. And in respect to the charter schools, we are obliged to declare, that in many of them the clothing, cleanliness, food, health, and education of the children have been shamefully neglected; and that this great national charity has not yet produced those salutary effects which the public expected from the institution; and that from those four different classes of schools, if properly conducted, the most extensive national benefits will be derived.

We beg leave to recommend that proceedings should be had for vacating the offices of such schoolmasters as had deserted or grossly neglected their duty, in such manner as shall be recommended by His Majesty's Attorney-General. And we think it our duty, with whatever reluctance, to mention to your Excellency Mr. Hood, the master of the school at Ballyroan, the Rev. Edward Baily, master of the school at Carysfort, the Rev. Dr. Cottingham, master of the school at Cavan, and Dr. Lamy, master of the school at Raphoe, as proper objects for such a proceeding, unless your Excellency should think proper to remove the two latter, their tenure being during the pleasure of the Crown.

And we also beg leave to recommend to your Excellency, that such proceedings may be had for redressing the misapplication of the funds appropriated to the schools of Dungannon and Clonmel as shall be advised by His Majesty's Attorney-General.

We beg leave to submit to your Excellency as our decided opinion, that there should be no distinction made in any of the schools between scholars of different religious persuasions, without meaning, however, to interfere with the peculiar constitution of the charter schools, or with the intentions of the founders of any other schools, expressed by their wills or other instruments directing such foundations.

The Board of Control.

As we find that many of the existing abuses in schools on public and private foundations and the misapplication of their funds, have proceeded from the delays, difficulties, and expenses attending the usual way of proceeding in such cases, by information in the Courts of Equity, and as we find large sums of money, part of the said funds have been employed in such proceedings, we beg leave, for the purpose of reforming the present existing abuses, and preventing the like for the future, and the waste of those funds in tedious litigations, to recommend that a summary jurisdiction should be created under the authority of an Act of Parliament, to receive and redress all complaints made of the conduct of masters and ushers of schools on public and private foundations, or of the misapplication or abuse of the funds belonging to the same, with an appeal from their sentence to the Court of Chancery, provided always that in all cases where there are governors, trustees, or visitors of the said charitable foundations, that complaints shall be first made to the said governors, trustees, or visitors, and that such complaint remains unredressed for the space of three months after it has been made.

We are of opinion that the summary jurisdiction should be vested in certain Commissioners, to be appointed for that purpose, and to be called the Board of Control; and that the said Commissioners should act without fee or reward.

And we think it would be useful if the said Board had the power of directing, from time to time, the plans of education to be pursued in schools on public and private foundations, in all cases where there are no visitors, or where the founder himself has given no directions on that subject. And if they were authorized to require from time to time an account from the said several schoolmasters, of the state of their schools, of the mode of education

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pursued therein, and of such further circumstances as the said Board shall judge necessary for the acquiring a competent knowledge of the state and circumstances of such school, such information to be verified by affidavits to be made by such schoolmasters or ushers before one of His Majesty's Judges, or a Magistrate of the county or city where such school is situated, or one of the Commissioners of the said Board; and that it should be also lawful for any one of the said Commissioners to visit any of the said schools where no visitors have been appointed, to examine the masters and ushers, upon oath, touching the matters aforesaid, and to report their evidence to the Board.

And we also beg leave to submit it as our opinion, that an Act similar to that of the 43rd of Elizabeth, in England, entitled, "An Act * would be highly useful and necessary in this kingdom.

We have now performed, to the best of our judgment and abilities, the arduous duty which we have undertaken, and have laid before your Excellency an account of the funds appropriated to the purposes of school education in this kingdom, amounting to the sum of £45,796 18*s.* 1½*d.* yearly. It appears to us that this great annual sum, if properly applied, would be sufficient to answer the useful purposes for which those funds were intended; but it has been proved to us upon oath, that a large proportion of those funds has been grossly misapplied, and that great frauds and abuses have been committed in respect to those charitable donations.

The remedies which we have submitted to your Excellency for the reformation of those evils we have mentioned with great diffidence; but if those remedies should be thought not to have been sufficiently considered, we beg leave to observe that the justice and credit of the nation are at stake, that some effectual remedies should be applied to such enormous abuses, and that means should be taken for their prevention in future, for which purpose we have taken the liberty of laying before your Excellency our recommendation for the establishment of a summary jurisdiction, which we consider as a measure highly necessary and useful, from the want of which, we apprehend, the various abuses in schools on private as well as public foundations have arisen.

Recapitulation of the Advantages of the Proposed Plan of Education.

We beg leave shortly to recapitulate the several advantages which will be derived to this kingdom from the plan of education which we now humbly lay before your Excellency.

In the parish schools, in which there is at present no provision for the education of the children of the poor, 25,250 poor children will be instructed gratuitously in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the principles of religion; upwards of 700 new parish schools will be established, and between 800 and 900 schoolhouses provided for the residence of the masters, and the instruction of the scholars, the remaining number of the schools having already houses provided for those purposes. The parish schools at present existing will be rendered more efficient and useful, and the education in the 1,100 parish schools will receive great encouragement by the drafting off such of the scholars as are most meritorious to other schools for the purpose of perfecting their education; and the regulations proposed as to those schools will tend to promote the laudable institution of Sunday schools.

The charter schools will, we flatter ourselves, receive great improvements, if the alterations which we have taken the liberty to recommend shall be adopted. The institution itself, and its greatly increased funds, render that establishment an object of the greatest national importance.

The diocesan schools will be rendered much more useful by the establishment of an additional master. Eight will be added to the number of those schools, and the rest rendered more efficient and useful; 440 boys will receive a classical education, and be instructed in the mathematics; and provision is also proposed to be made for the education in like manner, and also for the clothing and maintaining 396 poor scholars, to be elected and sent thither from the parish and other schools.

The seven Royal schools will be all rendered efficient; one of them only, namely, Armagh, can be called so at present. By the proposed plan, 140 gratuitous scholars will be instructed in those schools, and the redundancy of the revenues, which has proved highly pernicious to those establishments, will, by its useful application, be the means of their reformation, and will promote the ends of education by being properly applied to a great institution, the want of which has been long complained of in this country, and has been the cause of educating out of it many of the children of the principal nobility and gentry, and of drawing large sums of money annually out of this kingdom. We mean—

A Collegiate School, or school connected with the University, upon the plan of the great collegiate schools which, by long experience, have been found so highly useful in England. We have provided, in this part of the plan, for the maintenance of thirty-two King's scholars in the school, and for forty-two students in the University.

The other new institution proposed, called the Professional Academy, will train up useful members for the army, navy, and commerce; will be a great national institution; and will at the same time, be a useful model for private seminaries of a similar nature, which will probably be established by private undertaking in several of the principal towns of this kingdom. This will be also a great public charity, by which 100 boys will be instructed and maintained gratuitously. It will also give new vigour to the schools of Erasmus

* [Probably "An Act to redress the misemployment of lands, goods, and stocks of money, heretofore given to certain charitable uses." Stat. 43 Eliz. ch. 4.]

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Smith if the boys should be elected from thence, and will unite and be a beautiful finishing to this part of the system of education in this country. The expense of such an institution is trifling, indeed, compared with the great national advantages likely to result from it, and would not exceed, according to our calculation, the annual sum of £2,100, for which it is apprehended the legislature would cheerfully provide if it was found necessary to resort to them for that purpose. But we apprehend that this necessity may be prevented, and adequate resources obtained for the support of this institution out of the surplus of Erasmus Smith's estates, if the Governors should think proper to appropriate them to that purpose. Those estates are for the most part appropriated to the purposes of promoting the education of this kingdom, and, we apprehend, could not be more properly employed than in supporting such an institution.

Those plans for the education of His Majesty's subjects in this kingdom of all ages, conditions, and descriptions, may be supported by the faithful application of the existing funds to the purposes intended by the founders, without violating the will or intentions of any one of them.

We have now submitted to your Excellency such a plan of education as we have been able to digest from the information that has been laid before us, from which we are able to decide with perfect certainty that a plan of National Education is not, as has been supposed by many, impracticable in this kingdom. Further investigation will give additional light; and a gradual execution of whatever system of education shall be adopted will be a surer guide than any scheme that can be recommended from mere speculation.

We have the honour to be, &c.,*

J. H. H. (L.S.)	T. B. (L.S.)
D. D. (L.S.)	E. C. (L.S.)
I. C. (L.S.)	R. H. (L.S.)
J. F. (L.S.)	

* The names are—Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson (then Secretary of State), Right Hon. Denis Daly, Right Hon. Isaac Corry, John Forbes, Esq., Thomas Burgh, Esq., Edward Cooke, Esq., (afterwards Under Secretary), and Right Hon. Robert Hobart, afterwards Earl of Buckinghamshire. Mr. Hobart was added to the Commission in 1789, when appointed Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant in the place of the Right Hon. Alleyne Fitzherbert, afterwards Lord St. Helens, who was named in the original Commission issued 10th May, 1788.

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APPENDIX.

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Appendix, No. 1.—The State of the existing Schools in this Kingdom on Public and Private Foundations.

The State of the English Parish Schools, instituted by the Act of the 29th Henry VIII., cap. 15.

Much of our information, relative to the English parish schools, is collected from the returns made by the Registers of twenty-nine of the dioceses, respectively, to the Lord Lieutenant, in pursuance of an order from his Excellency for that purpose, which returns were sent to us by the Marquess of Buckingham, to whom we applied for the returns of the remaining dioceses in this kingdom, which are five in number, namely :—Armagh, Meath, Elphin, Kilmore, and Cashel; but returns from the said five dioceses have not hitherto been transmitted to us.

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According to the best information we have been able to collect, there are in this kingdom thirty-four dioceses.* These are divided into 2,292 parishes, composing 1,100 benefices.

In the twenty-nine dioceses, from which the said returns have been made, the number of parishes is 1,669, composing 838 benefices.

It appears that 352 † only of the said 838 benefices have parish schools, which are kept in no instance by the incumbents or their curates, but by deputies or persons paid for that purpose, whose stipend does not exceed, some very few instances excepted, forty shillings yearly.

In seventy-four of the said 838 benefices the clergymen pay forty shillings yearly as an allowance for a schoolmaster, without causing any school to be kept in their benefices; and in the remainder of the said 838 benefices, being 412 in number, we cannot discover by the said returns that the clergymen keep any schools, or that they pay any salaries to others for keeping them.

This fact, it is humbly submitted, is much to be lamented, since we find that above 11,000 children receive instruction in reading, and for the most part also in writing and arithmetic, in the schools of this class; though, as we apprehend, they are not kept in very considerably more than half the benefices of this kingdom.

It appears by the said returns of the twenty-nine dioceses that there are 201 schoolhouses in which the said schools are kept, and about forty-four acres of ground, chiefly in small parcels, belonging to some of the said schoolhouses.

The prices paid for instructing the children are generally from one to three shillings per quarter.

State of the Diocesan Free Schools in the Year 1788.

Dioceses.	Site of the School.	Buildings, &c.	Masters.	Date of Appointment.	Salaries paid to the Master by the Bishop and Clergy.	Scholars.			
						Boarders.	Day.	Free.	Total.
					£ s. d.				
Armagh.	None.	—	—	—	None.	–	–	–	–
Cashel.	Cashel.	House in ruins, and half an acre; the master has been dispossessed of both.	Rev. M. Clarke.	31 Dec., 1773.	40 0 0	2	25	–	27
Clonfert and	None.	—	—	—	None.	–	–	–	–
Kilmacduagh.	None.	—	—	—	None.	–	–	–	–
Clogher.	Monaghan.	Schoolroom, which has neither floor nor ceiling, and a rood of ground.	Rev. A. Allen.	12 June, 1773.	30 12 6½	–	20	3	23
Cork.	Cork.	A dark room in a miserable bad condition.	Rev. Giles Lee.	23 June, 1784.	25 6 9	2	56	–	58
Ross.	None.	—	Rev. J. Caveney.	22 Nov., 1783.	29 19 2	–	–	–	–
Cloyne.	Cloyne.	A small house, not fit for boarders, and a quarter of an acre.	Rev. M. Slater.	7 Jan., 1784.	30 0 0	–	–	–	–
Derry.	Derry.	A house, in repair, fit for twelve boarders.	Rev. T. Marshall.	—	40 0 0	4	31	6	41
Dromore.	Dromore.	House in ruins for want of repair, as the master could not procure County Presentments, and now not worth repairing, and one acre.	Rev. W. Campbell.	11 June, 1766.	20 12 4	4	5	–	9
Dublin.	Dublin.	—	Rev. J. Ball.	17 Aug., 1781.	30 0 0	5	5	–	10
Glandelagh.	None.	—	—	—	None.	–	–	–	–
Down.	Down.	—	Rev. R. Wylde.	Nov., 1786.	31 3 0	–	20	–	20
Connor.	Carrickfergus.	No house; one acre.	Rev. S. Cupples.	13 Dec., 1780.	30 0 0	3	10	–	13
Elphin.	Elphin.	House in good repair.	Rev. H. Kenny.	11 June, 1766.	30 0 0	–	–	–	–

* The thirty-four dioceses, according to patents of the several Archbishops and Bishops are—

In Leinster.	In Ulster.	In Munster.	In Connaught.
Dublin and Glandelagh.	Armagh.	Cashel.	Clonfert and Kilmacduagh.
Meath.	Clogher.	Cloyne.	Elphin.
Kildare.	Derry.	Cork and Ross.	Killala and Achonry.
Leighlin and Ferns.	Down and Connor.	Killaloe and Kilfenora.	Tuam, Enaghdoen, and Ardagh.
Ossory.	Dromore.	Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe.	
	Kilmore.	Waterford and Lismore.	
	Raphoe.		

† In these 352 benefices 361 schools are kept, there being some few instances in which clergymen keep two schools in a benefice.

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STATE of the DIOCESAN FREE SCHOOLS in the Year 1788—*continued.*

Dioceses.	Site of the School.	Buildings, &c.	Masters.	Date of Appointment.	Salaries paid to the Master by the Bishop and Clergy.	Scholars. Boarders.	Day.	Free.	Total.
					£ s. d.				
Kildare.	Naas.	House, repairing, fit for twenty boarders, and garden of about quarter of an acre.	Rev. S. Slater.	2 March, 1787.	40 0 0	–	–	–	–
Killala.	None.	—	—	—	None.	–	–	–	–
Achonry.	None.	—	—	—	None.	–	–	–	–
Killaloe.	Killaloe.	—	Rev. J. Martin.	15 May, 1784.	25 0 0	–	17	2	19
Kilfenora.	None.	—	—	—	None.	–	–	–	–
Kilmore.	None.	—	—	—	None.	–	–	–	–
Leighlin.	Carlow.	House, fit for twenty boarders, and small play ground.	Rev. F. Draffen.	19 Feb., 1787.	25 3 4½	10	14	1	25
Ferns.	Enniscorthy.	—	Rev. S. Francis.	—	30 0 0	3	10	3	16
Limerick.	Limerick.	House and small yard in bad condition. The master lets it for £30 per annum, and keeps the school in a house provided by the Bishop of Limerick.	Rev. W. Jones.	25 Aug., 1787.	27 15 2	12	14	–	26
Ardfert.	None.	—	—	—	None.	–	–	–	–
Aghadoe.	None.	—	—	—	None.	–	–	–	–
Meath.	Trim.	House, not habitable, garden, and ball-court.	Rev. M. Mainwright.	25 Mar., 1788.	36 0 0	–	–	–	–
Ossory.	None.	—	Rev. A. Pack.	1 April, 1779.	36 0 0	–	–	–	–
Raphoe.	None.	—	—	—	None.	–	–	–	–
Tuam.	Tuam.	House, not habitable, small garden and back-yard.	Rev. E. Burton.	30 Oct., 1781.	28 13 3	–	19	10	29
Enaghdoen.	None.	—	—	—	None.	–	–	–	–
Ardagh.	Longford.	House for twenty boarders, garden and yard of half an acre.	Rev. J. Dondon.	26 April, 1766.	30 0 0	1	7	–	8
Waterford.	None.	—	—	—	None.	–	–	–	–
Lismore.	None.	—	—	—	None.	–	–	–	–
				Total,	616 5 7	46	253	25	324

The diocesan schools are all grammar schools. The average price for boarders is four guineas entrance and twenty-four guineas per annum, and for day scholars one guinea entrance and four guineas per annum, and there are generally separate charges for writing, arithmetic, the mathematics, French, &c. The salary of the schoolmaster of Dublin is paid by the Dean and Chapter, and not by the bishop and clergy at large.

The names of such dioceses as contribute to the payment of salaries of diocesan schoolmasters, respectively, the said dioceses being twenty in number.

1. Cashel.
2. Clogher.
3. Cork.
4. Ross.
5. Cloyne.
6. Derry.
7. Dromore.
8. Dublin.
9. Down.
10. Connor.
11. Elphin.
12. Kildare.
13. Killaloe.
14. Leighlin.
15. Ferns.
16. Limerick.
17. Meath.
18. Ossory.
19. Tuam.
20. Ardagh.

The names of persons who receive salaries as masters of diocesan free schools, but who did not act, being six in number.

Rev. J. Caveney,	Master of the Free School of the Diocese of Ross.		
Rev. Matthew Slater,	do.,	do.,	Cloyne.
Rev. W. D. Kenny,	do.,	do.,	Elphin.
Rev. James Slater,	do.,	do.,	Kildare.
Rev. Mark Mainwright,	do.,	do.,	Meath.
Rev. Anthony Pack,	do.,	do.,	Ossory.

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State of the Royal Free Schools in the year 1788.

Site.	Foundation.	Buildings.	Master.	Appointment.	Endowment.	£ s. d.	Scholars. Boarders.	Day.	Free.	Total.
Armagh.	By Charter, dated 15 Dec., 2 Chas. I.	House for the master; offices and school built in 1778 for £5,200.	Rev. J. Carpendale, A.M.	3 March, 1786, by the Primate, during good behaviour.	1,499 acres of profitable ground, worth, per annum, ...	662 0 7	50	11	5	66
Dungannon.	Ditto.	House just finished, which will accommodate fifty boarders.	Rev. W. Murray.	17 January, 1778, by the Primate, during good behaviour.	1,654 acres of profitable ground, and about 1,000 acres of bog, worth, per annum, ...	975 18 7½	10	5	–	15
Raphoe.	Ditto.	House built in 1734, which will not accommodate more than two boarders.	J. Lamy, LL.D.	5 February, 1771, by the King's Letters Patent, during pleasure.	1,070 acres of profitable ground, and a bare mountain, worth . . .	335 14 5	2	13	5	20
Enniskillen.	Ditto.	House lately built, that will accommodate ninety boarders, for about £3,000.	Rev. M. Noble, A.M.	2 December, 1766, by the King's Letters Patent, during good behaviour.	2,537 acres of profitable ground, and 801 acres of bog, worth, per annum,	1,271 7 10	5	3	16	24
Cavan.	Ditto.	No house belonging to the foundation.	Rev. J. Cottingham.	24 February, 1764, by the King's Letters Patent, during pleasure.	556 acres of profitable ground, and 21 acres under water, worth, per annum,	450 15 10	31	3	12	46
Banagher.	By Charter, dated 16 Sept., 4 Chas. I.	No house.	Rev. R. Warburton.	26 August, 1777, by the King's Patent, during pleasure.	204 acres of profitable land, worth, per annum, ...	163 0 0	–	–	–	–
Carysfort.	By Charter, dated 21 Aug., 4 Chas. I.	House built of mud and stone.	Rev. Edmund Bailey.	23 April, 1784, by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant, durin good behaviour.	300 (about) acres, mostly mountain, worth, per annum, ...	60 0 0	–	40	–	40
					Total, . . .	*3,918 17 3½	98	75	38	211

The Royal Schools are all Grammar Schools, except Carysfort, which is an English school. The prices are, for boarders, at Armagh, five guineas entrance, and thirty-five guineas per annum; for day scholars, one guinea entrance, and four guineas per annum. At the other Royal Grammar Schools the prices are usually five guineas entrance, and twenty-five guineas per annum for boarders; and one guinea entrance, and four guineas for day scholars; and, in general, there are separate charges for writing, arithmetic, mathematics, &c.

* We are here to observe, that the castle of Wicklow, which is in ruins, and about seven or eight acres of land adjoining, have been usually applied to the support of a grammar school in the town of Wicklow. They were granted, on the 5th April, 1746, by the Lord Lieutenant, to the Rev. Jacob Byrne, for that purpose. The lands produce £10 yearly. No school has been kept since the year 1749.

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Appendix to Report of Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1791.

The State of the Foundation of Erasmus Smith.

A General Account of the Funds for the Support of Erasmus Smith's Schools.

The rents of lands which are situate in the counties of Tipperary, Limerick, Sligo, Westmeath, King's County, Clare, and Galway, produce, annually, £4,249 4*s.* 10*d.* This sum will be increased £500 or £600 more on the 1st of May, 1798, when a lease of the lands of Kilduff, in the county of Limerick, will expire.

The debts due to the governors of the said schools are:—a bond of the Right Honourable Owen Wynne, dated the 5th February, 1789, secured by a judgment for £3,089 2*s.* 7*d.*, on account of which £954 9*s.* has been paid.

A bond of David England, dated the 3rd of April, 1788, and secured in like manner, for £518 12*s.* 2*d.*

Both bonds are for arrears of rent, and bear an interest of five per cent.

There was an arrear due to the said governors on the 1st of May, 1789, by other tenants, of £1,418 12*s.* 1½*d.*, of which sum £1,000 was deemed recoverable.

To these sums should be added a balance, in the treasurer's hands, on the 1st of May, 1789, amounting to the sum of £1,839 19*s.* 8¾*d.*

The said governors owe the sum of £1,000, for which they pay an interest of six per cent.

An account of the annual disbursements out of the funds of Erasmus Smith's Schools:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Christ's Hospital, in London,				109	10	0
„ Master of Drogheda School,	100	0	0			
„ More for the support of his Usher,	150	0	0			
„ Head Usher,	60	0	0			
„ Minister's Money for Usher's house,	0	10	0			
				310	10	0
„ Master and Usher at Tipperary,				120	0	0
„ „ Galway,				120	0	0
„ „ Ennis,				150	0	0
„ Master of Xelva, in the Island of Valentia,				20	0	0
„ „ Nenagh,				20	0	0
„ „ Templederry,				20	0	0
„ Incorporated Society for the Charter School at Sligo,				250	0	0
„ Blue Coat Hospital, Dublin, about				310	0	0
„ Trinity College,				940	0	0
„ Ground rent of sundry schoolhouses, &c.,				20	4	6
„ Interest of £1,000, due to the representatives of Josiah Veaitch,				60	0	0
				2,450	4	6
Treasurer's poundage, at 6*d.* in the pound, on the present rents, which amount to £4,249 4*s.* 10*d.*,				106	4	6
Agent's ditto, at 1*s.*,				212	9	0
Registrar's Salary,				50	0	0
				2,818	18	0

Schools upon the Foundation of Erasmus Smith.

Site.	Buildings, &c.	Masters and Ushers, and their Salaries, upon the Foundation.	Scholars. Boarders.	Day.	Free.	Total.
Drogheda.	Two houses for the master, which would accommodate 100 boarders, and one house for the usher, fit for 60 boarders.	Rich. Norris, D.D., master, £250 Rev. —— Crawford, usher, 60	72	26	25	123
Tipperary.	One house for the master, capable of containing 100 boarders, and five acres of ground adjoining, and a house for the usher, which would contain 30 or 40 boarders, and 10 acres.	Rev. George Baker, master, 100 Rev. Basell Aldwell, usher, 20	5	2	11	18
Galway.	School in bad repair; a new one to be built on a better site.	Rev. Dr. Campbell, master, 100 Rev. L. H. Young, usher, 20	–	–	53	53
Ennis.	Schoolhouse, built a few years since for £1,500, and two acres.	Rev. M. Fitzgerald, master, 100 Rev. H. Weldon, usher, 50	–	–	–	–
Nenagh.	House would hold six boarders.	Rev. James Everard, master, 20	4	12	–	16
Templederry.	No house.	Rev. Edwd. Jordan, master, 20	8	14	2	24
Xelva, Valentia Island.	A good schoolhouse lately built.	Joseph Smith, 20	–	–	48	48
		£760	89	54	139	282

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Appendix to Report of Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1791.

For Boarders.	For Day Scholars.
The prices are at Drogheda, twenty-six guineas per annum, and five and a half guineas entrance.	From two to four guineas per annum, and half a guinea entrance.
" Tipperary, twenty guineas per annum, and three guineas entrance.	Two guineas per annum, and half a guinea entrance.
" Galway, ...	No charges made.
" Ennis, twenty guineas per annum, and five guineas entrance.	Four guineas per annum, and half a guinea entrance.
" Nenagh, eighteen pounds per annum, and two guineas entrance.	Four guineas per annum, and one guinea entrance.
" Templederry.	—
" Xelva, ...	No charges made.

The four schools first mentioned are grammar schools. Nenagh and Templederry were designed by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools for grammar schools, but the classics are taught in both. Valentia is kept as an English school.

	Date of Establishment.	Annual Income.	Number of Boys Maintained and Educated gratuitously.
		£ s. d.	
State of the Hibernian School for soldiers' children,	9th of Geo. III.	2,514 16 10½	260
" Hibernian Marine School, ...	15th of Geo. III.	1,729 7 3	150
" Hospital of King Chas. II. in Dublin, .	23rd of Chas. II.	1,827 8 6	120

The State of the Protestant Charter Schools.

The whole net Income of the Incorporated Society applicable to the Support of Schools and Nurseries for one Year.

			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
King's bounty, ...			1,000 0 0	
Polls and poundage, ...			30 0 0	
				970 0 0
Parliamentary grant, session 1788, . .	£10,000			
" " 1789, . .	12,000			
" " 1790, . .	12,000			
		34,000		
Polls and poundage, ...		1,020		
Net produce in three years, ...		32,980		
Which for one year is				10,993 6 8
Rental of the Ranelagh estate for one year, . .			1,058 19 1½	
Composition rents, agent's fees, &c., ...			198 13 6	
				860 5 7½
Rental of Sir John Rogerson's estate for one year, .			1,669 9 1	
Life annuities charged upon the estates, . .		£100		
Agency, ...		130		
Interest on £2,000 legacy not yet paid, . .		120		
			350 0 0	
				1,319 9 1
Rental of the lands of Rahedy and Ardpatrick in the county of Louth, devised by the will of Richard Stewart to Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart., and his heirs, in trust for certain uses therein specified, and then for the use of the Incorporated Society for ever, with a proviso that they build a schoolhouse for a Protestant schoolmaster in or near town of Louth, and pay him a salary of £15 yearly; and also that they pay £10 yearly to the Infirmary at Dundalk, and £5 yearly to the rector of Louth, to be distributed among the poor of that parish, ...			300 9 8½	
Deduct the said £10 and £5, and deduct also 1s. in the pound for a receiver, ...			30 0 0	
				270 9 8½
Rents of lands held by schoolmasters, ...				634 5 0
More rents of lands held by others, ...				706 18 10½
Annuities granted or devised to particular schools, including £250 yearly, granted by Erasmus Smith's Governors for the school at Sligo, . .				277 0 0
Ten turnpike debentures produce annually				26 10 0

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Appendix to Report of Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1791.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Subscriptions for one year, upon an average of the last three years, to the 1st November, 1790, namely—		
To the general fund, ...	288 10 0	
To particular schools, ...	13 9 2	
Received from England, ...	178 0 4	
		479 19 6
Two half years' dividends upon £40,000 stock, in the four per cents., granted to the society in the year 1790 by a gentleman, who has desired that his name should be concealed. These dividends the society, with the entire approbation of the donor, have applied to the enlargement of the fund for apprenticing the children, and for giving them donations at the conclusion of their term, ...		1,726 0 0
		18,264 4 5½
To this sum is to be added a bequest of the Lord Vryhouven, who died lately in London, of so much of his personal property as will produce in the English funds £1,700 yearly, English money, to be employed towards the support of the schools, and no part to be laid out in buildings, repairs, or ornaments, ...		1,841 13 4
Total, . . .		£20,105 17 9½

The Protestant Charter Schools. 29th September, 1790.

Site.	County.	No. of Children in each School.	Establishment.	Children Apprenticed.	Marriage portions paid.
Ardbraccen,	Meath,	38	50	241	15
Arklow,	Wicklow,	41	40	151	13
Ballikelly,	Londonderry,	45	50	125	28
Ballinrobe,	Mayo,	30	40	101	13
Ballycastle,	Antrim,	34	40	144	22
Castlebar,	Mayo,	43	50	46	—
Castlecarberry,	Kildare,	46	50	143	16
Castledermott,	Kildare,	38	40	143	9
Castleisland,	Kerry,	22	45	72	8
Castlemartyr,	Cork,	33	40	136	12
Cashel,	Tipperary,	30	40	103	13
Charleville,	Cork,	39	30	134	8
Clonmel,	Tipperary,	39	40	143	14
Clontarf Strand,	Dublin,	63	100	212	37
Creggane,	Armagh,	40	40	197	17
Dundalk,	Louth,	36	40	140	19
Dunmanway,	Cork,	40	40	127	30
Farra,	Westmeath,	31	40	151	9
Frankfort,	King's County,	33	40	158	10
Galway,	Galway,	23	40	158	11
Inniscarra,	Cork,	44	50	108	10
Innishannon,	Cork,	47	50	168	30
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	34	60	145	6
Kilfinane,	Limerick,	14	20	149	6
Longford,	Longford,	43	60	119	20
Loughrea,	Galway,	39	50	311	13
Maynooth,	Kildare,	34	40	140	3
Newmarket,	Clare,	37	40	106	—
Newport,	Tipperary,	40	40	118	—
New Ross,	Wexford,	39	40	157	14
Ray,	Donegal,	32	30	118	14
Santry,	Dublin,	36	40	191	17
Shannon Grove,	Limerick,	63	100	444	64
Sligo,	Sligo,	52	80	132	20
Stradbally,	Queen's County,	39	50	105	11
Strangford,	Down,	39	50	95	15
Trim,	Meath,	38	40	133	5
Waterford,	Waterford,	41	40	209	16
		1,455	1,775	—	—
Nurseries—Monivae, Co. Galway; Shannon Grove, Co. Limerick; Monasterevan, Co. Kildare; Miltown, near Dublin, Co. Dublin, . . .		263			
Schools on the Ranelagh Foundation—Athlone; Roscommon, ...		80			
Total, ...		1,798			

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State of Grammar Schools on Private Charitable Foundations.

Diocese and Town.	Endowment.	Master.	Scholars. Boarders.	Day.	Free.	Total.
Armagh. Dundalk.	Certain portions of land called the Commons were granted by the Corporation of Dundalk to the late Earl of Clanbrassil, in consideration of his endowing a school there with £50 yearly for ever for a master, to which school the freemen were to send their children, paying only two guineas yearly for each. A very commodious house fit for thirty boarders.—£50 per annum.	Mr. Gervais Tinley.	2	8	6	16
Clogher. Carrickmacross.	Thomas, Lord Viscount Weymouth, by deed of 20th April, 1711, granted a rentcharge for ever of £70 English money, to be paid to a resident master of a grammar school for his own better support, and for keeping the schoolhouse and dwelling-house in repair. Here is a schoolhouse, and a house built for the master by Lord Weymouth a few years since, which would hold fifty boarders; a small garden and a yard.—£75 2s. 6*d.* per annum.	Rev. W. Pinching, A.M.	2	19	–	21
Clonfert, &c. Eyrecourt.	Rev. Richard Banks bequeathed the interest of all his property to the encouragement of a Protestant schoolmaster at Eyrecourt. Here is a house in good repair, built for between £500 or £600, chiefly an accumulation of the interest, and £50 advanced by the present master. The principal is now £700, which is in the hands of Henry Croasdale, Esq., upon bond at 6 per cent.—£42 per annum.	Rev. Thomas Hackett.	–	5	–	5
Cloyne. Midleton.	Countess of Orkney, by deed, dated 23rd October, 1696, granted lands (which have since been let for lives renewable for ever) for the support of this school. Here is a large house which would accommodate upwards of fifty boarders.—£200 per annum.	Rev. James Reid, A.M.	10	2	6	18
Youghal.	The Earl of Cork, in 1610, endowed the school with a large house, and a salary of £30 a-year for the master.—£30 per annum.	Mr. Ginkin Lovely.	–	11	–	11
Buttevant.	The Countess of Lanesborough endowed the school in 1698. The house is quite uninhabitable, and in a bad situation; half an acre of ground.—£20 per annum.	Rev. James Hamilton.	–	–	–	–
Charleville.	Endowed by the Earl of Cork. Here are the ruins of a large schoolhouse.—£10 per annum.	Rev. William Dunn.	–	6	2	8
Cork, &c. Bandon.	By the Earl of Cork, in 1610, a rentcharge of £30 yearly. The Corporation of Bandon allow the master £20 per annum more. No house.—£30 per annum.	Mr. Michael Keilly.	7	18	2	27
Kinsale.	By Lord Clifford, in 1767, £30, and by the Corporation of Kinsale, £20. There is a large house in tolerable repair, and a garden.—£50 per annum.	Mr. William Sillito.	4	16	–	20
Derry. Lifford.	By Sir Richard Hansard, in the reign of James I., who by will charged his estate with £30 per annum for a master, and £20 per annum for an usher of a grammar school at Lifford. Here is a small house for the master, and another for the usher, and a schoolhouse which would accommodate ten boarders.—£50 per annum.	Rev. Thos. Burgoyne, master. Mr. William M'Crea, usher.	6	12	–	18
Down, &c. Lisburn.	Mr. John Handcock left £1,000 for the support of a school here, out of the interest of which, being £40 yearly, the annual sum of £25 15*s.* is paid for the rent of twenty acres held for ever, for the use of the master, who has also the remainder of the interest money. A good house built by subscription among the Quakers. The scholars may be of any persuasion.—£50 per annum.	Mr. John Cuff.	11	21	–	32
Belfast.	By Earl of Donegal, a good house and a salary for the master of £40.	Rev. M. Garnett.	–	–	–	12
Dublin. Rathfarnham.	Richard Wetherall, Esq., by will, dated 24th of April, 1752, devised certain lands, &c., for a schoolhouse, and paying a salary to a Latin schoolmaster. The endowment cannot at present be ascertained. A suit has been instituted for settling this charity, which has not been yet carried into effect.		–	–	–	–
Elphin. Elphin.	Dr. Hodgson, formerly Bishop of Elphin, bequeathed one moiety of the rents of certain lands, which are said to produce £50 per annum, for the maintenance of a grammar school at Elphin. £10 yearly of the said moiety is paid to the Rev. —— Kenny, master of the Diocesan School of Elphin.—£25 per annum.	Rev. —— Kenny.	–	–	–	–
Kildare. Portarlington.	By the Earl of Galway, who, in the reign of King William, endowed this school with one acre of land, now let for two guineas per annum, and a rentcharge of £32 per annum for ever, of which sum £20 is for an English master, and £12 for a French master. The school has been kept as a grammar school. Here is no house.—£34 5*s.* 6*d.* per annum.	Rev. Richard Baggs, Latin master; Mr. Thos. Tirson, French master.	7	–	–	7
Leighlin, &c. New Ross.	By John Ivory, Esq., who by deed dated 19th February, 1713, conveyed his house, offices, and gardens, formerly an Augustinian Abbey in New Ross, for the maintenance of a Latin schoolmaster. The house has since been divided into two tenements, in one of which the master resides, the other, with half the offices and gardens, was let for sixty-one years at the yearly rent of £7 10*s.*, of which term about thirty years are unexpired. It was lately let a second time for the said thirty years, at the yearly rent of £27 10*s.* per annum and forty guineas fine. The master receives only the original rent of £7 10*s.* per annum. The Corporation of New Ross allows the master £20 yearly. The part of the building in which the master resides is in bad repair.—£7 10*s.* per annum.	Rev. Robert Alexander, D.D.	–	30	4	34

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State of Grammar Schools on Private Charitable Foundations—*continued.*

Diocese and Town.	Endowment.	Master.	Scholars. Boarders.	Day.	Free.	Total.
Meath. Navan, &c.	Alderman John Preston, in the year 1686, devised the lands of Cappaloughlin, in the Queen's County, containing 790 acres, then computed to be worth £80 yearly, to pay £35 per annum to a resident schoolmaster at Navan, and £25 per annum to a resident schoolmaster at Ballyroan, and £20 yearly to the Blue Coat Hospital in Dublin; these lands have now risen to be worth £632 yearly. Here are no buildings belonging to either of the said schools.—£632 per annum.	Navan schoolmaster, vacant; usher, Mr. Robert Bell.	–	7	–	7
	There is a saving of about £1,200, of which sum £876 has been put out to interest at 6 per cent., the remainder is in the hands of the agent.	Ballyroan, schoolmaster, Mr. Robert Flood; usher, Mr. Reilly.	–	–	–	–
Athlone.	William Handcock, Esq., in the year 1705, bequeathed a rentcharge of £20 per annum for the support of a free school at Athlone; the master to educate gratis the sons of the decayed freemen; the corporation allow the master £10 per annum more during pleasure; the trustees are the heirs of Mr. Handcock's executors and the Bishop of Meath.—£20 per annum.	Rev. T. Handcock.	7	16	–	23
Ossory. Kilkenny.	James, Duke of Ormond, by deed dated 18th March, 1684, charges certain rectories and tithes with the payment of £140 yearly for ever to a schoolmaster, for the maintenance of himself and his ushers, and for the repairs of a large house which the said Duke assigned for the use of the school. The house having gone to decay, a new one has been lately built by parliamentary grants, amounting to £5,064. It will accommodate eighty boarders in single beds.—£140 per annum.	Rev. John Ellison, D.D.	36	29	–	65
Tuam and Castlebar.	The Rev. —— Gordon bequeathed £150 for the support of an English school; by the non-application of this money for many years, it now amounts to £300. In addition to the annual interest of this bequest, Lord Lucan allows the schoolmaster £20 per annum during pleasure; there is no house; the classics are taught in this school.	Mr. George Ralph.	29	26	5	60
Waterford and Clonmel.	Richard and Stephen Moore, Esquires, by deed dated 7th May, 1685, assigned certain lands then let for £42 per annum for maintaining a free school in this town. The said lands are now worth £370 per annum, but have been lately let by the Earl of Mountcashel, and the other trustees, for three lives, at the yearly rent of £200 only. Here is a schoolhouse, which is a large, old building, subject to a chief rent of £20 yearly.—£370 per annum.	Rev. Richard Carey.	21	8	2	31
Lismore.	Endowed by the Earl of Cork, in 1610, with a rentcharge for ever of £30 yearly. Here is a house and half an acre; the house will not well suit for more boarders than are in it at present.—£30 per annum.	Rev. T. Crawford.	27	8	5	40
Waterford City.	In this city is a grammar school, supported by the corporation, who pay the master £50 per annum, and allow him a house to live in.—£50 per annum.	Rev. Gab. Stokes, D.D.	10	20	–	30
	The annual value of the Endowments belonging to the Grammar Schools, on private charitable foundations (exclusively of the schoolhouse), is about £2,200.					

State of the English Schools on Private Charitable Foundations.

Diocese and Town.	Endowment.	Master.	Scholars. Boarders.	Day.	Free.	Total.
Armagh. Magherafelt.	Hugh Rainey, Esq., by will dated 8th April, 1707, devised certain sums of money, &c., for the maintenance, educating, and placing out to trades twenty-four boys. This charity was settled by an Act of Parliament, and lands for its support were purchased in the county of Down, and leased for ever under the authority of the said Act. Here is a large school fit for twenty-four boys, but it wants some repairs.—£175 per annum.	Alexander Richardson.	–	–	10	10
Larkhill.	Rev. Mr. Singleton, many years ago, bequeathed £100, the interest of which to be expended in clothing and schooling six Popish boys, and to be brought up Protestants. The sum having been found to be too small, has been suffered to accumulate for several years.	None.	–	–	–	–
Tartaraghan, &c.	Thomas Vernor, Esq., bequeathed, a few years since, £20 per annum for ten years, for the support of Sunday Schools, to each of the incumbents of the three parishes following—namely, Tartaraghan, in the county of Armagh, and Killyman and Donaghmore, both in the county of Tyrone. —£60 per annum.	—	–	–	–	–
Cashel. Fethard, &c.	The Rev. Morgan Hickie left £300, two-thirds of the interest of which to the parish schoolmaster of Fethard, the other third to the parish schoolmaster of Ballintemple. The rate of the interest is five per cent.—£15 per annum.	—	–	–	–	–
Toem, &c.	The Rev. John Doherty left the interest of £200 to be paid to the schoolmaster of the parishes of Toem, Templeneiry, and Doone. The said interest is regularly paid.—£10 per annum.	—	–	–	–	–

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STATE of the ENGLISH SCHOOLS on PRIVATE CHARITABLE FOUNDATIONS—*continued.*

Diocese and Town.	Endowment.	Master.	Scholars. Boarders.	Day.	Free.	Total.
Clogher. Clogher.	Robert Leslie, Bishop of Clogher, who died in 1672, devised the interest of £500 for the maintenance of the master of a free school at Clogher. This money has never been applied. Charles Leslie, Esq., of Glasslough, in the County of Monaghan, is his descendant. By the will of Dr. Garnett, Bishop of Clogher, it appears that at a meeting of the Trustees of Bishop Sterne's charities, it was ordered that a sum not exceeding £100 should be paid annually to the Dean and Chapter of Clogher, for the repair of the cathedral, and that Dr. Garnett, on the credit of the said order, expended the sum of £400 in repairing the cathedral. This sum, when recovered, he bequeathed to the Dean and Chapter, in trust for a schoolmaster and schoolhouse, in the said parish. This charity has never been carried into effect. P. Pierson, Esq., who lives in England, is his representative.	—	–	–	–	–
Tihallen Parish.	Captain Richardson devised the interest of £100, at 6 per cent., to be divided equally between the parish schoolmaster and the poor of this parish. The interest is regularly paid.—£3 per annum.	—	–	–	–	–
Monaghan.	William Cairnes, Esq., charged his estate in Monaghan with £20 yearly for ever, for the support of a mathematical schoolmaster—£20 per annum.	Mr. Robert M'Cullagh.	–	–	–	–
Tubbrit. Co. Fermanagh.	This school was founded by the will of George Vaughan, Esq., dated 23rd June, 1753. It was settled by an Act of Parliament, and the trustees erected into a corporation. The boys are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, agriculture, and gardening. On account of some law-suits now depending, there are only thirty boys in the school. The buildings, which are lately erected, would accommodate seventy boys and upwards; there is a garden, and three acres walled in for a nursery of forest trees for sale. The real estates produce annually about £606, and the personal property, which lies in government and other securities, amounts to £700 nearly. The whole income may be taken at about £900 per annum.	—	–	–	30	30
Cloyne. Castle Harrison, near Charleville.	Henry Harrison, Esq., built a house for a school, and endowed it with £20 yearly, charged upon an estate in Dublin. The school is not kept, nor is there any schoolmaster, and the house is greatly out of repair. The Bishop of Cloyne has lately recovered this charity, and has caused arrears of the amount of £100 to be secured.—£20 per annum.	None.	–	–	–	–
Cloyne.	Dr. Charles Crowe, formerly Bishop of Cloyne, by a codicil, bearing date the 17th March, 1719, bequeathed to his wife, and to the then treasurer and precentor of Cloyne, and after their death to the precentor and treasurer for the time being, the small burghery of Cloyne, &c., in trust for clothing, educating, and binding apprentices, poor boys of the diocese (except £8 per annum devised by the said codicil to another charitable purpose). The lands are let for £64 16*s.* 3*d.* yearly, and will rise to upwards of £100 yearly, at the expiration of the subsisting leases. From this fund three boys are educated and apprenticed out at £14 per annum, and the remainder of it is disposed of in apprentice fees to the boys educated in the Sunday schools, supported by the present Bishop of Cloyne.—£64 16*s.* 3*d.* per annum.	—	–	–	–	–
Cork, &c. Cork City.	Mr. Joseph Harris, by will, dated 2nd August, 1723, bequeathed his estate (value not specified), after the deaths of certain persons therein named, to the bishop and mayor of Cork, for the time being, for the support of a mathematical lecturer in the city of Cork, to be chosen by said bishop and mayor; but if his estate should be applied to other purposes, or the said lecture be neglected, then the said will directs that such lecturer should be chosen by the directors of the school of Midleton, for the benefit of the said school.	—	–	–	–	–
Cork City.	Dr. Edward Worth, Bishop of Killaloe, who died in the year 1699, founded an hospital in Cork, called the Blue Coat Hospital, and endowed it with lands for its maintenance, which in the year 1707 were leased for ever at the yearly rent of £457 16*s.* The boys are maintained, educated, and apprenticed, chiefly to seafaring persons.	—	–	–	–	–
Cork City.	Thomas Deane, Esq., erected a school and almshouse near St. Peter's church, Cork, in which he educated twenty boys and twenty girls, and bound them out apprentices, and maintained six old men and two old women. By his will dated 1st October, 1734, he bequeathed rentcharge for ever, amounting to £216 yearly, to the Corporation of the City of Cork, in trust, for the support of this charity. His heirs for a long time expended only £100 yearly for the above purposes, and Lord Muskerry, the present heir-at-law of the donor, has not paid any thing towards this charity for a great many years. No children are now received, neither are the old men and women supported. The said Corporation, with the assistance of the present Bishop of Cloyne has instituted a suit for the establishment of this charity and for recovering the arrears.—£216 per annum.	None.	–	–	–	–
Cork City.	Moses Deane, Esq., in the year 1728, left a concern in Cockpit-lane, Cork, worth about £136 yearly, with directions that the said yearly rent should be put out to interest for the purpose (*inter alia*) of raising the sum of £1,200 each, for the support of four schools in the city of Cork, for the education and clothing twenty boys and twenty girls in each school; two of the schools are now established.	—	–	–	80	80
Cork City.	The Green Coat Hospital, endowed by several persons with £82 8*s.* per annum. In this hospital twenty-one boys and four girls are clothed and educated, and there are four boys probationers.—£82 8*s.* per annum.	—	–	–	29	29

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STATE of the ENGLISH SCHOOLS on PRIVATE CHARITABLE FOUNDATIONS—*continued.*

Diocese and Town.	Endowment.	Master.	Scholars. Boarders.	Day.	Free.	Total.
Cork City.	Mrs. Shearman and the Rev. Archdeacon Pomeroy have endowed a school in Hammond's Marsh, in which boys are educated and some of them clothed.—£20 16s. per annum.	Thomas Holland.	–	18	15	33
Cork City.	Mrs. Shearman has given £10 yearly for the support of a school called the Library School, in St. Finbarry's Parish.—£10 per annum.	John Maginn.	–	30	10	40
Cork City.	Mrs. Shearman, in the year 1742, endowed a school in Christ's Church Parish, for the instruction of fifteen children.—£15 per annum.	—	–	–	15	15
Derry. Cloncagh.	There is a schoolhouse and an endowment of £10 yearly by the Earl of Donegal and Mr. Hervey.—£10 per annum.	James Fleming.	–	–	–	30
Camus, near Morne.	There is a schoolhouse and an endowment of £36 yearly by the Earl of Abercorn.—£36 per annum. In this school twelve boys are clothed, educated, and put to trades.	—	–		12	12
Down and Connor. Donaghadee.	Lady Margaret Alexander, by will dated 30th May, 1764, endowed this school with a rentcharge of £60 per annum, for instructing and clothing thirty poor children, and putting them out with apprentice fees. Here is a schoolhouse.—£60 per annum.	B. Mullholland.	–	–	30	30
Down.	A donation of £20 yearly by Lord De Clifford, which was originally intended for an English School, is now paid to the master of the diocesan school of the diocese of Down. Here is a schoolhouse.—£20 per annum.	—	–	–	–	–
Bangor.	An endowment of £5 yearly by a schoolhouse.—£5 per annum.	—	–	–	–	30
Drumboo Union.	An endowment by the Earl of Donegal of £22 yearly, and a house.—£22 per annum.	—	–	–	–	20
Ballintoy.	Mrs. Jane Stewart, by will, charged the lands of Claghnagh, in the county of Antrim, with £15 a-year for ever, for the support of this school.—£15 per annum.	—	–	–	–	35
Dublin. Dublin City.	Many of the English Schools in this City are possessed of permanent funds. The said schools are, besides, supported by voluntary contributions, and collections made in the churches. The schools which have funds are in the parishes following, namely—					
	St. Audoen's, £200, left by Charles Powell, Esq., and four separate donations of £100 each, and also £2 per annum left by James Southwell.	Stephen Nevill.	–	–	–	20
	St. Michael's, £500 in Government debentures, bought out of the subscriptions.	William Slator.	–	–	–	31
	St Paul's, two legacies, amounting to £16 yearly.	William Dogood.	–	–	–	12
	St. John's, £125 per annum, and upwards of £300.	—	–	–	–	16
	St. Werburgh's, six debentures.	John and Sarah Dawson.		Boys,	–	20
	St. Bridget's, interest of £554 10s.			Girls,	–	16
	There are schools and schoolhouses in all the said parishes. Mr. James Knight, by deed dated 20th November, 1725, granted a rentcharge for ever of £60 yearly, for a school in St. Patrick's close.—£60 per annum. No school is kept, nor is the rentcharge paid.	Thomas Robinson.	–	–	–	40
		—	–	–	–	–
Castleknock.	William Crosthwaite, Esq., by deed dated 15th August, 1720, granted £10 yearly for ever, issuing out of the impropriate rectory of Follystowne, in the county of Meath, to the Archbishop of Dublin, for the time being, in trust for the education of poor children of the parishes of Castleknock, Mullahidart, and Clonsillagh.—£10 per annum.	Mr. Samuel Connor.	–	12	10	22
Calverstown.	Sir Richard Levinge, who died in the year 1747, bequeathed the lands of Lecken, in the county of Westmeath, partly left in fee farm and partly for 900 years, for £91 16s. yearly, for the maintenance and instruction of poor children, and for binding them out apprentices. Here are ten boys maintained and instructed, and put out apprentices with a fee of £5 each.—£91 16s. per annum.	—	–	–	10	10
Hollywood Rath.	The Rev. Daniel Jackson, by will, in the year 1706, charged the lands of Hollywood Rath, with £6 per annum for ever for a schoolmaster, and £30 for building a schoolhouse, and devised three acres of land for the same purpose.—£6 per annum.	—	–	–	–	–
Santry.	The said Mr. Jackson also devised a profit rent issuing out of the lands of Goulding's farm, containing forty acres, and held for 999 years to the Vicar of Santry, for the time being, in trust for building a schoolhouse at Santry, and paying a schoolmaster there £6 yearly, the remainder of the said profit rent to be retained by the vicar as trustee.—£6 per annum.	Paul Tanner.	–	6	–	6
Swords.	Dean Scardeville bequeathed £100, the interest of which to be laid out for the support of a school in the parish of Swords; the said sum has been paid to the chapter of St. Patrick's, who in consideration thereof charged the tithes of Killeigh and Kilda with £6 yearly for ever. This money has not been so applied for many years.—£6 per annum.	—	–	–	–	–
Swords.	It appears by the vestry book of the parish of Swords, that an inventory was taken on the 20th February, 1739, of all the deeds and papers belonging to that parish; and that there were (*inter alia*) a map of the lands there stated to have been given by the Rev. Archdeacon Hewitson, for the endowment of a school, and a conveyance from him of a mill to the said school.	—	–	–	–	–

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STATE of the ENGLISH SCHOOLS on PRIVATE CHARITABLE FOUNDATIONS—*continued*.

Diocese and Town.	Endowment.	Master.	Scholars.			
			Boarders.	Day.	Free.	Total.
Finglas.	This school is supported by the interest of money bequeathed to it, amounting to £10 7*s*. 3*d*., and an annuity of £5 which will expire in a few years.—£15 7*s*. 3*d*. per annum. Here is a schoolhouse, in which are twenty-one boys and six girls.	Step. Langstone.	–	–	27	27
Coolock.	Doctor Foster, formerly bishop of Raphoe, built a schoolhouse, and endowed it with two acres adjoining, now let for six guineas per annum; and an annuity of £9 5*s*. issuing out of a house in Thomas-street. In a few years the ground on which the schoolhouse stands will fall into the hands of Charles Domville, Esq., and the annuity will soon go by direction of the will to the Lying-in Hospital. The schoolhouse is now repairing.—£16 1*s*. 6*d*. per annum.	William M'Michal.	–	–	–	20
Rathcool.	An endowment by the late Mrs. Mercer for the maintenance and education of girls.	—	–	–	25	25
Celbridge.	An endowment by the Right Hon. William Connolly, who granted a rent-charge of £250 yearly, and there have been grants to this school by other persons; the whole amounting to upwards of £380 yearly. The schoolhouse is very large and commodious, and was designed for forty girls.—£380 per annum.	—	–	–	–	17
Dunganstown.	Captain Hoey, of the 9th Regiment, granted a house and two acres of land for a school.	—	–	–	–	90
Elphin. PrimroseGrange, near Sligo.	The Rev. Edmund Nicholson granted lands which produced nearly £140 per annum, for the support of this school. This charity was settled by an Act of Parliament, which appoints the Archbishop of Tuam, the Bishop of Elphin, the ministers of Sligo and Tannagh, and the representatives of the founder, trustees.—£140 per annum.	George Blackman.	–	–	–	–
Kildare. Betaghstown.	Dr. Patrick Hewitson, who died 30th March, 1783, devised to —— Dalrymple, Esq., the Primate and Bishop of Kildare, near £2,000 personal property, in trust for the support of a charity school, to be built on the lands of Betaghstown, for poor boys and girls to be instructed in the Protestant religion, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and to be bound out with apprentice fees. And the testator also devised his real estates, worth £297 3*s*. 7*d*., yearly, after the death of Mr. Moses Cahill, who is a very old man, for the further support of the said school. This charity has not been carried into effect, nor has the interest of the property been demanded since the death of the testator; the trustees not having been informed of their trusts.—About £397 3*s*. 7*d*. per annum.	—	–	–	–	–
Ardea.	A salary of £10 yearly to a schoolmaster, and a house by Lord Portarlington.—£10 per annum.	—	–	–	98	98
Kildare. Monasterevan.	Lady Loftus bequeathed a legacy which produces £3 yearly, for teaching twelve children, natives of this parish.—£3 per annum.	—	–	–	–	16
Cardiffstown, &c.	A salary of £20 yearly, and a schoolhouse by Lord Mayo.—£20 per annum.	—	–	–	–	–
Killala, &c. Frankfort.	Here is a school, with a house and two acres, supported with the interest of £400, bequeathed by the late Dr. Valentine.	—	–	–	25	25
Killaloe, &c. Ballymackey.	Lady Anne Cole bequeathed £100 towards the support of an English school. No schoolhouse.—£6 per annum.	—	–	–	–	40
Leighlin, &c. Coolkinno.	Rev. —— Burton endowed this school with £20 yearly for ever, issuing out of ground rents in Ormond Market, Dublin; a house was built and a small quantity of land was given to this charity by the late Marquess of Rockingham.—£20 per annum.	—	–	–	–	–
Aghold Union.	A grant by the Rockingham family of a house and ten acres, worth about 10*s*. an acre.—£5 per annum.	—	–	–	–	18
Kilcommon Parish.	Two schoolhouses and ten acres of land, worth each £10 per annum.	—	–	–	–	113
Abbeyleix.	A schoolhouse and one acre by Lord De Vesci.	—	–	–	–	10
Limerick City.	Mrs. Alice Craven, in the year 1724, granted to the Bishop, Dean, Mayor, and Recorder of Limerick, and their successors for ever, several houses in trust for the support of a charity school called the Blue Schools. The rents of those houses, with the aid of other donations, and some casual benefactions, enable the trustees to clothe and educate twenty boys, and to bind them as apprentices, with a fee of £4 each. Here is a house and a small yard.	George Mahony.	–	–	–	20
Limerick City.	Dr. Jeremiah Hall, about the year 1687, bequeathed several houses in Limerick for the purpose of building a charity school and an alms-house. There are twenty boys and twenty girls in the school who are instructed and bound out with apprentice fees of two guineas each. Here is a house with apartments for the master and mistress, and schoolrooms.	Henry Bowen, master; Sarah Gault, mistress.	–	–	40	40

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STATE of the ENGLISH SCHOOLS on PRIVATE CHARITABLE FOUNDATIONS—*continued.*

Diocese and Town.	Endowment.	Master.	Scholars. Boarders.	Day.	Free.	Total.
Meath. Heathfield, near Leany Church.	Andrew Wilson, Esq., by will, dated 9th February, 1724, devised certain lands to the Primate, Archbishops of Dublin and Tuam, and the Bishops of Meath and Kildare, in trust for the support of an hospital at ——, in the County of Westmeath. An Act passed in the year 1762 for the establishment of this charity, and by the said Act the trustees were erected into a corporation. Twenty men are maintained and clothed, and 100 boys are maintained, clothed, instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and put out with apprentice fees. The annual income, including the demense and the interest of fifteen government debentures, may be reckoned to amount to the sum of £2,317.	—	–	–	100	100
Athlone.	Arthur St. George, Esq., left a house and £5 per annum for the support of an English school. The present schoolmaster is John Boswell, who employs a deputy to keep his school.—£5 per annum.	John Boswell.	–	–	–	–
Tuam, &c. St. Johnstown, near Longford.	John Raghtegan has lately sold certain lands, which, it is apprehended, were devised to the use of an English school, to which he had been appointed schoolmaster, and has run away. The lands contain sixty acres, and are worth 16*s.* an acre.—£48 per annum.	—	–	–	–	–
Granard.	The Rev. Essex Edgworth, upwards of fifty years ago, erected a school, and endowed it with an acre of land and a salary of £7 yearly; the master is in possession of the acre of land and receives the salary, but the schoolhouse has been suffered to fall into ruins.—£7 per annum.	James Mills.	–	–	–	–
Kiltoghard.	Lord Mountrath endowed this school with £30 yearly, in lands lying in the county of Leitrim.—£30 per annum.	Rev. James Bennett.	–	–	–	–
Waterford, &c. Waterford City.	Dr. Nathaniel Foy, formerly Bishop of Waterford, endowed this school with lands, &c., which produce, yearly, £523 11*s.*, for the clothing, instructing, and binding out apprentices of poor boys. In the year 1724, an Act passed for settling this charity. The rents of the lands will rise to almost double the sum above mentioned on the fall of some old lives. It is a well regulated charity.—£523 11*s.* The trustees have saved above £1,400; of which sum £1,000 was out at interest, and the remainder is in the Bank at Newport.	Pat Flanagan.	–	–	75	75
Waterford City.	The Blue, Girls, School was founded and endowed by the Mason family. The girls are taught reading and every kind of needlework, and some of them to write and cipher. In the year 1784, Counsellor Alcock left £1,000 to this charity, with directions that the interest of it should be applied for marriage portions and apprentice fees; the money has been put out to interest at six per. cent. Previous to this legacy, the income of this charity was £81. There is a balance in the hands of Sir John Alcock, Executor of the said Counsellor Alcock, of upwards of £300.—£141 per annum.	Johannas Wilcocks.	–	–	34	34
	The annual value of the endowments belonging to the English schools, on private charitable foundations, exclusively of the schoolhouses, is about £7,400.					

RECAPITULATION of the ANNUAL FUNDS of the EXISTING SCHOOLS.

	£	s.	d.
Schools on Public Foundations.			
English Parish Schools.—In the twenty-nine dioceses from which returns of these schools have been received, no more than 435 salaries, usually of 40*s.* each, were paid to schoolmasters; no returns have been received from the other five dioceses; but if, for the sake of this calculation, we may suppose that the number of salaries paid in these five dioceses was in the same proportion as the twenty-nine dioceses above mentioned, the whole sum now paid by the clergy for the support of this class of schools may be taken at about	1,000	0	0
Diocesan Free Schools.—By the 12th of Elizabeth there should be a free school in every diocese. There are thirty-four dioceses in this kingdom, but there are only twenty diocesan schoolmasters, who receive salaries from £20 12*s.* 4*d.*, yearly, at the lowest, to £40, yearly, at the highest,	616	5	7
Royal Free Schools.—The lands for the support of these schools, including the lands near Wicklow, produce, annually, ...	3,928	17	3½
Erasmus Smith's Schools.—The lands produce £4,249 4*s.* 10*d.*, yearly; and to this sum may be added £225 more, if in this calculation of annual funds we may be allowed to estimate at £5 per cent., the balance of money due to the governors of the said schools, amounting to upwards of £4,500, ...	4,474	4	10
Hibernian School for Soldiers' Children, in Dublin, ...	2,514	16	10½
Hibernian Marine School, in Dublin, ...	1,729	7	3
Hospital of King Charles II., in Dublin, ...	1,827	8	6
Protestant Charter Schools, ...	20,105	17	9½
Schools on Private Charitable Foundations, viz.:—			
Grammar Schools, about	2,200	0	0
English Schools, about	7,400	0	0
Total annual funds, ...	£45,796	18	1½

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APPENDIX, No. 2.—An ESTIMATE of the ANNUAL EXPENSE of ENGLISH PARISH SCHOOLS, as proposed to be established.

In Ulster, which contains 250 benefices, it is proposed that there should be 250 of these schools, and that each schoolmaster, who is also to be parish clerk, should teach twenty free scholars, and have a yearly salary of	£20	
And for copy-books, pens, paper, premiums, &c.,	1	
The annual expense of one school would then be	£21	
Which, for 250 schools, would be		£5,250
In the other three provinces, which contain 850 benefices, it is proposed that there should be 850 of these schools, and that each schoolmaster, who is also to be parish clerk, should teach twenty-five free scholars, and have a yearly salary of £20,	£20 0	
And for copy-books, pens, paper, premiums, &c.,	1 10	
The annual expense of one school would then be	£21 10	
Which, for 850 schools, would be		18,275
Total annual expense of 1,100 parish schools,		£23,525

Ways and Means.

By the Incumbents of 1,100 benefices, at 40*s.* each,	£2,200	
„ Parishioners in vestry a like sum,	2,200	
„ Presentments for parish clerks in 1,100 benefices, at £20 yearly, each,	22,000	
„ Impropriators,	1,000	
„ So much of the Annual Parliamentary Grant to the Incorporated Society as serves to support the four Charter School Nurseries, which, in the opinion of the late Mr. Howard, are unnecessary, and ought to be suppressed, in which opinion we also agree,	1,900	
		29,300
Annual surplus,		£5,775

This annual surplus would be abundantly sufficient for hiring schoolhouses, or for raising a sum for building them, and also for books for the Sunday schools.

APPENDIX, No. 3.—An ESTIMATE of the ANNUAL EXPENSE of the DIOCESAN FREE SCHOOLS, as proposed to be improved.

It is proposed that there should be one Free School in each of the twenty-two Bishoprics; the head master to be paid a salary of £50, yearly, and the mathematical master to be paid a salary of £30, yearly; the expense of one school would then be £80, which, for twenty-two schools, is	£1,760

Ways and Means.

By the bishop, clergy, and impropriators of the several dioceses, being thirty-four in number, at £50 each, upon an average,	£1,700	
„ County presentments, a like sum,	1,700	
„ So much of the Annual Parliamentary Grant to the Incorporated Society as will be superfluous, if Mr. Howard's sentiments, in which we also concur, should be adopted relative to the suppressing of remote Charter Schools,	1,924	
		5,324
Surplus,		£3,564

This surplus might defray the expense of 396 exhibitions for the support of gratuitous scholars, at £9, yearly, each, which would be at the rate of eighteen boys for each of the twenty-two bishoprics.

APPENDIX, No. 4.—An ESTIMATE of the ANNUAL EXPENSE of a PROFESSIONAL ACADEMY, proposed to be established.

One hundred boys to be maintained and clothed at £9, yearly, each,	£900
Salaries of head master and under master, two assistants, a steward, who is to have the care of the eleemosynary boys out of school, and control of domestic economy, on plan of Christ's Hospital, London; and a matron, farmer, gardener, mechanic, servants, and other incidental charges. All the assistants, except the two first, to be paid by the master out of his profits, by stipendiary boys,	1,200
Total annual expense,	£2,100

The entrance money paid by stipendiary schools to be applied to the establishment of a library, purchase of drawings, models, &c.

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Mixed Education.

The Synodical Address of the Council of Thurles.

No. XX.—Mixed Education.

Papers relied on by Mr. Hughes in the discussion on the Draft Report, 23rd December, 1856, and presented on the 30th January, 1857, to the Commissioners engaged in preparing the Draft Report, with a request that they should be published amongst the documents of the Commission.

The Synodical Address of the Fathers of the National Council of Thurles to their beloved Flock, the Catholics of Ireland.

"Go, and cry in the ears of Jerusalem, saying: Thus saith the Lord, I have remembered thee, pitying thy youth and the love of thy espousals, when thou followedst me in the desert, in a land that is not sown.

"3. Israel is holy to the Lord, the first fruits of his increase; all they that devour him offend; evils shall come upon them, saith the Lord.

"4. Hear ye the word of the Lord, O house of Jacob, and all ye families of the house of Israel."—Jeremias, chap. ii.

Very Rev. and Rev. Brethren, and you our beloved children in Jesus Christ, the objects of our pastoral charge and devoted affection, it is with feelings of profound gratitude to the "Father of Mercies and God of all consolation," as well as of unspeakable joy at the promotion of your best and highest interests, that we announce to you the happy termination and gratifying results of the most solemn and important assembly that has been held by the Irish Church since the days of her glorious apostle, St. Patrick. To you who are so identified by affection, as well as by principle, with the interests of that Church—who are so feelingly alive to all that concerns her honour and her welfare—whose attachment to her neither distress, nor famine, nor nakedness, nor danger, nor persecution, nor the sword, has been able to sever or relax—to you, our dearly beloved children, it must furnish a subject of heartfelt thanksgiving to the "Giver of all good gifts," as well as of inexpressible gratification to yourselves, to learn that an assembly, convoked under the highest and most solemn auspices, and charged with the most momentous interests, has happily succeeded in devising such measures and enacting such regulations for the renovation of discipline, and the promotion of piety and morals, as cannot fail, with the aid of the Divine Mercy and your zealous co-operation, to be productive of the most salutary results. Our enactments we shall immediately submit, with the profoundest reverence and submission, to the judgment of the Apostolic See, and we will not publish them until we shall have obtained the necessary approbation. We are persuaded that henceforward this Council will become an epoch in the history of our National Church—an epoch, we humbly trust in a paternal Providence, which will not only be found pregnant with immediate benefits, but which will throw its directing light and influence on the future.

Charged in a special manner by Almighty God with the guardianship of the faith, placed as sentinels on the watch-towers of Israel, to warn the faithful by day and night of the approach of danger; imperatively bound, as we are, at all hazards and sacrifices, to denounce those ravening wolves that appear in the clothing of sheep—those apostles of infidelity and error, who veil their unholy designs under an appearance of simplicity and godliness; the measures necessary for the preservation and diffusion of the faith, formed, as you may have naturally anticipated, the first object of our anxious deliberations. Profoundly impressed with the conviction that "without faith it is impossible to please God," that "he who believeth not will be condemned," and that, according to the apostle, every other acquisition is to be esteemed as loss compared "with the excellent knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ," we have viewed with alarm the perils by which it is surrounded, in these days of difficulty and trial, and given to the measures necessary for its defence the mature reflection and patient examination which the momentous importance of the subject required. As faith constitutes the fountain of all those graces and blessings by which the mystical spouse of Jesus Christ is vivified and adorned, the moment its current is stopped or defiled "the whole head becomes sick, and the whole heart sad; from the sole of the foot unto the top of the head there is no soundness therein" (Isaias, chap. i., v. 5, 6). Those broken cisterns, of which the prophet speaks (Jeremias, chap. ii., v. 13), those vain devices of human wisdom, can furnish no substitute to the thirsty soul for that stream of life which flows from the throne of God, reflecting His purity and imparting His immortality. Its possession is more than sufficient to compensate all the sufferings of this life, whilst there is no amount of this world's wealth or glory that could counterbalance the calamity of its loss. Hence, when the Almighty punishes a people in His anger, when it is not the chastisement of a father seeking the amendment of his children, but the vengeance of an inexorable judge, it is no longer the famine that kills the body, the pestilence or the sword he employs, but the famine of the word of life, the spirit of error and false prophets, that become the instruments of His fury in desolating the moral world.

No wonder, then, that your forefathers, recognizing and appreciating as they ought this most precious gift of God, generously encountered chains, and exile, and death, for its preservation; that you yourselves endured so long the most galling civil disabilities rather than compromise its principles or endanger its purity; and that, during the late visitation of famine, so many heroic souls were found amongst your destitute brethren, to prefer the agonizing death of hunger to the bribe of the tempter, who proffered the food and the life of this world as the reward of apostacy.

There is not a page of your history, however dark and disastrous in other respects, that is not brightened by the heroic fortitude, the generous self-sacrifice, the persevering devotedness which you have exhibited in the defence and preservation of the faith. Its

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Mixed Education.

The Synodical Address of the Council of Thurles.

memorials are to be found on the mountain top and in the depths of your valleys, not the less dear because inseparably linked with the holiest affections and most touching traditions of a persecuted people; nor the less enduring because crimsoned in the blood of its martyrs.

It is the all-vivifying principle of faith, which, working through charity, has, in the midst of the poverty and desolation of modern times, covered the land with those countless institutions of benevolence that strike the eye on every side; which has raised up so many noble temples for the worship of the Most High; and which sends, at the present day, its missionaries to the eastern and western worlds, as formerly to the various countries of Europe, to announce the tidings of salvation to those "who sit in darkness and the shadow of death." May that glorious distinction be for ever associated with the name of Ireland! May neither fraud nor force be able to wrest from her the emblem of that "victory which overcometh the world" (John, 1 Ep.), which has been the pride of her prosperity, and the consolation of her sorrows; but may her deathless attachment to the most sacred of principles, and her generous self-devotion in the noblest work of charity, form the glory of her future history, as they have been the brightest record of the past!

As rulers of the Church of Christ, chief pastors of His flock, religiously responsible to the Prince of Pastors for every soul committed to our charge, it forms, as is obvious, our first and paramount duty to attend to the pastures in which they feed—the doctrine with which they are nourished. And surely if ever there was a period which called for the unsleeping vigilance, the prudent foresight, the intrepid and self-sacrificing zeal of our august ministry—that period is the present. The alarming spectacle which the Christian world exhibits at the present day, the novel but formidable forms in which error presents itself, and the manifold evils and perils by which the Church is encompassed, must be evident to the most superficial observer. It is no longer a single heresy, or an eccentric fanaticism—the denial of some revealed truth, or the excesses of some extravagant error—but a comprehensive, all-pervading, well-digested system of unbelief, suited to every capacity and reaching every intellect, that corrupts and desolates the moral world. Is not such the calamitous spectacle which the Continent of Europe offers to us at this moment? Education, the source of all intellectual life, by which the mind of man is nurtured and disciplined, his principles determined, his feelings regulated, his judgments fixed, his character formed, has been forcibly dissevered from every connexion with religion, and made the vehicle of that cold scepticism and heartless indifferentism which have seduced and corrupted youth, and by a necessary consequence, shaken to its centre the whole fabric of social life. Separated from her heavenly monitor, learning is no longer the organ of that wisdom which cometh from above, which, according to St. James, is "chaste, peaceable, modest, easy to be persuaded, consenting to the good, full of mercy and good fruits, without judging, without dissimulation;" but rather of that wisdom which he describes as "earthly, sensual, and devilish" (James, c. iii., v. 15, 17).

It is, we feel assured, unnecessary to observe to you, that of all modes of propagating error, education is the most subtle and dangerous, furnishing, as it does, the aliment by which the social body is sustained, which circulates through every vein and reaches every member; and that if this aliment should prove to be corrupt or deleterious, it will not fail to carry moral disease and death to the entire system. Hence the awful obligations we are under, at the peril of our souls, of watching over the education of the people whom God has intrusted to our charge.

Listen to the emphatic words in which the present illustrious Pontiff sets forth the dangers to which youth is exposed at the present time, and the duties which are placed upon the pastors of the people in their regard. "It is incumbent upon you," he says, "and upon ourselves, to labour with all diligence and energy, and with great firmness of purpose, and to be vigilant in every thing that regards schools and the instruction and education of children and youths of both sexes. For you well know that the modern enemies of religion and human society, with a most diabolical spirit, direct all their artifices to pervert the minds and hearts of youth from their earliest years. Wherefore, they leave nothing untried, they shrink from no attempt to withdraw schools and every institution destined for the education of youth, from the authority of the Church and the vigilance of her holy pastors" (Encyl. Letter of Pius IX., 8th December, 1849). Such are the words of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, which show the responsibility under which we are placed, and point out our duty to protect from the insidious snares laid for their destruction, the lambs of the fold—that most helpless but precious portion of the flock of Jesus Christ, which the prophet represents as carried in His bosom.

It is by the sternest sense of duty—by a painful but irresistible feeling of necessity—that we are compelled, dearly beloved, to announce to you that a system of education, fraught with grievous and intrinsic dangers, has, within the last twelve months, been brought to your own doors. It is presented to you, we deplore to say, in those collegiate institutions which have been established in this country, and associated with the name of our august, most gracious, and beloved Sovereign. Far be it from us to impugn for a moment the motives of its originators. The system may have been devised in a spirit of generous and impartial policy; but the statesmen who framed it were not acquainted with the inflexible nature of our doctrines, and with the jealousy with which we are obliged to avoid every thing opposed to the purity and integrity of our faith. Hence, those institutions, which would have called for our profound and lasting gratitude had they been framed in accordance with our religious tenets and principles, must now be considered as an evil of a formidable kind, against which it is our imperative duty to warn you with all the energy of our zeal and all the weight of our authority.

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In pointing out the dangers of such a system, we only repeat the instructions that have been given to us by the Vicar of Jesus Christ; he, to whom were given the keys of the kingdom (Matth. c. xvi., v. 19); to whom was committed the charge, not only of the lambs, but of the sheep, that is, of the entire flock, pastors as well as people (John, c. xxi., v. 17); he, for whose faith the prayer of Christ was offered (Luke, c. xxii., v. 31, 32); whom St. Chrysostom so appropriately designates as the teacher of the whole world (Hom. 88, in Joan); he, Peter, has spoken to us by Pius as he spoke to the Fathers of Chalcedom by Leo, and pronounced this system of education to be fraught with "grievous and intrinsic dangers" to faith and morals; has declared that "religion can expect nothing but loss from it;" and that your bishops "should take no part in carrying it into effect."

Following the invariable practice of our own Church, as well as that of every church connected with the centre of unity, and, in particular, the instructions given in one of those synods convoked and presided over by St. Patrick,—"if any questions arise in this island (Ireland), they are to be referred to the Apostolic See" (*Si quæ quæstiones in hac Insula oriantur, ad Sedem Apostolicam referantur, Can. S. Patritic, apud Wilkin, Concil t.* 1, p. 6)—we laid at the feet of our present venerable and beloved Pontiff the plan of instruction that had been proposed to us, with a statement of the diversity of opinion that prevailed on the subject; because we knew, to use the language of St. Columbanus, addressing one of the great pontiffs of antiquity, that it was ours "to call upon, to put questions, to beseech him; and his not to withhold what had been freely bestowed, but to put out his talents to interest, to give at Christ's behest the bread of doctrine to those who sought for it from him"—(*St. Columb. Epist. I., ad Greg. Pap. apud Galland Bibl. Vet. Pat. t.* 12, p. 346). After a most searching and protracted examination of the statements and facts that were urged on either side, availing himself of every resource of counsel and information which he could procure, demanding and receiving from every member of the Irish episcopacy his individual opinion on the subject, making it the object of his long and anxious deliberation, and pouring forth his soul in prayer to Him who promised to abide with his Church, even to the consummation of time, the successor of Peter pronounced his final judgment on the subject. All controversy is now at an end—the judge has spoken, THE QUESTION IS DECIDED.

Recognizing, with reverential awe, in that decision, the voice of him who hath said, "He who hears you, hears me; he who despises you, despises me;"—this synod has received, not only with profound respect, but with unanimous acclamation, the decisions and instructions which were asked for in the name of the Irish Church. This synod now solemnly communicates to you the rescripts of the Holy See, which we have received on this important matter, that they may serve to guide and regulate your conduct; we do not add any thing to the instructions that have been given; neither will we suffer any thing to be detracted from their importance.*

That you, our faithful children in Jesus Christ, will exhibit the same spirit of faith and docility; that you will recognize in the supremacy of Peter and his successors, not the work of man but the appointment of heaven; not a civil tribunal, but a divine institution; not an arena for controversy, but the judgment-seat at which every controversy is to be decided; is amply guaranteed to us by the unswerving and untarnished allegiance which has bound the Irish people to the Holy See, from the first moment it was plighted through its envoy and apostle, St. Patrick, to the present day, in the midst of every trial and temptation that could sever or relax it; as well as by your uniform and filial obedience to those pastors to whom, you well know, your happiness is far dearer than their own existence; and who, in the day of peril and suffering, have so often proved the extent and self-devoting spirit of the charity they bear you by "laying down their lives for their flocks."

It is then, in our conviction, quite unnecessary to assure you, that every thing which concerns your welfare—all that regards the advancement of your interests, whether temporal or eternal—is bound up with our warmest affections; that there is no exertion, no sacrifice, compatible with principle, which we would not cheerfully make, to ameliorate your condition and promote your prosperity. As a pledge of the sincerity of those sentiments, we have determined to make every effort in our power to establish a sound and comprehensive system of University education, that will combine all that is practically useful in the present system, with all that is pure and edifying in religious doctrine. A committee has been appointed by this Synod to examine into the details of this most important project, and to carry it into execution. The difficulties to be contended with are, indeed, great; but if we meet them in the spirit of faith—if we act with Christian union, they will soon disappear. We have within ourselves here, at home, and in the persons of our brethren who are scattered not only throughout the sister kingdoms and the British colonies, but throughout the Continent of America, ample resources—zeal, learning, talent, and the pecuniary means for the accomplishment of such an object.

As great undertakings cannot be realized in a moment, some time will be necessary for collecting and combining these resources, and giving maturity and organization to the plan. During the brief interval that must intervene, previous to the realization of this most desirable object, you can procure for your children, as you have ever done, the advantages of a liberal and comprehensive education in those excellent collegiate establishments of your own Church that are to be found in this country and the sister kingdom.

But, as in the days of primitive fervour, so now in those latter times, there are to be found "spirits of error, disobedient, vain talkers, and seducers," "wise in their own conceit," and puffed up with the little knowledge they possess—men "whose speech creepeth like a

* *Vide* Appendix [pp. 388–389, infra.]

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canker" (2 Tim. c. xi. v. 17), and whose seared consciences are dead to every sense of duty and every feeling of remorse; men who, like the first tempter, hold out the advantages of superior enlightenment as the reward of disobedience, and who, apostates in all but the name, dare to preach up contumacy and rebellion against that Church of which our Lord hath said, that those who hear her not are to be ranked with the heathen and the publican. Since such men are to be found, it becomes our solemn duty to remind you how rigorous the obligations are by which the parent is bound to watch over the salvation of his children. You are aware that those children are only a sacred deposit, entrusted by God to your care for a short time; that although He made use of you to give them existence, they are entirely His property; that being indebted to Him for all they possess, both as to soul and body, and made to His image, and redeemed by His blood, your first great duty is to provide, as far as lies in your power, for the salvation of their souls. It matters not how blameless your life may be in other respects, if you neglect this duty; if, through criminal ambition, or an inordinate desire of filthy lucre, you expose the soul of your child to grievous danger; then, assuredly, do you incur the reprobation pronounced by the Apostle on "the man who has no care of his own, and especially those of his own household," and who, by such conduct, "denies the faith, and is worse than an infidel" (2 Tim., c. v. v. 8). The man who hid his talent was condemned: what if he had lost or destroyed it? what if he had given it to his master's enemies? The faithless pastor must answer blood for blood, soul for soul. Can the treacherous and unnatural parent, whose cruelty is far worse than that of Herod, who only sacrificed the bodies of his youthful victims, expect to escape with impunity?

"He," says Jesus Christ, "that shall scandalize one of these little ones who believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone should be hanged about his neck, and that he should be drowned in the depth of the sea. Woe to the world because of scandals, for it must needs be that scandals come; but, nevertheless, woe to that man by whom the scandal cometh" (Matt. c. xviii. v. 6). That the woes thus pronounced against the man of scandal must fall with aggravated force on the head of the parent who, after having been solemnly warned by the authority established by Christ for his direction, thrusts his child into the furnace of danger, immolating him to the Moloch of avarice or ambition, is so obvious as to require neither proof nor illustration. If the learning, riches, or honours, to be gained by such a sacrifice be pleaded in excuse, we can only reply, with Jesus Christ, in the Gospel, "What doth it profit a man to gain the whole world, and to lose his own soul? or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?" (Matt. c. xvi. v. 26). Nor is it to be doubted that, even in this world, such conduct would be visited by the retributive justice of God—that the daring disobedience, which trampled on the authority of the Church, would not be unlikely to receive its heavy chastisement from the ungrateful and rebellious child; and that the pride which spurned the salutary restraints of religion, would meet its deepest and most bitter humiliation from the very object in which it had centred its fondest affections. That a system of education, the dangers of which have been publicly and solemnly pointed out by the Church, which is the pillar and the ground of truth—a system against the dangers of which the history of modern Europe bears witness, will meet with your marked reprobation; that you will not yield it encouragement or patronage of any kind, but that you will save your children from its influence—is an assurance supplied to us by your uniform and devoted obedience to the voice of that Church, and attested by every page of your history, and by every act of your lives.

The solemn warning which we address to you against the dangers of those collegiate institutions extends, of course, to every similar establishment known to be replete with danger to the faith and morals of your children—to every school in which the doctrines and practices of your Church are impugned, and the legitimate authority of your pastors set at nought. Alas! our country abounds with too many public institutions of this kind, which have been the occasion of ruin to thousands of those souls that were redeemed by the precious blood of Jesus Christ; but still they bear the perils with which they are replete inscribed upon their front, and they are known by all to be most dangerous and anti-Catholic. It is not necessary, nor was it ever necessary, to raise our voice against establishments so avowedly hostile. It is when the wolf assumes the clothing of the sheep that the pastor has most reason to tremble for his flock, and to exert all his courage and energy for its defence.

In guarding you against the paths of error—warning you against those deceitful lights which lead to the lowest depths of mental darkness, and to the worst and most fatal species of ignorance—you cannot fail to recognise that character of true enlightenment, and zealous concern for the real interests of knowledge, which have invariably distinguished the religion to which you belong.

The instructress of Europe in arts and literature—the civilizer of every barbarous nation into which she has carried the Gospel—the foundress of those innumerable schools of learning which illustrated this island, in former ages, as well as the inspirer of those heroic sacrifices, and of that deathless struggle in her cause when, at a subsequent period, a barbarous policy punished education as a crime, and sought to extinguish the intellect of a people, the Catholic Church has continually borne the torch of knowledge in her hand during her missionary career, or sheltered it in her sanctuary, when the stormy passions of the savage horde, or the calculating cruelty of the oppressor, sought to quench it for ever. And if she cannot, like other forms of belief, vary at will the immutable truth of which she is the depository—if she cannot blend and fuse its inflexible principles into a community of creed

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and doctrine—if no human consideration can induce her to sacrifice an iota of that Gospel which will outlive the heavens and the earth—it is not because the charity with which her heart continually burns is less comprehensive, or the works of beneficence in which her hands are unceasingly employed, are less numerous and various than those of other religious institutions which arrogate to themselves the possession of a more liberal philanthropy. This adherence to the cause of truth is not only perfectly compatible with the exercise of charity, but a condition indispensable to its existence. He who was charity itself, whose lips continually preached, and whose life so beautifully and touchingly illustrated its doctrine, pronounced the woes that were to light upon the proud and self-sufficient Pharisee, and denounced, with unmitigated severity, the teachers of error.

The same irreligious spirit which, by its cold indifferentism, chills and deadens our moral nature, and then leaves it a prey to corruption, after having vitiated the education of the Continent, has, as might naturally be expected, diffused itself through its literature; for anti-Christian philosophy, assuming the most popular form, has devoted all its reasoning and research to sapping the foundations of faith; and genius, seduced and corrupted by its suggestions, has lavished his highest gifts in adorning, with all embellishments of taste and eloquence, the grossest sensualism and vice that could corrupt and degrade even the society of the Pagan world. There is no medium for its diffusion—from the philosophic essay to the work of fiction—on which the apostleship of infidelity has not drawn, in order to extinguish the truths of Christianity in the understanding, or to banish its pure and exalting morality from the heart. Unfortunately, many of those works have been translated into your own language—circulated in every variety of form, from the most ornate to the cheapest and most accessible—and, we bitterly lament to state, are occasionally to be seen even in the precincts of the domestic circle, where nothing undefiled should be permitted to enter; but whence the anxious vigilance of parental love, as well as its awful responsibility, ought to have been prompt in banishing, with indignation, every thing calculated to taint the purity or unfix the principles of its youthful charge.

Nor are works of a similar spirit and tendency wanting in our own literature, adapted to every class of readers and to every grade of intellect—reviving the old errors, and fertile in the production of new ones—flattering the pride of the understanding, and stimulating the passions of the heart—diffusing their moral poison in every department of learning, and through every form of publication by which the popular mind can be reached. That bad books form a most powerful instrument of Satan in perverting and destroying souls, is a melancholy fact, proved every day by the ruin, not only of individuals, but of whole communities; and hence the rigorous obligation of every pastor, parent, and guardian, to save, as far as in their power, those under their charge from the demoralizing influence of those impious and licentious works. As Revelation proclaims to us, "that those who love danger shall perish therein," and that we should incessantly "watch and pray, lest we enter into temptation," and that we carry the treasure of divine grace in earthen vessels, as, in fine, the whole tenor of its teaching is to inculcate the humility and self-distrust that fly the occasions of sin, not the pride and self-sufficiency that court them—all should be studiously on their guard against the daring curiosity or intellectual pride that would spurn a restraint which the Church, in every age, has deemed so necessary for the moral government of the faithful.

We exhort you, dearly beloved, with all the fervour of our souls, to be more vigilant than ever in these days of error and infidelity. Avoid all books in which your holy religion is assailed; cast away those corrupt and condemned versions of the Scriptures, those tracts teeming with calumny and misrepresentation, that are so industriously circulated by the agents of the Bible and other such Societies. We caution you also against those publications in which loyalty is treated as a crime, a spirit of sedition is insinuated, and efforts are made to induce you to make common cause—to sympathize with those apostles of socialism and infidelity who, in other countries, under the pretence of promoting civil liberty, not only undermined the foundations of every government, but artfully assailed the rights of the Apostolic See, and sought for the destruction of the holy Catholic Church.

The heroic sacrifices made by our destitute brethren in defence of the faith present to the rich and comfortable an example as touching as it is edifying; for it is to be borne in mind that we have but one Gospel for the rich and the poor, and that this Gospel imperatively demands of both the sacrifice not only of the goods of this world, but even of life itself, rather than to infringe its laws. When a spirit of proselytism, more blind and fanatical than that denounced by our Lord in the Gospel, outraging not only the laws of humanity, but all the decencies of public opinion—which, more destructive than the famine in whose footsteps it followed, endeavoured to smite with the second and everlasting death those who escaped the first—which visited the widow and the orphan in their desolation, not to mitigate their sufferings, but to rob them of that immortal hope that redeems all the miseries of this life, and brightens the prospect of the future—which aggravated with the horrors of religious persecution the darkest calamity that ever crushed a people, and scattered on every side the seeds of infidelity, hypocrisy, and fraud;—when this malignant spirit of seduction stood against them to tempt and to destroy, how often has the heroic parent, like the mother of Macchabees, encouraged her offspring to despise the breath and life of this world for the sake of that Creator who would certainly restore them on a future day? And how often has that offspring suffered, not the torments of the executioner, but the more severe and lingering death inflicted by starvation, rather than "transgress the laws of God

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received from our fathers?" To the credit of the respectable and enlightened portion of our Protestant brethren be it said, that none have been more loud and indignant in reprobating a system so scandalous and degrading to any form of religion, a system that does not even pretend to conceal the corruption and profligacy which it employs as the instruments of perversion, but which drives its sacrilegious traffic in the noon-day and before the public gaze, offering its mess of pottage for the glorious inheritance it seeks to purchase. Yet we deeply lament to state, that up to the present hour its frenzy continues unabated; from the crowded city to the most secluded hamlet, its unscrupulous agents are to be seen offering the rewards of apostacy to the destitute or the venal, whilst it has spread its proselytizing schools like a net-work over the length and breadth of the land; childhood—weak defenceless childhood—is the great object of its unhallowed speculations and insidious efforts; and it does not hesitate to avow, that it is satisfied with making an unprincipled hypocrite of the parent, provided it succeeded in perverting the soul of the child. It seeks, above all things, to stamp upon the mind those first impressions, which are always so durable, and so hard to be effaced, and has recourse to every expedient which ingenuity can suggest, and to every resource which wealth can purchase, for the purpose of preserving and perpetuating the fruits of its unholy exertions.

To you, the pastors of the people, our venerable brethren in Jesus Christ, who through evil report and good report have been so vigilant and indefatigable in the defence of your flocks, who have maintained with such unshrinking courage and fidelity one of the most severe and unequal contests that ever exercised the patience or tested the devotedness of our ministry—there is no language we can employ adequate to express the high sense we entertain of your services, labours, and sufferings in the cause; and it only remains for us to exhort you not to relax for a moment the fervour of your zeal, or the energy of your exertions, but trusting in the mercy and omnipotence of Him whose hand is with you, rather to redouble those efforts, to increase as much as possible the number of schools for the young, to be assiduous in visiting and inspecting the schools already erected, to organize and direct those pious associations for the diffusion of catechetical knowledge, and for visiting, consoling, and instructing the poor and the abandoned, such as the lay society of Saint Vincent of Paul, associations that have been always found so efficient in promoting the interests of religion. We exhort you to be indefatigable in preaching the word, in season and out of season, sustaining the faint-hearted, consoling the afflicted, rebuking the unquiet, always remembering the high price at which the souls entrusted to you have been bought, and shrinking from no labour, danger, or sacrifice, for their preservation.

But it is not only the spiritual afflictions of the poor that call for our sympathy and relief; their corporal wants and sufferings appeal to our most tender commiseration and prompt assistance. The inestimable favour conferred upon us by Almighty God, in the gift of the true faith will only serve as the subject of our greater condemnation if not illustrated by works of charity; "for what shall it profit, my brethren, if a man say he hath faith but hath not works? Shall faith be able to save him? And if a brother or sister be naked, and want daily food, and one of you say to them: go in peace: be ye warmed and filled; yet give them not those things that are necessary for the body: what shall it profit? So faith also if it have not works is dead in itself"—(St. James, Ep. c. ii., v. 14, 15, 16, 17). "We charge the rich of this world," therefore, with St. Paul, "not to be high-minded, nor to trust in the uncertainty of riches, but in the living God (who giveth to us abundantly all things to enjoy); to do good, to be rich in good works, to give easily, to communicate to others, to lay up in store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come, that they may lay hold on the true life"—(1 Tim., c. vi., v. 17, 18, 19). And to all we say "According to thy ability be merciful: if thou have much, give abundantly; if thou have little, take care to bestow willingly a little; for thou storest up for thyself a good reward for the day of necessity. For alms delivereth from sin and from death, and will not suffer the soul to go into darkness. Alms shall be a great confidence before the Host High, to all them that give it"—(Tobias, c. iv., v. 8, 12). Now if such be the spirit and the law of charity for all times and places, for every age, and for every nation, what shall we say of the force and stringency with which they apply to a country whose ordinary and characteristic sufferings have been so intensely aggravated by the awful visitations of the last years. Surely if ever there was a people whose manifold miseries and privations could pierce the heart of charity to its core, and call for her most devoted exertions and sacrifices, our suffering countrymen at the present hour are pre-eminently entitled to that afflicting distinction.

Let your contributions and exertions, then, dearly beloved, be proportionate to the wants and calamities you have to succour or alleviate. Enlarge your hearts with the greatness of the occasion which presents itself to you. "Give and it shall be given unto you; good measure, and pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall they give into your bosom. For with the same measure you shall mete withal it shall be meted unto you"—(St. Luke, chap. vi., v. 38). For "he who soweth sparingly shall also reap sparingly; and he who soweth in blessings shall also reap in blessings. Every one as he hath determined in his heart, not with sadness, or of necessity, for God loveth a cheerful giver. And God is able to make all grace abound in you; that ye always having all-sufficiency in all things may abound to every good work. As it is written, he hath dispersed abroad, he hath given to the poor. His justice remaineth for ever. And he that ministereth seed to the sower, will both give you bread to eat and will multiply your seed, and increase the growth of the fruits of your justice"—(2 Cor., chap. ix., v. 6, 7, 8 9, 10).

For our parts, did we omit, on this important occasion, admonishing and exhorting you, by

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all the motives which religion can supply, to succour your afflicted brethren, and to treat them with all possible kindness and compassion, we should not only fail in one of the most obvious and essential duties of the episcopal charge, but pass over, in criminal silence, one of the subjects with which prelates, when assembled in synod, are obliged to occupy themselves. On the day on which the Church placed the pastoral staff in our hands, she made mercy to the poor one of the subjects of that solemn examination to which she subjected us; hence the constant remembrance and concern for the poor expressed in her canons; and hence those decrees and regulations of such frequent recurrence in her councils, from Chalcedon to Trent, whereby the various charitable establishments for their relief are placed under the authority and control of the episcopacy. The Council of Toledo (Ann. 633, c. 22), amongst others, admonishes bishops of the charge placed on them by God to protect and defend the people; and accuses them of criminal neglect if they suffer the poor to be oppressed without raising their voice in their defence and vindication. Whilst, then, the miseries of our destitute brethren appeal to the charity and compassion of all at the present time, they press with peculiar force and weight upon our hearts.

We behold our poor not only crushed and overwhelmed by the awful visitations of heaven, but frequently the victims of the most ruthless oppression that ever disgraced the annals of humanity. Though they have been made to the image of the living God, and are purchased by the blood of Calvary—though the special favourites and representatives of Jesus Christ—we see them treated with cruelty, which would cause the heart to ache if inflicted on the beasts of the field, and for which it would be difficult to find a parallel save in the atrocities of savage life. The desolating track of the exterminator is to be traced in too many parts of the country—in those levelled cottages and roofless abodes, whence so many virtuous and industrious families have been torn by brute force, without distinction of age or sex, sickness or health, and flung upon the highway to perish in the extremity of want. But let not the oppressor and the wrong-doer imagine that the arm of the Lord is shortened in Israel. For, "He will not accept any person against a poor man, and He will hear the prayer of him that is wronged. He will not despise the prayers of the fatherless, nor the widow when she poureth forth her complaint. Do not the widow's tears run down her cheeks, and her cry against him that causeth them to fall? For from the cheek they go up even to heaven, and the Lord that heareth will not be delighted with them"—(Eccles., chap. xxxv., v. 16, 17, 18, 19). And again, "Do no violence to the poor man, because he is poor, and do not oppress the needy in the gate. Because the Lord will judge his cause, and will afflict them that have afflicted his soul"—(Prov., chap. xxii., v. 22, 23). Hence, the woes pronounced by St. James against the perpetrators of such cruelties, "Go now, ye rich men, weep and howl in your miseries, which shall come upon you, your riches are corrupted, and your garments are moth-eaten, your gold and silver is cankered, and the rust of them shall be for a testimony against you, and shall eat your flesh like fire. You have stored up for yourselves wrath against the last days. Behold the hire of the labourers who have reaped down your fields, which by fraud has been kept back by you, crieth, and the cry of them hath entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabbaoth. You have feasted upon earth; and in riotousness you have nourished your hearts in the days of slaughter"—(St. James, chap. v., v. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5).

But whilst defending the rights of the poor and announcing the woes with which the Gospel threatens their oppressors, it becomes our duty also, to admonish the former, that the merits, privileges, and rewards, which God has annexed to their state, can only be secured by the exercise of patience and resignation. The moment they become their own avengers, enter into secret and illegal combinations, condemned so severely by the Church, and have recourse to deeds of blood and violence, they lose all resemblance to that Divine model, who in suffering for them, left them an example that they should tread in his footsteps, as well as all right to that future joy in which none can participate save those who have shared in His afflictions here below. Instead, then, of being impelled by the promptings of that sanguinary resentment which, far from alleviating their sufferings, never fails to aggravate them with tenfold bitterness and intensity, let them treasure deep in their hearts, and constantly recall to their remembrance those consoling promises of Jesus Christ, "Blessed are ye poor, for yours is the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are ye that weep now, for ye shall laugh. Blessed shall you be when men shall hate you, and when they shall reproach you, and cast out your name as evil, for the Son of Man's sake"—(Matt., c. v). One of the worst fruits of the false teaching of the age, has been to generate a spirit of contempt, hard-heartedness, and hostility to the poor. The mammon of iniquity, not the spirit of Christianity, and the avarice which the Apostle denounces as the root of all evil, not the charity of Jesus Christ, have furnished the principles and the maxims by which they have been estimated and ranked in the social scale. Whilst the Gospel everywhere breathes respect, love, and commiseration for the destitute, pouring its heavenly consolation into their desponding hearts, and shedding its undying halo over their darkest sufferings, continually dissipating the clouds which the arrogance and terror of this world have cast around them, and revealing the dignity and privileges with which their Divine Master has invested them; the spirit of error, on the contrary, either denounces them as the great nuisance of the moral world, for whose removal or abatement the laws of nature and religion are to be outraged, or by endeavouring to give them an undue and extravagant exaltation in the social scale, seeks to counteract the order of Providence, and thereby, considerably augments the prejudice and aversion with which they are regarded. How admirable is the teaching of the Catholic Church upon this important matter. Guided by Divine charity she exhorts the rich to put on bowels of compassion for the poor, to consider them as brethren, to respect them as members of Jesus

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Christ; and at the same time she teaches the poor to respect the rights of property, to honour the rank and station of the great and powerful, to be obedient to those in authority, to be grateful for favours received, and to pour forth fervent prayers for their benefactors.

Instructed, dearly beloved, in the true nature of the relation in which you stand towards the poor, as well as in the duties which you owe them, it should be the object of all to mitigate, as much as possible, the severities of their lot. Those amongst you who fill the responsible office of Guardians of the Poor, should weigh all the sacred obligations of your stewardship, and the rigorous account you must render of it on a future day; whilst those who are charged with the office of supervising and ministering to their wants in the asylums and workhouses where they are placed, should be careful to treat them with the consideration, mildness, and humanity, that are due to the suffering members of Jesus Christ.

But, as it is impossible to discharge our duties to the poor, or to fulfil the other engagements of our Christian vocation, without the assistance of divine grace; and as prayer and the sacraments are the mediums instituted by Almighty God for conveying that grace to the soul, all should be fervent and persevering in employing these inestimable and consoling means of mercy and salvation. One of the principal objects of the present assembly has been to render these resources more abundant and accessible to all; to stimulate the zeal and piety both of pastors and people for the accomplishment of so desirable a purpose; to diffuse as widely as possible the knowledge necessary for a due preparation for the Sacraments, in order to remove every obstacle to their efficacy; and, above all, to animate the faithful to a worthy and frequent participation of the bread of life, humbled by the recollection of the manner in which we have hitherto abused those precious graces, of the base ingratitude with which we have repaid the favours of the best of benefactors, and of the scandals which have drawn from his paternal hand those heavy chastisements by which he seeks our correction and reformation. Let us pour out our hearts before Him in penitential sorrow; recall, in bitterness of soul, the sins by which we have outraged his Divine Majesty, fervently resolved on a perfect change and amendment of life; and approach, with the requisite dispositions, to that Fountain of Mercy, in the sacrament of Penance, where the guilty and perishing soul is cleansed, purified, revived, and strengthened by the blood of the Lamb.

An opportunity most favourable for the accomplishment of all these objects will soon be offered to you. His Holiness has been pleased to grant to us the indulgences of a General Jubilee, which will commence on St. Michael's Day next, and will continue for three months. We exhort you to avail yourselves of the treasures which are thus opened to you by the Church, in a spirit of true penance and compunction, that God, appeased by our repentance, may look upon us with compassion, and deliver us from the evils that overwhelm us.

That our prayers may be more efficacious, let the ever Blessed and Immaculate Virgin, so faithful to all her disciples—so compassionate to the afflicted and the erring—so merciful to all; whose name is enshrined in the hearts of our people—the never-failing Star of Hope that has cheered the sorrowful vigil and dissipated the darkest storm that ever threatened the destinies of our Church—she under whose gracious auspices this Synod was opened, and under whose maternal protection it now closes its labours—let this Help of Christians be fervently and constantly invoked by you in all your devotions. This most holy Mother has been long recognized and venerated by our predecessors as the general Patroness of all Ireland; and it is our wish that she shall be, for the future, invoked as such, *under the title of the Immaculate Conception.* To obtain more effectually the assistance of this our powerful advocate in the present wants and calamities that overwhelm us, we have determined that her litany shall be recited, before the parochial Mass, on every Sunday and holiday of obligation, in the churches and chapels throughout the kingdom, for the next twelve months, together with the collect *pro quacunque tribulatione*, which collect is also to be inserted in the Masses of each day during the same period.

Let that glorious Apostle, to whose charity, labours, and sufferings, you are indebted, under God, not only for the blessings of the faith, but, in no small measure, for the preservation of this Divine gift, be also earnestly supplicated by you when appealing to the Throne of Grace; nor forget those other holy advocates to whose efficacious intercession the voice of the Church and your own experience bear testimony.

Receive once more, dearly beloved, the assurances of our devoted charity, and heartfelt interest in all that concerns your welfare; and in bidding you farewell, and imploring the benediction of Heaven on yourselves and on all who are dear to you, as well as upon all your labours and concerns, suffer us to exhort you, in the words of the Apostle, "to walk worthy of the vocation in which you are called—careful to keep the unity of the Spirit, in the bond of peace. One body and one spirit, as you are called in one hope of your calling. One Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in us all"—(Ephes., c. iv., v. 1–6). "Loving one another with the charity of brotherhood, with honour preventing one another. To no man rendering evil for evil. Providing good things, not only in the sight of God, but also in the sight of men. If possible as much as is in you, having peace with all men"—(Rom., c. xii., v. 10, 17, 18). "Let every soul be subject to higher powers, for there is no power but from God, and those that are ordained of God. Render, therefore, to all men their dues—tribute to whom tribute is due; custom to whom custom; fear to whom fear; honour to whom honour. Owe no man any thing, but to love one another. For he that loveth his neighbour hath fulfilled the law"—(Rom., c. xiii., v. 1, 7, 8). "May the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the charity of God, and the communication of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. Amen"—(2 Cor., c. xiii., v. 13).

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Mixed Education.

The Synodical Address of the Council of Thurles.

This Pastoral Address was read in full Synod, and unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published.

[Signed by the Most Rev. Archbishop Cullen, Primate, and Delegate of the Apostolic See, President of the Synod; by the Right Rev. Bishop Derry, Promoter of the Synod; by the Very Rev. D. O'Brien, Vicar-General, Waterford, the Rev. Peter Cooper, Canon of the Chapter, Dublin, and by the Rev. Patrick Leahy, President of the College, Thurles, Secretaries of the Synod.]

Thurles, Monday within the Octave of the Feast of the
Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary,
in the year of our Lord 1850.

Translation of First Rescript on the Queen's Colleges.

Translation of the First Rescript on the Queen's Colleges, directed to each of the Four Roman Catholic Archbishops of Ireland [referred to in preceding Synodical Address].

Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Lord,—It will, perhaps, appear strange that the reply of the Sacred Congregation on the subject of the Academical Colleges should have been so long delayed; but the deep importance of the question at issue, and the great variety of matters to be considered, rendered it necessary that much time should be spent in duly examining the documentary proofs and reasons on both sides, before judgment could safely be delivered. First of all, we deem it our duty to declare that the Sacred Congregation never imagined that the prelates who appeared to be in favour of establishing the Colleges proposed to do what they believed to be incorrect, for long experience has proved their probity; and the Congregation consider that they were only impelled to take that view through the hope of effecting a greater good, and promoting the prosperity of religion in Ireland. However, the Sacred Congregation having considered the matter maturely and in all its bearings, dares not presume to promise itself fruits of that kind from the erection of such Colleges; it even dreads that grievous peril to the Catholic faith would thence arise; in one word, it considers that institutions of the sort would be a detriment to religion.

Therefore it admonishes the archbishops and bishops of Ireland to have no part whatever in carrying them out. But as it could have wished that some bishops, before treating with the Government to obtain an amendment of the law regarding the Colleges in question, and other matters, in their favour, had first solicited the decision of the Holy See; so, also, it does not doubt, so great has been the obedience which the Prelates of Ireland have ever professed to the Head of the Church, but that those same bishops will retract what they may have done to the contrary. But all this notwithstanding, any of your body who may have aught of greater moment, and requiring further notice to communicate, will be at liberty to disclose it to the Sacred Congregation, that in all things a right judgment may be given.

The Sacred Congregation is well aware how important it is that provision should be made for the instruction of the young, especially of the higher classes, in science; it therefore exhorts your grace, together with your suffragan bishops, to use every legitimate means within your power to promote that object. It will be yours to take care that the Catholic Colleges which are already in existence may flourish more and more, by adding those more useful chairs, particularly in the philosophical department, which may, possibly, be yet wanting, and by enlarging the accommodation, so that a greater number may enter according to the wants of the surrounding districts. Of all things, the Sacred Congregation would deem it most advantageous that the bishops, uniting their exertions, should erect in Ireland a Catholic academy on the model of that which the prelates of Belgium founded in the city of Louvain.

And that these things may be successfully carried out, the Sacred Congregation exhorts the bishops to cultivate, as far as possible, mutual union, and the greatest concord; not to permit themselves to be carried away by partisan zeal on matters which have nothing to do with the sacred ministry intrusted to them, and to let all see that they have nothing in view but the worship of God, the good of religion, and the salvation of souls.

This we believe you will do with the greater earnestness, because the same are in every respect the views of our most Holy Lord Pius IX. When he had accurately informed himself respecting the whole circumstances of the case, he ratified the Council of the Sacred Congregation, and added to it the supreme weight of his own authority.

In the meantime we pray God that he may grant your Grace a long and happy life.

Your Grace's most obedient servant,

(Signed), J. Phil. Cardinal Fransoni, P.D.P.F.
Alexander Barnabo, Pro Secretary.

College of the Sacred Congregation for the
Propagation of the Faith, Rome, October 9, 1847.

Second Rescript on the Queen's Colleges.

Translation of the Second Rescript on the Queen's Colleges, directed to each of the Four Roman Catholic Archbishops of Ireland [referred to in preceding Synodical Address.]

Most Illustrious and Reverend Lord,—Some extracts from the Statutes compiled for the new colleges in Ireland, and the opinions given by the bishops regarding them, have afforded the Sacred Congregation an occasion of again treating of the aforesaid Colleges, chiefly under that aspect, and of weighing diligently and maturely what it should deem its duty to answer regarding the spiritual interests of the Catholic people of Ireland. For though the aforesaid Statutes are in such form that it is difficult to ascertain their authority, considering the constitution of the English realm, still, all things maturely weighed, the

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Sacred Congregation could not be induced on account of the grievous and intrinsic dangers of the same colleges to mitigate the decision passed on them, and, with the sanction of the most Holy Lord, communicated to the four metropolitans in the month of October, last year.

Mixed Education.

The Synodical Address of the Council of Thurles.

But since it is manifest with what zeal the clergy and the entire people labour for those things which have for their object to promote the good of the Church, their Eminences judged that the erection of a Catholic University should not be despaired of—nay, they have again and again recommended a project of this sort, in order that all may lend their best endeavours towards its execution, and that thus sufficient provision be made for giving the Catholics more ample instruction without their religion suffering danger from that source.

Second Rescript on the Queen's Colleges.

This decision of the Sacred Congregation, with all maturity and prudence weighed, our Most Holy Lord has resolved to sanction and confirm with the weight of his own authority, and has willed that it should be sent to the four archbishops, to be by them communicated to their respective suffragans.

But whilst I perform this duty I ought also to signify that it is the peculiar desire of the Sacred Congregation—nay, also of our Most Holy Lord, that sacerdotal concord be preserved and that you have at heart to cultivate the unity of spirit which the Sacred Gospels attest to have been exceedingly commended by Christ our Lord to his apostles. And since I am addressing prelates who are well versed in the History of the Church and the excellent admonitions of the Holy Fathers, I deem it superfluous to quote them, or to mention what benefits the union of bishops conferred on the Church, and what evils, on the other hand, flowed from their dissensions. And whereas, you are all unanimously wishing for this union, it will not be amiss to remind you to choose, and cheerfully to apply, the most seasonable means towards securing it. These are prominent in the sacred canons, and in the other rules of ecclesiastical discipline which, if you will faithfully follow in your ministry, and if, in your doubts, you will apply to the Holy See, in order that through it you may know what is to be done, the aforesaid union will become more and more firm and lasting. Amongst other things, the Sacred Congregation has deemed it right to remind you, with the sanction of our Most Holy Lord, that sacerdotal meetings should henceforward be held in due order, and according to the path marked out by the canons and liturgical books; otherwise difference of opinion will daily increase; and from meetings of this kind, which may rather wear a secular than a religious appearance, no good will result towards duly regulating ecclesiastical discipline, to which alone they should be subservient; and, therefore, it will be most advantageous to transmit the acts of the Synods to the Apostolic See, as also to write at certain times concerning the state of your churches, as has been ordained, in order that you may receive from hence seasonable answers.

But those things are signified to you, not that any doubt arises regarding your submission to the Apostolic See, since it has been proved to the world how fervent and constant it is, and a fresh testimony has been borne to it by all the letters written on the aforesaid subject of the colleges, but that by those manifestations it may again be actually proved; and when reference on the more weighty concerns is accurately made to that Church from whence sacerdotal union is derived, the same unity will, by this means, the more easily abide among yourselves. In the meantime, I pray God long to preserve your Grace in health.

Your Grace's most obedient servant,

Given at Propaganda Fide,
Rome, 11th October, 1848. (Signed), J. Ph. Fransoni, Prefect.
Alexander Barnabo, Secretary.

Translation of Rescript on the Queen's Colleges, addressed to each of the Four Roman Catholic Archbishops of Ireland [referred to in preceding Synodical Address].

Rescript on Queen's Colleges.

Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Lord,—Though the bishops of Ireland appear to be about to hold a National Council, with a view principally to determine, after deliberating in common upon a uniform discipline to be observed throughout Ireland in reference to the colleges, the Sacred Congregation has yet wished that this should be especially commended to them by your Grace; and it is also necessary that you should signify to them that the exhortations contained in the apostolic letters are particularly directed to that object. But I am confident that they will happily effect this by not departing in the least from the obedience which they owe to the Apostolic See and its Rescripts, and by keeping it mainly in view how they may most effectually consult for the good of religion and the salvation of souls.

Meanwhile, I have thought it should be signified, through your Grace, to the bishops, that it appears astonishing after the answers already given on the colleges that some should not have hesitated to assert that it is lawful for priests to undertake certain offices in the said colleges; for if it has been declared that the aforesaid colleges will prove detrimental to religion, by reason of their grave and intrinsic dangers, if the bishops have been warned to have no share in carrying out their establishment, it is certainly evident that neither is it lawful for other ecclesiastical persons to discharge any function having reference to the said colleges.

As to other controversies raised on the subject of the said colleges, it will be the business of the bishops, after having diligently weighed the before-mentioned rescripts, to frame such rules to be everywhere observed for withholding the faithful from frequenting those colleges, as will correspond with the said rescripts, and be conformable to the equity and benignity which the Apostolic See itself ever enforces by its example.

Given at Rome, from the College of the Sacred Congregation de Propaganda Fide, the 18th day of April, 1850.

(Signed), J. Ph. Cardinal Fransoni, Prefect.
Alexander Barnabo, Secretary.

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Erasmus Smith's Schools.

Lawes of Erasmus Smith, Esq.

No. XXI.—Schools Founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.

1. Lawes and Directions given by Erasmus Smith, Esquire, under his Hand and Seale, for the better Government and Ordering the Public Schools lately founded and erected by him.

For the Schools.

The schooles are founded as free grammar schooles, in behalf and for the benefitt of the children of the tennants to the said Erasmus Smith, as also for the children of the tennants of this corporation, together with the children of the inhabitants residing in and about the townes and places where those schooles are erected, that is to say:—

1. The child or children of any tennants of the said Erasmus Smith, or to the said corporation, as also the children of any sub-tennant that is the present occupier of any of the said lands or possessions. These all, and each of them, if sent by their parents or friends, are to be taught free, and exempted from all salaries and payments, in respect of their education, while they remain in any of those schooles.

2. That twenty poore children of the inhabitants of each of these townes, or within two miles distant where these schooles are or shall be erected, and to enjoy the same privileges of their education, in all respects, as the tenants' children.

3. Upon death or removal of any of those twentie before mentioned, three or four of the Aldermen of the townes of Drogheda and Galway, respectively; and in Tipperary, the schoolmaster and two or three of the oldest inhabitants upon my lands there, may please to signifie the names of such children to the Governors of the schooles as are fitted, in their judgments, for this charity, that the number from time to time may be made up.

4. Those children are to be instructed and taught in the Latine, Greek, and Hebrew, according to their respective capacities, and fitted for their University, if their parents or friends desire it; others of them to write and cypher, that they may be fitt for disposement to trades or other employments.

5. There are further encouragements in relation to the poore children—as cloathing while they remain in the schoole, pentions for those that goe to the University, and provision also for those that are bound apprentices, some whereof are expressed in the charter—all which will be declared by the founder's appointment, when the revenue comes to be more fully stated.

6. Libertie is also given to the schoolemaster to receive the children of others as have a mind to send them for like education into any of those schooles, paying to the head master two shillings for entrance, and for their schooling such reasonable rates as shall be agreed of between them.

For the Schoolmasters and Ushers.

1. None are to be admitted schoolmasters of the said schooles but such as are of the Protestant religion, and well known for their abilitie, industrie, and good conversation.

2. The schoolmaster, and in his absence, the usher, shall publickly, every morning, read a chapter out of the canonical Scripture, and then pray, concluding at night also with prayer. This to be done in the English tongue, that all may be edifyed; they are to urge the children frequently to read the Scriptures, and att convenient times to require some account of what they read, according to their capacitie, and that the meanest of them be able readily to give an account how many bookes, and the order in which they stand, as also the number of the chapters in each booke both of the Old and New Testaments.

3. The weakness of children is such that many times varietie of Chatechisms confounds their understandings, and the Lord Primate Usher's Chatechisme being specially commended to those schools in the Charter, the masters are diligently and constantly to catechise them in that forme. And on the Lord's Day, before or after publicke worship, to expound the same, or part thereof, unto them, as also att other convenient times.

4. The children are to come to schoole before or att seaven of the clock in the morning and one in the afternoon, and the times of their departing from the schoole to be at eleaven and five or foure according to the season of the yeare, the children may have their libertie on Saturdays, the whole afternoon, and on Thursdays after three of the clock.

5. The schoole also is to break up seaven days before each of the festivalls—Christmasse, Easter, and Whitsuntide, every yeare; at which times, before their departing from the schoole, the master is to appoint some exercise to be done, and accounted for at their return, and then to make a serious speach to the scholars, exhorting them, as at all other times, so at this time also, they would demean and behave themselves with so much humilitie, sobrietie, respect, and submission, that thereby they may credit their education and breeding, and then with prayer dismiss them without any of those rude customes in schooles as are usuall at such times.

6. Noe child is to be admitted to the grammar schoole, or to be under the head master, but such as have learned or are fitt to be entered into the accidence or some introductione booke to the grammar; the usher may, nevertheless, teach the children of the said tenants to read, write, and cast accounts, so many of them as the master shall judge will not prejudice his further attendance on the grammar schoole.

7. That the children of the grammar schooles, such as the masters judge fitt, or in any measure able, doe exercise themselves in a constant speaking of Latine with the master as there is occasion, and one to another.

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Erasmus Smith's Schools.

Lawes of Erasmus Smith, Esq.

8. The usher is to observe the directions of the chief master in the course and method of his teaching and instructing.

9. The schoolmasters and ushers are constantly to reside upon the place, and are not to be absent from their charge unlesse in the times of their sickness, or the times of break up, or in a matter of special necessity, in which they have leave from three or more of the Governors, whereof the treasurer to be one; and if there be any such special occation that they appoynt a sufficient person to officiate in their room, who shall receive such a proportionable part of the salary for his labour herein, as would have been due either to the schoolmaster or usher, whose place he hath supplyed.

10. That the schooles may be attended with greater diligence both by the masters and ushers, neither of them is permitted to be of use or exercise any other calling or employment.

11. That the schoolmasters take care the schoolerooms be kept cleane and holsome, and that the children doe not break the windows, or be suffered by cutting, scribbling, or any other way, to blemish or deface the walls, seats, doores, or gates.

For the Scholars.

1. That they strictly observe the lawes appointed for their coming to schoole, and not goe forth upon any occasion without the leave of the master or usher first asked and obtained, and while in the school to keep their seats and not to go up and downe from place to place to the disturbance of others more studious.

2. Every scholar to be carefull, wheresoever he come, to give due respect by uncovering his head, and otherwise, to all persons, and specially to the Governors of the schooles, to the magistrates and ministers of the place, and to the masters and ushers of the schooles.

3. That none of them by any means are to listen or to entertaine any such inveagling discourses or stories from their fellowes or others that tend to begett or nourish unworthy thoughts, or a low opinion of their masters, but rather it is their duty to make a discovery thereof.

4. Lett not cursing, reviling, obsenitie in words or lookes, no quarrelling or fighting, or unlawful games, be found with any of you, under penalty of the severest correction; but, on the other hand, whatsoever is pious and injurious, and whatsoever is comlie and decent in cloathes or otherwise, and may render you lovely in the eyes of others, lett such things be constantly and carefully endeavoured by every child of you in the feare of the Lord.

5. When correction is to be given for these or any the like crimes, or idleness and negligence in their studies and endeavours to improve themselves in their education, if any of you shall be stubborne, resist, and become incorrigible, giving bad example to others, such so continuing after admonition, shall be expelled and dismist from the schooles.

6. To the end that industrie and ingenuitie may as well receive incouragement, as idleness and neglect of dutie discountenance and punishment, once every year, in the month of May, foure scholars out of the first classes, three out of the second, and two out of the third, shall be made choice of by the master to present and pronounce some solemne exercise to the Governours, or to any other person of qualitie that shall be then present; and in case none of the Governors shall be present, then the schoolmasters are to take care to transmit ye several exercises fairly written to the Governors, to the end they may judge of those amongst them most deserving, and encourage such by the gift of some Latine or Greek booke fairly bound and guilded.

7. Care is to be taken by ye severall schoolmasters that the rules above mentioned being fairly written in a table, be hung up in each schoole, and be also audiblie read by the monitor for the time being, the first schoole-day in every month, immediatelie after prayer, during ye reading whereof there shall be silence and due attention.

Erasmus Smith.

Order of Governors, 12th July, 1712.

2.—Order of the Governors of the Schools Founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq., 12th July, 1712.

Ordered—That the following Rules, to prevent youths educated in the Free Schools founded by Erasmus Smith from turning Papists, be duly observed in each of the said schools:—

1st. That prayers be read morning and evening in each of the said schools, by the master or usher, out of the liturgy by law established, at which every youth shall be obliged duly to attend.

2nd. That every youth educated in the said schools shall be instructed by the master or usher in Doctor Mann's *Catechism*, and upon Sundays be publickly examined in the same in the church.

3rd. That every person educated in the said schools shall duly attend the publick service in the parish church where each school is situated, every Lord's Day, and such other time as the master or usher shall appoint; and upon neglect thereof, after due admonishment, to be expelled the said schools.

4th. That every person so educated, when he is sufficiently instructed in the aforesaid catechism, shall be brought by the master or usher to the bishop to be confirmed.

The said Rules to be sent to each of the masters, and to be affixed up in each of the schools.

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FORMS.

I.—Form of Circular to Principal Masters.

I.—Circular to Principal Masters.

Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission,
Dublin Castle, ———, 185 .

Sir,—I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring "into the endowments, funds, and actual condition of all schools endowed for the purposes of education in Ireland," to request that you will, before —— day of ———, forward to the Commissioners:—

(1.) Copies of all statutes, charters, royal letters, wills, deeds, orders of visitors, bye-laws, rules and regulations, respecting the school of which you are the principal master.

The Commissioners also desire to be informed:—

(2.) Whether the endowments of your school, or any portion thereof, are derived from land; and, if so, the number of statute acres comprised therein, its locality, the annual income actually received during the year 185 , with the outgoings and deductions therefrom, the net annual income, and the annual value as estimated in Griffith's Valuation.

(3.) Whether the endowments of your school, or any portion thereof, are derived from personal property; and, if so, the amount of the principal sum, the annual proceeds therefrom, and the nature of the security.

The Commissioners are also desirous to ascertain:—

(4.) The annual amount of your salary and other emoluments as principal schoolmaster, and the annual amount of the salary and other emoluments of every assistant master in your school; also by whom the several masters are appointed and paid.

(5.) The number of pupils in your school during the years 1852, 1853, and 1854, divided into the separate classes of boarders, day scholars, and free pupils; and the amount of the annual stipend payable to you by each boarder and day scholar.

I am also directed to inform you that the Commissioners have resolved to hold a public court "to inquire into the endowments, funds, and actual condition of all schools endowed for the purposes of education in Ireland, and the nature and extent of the instruction given in such schools;" and that it is their intention to give public notice of the places and times of holding such court, so as to enable all persons to furnish the Commissioners with information on the subjects of the proposed inquiry.

I enclose you blank forms to enable you conveniently to make the required returns.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

———, Secretary.

To ———,
Principal Master of the School of ———

II.—Form of Return from a Principal Master.

II.—Return from a Principal Master.

A Return from ——— [the Principal Master of the School] of ——— pursuant to a requisition from Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring "into the endowments, funds, and actual condition of all schools endowed for the purposes of education in Ireland."

No. 1.—List of Statutes, Charters, Royal Letters, Wills, Deeds, Orders of Visitors, Bye-Laws, Rules, and Regulations, forwarded to the Commissioners.

Statutes.	Charters.	Royal Letters.	Wills.	Deeds.	Orders of Visitors.	Bye-laws, Rules, and Regulations.	General Observations.

No. 2.—Endowments from Land.

Number of Acres, statute measure.			Locality.	Annual Income actually received in the year 1853.			Outgoings and Deductions from the Annual Income actually received in the year 1853.			Net Annual Income.			Griffith's Valuation.			General Observations.
A.	R.	P.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	

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FORMS.

II.—Return from Principal Master.

No. 3.—Endowments from Personal Property.

Principal Sum.			Annual Proceeds.			Nature of Security.	General Observations.
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		

No. 4.—Salaries and Appointments of Masters.

	Annual Amount of Salary.			Other Emoluments.			By whom appointed.	By whom paid.	General Observations.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Principal Master, . Assistant Masters, viz.:									

No. 5.—Number of Pupils.

Separate Classes of	A.D. 1852.	A.D. 1853.	A.D. 1854.	Annual Stipend payable to Schoolmaster by each Boarder and Day Scholar.			General Observations.
				£	s.	d.	
Boarders, . . Day Scholars, . Free Pupils, .							

———, Master of ——— School.

Dated this —— day of ——— 185 .

III.—Circular to Secretaries and Registrars of Boards having Charge of Endowed Schools, and to Trustees of Schools.

III.—FORM of CIRCULAR to SECRETARIES and REGISTRARS of BOARDS having CHARGE of ENDOWED SCHOOLS, and to TRUSTEES of SCHOOLS.

Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission,
Dublin Castle, ———, 185 .

I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring "into the endowments, funds, and actual condition of all schools endowed for the purposes of education in Ireland," to request that you will, at your earliest convenience, forward to the Commissioners:—

(1.) Copies of all statutes, charters, royal letters, wills, deeds, orders of visitors, bye-laws, rules, and regulations, respecting the [*School of* N, *endowed by* A. B.]

The Commissioners also desire to be informed:—

(2.) Whether the endowments of [*such school*], or any portion thereof, are derived from land; and, if so, the number of statute acres comprised therein, its locality, the annual income actually received during the year 1853, with the outgoings and deductions therefrom, the net annual income, and the annual value as estimated in Griffith's Valuation.

(3.) Whether the endowments of [*such school*], or any portion thereof, are derived from personal property; and, if so, the amount of the principal sum, the annual proceeds therefrom, and the nature of the security.

The Commissioners are also desirous to ascertain:—

(4.) The annual amount of the salary and other emolument of the principal schoolmaster [*of such school*], and the annual amount of the salary and other emoluments of every assistant master in [*such school*]; also by whom the several masters are appointed and paid.

(5.) The number of pupils in [*such school*] during the years 1852, 1853, and 1854, divided into the separate classes of boarders, day scholars, and free pupils; and the amount of the annual stipend payable by each boarder and day scholar.

I am also directed to inform you that the Commissioners have resolved to hold a public court "to inquire into the endowments, funds, and actual condition of all schools endowed for the purposes of education in Ireland, and the nature and extent of the instruction given in such schools;" and that it is their intention to give public notice of the places and times of holding such court, so as to enable all persons to furnish the Commissioners with information on the subjects of the proposed inquiry.

I enclose you a copy of the Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission, and blank forms* to enable you conveniently to make the required returns.

I have the honour to be, ——, your very obedient servant,

———, Secretary.

To ———

* The forms enclosed same as in case of principal master, with the words "principal master" omitted.

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IV.—FORM of CIRCULAR to MASTERS, asking for Names of Trustees.

IV.—Circular to Masters, asking for Names of Trustees.

Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission,
Dublin Castle, ———, 185 .

SIR,—I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring "into the endowments, funds, and actual condition of all schools endowed for the purposes of education in Ireland," to request that you will *forthwith* transmit to me the names and addresses of the patrons, governors, trustees, visitors, or managers, of the school of which you are the principal master.

I enclose a copy of the Commission under which the Commissioners have been appointed

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

———, Secretary.

To the Principal Master of ———

V.—CIRCULAR addressed to the CLERGY of IRELAND inquiring as to Schools and Endowments.

V.—Circular addressed to the Clergy of Ireland, inquiring as to Schools and Endowments.

Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission,
Dublin Castle, ———, 185 .

REVEREND SIR,—I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring "into the endowments, funds, and actual condition of all schools endowed for the purposes of education in Ireland," to request that you will, at your earliest convenience, furnish the Commissioners with replies to the following questions:—

(1.) Whether there are any, and if any what, endowed schools in your parish or district?

(2.) Whether there are any, and if any what, endowments or funds for the establishment of schools not in operation?

(3.) What are the names and addresses of the principal masters of such schools?

(4.) What are the names and addresses of the patrons, governors, trustees, visitors, or managers of such schools?

I enclose a copy of the Commission under which the Commissioners have been appointed.

I have the honour to be, Reverend Sir, your very obedient servant,

———, Secretary.

To the Reverend ———

VI.—CIRCULAR addressed to SECRETARIES of SOCIETIES having Schools in connexion with them.

VI.—Circular addressed to Secretaries of Societies having Schools in connexion with them.

Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission,
Dublin Castle, ———, 185 .

SIR,—I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring "into the endowments, funds, and actual condition of all schools endowed for the purposes of education in Ireland," to request that you will, at your earliest convenience, furnish the Commissioners with replies to the following questions:—

(1.) Whether there are any, and if any what, endowed schools in connexion with [N. *Society or Association*].

(2.) Whether there are any, and if any what, endowed schools, formerly in connexion with your ———, and now disconnected therefrom?

(3.) What are the names and addresses of the principal masters of such schools?

(4.) What are the names and addresses of the patrons, governors, trustees, visitors, or managers, of such schools?

(5.) Whether the records of your ———, or any other sources of information within your reach indicate the existence of any endowments or funds for the establishment of schools not in operation?

I enclose a copy of the Commission under which the Commissioners have been appointed.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

———, Secretary.

VII.—CIRCULAR to DEANS of UNITED CHURCH, inquiring respecting Schools in connexion with Cathedrals.

VII.—Circular to Deans of United Church, inquiring respecting Schools in connexion with Cathedrals.

Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission,
Dublin Castle, ———, 185 .

REVEREND SIR,—I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring "into the endowments, funds, and actual condition of all schools endowed for the purposes of education in Ireland," to request that you will, at your earliest convenience, furnish the Commissioners with replies to the following questions:—

(1.) Whether there are any, and if any what, endowed schools in connexion with the Cathedral of ———

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FORMS.

VII.—Circular to Deans of United Church, inquiring respecting Schools in connexion with Cathedrals.

(2.) Whether there are any, and if any what, endowments or funds in connexion therewith for the establishment of schools not in operation?

(3.) What are the names and addresses of the principal masters of such schools?

(4.) What are the names and addresses of the patrons, governors, trustees, visitors, or managers, of such schools?

I enclose a copy of the Commission under which the Commissioners have been appointed.

I have the honour to be, Reverend Sir, your very obedient servant,

———, Secretary.

To the Very Reverend ——— the Dean of ———

VIII.—Circular addressed to Masters, under Statute 18 & 19 Vic., c. 59.

VIII.—FORM of CIRCULAR addressed to MASTERS, under Statute 18 & 19 Vic., c. 59.

Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission,
Dublin Castle, ———, 185 .

SIR,—I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into endowed schools in Ireland, to forward a duplicate of the Form of Circular already addressed to you, and to state that it is of importance for the business of the Commission that the returns applied for should be made before the ——— day of ——— next.

I have also to request that you will forthwith transmit to me the names and addresses of the patrons, governors, trustees, visitors, and managers of the school of which you are principal master.

The powers of the Commissioners have been sanctioned and extended by an Act of Parliament, which imposes a penalty on those refusing to attend to the summons of the Commissioners.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

———, Secretary.

To ———

IX.—Circular addressed to Trustees, under Statute 18 & 19 Vic., c. 59.

IX.—FORM of CIRCULAR addressed to TRUSTEES, under Statute 18 & 19 Vic., c. 59.

Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission,
Dublin Castle, ———, 185 .

SIR,—I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into Endowed Schools in Ireland, to forward a duplicate of the Form of Circular already addressed to you, and to state that it is of importance for the business of the Commission that the returns applied for should be made before the ——— day of ——— next.

The powers of the Commissioners have been sanctioned and extended by an Act of Parliament, which imposes a penalty on those refusing to attend to the summons of the Commissioners.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

———, Secretary.

To ———

X.—Circular addressed to Managers of National Schools, having Subscriptions or Endowments distinct from the Parliamentary Grants.

X.—FORM of CIRCULAR addressed to MANAGERS of NATIONAL SCHOOLS, having Subscriptions or Endowments distinct from the Parliamentary Grants.

Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission,
Dublin Castle, ———, 185 .

SIR,—I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for "inquiring into Endowed Schools in Ireland" to state that the school, of which you are manager, has been returned by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, as having either endowments or annual subscriptions in addition to the funds derived from parliamentary grant for education.

Under these circumstances I am directed to inquire, whether the amount referred to arises from land, or from any other permanent endowment secured to the school, or from annual subscriptions entirely optional on the part of the donors.

I enclose a copy of the Commission under which the Commissioners have been appointed, and of Statute 18 & 19 Vic., ch. 59.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

———, Secretary.

To ———,

Manager of the National School.

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XI.—FORM of NOTICE of PUBLIC COURT.—

ENDOWED SCHOOLS (IRELAND) COMMISSION.—18 & 19 Vic., ch. 59.

Notice of Public Court.

XI.—Notice of Public Court.

County of ———— } Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into all schools endowed for the purposes of education in Ireland, give notice, that they will hold a Public Court in the Grand Jury room of the County Court House of ———, at Twelve o'clock on ———, the ——— day of ———, to examine and inquire into the state, condition, and management, of all schools of Royal foundation in the county of ———, the schools on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, the charter schools, and diocesan schools, and all schools endowed on charitable or public foundations, in the county of ———, and the nature and extent of the instruction given therein, and also the nature, amount, and annual or other value of the estates, lands, funds, and annual or other income given, granted, or applied for the establishment or support of such schools, or for the purposes of education therein, and the annual income derived from such endowments, and how the same has been applied, and into all other matters connected with such schools, and the system of education pursued therein.

Any person desirous to afford information to the Commissioners at such court, is requested to transmit to the Secretary, at the Grand Jury room ———, before the hour of ten o'clock on the day aforesaid, an account of the nature of his proposed statement.

By Order,

———, Secretary.

XII.—FORM of WARRANT appointing Districts for ASSISTANT-COMMISSIONERS.

XII.—Warrant appointing Districts for Assistant-Commissioners.

Whereas under and by virtue of Statute 18 & 19 Victoria, c. 59, intituled "An Act to facilitate inquiries of Commissioners of Endowed Schools in Ireland," His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, upon our requisition, has appointed ——— to act in aid of us and under our directions in execution of the objects of the said statute. We do hereby direct you the said ——— to visit and inspect all and every the endowed schools in the County of ———, and to examine and inquire into the state, condition, and management of the said endowed schools, and the nature and extent of the instruction given therein; and also into the nature, amount, and annual or other value of the endowments given, granted, or applied for the establishment or support of such schools respectively, or for the purposes of education therein, and the annual income derived from such endowments, and how the same has been applied, and into other matters connected with such schools, and the system of education pursued therein, as contained in the form of report hereunto annexed and marked (A), and from time to time to report thereon to us in respect of said schools.

Dated this —— day of ———, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty ——

——— }
——— }
——— } SEAL.
——— }
——— }

To ———, Assistant-Commissioner.

XIII.—FORM [A] of REPORT from ASSISTANT-COMMISSIONER, as to a School in Operation.

XIII.—Report from Assistant-Commissioner, as to a School in Operation.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS (IRELAND) COMMISSION.—Report of ———, Assistant-Commissioner.

Name of School, ——— County of ———.

Date of visit, —— day of ———, 185 .

Period occupied by visit, from ——— to ———.

The Assistant-Commissioner, when inspecting a school, will remember that it is of essential importance to the efficacy of his inquiry that his visit should be made during school hours, and should be, as much as possible, unexpected. He should, in the first instance, inspect the schoolroom, dormitories, &c., and afterwards proceed to examine the master and pupils.

The Commissioners desire to have answers to the following questions:—

Description of School.

1. What is the name and locality of the school?
2. By whom and when endowed?
3. How long has it been in operation?

Schoolhouse.

4. What is the situation and condition of the schoolhouse and offices?
5. Is it provided with dormitories, schoolrooms, working-rooms, dining-hall, infirmary, or other offices?
6. By whom and when was the schoolhouse built?
7. By whom repaired, and out of what funds?
8. What are the dimensions of the schoolroom and dormitories?

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FORMS.

XIII.—Report from Assistant-Commissioner, as to a School in Operation.

9. Is there any garden or land attached to the schoolhouse?
10. By whom and in what manner is the land occupied?
11. What benefit is derived therefrom to the school?
12. By what tenure is the schoolhouse and land held?
13. Is there any play ground, or any appliances for exercise or amusement?
14. If there are dormitories, what is the number of beds?
15. What is the condition of the furniture, bedding, &c.?
16. Are they clean and in good repair?
17. Is there lavatory accommodation, and what is the nature of it?
18. What accommodation is there in respect of urinals, water-closets, privies, &c.?

Teachers.

19. What is the name of the principal master?
20. „ his age?
21. „ his religion?
22. Date of appointment?
23. By whom was he appointed?
24. What was his previous education?
25. Did he undergo any training; and if so, at what establishment?
26. Did he pass any examination previous to his appointment?
27. Has he received any and what rules for guidance in the performance of his duty?
28. What department in teaching does the master conduct?
29. What time does he spend daily in the schoolroom?
30. What is his manner, appearance, and general fitness?
31. How many assistant-masters are there?
32. By whom appointed?
33. By whom paid?
34. Are any deductions made from their salary?
35. What is their department in teaching?
36. What is their manner, appearance, and general fitness?
37. How many monitors?
38. By whom appointed?
39. By whom paid?
40. What are the school hours?
41. What intervals are allowed for recreation?
42. Are there any vacations, at what seasons, and for what periods?
43. Has the master any other and what employment?
44. Does he farm any land?
45. Is there any and what pension paid by the pupils, and whether in advance or otherwise?
46. Has the teacher any and what apartments in the schoolhouse?

Pupils.

47. How many pupils present?
48. How many of these are boarders?
49. How many day pupils?
50. How many free pupils?
51. How many pupils on the roll?
52. How many of these are boarders?
53. How many day pupils?
54. How many free pupils?
55. What was the average daily attendance for the year 1854?
56. What is the average daily attendance during the current year?
57. By whom are the free pupils nominated?
58. On what grounds are they selected?
59. Are there any college exhibitions connected with the school?
60. Endowment, number, amount, conditions of tenure, and all other particulars relating to them.
61. From what localities do the pupils come?
62. To what class of life do the parents belong?
63. What is their subsequent success in life?

Discipline.

64. What punishments are resorted to?
65. If corporal punishment, does the master enter it on the register, or report it to visitors?
66. Are there any periodical reports of the conduct and proficiency of the pupils?
67. Are examinations of the scholars held at stated times?
68. Are rewards given for diligence and good answering?
69. Out of what funds are they provided.

Course of Instruction.

70. What is the course of education and state of instruction in the school?
71. Is instruction given in modern languages?
72. Is vocal music taught?

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73. Upon what system, and for what period of the day?
74. Is drawing taught?
75. Is there any industrial employment in the school, or in connexion with it; and if so, the nature of it?
76. What books are used in the school?
77. What is the number of pupils using them respectively?
78. Is there an adequate supply of books and school requisites?
79. By whom provided, and from what fund?
80. By whom chosen?
81. Is there any school library?
82. By whom supplied, and how maintained?
83. Any museum, models, instruments, &c.?

Clothing, Diet, and Sanitary Arrangements.

84. What is the nature of the clothing and dieting of boarders?
85. Is there any infirmary attached to the school, or any provision in case of infectious diseases?
86. What is the state of the ventilation, lighting, and warming of the rooms?
87. Is there an adequate supply of good water?

Religion.

88. What is the number of the pupils belonging to each religious denomination?
89. What are the religious exercises of the pupils?
90. Is instruction given in the religious tenets of any denomination, or is any catechism taught in the school; if so, by whom, at what periods, in what places, and how often, between January 1, 1854, and July 1, 1855?
91. How often is the school visited by a clergyman?
92. Does he inquire into the progress of the pupils in secular learning?
93. Does he make distinct entries in the report book, of the result of his examination into the religious and secular instruction, respectively?
94. Is the use of books of religious instruction restricted to hours set apart for that purpose?
95. Is the school confined to pupils of any religious denomination; or does any, and what arrangement interfere with the attendance of any class of pupils?
96. Has the school any connexion with any religious society or association; and if so, what is the nature of such connexion?

Apprenticing.

97. Is there any, and what arrangement for apprenticing the pupils, or any funds for that purpose?
98. Is any notice taken of the conduct of the apprentices?

Government and Inspection.

99. Is the school under the superintendence of any board, society, or association?
100. Is there any visitation of the school; and if so, by whom, and how often?
101. What are the dates of the three last inspections?
102. Is there any other, and what school in the district, and at what distance?
103. What is the population of the district?
104. Its wealth, or poverty, industrial resources, and the occupation of population?

Income.

105. What is the salary of the master?
106. By whom paid?
107. What are the salaries of the assistants?
108. Have the master and assistants any other emoluments or advantages arising out of their connexion with the school?
109. If the master is in the occupation of any house, garden, or land, what is the value thereof?

Defects.

110. State any defects observed, either in the amount or quality of instruction given, or in the discipline and internal management of the school, or in any other respect you think deserving of notice, especially in reference to the various heads or topics hereinbefore suggested for inquiry.

The Assistant-Commissioner is to insert the name, addition, and address of every person examined upon oath by him, upon whose evidence any portion of the foregoing information has been acquired.

The Commissioners desire that some examination should be instituted by the Assistant-Commissioner in English dictation, or on any other subject that he may think fit to select, and that the results should be accurately stated in his report.

The above instructions are not intended to limit the investigation of the Assistant-Commissioner, who will proceed with all possible freedom, considering that the fullest and most perfect information that can be had is the object of the Commissioners.

———, Assistant-Commissioner.
—— day of———, 185

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Forms.

XIV.—Report of Assistant-Commissioner as to Endowments Not in Operation.

XIV.—Form [B] of Report of Assistant-Commissioner as to Endowments Not in Operation

Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission.

Name of Endowment, ——— County of ———

In respect of endowments for educational purposes, where there is no school in existence, the Assistant-Commissioner will endeavour to furnish answers to the following questions:—

1. Is there any site for a schoolhouse, and what is its extent and position, and is it suitable for the purpose?
2. Is there any land the subject of endowment?
3. Are there any and what funds intended for the purpose, and how are they circumstanced?
4. What is the nature and date of the instrument creating the endowment?
5. What are the causes which have prevented the establishment or continuance of the school?
6. By what means could these causes be removed or obviated?

———, Assistant-Commissioner.
——— day of ———, 185

XV.—Heads of Instructions for Inspector of Estates.

XV.—Heads of Instructions for Inspector of Estates.

The object of the inspection is to ascertain whether the estates that form the endowments of schools in Ireland are as well managed, as a prudent proprietor would have his own estates, if managed by an agent under his direction.

The inspector will be supplied with the following documents relating to each estate:—

1st. Such surveys as can be obtained.
2nd. Old rentals contained in reports of former Commissioners.
3rd. Rentals and agents' accounts, up to the latest date.
4th. Leases.
5th. Valuations and reports on the estates where such exist.

The inspector will, in the first instance, visit the lands, perambulate the boundaries, so as to ascertain that land has not been lost by encroachments, to see the condition of the tenants, and to hear what they have got to say.

He will next ascertain whether the rentals returned by the agents correspond with the way in which the land is actually held by the occupying tenants.

He will also ascertain whether the amount of arrears returned is admitted by the tenants, and when the arrears are large observe specially upon the condition of the farm, and upon the circumstances under which they accrued.

The inspector will next inquire into the rate of letting of the land as compared with lands of the same quality in the neighbourhood, and as compared with the rate of letting at former periods, so as to ascertain whether the lands have been let so as to produce the full value consistent with the prosperity of the tenantry.

Where the accounts or returns show an expenditure on improvement, by drainage or otherwise, the inspector will report on the present state of the improvements, and whether the result is such as might have been expected from the expenditure, considering the time when it was made.

As to leases, the inspector will ascertain whether the present rental corresponds with the lettings under the leases, and whether they are duly entered by the agent in the rental or in any lease book; he will also ascertain whether the lands in the lease have been sublet, and if so, whether the agents have any register of the subordinate interests.

The inspector will conclude each report with a statement of his general impression, as to the state and management of the property, and state any improvements that the inspection may have suggested to him.

XVI.—Notice of Inspection by Inspector of Estates.

XVI.—Form of Notice of Inspection by Inspector of Estates.

Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission.—18 & 19 Vic., ch. 59.

Notice of Inspection of Estates of Endowed Schools.

The ——— Estate, being portion of the Estates of the ——— in the county of ———

Her Majesty's Commissioners for Inquiring into all schools endowed for the purposes of education in Ireland, give notice that James William Murland, Esquire, appointed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to make a special inspection of the estates under the management of the Commissioners of Education, the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq., the Incorporated Society, and all other estates belonging to endowed schools in Ireland, will visit and inspect, on ———, the ——— day of ———, the ——— estate, being portion of the ——— estates of the ——— school ———, and consisting of the townlands of ———, in the Parishes of ———, and County of ———.

Any person desirous to afford information to the inspector at such inspection, is requested to transmit it in writing to J. W. Murland, Esq., at the office of the Commission, Dublin Castle, or to communicate with him at the time of his inspection.

By Order,

———, Secretary.

Dublin Castle, ———, 185 .

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[NOTE.—*The Figures of Reference in the Index refer, not to the Pages, but to the Numbers of the Questions and Answers, except where otherwise expressed. Where "page" is mentioned, it has reference to the latter portion of the Second Volume, after the series of numbered questions and answers.*]

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Adams, Robert W. Goold, Esq., J.P., one of the Visitors of Midleton Endowed School, Co. Cork ; Evidence of, 18287–18342.

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Allen, William John Campbell, Esq., Secretary of Board of Managers of Royal Belfast Academical Institution:—

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Allin, Thomas, Esq., J.P., Midleton, Co. Cork:—

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Allin, Thomas, jun., son of Thomas Allin, Esq., J.P., Midleton (see *Allin*, supra), and formerly a pupil in Midleton Endowed School, Co. Cork.

Evidence of (in reference to the complaints against the school), as to the instruction he received and the persons from whom he received it, while at that school, 17855 *et seq.*, 17910–21, 17924–7, 17930–2, 17938–17941, 17945 *et seq.*: as to the attendance of the master, Dr. Hodgens, and its irregularities, 17860–3, 17890, 17894, 17974; assistants, and conduct of school in master's absence, 17858–9, 17893–4, 17911, 17969, 17975 *et seq.*; effect of master's absence on the discipline of the school; irregularities specified, smoking, whiskey-drinking, ball-playing in schoolroom, detonating balls in school during school hours, card-playing, and boys bartering their clothes in school hours, novel-reading, &c., 17864–17892, 17903–5, 17923, 17928–9, 17943–4 *et seq.*: interruption to study, 17890; thefts in school, 17897–17901: forged judgments, 17933–7: at first, discipline better, afterwards became more lax, 17971; warned his father not to send his brother there, and preferred teaching him himself, 17897.—Went to Mr. Turpin's to receive instruction while at this school, from dissatisfaction with its management, 17856, 17906–17908: after leaving school, was first exhibitioner at Trinity College for the Midleton prize; Mr. Townsend's testimonial, 17909.

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Allott, Rev. *Richard*, Precentor of Armagh Cathedral:—Evidence relating to the Choral School, Armagh, 9307–9313.

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Allpress, Rev. *John H.*, formerly Curate of Louth:—

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Anderson, Rev. *David*, Presbyterian Minister of Killinchy, County Down:

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Annadown and *Woodpark* Schools, Co. Galway:

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Evidence of Rev. James John Newport, Curate of Annaduff,—relates to present parochial school; not aware whether it had a grant from Lord Lieutenant's fund, 6922–8.

Evidence of John Duckworth, Esq., of Mountnorris, Co. Roscommon:—has seen the person living in the Annaduff schoolhouse; Mr. and Mrs. Waldron got aid from Lord Lieutenant's fund for the building now used as the parish school of Annaduff, part of which is used as Sessions-house; it is in the town of Drumsna, in parish of Annaduff: the school alluded to by Mr. Newport is under the Kildare-place Society, 6929–30.

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Ardill, Rev. *Richard*, Secretary of Incorporated Society for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland:—Communications from, relative to evidence of himself and other witnesses, as to Incorporated Society and their schools, 23210.

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Report (1807) of Commissioners of Education Inquiry; particulars of the Armagh School estate, its proceeds, management, charges upon it, buildings, staff, and conduct of the school, which is reported of as in the highest repute, 9336–7.

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Armagh, Royal School—continued.

Reports of Clare-street Board, (1818); salary of master and under master, the former out of rents payable by representatives of preceding master for the school lands held by them under a trust lease for unexpired term, 9340.—Report (1828) the application of an annual sum at their disposal to the establishment of Exhibitions for three scholars from the Armagh School to Dublin University, 9343: in 1832, trust leases about to expire, and proceedings of Commissioners with a view to their entering on the management of the estates, 9346.—In 1833, a lending classical library for exhibition candidates, 9347; in 1836, lending library for the boys of the school generally, 9350; a fourth exhibition established, 9347; a fifth exhibition (1835,) and exhibitions appointed for other Royal Schools, 9348, 9359.

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Appointment of present master, Rev. W. H. Guillemard, late Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge; extensive alterations and improvements at his suggestion, and new regulations by the Board, (1849); number of pupils considerable, though but short time after re-opening of the establishment, 9356: improvement in buildings and internal arrangements of school, and greater attendance than for a long series of years, 9357.

Parliamentary Return in 1846; number of pupils from 1836 to 1845 varied from fifty-three in 1840 to thirty-three in 1844; free pupils, fourteen in 1837, to seven in 1844; class of boys who had formerly been boarders, sons of aristocracy, then (1846) sent to England for education, 9353.—Returns of numbers, income, salaries, &c., at various periods, and course of instruction, 9349, 9355, 9357, 9358–9361.

Memorials relating to the management of the school and property, and free places, &c., to Lord Lieutenant (1848), from Joshua Magee, Esq., solicitor, Newry, 9362; to Commissioners of Education (1848), from Thomas Kieran, Armagh, 9363; to Lord Lieutenant (1851), from noblemen and gentlemen, and inhabitants of Armagh and vicinity, 9368.

Mr. Magee's Memorial alleges misapplication of funds intended for education which has not been afforded: instead of the school being a free school, high charges made, only one or two free pupils being admitted occasionally; converted into a school for the aristocracy; memorialist, a native of Armagh, was refused admission, and had to go to another county for education; fruitless applications by other citizens of Armagh for admission for their children: application to office of Clare-street Board for information, which he could not obtain; prays for inquiry, 9362.

Memorial of Thomas Kieran; applied to late master for admission of his son as a free scholar, and was refused, the master stating he never heard of any free places at Armagh Royal School, though he has of his own choice educated boys gratuitously in particular circumstances; not convenient to receive his son gratuitously, stated charge: other applications refused by the master; disproportionately large expenditure of school for the small number of scholars; prays that the school be opened for the education of the young in the locality, and that the trusts of the charter be carried into full effect, 9363–5.

Letter from the Commissioners of Education on the subject of the above memorials (1848): refers to Act of 53 Geo. III., c. 107; surplus of funds over ordinary school expenses has been applied to exhibitions in Trinity College, 9366.

Further letter from Mr. Magee (1851): amount of income of the Royal Schools, and insignificant number of free scholars admitted since 1848; refers again to the trusts on which the charter grants were made, 9367.—Letter of the Clare-street Commissioners of Education thereon, 9367.

Memorial from noblemen, gentlemen, and other inhabitants of Armagh and vicinity (1851): lands granted for a schoolmaster for free education; statute afterwards provided that residue of funds should be applied to the maintenance of free scholars and exhibitions for Trinity College; nonfulfilment of these trusts, and misapplication of revenue: Royal School of Armagh not a free school, and charges far above that of private schools, being £60 for boarders and £10 for day scholars; of late ten free scholars only received, selected by the master at his will and pleasure, unguided by rules or local claims: course of education strictly classical, suited to higher classes only, and mercantile and middle classes obliged to send their sons elsewhere; not the intention of the charter to give a large income to a master for no public equivalent, or to confine the advantages of the institution to the highest and wealthiest classes of society; pray for inquiry, 9368.

Letters in reference to the foregoing memorial: letter from the Commissioners of Education (1852) with enclosures as a refutation of the charges, and referring to the Act of 3 Geo. IV., c. 79, varying and extending the authority of the Commissioners over the revenues of the Royal Schools, 9369. Letter from the Primate, senior Commissioner and Patron of the school, to show the "utter groundlessness" of the charge of misapplication of the royal bounty and of nonfulfilment of the trust, 9370: letter (1851) from the Rev. William Henry Guillemard, master, in reference to "baseless and unjustifiable charges" in the memorial, 9371.

Statements in answer to complaints in foregoing Memorial.—By the Primate: as to complaint of the education now being strictly classical; always so, and intended to be so; history and design of the Royal Schools; preparation of students for Trinity College; selection of masters distinguished at university; list of students from Armagh; statutory authority for exhibitions:—but education not exclusively classical; as reported in 1839, a much more extensive course of education, both literary and scientific was then adopted than had been formerly, and rules for exhibitions extended so that they should be given for prizes either in classics or science, instead of classics alone: injury

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Armagh, Royal School—continued.

that would result from a total change of system, and departure from original design of the school, such as the memorialists seek:—As to complaint that the education is not wholly free, only a limited number of free scholars being admitted; no direction in the charter for free education to all who may resort to the school; some to be free may be inferred, but conditions not specified; some to pay, apparent from the terms of the earliest instruments; Act of 1813 provides for free places out of the surplus only, and at the discretion of the Commissioners, who have provided ten free places for day scholars and five exhibitions; reasons for the arrangement; number of free scholars in ten years 1840–50, varying from six in 1847 to twelve in 1849; always free scholars since the Commissioners had the schools:—Allegation that the ten boys are selected by the master at his will and pleasure, at variance with the fact; rules laid down for admission of free pupils on appointment of the master, who has conformed to them and has received a larger number than the Board required of him; high character of the master and assistant in Armagh Royal school:—Observations on the allegation as to high charges, and comparison with charges specified for other schools in Dublin and elsewhere, 9370.

Statement by the master, Rev. W. H. Guillemard, in answer to the Memorial;—the Act of 1813, the recognized interpreter of the intention of the foundation, and does not alter previously existing system in regard to nature of instruction or paying pupils: free scholars not an original and integral part of system, but supplementary; payment of assistants by master exceeds all that he receives from the Board: course of instruction not exclusively classical; embraces besides classics, arithmetic, mathematics, modern languages, drawing, &c., to all alike as part of the system; details of instruction: general observations as to the character of the school; impracticability of a system of mixed classical and commercial or mercantile education in same school, 9371.

Present Inquiry:—Return from the master; notes as to the term Free Grammar School, 9372:—Evidence of witnesses, 9373–9698.

Evidence of Mr. Magee, 9373–5, 9617–21, 9623. Having reduced to writing a statement he wished to make, reads it, to the effect of the statements in the memorials above referred to, with more detail, and observations on the terms of the charter and provisions of the statute: refers to Commissioners' returns of receipts and expenditure; complains of their management of the funds and non-application of them to free education according to his views of the charter and statute: refers also to endowments of Trinity College, and other funds for education in Ireland unproductive of good; many of the estates lost sight of: refers to endowments for schools at Clogher, Carysfort, Banagher, Drogheda, Galway, Tipperary, Donegal, Enniskillen, Killybegs, Oxmantown, &c., (*see under respective names*), and to funds for education in Ireland generally; table of lands, quantity and valuation, belonging to Trinity College, 9373.

Evidence of Rev. W. H. Guillemard, Master of Armagh Royal School:—Numbers of pupils, 9378–80. School buildings much out of repair on his appointment in 1848; now in perfect repair; statement of repairs, &c., executed, cannot state by whom paid for, 9381–7. School could be made to accommodate eighty as boarders; has thirty boarders and twenty-six day scholars, of whom sixteen free pupils, 9378–80, 9388–9, 9567: numbers at various times, 9601–7.

No inspection of the school; makes a return half-yearly to Education Commissioners, 9390–1.

Course of education in the school detailed, including classics, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, mathematics, French, German, history, geography, drawing, &c., 9392–5: further evidence in reference to course of instruction, and as to its fitness to qualify for military appointments, the civil service, and commercial or mercantile establishments, 9408–9419, 9448–9467. Explanations in reference to certain circumstances alleged in some of the memorials already referred to, which are incorrect; there being no special instruction for commercial occupations or trade, would not recommend a pupil intended for such pursuits to enter the school, 9446–9453, 9623. Suitability of the course of instruction to boys of different ages and tastes, partly scientific, partly classical, 9454–62: particulars of the English instruction, 9462–9467.

Rates of charge for boarders and day scholars, 9589–9600, 9608. Pupils from all classes of society except the highest; pursuits in afterlife, 9396–7.

No limitation as to religious persuasion; religious instruction every day; at present all Protestants and no Roman Catholics, 9398–9403. No objection on religious grounds to sending boys to the school except in one case of the son of a Unitarian minister; had a Roman Catholic free boy, who distinguished himself, now a prominent young man in Belfast; believes one of the parents of two free boys now in school is a Roman Catholic; never asks as to religion of the boys, 9400, 9404–6, 9490–1. Manner in which religious instruction is afforded, 9610–5.

Doubts practicability of a system of combined classical and commercial education in same school and under same masters; system in Edward VI. School at Birmingham; Cheltenham Preparatory College, and results of instruction there, 9420–9445. Difficulties of combining the two classes of education further stated, 9568–88: but has no doubt it could be managed with a large number of masters; would be matter of arrangement, 9574, 9586.

Free schools; meaning of the terms *libera schola, publica schola*, 9372, 9468–9477: different construction in Act of Elizabeth, 9609. Rules for admission of free pupils in Armagh School (*page* 474 *in vol. i.*); number exceeds the number he is required to admit; has received all who applied, except some whom he considered legitimately disqualified; grounds of refusal in the particular cases, 9478–9489: correspondence as to refusal in case of Mr. Magee's nephew, Edward Reilly, 9617–9622. No religious test for free places or scholarships; open to all denominations; examination as to acquirements before admission, 9492–7. No difference in treatment of boarders, day scholars, and free pupils; prizes open to all alike, and some taken by day boys and free pupils, 9498–9502. Thinks the majority of college exhibitions have been taken by free pupils, 9545. Mixture of boys of different ranks of life advantageous, 9505–9517.—School exhibitions, as distinguished from college exhibitions, not required for a school like Armagh with free places, and day scholars able

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Armagh, Royal School—continued.

to pay, 9518-9528. Has no doubt the exhibitions for Trinity College have a beneficial effect on the diligence of the boys and the standard of school acquirements: the effect would be increased by throwing open the exhibitions to competition of different schools, by increasing diligence and emulation, but apprehends it might produce undesirable emulation amongst the masters by tendency to cramming, 9535-44.

Internal arrangements of school: school hours 9 to 12, and 2 to 5; holidays; good play-ground; health good; washing appliances; two infirmaries in case of sickness; matron's duties, 9549-59. Books used in school, 9562-6. Boys provide their own school-books and requisites, 9529-30. The school has a library of reference books, 9531-4.

Evidence of William Paton, Esq., Agent to the Primate: amounts advanced by the Primate for repairs and improvement of the school buildings and accommodation, 9624-34.

Evidence of John Davidson, Esq., a Master Extraordinary in Chancery, an Accountant, and Assistant Secretary of Grand Jury; as to situation of old schoolhouse, 9635-8.

Evidence of George Miller, Esq., Agent to the Armagh Royal School estates, 9664-9698:—a school on the estate for the benefit of the sons of the tenantry, at Mullaghmore; occasionally visits it; the clergyman of the parish, Rev. Mr. Foster, has inspected it: about 30 pupils; increasing in attendance lately; numbers returned in 1850-2, from 128 to 140; cannot account for the discrepancy, 9665-9686. Rental of estate in neighbourhood of Mullaghmore, £1,489; due on it, £143; no leases, tenants at will, 9688-90. Hands in his account with the Commissioners; has balances in hand always, 9692-8.

Evidence of William Kirk, Esq., M.P. for Newry; reads a written statement as to general state of education, and provision for it in his locality, 9640-9663. Intimately connected with Armagh by residence and business as a linen merchant, &c., for forty years, has heard complaints as to the Royal School: that the right to send a boy there was useless unless he were intended for a learned profession or Trinity College, as he would only learn the Trinity College course, which he thinks Mr. Guillemard has fairly admitted, 9641, 9646-7.

As a large employer of labour, is satisfied that though Education is more general it is of lower quality than twenty years ago, owing to the National system having displaced schoolmasters who before taught both classics and science: increased demand for educated persons, especially in languages, literature, and science: necessity for entire remodelling of the endowed schools, which were intended for the middle classes generally, and not for the higher, nor as feeders to Trinity College; importance of schools for middle classes:—suggestions detailed, 9642, 9648-9661; (see further, under *Kirk*.)

Ashe, Rev. *William Brownlow*, Curate of Clogher, Co. Tyrone: Letter from, with particulars as to Clogher School endowments, 11649-53; more land formerly attached to school than at present: conveyance of land by Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1853 to J. A. Saddler of Clogher, 11649-50; and tabular statement of lands granted to Clogher School by Chas. I., 11651. Necessity for inquiry, 11653.

Letter from M. M. Bell, Esq., of Armagh, to Rev. Wm. Ashe, relating to Bishop Garnett's Endowment, 11653.

See *Clogher*.

Assessments;

for Diocesan Schools; see *Diocesan Schools*.
Tax for Education; see *Rate*.

Assistants in schools; see *Masters*, and under names of particular schools.

Association for Discountenancing Vice: Schools stated to have been endowed in connection with:—

Castlemacadam and Newbridge Schools, Co. Wicklow, 13740, 13755-6.

Clough, Co. Monaghan, (not in operation,) 9302.

Kilmore (Gortbrattan,) Co. Cavan, 7822.

Tydavnet (Co. Monaghan), 9303.

And see under Names of respective Localities or Schools.

Form of Lease of school under the Association, Rathclaren, *page* 320.

Asylums for charter-school girls when out of employment,—discontinued by Incorporated Society; *Ardill*, 23302-3: (see under *Incorporated Society*.)

Athlone; Living of, in patronage of Incorporated Society, who also pay half the salary of the curate, 23459-60: (see *Incorporated Society*).

RANELAGH BOYS SCHOOL, (ATHLONE,) UNDER INCORPORATED SOCIETY.

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, &c., 7008-7014. Estates devised in 1708 by Earl of Ranelagh for endowment of schools at Athlone and Roscommon (see *Roscommon*); afterwards vested by Act of Parliament, in 1760, in Incorporated Society, 7008-9: terms of act and of will or deed as recited therein, 7009, 7010. Particulars of estate, 7008, 7011.

Return from Secretary of Incorporated Society of the estate, its extent, valuation, income, outgoings, and application; number of boys, &c., 7015. Free pupils maintained on foundation, and educated, clothed, and dieted, 7049: further particulars as to number and course of instruction, &c.; institution altogether controlled by the Society, 7052.

Rev. *James Moffatt*, Rector of Athlone, raises a question as to the management of the school, 7007. *His Evidence*, 7016-7073, 7094, 7128-7133. Institution well conducted under present master, 7133.

Considers admission to it ought to be strictly confined to poor Protestants of Athlone, according to the deed and Act of Parliament, 7018. A large Protestant population at Athlone; many poor Protestant children refused admission, who were born on the very estate, 7018, 7045: children

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Athlone, Ranelagh Boys School,—continued.

admitted, as paying boarders, from all parts of Ireland, 7019–22: those on the foundation, from seventeen parishes in Galway and County of Roscommon, 7019: school intended as a free school for the gratuitous instruction and maintenance of poor Protestant boys of the town and manor of Athlone only, and complains of admission from other localities; nothing in the deed about boarders for payment, as lately adopted by Incorporated Society, 7020, 7023–6, 7034: admission of strangers from other localities a novelty; never attempted before 1838, before which time boys were taken from Athlone, on recommendation of respectable inhabitants, and complains that this patronage has been taken away, 7050–1, 7053, 7128–7133.

A rule lately adopted, making learning instead of poverty the test for admission, by means of a rigid examination, 7027. Mr. Moffatt would not object to the admissions being given or confined to the cleverest boys in the town amongst the poor children for whom the school was intended; might promote better education in the parish schools of the locality, 7041, 7069–70.—Two or three scholarships for cleverest boys or some similar encouragement might advantageously be established, 7072.

Has known Protestant children excluded; refused as boarders, not as day scholars, 7028–32, 7040. Does not object to admission of boarders, or others than Protestants, if confined to the locality, 7037–9.

Terms of deed and act; original deed ought to be made public, 7009–10, 7042–5. A large addition to the building, at a cost of £3,000, which could be better employed, 7045–6: the prescribed number of free boys not admitted as boarders, 7046–8.

Question as to maintenance of boys from Athlone, as boarders, and legal opinion of late Attorney-General as to the construction of the deed and act on this question, to the effect that Athlone boys are entitled to preference, 7034–5, 7053–4. Deed and opinion not produced; but to be obtained if possible, for further inquiry, 7042–3, 7057–68, 7074.

Provision for apprenticeship, 7036.

Rev. Mr. Moffatt complains also of non-payment to him of the £20 a year left to the minister of Athlone; £700 due to him, 7056. Terms of act, £20 a year for ever to "the minister or clergyman for the time being who shall have the care of souls in Athlone," and the like sum "to the minister of Roscommon for the time being," 7010.

Return of the Society, that there is "a paid catechist (Rev. Hugh Murray,) who regularly visits and inspects the premises, catechises," &c., 7052.

Evidence of Rev. Peter Browne, Rector of Ardbraccan, County Galway, a member of the Incorporated Society, 7076–7095.—Prior to the period referred to by Mr. Moffatt, 1838, school very much neglected; society instituted inquiry at Athlone, and effected a reformation; altered mode of admission; evils of previous mode: Mr. Moffatt (from ill health alone) neglected his duty and was removed from office of catechist; master also removed; results of the change, 7077. Manner in which the deed and statute have been acted upon in reference to the admissions of boys from the town and manor of Athlone; considered that the deed is totally changed by the Act, which extends the benefit beyond the immediate neighbourhood, and was so acted upon before the institution was transferred to the Incorporated Society, 7078. Eligibility still restricted to estates from which the income of the charity is derived, 7081; power to institute examination for admission, and reason for it; had been idiotic and diseased children in the school, fitter for other institutions, 7082–3; further account of course pursued, 7084–93.

Mr. Moffat observes that the children admitted in former times on recommendation of residents were admitted with the Society's sanction or approval: while catechist, never saw an idiot or diseased child in the school, 7094. Mr. Browne states he did, 7095.

Rev. *James Fitzgerald,* Curate of Roscommon, and Visiting Manager of Ranelagh School at Roscommon: Evidence in reference to admission to Athlone Ranelagh School, 7097–7102. Advantages of present mode of admission from localities beyond Athlone, reciprocal, children from Athlone being eligible to Roscommon school, where there are several girls from Athlone, which might be objected to under the same construction of the Act applying to both, 7097–9: what appears at first sight exclusive is not so; present system of examination works well, as a selection within the prescribed number must be made; prefers selection by this mode to private recommendation or patronage, which has been abused; no complaints of abuse now, 7100–2

Mr. *Joseph M'Namara,* Schoolmaster of Athlone Ranelagh School: Evidence, 7134–7222.—Numbers in school and mode of admission of boarders; thirty-five boarders, eighteen day scholars, 7138–40.

Of the boarders, about nineteen free, 7142: mode of filling up vacancies to make the prescribed number, twenty; five admitted annually, 7142–52. Mode of selection of free boarders, and examination of applicants; general numbers of candidates, 7153–4: examination public, without names of boys being known, 7155–8. Free day scholars admitted without restriction, but parents pay if able, at discretion of managers, 10*s.* a-quarter, or £1 with Latin; day boys from three or four miles, but in Athlone or neighbourhood, 7159–63, 7215.

Arrangements for boarding the boys; how paid for, 7164–8.

Afterlife of pupils, and their success, 7169–70.

All Protestants, except one or two Roman Catholic day boys, 7171.

Inspection by catechist and Incorporated Society's inspector, 7172–4.

School has a lending library for the boys, freely used by them and with very great advantage; a library a decided advantage to a school, 7178–89. School-books and books for library supplied by the Society, 7175–7, 7181–5: adequately supplied with school requisites by the Society, 7190–1.

Play-ground, lavatories, and other school accommodation, 7194–7209. No industrial education, 7192–3. School hours, ten to three, with an interval of rest for recreation, 7193, 7212–4.

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Athlone, Ranelagh Boys School,—continued.

Has two assistants from Trinity College; teaches science himself, branches stated; does not teach classics himself, 7216–22.

Attanagh, or *Altana*, Durrow, Queen's County: see *Altana*.

Audit of Accounts:—

How conducted; *Cork*, (Moses Deane's endowment), Ballard, 2173. *Cork, St. Nicholas*, Dunscombe, 2051–7.

Accounts not audited; *Cork Blue Coat School*, Chatterton, 1514, 1562; Newenham, 1551.

Irregular and defective; *Oxmantown*, Hone, 22508–14.—Correspondence with Audit Office and Treasury, *pages* 329–332.

See further, under names of particular schools.

Accounts of Clare-street Commissioners of Education never audited; not the custom of the Board; *Kyle*, 21467.

Accounts of Incorporated Society; defective audit; mode and description of, 20412–23, &c., (see evidence of Mr. *Ardill*, Mr. *Abbott*, Mr. *Stubbs*, under *Incorporated Society*.)

Accounts of Erasmus Smith Board; defective and unsatisfactory; course of proceeding in regard to audit, 19579–81, 19592, 19608–17: (see evidence of Mr. *Barlow*, Mr. *Fetherstone*, Mr. *Hamilton*, Mr. *Thorpe*, under *Erasmus Smith Board*.)

Aughabawn, Co. Fermanagh:

Report of a previous inquiry described school as having an acre of land, 12227.

Evidence of Folliott Barton, Esq., proprietor of estate on which Aughabawn school stands:—no endowment; built the house, which is his own, and gave the ground, at his own pleasure; no lease; allowed the use of the land and house, that he might keep the school under his own hands, 12228–30.

Aughabog, parish of, Co. Monaghan:

Endowment for schools by Rev. William Harris, of Killevan, Co. Monaghan (ob. 1841); bequest for building four National Schools, two in parish of Killevan, two in parish of Aughabog, 9304.

Aylmer, Sir *Gerald G.*, Bart., Donadea, Co. Kildare:—Communication from, as to condition of endowed school at Donadea; grant of land by him on lease for ever in 1823 for building school, with grant from Lord Lieutenant's Fund and subscriptions; school to be under Erasmus Smith Board, they paying salaries of master and mistress; one room of the building let for Petty Sessions once a fortnight, at £10 a-year, applied in repairs and fuel for school, afterwards discontinued on objection from Board; successful management of school; salaries afterwards altogether withdrawn in 1854, by Erasmus Smith Board on erection of a residence for the clergyman adjoining the school, without pension or provision for master and mistress after 31 years' service, 13795.

Aylmer, Gerald George, Esq.:—Evidence of, relating to the Erasmus Smith School at Donadea, Co. Kildare, 13856–13864.

Hands in lease for ever of a piece of ground given by his father, Sir Gerald Aylmer, Bart., for the school, in consideration of a grant from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, 13861–3.—Aware of Mr. Leggatt, the master, being under the Erasmus Smith Board, and acting as petty sessions clerk; their inspector regularly visited the school; petty sessions held in school-room, 13864.

Bailey, Rev. *Edward*, curate of Killermogh, Queen's County; evidence as to Killermogh School, endowed under Lord Lieutenant's Fund, 5104–5112.

Dilapidated state of schoolhouse, no school in consequence; was a flourishing school, now small attendance in consequence of emigration; if school in good repair, a tolerable number to attend; knows a number who would, sixteen, 5105–9.—Want of funds to repair it: would require £25 at least, 5107–8.—Boys who would attend do not go to any school; some children go three miles off, would be glad to go to this school if repaired, 5111.—At present three or four children at the school, which is unfit for them; in 1854, none; at one time, seventy girls and sixty boys attending, 5112.

Baker, Henry, Esq., Churchwarden of Swords, Co. Dublin: Evidence of, in reference to Archdeacon Hewitson's Endowment for Education at Swords, 20080–93, 20097: has heard reports of school lands being lost by mismanagement or neglect, 20081–2: endeavoured to obtain information, but no disposition on part of rector and others to afford it; steps taken in reference to the matter, but without result, 20082 *et seq.*: is satisfied from the evidence now taken, (see *Swords*,) that the reports of misappropriation are correct, 20097.

Ballard, John, Esq., Treasurer of Moses Deane's Endowment for Schools at Cork; Evidence of, 2172–2201.

Income and expenditure; sources of income, 2173–2199. Accounts regularly audited, 2173. No lands or rents; income from stock merely: money formerly in hands of a private individual, and interest not paid; proceedings in Chancery; funds since invested, in trustees, 2185–7.—As to leases and documentary evidence of lands or property, 2188–2201.

Ballinakill, Queen's Co.; school near: see *Castlemarket*.

Ballindrate, in parish of Clonleigh, Co. Donegal:

In report of Commissioners of Public Instruction, 1835, boys and girls school at Ballindrate, in parish of Clonleigh, mentioned as if endowed by Lord Erne, 11104.

Evidence of Henry Stewart, Esq., Agent to Lord Erne:—no endowment or trust for the school; how trustees came to be spoken of; Lord Erne voluntarily gives a salary, schoolhouse entirely his property, 11103, 11105–10.

Ballintemple, Co. Cavan:

Report of Commissioners of Public Instruction, 7824.

Evidence of Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey: no endowment; thirty-seven perches of land given by way of compliment by the Bishop of Kilmore's father, 7825.

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Ballintemple, Co. Tipperary:

Communications relating to endowments for schools at Ballintemple and Fethard (see *Fethard*) by Rev. Morgan Hickey, v.g., of Cashel, 657–663.

Commissioners of Education in Ireland reported (1812) Mr. Hickey's endowments; no schoolhouse for Ballintemple; no schoolmaster, but one to be appointed; arrear of interest not paid but in hands of Rev. Mr. Armstrong, 661.—Parliamentary return (1821); invested in 5 per cents; from 60 to 120 children, 661.

Rev. W. R. Sandys, Rector of Ballintemple:—gives the will of Mr. Hickey, who bequeathed £100 to be put to interest for an English school, in parish of Ballintemple, for ever, 658. No school or schoolmaster under such endowment for last twenty-four years, 661. Previously paid for some years till Board of Charitable Bequests (or Board of Education? see below, and *Fethard*,) compelled Mr. Armstrong to deliver up the endowment, which was paid to their agent or attorney, who became insolvent, and the money was lost; complains of conduct of the Board, 657, 661.

Letter from Mr. Mathews, Secretary of Bequest Board; who states the Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests never got possession of the fund, 660.

Mr. Sandys also communicates a letter of inquiry from Secretary of Charitable Bequests Board as to a bequest by a person named Berry, towards a school in Ballintemple, which had heretofore been paid by the Rev. Messrs. Lord and Armstrong, 659.—No further information.

Ballyadams, Queen's County:

Rev. Charles Elliott, Rector of Ballintubber, Athy:—Communication from, with copy of will of Mrs. Bridget Carr, 5073–4; evidence of, 5076–5090.

Mrs. Carr erected a schoolhouse and laid out a plot of ground as garden for it, rent free, for ever, to educate poor children in the Protestant religion, 5074; made application ten or twelve years ago to the landlord, Mr. Pratt, who refused to give any information, and would contest it; Mr. Elliott declined to go into Chancery and the matter has rested so, 5078–81. Endowment was in force many years ago, but schoolhouse then in existence was levelled by the landlord, 5082–88. Thinks the present inheritor of the estate, Mrs. Booth, not averse to giving the endowment, and her agent favourable, 5086, 5089: but no communication from the agent in reply to a letter addressed to him by the Commissioners, 5075.

Ballymacbrennan, Co. Down:

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, 9699: revenues unascertained, attached to locality of Ballymacbrennan; a school endowed under Lord Lieutenant's Fund, now a National school; master has been in possession of entire endowment under that fund:—allegation that ten acres of land which were attached to the school, but not secured to it, have been taken possession of by one of the committee for himself, 9699; Lord Downshire received grant of £100 from Lord Lieutenant's Fund, in consideration of £200 to be raised in locality, and of an acre of land being conveyed in perpetuity to trustees: account of Lord Lieutenant's Fund, and terms on which grants and leases were made, 9736–7; (see *Lord Lieutenant*.)

Evidence of Mr. John M'Connell, Patron of the school:—£100 received from Lord Lieutenant's Fund, 9701: Lord Downshire gave an acre of land, rent free, as site for school, built in 1818, but lately 1s. a year charged for it: ten acres more belonging to same farm, given to the committee at 25s. an acre, to be let: were let at £3 an acre: tenant unable to pay; committee thought of asking permission to sell; one of the trustees made application and got the land into his own hands, and has enjoyed the profits since, 9702: not secured to the school, no deed, 9708–10, 9723. Schoolhouse a good building for boys and girls, now in connection with National Board; the acre of ground occupied by master, a small portion of it being set apart for play-ground, 9711–20: further evidence, 9724–35.

Evidence of Mr. Thomas Graham, Master of the school, 9738–43:—the late master informed him the ten acres of land were given in perpetuity, for he saw the late Marquess of Downshire sign a paper to that effect, 9739–42.

Ballymacward, Co. Galway:

Commissioners of Education Inquiry (1825,) reported an endowment of £30 from Lord Lieutenant's Fund on condition of a subscription of like amount and a grant of a site in perpetuity, 6067.

Evidence of John S. Barrett, Esq., a tenant on Erasmus Smith estates, Galway:—Schoolhouse built, now used as police barrack; school discontinued: on estate of Lord Clancarty, to whom the grant was made from Lord Lieutenant's Fund; sufficient to accommodate thirty scholars, but closed: does not appear whether the site was given by deed, 6067–72.

Ballymakill, Co. Waterford; Bishop Foy's School (see under *Waterford*), 16455.

Ballymena, Co. Antrim:

Evidence of Rev. William Studdert Kennedy, Superintendent of Swords Borough School, Co. Dublin, as to advantage of evening schools for young persons, including adults, occupied during the day, 16079–103; instances one at Ballymena, frequented by young men, employed by day, wishing to keep up and extend the information previously acquired at day school: and attended also by middle-aged and old persons, 16096–8; and one for females, 16101–2.

Ballymote, Co. Sligo: see *Emlafadd*.

Ballyrenan Schools, Co. Down (see *Killough*), 20308.

Ballyroan, Queen's Co., (Preston Endowment); Clare-street Board:

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, &c., 4746–4763:—Report of Commissioners of Inquiry in 1807; account of the foundation of schools at Ballyroan and Navan, Co. Meath (see *Navan*), by Alderman John Preston of Dublin, and bequest to Oxmantown Hospital, or Blue Coat School, Dublin (see *Oxmantown*), 4747–50; report "shameful abuses" in Ballyroan and Navan establishments: same person master of both schools, received salary of £180 a-year for thirteen years and never taught a single scholar in either; want of sufficient control over estates and conduct of schools, 4749, 4750: concerns of the charity brought into Chancery in 1735: various

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Ballyroan, Queen's Co., (Preston Endowment)—continued.

and long-pending proceedings in Chancery, 4750, 4753, 4759: in 1834, had been in Chancery thirty-nine years, 4760: decree in Chancery for appointment of trustees, in 1828, thus terminating suit begun in 1735, ninety-three years before, 12866: estates then transferred (1834) to control and management of the Clare-street Commissioners of Education, 4753, 4759–60.

Visitations and proceedings at various times to correct abuses and mismanagement in conduct of school; visitation in 1814; dismissal of master, Rev. Joseph Preston, who had not performed the duties of master and did not intend to reside; resolved that a mercantile academy, under a master perfectly qualified to give an extensive course of English and mercantile education, should be established at Ballyroan, with a classical assistant for Greek and Latin for boys desiring classical education; provision of more suitable buildings, and other fresh arrangements, 4751–2.

Proceedings regarding estates of this valuable foundation; petition to Chancery, 1817, for removal of trustees and transference to Education Commissioners, 4753. In 1841, Commissioners caused a further visitation for inquiring into charges preferred, and general management and conduct of school; usher dismissed and master admonished, 4761.

In 1844, repeated memorials reported from tenants complaining of the management of the estates and the state of their accounts; proceedings thereon, 4762.

Numbers in school at various periods, small, 4757, 4762; amount of income and disbursements, 4763.

Present Inquiry.—Communication from Rev. Thomas Nolan, P.P., Abbeyleix, calling attention to the "school at Ballyroan, which appears not to be in operation as there are but few, if any, children in attendance," 4762.

Evidence of Rev. John Lyon, Master of Ballyroan school, 4764–4877, 4904–4914. Number of scholars, four, his son and three others; three of them, including his son, free pupils, 4770, 4804–6.

Keeps no register, makes returns from memory and private memoranda, 4771, 4812–3. Discrepancies in different returns made for same periods, and inaccuracies in them, 4814–4856. Greatest number he ever had, twenty-two boarders, about twelve or ten day scholars, the latter being mostly free pupils, 4772–5. Never refused free pupils, took them whenever they came; rather sought them, 4778, 4783. His instructions were to receive ten free day scholars, to be recommended by the patrons, or on their neglect by the rector; neither ever recommended any; Sir E. Booth recommended one, 4782–5. No instruction on his appointment as to the education to be given or other matters, except that he was to receive ten boys free, 4782–6.

Causes of the decline of the school: low terms on which he commenced to take boarders; could not continue at such terms; as regards day scholars, the neighbourhood not so populous now; proportions of Protestants and Roman Catholics, 4776–8, 4788–4791–4869.

No inspection or visitation; never inspected since 1838 or 1841 on his appointment, 4779, 4843.

Schoolhouse under repair; had not been repaired since his appointment; wanted it much; Clare-street Commissioners paying for the repairs, 4780–1. Inadequate accommodation for the larger number of boarders he once had, 4807–11, 4870–6.

No interference with religious creed of children; no complaint of such interference; nothing to hinder Roman Catholics from attending the school; on the contrary has prepared two for Maynooth; never made any distinction, or asked whether Protestants or Roman Catholics, 4792–5.

Good many respectable residents in the neighbourhood, but few children in their families, 4796–7. Numbers in National school, sixteen, and six in parochial school; numbers at other times, 4799–4802: no other school but at a considerable distance, 4803.

His average charge for boarders was £14 a-year, very few paid £20 and some £12; came from different directions, some from Abbeyleix, two or three from Dublin, some from immediate neighbourhood or within two and a-half miles of the school, 4857–60.

His salary £92 per annum and house rent free; assistant master £60 Irish; so that the two free pupils cost £147 6*s.* 2*d.* per annum, 4847–52. Locality not populous and not children to be educated; no necessity for a school in the locality; would be more useful in other neighbourhoods; no one could establish a day school in this village, 4861–6. Large schools at Portarlington, 4866. Abbeyleix or Maryborough would be better localities, 4867–8.

In further evidence, states that four masters have failed to establish a school in Abbeyleix; schools declined; grounds on which he makes this further statement, 4904–4914.

Evidence of Loftus Bland, Esq., M.P. for King's County, residing and having property near Ballyroan, 4878–4903, 5071–2, 5093.—A good many middle-class farmers around Ballyroan School; want of a school where they would feel confidence their children would get a good education; none in the neighbourhood to interfere with prosperity of Ballyroan School; the National and parochial schools do not supply the wants of the district; the people have not confidence in any of the schools; thinks the middle classes would support a well managed school giving a classical and commercial education, without sectarian tampering; success of Ballyroan School prevented by supposed interference with religious faith of pupils; generally considered an exclusively Protestant school, 4881–4888.

As to eligibility of Ballyroan for a first-rate classical boarding school: two and a-half miles from Abbeyleix, where there are many wealthy families: a good school near home preferred; 4889–4891; Abbeyleix preferable, and Maryborough better, 4897–8–9: schools which have been discontinued, 4884–4902; endowment would facilitate establishment of a school, 4890, 4903. As to removal of the endowed school from Ballyroan, states that the Preston estate endowment, close to Ballyroan, probably had reference to the education of the tenants; number of farmers and families on the estate; retention of the endowment in neighbourhood of the estate of the donor, 5071–2.

Evidence of John Hely Owen, Esq., Agent of School Estates under Clare-street Board; as to estates in Queen's County, their rental and management, and improvements since his appointment, 5156–5192:—Queen's Co. Estate, £777 rental, 5164; Kilbrickan Estate, 5156; land at Bally-

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Ballyroan, Queen's Co., (Preston Endowment)—continued.

roan, 5168; Cappaloughlin, and other Estates, 5170–5189. Found on his appointment a small and unsuitable building, for which the Commissioners were paying a large rent, used for the Ballyroan School, a very bad concern; Commissioners about to build new school; recommended purchase of another place, with ground, the present school, upon an advantageous agreement, saving expense of building, 5168–9.

No industrial or agricultural instruction on the estate; want of an agricultural school, 5172–5183.

Evidence of Henry William Talbot, Esq., Proprietor and Editor of the *Leinster Express*, 5193–5227:—Means of education in the county very indifferent indeed; great want of a classical and mathematical school, suited for young men for ordinary pursuits of life; no means at present of preparing for ordinary professions, mercantile life, or public offices; want of such a school, a commercial school with classics and modern languages, in Maryborough; obliged to take his family to Dublin for education; a public school at Maryborough would be well supported; sufficient of respectable population, especially of middle classes, 5196–5204, 5207–9.

Ballyroan School in too isolated a locality, not as efficient for its object as if placed at Maryborough, would be improved and benefited if removed thither, 5205–6.

No want of schools for lower classes; but great want of schools for middle and upper classes, who object to send their children to the former; the lower classes have better means of education, 5210–1.

Advantages of an endowment in aid, in preference to a school dependent on private enterprize alone, 5212–5222. Could not be provided for from local funds; would not tax the inhabitants of the locality, 5223–4.

KILBRICKEN SCHOOL: PRESTON ESTATE.

Unsatisfactory and depressed state of Kilbricken School (Queen's Co.), for tenantry of Preston estate, in connection with Ballyroan and Navan Schools, 4915 *et seq.*: see *Kilbricken*.

Ballyrobin and Killead, Co. Antrim:

Information in Reports of previous Inquiries:—Commissioners of Public Instruction report (1835,) a school in parish of Killead, with a legacy, &c.; Commissioners of Education Inquiry report (1825,) Ballyrobin School, Lord Lieutenant's Fund, 10300.

Present Inquiry:—Communications from the Rev. *Henry R. Mecredy*, Presbyterian Minister, Killead, 10300, 10301; Evidence of Mr. Mecredy, 10302–10319.

Three Endowments for Schools at Ballyrobin and Killead: legacy of £20 per annum for a day school; grant of £15 from Lord Lieutenant's Fund, in consideration of a site being conveyed in perpetuity, and a sum of £14 being subscribed, 10300; bequest of lands and money by Counsellor John Dunne, 10301–2; uncertainty as to the application of these sums, and the last named bequest lost, 10300–10318.

Banagher, Royal School, King's County; (Clare-street Board.) Usually called Cuba School, 5277.

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, &c., 5263–5276.

Present Inquiry:—Letter from Rev. Mr. Egan, P.P., Cloghan, 5277; letter from Mr. Richard Monck, late Assistant Master, 5278; evidence of Rev. James A. Bell, Head Master, 5279–5404: Statement by Mr. Magee, Newry, (see *Armagh*,) 9373.

Charter and Letters Patent, temp. Car. I., anno 1629; grant of lands, &c., for use of a schoolmaster to be appointed by Lord Lieutenant, to reside and teach at Banagher; and for "maintenance of a free school" in Banagher, and of schoolmaster or masters to be appointed by municipal corporation on failure of appointment by Lord Lieutenant, 5263–4.

Encroachments on the school lands, reported by Commissioners of Inquiry, 1807:—Lands granted, originally 285 acres, 5263; reduced in 1788 from 285 to 204 acres; on survey in 1807, found to consist of only 208 acres; 77 acres (Irish?) of the original grant having been lost by encroachments of neighbouring landholders and negligence of former masters, 5263, 5266–7. In 1833, lands reported according to survey in 1817 to be 369 acres, all held at a rent much below its value by the schoolmaster, who in 1834 was required by the Clare-street Commissioners to surrender his interest in the lands, that they might be placed under superintendence of a qualified agent, 5272–3: in 1854, legal proceedings against surviving surety of Commissioners' former receiver, 5276. In 1835, lands reported at 306 acres; in 1849, 369 acres; at present returned by Clare-street Commissioners as 599 statute acres, 5274–6, 5298.

Income of the school, and rents for which the lands have been let, at various times; in 1799, lands let by master at yearly rent of £165; in 1807, rent paid for two contiguous houses used for the school, £156, nearly the produce of the lands, 5265, 5268. In 1821, annual income of master returned as £251, 5271.—Lands formerly let at more than £300 a-year; in 1833, held by the master at £148 rent, much under value, 5272.—In 1834, a salary of £200 per annum allocated to master on being required to surrender the lands, by Clare-street Commissioners, 5273. Rental and management of the estate, financial condition, remuneration of master, number of pupils, and condition of school at subsequent periods, 5274–6, and at time of this inquiry, 5282–3, 5286–7, 5298–5300, 5306, 5372, 5377: at time of inquiry, 599 acres, good land, returned as let at £175 a-year, sometimes less, about £250 at present, 5276, 5298–9.

Buildings:—no house or building for a schoolhouse in the grant of endowment, 5263, 5266: arrangements made from time to time; difficulty in the way of obtaining a lease for ever or raising money for building; Cuba House, formerly a military hospital, taken; repairs and improvements required, 5268, 5270. Loan for repairs out of Consolidated Fund, 5270. Reported in 1826, that the schoolhouse cost from £3,000 to £5,000: rent of land stated to have been for some time principally laid out on repairs of the house, 5272. In 1834, funds of school barely sufficient to meet the rent of schoolhouse and ordinary repairs, 5273. Repairs of schoolhouse varied from £247 in 1846, to £16 in 1849; afterwards repairs very trifling, 5275–6.—At time of present inquiry, school not in good state of repair; the master's instructions being to make no repairs except what are absolutely

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Banagher, Royal School, King's Co.—continued.

necessary to exclude wind and water, the premises being held only on a life seventy-two years of age, on fall of which the Commissioners intend to give up the premises if rent be not reduced, 5286–7.

Number of Scholars and Free Scholars.—In 1807, reported that no school had been kept at Banagher for several years, 5266. Numbers of scholars at various periods, 5271–2, 5274, 5276; in 1821, returned as thirty-seven, the annual income of the master being £251 11*s.* 6*d.* (none mentioned as free scholars), 5271: in 1826, number of boys thirty-five; in 1831, twenty-one; sixteen being boarders, four day scholars, and one free pupil, 5271–2. Number of boys in 1843, nil, 5274.

In 1833, no free scholars on the establishment, and the then master, Dr. Bell, insisted that he was not obliged to receive any; charged as he thought fit, and the establishment in nowise different from an ordinary private school, except in being under the Clare-street Board: from 1798 to 1807, school not open, and rents received during that period by the schoolmaster, 5272.—Number of boys in 1843, nil, 5274.

From 1830 to 1835, no free pupils in the school, 5274. Numbers taught gratuitously, in 1849, two; in 1850, four; in 1851, four; in 1852, four; in 1853, three out of thirty-one boys, 5277.

Rev. Mr. Egan, P.P., states the school has long ceased to be a free school for the class for whom intended, and since 1817 the school has gone down, 5277.

Clare-street Board, 1853, state the school, which for several years was almost wholly unattended, shows under the present master a decided increase of numbers, 5276.

Rev. James A. Bell, head master, states there are at present twenty-one boarders, six day boys, two free pupils, 5282–3.

Evidence of Rev. James A. Bell, head master of Banagher Royal School, 5279–5404.—Appointed 1848, resident at schoolhouse: number of pupils, twenty-six boarders, six day scholars, 5282.

Free pupils, two, 5283: master admits free pupils; always understood that there was no right in any other person to appoint or admit free pupils; his father, who was master, held the same opinion; in admitting free pupils, is influenced by the circumstances of the persons in the neighbourhood; admits as he sees a necessity; has no limit, 5284–5. No person has ever exercised the right to nominate free pupils to the school; has no evidence except his patent of appointment to prove that no body or person can nominate free pupils; his patent requires him to perform the duties of master, but does not specify them, and no person ever specified them to him, and it does not recite any condition, 5373–5: terms of patent, 5376. A certain number of boys have been educated free at different times, because the master, receiving a certain amount of public money, always felt a kind of moral obligation to give some free education; that is his own feeling: always wished to give free education to applicants of a certain class, that is, of respectable parents: has thought it in the discretion of the master to give or refuse free education, but his view is altered by the documents read at the present inquiry, 5377–8. Never received any instruction from Clare-street Board as to free pupils, 5393.

Classes of persons from whom pupils generally admitted; the gentry, middle classes, sons of clergy, and gentlemen of property, 5292: most of the pupils from within thirty miles, 5293.

Religious persuasion of pupils:—chiefly Protestants; has had and has Roman Catholics; no interference with religious persuasion, 5298.

Course of Instruction:—School hours and their appropriation; includes English education, classics, mathematics, arithmetic, modern languages (French and German), English history, geography, dictation, &c., 5290–1, 5301–17. Extra charges for French, German, and drawing, 5306. Combination of classical with English or mercantile education, 5364–70.

Subsequent career of free pupils:—One got a high place in Trinity College; one examined at Sandhurst for a commission in the army, 5294, 5363–3.

Exhibitions: none, 5321.—Evidence as to advantage of establishing exhibitions and manner of doing so, 5318–49, 5383–91.

Inspection of school, none; but returns of certain particulars made by the master once or twice a-year to Clare-street Board, 5288–9—Evidence as to value and necessity of efficient inspection, especially in conjunction with exhibitions, 5347–62, 5395.

Had no previous experience in tuition; had been educated in the school by his father, who was master, 5319, 5220; was appointed at age of twenty-one; inspection of schools would give an inexperienced master the benefit of others' experience, 5358–9.

School buildings not in good repair, the master's instructions being to make no repairs but such as are absolutely necessary, the premises being held by a precarious tenure, 5286–7.

Funds at present existing in this country for education not sufficient, 5399. Thinks his salary, £100, insufficient to enable a master to establish an efficient system of education suitable to present requirements, unless he wishes to speculate with funds of his own; wishes to see masters paid sufficiently and relieved from necessity of making the schools a mercantile speculation, and avoid resort to objectionable measures to increase the number of pupils, 5354–7, 5395–8.

Mr. *Richard Monck,* late assistant master of Banagher Royal School; considers a more extensive and practical system of education required than that at present pursued in royal and grammar or classical schools, which have been stationary and are not adequate to the requirements of the present time; too much time given to classics alone; should embrace more practical instruction and modern literature, arts, and sciences; library, instruments, lectures, experiments, 5278.

Necessity for supervision, such as visitation at least twice a-year; would encourage emulation: check on dismissal of subordinates, which should not be left in hands of head master alone: provision required for retiring pension for well conducted teachers after certain length of service, 5278.

Banan, Rev. *P.,* P.P., Louth: Letter from, as to endowed schools now closed, 12233: (see *Stephenstown*).

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Banner, Rev. *B. H.*, Rector and Vicar of Templeneiry, alias Bansha, Co. Tipperary: Communications from, relating to endowment paid annually to Protestant Schoolmaster of Bansha, up to July, 1836, when it was stopped, 655: (see *Bansha.*)

Bansha, (or Templeneiry,) Co. Tipperary:

Letters from Rev. B. H. Banner, Bansha, Rector and Vicar of Templeneiry, alias Bansha, relating to endowment paid annually to Protestant schoolmaster of Bansha up to July, 1836, when it was stopped, 655–6.

Endowment to parish school of Bansha, £4 a-year, from Smith's charity; no information, 654, 656.

Endowments by Rev. J. Doherty for schools at Templeneiry, Toem, and Doon, Co. Tipperary: £100 at £4 per cent. bequeathed for additional stipend to parochial schoolmaster at each of those places: no trace of them now, 654–6.

Barlow, John, Esq., Chairman, Treasurer, and Auditor of Governors of Erasmus Smith Schools: Evidence of, 19565–6, 19576, 19579 *et seq.*, 22694 *et seq.*, 22945 *et seq.*, 24255 *et seq.*

See under *Erasmus Smith Board.*

Barrett, John Samuel, Esq., a tenant on the estates of Erasmus Smith, Galway; Evidence of, 5684–5717, 5915–5917, 6068–6074. Holds 200 acres at rent of £149 a-year, and arrears equivalent to a fine of £700; holds on usual lease of 21 years; considers this kind of tenure injurious, as checking improvements; would himself improve more, but not on a 21 years' lease with chance of renewal, 5685–8, 5916–7, 6073–4.

GALWAY ERASMUS SMITH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Applications to the Erasmus Smith Board for a free admission for his son to the Galway Grammar school, considering himself as a tenant entitled to it under the charter, (as to terms of Charter, see under *Erasmus Smith,*) 5689. Passages of the charter relied on as giving a right to free places as boarders for tenants on Erasmus Smith estates, 5699–5702, 5914–5. Was refused at first on grounds that the funds would not allow it, but afterwards was offered admission for the boy as a day scholar, boarding with the master or other person in the town, 5690. Heard that the education was so bad, that he stated he would not send the boy at all, even free, unless it were amended; sent him to another school at £40 a-year, 5690–7: many send their children from Galway to other schools, 6074.

One ground for refusing free admission as boarder stated to be the expense of the Erasmus Smith Board in Dublin, 5690, 5703: expense of establishment stated to be £1,200, but returned at £399, and previously at £443; different amounts of receipts and disbursements stated at various times, 5703–5717.

Evidence of Mr. Barlow, Chairman, &c., of Erasmus Smith Board, as to Mr. Barrett's complaint, 22708 *et seq.*, 22727.

ENDOWMENT FOR A SCHOOL AT BALLYMACWARD.

Schoolhouse built, now used as police barrack; school discontinued: on estate of Lord Clancarty, to whom a grant was made from Lord Lieutenant's Fund, on condition of a subscription of equal amount and grant of site in perpetuity; sufficient to accommodate thirty scholars, but closed: does not appear whether the site was given by deed, 6067–6072.

Barry, John; endowment bequeathed by, to Christian Brothers' Free School, Cork, 1242: (see under *Cork.*)

Barton, Folliott, Esq., proprietor of the estate on which Aughabawn School (Co. Fermanagh) stands, having an acre of land: Evidence of, 12227–12230.

No endowment; lands given and house built by, without lease, and entirely in his own hands, 12229–30.

Baths, public, accessible to schoolboys; want of, 2090–1, 16624.

Belfast: Inquiry and evidence taken at, as to schools and endowments, and state of education, 10300 *et seq.*

The Belfast Academy, 10320–10414.

The Royal Belfast Academical Institution, 10415–10474.

General state of Education and provision for same, 10467–10555.

THE BELFAST ACADEMY.

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries:—Report, (1826,) of Commissioners of Education Inquiry; academy in connection with Marquess of Donegal and committee of subscribers; rates of charges; numbers of pupils of different denominations, &c.:—Report of Commissioners of Public Instruction, (1835); source of support, pay from pupils; numbers increasing, 10323.

Present Inquiry.—Statement on behalf of the Academy, its origin, history, and circumstances:—founded by subscription, anno 1785, to furnish an extensive course of literature and philosophy, with a system of schools for elementary instruction. Extensive grounds and buildings purchased and vested in trustees for public uses. Patrons and trustees lax in attention to interests of the institution; six meetings in thirty years, annis 1792–1822; intervals of six, twelve, and eight years between meetings: in this period of neglect, classes for higher sciences had become dormant, part of the property alienated, remainder burthened with debt, and buildings in state of dilapidation and decay. Representations repeatedly pressed upon the patrons by principal and masters; in 1834, a large meeting held and new arrangements agreed upon for protection and support of the institution: subscriptions invited; power of nominating pupils offered to subscribers of amounts equal to payments required for pupils; and power to subscribers of fifty guineas or more to nominate one free pupil annually for ever. Appointment of principals to vest in subscribers of fifty guineas and principals and masters jointly. Property vested in two trustees without power of alienation, and power of leasing restrained, 10320. Necessity for rebuilding the academy; but impracticable, owing to a debt of £700 for which it was mortgaged, and to its being held on a terminable lease. Principal and master advanced money to pay off the mortgage and obtain a new lease of perpetual tenure, but debt thereby doubled. Fresh appeal for further subscriptions; £1,200 collected.

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Belfast:—"The Belfast Academy"—continued.

Legal obstacles to placing the property and arrangements regarding the buildings on a satisfactory footing. High character given of the nature and system of instruction, 10321.

Evidence of the Rev. Reuben John Bryce, LL.D., head master of Belfast Academy, 10324–10411. Present number of pupils, ninety-five, 10325: three boarders; in 1852, there were twelve: one of the chief causes of the diminution, the decayed state of the building; number of boarders very fluctuating, 10329–31.

Buildings in very bad state of repair, just patched up from time to time in cheapest way, in hope of some effective steps for their re-erection; repairs at expense of the master, 10332–33. New buildings for the school most required; the present not suitable, mere repairing would not answer the purpose, 10343; insufficiency of the buildings a great hindrance to carrying out his views in regard to an efficient system of education; and difficulty of getting capable men, 10363.

Four schools in the establishment; a classical school, for Greek and Latin and usual classical studies; mathematical school, for mathematics, arithmetic, geography, book-keeping, natural history, and elements of natural philosophy and chemistry; drawing class, French classes, and occasionally, when required, classes for other modern languages, 10334–5.

Numbers in the respective schools, 10368–72. Selection of branches of study according to future pursuits, 10346–7; comparative demand for ancient and modern languages, the latter especially for commercial pursuits, 10350–4. Importance of natural and experimental sciences, including natural history, chemistry, &c., and of mode of teaching them; beneficial effects of such instruction properly conducted; not attended with much expense, and generally well received, 10355–67.

Sources of support, pay from pupils; rates of payment in the respective classes; terms depend on number of classes the boy is in, generally from six to twelve guineas a year; pupils from all ranks except the very highest, who chiefly go to England, and very lowest, who are excluded by the terms, 10323, 10337. Subsequent pursuits of pupils, legal, mercantile, &c., principally the learned professions; instruction intended to fit pupils for commercial life, engineering, and also for the universities; number proceeding to universities on leaving the school, diminished of late, 10338, 10340, 10344.

Combined instruction: no practical difficulty in carrying on instruction for commercial life, and for the universities, in same establishment; statement of arrangements for the purpose, 10345–9, 10391–3.

Religious profession of the pupils, of all denominations; no objection to the school on religious grounds has come before him, 10341–2.

Inspection or visitation of the institution, none, 10394–5.

Classical education, as to increase or diminution of: effect of Queen's Colleges upon the demand for classical instruction; a higher kind of instruction looked for, rather than increased demand, 10370–4, 10375. Scholarships have stimulated classical pursuits, 10376; and react upon school teaching, 10377. English instruction not affected by Queen's College, because it was always well attended to, 10378.

Endowments, their probable effect on this and other schools, 10379 *et seq.*: importance of correct management of endowments; principle on which he considers they should be managed in order to do good; as to free pupils and maintenance of material organization of the schools, as repairs, apparatus, salaries, &c.: would have any free foundations open to competition in a given district, 10381–4.

Remuneration of master, the more dependent on pupils' fees the better; endowment should never exceed half the fees; the ratio rather than amount of endowment, of importance; example, 10385.

Prospect of promotion to higher educational stations, a greater inducement to able persons to devote themselves to teaching as a profession, than endowments for salaries; a great defect that there is no organized system of promotion for schoolmasters; it would be a great improvement, and accounts for the superiority of common school education in Scotland; and of immense benefit to the higher schools, 10386–9. No such system as he refers to, in Ireland; further explanation of system suggested; qualifications of schoolmasters; promotion should not be confined to promotion within the primary schools or intermediate schools, but master should be able to rise from them to the highest, as in Scotland, 10396–10410.

Evidence of Rev. William Bruce, son of the late head master of the Belfast Academy, in reference to statements in a paper read at the inquiry, relating to its affairs while under his father's management, 10412–3.

THE ROYAL BELFAST ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION.

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, &c.—Report of Commissioners of Education Inquiry, (1827,) containing a statement of the plan, origin, and objects of the Institution; a plot of ground, more than four acres, assigned by Marquess of Donegal to trustees, in perpetuity for the Institution, 10415. Act of Parliament obtained in 1810 for its incorporation and regulation; its objects to afford a classical and mercantile education, especially amongst the middle classes; branches of instruction in science, literature, natural and moral philosophy, &c.: large amounts subscribed for its establishment, £16,000 in the town and province; and subscriptions from other parts of Ireland, from England, and £5,000 from India; altogether £25,000: annual Parliamentary grant of £1,500 from 1814 to 1816, discontinued. In 1825, in debt. Appeal for Government and Parliamentary aid. Organization of the Institution, in collegiate and school departments; public annual examinations, medals. Not peculiarly connected with education for Presbyterian ministry; no religious distinctions; religious education left to parents and clergymen of their respective congregations: advantages of the combined system of instruction pursued, 10415–8. Number of pupils from various localities, 302, of whom 114 from Belfast and neighbourhood, and 188 from nineteen counties in Ireland, 10419. Collegiate department discontinued since withdrawal of Parliamentary grant and establishment of Queen's College, 10417. Report of Commissioners of Public Instruction in 1835; 252 pupils, 10420.

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Belfast :—"*The Royal Belfast Academical Institution*"—continued.

Present Inquiry:—Returns by Secretary of Board of Managers, and by Master; deeds, and particulars of endowments, 10420.

William John Campbell Allen, Esq., Secretary of Board of Managers of the Institution, hands in a written statement, 10420, 10421; Evidence, 10442–10466.

Account of origin, objects, means of support, and management of the Institution, 10420: primarily intended as a school for middle classes of all religious denominations, combining classical and mercantile education; College department for higher branches of science and learning, usually included in the undergraduate course of the universities; School department, for elementary instruction and branches necessary for mercantile pursuits; College for Presbyterian ministers; Medical school:—College department superseded on opening of Queen's College in 1849, and Parliamentary grant then withdrawn:—School department continues in operation; educates a large number of pupils of middle classes in a comprehensive course of instruction, at as low a rate as possible: well calculated to be an intermediate school for middle and higher classes, between the National schools and the Queen's Colleges; but inadequacy of means in its present financial condition, 10420. Number of pupils, 194, and course of education, in the six schools in the Institution, 10442–5. Manner in which combined instruction in different branches is managed, 10446. Pupils formerly received in the College Department, chiefly from the schools of the Institution itself, or from intermediate schools in the country which have now disappeared: National schools have taken pupils who attended intermediate schools; consequent diminution of classical and mathematical pupils, 10447. Agrees with Mr. Kirk, M.P. for Newry, in suggestions for improvement of the condition of the Institution (see *Kirk*), 10448.

Great increase of population of Belfast, without increase in the number of classical pupils, 10447, 10449–53. Great numbers in English and mathematical departments of the Institution, which are on the increase, 10459–62; reasons of increase, 10465–6: classical department diminishing, 10464. Want of facilities which formerly existed for higher education preliminary to College course; diminution of private schoolmasters or ministers engaged in tuition, 10447, 10454–6.

Admission of free pupils, how regulated; only three subscribers who can send in free pupils; but masters often receive free pupils from private considerations, and exclusively at their own discretion, 10457–8.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION, AND PROVISION FOR SAME.

Evidence of Rev. William Bruce; suggests that the "Royal Belfast Academical Institution" should be made more extensively useful to the commercial classes and others, by popular courses of lectures on various subjects, amongst them commercial and statistical geography; want of funds for tenantable repair, and for enlargement, 10467.

Wishes to see generally a better class of intermediate schools, and more provision for classical education than exists in the provinces; pecuniary encouragement well directed in manner specified would be a great aid in attracting better qualified persons to devote themselves to the business of education; would give such aid to existing schools and found new ones; means should be found for a different division and apportionment of existing funds for more general education, without injury to existing establishments, 10467–9, 10742–3. The decrease in classical education ascribed to the National schools taking up other education, and not providing for classical education, and to the remuneration for classical education alone not affording sufficient inducement to teachers and masters; and the greater attention to mercantile pursuits in towns may have an influence, 10460–71.

James Gibson, Esq., Assistant-Barrister for Queen's County, a Commissioner of National Education:—Letter as to Belfast Academical Institution, and suggested connection of it and similar schools, with the Queen's College, by means of exhibitions, 10423; Evidence, 10424–41.

Collegiate department of the Institution being abandoned since opening of Queen's Colleges, the schools of the Institution now the only efficient branch of original foundation; importance of a high class of schools, for education of middle classes and for fully realizing the benefits of the colleges; Royal schools and others, are endowed with exhibitions to Trinity College, supplying a regular influx of students, and diminishing competition; Queen's Colleges, more connected with schools not similarly endowed, and under comparative disadvantage in this respect; suggested, that the Belfast Academical Institution, and other schools of similar character, standing in close relation to Queen's Colleges, should have exhibitions attached to them such as exist between the Royal Schools and Trinity College, and that this should be included in recommendations as to the right application of trust funds, especially in regard to the Belfast Academical Institution and Belfast Queen's College, 10423. Nothing more highly calculated to advance education amongst the middle classes, 10424. The exhibitions would be more efficient and give greater impetus to masters, if attached to competing schools, to all of which the exhibitions to Queen's College should be open, 10425. Farther evidence as to the manner of carrying out the suggestions, 10426–41.

William Dunville, Esq., Merchant, Belfast:—Want of greater facility for the acquirement of modern languages, not alone for purposes of travelling, but for commerce; many merchants in Belfast receiving letters in French and German, &c., require foreign correspondents; and demand for mechanics to go to the continent; of great value to them to know something of French and German, 10487: want of evening classes to give mechanics an opportunity of learning them and the elements of science generally, 10487; opening for promotion in mills, &c., to persons having a knowledge of mechanics and machinery, 10501; not sufficient facilities for these objects in Belfast, 10488–9. Desirable that evening instruction should be established and made more permanent, and not dependent on the chance support of a Mechanics' Institution, 10489. Insufficient attention to modern languages in the universities, 10491–2. Evening classes for young females employed in factories, &c., 10494–9. Feeling as to a rate or tax for education, 10500–1.

Robert Patterson, Esq., Vice-President of Natural History Society, Belfast; Letter from, and Evidence, as to the desirableness and importance of teaching natural history as a part of school education; its beneficial influence on the young, and advantages in developing their faculties; agrees with Dr. Bryce in his evidence (*supra*, Belfast Academy) on the subject; and would urge

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Belfast,—General State of Education and provision for same—continued.

the study of natural history in such schools as the Belfast Institution and Belfast Academy; not attended with much expense 10502–13.

Rev. *James M'Cosh*, LL.D., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, Queen's College, Belfast; Evidence as to want of intermediate schools, or superior schools for middle classes, 10514–46; extent to which local funds could be raised, 10535–42.

Rev. *Robert Wilson*, D.D., Professor of Biblical Criticism and Secretary of Faculty in General Assembly's College, Belfast; Evidence as to the want of intermediate schools, or superior schools for the middle classes, 10547–8.

Rev. *John Scott Porter*, Professor of Hebrew and Biblical Criticism and Theology to Non-Subscribing Presbyterians, Belfast; Evidence as to the want of intermediate schools, or superior schools for the middle classes, 10549–55: as to the provision of funds, and an education rate, 10549–53.

For further evidence taken at Belfast, see the Bishop of *Down*, as to General State of Education and Diocesan schools; and further, under *M'Cosh, Porter, Wilson.*

Bell, Rev. *James A.*, head master of Royal School at Banagher, King's Co., appointed 1848, resident at schoolhouse: Evidence of, 5279–5404.

Number of pupils, twenty-six boarders, six day scholars, 5282. Free pupils, two, 5283. Master admits free pupils; always understood that there was no right in any other person to appoint or admit free pupils; his father, who was master, held the same opinion; in admitting free pupils, is influenced by the circumstances of the persons in the neighbourhood; admits as he sees a necessity, has no limit, 5284–5. No person has ever exercised the right to nominate free pupils to the school; has no evidence except his patent of appointment to prove that no body or person can nominate free pupils; his patent requires him to perform the duties of master, but does not specify them, and no person ever specified them to him, and it does not recite any conditions, 5373–5: terms of patent, 5376. A certain number of boys have been educated free at different times, because the masters, receiving a certain amount of public money, have always felt a kind of moral obligation to give some free education; that is his own feeling: always wished to give free education to applicants of a certain class, that is, of respectable parents: has thought it in the discretion of the master to give or refuse free education, but his view is altered by the documents read at the present inquiry, 5377–8. Never received any instruction from Clare-street Board as to free pupils, 5393.

Classes of persons from whom pupils generally admitted; the gentry, middle classes, sons of clergy, and gentlemen of property, 5292: most of the pupils from within thirty miles, 5293.

Religious persuasion of pupils:—chiefly Protestants; has had and has Roman Catholics; no interference with religious education, 5295.

Course of Instruction:—School-hours and their appropriation; includes English education, classics, mathematics, arithmetic, modern languages (French and German), English history, geography, dictation, &c., 5290–1, 5301–17. Extra charges for French, German, and drawing, 15306.—Combination of classical with English or mercantile education, 5364–5370.

Subsequent career of pupils:—One got a high place in Trinity College; one examined at Sandhurst for a commission in the army, best pupil; seven others in the army, 5294, 5362–3.

Exhibitions, none, 5321.—Evidence as to advantage of establishing exhibitions, and manner of doing so, 5318–5349, 5383–5391.

Inspection of school, none; but returns of certain particulars made by the master once or twice a-year to Clare-street Board, 5288–9.—Evidence as to value and necessity of efficient inspection, especially in conjunction with exhibitions, 5347–5362, 5395.

Had no previous experience in tuition; had been educated in the school by his father who was master, 5319, 5220; was appointed at age of 21; inspection of schools would give an inexperienced master the benefit of others' experience, 5358–9.

School buildings not in good repair, the master's instructions being to make no repairs but such as are absolutely necessary, the premises being held by a precarious tenure, 5286–7.

Funds at present existing in this country for education not sufficient, 5399. Thinks his salary, £100, insufficient to enable a master to establish an efficient system of education suitable to present requirements, unless he wishes to speculate with funds of his own; wishes to see masters paid sufficiently and relieved from necessity of making the schools a mercantile speculation, and avoid resort to objectionable measures to increase the number of pupils, 5354–7, 5395–8.

Bell, Mathew M., Esq., Armagh; Letter relating to Clogher Endowed School, Co. Tyrone, and Bishop Garnett's Endowment (see *Clogher*,) 11653.

Bell, Venerable *Robert*, Archdeacon of Waterford:—Evidence in reference to the Waterford Corporation Free School, 300–319.

Want of exhibitions a great disadvantage to the school, which nevertheless holds a high place, 300, 307. Exhibitions a great inducement to persons of moderate means to send boys to schools having them; knows boys sent to Royal Schools on this account, where otherwise they would have been sent to schools nearer home, 301, 304. Would be an important advantage and stimulus if public appointments in army, navy, and civil service, were given to boys answering best in public examination, 301–5: possibly more advantageous than exhibitions, 306; and schools not having exhibitions would be at less disadvantage as compared with those having them, 307–8. Probable advantage to Waterford School and to master of it in increased income if it had exhibitions attached to it, as other schools; thinks the present emolument of the master inadequate, 307–318

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Benison, James, Esq., Agent of the Cavan Royal School Estate, and of the Enniskillen Royal School Estate, under the Clare-street Commissioners of Education :—Evidence of, as to Cavan School Estate, 8103–8217, 8225–8242 ; as to Enniskillen School Estate, 12045–12148.

CAVAN ROYAL SCHOOL ESTATE.

Rental of estate, £577 : difficulty of collecting the rents, on his appointment in 1847 ; amount received at different periods, allowances for failure of potato crop and other losses, and deductions for rates, salaries, &c., 8106–15. Particulars of townlands in the estate, their acreage and valuation, number of tenants, 8115, 8193–4. Does not agree that the lands are let below their value ; inspected them in 1847, and his valuation near what the tenants paid, 8116–7, 8133–7 : no leases, 8118, 8232–3 : farms not too small ; no consolidation since, 8119–20. Inspection from time to time, and propositions made by him for new survey and valuation, and improved arrangement of farms, &c., 8122–9, 8138–46, 8235–7. Sub-letting of farms ; notice against sub-letting, or transferring of interest and sub-division without consent of Commissioners, 8130–2.

Explanation as to alleged abuses in letting two farms referred to in Mr. Moore's evidence (see under *Cavan*,) 8130–1, 8147–8 : one let by the agent to a driver or bailiff on the property under himself, at less than was offered by another person ; character of person rejected, 8148, 8153–8166 ; 8172–6 ; 8237–8241 ; let without public notice, 8168–8171.

Erection of a gate-house at expense of the master, after unsuccessful application to Commissioners ; afterwards reimbursed, 8217–24.

No school on the townlands forming the estate, and no means of education or agricultural instruction for the tenants, 8178–80, 8190–1 : some improving tenants on the estate, but nothing to promote improvement in husbandry, 8180–92. Want of inspection of estates and of better mode of making reductions or allowances for encouraging improvement, 8195–8216.

Want of draining on portions of the estate, 8225 : made suggestions for the improvement of the estate, 8226–32. Average value of property in neighbourhood higher since 1847 or 1848, but no re-valuation since, 8235–6.

ENNISKILLEN ROYAL SCHOOL ESTATE.

Tenants generally poor ; advantages described as being held out to them, 12046. List of premiums offered to industrious tenants, 12046–7. Sub-division of lands forbidden, 12049. Farms vary in size from two to twenty acres, 12050, 12055. Consolidation of farms to considerable extent, 12057, 12102. Extent of school estates and number of farms and tenants thereon, 12100–4 : joint tenancies, 12127–12131. No leases given, 12058–12061, 12095.—Large arrears of rent, 12062–9, 12073, 12097–9, 12135–12145. Believes he recommended the Commissioners to cancel the arrears, and place the tenants on a fresh footing ; want of inspection of estate, and of new survey, &c., 12063–4, 12067–8, 12074–6, 12080–1. Land last valued in 1816, 12096. Allowances to tenants, independent of the arrears, 12077–9, 12135–6. Fences not good, 12069 : stone houses, and mud houses also, 12070 ; tenants have live stock, 12072. Extracts from a report made by him in 1849 to the Clare-street Commissioners on the general condition of the estate and its management, 12081. Had no directions or communication from the Commissioners thereon, but took some steps in conjunction with the local Commissioner, Rev. Mr. Porter, 12082–91. Believes the property carefully and judiciously managed, circumstanced as it is, 12092–4.—Amounts expended in drainage and encouragement for improvements, &c., during different periods, 12107–17, 12124–6 : roads made partly at expense of county, partly of Commissioners ; afterwards presented for as county roads, 12046, 12118–21 : not many houses built, 12122–3. Rents reasonable, but reductions asked for, 12132 ; and abatements allowed, 12133–6.

Bequest Board ; see *Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests.*

Berkeley, Rev. *L. E.*, Faughanvale, Co. Londonderry ; Letter from, suggesting inquiry as to Muff School, but does not appear for examination, 10593–5.—Minutes of Evidence at subsequent inquiry before Mr. Ferguson, Assistant Commissioner, *page* 307.—See *Muff.*

Berry, Mr. :—Communications relating to endowments for schools at Fethard, and in parish of Ballintemple, Co. Tipperary, by Mr. Berry and Rev. Morgan Hickey, 657–663 : (see *Ballintemple* and *Fethard.*)

Berwick, Edward, Esq., President of Queen's College, Galway ; Evidence of, 23120–31, 23135, 23144.

Incorrectness of evidence of Mr. Killeen, Assistant Master of Erasmus Smith Grammar School at Galway, as to students being admitted into College and obtaining scholarships there, without knowing Latin Grammar (see under *Galway*, Grammar School) : particulars of scholarships awarded, and principles upon which given, 23122.

Effect of the College upon attendance at the Galway Grammar School, 23123–5. Difficulties of Erasmus Smith Grammar School at Galway, and favourable account of it at present, 23135, 23144.

Number and localities of classical schools in Province of Connaught, 23126–7. High character of Model National School at Galway, 23128–31.

Bevan, Rev. *Robert T.*, Curate of Killashee, Co. Longford ; Evidence of, 7762–7785.

Two schools in Killashee, one under Erasmus Smith, and a Girls Charity School supported by the incumbent, without endowment, the latter at Clondragh, 7764–6, 7768–71 ; no school now at Clondragh, 7772. Another school mentioned, but not endowed, 7773.

Killashee, Erasmus Smith School :—Usual number of pupils ; Protestants and Roman Catholics, 7774–5, 7779 ; discrepancy in numbers returned, 7781–4 ; visits the school for catechising the children, and has examined them ; four learning Euclid, 7777–8, 7780.

Blacker, William, Esq., Agent ; employment of, in regard to ejectment notices on Dungannon Royal School Estate, 23604 *et seq.* : Letters from, as to service and costs thereof, 23605, 23626.—See under *Commissioners of Education.*

Blake, Mr., Cregg Castle ; endowment by ; Annadown and Woodpark Schools, Co. Galway : see *Annadown.*

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Blakeney, John, Esq., Secretary of Grand Jury, Co. of Town of Galway; Evidence of, 6005–6039.

WESTERN ESTATES OF ERASMUS SMITH SCHOOLS.

Evidence as to leasing powers; title of Court-house, 6005. Difficulty and expense of obtaining renewal from Governors, the previous trustees having omitted to get renewals; but was renewed: afterwards applied to convert the lease into a perpetuity under Leasehold Conversion Act; legal difficulty, objection being taken that the lease was altogether bad, not having been renewed by previous trustees: many tenants similarly circumstanced and desirous of being relieved from liability to forfeiture, 6006. Particulars of lease; alteration of 25 Geo. III., c. 55, desired, in order to remove the uncertainty of tenure and give a lease in perpetuity, 6007–14.

ERASMUS SMITH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, GALWAY.

Was educated in the school thirty years ago; at that time forty boarders and forty or fifty day boys; six or seven tutors; majority Roman Catholics; a Roman Catholic teacher who instructed the Roman Catholic boys in religion every Saturday: cannot account for the decline of the School; can surmise a cause: Master not sufficiently paid; former Master made profit and became wealthy: no Roman Catholic teachers now; an exclusively Protestant school; not formerly so, 6015–23. Is of opinion that the present arrangements of the Erasmus Smith Grammar School really prevent Roman Catholics from sending their sons to it; grounds of his belief; if there were Roman Catholic Assistant Masters, though Master a Protestant, and no interference with religious faith, school well managed would be numerously attended by Roman Catholics, 6030–9. Bearing of the Charter and Act of Parliament in this particular, 6036–8.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION, GALWAY.

Formerly a very good classical school in the town besides Erasmus Smith School, 6024; less classical education now in Galway; want of a well-managed school, giving a good classical and commercial education, in such way that Roman Catholic parents need not apprehend interference with their children's religion; would be supported not only from the town but from more distant localities, 6025–9.

Bland, Lofius, Esq., M.P. for King's County, residing and having property near Ballyroan School, Queen's County: Evidence of, 4878–4903, 5071–2, 5093.

BALLYROAN SCHOOL.

Good many middle class farmers around Ballyroan school; want of a school where they would feel confidence their children would get a good education; none in the neighbourhood to interfere with prosperity of Ballyroan school; the National and Parochial schools do not supply the wants of the district; the people have not confidence in any of the schools; thinks the middle class would support a well-managed school giving a classical and commercial education, without sectarian tampering; success of Ballyroan school prevented by supposed interference with religious faith of pupils; generally considered an exclusively Protestant school, 4881–8. As to eligibility of Ballyroan for a first-rate classical boarding school: two and a-half miles from Abbeyleix, where there are many wealthy families: a good school near home preferred, 4889–91; Abbeyleix preferable, and Maryborough better, 4897–8–9: schools which have been discontinued, 4884, 4902; endowment would facilitate establishment of a school, 4849, 4903. As to removal of the Endowed School from Ballyroan, states that the Preston Estate endowment, close to Ballyroan, probably had reference to the education of the tenants; number of farmers and families on the estate; retention of the endowment in neighbourhood of estate of donor, 5071–2.

CASTLEMARKET SCHOOL: DILLON'S ENDOWMENT.

At Castlemarket, Queen's County, was a large and successful school, near Ballinakill; school-house there, but in ruins, 5093.

Blennerville, or Annagrague, Co. Kerry; see *Annagrague*.

Bloomfield, John C., Esq., J.P., Castlecaldwell, Co. Fermanagh: Evidence of, 12209–12218.

Wishes to make some observations as to the general state of education in his district:—In consequence of absenteeism, only the clergy to look to the education of the poor; National system the only one in the country; no other schools; when he came into the property, set his face against the National system; consequently, not sufficient school accommodation; the National schools, miserable hovels; masters paid very largely, £18 and upwards; scholars crammed in these hovels for hours; more likely to result in disease and everything that could possibly be bad, than proper education of the poor; 12210–1, 12216–8. Gave ground and aid for a school about to be established under the Church Education Society: house raised through energy of the curate, sent and paid by Archbishop of Armagh at 105 guineas a-year; till he came, nothing like education in the country, 12212–4. Nearest endowed school, at Clogher, which gives no education at all, except to nominees of governors, 12215.

Blue Coat Schools:

Cork: Saint Stephen's Hospital or Blue Coat School, 1336 *et seq.*
Downpatrick: Blue School (Boys and Girls), 9836 *et seq.*
Drogheda: Blue Coat School, 12430 *et seq.*
Dublin: Blue Coat School or King's Hospital (see *Oxmantown*), 3826, &c.
Limerick: Blue School or Blue Coat School, 2401, 2405, 2837 *et seq.*, 3276 *et seq.*
Waterford: Blue Girls School, 567 *et seq.*
" Bishop Foy or Blue Boys School, 1645 *et seq.*

See under names of respective places.

Boarding Schools:—

Endowed schools in which some or all of the pupils are fed, clothed, lodged:—(*for particulars, see under names of respective schools.*)

Objections urged to boarding schools for lower classes:—*Waterford, Foy School*, Bishop of Cashel, 16454, 17141, 17155, 17159–60, 17223; Dean Hoare, 16469–72; Fisher, 17517 *et seq.*

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Boarding Schools—continued.

Charge in school accounts as for boarders, where the money is given to children and taken home to their parents; children never boarded in schoolhouse, *Downpatrick Blue School*, Harrell, 9971–9.

Proposal of a late master of Royal School to take day scholars for gratuitous instruction instead of paying boarders, rejected; *Enniskillen*, 11886.

Mode of regulating expenses in boarding schools or institutions under Incorporated Society, *Ardill*, 20594–628, 23334–8. As to foundation boarders, and selection by competitive examination, 20600. Paying boarders, 20598 *et seq.* As to objection to boarding schools for humbler classes, and how obviated; *Ardill*, 23347–51.

Admission of boarders for payment by Incorporated Society; *Athlone*, Moffatt, 7020, 7023–6, 7034.—See Rev. Mr. *Ardill's* evidence, under *Incorporated Society*.

Difficulty as regards boarders of different religious denominations in same school; *Dungannon*, Ringwood, 11828–35. *Galway*, Hallowell, 20184–5. *Dawson*, 6999–7003. *Percy*, 6992–8.—See *Religion*.

Opinion in favour of boarding schools for lower classes; *Waterford, Foy School*, O'Donohoe, 16606.

See further under names of respective schools and witnesses.

As to admission of free boarders in Royal Schools and Erasmus Smith Schools, *see under respective Royal Schools, Erasmus Smith Board, Free Places, &c.*

Boards, and want of governing body; see under *Governing Bodies*.

Boardwell, Queen's County:

Endowment under Lord Lieutenant's Fund; school no longer in operation, 5113, 5116.

Boheroe, school formerly existing, near Pallasgreen, Co. Limerick (see under *Pallasgreen*).

Books used in schools, and by whom selected and provided, whether by governing bodies out of endowments, or by pupils, &c.; *see under names of the respective schools.*

Bad selection by Erasmus Smith Governors, under direction of Trinity College, 3854–6. Better books required; *Wexford, Erasmus Smith*, Booth, 514.

Supply of school requisites insufficient; none by Erasmus Smith Governors to grammar schools; *Galway*, Killeen, 5648–58. Supply of books, maps, and requisites inadequate; *Cork, Drogheda, Ennis, Galway, Waterford, &c. passim: see under names of particular schools.*

Regulations of Erasmus Smith Board as to supply of books and school requisites; *Hamilton*, 21718–21. *Barlow*, 22905–9, 23010–6.

Bequests for supply of books or school requisites; *Raphoe*, Fullerton, 11120–1; *Monaghan*, Somers, 8280, 8334–9, &c.

Provision of books for general use of school, and for lending to boys to read; see under *Libraries*.

Booth, Mr. *James Freeman*, Master of Erasmus Smith Male and Female School, Wexford; Evidence of, 454–529, 537–9.

Particulars of numbers, attendance, hours, holidays, &c., of school, salaries of teachers, &c., 455 *et seq.*, 536–9.—Of fifty-four boys attending the school, two Roman Catholics, 455–6: could accommodate sixty-four or seventy, 469. Pupils free; none rejected who do not pay, nor for religion, 467–8: admitted on recommendation only, from the Rev. Mr. Elgee, rector of parish; but recommendation of one of committee would do, 470–2. Small number of pupils on Saturdays, 473–5. Attendance of clergyman to catechise the children, boys and girls together, 479–484, 529: Roman Catholic children go home during the time; attend during reading of the Scriptures daily, 485–490. School books supplied by committee, 476–8. Ages of admission, up to eighteen, 491–8. Parents generally of respectable condition in life, 499. Pupils mostly go into shops and trades; instruction directed to that object; kind of instruction, 500–2. Those he can call to mind have done well in afterlife, 504–6. Has been master four and a-half years, appointed by rector and committee, 503, 507–509. Children healthy: thinks the school working well; has no alterations to suggest, 510–513: but an advanced description of books might be supplied, 514. Approves continuous instruction of five hours together, 516–7: no play-ground, 518. Singing might make the school more attractive, 525.

Borough School of Swords, Co. Dublin; see *Swords*.

Bourke, George Courtney; letter from, and observations as to his absence at the inquiry respecting Midleton Endowed School, Co. Cork, 17641–6, 18036–7: removed his boy from school from religious considerations, as he could not expect the master, Dr. Hodgens, to teach the Roman Catholic religion, 17641, 17745–8:—see *Midleton*.

Bourke, Rev. *John*, Vicar of Kilmeaden, Co. Waterford, Patron of Kilmeaden School:—

Letter from, respecting the sale of the property on which the school stands, under Encumbered Estates Act, and consequent difficulties and litigation, 330.

Evidence of: difficulty arising out of the property having been described as held upon a tenancy from year to year though held under lease, and no notice before sale having been given to him as patron, or to trustees; proceedings to enforce payment of rent defeated; notice to quit has now been served, to break the lease; hands in lease; further particulars, 331–338, 340–362.

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Bowden, Patrick E., Esq., Swords, Co. Dublin: hands in memorial from the inhabitants of Swords to the Governors, relating to the Borough School of Swords, and correspondence thereon with the Archbishop of Dublin, relating to suggested removal of the Scriptures as a class-book for the Roman Catholic children, 16349–16356.

Proportion of Roman Catholics to Protestants in Swords; nine-tenths stated to be Roman Catholics, 16417–16423.—(See *Swords.*)

Boyle, Hon. *Robert*, endowment by; see *Buttevant.*

Boyse, John, Esq., Solicitor to the Blue Coat School, Limerick (Mrs. Alicia Craven's Endowment);—Evidence of, 3491–3498. Terms of will making the bequest, the only information he can give, 3493.

Bradley, Alexander, Esq., patron of Saintfield School, Co. Down, endowed under Lord Lieutenant's Fund: Evidence of, 9745–9765.

Grant of £100 from Lord Lieutenant's Fund (see *Lord Lieutenant*), and hundreds besides, expended on the building; a large school for benefit of children of the town, cost £500 or £600, with accommodation for teacher and acre of ground, 9748, 9763. Thinks no lease of it was executed; no deed of trust, or writings, except subscription list, 9749, 9760–1–2, 9764–5. No account how the money was expended; more costly building than was contemplated; under management of landowner, Mr. Price, and his agent, no interference with them, 9748, 9763. No rent ever paid for it, 9753, 9756. Controversy as to placing it under National Board, 9751–2, 9758–9.

Brady, Francis William, Esq., one of the Governors and a member of the General Committee of the Blue Coat Hospital and Free School of Chas. II. at Oxmantown, Dublin; Evidence of, 22473–507, 22515–8, 22554.

Amount of income and expenditure; ought to afford greater results and educate more than the present number of boys, by better management and retrenchment of needless expenses of staff, 22477–88.

Unsatisfactory management of land agency and financial accounts; property lost; arrears in accounts and audit, 22497–507, 22515–6.

Domestic economy good; but necessity of improvement in appearance and demeanour of the boys; present dress unsuitable, 22517–8.

Course of instruction and manner in which it should be improved for the classes in life for whom the school was intended; would prefer introducing natural sciences and modern languages to making it a classical school, 22491–6.

No limitation in Charter to Freemen's children, 22554–6.—(See *Oxmantown.*)

Brady, Mr. *John*, of Cavan; bequests by, for Kilmore Roman Catholic Academy and for National School, 7786: see *Kilmore.*

Brangan, Mr. *James*, resident at Swords, Co. Dublin; Evidence of, in reference to Archdeacon Hewitson's endowment for education at Swords, and to land held by witness under the vicar and others; particulars of tenancies, rent, &c., 19797–859, 20021–46, 20094–6. Identity of premises with those described in a map of 1797 as "part of school lands," (see under *Swords,*) 19840–1, 19859: identity of other premises, held by other parties, 20024, 20039–44, 20094–6.

Breakfast given to the school children generally, and of all religious denominations, discontinued; see *Pallasgreen.*

A meal given to part of children; see *Swords.*

Proposed for Governors, to secure attendance; see *Oxmantown.*

Brennan, Mr. *Charles*, Caherciveen, Co. Kerry; Communication from, as to endowment left by General Count O'Connell for a school at Caherdaniel, in parish of Kilcrohane, 2320–1.—(See *Caher.*)

Brown, Rev. *William*, Dungarvan Glebe, Kilfane, formerly connected with Endowed School of Clonmel; Letter from, refers to large landed property connected with it; the late master, Dr. Bell, told him a large portion of the property had been illegally severed from the endowment by a previous master or trustee; but for this, would be nearly £3000 a-year, 716.—(See *Clonmel.*)

Browne, Rev. *John*, LL.D., Master of Kilkenny Grammar School: Evidence, relating to that school, 84–143; relating to Protestant School endowed by Mr. Joseph Evans, 144–7.

KILKENNY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Nature of endowment by first Duke of Ormonde; value, £140 a-year; but for alienation of property (tithes) from which first paid, the amount would now be greater: Parliamentary grant of £5,000 for building, 85. Misapplication of funds, 86. Between sixty and seventy pupils; proportion of boarders and day scholars; not so numerous as might be expected in such a city; but the Roman Catholics have a college of their own, and there are several schools besides, 87–92, 129, 130; enumeration of them, 121–3. No want of schools for classical education at Kilkenny, 141–3.

Buildings in good repair; cost of repairs, and how defrayed, 93–95.

Inspection of schools; Visitors, the Provost of Trinity College and the Bishop of the diocese, are bound to inspect; the Bishop does sometimes, the Provost never, 96–104, 117. No inspection by Clare-street Board, but returns made to them, 110–120.

Is a classical or grammar school, 105: gets a fair average of distinctions and university honors, 99, 102; particulars, 131–3. Class of pupils, mostly gentlemen's sons, and some of persons in business, 107. Majority, Protestants; one Roman Catholic boarder; has had two or three Roman Catholic boarders from time to time, 108. No objection on religious grounds ever made to pupils attending: one of the masters a Roman Catholic, who has any Roman Catholic pupils entirely under his care, and attends them to their own clergy, 124–8. Scriptures part of school course for Protestant boys, Roman Catholics having separate room during Scriptural instruction, 126–7. Previously master at Bandon school: had Roman Catholic as well as Protestant pupils, 129, 136–140. Regrets that there are no exhibitions connected with the school, 132.

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Browne, Rev. *John*, LL.D., Kilkenny; Evidence of,—continued.

KILKENNY PROTESTANT SCHOOL, ENDOWED BY MR. JOSEPH EVANS.

Long litigation between the trustees of this charity and Bank of Ireland, arising out of a forgery by which a former agent drew £10,000; still pending; meanwhile, school not worked efficiently, 144.

There is a fine building; no master, his school being thrown into parochial school; there is an infants' school and mistress keeps a female school, 145–7.

Browne, Rev. *Peter*, Rector of Ardbraccan, Co. Galway, a member of the Incorporated Society: evidence of, relating to the Ranelagh Boys School, Athlone, 7075–7095.

Explanation in reference to statements made by Rev. Mr. Moffatt (see under *Athlone*), 7077.

School formerly very much neglected; its condition described, and steps taken by the Society to remedy the evils complained of and reform the management; beneficial results of the change, 7077. Allegation that poor Protestant boys of town and manor of Athlone alone are entitled to the benefit of the institution; classes of wider range deemed eligible; construction of deed and Act of Parliament; test and condition of selection for admission, 7078–93, 7095.

As to admission of free pupils, 7089–92.—(See further, under *Athlone*, Ranelagh Boys School.)

Browne, *Robert Clayton*, Esq.: Evidence of, as to Mr. Waddell's bequest for apprenticing boys of the parish of Carlow; no mention of schools in the will, which has no reference to educational training, 76, 77.—As to Murphy's Free School, Carlow, 79.

Brownrigg, Rev. *Andrew*, Rector of Wicklow: Evidence of, relating to Wicklow schools stated to have been endowed under Lord Lieutenant's Fund, 13677–9; relating to Wicklow Diocesan School, 13681–6; relating to general state of education in Wicklow, 13691–13723; relating to Eaton's bequest, 13783–4.

WICKLOW SCHOOLS.

The parish schools received no grant from Lord Lieutenant's Fund, that he is aware of, 13678.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL.

Lands of diocesan school disposed of by Government and lost to the parish, 13681–6.

EATON'S BEQUEST.

Bequest by Miss Catherine Eaton, left to Clergymen and Churchwardens of Wicklow, but not stated "to their successors;" received the rents, but is not able to say whether it was for education purposes, 13783–4.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION IN WICKLOW.

No classical school, great want of one in the town; would be considerable attendance; growing population and no means of better kind of education but at heavy expense of sending children to Dublin or elsewhere, 13691–6. Great want of a good English commercial school: would be a great attendance at a good classical and commercial school, double that at a classical school alone, 13696–9, 13706–7. At present boys intended for mercantile pursuits, educated at parochial or National school; no means whatever of learning modern languages; no French master resident; worse off than if further from Dublin, 13700–3. Instances of the want of a school on the spot, 13721–3.

Suggests the restoration of the former school lands, and establishment of a good school thereon; would be a vast benefit, especially from the increasing importance of Wicklow since completion of railway and increase of residents: suggests a boarding and day school combined, 13708–10. Boarding school need not be confined to one religion; has been at schools where different religions did not clash, as at a diocesan school in Wexford, &c., did not interfere with one another, 13710–14. Manner in which religious instruction of different denominations was conducted, 13715–17. Beneficial results produced, 13718–20.

Bruce, Rev. *William*, son of late head master of the "Belfast Academy;" Evidence in reference to statements in a paper read at the inquiry relating to the affairs of the Institution when under his father's management, 10412–3.

As to the "Royal Belfast Academical Institution," suggests that it should be made more extensively useful to the commercial classes and others, by popular courses of lectures on various subjects, and amongst them commercial and statistical geography; want of funds for tenantable repair, and enlargement, 10467.

Wishes to see, generally, a better class of intermediate schools, and more provision for classical education than exists in the provinces; pecuniary encouragement well directed in manner specified would be a great aid in attracting better qualified persons to devote themselves to the business of education; would give such aid to existing schools, and found new ones; means should be found for a different division and apportionment of existing funds for more general education, without injury to existing establishments, 10467–9, 10742–3. Decrease in classical education, ascribed to the National schools taking up other branches and not providing for it, and to the remuneration for classical education alone not affording sufficient inducement to teachers and masters; and the greater attention to mercantile pursuits in towns may have an influence, 10469–71.

Bryansford, Co. Down; (Lord Lieutenant's Fund):

Commissioners of Education Inquiry, (1825,) reported a school for which a grant was made out of the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, on condition of a corresponding amount being raised, and a site procured in perpetuity; conditions of grants from that fund, 9766, 9768; (see *Lord Lieutenant.*)

Letter from the Rev. John Forbes Close, Rector of Kilkeel:—Grants by Government and Lord Roden, but no provision entered into for giving the control of the schools into other hands than his lordship's own, and no stipulation for grant of land in perpetuity, 9766.

Letter from the Earl of Roden:—always considered the school under his own jurisdiction; the grant from Lord Lieutenant's Fund was towards building the school, and no endowment, the rest of

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Bryansford, Co. Down (Lord Lieutenant's Fund)—continued.

the amount required being contributed by his lordship, who also pays the schoolmistress's salary; the Government had nothing to do with management of the school, 9767.

Evidence of William S. Hill, Esq., agent for the Earl of Roden, to same effect, 9770; much more than equivalent to the grant laid out by his lordship on the building, and considerable sums expended annually by him in support of the school; a female school, latterly an infant school; no land; no endowment, 9770.

Bryce, Rev. *Reuben John*, LL.D., head master of the Belfast Academy; Evidence of, 10324–10411.

Present number of pupils, ninety-five, 10325: three boarders; in 1852, there were twelve: one of the chief causes of the diminution, the decayed state of the building; number of boarders very fluctuating, 10329–31. Buildings in very bad state of repair, just patched up from time to time in cheapest way, in hope of some effective steps for their re-erection; repairs at expense of the Master, 10332–3.

New buildings for the school, most required; the present not suitable, mere repairing would not answer the purpose, 10343: insufficiency of the buildings a great hindrance to carrying out his views in regard to an efficient system of education; and difficulty of getting capable men, 10363.

Four schools in the establishment; a classical school for Greek and Latin and usual classical studies; mathematical school, for mathematics, arithmetic, geography, book-keeping, natural history, and elements of natural philosophy and chemistry; French classes, drawing class, and occasionally, when required, classes for other modern languages, 10334–5. Comparative numbers in the respective schools, 10368–72.

Selection of branches of study according to future pursuits of pupils, 10346–7; comparative demand for ancient and modern languages, the latter especially for commercial pursuits, 10350–4. Importance of natural and experimental sciences, including natural history, chemistry, &c., and of mode of teaching them; beneficial effects of such instruction, properly conducted; not attended with much expense, and generally well received, 10355–10367.

Sources of support, pay from pupils; rates of payment in the respective classes, terms depend on number of classes the boy is in, generally from six to twelve guineas a-year: pupils from all classes of society, except the very highest, who chiefly go to England, and very lowest, who are excluded by the terms, 10323, 10337. Subsequent pursuits of pupils, legal, mercantile, &c., principally the learned professions; instruction intended to fit pupils for commercial life, engineering, and also for the Universities; number proceeding to Universities on leaving the school, diminished of late, 10338–40, 10344.

No practical difficulty in carrying on instruction for commercial life and for the Universities, in same establishment; statement of arrangements for the purpose, 10345–9, 10391–3.

Religious profession of the pupils, of all denominations; no objection to the school on religious grounds has come before him, 10341–2.

No inspection or visitation of the institution, 10394–5.

As to increase or diminution of classical education: effect of Queen's Colleges upon the demand for classical instruction; a higher kind of instruction looked for, rather than increased demand, 10370–4, 10375. Scholarships have stimulated classical pursuits, 10376; and react upon school teaching, 10377. English instruction not affected by Queen's College, because it was always well attended to, 10378.

Probable effect of endowments on this and other schools, 10379 *et seq.*: importance of correct management of endowments; principle on which he considers they should be managed in order to do good; as to free pupils, and maintenance of material organization of the schools, as repairs, apparatus, salaries, &c.: would have any free foundations open to competition in a given district, 10381–4.

Remuneration of master, the more dependent on pupils' fees the better; endowment should never exceed half the fees; the ratio rather than amount of endowment, of importance; example, 10385. Prospect of promotion to higher educational stations, a greater inducement to able persons to devote themselves to teaching as a profession than endowments for salaries; a great defect that there is no organized system of promotion for schoolmasters; would be a great improvement, and accounts for the superiority of common school education in Scotland, and of immense benefit to the higher schools, 10386–10389. No such system as he refers to, in Ireland; further explanation of system suggested; qualifications of schoolmasters; promotion should not be confined to promotion within the primary schools or intermediate schools, but master should be able to rise from them to the highest, as in Scotland, 10396–10410.

Bryson, *Eliza*, head mistress of Borough School of Swords, Co. Dublin, wife of second master (see *Lewis Bryson*): Evidence of, 15071–15248, 15364–15376, 15409–15431, 15446–8, 15497–9.

Branches of instruction in the school; hours, ten to three; their appropriation to different branches, including two hours for work, 15075–84: sometimes remains, with some of the children, in school, after hours, perhaps for two hours more, 15085–90: sometimes in the evening, in school or in her apartments, at work, 15091–100; they have never been in the school-room till nine o'clock, 15101.

Children do plain-work out of the school hours, for the mistress, and sometimes for the school, 15102–3; work in the school-room furnished by the Board; hours for needlework, 15104–7, 15109–10. Children formerly received some payment for work, but since 1852 none, 15108. Not paid for the work done in the evening for the mistress, who received the profits of the work, 15111–14; no permission or authority from board to get the work done for herself; and superintendent not aware of it, did not ask his permission, 15115–18.

This system discontinued for the last two years, since the Roman Catholic children were withdrawn; since August, 1853, not employed more than the two hours a-day, in school, 15119–29.

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Bryson, Eliza, Swords,—continued.

Could not tell amount of profit made previously, kept no account; made nothing at all by them 15130–3. Got an average of ten hours' work from the girls every day, but no profit from it; received five, six, and seven shillings a dozen for shirts and other articles made for neighbouring gentry and Dublin tradesmen (15207–10), on which the girls were employed in learning to work, but which were finished by a woman in the town whom she paid, 15134–15152. If finisher had done all the work, would have had to pay her more, 15155. Could not tell the name of the finisher 15158: afterwards gave Name and Address as living at Swords, 15159–61. Gave her 4*s.* out of the 5*s.* a dozen; but the other 1*s.* not profit; would say profit was 8*d.* a dozen; on six dozen a week during the year: could not tell whose work that profit arose upon, but not on that of the girls, who however prepared the work for the finisher, but not always; had been said that when it was the work of the girls, it was her profit, but she does not know; never found any profit come out of it, 15163–15176.

Is a daughter of the master, Mr. Moffatt; her mother was in the habit of keeping the girls working for her, for seven years, daily, from four to eight in the evening, cannot say till ten or nine, does not remember that at all; working for herself after her mother's death, 15197–15204. Any benefit from the girls' work was derived by her, 15214; but gave all the profits to the poor girls, 15225–6. The girls were all paid by her at that time for their work, 15214–6: could not give the names of any girls paid by her, nor one name; could not tell how much she paid them, nor at what rate, kept no account, 15217–15224. Examination continued, 15225 *et seq.*

Further examination as to abuses in employing the girls to work for her; and particulars in which her evidence is contradicted by girls employed, 15364–15376, 15409–15431, 15446–8, 15497–9:—(see evidence of other witnesses, under *Swords*.)

Bryson, Lewis, second master in Borough School of Swords, Co. Dublin, husband of head mistress (see *Eliza Bryson*): Evidence of, 15584–15625, 15636–15772.

Flogging of boys in the school; has seen a slight whip of twine; never saw a boy stripped or with trowsers down, nor big boys, 15588–90, 15618–25. Nature of offences for which punishment administered, and by whom or on whose authority, 15600–17. Number of boys diminished of late, 15594. Proportion of Protestant boys, 15595–9.

Further examination in reference to punishment of boys in the school, and particulars in which his evidence is contradicted by boys examined and at variance with that of master, 15636–72: (see evidence of other witnesses, under *Swords*).

Buchanan, Robert, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, J.P., Co. Mayo, 6089, 6098–6106, 9170–6219.

Supposed endowment for a school at Knappa, Co. Mayo, 6089–6103; and at Drumlange, same county and barony, 6104–6.

Evidence as to the general state of education about Westport and the western part of the county, 6174–6219. Concurs with Rev. Mr. Stoney and Dr. M'Greal, 6175 (see *M'Greal; Stoney, W. B.*)

Very limited means of obtaining education in that part of Mayo; obliged to send his boys to Newtownards, Co. Down, 6175. Great want of good school for classical and English education, with modern languages: number of residents too limited to compensate a competent master; not enough to guarantee the requisite amount, but enough to offer something handsome; intermediate school required between the minor schools and colleges, as connecting link to the latter; national schools in his part of the county, being very poor schools, and for the humblest classes only, have not interfered with other schools, 6176–9. Persons of better classes would send their children to a good school at home if there were one, 6176, 6187–8, 6191: some now spend more to send their children to England or elsewhere, partly from absence of a good school near, and partly for other reasons, 6175, 6177, 6186, 6192–4, 6196–8. Great desire for education as far as means will go; greatest demand for mercantile education, except for gentlemen who require classics and science preparatory for college, 6189–90, 6195.

Suggestions as to education generally: thinks a better class of teachers desirable for national schools (of some of which he is a manager); allocation of trained teachers for particular counties or districts, for selection, 6177–8, 6199–6201: difficulty in obtaining qualified teachers in remote localities, 6177–8, 6199–6201 *et seq.*: the evil really at the root, the want of adequate instruction in the localities, 6205 *et seq.*

Thinks that Government aid is required for opening a good classical school, especially in a county like Mayo; and has no doubt a good commercial school would succeed well, and work a great change in the county, 6208–19.

Buildings; amount of school accommodation in them, and how applied; *see under names of respective schools.*

Repairs of schoolhouses, by whom provided for; *Armagh*, Guillemard, 9381–7. *Ballyroan*, Lyon, 4780–1. *Dundalk, Incorporated Society*, Turner, 12265–9. *Ennis*, King, 3828, 3857, 3968. *Raphoe, Royal School*, Steele, 11229–31.

Repairs, how provided for, under Erasmus Smith Board; *Hamilton*, 21778–87, 21796–7. *Barlow*, 22729–34:—under Commissioners of Education, and under Incorporated Society, &c.; see *Commissioners, Incorporated Society*, and under respective schools.

Difficulties regarding provision of Diocesan schoolhouses; refusal of presentments by Grand Jury for building or repairs; *Cork*, O'Brien, 1180, 1184, 1238–41; *Elphin*, Kelly, 7435–40; *Limerick*, 2420–7; *Londonderry*, 10759, 10790; *Wicklow*, 13689. See under *Diocesan schools* and names there referred to.

Decayed state of; want of repairs and improvements; *Banagher, Royal School*, 5286–7. *Belfast Academy*, 10332–3. *Carlow, Diocesan School*, Scott, 2, 5–24, 62–66. *Cork, Green Coat*, Searson, 1799–801. *Elphin, Diocesan School*, Flynn, 7345–50; *Ennis, Erasmus Smith*, King, 3858, 3860–2, 3915–6. *Limerick, Blue School*, Dean Kirwan, 3448; Mahony, 3509. *Raphoe, Royal School*, 11204; Steele, 11229–31, 11232–3, 11237–9. *Templemichael, Erasmus Smith*, Fetherston, 7574; Card, 7585–8. *Waterford, Foy School*, O'Donohoe, 16561–2; Hoare, 16787–816. *Waterford, Corporation School*, Price, 228.

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Buildings—continued.

Repairs and improvements required; want of funds:—*Belfast Academical Institution*, Bruce, 10467. *Londonderry, Foyle College*, 10790, 10940. *Raphoe*, Fullerton, 11124–5, 11138–50, &c.

State of, a chief cause of diminution of pupils, *Belfast Academy*, Bryce, 10329–31. *Carlow, Diocesan School*, Scott, 32, 36.

No school held, in consequence of dilapidated state of schoolhouse for want of funds for repairs; children not going to any school, who would be glad to go to school if repaired, *Killermogh*, Bailey, 5105–11.

See further under particular schools, passim.

Bullen, Denis Brennan, M.D., Vice-President of the Royal Cork Institution, Professor in Faculty of Medicine in Queen's College, Cork: Evidence as to general state of education, 2092–2163.

Suggested in detail a system of academical education which was set forth and recommended by Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools, 2094–5. Suggested also a statute for regulating Foundation Schools: heads of four Bills framed and recommended by Committee for purposes described; some of these objects have been carried into effect, 2096–7. But provision for county academies or intermediate schools, between the lowest schools and the colleges, is still required, 2098. Considers that commencing with the colleges or more advanced institutions has been injurious to the progress of education in Ireland, 2099.

Education in Cork is a good commercial education; judging from students coming to enter college, intermediate education very defective throughout the county, 2101. Boys of better classes sent to England or elsewhere; great want of good boarding schools in city and county of Cork, 2102–4.

Demand for practical education, in engineering, medicine, agriculture, and the various pursuits of society, and for the public service since it is opened to competition; great demand for the medical service; would meet the deficiencies by means of good elementary and intermediate schools, and passing the students through the colleges and universities generally, 2106–14, 2119–21. Further statements of the description of education required, 2119, 2127–2143.

For the intermediate system, adheres to his suggestion put forward twenty years ago before the Committee of the House of Commons, 2116: but would create some central authority with power to regulate and control all funds and institutions for educational purposes in Ireland; a strong central executive required, controlling the working of each public institution and reporting to Parliament, 2117–2119.

Great impetus to education from throwing open the civil service to competitive examination; would be advantageous that the examination of Irishmen should be held in Ireland; the best boy should be best rewarded wherever educated, 2122–6, 2148–50: would have a certain number of appointments, like exhibitions, allotted to various educational institutions, 2151; further evidence on this subject, 2151–63.

Burke, Mr. *Richard*, Clerk of Mr. Kearney, the Agent of Erasmus Smith Southern Estates; Evidence of, at Limerick, 3759–3809, 4562–4568.

Produces books; rental and account current, 3760–3. Amount of rental of the Limerick estate, arrears thereof, amounts received and remitted to the Erasmus Smith Board, abatements to tenants, allowances or remission of arrears, and other particulars, 3764–3772. Particulars as to the Tipperary estate, 3773 *et seq.* The agent, Mr. Kearney, a tenant on the estate; his rent, arrear, and abatements or allowances, 3779–3787: other tenants to whom no abatement allowed, 3788–3790. No leases; Mr. Kearney tenant from year to year, 3792–3; only half or quarter of an acre of his land sublet to an under tenant, 3791. Arrears in particular cases, 3772, 3782, 3790, 3796, 3798–3800; and in case of the schoolmaster under the Board, at the Abbey school of Tipperary, no arrear in the book, but in a document received from previous agent, 3803–5; got no books from previous agent on termination of his agency, 3805–8. Gross receipts on southern estates, Tipperary and Limerick; reductions and net receipts, 4562–8.

Burke, Mr. *William*, master of St. Peter's School, Cork, (Moses Deane's endowment): Evidence of, 2202–2258.

General account of school arrangements; results satisfactory, 2206 *et seq.*, 2257–8.

Books selected by the clergymen generally, 2210. Public examinations annually in Christ Church, and half-yearly examinations in school, by clergymen and others, 2214, 2219: success of pupils at annual examinations, 2215–8. Boys turn out well, and attend evening schools where occupations permit, 2229. No emolument from the pupils, 2222. Pupils admitted on note of introduction from a clergyman, if found deserving, 2223. Master was at Tipperary Erasmus Smith School, received university education himself, and prepares boys for it, 2224–6, 2250–6; private tuition does not encroach on school duties, 2228. Numbers at school have considerably increased since his appointment, 2233–4.

His wife, schoolmistress of girls school, 2207: generally two or three ladies attend for greater part of the day in girls school and teach classes, 2208–9. Industrial instruction, needlework, crochet, knitting, ornamental work, in plenty; ladies and anybody may send it; main purpose, improving the children; no person receives any thing for it, except the children, who sometimes sell it; they get the advantage, sometimes 3*s.* or 4*s.* a-week, earned at school and at home; work at school during prescribed hours only, and not interfering with other instruction, 2234–40. But a few children attend for working only, rather than be kept from school to work at home; not considered as children of the school, and do not take part in the other business of the school, except catechising on Saturday, when the clergyman attends; had been formerly children of the school and reared up from childhood, 2241–9.

Burke, Rev. *William*, Roman Catholic administrator of St. John's parish, Limerick: Evidence of, as to general state of education, and provision for same, in Limerick, 4680–4729.

Existing schools for advanced education for middle classes in Limerick; one conducted by two clergymen, for classical and commercial education, with modern languages, under the best teachers,

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Burke, Rev. *William*, Limerick,—continued.

a large school, from 90 to 100 boys or more; sent a boy recently to London, where he passed a strict examination for a government appointment: Christian Brothers' school also gives a capital mercantile education, with great success; at the same time, does not say the education of the city is as good as it ought to be, 4681, 4729: a very considerable number, to his own knowledge, from those schools, especially the first, have obtained situations in large mercantile establishments; the boys of the Christian Brothers' school are generally of humbler classes, and go into shops and stores at small wages at first, and get on: pupils from the other school have gone to college, Carlow, Maynooth, and to Government situations; well fitted for commercial life, 4682–3.

Education of the lower classes good, but they are taken away to labour as soon as possible; 2,000 children in the Monks' schools; their education does not make them unfit for manual labour or dissatisfied, but the contrary; about 800 in eight National schools of which he is patron; Sisters of Mercy have about 1,500 more; great desire for education amongst the lower orders, 4684–92. Total numbers of boys and girls at schools, about 7,000 or 8,000 out of 45,000 or 46,000 population, 4715–8.

No means of promoting boys in the schools to higher classes; want of a higher school to which free pupils showing talent could be sent, and have opportunity of further cultivation and advancement, 4693–4700. Persons of middle and upper classes have been educated in the Monks' and National schools; but there is a want; and not sufficient school accommodation for the lowest classes; part occupied by persons who could pay; some advantage will be derived from the model school, but one will be insufficient: well-managed schools at moderate payment for good education would be supported by middle and upper classes, and would relieve the schools for poorer classes; want of higher schools, 4701–13, 4719–23.

Beneficial effect of throwing open Government appointments to competition; a great impetus to education, 4724–6.

Butler, Hon. *James*, J.P., Queen's Co., residing near Maryborough; Evidence as to general state of education in that neighbourhood, 5135–55.

Agrees with what Mr. Cassan and Rev. Mr. Harpur have stated, 5138 (see *Cassan*, *Harpur*). Has never met any place so devoid of means of education; worse educated than in other countries; education not thought of from high wages leading to employment of children, and want of opportunity, 5138; surprising the class of men who cannot read and write, 5149. Thinks a good school for the middle classes would be well attended; a commercial or mercantile education more required in that neighbourhood than a classical school; not gentry enough for the latter, and they send their sons to England or abroad; but would be desirable to combine both; necessity of modern languages, 5139–48, 5153. Maryborough the most eligible situation in the county for such a school; objection to Ballyroan, 5145, 5154–5. Other schools in the town; the Christian Brothers', and parish school, 5150–3.

Buttevant, Co. Cork:

Letter from the Rev. J. L. Robinson, Buttevant:—school endowed towards close of sixteenth century by Hon. Robert Boyle; a house for master, and £20 a-year as a permanent charge on the Buttevant estate; no school since 1820; last master, Rev. James Hamilton, incumbent, who occupied the house, now in ruins, but did not discharge the duties nor receive the salary, which was discontinued by the then owner of the estate; uncertainty whether the owner of the estate and manor of Buttevant is still liable for salary for a schoolmaster, 1149: instrument of appointment, in 1783, of late master, Rev. J. Hamilton, by Dowager Countess of Barrymore, guardian of the earl, a minor, 1150.

Evidence of Rev. J. L. Robinson; as to possession of the estates by Lord Barrymore and Lady Lanesborough; no school now; nearest classical school, at Fermoy, twenty-two miles from Buttevant, 1154–64.

Commissioners of Education reported in 1812, an endowment of this school in 1698, by Lady Lanesborough, with a house, half acre of ground, and £20 per annum for schoolmaster, 1153. Will of Lady Lanesborough; her interest in the property on which the bequest was charged, expired, 1151–2.

Butts, Mr. *Samuel*, boot and shoe maker, sexton of St Olave's Church, Waterford: Evidence of, in reference to Bishop Foy's School, 17260–17376, 17570–17575.

Has had sons as pupils in the school; one there at present, 17262–4: they have complained of the food as bad and insufficient; particulars of complaint, 17265 *et seq.* Sought nevertheless for the admission of a second son, for his health's preservation, and for the sake of the country air, 17331–2. Boys at the school better fed than they would have been at home, some of them, some of them not, 17358. Complainant, Mrs. Penelope Commins' children (see *Commins*,) might have been better fed at the school than they would have been at home, occasionally, 17359–60; Mrs. Penelope Commins applied to have another boy admitted recently, although her first boy was starved; and she got the second into the school, 17361–2. Mrs. Penelope Commins had a child in the orphan school, and made complaints of treatment there also, 17570–5:—(see further under *Waterford*, Foy School).

Byrne, *James*, Esq., resident in town of Wicklow, and tenant on the lands formerly belonging to the Wicklow Diocesan School:—Evidence of, as to the sale of the lands by the Government in 1848; two Irish acres sold; eight and a-half acres remain unsold, and in hands of a tenant of the Government, 13726–37. Great want of a good school in the place, a good English and classical school; many persons would be glad of such a school, who cannot afford to send their children away to school, 13738–9.—As to Miss Eaton's bequest, 13785.—(See under *Wicklow*.)

Byrne, Mr. *James*, master of St. Mary Shandon School, Cork (Moses Deane's endowment): Evidence of, 2260–2304.

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Byrne, Mr. *James*, St. Mary Shandon School, Cork,—continued.

Number of boys on roll, thirty-four; average from twenty-six to thirty; some free, some pay, six pay; allowed to take payment from ten, never had ten paying, 2262–6.

Inspection by Church Education Society's Inspector once a year, and Incorporated Society hold examination for scholarships in Pocock's Institution annually, 2264; numbers allotted to Cork, and to this school, 2274-5; schools which compete for the scholarships, 2276 9.

Does not approve of corporal punishment; addresses himself to the reason and proper feeling of the pupils, 2280 3. Suggests the holding out of prizes for boys. Ten boys allowed clothing; master may select the most diligent and attentive; an inducement to proper conduct; better to clothe twenty, 2292-6, 2298: increased funds required, to allow of schoolhouse being put in better order, and better salary for master, 2290-1, 2298-2301. No play-ground for boys; a large hall for infant school, not used by boys or girls school, 2269.

Caher, or
Caherciveen, Co. Kerry:—

Letter from Mr. P. John O'Hea, teacher of Caherdaniel National school, parish of Kilcrohane:—claims an endowment left by General Count O'Connell, which is stated to have been formerly received by the Caherdaniel school, now in connection with National Board, 2319.

Information in Reports of previous Inquiries, 2320.

Letter from Mr. Charles Brennan, Caherciveen, 2321.

Letter of James O'Connell, Esq., nephew of the General and one of the trustees:—handed the amount to the Roman Catholic Bishop, towards a Catholic school in barony of Iveragh, 2322.

Letter of Rev. E. Fitzgerald, P.P., 2323.

Extract from will of the General:—bequest for charitable purposes, as may be thought best; a general trust, its application depending on the trustees, 2324-6.

Evidence of Rev. John Mawe, Roman Catholic Administrator of Tralee:—Mr. O'Connell had complete control over the fund; the Bishop applied it to the Convent school at Caherciveen, for the education of the poor children of the parish, which accounts for its withdrawal from the schools to which it had been applied before the erection of the convent, 2327-8.

Caherdaniel School, Co. Kerry: see under *Caherciveen*.

Cairnes, Alexander, Esq.: Endowment by, for a mathematical master at Monaghan, 9140 *et seq.*; (see under *Monaghan*).

Cairnes, William, Esq., Treasurer of Drogheda Blue School; Evidence of, 12719–39.

Admission generally for sons of freemen, but rule departed from in cases of necessity, such as a distressed Protestant orphan, 12723–5.

Funds low; dirty state of the school, 12726-9: want of funds interferes with cleanliness; No inspection, 12730–3.

Institution formerly maintained a larger number of boys; would be better to maintain a smaller number in a clean and proper manner, 12734-9.—(See under *Drogheda*.)

Callaghan, Rev. *John*, Oughterard Glebe, Co. Galway, Incumbent of Kilcummin: Letter from, as to endowment for an agricultural school at Kilcommin, Co. Mayo, 6220.—See *Kilcommon*.

Camlough, district of, parish of Killeavy, Co. Armagh; Erasmus Smith School formerly at Sturgan: see *Sturgan*.

Campbell, Mr. *Henry*, Master of Valentine School at Frankfort, Killglass, Co. Sligo: Evidence of, 6361 *et seq.*, 6555 *et seq.*—See *Killglass*.

Camus School, Strabane, Co. Tyrone:

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, 10557.

Evidence of Sir Robert A. Ferguson, Bart., M.P., 10556.

Endowment, a house and rent-charge of £32 a-year on an estate in Tipperary, regularly paid formerly, but not paid of late; school supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions; investigation into the bequest had been referred to the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests, 10557.

Canavan, Mr. *Edward O'Hara*, Master of Incorporated Society's School, Clonmel; Evidence of, 928 *et seq.*:—(see as to particular school, under *Clonmel*.)

School hours, ten to three; none but a very studious boy capable of sustaining attention for five hours without recreation; become jaded; not a good system, 980–3: insufficient means of recreation at school, 984–8.

Considerable demand for superior instruction in Clonmel, 1022–4. His pupils chiefly for commercial education; if a good commercial school were opened in Clonmel with all necessary appliances, there would be a great number of pupils, say sixty, of middle classes; would teach the physical sciences to the senior boys; not taught in his own school, 970–8; and importance of music, 989–994.

Demand for more classical instruction than is afforded at present, 1025. Thinks there would be forty or fifty pupils at a well managed classical school, 1026–7: a good classical and commercial school would have 100 pupils, 1028–9: other schools would not operate to the detriment of such a school, 1030–40.

Card, Rev. *Robert*, Curate of Templemichael, Co. Longford; Evidence as to Templemichael Erasmus Smith School, (see under *Templemichael*,) 7579 *et seq.*

And as to Essex Edgeworth Endowment; uncertainty of information as to amount of Edgeworth fund, and as to parties in whom vested, 7634–44.

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Card, Rev. *Robert*, Templemichael,—continued.

Inspection.—Has been in habit of visiting Templemichael School for four or five years, 7579–81. Extent of visitation and examination of pupils; beneficial effects of supervision by local clergy, 7600–15, 7633–4. Inspection by Church Education Society and Erasmus Smith Board, 7616–8.

Prizes for good attendance and conduct; none for good answering and progress, but desirable, 7619–23.

Lending Library; none, but one in connection with Sunday School, supported by voluntary subscriptions, 7624–7.

Satisfactory answering on examination of boys by Commissioners, 7615; and success in after-life in commercial and mercantile employments, 7628–31.

Evidence of Mr. Barlow, Chairman, &c. of Erasmus Smith Board, 23055 *et seq.*

Carew, Mrs., Patroness of Blue Girls School, Waterford; Evidence of, 578, 592 *et seq.* Objections which have been made to the dress of the school girls, especially when they wore orange knots; thinks it should be continued, though it prevents some from applying for admission to the school, 6 2–10. Children admitted on recommendation of clergy or persons of respectability, if Protestants, 612. Roman Catholic children excluded, 613–4. Scriptures read, catechism taught, and children catechised weekly by clergy, 613, 622. Certificate of conduct, and sometimes clothes, given on leaving school, 618–20. Success in afterlife, 626–9. Work done in the school by the girls; not charged for by mistress, nor emoluments received by her, 623–4.—(See under *Waterford*)

Carew, Robert Thomas, Esq., Waterford; Blue Girls School; Evidence of, 568–91, 600, 604. Charge upon the Borough Corporation in virtue of a bequest of £900, and bequests of several of Mason family for clothing girls, natives of Waterford, and teaching them to read and work, &c., 568–577. Bequest of Counsellor Alcock, for marriage portions for girls of the school, or for apprenticing them, 577–83. Bequest for repairs, 573.—(See under *Waterford.*)

Carey, James, formerly a school-boy in Swords Borough School, Co. Dublin; Evidence of, as to Scripture reading and religious instruction in the school, 14189–97; as to practice and extent of flogging in the school, and for what causes, 14196, 14759–813.—(See under *Swords.*)

Carey, Mr. *Peter*, resident at Swords, Co. Dublin, holding land beside the mill referred to in bequest of Archdeacon Hewitson for school at Swords, 19914 *et seq.*; does not pay rent, 19919: particulars of property and of his and previous tenure by others, 19920–49.—(See under *Swords.*)

Carlow:—Inquiry as to schools and endowments, and state of education, in County of; evidence taken at Carlow, 1 *et seq.*

Diocesan School, 1–71.

Free School, 78–83.

Bequest by Mrs. Dawson, 72–75.

Endowment by Mr. Henry Waddell, 72–77.

DISTRICT DIOCESAN SCHOOL, CARLOW; FOR DIOCESES OF OSSORY AND LEIGHLIN.

Evidence of the Rev. David Henry Scott, head master of Carlow Diocesan School, 1–71.

Ruinous condition of the schoolhouse and premises, and unsuitability for their purposes; has exerted himself during the ten years of his appointment to have them repaired, but without success; representations from time to time to the Clare-street Commissioners of Education, of the dilapidated condition of the buildings, their insufficiency for school purposes, and the consequent dissatisfaction throughout the district; memorialized the Lord Lieutenant at the instance of the Bishop, 2, 15–24.

Provisions of 53 Geo. 3, c. 107, Grand Jury Act, 7. Grand Jury not obliged to present for the repair and upholding of the school buildings, the school being a district school for united dioceses, 3–6, 8–14, 22–26, 55–61, 68–71.

Clare-street Board in their annual reports refer to the dilapidated state of the diocesan schools, owing to their want of funds for repairs, and the difficulties from the state of the law regarding Grand Jury presentments, 62–66.

Impossible to carry on the business of the school in the school premises; carried on in a house in the town taken at his own expense, but not suitable without an outlay for fitting up, 2, 27–31, 35. Small number of pupils; diminished from eighteen to fifteen since he left the diocesan schoolhouse; if the latter were in proper repair, might calculate upon a respectable school; a strong feeling against the place as it is, 32–36.

Course of instruction and after-pursuits of pupils; only one entered to Trinity College: other schools in the town and neighbourhood, 37–54.

BEQUEST BY MRS. DAWSON.

Four guineas a year, left by Mrs. Dawson, for education in Co. Carlow, 73. Evidence of Rev. Frederick J. Trench, Rector of Carlow; can obtain no information respecting it; thinks it not applied to any school in the county, 75.

"CARLOW FREE SCHOOL."

Endowed by Matthew Murphy, Esq., 78–83:—Rev. Frederick J. Trench, Rector of Carlow, never heard of any school endowed by Mr. Murphy, 75.

Evidence of Robert Clayton Browne, Esq.: no endowment, but house left by a gentleman free of rent as long as used for a school; first a school, then a dispensary, then occupied by some old women, now a school again, 79. Uncertainty as to identity of school and endowment, 78, 80–83.

ENDOWMENT BY MR. HENRY WADDELL.

Described in communication from Rev. Frederick J. Trench, Rector of Carlow, as a large sum bequeathed for a parish school in Carlow, but not applied to the object of the will, 72.

Evidence of Robert Clayton Browne, Esq.: Mr. Waddell's bequest was for apprenticing boys of the parish of Carlow; no mention of school in the will, which has no reference to educational training, 76, 77.

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Carr, Mrs. *Bridget;* endowment by, house and garden, for school at Ballyadams, Queen's Co., see *Ballyadams.*

Carrickmacross Grammar School, Co. Monaghan: endowment admitted, 9299.

Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim:—Inquiry and evidence taken at, as to schools and endowments, and state of education in Co. Leitrim, 6804 *et seq.*

Endowment for a school at, under Lord Lieutenant's Fund, 6084. Nature and amount of Lord Lieutenant's fund, 6841. Grant for school at Carrick-on-Shannon, and conditions of same, 6841, 6843.—See *Lord Lieutenant.*

Letter from Rev. P. Dawson, P.P., 6842.

Rev. W. A. Percy, Rector of Kiltoghert:—Letter from, 6843; Evidence, 6844–6860.

School not now in operation, 6841–2–3; house and premises in hands of Mr. St. George, who took possession under ejectment; nature of lease and documents; first under Kildare-place Society, then under National Board, then as a private school; endowment, lands of £150 a-year, 6843–4. Further evidence as to lease (unsigned) and documents, and proceedings thereon, 6845–60.

Evidence of Charles Cox, Esq., J.P., Agent of Mr. St. George, 6861–6893. Objections made to placing the school under National Board: believes several of the sums subscribed were returned, 6863–4, 6876. Amount from Lord Lieutenant's Fund returned or expended in building, 6863, 6865. Terms of agreement between the subscribers and Mr. St. George, and ejectment proceedings by the latter, 6869–80. Account of salaries paid to teachers by Mr. St. George, 6881–2. School-house at present unoccupied, 6892.

Evidence of John Duckworth, Esq., Mountnorris, Co. Roscommon:—Collected subscriptions for the erection of the school, which he believes were not returned, though an offer made, 6895–6903. Communications which took place on founding the school; differences between the documents grant from Lord Lieutenant's fund on an unsigned document, 6894, 6902–7.

Carter, Mr. *Benjamin*, Master of Erasmus Smith School, Tralee, Co. Kerry; Evidence of, 2357 *et seq.*

School called parochial school, but not so, having no aid from the parish, 2357–60; built by subscription; under the rector, not under control of Erasmus Smith Board, 2361–2.

Decrease of scholars, and causes, 2363–6. Other schools in Tralee, and means of classical instruction; preference for education in Dublin and England; has known boys educated at Tralee, as good or better scholars; instances, 2367–81.

Carysfort, Co. Wicklow; endowment for school at, *Magee*, 9373.

Cashel, Lord Bishop of:—Evidence of Right Rev. the Bishop of Cashel, Waterford, and Lismore, one of the trustees of Bishop Foy's school, at Waterford, 17139–228, 17233–48, 17259, 17333, 17480, 17504.

General account of the school, its former and present management, and condition, 17141, 17162–4, 17213–8. Successful afterlife of the boys; benefit of Scriptural education, 17142.

Difficulties of management; want of superintendence, 17141. Want of local body or committee of supervision, 17151, 17161–3: necessity of a body who will give attention to the school; its composition, 17152–4, 17200–7, 17219–22. Further suggestions as to management, discipline, punishments, &c., 17208–12.

Apprenticing: course taken, 17183–99. Apprentice fee too small to enable boys to get eligible situations beyond Waterford itself, 17142–5. Payment of apprentice fee by instalments at different times useful, 17148: watchfulness over conduct and treatment of apprentices after they leave the school, desirable where practicable, 17149–51.

(See further as to Foy School, under *Waterford.*)

Strong objection to boarding schools for boys of humbler classes, as in this school; grounds of objection, 17141, 17155, 17159, 17223. Comparative expense of boys in Foy school and other schools in the locality, and advantages of local superintendence in the latter, 17159–60. Would convert the school to its original purpose of a day school, but not limited merely to the city of Waterford; funds would be sufficient to educate all the Protestant poor children of the whole county of Waterford, or of the diocese of Waterford and Lismore, 17141, 17155–8, 17224–5.

Value of throwing open public, naval, military, and civil appointments to competition; in encouraging and stimulating education, preferable to endowment of establishments for gratuitous education, 17226–8.

Cassan, Matthew S., Esq., J.P., Queen's County, and Chairman of Town Commissioners of Maryborough; Evidence of, as to general state of education, and want of adequate provision for same in the district, 5118–29.

Lamentable want of a school at Maryborough for better and mercantile classes; want of means for a good English education, and for classical education for higher classes, 5120, 5123–6. Other schools in the town, but no classical school nor any for the higher branches of commercial education, the nearest being at Portarlington, ten miles off, 5020–1. One formerly at Maryborough well supported, till master's death, 5122.

No means of instruction in modern languages, drawing, music; necessity of such instruction, 5127–9.

School of Christian Brothers at Maryborough, a very good school for poorer classes, 5120–1, 5127–8.

Castlebar, Co. Mayo:—Inquiry and evidence taken at, as to schools and endowments, and state of education in Co. Mayo, 6075 *et seq.*

Christian Brothers' School, 6265–7.

Classical School.—Grammar school, but no trace of it; Rev. W. B. Stoney, Rector of Castlebar, 6077.—Classical school endowed by Lord Lucan; but endowment not in operation:—Information from reports of previous inquiries; £20 a-year for a Classical school, anno 1798, but school soon discontinued; in same report, £18 a-year by Rev. Mr. Gordon, for a classical school, 6078.

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Castlebar, Co. Mayo,—continued.

Parochial School.—Rev. W. B. Stoney, Rector;—Built partly out of Lord Lieutenant's Fund; no proof of endowment out of that fund or of its conditions having been complied with; knows nothing of leases or sites; supported by voluntary contributions, 6107–8–10.

Protestant Charter School: endowment not in operation, 6075–6: evidence of Rev. W. B. Stoney, Rector of Castlebar, 6077.

General State of Education in Castlebar and Neighbourhood.—Evidence of Rev. W. B. Stoney, Rector:—State of education very low indeed, 6113. No classical schools, 6115: some National schools, 6117. Children wanting superior or classical education are sent to Dublin or distant places, or dependent on private tutors, 6116–21, 6123, 6125. A good many respectable persons desiring a superior education for their children, 6122: would send them to a good school in the neighbourhood, 6126. Frequent complaints of want of such a school, 6124. As to objection of better classes to have their children mix in same school with those of the humbler classes, if the latter do not pay, 6127–8. Objection diminished if there were free places open to merit on competition, 6129. Desire of lowest orders for instruction of highest order, if obtainable gratuitously, 6130–5: but desire for education at very low ebb, 6135: attendance at schools irregular; causes of irregularity, 6136–40. No agricultural instruction; no manufacture or employment other than agriculture, 6141–8.

Evidence of Thomas M'Greal, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, Medical Officer of Islandeady Dispensary District, as to general state of education in neighbourhood, 6152 *et seq.*, 6258 *et seq.*, 6290 *et seq.*:—means of education of upper and middle classes very deficient, 6152. Could not support a good classical school; have been good ones, which fell to the ground, 6153, 6155–7. Much wanted, means of classical and English education, with French, 6154: great want for middle classes, sound English mercantile education, including scientific education, with French, 6155–9, 6166–72. Thinks National schools do not interfere with classical schools, 6161–3.

Castleconnor and Killglass, Co. Sligo; Valentine's School at Frankfort, 6322 *et seq.*: see *Killglass*.

Castledawson and Magherafelt, Co. Londonderry: endowment for schools by Rev. Thomas Vesey, 10558 *et seq.* Will of Rev. T. Vesey, 10558.

Evidence of the Rev. Charles King Irwin, Rector of Magherafelt:—Castledawson school does not exist at all; could not raise funds enough; Mr. Vesey's bequest lies in Northern bank, to be employed at a future time, if sufficient can be raised in addition, 10566–7.—(As to the other school, see *Magherafelt*.)

Castleknock, Co. Dublin:—Report and Correspondence on state and management of the Accounts of Madam Mercer's School, *pages* 326–8.

Castlemacadam and Newbridge Schools, Co. Wicklow:

Letter from Rev. Francis Alexander Sanders, Rector of Castlemacadam, as to a grant for building a school at Castlemacadam by the Association for Discountenancing Vice; supported by Lord Powerscourt, who pays the salaries of teachers, 13740.

Question whether it is a parochial or public school, or a private one solely under Lord Powerscourt's control, 13740, 13747 *et seq.*, 13762: rights over it exercised on part of Lord Powerscourt, 13740, 13747, 13751, 13754. Conditions on which grants were made by the Association for Discountenancing Vice, 13755–6.

Information in Reports of previous Inquiries, 13741, 13744, 13755.

Letter from Joseph Correll, master: a private school at Kilqueeny, 13741.

Letter from Captain George T. Cranfield, Agent for Lord Powerscourt's estate; a private school at Kilqueeny, 13743.

Evidence of Hon. and Rev. William Wingfield, Rector of Abbeyleix, one of the guardians of Lord Powerscourt, 13745–63: education in the district sufficient, 13757–61.

Castlemarket, Queen's County:

School endowed by Patrick Dillon, Esq.; no longer in operation, 5091, 5113, 5116.

Letter from Rev. John Wolseley, Portarlington; school not known, 5092.

Evidence of John Hely Owen, Esq.; remembers the school, and heard of endowment; not aware in whose possession now, 5094–8.

Evidence of Loftus Bland, Esq., M.P.: at Castlemarket, Queen's Co., was a large and successful school, near Ballinakill; schoolhouse there, but in ruins, 5093.

Castleraghan, Parochial School, Co. Cavan:

Report, 1835, of Commissioners of Public Instruction; house and ground, subscriptions, and children's payments, 7816.

Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, Rector of Castleraghan, Dean of Kilmore:—Letter from, 7816; Evidence, 7817–21: school on glebe land, one plantation acre, free of rent, but never conveyed; is not an endowed school; salary paid by rector, 7816, 7819.

Castleshane, Co. Monaghan:

An old endowment for a school, by Edward Lucas, Esq.; but arrangement between him and Bequest Board, that he maintaining the school, the endowment not to be further investigated, 9288.

Cather, Rev. *J.*, Vicar of Westport; letter as to endowments for schools in his parish; school at Knappa (county Mayo), 6097.

Cavan, Co. of: Inquiry as to schools and endowments, and state of education; evidence taken at Cavan, 7786 *et seq.*

Kilmore Roman Catholic Academy, in town of Cavan: see *Kilmore* Academy, Cavan.

Kilmore School, endowed under Association for Discountenancing Vice; see *Kilmore*, Co. Cavan.

CAVAN ROYAL SCHOOL.

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, &c., 7826–7849.

Charter, temp. Car. I., 15 December, 1697; terms of, grant of lands for "the free school at the town of Cavan," 7826.

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Cavan, Royal School—continued.

Act of Parliament in 1813, providing for investment of funds, and for application of surplus, after payment of master and assistants, to purchase, repair, and upholding of schoolhouse and premises; and residue to "supporting, maintaining, and providing" Free Scholars, and to Exhibitions to Trinity College, 7828.

No *House or Building* for a schoolhouse in the grant of endowment and no part of school lands adapted to the purpose: school formerly carried on in a hired house, 7827; until new buildings erected, which were completed and entered into possession of in 1820, ample accommodation being then provided, 7827, 7830, 7832. Manner in which funds for building were raised, the provisions of 11 & 12 Geo III. being objectionable; difficulties and defects reported in the state of the law on this and other points relating to the Royal Schools; no effectual power to regulate application of revenues for advancement of education, 7827; attempt to create a sufficient building fund out of revenues failed: loan for building, and repayment thereof partly out of funds of Enniskillen School, 7831, 7834, 7839. Subsequent repairs and alterations, 7834–5–6, 7838, 7845.

Particulars of estates, rental and arrears, income and expenditure, numbers of scholars, salaries, &c., at various periods, 7827, 7831, 7833, 7837–44, 7849.

Representations and Complaints of the management of the school, and appointment of master: Cavan the least effective of all the Royal Schools; low state in which it had been for many years, 7837–8, 7845, 7850.

Visitation.—Reported in 1833 that there had been no Visitation since erection of the schoolhouse in 1820: a Visitation in 1845, and unfavourable report of condition and management of the school, and causes of its lamentable inefficiency; conduct of master, in reference to under-masters; remedial measures suggested, and visitations and inquiries recommended, 7838, 7846; steps taken thereon by Clare-street Commissioners of Education, 7847–8. Frequent changes of under-masters and causes thereof, 7841, 7846. Observations of the Master as to the above report, 7859, 7917, 7963, 8035–6, 8067–9.

Free Pupils.—Complaints that little or no free education is given, 7838: number of free scholars at various times; from 1830 to 1835 none, except in 1831, two, 7837, 7841: in 1850–1–2, two; in 1853, none, 7842. Accommodation for 80 to 100 pupils, school-room sufficient for upwards of 100, and other accommodation, 7837, 7846; total numbers in 1831, nine, 7837; in 1833, twenty-five, never had so many since it was built, 7838; in 1845, nineteen, nine boarders and ten day scholars, 7846; numbers at other times, but inability of master to fill up returns, 7841–2.

Exhibitions in connection with this school:—want of, previously to 1845, 7846: in 1844, five of £25 established on conditions stated, 7851: only one boy appears to have ever obtained (1849) an exhibition from this school, and he lost it before expiration of the term for which it was given, 7849: from 1844 to 1851 only three had been recommended for exhibitions, but upon report of examiners, not one eligible, 7851.

Memorial to Lord Lieutenant from inhabitants of Cavan in 1851, complaining of nonfulfilment of trusts and of misapplication of revenues, free and cheap education not being provided; Cavan not a free school, and not as extensively useful to the locality as it should be: Complaint that a large part of endowment lands has been alienated, which might have been applied in promoting free education; that funds have been applied to Exhibitions for Trinity College, instead of supporting free scholars in Cavan school, and giving cheap education there; that no member of Education Board is connected with the town or county: Recommend remodelling of that Board, and appointment of Local Boards, amalgamation of funds of all the Royal Schools, better salary for master at Cavan, which should be proportionate to others, two assistant masters, for classics and science, and application of surplus to maintenance and support of free foundation scholars; pray for inquiry, 7850.

Letter from Clare-street Board of Education Commissioners to Lord Lieutenant, in 1851, in reply to Memorial:—Exhibitions to Trinity College, terms on which given; only three boys recommended during seven years, and on examination none of them eligible; second master discontinued in consequence of small number of pupils; reduction of salary of master from £200 to £100, on grounds adverted to, and appropriation of £100 for an under-master; a few daily pupils receiving free education; loss of rents, abatements, and difficulty in making revenue of the endowment meet its expenses, 7851.

Present Inquiry.—Evidence of Rev. William Prior Moore, Head Master:—Present number of pupils, fifteen boarders, all Protestants, 7866–7. Numbers of pupils, boarders and day scholars, at various times; keeps no register; discrepancies in returns, which would, he thinks, be obviated if he kept a monthly register, 7892–7915.

Course of Instruction.—Not exclusively classical, several not learning Greek or Latin at all; English instruction, and some French; commercial or mercantile education; details of course of instruction, 7873–5, 7991–8002. Comparison between young men educated in a classical school, and senior class in well managed National school, 8003–7: relation of school education to the universities, and requirements of the latter, 8008–20. Attempt to introduce industrial or agricultural instruction, but no pupils, the residents being satisfied with their own mode of cultivation, 7979–82.

Class of society from which pupils come, the gentry in immediate neighbourhood, and sons of merchants and shopkeepers in the town; has had sons of noblemen, 7876. Subsequent pursuits: surgeons in the Crimea and elsewhere, clerks in England and other situations, many in the army, 7877.

Never heard of any objection to the school on religious grounds; had Roman Catholic pupils before the establishment of the Roman Catholic school in the town (see *Kilmore* Academy), and gave ample satisfaction, 7881: catechizing and scriptural instruction; no endeavour to interfere with religious opinions of Roman Catholics, who went to their own chapel, and no objection to Roman Catholic clergyman attending them at any time they wished: father of two of them requested they should attend the morning and evening Scripture reading, 7986–90.

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Cavan, Royal School—continued.

Discipline: no corporal punishments, except a slight pandy on the hand, and that very seldom, 7917–8; report of visitors in 1845, and master's observations on it, 7846, 8067–9.

Free Pupils.—Difficulty of obtaining free pupils of a class suitable to the school; steps taken by him for the purpose in offering free admissions, 7879–80; never refused any presented, 7916. Suggests that there should be a certain number of free places, the pupils to be selected by a Local Committee from certain classes, 7878; selection by committee might well be combined with examination, and awarding free places to best answerers, 8021; preferable to mere nomination; approves election of candidates for free places upon examination, to be admitted for merit and good character, to all the privileges of the school, and treated on equality with other scholars; would obviate objections to boys of different ranks in life mixing in same school, 8022–8027.

Exhibitions.—Want of exhibitions, before they were established, a cause of parents not sending boys to the school; others taken away and sent to Enniskillen, where one obtained an exhibition, 8028.—Only one exhibition obtained for Cavan since they were established; only £25, not sufficient to enable him to live in Dublin and attend lectures, obliged to give it up: causes of want of success in obtaining exhibitions; does not think they have benefited the school; standard of examination for them too high, and preference for English Colleges; but has had boys sent to him from Devon and Kerry, 8030–42. Opinion as to effect of exhibitions on school education in this country; a few young men well grounded and prepared for them in branches prescribed, and some few schoolmasters benefited, but have not a good effect on education generally, and do not raise its standard, 8043–7. Would be more beneficial if the exhibitions of Royal Schools were thrown open to competition of boys from any and all of those schools, instead of limiting the exhibitions of each to the boys of the particular school; Cavan exhibitions, £25; others, £50; would be advantageous to let the latter be open to Cavan as well as others, placing the schools at the same time on equal footing in regard to number of masters allowed out of school funds and otherwise; would induce competition between masters as well as boys, 8048–54. Probable effect of throwing open the exhibitions to all schools, and not the Royal Schools only, 8055–62.

School Staff and Salaries:—Appointed head master at salary of £300, subject to charges, formerly upon the Cavan funds, for allowance to his father, who preceded him as master, 7827, 7829; afterwards £200, 7841, 7963. His present salary as head master, £100 a-year, subject to deductions, and use of nine acres of land: thinks £300 a-year little enough as a suitable income for a master, 7882–7: salaries at Armagh, £400; Enniskillen, £500, 7949–51. As to benefit derived by the public from the endowment at Cavan, 7888–91. First assistant master, £100; pays £28 a-year to head master for board, &c., 7941–3: second assistant, paid by head master, 7983. Number of assistants or under masters that he considers necessary to make the establishment efficient, and salaries, 7878, 7968–71.

Promotion of an efficient under master to be head master on vacancy, would be very beneficial and better than present mode of appointment by Government, 7984–5: promotion from one school to another, 7878.

Superannuation; urges a provision of retiring pensions for masters and under masters after certain length of service, as in other public departments; funds or mode of providing for such superannuation, 7878, 7952–65, 7972–3.

School Buildings.—In tolerable repair; some trifling repairs required; mostly executed by the Clare-street Commissioners, who invariably attend to his representations on the subject, 7868–70. Number and size of rooms, 7924–40. Internal arragements, washing conveniences, &c., 7919–23.

As to a complaint of the accommodation afforded to the assistant master, 7846, 8072–4.

Master holds some land adjoining that of the school, purchased by him under circumstances stated; improvement of the neighbourhood of the school in consequence; fenced off, and boys have a play ground all over it, 8063–6. Erection of a gate-house adjoining this land and school lands, 8218–24.

Inspection and Visitation.—School inspected by three Commissioners, three years ago; no regular inspection; three visitors appointed by Clare-street Board, 7871–2: in report of visitation in 1833, visitations and inquiries into conduct and success of schools recommended, 7846; no such visitation or inquiry since, 8070–1.

Suggestions by the master for improvements in conduct of the school and management of the estate; for assimilation of the several Royal schools; school libraries, and lectures; constitution of local committees, and of the Board of Commissioners, of whom the bishop of the diocese should be one, 7878.

Representation by master as to the management of the estates, and improvement of them, 7852–6, 7878: instance, on a farm becoming vacant, an offer to pay up arrears and a rent of £1 an acre refused, and farm let to a bailiff or driver of the estate at ten shillings an acre, and allowance of rent for two years to improve it, 7854: further particulars, correspondence with Clare-street Board on the case, 7944–8, 7974, 8272–4: (and see *Evidence of Mr. Benison*, and of *Mr. Hill*, infra). Statements as to what the income of the estates has been and should be, 7966–7: adjoining properties pay much larger rentals, 7975–7. Jealousy of Commissioners as to Master's interference in regard to estates, 827–4.

No schools on the endowment lands, nor schools for the tenants, 7978: has himself a school at Killengen, about half a mile distant; and there is the parochial school in town of Cavan, 7978–80.

Evidence of Mr. Henry Charles Murphy, second master of Cavan Royal School, 8075–95.—A scholar of Trinity College, 8094. Appointed by head master, with approval of Lord Lieutenant, 8077: terms on which appointed, 8078–82: departments of instruction attended to by him, and division of duties in the school, 8083–93. No suggestions to make, 8080.

Evidence of Mr. John Kennedy, junior assistant.—Terms on which employed; was educated in the school; thinks there is a pretty fair system in it; has no suggestions to make, 8096–8102.

Evidence of James Benison, Esq., Agent of the Cavan Royal School Estate, and of the Enniskillen

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Cavan, Royal School—continued.

Royal School Estate, under the Clare-street Commissioners of Education :—Evidence of, as to Cavan School Estate, 8103–8217, 8225–8242.

Rental of estates, £577 : difficulty of collecting the rents, on his appointment in 1847 ; amount received at different periods, allowances for failure of potato crop and other losses, and deductions for rates, salaries, &c., 8106–15. Particulars of townlands on the estate, their acreage and valuation, number of tenants, 8115, 8193–4. Does not agree that the lands are let below their value ; inspected them in 1847, and his valuation near what the tenants paid, 8116–7, 8133–7 : no leases, 8118, 8232–3 : farms not too small ; no consolidation since, 8119–20. Inspection from time to time, and propositions made by him for new survey and valuation, and improved arrangement of farms, &c., 8122–9, 8138–46, 8235–7. Subletting of farms ; notice against subletting, or transferring of interest and subdivision without consent of Commissioners, 8130–2.

Explanation as to alleged abuses in letting two farms referred to in Mr. Moore's evidence, 8130–1, 8147–8 : one let by the agent, to a driver or bailiff on the property under himself, at less than was offered by another person ; character of the person rejected, 8148, 8153–8166 ; 8172–6 ; 8237–8241 ; let without public notice, 8168–8171.

Erection of a gate-house at expense of the master, after unsuccessful application to Commissioners ; afterwards reimbursed, 8217–24.

No schools on the townlands forming the estate, and no means of education or agricultural instruction for the tenants, 8178–80, 8190–1 : some improving tenants on the estate, but nothing to promote improvement in husbandry, 8180–92. Want of inspection of estates and of better mode of making reductions or allowances for encouraging improvement, 8195–8216. Want of draining on portions of the estate, 8225 : made suggestions for the improvement of the estate, 8226–32. Average value of property in neighbourhood higher since 1847 or 1848, but no re-valuation since, 8235–6.

Evidence of Charles Harper, Esq., Cavan, a medical man.—Holds land at Billess, formerly part of the school estate : evidence as to value of the lands as compared with other lands in the neighbourhood, 8243–63.

Evidence of Charles Hill, Esq., a land agent : as to the land let to a bailiff, for which he thinks its value at the time was given ; has been much improved since and is now worth more, 8265–9 ; character of the person who offered for it and was rejected, 8269 : as to improvements and tenants' indifference, mentions a drain constructed by him out of money given by the Clare-street Board, but the tenants would not keep it clean, 8269–70.

Evidence of Dr. Kyle, Secretary, and other officers of Clare-street Board, as to superintendence of Royal Schools, management of Estates, &c. ; see under *Commissioners of Education.*

Celbridge, Co. Kildare :

Connolly foundation, boarding school, under Incorporated Society ; Rev. Wm. Ardill's evidence, 20601 : (see *Incorporated Society.*)

Central Boards ; see *Governing Bodies.*

Chamney, Rev. *J.*, Incumbent of Meigh, and officiating Curate of district of Camlough, parish of Killevy, Co. Armagh ; Letters from, with returns of attendance formerly at Sturgan School, under Erasmus Smith Board, whose aid was withdrawn in 1850, and school closed ; requests inquiry ; correspondence with Rev. Mr. Chamney, 9314, 9325–7.—See *Sturgan.*

Chapman, Rev. *John B.*, Rector of Drimnagh (Co. Tyrone), one of a deputation from inhabitants of Omagh, as to general state of education in that neighbourhood and county, and want of facilities for education of middle and upper classes : Evidence as one of the deputation, 11453–4 *et seq.*

Total absence of educational provision to meet the wants of the district for any above those who attend National schools ; unlike other county towns in this respect, and distance from nearest Royal Schools from twenty to thirty miles, 11455.

Attempts to establish private schools unsuccessful, from want of inducement to teachers to stay, 11458, 11469, 11497 ; no endowment of any kind in the parish, 11462 ; numbers who would attend a good endowed school, and classes who suffer from want of one, and would support one, 11459–61, 11464–8, 11470–4.

The school required should embrace both classical and general education for mercantile life and engineering, for boarders and day scholars, 11462–3, 11516–8. Nature and necessity of endowment for support of such a school in the locality, and for maintaining an adequate and efficient staff and school accommodation, 11508–15, 11555. No difficulty from diversity of religious denominations, 11518, 11546–51, 11553–4. Provision for inspection, 11475–6, 11553. As to National and other schools existing in the neighbourhood, 11477–96.

Further evidence as to the nature of the school required, and course of instruction therein, and the probable success of same, 11479–11496, 11521 *et seq.*

Charges to pupils, boarders, and day pupils ; *see under the respective schools.*

Complaint that Governors of Erasmus Smith Board exercise no control over charges in schools under them ; see *Cullinan, Barlow, &c.*

Charitable Bequests Board : see *Commissioners of Charitable Donations, &c.*

Charitable Institution endowed by Joseph Gwyn, Londonderry : see *Londonderry.*

Charters :

Of Erasmus Smith Schools, (see under *Erasmus Smith* and *Erasmus Smith Board.*)

Of Incorporated Society, and Charter Schools, 23232 *et seq.*, 23290 *et seq.*

Of Royal Schools ; Armagh, Cavan, Dungannon, Enniskillen ; *Armagh*, 9335 ; *Cavan*, 7826 ; *Enniskillen*, 1180–1. Of Banagher, 5263–4.

Clogher, 11635–40, 11643. Midleton, 18697–700. Oxmantown, 22555–6. Swords, 14021–2, 14028.

See under names of respective schools.

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Charter Schools :

Castlebar, Co. Mayo : Protestant Charter school, not in operation ; no evidence as to endowment, 6075.

Fethard, Co. Tipperary ; bequest of Rev. M. Hickey for a Protestant Charter School at, 658 :—see *Fethard.*

Skirteen, Co. Kildare : closed for many years ; house or buildings in possession of Marquess of Drogheda, 13883–4.

Evidence of Rev. R. Ardill, Secretary of Incorporated Society, as to unsuccessful operation of the old Charter Schools, and change to present remodelled system, 23232–3 *et seq.* : (see *Incorporated Society.*)

Lands of, granted on certain conditions and reverted to original owners on discontinuance of schools, 4731.

Chatterton, Abraham Thomas, Esq., land agent, receiver, and solicitor for St. Stephen's Hospital or Blue Coat School at Cork :—Evidence of, as to estates, accounts, and management of the institution, 1377–1429, 1529–35, 1553, 1556, 1562–3, 1573.

Mismanagement, and abuse of leasing powers : rental has remained the same since 1705 ; value of lands as compared with the income of the institution from them ; income, less income tax, not much more than £350 ; but occupying rent, over £7000, 1377–82, 1510.

Difficulty and delay in tracing and obtaining the deeds now in the depository of the hospital ; where found, 1383–1400. Deed authorizing leases for twenty-one years, and another deed giving power to corporation as trustees to make fee-farm grants, 1503–4, 1515–6. Leases all in perpetuity, no terminable leases, 1408–11.

Rental and accounts, and state of the latter, 1412–25, 1428–9, 1504–12, 1529–35. Accounts not settled or audited by the trustees, 1514, 1562.—See further, under *Cork.*

Choral Schools :

Armagh, Allott, 9307–13 ; *Limerick,* Mullin, 2846 *et seq.,* Kirwan, 3294–9.—*See under respective names.*

Music and singing as part of school instruction ; see under *Music.*

Christ's Hospital, London ; Annual Payment to, by Erasmus Smith Board (see under *Erasmus Smith ;*) Hamilton, 21885 ; Barlow, 19688–9.

Christian Brothers' Schools :

Castlebar, 6265–7.
Cork, 1242 *et seq.* : see *Cork.*
Dublin, 13435.
Kells, 13390.
Limerick, 4681 *et seq.* : see *Limerick.*
Maryborough, 5120–1, 5127–8, 5150–3.
Mullingar, Hevey's Endowment, 13359 *et seq.*; see under *Mullingar.*
Tralee, 2329, 2347 *et seq.* : see *Tralee.*
Waterford, 13435.

High character of ; *Cork,* 1355, 1356–63, 1358, 1364–5 ; *Limerick,* 4681, 4729.

See under respective names.

Christy, Mr. *James M.,* twenty-four years resident in Swords (Co. Dublin), and churchwarden at different times ; Evidence of, in reference to Dean Scardeville's and Archdeacon Hewitson's endowments for a Protestant school at Swords, 16196 *et seq.*

Has seen maps and papers relative to the Economy Estate, which is understood to be a church estate, and exclusively Protestant charity ; never knew of any one being educated out of it, or of its applicability to education, 16202–6. There had formerly been a Protestant school supported out of Economy Estate before present school (Borough School) of Swords, 16207–9 : could show lands which have been diverted and misappropriated ; previous inquiries on the subject by a local Committee put an end to, 16209–12, 16224 ; purchase of lands out of Dean Scardeville's bequest, now part of Economy Lands ; refusal to sign accounts presented to him while churchwarden by vicar and other trustees, 16213–5, 16222–3.

Knows nothing of legacy of Archdeacon Hewitson, 16216–7 : as to lands on which the mill stands ; changes of owners and want of title, 16219.

(See under *Swords.*)

Church Education Society, Kildare-place : Schools in connection with ;

Altana or Attanagh, Durrow, Queen's Co., 4740, 4743.
Annaduff, Co. Leitrim, 6922–30.
Clogher, Endowed School, Co. Tyrone, 11635, 11643.
Cork, Green Coat Hospital, 1094–5.
Durrow, Queen's Co., 4737, 4740, 4743.
Galway, English Schools, and other Erasmus Smith Schools, 5719, 5756–9, 21722–5.
Lifford Grammar School, 1442–5.
Monaghan, Jackson School, 8334–9, 8351–6, 8382–447, 85550–1, 8558–9.
Pallasgreen, Co. Limerick, Erasmus Smith, 4452 *et seq.*
Shinrone, King's Co. (Lord Lieutenant's Fund), 5258–60.
Tralee, Strand-street, Co. Kerry (Lord Lieutenant's Fund), 2340, 2342.
Turlough, Co. Mayo (Lord Lieutenant's Fund), 6083.
Wicklow Free School (Lord Lieutenant's Fund), 13679.

And see under Names of Schools or Localities.

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Civil Service; competition for public appointments, see *Appointments.*

Clare, Co. of: Inquiry as to schools and endowments, and state of education; evidence taken at Ennis, 3810 *et seq.*

Clare-street Board: see *Commissioners of Education in Ireland.*

Clarke, William, Esq., land surveyor and valuator, Clonserny, Sligo; Evidence of, as to general state of education, and want of adequate provision for same in the district, 6748-6800. A good deal of Erasmus Smith property in the neighbourhood, but no school on it, 6749, 6762: want of a school for middling class, 6763. National Schools injurious to the middle class, having deprived their teachers of means of maintenance and obliged them to leave the country: excellent schools in Sligo before National Schools were established, 6751-6. Those who want a mathematical or classical education now go where they best can get it, 6757. A good general school in Sligo would supply the wants of the parish, 6764.

Erasmus Smith Board, who derive a profit rent of £300 a-year (6752) out of the parish, maintained two masters for nine or ten years and half built a schoolhouse, but threw it up; no benefit from them since, 6757.

Classical Schools: see under *Grammar Schools, Royal Schools,* and names of respective localities or hools.

Diminution of, and of private schools; and effect of National Schools; see *Intermediate, National.*

Classics:

Undue importance attached to in some schools; *Dean Warburton,* Elphin, 7316, 7321-6. *Monck,* Banagher Royal School, 5278. *Ennis,* Knox, 4128-4145. *Enniskillen,* Trimble, 11913.

Demand for classical instruction; *Clonmel,* Canavan, 1025. *Limerick,* O'Shea, 2397-405, 2412.

Diminution of demand for classical instruction, and want of commercial or mercantile schools:—*Clonmel,* Hughes, 1110-39. *Limerick,* Murray, 4173-4. *Limerick,* Revington, 4214-7. *Londonderry.* Ferguson, 11008-14. *Mullingar,* Woodward, 13259-68, 13291-305. *Maryborough,* Butler, 5139-48, 5153-5. *Ennis,* Knox, 4128-45. *Belfast,* Wilson, 10547-8; and see other witnesses under *Belfast.*

Instruction in mercantile or commercial course in same school with classical instruction; see *Combination.*

Cleanliness:

Importance of; *Cork, Christian Brothers,* Duggan, 1349-54.

Want of; *Cork,* Searson, 1803-21. *Drogheda Blue School,* Shaw, 12452 *et seq.*; see *Drogheda.*

Gwyn School, Londonderry, Skipton, 11067-74, 11083-5.

Clegg, Miss *Anna Jane,* mistress of Erasmus Smith Girls School, Galway; Evidence of, (see under *Galway,*) 5883 *et seq.*

Clergy: importance and advantage of inspection and visitation of schools by local clergy; *Cork,* 2171; Dunscombe, 2069-75, 2077; *Templemichael,* Card, 7600-15, 7633-4; *passim,* and see *Inspection.*

Charge upon, for Diocesan Schools, which are useless to them; *Dean Plunket,* 6063: see *Diocesan Schools.*

Objections to clergymen for Masters of Schools; see under *Religion.*

Clermont, Lord: Letter from, as to supposed endowment of a school formerly at Glyde Farm, Co. Louth, now closed, 12252.—(See *Glyde Farm.*)

Clogher, Archdeacon of, Venerable John A. Russell;—see *Russell.*

Clogher, Kilmore, and Raphoe District *Diocesan School,* at Monaghan; see under *Monaghan.*

Clogher Endowed School, Co. Tyrone: (endowed by Chas. I., by Bishop Leslie, and by Bishop Garnett.)

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, 11635-11643.

Charters of Chas. I., annis 1630-1-2: Corporation of Clogher to build a grammar school within two years, and maintain a schoolmaster and assistant, to teach reading and writing of English, with the rents and profits of 200 acres, the master to be nominated by the Bishop of Clogher; conveyance of 100 acres by the Bishop; nomination of trustees, and conditions of trust; Dean and Chapter incorporated, with power to receive endowments for purposes of the school, 11635-40.

Commissioners of Education report (1807,) that Robert Leslie, Bishop of Clogher in 1672, devised the interest of £500 for the maintenance of a free school at Clogher, and that this money has never been applied, 11641.

Will of Dr. Garnett, Bishop of Clogher, bequeathed a sum of £100 a-year payable by trustees of Bishop Stern's Charities for repairs of Cathedral, when recovered, to Dean and Chapter in trust for a schooolmaster and schoolhouse in the parish, 11642. Also mention of a bequest of the interest of a sum of £420 bequeathed by Bishop Garnett for education within the see, 11643.

Reported in 1833, no trace of the existence of such a school as was contemplated by the Charter to the Corporation of Clogher; one supported partly by the Bishop of Clogher and last-named bequest of Bishop Garnett, 11643.

Present Inquiry.—Letters from Mr. John D. Rollston, master of Clogher Endowed School; particulars as to endowments, and diversion of some of them from their original purpose, 11645-6. Evidence, 11657-11719.

Statement by Mr. Magee, Newry (see *Armagh,*) 9373.

Letter from Rev. J. Hanna, Clogher, who states that Bishop Sterne bequeathed a sum of money for the endowment of the school and other purposes, invested in land, called the Middleton Estate, Co. Armagh, 11647.—Communication with Secretary of Bishop Sterne's trustees: Primate not aware of any school in Clogher endowed by Bishop Sterne out of Middleton Estate, 11648.

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Clogher Endowed School—continued.

Letter from Rev. William Brownlow Ashe, Curate of Clogher, with particulars as to endowments, 11649–53; more land formerly attached to school than at present; conveyance of land by Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1853 to J. A. Saddler, of Clogher, 11649–50; and tabular statement of lands granted to Clogher School by Chas. I., 11651. Necessity for inquiry, 11653.

Letter from M. M. Bell, Esq., of Armagh, to Rev. Wm. Ashe, relating to Bishop Garnett's Endowment, 11653.

Evidence of Rev. John Grey Porter, one of the Commissioners of Education, as to the lands; good grounds for further inquiry; reads will of Bishop Garnett, 11710–18.

Evidence of Mr. Rollston, master of Endowed School:—sixty-four pupils; forty-seven of Church of England, twelve Protestant Dissenters, ten Roman Catholics, 11663–6: children of farmers and shopkeepers, 11677.

Free pupils selected by the dean or the superintendent (the Rev. Mr. Ashe, Curate), or admitted by master himself, 11673.

Course of instruction, that prescribed by Church Education Society, with additions, gauging, land surveying, 11674–6. Scriptures read daily without note or comment; all read them, 11680–1: visited by clergyman once a week, examines them in Scripture in a general way, without reference to sects, 11697–11700.

Inspection half-yearly under Church Education Society, and by inspector appointed by Bishop; reports to Bishop, 11669–72. Numbers of pupils returned as proficient, and allowance for same; gratuities, 11682–9.

Attendance of children pretty regular; struck off for two months' absence; but may enter again, 11690–6.

Adequately supplied with books, &c., and school requisites; supplied by order of superintendent at his own expense, voluntarily; no other provision for them, 11701–9.

Schoolhouse in tolerable repair; not repaired since he came four years ago; previously put in repair by Bishop, 11667–8.

Other schools in vicinity; one under Church Education Society and three under National Board, 11678–9.

Clonaslee, Kilmannan, Queen's Co.:
Clonaslee, Portarlington, Queen's Co.:

Erasmus Smith Schools or endowments; no longer in operation, 4736, 5113, 5115.

Memorial from Henry Webb, formerly Master of Erasmus Smith Endowed School at Clonaslee, parish of Kilmannan, Queen's County; reduction of numbers, and causes, and of his salary; his removal; prays for compensation, superannuation, or annuity, 4736.

Clondragh, Co. Longford:

Report (1835), of Commissioners of Public Instruction: a school with a house and plot of ground free, and annual sum from rector, 7767.

Evidence of Rev. Robert T. Bevan, Curate of Killashee:—the school was in the union of Killashee; not endowed, only kept by late rector, and when he left was given up, 7768–72.

Other schools in Killashee; see *Killashee*.

Clonenagh, Mountrath, Queen's Co.:

Erasmus Smith School or endowment; no longer in operation, 4736, 5113, 5115.

Clonfert, Dean of, and Rector of Clonmeena, Very Rev. Robert M. Kennedy; Evidence of, as to Kilbricken School, Queen's Co. (under Clare-street Commissioners of Education), for the tenantry of the Preston estate, in connection with Ballyroan and Navan schools, 5026–55, 5066–70.

Unsatisfactory and depressed state of school, and causes thereof; disputes as to the introduction of Roman Catholic religious instruction, and as to placing the school under the National Board; school discountenanced by Roman Catholic clergymen because of want of Roman Catholic religious instruction, 4915–5070.

Clonleigh parish, Ballindrate School, Co. Donegal; see *Ballindrate*.

Clonlost, in parish of Rathconnell, Co. Westmeath; school not endowed; supported by annual voluntary subscriptions, 13098.

Clonmel, Co. Tipperary:—Inquiry and evidence taken at, as to schools and endowments, and state of education in Co. Tipperary, 654 *et seq.*

Clonmel Endowed School, 706 *et seq.*, 1041 *et seq.*

Incorporated Society's school, 927 *et seq.*

General State of Education and provision for same, 1050 *et seq.*

CLONMEL ENDOWED SCHOOL.

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, &c., 706–715. Report of Commissioners of Education Inquiry, between 1807 and 1812:—Endowment by Richard and Stephen Moore, Esqrs., for a free school for education and training of "all the Protestant children gratis;" trustees (Duke of Ormonde, R. and S. Moore, and Mayor of Clonmel, or any two of them), to appoint and change masters, as they think fit; lands and other particulars of endowment and limitations; number and description of pupils, nature of instruction, and management of school generally, 706–7. Further reports on these matters, rates of payment for pupils, &c., 708 *et seq.* Elsewhere described as for gratuitous education "of the sons of freemen of the borough," 708–9 *et seq.*

Extent and value of the endowment variously described:—In 1809, 370 acres, let for £200 a-year; afterwards £400 a-year; proceedings in Chancery; value stated or estimated at £700 a-year; no fund for repairs except what master appropriates out of his income, which is £400 from the

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Clonmel, Endowed School—continued.

estate, 707. In 1821, and subsequent reports, lands produce £400 a-year, subject to payment of £240 a-year in repayment of a Government loan for building the schoolhouse, 708–710.

In 1835, Report of House of Commons' Committee on Foundation Schools; 400 acres, rental or annual income estimated at £700 a-year, 710.

In 1841;—Lease expired; legal difficulties; new letting under legal advice; survey and valuation; appointment of a local agent for management of the estate, under Clare-street Board; high standing of school as a classical school, 711.

Further litigation: loans contracted for drainage improvements of estate, 712.

Rents, 1845-9; from £216, received in 1845, to £560, received in 1849: disbursements for salaries, repairs, &c., 713.

Numbers of pupils: boarders, day scholars, and free scholars, at various periods, 707–8, 712, 715, 721, 748 *et seq.*

Matters in dispute between the master, Rev. T. Kettlewell, and the Clare-street Commissioners of Education: Report of Board for 1851, on a visitation of the school and conduct of the master; publications by him of misconceptions in matters of fact and unsound conclusions therefrom, 714.

Present Inquiry.—Letter from Rev. Thomas Kettlewell, master, complaining of the Clare-street Commissioners, and referring to his publications on the subject, 715. Evidence, 717 *et seq.*

Letter from Rev. William Brown, Dungarvan Glebe, Kilfane, formerly connected with Endowed school of Clonmel; refers to large landed property connected with it; the late master, Dr. Bell, told him a large portion of the property had been illegally severed from the endowment by a previous master or trustee, and but for this, would be nearly £3,000 a-year, 716.

Evidence of Rev. Thomas Kettlewell, master of Clonmel Endowed School, 717–865, 895-9, 1042–6, 1119, 1125: estate, 385 plantation acres, 719. Complains of the amount of income received by him, and of the non-payment of the full amount to which he considers himself entitled; claims the entire income from the estate after paying charges upon it, such as repayment of loan for building, repairs, and other annual outgoings, same as previous masters; amount he was led to expect, and opinion of Attorney-General that he had not asked as much as he was entitled to demand from the Commissioners; gave up his profession and chances of preferment in the Church, to take the school, the estate of which he was led to understand was worth £700 a-year; got but £200; expected to be put on same footing as previous masters since 1685, and in consequence, incurred great expenses on the house, which have involved him in difficulties; proceedings and representations at various times on the subject, 722–741, 744–6, 843–863, 1042–3. Content that the Clare-street Board should manage the property, he receiving the net income, though he considers they got possession under an illegal conveyance, 728, 859: as to the alleged illegal conveyance, 851–8, 899.

Number of pupils in the school at various times; discrepancies in returns, one of the subjects of collision with Clare-street Board of Commissioners, 721, 747, 771, 835–841. Present number of pupils, twenty-six, and two coming, day scholars; of the twenty-eight, eight free, 826–7; eighteen paying, 865:—no boarders since January, 1848, when he discontinued receiving them, for reasons assigned, 721, 747: numbers of boarders previously, from three to twenty-eight in different years, 748.

Free Pupils; considers they should be sons of Protestant freemen of Borough of Clonmel, 772 (and see 707–8–9): fifty-nine freemen, of whom three are Roman Catholics, some Presbyterians and Quakers, and the rest Episcopalians, 773: never refused freemen's sons, and never received any payment whatever for them; has received free pupils who were not freemen's sons nor entitled, 772–4. Eight free pupils at present, one not entitled admitted by himself, 826, 841.

Course of Instruction:—classical and commercial, 790; pupils, if parents desire it, educated for the university in the whole college entrance course, 776: other pupils educated for business, their parents not wishing for classics, 777. Few persons entered university from his school, but instances of success there, 778–9. Nature of the commercial education, part of which is English grammar, which cannot, he thinks, be learned without Latin, which he teaches to all without anything extra, 780–2, 834: does not teach modern languages, nor Hebrew, but a French master in town can attend the school to teach any pupils for whom parents desire it, who teaches German and Hebrew also, 783–5, 816–7. As to success of his pupils educated for commercial life; parents satisfied, 786–8: evidence of the Mayor and Mr. Hughes, who have had pupils at his school, 1049, 1119–22. Many whose parents desire a commercial education, not classical, 789–92. Further particulars of instruction, and division of school business between himself and assistant; selection of books, 793–815, 830–4.

Hours of study, 842; holidays, 843; books used in the school, 811–3, 830–3, 865; no school library, but desirable, 818–9; has not applied to Clare-street Board for books or school requisites, conceiving there are no funds applicable to them, the debt on the house being unpaid; has provided large maps himself: efficiency of school would be increased if supplied with books for a library, and other appliances, 820–5.

Mr. Kettlewell further offers his brother, Joshua Kettlewell, M.A., who has been associated with him in management of the school for six years, for examination, 895–8.

As to right of Mayor of Clonmel to a voice with the trustees in the appointment of the master, 707, 742–3, 894.

Mr. Michael Gleeson, Town Clerk of Clonmel;—has not the original or copy of grant empowering mayor to nominate master, 894; produces list of freemen, 893.

Evidence of Mr. Cornelius Molony, assistant to the master:—appointed by Mr. Kettlewell, 1854, at £40 a-year, and instruction in classics, 866–70. His duties in the school, chiefly science branches and superintendence of boys in school, when Mr. Kettlewell not present, 871, 885; has commercial

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Clonmel, Endowed School—continued.

pupils and some preparing for commissions in the army, 872–3: particulars of instruction to commercial pupils, 871, 874–881; selection of books, 888, 890–1. As to success in after-life, 882–4. Advantage of classical and English education for persons going to business; cannot write well without it; the practice of classical instruction to pupils for commercial life, has not in the least deterred pupils from the school, 886.

Evidence of Stephen Moore, Esq., of Barn, near Clonmel:—as to causes of the decline of Clonmel Endowed School; objection to its not being a boarding school; master well fitted; distinguished men educated there under former masters, while a large boarding school; falling off of the school attributable to the master's pecuniary embarrassments and liabilities referred to by himself, 906–18. If the debt were removed, the school would assuredly be very flourishing if the master were enabled to carry it out to the satisfaction of the neighbouring gentry; is certain it would be supported by the commercial and trading community; all have the highest opinion of the master's abilities, 919–22, 926: the amount of free education, eight free pupils, not commensurate to the wants of the town, but not aware of the reasons for not sending free pupils to the school, 924. At present many of the resident gentry send their sons to distant places for education, to Dublin and distant parts of Ireland, and to England, 902–5.

Evidence of Joseph Kenny, Esq., Mayor of Clonmel:—to same effect as that of Mr. Moore, supra, as to Clonmel Endowed School and causes of its decline, 1041–9. Suggests that as the number of freemen of Clonmel is becoming very small indeed, the establishment, intended to be a Protestant institution, and for freemen only, should be modified to suit the requirements of the time, and the funds be applied for the good of the public of Clonmel generally, and not for any particular sect or class exclusively, 1041. The master, Mr. Kettlewell, expresses his concurrence in regard to throwing open the education to all, 1044. Mayor considers it would be a great advantage to Clonmel to have a well-regulated classical school and well-regulated commercial school; is certain such schools would be well supported, 1047–9.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S SCHOOL, CLONMEL.

Evidence of Mr. Edward O'Hara Canavan, master of Incorporated Society's School and of the parochial school, the two being united:—in Incorporated Society's School, thirty-five pupils, thirty average; English and scientific education, 928–934. Details of instruction and manner of conveying it; proportion of oral instruction, writing from dictation, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, history, psalmody, 935–962, 993, 1014–5.

School hours, ten to three; but never found any except a very studious boy capable of sustaining attention for five hours without recreation; become jaded; thinks it not a good system, 980–3: insufficient means of recreation at the school, play-ground too confined, 984–8.

Success of pupils in after-life; some to Farra (see *Farra*) and Santry (see *Santry*); some to trades or situations; town supplied with apprentices from the school, 995, 1006–7.

Inspection of school once a-year by Incorporated Society, 1008:—Visited from time to time by rector and curates of parish, some to examine; suggestions by visitors, 1009–15.

Books and school requisites supplied from Incorporated Society, on his demand, amply, 1016–8.

Not altogether free pupils; supposed to pay something, from a penny a week to 5*s*. a quarter; the latter, shopkeepers and middle class, 1019–21.

Considerable demand for superior instruction in Clonmel, 1022–4. His pupils come chiefly for commercial education; if a good commercial school were opened in Clonmel with all necessary means and appliances, there would be a great number of pupils, say sixty, of middle classes; would teach the physical sciences to the senior boys; not taught in his own school, 970–8; and importance of music, 989–994.

Demand for more classical instruction than is afforded at present, 1025. Thinks there would be forty or fifty pupils at a well managed classical school, 1026–7: a good classical and commercial school would have 100 pupils, 1028–9: other schools would not operate to the detriment of such a school, 1030–40.

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See above; *Evidence of Mr. Moore, Mr. Kenny, Mr. Canavan.*

Evidence of Robert Malcomson, Esq., a member of the Society of Friends, Merchant, Miller, Shipowner, Clonmel:—Has been great want of commercial instruction in Clonmel, not so great since National Model School and School of Mechanics' Institute established; model school has been of more advantage than any, but not as extended as it might be, 1050–9, 1078–9. Want of such a school for middle classes, who do not like to send their children to mix with lower classes, 1060–1: a plain English commercial education required, classics not much required, but with French particularly or German; branches of instruction which he would include, 1062–77.

Benjamin Grubb, Esq., a member of the Society of Friends, Clonmel; trustee of some endowed schools:—A want of schools for the middle and respectable classes in Clonmel has existed for several years; a well conducted classical and commercial school, as formerly, would have many pupils, some of whom are at present sent elsewhere; no such school at present in Clonmel, 1083–5. Kind of instruction that is required; the very best English education wanted in Clonmel, with French and German; character of the residents in this neighbourhood requires a good school, which would be well supported, 1088–95: does not think the Model School and Mechanics' Institute fill up the blank, 1095–1102.

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Evidence of John Hughes, Esq., a member of the Society of Friends: want of a good commercial school at Clonmel, which he thinks would be well supported; grounds of his belief, and nature of instruction required, 1110–39: as to a classical and commercial school, 1117–8.

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Colles, Maurice, Esq.; evidence as to John C. Hickson's endowment for poor schools at Tralee, Co. Kerry:—Sale of property and application of proceeds; none remaining in Court, 2382–92.—See under *Tralee*.

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School endowed under Lord Lieutenant's Fund ; no longer in operation, 5113, 5116.

Cooper, Rev. *Joseph*, Head Master of Down, Connor, and Dromore District Diocesan School, at Downpatrick ; Evidence of, 10263–10283, 10299. No boarders, 10265–6. No free scholars ; has had no application for three years, never refused any, 10267–9 ; applied to Secretary of Clare-street Board as to his liability as to free scholars ; being under obligation to take them, thought high terms for others inconsistent, 10299.

Course of instruction embraces a great number of subjects, though he has no assistant ; classics, elementary parts of geometry, French, and book-keeping ; fits young men to enter college, and Apothecaries' Hall, where some French is required, and for commercial life, 10273–7.

Another classical and commercial school in the town, giving a very general course of instruction ; under management of committee, a rival to his ; overtures to amalgamation, on condition of his taking their principal assistant, rejected, 10278–81.

Corawalleen, Drumreilly, Co. Leitrim :

Report of 1825 : aid from Lord Lieutenant's Fund ; £30 to John Godley, in consideration of making over an acre of land, and subscription of £20 for a school under that fund, 6914, 6916.

Evidence of the Rev. William A. Percy, Rector of Kiltoghert : school in existence, and thinks in operation, 6917–8 ; (see also *Drumreilly* school.)

Cork, Archdeacon of, Venerable Samuel Kyle, Visitor of Midleton Endowed School, Co. Cork ; Evidence of, as to management and regulation of the school, 17601, 18697 *et seq.*

Periods during which the school has been altogether closed, 18708–11 ; no record of any visitation of the school from 1830 to 1847 ; inefficient state of school previous to 1847 when Mr. Turpin resigned the mastership, 18712–20. Resolution for annual or more frequent visitation then adopted in 1847 ; four visitations from 1847 to 1854, seven years, 18721–34.

Evidence in reference to the course taken on Mr. Allin's complaints in 1854, and the visitation thereon, 18735 *et seq.* (see under *Midleton*). School since well conducted, 18777.

As to improvement of constitution of Board of Trustees, and central supervision and visitation required, 18777–9.

Cork, Co. and City of : Inquiry as to schools and endowments, and state of education ; evidence taken at Cork and Midleton, 1141 *et seq.*, 1694 *et seq.*, 17601 *et seq.*, 18697 *et seq.*

Blue Coat School, or St. Stephen's Hospital, 1366 *et seq.*

Christian Brothers' Schools ; Peacock-lane, &c., 1242 *et seq.*

Diocesan School, for Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, 1180 *et seq.*, 1691.

Green Coat Hospital School, 1694 *et seq.*

Moses Deane's Endowments :

Christ Church ; not in operation, 2032 *et seq.*
St. Mary Shandon, 2032, 2259, *et seq.*
St. Nicholas, 2032, 2038, *et seq.*
St. Peter, 2032, 2164, *et seq.*

General State of Education and provision for same, 2092.

BLUE COAT SCHOOL, OR ST. STEPHEN'S HOSPITAL, CORK.

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, &c., 1366–1373. Variously reported as endowed, anno 1699, by William North, Esq., Hon. William North, Baron North, or Dr. Edward North, Bishop of Killaloe : endowment, houses and lands in liberties of Cork, conveyed to Mayor and Corporation as trustees, for erection of schoolhouse, to be called St. Stephen's Hospital of Cork, with dwelling for master, and for support and education therein of Protestant boys to be nominated by them ; Protestant schoolmaster to be appointed by trustees, who are to have the government and supervision of the institution ; power given to them to let the houses and lands upon lease, not exceeding twenty-one years, or for twenty-one years and no longer, 1367, 1372, 1374–5. Alleged mismanagement of endowment : in 1707, lands leased for ever by the Corporation, under a further deed, as alleged, in 1705, from Mr. North, who, however, had parted with his interest by the deed of 1699 ; observations of Commissioners, 1812 and 1833, upon abuse of the powers of the Corporation, referred to Board of Charitable Bequests for investigation, 1368–9, 1372. Income of the endowment under the leases made by the Corporation, variously stated at £457 16*s.*, per annum ; about £420 ; £422 11*s.* 9*d.* ; £800 from lands and other sources, 1368, 1371, 1372, 1373 ; lands leased for ever at about £400 a-year, uniformly reported to be worth from £5,000 to £6,000, or many thousands, a-year, 1367, 1372, 1373 : Agent states the occupying rents to be above £7,000 at present, 1510.

Deed also provides for Exhibitions for four students, with preference to natives of Cork, to Trinity College ; the other scholars to be apprenticed to trades, 1367.

Present Inquiry.—Return from Agent of trustees, Mr. Chatterton, 1374–6.

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Cork:—Blue Coat School, or St. Stephen's Hospital—continued.

Original deed from William North, Esq., anno 1699, set out, 1374–5.

Return states the charity was founded under deed of 1699, and does not allude to any subsequent deed giving the alleged further leasing powers, 1374, 1376.

Evidence of Abraham Thomas Chatterton, Esq., Land Agent, Receiver, and Solicitor of St. Stephen's Hospital, 1377–1429, 1529–35, 1553, 1556, 1562–3, 1573. His appointment, 1377, 1401–3.

Rental has remained the same since 1705; produces last receiver's account, in 1851, when he was discharged, 1377–82. Value of lands as compared with the income of the institution from them; income, less income tax, not much more than £350; but occupying rent, over £7,000, 1510.

Deeds, how kept; produces copy of original grant of 1699, but has not a copy of second deed of 1705, an abstract of which is in the depository of the hospital, 1383-4. Difficulty and delay in tracing and obtaining the deeds now deposited there; where found; has not seen the second deed, 1385–1400. Afterwards produces copy of deed of 1705, authorizing further leases for twenty-one years, and a third deed, anno 1707, giving power to corporation as trustees to make fee-farm grants, 1503–4, 1515–6. Leases all in perpetuity, no terminable leases, 1408–11. Lands in immediate vicinity of Cork, 1411.

Rental and accounts kept, and state of the latter, 1412–25, 1428-9, 1504–12, 1529–35. Accounts not settled or audited by the trustees, 1514, 1562. The exhibitions, £20 a-year, for four students in Trinity College, the only payment made without an order of trustees, 1512–3.

Inspection of schoolhouse, 1517–18.

Part of duty of schoolmaster to act as secretary of trustees and keep the minutes, 1404–7: boarding of the boys by him, 1505.

Nomination of pupils, by trustees in rotation, minuted, 1426-7: five a quorum, 1563.

Evidence of Mr. James Carr Somerville, master of the school, and secretary of the trustees, 1430–1502, 1564-1671. Being master, is secretary, under Lord Chancellor's scheme, without extra salary; books kept by him, 1468–81. Salary, £25 Irish by deed; and allowances, £16 for each boy for clothes and food; £10 for stationery; £10 for teaching boys singing, 1430–5, 1460.

Eighteen boys; from three months to five or six years in school; all Protestants, and sixteen of them orhpans, 1491–3, 1441-2.

No printed rules, 1436-40. No fixed dietary; dieted by master; diet specified, 1443–7, 1460. Appropriation of apartments, 1448-51, and internal arrangements of schoolhouse, lavatory arrangements, school hours, and meal times, 1565-81.

Course of instruction and distribution of time; nine hours a-day for study, altogether, 1565–83. English education; details of it; ages of boys, and length of time in school, 1584 *et seq.*: no instruction in book-keeping or mensuration, 1595–6: progress in reading and English grammar, bad, 1617, 1619, *et seq.*

No prizes or stimulus to diligence, 1631, 1669–71. Punishments, 1632–1640. Some singing taught, 1641–7. Supply of books and maps, not sufficient, for want of funds, 1603-7. As to success of boys in after-life; generally turn out well, 1654-65.

Hands in Chancellor's scheme for management of school, register, and minute books, 1564. No special book for entering complaints if any were made, 1482–90, 1494–8.

Inspection by trustees, who assemble quarterly, 1461–5, 1499–1502; examinations by trustees defective, 1598–1603. Parish clergyman catechizes once a-week; does not inspect establishment, 1461–6–7.

Evidence of Rev. Henry Newenham, one of the trustees, 1519–1561. As to manner in which the financial business is transacted and the accounts are kept; an account of receipts and lodgments by the agent, but no account of income and disbursements by trustees, 1519-36: audit, 1551.

Quarterly meetings of trustees, attends regularly, rarely at other times, looks after the school, never had occasion for complaint to trustees, 1537-9. School occasionally visited by other trustees, 1541–3.

Appropriation of apartments; large room vacant, and boys sleep in smaller room, 1544–8. Rules for management of school, 1552–6.

Master appointed without public notice of vacancy; trustees considered no one would better manage the school than one trained up by the previous master, 1557-8. The master states he was a relative of the previous master, and resided some years in the establishment before his appointment, 1437-8; was assistant to him, but not a schoolmaster; received a classical education, 1648–51.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS; PEACOCK-LANE, WITH BRANCHES IN BLARNEY-LANE AND SULLIVAN'S-QUAY, CORK.

Information from previous Reports, &c.—A Roman Catholic Free School, built and supported by subscription and voluntary contributions, with an endowment bequeathed in 1834 by John Barry, 1242.

Present Inquiry.—Return from the Superior, Mr. Leonard, of the endowment, income, and number of pupils, &c.; education altogether gratuitous. Income, £369; after deductions, net income, £243. Number of pupils from 1,100 to 1,170, exclusive of Sunday schools; altogether about 1,300 day scholars, 1242.

Evidence of James Bernard Duggan, Esq., one of the teachers of the school, 1243–1354. Christian Brothers conducting the schools, not ecclesiastics, but devote their lives to education of the poor, 1246.

Extent of establishment, a school in Peacock-lane, and two branches, Blarney-lane and Sullivan's-quay; ten schoolrooms, at least 1,300 boys deriving advantage from the schools, 1246–50.

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Cork:—Christian Brothers' Schools, Mr. Duggan's evidence,—continued.

Extensive general course of instruction, in English, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, mensuration, geography, history, music, drawing, elements of natural philosophy; religious instruction; and for the younger children, lessons on objects; sound and not superficial instruction in these branches, 1251–1264, 1288–91, 1303–4. School hours, nine till three, 1269.

Classification of scholars, numbers and instruction in respective classes, ages, and mode of advancement from class to class; 1251–68, 1305–25. Children from the lower classes, labourers and mechanics; few, if any, beyond that class, 1270; half without shoes, 1278–9: neglected children, means of instruction, value of singing and music, 1254–6, 1292–6; importance of drawing, for mechanics; kind of drawing, and how managed, 1263–7, 1278–9, 1297–1302; advantages of writing from dictation, 1322–5: would decidedly object to introduction of classics for the class of boys in the school, and reasons, 12326–7.

Beneficial effect of the education given; does not disqualify them for a working life; success and advancement of pupils in after-life; constant demand for pupils for situations, 1280–7. Great desire for admission to the schools; insufficient accommodation for all applicants; on one day obliged to send away 100 children applying for admission; contrived arrangements for admitting some of them, 1275–7.

Discipline of the school; very slight punishments, no flogging, no corporal punishment, except slight slap on the hand, which is sufficient to keep the school in order; severest punishment, taking the boy's jacket off; the success of the school owing to religion, which is the whole secret of their power over the boys; attendance remarkably regular, the boys take pleasure in the school, 1342–8.

Means and difficulty of securing cleanliness; boys required to come clean, and in some instances sent home to be washed; better than washing at school, for sake of the influence at home, 1349–54.

Limited means with which the course of instruction referred to is given to so many pupils; 1,100 actually in attendance, the whole establishment supported by £380 a-year, including all the common expenses of the Brothers for the maintenance of sixteen persons of the community, who give their time gratuitously, 1328–41: Corporation of Cork formerly gave £50 a-year, but discontinued, being considered illegal; afterwards given by a private benefactor, 1301–2.

Some of the children who are able, about 600, pay a halfpenny a-week for pens, ink, slates, and maps, &c.; average about 25*s.* weekly, quite sufficient for ordinary expenses, 1270. A lending library also maintained, begun at a penny a-week, now a halfpenny a-week, voluntary, from those who borrow books, and is self-supporting; about 1,000 books, 1271–4.

Evidence of William Fagan, Esq., M.P. for City of Cork: testimony to the high character of the Christian Brothers' Schools, and high estimation in which they are held; instances of successful results of education there, 1355. *Evidence of John Francis Maguire*, Esq., M.P., and late Mayor of Cork, to same effect as that of Mr. Fagan, 1356–7, 1359–63. *Evidence of Richard Dowden (R.)*, Esq., Alderman, to same effect, 1358, 1364–5.

CORK DIOCESAN SCHOOL: FOR CORK, CLOYNE, AND ROSS.

Information from previous Reports, &c., 1180.—School heretofore held in private house; applications made to Grand Jury to provide a house, but they did not consider the Act imperative, (see under *Diocesan Schools*,) and refused: numbers of pupils at various times, 1180.

Present Inquiry.—Evidence of Rev. Henry James O'Brien, head master of Diocesan School, and Rector of Kilcully, Co. Cork, 1181–1241, 1691–3. On his appointment in 1841, there was no schoolhouse belonging to the diocese; present house built by himself, and his property; and on his vacating office, there would be none, 1184, 1238–41.

Forty-six pupils, of whom ten free, 1186–7. Free pupils admitted by himself, at discretion; limits himself to ten; gives preference to children of clergymen, the fund coming entirely from the clergy; receives children of artisans, preferring orphans, 1187–90, 1106: no control over him in regard to admission of free pupils, has not been limited; if he received none, would be entitled to the endowment, 1188, 1196, 1202–10: uses of endowment, £73, education of free pupils, and support of a classical school, which would not otherwise exist, 1200–2, 1209–13. General attendance at classical schools in Cork, 1214–7.

Course of Instruction; English and classical, modern languages, and science, 1191; classical and commercial education combined, without clashing; thinks it advantageous, diversity of pursuit beneficial to the boys, 1220–4; utility of modern languages, 1225. Pupils from all classes, mercantile, military, clergy, 1190, 1218; after-life, to business, university, army, 1192: their success, the average of well instructed boys, 1210.

School books provided by pupils; other requirements by himself, 1193.

No inspection of the school; only an annual return by himself to the Clare-street Commissioners of Education; no authority over management of the school ever exercised but his own, 1197–9. Thinks a little supervision good and necessary, 1237.

No Exhibitions attached to the school, 1194, 1226: injurious effects of want of exhibitions, 1227–9.—Would throw open exhibitions to general competition, not confine them to individual establishments, 1230. Great advantage to youth and to masters of schools, of throwing open commissions and appointments in public service to competition, if examination conducted by men above suspicion, and without favouritism; illustration of advantage, 1235–7, 1691–3.

GREEN COAT HOSPITAL, CORK.

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, 1094–5.—Endowment for a Protestant school, and clothing the children, boys and girls, and for an alms-house for decayed housekeepers, 1694–5.

Present Inquiry.—Evidence of Mr. Richard Searson, master:—Three schools in the establishment, —male, female, and infant schools, 1752; has nothing to do with the teaching of the two latter, but looks after the building generally, 1796–8.

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Cork :—Green Coat Hospital, Mr. Searson's evidence,—continued.

All free pupils, about twenty-five; no boarders; had formerly, but trustees stopped them, 1701–6, 1755. His salary and allowances, 1776–8, 1793–5. Falling off of late in numbers; causes, opening of another school by clergyman, who went to all the boys and asked them to go to it; others to naval school at Queenstown, 1732–5. Female and infant schools also fell off, but now increasing, 1736, 1753–4. Class of children admitted, chiefly artisans, some orphans; admitted on application to master on trial for a month; reported to trustees, who admit or reject, 1740, 1746–9, 1866.

Course of Instruction; reading, writing, arithmetic, some geography and grammar, 1737, 1781–6; school hours, and course of business, play, and discipline, 1761–75, 1851–4.

Punishments; sometimes corporal punishment, by slapping on the hand, with a cane; but never flogs the boys, except perhaps a few slaps over the shoulder with the same cane; does not consider that flogging; calls it punishing him; would not count it flogging, which is a severe beating; no distinction between that and punishing; all the same thing, in different ways of expression, 1910–22. Irregularity of attendance of boys; want of rewards and encouragements, 1854–65, 1923–9. Boys dirty, disagreeable to be near them; always punishes them for it, 1813–7.

Condition of school buildings unsatisfactory and unwholesome; want of repairs; dirty state of schoolroom, 1803–12, 1818–21; reported the want of repairs, &c., to trustees, who thought there were not enough present to make a board, 1799–1801: a board last Tuesday; ought to have been whitewashed, &c., in July, but no board to order it; going to be done, 1802–3.

Number and appropriation of rooms and accommodation in the buildings, school, and almshouse; forty-four rooms; four apartments for master, four for mistress, three for infant mistress, 1822–5, 1839–43. Two rooms for library: does not know what sort of books in it; some for children, Sunday school library, given out to children, though never saw them given out; others not, belong to trustees or governors, 1826–38. School books supplied by trustees, 1738–9, 1792.

Constitution of Board of Trustees; annual election by themselves, 1695, 1742–5, 1930.

Inspection of school, under Church Education Society; their Inspector's attendance irregular; six or eight times in eight years, 1707–20, 1725–31: nature of inspection, 1756–9. Secretary of the institution visits almost daily, 1707, 1721. Examination by other visitors who come in; a deputation from Incorporated Society twice, 1721–2. Trustees inspect often, nearly every board, held once a month or oftener, 1723–4: examination of boys by some of the trustees occasionally, and catechising by Rev. Mr. Lee weekly, 1867–1909.

Evidence of Rev. John Lee, Secretary and a Trustee, 1931–5, 1984–2031. Hands in deeds, rental, and accounts, and Act of 4 Geo. I. relating to the school, 1931–5, 1984–6.—Number of apartments occupied by poor females, and under what authority, 1997–2005, 2030–1. As to supposed withdrawal of property from the original trust, to another purpose, 1992, 2006–13; leasing of the property, 2016–26.

Evidence of William Long, Esq., Treasurer and a Trustee, 1936–1983: particulars of the estate, income, and expenditure of the institution, 1950–1983.

MOSES DEANE'S ENDOWMENTS:—SCHOOLS OF ST. NICHOLAS, ST. PETER, ST. MARY SHANDON, CHRIST CHURCH,—CORK.

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, &c.—Particulars of endowment left by Moses Deane, Esq., in 1726, for four schools in city of Cork, for educating and clothing twenty boys and twenty girls in each: up to 1807–12 only one school established, St. Peter's; interest in the property expired; proceedings for recovery of property by Charitable Bequests Commissioners; transferred to them and invested in the funds, 2032–4. Schoolhouses and almshouse erected by Moses Deane or left rent free, 2164–5, 2259.

Disputes with executors, misapplication of much of the rent, and consequent litigation and costs, 2035, 2164–6, 2259. Christchurch and St. Mary Shandon had not received their proportions; Christchurch endowment not now in operation, 2032–3.

Amounts of endowments and income from other sources, numbers of pupils, &c., of the respective schools, at various times, 2035–7, 2164–6, 2259.

Present Inquiry.—Evidence of John Ballard, Esq., Treasurer of the Schools of Moses Deane's Endowment, 2172–2201.

Income and expenditure; sources of income, 2173–99. Accounts regularly audited, 2173. No lands or rents; income from stock merely: money formerly in hands of a private individual, and interest not paid; proceedings in Chancery; funds since invested, in trustees, 2185–7.—As to leases and documentary evidence of lands or property, 2188–2201.

Income of St. Peter's School and its sources, 2176 *et seq.*

CHRIST CHURCH SCHOOL, CORK.

Not in operation, but included in Moses Deane's endowment, 2032–3, 2035.

ST. MARY SHANDON SCHOOL, CORK.

Sources of support; schoolhouse rent free, dividends on money in the funds, under Charitable Bequests Board; instruction "in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, &c.," 2259.

Evidence of Mr. James Byrne, master of St. Mary Shandon School, 2260–2304.

Number of boys on roll, thirty-four; average from twenty-six to thirty; some free, some pay, six pay; allowed to take payment from ten, never had ten paying, 2262–6.

Inspection by Church Education Society's Inspector once a-year, and Incorporated Society hold examination for scholarships in Pocock's Institution annually, 2264; numbers allotted to Cork, and to this school, 2274–5; schools which compete for the scholarships, 2276–9.

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Cork :—Moses Deane, St. Mary Shandon School, Mr. Byrne's evidence,—continued.

Does not approve of corporal punishment; addresses himself to the reason and proper feeling of the pupils, 2280–3. Suggests the holding out of prizes for boys. Ten boys allowed clothing; master may select the most diligent and attentive; an inducement to proper conduct; better to clothe twenty, 2292–6, 2298: increased funds required, to allow of schoolhouse being put in better order, and better salary for master, 2290–1, 2298–2304. No play-ground for boys; a large hall for infant school, not used by boys or girls school, 2269.

Evidence of Rev. Robert Foley; 1672–4, 2305–13.—Visits the schools regularly, generally every day, infant school occasionally; catechises twice a-week, 2307–8, 2311. Suggestion for improvement of entrance to the male school, 2309–10. Documents relating to school, in hands of the Rector, who is absent from Cork for the present, 1672–4, 205, 2312–3.

ST. NICHOLAS SCHOOL, CORK.

Information in previous Reports as to nature and amount of endowment, numbers of pupils, &c., 2032–7.

Boys, girls, and infant schools reported in 1835, and course of instruction for boys and girls described, 2036.

Evidence of Rev. Nicholas Colthurst Dunscombe, a Trustee and Treasurer of the school, 2038–2081, 2090–1, 2315–8.—Account of annual income and expenditure, the latter exceeding the former; advance by himself, 2038–45. Audit of accounts, by different parties at different times, partly by churchwarden, partly by Mr. Ballard, the Treasurer of the general charity, 2051–7.

Funds applied to clothing and education, and rent of the school premises, 2061–2: and formerly to support of an infant school, now discontinued so as to apply the whole fund to the testator's design; infant school now supported by parochial means, 2061–8. Clothing, how purchased; not heretofore obtained by contract upon public advertisement, but thinks the suggestion a good one, 2058–60.

Satisfactory state of school, very creditable to the place; its efficiency attributed by him mainly to selection of the master, who was obtained by public advertisement; a great advantage, on any vacancy, to advertise for candidates as widely as possible, 2078–81.

Visitation of school by clergymen frequent, three or four times a-week; catechetical examination weekly; advantages to the school, of regular and frequent clerical visitation, and its superior regulation in consequence, 2069–75, 2077.

Importance of lay agency to assist in school management; committee, constituted of clergy, churchwardens, and laymen, 2046: and great advantages of domiciliary visitation of children by laymen and clergy; shortest way to children through the parents at home: necessity of lay assistance; where merchants and other gentlemen can give time and take an interest, no more important way of doing public good; wishes lay help, not for religious instruction nor as scripture readers, 2315–8.

Admission of pupils, by himself and committee, consisting partly of laymen, meeting weekly; master reports to him any boys applying for admission; if of the parish, admitted as of course, 2046–50.

Books ordered by committee or trustees on requisition from the master; supplied in Cork, 2076.

Public baths for access of poor boys of all the schools of the city would be a great advantage; the children themselves well pleased with cleanliness, 2090–1.

Evidence of Mr. John Hamilton, master of St. Nicholas School:—Salary, £38; fifty-eight scholars on roll; average attendance, thirty-nine to forty-one, 2082–6. Boys wear the school clothes on Sundays, not during the week; given out on Saturday, returned on Monday, 2087.

Inspector of Church Education Society attends annually, 2088; laymen often visit the school, to see it, but not for examination, 2088–9.

ST. PETER SCHOOL.

Information from previous Reports as to nature and amount of endowments from different sources; part of endowment lost or withheld; litigation and costs, 2164–5.

Schoolhouse erected by Moses Deane, and an almshouse, 2164–5.

Number of boys and girls, and course of instruction reported in 1835, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, catechism, and Scriptures; and needlework for girls, 2166.

Evidence of Rev. Frederick Walker, Curate of Archdeacon Kyle, who is Trustee, 2167–71, 2178–80. Superintends the management of the school and clothing of the children, 2168; purchases the clothing and shoes made up, and accounts given to archdeacon, 2178.

Visits the school every day, 2167–70: half-yearly examinations before strangers, and prizes distributed, 2171. Commissioners notice with satisfaction the constant attendance of the clergymen, 2171.

Evidence of John Ballard, Esq., Treasurer; as to the endowments, income and expenditure, 2172–2201.

Evidence of Mr. William Burke, master of St. Peter School, 2202–2258. General account of school arrangements; results satisfactory, 2206 *et seq.*, 2257–8.

Books selected by the clergymen generally, 2210. Public examinations annually in Christ Church, and half-yearly examinations in school, by clergymen and others, 2214, 2219: success of pupils at annual examinations, 2215–8. Boys turn out well, and attend evening schools where occupations permit, 2229. No emolument from the pupils, 2222. Pupils admitted on note of introduction from a clergyman, if found deserving, 2223. Master was at Tipperary Erasmus Smith School; received a university education himself, and prepares boys for it, 2224–6, 2250–6; private tuition does not encroach on school duties, 2228. Numbers at school have considerably increased since his appointment, 2233–4.

Girls school.—His wife, schoolmistress 2207: generally two or three ladies attend for greater part of the day in girls school, and teach classes, 2208–9. Industrial instruction, needlework,

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Cork :—Moses Deane, St. Peter School, Mr. Burke's evidence,—continued.

crochet, knitting, ornamental work, in plenty; ladies and anybody may send it; main purpose, improving the children; no person receives any thing for it, except the children, who sometimes sell it; they get the advantage, sometimes 3*s.* or 4*s.* a-week, earned at school and at home; work at school during prescribed hours only, and not interfering with other instruction, 2234–40. But a few children attend for working only, rather than be kept from school to work at home; not considered as children of the school, and do not take part in the other business of the school, except catechising on Saturday, when the clergyman attends; had been formerly children of the school and reared up from childhood, 2141–9.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION, AND PROVISION FOR IT.

Evidence of Denis Brennan Bullen, M.D., Vice-President of Royal Cork Institution, Professor in Faculty of Medicine in Queen's College, Cork; as to general state of education, want of good intermediate schools, between the primary schools and colleges; suggestions on the subject and as to necessity for a controlling body over educational institutions generally, 2092–2163: (see under *Bullen.*)

Corporation Schools :—Ardee, Clogher, Oxmantown, Swords, Waterford, &c.; *see under respective names.*

Corr, Mr. *John;* Evidence of, as to instruction of his children in Borough School of Swords, Co. Dublin, 16310 *et seq.*—(See *Swords.*)

Corratobber, school in townland of, Co. Cavan: see under *Kilmore,* Co. Cavan.

Correll, Mr. *Joseph,* Master; Letter from, as to supposed endowment for Castlemacadam and Newbridge schools, Co. Wicklow; a private school at Kilqueeny, 13741 :—(see *Castlemacadam.*)

Costs of Litigation :

Large law costs and accounts of law agents of Clare-street Board:—Evidence of Dr. Kyle, Secretary, 21372 *et seq.,* 21376, 21379, 21385, 21378, 21380, 23736–7, 23739 *et seq.,* 23975 *et seq.:* of William Wann, Esq., Land Agent of Clare-street Board, 23873 *et seq.:* of Godfrey Fetherston, Esq., Solicitor to Clare-street Board, 23597–603.

Excessive costs of Erasmus Smith Board :—Evidence of Godfrey Fetherston, Esq., Solicitor to Erasmus Smith's Board, 24019–22, 24225–7, 24066–75 :—see under *Erasmus Smith Board,* &c.

(See *Endowments, Litigation,* and under names of particular schools, &c.)

Cotter, Rev. *Joseph Rogerson,* Dunmore Rectory, father of four boys who have been at Midleton Endowed School, two there at present; evidence favourable to the school; high opinion of the religious discipline and instruction at the school, 18917 *et seq.:*—see *Midleton.*

County Schools :—

Suggestions as to the establishment of; *Bullen,* Cork, 2098. *Cullinan,* Ennis, 4096–98. *M'Cosh,* Belfast, 10515 :—see *Intermediate Schools.*

Course of Instruction :—

See under names of individual schools.

Combined instruction in classics and in commercial or mercantile education in same school; see under *Combination.*

Mixed Schools and Religious instruction of different denominations; see *Religion.*

Course of instruction under Erasmus Smith charter; see under *Erasmus Smith.*

Cowen, Rev. *John,* Rathconnell Glebe, officiating clergyman of Knockdrin, Co. Westmeath:—Letters from, 13092, 13098; evidence, 13096, 13100 *et seq.* Three sites of schools in the parish,—Knockdrin, Reynella, Turin, 13101–2.

Knockdrin: school closed in 1855 by Sir Richard Levinge; schoolhouse and endowment land in hands of private persons; how occupied, 13098, 13106, 13112, 13115–8.

Reynella: school closed for five or six years; schoolhouse in existence; it and land occupied by private persons, 13098, 13092, 13103–5, 13119.

Turin: school in possession of Roman Catholics, and working well, 13092, 13107.

Clonlost: school not endowed; supported by annual voluntary subscriptions, 13098.

Cox, Charles, Esq., J.P., Co. Leitrim, Agent to Mr. St. George :—

General state of education and provision for same in Co. Leitrim, 6965–71, 6983–90.—Great want of a school for middle classes, at Carrick-on-Shannon; many now sending their children to the National School would prefer sending them to such a school, of a higher class, at a moderate rate; including modern languages, 6965–71: should be a boarding as well as day school, 6968–70.

A school for intermediate education would be cheerfully supported by taxation for a district, but not for town alone, 6983; and especially if a certain number of free places were granted to pupils of merit, selected on competition, 6984–6: school to be for boarders as well as day scholars, 6989.

As to endowment for a school at Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim, not now in operation, 6861–93; schoolhouse at present unoccupied 6892. (See under *Carrick-on-Shannon.*)

Cranfield, Captain, Agent for Lord Powerscourt: a private school at Kilqueeny, Co. Wicklow (see under *Castlemacadam*) 13743.

Crappagh and Diskard, Co. Monaghan:

Endowment for schools at, by Rev. William Harris, (ob. 1841,) of Killevan, Co. Monaghan; bequest for building four National schools, two in parish of Killevan, two in parish of Aughabog, 9304.

Craven, Mrs. *Alicia;* Endowment by, for Blue Coat School, Limerick; see under *Limerick.*

Crean, Robert J., Esq., M.D., Mayor of Wexford; Evidence and Return by, in reference to William Tate's Endowment for Education in Wexford, 421, 422, 426–8, 436–8, 447–53. Great want of means of education in Wexford, at the same time that this large bequest for the purpose is lying unemployed; existing schools unable from want of funds to afford instruction to children applying, 422: hundreds of children applying who cannot be admitted to schools for want of means, 422, 426–8. No meeting of trustees since he has been mayor, 426, 436; no correspondence on the subject, nothing done by his predecessors, 426.

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Crean, Robert J., Esq., M.D., Wexford,—continued.

Intentions of testator as indicated by his will, 422; would be defeated, in regard to education of children in Wexford, the great majority of whom are Roman Catholics, if the Rector, Rev. Mr. Elgee's ideas were carried into effect, 447: desires that the will should be carried out according to its intention, not for Roman Catholics alone, but for the inhabitants generally, without religious distinction, 436–8.—See under *Wexford.*

Crofton, Sir *Morgan*; reported endowment by, for a school at Drumreilly, Co. Leitrim, 6933 *et seq.* (see *Drumreilly.*)

Crooks, Miss *Catherine*, Clogher (Co. Tyrone); letter relating to Clogher endowed school, and will of the Bishop, 11655:—(see *Clogher.*)

Crookshanks, Rev. *Samuel*, Ardmore; letter from, relating to Bishop Hodson's endowment for a school at Elphin, Co. Roscommon, and referring to lands from which it is derived, 7225:—(see *Elphin.*)

Crozier, William, Esq., Churchwarden of Swords, Co. Dublin; as to lands left by Archdeacon Hewitson for education at Swords, 19750 *et seq.*—(see *Swords.*)

Cuba, King's Co.: Banagher Royal School, commonly called Cuba School, 5277 (see *Banagher*).

Cuffe, Mr. *Lawrence*, formerly resident at Swords, Co. Dublin; Evidence of, 19996–20019, 20314–6: holds land at Swords; identifies it with land No. 4 in map of 1797 of "school lands," now appropriated to other purposes, and in earlier map, 19999–20002; further particulars of tenure, rent, &c., 20003–19; produces lease and map attached; identity of premises with school lands, 19922–6, 20314–6:—(see under *Swords.*)

Cullinan, Patrick M., M.D., Ennis (Co. Clare), Coroner, Medical Attendant of Gaol, late Chairman of Town Commissioners; Letter from, 3835; and Evidence of, relative to Erasmus Smith Schools, and constitution of Board of Governors thereof, 3971 *et seq.*, and as to general state of education, 4094 *et seq.* Long residence at Ennis and knowledge of the state of education in that neighbourhood, 3972–3974.

Complaint of constitution and conduct of Erasmus Smith Board of Governors, and of management of Ennis Grammar School; heads of complaint enumerated, 3835.

As to Ennis Grammar School, thinks it does not appear in competition with others so advantageously as it ought, if the master, Dr. King, had efficient or first-class assistants; arrangements inadequate, and charges too high: a great many gentlemen about Ennis send their sons elsewhere, 4081–2–3. Thinks the public derive little advantage from the school, 3835, 3989, 4002, 4011, 4017, 4081. Is sure, if there were no endowment, there would be a school of a high class in Ennis; an admirable field for a first-rate school, 4017–4020: account of other schools in the locality and of distinguished scholars from them, in Trinity College, 4021–4028.

Free pupils.—Not much benefit derived from the endowment for free pupils, judging by the result; never knew a free pupil enter Trinity College,—a reproach to the system; very few have obtained a complete education; do not continue to finish their education; number on foundation very small, 4013–5.

Admission of free pupils should be thrown open to cleverest boys, by competition; would raise the character of the scholars, 4016, 4081. Suggests greater encouragement to free pupils, and their admission on the foundation by concursus, and examination for admission: at present some degree of reproach attaches to being a free pupil without merit; not treated properly, disparaged in the eyes of other boys, 4083, 4086–7: would make it a badge of merit; would select the boys on open examination and competition, from any school or class of persons, with or without means; not likely to be abused; free pupils would be more encouraged, and badge of reproach would cease; if any person of means enough to pay availed himself of the advantage, it would tend to raise the position of free pupils and take away reproach; for the trifling emolument would not exclude any, 4088–93.

Exhibitions.—Inadequate value of exhibitions attached to Erasmus Smith Schools (£8 Irish): thinks the manner in which these small exhibitions could be made available for promoting education in the country would be by reducing the number (now thirty or thirty-two), and increasing the value of them, 3823–5, 3868, 4080: (and see evidence of Dr. King, under *Ennis*).

Board of Governors.—Considers the Board of Governors of Erasmus Smith Schools badly and most unsuitably constituted; consisting of a number of high official persons, who do not attend or discharge the functions, and of a great many other members: no member of the Board has any local connection with the school, or any knowledge of its discipline, progress, or management; no ex-officio Governor attends, except on one day last year the Provost of Trinity College, which receives a large amount of the funds from the Governors: evils of nominal governors; thirty-five altogether, mostly absentees; some in Canada and all over the world; a screen for acts of others; a myth, and non-existent, 4003–4, 4007–9. Would not have anybody nominally connected with the Board who is not an acting member, 3976. Impossible to expect justice from the Board of Governors, as at present constituted; a feeling that justice has not been done to the school at Ennis, as to which the Governors can have no reliable information; school managed for the private interest of head master, the public interest being quite a secondary matter; and no control over him; the Board exercise no educational supervision whatever, 3987–3989, 4000–1.

Governors exercise their functions negligently and inefficiently, 3835, 3995–6; have never made a law for the regulation of the school for 200 years; the laws then made still in force; (see rules or bye-laws in Charter, under *Erasmus Smith*); considers them obsolete; no inspection for thirty years, except that an agent visited the school within the last three years, 3996–8, 4002, 4006.

Local Superintendence of Schools under the Board:—without proper inspection and confidential and reliable information as to state and progress of the schools, Governors totally incompetent to exercise sufficient control over them, 3977: ought to provide means of informing themselves properly as to the schools, and not doing so exercise their functions negligently and inefficiently, 3798: injury from that negligence might be corrected by having properly qualified and paid local superintendents; persons who should have some interest and responsibility either by payment or by local ties, 3980.

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Cullinan, Patrick M., M.D., Ennis,—continued.

Misapplication of Funds; Dr. Cullinan's complaints—

That while the Governors do not pay their masters and assistants enough, they pay a large amount to Trinity College; amounts not illegal but injudicious, 4029, 4035–45, 4055–6.

That the Governors also misapply funds, in supporting at great expense a number of English schools—a waste that might be usefully applied to other purposes, while there are the National Schools; an indiscreet and injudicious application of funds, 4029, 4047–4054.

That they also misapply funds in pensions; a misapplication, to pension a master who after receiving it for twenty-three years is still in robust health, 4030. The pensions or retiring allowances to masters a subject for inquiry; does not appear on face of return made by the Governors that there are any pensions; returns not satisfactory; take credit for arrears, rents, rates and taxes, repairs, which are paid by the masters; instances Galway, Drogheda, Ennis, in which last case Governors pay £1 only for rent, 4080.

That the Governors' power in distributing these funds is exercised in a manner contrary to law, which they suspend at their convenience and indiscreetly, in not clothing the free pupils and not sending them out as apprentices, 4032–3, 4057–8, 4060–1.

That the Governors and master interpose obstacles to education in Ennis: Governors pay certain masters employed in the school, and head master will not allow them to instruct boys nor pupils in his school, although such under-masters not resident at the school and nor occupied more than two or three hours a-day; master makes it a condition that they do not take boys except with his permission: with the sanction of the Governors, to whom complaint was made on the subject; Governors did not think the matter called for their interference with Dr. King, 4063–8, 4072–3.

Fees or Charges to Pupils:—Complains of the Governors that they exercise no control over the master in regard to fees or charges for day pupils; the public should derive some benefit from the endowment; obliged to pay at a high rate; it is a private school, with endowment, Dr. King making it as beneficial to himself as possible, without the Governors controlling him, 4011–2. Different rates of charge by master in Galway and Drogheda, 4012.

Vacations:—Instanced as an illustration of the conversion of the endowment to the convenience of the head master; time and duration of vacations; Governors on Dr. Cullinan's complaint of this told him they could not interfere in the private management of the school, 4002–5. No allusion in by-laws to holidays (see Charter, under *Erasmus Smith*), 4006, 4011.

Management of Estates by Board of Governors:—Considers they have lost some property, 3999: Cahircallamore (Co. Clare), a rent-charge; arrears and fees, and "school ground at Ennis, no tenant, gratis," 3830, 3833, 4078:—Originally Kilmacally or Keilty, £100 a-year rent-charge; statements as to sales of the property; proceedings in Exchequer and Incumbered Estates Courts; uncertainty of information, 4074–4078: present tenant of property supposed to be chargeable, 4079. Governors say they have no property in the locality of Ennis, 4069, 4078.

Inquiry of Governors by Dr. Cullinan whether any persons were entitled to any advantages by reason of being tenants on their property in the neighbourhood; Governors reply that they have not any property in that locality (Ennis), and that there are not any special advantages reserved in the school at Ennis for the inhabitants of that town, in preference to other persons, 4068–71 (see Charter under *Erasmus Smith*).

Prizes given by Primate and Governors; suggested by Dr. Cullinan for inquiry: prospectus of Drogheda school states, "the Primate gives some prizes to be competed for by the pupils of all the grammar schools;" never heard of such a thing in Ennis school; has not heard of Governors' prizes, or whether they are distributed there, 4083.

For particulars as to Ennis Erasmus Smith Grammar School, and evidence of other witnesses in reference to same, see under *Ennis*, and *Erasmus Smith Board*.

Evidence of Mr. Barlow, Chairman, &c., of Erasmus Smith Board, as to representations at Ennis, of Dr. Cullinan, 22800 *et seq.*, 22945 *et seq.*; of Dr. King, 22696 *et seq.*:—see *Ennis*, and under *Erasmus Smith Board*.

General Observations, and Suggestions by Dr. Cullinan as to Education generally.—Unsatisfactory state of education among upper and middle classes in the provinces, for want of efficient schools: in Queen's Colleges, Scholarships and Exhibitions regarded not as honours for merit, but rather as helps to young men of limited means in pursuing academical studies; the Colleges to some extent perform the functions of schools, with an unsuited organization, their own functions being materially deranged and imperfectly performed. Defect remediable: expectations from present inquiry, and suggestions for improvement of endowed schools; which have been greatly mismanaged, with little regard to public interests, the absence of control and responsibility having led to accumulation of abuses and inefficiency, 4094.

Reforms suggested:—Abolition of the various incongruous and inefficient plans now existing for management of endowed schools, and establishment of one uniform and comprehensive system: creation of a Board of Management, consisting of a chief director, paid, and associated with other learned and eminent persons as honorary directors; with paid assistants, to act as Inspectors of schools, 3981–5, 4096: Central Board to have absolute control, with appeal to Lord Lieutenant only, 4096: and with assistance of local persons, which he thinks essential, as a Local Board or Committee, always on the spot, to assist and co-operate with Inspector and report to Central Board, 3982–6. System, analagous to that of the National Education system; a governing body, with inspectors, and local patrons, 3992–3; but would let the patronage rest, not with an individual, but with a number of persons of rank and intelligence as a committee, in the district, 3993–4.

Would establish one Academic School for each county, under rules to be prescribed and modified by Central Board: education therein to be of most comprehensive and complete character attainable in preparatory schools for literary training: academic staff, a head master and seven other masters; one respectively for mathematical sciences; for classics; for natural philosophy; for English literature, logic, political economy, and history; for foreign languages; for arithmetic, writing, and

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Cullinan, Patrick M., M.D., Ennis,—continued.

book-keeping; and for drawing: charge for admission of pupil, £1 a-year, and £1 for each branch in which he may be instructed, affording a complete education for £8 a-year, or a more limited one at less cost, according to his objects or convenience: half the admission fees to go to head master, and half the class payments to the respective class masters attended by the pupil: the other moiety to be divided between head master and general purposes of the school and requisites, as chemical and electrical apparatus, maps, models, books of reference, &c.: free education in each school for limited number of pupils, elected half-yearly by concursus with preference to poorer candidates: the examinations public, by master, assisted by an inspector, and the selection ratified by the Board: For encouragement to industry and exertion, substantial and valuable prizes, but few in number, to be distributed among pupils of each county school:—to promote wider emulation, two or three considerable prizes to each province, open to competition once, by pupils of all the county schools in the province; perhaps even national prizes, 4096–4098.

Estimate of expense of proposed plan, in detail, amounting to £44,980, say £50,000; may be defrayed by proper application of even a portion of existing endowments; does not amount to half of that expended in supporting endowed schools of little or no advantage to the public, 4098–9.

Curtis, Miss *Kate*, Assistant Schoolmistress of Borough School of Swords, Co. Dublin; Evidence of as to employment of school girls by the head mistress on her own work, 15449 *et seq.*: the girls have often worked after hours, 15456, 15460; leaving after dark, 15465–70:—(see under *Swords.*)

Dain, Horatio, Parliament-street, Westminster; letter from, to the Bishop of Limerick, as to the Leamy School Endowment (see under *Limerick*), 3665.

Daly, Rev. *Peter*, Parish Priest and Vicar of Galway: Evidence of, as to the Erasmus Smith Endowment and general state of education, 5992 *et seq.*; as to management and tenure on Western Estates of Erasmus Smith Board, 5982 *et seq.*

Small amount of education afforded for the large endowment of £3,400: sufficient for education of the district and liberties of Galway; necessity of a great change, 5992. Great expense as compared with numbers educated; and comparison with large numbers and small expense of school in connection with National Board, 5995. Complaint of Roman Catholics as to these schools being professedly and designedly for Protestants alone, 5995. Thinks the funds of Erasmus Smith Schools should be applied to education of the poor of all religious denominations, 5997. As to charter and intentions of founder, 5998–6004.

As to Western Estates of Erasmus Smith Schools: Tenure on lease of forty-one years, renewable every seven, on fine, tenant paying also for the lease; objections to this tenure on ground of expense and of risk of forfeiture; instance, 5984–5. Would have a lease for ever at certain rent, so that there might be no danger of being disturbed, to tenants laying out money and paying their rent, 5985. Does not complain of the Governors, but wishes for an alteration of the Act of 25 Geo. III. c. 55, in this particular, 5987–91.

Daunt, George, esq., Kilmonogue, Kinsale; Evidence as to Oatlands School (Co. Cork), now closed, and house and land held by dismissed schoolmaster, in spite of proceedings to eject him (see *Oatlands*), 1171-9.

Davidson, John, Esq., Accountant, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Assistant Secretary of Grand Jury, Armagh; Evidence of, as to situation of a house formerly the Armagh Royal School, 9635–8: (see *Armagh.*)

Dawson, Mrs.: bequest of four guineas a-year for education in Co. Carlow, 73. Rev. Frederick J. Trench, Rector of Carlow, cannot learn any thing respecting it; does not think the bequest has been made to any school in Co. Carlow, 75.

Dawson, Very Rev. *Peter*, P.P., Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim:—

Evidence as to General State of Education, and provision for same, in Co. Leitrim, 6937–55, 6972–82, 6999–7006. Want of intermediate schools; generally speaking, in whole of Leitrim an absolute want of scientific and classical education, 6938. A good mercantile and classical school established in Carrick would be supported; at from £2 to £4 a-year, 6946, 6948–50. A day and boarding school combined, 6952: Two-thirds of the children would be day scholars, 6972. Probable number of boarders at moderate terms, say £20 a-year, 6973–6. Such a school would be a great advantage to the town, 6977.

Objections to an education tax on the locality for the support of the school, 6979–81. A charge on the Consolidated Fund would be agreed to, 6982.

Difficulty in regard to boarders of different religious denominations in same school, 6999–7003. A system similar to that of the National Board, giving free access to the ministers of each religion to give religious instruction at fixed times, would be a sufficient safeguard in the opinion of moderate minded Roman Catholics, 7004–6.

Letter from, as to endowment for a school at Carrick-on-Shannon, 6842: (see *Carrick-on-Shannon.*)

Evidence of, as to endowment of a school at Drumreilly, Co. Leitrim, 6935: (see *Drumreilly.*)

Day Schools, and schools for boarders and free pupils:—*see under names of particular schools.*

Dean Scardeville and Archdeacon Hewitson's endowments for a Protestant School at Swords, Co. Dublin: see *Swords.*

Deane, Moses: Endowment of schools in Cork;

Christchurch; not in operation, 2032 *et seq.*
St. Mary Shandon, 2032, 2259.
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St. Peter, 2032, 2164, *et seq.*

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De Burgh, Rev. *Walter*, Vicar of Naas, a Member of Board of Superintendence of Charter School of Kildare:

Evidence of, as to General State of Education, and provision for same: Objections to an educational tax, 14012 *et seq.*: appointment of Roman Catholic assistant teacher for Diocesan School (see under *Naas*,) would meet objections of many, 14013.

Evidence of, as to Donadea School, Co. Kildare, satisfactory character of it, 13881–2: (see *Donadea*.)

Decline of schools and its causes:—

Ballyroan, Lyon, 4776–8 *et seq.* *Galway Grammar School*, Blakeney, 6015–23; Killeen, 5492 *et seq.*; Hallowell, 20113–5 *et seq.*; Berwick, 23122, 23135; Nesbitt, 23133. *Kilbricken* Tenantry School, 4915 *et seq.* *Killermogh*, Bailey, 5111–2. *Limerick* Diocesan School, Kirwan, 3208 *et seq.*; Hogg, 2443, 2483 *et seq.*; Moore, 2579–2600 *et seq.*; D'Esterre, 3242 *et seq.* *Navan*, Preston School, Legg, 12878 *et seq.* *Limerick* Blue School, O'Shea, 2401; Mullin, 2846 *et seq.*; Kirwan, 3340 *et seq.* *Lisnaboe*, Gill, 7651. *Monaghan* Diocesan School, Mooney, 8695–9 *et seq.*; 9017–24 *et seq.*; Wright, 9110–37; Moffatt, 9277–86; and see other *Diocesan Schools*. *Pallasgreen*, Murphy, 4266–70, 4282–9. *Tralee*, Erasmus Smith, 2363–6; *and see under other names of particular schools*; and as to discontinuance of schools or loss of endowment, under *Endowment*.

Decline or disappearance of schools for middle classes since establishment of National Schools, 10447, 10454–6, 10516, 10547–8; and see under *Intermediate Schools*, *National Schools*, &c.

Delahoyd, *Edward*, formerly a boy in Borough School of Swords, Co. Dublin: Evidence of, as to practice of flogging in the school; was flogged for not being fit to go up from fifth to fourth class, and for missing a word in his class; not for stealing, bad language, or lying, 15516–32: flogged with trousers off, the assistant master, Bryson, present and laughing, 15626–31:—(see under *Swords*.)

Delmege, *John C.*, Esq., J.P., Member of Committee appointed by Grand Jury to inquire into state of Limerick Diocesan School; communication from Mr. Delmege and Mr. Vandeleur, J.P., Chairman of Committee, 2431. Communication from Committee, as to unsatisfactory management of the school, 2430.—(See under *Limerick*.)

Dempsey, *Miss*; Endowment for schools at Kells, Co. Meath: see *Kells*.

Derry: see *Londonderry*.

Design, schools of; see *Drawing*.

Despard, Captain *H.*, Agent of Lord Bangor; correspondence with, as to endowments for schools at Killough, Co. Down, and as to Rev. S. M. West's evidence on the subject, 20305 *et seq.*, 20308–13. Captain Despard under a misapprehension, 20309, 20313.—See *Killough*.

D'Esterre, *Arthur Harry*, Esq., Surgeon; formerly a pupil in the Limerick Diocesan School; Evidence of; high opinion of school, cannot account for its falling off (see under *Limerick*), 3242 *et seq.*

Diet and domestic arrangements of boarding schools; *see under names of schools*. Complaints as to food in Bishop Foy's School, see under *Waterford*.

Digby, Rev. *W.*, a Trustee of Bishop Hodson's endowment for a grammar school at Elphin, Co. Roscommon; communication from; unable to afford any information, 7227:—(see *Elphin*.)

Dillon, *Patrick*, Esq.; school endowed by, no longer in operation; see *Castlemarket*, Queen's Co.

Diocesan Schools:—

Founded under Act of 12 Eliz. for erection of free schools; Act of 7 Wm. III. for enforcing previous statute; Act of 17 Geo. I. c. 9, enabling Grand Juries to present money for building schools, but to be raised only off the locality of the school; 29 Geo. II. c. 7, presentments for repairs off whole county; 53 Geo. III., presentments for repairs and building of diocesan schools; general Grand Jury Act, 6 & 7 Wm. IV. c. 116, superseding previous Grand Jury Acts; presentments lawful for purchasing, providing, building, or repairing schoolhouse and dwelling-house of master of diocesan school or district school, by Grand Jury of county in which situate, to be levied off county; but school for which such presentment may be made not to be or remain united with any other diocese, but to be supported within its own diocese, and presentment to be applied solely to use of the diocesan school and not to any district school or school out of diocese, 7336–7.

Representation, in 1833, of impediments in the way of founding and establishing diocesan schools, particularly that of Limerick, 2422–3: of eighteen dioceses or districts, only eight provided with effective schools, 2423. Difficulty of providing for repairs, from indisposition of Grand Juries to present money, 2424: buildings become dilapidated and ruinous, 2425. Recommendation in 1850, for inspection of diocesan schools, 2426. Schools not effective, from objectionable mode of paying masters and from dilapidated state of buildings, there being no funds for repairs beyond any voluntary provision by Grand Juries, 2427.

Legislation relating to; difficulty of providing and supporting diocesan schools, 13121–40.

Want of funds for buildings, repairs, &c.; bad state of, in consequence, and injurious effect on the schools; *Carlow*, Scott, 32–36, 62–66. *Elphin*, Flynn, 7345–50.

Salaries of masters of, how paid; contributions of clergy and Clare-street Commissioners; *Elphin*, Flynn, 7429–33, 7447–8. Diocesan schoolmaster paid by tax upon beneficed clergymen; not the slightest advantage to them, but no power to remove the grievance in present state of the law; *Tuam*, Dean Plunket 6063.

General complaints of inefficiency of Diocesan Schools, and of want of inspection of them, *Archdeacon Russell*, 9210–7; *Bishop of Down*, 10475: *Warner*, 13142.

Evidence of Dr. Kyle, Secretary of Clare-street Board, as to unsatisfactory state and inefficiency of, 21297–319, 21352–9, 21368–9, 21320–6, 31360–71; less attention paid by Board to Diocesan Schools than to Royal Schools, 21222–4; want of power to remedy evils, 21320–2:—see under *Commissioners of Education*.

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Diocesan Schools:—continued.

Diocesan Schools at

Carlow, for Ossory and Leighlin, 1.
Cork, for Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, 1180.
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Elphin, 7222, 7336.
Limerick, for Limerick, Killaloe, and Kilfenora, 2399, 2416.
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See under names of the respective schools.

Diocese of Raphoe; Endowments for parochial schools in, by Colonel Robertson, 11118.

Discipline of schools:—*see under names of particular schools;* and *Prizes, Punishments, Regulations, &c.*

Discontinuance of schools, or schools closed; see under *Endowments, Erasmus Smith, Lord Lieutenant's Fund,* &c., and under names of particular schools or localities.

Diskard and Crappagh, Co. Monaghan:

Endowment for schools at, by Rev. William Harris, (ob. 1841,) of Killevan, Co. Monaghan; bequest for building four National schools, two in parish of Killevan, two in parish of Aughabog, 9304.

Dispensary in connection with school; *Swords,* 14028 *et seq.;* see *Swords.*

Distinctive dress for schools; see *Dress, Blue Coat, Green Coat,* &c.

Diversion of endowments:—see under *Endowments, Estates,* and their particular names.

Dixon, Rev. *R. V.,* Rector of Clogherny, Omagh, Co. Tyrone; late Fellow, Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and Tutor, T.C.D.;—Letter from, on the subject of Education and its requirements in his locality and generally; want of intermediate schools; nature and course of instruction required; necessity of endowment; want of a chief central authority, under one Commissioner or Inspector-General, *pages* 333–336.

Doherty, Rev. J.: Endowments by, for schools at Doon, Templeneiry, and Toem, Co. Tipperary:—£100 at four per cent. bequeathed as additional stipends to parochial schoolmasters at these places: no trace of them now, 654–6. Letters from Rev. B. H. Banner, Rector and Vicar of Templeneiry or Bansha, as to a payment to the schoolmaster there up to 1836, when it was stopped, 655–6.

Dolling, Robert Halback, Esq., late Churchwarden and Trustee of Jackson Boys and Girls School, Monaghan: evidence in regard to that endowment: (see under *Monaghan*), 8579: as to Drumcrutten School, Co. Monaghan, endowed by Lady Rossmore; house and land; school not in operation: (see *Drumcrutten*), 9290–5.

Donadea, Co. Kildare; Erasmus Smith School:—

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, &c., 13789–13794.—Charter of Chas. II. and Act of Geo. I. regulating the Erasmus Smith Endowments (see under *Erasmus Smith*), 13789:—Reports on the Donadea School,—in 1826, 13790; in 1835, 13791–2; return in 1854, of expenditure of Erasmus Smith funds, 13793–4.

Present Inquiry:—Communication from Sir Gerald G. Aylmer, Bart., Donadea, as to withdrawal of support by Erasmus Smith Board; foundation of the school in 1823, by subscriptions and grant from Lord Lieutenant's Fund, Sir G. G. Aylmer giving two acres of land on lease for ever, as site; school placed under Erasmus Smith Board, who paid the salary of master and mistress; one room let for petty sessions once a fortnight at £10 a-year, applied to repairs and fuel for school; Board afterwards objected, and letting discontinued; school managed to their approval, the master and mistress receiving gratuities from them. A residence for the clergyman being built adjoining the schoolhouse, the Board in consequence in 1854 withdrew the grant for salaries, without pension or provision for the master and mistress after thirty-one years' service, and school must have been discontinued, but for a small salary being made up from private sources, 13795.

Petition from Patrick Leggatt and Maria Leggatt, master and mistress of the school, to Erasmus Smith Board: salaries, originally £20, and £10 gratuity, to master; £12, and £6 gratuity, to mistress, making £48; reduced five or six years afterwards to £30 per annum jointly: Patrick Leggatt also for twenty-five years clerk of petty sessions, about £20 a-year, which he resigned on intimation that it would disqualify him for salary from the Board: successful management of school for thirty-two years; pray for continuance of the salaries to the school, or for a pension to themselves, having no other means of support, 13796.

Evidence of Mr. Patrick Leggatt, master:—To same effect as the petition, as to amount, receipt, and withdrawal of salaries, 13797–13809: answer from the Board that they never grant pensions, 13810–1, 13880. Objection to his keeping the two offices of schoolmaster and clerk of petty sessions: the Governors were aware that he held the situation of petty sessions clerk while schoolmaster, for twenty-five years, and no fault found, 13832–44; abandoned the former and afterwards removed from the latter without compensation, 13851–2.

Evidence of Gerald George Aylmer, Esq., 13856–13864:—Hands in lease for ever of piece of ground given by his father, Sir Gerald Aylmer, Bart., for the school, 13861–3.—Aware of Mr. Leggatt, the master, being under the Erasmus Smith Board, and acting as petty sessions clerk; their inspector regularly visited the school; petty sessions held in school-room, 13864.

Evidence of Rev. James Walker, rector of Donadea:—Visited the school while Patrick Leggatt was master, examined the pupils, and was perfectly satisfied with the manner in which it was conducted, 13874–8; places in select school obtained by boys and girls from Donadea school, 13879.

Evidence of Rev. Walter de Burgh, Vicar of Naas, a member of Board of Superintendence of Charter School of Kildare:—School at Donadea amongst those that gave the most satisfactory education, 13882.

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Donadea, Co. Kildare; Erasmus Smith School:—*continued.*

Evidence of John Barlow, Esq., Chairman, Treasurer, and Auditor of Erasmus Smith Board, in reference to the representations made in this case, 21764–6, 23088–112. *Evidence of Rev. Hugh Hamilton*, Registrar and Inspector of Erasmus Smith Board, 24242–3.—(See under *Erasmus Smith Board.*)

Donegal, Co. of: Inquiry as to schools and endowments, and state of education; evidence taken at Lifford, 11103 *et seq.* Statement by Mr. Magee, Newry, (see Armagh,) as to endowments, 9373.

Doon, Co. Tipperary: endowment for school at; see above, under *Doherty.*

Dowden, Richard (R.), Esq., Cork; Evidence as to Christian Brothers' Schools; high character of them, and instances of successful education there, 1358, 1364–5:—(see *Cork.*)

Dowling, Mr.; Memorial from, and statement in reference to Pleasants' Asylum, Dublin, 22348–52.

Down, Co. of: Inquiry as to schools and endowments, and state of education; evidence taken at Downpatrick, 9699 *et seq.*, 20305 *et seq.*

Down, Connor, and Dromore, Bishop of: Evidence of, as to Diocesan School, and General State of Education, and provision for same; and suggestions, 10475–85.—Letter from, with more detailed suggestions, *page* 303.

Recommends complete change of present system: would consolidate resources for education into one general fund, under one governing body or Board of paid Commissioners, having respect to private or peculiar trusts and carrying them out in spirit of the founders: Funds would be adequate not only for education as it at present exists, but for the establishment of a larger number of intermediate schools, which are most desirable, 10476–9.

Masters being under one board, inducements in the way of promotion could be held out, 10476.

Would give powers to remove schools to other localities and establish new ones; full powers, 10480–1. The property belonging to the existing schools should be managed by the board; landed property for educational purposes should be retained in land and not converted into money, 10483.

Beneficial effect on education if Government appointments in the civil, military, and naval services, were thrown open to public competition, 10484: should be open to all schools and all persons, wherever educated, 10485.

Diocesan schools:—Considers that they do not fulfil the conditions of the original founders, and that they do not give adequate advantages to the parties who mainly contribute to their endowment, 10475. Declared by law to be public Latin free schools, but are not free Latin schools; only one county in Ireland (Limerick) in which the Grand Jury has levied a rate for diocesan schools, but do not exercise their privilege of appointing free scholars, 10475.

Diocesan schools supported by a tax on the bishop and clergy of the diocese, who should have the privilege of nominating free scholars from their own body: but the contribution from the clergy is practically an endowment given merely to a private school, 10475.

Letter from the Bishop of Down, containing suggestions on education generally, *page* 303.

Down, Connor, and Dromore Diocesan School, Downpatrick; see *Downpatrick.*

Downpatrick, Co. Down:—Inquiry and evidence taken, as to schools and endowments, and state of education in Co. Down, 9699 *et seq.*, 20305 *et seq.*

Blue School, or Aleyn's Blue School, Downpatrick, 9836–10255.

District Diocesan School, for Down, Connor, and Dromore, 10256–10283, 10299.

General State of Education and provision for same in the locality; Theophilus Gardiner's Endowment for schools in Downpatrick, 10284–90, 10296–8.

BLUE SCHOOL, OR ALEYN'S BLUE SCHOOL, DOWNPATRICK.

School under D. S. Kerr, Esq., as patron: codicil to a will of Edward Southwell, Esq., under which it was founded, not forthcoming, 9836 *et seq.*

Evidence of David Harrell, Esq., Steward to the charity and receiver of the rents of the Downpatrick estate, purchased in 1845 by Mr. Kerr, 9837–61: nature of his duties in connection with the charity, 9866–7.

Endowment by Mr. Southwell, in 1750, a charge upon certain lands; rental of lands £969; net income from them, £681; of which £218 per annum bequeathed for an almshouse and two schools, 9841–6, 9885. Of the £218 for the charity, £73 left to the hospital for old men and women, and £144 to the Blue Schools; but expenditure exceeds income bequeathed, and is made up by Mr. Kerr; more on the foundation than the prescribed number, 9847–8, 9863–5.

Codicil of Mr. Southwell's will, under which the charity was founded, not forthcoming; litigation under the will; in Chancery eleven years, from 1834 to 1845; sale of lands in 1845, under order in Chancery, when Mr. Kerr became purchaser, 9849–62, 9870. Inquiries for the will and abstract of title, which had been in doubt, 9866–84.

Regulations for the schools; reports to Mr. Kerr; visitation, 9888–91.

Admission of children, on recommendation of persons in the town; list of applicants made out by steward and submitted to Mr. Kerr, who selects from such list; generally from working classes, labourers, stone cutters, and some small dealers or shopkeepers, 9964–70.

A day school; but in expenditure, a charge for ten boys "boarded," at £2 15*s.* 4*d.* per head, per annum, and ten girls at same rate; the money paid to the children, who take it home to their parents; no receipts for it; has no reason to believe the children were ever maintained in the schoolhouse, 9971–9.

Apprenticing:—Yearly payment charged, £8 6*s.* for apprenticing three boys, and same for three girls; not the same number every year, but every school child apprenticed (except one who did not require it), and a fee paid with every child, 9980–2; trades and occupations to which boys and girls are apprenticed, 9983–10000: girls generally dressmakers; none ever qualified to be schoolmistress, 10001: masters and mistresses for apprentices selected by witness by authority of Mr. Kerr, 9982.

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Downpatrick:—Blue School, or Aleyn's Blue School, Mr. Harrell's evidence,—continued.

Explanation of a charge of £42 for clothing for boys and girls, and for books, paper, &c., for schools; almost wholly for clothing; £3 6*s.* 2*d.* for books and paper, &c., in two years; books asked for supplied, no application refused, 10044–51.

Medical attendance:—An allowance of £9 4*s.* 8*d.* to an apothecary for attendance on the hospital and schools; bound to attend the children if ill, 10064–7.

Unsatisfactory state and management of the school, and repeated complaints; inefficiency of the master and warnings to him, notice of dismissal on one occasion, for want of attention to progress of the children, 9892–9963: reports of school not going on in satisfactory manner, to Mr. Kerr, who contemplated alteration with a view to raise the character of the school and establish a grammar school, 9893, 9898. Complaints by the clergyman, Mr. Moffatt, 9921 *et seq.*

Unsatisfactory progress of the children complained of also by the Dean's lady, who attends the girls school regularly, 10020–1, 10052–1. Employment of schoolboys and girls; the former in gardening, &c., the latter in needlework and household offices, 9895–7, 10022–30.

No inspection of schools beyond that of the clergyman, Mr. Moffatt; and similar dissatisfaction expressed in regard to the girls school as in regard to boys school, 9921, 9963, 10002–19, 10032–8.

Alleged difficulty in the way of removing the master and mistress, notwithstanding complaints and remonstrances, 10058–63.

Evidence of Rev. Horatio Moffatt, Curate of the parish:—Has made complaints of the master being careless in the conduct of the school; has been in the habit of visiting it for five years; thinks the master too old; school would be unquestionably benefited by his removal, and by procuring a better teacher, 10068–80. Schoolmistress rather advanced in years, and complains of having too much work in carrying on the secular instruction of the children; girls very much employed in shirt-making for the boys, and but little school time; children not properly taught, 10084–8.

Evidence of Mr. Thomas Teer, Schoolmaster:—Previous training in Kildare-place, and experience in teaching, 10089–96. School hours and vacations, 10097–104.

Course of Instruction:—Reading, writing, and arithmetic, and sometimes measurement and geography, 10105–7. Ignorance and defective instruction of the boys; unsatisfactory answering on examination by the Commissioners, 10110 *et seq.*: unwillingness of the master to have them examined, 10148–54, 10181. As to industrial employment of the boys, 10156–8. School not inspected, except occasionally by the clergyman, Mr. Moffatt, 10159: no examination by him, 10162–7. Further evidence, as to numbers at school, of which an incorrect return made, and as to his unsatisfactory conduct of the school, his emoluments, &c., 10168–10213.

Evidence of Miss Grace Quade, Mistress of Girls School:—Previous training in Kildare-place, and experience in teaching, 10214–8. Instruction of the girls, reading, writing, accounts, knitting, and plain work, no instruction in grammar, 10219, 10244.—No time-table or hours of instruction; as much time given to needlework as can be spared from lessons, does not go by hours, 10220–2, 10229–30. Girls sometimes work for herself, and do the needlework for the boys and girls school, 10222 *et seq.*, 10248. Unsatisfactory answering of the children on examination, 10231–43.

DISTRICT DIOCESAN SCHOOL; FOR DOWN, CONNOR, AND DROMORE.

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, &c.:—Numbers of pupils, boarders, day scholars, and free scholars, at various times; salary and other particulars, 10256–62. Small number of pupils, and no free scholars in time of late master, 10260: greater number of pupils in present master's time, and free scholars from one to four, 10260: free scholars in 1852 and 1853, none, 10261.

No schoolhouse, and school held in a rented house, 10256, 10262; no house or land till a grant made by Lord de Clifford, before 1827, about two acres; Grand Jury presentments for building, 10262.

Question as to site: letter from Secretary of Clare-street Commissioners of Education; master in receipt of profit arising from site of former school at Dromore, 10261.

Evidence of Rev. Joseph Cooper, master, 10263–10283, 10299. Present number of scholars, 20; no boarders, 10265–6: no free scholars; has had no application for three years, never refused any, 10267–9; applied to Secretary of Clare-street Board as to his liability as to free scholars; being under obligation to take them, thought high terms inconsistent,—has been offered higher terms than he accepted, 10299. Explanation as to difference of numbers appearing in the returns, 10272–3.

Course of instruction embraces a great number of subjects, though he has no assistant; classics, elementary parts of geometry, French, and book-keeping; fits young men to enter college, and Apothecary's Hall, where some French is required, and for commercial life, 10273–7.

Another classical and commercial school in the town, giving a very general course of instruction; under management of committee, a rival to his; rejected overtures to amalgamation on condition of his taking their principal assistant, 10278–81.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION AND PROVISION FOR SAME IN THE LOCALITY: ENDOWMENT BY THEOPHILUS GARDINER.

Evidence of Rev. Samuel Craig Nelson, 10284–90, 10296–8.—Thinks number of schools at Downpatrick not deficient; Diocesan and Committee schools, for middle or higher classes; and a Presbyterian school, not always open; for other classes, Blue Coat Hospital, National schools, and other schools in the town: rather too many schools than too few; a smaller number, better endowed and better managed, preferable, 10284. An increase of the endowment for Mr. Cooper's school, the diocesan school, would make it exceedingly useful to the town and neighbourhood by enabling him to have an efficient staff of assistants; testimony to Mr. Cooper's efficiency as a master and respect in which he is held; his own children educated by him; might be made a first-rate diocesan school with a little assistance, 10286–90. Probable number of additional pupils and necessity for additional endowment notwithstanding, 10296–8.

As to endowment by Theophilus Gardiner for old Lancasterian school and for infant school, no information; not now in operation, but will inquire as to the endowment, 10284–5.

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Doyle, Francis, resident at Swords, Co. Dublin; Evidence of, as to refusal of coals (see under *Swords Borough School*), unless he brought back the boy he had taken from it, 15561–3.

Draper, William, Sligo: Endowment by, £18 a-year, reported by Select Committee of House of Commons on Foundation Schools, as being then in operation, after suit instituted, 6671.

Evidence of Rev. Samuel Shone, Curate of Sligo;—clergy and inhabitants not at all aware of any such endowment for education; is an endowment for rewarding female servants, 6670. Uncertainty, in absence of will and particulars of suit referred to, 6671–5.

Drawing:—

Where included in course of instruction: *Cork, Christian Brothers' Schools*, Duggan, 1251–64 *et seq.; and see under names of particular schools.*

Utility and importance of:—*Le Pan*, 22604–5, 22655–6; *Mallet*, 22572; *Cassan*, 5127–9, *Revington*, 4220 *et seq.*, and other witnesses, *passim.*

Dress, distinctive, for schools:—

For boys; for girls; *see under names of particular schools or localities.*

Opinions respecting, *Oxmantown*, Hyndman, 22451–63. *Waterford*, Carew, 602–10; O'Hara, 597, 605–6, 640–3.

Objections to distinctive dress, *Oxmantown*, Kyle, 22562; Brady, 22517–8. *Waterford Blue School*, Carew, 602–10.

Opinions in favour of, *Oxmantown*, Mallet, 22552. *Waterford*, Carew, 602–10; O'Hara, 597, 605–6, 640–3.

Drogheda:

Blue School, 12430–12739.

Erasmus Smith Grammar School, 12740–12858.

Statement by Mr. Magee, Newry, (see *Armagh*,) as to endowments, 9373.

DROGHEDA BLUE SCHOOL.

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, 12430–3.—In 1826, reported as a Protestant school, free and pay scholars; schoolhouse built by subscription, in St. Peter's Churchyard, supported by subscriptions and grant from Corporation, 12430:—In 1835, free school supported by subscriptions; fourteen boys: reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, 12431:—In 1838, reported a bequest by Dean Coxe for apprenticing freemen's children and clothing them, 13432.

Present Inquiry.—Evidence of Mr. John Shaw, master of the school, 12434–12681. Not trained as a schoolmaster; experience in teaching, 12434–40.

His salary and allowances, £42 a-year, house, coals, candles, and soap, 12676–80. Is also parish clerk, with a salary for that office, 12450–1, 12681.

Sources and amount of income for educating, feeding, and clothing the boys, and apprenticing with fees; £146 a-year, 12673–5. Books, &c., supplied by vicar and treasurer; books selected by master and purchased from Church Education Society, because they are so cheap; from state of funds, does not always get books when applied for, but never refused by governors, 12446–7, 12615–8. Boys have new clothing once a year; badly off for clothing, 12448–9, 12621–3.

Thirteen boys in school, all boarders and Protestants; and maintenance allowed from the funds for one absent in ill-health; some of them sons of freemen; when freemen do not apply, sons of poor Protestants, orphans from Protestant Orphan Society, and deserted children admitted, 12441–2, 12444–5. Admitted on petition by the votes of the governors at general meeting of subscribers; cannot state principle of selection, 12443, 12619–20.

Apprentices from the school; fee with them £4 10s., considered small; trades to which apprenticed; two left and went to sea, 12647–52.

Course of instruction: reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, geography, sometimes book-keeping; ages and degree of proficiency, 12641 *et seq.*

Ignorance of the boys and very bad answering on examination, after some years in school, 12640–62.

Universal want of cleanliness throughout the establishment, and filthy state of every thing in it, the rooms, the bedding, the books, the boys, 12452–12613, 12630–2, 12664–72. Filthy state of dormitory from night buckets, not disgusting or offensive to master, 12459–63: bedding old, worn, and filthy; rarity of fresh straw; bedticks in constant use never washed since they were bought four or five years ago; has counterpanes and blankets in constant use for eleven years, never washed, 12474–12523; looked black with filth, but "the colour they have ever been;" the dirtiest washed within six months, the cleanest not for eleven years, 12521, 12523. In school-room, master did not see any greater accumulation of dirt and filth than usual; cannot be very clean; in same state as usual, 12567–8. The kitchen a slob, 12582. Dining-hall, 12587–8, 12606–7; peculiarity of the boards, which will not wash white, 12612–3. Shamefully filthy state of copy pieces and copy books; thinks them clean, 12669, 12671. Boys' hair-cutting, 12624–9; have no combs nor brushes, 12630–2; their treatment when ill, 12633–6. Personal dirt; boys bathed in the Boyne once in the year, the only occasion they have been washed all over during the year, 12563–4. One boy absent with sore foot; surgeon thought it should be cut off, from scrofula, 12442.

Inspection of school, none; no one comes to inspect it; the vicar sometimes or his assistants may come in; a subscriber comes in sometimes; no report book of visits; rector and curate have been in bed-room; no complaint ever made as to the filthy state of the dormitory, the dirt of the kitchen, the dirt of the dining-hall, the dirt of the boys; one very dirty boy noticed and sent out to wash his hands, 12590–611.

Accounts kept by treasurer, all bills given to him; passed by directors, some of whom are generally summoned at end of year, 12621–3, 12637–9.

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Drogheda :—Blue School—continued.

Evidence of Rev. John Gilbert Eccles, Curate of St. Peter's, Drogheda :—Visits the Blue Boys' School generally once a fortnight, formerly once a week, but rector being ill cannot attend so often; examines in catechism, and occasionally other branches, but not generally, 12682–5. Disadvantage of school from having no play ground, only churchyard to play in, and boys therefore more in the house than pupils elsewhere, 12686. As to dirty state of rooms and of boys; has noticed them to the treasurer and the master, 12690, 12699–12713. As to their proficiency in education; some of the boys very dull, others better; has highest opinion of the anxiety of the master, who is increasing in years, and has not the activity of mind or body of a younger man, 12687–8. Has observed some of the defects pointed out, but did not like to interfere, not being a governor; merely visits as curate, to catechise and instruct in Scripture, 12689; extent of visitation and of Scriptural instruction, 12694–8, 12715; occasionally looked at their writing and examined in other subjects, not altogether pleased with their progress, 12714–8.

Evidence of William Cairnes, Esq., Treasurer.—Admission generally for sons of freemen, but rule departed from in cases of necessity, such as a distressed Protestant orphan, 12723–5.

Produces account book of school, 12719–21. Funds low, and he is always in advance; but ordered hair cutting, clean shirts, and whitewashing. Considers the master responsible to the governors for the dirty state of the school, 12726–9. No inspection; when the governors meet they generally look at it, and he occasionally looks in; want of funds interferes with cleanliness, 12730–3.

Institution formerly maintained a larger number of boys; would be better to maintain a smaller number in a clean and proper manner, 12734–9.

ERASMUS SMITH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, DROGHEDA.

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, &c., 12740–3. A free grammar school founded under Erasmus Smith's Charter from Chas. II. (for terms and conditions of Charter, see under *Erasmus Smith*), 12740. No estates in Drogheda belonging to the Erasmus Smith Board, 12741: number of boys, in 1810, ninety-nine, 12741; in 1826, ninety-four, seventy-three Protestants and twenty-one Roman Catholics, 12742; in 1835, thirty, 12743.

Present Inquiry:—Evidence of Rev. George Frederick Lacy, head master, 12744–12858. At present, sixty boys; twenty boarders, forty day pupils, including in the latter, six free pupils, 12746: all Protestants, except one Roman Catholic, 12753; boarders, sons of gentry, clergy, and professional men; day pupils, of trades people, clerks, &c., 12752.

School Buildings :—Plan of premises and size of rooms; school in good repair for habitation, but requires a new set of floors throughout; repairs the house himself, with occasional assistance; the Board of Governors painted the outside last year, 12747–9.

Course of Education :—Classics, science, and English; the classical with reference to Trinity College entrance, 12760; combines commercial education with the rest as far as possible; French taught after school hours and at extra charge, 12761–4. Considerable difficulty in combining classical and commercial education, where pupils not all going through both or same courses; but no difficulty if there were a second or assistant master; has no assistant, 12765–7: manner in which arrangements could be made to obviate difficulty in giving combined education in same school, 12768–70: importance of study of English, would make it essential and general; and thinks French should be taught to all, 12812–5, 12770–5.

As to obligation of Erasmus Smith masters to teach classics: terms of Charter; never saw it, nor rules; wishes for information on the subject, 12776–9.

Requirement of Charter rules as to religious instruction or catechising; never communicated to him, 12783. Gives religious instruction every day to all scholars in schoolroom; and on Sunday, to boarders; but many coming from a distance are not in time for the religious instruction which is early, at commencement of school before breakfast, 12784–92. Roman Catholic day scholars do not attend religious instruction, 12786–8.

Inspection of school, none; the registrar examines for him as a friend, but no appointment by Board; makes returns to Board, 12750–1. Has never been furnished by Board of Governors with the Charter or any rules for his guidance in management of the school, and they have never inspected it, 12799–83, 12809.

Free scholars all admitted and presented by Erasmus Smith Board, only, 12793; have been in some years no free pupils; not aware whether any application made to Board during those years for admission, none to himself, 12793–8: notice issued by the Governors in 1854, as to application for free places; introduction of free pupils at that time, five admitted in one half-year, 12799–808: not aware of any condition as to residence of free pupils within a certain distance, the Charter never having been communicated to him; they all reside in the town and within two miles, 12809–11.

Discipline of School :—Nature of punishments, no flogging, 12756–9. Prizes; the Board of Governors give medals half-yearly, or annually; the head master gives prizes to the pupils of greatest proficiency; the Archbishop of Dublin gives a prize annually for the best English essay, open to competition by the several classical schools founded by Erasmus Smith, 12754–5.

Evidence of Dr. Cullinan, Ennis; Master's Prospectus of Drogheda School announces, that the Primate gives prizes to be competed for by the pupils of all the grammar schools: never heard of any in Ennis grammar school, 4083. *Evidence of Dr. King,* master, Ennis, refers to an endeavour of the Archbishop of Dublin to encourage English composition by a prizebook given by him to the Erasmus Smith Grammar Schools: subject named by the Primate and the Archbishop: prize too small, 4108–9.—(See *Ennis,* Erasmus Smith School.)

Evidence of Rev. George Frederick Lacy, Head Master of Erasmus Smith Grammar School, Drogheda :—Exhibitions for Trinity College, £8 to £12, altogether too small and valueless to the schools; not worth while to study specially for them, and examination too difficult for boys of the age at which they generally leave the school, 12816; and have to compete in the same examination with pupils of the Royal Schools whose Exhibitions are far more valuable (£50, see *Armagh* and

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Drogheda, Erasmus Smith Grammar School—continued.

other Royal Schools): wrote on the subject to the Erasmus Smith Board of Governors, but received no answer; suggested that the Exhibitions should either be consolidated, and made fewer and more valuable, or be given simply as rewards to boys who had gone through school for a certain time with credit, so as to attract boys to the school; success of English grammar schools from emoluments to be given away, 12817–22.

Probable advantages of throwing open Exhibitions to wider competition, rather than restricting them to particular schools or classes of schools, 12823–7.

Endowments beneficial; without them, schools like that of Drogheda could not be carried on at all; the town would not support it; and without endowment he could not carry it on; thinks private enterprize would not supply the want, 12828–31: endowments induce persons of superior standing and ability to become schoolmasters, and without them the office would fall into inferior hands; uncertainty of dependence on fees alone, 12832–8.

Evidence as to proprietary schools in England, and their success; difficulties in the way of proprietary schools in Ireland; doubts whether Drogheda would support one: Dublin and Kingstown might, and some of the large populous cities, 12845–58.

Evidence of Rev. Hugh Hamilton, Registrar and Inspector of Erasmus Smith Board, in reference to Drogheda Erasmus Smith Grammar School, and the representations respecting it, 21746, 21774, 21779, 21792, 21797.

Dromore, Down, and Connor, Bishop of; see *Down*.—Diocesan School, Downpatrick; see under *Downpatrick*.

Drumachose; school discontinued. Evidence of John Barlow, Esq., Chairman, Treasurer, and Auditor of Erasmus Smith Board, 19683; building and disposal of sites of schools discontinued, (see under *Erasmus Smith Board*,) 19677–87.

Lease with clause requiring instruction in Church Catechism, *page* 317.

Drumbane; school discontinued. Evidence of John Barlow, Esq., Erasmus Smith Board, 19681, 19677–87:—(see under *Erasmus Smith Board*.)

Drumcrutten, Co. Monaghan; a school built by subscription on land granted by Lady Rossmore; schoolhouse standing, on two acres of ground, at nominal rent of 17*s.*, but 2*s.* only paid: school not in operation, 9289–9296.

Drumlange, Co. Mayo:

Robert Buchanan, Esq., J.P.: supposed endowment for a school at Drumlange, 6104–6.

Drumreilly, Co. Leitrim:

Reported endowment of a house and garden given rent free by Sir Morgan Crofton, for a school at Drumreilly, 6933: Rev. Peter Dawson cannot give further information; in locality but a short time, 6935:—(and see *Corawalleen* School.)

Drumsna, Co. Leitrim:

Information from previous Inquiries: a school at Annaduff, or in parish of Annaduff, with endowment under Lord Lieutenant's Fund, 6920.

Present Inquiry.—Letter from Rev. George Shaw, Rector of Annaduff; considers the school referred to, to be one established in Drumsna by late Mrs. Waldron, with a grant from Lord Lieutenant; school long discontinued and house now occupied by Mr. Waldron's caretaker, part being used as Sessions-house, 6921.

Evidence of Rev. James John Newport, Curate of Annaduff,—relates to present parochial school; not aware whether it had a grant from Lord Lieutenant's Fund, 6922–8.

Evidence of John Duckworth, Esq., of Mountnorris, County Roscommon:—has seen the person living in the Annaduff schoolhouse; Mr. and Mrs. Waldron got aid from Lord Lieutenant's Fund for the building now used as the parish school of Annaduff, part of which is used as Sessions-house; it is in the town of Drumsna, in parish of Annaduff: the school alluded to by Mr. Newport is under the Kildare-place Society, 6929–30.

Dublin: Inquiry as to schools and endowments, and state of education; evidence taken in Dublin, 13088, 14018 *et seq.*, 14825 *et seq.*, 15911 *et seq.*, 21902 *et seq.*, 22348 *et seq.*, 23462 *et seq.*

Hibernian Marine School; see *Hibernian*.

Hospital and Free School of King Charles II.; King's Hospital, or Blue Coat Hospital, at Oxmantown; see *Oxmantown*.

Kevin-street School for Girls, under Incorporated Society; suppressed, but charges in respect of it:—Evidence of Rev. R. Ardill, Secretary of Incorporated Society, 23310, 23398–406; see under *Incorporated Society*.

Linenhall-street school; discontinuance of. Evidence of Rev. Hugh Hamilton, Inspector and Registrar of Erasmus Smith Board, 24234, 24236. Evidence of John Barlow, Esq., Chairman, &c., of Erasmus Smith Board, 19674 *et seq.*; see under *Erasmus Smith Board*.

Lombard-street; evidence of Mr. Barlow, 19674; see under *Erasmus Smith Board*.

Madam Mercer's School, Castleknock; see *Mercer*.

Pleasant's Asylum.—Memorial received by the Commissioners from Mr. Dowling, and statement by him in reference to it, 22348–52.

Dublin University; see *Trinity College*.

Duckworth, John, Esq., Mountnorris, Co. Roscommon; Evidence of, as to endowment for a school at Annaduff, Co. Leitrim, now closed, and schoolhouse how appropriated (see *Annaduff*), 6929–30; as to endowment for a school at Carrick-on-Shannon, 6871–3, 6877–80, 6894–6907 (see *Carrick-on-Shannon*): as to endowment for a school at Jamestown, Co. Leitrim (see *Jamestown*), 6833–8.

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Dudgeon, Alexander, Esq., Monaghan, educated in Monaghan Diocesan School, under Dr. Mooney, Master; favourable evidence as to his conduct of the school, though he has heard unfavourable opinions expressed (see under *Monaghan*), 9089–9109.

Duggan, James Bernard, Esq., one of the teachers of the Christian Brothers' Schools at Cork; Evidence of, 1243–1354.

Christian Brothers conducting the schools, not ecclesiastics, but devote their lives to education of the poor, 1246.

Extent of establishments in Cork; a school in Peacock-lane, and two branches, Blarney-lane and Sullivan's-quay; ten schoolrooms, at least 1,300 boys deriving advantage from the schools, 1246–50.

Extensive general course of instruction, in English, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, mensuration, geography, history, music, drawing, elements of natural philosophy; religious instruction; and for the younger children, lessons on objects; sound and not superficial instruction in these branches, 1251–1264, 1288–91, 1303–4. School hours, nine till three, 1269.

Classification of scholars, numbers and instruction in respective classes, ages, and mode of advancement from class to class; 1251–68, 1305–25. Children from the lower classes, labourers and mechanics; few, if any, beyond that class, 1270; half without shoes, 1278–9: neglected children, means of instruction, value of singing and music, 1254–6, 1292–6; importance of drawing, for mechanics; kind of drawing, and how managed, 1263–7, 1278–9, 1297–1302; advantages of writing from dictation, 1322–5: would decidedly object to introduction of classics for the class of boys in the school, and reasons, 12326–7.

Beneficial effect of the education given; does not disqualify them for a working life; success and advancement of pupils in after-life; constant demand for pupils for situations, 1280–7. Great desire for admission to the schools; insufficient accommodation for all applicants; on one day obliged to send away 100 children applying for admission; contrived arrangements for admitting some of them, 1275–7.

Discipline of the school; very slight punishments, no flogging, no corporal punishment, except slight slap on the hand, which is sufficient to keep the school in order; severest punishment, taking the boy's jacket off; the success of the school owing to religion, which is the whole secret of their power over the boys; attendance remarkably regular, the boys take pleasure in the school, 1342–8.

Means and difficulty of securing cleanliness; boys required to come clean, and in some instances sent home to be washed; better than washing at school, for the sake of influence at home, 1349–54.

Limited means with which the course of instruction referred to is given to so many pupils; 1,100 actually in attendance, the whole establishment supported by £380 a-year, including all the common expenses of the Brothers for the maintenance of sixteen persons of the community, who give their time gratuitously, 1328–41: Corporation of Cork formerly gave £50 a-year, but discontinued, being considered illegal; afterwards given by a private benefactor, 1301–2.

Some of the children who are able, about 600, pay a halfpenny a-week for pens, ink, slates, and maps, &c.; average about 25s. weekly, quite sufficient for ordinary expenses, 1270. A lending library also maintained, begun at a penny a-week, now a halfpenny a-week, voluntary, from those who borrow books, and is self-supporting; about 1,000 books, 1271–4.

Dundalk: Inquiry and evidence taken at, as to schools and endowments, and state of education in Co. Louth, 12232 *et seq.*

Dundalk Endowed School, 12353–12359.

Incorporated Society's School, Dundalk, 12254–12352, 12372–12408.

DUNDALK ENDOWED SCHOOL.

John Neville, Esq., County Surveyor:—Letter from; alleged incompetency of late master to teach mathematics, and recommendation that masters should be required to obtain a certificate of qualification from a Board of Examiners, 12355.—Evidence,—refers to the Dundalk Endowed School, in Chapel-lane, but not to the present master of it, 12356.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S SCHOOL, DUNDALK.

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, &c., 9821, 12254–7.

An endowment left by Hon. Mrs. Anne Hamilton; differently described as for a school at Killinchy, 9821, and for a school at Dundalk, 12254–7.

Reported in 1808, as an estate in Barony of Dufferin, county Louth, townland of Killinchy, belonging to school at Dundalk, for girls alone; number in school, twenty-three girls, 12254. Report of 1833 also states Mrs. Hamilton built a school at Dundalk, and endowed it with the lands of Killinchy; particulars of rental, 9821, 12256.

Report of 1826 refers to the Dundalk Charter School, a free school, 100 girls, 12255. Report of 1835 states that the annuity from the Killinchy estate had been allocated to Charter School at Dundalk,—an appropriation alleged not to be warranted by the will, 9821, 12257.

Children maintained, clothed, and apprenticed, 12257.

Present Inquiry.—As to Mrs. Hamilton's will, which was not present at Inquiry, 9834–5.

Evidence of the Rev. David Anderson, Presbyterian Minister of Killinchy, Co. Down, 9822–9835: no funds left by Mrs. Hamilton have been applied to education in parish of Killinchy, 9824: rents of the lands of Killinchy collected by Mr. Pidgeon, on behalf of the Incorporated Society, 9825–6.

Evidence of Mr. John Turner, master of the Incorporated Society's School at Dundalk, 12258–12352.—Ninety-five scholars; forty-two foundation boarders, forty-two pay boarders, two of his own children, and nine day scholars, 12258–61. Charge for boarders, £15 a-year, 12308–9.

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Dundalk, Incorporated Society's School—continued.

Foundation scholars selected from counties of Down and Louth, parishes of Keady (Co. Armagh) and Ramoan (Co. Antrim), upon public examination, 12262–4: standard of previous acquirements pretty uniform, attention being generally confined to the subjects of examination, 12337–8.—Rules as to admission, 12307–8. Religion of the children; all received and treated as Protestants while in the institution, attend church, and taught catechism; one Roman Catholic boy, not recognized as such, and reads the Scriptures, 12277–9, 12311–5.

General course of education comprising mathematics, and such as to qualify for commercial employments, mensuration, &c.; classics in after hours; navigation not taught, 12286, 12323–31.

Discipline of school: nature of punishments, 12282; in case of grave offences, flogging sometimes, where not expulsion, 12285, 12296; has flogged once in twelve months; does not report flogging to Local Committee, or catechist, or otherwise, 12288–304.

No prizes, except admission to Santry Training School, to which three best answerers on examination are sent annually, 12280–1: and catechist gives prizes in Scriptures every year, 12281. Competition for Santry confined to foundation boarders, day boys and pay boarders not admitted, 12316–7.

Success in life of pupils generally satisfactory, 12332. Not generally apprenticed in Dundalk, 12318–9. As to demand for young persons educated in the school, 12319–22. Those who go to Santry, distinguished for ability and good conduct, and get on remarkably well; the prospect of getting into Santry School a great stimulus to the boys, 12332–5.

Inspection of school:—weekly by catechist, who examines children and the house, generally for about three hours; and Governors inspect by deputation from the Society; reports of visitors and catechist, and return of numbers of boys, also sent up to them, 12267–77. Local Committee, 12299; their suggestions transmitted to the Society, 12406–8.

Buildings in good repair; repairs by Incorporated Society, 12265–6. Defective lavatory arrangements, 12305–6.

Times and means of recreation for the boys, 12339–40: health, good; one case of fever since he came, in two years and a-half; the doctor recollects some other cases of illness, very few; a doctor and apothecary, paid by fixed salaries, 12341–8.

Evidence of Rev. George Studdert, Catechist of the school:—Was not aware of the flogging described by master, which he should disapprove; has no reason to think it frequent or master severe, 12372–7. Steps taken in regard to lavatory and other accommodation, which he expects will soon be improved; want of funds he believes heretofore; has frequently reported it to the Board, but without reply, 12378–93.

Recommendations or suggestions of Local Committee transmitted to Society, 12402–5.

System of examination for admission to the institution works well; stimulus to boys and to masters of schools sending them; how conducted, 12293. Many applications for vacant places in school; many boys from the school in employments, and good accounts of them generally, 12393–7.

Evidence of the Hon. Augustus Jocelyn, a member of the Local Committee of the school:—Committee have on several occasions made recommendations to the Society as to deficiencies in school conveniences and other matters, which have not been attended to by the Society, and no notice taken; Committee of no use, their power so circumscribed and so little attention by the Board in Dublin, and he for one intends to give up unless a different course be taken, 12399–401.

Demand for boys educated at the establishment, who have turned out remarkably well, 12399.

Evidence of Rev. Somerset L. C. Townsend, Incumbent of Louth:—Objection to rule of admission, which requires that the children must come from a school in which every child reads the Scriptures daily; militates against the National Schools, and hardship of excluding Protestant children educated in those schools, 12349–51.

DUNGANNON ROYAL SCHOOL.

Dungannon, Co. Tyrone:—

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, &c.:—*Letters Patent*, of 13 Jas. I., founding Free School at Dungannon for Co. Tyrone, and appointing schoolmaster, *page* 338. Charter of Charles I. (anno 1627); grant of lands "for the Free School at the town of Mountjoy," Co. Tyrone, 11720–1. Act of 53 Geo. 3, c. 107, its provisions, 11724; (chief conditions of Charter and provisions of Act, as under other Royal Schools; see *Armagh, &c.*) School transferred to or built at Dungannon, 11721.—Management of estate and value of endowment, number of pupils, state of buildings, repairs, &c., at various times, 11723, 11725–41: 3 Geo. 4, c. 79, enabling Commissioners to apply the balance of funds of one school to another, 11727. Exhibitions for students of merit from Royal Schools to Trinity College, established; for Dungannon, five annually at £50 a-year, and five at £30 a year, for five years, 9348.

Memorial to Lord Lieutenant from inhabitants of Dungannon and other places in Tyrone, similar to that from Armagh and vicinity as to Armagh School (see *Armagh*), complaining of misapplication of endowment and non-fulfilment of trust, refusal of free education, unsuitability of school and education afforded in it for any but the higher classes, and high charges, 11742.

Letter from Rev. F. W. Ringwood, head master, in answer to memorial, and controverting its statements, 11743.

Letter from Clare-street Commissioners of Education in answer to memorial, 11744.

Present Inquiry.—Letter from Mr. Lilburn, Dungannon, complaining of the cost and management of the school, and treatment of free pupils, 11747.

Rev. Frederick Howe Ringwood, head master of the school:—Evidence, 11749–11879; written communication as to combination of classical and commercial education in schools, 11821. School-house not in good repair on his appointment, has been put in repair under his direction, the Clare-street Commissioners allowing a certain amount, and the Primate giving £400, the Commissioners having refused to allow certain expenses incurred; additions and alterations of buildings; arrangement of dormitories so as to provide a separate sleeping compartment and conveniences for each boy, 11752–9.

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Dungannon, Royal School—continued.

Number of pupils, sixty; of whom twenty-seven boarders and thirty-three day scholars, the latter including sixteen free pupils; could accommodate more boarders, 11760–3. Terms for boarders, 11809–10: domestic arrangements, 11759, 11811–7.

Pupils from almost all classes of society; a large number for the army, the bar and the church, medicine, engineering, and trade, 11792–3. Chiefly Church of England Protestants, some Presbyterians, Methodists, and one Quaker; has had Roman Catholics; no objection ever made to his school on religious grounds, 11787–91. Difficulty as to admission of Roman Catholics as boarders, 11790, 11823–4, 11831; suggestions as to overcoming this difficulty, 11830–5; no difficulty in regard to day scholars, 11830.

Free pupils selected by master; had no instructions about free pupils on his appointment; selected on ground of general aptitude for instruction, good character and talent, and inability of parents to pay; has not refused free boys even in case of a parent able to pay, 11764–7, 11852–3. Complaint of Mr. Lilburn, keeper of Ranfurley Arms, as to treatment of free boys, unfounded and unjustifiable; no distinction between them and others; free boys, some of the best conducted and most promising; not even known except to himself which are free boys, 11768–71, 11809: previous transactions with Mr. Lilburn, 11772–4, 11810.

Discipline of school;—Very little corporal punishment, and only for gross lying or theft, &c.; very unfrequent; never stripped a boy; does not report cases of punishment, 11775–82. Fines for absence after expiration of vacation; pupils return more regularly, 11804, 11806.

Encouragements.—Examinations twice a-year, 11784:—Prizes of books to most proficient; master sought aid from Commissioners to make them more valuable, but the prizes are given by master himself; 11783–6.

Exhibitions, *supra*.

Library belonging to school, of advanced classical books, not fit for use of boys, and such as he hopes never to read himself, 11801–2.—No library for use of boys for reading; often lends the boys books from his own; anxious to get such a library; commencement to very small extent; fines for absence for longer than allowed vacation applied to purchase of instructive and amusing books, but fines make them return regularly, and consequently little means from this source; would be afraid to attempt subscriptions from boys, 11803–8.

Course of instruction:—includes classics, mathematics, and modern languages, in ordinary school hours; Greek, Latin, Hebrew, French, German, ancient and modern history, and English education generally, 11794–800; has a few pupils receiving English education only; only two boys who, by desire of their parents, learn no language besides their own, sons of Presbyterian clergymen, 11796–7.

Combination of classical and commercial or mercantile education; some enter university and professions, others go to commerce and mercantile life; written statement of his views on the subject, 11818–21. Classical and commercial education not antagonistic; dead-language system alone, altogether inadequate to wants of present day; mode of combining necessary parts of classical course with modern education; modification of course prescribed by Clare-street Commissioners of Education; practicability and advantages of combining the two systems of education; further detail of course recommended, 11821.

A real educational want in this country, of an intermediate class of schools in towns and populous localities, above the primary or national schools, to impart a higher order of education in practical sciences, and also to fit pupils for admission to free places in the Royal and similar schools, and in Queen's Colleges, or enable them to go direct to their future occupations, 11821, 11858.

Practicability of an extensive course of education, in variety of branches, without the knowledge acquired being superficial, 11872–9.

Proprietary schools; unlikelihood of their successful establishment in Ireland as in England, 11821, 11854–7.

Masters and assistant masters, their position and improvement:—Want of inducements and rewards for masters and assistants, by promotion and placing the schools on a proper footing, 11825–6. As to making them independent of boarders, by means of liberal salaries, 11827–8; as to boarders living with assistant masters or elsewhere; difficulty regarding boys of different religious denominations, 11828–35. As to retiring pensions after a certain number of years, or change by promotion to other schools, 11836–7. As to qualifications of assistants, in regard to future advancement to mastership; objections to examination alone; qualifications required which cannot be tested by a public examination, 11837–51.

Probable effects of throwing open appointments in civil, military, and naval service, to public competition of youths from all schools; would be beneficial to education generally, but doubts whether it is the most wholesome stimulus; difference between this and present system of exhibitions; risk of attention being given to specialties only, and of more general course leading to superficial knowledge only; effects on masters and on pupils, 11859–79.

Evidence of Dr. Kyle, Secretary of Clare-street Board; of *Mr. Fetherston*, Solicitor of the Board; of *Mr. Wann*, Agent of Estate; as to superintendence of Royal Schools, management of Estates, excessive and unnecessary law costs for notices to quit, &c., see under *Commissioners of Education*.

Dunne, Counseller *John*, Dublin; Endowment for a school at Killead, Co. Antrim: lost, (see *Killead*,) 10301, 10302 *et seq.*

Dunscombe, Rev. *Nicholas Colthurst*, a trustee and treasurer of school of St. Nicholas, Cork, (Moses Deane's endowment), 2038–2081, 2090–1, 2315–8.

Satisfactory state of school, very creditable; its efficiency attributed by him mainly to selection of the master, who was obtained by public advertisement; a great advantage, on any vacancy, to advertise for candidates as widely as possible, 2078–81.

Visitation of school by clergymen frequent, three or four times a-week; catechetical examination weekly; advantages to the school, of regular and frequent clerical visitation, and its superior regulation in consequence, 2069–75, 2077.

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Dunscombe, Rev. *Nicholas Colthurst*, Cork,—continued.

Importance of lay agency to assist in school management; committee, constituted of clergy, churchwardens, and laymen, 2046: and great advantages of domiciliary visitation of children by laymen and clergy; shortest way to children through the parents at home: necessity of lay assistance; where merchants and other gentlemen can give time and take an interest, no more important way of doing public good; wishes lay help, not for religious instruction nor as scripture readers, 2315–8.

Public baths for access of poor boys of all the schools of the city would be a great advantage; the children themselves well pleased with cleanliness, 2090–1.

See further as to school accounts, audit, management, &c., under *Cork*.

Dunville, *William*, Esq., merchant, Belfast, Evidence of, 10486 *et seq.*:—Want of greater facility for the acquirement of modern languages, not alone for purposes of travelling, but for commerce; many merchants in Belfast receiving letters in French and German, &c., require foreign correspondents; and demand for mechanics to go to the continent; of great value to them to know something of French and German, 10487: want of evening classes to give mechanics an opportunity of learning them and the elements of science generally, 10487; opening for promotion in mills, &c., to persons having a knowledge of mechanics and machinery, 10501; not sufficient facilities for these objects in Belfast, 10488–9. Desirable that evening instruction should be established and made more permanent, and not dependent on the chance support of a Mechanics' Institution, 10489. Insufficient attention to modern languages in the universities, 10491–2. Evening classes for young females employed in factories, &c., 10494–9. Feeling as to a rate or tax for education, 10500–1.

Durrow, Queen's Co.:—(Durrow School.)

Reports of previous inquiries; endowment grant from Lord Lieutenant's Fund for a school at Attanagh or Altana, Durrow, 4738–4744.

Correspondence with Rev. Samuel Madden, Incumbent of Attanagh, Durrow: present school has no endowment, and is under the Church Education Society, Kildare-place, 4737, 4740, 4743.

In all cases of grant from Lord Lieutenant's Fund, land required in perpetuity, 4745: probability of police-barrack being on school site, 4743–4.

Early, Mr. *Patrick*, resident at Swords, Co. Dublin; Evidence of, in reference to lands left for education, but applied to other purposes, 19860–913, 20047–65: holds land and identifies plot, three and a-half acres, with No. 3 in map of 1797 of "school lands," 19862–3; mill premises at back of his, 19864; never paid any rent, 19865; particulars of holdings of his father and brother, his father's will, litigation, 19866 *et seq.*, as to houses built by his father, &c., 19867, 20047–65:—(see under *Swords*, Hewitson Endowment.)

Eaton, Miss *Catherine*, Bequest, Wicklow; see *Wicklow*.

Eccles, Rev. *John Gilbert*, Curate of St. Peter's, Drogheda; Evidence of, as to Blue Boys School, Drogheda, and defects therein, 12683–718. Extent and character of his visitation of the school, 12682–5, 12694–8, 12714–8:—(see under *Drogheda*.)

Edgeworth (Rev. *Essex*), Endowment for a school at Templemichael, Co. Longford: see *Templemichael*.

Education, general state of, and provision for, in various localities, and its inadequacy. Evidence (*see under the respective names*,) as to want of schools for middle classes, and suggestions.

Antrim, Co. of: *Bishop of Down*, 10475, and Letter from the Bishop containing suggestions, *page* 303; *Dunville*, 10486; *M'Cosh*, 10514; *Porter*, 10549; *Wilson*, 10547.

Armagh: *Kirk*, 9639.

Belfast: *Bishop of Down*, 10475, *page* 303; *Dunville*, 10486; *M'Cosh*, 10514; *Porter*, 10549; *Wilson*, 10547.

Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim: *Cox*, 6965, 6983; *Dawson*, 6937, 6972, 6999; *Percy*, 6956, 6991.

Castlebar, Co. Mayo: *Buchanan*, 6173; *Conry*, 6233; *M'Greal*, 6149, 6258, 6290; *Stoney*, 6115, 6268, 6298.

Clare, Co. of: *Cullinan*, 4094; *Knox*, 4128.

Clonmel, Co. Tipperary: *Grubb*, 1080; *Hughes*, 1108; *Malcomson*, 1050.

Cork: *Bullen*, 2092.

Downpatrick, Co. Down: *Nelson*, 10284.

Dublin: *Murray*, 23487; *Thom*, 23518; *Webb*, 23463.

Ennis, Co. Clare: *Cullinan*, 4094; *Knox*, 4128.

Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh: *Bloomfield*, 12209; *Hughes*, 12219; *Porter*, 12198, 12207; *Trimble*, 11911, 12205.

Fermanagh: *Bloomfield*, 12209; *Hughes*, 12219; *Porter*, 12198, 12207; *Trimble*, 11911, 12205.

Galway: *Blakeney*, 6025; *Daly*, 5992.

Kildare: *De Burgh*, 14012; *Hayes*, 13948, 13962; *Hickey*, 13978; *Kellett*, 14003.

Leitrim: *Cox*, 6965, 6983; *Dawson*, 6937, 6972, 6999; *Percy*, 6956, 6991.

Limerick: *Burke*, 4680; *Elmes*, 2643; *Franklin*, 4612; *Murray*, 4147; *O'Shea*, 2397; *Revington*, 4214.

Londonderry: *Ferguson*, 11003.

Longford: *Ruxton*, 7739, 7751; *Stritch*, 7699, 7743.

Maryborough, Queen's Co., *Butler*, 5135; *Cassan*, 5118; *Harpur*, 5130; *Talbot*, 5193.

Mayo: *Buchanan* 6173; *Conry*, 6233; *M'Greal*, 6149, 6258, 6290; *Stoney*, 6115, 6248, 6298.

Meath: *Power*, 13019.

Naas, Co. Kildare: *De Burgh*, 14012; *Hayes*, 13948, 13962; *Hickey*, 13978; *Kellett*, 14003.

Navan, Co. Meath: *Power*, 13019.

Omagh, Co. Tyrone: *Alexander*, 1156; *Chapman*, 11453.

Queen's Co.: *Butler*, 5135; *Cassan*, 5118; *Harpur*, 5130; *Talbot*, 5193.

Roscommon: *Warburton*, 7313.

Sligo: *Clarke*, 6748; *Homan*, 6690; *Kidd*, 6579; *M'Eniff*, 6777; *O'Connor*, 6712; *Tucker*, 6739; *Shone*, 6651.

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Education, general state of—continued.

Tipperary: *Grubb*, 1080; *Hughes*, 1108; *Malcomson*, 1050.
Tyrone: *Alexander*, 11556; *Chapman*, 11453; *Dixon*, pages 333–336.
Wicklow: *Brownrigg*, 13691; *Maingay*, 13765.

Course of instruction in respective schools; *see under the names of schools.*

Combined education; commercial or mercantile, and for universities or professions, in same school; see under *Combination.*

Mixed education; different religious denominations in same school; see under *Religion.*

Intermediate schools, or schools for middle classes, between the primary schools and colleges; see *County Schools*, and *Intermediate Schools.*

Education Rate: see *Rate.*

Egan, Rev. Mr., P.P. Cloghan, King's Co.; letter as to Banagher Royal School (usually called Cuba School), King's Co.; long ceased to be a free school for those for whom intended, and since death of previous master, in 1817, has gone down, 5277.—(See *Banagher.*)

Ekins, Eliza, formerly a school girl in Borough School of Swords, Co. Dublin; Evidence of, as to work for schoolmistress after school hours without pay (see under *Swords*), 15434 *et seq.*

Elgee, Rev. *Richard Waddy*, Rector of Wexford; Evidence of, as to the Erasmus Smith School at Wexford, 487, 530-5. The Scriptures read during school hours, but catechetical instruction after, 487. Success in after-life of pupils, who generally have turned out remarkably well for their class in life, 520-5.

Evidence and return of, as to Tate's endowment (see under *Wexford*), for education at Wexford, 421, 424, 434-46, 448-50. Return as to particulars of information required, "nil," but refers to Bequest Board, 421. Produces a document containing extracts from will of William Tate, 424. Reasons of delay in applying the bequest, 439. Was empowered by trustees in April, 1853, to look out for a site, none eligible offered. Has thought it better to allow the fund to accumulate, 434: has no accounts or documents, 440-6. Nothing in the will to show its applicability to education of children of Roman Catholics, 448-50. Inference on this point from the will, 449. Will will be carried out according to the letter; mode of selecting children, &c., given in the will, 434-5.

Elliott, Rev. *Charles*, Ballintubber, Athy; Communication from, relative to Mrs. Carr's endowment for a school at Ballyadams, Queen's County, with copy of will, 5073-4. Evidence of; endowment not in operation; contested, and litigation threatened; schoolhouse formerly in existence, but levelled by landlord, who refused to give information, 5076-5090.

Elliott, Edward, Esq., Solicitor, Waterford:—Evidence of; as to Waterford Corporation Free School; Legacy of Bishop Milles, (see under *Waterford*), 365-81, 413.

As to Kilmeaden School, Co. Waterford; litigation, sale of property and proceedings in the case, (see *Kilmeaden*), 382.

Elmes, Rev. *Thomas*, Curate of Killealy, Co. Limerick; master of a day school; Evidence relative to the Limerick Diocesan School, and general state and course of education, 2634 *et seq.*

Keeps a school, a competitor of Mr. Hogg's (Diocesan School, see *Limerick*): favourable opinion of management and instruction in his school, but never personally in it, 2634-42. Mr. Elmes' college career, and experience and success in teaching, 2635, 2643-4, 2655, 2662 *et seq.*

Always gives a classical and commercial education; no objection to combining them; ought always to be combined, 2644-5. Further evidence on this subject; course of such instruction detailed, 2646 *et seq.*

Modern languages; their importance in regard to commercial employments, 2648-50. Mensuration and navigation not in much demand, 2652. Classics and mathematics useful, even for commercial pursuits: education for a merchant should be of high character; a good classical education connected with accounts necessary; combination practicable, from experience, 2653-4. Not much demand for a high commercial education in Limerick, 2665 *et seq.* As to boarders, and payments in advance, 2656-9. Many parents in Ireland send their sons to be educated in the great schools in England; great desire for English education in Ireland, 2659-61. If there was a good boarding school in Limerick, parents in other parts of Ireland would send their children to it, 2675.

Elphin, Dean of, Very Rev. William Warburton; see *Warburton.*

Elphin, Co. Roscommon:

Elphin Diocesan School, 7336-7448.

Bishop Hodson's Endowment for a Grammar School at Elphin, 7223-7312.

General state of education and provision for same; Dean Warburton's evidence (see *Warburton*), 7313-35.

ELPHIN DIOCESAN SCHOOL.

State of the law for the erection and support of diocesan schools, (see under *Diocesan Schools*,) 7336-7.

Information from reports of previous Inquiries as to this school, 7338-9:—endowments reported in 1810 and 1821, a house and fifteen acres of land, and bequest of £10 a-year in addition to salary of £30 a-year to master, 7223, 7338-9; in 1826, master received £25 a-year from a bequest, 7339; in 1831, salary and emoluments £96 18*s.* 5*d.*, 7339. Numbers of pupils at various times, boarders, day scholars, and free pupils; in 1826, ten Protestants and nine Roman Catholics, 7339. (*As to endowments, see below, under Bishop Hodson's Endowment for a Grammar School at Elphin.*)

Present Inquiry:—Returns from Commissioners of Education, and from master of the school; Commissioners do not return any endowment from land or Bishop Hodson's endowment (*see below*), 7340.

Evidence of Rev. Hugh J. Flynn, Master, as to Elphin Diocesan School, 7341-7434, 7447-8: (Evidence as to Bishop Hodson's Endowment, *infra.*)—Eighteen pupils, of whom fifteen boarders, thirteen day scholars; no free pupils, 7341-3. Boarders all Protestants, day boys Roman Catholics, 7344. Day boys chiefly sons of farmers about Elphin; one got the gold medal at King's College, London, out of 150 or 152 candidates, 7356, 7391-2; no other classical school nearer than Athlone, 7357-8.

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Elphin :—Diocesan School—continued.

No objection to his school on religious grounds: no interference with religion of Roman Catholics; has had Roman Catholic boarders, at one time a majority; arrangement for their religious instruction, 7359–61.

Course of Instruction:—principally classical, science, and commercial education, English and French; particulars of the branches of instruction, 7353–5, 7392–4; supposed interference of classical requirements of university with proper instruction in English branches, and insufficient attention to English in consequence, 7406–24. Alleged difficulty of arranging for combined instruction of pupils in classics and commercial education concurrently, 7406, 7409, *et seq.*

Discipline of school; nature of punishments, 7378; corporal punishments beyond pandies resorted to seldom, and only in extreme cases; flogged only once during three years; does not report punishments to any one; never received any circular to masters from Clare-street Commissioners; is not required to report punishments, 7372–8.

Inspection of school, none; a great drawback to the school; merely makes a return annually to the formal queries of the Clare-street Board of Education Commissioners, 7351–2. Commissioners have never interfered with him in management of the school in a single respect, except sending down for annual returns, and no inspection whatever, so that he may do as he likes, and work the school or not, 7371.

No instructions as to his duties received on his appointment; has no rules for his guidance; no persons to direct or supervise, 7389–90.

Free pupils; considers their admission optional with himself; not under any obligation to admit, 7387–8: Never had any communication with Commissioners on the subject, further than the annual returns; for the first two years, one; last year, returned one; no communications from Commissioners on these returns, nor any wish expressed as to admission of free pupils, 7367–70; number now, nil, 7343; no free pupils since withdrawal of Bishop Hodson's endowment (*vide infra*) from the diocesan school, 7223. Applications for admission of free pupils; refused one from a clergyman at Boyle, 7379–86: was not the clergyman's son; has educated clergymen's sons free, 7434.

Endowments reported (*vide supra*); a good house and fifteen acres of land; master returns ten acres, but never got it surveyed; pays a nominal rent of £4 12*s.* 6*d.* for the house and land, 7425–8. Receives a salary of £72, or £73, about £80 Irish, paid by Clare-street Commissioners and beneficed clergy of the diocese, 7429–32, 7448. Salary paid by clergymen in sums of 6*s.*, 10*s.*, and 12*s.*, 7447. Clergy derive no benefit in return, 7433.

Schoolhouse in a most pitiable state, for want of repairs; presentment for repairs refused by Grand Jury, on the ground that there are no free pupils and master ought to keep his own house in repair, 7345–50. Formerly a presentment was made for repairs, in 1844, when his father was master, 7346–7. Grounds on which present master applied for presentment, 7362: Grand Jury consider the Act not compulsory and objected that his application was for keeping a private school in repair; terms of admission, 7362–5.

Would co-operate in a modification of the system; if exhibitions were attached to the school, would educate a certain number free; thinks that a fair proposition on his part, 7366.

Evidence of Edmond Kelly, Esq., J.P.:—Application for £150 to repair diocesan school refused by Grand Jury on the ground that the public receive no benefit whatever from the school, and should not pay any part of its expenses; refused at special or road sessions, and afterwards by Grand Jury at assizes, 7435–40: arrangements relating to free pupils influenced Grand Jury; money was formerly granted to build the house and afterwards for repairs, but then there were free pupils, 7441; thinks the Grand Jury would present if a moderate number of pupils had the advantage of the institution, 7443; and the clergy should receive some advantage in the education of their sons, as they contribute to the funds, 7444–6.

BISHOP HODSON'S ENDOWMENT FOR A GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT ELPHIN.

Very Rev. William Warburton, Dean of Elphin; letter from, 7224; evidence of, as to Bishop Hodson's endowment, 7261–7312: as to general state of education and provision for same (see under *Warburton*), 7313–35.

Rev. Samuel Crookshanks, Ardmore; letter from, calling attention to the lands from which the endowment is derived, 7225, 7276–8.

Rev. Louis H. Streane, late Archdeacon of Elphin, one of the trustees; letter from; bequest in no way connected with the diocesan school, though its master received it, and its objects different, 7226.

Rev. W. Digby, a trustee; communication from; unable to afford any information, 7227.

Rev. Hugh J. Flynn, master of diocesan school; evidence of as to Bishop Hodson's endowment, 7228–60, 7267, 7270–1, 7286, 7292, 7296, 7303, 7308. Appointment of his father as schoolmaster under Bishop Hodson's endowment, "so long as he performs the duties thereof, and conforms to the regulations," &c., 7234. His father unable for a year and a-half or two years to fulfil the duties, and sent in his resignation, 7238.

Complains of withdrawal of the endowment allowance of £20 a-year to his father, on his resignation, his father having become unable from paralysis to perform the duties; considers the appointment a title-deed, and did not suppose the office would have been taken from him, 7228–60. Duties performed by witness as his assistant, 7236, 7240. Seven children free, taught in a cottage separate from the diocesan school, for an hour or two in the morning, from half-past six till nine, after which they attended the diocesan school, where he also acted for his father, as master, 7241, 7248–7258.

Distinction between diocesan school and Bishop Hodson's school, 7245–7: gives up the complaint, 7247, 7259.

Dean Warburton: Evidence in reference to complaint of Mr. Flynn, who was mistaken: after his father's resignation received a letter claiming pay for a year and a-half, during which his father's

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Elphin :—Bishop Hodson's Endowment—continued.

connection with the schools had altogether ceased; objected to, but agreed that he should formally resign the school, and receive the year and a-half's payment, 7261.

Statement of Dean Warburton as to Bishop Hodson's endowment: grant in 1685 for the maintenance of a grammar school in town of Elphin, for teaching children of the town whose parents are poor, gratis; mismanagement of the bequest, worth £150 a-year, proceeds being only £20 a-year during present lease, and misapplication of it to the diocesan school; on resignation of late master of diocesan school, this fund withdrawn from it, and now accumulating till expiration of lease, on fall of an existing life, with a view to the erection and maintenance of a school in accordance with the donor's intention, 7224, 7261.

Evidence showing that the diocesan school and the school intended by Bishop Hodson, had nothing to do with one another, and that he did not intend they should be united, but on the contrary, intended to found a separate and additional school to supply the want in the country which the diocesan school did not supply, 7262–71.

Letter of Bishop of Kilmore approving withdrawal of the funds from the diocesan school, with a view to their accumulating to form a building fund for erection of a school in accordance with the special directions of the will; trustees named accordingly, 7272.

Question as to right of appointment of master, heretofore exercised by Bishop; whether vested in Bishop or in Dean and Chapter; terms of deed, 7224, 7264, 7275.

Value of endowment, from which £20 a-year has heretofore been received; lands, 565 acres; Poor Law Valuation, £335, half of which will be available for Bishop Hodson's school, besides the fund accumulating, 7224, 7276–7: improvident arrangements heretofore made, course proposed for the future, 7278–89.

Endowment for a "grammar school" for teaching the poor gratis, 7277, 7290; terms no longer applicable to present state of the country, and application proposed to be made to Lord Chancellor to relax the terms, and settle a scheme to be submitted to him for a school suitable to the wants of the time, and to the design of the benefactor; outline of plan, 7290, 7302, *et seq.*

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION AND PROVISION FOR SAME.

Evidence of Dean Warburton on this subject; see under *Warburton.*

Ely, Viscountess; Endowment by, at Monasterevan, see *Monasterevan.*

Emigration: application of school funds to. *Waterford, Foy School,* Bishop of Cashel, 17146–7. *Swords,* 14477–96. *Magherafelt,* Rainey Endowment, *page* 317.

Emlafadd (Ballymote), Co. Sligo:

Parliamentary Return (1823,) mentions a school in union of Emlafadd, having an acre of ground rent free from Bishop of Killala, and supported by aid from Incumbent, and Parish and London Hibernian Sunday School Society, 6306.

Letters from Mr. W. Phibbs, Seafield;—school has not existed for forty years: in lands conveyed to him by Ecclesiastical Commissioners, an acre reserved for a schoolhouse, stated to have been never built; has paid rent for the land to present time, 6306, 6318.

Rev. Arthur Moore, Vicar of Emlafadd:—Letter from, 6305; Evidence, 6307–6321.—Acre of ground by churchyard handed by Bishop to Incumbent for a school, diverted from its purpose, and in occupation and use of Mr. Phibbs, to whom sold by Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 6305–6309; a house on the land, originally intended for schoolhouse, let by Mr. Phibbs to a tenant, 6310–3; would not be a convenient spot now for a school, but still the ground belongs to the parish, 6316–21.

Employment in schools:—

For purposes of industrial or agricultural training; *Downpatrick,* Harrell, 9895–7, 10022–30; Teer, 10156–8; girls employed in shirt-making, &c., for the boys, to the neglect of school instruction, *Moffatt,* 10048–50; *Quade,* 10219–30; sometimes work for schoolmistress, 10222–48.

Trades, &c., taught to boys; *Gwyn Institution,* 11046–56, 11063. Manufactures intended, but not taught, at Swords; see *Swords.* Agriculture taught; *Primrose Grange,* 6801–3.

Bishop Pococke's Weaving School, Kilkenny; see under *Kilkenny.*

Employment of girls in needlework, &c., how conducted, *Cork, St. Peter School,* Burke, 2234–49; see *Cork.*

Abuses in the employment of girls at Swords Borough School, (see *Swords*): at Raphoe, Church Education Society, *Fullerton,* 11149–52. In work of the house, making their clothes, &c., *Roscommon,* Fitzgerald, 7121–5. *Shinrone,* Savage, 5253. *Tubrid,* 12186. *Waterford Blue School,* Carew, 623–4. *Pallasgreen,* Murphy, 4462–4.

Emulation:—

Amongst pupils; see *Appointments, Exhibitions, Prizes,* &c.

Amongst masters; see *Masters, Pensions, Promotion, Qualifications,* &c.

Encouragements for pupils; see *Appointments, Exhibitions, Prizes,* &c.

Encroachments on endowment lands, &c.; see under *Endowments, Estates.*

Endowments:—

Nature of, and how secured; *see under names of particular foundations, localities, or schools.*

Effects of, and importance of proper management; *Belfast,* Bryce, 10379–84. *Drogheda,* Lacy, 12828–31.

Necessity for redistribution of, *Bruce,* Belfast, 10467–9, 10742–3. Funds sufficient if properly applied; *Bishop of Down,* 10476–9; *Kidd,* Sligo, 6579–80.

Suggestions as to application of; exhibitions in connection with Queen's Colleges; *Belfast,* Gibson, 10423.

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Endowments—continued.

Objection to endowments as being injurious to schools, which would be better left to competition; *Power*, Navan Roman Catholic Seminary, 13069, 1300–3. Want of, for Kilmore Roman Catholic Academy, *O'Reilly*, 7811–3.

Throwing open Government appointments to competition, a better stimulant to education than endowments for gratuitous education, *Bishop of Cashel*, 17226–8.

Existing endowments inadequate:—*Banagher*, Bell, 5399. *Belfast Academy*, 10320. *Belfast Academical Institution*, 10420. *Cork, St. Mary Shandon*, 2290–1, 2298–304. *Downpatrick Diocesan School*, Nelson, 10284–90, 10296–8. *Londonderry Diocesan School*, and frustration of intention by Irish Society, *Hazlett*, 180766–7, 10770–1 *et seq.* *Monaghan, Jackson School*, Moffatt, 8451 *et seq.* *Waterford, Foy School*, Dean Hoare, 278–85.

Insufficient and unemployed, for want of additional means:—*Castledawson* (Co. Londonderry), Irwin, 10566–7.

Not carried into effect; *Roscommon, Hall Endowment*, Fitzgerald, 7451: and disputed application of; *Wexford, Tate Endowment*, Crean, 421–2 *et seq.*; Elgee, 434, 439, 449. School closed from disputes as to application of bequest, *Killough*, 9778–9 *et seq.*

Uncertainty as to, and as to application of, and litigation; *Downpatrick*, Alcyn's Blue School, 9836 *et seq.*, 9866–84. *Buttevant*, Robinson, 1149. *Carlow*, Trench, 75; Browne, 7880–83. *Sligo*, Shone, 6671–5. *Drumreilly*, 6933. *Rathconnell*, 13092. *Templemichael, Edgeworth Endowment*, Card, 7634–44. *Monaghan*, M'Kenna and M'Ginn Endowments, 8603 *et seq.* And see *Litigation, Costs*, &c.

Schools closed: *Annagrague* or *Blennerville*. Rowan, 2341; Barlow, 19681. *Ballymacward*, Barrett, 6067–72. *Boardwell*, 5113, 5116 (and see other schools under *Lord Lieutenant's Fund*). *Sturgan*, 9314, 9325–7; Hamilton, 24233–6; Barlow, 23059–65. *Skirteen*, 13883–4. Charter Schools; see *Charter Schools*.

As to discontinuance of schools under Erasmus Smith Board, and disposal of sites and property thereupon; see evidence of Mr. *Barlow* and Mr. *Hamilton*, under *Erasmus Smith Board*.

School formerly existing, closed; or application of endowment altered; *Annadown and Woodpark*, Keaveney, 5411–3. *Ballymacward*, Barrett, 6067–72. *Caherciveen*, O'Hea, 2319, 2327–8. *Monasterevan*, Moore, 13885–905.

School closed, and property applied to private use: *Annaduff*, Shaw, 6921. *Buttevant*, Robinson, 1149. *Glyde Farm*, 12247, 12250–2. *Holywell*, Fitzgerald, 7455–9.

Endowments not in operation: *Abbeyleix*, 5113, 5116. *Aglish*, 6080–2. *Castlebar*, two schools, Stoney, 6077–8. *Ballyadams*, Elliott, 5076–90. *Cork, Christ Church, &c., Moses Deane's*, 2032–3, 2035. *Downpatrick (Gardiner's)*, Nelson, 10284–5. *Drumcrutten* (Co. Monaghan), 9289–9296. *Drumsna*, 6921. *Emlafadd* (Co. Sligo), Phibbs, 6306. *Kilcommon* model farming school, 6225. *Templeneiry or Bansha*, Banner, 654–6. *Tydavnet*, two schools, 9303. *Wicklow Diocesan School*; lands sold by Government, 13681–8. *Wicklow, Eaton Endowment*, Morton, 13778–81; Byrne, 13785. *Wicklow*, other schools, 13676–9; see *Lord Lieutenant's Fund*.

Schools supposed to have had endowments: *Tooms*, Allpress, 12249. *Aughabawn*, 12227; Barton, 12228–30. *Ballindrate*, 11104; Stewart, 11105–10. *Ballintemple*, 7824; Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, 7825. *Castleraghan*, 7816, 7819. *Glyde Farm*, Lord Clermont, 12252. *Clondragh*, 7767–72. *Hollymount*, Mayo, 6085–8. *Magherafelt*, 10558–72.

Loss or diminution of endowment, by withdrawal, mismanagement, want of deeds, or of supervision, &c.: *Clogher*, Ashe, 11649–50. *Clonmel*, Brown, 716. *Altana*, Madden, 4737, 4740–3 (and see other cases under *Lord Lieutenant's Fund*). *Swords*, Baker, 20081–2, &c. (see under *Swords*.) *Ballintemple*, Sandys, 657, 661. *Camus* (Co. Tyrone), 10557. *Cork, Moses Deane's*, 2032–5, 2164–6: *St. Peter's*, 2164–5. *Ballyadams*, Elliott, 5073, 5076–5090. *Ballyrobin* and *Killead*, 10300; M'Credy, 10300–18. *Ennis (Pattison's*, £10 a-year, bartered for horse Strongbow,) King, 3924–5. *Fethard*, Woodward, 662. *Kilkenny Grammar School*, Browne, 85–6. *Killarney*, Dr. Fagan's, 2337–9. *Killough* (Co. Down), 9778–9, 20309–13. *Midleton* (Co. Cork), 17606–9, 17612–3. *Monaghan, Cairne's Endowment*; disputes as to application and liability, 9140 *et seq.* *Oxmantown*, Hone, 22353–403. *Saintfield*, Bradley, 9749, 9760–2.

Alienation or diversion of endowments to purposes other than intended: *Belfast Academy*, 10320. *Cork, Green Coat*, Lee, 1992, 2006–13. *Dundalk Incorporated Society*, 9821, 12257. *Clogher*, Rollston, 11645–6. *Durrow* (Queen's Co.), 4743–4. *Elphin, Hodson's Endowment*, Streane, 7226; Warburton, 7224, 7261–71. *Galway*, Hallowell, 20199–205. *Meath, Kellett Endowment*, Trench, 12860–2. *Swords* (Scardeville and Hewitson's Endowments), 14983, 15547 *et seq.* (see *Swords*.) *Kilkenny, Pococke's School*, Ardill, 23253, 23258, 23264–6 *et seq.*

Application of endowments to private use:—*Aghada*, Townsend, 1141–6. *Ballymacbrennan*, M'Connell, 9699, 9702. *Carrick-on-Shannon*, Percy, 6845–60. *Jamestown*, 6804–8. *Knockdrin* (Co. Westmeath), 13098, 13106, 13112, 13115–8. *Johnstown*, 7460–70. *Reynella* (Co. Westmeath), 13092–8, 13103–5, 13119. *Emlafadd* (Co. Sligo), Moore, 6305–6309. *Oatlands* (Co. Cork), Knolles, 1147, 1168, 1170. *Stephenstown*, Townsend, 12333. *Shannon Grove* and other Charter Schools, 4731. *Sturgan*, Maclean, 9317, 9332; Barlow, 23059–65. *Tralee, Hickson Endowment*, 2330–5, 2382–92.

Encroachments on lands; want of surveys and valuation and supervision: *Clogher*, Ashe, 11649–50. *Oxmantown*, Mallet, 22537–51. *Banagher* Royal School estate; land reduced from 285 to 204 acres in 1788, or 208 on survey in 1807, seventy-seven acres of the original grant having been lost by encroachments of neighbouring landowners and negligence of former masters, 5263, 5266–7; (see further under *Banagher* and other schools, estates, &c.)

Evidence of Hercules M'Donnell, Esq., Secretary of Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in reference to school endowments which have been misapplied, concealed, or lost, and as to non-interference of the Board, in different cases, 23168 *et seq.*

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Endowments—continued.

Want of endowments, and impracticability of establishing the description of schools required (see *Intermediate Schools*) without aid; nature of endowment required; *Talbot*, Queen's Co., 5212–24. *Buchanan*, Mayo, 6208–19. *Hayes*, Naas, 13971. Archdeacon *Russell*, Monaghan, 9218–22. *Chapman*, Omagh, 11508–15, 11555. *Dawson*, Leitrim, 6938, 6982. *Homan*, Sligo, 6695. *M'Greal*, Castlebar, 6258–64. *Percy*, Carrick-on-Shannon, 6956–7, 6962, 6991. *Stoney*, Castlebar, 6288–9. *Wilson*, Belfast, 10547.

Erasmus Smith endowment; as to its foundation, nature and administration, see under *Erasmus Smith* and *Erasmus Smith Board*. Complaints of mismanagement and misapplication of, by Erasmus Smith Board; see *Cullinan*, *O'Shea*, *Barlow*, &c.

Complaints of administration of, and alleged proselytism; want of separate endowment for Roman Catholics; see *Swords*: Kilmore, *O'Reilly*, 7811–3.

As to management of, see also under *Estates*, *Commissioners of Education*, *Erasmus Smith Board*, *Incorporated Society*, *Lord Lieutenant's Fund*, &c.

English Schools:—

Evidence of Rev. Hugh Hamilton, Registrar and Inspector of Erasmus Smith Board, as to English Schools under that Board, 21630 *et seq.*; see under *Erasmus Smith Board*.

Evidence of John Barlow, Esq., Chairman, &c., of Erasmus Smith Board, as to, 22846 *et seq.*; see under *Erasmus Smith*.

And see under names of localities or of schools so called; and under *Incorporated Society*, &c.

Ennis, Co. Clare:—Inquiry and evidence taken at, as to schools and endowments, and state of education in Co. Clare, 3810 *et seq.*

School in Kilmealy parish, six miles from Ennis, endowed by Erasmus Smith and Lord Conyngham, 3810–3812 (see *Kilmealy*).

Another school, at *Ennis*, under patronage of the Roman Catholic clergy; a school of private endowment, 3957–3960.

Private or other schools in neighbourhood, 4021–4023, 3961–3963.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF ERASMUS SMITH, AT ENNIS.

Founded by Erasmus Smith Board, under powers of Act of 10 Geo. I., out of surplus of Erasmus Smith estates, which accrued after providing for Grammar Schools, established under Charter, granted temp. Car. II. (see *Drogheda*, *Galway*, *Tipperary*), 3814–3826.

Provisions of Charter and Act of Parliament: see under *Erasmus Smith*

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, &c., 3814, 3828–32, 3834.

Present Inquiry.—Return from master, 3833:—Evidence of Rev. Luke White King, LL.D., master, 3836 *et seq.*, 4046, 4102 *et seq.*:—Letter from Dr. P. M. Cullinan, Coroner, Medical Attendant of Gaol, late Chairman of Town Commissioners, 3835; evidence of Dr. Cullinan, 3971 *et seq.*:—Evidence of John Busteed Knox, Esq., Newspaper proprietor, 4128 *et seq.*—Evidence of Mr. Barlow, Chairman of Erasmus Smith Board, as to matters complained of, 22696 *et seq.*, 22800 *et seq.*, 22945 *et seq.*

Sources of Income, *Rental*, &c.—Returns at various periods, of amounts, numbers of pupils, salaries, and expenses, &c., 3828–3834.

Rates of payment charged for boarders and day scholars, 3821, 3824. In 1826, described as a pay-school, and as in connection with Erasmus Smith Board and also a private boarding school, 3824; in 1833, reported as a school under the Board, rather of the nature of a private school, but master receiving ten free scholars, 3832.

School Buildings.—School site, garden, and play-ground, about two acres in all, 3828. Statement at various times, of accommodation and capabilities: in 1809, capable of accommodating forty-two boarders; had been as many as sixty, but with two boys in a bed, a practice since discontinued; arrangement of rooms for different branches; situation favourable for a school, number of scholars would increase if accommodation were enlarged; detached building for an infirmary much wanted, as appears to be the case in most of the schools on this foundation, 3828. Reported in 1826, that schoolhouse, with master's dwelling, cost £3,000; schoolroom, £300, built by Governors, 3831.

Repairs.—Master stated in 1809 Report, to be under condition to keep the house in repair, his salary with this condition being £100; but when extraordinary repairs represented by him to be necessary, expense usually paid by Governors, 3828.

Present master, Dr. King, states he has on various occasions asked the Governors to repair the schoolhouse; but obliged to do it himself throughout since it was put in order on his appointment; his whole salary swallowed up by repairs, rates, and taxes, which are very heavy; in 1854, rates 10s. in the pound, 3857, 3968. On inspection at present inquiry, flooring (except in dormitories) and staircase very decayed; frequently repaired, incapable of further repair, worn out, and require to be taken up and replaced by new, 3858, 3860–3862.

Unsuitable state of play-ground; and endeavours of master to level and improve it, 3863. Never applied to the Governors for assistance towards levelling and improving the surface of the play-ground so as to make it more available for the boys' sports; did a good deal in that way himself; cannot obtain the repairs of the house, which he considers just and consistent with the charter, nor any portion of the heavy poor-rates; Governors paid the poor-rates for the master in Drogheda; applied four times to be put on same footing, and was refused, 3908–3911, 3968. The Governors not at all liberal; cannot get competent assistants for so remote a locality at the salary they allow; thinks a salary of £100 per annum, out of which he has to keep the building in repair and pay rates and taxes, not sufficient, considering his standing in college and his exertions at the school, 3907, 3912–3914, 3964–3966: representations which he has made to the Governors, 3917–22:

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Ennis:—Grammar School of Erasmus Smith—continued.

in regard to repairs, thinks the Governors do not comply with the charter, under which he understands it to be their duty to keep up the building, and not the master's, 3915–6.

School Books and Requisites:—Evidence of Dr. King; class books are selected by the master; except three, which are selected by the Governors, directed by Trinity College Board, and are a very bad selection for exhibition, much better books to be had, 3854–6: selected books, &c., procured by parents, 3853, 3904.

Course of Instruction: Evidence of Dr. King;—half the nine hours of study devoted by head pupils to classics; half the time to general science, mathematics, French, German, and English, 3885, 3888. Instruction given particularly for commercial pursuits, 3893. Importance of modern languages; particular attention given to them, and especially to English composition, 3887; teaching of modern languages does not encroach unduly on school time, and one language assists another, 3888–90. French very necessary in commercial and scientific pursuits, 3891–2. Value of geometry and algebra in developing the intellectual faculties, but sometimes carried too far in schools; ancient and modern languages equally valuable in improving the intellectual powers, where properly taught, 3895–7. Advantages of embracing natural sciences, as natural history and physiology, chemistry and mechanics, &c., in course of instruction and in commercial and agricultural education; great intellectual improvement therefrom, 3883–5; tendency of course in National schools embracing these subjects to raise the children to a better position, 3883, 3886.

Combination of classical and commercial education not attended with inconvenience in a well-regulated school; with two or three teachers, different branches can be carried on concurrently without difficulty, 3893–4, 3963, 3970.

Results of Education given.—The boys he sends to the University, able to hold places with the best, at the same time that they have attained a knowledge of modern languages and sciences in the course of instruction above referred to, 3888: when a lad from his school is competent to contend for a first prize at entrance, he is in general fit also for any commercial office whatever; in general a good English scholar, an excellent arithmetician, and well acquainted with other subjects, 3893, 4105.

When Dr. King came to Ennis, 1832, the sons of the gentry and respectable residents there had never been instructed in arithmetic beyond reduction, were deplorably ignorant in English education, never studied French, had not been taught mathematics: introduced these subjects from the outset, and they are now professed in surrounding schools, 3939.

Means adopted by the Governors of Erasmus Smith Board to ascertain whether the system of education in the school is a good one, 3898.

Religious Instruction:—required by Charter that the Scriptures and Protestant Catechism should be taught; never done for free boys, does not inquire on application for admission whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, and never interferes with creed of Roman Catholics; unwillingness nevertheless of Roman Catholics to avail themselves of the free places or let their children attend the school, 3969.

Number of Pupils, and *Free Scholars*, at different periods, 3828–9, 3832, (for terms of Charter as to Free Scholars, see under *Erasmus Smith*). In 1854, forty pupils, of whom ten free; governors have not any property or tenants in the neighbourhood, 3834.

Evidence of Dr. King, master:—forty-two pupils in 1855 (including three of his sons), but six not yet returned from vacation; twenty-six of them boarders and sixteen day scholars, including seven free pupils, 3843–5, 3849–51, 3859–60; average during twenty-three years and a-half, sixty-seven pupils; lowest number, in 1846, famine year, thirty-five; has since been thirty-seven, forty-two, forty-three, and expects forty-six this half year, 3956.

Free Pupils: Dr. King's Evidence:—treated and instructed in every respect like other day scholars, 3849; generally from the locality, but sometimes come from a distance, Roscommon and other places, and take lodgings, to have advantage of school, 3852. Difficult to get parents to accept free places for boys on foundation; wealthy people would be willing; but the poor are generally Roman Catholics and are not allowed to send them, though he never interferes with their creed in any way, 3969.

Nomination of free pupils:—Board of Governors have lately, (in 1854,) undertaken to nominate the free pupils; but master himself admits, and never refuses any respectable poor man's child kept neat; Board lately issued public notice that all unable to pay should apply to them for admission, but have not acted on it; have made no nomination whatever except on one occasion, 3846–8.

Dr. Cullinan's evidence:—Class of persons from whom free pupils come, humble tradesmen, orphans, and such persons, who ought to have gratuitous education; surprised to see large list returned by Dr. King as free pupils, 4015. Suggests greater encouragement to free pupils, and their admission on the foundation by concursus, and examination for admission: at present some degree of reproach attaches to being a free pupil without merit; not treated properly, disparaged in the eyes of other boys, 4083, 4086–7: would make it a badge of merit; would select the boys, on open examination and competition, from any school or class of persons, with or without means; not likely to be abused; free pupils would be more encouraged, and badge of reproach would cease; if any person of means enough to pay availed himself of the advantage, it would tend to raise the position of free pupils and take away reproach; for the trifling emolument would not exclude any, 4088–93.

Dr. Cullinan thinks not much benefit is derived from the endowment for free pupils, judging by the result; never knew a free pupil enter Trinity College,—a reproach to the system; heard that one entered as a pensioner, but none as a sizar; very few have obtained in the school a complete education; do not continue to finish their education; number on foundation very small, 4013–4. Admission of free pupils should be thrown open to cleverest boys, by competition; would raise the character of the scholars, 4016, 4081.

Dr. King states that although little benefit has resulted for having free pupils, there has been some: remembers at the moment, and there are more, two Roman Catholic clergymen educated on the foundation, as respectable men as any: had a medical student very respectable in his profession, 4105: (*and see his previous evidence as to results of education given*, 3888, 3893, 3939.)

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Ennis:—Grammar School of Erasmus Smith—continued.

Inspection, Examination, and Supervision.—Evidence of Dr. King, master:—No inspection, examination, or other means adopted by governors to ascertain whether the system of education pursued in the school is a good one; never examined; their inspector attends the English schools, but not the classical schools; an agent visited the school within the last three years; governors exercise no kind of control; there is only the exhibition examinations by Trinity College, and if no candidates for exhibition sent thither, there is no kind of interference of the governors in the education of the boys, 3898-3901, 3997.

Provision for visitation in the charter, 3815.

Suggestions of means by which the Board of Governors could improve the system of education; as by furnishing the master with additional appliances, books, and a school library; large Maps to hang up for use during the instruction in geography; a school Library, would be of the highest importance in increasing the usefulness of the school; shifts resorted to, to try to amuse the lads and interest them in reading; are subscribing so much a week to get a small library of their own; hitherto out of the question to apply to the Governors for aid towards establishing a school library. Applied to the governors to give Medals every six months to the best answerers in the school; they consented at last, and agreed to give four medals every examination, but clogged with conditions which were wholly at variance with the plan of carrying on all the branches of the school together, and compelled the master to give up the medals, 3902-7, 3968.

Refers to an attempt made by the Archbishop of Dublin to encourage boys to apply themselves to English composition; his pupils applied once and got the prizes; but too small to induce any further application, 4108-9.

Formerly, encouragement given to the school by neighbouring gentry, by annual donations, from five to ten guineas, distributed in premiums of books and medals to the boys; anno 1809; school favourably reported of, 3828.

Exhibitions.—Provisions of foundation, as to Exhibitions, (see Charter and Act under *Erasmus Smith*,) 3823-5.

Evidence of master, Dr. King.—Inadequate value of Exhibitions of Erasmus Smith Schools; a sum of £7 7*s.* 8*d.* (£8 Irish) occasionally allowed to Ennis School as an exhibition entrance to Trinity College; exhibition for seven years; its uselessness, from inadequacy of amount, and the exhibition granted only occasionally, not being given exclusively to Erasmus Smith Schools: not inducement enough, like the exhibitions of £30 and £50 attached to Royal schools, for boys to come or remain long enough to work for it and get thoroughly educated; they would go to the Royal schools, 3864-7, 3872, 4056.

Thinks the manner in which these small exhibitions could be made available for promoting education in the country would be by reducing the number (now thirty or thirty-two), and increasing the value of them, 3868.

Dr. Cullinan concurs in this, 4080.

As to value of exhibitions; Dr. King thinks none should be less than £20 to £40 a-year; to be contended for by all lads from Erasmus Smith Schools, and given to best educated; would limit his exhibitions to Erasmus Smith boys, unless others be thrown open to them, which would only be equitable, 3868-9, 3871. Desirable that exhibitions in the university should be thrown open to candidates from any school whatsoever; would stimulate boys in different schools; if the four Erasmus Smith Grammar Schools had six good exhibitions yearly, there would not be many boys to stand for them, and as it would be easy to obtain them, they would not exert themselves as if the exhibitions were open to every school, 3870-1: would also stimulate masters, 3872.

A good exhibition is £30 or £40 a-year, to be held only while deserved; nothing less worth contending for: according to system of Trinity College, a lad must pay ten guineas to be ground up; present exhibitions of £7 7*s.* 10*d.* not worth it; but if £30 to £50 a-year, as in the Royal schools, it is an inducement to work hard at school, to attain distinctions in university, 3923, 3965: and where an exhibition is a good one, a pupil will remain two or three years longer in school, to attain it, and is therefore better qualified to distinguish himself, 3945-6.

Throwing open all exhibitions to all the schools of the country would be a stimulus to masters: but alone might operate injuriously in inducing teachers of little conscience to devote attention to talented boys to the neglect of boys of less ability; but exhibition system advantageous notwithstanding; and a proper system of inspection would correct the injurious tendency; the exhibition stimulant to masters combined with inspection would work well, 3872, 3947-3955. Thinks all schools, endowed and others, should be subject to inspection, 3954; a yearly inspection by competent men, 3967.

Dr. King has no doubt that education in the country would be improved if the principle were carried further, by throwing open Government appointments in the civil, military, and naval services, to competition; it would greatly stimulate exertion, 3873. Manner in which such a system of competition should be carried out, 3874 *et seq.*: course of study to be prescribed, and annual examination of candidates to be held at one fixed place, say Trinity College, 3874-3878; as to security for ability and impartiality in examiners, and publicity of examinations, 3879-3881. The examinations should be had in London or England for Englishmen or persons residing in England, and in Dublin for Irishmen, 3936-3943: would allow every body, wherever educated, to contend, just as he would throw open Erasmus Smith exhibitions and Royal school exhibitions to the cleverest boys, wherever they acquired their learning, 3944. Such examinations would have an effect on the nature of the instructions in Ennis school; is already making an improvement, with reference to civil appointments, by introducing branches of instruction not hitherto taught in it, 3883.

Masters and Assistants.—Reported in 1809, salary of master £100, he keeping the house in repair; Governors also allowed him £50 a-year for an assistant, 3828-9; to whom he paid £50 more, with board and lodging: and paid another £40, with board; paid also two writing masters, one £31 10*s.*, one £21, and a French master £31 10*s.*, all boarding in master's house: represented

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Ennis :—Grammar School of Erasmus Smith—continued.

that, considering the smallness of the master's salary, a greater allowance should be made for assistants, and that too little land was annexed to the school; no land annexed to school endowment except the school site, garden, and play-ground, 3828-9.

Present master, Rev. Dr. King :—had previously been six years usher or head assistant in Drogheda Erasmus Smith school, 3837; Salary on present appointment, in 1832 (£100 old currency) £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; reduced in famine years, 1846-7, and for several years during general distress, to £62 13*s.* 6*d.*; raised 1854 to £100, 3839-3841. Has three assistants; used to have five, 3842.

Assistants :—Dr. King states that the Board pays the first assistant £92 6*s.* 2*d.*, and the head master gives him board and lodging: next assistant used to have £80, Irish: Board withdrew it till last year, when they allowed £34, made up to £80 by head master: and the Board allow £50 a-year for French master; payments made direct from Board to the assistants half-yearly; master has no control over them, but their receipts are countersigned by him, with a statement that they have been in the school, 4114-6.

Promotion; no system of, for assistant masters; they seldom remain more than a year, have no inducement, except English master, who has remained twenty-three years and a-half, 3936.

Dr. Cullinan thinks the school does not appear in competition with others so advantageously as it ought, if Dr. King had efficient or first-class assistants: one assistant over-worked, occupied all day, and teaching boarders in evening, arrangements inadequate, 4081. Great many gentlemen about Ennis send their sons elsewhere; would be deterred from sending them to Dr. King if he had superior assistants, by the large sum he charges; larger than any other school, 4082-3.

Pensions or retiring allowances to Masters:—Evidence of Dr. King: instances several masters and one assistant, pensioned at their full salary by Erasmus Smith Board of Governors; applied himself four or five times, thinking himself, after forty-two years' teaching, to have a claim, but was refused; would benefit the school to infuse new blood into it, 3927-3925.

Dr. Cullinan thinks the pensions or retiring allowances to masters a subject for inquiry; does not appear on face of return made by the Governors that there are any pensions; returns not satisfactory; take credit for arrears, rents, rates and taxes, repairs, which are paid by the masters; instances Galway, Drogheda, Ennis, in which last case Governors pay £1 only for rent, 4080.

Further Evidence of Dr. Cullinan, Coroner, Medical Attendant of Gaol, late Chairman of Town Commissioners:—has had opportunities in the course of long residence at Ennis of perfectly knowing the state of education in that neighbourhood, 3972-3974: complaint of constitution and conduct of Erasmus Smith Board of Governors, and of management of Ennis Grammar School; heads of complaint enumerated, 3835.

Board of Governors: considers the Board of Governors of Erasmus Smith Schools badly constituted; consisting of a number of high official persons, who do not attend or discharge the functions; and of a great many other members resident in Ireland: no member of the Board has any local connection with the school, or any knowledge of its discipline, progress, or management; organization most unsuitable for efficient control; no ex-officio Governor attends, except on one day last year the Provost of Trinity College, which receives a large amount of the funds from the Governors: evils of nominal governors; thirty-five altogether, mostly absentees; some in Canada and all over the world, a screen for acts of others; a myth, and non-existent, 4003-4, 4007-9. Impossible to expect justice from the Board of Governors, as at present constituted; a feeling that justice has not been done to the school at Ennis, as to which the Governors can have no reliable information; school managed for the private interest of head master, the public interest being quite a secondary matter; and no control over him exercised, to make the public interest primary, 3987-3989: the Board exercise no educational supervision whatever, 4000-1. Complains of the system: not the slightest charge against individual Governors, but complaint of the constitution of the Board, 3990-1: has the greatest respect for the head master, his character, zeal, and efficiency, 4002. Governors exercise their functions negligently and inefficiently, 3835, 3995-6; have never made a law for the regulation of the school, for 200 years; the laws then made still in force; (see rules or bye-laws in charter under *Erasmus Smith*); considers them obsolete; has been no inspection for thirty years, except that an agent visited the school within the last three years, 3996-8, 4002, 4006. Would not have anybody nominally connected with the Board who is not an acting member, 3976.

Local Superintendence of Schools under the Board :—without proper inspection and confidential and reliable information as to state and progress of the schools, Governors totally incompetent to exercise efficient control over them, 3977: ought to provide means of informing themselves properly as to the schools, and not doing so exercise their functions negligently and inefficiently, 3798: injury from that negligence might be corrected by having properly qualified and paid local superintendents; persons who should have some interest and responsibility either by payment or by local ties, 3980.

Misapplication of Funds; Dr. Cullinan's complaint against the Governors,—

That while they do not pay their masters and assistants enough, they pay a large amount to Trinity College; amounts not illegal but injudicious, 4029, 4035-6, 4055-6: thought the Exhibition payments to Trinity College illegal; inferred that the exhibitions founded in Trinity College by the Governors of Erasmus Smith schools were exclusively for pupils of Erasmus Smith schools, but perhaps the inference not strictly warranted; referring to terms of Charter and Act, his inference shown to be erroneous; clear that the endowment was partly for the grammar schools and partly for education in Trinity College, and exhibitions plainly not limited to pupils of Erasmus Smith schools, 4035-4044; admits he was mistaken, 4045.

That the Governors also misapply funds, thousands a-year, in supporting at great expense, a number of English schools,—quite a waste that might be usefully applied to other purposes, while there are the National schools, 4029; not illegal but an indiscreet and injudicious application of funds, in his opinion, 4047-4054.

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Ennis:—Grammar School of Erasmus Smith—continued.

That they also misapply funds in pensions; a misapplication, to pension a master who after receiving it for twenty-three years is still in robust health, 4030.

That the Governors' power in distributing these funds is exercised in a manner contrary to law, which they suspend at their convenience, and indiscreetly suspend the law in not clothing the free pupils and not sending them out as apprentices; never do it or think of such a thing, 4032–3: infringe the law in these particulars, and in not exercising any control over the masters, which are duties strictly imposed on them; quotes charter, under which the funds for clothing and apprenticing arise when there is a surplus; gives his view of surplus, 4057–8, 4060–1.

That the Governors and master interpose obstacles to education in Ennis: Governors pay certain masters employed in the school, and head master will not allow them to instruct boys not pupils in his school, although such under-masters be not resident at the school and be not occupied more than two or three hours a-day; master makes it a condition that they do not take boys except with his permission: effect of this, that the town not being able to support different masters, children must go to Dr. King's school or do without the advantage they could derive from the masters,—a serious injury to the public, with the sanction of the Governors, to whom complaint was made on the subject; the French master may take girls, but not boys; Governors did not think the matter called for their interference with Dr. King, 4063–8, 4072–3.

Dr. King states, in regard to his assistants, that the drawing, music, and dancing masters are not paid by the Board, but by fees; French master paid by Board; never objected to his attending families, provided those capable of going to school were not included, or school would not be encouraged; would teach at home, and there would be no equivalent for the trouble and expense of bringing masters, 4105–8.

Dr. Cullinan thinks the public derive little advantage from the school, 3835, 3989, 4002, 4011, 4017, 4081. Is sure, if there were no endowment, there would be a school of a high class in Ennis; an admirable field for a first-rate school, 4017–4020: account of other schools in the locality, and of distinguished scholars from them, in Trinity College, 4021–4028.

Fees or Charges to Pupils:—Dr. Cullinan complains of the Governors that they exercise no control over the master in regard to fees or charges for day pupils; thinks the master only entitled legally to 2*s.* for a pupil; and the public should derive some benefit from the endowment; obliged to pay at a high rate, ten guineas a-year, or rather nine months, there being three of vacation; it is a private school, with endowment, Dr. King making it as beneficial to himself as possible, without the Governors controlling him, 4011–2. Different rates of charge by master in Galway and Drogheda, which Dr. Cullinan considers improper, 4012.

Dr. King states that he does not receive at ten guineas a-year as much as his predecessor did fifty years ago; his charge was six guineas for classics, a guinea a-quarter for French, and charges for other things; all these the boys have now for ten guineas or eight if brothers; his fees not higher than others; has himself paid twenty guineas a-year for his brother as a day pupil in Dublin, for a far worse education; knows of no school, even with endowment, that could teach the course specified, for less than ten guineas, especially in a town not admitting of many pupils, 4108. Dr. Kyle, Secretary of Education Commissioners, returns ten guineas as the highest sum charged by any diocesan school, and that by only one; the next, eight guineas; but inquiry should be made as to the instruction given for that eight guineas, 4117–8.

Vacation.—Dr. Cullinan instances the vacations as an illustration of the conversion of the endowment to the convenience of the head master; two vacations in the year, six weeks each, summer and Christmas; considered too much, and summer vacation fixed at a time when it suits nobody but himself, June and July; summer vacation not too long if at a proper time; Governors on Dr. Cullinan's complaint of this told him they could not interfere in the private management of the school, 4002–5. No allusion in by-laws to holidays, 4006: they forbid the absence of the master without leave previously obtained from Governors, and provide as to substitute in the event of his so absenting himself (see Charter, under *Erasmus Smith*) 4011.

Dr. King states that the vacation is six weeks in summer, and only four in winter, ten weeks in each year; none at Easter or Whitsuntide; masters engaged nine hours a-day require it, putting the children out of question, 4102–5, 4119, 4125.—Nobody teaches the pupils their catechism "once every week on each Lord's Day," that he knows of; is not aware whether it is done or not; was not aware he was bound to do it: the free pupils are generally Roman Catholics: as to the Protestants, could not teach them in vacation, not being there, 4120–1. As to vacation, understood the spirit of the charter to refer to school times, 4120, 4122. Charter read (see under *Erasmus Smith*) 4120, 4123, 4125; understands it as referring to absence without leave during school times, in which case a substitute must be provided, but does not think it means an obligation to attend every Sunday throughout the year to teach, 4123–4127.

Management of Estates by Board of Governors:—Dr. Cullinan considers they have lost some property, 3999: a rental referred to in report of a previous inquiry, in 1809, mentions Cahircallamore (Co. Clare) David England, tenant, 1777, a rent-charge; arrears 1807, £852; a year's rent and fees 1808, £100; and "school ground at Ennis, no tenant, gratis," 3830, 3833, 4078:—Property, originally Kilmacally or Keilty; £100 a-year rent-charge; statements as to sales of the property; proceedings in Court of Exchequer and Incumbered Estates Court; rent paid at various periods, how and to whom uncertainty of information, 4074–4078: present tenant of property; supposed to be chargeable, 4079. Governors say they have no property in the locality of Ennis, 4069, 4078.

Dr. King refers to an endowment by Chief Justice Pattison, for the Erasmus Smith Grammar School at Ennis, as lost; left £10 per annum to the school by will, communicated to the agent of the property, who "knew nothing about it," and to Erasmus Smith Board of Governors, who referred to their law adviser, and answered that the matter was "involved in an inextricable mystery;" endowment, £10 a-year, bartered for a horse; entry in previous master, Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald's book, "Agent allowed Thomas Steele £10 yearly of the Pattison Charity for the horse Strongbow,"—3924–5.

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Ennis:—Grammar School of Erasmus Smith—continued.

Inquiry of Governors by Dr. Cullinan whether any persons were entitled to any advantages by reason of being tenants on their property in the neighbourhood; Governors' reply that they have not any property in that locality (Ennis), and that there are not any special advantages reserved in the School at Ennis for the inhabitants of that town, in preference to other persons, 4068–71 (see Charter under *Erasmus Smith*, and *Free Scholars*.)

Prizes given by Primate and Governors; suggested by Dr. Cullinan for inquiry: prospectus of Drogheda school states, "the Primate gives some prizes to be competed for by the pupils of all the grammar schools;" never heard of such a thing in Ennis school; has not heard of Governors' prizes, or whether they are distributed there, 4083.

Dr. King refers to subject proposed by the Primate and Archbishop of Dublin for a prize given by the latter for English composition, 4108–9.

Evidence of Mr. Barlow, Chairman, &c. of Erasmus Smith Board, (see under *Erasmus Smith Board*,) as to complaints of Dr. King and Dr. Cullinan, 22696 *et seq.*, 22800 *et seq.*, 22945 *et seq.*

General Observations, and Suggestions by Dr. Cullinan as to Education generally.—Unsatisfactory state of education among upper and middle classes in the provinces, for want of efficient schools: in Queen's Colleges, Scholarships and Exhibitions regarded not as honours for merit, but rather as helps to young men of limited means, in pursuing academical studies; the Colleges to some extent perform the functions of schools, with an unsuited organization, their own functions being materially deranged and imperfectly performed. Defect remediable: expectations from present inquiry, and suggestions for improvement of endowed schools; which have been greatly mismanaged, with little regard to public interests, the absence of control and responsibility having led to accumulation of abuses and inefficiency, 4094.

Reforms suggested:—Abolition of the various incongruous and inefficient plans now existing for management of endowed schools, and establishment of one uniform and comprehensive system: creation of a Board of Management, consisting of a chief director, paid, and associated with other learned and eminent persons as honorary directors; with paid assistants, to act as Inspectors of schools, 3981–5, 4096: Central Board to have absolute control, with appeal to Lord Lieutenant only, 4096: and with assistance of local persons, which he thinks essential, as a Local Board or Committee, always on the spot, to assist and co-operate with Inspector and report to Central Board, 3982–6. System, analogous to that of the National Education system; a governing body, with inspectors, and local patrons, 3992–3; but would let the patronage rest, not with an individual, but with a number of persons of rank and intelligence as a committee, in the district, 3993–4.

Would establish one Academic School for each County, under rules to be prescribed and modified by Central Board: education therein to be of most comprehensive and complete character: academic staff, a head master and seven other masters; one respectively for mathematical sciences; for classics; for natural philosophy; for English literature, logic, political economy, and history; for foreign languages; for arithmetic, writing, and book-keeping; and for drawing: charge for admission of pupil, £1 a-year, and £1 for each branch in which he may be instructed, affording a complete education for £8 a-year, or a more limited one at less cost, according to his objects or convenience: half the admission fees to go to head master, and half the class payments to the respective class masters attended by the pupil: the other moiety to be divided between head master and general purposes of the school and requisites, as chemical and electrical apparatus, maps, models, books of reference, &c.: free education in each school for limited number of pupils, elected half-yearly by concursus, with preference to poorer candidates: the examinations public, by master, assisted by an inspector, and the selection ratified by the Board: For encouragement to industry and exertion, substantial and valuable prizes, but few in number, to be distributed among pupils of each county school:—to promote wider emulation, two or three considerable prizes to each province, open to competition once, by pupils of all the county schools in the province; perhaps even national prizes; 4096–98.

Estimate of expense of proposed plan, in detail, amounting to £44,980, say £50,000; may be defrayed by proper application of even a portion of existing endowments; does not amount to half of that expended in supporting endowed schools of little or no advantage to the public, 4098–9.

John Busteed Knox, Esq., Newspaper proprietor, resident at Ennis all his life, perfectly agrees with Dr. Cullinan; the want at Ennis at present is adequate opportunity of commercial education, more than in classics; many persons in trade and commerce in Ennis employing persons requiring a rather superior education, find it difficult to obtain well educated persons; himself requires intelligent persons, but those in the locality not well fitted or educated; a general want there of education of that kind, 4128–4145.

Memorial from Bishop and Clergy of Diocese of Killaloe and Kilfenora that the Ennis Grammar School may be made a Diocesan School for that diocese, and their contributions applied to it instead of to the school at Limerick, (see *Limerick*,) from which they derive no benefit, *page* 301.

Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh: Inquiry and evidence taken at, as to schools and endowments, and state of education in Co. Fermanagh, 11880 *et seq.*—Statement by Mr. Magee, Newry, (see *Armagh*,) as to endowments, 9373.

ENNISKILLEN ROYAL SCHOOL.

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, &c., 11880–11908.

Charter, temp. Car. I., 15th December, 1627; lands granted for "the free school at or near Lisgoole" (Co. Fermanagh), where it appears the school was previously situate, 1180–1.

Acts of 53 Geo. III. c. 107, and 3 Geo. IV. c. 79; vesting estates in Clare-street Commissioners of Education; provision for "the supporting, maintaining, and providing, of" free scholars out of surplus funds after providing for ordinary school purposes; and for affording aid from surplus funds of one school for the assistance and improvement of another, 11883–4.

Particulars of the school lands, 3360 or 3435 acres, and other endowments; income, staff, and salaries, numbers of pupils, boarders, day scholars, and free pupils, at various periods; management of property, &c., 11882, 11885–11908.

Condition and management of school and estates, and alterations recommended, before appointment of Clare-street Commissioners of Education, 11882: reports of that Board since 1813, and other reports and returns, 11885 *et seq.*

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Enniskillen, Royal School—continued.

Proposal of a late master for altering the system of the school by accepting fifty day scholars for gratuitous instruction instead of any boarders; reported against by Clare-street Board, 11886. Salary of future masters, £500, and £500 for assistants, 11887; increase of number and salaries of assistants, 11900: portion of income devoted to repairs and Exhibitions, 11888, 11898–9. Improvements of condition and dwellings of tenants, and abatements, in consequence of numerous petitions, 11896, 11899, 11902–4.

Ample funds and considerable surplus, notwithstanding bankruptcy of estate agent and consequent loss, 11890–1: repairs, alterations, and improvements of school buildings, 11891, 11900. Erection of an infirmary, new washing room, &c., 11901–2.

Provision for foundation scholars; £20 a-year towards maintenance, clothing, and education during continuance in the school, 11892.

Exhibitions; in 1833, one foundation scholar obtained exhibition of £40 a-year to Trinity College for five years, 11894. In 1835, exhibitions established as at other Royal Schools; five of £50 a-year, and five of £30, for five years, 9348, 11895.

Pre-eminent success of school under present master; necessity of enlargement for additional boarders, 11900.

Lending library of classical books, 11900.

Appointment of one of the Commissioners having property in the neighbourhood, to act as a local committee to inspect estate and give advice and assistance to agent; appointment of an agriculturist for improvement of husbandry of the tenants, 11902; lands and tenants improving, 11903; assistance by employment for labouring class; draining-tile making on the estate, 11904.

Present Inquiry.—Bye-laws or regulations as to the selection or appointment of foundation scholars, preference being given, amongst candidates equally qualified, to natives of Co. Fermanagh, wherein the school estates are situated, and to such as shall have commenced at Enniskillen School in lowest Latin form, and risen therein, 11909–10.

Evidence of William Trimble, Esq., Proprietor and Manager of *Fermanagh Reporter*, as to Enniskillen Royal School and general state of education, 11911–11953.

Evidence of Rev. John Greham, head master, 11954–12044.

Evidence of James Benison, Esq, Agent of the Clare-street Commissioners of Education; as to the estate of the Enniskillen Royal School, 12045–12148.

Evidence of Mr. Andrew Veitch, a landholder, as to the estate of the Enniskillen Royal School, 12149–12183.

Evidence of William Trimble, Esq., Proprietor and Manager of the *Fermanagh Reporter*:—Enniskillen has the worst educated population of any town in any civilized country; character of the county, bullock and turnip; grow up without learning or trade, and not knowing for what; hence so many soldiers from Enniskillen:—Eminent classical education at Royal School, but education there too exclusively classical, of little utility to men of business; and charges for boarders too high, from £30 to £50 and extras, notwithstanding large endowment; a general complaint of the want of provision for a practical English education, and embracing instruction in modern languages, all the languages in use; a good English education not to be had in Fermanagh, except in some of the poor schools; condition of poor schoolmasters, and wretched school accommodation; difficulty attending attempts to establish a good school, from apprehension of injuring the Royal School, 11913. Further evidence as to want of means for a good English education, and as to the schools for the poor in Enniskillen; prevalence of fever in them for want of proper accommodation, 11913, 11917–20, 11923–5. Other schools, and their degrees of success in teaching, 18941–51.

Inconveniences of present situation of the school, at some distance from the town, at Portora, especially for day boys; formerly in the town; old schoolhouse now let, and rent goes to the Royal school, 11882, 11913–6: suggestions for making the school more available for day boys, so long as retained at Portora, 11913, 11929–30; want of a good school, to replace the old school, in the town,—a model school, male and female; ways in which it would be beneficial, 11913.

General feeling that the day boys should be free, or a certain number to pay a small sum; suggests a local committee, to select boys for free places, 11913, 11921; and suggests that the local exhibitions or foundation scholarships in Royal School should be increased in number; a greater number of smaller value, say £5, would be more advantageous; would not alter the exhibitions to Dublin University, 11913, 11926–8.

Number of free pupils at Royal School greater than heretofore, and master treats them as other boys; but feeling against obtruding there under present arrangements, and free boys ill treated by others, 11913, 11929–30. Further detail of description of education for which provision is required, and mode of selection for free places, 11938–53.

Vacations too long, nearly one-fourth of the year, 11913.

Visits of Education Commissioners private; should be public visitations, announced beforehand; wholesomeness of publicity, 11913.

School-lands the worst and the tenants the poorest and most wretched in the county, from some cause not applicable to other landlords, who are excellent in Fermanagh generally, 11913, 11931–7, 11952–3.

Evidence of Rev. John Greham, head master of Royal School, Enniskillen:—Number of pupils on the roll, ninety-four; of whom thirty-nine boarders, fifty-five day pupils, nineteen being free pupils, 11954–8.

Foundation scholars, or school scholarships; £80 a-year allocated by Clare-street Commissioners of Education for four at £20 each, the number at present: selected from five or six most meritorious boys, in his judgment, whose names he sends up to the Board with particulars according to their regulations, 11959–60: all day pupils; boy receives the money himself; holds the scholarship for more than a year, occasionally four years, or while qualifying for the University, no particular limit of time; generally held, if of good conduct, till entrance in University, and the majority have obtained exhibitions to University, 11962–7.

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Enniskillen, Royal School—continued.

Free pupils :—has had no special instructions as to selection of free pupils; when application made to him, attends to it unless there be reason to the contrary; has seldom refused any; if he had reason to doubt correctness of conduct would not admit, and on one occasion had reason to believe the applicant not in a condition to require such aid; selects those, generally speaking, who could not afford to pay, 11961, 11968–70, 12027.

Mr. Trimble misinformed in his statement, that persons requiring such aid were not allowed to send free pupils, while wealthy persons had their sons admitted: no such thing in present master's time, 12043: believes Mr. Trimble also altogether mistaken in supposition of ill treatment of free pupils by other boys; on the contrary, several of the free boys amongst those most respected and esteemed in the school, and associating with those of highest connexions on perfect equality; makes no distinction whatever himself, and does not make known who are free pupils; never any complaint made of treatment of free boys by other boys, utterly unaware of their meeting with any annoyance, 11971–2.

Boys chiefly of Church of England, some Dissenters, two Roman Catholic free pupils, 11994; never heard of any objection, on religious grounds, to sending pupils, 11995.

Course of Instruction :—In the first instance, of course, classical; Royal Schools from the first, and continue, classical schools; but a great and extraordinary mistake on part of Mr. Trimble to say the education is only classical: some receive an English education only, and at a reduced rate, without classics; eleven such at present time; the boys do not all necessarily receive classical education, 11975, 12022–4. From the first, a constant object to obtain the most efficient English master he could get; names assistants, their qualifications, and advancements, 11973–4, 11984–5, 12014–20; present English master, at examination in University was first of the first in science, a geometrician of highest order, and arithmetic and mercantile education well attended to in the school, 11973: details of the branches of English and science instruction, 12021, 12028–35, 12044. French and German taught as extras, 11976–80, 11982–3. Drawing, 11981. Head master's own part, 11986.

Discipline :—modes of punishment; no such thing as flogging, 11993.

Domestic arrangements and superintendence of them; health of boys good, 11987–9, 12002–5, 12010–3.

Prizes; at half-yearly examinations, books and medals given as premiums; a sum given by the master, and the boys pay a small sum to make up a fund for the purpose, 11990–2.

Examination of boys every half year; by ex-fellows having college livings in neighbourhood, who are kind enough to give him their aid for the purpose; or by any former pupils of the school who have gone through their college course, if within reach, 11993–9: examinations discretionary, but regularly held; premiums given on these occasions, 11990–2, 12001, 12009.

Inspection once only in the twenty years since he was appointed, a considerable time since, cannot recall when; inspection by a deputation sent down by Clare-street Commissioners of Education, Dr. Elrington and Bishop of Cork; not certain whether they made any report, 11996–7, 12006–8.

Legacy of £20 a-year left by a former assistant in the school to aid a meritorious young person during his first three years in College, in fact to found a scholarship for a pupil from this school; need not be an exhibitioner, and generally given by the executors or trustees to most meritorious according to master's recommendation, 12036–42.

Evidence of James Benison, Esq., Agent of the Enniskillen Royal School Estate, under Clare-street Commissioners of Education :—Tenants generally poor, but great improvement amongst them; advantages described as being held out to them, 12046. Drainage introduced; lime kiln established by Commissioners, who supply lime, for which they pay 1½*d.* a barrel, to tenants at 2*d.* a barrel, 12046. List of premiums offered to industrious tenants, 12046–7. Subdivision of lands forbidden, 12049. Farms vary in size from two to twenty acres, 12050, 12055. Consolidation of farms to considerable extent, 12057, 12102. Extent of school estates and number of farms and tenants thereon, 12100–4: joint tenancies, 12127–12131. No leases given, 12058–12061, 12095.

Large arrears of rent, 12062–9, 12073, 12097–9, 12135–12145. Believes he recommended the Commissioners to cancel the arrears, and place the tenants on a fresh footing; want of inspection of estate, and of new survey, &c., 12063–4, 12067–8, 12074–6, 12080–1. Land last valued in 1816, 12096. Allowances to tenants, independent of the arrears, 12077–9, 12135–6. Fences not good, 12069: stone houses, and mud houses also, 12070; tenants have live stock, 12072. Extracts from a report made by him in 1849 to the Clare-street Commissioners of Education on the general condition of the estate and its management, 12081. Had no directions or communication from the Commissioners thereon, but took some steps in conjunction with the local Commissioner, Rev. Mr. Porter, 12082–91. Believes the property carefully and judiciously managed, circumstanced as it is, 12092–4.

Amounts expended in drainage and encouragement for improvements, &c., during different periods, 12107–17, 12124–6: roads made partly at expense of county, partly of Commissioners; afterwards presented for as county roads, 12046, 12118–21: not many houses built, 12122–3. Rents reasonable, but reductions asked for, 12132; and abatements allowed, 12133–6.

Evidence of Mr. Andrew Veitch, a holder of land :—Well acquainted with school estate; saw a great improvement in it the last time he inspected it, in October, 1854, when he inspected the whole of it; a general improvement in houses, farms, drains, crops; nature of the improvements as compared with some years previously, 12149–58. A good deal of drainage, 12182–3. For two miles along road, some fences, but not good ones, 12159–61. Crops; flax, potatoes, oats, turnips, 12164. Size of farms, some under six acres, one of twenty; premiums awarded to some of the tenants, 12165–74. Rents; majority under £15; gross rental £2,142; sum received last year £1,941; £9,231 of arrears, 12175–8.

Evidence of Dr. Kyle, Secretary, and other officers of Clare-street Board, as to superintendence of Royal Schools, management of estates, &c.; see under *Commissioners of Education*.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION AND PROVISION FOR SAME.

For evidence taken at Enniskillen on this subject, see Rev. *J. G. Porter*, *W. Trimble*, Esq., *J. C. Bloomfield*, Esq., Rev. *James Hughes*.

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Erasmus Smith :—

Charter, granted anno 1699, temp. Car. II., empowering Erasmus Smith, Esq., to erect Grammar Schools in Ireland, to endow the same with convenient maintenance for schoolmasters, and to make further provision for education of children at the University, and for several other charitable uses, 3814–3822, 5699–700, 12740, 12810, 13789, *page* 298.

Letter, anno 1682, of Erasmus Smith, declaring his intention in founding Grammar Schools, to propagate the Protestant faith according to the Scriptures, 22795.

Laws and Directions of Erasmus Smith for the better government and order of public schools founded by him, *pages* 390–1 : Order of Governors, anno 1712, *page* 391.

Act of 10 Geo. I. for further application of the rents and profits of Erasmus Smith endowments, 3823–3827, 13789.

Board of Governors of Erasmus Smith Endowments ; see below, *Erasmus Smith Board.*—Acts and Charters under which the Erasmus Smith Board act, 22825–32 ; *pages* 390–1.

Estates, Endowments, or *Funds*, left by Erasmus Smith, and their management : see under *Estates, Erasmus Smith Board, &c., and under names of respective schools or localities.*

Western Estates, 5685–9, 5916–91, 6005–14, 6073–4 : (see under *Galway.*)

Southern Estates, 2406 *et seq.*, 3759 *et seq.*, 4467 *et seq.* : (see under *Limerick.*)

Charter provides for the erection and foundation of three *Grammar Schools* (Drogheda, Galway, Tipperary,—*see under their respective names,*) and for appointment of able schoolmasters for same, and ushers, 3815 : a fourth Grammar School afterwards provided for under the above Act, and established at Ennis, out of surplus, 3826 : (see under *Ennis.*)

Objects of this Endowment ; (and see further, infrâ, under *Act*) :—Grammar schools to be and ever remain free schools, for twenty poor children or scholars dwelling within two miles of the school, and for "all children of the tenants of Erasmus Smith and his heirs," at whatever distance dwelling, 3815, 3816.—Letter of Erasmus Smith, intention to propagate Protestant faith, 22795 : his laws and directions, *page* 390.

If the possessions or income from the estates of the schools increase, such increase to be "employed in the maintenance of more and other scholars to be placed in the said schools, or for the further augmentation of the allowance of the persons already for the time being in the schools," and not converted to any private use, 3817.

And if surplus exceed a certain amount, the schools are to be beautified as the Governors think fit, 3820.

Residue to be disposed of, during the continuance of then existing leases, one half in binding poor children as Apprentices to Protestant masters as the Governors think fit, the other half in such other charitable uses as should be directed by deed or will of Erasmus Smith ; and after the expiration of such leases, one half of such residue to be applied partly towards binding Apprentices as above, and partly towards Clothing poor scholars in the three Grammar Schools ; the amount bestowed in binding apprentice, not to exceed £6, nor in clothing, 30*s.*, in the case of any child ; and the "children of the tenants of Erasmus Smith" to be preferred before others, 3820.

Free places and payment.—Masters and ushers of such free schools not to take any money, reward, or gratuity whatsoever for the teaching of any poor child of the twenty or other free scholars, who are "children of tenants or inhabitants upon the lands or possessions of the corporation" (of Governors, or Erasmus Smith Board,) 3821. But the master may receive the sum of 2*s.* on entrance, from other scholars (not being of the twenty or other free scholars who are "children of tenants to and inhabitants upon the lands and possessions belonging to Erasmus Smith, his heirs or assigns, or which shall hereafter belong to the corporation aforesaid, who are all to be freely admitted and freely taught, how many soever and how far soever they live from the schools,") 3821, 5700.

Terms of Charter, in reference to maintenance of pupils, or free boarders, 5699, 5914 : (and see *page* 390, and under *Galway, Barrett.*)

Course of Instruction specified in charter :—Grammar, writing, casting accounts ; and as far as children capable, Latin, Greek, Hebrew ; and masters to fit them for the University if desired, 3815, 3821 : on Sundays, to catechise them in Protestant church catechism of Archbishop Ussher, and expound same to them, 3821, 12783.

Regulation of schools, *pages* 390–1 : masters, ushers, and scholars, to be subject to "allowances, rules, statutes, and ordinances," made by Erasmus Smith or Governors after his death, 3818–9. Rules of Erasmus Smith as set out and approved by the charter, 3821 : proviso, Governors not to have power to make or appoint any laws, rules, statutes, acts, orders, or ordinances, after his death, that would make void, suspend, or weaken those of Erasmus Smith, which are always to remain in full force for the governing and ordering of the said schools and charities, 3822. In 1854, the rules in the charter still in force, 3834.

Masters and Ushers appointed and removable by Erasmus Smith, and after his death by the Governors, according to regulations made or to be made, 3818, *pages* 390–1. Neglect of any of the rules laid down in charter, a just cause of removal of master, 3821. Appointment of masters and ushers subject to approval by archbishop or bishop of diocese in which the school is, and they are to subscribe the two first of the Church canons of 20 Chas. I., 3819. Masters and ushers wholly to attend upon the schools, and not to follow any other occupation, 3821.

Number of masters and ushers, respectively, one for each school, but so that there be no usher where the number of scholars does not exceed forty, 3815 ; Governors may allow an usher or not as they think fit ; but one usher to be in one school, 3820.

Salaries of masters, 100 marks, or two-thirds of £100, 4036. Remuneration of ushers, £20 a-year, 3820.

Duties of masters and ushers : to teach the course of instruction above referred to as set forth in rules for regulation of school, 3815, 3821, *pages* 390–1. Master not to absent himself, except

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Erasmus Smith—continued.

in sickness, without leave of Governors; substitute during such absence to receive such proportion of the salary of master, as would have been receivable by him if he had not absented himself, 3821.

Nomination and Visitation; masters, ushers, and scholars, to be from time to time "visited and approved of," 3815; to be "allowed, ordered, directed, visited, placed, or displaced," by Erasmus Smith Governors, 3818; and by no other authority, *page* 298.

Further provisions in charter:—*Hebrew Lecturer*, appointed by Trinity College, to have £30 per annum; or other lecturer, as Governors think fit, 3820.

Act of 10 *Geo. I.*, a private "Act for further application of the rents and profits of the lands and tenements formerly given by Erasmus Smith, Esq., deceased, to charitable uses," 3823, 5470.

Exhibitions; Trinity College:—Act recites charter and past payments of pensions or exhibitions of £8 each to twenty poor scholars, and £6 each to fifteen other poor scholars, in Trinity College, 3823, 3825, 5470: such and future similar yearly pension or exhibition to same numbers to be paid out of the endowment until they shall be otherwise provided for, removed, or take, or be of standing to take, M.A. degree, 3825. Governors also to erect buildings for exhibitioners, 3825.

Act further provides for the establishment of two public Lecturers in Trinity College, one in Oratory and History, one in Natural and Experimental Philosophy; and for three new Junior Fellows, 3823–4. Three new fellowships established accordingly, 1st May, 1724; with preference for scholars of the house if equally qualified, and next for pensioners or exhibitioners of Erasmus Smith: the two Lecturers to be chosen by the Provost and Senior Fellows and appointed by the Governors; pensioners and exhibitioners of Erasmus Smith to be taught at such lectures gratis; and when any Erasmus Smith pensioner or exhibitioner stands candidate for "any of the said lectures," he is to be preferred in "the election, nomination, and approbation," before any other person, 3824–5.

Blue Coat Hospital, Dublin: Act provides for the maintenance of twenty boys therein, 3826.

Future Increase or Decrease in Proceeds of the Lands, &c.:—in case of increase, residue and overplus beyond what is necessary for foregoing purposes, to be applied to "some public work or use in the said College or Hospital, in putting out poor children to school, or apprentices, or in setting up or founding one or more English school or schools" (see *English Schools*, and under respective names); in case of decrease, governors to "lessen the number of pensioners or exhibitioners" in Trinity College, "or to make such deductions and abatements out of all or any the pensions, exhibitions, salaries, or other yearly" sums appointed by the Act, as they may think fit, 3827, 5718.

Return in 1854, of income and expenditure of Governors of Erasmus Smith Schools for five years, 1849–53, distinguishing the expenditure on the four classical or grammar schools, 3834.

Ennis Grammar School established under the Act, out of the surplus, 3826 (see *Ennis*).

General questions raised as to the Charter, and as to Governing Body, &c., 3814 (see under *Ennis*,) and *page* 298:—and see also as to questions raised in other places, under *Galway* and names of the respective Schools or Localities; and under *Erasmus Smith Board*.

ERASMUS SMITH BOARD.

Letter from Registrar, Extract from Charter, and opinion of Counsel, as to power of inquiry by the Commissioners before passing of Act for the purpose, *pages* 297–8.

Report from the Commissioners to Secretary of State for Home Department, as to refusal of Erasmus Smith Board and Masters under them, to furnish information; with enclosures, *pages* 299, 300.

General Inquiry in Dublin as to management of schools, and endowments under Erasmus Smith Board, 19062 *et seq.*, 19567 *et seq.*, 21521 *et seq.*, 22694 *et seq.*, 22945 *et seq.*, 23793 *et seq.*, 23987 *et seq.*

Evidence of Rev. Hugh Hamilton, Registrar and Inspector for the Board of Governors of Erasmus Smith Schools: evidence as to Erasmus Smith Schools generally, and accounts and management of Erasmus Smith Board of Governors, 16424 *et seq.*, 21521 *et seq.*, 22717, 22837–9, 22858, 22891–2, 22896, 23037, 23039–43, 23074, 23094–7–9, 23109, 23793 *et seq.*, 24230 *et seq.*—(Evidence of Mr. Hamilton, as to Swords Borough School, see under *Swords*.)

Though called Registrar and Inspector, is really the Inspector of Schools under the Board; the Registrar's duties fall on his assistant, Mr. Thorpe, who is Deputy Registrar, and keeps the accounts and office matters; but every item of account goes through the hands of both, 16424–33, 21525, 21547. Further detail of duties of the office of Registrar, and division of same between himself and deputy or assistant, 21525, *et seq.*

As to regulations of Board relating to duties of Registrar, 21523–4, 21530 *et seq.*: minute of standing Committee of Governors, of 8 Nov. 1830, on the subject, 2532. No regulations as to duties of Assistant Registrar, 21590; his appointment and functions, 21584 *et seq.*

Accounts; mode of dealing with and transacting financial business; minute of Board not acted upon; differences of view as to whom responsibility attaches to for the state of the accounts (*see below, Evidence of Mr. Barlow, Mr. Fetherston, and Mr. Thorpe*), 21549–82, 24249–54.

Constitution of Board of Governors; twenty-six in number, partly ex-officio, partly self-elected, 21596–7. Irregularity of attendance, 21599–603. Nature of business transacted at the Board, 21603–7.

Standing Committee; regularity of attendance, and nature of business transacted, 21608–19, 21767.

Solicitor, Mr. Fetherston (*see Mr. Fetherston's Evidence, below,*) always present at the meetings of Board and of Standing Committee, and paid for attendance, 21605–7, 21612–3.

Charter and its original intention; to erect five Grammar Schools; only three endowed, four now in operation, 21620–9. Returns of numbers educated in the Grammar Schools; 161 scholars, 21640, 21642–5. No rules beyond those in Charter for Grammar Schools, 21650: as to religious instruction therein; admission of Roman Catholics, 21651–70.

English schools; origin and history, number of schools, cost of establishing them, salaries and other particulars, 21630–9. Number of pupils, 5380 on 1st November, 21641; comparison of

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Erasmus Smith Board, Mr. Hamilton's evidence,—continued.

relative numbers with grammar schools, 21645–6. Measures for encouraging attendance at English schools; premiums and their effect, 21647–9. Rules for the government of English schools, drawn up and printed, 21671; as to religious instruction, and religious denomination of masters and mistresses, 21672–6.

Inspection of English schools; its nature, and how performed by him; examination of scholars, &c., 21677 *et seq.*, 21725 *et seq.* Importance of frequent and active inspection, and value of assistance of parochial clergy; returns made by them as ex-officio superintendents, 21684–7 *et seq.* Effect of inspection not impeded by giving notice to master; thinks notice should be given; reasons, 21726 *et seq.* Inspection also by inspectors of Church Education Society, who likewise supply school requisites; some schools connected with both Boards, Erasmus Smith Board being supreme, 21722–5.

Returns of attendance and numbers of scholars by masters; mode of making and checking them, 21729–36, 21788–91: and of state of premises and repairs, &c., 21785–7.

Masters: reports upon them; gratuities and premiums of books to meritorious masters, 21710–7. Return of premiums to masters and mistresses, since 1850, and names, 23793. Examination previous to appointment, 23793. Masters and assistants; their salaries; highest £100; no system of promotion, 21798–802.

School Requisites; regulations as to supplying, partly by local funds, partly by the Governors; importance of proper supply, 21718–21.

Grammar Schools: their management; no regulations laid down by Governors; no official inspection, 21737 *et seq.* No steps taken in reference to course of instruction, 21832–5. Visitation once in Tipperary, and one threatened at Galway, 21748, 21751 *et seq.*: no visitation for twenty years, 21820–2. No superintendence of grammar schools by Governors, 21768 *et seq.*: returns, do not supply the want of inspection, 21785–91. Gross annual amount (£716) expended by Governors on grammar schools, 21817–9. Further evidence as to absence of inspection or visitation of grammar schools, 21845–62.

Pensions:—Resignation of a former master of Galway grammar school, on retiring allowance, 21753–6. Not the practice of the Governors to grant pensions; but they have given some; instances, 21754–6.

Medals for honors in Classics, English, French; conditions on which issued; given only to Drogheda and Galway; refused by master at Ennis (see under *Ennis*, Dr. King's evidence), 21774–7.

Repairs of schoolhouses; how provided for, 21778–87, 21796–7: and payment of rates and taxes, 21792–5. As to want of repairs at Ennis and Galway, 21803–16.

Free scholars: provisions of Charter for in grammar schools; how and to what the Governors have exercised their powers; small numbers; have recently admitted more, 21823–31. As to throwing open free places to competition; complaints of non-admission by masters; definition of free schools, 21836–42. Further evidence as to free schools on Governors' estates: the English schools to all intents free; a trifle charged, a penny a-week or so, to secure regularity of attendance, 21875–81.

No free boarders; no such thing; provisions of Charter, 21882–4.

Charges of masters for boarders and day scholars, not regulated by Governors, 21843–4.

Exhibitions for pupils in Erasmus Smith Schools, 21863–6. Particulars of amount and number of exhibitions granted, and manner in which granted; preference for Erasmus Smith boys, 21886–900.

Apprenticing:—Provision for in Charter, for apprenticing poor scholars or free boys; nothing done by the Governors towards apprenticing boys in the grammar schools, because they were above the class in life for apprentices, 21867–8.

Clothing: provision in Charter but not acted on, for similar reason, 21869.

Blue Coat Hospital, Oxmantown, Dublin:—Provision in Charter, and practice as to boys placed there at the expense of Erasmus Smith Governors, 21870–5 (see *Oxmantown*).

Christ's Hospital, London:—Payment of £100 a-year to it by Erasmus Smith's Governors ever since the reign of Charles II., 21885.

Discontinuance of schools:—Falling off in attendance not necessarily an indication of bad management of the school, 24244–5; has sometimes revived, 24246–7. Practice to discontinue schools when they become infant schools; Governors do not maintain infant schools, 24234, 24236.

Sturgan school, 24233–6: Rathmore school, 24237–41: Donadea school, 24242–3. Linenhall-street school, 24230–3.

And see under particular schools.

Evidence of Eustace Thorpe, Esq., Assistant Registrar to the Governors of the Erasmus Smith Schools, 16434–45, 19062–564, 19627–8, 19567–78.

His various duties enumerated, and remuneration, 19067, 19102: previous occupation under the Board and remuneration, 19065–6, 19111–31: part of his duty is to keep the accounts of the Board, 19075, 19106: but does not consider himself responsible for all the books, 24084–92. Produces books and documents, 16436–45, 19567–78.

No general rules and regulations for his guidance in discharge of his duties, nor for those of registrar and inspector; but for the latter, various minutes in the minute books, 19068–74, 19076–101: a printed form for the inspection of schools, 19082.

Accounts: does not understand what is meant by double-entry, 19108–10: defective and unsatisfactory mode of keeping, 19132 *et seq.*, 19299–303. Does not know what assets are, as an accountant; is not an accountant, 19328–33.

Arrears in ledger; not regularly posted up for want of time, 19157–79: particulars of arrears and irregularities, 19180–208, 19211 *et seq.* Accounts not being written up does not mean they are irregularly kept, 19210. Irregularities by striking out of entries and mistakes; a sum entered twice, which the Governors would lose if not discovered. Never discovered the mistake before, 19267–86. Receives money for the Board; no account open with him in the ledger, 19297–8.

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Erasmus Smith Board, Mr. Thorpe's evidence,—continued.

Receives money and makes no entry of it, 19417; does not think it necessary nor his duty to keep a cash account of his receipts, 19434.

A sum of £600 which Mr. Hamilton got, not charged to him because there is no account with him in the ledger, 19357–64.

No account to show what is due to the law agents from time to time, 19455; no account of the debts due to the Governors, 19509.

Further details as to accounts, and how made up, 19138 *et seq.*

Mistakes in evidence of Mr. Thorpe, corrected; by secretary, 19499–501; by Mr. Barlow, treasurer and auditor, 19565.—And see evidence of Mr. *Hamilton*, Mr. *Barlow*, Mr. *Fetherston*.

Evidence of Godfrey Fetherston, Esq., Solicitor, Law Agent to Erasmus Smith Board: Solicitor also of Clare-street Commissioners of Education; evidence as to proceedings under them, 23551–733, 23738; (see under *Commissioners of Education.*)

Evidence as to proceedings under Erasmus Smith Board, 23635–8, 23988–24083, 24093 *et seq.*

Governing charters and statutes of Erasmus Smith foundation: provisions as to accounts, 23092–6.

As to mode of keeping accounts under Erasmus Smith Board; draft system of accounts prepared in Law Agent's office, and order of Board for its adoption, 23990, 23999–24009. Defective system of accounts; disclaimers of the ledger; want of account of assets and liabilities, 23997–8, 24010–8, 24022, 24093.

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Falloon, Mr. *John*, Master of Farra Institution, County Westmeath, under Incorporated Society; evidence of, 13440 *et seq.*:—see under *Farra*.

Farra Institution, Co. Westmeath; under Incorporated Society.

Reports of Previous Inquiries:—in 1835, a Charter School, with estate of 200 to 300 acres and house, seventeen boys: in 1826 there were 111 boys, 13439.

Present Inquiry.—Evidence of Mr. John Falloon, Master:—appointed in 1853; previous experience in teaching, 13441, 13652–6. Number of pupils, thirty-eight, of whom thirty-two free pupils on foundation, and six boarders, 13440–4. Ten admitted each year, 13478.

Free pupils selected from Scriptural schools in Co. Westmeath and the schools of Incorporated Society in this part of Ireland, 13445. Of the free places, four for boys educated at Scriptural schools in Co. of Westmeath; nineteen competitors for the four places at last admission examination; what meant by Scriptural schools; believes boys not admissible from National schools, but not aware of any from them being refused, 13461–71.

Free pupils selected on public examination by deputation from the Board of the Society; for boarders, the boarders of schools in Westmeath only assemble and are examined; boys designated by numbers only, not name, 13446–51.

Course of Instruction, 13583–91, 13659–64; no classics or modern languages, which are not part of the Society's system, 13589–91: time for drawing, copying from plans, afforded to those who have a taste for it, 13659–64. Hours in four parts, including agricultural or gardening instruction, 13485–6.

Nature and extent of instruction in agriculture or horticulture and how managed; seven acres under cultivation; a gardener appointed, who had a model farm; the boys like it, and all attend him; but if any decline, no constraint; health excellent, and promoted by it; does not interfere with other and ordinary instruction; an intelligent boy on leaving after his full time at the school would be able to manage a small farm or plain garden, 13484–523, 13592–616: last master was agriculturist also, and instruction was given in agriculture from books as well as practically; books not latterly used; present master the literary master and head, and the gardener or agriculturist acts as steward under him, 13618–30: suggestions of present master respecting the agricultural system adopted by Society, who wish the boys to attend this branch of the school business, 13493, 13636–41.

Boys do not supply the whole of the labour on the land, of which he has the benefit, paying the rent of the farm and disposing of the produce, 13498–502; part consumed by the house, 13522–3; agriculturist paid partly by society, partly by master, 13599–601. Never made any calculation of benefits from boys' labour, 13499; has not entered profits of the land as part of his emolument, 13524–6.

No other industrial instruction besides that in agriculture; has not turned his attention to expediency of instruction in mechanical trades, as carpentry, &c., 13631–3–5, 13657–8.

Boys on leaving, unless they go to Santry school (see *Santry*) to be trained, go out as stewards generally, and some as teachers, 13634.

Dietary, and clothing, &c.—Diet provided by master at a fixed rate per head; particulars of dietary; complaints of insufficiency of bread, quantity increased, 13532–43, 13549–67, 13578–82. Clothing provided by master and allowed for by society; particulars of clothing allowed, 13568–77, 13671–4. Lavatory arrangements, 13666–70, 13675.

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Farra Institution, Co. Westmeath—continued.

Health of boys very good; none in hospital, two last week from accidents, a sprain, &c., 13544–8.

A school library of books of entertainment and instruction, a good many agricultural books, boys use the books, especially those who make most progress, and do not injure them, 13642–51.

Inspection of school by deputation from society, once a year, 13455–6, 13526. And catechist visits the school every week, examines the boys in catechism and Scriptures, and occasionally other things, inquires into general management and examines the whole house every time, dormitories and meal time, attends from eleven to two every Monday, 13459–60, 13527–31: catechist enters report of attendance in a book, and report sent to Board, 13457–8.

Boys remain four years at Farra; examined every year, and after four years the best answerers of out-going boys are selected by another examination, to be sent to Santry school (see *Santry*); two always sent; nature of examination for Santry, 13452–4, 13472–83.

Evidence of Rev. R. Ardill, Secretary of Incorporated Society (see *Incorporated Society*); Farra no longer an agricultural, school; did not succeed as such, 23259, 23276–89.

Faughanvale, Co. Londonderry: Erasmus Smith School at Muff, in parish of Faughanvale; see *Muff*.

Fees or charges for pupils; *see under particular schools*.

Ferguson, Sir *Robert Alexander*, Bart., M.P. for City of Londonderry; evidence of, as to Camus School, Strabane, Co. Tyrone, 10556.

As to general state of education in Londonderry, and provision for same in the neighbourhood, 11003–33. Great deficiency in facilities for education of middle classes, and even for mercantile education; want of sufficient funds for the Foyle College, or diocesan and free school united, and neither amount nor quality of education given which is required; insufficiency of that institution alone, even if its funds were adequate, 11005.

Diminution of schools in neighbourhood of Londonderry, and education of clerks and mercantile classes deteriorating, 11008–14. Measures contemplated for evening instruction for young men, reading-room, lectures, &c., 11015–21. Boys sent to farming school at Templemoyle, from belief that the English education there is better than in Londonderry, 11012.

Other endowments for education at Londonderry besides Foyle College; Gwyn institution, 11021; and large endowment bequeathed by a merchant named Joseph Young for a school for girls, not available, 11021–5.

Want of intermediate schools, above the National schools, for middle and mercantile classes, 11006. General want in Ireland of intermediate schools between those for classical education and the lower ones; difficulties apprehended in regard to combination of classical and mercantile education in same school; but instances of combination under one master referred to, 11027–32.

Ferguson, William Dwyer, Esq., Assistant Commissioner:

Minutes of evidence taken by, at an inquiry into the complaint of the Rev. Mr. Berkeley respecting Erasmus Smith English School at Muff, Co. Londonderry, *page* 307:—(see *Muff*.)

Minutes of evidence and report, as to Mrs. Gaussen's complaint respecting Rainey endowment, Magherafelt, Co. Londonderry, *page* 315:—(see *Magherafelt*.)

Fermanagh, Co. of: Inquiry as to schools and endowments, and state of education; evidence taken at Enniskillen, 11880 *et seq.*

Fethard, Co. Tipperary.

Communications relating to endowments for schools at Fethard, and in parish of Ballintemple (see *Ballintemple*), by Rev. Morgan Hickey, V. G. of Cashel, and Mr. Berry, 657–663.

Report (1812) of Commissioners of Education in Ireland; endowment of £200 under will of Mr. Hickey, in trust at five per cent. for additional stipend to master of parochial school at Fethard, 661. Parliamentary return (1821) referring to the endowment, 661.

Will of Mr. Hickey, communicated by Rev. W. R. Sandys, Rector of Ballintemple:—bequeaths £400 for erecting a working Protestant Charter School at Fethard, to be put to interest till Corporation grants land, and gentry subscribe enough to support ten boys and ten girls; also bequeaths £200, at interest, for a schoolmaster to teach English, &c., in town of Fethard, for ever, 658.

Present Inquiry.—Circular addressed to master of school returned, "not known," 662. Communications from Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen of Fethard:—Rev. Michael Laffan, P.P. and Roman Catholic Archdeacon, knows nothing of any school endowment in Fethard, 662: Rev. H. Woodward, Rector of Fethard, states that on coming to the parish in 1812, there having been no parish schoolmaster for some years, a fund left by Mr. Hickey had accumulated to some hundred pounds, in hands of Rev. Wm. Armstrong: by subscriptions, built a schoolhouse, got a schoolmaster, and received interest regularly from Mr. Armstrong, till Board of Education was established and called in this fund, which was supposed to be invested in the five per cents., the interest being paid by their officer till he died, when it was found he had not invested but had embezzled the money; died a pauper, and money lost, 662.

Fetherston, Godfrey, Esq., Solicitor of Clare-street Commissioners of Education, (see under *Commissioners of Education*); and Solicitor of Erasmus Smith Board, (see under *Erasmus Smith Board*.)

Fetherston, Mr. *John William*, master of Templemichael parish school under Erasmus Smith Board (Co. Longford); Evidence as to the school, 7493 *et seq.*, 7567 *et seq.*; and as to Essex Edgeworth endowment, 7567 *et seq.* (see *Templemichael*).

Finances; see *Accounts, Endowments, Estates*; and under names of particular schools, &c.

Fisher, Joseph, Esq., proprietor of the *Waterford Mail*; Evidence of, in reference to Bishop Foy's school, Waterford, 17505–25.—Has had Foy boys in his employment; one educated exclusively at the Foy school, the best compositor he ever saw; and in consequence of his good education became a reporter, 17506–14. Has another Foy boy an apprentice, of very fair education; has several apprentices, and thinks his education not neglected, but a very fair education and fully up to the average of the others, 17514–7.

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Fisher, Joseph, Esq., Waterford,—continued.

Objections to a boarding school for boys of this class; original design of Bishop Foy to have a day school in the city, far more conducive to welfare of the children for whom intended, 17517 *et seq.* With the income of Foy School, about £1,400 a-year, an institution might be founded for education of different classes: an upper school, paying; a second school, for gratuitous education; a third, for education and board; further particulars of suggested arrangements, 17525.

Want of inspection, and supervision by a local committee, for Foy School, 17525.—See under *Waterford.*

Fitzgerald, Rev. *Edward*, P.P. of Cahirciveen; communication from, as to endowment left by General Count O'Connell for a school at Cahirdaniel, in parish of Kilcrohane, county Kerry, 2323. (See under *Cahirciveen*).

Fitzgerald, Francis A., Esq., Q.C.; opinion of, as to Commissioners' power of inquiry into Erasmus Smith endowments before passing of Act, *page* 298:—See *Erasmus Smith Board.*

Fitzgerald, Mrs. *Harriet M. E.*; letter from, as to Mullingar Diocesan School, a school without scholars, *page* 302; (see *Mullingar.*)

Fitzgerald, Rev. *James*, Curate of Roscommon, visiting manager of Ranelagh Girls School at Roscommon; Evidence of, as to Ranelagh Girls School at Roscommon (see *Roscommon*), 7103-27: as to admission to Ranelagh Boys School at Athlone (see *Athlone*), 7096-7102: as to Miss Anne Hall's endowment for boys and girls schools in town of Roscommon (see under *Roscommon*), 7450-3: as to endowment under Lord Lieutenant's Fund, for a school at Holywell, county Roscommon; endowment lapsed and land irrecoverable, (see *Holywell*,) 7455-9.

Fitzgerald and Vesey, Very Rev. Lord, Dean of Kilmore and Rector of Castleraghan, county Cavan; letter respecting parochial school at Castleraghan, 7816: evidence, 7817-21: (see *Castl raghan*). Letter as to school of Kilmore, endowed by Association for Discountenancing Vice, 7822; as to establishment and means of support of a school on townland of Gartbrattan; now closed;—another school in townland of Corratobber for female children and little boys, 7822-3: evidence, 7823: (see *Kilmore*). Evidence as to school at Ballintemple, 7825 (see *Ballintemple*).

Flannery, Thomas; endowment by, of £20 a-year for a school at Waterford (see *Waterford*), 23183.

Flogging; see under *Punishments.*

Flynn, Rev. *Hugh J.*, master of Elphin Diocesan School; evidence of, as to Bishop Hodson's endowment for a grammar school at Elphin, and removal of his father from mastership, and from receipt of the endowment claimed as attached to the Diocesan School, 7228 *et seq.* Evidence of, as to Elphin Diocesan School, 7341-7434, 7447-8.—See under *Elphin* (*Diocesan School* and *Bishop Hodson's Endowment*).

Foley, Rev. *Robert*; School of St. Mary Shandon, Moses Deane's endowment, Cork (see under *Cork*), 1672-4, 2305-14.

Food; see *Breakfast.*—Complaints of, in reference to Foy School, Waterford; see under *Waterford.*

Ford, William, Esq., Town Clerk of Dublin, Agent to Dempsey Trustees: Evidence of, as to Miss Dempsey's endowment of male and female schools at Kells, Co. Meath; amount and management of endowment, &c., 12409-29.

Letter from, respecting Hevey endowment for a charity school at Mullingar, and proceedings of the trustees since death of Mr. Hevey, in 1837, in management of lands, erection of buildings, provision for education and maintenance of children, &c., 13359. Evidence of, as to present state of buildings, and particulars of building contracts, and accommodation, 13360-6. As to management and application of the funds hitherto, and pending the opening of the new school buildings, 13369-84. Annual accounts and publication, 13385-7. Course of instruction, that of the Christian Brothers, a good English education, 13398-402; provision for classical instruction, 13404-12. As to provision of will making the endowment open to children of all religious denominations, not excepting Protestants, and as to effect of placing the school under the Christian Brothers, in reference to this provision, 13395-7, 13417-34.

Foster, Josiah, Esq., twenty-two years a resident in Swords, Co. Dublin: Letter from, referring to memorials from Roman Catholic inhabitants representing necessity of reforming the system of management of the Borough School of Swords, by which Roman Catholics have been obliged to discontinue attendance of their children at the school, 14030:—Evidence to same effect, 14035 *et seq.*, 15500-3: Roman Catholic inhabitants, at instance of their clergy, failing in the object of the memorials, have withdrawn their children and erected new schools, 14039, 14043: wished to obtain a Roman Catholic master and mistress, and to discontinue the Protestant version of the Scriptures as a class book, 14038; not satisfied with regulation on the subject recently adopted by the governors, 14047-9: would have a Roman Catholic master and mistress, and times allotted for separate religious instruction of Protestants and Roman Catholics, 14043, 14051-4: a Roman Catholic teacher required in each room; funds sufficient to provide for mixed education of all classes; would not add to the expense to have master or teachers Catholic, 14040, 14043, 14050-1. Further evidence on the subject, and as to communication with Archbishop of Dublin and Roman Catholic Archbishop, Dr. Murray, and others as to the management of the school, 16319-22, 16414-6.

Persons to whom coals were refused for refusing to send their children to the school, 15503.

Produces boys to prove the system of flogging in the school, 15500-2.

See under *Swords.*

Foundations; see *Endowments, Estates, Exhibitions*, &c.; *Erasmus Smith, Royal Schools*, and under names of schools.

Foy, Bishop,'s School, near Waterford; see under *Waterford.*

Foyle College, or Derry Diocesan School, and endowments for schools by the Hon. Irish Society; see under *Londonderry.*

Frankfort, Co. Sligo; Valentine's school at Killglass: see *Killglass.*

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Franklin, William, Esq., Manager and Inspector of Limerick Branch of Provincial Bank; Evidence of, as to General State of Education in Limerick, and inadequate provision for it: qualifications required in young men for the bank; submitted to examination; importance of good education for commercial life, and of modern languages; want of good practical schools in Limerick for combined classical and commercial education; easily practicable, 4612–50.

Free Places in Schools, or *Free Scholars*:

Evidence of Dr. Kyle, Secretary of Clare-street Board, as to practice in schools under that Board; Royal Schools, and Diocesan Schools, &c., 21208–27.

Provisions of charter of Erasmus Smith as to; see under *Erasmus Smith*. Notice issued by Erasmus Smith Board as to admission of free pupils in their Grammar Schools; *Barlow*, 22696–704; *Ennis*, King, 3846–8; *Galway*, 5471, 20291–4; *and see under names of the respective schools.*

Evidence of Mr. Barlow, Chairman, &c. of Erasmus Smith Board, as to schools under that Board, 22696 *et seq.* Evidence of Rev. Hugh Hamilton, Inspector and Registrar of Erasmus Smith Board, 21823–84.—See under *Erasmus Smith Board.*

Evidence of Rev. Mr. Ardill, Secretary of Incorporated Society, as to foundation boarders in schools under that Society, 20600–10; see under *Incorporated Society.*

Questions as to the right of admission, and limitation to particular classes or localities; *Athlone*, Moffatt, 7007 *et seq.*; Fitzgerald, 7097–102. *Clonmel*, Kettlewell, 707–8–9, 772–4, 826, 841, 1044; Kenny, 1041. *Oxmantown*, Hone, 22036–45; Hyndman, 22554–6; Kyle, 22564–9. *Swords*, see *Swords*; and see under respective *Royal Schools* and *Diocesan Schools.*

Claim for admission as free boarder in Erasmus Smith Grammar School; *Galway*, Barrett, 5689; Barlow, 22702, 22708 *et seq.*; Hamilton, 21882–4.

Better provision for free places required; *Naas*, Hayes, 13962–4. *Limerick*, Vandeleur, 2682 *et seq.*; and see under *Diocesan Schools, Royal Schools*, &c.

Evidence in favour of admission by competition upon examination, and in what mode; *Ardill*, 20600–10. *Athlone*, Moffatt. 7041, 7069–70; Fitzgerald, 7100–2. *Belfast*, Bryce, 10381–4. *Cavan*, Moore, 7878, 8021. *Castlebar*, Stoney, 6129. *Dundalk*, Studdert, 12293. *Ennis*, Cullinan, 4016, 4081–7. *Galway*, Nesbitt, 23158–63; O'Leary, 6047–8, 6060–2. *Londonderry*, Escott, 10906–10918; Green, 10986–96. *Roscommon*, Fitzgerald, 7104, 7109–13; *and see evidence of various witnesses.*

Free boarders, and how selected or admitted; *Athlone*, M'Namara, 7153–8.

Evidence for and against boarding schools for lower classes; see under *Boarding Schools.*

Right and mode of admission in different schools, and in whom vested; *see under respective names.*

Free Schools:—

Interpretation of term "free schools" or "public schools," in reference to Royal Schools; *Armagh*, Guillemard, 9372, 9468–77; and see under respective *Royal Schools.*

Erasmus Smith Schools, Royal Schools, and others; *see under their respective names.*

French Language; see *Languages.*

Frewen, Mr. *Thomas*; schoolhouse built by; see *Innishannon*, Co. Cork.

Fullerton, Rev. *Thomas*, Rector of Stranorlar, Secretary of Acting Committee of Robertson Schools, Visitor of Raphoe School, Co. Donegal: Evidence of, as to Parochial Schools endowed in Diocese of Raphoe, by Colonel Robertson, 11119 *et seq.*: provision in Colonel Robertson's will for establishment of a school in each of the thirty-one parishes then existing in the diocese, and for supplying them with books, 11120–1. Money in the funds, under a Committee of dignitaries and clergy of the Church, 11122–3, 11200–1. No fund for repairs, but any surplus not required for books allowed to be expended in repairs; generally in good repair, 11124–5, 11138–40. Visitors appointed by Bishop; inspector; half-yearly reports, 11126–7, 11201.

Evidence of, as to Robertson School at Raphoe:—School in bad repair, and comfortless, 11129–37. No endowment fund for repairs; a parochial school, to be kept in repair by incumbent, like other parochial schools, 11138–40. Inquiry as to authority under which it is supposed the incumbent is bound to keep such schools in repair, 11173–81, 11191–9. Few landed proprietors in the parish, chiefly church lands; small incomes of incumbents from which repairs are expected, 11182–99.

Mixed school, for boys and girls, and of all religious denominations, 11146, 11155–7. As visitor, examines the children to ascertain their proficiency, who are also taught catechism by master, and catechised by clergymen, 11153–4. Scriptures read daily, and master questions upon them, 11159–61. Nothing to prevent children of any denomination attending, and no objection made, 11158. Numbers in the several Robertson Schools collectively, in last three years, of different denominations; in 1854, 734 Church of England, 294 Presbyterians, 627 Roman Catholics, 11162–5.

Considers the Raphoe school a fair specimen of the Robertson Schools generally, both as to instruction and discipline; favourable opinion of Commissioners as to competency of master, and satisfactory management of the school, 11166–72.

No industrial teaching; no sewing for girls; thinks it desirable, 11147–9. Another school in the town for girls, in connexion with the Church Education Society, where industrial instruction is given,—sewing and knitting, &c.: girls desiring industrial instruction go to it, 11149–52.

See further, under *Raphoe.*

Galway, Co. and Town of: Inquiry as to schools and endowments, and state of education; evidence taken at Galway, 5405 *et seq.*, 20110 *et seq.*, 23120 *et seq.*

Erasmus Smith English Schools; boys, 5718–5882: girls, 5883–5913.

Erasmus Smith Grammar School, 5466–5717, 5914–5917, 6015–6024, 6030–9, 6074.

General State of Education and provision for same, 5992–6004, 6025–9, 6040–6062, 6074. Statement by Mr. Magee, Newry, (see *Armagh*,) as to endowments, 9373.

Western Estates of Erasmus Smith Endowment, 5685–9, 5916–5991, 6005–6014, 6073–4.

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Galway—continued.

ERASMUS SMITH ENGLISH SCHOOLS, BOYS AND GIRLS, GALWAY.

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, &c., 5718–23: original foundation, 5719: subscriptions and grant from Lord Lieutenant's Fund, for building, &c., grant of site and salaries of master and mistress from Erasmus Smith Board, out of surplus, under Act of Geo. I.; conditions of grants, 5718, 5719–23: numbers of pupils, salaries, &c., 5723.

Present Inquiry.—Evidence of Mr. Andrew Reid, Master:—Present number of pupils, twenty; numbers increasing rather than diminishing, 5880–1; average in 1854, ten; in 1855, sixteen, 5724–36: all free pupils, 5737. Pupils from upper classes of society in neighbourhood of the town, 5747–8: all Protestants, and taught Protestant catechism, 5749–50, 5753–4. there have been Roman Catholics; no interference with their religious belief, 5750–2. Connexion of school with Church Education Society, 5719, 5756–9.

School not open in 1853, for want of a teacher, 5761–4.

Qualifications of master: examined on his appointment by master of Grammar School; nature of examination, 5801–3, 5853–4. Is also parish clerk; could not support himself on the school without other employment, 5855–7. His salary, and received a gratuity from Erasmus Smith Board before he had been appointed a year, contrary to the rules; no premiums of books for best schools, 5858–79.

Education in English, 5746. Books supplied by Erasmus Smith Board; insufficient supply of books and requisites; quantity required and applied for not supplied, 5818–26.

Rules for management of school not supplied to him on his appointment; afterwards applied for and received, two years afterwards; received on his appointment rules for teachers, 5841–5850.

Vacations allowed, exceeding those prescribed by the rules, in consequence of his not having been supplied with them, 5827–5841, 5851.

Inspection of school by Secretary and Registrar of Board, once since appointment of master in December, 1853; examined the schools and boys, 5738–45, 5765–70. Insufficient visitation of school by local clergymen, and no examination by them, 5760, 5771–84, 5794–5818. Trustee and visitor, a clergyman and warden, walked in and walked out, once during 1854; did not examine or catechise, 5785–93.

Evidence of Miss Anna Jane Clegg, mistress of Girls' School:—Small number of pupils; eight, five in attendance, and three new pupils; school apparently without pupils from January, 1854, to June, 1855; got three to commence with, and two or three afterwards, who stopped a few days and went away, 5883–5900. Present number, six girls and two boys; boys and girls mixed, though boys' school near, because of wish of parent that the boys should come to her to prepare for master of Grammar School, 5901–13.

ERASMUS SMITH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, GALWAY.

Charter and rules (see under *Erasmus Smith* and *Erasmus Smith Board*), 5466, 5469.

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, &c., 5467–71. School arrangements, numbers, charges, salaries, income, and expenses, &c., at different periods, 5467–9: school formerly in the town and objectionable; erection of new school and schoolhouse at small distance from the town, 5467; formerly Protestants and Roman Catholics in the school, 5468.

Exhibitions to Trinity College, under 10 Geo. I.; their number and value; and mode of selection for same, 5469–70.

Return of numbers and description of pupils, annis 1849–55, *page* 306.

Present Inquiry.—Return from Governors, containing notice advertised by them, that applications for admission as free pupils in the four Grammar Schools (see also *Drogheda, Ennis, Tipperary*) must be made to the Governors, 5471.

Head master, Rev. Mr. Hallowell, not in attendance on first inquiry, being in Germany on account of ill-health in his family, 5466, 5476–8. Subsequently examined on further inquiry (*see below for his evidence*,) 20110 *et seq.*

Evidence of Mr. Thomas Killeen, second master.—Number of pupils at present, only ten, but some not returned from vacation; no boarders; of the ten, six free pupils, three of them being his own children, and one other taken for a mere trifle, 5479–83, 5490–1.—Governors' notice as to free pupils, published in 1854; believes they have not since refused any application for admission of free pupils; an application now before them, 5487–9.

Discrepancies between returns of master and Governors as to boarders, and numbers of day scholars and free pupils, 5519–41.

Large number, forty, of boarders in a previous master's time, 5493, 5521; two or three in present master's time; at present none, 5480, 5519–35.

Number of day scholars in previous years, 1852–4, generally about thirty, besides free pupils, 5536–9.

Amount of accommodation; thirteen rooms; school accommodation for 100, and another hundred could be put in, 5555–60.

Supposed causes of decline in numbers attending the school, and witness's alleged apprehension of Governors' displeasure, 5492, 5496–9, 5507–8. Thinks terms too high for the locality, 5494, 5506; Roman Catholics give preference to Roman Catholic schools, 5495; no interference with their religion, but their catechism not taught, 5593–6; but dismissal of assistants before his appointment, 5597: preference for schools in town, rather than go so far from town, nearly a mile, 5495. Exhibitions too small, £8 a-year a poor thing for entrance at Trinity College, 5500.

Chief reason for falling off, admission into Queen's College before they are properly instructed at school, or knew their grammar; had to obtain grammar and school instruction from the college professors; entered with scholarships, £24, afterwards lost, from pupils not being able to hold their places from having left school too soon, 5500–5. Letter from Mr. Killeen, afterwards qualifying this statement; evidence of Rev. J. W. Hallowell, head master; the statement too general and exaggerated, 20146–55.

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Galway: Erasmus Smith Grammar School—continued.

Other classical schools in neighbourhood; successful competition of model school, which injures the grammar school, 5598–5606.

Want of more paid teachers in the school; inadequacy of master's salary; one science teacher paid by him, 5506, 5510–8. In absence of head master, witness does all the duties for him, not receiving a proportion of the salary, nor would he expect it, though entitled by charter, 5542–9. Catechises and expounds catechism in absence of head master, whose brother, a clergyman, came for ten days, and catechised and made the children read the Bible while there: no other clergyman has visited the school, 5547–54.

Has private tuitions; sometimes receives payment for teaching boys of the school out of school hours, 5577–88.

Course of Instruction in the school, and division of business between master and assistants; classics; but little mercantile or commercial education in it, 5589–90, 5608–5625. Unsatisfactory answering of boys on examination, 5628–48.

No Hebrew, 5672–5. Allowance by Governors for teaching modern languages and chemistry to the pupils by Professors of Queen's College; a few taught a little French; no chemistry, 5659–71.

No great demand for mercantile and commercial education in Galway beyond what the Claddagh National School affords, 5611–3.

Pupils from grammar school chiefly go to college, one a commission in artillery, one in the navy, and one gone into the bank, some gone to sea, 5491, 5607.

Supply of school requisites insufficient; no supplies to grammar school from the Governors, 5648–58. No school library, 5676–7.

Pension to late master, Mr. Eaton, 5592.

Play-ground, formerly let as a military parade ground, 5569–74.

Income and emoluments from salaries, residence, land, &c., of the endowment, 5561–8: about £300, or at the rate of £50 a-year for each free pupil, 5678–83.

Evidence of Rev. John W. Hallowell, Head Master, 20110–304.—School not in a flourishing or healthy state: causes, 20113, 20115 *et seq.* On his appointment found the classes empty; had been no boarders for some time and few day pupils, 20116, 20134: previous master had been required to resign, from failing powers, 20135–9: difficulty of retrieving the character of the school; financial embarrassment of the country in recent years and consequent apathy about education; Erasmus Smith Estates had suffered, and Governors unable to give assistance he applied for, 20116–21: nature of his correspondence with the Board, 20117–23.

Return of classes and numbers of pupils, annis 1849–55, *page* 306.

Reduction of salaries, and heavy pressure of rates and taxes on his resources, 20124–8. Application to Governors to pay rates and taxes, refused; though paid for Drogheda School, 20129–33.

Pensions or retiring allowances to schoolmasters granted by Erasmus Smith Governors in some cases; granted to his predecessor; cannot state whether a regular system, 20140–5.

Effect of opening of Queen's Colleges on the school, 20147 *et seq.*: on opening of Colleges, a lower scale of qualifications for scholarships adopted, and parents transferred their children from school imperfectly prepared; school suffered by loss of pupils from this cause: pupils not adequately prepared for College, having left school too soon, 20146, 20172–4. Explanation from Mr. Killeen (*supra*) qualifying his statement on this subject in his evidence (5500–5), which applied only to first year or eighteen months of the Colleges, and was exaggerated; would not himself have made the statement, 20146–55. In first year a large number of his pupils entered the Queen's College, and all obtained scholarships, 20153: of twenty-six who have entered the College since its opening, twenty-four have obtained scholarships and exhibitions, and nearly all have retained them; numbers who left his school for the College at different periods, would not materially affect the numbers in school, 20156–71. While he lost some for College, others came who would not have come but for the College, 20171.

Standard for scholarship examinations since raised; superiority of a high standard over a low one, upon diligence and efficiency, 20175–8.

Injury to school from religious objections and withdrawal of Roman Catholics, and unfounded suppositions of proselytism; majority of population Roman Catholic, and school supposed to be exclusively Protestant, 20179–82. No instructions from Governors as to religious denominations of pupils; but they have nominated Roman Catholic free pupils as day scholars; never without some, 20182–3.

Averse to receiving Roman Catholics as boarders, believing himself bound to give religious instruction to boarders, and would not like to have boarders to whom he would be restricted from doing so, 20184–5.

No rules and orders from Governors for guidance of masters and ushers, 20186. Has not the Charter of Erasmus Smith, but has seen it, 20187–8; not aware till last week of the rule in it as to catechising on Sundays; no instructions from Governors on the subject; has used the Church Catechism, but for Protestant Episcopalians only, 20189–92.

No visitation or inspection of the school by the Governors since his appointment in 1848; occasionally visited by individuals, but no inspection or visitation by appointed inspectors, or officers of Board of Governors, 20193–8.

Prevalent supposition that the intentions of Erasmus Smith are not carried out, and that there is alienation and misapplication of funds; suspicion of proselytism; contrast between amount received from estates in Galway and amount laid out on school, 20199–205.

Low scale of charges by witness for boarders and day scholars; but notions in Galway that thirty or forty shillings a year is sufficient for instruction in all the branches for boys entering College, 20206–7.

Difficulty of providing for teaching of modern languages in Galway School; aid from Erasmus Smith to enable boys to attend professors in College, but insufficient, and arrangements incon-

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Galway :—Erasmus Smith Grammar School—continued.

venient, 20207–15, 20233–5. Great importance of instruction in modern languages; and does not think it interferes with ordinary instruction in ancient languages, 21206–8. Instruction in modern languages not allowed by Governors to free pupils generally, 20219–22.

Model national school, interferes injuriously with Erasmus Smith School; originally intended for training teachers, but takes pupils for general education, of most respectable classes, physicians, merchants, &c., on cheap terms, same as lowest class, 2*s.* 6*d.* a quarter; and has a classical master advertised, 20226–30, 20246–7. Model school better supplied with maps and school requisites generally, 20231–3: boys sometimes removed from model school to his, from bad habits contracted by mixing with lower classes in the former, 20230: boys considered distinguished and commended at model school inferior to boys of same age in his school, 20236–45.

Temporary causes of small number of pupils at present: his own absence, from the illness of a relative; number trebled since his return, 20110, 20248–52.

Refers to examinations of his pupils by Professors of Queen's College, in testimony of their proficiency, and results of his teaching: dissatisfaction with Mr. Killeen's evidence, 20253–60.

Suggestions for improvement of the school:—Want of means to provide a sufficient staff of competent masters; present Erasmus Smith exhibitions to Trinity College, £6 or £8, of little value; would be valuable as school scholarships for supporting boys at the school, 20262–4. Desirableness of efficient inspection, 20264: and of a laboratory and chemical apparatus, 20264. Further observations, and comparison between English and Grammar schools, 20266–74.

Combination of classical and commercial instruction in same school, might be difficult in details, but completely practicable; a school of the kind would overcome difficulties in Galway, 20275–7.

As to arrangements for religious instruction and different denominations, 20278–90.

Admission of free pupils; publicity of orders of Governors on the subject; nomination by Governors without reference to master, 20291–4. No distinction in school between free pupils and others, and not known who are free pupils, 20295.

Half-yearly examinations and medals; no rules from Governors as to distribution of medals, left to master's discretion, 20295–302.

Evidence of Edward Berwick, Esq., President of Queen's College, Galway, 23120–31, 23135, 23144:—Incorrectness of evidence of Mr. Killeen (*supra*,) as to students being admitted into College, and obtaining scholarships there, without knowing Latin grammar: particulars of scholarships awarded, and principles upon which given, 23122.

Effect of the College upon attendance at the Erasmus Smith Grammar School at Galway, under Mr. Hallowell, 23123–5. Difficulties of Mr. Hallowell's school, and favourable account of it at present, 23135, 23144.

Number and localities of classical schools in Province of Connaught, 23126–7. High character of Model National School at Galway, 23128–31.

Evidence of William Nesbitt, Professor of Greek in Galway College, and formerly of Latin for five years:—Unfairness of Mr. Killeen's statement (*supra*,) as to scholars admitted from Galway Grammar School; favourable account of the scholars who have entered from it into College, 23133. Favourable account of Mr. Hallowell's school; examination of pupils in it, very creditable to master, 23134–45.

Disadvantages under which the Galway Grammar School labours; want of aid from Erasmus Smith Board; and as to religious instruction in such a district, the general impression being that it is a Protestant foundation in a Roman Catholic district; want of aid to provide assistant masters in science, classics, modern languages; want of control by master over appointment of the assistant, who is at present a classical master (like head master) appointed by governors, 23163–5.

Of thirty-five pupils in Erasmus Smith School, no less than eighteen free pupils; embarrassing to master from dislike of better classes to send children to mix with free pupils: indiscriminate admission of free pupils, upon no principle: suggests that admissions should be confined to those unable to pay, and those exhibiting aptitude for higher branches of education; admission for merit and aptitude would do away with discredit attaching to admissions on the foundation, 23158–63.

Model National School; examination, and high opinion of instruction in it; branches of instruction, 23146–56.

Standard for entrance into Galway College lower than desirable, owing to bad state of intermediate education, 23134.

Intermediate education in the province, at very low ebb; almost impossible for middle class to obtain the necessary amount of instruction for entering College; and small number of students in College owing to this cause, 23157. Has no doubt good classical schools would have good attendance of scholars, who would come to College in a different state of preparation, and would leave it better prepared for their various callings, 23158.

Evidence of John Samuel Barrett, Esq., a tenant on the Erasmus Smith Estates, Galway; 5684–5717, 5915–5917, 6068–6074.—Applications to the Erasmus Smith Board for a free admission for his son to the Galway Grammar School, considering himself as a tenant entitled to it under the charter (as to terms of charter, see under *Erasmus Smith*), 5689. Passages of the charter relied on as giving a right to free places as boarders for tenants on Erasmus Smith estates, 5699–5702, 5914–5. Was refused at first on grounds that the funds would not allow it, but afterwards was offered admission for the boy as a day scholar, boarding with the master or other person in the town, 5690. Heard that the education was so bad, that he stated he would not send the boy at all, even free, unless it were amended; sent him to another school at £40 a-year, 5690–7: many send their children from Galway to other schools, 6074.

One ground for refusing free admission as boarder stated to be the expense of the Erasmus Smith Board in Dublin, 5690, 5703: expense of establishment stated to be £1,200, but returned at £399, and previously at £443; different amounts of receipts and disbursements stated at various times, 5703–5717.

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Galway :—Erasmus Smith Grammar School—continued.

Evidence of John Blakeney, Esq., Secretary of Grand Jury, Co. of Town of Galway, as to Erasmus Smith Grammar School, Galway.—Was educated in the school thirty years ago; at that time forty boarders and forty or fifty day boys; six or seven tutors; majority Roman Catholics; a Roman Catholic teacher who instructed the Roman Catholic boys in religion every Saturday: decline of the school; master not sufficiently paid; former master made profit and became wealthy: no Roman Catholic teachers now; an exclusively Protestant school; not formerly so, 6015–23. Is of opinion that the present arrangements of the Erasmus Smith Grammar School really prevent Roman Catholics from sending their sons to it; grounds of his belief; if there were Roman Catholic assistant masters, though master a Protestant and no interference with religious faith, school well managed would be numerously attended by Roman Catholics, 6030–9. Bearing of the Charter and Act of Parliament in this particular, 6036–8.

As to general state of education, Galway.—Formerly a very good classical school in the town besides Erasmus Smith School, 6024; less classical education now in Galway; want of a well-managed school, giving a good classical and commercial education, in such way that Roman Catholic parents need not apprehend religious interference; would be supported not only from the town but from more distant localities, 6025–9.

Evidence of Rev. Peter Daly, Parish Priest and Vicar of Galway, as to the Erasmus Smith Endowment and general state of education.—Small amount of education afforded for the large endowment of £3,400: sufficient for education of the district and liberties of Galway; necessity of a great change, 5992. Great expense as compared with numbers educated; and comparison with large numbers and small expense of school in connexion with National Board, 5995. Complaint of Roman Catholics as to these schools being professedly and designedly for Protestants alone, 5995. Thinks the funds of Erasmus Smith Schools should be applied to education of the poor of all religious denominations, 5997. As to charter and intentions of founder, 5998–6004.

Evidence of Joseph O'Leary, Esq., Vice-President of Queen's College, Galway, as to general state of education; provision for same in neighbourhood, 6040–62.—Grammar School should be a feeder to Queen's College, but is not; master and assistant efficient; but Roman Catholics have no confidence in the school as conducted; agrees with Mr. Blakeney, in his suggestions for meeting the objection; should have a head master at a better salary than at present, say £200, and second and third masters at proportionate amounts, say £120 or £150, and £100; there could then be an efficient staff, one of the masters to be a Roman Catholic as a *sine qua non*; no interference with the religion of the Roman Catholic pupils, but some one for them to look up to and to instruct them once or twice a week in their own religion; there would then be an efficient school, 6040. Does not say there should not be a Protestant clergyman at its head, but would prefer no clergyman at head of the establishment, 6040. Would wish to have a school with men of the first education for masters,—Graduates of the Queen's or other Universities, 6040–1.

Difficulty of getting boys prepared; come to the College too soon, 6043–4; teaching them grammar in college, 6048.

Would then lower the charge for boys in Grammar school; six guineas too high; say three guineas a-year; and would have no free pupils: only subject to indignity, and the day for free scholars gone by, 6045–6, 6059; but if free places were given as a reward for superior answering at examination the objection would be counteracted, 6047–8, 6060–2.

Would provide pensions for masters after twenty years' service, 6049–51.

Would not select the master from assistant masters; but upon competition and examination by the Board of a College, the assistant masters not going in for such examination, 6052–7.

Evidence of Mr. Barlow, Chairman, &c. of Erasmus Smith Board, 22697–8 *et seq.*, 22708 *et seq.*, 22727, 23004 *et seq.* *Evidence of Rev. Hugh Hamilton*, Inspector and Registrar of Erasmus Smith Board, 21751–7, 21770, 21774–5, 21808 *et seq.*—See under *Erasmus Smith Board.*

ESTATES: ERASMUS SMITH WESTERN ENDOWMENT.

Information from previous reports, as to names and situation, extent, rental, and income of Western Estates, 5918.

Present Inquiry.—Return from Governors of Erasmus Smith Schools:—Extent of estate in Galway; and gross and net income in 1853; lands also in Sligo, King's County, and Westmeath, 5918.

Evidence of John Blakeney, Esq., Secretary of Grand Jury, Co. of Town of Galway, in reference to Western Estates of Erasmus Smith Schools.—Evidence as to leasing powers; title of court-house, 6005. Difficulty and expense of obtaining renewal from Governors, the previous trustees having omitted to get renewals; but was renewed: afterwards applied to convert the lease into a perpetuity under Leasehold Conversion Act; legal difficulty, objection being taken that the lease was altogether bad, not having been renewed by previous trustees: many tenants similarly circumstanced and desirous of being relieved from liability to forfeiture, 6006. Particulars of lease; alteration of 25 Geo. III. c. 55, desired, in order to remove the uncertainty of tenure and give a lease in perpetuity, 6007–14.

Evidence of John Samuel Barrett, Esq., a tenant on the Erasmus Smith Estates, Galway, in reference to the Western Estates of the schools.—Holds 200 acres at rent of £149 a-year, and paid arrears equivalent to a fine of £700; holds on usual lease of twenty-one years; considers this kind of tenure injurious, as checking improvements; would himself improve more, but not on a twenty-one year's lease with chance of renewal, 5685–8, 5916–7, 6073–4.

Evidence of Rev. Peter Daly, Parish Priest and Vicar of Galway, as to Western Estates of Erasmus Smith Schools:—Tenure on lease of forty-one years, renewable every seven, on fine, tenant paying also for the lease; objections to this tenure on ground of expense and of risk of forfeiture; instance, 5984–5. Would have a lease for ever at certain rent, so that there might be no danger of being disturbed, to tenants laying out money and paying their rent, 5985. Does not complain of the Governors, but wishes for an alteration of the Act of 25 Geo. III. c. 55, in this particular, 5987–91.

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Galway :—Erasmus Smith Western Estates—continued.

Evidence of Edmond L. Hunt, Esq., Land Agent for Erasmus Smith Estates.—Accounts for last few years not produced, but has the present rental of what he is about to receive, 5922. His only objection to hand it in is lest he should not be acting rightly towards the Board of Governors in giving their account; but hands it in on being informed of the Commissioners' powers and desire, 5922–33.

Particulars of estates, rental, gross and net income, for 1855, and average for nineteen previous years, 1835–1854; renewal fines, arrears and amounts struck off, and other particulars of the Western Estates, 5934–72.

Value of the estates considerably increased by large sums laid out by tenants in building and otherwise, 5973. Lands held not on building leases, but on "faith leases," that will not be disturbed, 5974. Re-valuation of property; inequalities between rent and valuation, 5975–8. Twenty-one years leases, and principle of renewal; would not increase rent on account of house built by tenant, but would for other causes increasing the value of land in locality, such as establishment of a Packet Station; Governors have not increased rent on account of improvement from a tenant having laid out a large sum of money, 5974, 5979–81.

Gardiner, Theophilus, Endowment by, for schools in Downpatrick, 10284 *et seq.*: see under *Downpatrick.*

Garnett, Bishop; Endowment of school at Clogher, Co. Tyrone, by, and by Chas. I. and Bishop Leslie, 11635 *et seq.*: see *Clogher.*

Gartbrattan, school formerly on townland of, in parish of Kilmore, Co. Cavan; see *Kilmore*, Co. Cavan.

Gaussen, Mrs., Letter from, relating to Rainey endowment for school at Magherafelt, Co. Londonderry, complaining of intentions of testator not being carried out; and inquiry into same, 10573 *et seq.*, and *page* 315:—see *Magherafelt.*

Gaynor, Alphonsus, master of school at Killarney; communication from, as to Dr. Fagan's endowment, 2337:—see *Killarney.*

General State of Education; Evidence of witnesses under this head, as to existing provision for education, want of further provision in different counties or localities; want of schools for middle classes, and suggestions; see under *Education.*

Geoghegan, Rev. *Edward J.*, Master of Diocesan school, Mullingar; evidence of, 13146 *et seq.*

Schoolhouse his private property, 13147; in bad and inconvenient situation, 13219–26.

Salary about £140 a-year, how made up and what for, 13244–53.

Has no pupils; had two in July; ten in 1841; cause of falling off; no inducements to come to the school; no scholarships, or exhibitions, or prizes, 13148–50, 13168; wishes for exhibitions like those of the Royal schools, 13238–44,

School never visited by Clare-street Board; no rules for his guidance; management of school left to his own discretion; not required to report beyond the returns of numbers, 13162–7.

Free pupils; number at different times, and how admitted, 13180–5, 13191–9; applied to Clare-street Board for guidance as to admission of free pupils and was referred to Act of Parliament; left to his discretion, 13186–90.

As to want of classical schools, 13151, 13169–70; has never given commercial or mercantile education specially, 13171–9; gives English education with classical; considers his a classical school; other schools for English education, 13202–18.

German Language; see *Languages.*

Gibbings, Rev. *Thomas*, Rector of a parish adjoining Midleton: Evidence as to character which the Midleton Endowed school bears, 18267 *et seq.*—From result of inquiries he made, when consulted has advised parents not to send their children there, 18273:—see *Midleton.*

Gibson, James, Esq., Assistant-Barrister for Queen's County, a Commissioner of National Education:—Letter from, as to Belfast Academical Institution, and suggested connection of it and similar schools, with the Queen's College; by means of exhibitions, 10423.

Evidence, of, 10424.—Collegiate department of the Institution being abandoned since opening of Queen's Colleges, the schools of the Institution now the only efficient branch of original foundation; importance of a high class of schools, for education of middle classes and for fully realizing the benefits of the colleges; Royal schools and others are endowed with exhibitions to Trinity College, supplying a regular influx of students, and diminishing competition; Queen's Colleges, more connected with schools not similarly endowed, and under comparative disadvantage in this respect; suggests that the Belfast Academical Institution, and other schools of similar character, standing in close relation to Queen's Colleges, should have exhibitions attached to them such as exist between the Royal Schools and Trinity College, and that this should be included in recommendations as to the right application of trust funds, especially in regard to the Belfast Academical Institution and Belfast Queen's College, 10423.

Nothing more highly calculated to advance education among the middle classes, 10424.

The exhibitions would be more efficient, and give greater impetus to masters, if attached to competing schools, to all of which the exhibitions to Queen's College should be open, 10425.

Further evidence as to the manner of carrying out the suggestions, 10426–41.

Gibson, Rev *John*, formerly a pupil at Mullingar Diocesan school: Evidence of; high order of education there, 13319–20; small number of pupils, 13321–36; in his time only two pupils besides himself, 13313–8; causes of falling off, 13337–8.

Want of remodelling of Schools, to suit requirements of the time, by introduction of modern languages, sciences, chemistry, and requirements for public situations now thrown open, 13339 *et seq.*

Gill, Mr. *Joseph*, Master of Lisnaboe Boys and Girls School, Co. Longford; Evidence of, 7645 *et seq.*:—see *Lisnaboe.*

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Girls Schools:—(see under respective names of schools or localities.)

Importance of; *Swords*, Sheridan, 14118–22. Want of good intermediate schools for middle classes; *Castlebar*, M'Greal, 6290–7. And see under names of witnesses, general state of *Education*, &c.

Gleeson, Mr. *Michael*, Town Clerk of Clonmel, produces list of freemen; power of Mayor to take part in nomination of master of Clonmel Endowed School (see *Clonmel*,) 893–4.

Glyde Farm, Co. Louth: school formerly under Erasmus Smith Board, by whom master's salary was paid; not now in operation: schoolhouse in possession of a private individual; question whether any grant or endowment for building was made by the Erasmus Smith Board, or whether any site was conveyed to them for purposes of school, 12247, 12250–12252.

Information from previous reports, 12251.

Correspondence on the subject:—Letter, &c., from Rev. Somerset L. C. Townsend, D.D., Incumbent of Louth, 12247, 12250. Letter from Lord Clermont, 12252. Letter from T. Lee Norman, Esq., Corballis, Louth, 12253.

Evidence of Mr. Barlow, Chairman, &c. of Erasmus Smith Board: (see under *Erasmus Smith Board*), 23068–71.

Goggin, John, Esq., father of a boy formerly at Midleton Endowed School, Co. Cork; evidence favourable to the school, 18978 *et seq.*:—(see *Midleton.*)

Goggin, Richard Mason, Esq., formerly a pupil at Midleton Endowed School, Co. Cork: evidence as to the master's (Dr. Hodgens) kindness and attention, 18990 *et seq*: as to the alleged irregularities, 19004–25.—(see *Midleton.*)

Goggin, Stephen, formerly a choir boy, and Blue Coat School boy, Limerick; Evidence of, 3181 *et seq.*:—see *Limerick*, (*Blue Coat School.*)

Gorey School, Erasmus Smith; lease with clause requiring instruction in the Scriptures, *page* 321.

Governing Bodies:—

Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests; see *Commissioners.*
Commissioners of Education in Ireland (in Clare-street): see *Commissioners.*
Commissioners of National Education (Marlborough-street); see *National Schools.*
Erasmus Smith Board of Governors; see *Erasmus Smith Board.*
Church Education Society (in Kildare-place); see *Church.*
Incorporated Society; see *Incorporated Society.*
Association for Discountenancing Vice, Irish Society, &c.: see *Association, Irish Society*, &c.

Unsatisfactory constitution and variety of existing central authorities; *Moore*, Cavan Royal School, 7878. *Porter*, 12198–202. *Cullinan*, Ennis, *Erasmus Smith Board*, 4003 *et seq.* *Barlow*, Erasmus Smith Board, 22800–9, 22922–5, 23003; *Kyle*, Clare-street Board, 21202.

Connection with or inspection by different bodies, and conflict of authority; *Barlow*, Erasmus Smith Board, 22898–908, 22928; *Hamilton*, Erasmus Smith Board, 21722–5; *Trimble*, 12205–6. *Porter*, 12198, 12207. Templemichael, *Card*, 7616–8. Pallasgreen, *Murphy*, 4452–61, 4466.

Want of a general superintending body or central Board of Education; Bishop of Down, 10476–9, *page* 303. *Cork*, Bullen, 2092–2163. *Ennis*, Cullinan, 3981–5, 4096. *Armagh*, Kirk, 9642, 9648–61. *Navan*, Power, 13073–6. *Belfast*, M'Cosh, 10522. *Midleton*, Archdeacon Kyle, 18777–9; Jones, 18854–60. Necessity of paid commissioners: Evidence of Dr. Kyle, Secretary of Clare-street Board, 21161, 21202, 21340–3.

Want of a chief central authority, under one Commissioner or Inspector-General, *page* 336. Minister of Education or Public Instruction, *Bishop of Down*, page 303; *Porter*, 12198–207.

Value of local committees in regard to supervision of schools: Evidence of Rev. Richard Ardill, Secretary of Incorporated Society, 23352–6. Want and proposed constitution of local committees, or local superintending bodies for schools: *Cavan, Royal School*, Moore, 7878; *Cork*. Dunscombe, 2046, 2315–8. *Ennis*, Cullinan, 3980, 3992–3. *Midleton*, Archdeacon Kyle. 18777–9. *Waterford, Foy School*, Dean Hoare, 16775–85, 17257; Bishop of Cashel, 17141–54, 17159–63, 17200–12, 17219–22. *Belfast*, M'Cosh, 10539–46.

Government Appointments, throwing open to competition; see *Appointments.*

Governors; see *Governing Bodies.* Of Erasmus Smith Endowments; see under *Erasmus Smith Board.*

Graham, Mr. *Thomas*, master of Ballymacbrennan School, Co. Down; endowed under Lord Lieutenant's Fund, and in connection with National Board; Evidence of, 9738–43:—late master informed him the land, ten acres, (now in possession of one of the committee or trustees, see under *Ballymacbrennan*,) was given in perpetuity, for he saw the late Marquess of Downshire sign a paper to that effect, 9739–42.

Graigue, Co. Carlow: School in existence at; evidence of Rev. Frederick J. Trench, Rector of Carlow, 75.

Grammar Schools:

Endowment for, at Elphin; term "Grammar School" no longer applicable to present state of things; *Dean Warburton*, 7290, 7302 *et seq.*—See *Classics*, and *Classical Schools.*

Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan, 9299.
Drogheda, Erasmus Smith, 12740 *et seq.*
Elphin, Co. Roscommon, Bishop Hodson's endowment for, 7223 *et seq.*
Ennis, Co. Clare, Erasmus Smith, 3814 *et seq.*
Galway, Erasmus Smith, 5466 *et seq.*, 5914–7, 6015–24, 6030–9, 6074.
Kilkenny, Clare-street Commissioners of Education, 84 *et seq.*
Lifford, Co. Donegal, Clare-street Commissioners of Education, 11111–7, 11405 *et seq.*
And see under names of respective schools or localities; Royal Schools, &c.

Provisions of charter of Erasmus Smith as to Grammar Schools, see under *Erasmus Smith*; and evidence of Mr. Barlow and Mr. Hamilton, under *Erasmus Smith Board.*

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Grammar Schools—continued.

Grammar Schools under Erasmus Smith Board; absence of regulation of; see under *Erasmus Smith Board.*

Grand Juries and presentments; see *Diocesan Schools.*

Green Coat Schools: Cork, Green Coat Hospital, 1094 *et seq.* *See under names of places or schools.*

Green, William, Esq., Agent of Irish Society and Treasurer of Foyle College; Evidence of, as to Foyle College, 10947 *et seq.* Acts as Treasurer of Foyle College, under an Act of Parliament of Geo. III., which he has never seen, 10948, 10959; has very slight funds; formerly subscriptions from various companies; all discontinued except that of Mercers' Company; Irish Society's subscription, £230, and £150 for five exhibitions, 10959–62. Surplus funds of Irish Society and their application, 10997–11002.

Prevalent opinion in the Irish Society that they had power to make or withdraw grants at pleasure, 10970–1

Nomination of free pupils left by the Society to him without particular instructions from or report to them, 10949, 10952–8. Principle upon which boys are selected by him for free places; sons of poor but respectable people, not well able to pay for so good an education as they ought to have, 10950–1. Free boys receive instruction as day scholars only, 10963; but Mercers' Company, who contribute £50 a-year, send two pupils as boarders, who pay £10 a-year each, selected by agent of that Company's property in Ireland, 10963–7; Mercers' grant no gain, 10942, 10976–7.

Persons selected for free places, generally connected with the estate of the Society, but not always; and some from Donegal and Armagh, recommended by parties connected with the estate, 10980–5. Applications rarely or never refused, because the class of lads eligible is generally understood, and those thought not to be eligible do not apply, 10978–9.

As to selection of candidates by examination; doubtful whether it would answer the purpose, the object being to assist those in reduced circumstances but require education they are not able to pay for; limited to that class, the selection of best answerers for free places might be advantageous, and would counteract any reflection on ground of their being free pupils, 10986–96.

Gregory, Rev. *E. Tighe,* Rector of Kilmore, Diocese of Meath:—Letter from, with enclosures, as to Diocesan Schools formerly at Trim, Co. Meath, and at Longford, and sale of the property on substitution of one school at Mullingar, (see *Mullingar,*) *page* 301.

Greham, Rev. *John,* Head master of Royal School, Enniskillen:—Evidence of, 11954 *et seq.*; number of pupils, boarders, day pupils, and free pupils, 11954–8.

Foundation scholars, or school scholarships; £80 a-year allocated by Clare-street Commissioners of Education for four at £20 each: selected by master from most meritorious boys, whose names he sends up to the Board with particulars according to their regulations, 11959–60: all day pupils; boy holds the scholarship while qualifying for the University, no particular limit of time, and the majority have obtained exhibitions to University, 11962–7.

Free pupils:—has had no special instructions as to selection of free pupils; has seldom refused any; if he had reason to doubt correctness of conduct would not admit; selects those, generally speaking, who could not afford to pay, 11961, 11968–70, 12027.

Mr. Trimble misinformed in his statements as to admission of free pupils and their treatment (see *Trimble,*) 11971–2, 12043.

Boys chiefly of Church of England, some Dissenters, two Roman Catholic free pupils, 11994; never heard of any objection, on religious grounds, to sending pupils, 11995.

Course of Instruction:—In the first instance, of course, classical; Royal Schools from the first, and continue, classical schools; but the education not exclusively classical: some receive an English education only, and at a reduced rate, without classics; eleven such at present time, 11975, 12022–4. Details of the branches of English and science instruction, 12021, 12028–35, 12044. French and German taught as extras, 11976–80, 11982–3. Drawing, 11981. Head master's own part, 11986. A constant object to obtain the most efficient English master he could get; names assistants, their qualifications, and advancements, 11973–4, 11984–5, 12014–20.

Discipline:—modes of punishment; no such thing as flogging, 11993.

Examination of boys every half year; how conducted, 11998–9: examinations discretionary, but regularly held; premiums given on these occasions, 11990–2, 12001, 12009.

Prizes; at half-yearly examinations, books and medals given as premiums; a sum given by the master, and the boys pay a small sum to make up a fund for the purpose, 11990–2.

Inspection once only in the twenty years since he was appointed, a considerable time since; inspection by a deputation sent down by Clare-street Commissioners of Education, Dr. Elrington and Bishop of Cork, 11996–7, 12006–8.

Legacy of £20 a-year left by a former assistant in the school to aid a meritorious young person during his first three years in College, in fact to found a scholarship for a pupil from this school, 12036–42.

Domestic arrangements and superintendence of them; health of boys good, 11987–9, 12002–5, 12010–3.

See further, under *Enniskillen.*

Grubb, Benjamin, Esq., a member of the Society of Friends, Clonmel; trustee of some endowed schools:—A want of schools for the middle and respectable classes in Clonmel, has existed for several years; a well conducted classical and commercial school, as formerly, would have many pupils, some of whom are at present sent elsewhere; no such school at present in Clonmel, 1083–5. Kind of instruction that is required; the very best English education wanted in Clonmel, with French and German; character of the residents in this neighbourhood requires a good school, which would be well supported, 1088–95: does not think the Model School and Mechanics' Institute fill up the blank, 1095–1102.

Munster Provincial School, high character of it, 1103–7.

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Guillemard, Rev. *William Henry*, head master, Armagh Royal school: Letter from, to the Primate, in 1851, contains a statement in answer to memorial complaining of management of the school (see under *Armagh*), 9371. Evidence of, 9376 *et seq.*

School could be made to accommodate eighty as boarders; has thirty boarders and twenty-six day scholars, of whom sixteen free pupils, 9378–80, 9388–9, 9567: numbers at various times, 9601–7.

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No difference in treatment of boarders, day scholars, and free pupils; prizes open to all alike, and some taken by day boys and free pupils, 9498–9502. Thinks the majority of college exhibitions have been taken by free pupils, 9545.

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School exhibitions, as distinguished from college exhibitions, not required for a school like Armagh, with free places, and day scholars able to pay, 9518–9528.

Has no doubt the exhibitions for Trinity College have a beneficial effect on the diligence of the boys and the standard of school acquirements: the effect would be increased by throwing open the exhibitions to competition of different schools, by increasing diligence and emulation, but apprehends it might produce undesirable emulation amongst the masters by tendency to cramming, 9535–44.

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Gully, Rev. *James*, Sligo; Evidence of endowment by Adam Ormsby, Esq.; £30 a-year charged upon property of Mr. Ormsby, for support of charity boys of Sligo; in hands of Incorporated Society, who expend it on Primrose Grange School, 6685–9.—See under *Sligo*.

Gwyn, Joseph; Charitable Institution, Londonderry, founded by, 11021, 11034 *et seq.*: see under *Londonderry*.

Hackett, Bartholomew, Esq., father of a boy formerly at Midleton Endowed School; evidence, 19031 *et seq.*—See *Midleton*.

Hackett, William, Esq., father of a boy formerly at Midleton Endowed School; evidence, 19041 *et seq.*—See *Midleton*.

Hall, Miss *Anne*, endowment for a school for boys and girls, in town of Roscommon, and for building dwelling-house for master and mistress, 7449 *et seq.*—See under *Roscommon*.

Hallowell, Rev. *John W.*, Head master of Erasmus Smith Grammar School, Galway; Evidence of, 5466, 5476–8, 20110 *et seq.*

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Effect of opening of Queen's Colleges on the school, 20147 *et seq.*: on the opening of the Colleges, a lower scale of qualifications for scholarships adopted, and parents transferred their children from school, imperfectly prepared; his school suffered by loss of pupils from this cause; and pupils not adequately prepared for College, having left school too soon, 20172–4, 20146. Standard for scholarship examinations since raised; superiority of a high standard over a low one, upon diligence and efficiency, 20175–8.

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Hallowell, Rev. *John W.*, Galway—continued.

Pensions or retiring allowances to schoolmasters granted by Erasmus Smith Governors in some cases; granted to his predecessor, 20140–5.

Difficulty of providing for teaching of modern languages in Galway school; aid from Erasmus Smith insufficient, and arrangements inconvenient, 20207–15, 20233–5. Great importance of instruction in modern languages; does not interfere with ordinary instruction in ancient languages, 21206–8. Instruction in modern languages not allowed by Governors to free pupils generally, 20219–22.

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Hamilton, Hon. Mrs. *Anne*, endowment by, 9821 *et seq.*, 12254 *et seq.*—See under *Dundalk*, Incorporated Society's School.

Hamilton, Rev. *Hugh*, Registrar and Inspector for the Board of Governors of Erasmus Smith Schools: Letter from, with extract from charter, and opinion of counsel as to power of inquiry by the Commissioners respecting the Erasmus Smith endowments, before passing of Act, *pages* 297–8, *page* 299. Evidence of, as to Erasmus Smith Schools generally, and accounts and management of Erasmus Smith Board, 16424 *et seq.*, 21521 *et seq.*, 22717, 22837–9, 22858, 22891–2, 22896, 23037, 23039–43, 23074, 23094–7–9, 23109, 23793 *et seq.*, 24230 *et seq.*:—(see under *Erasmus Smith Board*.)

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Hamilton, Rev. *James*; Endowment by, and by Judge Ward, for school at Killough, Co. Down, 9778 *et seq.*, 20305 *et seq.*: see *Killough*.

Hamilton, Mr. *John*, master of St. Nicholas School, Moses Deane's Endowment, Cork: Evidence of; see under *Cork*.

Hammond, Mrs. *Elizabeth*, housekeeper, Bishop Foy's School, Waterford: Evidence of; see under *Waterford*.

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Harrell, *David*, Esq., Steward and Receiver, Blue School or Aleyn's Blue School, Downpatrick; Evidence of, 9837 *et seq.*:

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Hayes, *Robert Stokes*, Esq., Coroner, Naas: Evidence of, as to general state of education and provision for same in the locality: Naas a good locality for a good school; would be well attended if Protestant and Roman Catholic children could be brought to mix together; not Protestants enough to support a good school for them alone; objections of Roman Catholics, especially where master a Protestant, 13943–8. Better provision for free places required, 13962–4. As to provision and prospects of a good English school if established in the locality, 13965–70.

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Hevey, *James*, Esq., Endowment for a Charity School at Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, 13357 *et seq.* See *Mullingar.*

Hewitson, *Archdeacon*, and Dean Scardeville's endowments for a Protestant School at Swords, Co. Dublin: see *Swords.*

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Hickey, *John*, Esq., Chairman of Town Commissioners, Naas, Co. Kildare:—Evidence of, as to general state of education and want of adequate provision for same; a good mercantile and classical school, with modern languages, without distinction of religious opinions, would succeed, 13979–80, 13987–9; children at present sent to a distance, 13981; objections of Roman Catholics to send their children to diocesan school under a Protestant master, 13982–6.

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Hickey, *J. L.*, Esq., Registrar of Diocese, Waterford Corporation Free School:—Will of Bishop Downes, 363. (See under *Waterford.*)

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Hickey, *Peter*, Esq., Chairman of Town Commissioners, Ardee, Co. Louth:—Evidence of, as to Erasmus Smith School, Ardee: Town Commissioners obliged to pay £20 towards salary of master, and consider they should have some control in management of the school, 12361, 12367, 12371: wish to have a voice in appointment of master, and to visit and overlook the course of education, 12368–9. Complaints have been whispered that different religious persuasions are obliged to read books they do not approve of or that belong to another persuasion; as, that Roman Catholics are obliged to read the Testament of the Established Church, 12370.

Hickson, *John C.*: Endowment by, for Roman Catholic Poor School, Tralee, Co. Kerry, 2329 *et seq.*, 2382 *et seq.*: see *Tralee.*

Hickson, *Richard S.*, Esq., Government Accountant; as to accounts of Erasmus Smith Board, 19702: (see *Erasmus Smith Board.*) As to sale of stock or funded property of Blue Coat Hospital and School, Oxmantown, Dublin, 22251: (see *Oxmantown.*) As to accounts of Hibernian Marine School, Dublin; report and correspondence thereon, *pages* 323–325.

Hill, *Charles*, Esq., Land Agent, Cavan; Evidence of, 8264–74:—as to land on Cavan Royal School Estate let to a bailiff, (see under *Cavan.*) for which he thinks its value at the time was given; has been much improved since and is now worth more, 8265–9; character of the person who offered for it and was rejected, 8269: as to improvements and tenants' indifference; mentions a drain constructed by him out of money given by the Clare-street Board, but the tenants would not keep it clean, 8269–70.

Hill, *William S.*, Esq., Agent of the Earl of Roden; Evidence as to Bryansford School (Co. Down,) and endowment under Lord Lieutenant's Fund, 9770: see *Bryansford.*

Hoare, Very Rev. *Edward Newenham*, Dean of Waterford: Evidence of, as to Bishop Foy's School, Waterford, 16457–556, 16687, 16775–816, 17063–8, 17229–32, 17249–58; as to Corporation Free School, 267 *et seq.*

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Hodder, H. F. Moore, Ballincollig; letter from, in regard to Dr. Hodgens, Master of Midleton Endowed School, Co. Cork, 17642: (see *Midleton.*)

Hodgens, Rev. *Edward P.* D.D., Head Master of Midleton Endowed School, Co. Cork; correspondence with Mr. Allin in 1853–4, before the visitation in latter year, 17636–40, 18676; evidence as to state and management of school, and as to complaints of irregularities, &c., 18343 *et seq.,* 19049 *et seq.*—See under *Midleton.*

Hodson, Bishop; Endowment by, for a Grammar School at Elphin, Co. Roscommon; see *Elphin.*

Hogan, Mr. *Michael C.,* Master of school in Pigott's-lane, Loughrea, Co. Galway. Letter from; one-fourth of building which forms endowment of the school, illegally held possession of by a dismissed sexton of church, 5405: (see *Loughrea.*)

Hogg, Rev. *John,* Head master of diocesan school, Limerick: Evidence of, as to erection and repairs of the school, its state and management, and as to representations respecting same; 2433, 2582, 2632–3, 2680–1, 2827–36; course of instruction; success of pupils in after-life; causes of falling off of the school, and of small number of free pupils, 2443 *et seq.,* 2680–1, 2827 *et seq.*

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Holywell, Co. Roscommon:

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Homan, Travers, Esq., M.D., Medical Practitioner in Sligo for the last seventeen years:—Evidence as to general state of education and want of adequate provision for same in Sligo, 6690, 6711.

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Hone, Addison, Esq., Registrar of King Chas. II.'s School, or Blue Coat Hospital, at Oxmantown, Dublin:—Evidence of, 21907–22347, 22353–403, 22508–14, 22546, 22550.

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Horgan, Mr. *John*, master of Erasmus Smith School at Innishannon, Co. Cork:—Evidence of, 1675 *et seq.*—(See under *Innishannon*.)

Hosford, Mr. *Joseph*, master of the Leamy School, Limerick:—Evidence of, 3666 *et seq.* See under *Limerick*.

Hours for school instruction, recreation, work, &c.; (*see under the respective schools*).

School hours ten to three; objections to; incapability of boys of sustaining attention so long without becoming jaded; bad system; *Clonmel*, Canavan, 980–3.

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Howard, Hon. and Rev. *Francis*, Vicar of Swords, Co. Dublin, and one of the Governors of Swords Borough School; Evidence and Letter of, as to Dean Scardeville's charity, or Scardeville School, 14943–6, 14985–8: as to Hewitson lands, 15550–2: (see further, under *Swords*, Dean Scardeville and Archdeacon Hewitson's endowments.)

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Hughes, Henry Geo., Esq., Q.C., a Commissioner; Synodical Address of Council of Thurles, 1850, handed in by, *page* 380; with three Rescripts on Queen's Colleges, 1847–50, *pages* 388–9.

Hughes, Rev. *James*, R.C.C.; Evidence of, at Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh, as to General State of Education and want of adequate provision for same in locality, 12219 *et seq.*

Utter want of provision for respectable education for Catholics in the neighbourhood; Enniskillen Royal School a closed school to them, being considered an exclusively Protestant school, 12219; but never heard of any interference in that school with the religion of the Roman Catholic pupils: confidence in present master; nothing but to his credit, 12219, 12225.

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Hughes, John, Esq., a member of the Society of Friends, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary; Evidence of, as to General State of Education and want of adequate provision for same in locality: want of a good commercial school at Clonmel, which he thinks would be well supported; grounds of his belief, and nature of instruction required, 1110–39: as to a classical and commercial school, 1117–8.

Humphreys, Daniel, Esq., a farmer; Evidence of, as to conduct of boys at Midleton Endowed School, Co. Cork, (see *Midleton*,) 18022 *et seq.*

Hunt, Edmond L., Esq., Land Agent for Erasmus Smith Western Estates, Galway: Evidence of; accounts for last few years not produced, but has the present rental of what he is about to receive, 5922. His only objection to hand it in is lest he should not be acting rightly towards the Board of Governors in giving their account; but hands it in on being informed of the Commissioners' powers and desire, 5922–33.

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Rev. William Alexander Percy, Rector of Kiltoghert; Letter from, 6805: Evidence of, 6805–11:—remembers the school, a free school for public benefit, with some paying scholars; premises sold; now the Roman Catholic chapel, and the master's house given to parish priest, and tenanted since school was given up, 6805–8.

Evidence of William Ireland, Esq., Drumsna, 6812–32:—Knew the schoolmaster who taught at the Jamestown School until the lands were purchased by the late Mr. O'Beirne, to whom they were sold, by, he believes, the Earl of Mountrath, between 1830 and 1837, when school was discontinued, 6813–9. Master's salary derived from lands in Parish of Cloone, 6823.

Evidence of John Duckworth, Esq., Mountnorris, Co. Roscommon, 6833–8.—Heard that Sir Charles Coote became entitled to the property after Lord Mountrath's death, and about 1830 effected an exchange with Mr. O'Beirne, or a relative of his, who had lands in Queen's Co.; late master's house let to a private individual, 6834–6.

Jocelyn, Hon. *Augustus*, member of the Local Committee of Incorporated Society's School, Dundalk, Co. Louth:—Committee have on several occasions made recommendations to the Society as to deficiencies in school conveniences and other matters, which have not been attended to by the Society, and no notice taken; Committee of no use, their power so circumscribed, and so little attention by the Board in Dublin, and he for one intends to give up unless a different course be taken, 12399–401.

Demand for boys educated at the establishment, who have turned out remarkably well, 12399:—see under *Dundalk*.

Johnstown, Saint, Co. Longford:

Information from previous Reports, &c.:—7461–3: A school formerly at Saint Johnstown, with an endowment by Sir Walter Raleigh (7461, 7463), or Sir James Ware (7462), of sixty or seventy acres of land, with schoolhouse and residence for master, 7461–2: neglect of Corporation in regard to annual re-election of schoolmaster, who between 1770 and 1780 bequeathed the lands as his own to his son, who retained forcible possession and sold them to an attorney, whose family have continued to enjoy them: referred to Charitable Bequests Board in 1812 as a case of embezzlement; 1761–2. Endowment not since in operation, 1763.

Rev. Theodore O. Moore, Vicar of Clonbroney; Letter from, calling attention to this as an endowment for a Protestant school, 7460: Evidence of, 7464–92.

Schoolhouse still in existence, but alienated and no longer a school; sold and resold several times, and again very recently, 7468–70. The townland bequeathed still called School-lands, 7469.

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Johnstown, Saint, Co. Longford—continued.

Wrote to the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests, and previous Rector made efforts for recovery of endowment; but difficulty in procuring will of Sir James Ware, 7470.

School in operation till 1792 or '3; persons living who can prove their attendance at it, 7471–2. Persons now residing in Clonbroney, who have been at the school under the master referred to, and remember its being in operation, 7465: abstract of Will of Sir James Ware, &c., drawn up by an old man who had seen it, and had also attended the school as a pupil, 7465–7.

Further evidence; suggested that will and documents may be in the Granard family; no steps taken by Charitable Bequests Commissioners, who only acknowledged his letter, 7473–92.

Jones, Rev. *Francis,* Rector of Midleton, a trustee of Midleton Endowed School, Co. Cork; evidence in reference to the complaints which have been made of the school, the course taken thereon, and his duties as "resident" trustee relatively to the rest of the body, 18790 *et seq.* Visitations, their irregularity, 18825–33. School hours and regulations, 18835–40. Complaints and remonstrances with master thereon, 18844–6, 18862, *et seq.* (See *Midleton.*)

Central supervision and inspection or visitation required, 18854–60.

Kearney, Francis, Limerick.—Communication from, complaining of the intention of the founder of the Leamy Free School, Limerick, not being carried into effect, the school being not for general education but altogether Protestant, to the exclusion of Roman Catholics, though founder's family were Roman Catholics, 3663:—(see under *Limerick.*)

Kearney, Thomas, Esq., Co. Surveyor of East Division of Limerick, Agent of Erasmus Smith Board for their Southern Estates; non-appearance of, at Limerick, 3489, 3759; attendance of his clerk, Mr. Richard Burke, with some of the books, 3760 *et seq.* 4562–8, 4594–6.

Attendance and evidence of Mr. Kearney, 4467 *et seq.*, 4565, 4569 *et seq.*

Rental, extent, and income of Limerick and Tipperary estates of Erasmus Smith Endowment, and amount expended for education in County Limerick, 4513–4 *et seq.*, 4536 *et seq.*, 4470–7, 4513 *et seq.*, 4536 *et seq.*

Only one school on the Limerick estate, that at Pallas (see *Pallasgreen*), 4478–9. Two schools on Tipperary estate, Abbey School and English School, 4482–6.

No agricultural instruction on Limerick or Tipperary estates, and nothing done to improve the system of agriculture, 4480–1, 4487–9. Particulars of system of agriculture practised, and general management of estates, 4493 *et seq.*

Clothing; directions of governors to supply clothing to best boys in Tipperary school, 4509–12.

Arrears of rent due by tenants, 4524–30, 4586 *et seq.* Himself a yearly tenant on the estate, 4532–5.

Further evidence as to nature of his duties, management and extent of visitation of estates, 4569 *et seq.*

Keaveney, Rev. *Thomas,* P.P., Annadown, Co. Galway; as to Annadown and Woodpark Schools, and endowments by Rev. Redmond Hargadan and Mr. Blake, of Cregg Castle;—letter from, 5409; evidence, 5411 *et seq.*:—see under *Annadown and Woodpark.*

Keehy, Mrs. *Agnes Eliza,* mother of two boys formerly at Midleton Endowed School, Co. Cork; evidence of, 18898 *et seq.*:—see *Midleton.*

Kellett, James, Esq., Surgeon, Naas, Co. Kildare:—Evidence of, as to general state of education, and want of adequate provision for same in locality; agrees with Dr. Hayes's evidence (see *Hayes*); a good school would have good attendance, 14005; objections to educational tax, 14006–9; certainly would prefer paying out of the Consolidated Fund, 14010.

Kellett, Miss; Bequest of, for building schoolhouses in Co. Meath:—

Evidence of the Rev. Frederick Trench, Rector of Newtown, Meath:—Procured copy of Miss Kellett's will from Charitable Bequests Commissioners: of £3,000, bequeathed in 1811 by her for building schoolhouses in Co. Meath, only £130 expended in that county in building a National schoolhouse at Carlanstown; present executor never before acquainted with the matter, but has been supporting schools in Dublin out of the same fund for forty years, but none applied to Meath except the above £130; about £2,000 remaining, and now thinks it will be right to withdraw the funds for the future from Dublin, and employ them in Meath, according to provisions of will, 12860–1. Rev. Mr. Trench wishes to know whether the remainder of the £3,000, and interest for the forty years, could not be recovered for Meath, 12861–2.

Kells, Co. Meath:

Evidence of William Ford, Esq., Town Clerk of Dublin, agent to Dempsey Trustees, as to Miss Dempsey's endowment for male and female schools at Kells; amount and management of endowment, &c., 12409–29.

Evidence of Hercules M'Donnell, Esq., Secretary of Charitable Bequests Board, as to a donation by Wm. M'Nally of £10 a year for a school at Kells, 23179.

Kelly, Edmond, Esq., J.P., Roscommon:—Application for £150 to repair diocesan school at Elphin, refused by Grand Jury on the ground that the public receive no benefit whatever from the school, and should not pay any part of its expenses; refused at special or road sessions, and afterwards by Grand Jury at assizes, 7435–40: arrangements relating to free pupils influenced Grand Jury; money was formerly granted to build the house and afterwards for repairs, but then there were free pupils, 7441; thinks the Grand Jury would present if a moderate number of pupils had the advantage of the institution, 7443; and the clergy should receive some advantage in the education of their sons, as they contribute to the funds, 7444–6.

See as to diocesan school, under *Elphin.*

Kelly, Mr. *Ignatius;* evidence of, as to supposed endowments for a school at Knappa, Co. Mayo, 6089.—See *Knappa.*

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Kelly, John, Esq., Classical Master of Navan School, (Preston Endowment), Co. Meath, 13008 *et seq.*: suggests that the school should be removed to Kells, where it would be more useful and succeed better, 13009–10; or it might be better if removed a little out of the town of Navan, 13013; gentlemen's sons at present educated in national schools, would be better in the endowed school, 13015–8.—(See further, under *Navan.*)

Kennedy, Mr. *John*, Junior Assistant Cavan Royal School; evidence of, 8096 *et seq.*

Kennedy, Very Rev. *Robert M.*, Dean of Clonfert, Rector of Clonmeena; evidence of, as to Kilbricken School, Queen's Co. (see *Kilbricken,*) 5026–55, 5066–70.

Kennedy, Tristram, Esq., M.P. for Co. Louth:—

Paper on the Industrial Training Institutions of Belgium, and on the possibility of organizing an analogous system in connection with the National Schools of Ireland, by Tristram Kennedy, Esq., M.P., and William K. Sullivan, Esq., Professor of Chemistry to the Museum of Irish Industry, 14823.

Evidence of Mr. Kennedy, in reference to inadequacy of provision for education of middle classes, and industrial training of lower orders, 14824 *et seq.*

Hands in a written statement containing suggestions as to education of middle classes; advocates the establishment of preparatory schools deriving support partly from public funds, and partly from a liberal contribution of fees suitable to the means of the pupils, 14825.

Injurious effect of national schools, as regards the middle classes, by consequent extinction of private schools, teachers of which lost their means of support, 14825.

Kennedy, Rev. *William*, Incumbent of St. Dolough's, Superintendent of Borough School of Swords, Co. Dublin; Evidence of, as to the school and its management, and as to complaints respecting the same (see under *Swords*), 14205 *et seq.*, 14565–6, 14828 *et seq.*, 15911 *et seq.*, 16187–91, 16299–309, 16323–5, 16333–7, 16347, 16361–412.

Superintendent not resident at Swords; resides at three miles distance; non-residence never complained of, 14420–30. Leave of absence and illness; absent from the school for six weeks; religious instruction attended to by master, who is not a clergyman, and by Curate of Swords, 14442–55.

Industrial education in manufactures or otherwise, none in boys school; needlework in girls school, 14280–6. As to encouragement of agriculture and manufactures; formerly a subscription to Fingal Agricultural Society, 14377–81: and formerly a large Spinning School established, 16303. Success in after-life of pupils, 14375–6.

Infant school get a piece of bread in school daily; no food or meal for rest of school, 14356–9.

Coal funds and distribution; management and regulation of same, 14297–328, 14382–8.

Dispensary relief to inhabitants generally without regard to religion of applicants, 14351–5.

Further evidence as to supply of coals and medical relief; and legal opinions as to application of funds to those purposes, 16299–309.

Apprenticing; numbers apprenticed, diminished, and fees increased, 14363–74.

Funds: capital increased from £15,000 to £24,500 by accumulation of interest, 14360–2. Accounts and books kept by Mr. Kennedy; audited by Dean of St. Patrick's as treasurer, half-yearly, 14346–50, 14389–414, 16006 *et seq.* Complaints as to misapplication of funds to emigration and to purchase of lands and houses; statement of circumstances in cases referred to, 14477–96.

Visitation of school by the local governor, who is vicar of Swords; no other visitation by governors, 14431–41.

Rules of the school and their publication, 14329–45, 14034.

Does not ascribe the withdrawal of the Roman Catholic children solely to the reading of the Scriptures in school; believes it was that the Roman Catholics have not themselves the disposal of a portion of the funds, 14496–501, 14093. Reference to memorials and minutes of the governors on the subject, 14502–31, 14828–37, 16323–5, 16333–7, 16361 *et seq.*: as to proceedings and opinions of governors and public notice of 10th October, 1855, as to religious instruction, apprentice fees, &c., mode of acting upon the existing regulation as to religious instruction, &c., 15911–16005: examinations for apprentice fees, 15956, 15990 *et seq.*

Night school, formerly largely attended; no attendance since withdrawal of children from day school; master receives £10 for evening school for doing nothing, 16079–82, 16088–9: was very beneficial, and such schools would be beneficial in every town; no exclusion of adults; no restriction as to age of persons attending, 16090–5: similar schools elsewhere. Ballymena evening schools for males and females, 16096–102.

(See further, as to Borough School, under *Swords.*)

Kenny, Joseph, Esq., Mayor of Clonmel, Co. Tipperary: Evidence of, as to Clonmel Endowed School and causes of its decline to same effect as that of Mr. Moore (see *Moore, S.*), 1041–9. Suggests that as the number of freemen of Clonmel are becoming very small indeed, the establishment, intended to be a Protestant institution, and for freemen only, should be modified to suit the requirements of the time, and the funds be applied for the good of the public of Clonmel generally, and not for any particular sect or class exclusively, 1041.

The master, Mr. Kettlewell, expresses his concurrence in regard to throwing open the education to all, 1044.

Mayor considers it would be a great advantage to Clonmel to have a well-regulated classical school and well-regulated commercial school; is certain such schools would be well supported, 1047–9.—(See under *Clonmel.*)

Kerr, D. S., Esq., Patron of School at Downpatrick, and endowment; see *Downpatrick.*

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Kerry, Co. of: Inquiry as to schools and endowments, and state of education; evidence taken at Tralee, 2319 *et seq.*

Kettlewell, Rev. *Thomas*, Master of Endowed School of Clonmel, Co. Tipperary:

Matters in dispute between the master, Rev. T. Kettlewell, and the Clare-street Commissioners of Education: Report of Board for 1851, on a visitation of the school and conduct of the master; publications by him of misconceptions in matters of fact and unsound conclusions therefrom, 714.

Letter from Rev. Thomas Kettlewell, master, complaining of the Clare-street Commissioners, and referring to his publications on the subject, 715. Evidence of, 717–865, 895–9, 1042–6, 1119, 1125: (see under *Clonmel.*)

Kevin-street School, Dublin, for girls, under Incorporated Society, *Ardill*, 23310, 23398–406:—see *Incorporated Society.*

Kidd, *James*, Esq., merchant, Sligo; Evidence of, as to Western Estates of Erasmus Smith Board, 6578; and as to insufficiency of provision for education in neighbourhood of Sligo, out of the large estates of Erasmus Smith: funds, if properly used, sufficient to establish a good school; present Erasmus Smith School not sufficient for wants of the town, 6579–80.

Evidence as to General State of Education of middle classes, and want of adequate means for obtaining it, in the locality, 6584 *et seq.*

Want for the middle classes of schools, intermediate between the present schools and the Queen's Colleges, 6584, 6593; defective means of Education at present in the neighbourhood of Sligo, 6585–97. Higher order of persons in the town obliged to send to distant places for the purpose of education, 6610.

Description of education required for successful mercantile life, 6587–8; great deficiency of education in clerks and young men at present, 6589–91, 6602–10. Agrees in Mr. Wynne's suggestion (see *Wynne*), of necessity for superior English schools, giving a good English education, but also teaching modern languages, and classical and scientific education, 6587. One in Sligo would be well attended, boys paying from £4 to £8 or £10 each, 6614–6, 6641.

As to Endowment for establishing the schools required, amounts that should be provided, 6612. Existing endowments of Erasmus Smith, and of Diocesan Schools, &c., sufficient for endowment of schools in most of the large towns, 6598–601, 6613, 6617–9, 6622–3; but if these funds cannot be made available, would have schools of Government foundation, and charge the Consolidated Fund; would have a special endowment for educational purposes, 6619–20. Objections to a local education tax for the purpose, 6621.

Large endowment not required; emoluments of the master should depend a good deal upon the number of pupils and success of the school; thinks £180 a-year sufficient endowment for master in such a town as Sligo, 6641. Appointment of well educated men capable of imparting good education as Masters, 6624–5; not clergymen, 6642–3.

Mixed Education.—The schools to be open to all classes without religious distinction, and for secular instruction only; no religious instruction within the school; should be provided for at home by the parents and clergy of each sect, 6630–9, 6643–50; importance of religious instruction under the parent's eye, 6635, 6639.

Would bring home these schools to the people, so as to have no necessity generally for boarding schools, or sending boys away; would have them generally day-schools only, 6640.

Supervision.—Would have local inspectors or visitors, and also Government inspectors, or a Board for surveillance of the schools, and to report thereon, 6626–9.

Kieran, Rev. *M.*, P.P., letter from, as to school formerly established by Mr. Fortescue, at Stephenstown, in parish of Louth, 12232: (see *Stephenstown.*)

Kieran, *Thomas*, Memorial of:—Applied for admission of his son as a free scholar at Armagh Royal School; refused by the master, and grounds assigned for refusal; prays that the school be opened for the education of the young in the locality, and that the trusts of the charter be carried into full effect, 9363–5. (See *Armagh*, Royal School.)

Kieran, Rev. *Thomas*, R.C.C., Malahide, on the part of Rev. Mr. Montague; Letter from, as to bequest of moneys by Dean Scardeville for Protestants in Swords, and purchase of Economy Lands, therewith, rents of which are stated to be distributed to poor Protestants of Swords, 14989:—(see under *Swords.*)

Letter from, complaining of misapplication of funds of Borough School of Swords, Co. Dublin, to proselytizing purposes, and refusal of coals to parents of children withdrawn by Roman Catholic clergy; Memorial to Archbishop of Dublin, by inhabitants, respecting grievances, 14031:—Evidence to same effect, and written statement as to rights of Roman Catholics in respect of this endowment; correspondence with Archbishop of Dublin and Board of Governors; arguments of witness, 14056–61.

Memorial to governors, in 1842, set forth, 14061–2:—Letters from the chaplain and secretary of the Archbishop in reference to this memorial, and correspondence on the subject, 14063–7.

Further memorial to governors in 1848 from inhabitants; funds intended for moral and religious education without distinction of creeds; objection to reading of the Scriptures as a class-book; request substitution of National Board Extracts; should be Roman Catholic master and mistress; apprentice fees and number of apprentices, 14073.

Complaints at various times; obligation on children to learn Protestant catechism, 14080–3; withdrawal of Roman Catholic children in 1839 or 1840 and in 1853, 14084–91: and a school carried on in Roman Catholic chapel, 14094–103.

Alteration of rules by governors, 10th Oct., 1855, in regard to religious instruction; adoption of regulation similar to that of National Schools, 14034, 14077, 14079.

Resolutions of a meeting of Roman Catholic inhabitants on 21st Oct., 1855, objecting to the new regulation, and demanding a separate and proportionate share of the endowment, 14093.—(See under *Swords*, Borough School.)

Kilbricken, Queen's Co.: School (under Clare-street Commissioners of Education) for the tenantry of the Preston estate, in connection with Ballyroan and Navan schools:

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Kilbricken, Queen's Co.,—continued.

Unsatisfactory and depressed state of school, and causes thereof; disputes as to the introduction of Roman Catholic religious instruction, and as to placing the school under the National Board; school discountenanced by Roman Catholic clergyman because of want of Roman Catholic religious instruction, 4915–5070.

Previous Reports, 4915–27.

Present Inquiry:—Evidence of Mr. William Mooney, teacher, 4928–5025, 5056–65. Evidence of Very Rev. Robert M. Kennedy, Dean of Clonfert, &c., 5026–55, 5066–70.

Kilcash, in parish of Killaloan, Co. Tipperary: Lady Osborne's school; see *Killaloan*.

Kilcommon Agricultural School, Co. Mayo:

Model farming school built by charity and collections; four or five thousand pounds expended; school discontinued, but cause unknown, 6225. Land, 6220, 6230.

Letter of Rev. John O'Callaghan, Oughterard, 6220.

Evidence of Archibald Stafford, Esq., 6221–4, 6229–32.

Evidence of Rev. William B. Stoney, Rector of Castlebar, 6225–8.

Kilcrohane, Co. Kerry: endowment by General Count O'Connell; see under *Cahersiveen*.

Kilcummin; see *Kilcommon*, Co. Mayo.

Kildare, Co. of: Inquiry as to schools and endowments, and state of education; evidence taken at Naas, 13789 *et seq.*—See *Naas*.

Kildarragh; parochial school of Castleraghan, Co. Cavan: see *Castleraghan*.

Kilfenora, Diocese of Killaloe and; see *Killaloe*.

Kilkenny, Co. and City: Inquiry as to schools and endowments, and state of education; evidence taken at Kilkenny, 84 *et seq.*

Grammar School, 84–143.
Orphan Girls School, 148.
Pococke Institution; Bishop Pococke's Weaving School, (under Incorporated Society), 1689, 7008, 23253–8, 23264–6 *et seq.*
Protestant School, endowed by Mr. Joseph Evans, 144–7.
St. John's National School, 150.
St. Mary's Parochial School, 149.
Tenison, Bishop; school endowed by, 151.

KILKENNY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Evidence of Rev. John Browne, LL.D., master.—Nature of endowment by first Duke of Ormonde; value £140 a-year; but for alienation of property (tithes) from which first paid, the amount would now be greater: Parliamentary grant of £5,000 for building, 85. Misapplication of funds, 86. Between sixty and seventy pupils; proportion of boarders and day scholars; not so numerous as might be expected in such a city; but the Roman Catholics have a college of their own, and there are several schools besides, 87–92, 129, 130: enumeration of them, 121–3. No want of schools for classical education at Kilkenny, 141–3.

Buildings in good repair; cost of repairs, and how defrayed, 93–95.

Inspection of schools; Visitors, the provost of Trinity College and the Bishop of the diocese, are bound to inspect; the Bishop does sometimes, the Provost never, 96–104, 117. No inspection by Clare-street Board, but returns made to them, 110–120.

Is a classical or grammar school, 105: gets a fair average of distinction and university honors 98, 102; particulars, 131–3. Class of pupils, mostly gentlemen's sons, and sons of persons in business, 107. Majority, Protestants; one Roman Catholic boarder; has had two or three Roman Catholic boarders from time to time, 108. No objection on religious grounds ever made to pupils attending: one of the masters a Roman Catholic, who has any Roman Catholic pupils entirely under his care, and attends them to their own clergy, 124–8. Scriptures part of school course for Protestant boys, Roman Catholics having separate room during Scriptural instruction, 126–7. Previously master at Bandon school; had Roman Catholic as well as Protestant pupils, 129, 136–140. Regrets that there are no exhibitions connected with the school, 132.

ORPHAN GIRLS SCHOOL, KILKENNY.

Evidence of John G. A. Prim, Esq.: Convent School, Mrs. Meehan trustee; house given up to Board of Guardians, 148.

POCOCKE INSTITUTION.

Bishop of Ossory, Dr. Pococke's foundation for a weaving school near Kilkenny, 1689, 7008.

Evidence of Rev. R. Ardill, Secretary of Incorporated Society:—Pococke foundation for Roman Catholic boys only, to be educated as Protestants; trusts not carried out, 23253–8, 23264–6 *et seq.*: (see *Incorporated Society*.)

PROTESTANT SCHOOL, KILKENNY, ENDOWED BY MR. JOSEPH EVANS.

Evidence of Rev. John Browne, LL.D., master of Kilkenny Grammar School.—Long litigation between the trustees of this charity and Bank of Ireland, arising out of a forgery by which a former agent drew £10,000; still pending; meanwhile, school not worked efficiently, 144.

There is a fine building; no master, his school being thrown into parochial school; there is an infant school, and mistress keeps a female school, 145–7.

Killaloan, Co. Tipperary; Lady Osborne's school at Kilcash, in parish of Killaloan: school founded by Lord Ormonde, broken up, 667, 669: Lady Osborne's school, a national school, not endowed, 667, 670.

Evidence of Mr. Thomas Jameson, teacher of Lady Osborne's Killaloan National School, 668, 682 *et seq.*

Killaloe: Memorial from the Lord Bishop and Clergy of Diocese of Killaloe and Kilfenora, relative to Limerick District School and desiring a separate school for the above diocese (see under *Limerick*, Diocesan School), *page* 301.

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Killarney, Co. Kerry: Dr. Fagan's Endowment for a school at, 2337 *et seq.*

Nature of Dr. Fagan's bequest; defaulting trust; nothing now received from it for school, 2337–9.

Letter from Mr. Alphonsus Gaynor, master of school, 2337.

Killashee, Co. Longford:—Evidence of Rev. Robert T. Bevan, Curate of Killashee, Co. Longford, 7762–7785.

Two schools in Killashee, one under Erasmus Smith, and a Girls Charity School supported by the incumbent, without endowment, the latter at Clondragh, 7764–6, 7768–71; no school now at Clondragh, 7772. Another school mentioned, but not endowed, 7773.

Killashee Erasmus Smith School:—Usual number of pupils; Protestants and Roman Catholics, 7774–5, 7779; discrepancy in numbers returned, 7781–4: visits the school for catechising the children, and has examined them; four learning Euclid, 7777–8, 7780.

Killead and Ballyrobin, Co. Antrim:

Information in reports of previous inquiries:—Commissioners of Public Instruction report (1835,) a school in parish of Killead, with a legacy, &c.; Commissioners of Education Inquiry, (1825,) report Ballyrobin School, Lord Lieutenant's Fund, 10300.

Present Inquiry:—Communications from the Rev. Henry R. Mecredy, Presbyterian Minister, Killead, 10300, 10301; Evidence of Mr. Mecredy, 10302–10319.

Three Endowments for Schools at Ballyrobin and Killead: legacy of £20 per annum for a day school; grant of £15 from Lord Lieutenant's Fund, in consideration of a site being conveyed in perpetuity, and a sum of £14 being subscribed, 10300; bequest of lands and money by Counsellor John Dunne, 10301–2; uncertainty as to the application of these sums, and the last named bequest lost, 10300–10318.

Killeavy; Erasmus Smith School formerly at Sturgan, in parish of, Co. Armagh; see *Sturgan*.

Killeen, Mr. *Thomas*, second master of Erasmus Smith Grammar School, Galway:—Evidence of, regarding the state and management of the school, 5473 *et seq.*, 20146–55, 20253–60.

Free pupils:—Governors' notice published in 1854; believes they have not since refused any application for admission of free pupils; an application now before them, 5487–9.

Income and emoluments from salaries, residence, land, &c., of the endowment, 5561–8: about £300, or at the rate of £50 a-year for each free pupil, 5678–83. Pension to late master, Mr. Eaton, 5592.

Course of instruction in the school, and division of business between master and assistants; classics; but little mercantile or commercial education in it, 5589–90, 5608–5625, 5672–5, 5659–71.

Supposed causes of decline in numbers attending the school, and witness's alleged apprehension of Governors' displeasure at his evidence, 5492, 5496–9, 5507–8.

Other classical schools in neighbourhood; successful competition of model school, which injures the grammar school, 5598–5606. No great demand for mercantile and commercial education in Galway beyond what the Claddagh National School affords, 5611–3.

Has private tuitions; sometimes receives payment for teaching boys of the school out of school hours, 5577–88.

See further, under *Galway*, and Evidence of Mr. Barlow, Chairman, &c. of Erasmus Smith Board, (23004 *et seq.*) under *Erasmus Smith*.

Killermogh, Queen's Co.: Evidence of Rev. Edward Bailey, Curate of Killermogh, as to School endowed under Lord Lieutenant's Fund, 5104–5112.

Dilapidated state of schoolhouse, no school in consequence; was a flourishing school, now small attendance in consequence of emigration; if school in good repair, a tolerable number to attend; knows a number who would, sixteen, 5105–9.—Want of funds to repair it: would require £25 at least, 5107–8.—Boys who would attend do not go to any school; some children go three miles off, would be glad to go to this school if repaired, 5111.—At present three or four children at the school, which is unfit for them; in 1854, none; at one time, seventy girls and sixty boys attending, 5112.

Killevan, parish of, Co. Monaghan:

Endowment for schools by Rev. William Harris, of Killevan (ob. 1841); bequest for building four National schools, two in parish of Killevan, two in parish of Aughabog, 9304.

Killglass, Co. Sligo; Valentine's School, at Frankfort.

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries; particulars of Endowment left by Rev. Dr. Valentine; numbers of pupils, boys and girls; course of instruction, &c., 6322–5.

Present Inquiry.—Evidence of Rev. Samuel Stock, Vicar of Castleconnor; terms of bequest in will, for a Protestant Charity School and apprenticing some of the boys; erection of schoolhouse from accumulation of endowment, 6331–41. Few apprentices, 6342–3, 6545–8. Inspection by clergyman; school not in connection with any society, 6348–9, 6360. Numbers of pupils in the school, and auxiliary schools at Larcamore and Ardvally, in different years, 6544 *et seq.*

Evidence of Mr. Henry Campbell, master of Valentine School; number of pupils sixty, increasing, 6369–70. Course of instruction, examination by clergyman, and other particulars of the school, 6391 *et seq.*

Killinchy, Co. Down: Endowment left by Hon. Mrs. Anne Hamilton, 9821 *et seq.*, 12254 *et seq.*: (see under *Dundalk*, Incorporated Society's School.)

Killough, Co. Down:—School endowment by Judge Ward and Mr. Hamilton, 9778 *et seq.*, 20305 *et seq.*

Return from Charitable Bequests Commissioners; bequests of Judge Ward and Rev. James Hamilton, 9778.

Communications from Rev. S. M. West, Incumbent of Killough; school closed in consequence of disagreements as to the application of proceeds of bequest, 9778–9. Evidence of Mr. West as to

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Killough, Co. Down—continued.

withdrawing of Mr. Hamilton's bequest, and communication from the Primate on the subject, 9781 *et seq.* Further evidence of Rev. S. M. West, in answer to Mr. Despard, (agent of Lord Bangor and of the Charity,) who controverts Mr. West's statements as to endowment, 20305–7, 20310, 20312–3.

Correspondence with Mr. Despard, 20305, 20308; Mr. Despard under a misapprehension; no doubt of endowment, 20309, 20313.

Letter from Charitable Bequests Board, 20308.

Statement by Mr. Robert Nelson, former master of Killough school, as to his removal by improper interference of agent of property on which it stood, 9780.

Killybegs, Co. Donegal; statement by Mr. Magee, Newry, (see *Armagh*,) as to endowments, 9373.

Kilmannan; Clonaslee, Queen's Co.: see *Clonaslee*.

Kilmeaden, Co. Waterford:

Previous Reports, 330.

Present Inquiry.—Communication from the Rev. *John Bourke*, Vicar of Kilmeaden, Patron of School, respecting the sale of the property on which the school stands, under Incumbered Estates Act, and consequent difficulties and litigation, 330. Evidence of Mr. Bourke:—difficulties arising out of the property having been described as held upon a tenancy from year to year though held under lease, and no notice before sale having been given to him as patron, or to trustees; proceedings to enforce payment of rent defeated; notice to quit now served, to break the lease; hands in lease; further particulars, 331–338, 340–362.

Evidence of Edward Elliott, Esq., Solicitor, as to proceedings in the case, 382.

Evidence of Rev. William M'Cance, replying to statements made respecting him and his purchase of the property, 383–7, 540 *et seq.*

Kilmealy, Co. Clare: Erasmus Smith School, the Board of Governors contributing half the funds, and Lord Conyngham giving an acre and half of ground, 3810–3.

Kilmore, Dean of, Very Rev. Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, Rector of Castleraghan, Co. Cavan; letter relating to Castleraghan Parochial School, 7816; evidence, 7817–21; (see *Castleraghan*).

Letter as to school of Kilmore, endowed by Association for Discountenancing Vice, 7822; school on townland of Gartbrattan, now closed; another in townland of Corratobber, 7822–3: evidence, 7823.

Evidence as to school at Ballintemple, 7825 (see *Ballintemple*).

Kilmore, Co. Cavan:

School endowed under Association for Discountenancing Vice, 7822.

Letter from Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, Dean of Kilmore; establishment and means of support of a school on townland of Gartbrattan; now closed;—another school in townland of Corratobber for female children and little boys, 7822–3.

Kilmore Roman Catholic Academy, Cavan:

Bequests by John Brady of Cavan, tobacconist, for the academy and for a National school, 7786: his will, 7814–5.

Evidence of Rev. John O'Reilly, Head master:—Number of pupils, twelve boarders and twenty-three day boys, 7787–92: from middle classes, 7793.

Education, classical and commercial, and for ecclesiastical colleges and Queen's colleges; principally designed for ecclesiastical colleges, 7794–7. Class of persons from the locality: rate of payments for pupils; none free, 7804–10. Endowment would be of advantage by admitting of smaller charges, and would increase numbers, 7811–3.

National school; description of education and pupils, 7798–7801: does not unfit the humbler classes for a working life, but the contrary, 7802–3.

Kilmore, Co. Monaghan: endowment for schools by Miss M. Scomberg, 9305.

Kilmore, Clogher, and Raphoe District Diocesan School, at Monaghan; see *Monaghan*.

Kilqueeny, Co. Wicklow; school at, see under *Castlemacadam*.

Kiltogard or *Kiltoghart*, parish of, Co. Leitrim; endowment for a school at Jamestown; see *Jamestown*.

King, Rev. *Luke White*, LL.D., Head Master of Erasmus Smith School at Ennis, Co. Clare:—Evidence as to Erasmus Smith School at Kilmealy, Co. Clare, 1310–3: as to Erasmus Smith School at Ennis, return from, 3833: evidence of, 3836 *et seq.*, 4046, 4102 *et seq.*

Course of Instruction in Grammar School of Erasmus Smith at Ennis:—Half the nine hours of study devoted by head pupils to classics; half the time to general science, mathematics, French, German, and English, 3885, 3888. Instruction given particularly for commercial pursuits, 3893. Importance of modern languages; particular attention given to them, and especially to English composition, 3887; teaching of modern languages does not encroach unduly on school time, and one language assists another, 3888–90. French very necessary in commercial and scientific pursuits, 3891–2. Value of geometry and algebra in developing the intellectual faculties, but sometimes carried too far in schools; ancient and modern languages equally valuable in improving the intellectual powers, where properly taught, 3895–7. Advantages of embracing natural sciences, as natural history and physiology, chemistry and mechanics, &c., in course of instruction and in commercial and agricultural education; great intellectual improvement therefrom, 3883–5; tendency of course in National schools embracing these subjects, to raise the children to a better position, 3883, 3886.

Combination of classical and commercial education not attended with inconvenience in a well-regulated school; with two or three teachers, different branches can be carried on concurrently without difficulty, 3893–4, 3963, 3970.

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King, Rev. *Luke White*, LL.D., Ennis,—continued.

Results of Education given: the boys he sends to the University, able to hold places with the best, at the same time that they have attained a knowledge of modern languages and sciences in the course of instruction above referred to, 3888: when a lad from his school is competent to contend for a first prize at entrance, he is in general fit also for any commercial office whatever; in general a good English scholar, an excellent arithmetician, and well acquainted with other subjects, 3893.

Religious Instruction:—required by Charter that the Scriptures and Protestant Catechism should be taught; never done for free boys: does not inquire on application for admission whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, and never interferes with creed of Roman Catholics; unwillingness nevertheless of Roman Catholics to avail themselves of the free places or let their children attend the school, 3969.

Free pupils treated and instructed in every respect like other day scholars, 3849; generally from the locality, but sometimes come from a distance, Roscommon and other places, and take lodgings, to have advantage of school, 3852. Difficult to get parents to accept free places for boys on foundation; wealthy people would be willing; but the poor are generally Roman Catholics and are not allowed to send them, though he never interferes with their creed in any way, 3969.

Nomination of free pupils:—Board of Governors have lately, (in 1854,) undertaken to nominate the free pupils; but master himself admits, and never refuses any respectable poor man's child kept neat; Board lately issued public notice that all unable to pay should apply to them for admission, but have not acted on it; have made no nomination whatever except on one occasion, 3846–8. (For terms of Charter as to Free Scholars, see under *Erasmus Smith*).

Inspection, Examination, and Supervision.—No inspection, examination, or other means adopted by governors to ascertain whether the system of education pursued in the school is a good one, 3898–3901, 3997. Provision for visitation in the charter, 3815.

Suggestions of means by which the Board of Governors could improve the system of education; as by furnishing the master with additional appliances, books, and a school library; large maps to hang up for use during the instruction in geography; a school library, would be of the highest importance in increasing the usefulness of the school; shifts resorted to, to try to amuse the lads and interest them in reading; are subscribing so much a week to get a small library of their own; hitherto out of the question to apply to the Governors for aid towards establishing a school library. Applied to the Governors to give medals every six months to the best answerers in the school; they consented at last, and agreed to give four medals every examination, but clogged with conditions which were wholly at variance with the plan of carrying on all the branches of the school together, and compelled the master to give up the medals, 3902–7, 3968.

Refers to an attempt made by the Archbishop of Dublin to encourage boys to apply themselves to English composition; his pupils applied once and got the prizes; but too small to induce any further application, 4108–9.

Formerly, encouragement given to the school by neighbouring gentry, by annual donations, from five to ten guineas, distributed in premiums of books and medals to the boys; anno 1809; school favourably reported of, 3828.

Exhibitions.—Inadequate value of Exhibitions of Erasmus Smith Schools; a sum of £7 7*s.* 8*d.* (£8 Irish) occasionally allowed to Ennis School as an exhibition entrance to Trinity College; for seven years; its uselessness, from inadequacy of amount, and the exhibition granted only occasionally, not being given exclusively to Erasmus Smith Schools: not inducement enough, like the exhibitions of £30 and £50 attached to Royal schools, for boys to come or remain long enough to work for it and get thoroughly educated; they would go to the Royal schools, 3864–7, 3872, 4056.

Would reduce the number and increase the value of the exhibitions, 3823–5, 3868, 4080. As to value of exhibitions; a good exhibition is £30 or £40 a-year, to be held only while deserved; thinks none should be less than £20 to £40 a-year; to be contended for by all lads from Erasmus Smith Schools, and given to best educated; would limit his exhibitions to Erasmus Smith boys, unless others be thrown open to them, which would only be equitable, 3868–9, 3871, 3923, 3945–6, 3965. Desirable that exhibitions in the university should be thrown open to candidates from any school whatsoever; would stimulate boys in different schools; if the four Erasmus Smith Grammar Schools had six good exhibitions yearly, there would not be many boys to stand for them, and as it would be easy to obtain them, they would not exert themselves as if the exhibitions were open to every school, 3870–1: would also stimulate masters, 3872.

Throwing open all Exhibitions to all the schools of the country; would be a stimulus to masters: but alone might operate injuriously in inducing teachers of little conscience to devote attention to talented boys to the neglect of boys of less ability; but exhibition system advantageous notwithstanding; and a proper system of inspection would correct the injurious tendency; the exhibition stimulant to masters combined with inspection would work well, 3872, 3947–3955. Thinks all schools, endowed and others, should be subject to inspection, 3954; a yearly inspection by competent men, 3967.

Throwing open Government appointments in the civil, military, and naval services, to competition; would greatly stimulate exertion, and would improve education in the country, 3873. Manner in which such a system of competition should be carried out, 3874 *et seq.*: course of study to be prescribed, and annual examination of candidates to be held at one fixed place, say Trinity College, 3874–3878; as to security for ability and impartiality in examiners, and publicity of examinations, 3879–3881. The examinations should be had in London or England for Englishmen or persons residing in England, and in Dublin for Irishmen, 3936–3943: would allow everybody, wherever educated, to contend, just as he would throw open Erasmus Smith exhibitions and Royal school exhibitions to the cleverest boys, wherever they acquired their learning, 3944. Such examinations would have an effect on the nature of the instruction in Ennis school; is already making an improvement with reference to civil appointments, by introducing branches of instruction not hitherto taught in it, 3883.

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King, Rev. *Luke White*, LL.D., Ennis,—continued.

Masters and Assistants:—smallness of the master's salary, and of allowance for assistants, and too little land annexed to the school, 3828-9, 3837-3842, 4114-6.

Promotion; no system of, for assistant masters; they seldom remain more than a year, have no inducement, except English master, who has remained twenty-three years and a-half, 3936.

Pensions or Retiring allowances to Masters:—Dr. King instances several masters and one assistant, pensioned at their full salary by Erasmus Smith Board of Governors; applied himself four or five times, thinking himself, after forty-two years' teaching, to have a claim, but was refused; would benefit the school to infuse new blood into it, 3927-3925.

Dr. King refers to an endowment by Chief Justice Pattison, for the Erasmus Smith Grammar School at Ennis, as lost; left £10 per annum to the school by will, of which a transcript was communicated to the master, Rev. Dr. King, and by him to the representative of the Chief Justice, and to the agent of the property, who "knew nothing about it," and to the Erasmus Smith Board of Governors, who referred it to their law adviser, and answered that the matter was "involved in an inextricable mystery;" the endowment, £10 a-year, bartered for a horse; entry in previous master, Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald's book, "agent allowed Thomas Steele £10 yearly of the Pattison Charity for the horse, Strongbow,"—3924-5.

(See *Ennis, Cullinan*, and Mr. *Barlow's* Evidence as to their complaints under *Erasmus Smith Board.*)

King's Co.: Inquiry as to schools and endowments, and state of education; evidence taken at Tullamore, 5228 *et seq.*

King's Hospital, at Oxmantown, Dublin, or Blue Coat School: see *Oxmantown.*

Kirk, William, Esq., Armagh, M.P. for Newry; Evidence as to Armagh Royal School, and as to general state of education and inadequate provision for it; suggestions, 9639 *et seq.*

Reads a written statement as to general state of education, and provision for it in his locality, 9640-9663. Intimately connected with Armagh by residence and business as a linen merchant, &c., for forty years: has heard complaints as to the Royal School, that the right to send a boy there was useless unless he were intended for a learned profession or Trinity College, as he would only learn the Trinity College course, which he thinks the master, Mr. Guillemard, has fairly admitted, 9641, 9646-7: (see under *Armagh.*)

As a large employer of labour, is satisfied that though education is more general, it is of lower quality than twenty years ago, owing to the National system having displaced schoolmasters who before taught both classics and science: increased demand for educated persons, especially in languages, literature, and science: necessity for entire remodelling of the endowed schools, which were intended for the middle classes generally, and not for the higher, nor as feeders to Trinity College; importance of schools for middle classes:—suggestions for a Board of Commissioners in Dublin, selected from all parties; and for alterations in present school arrangements, detailed, 9642, 9648-9661.

If public appointments in civil, military, and naval services were thrown open to competition in Dublin, it would give a great stimulus to education: should be thrown open without restriction as to place of education, 9644-5.

Exhibitions and school scholarships should be done away with; in order that funds might be better applied, 9648-50.

Boarders: should not be resident upon the school premises; would place them and day scholars more on a footing, and difficulties from diversity of religious professions would be obviated, 9652-3; provision for religious instruction of boarders in houses in which resident, 9654-5. As to religious instruction in the school; objections to it, beyond opening and closing the day with a general prayer, in which all could join, leaving further religious instruction to be provided for out of the school, 9655, 9660-2.

As to emoluments of masters, and extent to which they should depend on the number of pupils and success of the school; would have no such thing as free scholars; regulated payments; mixture of ranks, desirable; men of high character would become masters, 9656-9.

Kirwan, Very Rev. *Anthony Latouche*, Dean of Limerick, and a trustee of the Blue Coat School, Limerick;

Evidence of, as to the Blue Coat School, Limerick, 3276 *et seq.* Visitation of school and examination of boys, 3281-2. Usually about five boys in the school, 3278-80. Formerly pay pupils permitted, about nine, but got rid of as a nuisance, 3289-90. Original intention of the school, to teach boys to sing in the choir, 3294-9: preference for singing boys and exclusion of pay pupils, notwithstanding low salary of master, 3301-10. Financial embarrassments and consequent discontinuance of clothing, 3338. Unsatisfactory account of school, 3340 *et seq.*

Further evidence as to combination of Blue School with Choir School, 3437 *et seq.*

Houses left for use of Blue School, in ruins, 3448 *et seq.* Neglect of the property and management of school, 3472 *et seq.* Defective education of boys; unsatisfactory result of examination by a Commissioner, 3482.

Subsequent statement in explanation of previous evidence, and as to management of the school, 4653 *et seq.*—(See under *Limerick*, Blue Boys School.)

Evidence of, as to the Diocesan School, Limerick:—favourable opinion of the master, Mr. Hogg, and of his school management; cause of falling off of the school, depression of the times and inability of persons to send their children to school, 3208 *et seq.* Other schools in neighbourhood referred to, 3228-40.—(See under *Limerick*, Diocesan School.)

Knappa, Co. Mayo: male and female schools, 6089 *et seq.*

Supposed endowment in land: evidence of Mr. Ignatius Kelly, 6089; communication from Rev. J. Cather, Vicar of Westport, 6097.

Supposed endowment in money: Evidence of Robert Buchanan, Esq., J.P., 6098.

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Knaptown, Queen's County:

School endowed under Lord Lieutenant's Fund; no longer in operation, 5113, 5116. Hon. and Rev. William Wingfield states that as in other cases aid was given to build the school, and that was all, the schools being left to private means; in one case (in Wicklow) built in the chapel-yard, and since added as a wing to the chapel by the priest, 5117.

Knockdrin, or Monelea School, parish of Rathconnell, Co. Westmeath, 13095–6: see under *Rathconnell*.

Knolles, T. Walton, Esq., Oatlands, in parish of Kilmanagh or Kilmonogue, Kinsale, Co. Cork, landlord of schoolhouse and premises:—Letter from, representing that the school formerly at Oatlands is not now in operation, the late master having been dismissed six or seven years ago, but holds the house and lands in spite of all attempts to eject him, leaving his family in possession while he lives elsewhere, 1147. Evidence of, to same effect, 1168 *et seq.* (See under *Oatlands*.)

Knox, John Busteed, Esq., Newspaper proprietor, Ennis, Co. Clare: resident at Ennis all his life; perfectly agrees with Dr. Cullinan (see *Cullinan*); the want at Ennis at present is adequate opportunity of commercial education, more than in classics; many persons in trade and commerce in Ennis employing persons requiring a rather superior education, find it difficult to obtain well educated persons; himself requires intelligent persons, but those in the locality not well fitted or educated; a general want there of education of that kind, 4128–4145.

Kyle, Mr. *John*, Master of Erasmus Smith English School at Muff, Co. Londonderry, 10599 *et seq.*, and *pages* 312, 314:—(see under *Muff*.)

Kyle, Venerable *Samuel*, Archdeacon of Cork, a visitor of Midleton Endowed School:—Statement as to absence of the Bishop at present inquiry, 17601; Evidence, 18697 *et seq.* Charter and rules of school, 18697–700. Minute-book of trustees, 18701–7.—See *Midleton*.

Kyle, William Cotter, Esq., LL.D., Secretary of the (Clare-street) Commissioners of Education; Evidence of, in reference to Clare-street Board and schools under them, 16447 *et seq.*, 21078 *et seq.*, 21345 *et seq.*, 23736–7, 23739 *et seq.*, 23981 *et seq.*, 23986 *et seq.*: (see under *Commissioners of Education*.)

Evidence of, as one of the Governors of and in reference to King Chas. II.'s School, or Blue Coat Hospital, at Oxmantown, Dublin, 22561–78, 22638, 22069–90:—(see *Oxmantown*.)

Lacy, Rev. *George Frederick*, Head Master of Erasmus Smith Grammar School, Drogheda:—Evidence of, 12744 *et seq.*

Course of Education:—Classics, science, and English; the classical instruction, with reference to Trinity College entrance, 12760; combines commercial education with the rest as far as possible; French taught after school hours and at extra charge, 12761–4.

Considerable difficulty in combining classical and commercial education, where pupils not all going through both or same courses; but no difficulty if there were a second or assistant master; has no assistant, 12765–7: manner in which arrangements could be made to obviate difficulty in giving combined education in same school, 12768–70: importance of study of English; would make it essential and general; and thinks French should be taught to all, 12812–5, 12770–5.

As to obligation of Erasmus Smith masters to teach classics: terms of Charter; never saw it, nor rules; wishes for information on the subject, 12776–9. Has never been furnished by Board of Governors with the Charter or any rules for his guidance in management of the school, and they have never inspected it; inspection of school, none, 12750–1, 12799–83, 12809.

Requirement of Charter rules as to religious instruction or catechising; never communicated to him, 12783. Gives religious instruction every day to all scholars in schoolroom; and on Sunday to boarders, 12784–92. Roman Catholic day scholars do not attend religious instruction, 12786–8.

Free scholars all admitted and presented by Erasmus Smith Board only, 12793; have been in some years no free pupils, 12793–8: notice issued by the Governors in 1854, as to application for free places; introduction of free pupils at that time, five admitted in one half-year, 12799–808: all reside in the town and within two miles, 12809–11.

Exhibitions for Trinity College, £8 to £12, altogether too small, valueless to the schools; not worth while to study specially for them, and examination too difficult for boys of the age at which they generally leave the school, 12816; and have to compete in the same examination with pupils of the Royal Schools whose Exhibitions are far more valuable (£50, see *Armagh* and other Royal Schools): wrote on the subject to the Erasmus Smith Board of Governors, but received no answer; suggested that the Exhibitions should either be consolidated, and made fewer and more valuable, or be given simply as rewards to boys who had gone through school for a certain time with credit, so as to attract boys to the school; success of English grammar schools from emoluments to be given away, 12817–22.

Probable advantages of throwing open Exhibitions to wider competition, rather than restricting them to particular schools or classes of schools, 12823–7.

Endowments beneficial; without them, schools like that of Drogheda could not be carried on at all; the town would not support it; and without endowment he could not carry it on; thinks private enterprize would not supply the want, 12828–31: endowments induce persons of superior standing and ability to become schoolmasters, and without them the office would fall into inferior hands; uncertainty of dependence on fees alone, 12832–8.

Evidence as to proprietary schools in England, and their success; difficulties in the way of proprietary schools in Ireland; doubts whether Drogheda would support one: Dublin and Kingstown might, and some of the large populous cities, 12845–58.

See further as to particular school, under *Drogheda*.

Ladovize, Mrs.: endowment by, for education at Hollymount, Co. Mayo; see *Hollymount*.

Laffan, Rev. *Michael*, P.P. and Roman Catholic Archdeacon, knows nothing of any school endowment in Fethard, Co. Tipperary, 662:—(see *Fethard*.)

Lalor, Mr., Carlow; as to payment by Mr. Murphy to a school in Carlow, 82: (see *Carlow*.)

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Land attached to schools, for cultivation and recreation; *see under names of respective schools.*
Lands of Endowments, see *Endowments, Estates,* &c.

Lane, Jeremiah, Esq., M.B., should be

Lane, Rev. *J.,* Master of Kildare Diocesan School: Evidence of, as to state and causes of decline of the school, &c., 13921 *et seq.*: (see under *Naas.*)

Lanesborough, Lady; endowment for schools by:—

At Abbeyleix, Queen's Co.—Committee of House of Commons on Foundation Schools reported (1835) some revenue then unascertained attaching to Lady Lanesborough's charity school at Abbeyleix, 5099.—Letter from Rev. Thomas Nolan, P.P., Abbeyleix; no trace of it, 5100.—Evidence of the Hon. and Rev. William Wingfield, Rector of Abbeyleix; has not heard of such a school, 5101.—No longer in operation, 5113, 5116.

At Buttevant, Co. Cork.—Commissioners of Education reported in 1812, an endowment of school at Buttevant in 1698, by Lady Lanesborough, with a house, half acre of ground, and £20 per annum for schoolmaster, 1153. Will of Lady Lanesborough; her interest in the property on which the bequest was charged, expired, 1151–2.

Languages, Ancient: See *Classics.*

Languages, Modern:—

Utility and necessity of, in Education for Commercial and Mercantile pursuits; and want of greater facilities for acquisition of. *Omagh,* Alexander, 11567–8, 11571–6, 11584–9. *Belfast,* Bryce, 10350–4; Dunville, 10487, 10491–2. *Maryborough,* Butler, 5139–40, 5153. *Clonmel,* Malcomson, 1062–77; Grubb, 1088–95. *Limerick,* Elmes, 2648–50. *Ennis,* King, 3889. *Enniskillen,* Trimble, 11913; Greham, 11976–83. *Galway,* Hallowell, 20206–15, 20233–5, 21206–8. *Limerick,* Revington, 4220 *et seq.*; Franklin, 4612–50. *Londonderry,* Escott, 10867–70, 10935–8. *Mullingar.* Gibson, 13339 *et seq.*; Woodward, 13259–68, 13291–305. *Meath Seminary,* Power, 13039–43. *Oxmantown, Dublin,* Hyndman, 22422–31; Brady, 22491–6; Le Pan, 22604–5, 22655–6. *Maryborough,* Cassan, 5127–9. *Carrick-on-Shannon,* Cox, 6965–71. *Sligo,* Homan, 6695–9.

Larcamore and Ardvally, Co. Sligo; auxiliary schools in connection with Killglass (see *Killglass*) 6545, 6550 *et seq.*

Latlurken National School, Monaghan; Mr. M'Kenna and Mr. M'Ginn's endowments for education in Monaghan, claimed by Master of, 8603 *et seq.* (see references to these endowments, under *Monaghan.*)

La Touche, Rev. *Digges,* curate of Swords, Co. Dublin: Evidence of, as to Hewitson and Scardeville Endowments, 20098–109: knows nothing but what has appeared in the evidence, as to school lands, 20099: has had no information from the rector, Hon. and Rev. Mr. Howard, as to lands left for education, but has heard that the Economy Lands were left for purposes of charity, not education, by Dean Scardeville, 20102–3.

Lawless, John, formerly a pupil in Borough School of Swords, Co. Dublin: Evidence of, as to Scriptural instruction in the school, 14170 *et seq.* (see *Swords.*)

Laymen:—

Value and importance of lay agency in inspection and supervision of schools, and in domiciliary visitation; *Cork,* Dunscombe, 2046, 2315–8.

Local Committees or Governors; Clergy, &c.:—see under *Governing Bodies, Inspection, Clergy.*

Leamy, William: School at Limerick endowed by; see under *Limerick.*

Leases:—

Drumachose School, Erasmus Smith; Lease with clause requiring instruction in Church Catechism, *page* 317.

Gorey School, Erasmus Smith; Lease with clause requiring instruction in the Scriptures, *page* 321.

Lislee School; Lease under Lord Lieutenant's School Fund Commissioners, *page* 318.

Rathclaren School, Co. Cork; Lease under Association for Discountenancing Vice, *page* 320.

See under *Estates, Commissioners of Education, Erasmus Smith Board,* &c.

Lectures:—

Suggested establishment of, for popular instruction in various branches; *Kyle,* 21270–4; *Belfast,* Bruce, 10467. *Cavan,* Moore, 7878.

And see under *Education,* and names of Witnesses, &c.

Lee, Rev. *John,* Honorary Secretary and Trustee of Green Coat Hospital School at Cork: Evidence of, and documents handed in by, in reference to that institution (see under *Cork*), 1931 *et seq.*, 1984 *et seq.*

Legg, William, Esq., Head Master of Navan School (Preston Endowment), Co. Meath: Evidence of, as to state and management of the school, and causes of decline, 12878 *et seq.*

Course of instruction; in classics the entrance course, and usual English branches, Euclid, algebra, mensuration, 12890. Boys bring their own books, 12891.

School hours, ten to two; no other school in Ireland gives four hours only, 12958–67.

No inspection of school; an annual report or return to Clare-street Commissioners of Education, 12887–9, 12908–9.

For improvement of school, suggests that exhibitions should be established, 12892, 12920–5, 12947–8: would not object to Roman Catholic school being similarly endowed, 12949.

Other schools in the neighbourhood, 12918–20: a large Roman Catholic school in Navan; receives Protestant boys also, 12986–90.—(See further, under *Navan.*)

Leggatt, Patrick and *Maria,* master and mistress of Erasmus Smith School, at Donadea, Co. Kildare; Petition to Erasmus Smith Board for continuance of the salaries to the school, or for a pension to themselves, having no other means of support, 13796.

Evidence of Mr. Patrick Leggatt, master:—To same effect as the petition, as to amount, receipt, and withdrawal of salaries, 13797–13809: answer from the Board that they never grant pensions, 13810–1, 13880.—(See under *Donadea.*)

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Legislation :—

Difficulties arising out of; *Cavan*, in regard to *Royal Schools*; 7827. *Waterford Corporation School*, Alcock, 414–8; Elliott, 371–7. *Tubrid*, 12184.

State of, and difficulties as to erection, repair, and support of Diocesan Schools, (see *Diocesan Schools*), 7336–7, 13121–2, 13128.

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Defective state of, in regard to powers of Bequests Board, *M'Donnell*, 23171 *et seq.*

Leitrim, Co. of: Inquiry as to schools and endowments, and state of education; evidence taken at Carrick-on-Shannon, 6804 *et seq.*

Leonard, Mr., Superior of Christian Brothers' Schools, Cork:—Return from, of endowment, income, and number of pupils, &c.; education altogether gratuitous. Income, £369; after deductions, net income, £243. Number of pupils from 1,100 to 1,170, exclusive of Sunday schools; altogether about 1,300 day scholars, 1242.—See under *Cork*.

Leonard, Thomas, Blue Coat School boy, and choir boy, Limerick:—Evidence of, (see under *Limerick*,) 2951 *et seq.*

Le Pan, Rev. *Lewis A.*, Chaplain and Master of King Chas. II.'s Hospital, or Blue Coat School, Oxmantown, Co. Dublin, 22581–657, 22659–61, 22682.

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State of discipline of school, satisfactory; improvement as compared with its state on his appointment; elopements and barring out formerly, 22597–603. Studies and discipline best looked after when due attention paid to boys' recreation, 22639–40.

Improvement in reports of examiners of boys advancement, noticed by Commissioners; and results, a good and useful education in branches at present taught, 22604–22657.

Extension of the course of instruction, to include modern languages, chemistry, natural philosophy, drawing, would be a great boon, 22604–5, 22655–6. As to introduction of classics, desirable if practicable; would involve an increase of school staff, already scarcely adequate, 22606–8, 22626, 22655–6.

Monitorial system; objections to it, from interference with progress of the boys who are made monitors; manner in which it may to some extent be adopted advantageously and without being injurious, but system bad on the whole, 22609–14.

An organist for the institution; boys taught singing; desirableness of music and singing as part of school system, 22615–23.

Examinations occasionally; how conducted; prizes, 22624–33. Examinations for admission to Government civil service, 22649–51.

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Leslie, Bishop; endowment of School at Clogher, Co. Tyrone, by, and by Chas I. and Bishop Garnett, 11635 *et seq.*: see *Clogher*.

Lewers, William, late master of Erasmus Smith School at Sturgan, parish of Killevy, Co. Armagh; returns of numbers of children in attendance in two last half-years (1849, 1850) during which the school was open, 9314.

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Lifford, Co. Donegal: Inquiry and evidence taken at, as to schools and endowments, and state of education in Co. Donegal, 11103 *et seq.*

LIFFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CO. DONEGAL.

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, &c.:—11115, 11405–14. Endowment by Sir Richard Hansard, temp. Jas. I., for salaries of schoolmaster and usher; schoolhouse, 11405: for a free school, 11407. Visitation in 1840 by Clare-street Commissioners of Education, and resignation of their master, whose negligence had been subject of complaint, 11409–10. Subsequent improvement in attendance at school; number of pupils at various periods, 11411–4.

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Admission of free pupils, by curate and himself; poor children, Protestants and Roman Catholics; only those refused who are considered able to pay, 11429–35, 11446–9.

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Limerick, Dean of, Very Rev. Anthony Latouche Kirwan: see *Kirwan*.

Limerick, Co. and City of: Inquiry as to schools and endowments, and state of education; evidence taken at Limerick, 2397 *et seq.*, 3208 *et seq.*, 4146 *et seq.*

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BLUE SCHOOL OR BLUE COAT SCHOOL.

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Present Inquiry.—Evidence of Henry O'Shea, Esq., Mayor of Limerick: is incapacitated, by being a Roman Catholic, from being a trustee, 2401, 2405: believes the school now a myth; formerly boys seen about town in the dress, none now, 2401.

Evidence of Mr. Joseph Mullin, master of the school.—In 1854, number of pupils, twelve; now, three; cause of diminution; school unsatisfactory; merely for choir boys, who are dismissed or leave when their voices change, 2846 *et seq.*, 3200 *et seq.*, 3433–6. Master (who was also principal tenor at cathedral) resigned just before the inquiry; no master at time of it, 2860–4. As to clothing or apprenticing the boys, 2867, 2916–20, 3200–2. Absence of any proper inspection, examination and catechising, 2926–49.

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Evidence of Very Rev. Anthony Latouche Kirwan, Dean of Limerick, a trustee of the school, 3276 *et seq.* Visitation of school and examination of boys, 3281–2. Usually about five boys in the school, 3278–80. Formerly pay pupils permitted, about nine, but got rid of as a nuisance, 3289–90. Original intention of the school, to teach boys to sing in the choir, 3294–9: preference for singing boys, and exclusion of pay pupils, notwithstanding low salary of master, 3301–10. Question as to number of free pupils returned, 3311–37. Financial embarrassments and consequent discontinuance of clothing, 3338. Unsatisfactory account of school, 3340 *et seq.* Examination and catechising of the boys, 3386–3400. No free boys or blue boys in 1855; small number previously; in 1854, four, 3412–36. Further evidence as to combination of blue school with choir school, 3437 *et seq.* Houses left for use of blue school, in ruins, 3448 *et seq.* Neglect of the property and management of school, 3472 *et seq.* Defective education of boys; unsatisfactory result of examination by a Commissioner, 3482. Subsequent statement in explanation of previous evidence, and as to management of the school, 4653 *et seq.*

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Evidence of John Watson Mahony, Esq., secretary, collector of rents, and agent, 3499 *et seq.* Documents as to the original foundation, application and management of endowments, and state of funds, 3501–4. Dilapidated condition of house property, and inattention to it, 3509 *et seq.* Further evidence as to finances and accounts, 3548 *et seq.*, 3653 *et seq.*

Evidence of Mr. Ralph Nash, book-keeper to Mr. Mahony, agent, &c., as to nature of property, condition of houses, rents, &c., 3615–52.

Henry O'Shea, Esq., Mayor, reads a letter from Mr. Mahony, as to future interests of the charity, 4651.

Evidence of John Boyse, Esq., solicitor to the Blue Coat School, Limerick (Mrs. Alicia Craven's Endowment), 3491–3498. Terms of will making the bequest, the only information he can give, 3493.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, FOR LIMERICK, KILLALOE, AND KILFENORA.

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, &c., 2416–28. In 1821, grant by Grand Juries of County and City for building schoolhouse, but not yet issued, 2419: in 1827, no schoolhouse provided, house rented by master, the previous house having fallen into decay; creation of a building fund by Grand Juries, 2420: representation, in 1833, of impediments in the way of founding and establishing diocesan schools, particularly that of Limerick, 2422–3: of eighteen dioceses or districts, only eight provided with effective schools, 2423. Difficulty of providing for repairs, from indisposition of Grand Juries to present money, 2424: buildings become dilapidated and ruinous, 2425. Recommendation in 1850, for inspection of diocesan schools, 2426. Schools not effective, from objectionable mode of paying masters and from dilapidated state of buildings, there being no funds for repairs beyond any voluntary provision by Grand Juries, 2427.

Present Inquiry.—Communication from Committee of Grand Jury, complaining of manner of conducting the school; agreement by master to educate twenty free scholars without religious distinction, to be nominated by Grand Jury; grants made by the latter on this condition, 2430. Suitable building for a large school, containing forty beds, not occupied; small number of free scholars, two or three only if any; assistant masters, one for classics at £2 a month, one for science at £1 a month, one for French at £1 a month, 2431.

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Evidence of Henry O'Shea, Esq., Mayor of Limerick: nonfulfilment of condition of Grand Jury grant that twenty free scholars nominated by them, of different religious denominations without distinction, should be admitted, 2399.

Memorial from Bishop and Clergy of Diocese of Killaloe and Kilfenora, requesting that their contributions to the District School, from which they derive no benefit, may be applied to a separate school for that diocese, *page* 301.

Evidence of Rev. John Hogg, head master, 2433, 2582, 2632–3, 2680–1, 2827–36. Number of pupils five, one boarder and four day scholars, no free pupils, 2436–8; and five masters besides himself, 2471–8. School built by presentment, has himself spent £400 on it, 2439–42, 2479–80, 2551–63: amount of school accommodation sufficient for thirty-five or thirty-eight, 2445–9.

Free pupils; numbers in previous years, 1838 to 1849, from four to eleven, 2450–6: right of nominating free pupils in trustees appointed by Grand Jury, not exercised by them; has been exercised by himself at instance or recommendation of the Bishop and Archdeacon, 2457–71: order of Grand Jury for provision for twenty free pupils, without religious distinction, 2466.

Course of instruction, entrance course of Trinity College, and commercial and mercantile education, 2481–2, 2490–5. Success of pupils in after-life, 2444, 2482–3, 2495–6. Religious instruction and catechising, 2827–35.

Causes of falling off of the school, and of small number of free pupils, 2443, 2483–9, 2495–2510; other schools and educational wants of Limerick, 2511–78, 2548–50. Examination of boys in the school not satisfactory for their length of time in it, 2519–44. State of health of the master, as bearing on his efficiency in conducting the school, 2564–71. Communications produced by him as to management of school, 2574–82.

Inspection of school, none; half-yearly and other examinations, 2572–3.

Evidence of Rev. Richard Moore, Rector of St. Patrick's, Limerick, 2583–2631: has had two boys at the diocesan school; his opinion of its management favourable, 2584–96, 2601–7, 2631. Causes of its falling off, partly its distance out of the town, while there are good schools nearer and within it, partly the master Mr. Hogg's illness, 2579–2600, 2607–19, 2621–31: falling off of other schools, 2620, 2630.

Evidence of Rev. Thomas Elmes, Curate of Killealy; keeps a school, a competitor of Mr. Hogg's; favourable opinion of management and instruction in his school, but never personally in it, 2634–42. Mr. Elmes' college career, and experience and success in teaching, 2635, 2643–4. Always gives a classical and commercial education; no objection to combining them, ought to be combined, 2644–5. Further evidence on this subject; course of such instruction detailed, 2646 *et seq.*

Evidence of George Vandeleur, Esq., J.P., Chairman of Committee of Grand Jury on the school: evidence unfavourable to conduct of the diocesan school; dissatisfaction prevailing; and want of better means of education at Limerick; want of due provision for free pupils, 2682 *et seq.*

Evidence of Thomas M'Grath, Esq., classical assistant in diocesan school; as to general arrangements and course of instruction there, 2727 *et seq.*

Evidence of the Very Rev. Anthony Latouche Kirwan, Dean of Limerick: favourable opinion of Mr. Hogg and of his school management; cause of falling off of the school, depression of the times and inability of persons to send their children to school, 3208 *et seq.* Other schools in neighbourhood referred to, 3228–40.

Evidence of Arthur Henry D'Esterre, Esq., surgeon, formerly a pupil in diocesan school under Mr. Hogg, and has had three brothers there: formerly from fifty to eighty boys, or more; high opinion of the school; cannot assign any direct cause for its falling off; fluctuation of schools, and desire of changing from one to another, 3242 *et seq.*

LEAMY SCHOOL.

Information from previous Inquiries, &c.—Large bequest by William Leamy for education of poor children in and about Limerick; litigation to recover property, which had got into hands of persons in London; costs and Chancery scheme of management, 3662–3.

Present Inquiry.—Will, 3663. Letter from Francis Kearney, complaining of the intention of the founder of the Leamy Free School not being carried into effect, the school being not for general education but altogether Protestant, to the exclusion of Roman Catholics, though founder's family were Roman Catholics, 3663.

Evidence of Lord Bishop of Limerick, a trustee of the school, and letter from Mr. Horatio Dain, London, as to applying for remission of legacy duty on the bequest, 3665.

Evidence of Mr. Joseph Hosford, master of Leamy School, 3666–3758. Number of pupils, 144 or 145 males and females, of all denominations, Protestants, Dissenters, and Roman Catholics; out of 145, fifty-five Roman Catholics, 3669–72, 3693–4. Formerly 203, and 171; causes of diminution of pupils; opposition, and Monks' school lately set up, and model school, &c., 3674–84.

Course of instruction; English, geography, book-keeping, mensuration, geometry, 3701–12. Religious instruction, its nature and how managed, 3685–3700. Supply of books, maps, &c., 3713–9. No library, for want of funds, 3753.

Inspection of school by its governors; and examination or catechising of pupils, 3720–34.

Admission, by master with or without recommendation; no regulations or orders, but printed form of inquiry as to state of bodily health, 3735–9.

Discipline, &c.; no flogging; hours ten to three, without interval for recreation; no playground, 3740–6. Irregularity of attendance of children, from poverty; would not like himself to go to school on a hungry belly; attendance would be better if there were a charge, but payment not to be insisted on, 3747–52. Career and success of pupils in after-life, 3754–7.

Evidence of Henry O'Shea, Esq., Mayor of Limerick; Protestant and Roman Catholic Bishops, trustees of Leamy School, 2400.

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Limerick—continued.

ERASMUS SMITH ENDOWMENT; SOUTHERN ESTATES.

Previous Inquiries, and reports thereof; particulars of estates, 2406, 2408.

Present Inquiry.—Evidence of Thomas Kearney, Esq., County Surveyor, Agent of Southern Estates of Erasmus Smith Board, 4467–4611. Rental, and extent of Limerick and Tipperary estates, 4470–7, 4513, 4536 *et seq.* Only one school on the Limerick estate, that at Pallas (see *Pallasgreen*), 4478–9. Two schools on Tipperary estate (see *Abbey School* and *English School*, under *Tipperary*), 4482–6. No agricultural instruction on Limerick or Tipperary estates, and nothing done to improve the system of agriculture, 4480–1, 4487–9. Particulars of system of agriculture practised, and general management of estates, 4493 *et seq.*

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Rental and income of estates, and amount expended for education in County Limerick, 4513–4 *et seq.*, 4536 *et seq.* Arrears of rent due by tenants, 4524–30, 4586 *et seq.* Himself a yearly tenant on the estate, 4532–5.

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Evidence of Mr. Richard Burke, Clerk of Mr. Kearney, Agent of Erasmus Smith Southern Estates; 3759–3809, 4562–4568. Produces books; rental and account current, 3760–3. Amount of rental of the Limerick estate, arrears thereof, amounts received and remitted to the Erasmus Smith Board, abatements to tenants, allowances or remission of arrears, and other particulars, 3764–72. Particulars as to the Tipperary estate, 3773 *et seq.* The agent, Mr. Kearney, a tenant on the estate; his rent, arrear, and abatement or allowances, 3779–87: other tenants to whom no abatement allowed, 3788–90. No leases; Mr. Kearney tenant from year to year, 3792–3; only half or quarter of an acre of his land sublet to an under tenant, 3791. Arrears in particular cases, 3772, 3782, 3790, 3796, 3798–3800; and in case of the schoolmaster under the Board, at the Abbey school of Tipperary, no arrear in the book, but in a document received from previous agent, 3803–5; got no books from previous agent on termination of his agency, 3805–8. Gross receipts on southern estates, Tipperary and Limerick; reductions and net receipts, 4562–8.

Evidence of Henry O'Shea, Esq., Mayor of Limerick, 2397 *et seq.*, 2407 *et seq.*: representation from Corporation as to necessity for inquiring into application of endowment, and as to its being not properly appropriated to locality of Limerick, 2397–2404. Management of estates; nature of leases, 2407 *et seq.*

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION AND PROVISION FOR SAME IN LIMERICK AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Evidence of Henry O'Shea, Esq., Mayor of Limerick;—Summary of various schools in and about Limerick; insufficient education afforded out of Erasmus Smith Endowment in the county; great want of good schools for middle and upper classes, and of classical education; the poor well provided for, 2397–2405, 2412.

Evidence of Rev. Thomas Elmes, Curate of Killealy and master of a private school:—Extent of Education and means for it in Limerick; it does not begin early enough; advantages of combined classical and commercial education; no objection to the combination; ought always to be combined, 2644–2679:—(evidence as to *Diocesan School*, see above.)

Evidence of Archibald Murray, Esq., a partner in firm of Todd and Co.: deficiency of commercial education in Limerick: Limerick boys less fitted by education for situations than boys from the country, who are found to be more useful and better educated for commercial purposes, 4149 *et seq.* Young men better educated in Scotland than in Ireland, 4173. Greater facilities for good commercial education in Limerick would be a great benefit to trade and commerce, 4174 *et seq.*

Evidence of Thomas Revington, Esq., employing seventy or eighty young men in a large establishment at Limerick, 4214–7. Defective commercial education; importance of foreign languages; value of a school of design; excellence of education in some English schools, as Greenwich, Birmingham, &c., 4220 *et seq.*

Evidence of William Franklin, Esq., Manager and Inspector of Limerick Branch of Provincial Bank;—as to qualifications required in young men for the bank; submitted to examination; importance of good education for commercial life, and of modern languages; want of good practical schools in Limerick for combined classical and commercial education; easily practicable, 4612–50.

Evidence of Rev. William Burke, Roman Catholic administrator of St. John's parish, Limerick: as to general state of education, and provision for same, in Limerick, 4680–4729.

Existing schools for advanced education for middle classes in Limerick; one conducted by two clergymen, for classical and commercial education, with modern languages, under the best teachers, a large school, from 90 to 100 boys or more; sent a boy recently to London, where he passed a strict examination for a government appointment: Christian Brothers' school also gives a capital mercantile education, with great success; at the same time, does not say the education of the city is as good as it ought to be, 4681, 4729: a very considerable number, to his own knowledge, from those schools, especially the first, have obtained situations in large mercantile establishments; the boys of the Christian Brothers' school are generally of humbler classes, and go into shops and stores at small wages at first, and get on; pupils from the other school have gone to college, Carlow, Maynooth, and to Government situations; well fitted for commercial life, 4682–3.

Education of the lower classes good, but they are taken away to labour as soon as possible; 2,000 children in the Monks' schools; their education does not make them unfit for manual labour or dissatisfied, but the contrary; about 800 in eight National schools of which he is patron; Sisters of Mercy have about 1,500 more; great desire for education amongst the lower orders, 4684–92. Total numbers of boys and girls at schools, about 7,000 or 8,000 out of 45,000 or 46,000 population, 4715–8.

No means of promoting boys in the schools to higher classes; want of a higher school, to which free pupils showing talent could be sent and have opportunity of further cultivation and advancement, 4693–4700. Persons of middle and upper classes have been educated in the Monks' and

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Limerick :—General State of Education, &c.—continued.

National schools; but there is a want; and not sufficient school accommodation for the lowest classes; part occupied by persons who could pay; some advantage will be derived from the model school, but one will be insufficient; well-managed schools at moderate payment for good education would be supported by middle and upper classes, and would relieve the schools for poorer classes; want of higher schools, 4701–13, 4719–23.

Considerable and beneficial effect of throwing open Government appointments to competition; a great impetus to education, 4724–6.

Linen-hall School, Dublin: Evidence of Mr. Barlow and Rev. Hugh Hamilton; see under *Erasmus Smith Board.*

Lislee School: Lease under Lord Lieutenant's School Fund Commissioners, *page* 318.

Lisnaboe, Co. Longford; Boys and Girls School:—

Evidence of Mr. Joseph Gill, master.—Appointed by Rev. James Mitchell: formerly only a male school; grant of money by mother of Mr. Mitchell for girls school, and wing added, 7645–8.

Instruction; reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, mensuration, and lately geography; no English grammar, 7659–71. Average of boys from 130 to 150 heretofore, 7649; number at present, thirty-four boys, thirty-eight girls, 7654. Falling off ascribed to evictions, emigration, and withdrawal of Roman Catholic children to a Roman Catholic school, 7651.

Master has a farm of thirty-six acres and four acres attached to schoolhouse; no assistant in school; had none when he had 120 boys; employs advanced boys as monitors; no inspection of schools, but occasional examination of boys in Scriptures by curate: no industrial employment; does not question the boys at all; did not hear mistakes in reading; has been deaf forty-five years, worse lately, 7672–98.

Lisnaskea, Co. Fermanagh; Moate School, 12231.

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Aghada, Townsend, 1141. *Clonmel*, 707–12. *Cork, Moses Deane's Endowment*, 2035, 2164–6, 2185–7, 2259. *Downpatrick*, Harrell, 9849–62, 9870. *Ballyadams*, Queen's Co. Elliott, 5076–90. *Kilkenny, Evans Endowment*, Browne, 144. *Kilmeaden*, Bourke, 330. *Limerick, Leamy School*, 3662–3. *Londonderry, Foyle College*, 10764. *Midleton*, Co. Cork, 17607–15, 17612–5; exhibitions swallowed up in litigation, but since restored, 17615. *Monasterevan*, Moore, 13895 *et seq. Waterford Corporation School*, Price, 196–9; Alcock, 252, 257; Elliott, 371–7. *Wicklow, Eaton Bequest*, 13786.

And see under *Endowments, Estates, Commissioners of Education, Erasmus Smith Board*, and names of respective Schools.

Little, Catherine, Borough School of Swords, Co. Dublin; evidence of as to employment of school girls by schoolmistress to work for herself, 15471 *et seq.*:—see under *Swords.*

Loans from Consolidated Fund, for repairs and improvements of schoolhouses; *Banagher Royal School*, 5270: *and see other schools.*

Local Bodies, or Committees, for supervision of Schools; see under *Governing Bodies, Inspection*, &c.

Localities:—

Endowments for schools or pupils from particular estates, parishes, towns, or other localities; *see under the respective names.*

Schools in unsuitable localities, and want of them elsewhere; *Ballyroan*, Lyon, 4861–8; Bland, 4897–8–9; Talbot, 5205–6; Butler, 5145, 5154–5.

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Lombard-street school premises: evidence of Mr. Barlow (see under *Erasmus Smith Board,*) 19674.

Londonderry, Co. of: Inquiry as to schools and endowments, and state of education; evidence taken at Londonderry, 10556 *et seq.*

Diocesan School, or Foyle College; and Endowments for Schools by the Irish Society, 10751 *et seq.*

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General state of education and provision for same; 11003 *et seq.*

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, OR FOYLE COLLEGE.

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Present Inquiry:—Returns from Irish Society, and Clare-street Commissioners of Education, 10765–6.

William Hazlett, Esq., J.P., Manager of Bank at Londonderry:—Letter from, 10766; pamphlet handed in by, 10763; evidence, and written statement given in evidence, 10767 *et seq.* Want of endowment for the Diocesan School of Londonderry, 10766–7, 10770. Subscriptions formerly from London Companies, now withdrawn, 10767. Old endowments in land, for a free school, kept by Irish Society in their own hands, 10770; intention of Crown to provide by endowment for a free school frustrated by Irish Society; but funds considered to be a trust fund; Irish Society consider their grants voluntary, 10771 *et seq.*

Evidence of Rev. William Escott, Master:—At present thirty-eight day scholars, twelve free pupils; chiefly Church of England, some Presbyterians, one Roman Catholic, 10781–8. No objection on religious grounds, 10789, 10819–20.

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Londonderry, Diocesan School or Foyle College; Rev. Mr. Escott's evidence—continued.

Instruction given remarked by Commissioners as very excellent, 10879; domestic arrangements for boarders very satisfactory, 10853-9.

Course of instruction; some boys for Trinity College, some for Belfast College, some receiving commercial education, but greater proportion classical, 10794: combination of classical and English or commercial education in same school easily managed by a little arrangement to prevent clashing of classes; arrangements detailed, 10860 *et seq.* Importance of modern languages; French and German, and natural history, should be taught, 10867-70, 10935-8.

Inadequacy of present school staff for a good combined classical and commercial education for enlarged number of boys, 10863-5, 10871-4. Extent and nature of school accommodation; could receive seventy or eighty boys, 10840-52, 10945; at present thirty-eight day scholars, 10784; number of boarders and day scholars at various periods, 10760-2.

Want of funds for improvement of school arrangements, 10940; no fund for repairs; particulars in which they are much required, some parts going to ruin, 10790, 10940. Expenses in repairs, &c., which have been paid by himself, 10892-4; by Irish Society, 10790, 10824-7, 10929.

Income, deduction, and net salaries of master and assistants, 10866, 10871-2, 10880-92; nothing for master except what he gets from pupils, which is not much, 10892. Importance of the endowment, without which the school could not be kept up in its present efficiency, 10896-8.

Charge for day scholars, eight guineas a-year; thinks it should not be much lower; probable effects of lowering it, which might be objectionable, 10914-5, 10919-23.

Free pupils, twelve, 10785; average numbers, 10808-11. Free boys appointed by Irish Society, through their treasurer or agent, from respectable classes, persons in good trade, &c., 10812-8; as to free places for clergymen's sons, 10917-8, 10939. Mercers' Company (the only company who continue their contribution to the school) give £50 a-year, for which they nominate two boarders, who pay only £10 a-year; no gain to the school, 10942-4, 10976-7. Competition for free places by examination instead of mere nomination would be very beneficial, 10906-13: if thrown open to all and given for merit on examination, would obviate any objection to children of higher ranks of life mixing with those of humbler, and prevent any stigma attaching to the latter, 10906-18.

Exhibitions or scholarships; five attached to Foyle College, of £30 each, by Irish Society; should be put on footing of the Royal Schools, which have £50; effect of these exhibitions most beneficial, 10899-905.

Inspection or visitation of school; by the Bishop several times, by the Irish Society once a year, and nature of inspection, 10792, 10821-8. Reports or returns to the Bishop, 10793-4, 10832-3, 10837-8. Examination of boys twice a-year by some person whom the master gets to do it, generally a clergyman of the neighbourhood, or a sizar or scholar recently from Dublin; no examination on part of Irish Society, 10828-36.

Prizes of medals and books given to boys according to good marks on these examinations, 10834; much valued and effect useful; provided by master; matter mentioned to the Irish Society, but no grant from them for the purpose, and no reply, 10924-8.

Library attached to the college, left by Bishop King; for use of clergy and gentry of the diocese; chiefly a theological library, and valuable; rarely referred to by clergy, never by lay gentry, 10795-6, 10807-8. Also a small school library for the scholars who subscribe to it, 10797: subscription 2*s.* 6*d.* a-year, voluntary, but all the boys pay; no grant from Irish Society towards it, 10930-4: would be a good thing to increase the school library and grant models or drawings for the boys to copy, 10941.

Evidence of William Green, Esq., Agent of Irish Society and Treasurer of Foyle College, 10947-8. Nomination of free pupils left by the Society to him without particular instructions from or report to them, 10949, 10952-8. Principle upon which boys are selected by him for free places; sons of poor but respectable people, not well able to pay for so good an education as they ought to have, 10950-1. Free boys receive instruction as day scholars only, 10963: but Mercers' Company, who contribute £50 a-year, send two pupils as boarders, who pay £10 a-year each, selected by agent of that Company's property in Ireland, 10963-7; Mercers' grant no gain, 10942, 10976-7.

Acts as Treasurer of Foyle College, under an Act of Parliament of Geo. III., which he has never seen, 10948, 10959; has very slight funds; formerly subscriptions from various companies; all discontinued except that of Mercers' Company; Irish Society's subscription £280, and £150 for five exhibitions, 10959-62. Surplus funds of Irish Society and their application, 10997-11002.

Prevalent opinion in the Irish Society that they had power to make or withdraw grants at pleasure, 10970-1. Persons selected for free places, generally connected with the estate of the Society, but not always, and some from Donegal and Armagh, recommended by parties connected with the estate, 10980-5. Applications rarely or never refused, because the class of lads eligible is generally understood, and those thought not to be eligible do not apply, 10978-9. As to selection of candidates by examination; doubtful whether it would answer the purpose, the object being to assist those in reduced circumstances but require education they are not able to pay for; limited to that class, the selection of best answerers for free places might be advantageous and would counteract any reflection on ground of their being free pupils, 10986-96.

Evidence of Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson, Bart., M.P. for City of Londonderry, as to general state of education and provision for same in the neighbourhood, 11003-33.

Deficiency in facilities for education of middle classes, and even for mercantile education; want of sufficient funds for the Foyle College, or diocesan and free school united, and neither amount nor quality of education given which is required; insufficiency of that institution alone, even if its funds were adequate, 11005.

Want of intermediate schools, above the National schools, for middle and mercantile classes, 11006. General want in Ireland of intermediate schools between those for classical education and the lower ones; difficulties apprehended in regard to combination of classical and mercantile education in same school; but instances of combination under one master referred to, 11027-32.

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Londonderry—continued.

Diminution of schools in neighbourhood of Londonderry, and education of clerks and mercantile classes deteriorating, 11008–14. Measures contemplated for evening instruction for young men, reading room, lectures, &c., 11015–21. Boys sent to farming school at Templemoyle, from belief that the English education there is better than in Londonderry, 11012. Other endowments for education at Londonderry besides Foyle College; Gwyn institution, 11021; and endowment bequeathed by a merchant named Joseph Young for a school for girls, not available, 11021–5.

GWYN CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.

A school in neighbourhood of Londonderry, endowed by a merchant named Gwyn, for boys, 11021.

Evidence of Pitt Skipton, Esq., Secretary of the Institution, 11034–5.—Will, and Act of Parliament in 1830, under which the Institution is established and conducted, 11101–2. Its management, by trustees; namely, the bishop, first Presbyterian clergyman, ex-officio, and merchants appointed from the burgesses by the trustees themselves, who also appoint five of themselves as a committee of management, the committee reporting quarterly to the trustees generally, 11042–4, 11094. Boys boarded, clothed, educated, and generally apprenticed, 11045, 11051. Expenses about £1,600 a-year, with £800 of debt, 11098–9. Number of boys, 76; but trustees have resolved to reduce the number to 72, until debt paid off and expenses brought within £1,600 a-year, 11036.

Mode of selecting boys, by the trustees; from what classes and localities, and from all religious persuasions; Roman Catholics generally double the number of Episcopalians and Presbyterians, 11037–41.

Course of Education, English simply, to prepare them as tradesmen and sailors; under the will, navigation to be taught, and any wishing are prepared for sea; mensuration, book-keeping; industrial occupation, tailoring, shoemaking, work in the garden and in keeping the house clean and orderly, 11046–56, 11063. When old enough, generally apprenticed, 11051.

Museum attached to Institution, but not belonging to it; instruction given in zoology and botany, with beneficial results, 11057–62.

Good answering of boys on examination; eligibility as apprentices, 11080; and yet a feeling against them, and its causes; no fee, which masters get in other cases, 11079; and apprehension of interference of trustees, 11080.

Mode of selecting for apprenticeship, 11081–2, 11095–6; after-conduct of apprentices, 11075–80; visitation of apprentices quarterly, or half-yearly if at a distance; recorded in a book, and apprentices appear every six months before the committee; premiums awarded on satisfactory reports at termination of apprenticeship, 11086–91, 11096–7.

Internal arrangements of school:—Stock-book; account of receipts and expenditure of materials, clothing, &c., under charge of matron, 11100–1. Great cleanliness of dormitories, passages, &c. generally, 11064–6: but schoolroom not in a proper state of cleanliness, and very offensive; had been occasionally washed, though not once annually; but smell not from dirt, 11067–74. Seventy-six boarders with fifteen or eighteen wash basins amongst them, and a wooden trough, 11083–5.

Long, William, Esq., Treasurer and a Trustee of Green Coat Hospital, Cork: evidence of, 1936–1983: particulars of the estate, income, and expenditure of the institution, 1950–1983.

Longford, Co. of: Inquiry as to schools and endowments, and state of education; evidence taken at Longford, 7460 *et seq.*

Diocesan schools formerly at Longford, and at Trim, Co. Meath; and sale of the property, *page* 301: see *Gregory*.

Longford, St. Johnstown; school endowment by Sir James Ware, 7460:—see *Johnstown*.

Lord Lieutenant's Fund:

Account of, 1166, 2342, 6080, 6841, 9736, 10567–72, 13676. Lord Lieutenant's School Fund; a Parliamentary grant in 1819, by which the Lord Lieutenant was enabled to issue sums from Consolidated Fund in aid of Schools established by subscription: amounts of grants in years 1819 to '24; management of fund, under honorary Commissioners for the purpose; no instructions to Commissioners as to principles of administration of the fund: conditions of grant generally required a grant of land in perpetuity, put into safe hands; not confined to particular religious denominations; leases made to Minister and Churchwardens generally; and to Roman Catholic clergymen, or private lay trustees; many of the schools established by parochial clergy; many, after being built, adopted by Association for Discountenancing Vice, and by Society for Education of the Poor, many have become parochial schools: mode of application for grant; inquiries made as to quantities of land to be granted, &c.; on grant of land being made, and house built, money paid; and lease or conveyance lodged with the Commissioners; amounts received and expended for such purposes, 1166, 9736.

Form of Lease of School under Lord Lieutenant's School Fund Commissioners, Lislee School, *page* 318.

Grants from, or Schools endowed under:

Aglish, Co. Mayo, not in operation, 6080–2.
Altana, or Attanagh, Durrow, Queen's Co., 4738–4744.
Annaduff, Co. Leitrim, not in operation, 6920.
Ballymacbrennan, Co. Down, now a National School, 9699.
Ballymacward, Co. Galway, not in operation, 6067–72.
Ballyrobin and Killead, Co. Antrim, 10300.
Boardwell, Queen's Co., not in operation, 5113, 5116.
Bryansford, Co. Down, 9766, 9768.
Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim, 6841, 6843.
Castlebar, Co. Mayo, 6107–8–10.
Coolrain, Queen's Co., 5113–5116.
Corawalleen, Drumreilly, Co. Leitrim, 6914–6.

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Lord Lieutenant's Fund; Grants or Schools under,—continued.

Donadea, Co. Kildare, 13793–5.
Durrow, Queen's Co., 4738–44.
Holywell, Co. Roscommon, 7455–9.
Killead, Co. Antrim, 10300 *et seq.*
Killermogh, Queen's Co., 5104 *et seq.*
Knaptown, Queen's Co., 5113, 5116.
Knockdrin, or Monelea, Co. Westmeath, 13095–6–7.
Maheracluney, Co. Monaghan, 9300–1.
Maryborough, Queen's Co., 5113, 5116.
Newbridge, Co. Wicklow, 13748.
Oatlands, Co. Cork, 1165–7, 1147.
Offerlane, Queen's Co., 5113, 5116.
Reynella, Co. Westmeath, 13090–1.
Saintfield, Co. Down, 9744.
Sligo, Knox-street school, 6676–80.
Stephenstown, Co. Louth, 12237–45.
Turin, Co. Westmeath, 13101.
Turlough, Co. Mayo, 6107.

Schools for which grants made, but not now in operation, 5113–6, 10567–72.

And see under Names of respective Schools or Localities.

Loss of Endowments; see under *Endowments.*

Loughrea, Co. Galway; School in Pigott's-lane:

Information from reports of previous inquiries, &c., 5406–7.

Letter from Mr. Michael C. Hogan, master; one-fourth of building which forms the endowment of Pigott's-lane school, Loughrea, illegally held possession of by a dismissed sexton of church, 5405.

Referred for inquiry by an Assistant Commissioner, 5408.

Louth, Co. of: Inquiry as to schools and endowments, and state of education; evidence taken at Dundalk, 12232 *et seq.*

Louth, parish of (Co. Louth):

School formerly at Stephenstown; see *Stephenstown.*

Toome school; see *Toome.*

Lowndes, Mr. *Thomas,* resident at Swords, Co. Dublin, holding land and house property under the vicar; by lease, 19764–8: hands in leases of 1810 and 1854; particulars of same, 19769–70, 19796. Identity of plot with a plot in map of 1797 of "school lands," 19771–3. Particulars as to tenancies of the property, rent, and to whom paid, &c., 19774–96.—(See under *Swords,* Hewitson's endowment.)

Lucan, Earl of; endowment by, for a classical school at Castlebar, Co. Mayo; not now in operation, 6077–8; see *Castlebar.*

Lucas, Edward, Esq., an old endowment by, for a school at Castleshane, Co. Monaghan; but arrangement between him and Bequest Board, that he maintaining the school, the endowment was not to be further investigated, 9288.

Lungy School, parish of St. John, Sligo, Lord Lieutenant's Fund, 6681 *et seq.* (See under *Sligo,* Erasmus Smith School.)

Lyon, Rev. *John,* master of Ballyroan school, (Preston Endowment,) Queen's Co.: Evidence of, as to state and management of school, and causes of the decline of the school, 4764–77, 4904–14. His salary £92 per annum and house rent free; assistant master £60 Irish; so that the two free pupils in the school cost £147 6*s.* 2*d.* per annum, 4847–52.

No inspection or visitation of his school; never inspected since 1838 or 1841 on his appointment, 4779, 4843.

No interference with religious creed of children; no complaint of such interference; nothing to hinder Roman Catholics from attending the school; on the contrary has prepared two for Maynooth: never made any distinction, or asked whether Protestants or Roman Catholics, 4792–5.

Good many respectable residents in the neighbourhood, but few children in their families, 4796–7. Locality not populous, and not children to be educated; no necessity for a school in the locality; would be more useful in other neighbourhoods; no one could establish a day school in this village, 4861–6. No other school but at a considerable distance, 4803. Large schools at Portarlington, 4866.

Abbeyleix or Maryborough would be better localities, 4867–8.

In further evidence, states that four masters have failed to establish a school in Abbeyleix; schools declined; grounds on which he makes this further statement, 4904–4914.—(See further, under *Ballyroan.*)

M'Auley, Thomas, choir boy and Blue Coat School boy, Limerick; (see *Limerick.*) Evidence of, 3059 *et seq.*

M'Cance, Rev. *William,* Kilmeaden School, Co. Waterford; evidence of, in reply to statements made respecting him and his purchase of the property, (see *Kilmeaden,*) 383–7, 540, *et seq.*

M'Causland and Fetherston, Solicitors:—see *Fetherston, Godfrey,* esq.

Macchivock, Mr. *John;* endowment by, in land, for Roman Catholic Poor School, Tralee, Co. Kerry; and for Convent and School for female poor, 2329.

M'Connell, Mr. *John,* Patron of school, Ballymacbrennan, Co. Down. Grant from Lord Lieutenant's Fund, Lord Downshire giving land, now in possession of one of the trustees, who has enjoyed the profits since, 9702: not secured to the school, no deed, 9708–10, 9723–35.—(See further, under *Ballymacbrennan.*)

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M'Cosh, Rev. *James*, LL.D., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, Queen's College, Belfast; an Examiner in Morals for the Civil Service of India:—Evidence of, as to general state of education; want of intermediate schools, or superior schools for the middle classes, 10514–46; extent to which local funds could be raised, 10535–42.

A great want of intermediate schools in this country; want of them for education of middle classes, and their necessity as preparatory to the colleges, 10515. Report of Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1838, in favour of establishment of County Academies. The Queen's Colleges have no adequate feeders, 10515. Comparative numbers of schools and colleges in Ireland and other countries, 10515: Statistics, 10516–7.

The number of schools at which classics were taught has greatly decreased, produced to a considerable extent by the establishment of National Schools giving a good education in the common branches at a very cheap rate, 10516.

Competition for public offices; superior means of education in England and Scotland; Ireland must fall behind England and Scotland unless intermediate schools be established, 10519, 10523; want of fair means in Ireland of competing for these offices, 10520.

Suggestions to supply the deficiency and meet the wants of the country; there should be an intermediate system of education, embracing Royal and all other schools supported by public money; and a Commission to be appointed for management of the schools and funds; constitution of proposed Commission; schools not to be connected with any particular university; exclusive privileges to be done away; further details, as to nature of education to be provided for, teachers, selection of localities for schools, &c., 10522.

No school should be set up in any locality until proof is given of its want by a subscription or a local tax laid on, 10522. Local subscriptions should be one-third or one-half—the other portion to come from general funds, 10535–38.

Would give the localities subscribing a share in the supervision of the school, and a limited power of nominating free pupils for merit upon examination, 10539–46.

Would have no college exhibitions, 10522. Objections to exhibitions for college, more especially in connection with particular schools, 10522, 10524–34.

MacDonnell, Hercules, Esq., Secretary of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland; evidence of, 23166–7 *et seq.*—(See under *Commissioners of Charitable Donations*, &c.)

M'Donnell, Rev. *John Cotter*, formerly superintendent of Borough School of Swords, Co. Dublin; Evidence of, 15835–905.

Resided within four miles of Swords; visited generally twice a-week, more and less, 15837–9. Examination of pupils, 15840–2. Extent and nature of religious instruction, 15842-3; no complaints in his time, 15871–5.

As to discipline of school; flogging of boys; working of girls; selling of used copy-books by master, 15844–65, 15893-903.

Assistant mistress, Miss Curtis, had charge of head class; better qualified than head mistress, Mrs. Bryson, 15866–70.

As to distribution of coals, 15875–81.

As to medical relief and school dispensary; physician of it is also medical officer of poor law district dispensary, 15882–93.

As to heads of expenditure in his time, none for manufactures or agriculture; unsuccessful attempt to introduce industrial instruction, 15904–5.—See under *Swords*.

M'Donnell, Patrick Dominick, Esq., Principal of Christian Brothers' School, Tralee, Co. Kerry; Evidence of, 2347 *et seq.*:—(see under *Tralee*.)

M'Eniff, Mr. *P.*, proprietor and master of a classical school, Sligo;—Evidence of, as to general state of education and provision for same in Sligo, 6777 *et seq.*

Keeps a classical school, in which he teaches also modern languages, French and Italian, arithmetic, and some mathematics, 6777–9, 6782.

Believes there is a deficiency of instruction in classics, and the different branches of a good commercial education, 6783.

Suggests as to an endowed school, above all things to keep it apart from sectarianism, which runs high in the locality, 6784–5. Thinks, if the clergymen of each denomination of pupils were allowed to attend to the religious instruction, the school would be benefited by it, 6786–8; further observations as to religious instruction, 6789 *et seq.*

Thinks the appointment of a clergyman as head master would interfere with the utility of the school, 6798.

M'Ginn, Rev. *Patrick*, P.P.; endowment by, for a school at Monaghan, 8603, *et seq.*—(See under *Monaghan*.)

M'Gowan, Anne, formerly a school girl at Borough School of Swords, Co. Dublin: Evidence of, as to improper working for schoolmistress after school hours, without payment, 15320 *et seq.*

Schoolmistress, Mrs. Bryson, and Anne M'Gowan, confronted, 15364–6.

M'Grath, Thomas, Esq., classical assistant in Limerick Diocesan school: Evidence of, as to general arrangements and course of instruction there, 2727 *et seq.*

M'Greal, Thomas, Esq., Surgeon, Medical Officer of Islandeady Dispensary District, Co. Mayo: Evidence of, at Castlebar, as to general state of education in neighbourhood of Castlebar and other parts of Mayo; means of education of upper and middle classes very deficient, 6152. Could not support a good classical school; have been good ones, which fell to the ground, 6153, 6155–7. Much wanted, means of classical and English education, with French, 6154: great want for middle classes, sound English mercantile education, including scientific education, with French, 6155–9, 6166–72. Thinks National schools do not interfere with classical schools, 6161–3.

A school half endowed on the same principle as the Queen's College, Galway, would be of great advantage; for commercial and classical education combined. No means of educating children in the place, many of whom are growing up in ignorance; small means of the people: such a school at 30s. a-head would have 100 pupils, 6258–64.

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M'Greal, Thomas, Esq., Castlebar,—continued.

Christian Brothers have a school within two or three miles of the town, to which there are some few going a few months in the year, 6265–7.

Provisions should be made for the education of females of the middle class as well as males, 6290–7.

M'Kean, William, Esq., representative of late Mrs. Jackson: Evidence of, as to endowment by Mrs. Jackson for school at Monaghan; badly managed, 8587; would pay the full charge, with surplus, if properly managed, 8588: receipts and expenditure, 8589–95.—(See under *Monaghan*, Jackson School.)

M'Kenna, Philip, Esq.; endowment by, for a school at Monaghan, 8603 *et seq.*—(See under *Monaghan.*)

M'Kernan, Mr. *Robert*, holding land at Swords, 19950–8: his holding identified with plot No. 6 in map of 1797 of "school lands," 19950.—(See under *Swords*, Hewitson's Endowment.)

Mackesy, Dr. *Joseph*, junior, physician to Bishop Foy's School, Waterford: Evidence of, as to health of the boys, dietary, &c., of school, 16698 *et seq.*, 16704–7, 16817 *et seq.*—(see under *Waterford.*)

Mackesy, Dr., senior, Waterford; as to medical arrangements of Foy School as compared with Society of Friends' School in same county, 16538, 16771–3: and evidence of *Dr. J. Mackesy*, junior, 16704–7.

Maclean, Rev. *William*, rector of Tynan, formerly officiating in the neighbourhood of Sturgan school, Co. Armagh:—Evidence of; school one of the least effective under Erasmus Smith Board, when closed: built by that Board; but funds diminishing, least effective schools were closed, the best being kept up, 9318–23, 9328–30; might be desirable now to re-open it, 9331.

Mr. Lewers, late schoolmaster, still in possession of the schoolhouse, but no school kept, 9317; site conveyed in perpetuity for school, 9332.—See *Sturgan.*

M'Nally, Right Rev. Dr. *Charles*, Roman Catholic Bishop: Evidence of, as to endowments of Philip M'Kenna, Esq. and Rev. Patrick M'Ginn, for education at Monaghan (see under *Monaghan*), 8604–11, 8651 *et seq.*

M'Nally, Mr.; donation by, of £10 a year for a school at Kells (see *Kells*), 23179.

M'Namara, Joseph, schoolmaster of Ranelagh School for boys, at Athlone: Evidence of, 7134 *et seq.*—(See *Athlone.*)

Madden, Rev. *Samuel*, Incumbent of Attanagh, Durrow, Queen's Co.; Correspondence with, as to a school at Altana or Attanagh, Durrow, Queen's Co.: present school has no endowment, and is under the Church Education Society, Kildare-place, 4737, 4740, 4743.

Magee, Joshua, Esq., Solicitor, Newry: Memorials and communications from, as to Armagh and other Royal Schools, 9362 *et seq.* Memorial of, (1848), alleges misapplication of funds of Armagh Royal School intended for education which has not been afforded: instead of the school being a free school, high charges made only one or two free pupils being admitted occasionally; converted into a school for the aristocracy; memorialist, a native of Armagh, was refused admission, and had to go to another county for education; fruitless applications by other citizens of Armagh for admission for their children: application to office of Clare-street Board for information, which he could not obtain; prays for inquiry, 9362.

Further letter from (1851): amount of income of the Royal Schools, and insignificant number of free scholars admitted since 1848: refers again to the trusts on which the charter grants were made, 9367.—Letter of the Commissioners of Education thereon, 9367.

Evidence of, 9373–5, 9617–9621, 9623. Having reduced to writing a statement he wished to make, reads it, to the effect of the statements in the memorials above referred to, with more detail, and observations on the terms of the charter and provisions of the statute: refers to Commissioners' returns of receipts and expenditure; complains of their management of the funds and non-application of them to free education according to his views of the charter and statute: refers also to endowments of Trinity College, and other funds for education in Ireland unproductive of good; many of the estates lost sight of: refers to endowments for schools at Clogher, Carysfort, Banagher, Drogheda, Galway, Tipperary, Donegal, Enniskillen, Killybegs, Oxmantown, &c., (*see under respective heads*), and to funds for education in Ireland generally; table of lands, quantity and valuation, belonging to Trinity College, 9373.—See under *Armagh*, &c.

Magheracluney, Co. Monaghan:

Grant from Lord Lieutenant's Fund, subscriptions from parish and vicar, who also gave an acre of land and £3 a-year, 9300–1.

Magherafelt, Co. Londonderry:

Magherafelt school, endowed by Hugh Rainey, Esq., 10573–10592.

Endowment for schools at Magherafelt and Castledawson by Rev. Thomas Vesey, 10558–10572.

MAGHERAFELT SCHOOL, ENDOWED BY HUGH RAINEY, ESQ.

Information from reports of previous inquiries, &c.:—Account of the bequest of Hugh Rainey for purchase of lands, the proceeds of which to be applied as directed: endowment for a charity school for boys, to be fed, clothed, educated, and apprenticed with fee: subsequent Act of Parliament, 11 Geo. II., whereby a fixed rent-charge on the land was provided for support of the school; improvident arrangement, and consequent diminution of number of pupils, 10574: contributions by Sir R. Bateson, 10575.

Present Inquiry.—Letter from Mrs. Gaussen, complaining of intentions of testator not being carried out, 10573. Rev. Mr. Irwin's evidence, as to her complaints, 10582. Complainant, Mrs. Gaussen, does not attend, 10573, 10580.

Rev. Charles King Irwin, Rector of Magherafelt, visitor and manager of the school:—Letter from, 10577; Evidence, 10579–92. Sole income a rent-charge of £175, Irish, chargeable on lands now in hands of a variety of proprietors: boys fed, clothed, and lodged, gratuitously, and after three years apprenticed with suit of new clothes and £2 10s. for apprentice fee, 10577. A farm of land also held from Salters' Company, to whom a rent is paid for it; from the above rent-charge and proceeds of farm, from fourteen to eighteen boys supported, educated, and apprenticed,

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Magherafelt, Rainey School—continued.

10581. Will and Act, 10579; terms read, 10583-4, 10591. Statement of accounts, 10582, 10585-7. No malversation, and all that is required by the will is done, 10582. No directions as to selection of boys, who are selected by manager, Rev. Mr. Irwin; classes selected, 10588-92.

Minutes of evidence taken by Mr. Ferguson, Assistant Commissioner, in further inquiry into complaint of Mrs. Gaussen, and report thereon, *pages* 315, 317.

ENDOWMENT BY REV. THOMAS VESEY FOR SCHOOLS AT MAGHERAFELT AND CASTLEDAWSON.

Terms of Rev. Thomas Vesey's will for building a school at Magherafelt, 10558.

Evidence of Rev. Charles King Irwin, Rector of Magherafelt:—Not an endowment: particulars of gift made by Rev. Thomas Vesey during his lifetime, and contribution by Sir Robert Bateson; school in operation, 10559-10565. As to land, 10569-72.

As to Endowment for school at Castledawson, see *Castledawson*.

Maguire, John Francis, Esq., M.P., late Mayor of Cork; Evidence of, as to high character of Christian Brothers' schools (see *Cork*), 1356-7, 1359-63.

Mahony, John Watson, Esq., secretary, collector of rents, and agent of Blue School, Limerick: Evidence of, 3499 *et seq.* Documents as to the original foundation, application and management of endowments, and state of funds, 3501-4. Dilapidated condition of house property, and inattention to it, 3509 *et seq.* Further evidence as to the finances and accounts, 3548 *et seq.*, 3653 *et seq.*

Maingay, Marcus, Esq., resident at Wicklow for more than twenty years: Evidence of, as to general state of education and want of provision for same in neighbourhood, 13765-6. Great want of schools for middle classes in the locality; no means of giving a classical education without sending the children away to a distance; instances, some to Chester and Holland, 13767; a good school at home, or near, would be preferred, 13768. Want of means of education much felt; a school for a good general course of education in English and classics, with modern languages, would be well attended, 13768-71, 13775-6. No school at present for classics, or for French, or for general education; if a good school established, now there is a railroad, numbers from Dublin would take advantage of it, for the sake of health; visitors to the sea for the summer obliged to bring down private tutors, or have no means of education; a good school would be a great boon, 13772-7.

Malcomson, Robert, Esq., a member of the Society of Friends, Merchant, Miller, Ship-owner, Clonmel: Evidence of, as to general state of education and provision for same. Has been great want of commercial instruction in Clonmel; not so great since National Model School and School of Mechanics' Institute established; model school has been of more advantage than any, but not as extended as it might be, 1050-9, 1078-9. Want of such a school for middle classes, who do not like to send their children to mix with lower classes, 1060-1: a plain English commercial education required; classics not much required, but French particularly or German; branches of instruction which he would include, 1062-77.

Mallet, John, Esq., a Governor and Member of Committees of King Chas. II.'s School, or Blue Coat Hospital, Oxmantown, Dublin: Evidence of, 22519-52, 22555, 22557-60, 22572, 22579, 22658.

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Mathews, William Peter, Esq., Secretary of Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland; communications from, as to endowment for a school at Ballintemple, Co. Tipperary, 659, 660:—(see *Ballintemple.*)

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Very limited means of obtaining education in that part of Mayo; obliged to send his boys to Newtownards, Co. Down, 6175. Great want of good school for classical and English education, with modern languages: number of residents too limited to compensate a competent master; not enough to guarantee the requisite amount, but enough to offer something handsome; intermediate school required between the minor schools and colleges, as connecting link to the latter; national schools in his part of the county, being very poor schools, and for the humblest classes only, have not interfered with other schools, 6176–9. Persons of better classes would send their children to a good school at home if there were one, 6176, 6187–8, 6191: some now spend more to send their children to England or elsewhere, partly from absence of a good school near, and partly for other reasons, 6175, 6177, 6186, 6192–4, 6196–8. Great desire for education as far as means will go; greatest demand for mercantile education, except for gentlemen who require classics and science preparatory for college, 6189–90, 6195.

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For evidence of other witnesses in this county, see *Buchanan, Conry, M'Greal, W. B. Stoney.*

Meade, Rev. *William*, Midleton; Evidence as to Midleton Endowed School, Co. Cork; has had six boys at the school: three there now; character of the school and instruction in it, 18179 *et seq.* Favouritism of the master in regard to particular pupils, 18196–200, 18222: master in the habit of absenting himself, 18206: irregularities in school, 18213, 18231, 18233, 18834 *et seq.*—(See *Midleton.*)

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BEQUEST OF MISS KELLETT FOR BUILDING SCHOOLHOUSES IN CO. MEATH.

Evidence of Rev. Frederick Trench, Rector of Newtown, Meath:—Procured copy of Miss Kellett's will from Charitable Bequests Commissioners: of £3,000 bequeathed in 1811 by her for building schoolhouses in Co. Meath, only £130 expended in that county in building a National schoolhouse at Carlanstown; present executor never before acquainted with the matter but has been supporting schools in Dublin out of the same fund for forty years, but none applied to Meath except the above £130; about £2,000 remaining, and now thinks it will be right to withdraw the funds for the future from Dublin and employ them in Meath, according to provisions of will, 12860–1. Rev. Mr. Trench wishes to know whether the remainder of the £3,000 and interest for the forty years could not be recovered for Meath, 12861–2.

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Medical Attendance on School; arrangements for, where provided. *Downpatrick*, Harrell, 10064–7. *Waterford, Foy School*, Mackesy,

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Mercer's, Madam, School, Castleknock, Co. Dublin:—report and correspondence on state and management of the accounts of, *pages* 326–328.

Middle Classes, want of schools for; see *Intermediate Schools.*

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Midleton, Lord: letter from, as to his absence from the inquiry as to Midleton Endowed School, and circumstances which have prevented his attending to the school, as one of the trustees, 17602.—(See *Midleton*).

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Information from reports of previous Inquiries, &c., 17603–25.

Minutes of Visitation of school in 1854, by the trustees, 17632 *et seq.*, 17636–9.

Present Inquiry, 17601–2, 17625–31, 17634–5, 17641 *et seq.*: in August, (1855,) 17630, 17740–3; in December, (1855,) 17601 *et seq.*

Previous Inquiries.—Foundation of the school, anno 1696, by Elizabeth Countess of Orkney, as a free school, with Exhibitions to University, 17603–4. Estates of endowment by Lady Orkney, 2000 acres, let on two leases renewable for ever, at yearly rent of £100 a-year each, and £25 on fall of every life; worth £2000 a-year; doubt as to leasing powers, 17603. Proceedings for breaking the leases, legal difficulties; after much litigation, leases ultimately sustained on appeal to House of Lords, and endowment consequently only £200 a-year, 17607–9, 17612–3.

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Present Inquiry.—John W. Scott, Esq., Agent of Lord Midleton: letter as to trustees, nature and value of endowment; lands let much below their value: visitation in 1854 for inquiring into complaints of school management, 17628.

Lord Midleton: Letter as to his absence from the inquiry and circumstances which have prevented his attending to the school, as one of the trustees, 17602.

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Richard O'Donovan, Esq., Solicitor on behalf of Dr. Hodgens, head master, applies to be heard as advocate for him; observations as to reception of evidence, 17648–60.

Thomas Allin, Esq., J.P., Midleton: letters of complaint and correspondence with present Commissioners, 17625–7, 17630–1, 17634–5; correspondence in 1853–4, between Mr. Allin and Dr. Hodgens, and others previous to visitation, 17636–40, 18676: statements and evidence at inquiry, 17642, 17645, 17661 *et seq.*

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Thomas Allin, jun., son of Thomas Allin, Esq., J.P., Midleton, and formerly a pupil in Midleton Endowed School:—Evidence (in reference to the complaints against the school), as to the instruction he received and the persons from whom he received it, while at that school, 17855 *et seq.*, 17910–21, 17924–7, 17930–2; 17938–17941, 17945 *et seq.*; as to the attendance of the master, Dr. Hodgens, and its irregularities, 17860–3, 17890, 17894, 17974; assistants, and conduct of school in master's absence, 17858–9, 17893 4, 17911, 17969, 17975 *et seq.*; effect of master's absence on the discipline of the school; irregularities specified, smoking, whiskey-drinking, ball-playing in school-room, detonating balls in school during school hours, card-playing and boys bartering their clothes in school hours, novel-reading, &c., 17864–17892, 17903–5, 17923, 17928–9, 17943–4 *et seq.*: interruption to study, 17890; thefts in school, 17897–17901: forged judgments, 17933–7: at first, discipline better, afterwards became more lax, 17971; warned his father not to send his brother there, and preferred teaching him himself, 17897.—Went to Mr. Turpin's to receive instruction while at this school, from dissatisfaction with its management, 17856, 17906–17908: after leaving school, was first Exhibitioner at Trinity College for the Midleton prize; Mr. Townsend's testimonial, 17909.

Robert W. Goold Adams, Esq., J.P., one of the visitors of Midleton School; Evidence of, 18287–18342.

Charges preferred by Mr. Allin against the master, Dr. Hodgens, 18292, 18312 *et seq.*—School not well conducted, 18319: defects and irregularities specified, 18320 *et seq.*—Disqualification of a pupil for an Exhibition to Trinity College, by reason of irregular attendance at school, 18330 *et seq.*

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John Wilkinson, Esq., J.P. Evidence: had a son at the school whom he removed to another school, from dissatisfaction at his progress and at the want of discipline at Midleton School; smoking, drinking, and card-playing amongst the boys there; further details in evidence, 17803–47. Sends his boys to Portarlington; if there were a proper school at Midleton would send them to it and save expense, 17844–5.

Henry Welland, Esq., residing a mile from Midleton: Evidence; has a son whom he was anxious to send to school, but would not send him to Midleton School on account of the character it bears; boys out shooting in the fields with guns; laxity of discipline; would be a very great convenience to him and others to be able to send their sons to be educated in the neighbourhood, 17995–18021.

Daniel Humphreys, Esq., a farmer; Evidence as to boys shooting about the place, and as to Mrs. Keneh's removal of her boys from the school, 18022 *et seq.*

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Rev. William Meade, Midleton; Evidence, has had six boys at the school; three there now; character of the school and instruction in it, 18179 *et seq.* Favouritism of the master in regard to particular pupils, 18196–200, 18222: master in the habit of absenting himself, 18206: irregularities in school, 18213, 18231, 18233, 18234 *et seq.*

Rev. Thomas Gibbings, Rector of a parish adjoining Midleton: Evidence as to the character the school bears, 18267 *et seq.*—From result of inquiries he made, has advised parents who have consulted him, not to send their children there, 18273.

Mr. Edward Stokes, formerly an assistant in the school: Evidence as to attendance of master and assistants, and as to irregularities amongst the boys and laxity of discipline; and as to his own previous statements in 1854 at the visitation, 18040 *et seq.*

George Courtnay Bourke: letter from, and observations as to his absence at the inquiry, 17641–6, 18036–7: removed his boy from school from religious considerations, as he could not expect Dr. Hodgens to teach the Roman Catholic religion, 17641, 17745–8.

H. F. Moore Hodder, Ballincollig; letter from, in regard to Dr. Hodgens, 17642.

Rev. Edward P. Hodgens, D.D., Head Master; correspondence with Mr. Allin in 1853–4 previous to the visitation in latter year, 17636–40, 18676; evidence, 18343 *et seq.*, 19049 *et seq.*: advertisements of his school, 17722, 18467: one stating that the trustees hold an annual visitation of the school, 18362. Rule requiring Governors to visit once a-year or oftener, 18356: but not acted upon; only one visitation from December, 1850, to April, 1854, at which the investigation was held in February of latter year, 18347–75. Notice of visitation generally given, and how, 18384–400. Examination of boys at visitation, sometimes, not always; nature of examination, and inspection of school on such occasions, 18376–83.

Assistants, number and remuneration; sometimes only one, although advertisement states that the ablest masters in every department are engaged, 18411–57, 18458–69, 18616–28, 18658–9.

Register or roll of pupils, 18401–10. Discrepancies in returns of numbers, 18470–81: books from which the returns were made, and objections to produce them, 18482–96.

Charge for day pupils eight guineas a-year, or two guineas a quarter: doubtless prevents a number of limited means, especially with a good school cheaper in the town; received no rules or instructions as to charges, 18497–501. Boarders £40 a-year, and extras, 18500–10.

Seven day scholars, two paying and five free pupils, 18497, 18502. Trustees nominate the free pupils, each nominating one in rotation, and until he leaves cannot nominate another; six of Rev. Mr. Meade's sons have been free pupils, 18503–8.

No Roman Catholics in the school, never had a Roman Catholic free pupil, 18511–2; some in the town and neighbourhood who might be pupils, 18513. Religious instruction daily, its nature and routine, 18530–6.

School hours, and attendance or absence of master in school, 18516–29, 18537–8: answer of Dr. Hodgens to complaint on this head, and as to neglect of religious instruction, 18539–83.

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Further evidence as to irregularities in school, 18660–73, 1904–96, 19057–60, 19049–56.

Venerable Samuel Kyle, Archdeacon of Cork, a visitor of the school:—Statement as to absence of the Bishop at present inquiry, 17601; evidence, 18697 *et seq.* Charter and rules of school, 18697–700. Minute-book of trustees, 18701–7: periods during which the school has been altogether closed, 18708–11: no record of any visitation of the school from 1830 to 1847; inefficient state of school previous to 1847 when Mr. Turpin resigned the mastership, 18712–20. Resolution for annual or more frequent visitation then adopted in 1847; four visitations from 1847 to 1854, seven years, 18721–34. Evidence in reference to the course taken on Mr. Allin's complaints in 1854, and the visitation thereon, 18735 *et seq.* School since well conducted, 18777. As to improvement of constitution of Board of Trustees, and central supervision and visitation required, 18777–9.

Rev. Francis Jones, Rector of Midleton, a trustee of the school; evidence in reference to the complaints which have been made of the school, the course taken thereon, and his duties as "resident" trustee relatively to the rest of the body, 18790 *et seq.* Visitations, their irregularity, 18825–33. School hours and regulation, 18835–40. Complaints and remonstrances with master thereon, 18844–6, 18862 *et seq.*

Central supervision and inspection or visitation required, 18854–60.

Mrs. Agnes Eliza Kench, mother of two boys formerly at the school, and removed on account of their having hooping-cough: evidence; 18898 *et seq.*

Rev. Joseph Rogerson Cotter, Dunmore Rectory, father of four boys who have been at the school, two there at present; evidence favourable to the school; high opinion of the religious discipline and instruction at the school, 18917 *et seq.*

Rev. James White, father of a boy at the school; evidence favourable to the instruction and conduct of the school, 17958 *et seq.*

John Goggin, Esq., father of a boy formerly at the school; evidence very favourable to Dr. Hodgens' attention to his son, who on leaving went to college and obtained first exhibition prize, 18978 *et seq.*

Richard Mason Goggin, Esq., formerly a pupil at the school; evidence bears testimony to Dr. Hodgens' kindness and attention, 18990 *et seq*: as to the alleged irregularities, 19004–25.

Bartholomew Hackett, Esq., father of a boy formerly at the school; evidence, 19031 *et seq.*; particularly satisfied with the progress his son made, 19038; took him away only at the request of the parish priest, who wished to establish a Roman Catholic school, 19039.

William Hackett, Esq., father of a boy formerly at the school; evidence, 19041 *et seq.*: removed him at request of parish priest, who wished to establish a Roman Catholic school, 19044.

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Military, Naval, and Civil Service; competition for appointments in; see *Appointments*.

Miller, George, Esq., Agent to the Armagh Royal School estates; evidence of, 9664 *et seq.* :—(see under *Armagh.*)

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Moffatt, Rev. *Henry*, Rector of Monaghan, and one of the trustees of Jackson School, Monaghan; Evidence of, as to Jackson School, 8448 *et seq.* As to Diocesan School, Monaghan, 9260 *et seq.* As to endowment for a mathematical master at Monaghan, by Alexander Cairnes, Esq., formerly received by master of diocesan school, 9140–82.—(See, as to each, under *Monaghan.*)

Moffatt, Rev. *Horatio*, Curate of the parish: Evidence of, as to Blue School, Downpatrick. Has made complaints of the master being careless in the conduct of the school; has been in the habit of visiting it for five years; thinks the master too old; school would be unquestionably benefited by his removal, and by procuring a better teacher, 10068–80. Schoolmistress rather advanced in years, and complains of having too much work in carrying on the secular instruction of the children; girls very much employed in shirt-making for the boys, and but little school time; children not properly taught, 10084–8.—See under *Downpatrick*.

Moffatt, Rev. *James*, Rector of Athlone, raises a question as to the management of Ranelagh Boys School, Athlone, (under Incorporated Society,) 7007. His Evidence, 7016–7073, 7094, 7128–7133.

Rev. Mr. Moffatt complains also of non-payment to him of the £20 a-year left to the minister of Athlone; £700 due to him, 7056. Terms of act, £20 a-year for ever to "the minister or clergyman for the time being who shall have the care of souls in Athlone," and the like sum "to the minister of Roscommon for the time being," 7010.

Return of the Society, that there is "a paid catechist (Rev. Hugh Murray,) who regularly visits and inspects the premises, catechises," &c., 7052.—(See under *Athlone.*)

Moffett, Mr. *Thomas*, Parish Clerk and Master of Borough School of Swords, Co. Dublin; Evidence of, 14532–758, 14814–6.

Course of instruction, includes some grammar, geography, and geometry to one boy, 14556–8. School hours ten to three, 14567–9. Division of duties between himself and assistant master; no copy books producible; proceeds of sale of old copy books applied to master's use, not in purchase of pencils or school requisites, 14570–638.

Inspection and examination of boys, by superintendent; by vicar or local governor occasionally; by curate weekly, 14539–54.

A lending library, formerly under his charge, but books lost and injured, and charge transferred to one of the female teachers; books lent to inhabitants who apply for them, and policemen, as well as boys and girls of school, 14667–701.

Punishments: slapping on the hand with a cane; no stripping; have been flogged on the back; have been stripped; punishments not reported; unsatisfactory evidence of witness, 14702–58, 15533–7: in reference to evidence of Delahoyd, (see under *Swords*,) considers he gave no unnecessary punishment; if he swore he never flogged a boy it was a mistake, 15533–7.

As to Archdeacon Hewitson's Endowment for a Protestant School at Swords; documentary evidence, produced by Mr. Moffett, as Parish Clerk, by direction of Rev. Mr. Howard, 19743–6, 19754, 19746, 19761, 19763, 19796.

Evidence of, 20066–79: receives rent from Mr. Thomas Lowndes for Hon. and Rev. Mr. Howard, who considers it as part of his own glebe, not for any particular or charitable purposes, 20067–74.

See further, under *Swords*.

Mohill, Co. Leitrim; endowments for schools at, and in parish of, 6909 *et seq.*

Letter from Rev. John W. Evers, P.P., Mohill, 6909. Information from reports of previous inquiries, &c., 6910, 6912.

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Day School, with house and garden free, grant from National Board, &c., 6910.
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Molony, Mr. *Cornelius*, Assistant to Master of Clonmel Endowed School, Co. Tipperary:—appointed by Mr. Kettlewell, 1854, at £40 a-year with instruction in classics, 866–70. His duties in the school, chiefly science branches and superintendence of boys in school, when Mr. Kettlewell not present, 871, 885; has commercial pupils and some preparing for commissions in the army, 872–3: particulars of instruction to commercial pupils, 871, 874–881; selection of books, 888, 890–1. As to success in after-life, 882–4. Advantage of classical and English education for persons going to business; cannot write well without it; the practice of classical instruction to pupils for commercial life has not, in the least, deterred pupils from the school, 886.—(See *Clonmel.*)

Monaghan, Co. of: Inquiry as to schools and endowments, and state of education; evidence taken at Monaghan, 8276 *et seq.*

Cairnes Endowment for Mathematical Master at Monaghan, 9140 *et seq.*
Diocesan District School, for Clogher, Kilmore, and Raphoe, 8686 *et seq.*, 8917 *et seq.*, 9140, 9142.
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M'Kenna Endowment for Education in parish of Monaghan, 8603 *et seq.*

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Monaghan,—continued.

CAIRNES ENDOWMENT FOR A MATHEMATICAL MASTER AT MONAGHAN.

Information from previous Reports, &c.—Annuity of £20 bequeathed by Alexander Cairnes, Esq., for establishment of a mathematical master to teach in town of Monaghan; in hands of Lord or Lady Rossmore, 9140–2: formerly in operation and received by Dr. Mooney, in connection with the diocesan school, of which he is master, 8918, 9140, 9142. Arrears amounting to £400 given towards building the diocesan school, 8918, 9174–5.

Present Inquiry.—Dispute as to liability under will of Mr. Cairnes; evidence of Lord Rossmore, who claims the disposal of the bequest, 9143–52, 9177–82: has not been paid by him since the death in 1841 of last Lord Rossmore, 9177–8. Evidence of Rev. Thomas Mooney, head master of diocesan school, who claims the annuity under the will of Mr. Cairnes, under which it had been paid from time immemorial, 9150, 9153–76.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL FOR DISTRICT OF CLOGHER, KILMORE, AND RAPHOE.

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, &c.—Returns of number of pupils, income, salary, &c., at various periods, 8686–91. Presentment of £500 by Grand Jury, and other funds, for building, 8689–90. Annuity of £20 bequeathed by Mr. Alexander Cairnes, for a mathematical master to teach in town of Monaghan claimed for this school, 8687, 8691.

Report of visitation in 1849; unfavourable account of school, 8918.

Present Inquiry.—Evidence of Rev. Thomas Mooney, head master, 8692–8916, 8919–9088, 9117–9, 9126–8, 9139, 9183–4:—Small number of pupils ascribed to a rival school established by the inhabitants while the diocesan school was without a master and vacant, and there are two other schools, 8695–9, 8704–7, 9066–78. Pupils of middle classes of the neighbourhood, 8700–1: of different religions, Established Church, Roman Catholics, and Presbyterians, 8722–3. Roll, names and particulars of boys, 8725–8823, 8877–93. Impressions of master's character or temperament, which may have an effect on the number of his pupils, 8824–59, 8866, 8921, 9083–7. Course of education, 8702–3. Visitation and good answering of boys on examination at it, 8711–21. Success in after-career, 8894–8913: numbers sent to college, 8923–38, 9060–5. Very few Protestant clergymen send their children to the school; causes to which attributed, 9017–24.

Free pupils six or seven at present; numbers at different times, 8989–9004: selected by master, who considers there is no right in any other person to present to free places, 9005–8.

Report of a visitation of the school in 1849; unfavourable account of the school and school arrangements, although local circumstances peculiarly favourable; general dissatisfaction and want of confidence in the school; causes indicated, 8918.—Master states that this report was never communicated to him, and never seen by him before this inquiry, and arrangements reported as objectionable not before pointed out to him; complains of this as a grievance, 9043–59. No visitation ordinarily, 9025–8.

School business and arrangements for division of duty, 9029 *et seq.* One assistant for arithmetic and mathematics, 8860–5, 9029; a Roman Catholic and master of a National school, 8939; objections to this arrangement, 8918, 9037–52.

Discipline; punishments, 8867–76.

Schoolhouse in good repair; repairs executed by master; large amounts expended, 8708–10. Erection of the house, and from what funds, 8940–68. Nature and extent of accommodation and ground attached, 8969–88.

Considers his salary exceedingly small and miserably paid, 8724: amount of his emoluments, 9009–16.

Evidence of Alexander Dudgeon, Esq., formerly a pupil for more than six years in the school, under Dr. Mooney; favourable testimony from his experience, as to Dr. Mooney's kindness, diligence, and attention to his pupils, though witness has heard unfavourable opinions expressed, 9089, 9100.

Evidence of Thomas Edmond Wright, Esq., solicitor, formerly a pupil for two years in the school, under Dr. Mooney; considers it was at that time a good classical school; has no personal knowledge of it since; there were some corporal punishments, but not so severe as he has seen elsewhere; Dr. Mooney not a cruel severe man; cannot account for the falling off in number of pupils, 9110–37.

Evidence of the Venerable John A. Russell, Archdeacon of Clogher, one of the visitors of the school in 1849:—Examined the boys on one occasion; answered very well indeed, and carefully instructed, 9185–95. Grounds of the visitation, dissatisfaction which prevailed; and mode in which the visitation was conducted; report of visitation unfavourable, 9197–9206, 9228–59. Visitors reported to Clare-street Commissioners of Education; recommended annual inspection of this and other diocesan schools; no steps taken by the board thereon, 9208–9: general complaints of inefficiency of the diocesan schools, and of want of inspection; desirableness of regular inspection, 9210–7.

Decline of the school, and cause, 9196.

Want of good classical, commercial and mathematical school; no reason why diocesan schools should not be made efficient for mathematical education; no difficulty in combining the two courses of education in the same school; desirableness of endowment for the purpose, 9218–22; no serious difficulty in admitting and educating pupils of different religious denominations, 9223–7.

Evidence of Rev. Henry Moffatt, Rector of Monaghan: 9260 *et seq.* Unwillingness to give evidence, owing to inability, from rumour, to speak so favourably of Dr. Mooney as he could wish, 9264, 9266–8. Does not visit the school, has no power over the school, 9272–6. Dr. Mooney a perfectly competent classical teacher; as to decline of the school, 9277–86.

Endowment for a mathematical master at Monaghan by Alexander Cairnes, Esq., formerly received by master of diocesan school, 9140–82; (*see above under Cairnes Endowment.*)

JACKSON BOYS AND GIRLS SCHOOL.

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, &c.—Extract from will of Ricnard Jackson, Esq., bequeathing endowment, 8280, 8571: from will of Mrs. Jackson confirming same, and bequeathing annuity for repairs, 8281, 8574. Reports of Commissions in 1826 and 1835; free schools, for all religious denominations; number of pupils, income, &c., 8277–9.

Present Inquiry.—*Mr. Thomas Somers*, Master of Jackson Free School; letter of complaint as to

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Monaghan, Jackson School,—continued.

reduction of his salary, 8276; evidence, 8282 *et seq.*, 8527 *et seq.*, 8596 *et seq.* His salary formerly £22 3s., as in will; since reduced twenty-five per cent., 8276, 8280, 8282–90. Notice served by him on the rector, 8596–8602. Sum bequeathed for stationery for the school, 8280; paid to Rector, and how applied; books and requisites obtained from Church Education Society's depository, 8334–9, 8351–6. "Other emoluments," derived from payments by Church Education Society for "proficient" pupils, not returned by master, 8527 *et seq.*

Number of pupils, 110 on the roll, from 43 to 52 average attendance; a mixed school, boys and girls, and of all religious denominations; a work-school for girls under a mistress, 8291–8307. Diminution of numbers; recent establishment of a Presbyterian school, 8294, 8340, 8366–80. Sudden increase of numbers immediately before inspection and examination for fees, by Church Education Society, 8550–1, 8558–9.

As to fitness of witness to be schoolmaster; his previous experience in teaching; illiterate composition of his letter; ignorance on examination, in spelling, in grammar, in punctuation, 8276, 8357–81.

Course of instruction, English, and Scriptures read every day by all, 8308–10. School visited and inspected by local clergy and a Committee of Church Education Society; examinations at inspections, and results recorded, 8311–33, 8560–9: as to extent or infrequency of visitation and examination recorded by clergy, 8341–50.

Rules and regulations of the school changed since it was placed under Church Education Society; but not strictly observed, and many not attended to at all; boys kept on roll though not attending, for three months; cause of discrepancy in numbers on roll and in attendance; particulars in which the rules are neglected, and departure from intention of the rules which are in operation, 8382–8447.

Evidence of Rev. Henry Moffatt, Rector of Monaghan, and one of the trustees of Jackson school, 8448 *et seq.*:—Insufficiency of income from the bequest to pay master's salary in full, and for stationery; communications with Charitable Bequests Board; statement of accounts of receipts and disbursements; explanation in reference to master's complaint; litigation threatened by him, 8451–60.

Management of the estate; rents paid up according to recent revaluation; old arrears forgiven; small holdings; tenantry poor and unimproving, 8458–78.

Rules and regulations of the school; explanation as to non-observance of them; considered school badly taught, and had it placed in connection with Church Education Society, which holds examinations, and gives a trifling encouragement in respect of children making certain progress; but master got the endowment whether well or ill taught; alteration of rules originally laid down, and substitution of others in practice, but not in writing, 8479–97, 8521.

As to master's defective qualifications, 8498–9. As to value of inspection and examination by clergy, and as to its sufficiency in the present instance, 8500–20; 8522–6. Considers himself badly treated by the master, and avoids going to the school, 8513.

Evidence of Jeremiah Nunne, Esq., a solicitor, churchwarden, and, *ex officio*, a trustee of Jackson school, 8570. As to construction of Mr. Jackson's will; thinks the trustees who received the residue of the property liable to make up the deficiency for this school; terms of will; communication with Charitable Bequests Board; considers them wrong, 8571–7. Will of Mrs. Jackson, 8574.

Evidence of Robert Halback Dolling, Esq., late churchwarden; notice served on him while churchwarden by master, for recovery of deficiency of salary; concurs in Mr. Nunne's evidence; management of estate, in comparison with rents of lands of neighbouring estates, 8579.

Evidence of Thomas Edmond Wright, Esq., solicitor for one of the legatees; statement of course taken by the trustees in administration of the trust; terms of will, 8580–6; notice served by master, and notice by representatives of devisees in reply; offer of arbitration, &c., 8581: questions as to the obligations of the trust and of the executors, and management of the property, 8582–6.

Evidence of William M'Kean, Esq., one of the representatives of Mrs. Jackson; hands in valuation of lands by county surveyor; badly managed, 8587; would pay the full charge, with surplus, if properly managed, 8588: amounts of receipts and expenditure, 8589–95.

ENDOWMENTS FOR EDUCATION IN PARISH OF MONAGHAN, BY PHILIP M'KENNA, ESQ., AND REV. PATRICK M'GINN, LATE P.P.

Bequest of £1,000 by Philip M'Kenna, Esq., and of £10 a year by Rev. Patrick M'Ginn, late P.P.: disputed questions as to application of these endowments, 8603 *et seq.*

Mr. Andrew C. Monahan, master of Latlurken National School, Monaghan; letter from, claiming the bequests for that school, and complaining of non-payment of salary agreed to be paid to him out of them, 8603; evidence to same effect, and as to absence of information as to manner in which the bequests have been applied, 8612–50.

Right Rev. Charles M'Nally, Roman Catholic Bishop: Deeds handed in under which the administration of these funds is claimed by his lordship, as trustee, 8604–11. Evidence of Bishop M'Nally, 8651–84.

Deed or declaration of trust of bequest by Philip M'Kenna, Esq., for or "towards the education of the children of the parish of Monaghan;" appointment of trustees; assets being insufficient to realise £1,000, abatement therefrom, and from other bequests; £900 in 3 per cents., 8604–6.

Deed of trust of bequest of Rev. Patrick M'Ginn; £10 a year "for the use and purpose of founding, erecting, establishing, and supporting, or assisting therein, a school then about or intended to be erected and established in the town of Monaghan, for the education and instruction of the children of poor and indigent parents, inhabitants of the parish of Monaghan," of which school the testator's trustees and their assigns to be subscribers and patrons, and entitled to vote and be members of committee of management, &c., 8610. Appointment of trustees, 8611.

Evidence of Mr. A. C. Monahan as to the school referred to in Rev. Mr. M'Ginn's bequest; believes it the school taught by himself, 8644–6; but built in 1831, the will being in 1818, 8647–8.

Evidence of Bishop M'Nally as to the administration of the trusts, and their application, 8651 *et seq.*; conscientiously bound to apply the money to education, and to the schools in the parish, but

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Monaghan, M'Ginn and M'Kenna Endowments—continued.

under no obligation to apply the entire to Mr. Monahan's school, although he has done so with the exception of a small payment to Annalough school. Account of sums received and paid, 8651–63, 8664, 8669–83. Uncertainty as to school referred to in Rev. Mr. M'Ginn's will, 8665; believes it not the school taught by Mr. Monahan, and that the school intended was never built, 8666–8, 8671.

Monahan, Andrew C., teacher of Latlurken Male National School, Monaghan; letter from, relating to endowments of Philip M'Kenna, Esq., and Rev. Patrick M'Ginn, 8603: evidence, 8612 *et seq.*:—(see under *Monaghan.*)

Monalea or Knockdrin school, in parish of Rathconnell, Co. Westmeath, (see under *Rathconnell,*) 13095–6.

Monasterevan, Co. Kildare; endowment by Lady Anne Viscountess Ely:

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, &c.: sources of support of schools in parish of Monasterevan, 13886–7.

Present Inquiry.—Rev. Charles Moore, incumbent of Monasterevan:—letter from, 13885: evidence, 13890 *et seq.* An ancient bequest of £3 annually for teaching, and £4 as an apprentice fee, paid until year before last, when it was discontinued, 13885, 13892–4.—Letter from Rev. C. Moore to Mr. Hartford, Registrar of General Fund, applying for payment for two years due, 13899.—Letter from Robert Hartford, Esq., Registrar of General Fund, to Rev. C. Moore, stating that the Lord Chancellor having decided that the moneys at disposal of the general fund trustees shall be applied to Presbyterian purposes, they cannot accede to his application, 13888. Will and litigation upon it, 13895 *et seq.* Believed to be a special grant for Monasterevan, which should not be diverted to other localities, and Presbyterians attended the school to which it was applied, 13885, 13903–5.

Monck, Mr. *Richard*, late assistant master of Banagher Royal School, King's County; considers a more extensive and practical system of education required than that at present pursued in royal and grammar or classical schools, which have been stationary and are not adequate to the requirements of the present time; too much time given to classics alone; should embrace more practical instruction and modern literature, arts, and science; library, instruments, lectures, experiments, 5278. Necessity for supervision, such as visitation at least twice a year; would encourage emulation: check on dismissal of subordinates, which should not be left in hands of head master alone: provision required for retiring pension for well conducted teachers after certain length of service, 5278.

Monitors:

As to numbers and arrangements regarding, in respective schools; *see under Names of Schools.*

Objections to Monitorial System; *Barlow*, 23051–4. *Oxmantown, Dublin*, Le Pan, 22609–14. Monitors or pupil-teachers in Incorporated Society's School, *Santry*, Ardill, 23339–43.

Abuses in regard to employment of monitors, at Swords Borough School; see evidence of Anne M'Gowan, Kate Walsh, &c., under *Swords.*

Paid monitors discontinued; *Swords*, Kennedy, 14283–96.

Monks' Schools; see under *Christian Brothers.*

Montague, Rev. Mr.: Letter from Rev. Thomas Kieran, Roman Catholic Curate, Malahide, on the part of; not aware of any school in Swords endowed by Dean Scardeville; bequest by him, and purchase of Economy Lands (see under *Swords*), 14989.

Mooney, Rev. *Thomas*, head master of Diocesan School, Monaghan, as to state and management of the school, and causes of depressed state of it, 8692–8916, 8919–9088, 9117–9, 9126–8, 9139, 9183–4. As to Mr. Cairnes' endowment for a mathematical master at Monaghan, claimed by master of Diocesan school, 9150, 9153–76.—(see under *Monaghan.*)

Mooney, Mr. *William*, Teacher in Kilbricken School, Queen's County (see *Kilbricken*); evidence of, 4928–5025, 5056–65.

Moore, Rev. *Arthur*, Vicar of Emlafadd (Ballymote, Co. Sligo); as to endowment for a school at Emlafadd; land diverted from its purpose: Letter from, 6305; Evidence of, 6307–21.—(See *Emlafadd.*)

Moore, Rev. *Charles*, Incumbent of Monasterevan:—Letter from, 13885: evidence, 13890 *et seq.* An ancient bequest of £3 annually for teaching, and £4 as an apprentice fee, paid until year before last, when it was discontinued, 13885, 13892–4.—Correspondence of, with Mr. Hartford, Registrar of General Fund, applying for payment for two years due, 13888, 13899.—Will and litigation, 13895 *et seq.*—(See *Monasterevan.*)

Moore, Rev. *Richard*, Rector of St. Patrick's, Limerick:—Evidence of, as to Diocesan School, Limerick, 2583–2631: has had two boys at the diocesan school (see under *Limerick*); his opinion of its management favourable, 2584–96, 2601–7, 2631. Causes of its falling off, 2579–2600, 2607–19, 2621–31: falling off of other schools, 2620, 2630.

Moore, Richard and *Stephen*, Esqrs., endowment by, for a free Protestant School at Clonmel; see under *Clonmel Endowed School.*

Moore, Stephen, Esq., of Barn, near Clonmel, Co. Tipperary; Evidence of, as to causes of decline of Clonmel Endowed School; objection to its not being a boarding school; master well fitted; distinguished men educated there under former masters, while a large boarding school; falling off attributable to the master's pecuniary embarrassments and liabilities referred to by himself (see Mr. *Kettlewell's* evidence, under *Clonmel:*) if debt removed, and master enabled to carry it on satisfactorily, would assuredly be very flourishing; would be supported by the commercial and trading community; 906–19, 926.

Amount of free education, eight free pupils, not commensurate to the wants of the town, but not aware of the reasons for not sending free pupils to the school, 924.

At present many of the resident gentry send their sons to distant places for education, to Dublin and distant parts of Ireland, and to England, 902–5.

Moore, Rev. *Theodore O.*, Vicar of Clonbroney, Co. Longford: letter relative to bequest by Sir James Ware for endowment of a Protestant school, at St. Johnstown, 7460: Evidence of, 7464 *et seq.*—See *Johnstown.*

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Moore, Rev. *William Prior*, Head Master of Cavan Royal School:—Evidence of, 7857 *et seq.*, 8218 *et seq.*

Course of Instruction.—Not exclusively classical, several not learning Greek or Latin at all; English instruction, and some French; commercial or mercantile education; details of course of instruction, 7873–5, 7991–8002.

Comparison between young men educated in a classical school, and senior class in well managed National school, 8003–7: relation of school education to the universities, and requirements of the latter, 8008–20.

Attempt to introduce industrial or agricultural instruction; but no pupils, the residents being satisfied with their own mode of cultivation, 7979–82.

Scriptural instruction and catechising; no endeavour to interfere with religious opinions of Roman Catholics, who went to their own chapel, and no objection to Roman Catholic clergyman attending them at any time they wished: father of two of them requested they should attend the morning and evening Scripture reading, 7986–90. Never heard of any objection to the school on religious grounds; had Roman Catholic pupils before the establishment of the Roman Catholic school in the town (see *Kilmore* Academy), and gave ample satisfaction, 7881.

Free Pupils.—Difficulty of obtaining free pupils of a class suitable to the school; steps taken by him for the purpose in offering free admissions, 7879–80; never refused any presented, 7916. Suggests that there should be a certain number of free places, the pupils to be selected by a Local Committee from certain classes, upon examination; to be admitted for merit and good character, to all the privileges of the school, and treated on equality with other scholars; preferable to mere nomination; would obviate objections to boys of different ranks in life mixing in same school, 7878, 8021–8027.

Exhibitions.—Want of exhibitions before they were established, a cause of parents not sending boys to the school; others taken away and sent to Enniskillen, where one obtained an exhibition, 8028.—Only one exhibition obtained for Cavan since they were established; only £25, not sufficient to enable him to live in Dublin and attend lectures, obliged to give it up; causes of want of success in obtaining exhibitions; does not think they have benefited the school; standard of examination for them too high, and preference for English Colleges; but has had boys sent to him from Devon and Kerry, 8030–42. Opinion as to effect of exhibitions on school education in this country; a few young men well grounded and prepared for them in branches prescribed, and some few schoolmasters benefited, but have not a good effect on education generally, and do not raise its standard, 8043–7.

Would be more beneficial if the exhibitions of Royal Schools were thrown open to competition of boys from any and all of those schools, instead of limiting the exhibitions of each to the boys of the particular school; Cavan exhibitions, £25; others, £50; would be advantageous to let the latter be open to Cavan as well as others, placing the schools at the same time on equal footing in regard to number of masters allowed out of school funds and otherwise: would induce competition between masters as well as boys, 8048–54.

Probable effect of throwing open the exhibitions to all schools, and not the Royal Schools only, 8055–62.

School Staff and Salaries—Head master's salary, formerly £300, subject to charges; afterwards £200. Present salary, £100 a year, subject to deductions, and use of nine acres of land: thinks £300 little enough as a suitable income for a master, 7827–9, 7841, 7882–7, 7963: salaries at Armagh, £400; Enniskillen, £500, 7949–51. Number of assistants or under-masters and their salaries, and number and salaries that he considers necessary to make the establishment efficient, 7878, 7941–3, 7968–71, 7983.

Promotion of efficient under-masters to be head masters on vacancies would be beneficial, and better than present mode of appointment, 7984–5: promotion from one school to another, 7878.

Superannuation; urges a provision of retiring pensions for masters and under-masters after certain length of service; funds or mode of providing for such superannuation, 7878, 7952–7665, 7972–3.

Inspection and Visitation.—School inspected by three Commissioners, three years ago; no regular inspection; three visitors appointed by Clare-street Board, 7871–2: in report of visitation in 1833, visitations and inquiries into conduct and success of schools recommended, 7846; no such visitation or inquiry since, 8070–1.

No schools on the endowment lands, nor schools for the tenants, 7978: has himself a school at Killengen, about half a mile distant; and there is the parochial school in town of Cavan, 7978–80.

Suggestions for improvements in conduct of the school and management of the estate; for assimilation of the several Royal schools; school libraries, and lectures; constitution of local committees, and of the Board of Commissioners, of whom the bishop of the diocese should be one, 7878.

For further details as to the particular school, see under *Cavan*.

Moriarty, Right Rev. Bishop, communication from; Roman Catholic Poor School, Tralee, Endowments by John C. Hickman and Mr. John Macchivock, 2329.—See under *Tralee*, Christian Brothers' School.

Morton, Joseph, Esq., Chairman of Town Commissioners, Wicklow, as to general state of education in locality, and absence of any school for his class in society; defective means resorted to for education, 13787–8. Evidence as to property which he has heard was bequeathed by a person named Eaton for charitable purposes, out of which schoolhouses were erected; property now in other hands, 13778–81.—(See under *Wicklow*.)

Mountrath, Earl of; endowment by, for a school formerly at Jamestown, in parish of Kiltogard or Kiltoghart, Co. Leitrim: Lands in parish of Cloone, a good schoolhouse also erected by him: no deed of endowment forthcoming; school discontinued and sold, for want of such deed; land not settled by any legal conveyance, 6804. See *Jamestown*.

Mountrath, Queen's Co.: Clonenagh, see *Clonenagh*; Offerlane, see *Offerlane*.

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Muff, in parish of Faughanvale, Co. Londonderry.

ERASMUS SMITH ENGLISH SCHOOL, AT MUFF.

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, &c. A free school; built out of Erasmus Smith funds; condition on which built, that the ground should be conveyed in perpetuity as endowment; other sources of support. Number of pupils at various times, &c., 10596–8.

Present Inquiry.—Letter from Rev. L. E. Berkeley, Faughanvale, suggesting inquiry; but does not appear for examination, 10593–5.—Evidence at inquiry subsequently before Mr. Ferguson, Assistant Commissioner, right of visitation of school and examination of children by clergymen of different denominations; religious instruction, *page* 307.

Evidence of Mr. John Kyle, master of the school, 10599 *et seq.* Number of pupils sixty-four or sixty-five at present, 10601, 10624–6; but discrepancies in returns of numbers, 10673–99; children of poorer classes, farmers and labourers; of all religious denominations, half Roman Catholics, 10611-2, 10614–5, 10634–5. Numbers and religious denominations, in May 1852, *page* 312.

Education that of Kildare-place, and books generally those of Church Education Society, 10637–9; but school not connected with Church Education Society, 10636–41. Books used, sanctioned by Erasmus Smith Board; none else to be used, 10639; rule of the Board that every child shall read the Scriptures daily to the master, 10642–54.

Free pupils, about forty-two or forty-three, 10613, 10627: numbers in 1852-3–4, less, 10700. Free pupils admitted by order of Rev. Mr. Conroy, superintendent of school, or Mr. Wiggins, representing the Grocers' Company as patron, or by master in urgent cases: preference given to children on the Company's estate by Mr. Conroy and Mr. Wiggins, but none refused who apply, 10628–33. Small payment from pupils able to pay, 10659.

Inspection of school by Rev. Hugh Hamilton, the Inspector of Erasmus Smith Board, once a year; master's reports to Board half yearly, 10604–9, 10714. Inspection and examination by clergymen of the locality, but less latterly, 10655–8, 10667–72.

Examination of master before appointment, 10701–4. Has not obtained any of the prizes given by governors to best masters, 10705–13. Has received gratuity from them annually, added to his salary, 10660–6.

Schoolhouse in good repair; repairs by whom done, not by governors, 10620–3.

Other schools in the neighbourhood, 10616–9.

Evidence of Rev. John Conroy, Perpetual Curate of the Parish, patron or superintendent of the school, 10593, 10655, 10715. Has been in habit of visiting the school and examining the children, but unable to examine of late from ill health; absent for twelve months from the parish, and no examination for fifteen or eighteen months, 10716–32: rules of Erasmus Smith supposed to preclude visitation and examination by other than the prescribed authorities; and objection to visiting and examining by Rev. Mr. Berkeley, a Presbyterian minister, 10733–8. Numbers of Established Church and Presbyterian pupils respectively, 10739–45. Has not the least objection to Mr. Berkeley visiting the school, and examining Presbyterian children; complaint and correspondence with Erasmus Smith Board on the subject, 10738–50.

Further evidence of Mr. Conroy at inquiry before Mr. Ferguson, Assistant Commissioner, into complaint of Rev. Mr. Berkeley, *pages* 310, 312.

Evidence of Henry Wiggins, Esq., Land Agent of Grocers' Company, patrons of the school; religious instruction, catechising, and examination, *page* 313.

Further evidence of Mr. Kyle, Master, as to dispute between Mr. Berkeley and Mr. Conroy on religious examination of pupils, *page* 314.

Evidence of Mr. Barlow, Chairman, &c., of Erasmus Smith Board (see under *Erasmus Smith*,) 23066–7.

Mullaghmore, Co. Armagh:

Evidence of George Miller, Esq., Agent to the Armagh Royal School estates, 9664–9698:—a school on the estate for the benefit of the sons of the tenantry, at Mullaghmore; occasionally visits it; the clergyman of the parish, Rev. Mr. Foster, has inspected it; about thirty pupils; increasing in attendance lately; numbers returned in 1850–2, from 128 to 140; cannot account for the discrepancy, 9665–9686. Rental of Royal School estate in neighbourhood of Mullaghmore, £1,489; due on it, £143; no leases, tenants at will, 9688–90. Hands in his account with the Commissioners; has balances in hand always, 9692–8.—(See as to estates and management, &c., of Royal schools, under *Armagh* and other Royal schools, *Estates, Commissioners of Education*).

Mullin, Mr. *Joseph*, Master of Blue Coat School, Limerick: Evidence of; cause of diminution in number of scholars; school unsatisfactory; merely for choir boys, who are dismissed or leave when their voices change, 2846 *et seq.*, 3200 *et seq.*, 3433–6. As to clothing or apprenticing the boys, 2867, 2916–20, 3200–2. Absence of any proper inspection, examination and catechising, 2946–49. —(See under *Limerick*.)

Mullingar: Inquiry and evidence taken at, as to schools and endowments, and state of education in Co. Westmeath, 13089 *et seq.*

Diocesan school, 13121 *et seq.*, and *page* 301.

Farra institution; see *Farra*.

Hovey's endowment for a charity school at Mullingar, 13357 *et seq.*

DIOCESAN SCHOOL.

Acts of Parliament under which diocesan schools are established, 12 Eliz. c. 1; 12 Geo. I. c. 9; Act of 1813, for uniting dioceses into school districts; 59 Geo. III. c. 84, 13121–2, 13128.

Reports of various Inquiries; difficulty of providing and supporting diocesan schools; union of dioceses of Meath and Ardagh into a district for a school at Mullingar in place of schools at Longford and Trim; small numbers of pupils, 13123–40; refusal of presentments by Grand Juries, not being compulsory, 13121, 13128–9, 13133.

Present Inquiry.—Letter from Rev. Gustavus Warner representing the want of a school for sons

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Mullingar, Diocesan School—continued.

of clergy and respectable inhabitants; forced to send their children to England, Dublin, and elsewhere, though contributing to diocesan schoolmaster, who has no school or pupils, 13142.

Evidence of Rev. Edward J. Geoghegan, Master of Diocesan School, 13146; schoolhouse his private property, 13147; in bad and inconvenient situation, 13219–26; salary about £140 a-year, how made up and what for, 13244–53; has no pupils; had two in July; ten in 1841; cause of falling off; no inducements to come to the school; no scholarships, or exhibitions, or prizes, 13148–50, 13168; wishes for exhibitions like those of the Royal schools, 13238–44; discrepancies in returns of numbers how made out, 13152–61; school never visited by Clare-street Board; no rules for his guidance; management of school left to his own discretion; not required to report beyond the returns of numbers, 13162–7.

As to want of classical schools, 13151, 13169–70; has never given commercial or mercantile education specially, 13171–9; gives English education with classical; considers his a classical school; other schools for English education, 13202–18.

Free pupils; number at different times, and how admitted, 13180–5, 13191–9; applied to Clare-street Board for guidance as to admission of free pupils and was referred to Act of Parliament; left to his discretion, 13186–90.

Has had Roman Catholic pupils; no interference with religious persuasion; Scriptures read by Protestants, 13227–37.

Evidence of Rev. Thomas Woodward, Vicar of Mullingar.—Diocesan school is not in operation so far as education of pupils is concerned, 13144; no pupils, 13273–4; suggestions for improvement; want of exhibitions, 13257–8, 13268, 13273, 13278–90, 13306–9; a good middle class mercantile school, with modern languages, more wanted than a classical school; would have a good attendance, 13259-68, 13291–305; prevalent dissatisfaction with the diocesan school, 13269–72.

Evidence of Rev. John Gibson, formerly a pupil at Mullingar Diocesan School; in his time only two pupils besides himself, 13313–8; high order of education there, 13319–20; small number of pupils, 13321–36; causes of falling off, 13337–8; want of remodelling of schools, to suit requirements of the time, by introduction of modern languages, sciences, chemistry, and requirements for public situations now thrown open, 13339 *et seq.*

Letter from Rev. E. Tighe Gregory, Rector of Kilmore, with enclosures, as to the substitution of one school at Mullingar for two schools formerly at Longford and Trim, and sale of the latter properties, *page* 301: no scholars at Mullingar Diocesan School, *page* 302.

FARRA INSTITUTION.

Under Incorporated Society; see *Farra*.

HEVEY ENDOWMENT FOR A CHARITY SCHOOL AT MULLINGAR.

Will of James Hevey, Esq., of Mullingar, bequeathing lands for support, maintenance, and education of poor children in Parish of Mullingar, to be fully educated in branches of literature, science, and theology, without religious distinction, and for building a school or college for children from amongst persons not in opulent circumstances, 13357, 13367–8.

Minutes of trustees of Hevey Charity; settling the course of instruction; under Christian Brothers; arrangements for erection of buildings, selection of children, annual and other meetings of trustees, &c., 13358.

Letter from Mr. William Ford respecting the proceedings of the trustees since death of Mr. Hevey, in 1837, in management of lands, erection of buildings, provision for education and maintenance of children, &c., 13359.

Evidence of Mr. Ford:—Present state of buildings, and particulars of building contracts, and accommodation, 13360–6. As to management and application of the funds hitherto and pending the opening of the new school buildings, 13369–84. Annual accounts and publication, 13385–7. Course of instruction, that of the Christian Brothers, a good English education, 13398–402; provision for classical instruction, 13404–12. As to provision of will making the endowment open to children of all religious denominations, not excepting Protestants, and as to effect of placing the school under the Christian Brothers, in reference to this provision, 13395–7, 13417–34.

Munster Provincial School; high character of it; its rules, 1103–7.

Murland, James W., Esq., Inspector of school estates for this Commission of Inquiry: report from, as to large bills of costs of Solicitors of Clare-street Commissioners of Education in respect of Dungannon School estate, 23549; and correspondence with Mr. Wann, agent of the property, on the subject, 23550. Report of, as to Banagher Royal School Estates, arrears, and costs, 23719.—(See under *Commissioners of Education, Fetherston.*)

Murphy, Mr. *Henry Charles*, Second Master Cavan Royal School; Evidence of (see under *Cavan*), 8075–95.

Murphy, Joseph, formerly a schoolboy in Borough School of Swords; Evidence of, as to practice of flogging in that school (see *Swords*), 15564–83, 15632–5.

Murphy, Matthew; Endowment by, for school at Carlow, 75, 78 *et seq.*: see *Carlow*.

Murphy, Mr. *Thomas*, Master of Erasmus Smith School, Pallasgreen, Co. Limerick; Evidence of, 4256 *et seq.*

Breakfast formerly given to pupils in the schoolhouse, and consequent increase of scholars, 4271–81; falling off on discontinuance of breakfast, 4282–9. In 1854 some clothing also given, 4290–1, 4329–31; in 1853 a number withdrawn to another school (Boheroe) not now in existence, and other causes of diminution, 4292, 4302, 4387–9.

Funds from which food and clothing were supplied, local subscriptions; food served out under superintendence of master and rector, who is patron of the school, 4279–80, 4340. Accounts for food rendered to Rev. Mr. Scott, Rector, and Rev. Mr. Turner, Missionary Curate, 4334–5, 4362–86.

Of one hundred and ten boys and girls in school in 1853, all Protestants except nine, 4310; nearly all had been Roman Catholics previously, 4312–3; most of the scholars converts, 4267; some gone back to their previous religious professions, 4267, 4326, 4328; none originally Protestant

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Murphy, Mr. *Thomas*, Pallasgreen,—continued.

became Roman Catholics, 4356; numbers who changed, 4345–55; further details as to change of religion, manner and time thereof, 4314–28, 4356–61; does not think the giving of breakfast influenced the change of religion; very few Roman Catholic children at the time, and they too young to think of religious convictions; all got food indiscriminately, 4358–61.

Performance of Divine Service at schoolhouse, which is licensed for same, 4402–4.

Inspection of school by Rev. Mr. Hamilton and Rev. Mr. Scott, on part of Erasmus Smith Board, 4403–9, 4451; also by inspector of Church Education Society, the school being in connection with that Society as well as Erasmus Smith Board, 4452–61, 4466; local clergymen habitually visiting the school, 4441–4; and ladies who visit the girls school, 4444–5, 4465; examination of the children by the clergymen, 4446–51.

Needlework, &c., of girls in school, under lady visitors, who pay them for their work; girls get the profit, except some stoppage for clothing and incidental expenses, 4462–4.

Another school on Erasmus Smith lands, National School, Roman Catholic clergyman patron; well attended, 4390–3.

(See further, under *Pallasgreen*.)

Murray, Archbishop:—Letters from, to Josiah Forster, Esq., respecting Swords Borough School, 16320–1; *page* 302; see *Swords*.

Murray, Archibald, Esq., a partner in firm of Todd and Co., Limerick: Evidence of, as to state of education in locality, and deficiency of commercial education: Limerick boys less fitted by education for situations than boys from the country, who are found to be more useful and better educated for commercial purposes, 4149 *et seq.* Young men better educated in Scotland than in Ireland, 4173. Greater facilities for good commercial education in Limerick would be a great benefit to trade and commerce, 4174 *et seq.*

Murray, Robert, Esq., Manager of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin:—Evidence of, as to general state of education in Dublin, and want of adequate provision for same, 23487–517.

Qualifications of clerks in the bank, tested by examination; nature of it; promotion and advancement of clerks who distinguish themselves, 23489–94, 23497, 23515–7.

Previous education of young men who come up for examination for clerkships in the bank, exceedingly defective; in many instances miserably deficient in the knowledge of arithmetic; particulars of other defects, 23495–7. Defective education in Ireland generally, except in some districts, 23495, 23497–9, 23504–7.

Difficulty of establishing proprietary schools in Dublin in consequence of disunion; not easily brought about to have all classes and persuasions sitting on the same forms; would wish for mixed schools, 23508–13.

Thinks the fact of Trinity College having made arithmetic a portion of the entrance examination must have a very beneficial effect upon education. Arithmetic too much neglected in the public schools; classics are cultivated more, 23502–3, 23514.

Museums attached to schools and instruction in Natural Sciences; (see *Sciences*.) *Londonderry, Gwyn Institution*, Skipton, 11057–62. Want of; *Kyle*, 21270–4. And see witnesses under General State of *Education*.

Music and Singing; advantage of, as part of education. *Cork*, Duggan, 1254–6, 1292–6; Somerville, 1430–5, 1460–7. *Clonmel*, Canavan, 989–994. *Maryborough*, Cassan, 5127–9. *Oxmantown, Dublin*, Le Pan, 22615–23. *Wexford*, Booth, 525.

Choral Schools; see *Choral*.

Naas: Inquiry and evidence taken at, as to schools and endowments, and state of education in Co. Kildare, 13789 *et seq.*

Diocesan school, 13907 *et seq.*, 13949 *et seq.*

General state of education and provision for same, 13943 *et seq.*, 13962 *et seq.*

DIOCESAN SCHOOL FOR KILDARE.

Act of 12 Eliz. c. 1, for erection of a free school in every diocese, 13907.

Information from previous Reports, Returns, &c.:—Numbers of pupils, state of building, &c., 13908–18.

Present Inquiry.—Evidence of Master of Kildare Diocesan School (*for* Jeremiah Lane, Esq., M.B., *read* Rev. J. Lane,): present number of pupils, eleven, six of them his own children; average for last five years, fifteen, 13921, 13923. School has ceased to be a boarding school, 13921–2; has one free pupil; never refused any; under no obligation to receive any; no instructions on the subject, 13924–6. No other classical school in neighbourhood; causes of decline of the school, notwithstanding favourable situation, 13929–30, 13942; Roman Catholics not excluded, but have withdrawn, 13930–3; has had fifteen Roman Catholics, sometimes four or three; no interference with their religion; Scriptures read, but at end of day, after Roman Catholics have left; objections of Priesthood led to withdrawal of Roman Catholic pupils, 13949–61.

English education given, not modern languages; not sufficient school for employment of a language-master, 13934–5.

Schoolhouse kept in repair by county, and presentments made, 13936–8.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION AND PROVISION FOR SAME.

Evidence of Robert Stokes Hayes, Esq., Coroner:—Naas a good locality for a good school; would be well attended if Protestant and Roman Catholic children could be brought to mix together; not Protestants enough to support a good school for them alone; objections of Roman Catholics especially where master a Protestant, 13943–8. Better provision for free places required, 13962–4. As to provision and prospects of a good English school if established in the locality, 13965–70; Government aid required, 13971. As to an educational tax and objections to it, 13972–5.

Evidence of John Hickey, Esq., Chairman of Town Commissioners:—Thinks a good mercantile and classical school, with modern languages, without distinction of religious opinions, would

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Naas, Co. Kildare—continued.

succeed, 13979–80, 13987–9; children at present sent to a distance, 13981; objections of Roman Catholics to send their children to diocesan school under a Protestant master, 13982–6; for establishment of a good school, public funds required, 13990; but unwillingness to pay an educational tax, 13993–14000.

Evidence of James Kellett, Esq., Surgeon:—Agrees with Dr. Hayes's evidence (*supra*); a good school would have good attendance, 14005; objections to educational tax, 14006–9; certainly would prefer paying out of the Consolidated Fund, 14010.

Evidence of Rev. Walter De Burgh, Vicar:—Objections to an educational tax, 14012 *et seq.*; appointment of a Roman Catholic assistant teacher for diocesan school would meet objections of many, 14013.

Nash, Mr. *Ralph*, Book-keeper to Mr. Mahony, Secretary, Rent Collector and Agent of Blue Coat School Charity, Limerick; Evidence of, as to nature of the property, condition of the houses, rents, &c., 3615–52.—(See under *Limerick*.)

National Schools:

Effects of, on education of middle classes; diminution and disappearance of intermediate schools and private schoolmasters; *Kirk*, 9642, 9648–61; *Bland*, 4881–8; *Kennedy*, 14825. *Belfast*, Allen, 10447–8; Bruce, 10460–71; M'Cosh, 10516. Beneficial effect of, on lower classes, in raising condition of pupils, *Mayo*, Conry, 6236–48; injurious effect of, on middle classes, by depriving them of other schools, which previously existed, *Sligo*, Clarke, 6751–6.

Successful competition of Model National Schools, and interference with Grammar Schools or schools for middle classes; *Galway*, Killeen, 5598–5606; Hallowell, 20226–47; Nesbitt, 23146–56. *Clonmel*, Malcomson, 1050–9, 1078–9. Gentlemen's sons at present educated in National schools, would be better in endowed school, *Navan*, Kelly, 13015–8.

As to teachers of, in Mayo, see *Buchanan*; National Schools in Mayo, see *Cassan*. See *Intermediate Schools, Religion, &c.*: *and see under respective names of Schools or Localities.*

Natural Sciences, as a part of Education; see *Sciences*.

Naval, Military, and Civil Service; competition for appointments in; see *Appointments*.

Navan: Inquiry and evidence taken at, as to schools and endowments, and state of education in Co. Meath, 12409 *et seq.*

Preston endowment, under Clare-street Board, 4746 *et seq.*

Kilbricken school, Preston estate, 4915 *et seq.*

Meath Diocesan Seminary, Roman Catholic unendowed school: and general state of education, 13019 *et seq.*

PRESTON ENDOWMENT; UNDER CLARE-STREET BOARD.

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, &c., 4746–4763; Report of Commissioners of Inquiry in 1807; account of the foundation of schools at Navan and Ballyroan, Queen's County, (see *Ballyroan*), by Alderman John Preston, of Dublin, and bequest to Oxmantown Hospital, or Blue Coat School, Dublin, (see *Oxmantown*,) 4747–50, 12863. Salaries of master and assistants, &c., fixed in 1776 by decree of Chancellor, 12864. Commissioners in 1807 report "shameful abuses" in Navan and Ballyroan Establishments: same person master of both schools, received salary of £180 a-year for thirteen years, and never taught a single scholar in either; non-resident; want of sufficient control over estates and conduct of schools, 4749–51. Proceedings regarding estates of this valuable foundation; petition to Chancery, 1817, for removal of trustees and transference to Education Commissioners, 14753; concerns of the Charity brought into Chancery in 1735; various and long-pending proceedings in Chancery, 4750, 4753–4760; estates then transferred (1834) to control and management of the Clare-street Commissioners of Education, 4753, 4759–60. In 1844, repeated memorials reported from tenants complaining of the management of the estates and the state of their accounts; inquiry and proceedings thereon, 4762, 12873. Decree in Chancery for appointment of trustees, in 1828, thus terminating suit begun in 1735, ninety-three years before, 12866. Visitations and proceedings at various times to correct abuses and mismanagement in conduct of these schools; visitation in 1814, dismissal of master, Rev. Joseph Preston, from Ballyroan School, 4751: (for further measures at Ballyroan, see *Ballyroan*).

Rev. Mr. Preston resigned mastership of Navan School, and Rev. Francis D. Hamilton appointed in 1807, but did not intend to reside nor perform the duties in person, never having been engaged in such duties, and indeed no sufficient employment for master or even for usher, from small number of pupils, 12865. Visitation of Navan School in 1836, 12870.

Schoolhouse (in 1807–12) in bad repair, and no accommodation for boarders; grant of 30 acres of land for the school by Corporation of Navan, for erection thereon of new school-buildings out of savings of endowment; but owing to misconduct and mismanagement of funds, grant never carried into effect, 12865: good classical and English schools at Navan much required, and would be very advantageous; suggestions for effecting the object, 12865.

Steps taken for placing the schools on more satisfactory footing and rendering them efficient, in 1828–30, new schoolhouse erected, 12866–7: visitation of Navan School in 1836, from representations of its inefficiency: resignation of master and assistant, 12870: appointment of new schoolmaster, repairs, provision of play-ground, 12871–2.

Amount of money and disbursements, 12864, 12866–7, 4763. Number in Navan School at various times; small number of pupils, 12868–9, 12874–6.

Present Inquiry.—Evidence of William Legg, Esq., Head Master: No. of pupils, six day boys, four of whom free; no boarders, 12878–81, 12910–11, 12915: formerly more; causes of decline, 12882–6. Discrepancies in different returns of numbers, 12926–46.

Free boys admissible by Bishop of Meath and patrons of the school, but not sent in by them; admitted by master, who refuses none, 12912–4, 13007.

Extent of accommodation for boarders, and for masters, 12895–907.

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Navan, Preston Endowment,—continued.

Building in good repair, 12893–4 : want of play-ground, 12968–9 : former play-ground occupied by stable and coachhouse built for master, who keeps cows and a farm, 12970–84 ; has also superintendence of Savings' Bank, 12955–7. Salaries and endowments of master from the school, 12991–13005 : amount of advantage from the school ; education of the six boys costs £197 a-year, 12947, 13006.

Boys who have left for other schools, 12916–7. Other schools in the neighbourhood, 12918–20 : a large Roman Catholic school in Navan ; receives Protestant boys also, 12986–90.

Course of instruction ; in classics the entrance course, and usual English branches, Euclid algebra, mensuration, 12890. Boys bring their own books, 12891.

School hours, ten to two ; no other school in Ireland gives four hours only, 12958–67.

No inspection of school ; an annual report or return to Clare-street Commissioners of Education; Dr. Elrington and Bishop of Cork visited ten years ago, 12887–9, 12908–9.

For improvement of school, suggests that exhibitions should be established 12892, 12920–5, 12947–8 : would not object to Roman Catholic school being similarly endowed, 12949.

Evidence of John Kelly, Esq., Classical Master of Navan School, 13008, *et seq.* : suggests that the school should be removed to Kells, where it would be more useful and succeed better, 13009–10 ; or it might be better if removed a little out of the town of Navan, 13013 ; gentlemen's sons at present educated in national schools, would be better in the endowed school, 13015–8.

KILBRICKEN SCHOOL : PRESTON ESTATE.

Unsatisfactory and depressed state of Kilbricken School (Queen's County) for tenantry of Preston estate in connexion with Navan and Ballyroan schools, 4915 *et seq.* :—see *Kilbricken.*

MEATH DIOCESAN SEMINARY, ROMAN CATHOLIC UNENDOWED SCHOOL :—GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION AND PROVISION FOR SAME.

Evidence of Rev. Nicholas Power, Head Master of Meath Diocesan Seminary, 13019 *et seq.* : not an endowed school, 13024 : number of scholars, nearly seventy boarders and fifty day scholars, 13021–2. Preparation of boys for Maynooth, and for professions and commercial pursuits ; there have been some Protestants ; no religious denomination excluded, 13064–7.

Course of education, classics, science, and commercial, a general English education, and French without extra charge : how managed ; details of instruction and of arrangements for carrying on combined education in these branches, 13023 *et seq.* : importance of modern languages ; would wish to introduce German, 13039–43.

Judgments abandoned, parents not attending to them, 13057. Prizes at end of year, from profits of the establishment, 13059. No corporal punishment, 13060–1. Attendance regular, 13062–3.

Suggestions as to general education of middle classes ; absence of preparatory schools, swallowed up by national system ; difficulty of getting lads sufficiently prepared or to remain long enough for good education, on account of expense, 13068, 13083–4. Would leave education open to competition without endowed schools at all, 13069, 13080–2. Thinks they never succeed ; grounds of his objection to them, 13073.

If the funds could be brought together and distributed in prizes for competition, would be the best stimulant to education, 13069, 13075.

Throwing open public appointments and commissions to public competition would be a strong stimulant, 13070–2, 13075.

Want of a Board of supervision and inspection of schools generally, public and private, Protestant and Catholic ; annual visitation of every school, although unendowed, 13073–6.

Further general observations and reference to the Prussian, French, and Austrian systems, 13075 *et seq.*

Needlework :

Schools in which practised and how managed ; *Cork, St. Peter's School*, 2166 ; Burke, 2234–49. *Downpatrick*, Quade, 10220–2 *et seq.*, 10248. *Pallasgreen*, Murphy, 4462–4.

Abuses in regard to, in Swords Borough School ; see *Swords.*

See further under particular schools.

Nelson, Mr. *Robert*, former master of Killough school, Co. Down : statement by, as to his removal by improper interference of agent of property on which it stood, 9780.—(See *Killough.*)

Nelson, Rev. *Samuel Craig ;* Evidence of, as to a school at Rathmullen, Co. Donegal, a national school, not endowed, 10291–5. Evidence of, at Downpatrick, as to general state of education, and provision for same in the locality ; and Endowment by Theophilus Gardiner, 10284–90, 10296–8.

Number of schools at Downpatrick not deficient ; Diocesan and Committee schools, for middle or higher classes ; and a Presbyterian school, not always open ; for other classes, Blue Coat Hospital, National schools, and other schools in the town : rather too many schools than too few ; a smaller number, better endowed and better managed, preferable, 10284.

An increase of the endowment for the diocesan school would make it exceedingly useful to the town and neighbourhood by enabling master to have an efficient staff of assistants ; testimony to efficiency of master and respect in which he is held ; his own children educated by him ; might be made a first-rate diocesan school with a little assistance, 10286–90. Probable number of additional pupils and necessity for additional endowment notwithstanding, 10296–8.

Endowment by Theophilus Gardiner for old Lancasterian school and for infant school, not now in operation, 10284–5.

Nesbitt, William, Professor of Greek in Galway College, and formerly of Latin for five years :—Unfairness of Mr. Killeen's statement (see under *Galway,*) as to students admitted into College from Galway Erasmus Smith Grammar School ; favourable account of the students who have entered from it into College, 23133. Favourable account of the school ; examination of pupils in it, very creditable to master, Mr. Hallowell, 23134–45. Disadvantages under which the Galway Grammar School labours, 23163–5.

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Nesbitt, Professor, Galway,—continued.

Model National School; examination, and high opinion of instruction in it; branches of instruction, 23146–56.

Standard for entrance into Galway College lower than desirable, owing to bad state of intermediate education, 23134.

Intermediate education in the province, at very low ebb; almost impossible for middle class to obtain the necessary amount of instruction for entering College; and small number of students in College owing to this cause, 23157. Has no doubt good classical schools would have good attendance of scholars, who would come to College in a different state of preparation, and would leave it better prepared for their various callings, 23158.

Of thirty-five pupils in Erasmus Smith School, no less than eighteen free pupils; embarrassing to master from dislike of better classes to send children to mix with free pupils: indiscriminate admission of free pupils, upon no principle: suggests that admissions should be confined to those unable to pay, and those exhibiting aptitude for higher branches of education; admission for merit and aptitude would do away with discredit attaching to admissions on the foundation, 23158–63.

Neville, John, Esq., County Surveyor, Co. Louth:—Letter from; alleged incompetency of late master of Dundalk Endowed School to teach mathematics, and recommendation that master should be required to obtain a certificate of qualification from a Board of Examiners, 12355.—Evidence; refers to the Dundalk Endowed School, in Chapel-lane, but not to the present master of it, 12356.

Newbridge and Castlemacadam Schools, Co. Wicklow:

Letter from Rev. Francis Alexander Sanders, Rector of Castlemacadam; knows nothing of an endowed school at Newbridge, Castlemacadam, to which a grant from Lord Lieutenant's Fund is stated to have been made; there is a National School, under patronage of Rev. Mr. Kearney, P.P. of Newbridge, attached to Roman Catholic Chapel, 13740.

Hon. and Rev. William Wingfield, Vicar of Abbeyleix, one of the guardians of Lord Powerscourt's estate, 13745–6; Newbridge Chapel-school was built partly by grant from Lord Lieutenant's Fund; school still in existence, 13748–50.

Other school, see *Castlemacadam*.

Newenham, Rev. *Henry*, one of the Trustees of Blue Coat Hospital, Cork; evidence of, 1519–1561. (See under *Cork*.)

Newport, Rev. *James John*, Curate of Annaduff, Co. Leitrim; evidence of, 6922–8: (see *Annaduff*.)

Night Schools; see *Evening Schools*.

Nolan, Rev. *Thomas*, P.P., Abbeyleix; communication from, as to the "school at Ballyroan, which appears not to be in operation, as there are but few, if any, children in attendance," 4762: (see *Ballyroan*.)

Letter from, as to school at Abbeyleix, endowed by Lady Lanesborough; no trace of it, 5100.

Nomination of free scholars; see *Free Places*.

Norman, T. Lee, Esq., Corballis, Co. Louth: letter from, as to Erasmus Smith endowment for a school at Glyde Farm (see *Glyde Farm*,) 12253.

North, William, Esq., or Hon. William, or Baron North, or Dr. Edward North, Bishop of Killaloe; endowment by, Blue Coat School or St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork; see under *Cork*.

Nunne, Jeremiah, Esq., Solicitor, churchwarden, and a trustee of Jackson Boys and Girls School, Monaghan; Evidence of, 8570 *et seq.* (see under *Monaghan*, Jackson School.)

Nurseries or schools for infant children; under Incorporated Society, discontinued; Evidence of Rev. Richard Ardill, Secretary of Incorporated Society, 23299–301, 23303.

None under Erasmus Smith Board: Evidence of Rev. Hugh Hamilton, Inspector and Registrar of Erasmus Smith Board, 24230–6.

Oatlands, Co. Cork: (Lord Lieutenant's Fund.)

Information from previous Reports, &c.—Reported in 1826 as a Protestant free school, a parochial school, with grant for building, from Lord Lieutenant's Fund, 1165. Account of Lord Lieutenant's Fund, 1161. Income from other sources; number of pupils; a slated house in good repair, 1165, 1167.

Present Inquiry.—T. Walton Knolles, Esq., Oatlands, in parish of Kilmanagh or Kilmonogue, Kinsale, landlord of the schoolhouse and premises:—Letter from, representing that the school is not now in operation, the late master having been dismissed six or seven years ago, but holds the house and lands in spite of all attempts to eject him, leaving his family in possession while he lives elsewhere, 1147.

Evidence of Mr. Knolles to same effect, 1168 *et seq.* Curate finding the master incompetent, dismissed him both as clerk and schoolmaster; had been twenty years in possession without paying rent; Archdeacon, who is rector, brought ejectment eight or ten years ago and failed, for want of jurisdiction in Assistant Barrister, 1168–9, 1176; no school at all in the parish since, 1168.

Documents handed in; lease or deed of trust to minister and churchwardens; an acre and a half and house built with two grants from Lord Lieutenant's Fund; possession transferred by late schoolmaster to another person, who is now in occupation, 1168, 1170.

Evidence of George Daunt, Esq., resident in parish of Kilmonogue, to similar effect; late schoolmaster has the lessee's counterpart of the conveyance, which should be with the archdeacon and churchwardens, who have it not; proceedings in Assistant Barrister's Court failed for want of jurisdiction on question of title; no proceedings since in superior courts on account of expenses, 1171–9.

Evidence of Hercules M'Donnell, Esq., Secretary of the Charitable Bequests Board, as to the case, 23172–3.

O'Brien, Rev. *Henry James*, head master of Diocesan School, and Rector of Kilcully, Co. Cork; Evidence of, as to Cork Diocesan School, 1181–1241, 1691–3.

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O'Brien, Rev. *Henry James*, Cork,—continued.

Free pupils; no control over him in regard to admission; if he received none, would be entitled to the endowment, 1188, 1196, 1202–10: uses of endowment, £73, education of free pupils, and support of a classical school, which would not otherwise exist, 1200–2, 1209–13.

Course of instruction; English and classical, modern languages, and science, 1191; classical and commercial education combined, without clashing; thinks it advantageous, diversity of pursuit beneficial to the boys, 1220–4; utility of modern languages, 1225.

No inspection of the school; only an annual return by himself to the Clare-street Commissioners of Education; no authority over management of the school ever exercised but his own, 1197–9. Thinks a little supervision good and necessary, 1237.

Exhibitions attached to the school, none, 1194, 1226: injurious effects of want of exhibitions, 1227–9.—Would throw open exhibitions to general competition, not confine them to individual establishments, 1230.

Great advantage to youth and to masters of schools, of throwing open commissions and appointments in public service to competition, if the examination be conducted by men above suspicion, and without favouritism; illustration of advantage, 1235–7, 1691–3.

See further as to particular school, under *Cork*.

O'Brien, John, Esq., Town Clerk, Waterford: Evidence of, as to records and documents relating to the Corporation Free School, Waterford, 234–51, 258–66, 294, 296–7, 388–412, 419–20.—(See under *Waterford*.)

O'Callaghan, Rev. *John*, Oughterard Glebe, Co. Galway, Incumbent of Kilcummin; letter as to endowment for an agricultural school at Kilcommon, (Co. Mayo,) 6220: (see under *Kilcommon*.)

O'Connell, General Count; endowment by, see under *Caherciveen*.

O'Connell, James, Esq., Lakeview, Co. Kerry, nephew of General Count O'Connell, and one of the trustees of his endowment; Letter of, (see under *Caherciveen*), 2322.

O'Connell, Rickard, Esq., Evidence of, as to John C. Hickson's Endowment, Roman Catholic Poor School, Tralee, 2334, 2393, *et seq.*: as to Strand-street School, Tralee, 2345.—See *Tralee*.

O'Connor, Peter, Esq., Merchant, Sligo; Evidence of, as to general state of education and want of adequate provision for same in the town of Sligo, 6712–38.

Is a great want of education, and has been for upwards of twenty years, in classics, modern languages, and science, 6713, 6727.

Has had the guardianship of boys whom he was obliged to send to the County of Kildare for education, 6715, and several others were obliged to act similarly, 6718.

Mixed secular education of different religious denominations together, advantageous in connecting closely our social relations with each other, 6721–2; and thinks religious instruction ought to be given elsewhere than in the public school, 6725; knows the good of a mixed school, having been educated in one, 6721–5.

If the National School and Erasmus Smith School (see *Sligo*) were well regulated, there would be no occasion for an intermediate school, but there is a decided necessity for a school for the better or higher classes, 6732–8.

O'Donohoe, Mr. *James*, Master of Bishop Foy's school, Waterford:—Evidence of, 16477–8, 16490, 16502–10, 16557–697, 16798, 16800–8, 16811, 17062–7, 17526–569, 17576–96.

Course of instruction, 16567, 16591–604, 16615–22. Books used; chosen and supplied by trustees, 16568–71: want of better books, maps, &c., 16585–90, 16609–10.

As to complaints of the defective education of Foy boys in English: describes course of instruction; if he could have examined Mr. Harvey (see evidence under *Waterford*), would have brought out a different story altogether; instances boys of good education in Mr. Harvey's employment, 17576–7 *et seq.* Mistakes in writing from dictation, sometimes none, sometimes "between two and three;" correction of mistakes, sometimes passed over, impossible to go through all, 17584–7. Bad spelling by master himself; instances, 17588–96.

His duties confined to conduct and education of the boys; would secure greater cleanliness if he had more authority; does not interfere with housekeeper, 16611–4, 16672–6, 17555–6.

Considers it a great advantage for the poor to have this a boarding school, 16606.—(See under *Waterford*.)

O'Donovan, Richard, Esq., Solicitor on behalf of Dr. Hodgens, head master of Midleton Endowed School, Co. Cork, applies to be heard as advocate for him; observations as to reception of evidence, 17648–60: (see under *Midleton*.)

Offerlane, Queen's County:—Schools or endowments no longer in operation;
Offerlane, under Lord Lieutenant's Fund;
Offerlane, Mountrath (Martin Moore, Master, 1835);
Offerlane, Mountrath (Thomas Carroll, Master, 1835);
Offerlane, Mountrath (John Sydes, Master, 1835); 5113, 5116.

Offices, Public; competition for; see *Appointments*.

O'Grady, Richard John, M.D., Physician of Borough School of Swords, Co. Dublin, and Medical Officer of dispensary under Poor Law Board, 16242–67: has made no annual reports to Governors of the school as required by the rules, nor returns of numbers relieved, 16244–7.

Has received no tickets or recommendations of late; attends master and mistress, and persons in the school who apply, 16252–61. Salary £70 a-year; numbers relieved, 16265–7.—(See under *Swords*.)

O'Hara, Mrs. *Sarah*, Mistress of Blue Girls School, Waterford: Evidence of, 630 *et seq.*

Old practice of girls working for payment, did not answer, and discontinued eight years ago: schoolmistress receives no emoluments or profits from work done by the girls, 630–3.

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O'Hara, Mrs. *Sarah*, Waterford,—continued.

Attachment to the old-fashioned dress; would not have it altered, although the uniform deters girls from the school, and could not take them through parts of the city or to church on Wednesdays in the uniform, without their being insulted; wear cloaks then; cost of clothes, 597, 605–6, 640–3.—(See under *Waterford.*)

O'Hea, P. John, Teacher of Caherdaniel National School, Co. Kerry; communication from, as to endowment left by General Count O'Connell, for a school at Caherdaniel, in parish of Kilcrohane, Co. Kerry, 2319.—(See under *Caherciveen.*)

O'Leary, Joseph, Esq., Vice-President of Queen's College, Galway; Evidence of, as to Erasmus Smith Grammar School, Galway, and as to general state of education; provision for same in neighbourhood, 6040 *et seq.* Difficulty of getting boys prepared; come to the College too soon, 6043–4; teaching them grammar in College, 6048.

Grammar School should be a feeder to Queen's College, but is not; master and assistant efficient, but Roman Catholics have no confidence in the school as conducted; agrees with Mr. Blakeney, (see *Blakeney,*) in his suggestions for meeting the objection; should have a head master at a better salary than at present, say £200, and second and third masters at proportionate amounts, say £120 or £150, and £100; there could then be an efficient staff, one of the masters to be a Roman Catholic as a *sine qua non*; no interference with the religion of the Roman Catholic pupils, but some one for them to look up to and to instruct them once or twice a week in their own religion; there would then be an efficient school, 6040. Does not say there should not be a Protestant clergyman at its head, but would prefer no clergyman at head of the establishment, 6040.

Would wish to have a school with men of the first education for masters, Graduates of the Queen's or other Universities, 6040–1.

Would then lower the charge for boys in Grammar School; six guineas too high; say three guineas a-year; and would have no free pupils: only subject to indignity, and the day for free scholars gone by, 6045–6, 6059; but if free places were given as a reward for superior answering at examination the objection would be counteracted, 6047–8, 6060–2.

Would provide pensions for masters after twenty years' service, 6049–51.

Would not select the master from assistant masters; but upon competition and examination by the Board of a College, the assistant masters not going in for such examination, 6052–7.

Omagh: Inquiry and evidence taken at, as to schools and endowments, and state of education in Co. Tyrone, 10556 *et seq.*, 11452 *et seq.*

Representation by a deputation from inhabitants of Omagh and neighbourhood as to the general state of education in the county, the non-application of funds for the county to the neighbourhood of Omagh, and the serious want of facilities for education of middle and upper classes, 11452.

Communication from Rev. R. V. Dixon, Rector of Clogherny, Omagh, &c., *pages* 333–336: (see *Dixon.*)

James Fullerton Alexander, Esq., Manager, Provincial Bank, Omagh: communication from, on the part of the deputation, 11452: evidence of, 11556–11634.

Want of endowed school at Omagh for intermediate education, 11559–11562, 11590: want of means for a classical and commercial education combined, 11563, 11601.—Preference for a day-school under parent's eye, to sending children to boarding school at a distance, 11561, 11564–6.—Would prefer religious instruction being under parent's direction rather than part of daily school course, 11602.

For success in commercial life, an enlarged education essential, embracing scientific knowledge and modern languages, 11567–8, 11571–6: not generally given in grammar or classical schools, 11569: commercial education neglected, 11570: instances, Royal School of Dungannon, Diocesan School at Derry, Endowed School of Portora (Enniskillen); but speaks from hearsay only, 11606–11611: of three clerks in Omagh Bank, none educated at Omagh, 11577–9: no means there of procuring such education as they require, 11580: but a competent gentleman has recently come to Omagh; no other means, 11580–1: young men in mercantile employment very deficient in education, 11582.—Fitness for engagements as clerks in the bank, tested by examination; heads of examination; utility of modern languages, 11584–11589.

Probable numbers who would attend such a school as is required at Omagh, on moderate terms, 11590–11601.—Nature of endowment required for a good school at Omagh, including liberal salaries for well qualified masters, 11560, 11613–11631.—A local tax for education would be objected to, 11632.

Rev. John B. Chapman, Rector of Drimnagh:—Evidence as one of the deputation, 11453–4 *et seq.* Total absence of educational provision to meet the wants of the district for any above those who attend National schools; unlike other county towns in this respect, and distances from nearest Royal schools from twenty to thirty miles, 11455. Attempts to establish private schools unsuccessful, from want of inducement to teachers to stay, 11458, 11469, 11497; no endowment of any kind in the parish, 11462; numbers who would attend a good endowed school, and classes who suffer from want of one, and would support one, 11459–61, 11464–8, 11470–4. The school required should embrace both classical and general education for mercantile life and engineering, for boarders and day scholars, 11462–3, 11516–8. Nature and necessity of endowment for support of such a school in the locality, and for maintaining an adequate and efficient staff and school accommodation, 11508–15, 11555. No difficulty from diversity of religious denominations, 11518, 11546–51, 11553–4. Provision for inspection, 11475–6, 11553. As to National and other schools existing in the neighbourhood, 11477–96. Further evidence as to the nature of the school required and course of instruction therein, and the want of probable success of same, 11479–11496, 11521 *et seq.*

O'Malley, Rev. *P.*, P.P., Brosna, Roscrea, Letter from, as to necessity of inquiry as to Shinrone schools, King's Co., which are exclusively Protestant, 5230: (see *Shinrone.*)

O'Reilly, Rev. *John*, Head master, of Kilmore Roman Catholic Academy, Cavan; Evidence of, 7787 *et seq.*

Endowment would be of advantage by admitting of smaller charges, and would increase numbers, 7811–3.

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O'Reilly, Rev. *John*, Cavan,—continued.

National school; description of education and pupils, 7798–7801: does not unfit the humbler classes for a working life, but the contrary, 7802–3.

See further, under *Kilmore* Academy.

Orkney, Elizabeth, Countess of; foundation and endowment of school at Midleton, as a free school, and exhibitions to University, 17603–4, 17603, *et seq.*: (see under *Midleton Endowed School.*)

Ormonde, first Duke of; endowment of Kilkenny Grammar School by; see under *Kilkenny.*

Ormonde, Lord; school founded by; see *Killaloan.*

Ormsby, Adam, Esq., Endowment by, Sligo:—

Evidence of Rev. James Gully:—£30 a-year charged upon property of Adam Ormsby, Esq., for support of charity boys of Sligo; in hands of Incorporated Society, who expend it on Primrose Grange School, 6685–9.—(See *Primrose Grange*, Sligo).

Ormsby, Rev. *William Gilbert*, formerly superintendent of Borough School of Swords, Co. Dublin: Evidence of, 15673–834, 15906–10, 16268–98, 16326–32, 16338–48, 16357–60. As to duties of the superintendent, 15673–7, 15688–90.

Changes recommended by him, for improved management of school; printed regulations introduced and adopted; course of instruction extended, 15691–712. Scriptural instruction, and feelings of Roman Catholics on the subject; memorials and proceedings thereon, 15714–64, 15821–4, 16326–32, 16338–48, 16357–60. Minutes in 1855 of the Board of Governors, 15765–72: terms and intention of the charter, in reference to Scriptural instruction, &c., 15773–83, 15803–7, 16277–85.

As to duties of the local governor, 15678–87.

As to teaching manufactures, or agriculture, 15783–6, 15799–802, 16269.

As to giving a meal a-day to all the children, a piece of bread being given to the infant school only, 15783–98, 16274–7.

As to medical relief afforded in connexion with the school, 15808–20, 16286–92.

As to coal fund and distribution, 16270–1, 16293–8.

As to unfitness of master; and flogging, 15825–34.

As to employment of girls by the schoolmistress in working for herself after school hours and at night, 15906–10.

Suggestions as to improvement of the school and its management, and carrying out of the Charter, 16269 *et seq.*

See *Swords.*

Orphan Schools:—

Kilkenny; Female, not in operation, 148.
Wicklow; endowed by Jeffry Waldron, Esq., 738.

And see under Names of particular Schools or Localities.

Osborne's, Lady, school at Kilcash, in parish of Killaloan, Co. Tipperary: school founded by Lord Ormonde, broken up, 669: Lady Osborne's school a national school, not endowed, 667, 670.

O'Shea, Henry, Esq., Mayor of Limerick; evidence of, as to Blue School or Blue Coat School, Limerick: is incapacitated, by being a Roman Catholic, from being a trustee, 2401, 2405: believes the school now a myth; formerly boys seen about town in the dress, none now, 2401: reads a letter from Mr. Mahony, as to future interests of the charity, 4651.

Diocesan School, Limerick: non-fulfilment of condition of Grand Jury grant that twenty free scholars nominated by them, of different religious denominations, without distinction, should be admitted, 2399.

Leamy School; Protestant and Roman Catholic Bishops trustees, 2400.

Erasmus Smith Southern School Estates: representation from Corporation as to necessity for inquiring into application of endowment, and as to its being not properly appropriated to locality of Limerick, 2397–2404. Management of estates; nature of leases, 2407 *et seq.*: inadequate provision for education out of Erasmus Smith Estates in Co. Limerick; large property at Pallasgreen; a school there attended by only four or five boys and three or four girls, 2397: (see *Pallasgreen*).

Statement that funds are supplied from Erasmus Smith foundation in Limerick, for a school at Tarbert, Co. Limerick, 2397.

General State of Education and provision for same in Limerick and neighbourhood: Summary of various schools in and about Limerick; insufficient education afforded out of Erasmus Smith Endowment in the county; great want of good schools for middle and upper classes, and of classical education; the poor well provided for, 2397–2405, 2412.

Owen, John Hely, Esq., Belmont, Castlemarket, Queen's Co., Agent of School Estates under Clare-street Board of Education; evidence as to Dillon's Endowment for a school at Castlemarket, 5094–8: (see *Castlemarket*).

As to School Estates under Clare-street Board, in Queen's Co., their rental and management, and improvements since his appointment, 5156–5192:—Queen's Co. Estate, £777 rental, 5164; Kilbricken Estate, 5156; land at Ballyroan, 5168; Cappaloughlin, Navan, Lissamore, Tipperary, and King's County, and other Estates, 5170–5189. Found on his appointment a small and unsuitable building, for which the Commissioners were paying a large rent, used for the Ballyroan School, (see *Ballyroan*,) a very bad concern; Commissioners about to build new school; recommended purchase of another place, with ground, the present school, upon an advantageous agreement, saving expense of building, 5168–9.

No industrial or agricultural instruction on the estate; want of an agricultural school, 5172–5183.

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Oxmantown, Co. Dublin :—Blue Coat Hospital, or King's Hospital; Hospital and Free School of Charles II.

Bequest of Alderman Preston (see *Preston*) to Hospital of Charles II. at Oxmantown, called the King's Hospital, or Blue Coat Hospital; and litigation respecting it, 4747, 4758–9, 4762, 12863.

Statement by Mr. Magee, Newry, (see *Armagh*,) as to endowments, 9373.

Information from previous Inquiries, &c.—Charter, temp. Car. II., anno 1723, founding the institution and granting land for a Hospital and Free School, for children and aged and impotent people; appointment of masters, officers, or ministers by City Corporation; religious service and instruction; making of rules for government of institution by Corporation; leasing powers, limitations, 21902; terms of charter and absence of any limitation of admission to citizens, 22555–6. Provisions of Act of 3 & 4 Vic., c. 108, by which the institution was separated from the Corporation, and governors constituted, 21905–6.

Income, its sources and expenditure at various periods; payment by Erasmus Smith Board for twenty boys: numbers apprenticed, salaries of officers, &c., 21903.

Provisions of Erasmus Smith Charter and Act of Parliament of 10 Geo. I., 21904.

Present Inquiry.—Evidence of Addison Hone, Esq., Registrar, 21907–22347, 22353–403, 22508–14, 22546, 22550. His salary and emoluments and duties; resides in institution, 21943–63.

Constitution and mode of appointment of the Board of Governors of the institution, 21910–3. Attendance of Governors; meetings quarterly; a committee twice a month, or oftener, reporting to Board, 21919–25. Powers and duties of Managing Committee, and mode of conducting business; signing of cheques, 21926–34; contracts, 21934, 21993–5.

Bye-laws and regulations; old regulations in force, of no use now, 21939–41.

Income, sources, and amounts, 21914–8. Mode of conducting financial business; accounts, 21964–79. Defective state and system of accounts, and annual audit; details of account books; amendments recommended by auditors and an accountant, but no alteration made; difficulty of obtaining information from the books; expenses incurred to rectify the accounts, and state of same; defective state of rental, 22085–22235. Resignation of some of the Governors on account of financial management objected to by them; legal and financial embarrassment, 22236–53. Audited accounts, 22334–47. Irregularity of accounts and audit; some not audited, 22508–14.

Leases, and lists thereof and of muniments and donors; no list of leases, 21935–8, 21942. Lands and rental; arrears, &c., 22309–25. Property of institution lapsed; no steps for its recovery; irregularity of management; particulars of arrears and property lost, 22353–82. Surveys; none for 23 years, 22367–71. Irregular payments of rents or renewal fines, and consequent loss to institution, 22383–403.

Measures in 1842 for improving management of the institution, and its funds, and augmenting the number of pupils; rents, &c., 22254–82. Necessity of measures of economical reform and retrenchment; medical officers, salaries and emoluments, servants, &c., 22283–97, 21984–92, 21996–7. Pensions, 21998–22000.

Sanitary condition of boys, provision for cleanliness, &c., 22298–305. Dietary and clothing, and cost of same, 21958, 21980–3.

Amount of accommodation in the institution; for 130 boys or more; 80 boys at present; 120 formerly, 22002–13. Financial embarrassments preventing admissions, 22306–8.

Admission of boys; its conditions and limitation; privileges to sons and grandsons of freemen; proportion at present, forty-one out of eighty boys, 22032–4; examination for admission, 22035; mode of nomination; question as to construction of Charter, 22036–45. Proposition to throw open admissions to Protestant children generally, rejected, 22046–54.

Presentation of ten boys by Bishop of Meath, 22027; of two by Rector of St. Werburgh's, 22030; Guild of St. Anne's no longer presents, 22028–9.

Erasmus Smith boys in institution, twenty-seven; formerly thirty, 22006, 22014, 22024; number authorized by Act, not exceeding twenty, 22025–6; cost, £22 or £23 per head, and payment for same by Erasmus Smith Board from £9 to £11 a head, 22014–23. Formerly payments by Erasmus Smith Board irregular and in arrear, 22330–3.

Paying scholars formerly; regulations; discontinued as illegal under the charter, 22054–8. Day pupils, 22059–61.

Boys in institution five years; gratuity of £5 on leaving regarded as an apprentice fee, 22036, 22062–3. Inadequacy as an apprentice fee; no regulations as to apprenticing; many of the boys go to sea; Governors take no part in apprenticing, 22064–71.

Nature of education; to qualify them for clerkships and mercantile avocations; course of instruction, 22076–84.

No registry of any thing connected with the pupils, 22072; or of their success in afterlife, or otherwise, 22073–5.

Attempts to set fire to the institution; ill-feeling in the establishment, 22326–9.

Evidence of John E. Hyndman, Esq., one of the Governors, 22404–72, 22553, 22563, 22580.

Income and rental; diminution, and its causes, 22464–72. Considered sale of stock improper and illegal, and voted against it, 22553.

As to employment of an accountant to rectify the accounts and prepare them for audit, and make up statement of property and sources of revenue, 22410–4.

Disproportionate cost of educating boys in the institution, and capability of admitting a greater number, 22415–7. As to admission of day scholars and opening the school more generally, 22418.

Nature of education afforded, and objects for which designed; mercantile and seafaring life, &c., 22419–21; classics rejected from want of means, 22421; desirableness of modern languages for commercial education, and of classics; practical importance of modern languages, 22422–31. Other branches of instruction desirable, 22432.

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Oxmantown Co. Dublin (King's Hospital and Free School; Blue Coat Hospital,)—continued.

Internal arrangements of school: discipline, recreation, health, and cost of medical attendance ventilation, dietary, clothing, &c., 22432–4, 22438–50, 22461–3.

Distinctive dress of the boys; opinions respecting it, 22451–60. Its cost, 22461–3.

Elopements of boys from the institution, 22435–7.

In favour of present distinctive dress, 22562–3.

Suggestion for inducing Governors to attend; breakfast, 22580.

Evidence of Francis William Brady, Esq., one of the Governors and a member of the General Committee, 22473–507, 22515–8, 22554.

Amount of income and expenditure; ought to afford greater results and educate more than the present number of boys, by better management and retrenchment of needless expenses of staff, 22477–88.

Unsatisfactory management of land agency and financial accounts; property lost; arrears in accounts and audit, 22497–507, 22515–6.

Course of instruction and manner in which it should be improved for the classes in life for whom the school was intended; would prefer introducing natural sciences and modern languages to making it a classical school, 22491–6.

No restriction of admission in Charter to Freemen's children, 22554–6.

Domestic economy good; but necessity of improvement in appearance and demeanour of the boys; present dress unsuitable, 22517–8.

Evidence of John Mallet, Esq., a Governor and Member of Committees, 22519–52, 22555, 22557–60, 22572, 22579, 22658. Age and attendance of Governors, 22520, 22552, 22579. As to admission of medical attendants and head master to seats and votes at the Board, 22658.

Financial affairs, and necessity for better management thereof, and of land agency, 22527–37. Fraudulent loss of land from want of due supervision and of surveys from time to time, 22537–51. Concurs with Mr. Brady (*suprâ*) in regard to extending the benefits of the institutions by more economical management, 22521–6.

Hemming's fund, endowment by a boy educated in the school; grounds of protest against the sale of the stock, 22552.

Preference for Freemen's children; terms and construction of Charter; Corporation of Governors supposed themselves authorized so to limit admissions, without legal opinion on the Charter, 22555–60.

Course of instruction; utility of drawing, in all callings, 22572.

In favour of the present distinctive dress of the boys, 22552.

Correspondence with Audit Office and Treasury, in reference to the unsatisfactory state of the accounts of the institution, and arrear of audit, *pages* 329–332.

Evidence of William C. Kyle, Esq., LL.D., one of the Governors, 22561–78, 22638, 22069–90.

Financial condition and management; measures of Committee, for recovery of arrears and for improving the institution, 22562.

Protest against present mode of admission, 22564: suggestions, as to qualification for admission, 22565–9.

Course of instruction: would give a good English education, embracing mathematics, chemistry, practical science, drawing, modern languages; to fit boys for mercantile and commercial middle class life, with provision for Greek and Latin, where particular talent in that way, 22570–4.

School library; necessity and measures for its improvement, 22575–6, 22638.

Necessity of placing the Master on a better and more suitable footing, 22562.

Improvement of internal arrangements and domestic economy of the institution, 22576–8, 22689–90: attendance of Governors, 22578.

Distinctive dress of boys at present; its absurdity and inconvenience, 22562: proceedings of Committee, 22564.

Evidence of Rev. Louis A. Le Pan, Chaplain and Master of the Hospital and School, 22581–657 22659–61, 22682.

Salary and emoluments, £180, coals and apartments, 22582–5. Seventy boys under his instruction, with one school assistant, 22586–9, 22655–6, 22659–61.

Hours of daily instruction and religious duties in school and hospital; Sunday duty in chapel, two services, 22590–6, 22626, 22657.

Nature of school instruction, 22647–56. No industrial occupation, as gardening, carpentry, &c., 22641–6.

An organist for the institution; boys taught singing; desirableness of music and singing as part of school system, 22615–23.

Supply of books (selected by master), and school requisites, by Governors, adequate, 22634–7.

State of discipline of school, satisfactory; improvement as compared with its state on his appointment; elopements and barring out formerly, 22597–603. Studies and discipline best looked after when due attention paid to boys' recreation, 22639–40.

Improvement in reports of examiners of boys' advancement, noticed by Commissioners; and results, a good and useful education in branches at present taught, 22604–22657.

Extension of the course of instruction, to include modern languages, chemistry, natural philosophy, drawing, would be a great boon, 22604–5, 22655–6. As to introduction of classics, desirable if practicable; would involve an increase of school staff, already scarcely adequate, 22606–8, 22626, 22655–6.

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Oxmantown, Co. Dublin (King's Hospital and Free School; Blue Coat Hospital,)—continued.

Formerly, chaplain and master separate officers; and two school assistants, 22582, 22604: limitation of course of instruction and expense, 22655, 22657, 22659–61.

Monitorial system; objections to it, from interference with progress of the boys who are made monitors; manner in which it may to some extent be adopted advantageously and without being injurious, but system bad on the whole, 22609–14.

Examinations occasionally; how conducted; prizes, 22624–33. Examinations for admission to Government civil service, 22649–51.

Evidence of Mrs. Margaret Jane Star, Matron, 22662–88, 22691–3. Duties of matron: dietary; cleanliness; servants, &c., 22664–5, 22675–7.

Eight female servants; all necessary; but would be able to do the work for a greater number of boys; wages and duties, 22666 *et seq.* Two nurses for infirmary; sometimes over-worked, sometimes unemployed, 22683–7.

Want of cleanliness in schoolroom; washed only once half-yearly, during vacation, instead of once a-week or fortnight, 22677–82.

Want of place for the servants to sit in; at present only the drying-room, amongst the wet clothes, injurious and dangerous, 22688–93.

Evidence of Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Erasmus Smith Board, as to boys placed in the school at expense of that Board, (see under *Erasmus Smith Board*), 21870–5; *Barlow*, 19688–9.

Pallasgreen, Co. Limerick; Erasmus Smith School, in connection also with the Church Education Society.

Evidence of Henry O'Shea, Esq., Mayor of Limerick, as to Erasmus Smith Estates and inadequate provision for education out of same in County Limerick; large property at Pallasgreen; a school there attended by only four or five boys and three or four girls, 2397.

Evidence of Mr. Thomas Murphy, master of Erasmus Smith School, Pallasgreen:—Number of pupils, twenty-nine on roll; average attendance, fifteen to twenty, but small, being harvest time; average for last year, about thirty, 4256–61, 4336–7; numbers in 1851–2–3–4, twenty-nine, forty-five, eighty, one hundred and ten, fifty-six, 4262–4, 4341–4; causes of falling off, 4266–70. In 1852–3 pupils had breakfast given to them in the schoolhouse, and consequent increase of scholars, 4271–81; falling off on discontinuance of breakfast, 4282–9. Some clothing also given in 1854, 4290–1, 4329–31; in 1853 a number withdrawn to another school (Boheroe) not now in existence, and other causes of diminution, 4292, 4302, 4387–9.

Funds from which food and clothing were supplied; food from local subscriptions; food served out under superintendence of master and rector, who is patron of the school, 4279–80, 4340; Erasmus Smith Governors not contributors to food, 4332–5, 4338–40. Clothing supplied by the governors, and distributed under direction of ladies to most attentive and deserving, for good conduct, 4329–1; with some contributions from those superintending the distribution, 4382–3. Manner in which food and clothing were procured, purchased, and accounted for; accounts for food rendered to Rev. Mr. Scott, Rector, and Rev. Mr. Turner, Missionary Curate, 4334–5, 4362–86.

Of one hundred and ten boys and girls in school in 1853, all Protestants except nine, 4310; nearly all had been Roman Catholics previously, 4312–3; most of the scholars converts, 4267; some gone back to their previous religious professions, 4267, 4326, 4328; none originally Protestant became Roman Catholics, 4356; numbers who changed, 4345–55; further details as to change of religion, manner and time thereof, 4314–28, 4356–61; does not think the giving of breakfast influenced the change of religion; very few Roman Catholic children at the time, and they too young to think of religious convictions; all got food indiscriminately, 4358–61.

Performance of Divine Service at schoolhouse, which is licensed for same, 4402–4.

Inspection of school by Rev. Mr. Hamilton and Rev. Mr. Scott, on part of Erasmus Smith Board, 4403–9, 4451; also by inspector of Church Education Society, the school being in connection with that Society as well as Erasmus Smith Board, 4452–61, 4466; local clergymen habitually visiting the school, 4441–4; and ladies who visit the girls' school, 4444–5, 4465; examination of the children by the clergymen, 4446–51.

Returns to Erasmus Smith Board, as to repairs of schoolhouse, 4421–3.

Needlework, &c., of girls in school, under lady visitors, who pay them for their work; girls get the profit, except some stoppage for clothing and incidental expenses, 4462–4.

Another school on Erasmus Smith lands, National School, Roman Catholic clergyman patron; well attended, 4390–3.

Master of Erasmus Smith school; his previous education and training at Kildare-place establishment, 4394, 4401; examination at Church Education Society's office before his admission to training establishment, 4399–4400, 4405; and before his appointment as master, 4406–7.

Has received maximum gratuity regularly since his appointment, in addition to his salary, without variation in amount under the rules, which have never been communicated to him, 4419–20, 4424–38.

Has not received premiums of books given to masters of eight best Erasmus Smith schools; rule not having been communicated to him, not aware of any such competition and prizes, which would doubtless have been a stimulant to exertion, 4411–3, 4439–40.

Gratuitous instruction given to all poor children, except one or two; but master not aware of rule of governors, that for every pound of salary master and mistress bound to instruct one scholar gratuitously if applying; never heard of the rule, 4414–7; has school rules, but not rules for teachers, 4418–20.

Has two acres of land contiguous to school, but this does not interfere with school duties, 4408–10.

Palmer, Mr. *James*, tailor, father of three boys in Bishop Foy's school, Waterford: Evidence as to sufficiency of food and thriving condition of children in the school, 17392 *et seq.*: (see under *Waterford*.)

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Parish Schools ;
Parochial Schools ;

Castlebar, Co. Mayo : Lord Lieutenant's Fund, 6107 *et seq.*
Castleraghan, Co. Cavan, 7816 *et seq.*
Clonmulsk, Co. Carlow, 75.
Kilkenny, St. Mary's, 149.
Oatlands, Co. Cork, Lord Lieutenant's Fund, 1165 :—see *Oatlands.*
Raphoe ; parochial schools endowed in Diocese of Raphoe by Col. Robertson, 11118 *et seq.* :—see *Raphoe, Robertson.*

And see under names of respective Schools or Localities where referred to.

Parliamentary Grants to Schools :

See *Belfast* Academical Institution ; *Incorporated Society,* &c.

As to provision by means of, for schools for middle classes, see under *Endowments, Intermediate Schools, Rates,* &c.

Paton, William, Esq., agent to the Primate : Evidence as to amounts advanced by the Primate for repairs and improvement of buildings and accommodation of Armagh Royal School (see *Armagh*), 9624–34.

Patterson, Robert, Esq., Vice-President of Natural History Society, Belfast ; Letter from, and Evidence, as to the desirableness and importance of teaching Natural History as a part of school education ; its beneficial influence on the young, and advantages in developing their faculties ; agrees with Dr. Bryce (see *Bryce,*) in his evidence on the subject ; and would urge the study of natural history in such schools as the Belfast Institution and the Belfast Academy ; not attended with much expense, 10502–13.

Pattison, Chief Justice ; Endowment by, for Ennis Grammar School, lost ; £10 a year bartered for horse Strongbow, 3924–5.

Pattison, Mrs. *Ellen,* grandmother of a boy in Bishop Foy's school, Waterford : Evidence as to sufficiency of food of boys in the school (see under *Waterford*), 17377 *et seq.*

Payments by Pupils ; for scales of, *see under particular schools.*

Peebles, James, Esq. : Evidence of, as to purchase of land at Swords by him ; never heard of Archdeacon Hewitson's land before this inquiry ; identifies mill premises on map (see under *Swords,* Hewitson's endowment), 19959 *et seq.*

Pensions for Masters, &c., of schools :—

Want of provision for superannuation of old and worn-out masters and assistants :—*Banagher,* Monck, 5278. *Cavan,* Moore, 7878, 7952–65, 7972–3. *Clonaslee,* Webb, 4736. *Donadea,* Leggatt, 13796. *Drogheda,* Eccles, 12687–8. *Dungannon,* Ringwood, 11836–7. *Ennis,* King, 3917–25 ; Barlow, 22767–8. *Galway,* Hallowell, 20140–5 ; O'Leary, 6049–51.

Practice of Erasmus Smith Board in regard to:—Evidence of Rev. Hugh Hamilton, Registrar and Inspector, 21753–6 ; Evidence of Mr. Barlow, Chairman, &c., of Board, 22767–78, 22956.

As to Pensions and Annuities under Incorporated Society, see Evidence of Rev. Richard *Ardill,* Secretary, and of Mr. *Pidgeon,* Land Agent, &c., under *Incorporated Society.*

Percy, Rev. *William Alexander,* Rector of Kiltoghert, Co. Leitrim :

As to endowment for school at Carrick-on-Shannon :—Letter from, 6843 ; Evidence, 6844–6860. School not now in operation, 6841–2–3 ; house and premises in private hands, under ejectment ; nature of lease and documents, and proceedings thereon ; first under Kildare-place Society, then under National Board, then a private school ; endowment, lands of £150 a-year, 6843–4, 6845–60 (see *Carrick-on-Shannon.*)

As to endowment for school at Jamestown, in parish of Kiltoghart : Letter from, 6805 : Evidence of, 6805–11 :—remembers the school, a free school for public benefit, with some paying scholars ; premises sold ; now the Roman Catholic chapel, and the master's house given to parish priest, and tenanted since school given up, 6805–8 (see *Jamestown.*)

As to endowment under Lord Lieutenant's fund for School at Corrawalleen, Drumreilly, Co. Leitrim : Evidence of, school in existence, and thinks in operation, 6917–8 : (see *Corrawalleen :* see also *Drumreilly* school.)

Evidence of, as to general state of education, and want of adequate provision for same, in Co. Leitrim, 6956 *et seq.,* 6991 *et seq.*

Want of intermediate schools for middle classes, 6956–6961 ; want of endowment ; teachers who have failed for want of support ; a classical and science teacher would not be remunerated in the town unless there was some endowment, 6956–7, 6962.

If a good school were maintained it would be attended, 6903 : amount of endowment required, 6991.

Difficulty in regard to boarders of different religious denominations : the master should be appointed by Government or some independent authority, not by local persons, 6992–8.

Phibbs, Mr. *W.,* Seafield, Ballymote, Co. Sligo ; Letters from, as to land endowment for school at Emlafadd ; school has not existed for forty years, 6306, 6318.—See *Emlafadd.*

Physical Sciences : see *Sciences.*

Pidgeon, William, Esq., Land Agent of the Incorporated Society for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland ; Evidence of, 20699–701, 20838 *et seq.,* 21075–7, 23222 *et seq.,* 23437 *et seq.* Letter from, respecting evidence of Rev. E. S. Abbott, 23209.—See under *Incorporated Society.*

Play Ground :—Want of : *Drogheda Blue School,* Eccles, 12686. *Waterford Foy School,* Hoare, 16498–513, 16521. *Navan,* Legg, 12968–9. *Raphoe,* Steele, 11273–7. *And see under names of other Schools.*

Pleasant's Asylum, Dublin :

Memorial received by the Commissioners from Mr. Dowling, and statement by him in reference, to it, 22348–52.

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Plunket, Very Rev. *Robert*, Dean of Tuam; Letter from, as to Tuam Diocesan School, Co. Galway: a diocesan schoolmaster at Tuam, paid by an annual tax upon beneficed clergymen; not the slightest advantage to them from him, but no power to remove the grievance in present state of the law, 6063.—(See under *Tuam.*)

Pococke Institution, Kilkenny, 1689, 7008, 23253–8, 23264 *et seq.* :—see *Kilkenny.*

Portarlington; Clonaslee, Queen's Co. :—see *Clonaslee.*

Porter, Rev. *John Grey*, one of the Clare-street Commissioners of Education; Evidence of, as to the lands bequeathed by Bishop Garnett, at Clogher, Co. Tyrone; good grounds for further inquiry; reads will of Bishop Garnett, 11710–18: (see *Clogher.*)

As to Vaughan Charter School, at Tubrid, Co. Fermanagh; Mr. Porter formerly one of the Governors:—the school formerly small and badly conducted; improvement during the last forty years, and increase of the school, 12189: importance of close supervision by the Governors and local Committee, 12189, 12195–7: (see under *Tubrid.*)

Evidence of, at Enniskillen, as to general state of education, 12198–12204.

A great amendment necessary in administration of the large endowments for education in Ireland: suggests appointment of a Minister of Public Instruction, and that all educational endowments be aggregated together and placed under one supervision; funds sufficient without an education tax, 12198–12202: contrasts the number of schools, and different bodies superintending them, now and at former periods; system in other countries, 12198, 12207.

In bringing together all scholastic endowments, would respect the express and positive intentions of the donors, 12208.

Porter, Rev. *John Scott*, Professor of Hebrew and Biblical Criticism and Theology to Non-Subscribing Presbyterians, Belfast; Evidence of, as to want of intermediate schools, or superior schools for the middle classes, 10549–55: as to the provision of funds and education rate, 10549–53.

Agrees with Professor M'Cosh and Dr. Wilson (see *M'Cosh, Wilson,*) as to urgent want of a system of intermediate education, general and commercial as well as classical. The funds for carrying out the system to be partly local and partly from sources of a more extensive character, 10549–53: thinks an educational rate could be levied, and for what proportion of the expense, 10550–3: local funds already raised for Belfast Academy and Academical Institution, 10449.

Exhibitions; better if applied in some other manner, 10549.

Portora: Royal School of Enniskillen sometimes referred to by that name:—see *Enniskillen.*

Power, Rev. *Nicholas*, Head Master of Meath Diocesan Seminary: Evidence of, as to Meath Diocesan Seminary, and general state of education and provision for same, 13019 *et seq.* The seminary not an endowed school, 13024: nearly seventy boarders and fifty day scholars, 13021–2. Preparation of boys for Maynooth, and for professions and commercial pursuits; there have been some Protestants; no religious denomination excluded, 13064–7.

Course of education, classics, science, and commercial, a general English education, and French without extra charge: how managed; details of instruction and of arrangements for carrying on combined education in these branches, 13023 *et seq.*: importance of modern languages; would wish to introduce German, 13039–43. Discipline, prizes, &c., 13057–63.

Suggestions as to general education of middle classes; absence of preparatory schools, swallowed up by national system; difficulty of getting lads sufficiently prepared or to remain long enough for good education, on account of expense, 13068, 13083–4.

Would leave education open to competition without endowed schools at all, 13069, 13080–2. Thinks they never succeed; grounds of his objection to them, 13073.

If the funds could be brought together and distributed in prizes for competition, would be the best stimulant to education, 13069, 13075.

Throwing open public appointments and commissions to public competition would be a strong stimulant, 13070–2, 13075.

Want of a Board of supervision and inspection of schools generally, public and private, Protestant and Catholic; annual visitation of every school, although unendowed, 13073–6.

Further general observations and reference to the Prussian, French, and Austrian systems of Education, 13075 *et seq.*

Premiums to Masters and Mistresses; see under *Erasmus Smith Board*, &c.

Premiums in connection with apprenticeship; see under *Apprenticeship.*

To pupils; see *Exhibitions, Prizes*, &c.

Presentments for school buildings; see *Diocesan Schools.*

Preston, Alderman *John*, of Dublin; Endowment by, for schools at Ballyroan, Queen's Co., and Navan, Co. Meath; bequest to Blue Coat Hospital or King's School, Oxmantown, Dublin:—see *Ballyroan, Navan, Oxmantown.*

See also *Kilbricken*, Queen's Co.; school for tenantry of Preston Estate, in connection with schools of Ballyroan and Navan.

Price, Rev. *William John*, LL.D., Master of Corporation Free School, Waterford, and Lecturer of St. Olave's, appointed by Corporation; Evidence of, 162 *et seq.* Difficulties and litigation with Municipal Corporation as to terms of his appointment and payment of his salary, 164–9, 196–9.

Not aware of endowment by Bishop Milles; has not seen Dr. Downes' Will nor Acts of Parliament relating to the endowment of the school, 169–76.

Free scholars formerly, none now, 194–6. No complaints on account of cessation of free places; but he has received boys at nominal sums where parents could not afford to pay for suitable education, 200–2. Pupils generally from higher classes of the vicinity, 184–8: majority of Established Church, some Friends, some Presbyterians, and have been Roman Catholics, none at present, 190–3, 204.

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Price, Rev. *William John*, LL.D., Waterford,—continued.

Course of instruction very general; a collegiate education, and for military colleges, for the professions, engineering, &c., 183, 203. Books used, 229–32.

Perfectly feasible to combine and carry on classical and commercial education in same school; it is his practice; superiority of boys who go through extensive course of classics, generally, 220–1. Books used, 230.

Subsequent pursuits of pupils and success in afterlife, in university, the different professions, and commercial life, 189–90, 212, 231–2.

No inspection: reports occasionally to Clare-street Commissioners of Education; returns once or twice a-year, 181–2.

Exhibitions, want of, and their value to Royal and other schools having them, 212–5. Dr. Downes' exhibition of £15 (now about £11 net, after deductions) tenable for seven years; scarcely worth holding; useless to the school, and little cared for, 176–7, 195: residence in the university an indispensable condition, 205–8.

Suggestions for improvement of the school, and making it of greater public utility; increase of endowment and exhibitions required; and to what extent: reasons and advantages anticipated, 213–9, 222–7, 233, 320–9. And school might be improved by change of locality, and by Corporation repairing the premises, 228.

See further, under *Waterford*.

Prim, John G. A., Esq., Evidence of, as to Orphan Girls School, Kilkenny: Convent School, Mrs. Meehan trustee; house given up to Board of Guardians, 148.

Primate, the, senior Commissioner of Clare-street Board of Education, and Patron of Armagh Royal School: Letter from, to show the "utter groundlessness" of the charge of misapplication of the royal bounty and of non-fulfilment of the trust, contained in memorials relating to the Armagh Royal School, 9370.

Statement by the Primate in answer to the complaints:—as to the complaint of the education now being strictly classical; always so, and intended to be so; history and design of the Royal Schools; preparation of students for Trinity College; selection of masters distinguished at university; list of students from Armagh; statutory authority for exhibitions: but education not exclusively classical; as reported in 1839, a much more extensive course of education, both literary and scientific was then adopted than had been formerly, and rules for exhibitions extended so that they should be given for prizes either in classics or science, instead of classics alone: injury that would result from a total change of system, and departure from original design of the school, such as the memorialists seek, 9370.

As to complaint that the education is not wholly free, only a limited number of free scholars being admitted; no direction in the charter for free education to all who may resort to the school; some to be free may be inferred, but conditions not specified; some to pay, apparent from the terms of the earliest instruments; Act of 1813 provides for free places out of the surplus only, and at the discretion of the Commissioners, who have provided ten free places for day scholars and five exhibitions; reasons for the arrangement; number of free scholars in ten years 1840–50, varying from six in 1847 to twelve in 1849; always free scholars since the Commissioners had the schools, 9370.

Allegation that the ten boys are selected by the master at his will and pleasure, at variance with the fact; rules laid down for admission of free pupils on appointment of the master who has conformed to them and has received a larger number than the Board required of him; high character of the master and assistant in Armagh Royal School, 9370.

Observations on the allegation as to high charges, and comparison with charges specified for other schools in Dublin and elsewhere, 9370.

Assistance by, towards repairs and improvements of Royal School buildings and accommodation, 9624–34, 11752–9.

See under names of Royal and other schools.

Primrose Grange, Co. Sligo; Incorporated Society's School.

Evidence of Rev. James Gully:—£30 a-year charged upon property of Adam Ormsby, Esq., for support of charity boys of Sligo, in hands of Incorporated Society, who expend it on Primrose Grange School, near the town of Sligo, 6685–9.

School visited by Commissioners; examination of pupils, satisfactory; efficiency of writing from dictation as a test of general instruction; boys well taught also in agricultural instruction, 6801–3.

Further inquiry deferred for Assistant Commissioner's Report, 6801.

Private Schools: effect of National schools in reducing or extinguishing private schools for middle classes: see *National Schools*.

Prizes:

Nature of and how provided:—*Drogheda*, Lacy, 12754–5. *Ennis*, King, 3902–7, 3968, 4108–9; Cullinan, 4083; Barlow, 22756–9; *Dungannon*, Ringwood, 11783–6. *Enniskillen*, Greham, 11990–2. *Galway*, Hallowell, 20295–302. *Foyle School, Londonderry*, Escott, 10834, 10924–8. *Meath Diocesan Seminary*, Power, 13059. *Oxmantown, Dublin*, Le Pan, 22624–33. *Raphoe Royal School*, Steele, 11348–51. *Templemichael Co. Longford*, Card, 7619–23. *Waterford*, O'Hara, 647–50.

Evidence as to practice and effect of, under *Erasmus Smith Board*, &c., see *Erasmus Smith Board*, &c. And see *Exhibitions*, and under names of particular schools.

Promotion of Masters and Teachers:

Want of inducements by; *Belfast*, Bryce, 10386–9. *Ennis*, King, 3936.

Promotion of under masters preferable to appointment of strangers from patronage; *Cavan*, Moore, 7878, 7984–5.

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Proprietary Schools:

Difficulties in the way of establishing: *Drogheda*, Lacy, 12845–58. *Dungannon*, Ringwood, 11821, 11854–7. *Dublin*, Thom, 23452–8; Murray, 23508–13.

Proselytism; see under *Religion.*

Protestant Schools:—see under names of respective Localities, or of Schools so called.

Public Appointments; competition for: see *Appointments.*

Punishments in Schools, and general absence of corporal punishments; *see under respective schools.*

As to flogging; *Dundalk*, Turner, 12282, 12285, 12288–304; Studdert, 12372–7. *Elphin*, Flynn, 7372–8. *Monaghan*, Wright, 9110–37. *Waterford Foy School*, O'Donohoe, 16623–46.

Slaps on the hand with a cane, and a few slaps over the shoulder with the same cane, not flogging, but punishing (see under *Cork*), Searson, 1910–22.

Absence of, and kind of discipline in Christian Brothers' Schools; *Cork*, Duggan, 1342–8.

Abuses in regard to: flogging; at Swords, see under *Swords.*

Evidence of Rev. Richard Ardill, Secretary of Incorporated Society, as to practice in the schools under the society, 23423–9.

Quade, Miss *Grace*, Mistress of Blue Girls School, Downpatrick: evidence of; unsatisfactory answering of the children on examination, 10231–43; no instruction in grammar; paticulars of instruction and management, 10219, 10244; girls work for herself and for the school, 10220–2, 10229–30, 10248.—(See under *Downpatrick.*)

Qualifications of Masters and Teachers:—*Banagher Royal School*, 5319–20, 5358–9. *Belfas Academy*, Bryce, 10396–410. *Downpatrick*, Teer; see under *Downpatrick Blue School. Drogheda Blue School*, Shaw, 1243–440. *Dundalk*, Neville, 12355–6. *Dungannon*, Ringwood, 11837–51. *Monaghan*, Moffatt, 8498–9. *Waterford, Foy School*, 17584–96.

And see under respective schools: and under *Masters, Inspection*, &c.

Queen's Colleges; see *Colleges.*

Queen's Co.: Inquiry as to schools and endowments, and state of education; evidence taken at Maryborough, 4736 *et seq.*

Quinn, W. C., Esq., late secretary of the (Clare-street) Commissioners of Education; circular in 1830, as to admission of free scholars into Diocesan Schools, 21215.

Rainey, Hugh, Esq.; school endowed by, Magherafelt, Co. Londonderry (see *Magherafelt*), 10573–92.

Rainsford, Charles Patrick, Esq., Lieutenant, H.P., 67th Foot, resident at Swords thirty-five years; Letter from, 14032: Evidence of, 14123: written statement read relative to the endowment, management, and system of education in Borough School of Swords, Co. Dublin, containing objections, on the part of the Roman Catholics, to the system of management and education pursued, 14124. Numerous memorials and petitions written by him, 14125. Charges against governors and superintendent, and grounds on which made, and by whom, 14128–69.—See under *Swords.*

Rainsford, Rev. *Marcus*, Vicar of Dundalk: Letter from, as to Dundalk School, 12234; as to Stephenstown School, Co. Louth, 12234 (see *Stephenstown*).

Raleigh, Sir *Walter;* Endowment by, for a school, formerly at St. Johnstown, Co. Longford (see under *Johnstown*), 7461, 7463.

Ranelagh: Earl of:
Boys School, Athlone; see *Athlone.*
Girls School, Roscommon; see *Roscommon.*

Raphoe, Co. Donegal:
Parochial Schools endowed in Diocese of Raphoe by Colonel Robertson, 11118 *et seq.*
Robertson School at Raphoe, 11128 *et seq.*
Royal School at Raphoe, 11203 *et seq.*
Raphoe, Kilmore, and Clogher District Diocesan School, at Monaghan; see *Monaghan.*

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS ENDOWED IN DIOCESE OF RAPHOE BY COLONEL ROBERTSON.

Evidence of Rev. Thomas Fullerton, Rector of Stranorlar, Secretary of Acting Committee of Robertson Schools, 11119 *et seq.*:—Provision in Colonel Robertson's will for establishment of a school in each of the thirty-one parishes then existing in the diocese, and for supplying them with books; £15 a year for master, and £3 for books, late currency, 11120–1. Money in the funds, under a Committee of dignitaries and clergy of the Church, 11122–3, 11200–1. No fund for repairs, but any surplus not required for books allowed to be expended in repairs; generally in good repair, 11124–5, 11138–40. Visitors appointed by Bishop; inspector; half-yearly reports, 11126–7, 11201.

ROBERTSON SCHOOL AT RAPHOE.

Evidence of Rev. Thomas Fullerton, Rector of Stranorlar, Secretary of Acting Committee of Robertson Schools, Visitor of Raphoe School:—Last visited the school in March or April, 1855; in bad repair, and comfortless; particulars of defects, 11129–37. No endowment fund for repairs; a parochial school, to be kept in repair by incumbent, like other parochial schools, 11138–40. Inquiry as to authority under which it is supposed the incumbent is bound to keep such schools in repair, 11173–81, 11191–9. Few landed proprietors in the parish, chiefly church lands; small incomes of incumbents, from which repairs are expected, 11182–99.

Salary of master, £15 a year from endowment, and about £20 from payments by children; present master also parish clerk, 11139, 11141–5.

Mixed school, for boys and girls, and of all religious denominations, 11146, 11155–7. As visitor, examines the children to ascertain their proficiency, who are also taught catechism by master, and catechised by clergymen, 11153–4. Scriptures read daily, and master questions upon them, 11159–61. Nothing to prevent children of any denomination attending, and no objection made, 11158. Numbers in the several Robertson Schools collectively, in last three years, of

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Raphoe, Robertson School,—continued.

different denominations; in 1854, 734 Church of England, 294 Presbyterians, 627 Roman Catholics, 11162–5.

Considers the Raphoe school a fair specimen of the Robertson Schools generally, both as to instruction and discipline; favourable opinion of Commissioners as to competency of master, and satisfactory management of the school in these respects, 11166–72.

No industrial teaching; no sewing for girls; thinks it desirable, 11147–9. Another school in the town for girls, in connection with the Church Education Society, where industrial instruction is given,—sewing and knitting, &c.; girls desiring industrial instruction go to it, 11149–52.

ROYAL SCHOOL, RAPHOE.

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, &c.:—Charter-lands of endowment, 11203–4; report of Commissioners, 1807–12; as to lands, extent, and condition of estate; lands leased much below value; ruinous condition of buildings from ten years' non-residence of previous master, 11204.

Reports of Clare-street Board of Education, 1817; new survey and valuation, 11205; report in 1819, as to management of estate, 11206; in 1820–1, arrears and advertisements for re-letting, 11207; combination against payment of rents, and to dispute title of Board, 11208; lawless and unmanageable conduct of tenantry, 11208–9; difficulties of management of the estates then and since; emigration, 11215, 11221; improvements, 11216, 11219; state of school buildings, repairs, and improvements; new play ground, 11211, 11213, 11222–3.

Number of pupils, income, and expenses at various periods, 11210, 11212, 11214, 11217–8, 11220, 11223–5; appointment of new master in 1850; increase of pupils, and rising character of school, 11222–4, 11226.

Present Inquiry.—Returns of estate, &c., 8731 acres, 11226.

School entirely without exhibitions, a serious detriment to it, 11226.

Evidence of Rev. William Steele, head master, 11227; repulsive and discouraging state of the buildings and school premises on his appointment in 1854; representations of its state by residents of the neighbourhood; spent £420 in repairs, &c., 11229–31; representation to Clare-street Board, who regretted it was impossible for them to make a grant for necessary repairs, 11232–3; sum that would be required to make repairs &c., complete, £600, 11237–9.

Number of pupils, thirty-six, of whom twenty-seven are boarders and nine day scholars; four of the latter free pupils, 11234–5, 11251–3; sons of gentlemen of fortune, merchants, and professional men; terms for day boys, ten guineas a year; but well-conducted intelligent boys received as free, where parents could not pay; none refused if eligible, 11240; Church of England, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics, 11241; no objection to free pupils on religious grounds, 11243.

Domestic arrangements and accommodation for boarders, as members of his family, 11246–50.

Course of instruction, a complete education in English, classics, and mathematics; also French, German, drawing, and fortifications, 11236; religious discipline, 11244–6.

Combined system of classical and commercial education, and modern languages; difficulties of carrying on in same school; how managed, 11278–94.

No inspection or visitation of school, nor reports, 11271–2; desirableness of a system of inspection and examinations; its effects, 11343–7, 11352–4.

Want of exhibitions in connection with the school; as to importance and effects of exhibitions in regard to pupils and masters; best mode of establishing them, and relation of University course to them, 11309–32; defects in college entrance course; comparison with English system, 11367–95.

Rewards given by master for diligence and good conduct; how regulated, 11348–51.

Maps and other school requisites provided by master, 11333; philosophical instruments, 11334. Would desire to give instruction in natural philosophy and natural history as a recreation, 11335–8.

General culture of mind and acquisition of variety of information afforded by an extended course of education, most useful, 11339–42; study of logic and ethics, 11396–404.

As to establishing one uniform system of education in schools throughout the country, 11355–64; mixture of English and Irish masters, and assimilation to English system, 11365–6.

A large theological library on school premises; diocesan library, but only one application from clergy to consult it, and none from gentry; use of part of school for it, and particulars of arrangements, 11254–70.

No fund for a school-library for the boys, who use his own library; advantages of access for boys to a library, and of what description, 11295–308.

Want of adequate play ground, 11273–7.

Evidence of Dr. Kyle, Secretary, and other officers of Clare-street Board, as to superintendence of Royal Schools, management of estates, &c.; see under *Commissioners of Education.*

Rate for Education:

Opinions as to; *Belfast*, Dunville, 10500–1; M'Cosh, 10522, 10535–42; Porter, 10549–53; Wilson, 10547.

A Local Tax for Education objected to: *Omagh*, Alexander, 11632. *Maryborough*, Talbot, 5205–6, 5223–4. *Naas*, De Burgh, 14012 *et seq.*; Hickey, 13993–14000; Hayes, 13972–5; Kellett, 14006–9. *Carrick-on-Shannon*, Dawson, 6979–81.

No objection to provision for education out of Government funds; Government aid required; *Naas*, Hayes, 13971; Hickey, 13990; Kellett, 14010. *Carrick-on-Shannon*, Dawson, 6982.

A tax would be cheerfully borne by a district, if not imposed on town alone; *Carrick-on-Shannon*, Cox, 6983.

And see evidence, *passim*, of witnesses under *Education.*

Rathclaren School, Co. Cork: Lease under Association for Discountenancing Vice, *page* 320.

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Report, in 1791, of Commissioners of Education Inquiry, appointed in 1788, now first published, *pages* 341–379.

Requisites for Schools; as to supply of Books, Maps, Stationery, and other school requisites, *see under names of respective schools*.

Residence of Masters, &c.: as to appropriation of school accommodation for, *see under names of particular schools*.

Returns of numbers, &c., in Schools:—

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Revington, Thomas, Esq., employing seventy or eighty young men in a large establishment at Limerick; evidence of, as to general state of education in locality, and want of better provision for same, 4124 *et seq.* Defective commercial education; importance of foreign languages; value of a school of design; excellence of education in some English schools, as Greenwich, Birmingham, &c., 4220 *et seq.*

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Reynell, Richard W., Esq., Killynon, Westmeath:—Letter from, as to discontinuance of Reynella School, Co. Westmeath, and present appropriation of the property, 13093: (see under *Rathconnell.*)

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Library belonging to school, of advanced classical books, not fit for use of boys, and such as he hopes never to read himself, 11801–2. No library for use of boys for reading; anxious to get one; often lends the boys books from his own; fines for absence beyond allowed vacation applied to purchase of instructive and amusing books; but fines make them return regularly, and consequently little means from this source; would be afraid to attempt subscriptions from boys for library, 11803–8.

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Roberts, Michael, Esq., Agent of the Foy School Estate, Waterford:—Evidence of, as to accounts and rental, management of estates, leases, rents and arrears, as compared with other properties; survey and valuation; allowances to tenants; evictions and losses, &c., 16822 *et seq.*

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Roche, William, a draper, formerly a pupil in the Bishop Foy's school, Waterford: Evidence of, as to his complaints of food in the school, 17412–61.—(See under *Waterford.*)

Roden, Earl of; Letter from, as to Bryansford school, Co. Down, and grant from Lord Lieutenant's Fund:—always considered the school under his own jurisdiction; the grant from Lord Lieutenant's Fund was towards building the school, and no endowment, the rest of the amount required being contributed by his lordship, who also pays the schoolmistress's salary; the Government had nothing to do with management of the school, 9767.—See *Bryansford.*

Rollston, John Dermott, master of Clogher Endowed School: Letters from; particulars as to endowments, and diversion of some of them from their original purpose, 11645–6. Evidence of; management of schools, course of instruction, &c., 11657–11719:—(See further, under *Clogher.*)

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Russell, Venerable *John A.*, Archdeacon of Clogher, a visitor of Diocesan School at Monaghan, in 1849; Evidence as to a visitation of the school, 9185 *et seq.* Grounds of the visitation, dissatisfaction which prevailed; report of visitation unfavourable, 9198–9206, 9228–59. Visitors reported to Clare-street Commissioners of Education; recommended annual inspection of this and other diocesan schools; no steps taken by the Board thereon, 9208–9.

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Ruxton, Mr. *John*, watchmaker, Churchwarden, Town Commissioner, Longford; Evidence of, as to general state of education and want of adequate provision for same, in locality, 7739–7742, 7751 *et seq.*

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Evidence of Alexander Bradley, Esq., Patron, 9745–65. Grant of £100 from Lord Lieutenant's Fund, and hundreds besides, expended on the building; a large school for benefit of children of the town, cost £500 or £600, with accommodation for teacher and acre of ground, 9748, 9763. Thinks no lease of it was executed; no deed of trust, or writings, except subscription list, 9749, 9760–1–2, 9764–5. No account how the money was expended; more costly building than was contemplated; under management of landowner, Mr. Price, and his agent; no interference with them, 9748, 9763. No rent ever paid for it, 9753, 9756. Controversy as to placing it under National Board, 9751–2, 9758–9.

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St. Mary's Parochial School, Kilkenny, 149.

St Mary Shandon, Cork; *St. Nicholas*, Cork; *St. Peter's*, Cork; } Moses Deane's Endowments; see under *Cork*.

St. Stephen's Hospital, or Blue Coat School, Cork; see under *Cork*.

Salaries of Schoolmaster and Assistants, &c.: see under *Masters*, and under names of particular schools.

Samuels, John, Esq., Registrar of diocese of Dublin and Glendalough; Letter from, as to Diocesan School, Wicklow; no diocesan schoolmaster since 1834; none for years before 1824; not aware of any endowment now, 13690.—See under *Wicklow*.

Sanders, Rev. *Francis Alexander*, Rector of Castlemacadam, Co. Wicklow; Letter from, as to supposed endowed school at Newbridge, Castlemacadam, to which a grant from Lord Lieutenant's Fund is stated to have been made; as to a National School, under patronage of Rev. Mr. Kearney, P.P. of Newbridge, attached to Roman Catholic Chapel; and as to a grant for building a school at Castlemacadam by the Association for Discountenancing Vice, supported by Lord Powerscourt, who pays the salaries of teachers, 13740:—(see *Castlemacadam*.)

Sandys, Rev. *W. R.*, Rector of Ballintemple, Co. Tipperary: Communications from, and correspondence with Bequest Board, 657–660, 661:—gives the will of Mr. Hickey, who bequeathed £100 to be put to interest for an English school, in parish of Ballintemple, for ever, 658. No school or schoolmaster under such endowment for last twenty-four years, 661. Previously paid for some years till Board of Charitable Bequests (or Board of Education? see *Fethard*,) compelled Mr. Armstrong to deliver up the endowment, which was paid to their agent or attorney, who became insolvent, and the money was lost; complains of conduct of the Board, 657, 661.

Mr. Sandys also communicates a letter of inquiry from Secretary of Charitable Bequests Board as to a bequest by a person named Berry, towards a school in Ballintemple, which had heretofore been paid by the Rev. Messrs. Lord and Armstrong, 659.

Santry, Co. Dublin; Incorporated Society:

A training, classical and commercial school under Incorporated Society; their head school, 963–7: principally for fitting pupils to be masters; Incorporated Society almost exclusively employ masters educated in their own training school, 968–9. Instruction in physical sciences, 977–9. Scholarships for boys from Incorporated Society's ordinary schools to Farra Institution, (see *Farra*), and thence to Santry; examination and competition for same, 995–1005, 13452–4, 13472–83, 13634.

Evidence of Rev. R. Ardill, Secretary of Incorporated Society, as to Santry School, 20598–9, 20603–7: the chief feature of the Incorporated Society's system, and the institution for which all their other arrangements are preparatory, 23307: its object to give an education to enable boys to take situations as clerks, &c., but especially as schoolmasters, 23307: receive a first-class education in science, and eligible for any appointment for which a first-class English education would qualify them, 23327. Account of the school, its cost and management, payments by boarders, course of instruction, &c., 20598–9, 20603–13, 23311 *et seq.*

Evidence of Rev. John W. Stubbs, F.T.C.D., Incorporated Society, as to Santry Training School; nature of instruction and examination of the pupils, 20658–9, 20679–81. Exhibitions, 20680–1. Suggestions for further improvement, and advancement of boys in the higher branches of science, and for attendance at lectures in natural and experimental sciences, 20660–2. Visitation and examinations at Santry, 20668–71.—(See *Incorporated Society*.)

Savage, Rev. *William Brownlow*, Rector of Shinrone, King's Co.:—Letter from, as to Shinrone School, (see *Shinrone*,) endowed under Lord Lieutenant's Fund, 5229; evidence of, 5232 *et seq.*

Foundation and sources of support of school, 5229, 5241, 5261.

Visitation and inspection of school twice a-year by Church Education Society, 5242–3. Constant visiting of the school by himself: allegation as to incompetency of master quite unfounded, 5234–5. Successful after-life of girls educated there, 5239.

Have been Roman Catholic as well as Protestant pupils; but the former removed; people desire to have their children at the school, but are not permitted by the Roman Catholic priest; opposition to Roman Catholics attending, owing to the Scriptures being read, and withdrawal of children, 5235–40.

Boys' school, could hold forty, girls' fifty; had those numbers formerly, before the opposition, 5238: needlework and embroidery for girls, 5253.

Scardeville, Dean, and Archdeacon Hewitson's Endowments for a Protestant School at Swords, Co. Dublin; see *Swords*.

Scholarships: (see *Exhibitions*).

School scholarships or foundation scholars in Enniskillen Royal School, 11892, 11913, 11926–8, 11959–67, 21228 *et seq.*

Insufficiency of exhibitions under Erasmus Smith for College; would be beneficial as school scholarships; *Ennis*, King, 3864–8, 3872, 4056; *Galway*, Killeen, 5500; Hallowell, 20262–4. See under *Exhibitions*, &c. and names of witnesses.

Schoolhouses: see *Buildings, Sites*, &c.

Schools on Estates, or for tenants of school estates: see under *Estate Schools, Estates, Tenants*.

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Sciences, Natural:

Value and importance of instruction in natural and experimental sciences, natural history, chemistry, mechanics, &c., and mode of teaching: *Belfast*, Bryce, 10355–67; Dunville, 10487–501; Patterson, 10502–13. *Clonmel*, Canavan, 970–8. *Ennis*, King, 3883–5. *Londonderry*, Escott, 10867–70, 10935–8. *Mullingar*, Gibson, 13339 *et seq.* *Omagh*, Alexander, 11567–8, 11571–6. *Oxmantown*, Le Pan, 22604–5, 22655–6; Brady, 22491–6; Kyle, 22570–4, 21270–4. *Raphoe, Royal School*, Steele, 11334–8. *Waterford, Foy School*, O'Donohoe, 16595, 16601–4, 16615–22. *Elphin*, Dean Warburton, 7316–8.

Great want of means of instruction in these branches: *Sligo*, Tucker, 6740–1.

Schools in which taught as a part of the school course: *Cork, Christian Brothers*, Duggan, 1251–64, 1288–91, 1303–4. *Gwyn School, Londonderry*, Skipton, 11057–62. *Santry, Incorporated Society*, 977–9.

And see under names of schools.

Scomberg, Miss M.: Endowment for Schools at Kilmore, Co. Monaghan, 9305.

Scott, Rev. *David Henry*, head master of District Diocesan School, Carlow, for Dioceses of Ossory and Leighlin, 1–71.

Ruinous condition of the schoolhouse and premises, and unsuitability for their purposes; representations from time to time to the Clare-street Commissioners of Education, of the dilapidated condition of the buildings, their insufficiency for school purposes, and the consequent dissatisfaction throughout the district; memorialized the Lord Lieutenant at the instance of the Bishop, 2, 15–24. Provisions of 53 Geo. 3, c. 107, Grand Jury Act, 7. Grand Jury not obliged to present for the repair and upholding of the school buildings, the school being a district school for united dioceses, 3–6, 8–14, 22–26, 55–61, 68–71.

Clare-street Board in their annual reports refer to the dilapidated state of the diocesan schools, owing to their want of funds for repairs, and the difficulties from the state of the law regarding Grand Jury presentments, 62–66. Impossible to carry on the business of the school in the school premises; carried on in a house in the town taken at his own expense, but not suitable without an outlay for fitting-up, 2, 27–31, 35.

Small number of pupils; diminished from eighteen to fifteen since he left the diocesan schoolhouse; if the latter were in proper repair, might calculate upon a respectable school; a strong feeling against the place as it is, 32–36.

Course of instruction and after pursuits of pupils; only one entered to Trinity College: other schools in the town and neighbourhood, 37–54.

Scott, John W., Esq., Agent of Lord Midleton: letter as to Midleton Endowed School, County Cork, trustees, nature and value of endowment; lands let much below their value: visitation in 1854 for inquiring into complaints of school management, 17628.—(See *Midleton.*)

Searson, Mr. *Richard*, master of Green Coat Hospital, Cork: Evidence of, 1697 *et seq.* 1994. Three schools in the establishment—male, female, and infant schools, 1752: has nothing to do with the teaching of the two latter, but looks after the building generally, 1796–8.

Number and appropriation of rooms and accommodation in the buildings, school, and almshouse: forty-four rooms; four apartments for master, four for mistress, three for infant mistress, 1822–5, 1839–43. Two rooms for library: does not know what sort of books in it; some for children, Sunday school library, given out to children, though never saw them given out; others not, belong to trustees or governors, 1826–38. School books supplied by trustees, 1738–9, 1792.

Unsatisfactory and unwholesome condition of school buildings; want of repairs; dirty state of schoolroom, 1803–12, 1818–21; reported the want of repairs, &c., to trustees, who thought there were not enough present to make a board, 1799–1801: a board last Tuesday; ought to have been whitewashed, &c., in July, but no board to order it; going to be done, 1802–3.

Constitution of Board of Trustees; annual election by themselves, 1695, 1742–5, 1930.

All free pupils, about 25; no boarders; had formerly, but trustees stopped them, 1701–6, 1755. Falling off of late in numbers, causes; female and infant schools now increasing. 1732–5, 1736, 1753–4.

Course of instruction; reading, writing, arithmetic, some geography and grammar, 1737, 1781–6; school hours, and course of business, play, and discipline, 1761–75, 1851–4.

Punishments; sometimes corporal punishment, by slapping on the hand, with a cane; but never flogs the boys, except perhaps a few slaps over the shoulder with the same cane: does not consider that flogging; calls it punishing him; would not count it flogging, which is a severe beating; no distinction between that and punishing; all the same thing, in different ways of expression, 1910–22.

Boys dirty, disagreeable to be near them; always punishes them for it, 1813–7. Irregularity of attendance of boys; want of rewards and encouragements, 1854–65, 1923–9.

Inspection of school, under Church Education Society; their Inspector's attendance irregular; six or eight times in eight years, 1707–20, 1725–31: nature of inspection, 1756–9. Secretary of the institution visits almost daily, 1707, 1721. Examination by other visitors who come in; a deputation from Incorporated Society twice, 1721–2. Trustees inspect often, nearly every board, held once a month or oftener, 1723–4: examination of boys by some of the trustees occasionally, and catechising by Rev. Mr. Lee weekly, 1867–1909.—(See under *Cork.*)

Shandon, St. Mary, Cork; see under *Cork.*

Shannon Grove, Co. Limerick:

Communication from Alderman Henry Watson, late mayor of Limerick, as to property attached to late Charter school at Shannon Grove or in Limerick, 4730–1–2.

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Shannon Grove, Co. Limerick—continued.

Information from Reports of previous Inquiries, as to property of late Charter school, 4731, 4733. Lands of Charter schools granted on certain conditions and reverted to original owners on discontinuance of schools, 4731.

Returns to present Inquiry; no such school now, 4731. Return of estate by Incorporated Society 4731, 4731.

Shaw, Rev. *George*, Rector of Annaduff, Co. Leitrim; Letter as to school endowment, Drumsna or Annaduff: considers the school referred to to be one established in Drumsna by late Mrs. Waldron with a grant from Lord Lieutenant; school long discontinued, and house now occupied by Mr. Waldron's caretaker, part being used as Sessions-house, 6921.—(See *Annaduff*.)

Shaw, Mr. *John*, master of Drogheda Blue School; Evidence of, 12434–12681. Not trained as a schoolmaster; experience in teaching, 12434–40. Is also parish clerk, with a salary for that office, 12450–1, 12681.

Sources and amount of income for educating, feeding, and clothing the boys, and apprenticing with fees; £446 a-year, 12673–5. Salary and allowances of master £42 a-year, house, coals, candles, and soap, 12676–80.

Books, &c., supplied by vicar and treasurer; books selected by master and purchased from Church Education Society, because they are so cheap, 12446–7, 12615–8.

Boys have new clothing once a year; badly off for clothing, 12448–9, 12621–3.

Thirteen boys in school, all boarders and Protestants; and maintenance allowed from the funds for one absent in ill-health; some of them sons of freemen; when freemen do not apply, sons of poor Protestants, orphans from Protestant Orphan Society, and deserted children, admitted, 12441–2, 12444–5.

Admitted on petition by the votes of the governors at general meeting of subscribers; cannot state principle of selection, 12443, 12619–20.

Apprentices from the school; fee with them £4 10*s*., considered small; trades to which apprenticed; two left and went to sea, 12647–52.

Course of instruction: reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, geography, sometimes book-keeping; ages and degree of proficiency, 12641 *et seq.*

Ignorance of the boys and very bad answering on examination, after some years in school, 12640–62.

Universal want of cleanliness throughout the establishment, and filthy state of everything in it, the rooms, the bedding, the books, the boys, 12452–12613, 12630–2, 12664–72. Filthy state of dormitory from night buckets, not disgusting or offensive to master, 12459–63: bedding old, worn, and filthy; rarity of fresh straw; bedticks in constant use never washed since they were bought four or five years ago; has counterpanes and blankets in constant use for eleven years, never washed, 12474–12523; looked black with filth, but "the colour they have ever been;" the dirtiest washed within six months, the cleanest not for eleven years, 12521, 12523. In school-room, master did not see any greater accumulation of dirt and filth than usual; cannot be very clean; in same state as usual, 12567–8. The kitchen a slob, 12582. Dining-hall, 12587–8, 12606–7; peculiarity of the boards, which will not wash white, 12612–3. Shamefully filthy state of copy pieces and copy books; thinks them clean, 12669, 12671. Boys' hair-cutting, 12624–9; have no combs nor brushes, 12630–2; their treatment when ill, 12633–6. Personal dirt; boys bathed in the Boyne once in the year, the only occasion they have been washed all over during the year, 12563–4. One boy absent with sore foot; surgeon thought it should be cut off, from scrofula, 12442.

Inspection of school, none; no one comes to inspect it; the vicar sometimes or his assistants may come in; a subscriber comes in sometimes; no report book of visits; rector and curate have been in bed-room; no complaint ever made as to the filthy state of the dormitory, the dirt of the kitchen, the dirt of the dining-hall, the dirt of the boys; one very dirty boy noticed and sent out to wash his hands, 12590–611.

Accounts kept by treasurer, all bills given to him; passed by directors, some of whom are generally summoned at end of year, 12621–3, 12637–9.—See further, under *Drogheda*.

Sheridan, Rev. *James*, Roman Catholic Curate:—Evidence of, as to Borough School of Swords, Co. Dublin: withdrawal of Roman Catholic children from the school, in 1853, and the Roman Catholic chapel used for a girls' school, and a boys' school adjoining in the town, the latter under National Board, 14104–10, 14114. No proposition from the Borough School Governors to provide for education of the children who had been withdrawn; no aid from them or for boys' school from National Board; dependent altogether on voluntary support of the people, 14111–6.

Average, about 150 girls so educated; importance of education for them, and improvement in morals and conduct since withdrawal from borough school, 14118–22.—(See under *Swords*.)

Shiel, Mr. *Bryan Joseph*, master of National School, Swords, for twenty-three years:—Letter from, complaining of a system of proselytism in Swords Borough School and injustice to Roman Catholics, 14033: Evidence to same effect, 14198–204. Written statement read, describes steps taken by him in reference to grounds of complaint in regard to instruction and distribution of coals, medicine, apprentice fees, &c., and warning of dismissal received from the Archbishop, 14200.—(See under *Swords*.)

Shinrone, King's Co.:

Boys and girls school: Endowment, grant from Lord Lieutenant's Fund, and land on which house and garden stand, 5228–31.

Letter from Rev. P. O'Malley, P.P., Brosna, Roscrea, complaining of incompetency of teacher, and necessity of inquiry as to the schools, which are exclusively Protestant, 5230.

Rev. William Brownlow Savage, rector, Shinrone:—Letter describing foundation and sources of support of school, 5229, 5241, 5261. Evidence: in constant habit of visiting the school; considers

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Shinrone, King's Co.—continued.

the allegation as to incompetency of master quite unfounded, 5234–5. Successful after-life of girls educated there, 5239. Have been Roman Catholic as well as Protestant pupils; but have been removed; people desire to have their children at the school, but are not permitted by the Roman Catholic priest; opposition to Roman Catholics attending, owing to the Scriptures being read; opposition to the school on this account, and withdrawal of children, 5235–40. Boys' school could hold forty, girls' fifty; had those numbers formerly, before the opposition, 5238.

Salary of master only £14 16*s.*; formerly £24, 5261.

Course of instruction, English, arithmetic, geography, &c., 5244–52, 5255–7. Girls also taught needlework and embroidery, 5253.

School visited and inspected twice a-year by Church Education Society, 5242–3. Society's books used, 5258–60

Shone, Rev. *Samuel*, Curate, Sligo: Evidence, as to endowment by Mr. William Draper, 6670–5: (see under *Sligo*); as to school in Knox-street, Sligo, stated to be endowed under Lord Lieutenant's Fund, 6676; as to Lungy School, or Erasmus Smith School, originally the parochial school of St. John's parish, supported by voluntary subscriptions; then taken under Erasmus Smith Board, who give salary of master; now the Erasmus Smith school; this salary the only contribution by Governors out of Erasmus Smith estates for education in town of Sligo, 6681–4: (see under *Sligo*)

Evidence as to General State of Education and provision for same, in the locality of Sligo, 6651 *et seq.*

Want of a good classical school for middle classes; would be fairly attended; would have an attendance of forty or fifty pupils, who would pay £4 or £5 a-year, 6654–5, 6658–6663.

Singing: see *Music, Choral Schools*, &c.

Sisters of Charity: } Schools in connection with:
Sisters of Mercy: }

Limerick, *Burke;* and see under *respective names of schools and localities.*

Sites of schoolhouses; see *Buildings:* Evidence of Mr. Barlow, see under *Erasmus Smith Board.*

Skipton, Pitt, Esq., Secretary of the Gwyn Charitable Institution, a school in neighbourhood of Londonderry, endowed by a merchant named Gwyn, for boys, (see under *Londonderry,*) 11021: evidence of, as to Will and Act of Parliament in 1830, under which the Institution is established and conducted; its management, &c.; boys boarded, clothed, educated, and generally apprenticed, 11034 *et seq.*

Course of Education, English simply, to prepare them as tradesmen and sailors; industrial occupation, tailoring, shoemaking, work in the garden and in keeping the house clean and orderly, 11046–56, 11063.

Museum attached to Institution, but not belonging to it; instruction given in zoology and botany, with beneficial results, 11057–62.

Good answering of boys on examination; eligibility as apprentices, 11080; and yet a feeling against them, and its causes; no fee, which masters get in other cases, 11079; and apprehension of interference of trustees, 11080.

Mode of selecting for apprenticeship, 11081–2, 11095–6; after-conduct of apprentices, 11075–80; visitation of apprentices quarterly, or half-yearly if at a distance; recorded in a book, and apprentices appear every six months before the committee; premiums awarded on satisfactory reports at termination of apprenticeship, 11086–91, 11096–7.

Skirteen, Co. Kildare:

Charter School; closed for many years; house or buildings in possession of Marquess of Drogheda, 13883–4.

Sligo, Co. of: Inquiry as to schools and endowments, and state of education; evidence taken at Sligo, 6305 *et seq.*

Draper Endowment, 6670 *et seq.*
Erasmus Smith School, 6681–4, 6766 *et seq.*: Erasmus Smith Western Estates, 6578 *et seq.*
Knox-street School; Lord Lieutenant's Fund, 6676–80.
Lungy School, parish of St. John's; Lord Lieutenant's Fund, 6681 *et seq.*
Ormsby Endowment, 6685 *et seq.*
Primrose Grange School, 6685, 6801–3.

General state of education and provision for same, 6577, 6584–6669, 6690–6765, 6777–6800.

DRAPER ENDOWMENT.

Endowment of £18 a-year by William Draper, reported by Select Committee of House of Commons on Foundation Schools, as being then in operation, after suit instituted, 6671.

Evidence of Rev. Samuel Shone, Curate of Sligo;—clergy and inhabitants not at all aware of any such endowment for education; is an endowment for rewarding female servants, 6670. Uncertainty, in absence of will and particulars of suit referred to, 6671–5.

ERASMUS SMITH SCHOOL.

Evidence of Rev. Samuel Shone, Curate of Sligo:—Lungy School, originally the parochial school of St. John's parish, supported by voluntary subscriptions; then taken under Erasmus Smith Board, who give salary of master; now the Erasmus Smith school; this salary the only contribution by Governors out of Erasmus Smith estates for education in town of Sligo, 6681–4.

Evidence of Mr. Edward Ward, master.—Salary, £50, 6766. Description of education and success of pupils. Number of scholars, 120; average, ninety-eight, 6766. No assistant master, although average attendance above ninety, 6772–6.

Evidence of Dr. Homan:—the master attends also a private classical school in the town; can give but little time to the school, 6702–6.

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Sligo, Lungy or Erasmus Smith School,—continued.

Evidence of Mr. O'Connor:—Want of inspection of Erasmus Smith School; if well regulated, there would be no necessity for an intermediate school for better or higher classes, of which there is now a decided need, 6732–8.

Evidence of Rev. S. Shone, Curate:—high character and efficiency of the school, 6654 *et seq.* Want of an assistant master and increased accommodation, 6668–9.

Referred to an Assistant Commissioner, 6767.

KNOX-STREET SCHOOL.

Endowment under Lord Lieutenant's Fund, building and land; no such school now; there is a small school supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions, 6676–80.

LUNGY SCHOOL, PARISH OF ST. JOHN'S, UNDER LORD LIEUTENANT'S FUND.

See above, under Erasmus Smith School, Sligo.

ORMSBY ENDOWMENT:—PRIMROSE GRANGE SCHOOL; (UNDER INCORPORATED SOCIETY.)

Evidence of Rev. James Gully:—£30 a-year charged upon property of Adam Ormsby, Esq., for support of charity boys of Sligo; in hands of Incorporated Society, who expend it on Primrose Grange School, 6685–9.

Primrose Grange School visited by Commissioners; examination of pupils, satisfactory; efficiency of writing from dictation as a test of general instruction; boys well taught also in agricultural instruction, 6801–3.

Further inquiry deferred for Assistant Commissioner's Report, 6801.

Evidence of Rev. R. Ardill, Secretary of Incorporated Society, 23275–6, 23290–2: (see *Incorporated Society.*)

WESTERN ESTATES OF ERASMUS SMITH BOARD.

Particulars of Estates from previous Reports, 6578.

Evidence of James Kidd, Esq., merchant, Sligo; insufficiency of provision for education in neighbourhood of Sligo, out of the large estates of Erasmus Smith; funds sufficient if properly used to establish a good school; present Erasmus Smith School not sufficient for wants of the town, 6579–80.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION AND WANT OF SUITABLE PROVISION FOR SAME IN NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Letter from Right Hon. John Wynne; great want of a school in the neighbourhood for affording a good English education to middle classes; parochial school supported by Erasmus Smith funds affords excellent education for lower classes, but no provision for clerks, land-stewards, and middle classes not requiring classics, 6577.

Evidence of James Kidd, Esq., merchant, Sligo, 6584, *et seq.*

Evidence of Rev. Samuel Shone, curate, Sligo, 6651 *et seq.*

Evidence of Travers Homan, Esq., M.D., Sligo, 6690 *et seq.*

Evidence of Peter O'Connor, Esq., merchant, Sligo, 6712 *et seq.*

Evidence of James Tucker, Esq., M.D., medical officer of dispensary, Sligo, 6739 *et seq.*

Evidence of William Clarke, Esq., land surveyor and valuator, 6748 *et seq.*

Evidence of Mr. P. M'Eniff, master of a classical school, Sligo, 6777 *et seq.*

See under names of respective witnesses, &c.

Smith, Erasmus, Esq.: see *Erasmus Smith.*

Societies having schools in connection with them; see under *Governing Bodies*, &c.

Somers, Mr. *Thomas*, master of Jackson Free School, Monaghan; letter of complaint as to reduction of his salary, 8276; evidence, 8282 *et seq.*, 8527 *et seq.*, 8596 *et seq.* "Other emoluments," derived from payments by Church Education Society for "proficient" pupils, not returned by master, 8527 *et seq.*

Sum bequeathed for stationery for the school, 8280; paid to Rector, and how applied; books and requisites obtained from Church Education Society's depository, 8334–9, 8351–6.

Mixed school, boys and girls, and of all religious denominations; a work-school for girls under a mistress, 8291–8307. Course of instruction, English, and Scriptures read every day by all, 8308–10.

Diminution of numbers; recent establishment of a Presbyterian school, 8294, 8340, 8366–80. Sudden increase of numbers immediately before inspection and examination for fees, by Church Education Society, 8550–1, 8558–9.

As to fitness of witness to be schoolmaster; his previous experience in teaching; illiterate composition of his letter; ignorance on examination, in spelling, in grammar, in punctuation, 8276, 8357–81.

Rules and regulations of the school changed since it was placed under Church Education Society; but not strictly observed, and many not attended to at all; particulars in which the rules are neglected, and departure from intention of the rules which are in operation, 8382–8447.—(See further, under *Monaghan.*)

Somerville, Mr. *James Carr*, master of St. Stephen's Hospital, or Blue Coat School, at Cork, and Secretary to the Trustees: Evidence of, as to state and management of the institution, 1430 *et seq.*, 1564 *et seq.*—(See under *Cork.*)

Southwell, Edward, Esq., Founder of Blue School, or Aleyn's Blue School, Downpatrick: School under D. S. Kerr, Esq., as patron: codicil to will of Mr. Southwell, under which it was founded, not forthcoming, 9836 *et seq.* Particulars of endowment by, 9841–8, 9863–5, 9885.—(See under *Downpatrick.*)

Spinning Schools:

Swords, Co. Dublin; see under *Swords.*

Bishop Pococke's Weaving School; see under *Kilkenny.*

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Stafford, Archibald, Esq., Castlebar; Evidence of, as to endowment for an Agricultural School at Kilcommon, Co. Mayo (see *Kilcommon*), 6221–4, 6229–32.

Star, Mrs. *Margaret Jane*, matron of King Chas. II.'s Hospital, or Blue Coat School, Oxmantown, Dublin:—Evidence of, 22662–88, 22691–3: (see under *Oxmantown.*)

Steele, Rev. *William*, head master of the Raphoe Royal School, Co. Donegal; Evidence of, 11227 *et seq.*

Repulsive and discouraging state of the buildings and school premises on his appointment in 1854; representations of its state by residents of the neighbourhood; repairs and improvements effected by himself, 11229–31; representation to Clare-street Board, who regretted it was impossible for them to make a grant for necessary repairs, 11232–3; spent £420 himself; sum that would be required to make repairs, &c., complete, £600, 11237–9, 11273–7.

Number of pupils and free scholars, terms for boarders, &c., 11234–5, 11240, 11246–53.

Church of England, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics, 11241; no objection to free pupils on religious grounds, 11243.

Course of instruction, a complete education in English, classics, and mathematics; also French, German, drawing, and fortifications, 11236; religious discipline, 11244–6.

Combined system of classical and commercial education, and modern languages; difficulties of carrying on in same school; how managed, 11278–94.

Would desire to give instruction in natural philosophy and natural history as a recreation, 11335–8. General culture of mind and acquisition of variety of information afforded by an extended course of education, most useful, 11339–42; study of logic and ethics, 11396–404.

As to establishing one uniform system of education in schools throughout the country, 11355–64; mixture of English and Irish masters, and assimilation to English system, 11365–6.

No inspection or visitation of school, nor reports, 11271–2; desirableness of a system of inspection and examinations; its effects, 11343–7, 11352–4.

Want of exhibitions in connexion with the school; as to importance and effects of exhibitions in regard to pupils and masters; best mode of establishing them, and relation of University course to them, 11309–32; defects in college entrance course; comparison with English system, 11367–95.

Rewards given by master for diligence and good conduct; how regulated, 11348–51.

Maps and other school requisites provided by master, 11333; philosophical instruments, 11334.

No fund for a school-library for the boys, who use his own library; advantages of access for boys to a library, and of what description, 11295–308.

Stephenstown, Co. Louth:

Endowment under Lord Lieutenant's Fund, 12232, 12235.

School not known; letters of inquiry returned, 12232.

Letter from Rev. M. Kieran, P.P., as to school formerly established by Mr. Fortescue, at Stephenstown, in parish of Louth, 12232.

Letter from Rev. P. Banan, P.P., Louth; annual voluntary subscriptions alone; formerly four endowed schools supported by the late rector, Rev. Elias Thackeray; closed, having no scholars to attend, 12233.

Letter from Rev. Marcus Rainsford, vicar of Dundalk, 12234.

Evidence of Rev. Somerset L. C. Townsend, incumbent of Louth;—Schoolhouse at present inhabited by a farmer as part of his dwelling-house, 12333.

Evidence of Rev. John H. Allpress, formerly curate of Louth; relating to Stephenstown School, Co. Louth, endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, but since closed, 12237–45. School in active operation in 1828: closed before he left the parish in 1840; opened again after 1840; schools built by joint subscription of a former incumbent, Rev. Elias Thackeray, and the landlord, Mr. Matthew Fortescue, the latter giving the land, and a sum granted from Lord Lieutenant's Fund; they also paying the master, till the scholars so diminished that the school was closed, 12239.—An agent of Mr. Fortescue took possession as caretaker, and living in it, 12239, 12243. Major Fortescue in the Crimea, 12246.

Stewart, Henry, Esq., agent of the Earl of Erne; Evidence of, as to Lifford Grammar School, Co. Donegal, 11111 *et seq.*, 11417 *et seq.* Lord Erne inherited the Hansard Estates and pays the schoolmaster and schoolmistress; repairs, &c., 11111 *et seq.*, 11415, 11417 *et seq.*: (see under *Lifford.*) No great want of schools in the town and neighbourhood; other schools near, 11436–41.

Evidence of, in reference to boys and girls school at Ballindrate, in parish of Clonleigh, Co. Donegal, mentioned as if endowed by Lord Erne, 11104: no endowment or trust for the school; how trustees came to be spoken of; Lord Erne voluntarily gives a salary, schoolhouse entirely his property, 11103, 11105–10.

Stock, Rev. *Samuel*, Vicar of union of Castleconnor, Trustee of school at Frankfort, Killglass, Co. Sligo, endowed by Rev. Dr. Valentine, 6322–5: Evidence of; terms of bequest in will, for a Protestant Charity School and apprenticing some of the boys; erection of schoolhouse from accumulation of endowment, 6331–41. Few apprentices, 6342–3, 6545–8. Inspection by clergyman; school not in connection with any society, 6348–9, 6360. Numbers of pupils in the school and auxiliary schools at Larcamore and Ardvally in different years, 6544 *et seq.*—(See *Killglass.*)

Stokes, Mr. *Edward*, formerly an assistant in Midleton Endowed School, Co. Cork: Evidence as to attendance of master and assistants, and as to irregularities amongst the boys and laxity of discipline in the school; and as to his own previous statements in 1854 at the visitation, 18040 *et seq.*—(See *Midleton.*)

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Stoney, Thomas B., Esq., High Sheriff of Co. Tipperary: Communication from, as to Incorporated Society's Estates, 664–6. Evidence relating to the Incorporated Society in Dublin, for promoting Protestant Schools in Ireland; complaints against them, 19707 *et seq.*—See under *Incorporated Society.*

Stoney, Rev. *William B.*, Rector of Castlebar, Co. Mayo :—Evidence of, as to schools at Castlebar, &c.

Classical School or grammar school, Castlebar; no trace of it now, 6077.

Parochial School, Castlebar: built partly out of Lord Lieutenant's Fund; no proof of endowment out of that fund, or of its conditions having been complied with; nothing known of leases or sites; supported by voluntary contributions, 6107–8–10.

Protestant Charter School, Castlebar: endowment not in operation, 6075–7.

Hollymount, County Mayo :—Inquiries respecting endowment by Mrs. Ladovize, supposed to be for education, 6084–8.

Kilcommon Agricultural School, County Mayo, 6225–8.

Turlough, County Mayo :—School endowed in connection with Lord Lieutenant's Fund, and on similar conditions as Kildare-place Society, 6083: in operation, 6107. Built partly out of Lord Lieutenant's Fund: no proof of endowment out of that fund, or of its conditions having been complied with; knows nothing of leases or sites; supported by voluntary contributions, 6107–8–10.

General State of Education in Castlebar and Neighbourhood.—Evidence of Rev. W. B. Stoney, Rector, 6115 *et seq.* 6268 *et seq.*, 6298 *et seq.*

State of education very low indeed, 6113. No classical schools, 6115: some National schools, 6117. Children wanting superior or classical education are sent to Dublin or distant places, or dependent on private tutors, 6116–21, 6123, 6125. A good many respectable persons desiring a superior education for their children, 6122: would send them to a good school in the neighbourhood, 6126. Frequent complaints of want of such a school, 6124. As to objection of better classes to have their children mix in same school with those of the humbler classes, if the latter do not pay, 6127–8. Objection diminished if there were free places open to merit on competition, 6129. Desire of lowest orders for instruction of highest order, if obtainable gratuitously, 6130–5; but desire for education at very low ebb, 6135: attendance at schools irregular; causes of irregularity, 6136–40. No agricultural instruction; no manufacture or employment other than agriculture, 6141–8.

A good school would be a very great benefit, something in the shape of a miniature of the Queen's Colleges, 6268–6284; a classical and commercial school, 6273. Pupils would attend if the payment was small, 6285–6; from 10*s.* to 15*s.* a quarter, 6269, 6273, 6282.

The endowment to be confined to the payment of the masters, and to generally promoting the school, together with a Government inspection, especially of the books, 6288–89.

No building in the locality suitable for a schoolhouse; expense and risk of erecting one, 6275–80. Classical and other masters who have endeavoured to establish themselves have failed, owing to depressed state of the country for the last ten years, 6282–83.

There is a school in the town for the daughters of the middle class, but there is a deficiency of such instruction as would qualify them to hold the situation of schoolmistress, 6298–6304.

Streane, Rev. *Louis H.*, late Archdeacon of Elphin, one of the trustees of Bishop Hodson's endowment :—Letter from; bequest in no way connected with the diocesan school, though its master received it, and its objects different, 7226: (see *Elphin*).

Stritch, Andrew Russell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Chairman of Town Commissioners, Longford :—Evidence of, as to general state of education and want of adequate provision for same in Longford, 7699 *et seq.*, 7743 *et seq.*

Want of a good educational establishment for the middle classes, 7700. As to prospects of success of a good commercial and classical school united, 7709. Parents of boys would be willing to pay from four to eight guineas a-year; knows several persons in the town who would willingly pay twelve guineas a-year to a good classical and mercantile school, 7711: other schools to which boys are at present sent, 7712–29. No good school for Roman Catholics; a strong objection to mixed education; thinks there should be a Protestant school and a Catholic school, 7706, 7730, 7733. If the head master was a Roman Catholic, the second master a Protestant, and the third master a Presbyterian, and the clergy of each denomination had access to the school to give religious instruction, assisted by the parents, such a school ought to be successful, but not prepared to say it would, 7736 :—(see evidence of Mr. *Ruxton*).

A strong feeling of objection to the school being in connection with the Queen's University: has no doubt that a child educated at the proposed school would be as well fitted for Trinity College or for the Catholic University as for the Queen's Colleges, 7746, 7748; or for any public office, 7750.

Stubbs, Rev. *John William*, F.T.C.D., Member of Committees of Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland :—Evidence of, 20652 *et seq.*, 20709 *et seq.*, 21020 *et seq.*, 23221, 23230–1, 23413; and communication from, as to Evidence of Rev. E. S. Abbott, 23215 :—See under *Incorporated Society.*

Studdert, Rev. *George*, Catechist of Incorporated Society's School, Dundalk, Co. Louth; Evidence of; was not aware of the flogging described by master, (see under *Dundalk*), which he should disapprove, 12372–7. Steps taken in regard to lavatory and other accommodation; has frequently reported it to the Board, but without reply, 12378–93. Recommendations or suggestions of Local Committee transmitted to Society, 12402–5.

System of examination for admission to the institution works well; how conducted, 12293. Many applications for vacant places in school; many boys from the school in employments, and good accounts of them generally, 12393–7.

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Studdert, Launcelot, Esq.; Evidence of, as to Borough School of Swords, Co. Dublin: examination of boys by, most satisfactory to his mind, 16141–2, 16155, 16192–5. Mode of examination, and further evidence on the subject, 16143 *et seq.*, 16192–5. Difference between result of Commissioners' examination and his, 16144, 16153, 16160 *et seq.*—(See *Swords* Borough School.)

Sturgan, District of Camlough, parish of Killevy, Co. Armagh:

Information from previous Reports: house and land; sources of support; Erasmus Smith grants, 9315–6.

Letters from Rev. J. Chamney, officiating curate of Camlough, with returns of attendance at Sturgan School, formerly under Erasmus Smith Board, whose aid was withdrawn in 1850, and school closed; requests inquiry; correspondence with Rev. Mr. Chamney, 9314, 9325–7.

Evidence of Rev. William Maclean, rector of Tynan, formerly officiating in neighbourhood of Sturgan school; school one of the least effective under Erasmus Smith Board, when closed; built by that board, but funds diminishing, least effective schools were closed, the best being kept up, 9318–23, 9328–30; might be desirable now to re-open it, 9331.

Mr. Lewers, late schoolmaster, still in possession of the schoolhouse, but no school kept, 9317; site conveyed in perpetuity for school, 9332.

Evidence of Mr. Barlow, Chairman, &c. of Erasmus Smith Board, 23059–65; of Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Registrar and Inspector, 24233–6; (see under *Erasmus Smith*.)

Sullivan, William K., Esq., (a distinguished scholar of the Christian Brothers' School, Cork), Professor of Chemistry to the Museum of Irish Industry, 1355, 14833; Paper by him and Tristram Kennedy, Esq., M.P., on the Industrial Training Institutions of Belgium, and on the possibility of organizing an analogous system in connection with the National schools of Ireland, 14833.

Superannuations: see *Pensions*.

Superintendence or

Supervision of schools:—see *Inspection, Clergy, Laymen*.

As to central boards or bodies over schools generally; see under *Governing Bodies*.

As to local committees or governors over particular schools; see under *Governing Bodies*.

Surveys and Valuation of estates: see under *Estates*.

Swords, Co. Dublin:

Borough School of Swords, 13088, 14018–822, 14828–980, 15005–546, 15561–16195, 16242–423.

Dean Scardeville and Archdeacon Hewitson's endowments for a Protestant school, 14943–6, 14981–15004, 15547–60, 16196–241.

Economy fund; 14947–58, 14989.

BOROUGH SCHOOL OF SWORDS.

Foundation of school at Swords, under Act 40 Geo. III., c. 34, and appointment of trustees as governors of the school 14018.

Sum of £15,000 invested in trust for maintenance of one or more schools in borough for instruction of inhabitants' children, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in manufactures; and one meal a day to be given to them at schoolhouse: surplus, to go in apprenticing the children; and any further surplus, in premiums for encouragement of agriculture and manufacture or otherwise, 14019. Interest which had accrued, to be applied in obtaining ground for site, building or providing proper school accommodation, 14020.

Charter in 1804 for carrying into effect these objects, 14021–2.

A dispensary and coal-yard attached, and supported out of the funds; medicine gratis, coals at reduced price, to parents of school children, and to other indigent inhabitants, 14023.

Numbers of pupils at various periods, and of different religious denominations; income, salaries, and other expenditure, officers and general management of the school, dispensary, and coal fund; amount of medical and coal relief, 14023–27.

A free school, and without restriction; but a regulation made in 1821 that no child should be received without a certificate from vicar, parish priest, or magistrate, that parents had been resident three years; regulations evaded; altered, and five years' residence required, 14025.

Apprentice fee; numbers of boys and girls apprenticed, 14025: complaint of non-residents being admitted and apprenticed, to prejudice of inhabitants, 14025.

Present Inquiry:—Return of charter as above, 14028.

Rules and regulations of the school, revised 6th January, 1847; visitation and examination, weekly and quarterly: apprenticing, for best answerers, fee £15, and clothing in some cases; ten years' residence of parents before admission and apprenticing; children of servants and policemen: dispensary; coals, &c., 14028–9.

New regulation in 1855, adopting that of the National schools, relating to religious instruction; and apprentice fees increased to £20, &c., 14034.

Sources and amounts of income: salaries of principal master or superintendent, assistant masters, mistress, and assistants; number of pupils, average 234 in 1852; in 1853, 175; in 1854, fifty-three, 14030.

Complaints of management of the school, of its being so conducted as to preclude Roman Catholics from attending it, proselytism, &c., 14030 *et seq.*

Josiah Foster, Esq., twenty-two years a resident in Swords: Letter from, referring to memorials from Roman Catholic inhabitants representing necessity of reforming the system of management, by which the Roman Catholics have been obliged to discontinue attendance of their children at the school,

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Swords, Borough School—continued.

14030 :—Evidence to same effect, 14035 *et seq.*, 15500–3 : Roman Catholic inhabitants, at instance of their clergy, failing in the object of the memorials, have withdrawn their children and erected new schools, 14039, 14043 : wished to obtain a Roman Catholic master and mistress, and to discontinue the Protestant version of the Scriptures as a class book, 14038 ; not satisfied with the regulation recently adopted by the governors, 14047–9 ; would have Roman Catholic master and mistress, and times allotted for separate religious instruction of Protestants and Roman Catholics, 14043, 14051–4 : a Roman Catholic teacher required in each room ; funds sufficient to provide for mixed education of all classes ; would not add to the expense to have master or teachers Catholic, 14040, 14043, 14050–1. Further evidence on the subject, and as to communication with Archbishop of Dublin and Roman Catholic Archbishop, Dr. Murray, and others as to the management of the school, 16319–22, 16414–6.

Letters from Most Rev. Archbishop Murray to Mr. Forster, 16320–1, *page* 302.

Mr. Forster produces boys to prove the system of flogging in the school, 15500–2.

Persons to whom coals were refused for refusing to send their children to the school, 15503.

Rev. Thomas Kiernan, Roman Catholic Curate :—Letter from, complaining of misapplication of funds of borough school to proselytizing purposes, and refusal of coals to parents of children withdrawn by Roman Catholic clergy ; memorial to Archbishop of Dublin, by inhabitants, respecting grievances, 14031 :—Evidence to same effect, and written statement as to rights of Roman Catholics in respect of this endowment ; Archbishop of Dublin and board of governors replied to memorial that they had no power to interfere with the arrangements complained of, Parliament being the only resource to which to apply for the alteration desired ; arguments of witness, 14056–61.

Memorial to governors, in 1842, above referred to, set forth, 14061–2 :—Letters from the chaplain and secretary of the Archbishop in reference to this memorial, and correspondence on the subject, 14063–7.

Further memorial to governors in 1848 from inhabitants ; funds intended for moral and religious education without distinction of creeds ; objection to reading of the Scriptures as a class book ; request substitution of National Board Extracts ; should be Roman Catholic master and mistress ; apprentice fees and number of apprentices, 14073.

Complaints at various times ; obligation on children to learn Protestant catechism, 14080–3 ; withdrawal of Roman Catholic children in 1839 or 1840 and in 1853, 14084–91 : and a school carried on in Roman Catholic chapel, 14094–103.

Alteration of rules by governors, 10th October, 1855, in regard to religious instruction ; adoption of regulation similar to that of National Schools, 14034, 14077, 14079.

Resolutions of a meeting of Roman Catholic inhabitants on 21st October, 1855, objecting to the new regulation, and demanding a separate and proportionate share of the endowment, 14093.

Evidence of Rev. James Sheridan, Roman Catholic Curate :—Since withdrawal of children from Borough School, in 1853, the Roman Catholic chapel used for a girls school, and a boys school adjoining in the town, the latter under National Board, 14104–10, 14114. No proposition from the Borough School Governors to provide for education of the children who had been withdrawn ; no aid from them or for boys school from National Board ; dependent altogether on voluntary support of the people, 14111–6. Average, about 150 girls so educated ; importance of education for them and improvement in morals and conduct since withdrawal from borough school, 14118–22.

Charles Patrick Rainsford, Esq., Lieutenant, H.P., 67th Foot, resident at Swords thirty-five years : Letter from, 14032 : Evidence of, 14123 : written statement read relative to the endowment, management, and system of education in borough school, containing objections on the part of the Roman Catholics, who form the bulk of the population, to the system of management and education pursued, 14124. Numerous memorials and petitions written by him, 14125. Charges against governors and superintendent, and grounds on which made, and by whom, 14128–69.

Resolutions of governors in 1848, ordered to be published, directing the superintendent to act impartially, recognising no distinction of religious persuasion, 14127.

Mr. Bryan Joseph Shiel, master of National School, Swords, for twenty-three years :—Letter from, complaining of a system of proselytism in Borough School and injustice to Roman Catholics, 14033 : Evidence to same effect, 14198–204. Written statement read, describes steps taken by him in reference to grounds of complaint in regard to instruction and distribution of coals, medicine, apprentice fees, &c., and warning of dismissal received from the Archbishop, 14200.

Evidence of Patrick E. Bowden, Esq. : hands in memorial from the inhabitants of Swords to the governors, relating to the Borough School of Swords, and correspondence thereon with the Archbishop of Dublin, relating to suggested removal of the Scriptures as a class-book for the Roman Catholic children, 16349–16356.

Proportion of Roman Catholics to Protestants in Swords ; nine-tenths stated to be Roman Catholics, 16417–16423.

Evidence of John Lawless, formerly a pupil in Swords Borough School, 14170 : a Roman Catholic ; Protestant Scriptures introduced in the school, was compelled to read them and questioned in them by Rev. Mr. Ormsby, curate, then superintendent of the school ; questions on the Gospels out of a book by the latter, 14170–83, 15673–4. Was at the school four years ; never objected, nor his parents, to the religious instruction or examination, 14184–97.

Evidence of James Carey, formerly a pupil for about three years ; obliged to read the Scriptures twice a-day ; never objected, 14189–97.

Mr. Bryson, second master, used to lash the boys with a whip if they missed a question, 14196.

Evidence of Rev. William Kennedy, Incumbent of St. Dolough's, deputy superintendent of borough school since January in 1854, 14205 *et seq.*, 14565–6, 14828 *et seq.*, 15911 *et seq.*, 16187–91, 16299–309, 16323–5, 16333–7, 16347, 16361–412. His duties as deputy-superintendent, 14216–9, 14415

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Swords, Borough School—continued.

Visitation of school and examination of pupils; visits and examines once a fortnight, and general examination and premiums three times a-year, not in accordance with regulations, which prescribe weekly and quarterly examinations, 14220–32. Mode and nature of examination in Scripture; questions purely historical: Rev. W. Ormsby's catechism authorized, but not used by him; books generally those of National Board, but not exclusively; authorized version of the Bible used; no doctrinal expositions of passages from Scripture; authority for use of the Scriptures and catechism in the school, 14240–79, 14838–49.

Number of masters two, and their emoluments; average number of boys, 17; paid monitors discontinued, in consequence of diminution of numbers, 14283–96.

Industrial education in manufactures or otherwise, none in boys school; needlework in girls school, 14280–6.

As to encouragement of agriculture and manufactures; formerly a subscription to Fingal Agricultural Society, 14377–81: and formerly a large Spinning School established, 16303.

Infant school get a piece of bread in school daily; no food or meal for rest of school, 14356–9.

Coal funds and distribution; management, and regulations of same; without regard to religious distinctions; the rule generally, that persons receiving aid in coals should be parents of children in school; falling off in number since withdrawal of Roman Catholics; proportion of Protestants and Roman Catholics, 14297–328, 14382–8.

Dispensary relief to inhabitants generally without regard to religion of applicants, 14351–5.

Apprenticing; numbers apprenticed, diminished from ten to four annually, and fees increased, 14363–74.

Funds: capital increased from £15,000 to £24,500 by accumulation of interest, 14360–2.

Accounts and books kept by Mr. Kennedy; audited by Dean of St. Patrick's as treasurer, half-yearly, 14346–50; enumeration of books and accounts kept, 14389–414. Accounts of receipts and expenditure under different heads, 16006 *et seq.*

Complaints as to misapplication of funds to emigration and to purchase of lands and houses; statement of circumstances in cases referred to, 14477–96.

Rules of the school and their publication, 14329–45, 14034.

Success in afterlife of pupils, 14375–6.

Superintendent not resident at Swords; resides at three miles distance; non-residence never complained of, 14420–30. Leave of absence and illness; absent from the school for six weeks; religious instruction attended to by master, who is not a clergyman, and by curate of Swords, 14442–55.

Visitation of school by the local governor, who is vicar of Swords; no other visitation by governors, 14431–41.

Quarterly meetings of governors, 14459–67. Complaints or memorials received by him invariably laid before them, 14468–76.

Does not ascribe the withdrawal of the Roman Catholic children solely to the reading of the Scriptures in school; believes it was that the Roman Catholics have not themselves the disposal of a portion of the funds, 14496–501, 14093. Reference to memorials on the subject, 14502–31. Produces them, and minutes of the governors, 14828–37. Further evidence on this subject and as to correspondence which took place thereon, 16323–5, 16333–7, 16361 *et seq.*: as to proceedings and opinions of governors and public notice of 10th October, 1855, as to religious instruction, apprentice fees, &c., mode of acting upon the existing regulation as to religious instruction, &c., 15911–16005: examinations for apprentice fees, 15956, 15990 *et seq.*

Further evidence as to supply of coals and medical relief; and legal opinions as to application of funds to those purposes, 16299–309.

Night school, formerly largely attended; no attendance since withdrawal of children from day school; master receives £10 for evening school for doing nothing, 16079–82, 16088–9: was very beneficial, and such schools would be beneficial in every town; no exclusion of adults; no restriction as to age of persons attending, 16090–5: similar schools elsewhere. Ballymena evening schools for males and females, 16096–102.

As to alleged want of copy books, and instruction in writing, book-keeping, &c., 16105–14.

Evidence of Mr. Thomas Moffett, master of Swords Borough School, 14532–758, 14814–6. In 1818, on his appointment, 120 or 130 boys and as many girls; now 17 boys, all Protestants, 14532–8.

Salary and emoluments, 14559–66.

Boys admitted on recommendation from vicar, curate, or deputy-superintendent, 14555.

Course of instruction, includes some grammar, geography, and geometry to one boy. 14556–8. School hours ten to three, 14567–9. Division of duties between himself and assistant master: the latter takes the most advanced boys, the master the ten youngest; unsatisfactory answering on examination in easy questions; not examined by master for more than a year; no copy-books producible; defective superintendence by master; proceeds of sale of old copy-books applied to master's use, not in purchase of pencils or school requisites, 14570–638.

Inspection and examination of boys, by superintendent; by vicar or local governor occasionally; by curate weekly; does not know the nature or extent of examination; present, but does not hear it, being engaged with the boys, 14539–54.

Religious instruction by master and assistant, 14639–47: as to use of Mr. Ormsby's catechism, 14641–7.

Books in use, those of National Board, 14648–66.

A lending library, formerly under his charge, but books lost and injured, and charge transferred to one of the female teachers; books lent to inhabitants who apply for them, and policemen, as well as boys and girls of school, 14667–701.

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Swords, Borough School—continued.

Punishments: slapping on the hand with a cane; no stripping; have been flogged on the back; have been stripped; punishments not reported; unsatisfactory evidence of witness, 14702–58, 15533–7.

Evidence of James Carey, a pupil in the school three or four years ago: often punished; once flogged by Mr. Moffett, the master; often beaten by Mr. Bryson, assistant-master, with a cutting-whip, and with little whips with rod handles, 14763–4; horse-whip, 14765: for not having his lessons prepared, or for staying out too long in play-ground or yard; not for lying, swearing, improper language, or stealing; never punished for any of these, 14766–74: once stripped and put on a boy's back and flogged with whip-cord by master, Mr. Moffett, in presence of the schoolboys, 14775–9; has seen others flogged in same manner, and has held them up himself; was a monitor over a class, and the master made the monitors hold up the boys to be flogged, 14775–85: instances cases of flogging by master, Mr. Moffett, and in his presence, 14786–808. None flogged in presence of superintendent or governor; more silence in school when they were present, 14809–13.

Evidence of Hon. and Rev. Francis Howard, vicar of Swords, one of the governors of the school, 14850–2. Visitation of school by him more frequent in former years; since alteration of rules between 1845 and 1850 has felt he had not the same authority in the school as previously, but has visited; has no peculiar power or responsibility different from that of other governors, 14853–75, 14889–91. Visitation by Archbishop of Dublin once, by Dean of St. Patrick's once, by Lord Chancellor never, 14876–88. Use of Ormsby's catechism authorized by board, 14959–63.

Employment of girls in needlework by schoolmistress, who was, he believed, authorized to receive remuneration for their work, paying them for any extra time beyond school hours; but not aware of any minute of the board on the subject; practice of taking in needle-work for payment, since 1847 discontinued, 14892–910.

Medical officer of the establishment, who is medical officer for poor law purposes also; arrangements regarding his remuneration, duties, and issue of orders for medical relief, 14912–42.

As to memorials and complaints by Roman Catholics of conduct of the school and religious instruction in it; rather from the Catholic clergy than the parents, 14964–80.

Punishments in the school; was aware of the master occasionally flogging boys; no official reports of punishments; on one occasion himself told the master to flog a boy who very much deserved the punishment, 15005–16: gave no general authority to master to flog; further evidence as to punishments and conduct of master in regard to same, 15017–55; rules requiring him to report certain grave offences to superintendent, for him to take proceedings thereon, 15025.

As to master selling the old copy-books for his own profit, 15056–69.

Evidence of Lewis Bryson, second master in Borough School of Swords, Co. Dublin, husband of head mistress (see below, Evidence of *Eliza Bryson*), 15584–25, 15636–72.

Flogging of boys in the school; has seen a slight whip of twine; never saw a boy stripped or with trowsers down, nor big boys, 15588–90, 15618–25. Nature of offences for which punishment administered, and by whom and whose authority, 15600–17. Number of boys diminished of late, 15594. Proportion of Protestant boys, 15595–9.

Further examination in reference to punishment of boys in the school, and particulars in which his evidence is contradicted by boys examined and at variance with that of master, 15636–72. (see below, Evidence of *Edward Delahoyd, Joseph Murphy.*)

Evidence of Mrs. Eliza Bryson, head mistress of Borough School of Swords, Co. Dublin, wife of second master (see above, Evidence of *Lewis Bryson*), 15071–15248, 15364–76, 15409–15431, 15446–8, 15497–9.

Branches of instruction in the school; hours, ten to three; their appropriation to different branches, including two hours for work, 15075–84: sometimes remains, with some of the children, in school, after hours, perhaps for two hours more, 15085–90: sometimes in the evening, in school or in her apartments, at work, 15091–100; they have never been in the school-room till nine o'clock, 15101. Children do plain-work out of the school hours, for the mistress, and sometimes for the school, 15102–3; work in the school-room furnished by the Board; hours for needlework, 15104–7, 15109–10. Children formerly received some payment for work, but since 1852 none, 15108. Not paid for the work done in the evening for the mistress, who received the profits of the work, 15111–14; no permission or authority from board to get the work done for herself; and superintendent not aware of it, did not ask his permission, 15115–18. This system discontinued for the last two years, since the Roman Catholic children were withdrawn; since August, 1853, not employed more than the two hours a-day in school, 15119–29. Could not tell amount of profit made previously, kept no account; made nothing at all by them, 15130–3. Got an average of ten hours' work from the girls every day, but no profit from it; received five six, and seven shillings a dozen for shirts and other articles made for neighbouring gentry and Dublin tradesmen (15207–10), on which the girls were employed in learning to work, but which were finished by a woman in the town whom she paid, 15134–52. If finisher had done all the work, would have had to pay her more, 15155. Could not tell the name of the finisher, 15158: afterwards, Name and Address, Ellen Carter, Swords, alive and residing there (see *Carter*), 15159–61. Gave her 4*s.* out of the 5*s.* a dozen; but the other 1*s.* not profit; would say profit was 8*d.* a dozen, on six dozen a week during the year: could not tell whose work that profit arose upon, but not on that of the girls, who, however, prepared the work for the finisher, but not always; had been said that when it was the work of the girls, it was her profit, but she does not know; never found any profit come out of it, 15163–76. Is a daughter of the master, Mr. Moffett; her mother was in the habit of keeping the girls working for her, for seven years, daily, from four to eight in the evening, cannot say till ten or nine, does not remember that at all; working for herself after her mother's death, 15197–15204. Any benefit from the girls' work was derived by her, 15214; but gave all the profits to the poor girls, 15225–6. The girls were all paid by her at that time for their work, 15214–6: could not give the names of any girls paid by her, nor one name; could not tell how much she paid them, nor at what rate, kept no account, 15217–24. Examination continued, 15225 *et seq.*

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Swords, Borough School—continued.

Further examination as to abuses in employing the girls to work for her; and particulars in which her evidence is contradicted by girls employed, 15364–76, 15409–31, 15446–8, 15497–9 (*see Evidence of girls hereunder*, and of Miss *Kate Curtis*, assistant schoolmistress.)

Evidence of Mary Walsh, formerly a school girl: worked after school hours at needlework, in the school; not paid, 15249–60.

Evidence of Kate Walsh, formerly a school girl; worked after school hours; after dinner, returned to Mrs. Bryson's place on school premises, and worked from half-past four till nine at night and sometimes ten; every evening for about two years, except Sundays, holidays, and a few evenings when she refused to go to sew, 15261–79, 15296: desired to go to work, by Mrs. Bryson, who for refusing, threatened to "prevent her of her fee," 15280–2, 15284–6, 15292–5; used to get tea in the evening, 15283; never any payment, 15272: on occasions of refusal, did not like to go, as she would not have her lessons off quite well, and would not go to work when she would be learning them, 15284: did not complain, being afraid and not liking to offend her, 15287–92. A good many sewing for Mrs. Bryson, though not many stopping so late; no payment; a little present of a tie, worth 4*d.* or 5*d.*, 15313–9.

A Roman Catholic, nature of religious instruction and examination, in Protestant Testament and Mr. Ormsby's catechism, &c., 15297–312: did not like to learn it till she heard about the fee, and then got it off, as the only way to get her fee, 15303–4.

Evidence of Anne M'Gowan, formerly a school girl; schoolmistress made her monitor, to have her sewing; sewing for her before and after school hours, went at seven or half-past seven in the morning and stayed till nine or ten at night; not let home after school hours; Mrs. Bryson gave her dinner; not a farthing of payment, 15320–6: never refused to go, but said she was losing her learning, 15327–39; induced to give so much time to needlework by being put as monitor and told she would get 10*s.* a quarter; paid for one quarter, afterwards got 3*s.*, in all 13*s.* as monitor; got not a farthing for her needlework, 15340–7. Continued afterwards to work, by order of Mrs. Bryson, and fearing to offend her, 15348–55. Seven girls so employed, besides three kept constantly, 15356–63.

Mrs. Bryson and *Anne M'Gowan* confronted, and their evidence being contradictory, Mrs. Bryson could not say she did so employ the girls and "does not remember it at all," 15364–6.

Evidence of Ellen Collins, formerly a school girl, to similar effect as to work exacted without pay; coffee offered in the evening to keep them awake, 15377 *et seq.*

Evidence of Mrs. Bryson in reference to that of Ellen Collins, 15469 *et seq.*

Evidence of Eliza Elkins, formerly a school girl, as to work after hours without pay, 15434 *et seq.*

Evidence of Catherine Little to same effect, 15471 *et seq.*

Mrs. Bryson does not contradict these witnesses, 15446–8, 15497–9.

Evidence of Miss Kate Curtis, assistant schoolmistress, 15449 *et seq.*: the girls have often worked after hours, 15456, 15460; leaving after dark, 15465–70.

Evidence of George Walsh, labourer, as to refusal of coals unless he would send his children to the school, after he had received coals for eighteen years, 15504–15, 15538–46.

Evidence of Edward Delahoyd, formerly a boy in school, as to flogging; flogged for not being fit to go up from fifth to fourth class, and for missing a word in his class; not for stealing, bad language, or lying, 15516–32: flogged with trowsers off, the assistant master, Bryson, present and laughing, 15626–31.

Evidence of Francis Doyle, as to refusal of coals unless he brought back to the school the boy he had taken from it, 15561–3.

Evidence of Joseph Murphy, formerly a schoolboy; beaten by the master, Mr. Moffett, on the feet and head for not having off Scripture History: on bare feet, with taws or whips of four lashes of whipcord with four knots on each lash; other boys flogged also, sometimes with taws, sometimes with cane, often stripped, 15564–83.

Present when Delahoyd was flogged: Mr. Bryson present; all the school saw; boys stripped; school looking on and laughing, 15632–5.

Thomas Moffett, master, in reference to evidence of Delahoyd, considers he gave no unnecessary punishment; if he swore he never flogged a boy it was a mistake, 15533–7.

Louis Bryson, assistant master, as to flogging in his presence, 15636–72.

Evidence of Rev. William Gilbert Ormsby, formerly superintendent of borough school, 15673–834, 15906–10, 16268–98; 16326–32, 16338–48, 16357–60.

As to duties of the local governor, 15678–87.

As to duties of the superintendent, 15673–7, 15688–90. Changes recommended by him, for improved management of school; printed regulations introduced and adopted; course of instruction extended, 15691–712. Scriptural instruction, and feelings of Roman Catholics on the subject; memorials and proceedings thereon, 15714–64, 15821–4, 16326–32, 16338–48, 16357–60. Minutes in 1855 of the Board of Governors, 15765–72: terms and intention of the charter, in reference to Scriptural instruction, &c., 15773–83, 15803–7, 16277–85.

As to teaching manufactures, or agriculture, 15783–6, 15799–802, 16269.

As to giving a meal a-day to all the children, a piece of bread being given to the infant school only, 15783–98, 16274–7.

As to medical relief afforded in connection with the school, 15808–20, 16286–92.

As to coal fund and distribution, 16270–1, 16293–8.

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Swords, Borough School—continued.

As to unfitness of master; and flogging, 15825–34.

As to employment of girls by the schoolmistress in working for herself after school hours and at night, 15906–10.

Suggestions as to improvement of the school and its management, and carrying out of the Charter, 16269 *et seq.*

Evidence of Mr. John Corr, as to the instruction of his children at the school, who were afterwards withdrawn; received apprentice fees for two, 16310–8.

Evidence of Rev. John Cotter M'Donnell, formerly superintendent of Swords borough school, 15835–905.

Resided within four miles of Swords; visited generally twice a-week, more and less, 15837–9. Examination of pupils, 15840–2.

Extent and nature of religious instruction, 15842–3; no complaints in his time, 15871–5.

As to discipline of school; flogging of boys; working of girls; selling of used copy-books by master, 15844–65, 15893–903.

Assistant mistress, Miss Curtis, had charge of head class; better qualified than head mistress, Mrs. Bryson, 15866–70.

As to distribution of coals, 15875–81.

As to medical relief and school dispensary; physician of it is also medical officer of poor law district dispensary, 15882–93.

As to heads of expenditure in his time, none for manufactures or agriculture; unsuccessful attempt to introduce industrial instruction, 15904–5.

Evidence of Rev. Hugh Hamilton: examination of girls by, during several years, and its results; considers there was a progressive improvement, especially under the assistant schoolmistress, Miss Curtis, 16115–23: favourable result of examination of this class by Commissioners, 16124–5. Good answering on his examination of the boys, and gradual progressive improvement in school, 16126–39.

Evidence of Launcelot Studdert, Esq.; examination of boys by, most satisfactory to his mind, 16141–2, 16155, 16192–5. Mode of examination, and further evidence on the subject, 16143 *et seq.*, 16192–5. Difference between result of Commissioners' examination and his, 16144, 16153, 16160 *et seq.*

Evidence of Richard John O'Grady, M.D., Physician of the institution, and Medical Officer of dispensary under Poor Law Board, 16242–67: has made no annual reports to Governors of the school as required by the rules, nor returns of numbers relieved, 16244–7.

Has received no tickets or recommendations of late; attends master and mistress, and persons in the school who apply, 16252–61. Salary £70 a-year; numbers relieved, 16265–7.

DEAN SCARDEVILLE AND ARCHDEACON HEWITSON'S ENDOWMENTS FOR A PROTESTANT SCHOOL.

Information from Reports of Previous Inquiries, &c.:—Bequest by Dean Scardeville, described as for support of a school; and legal proceedings for recovery of same commenced, but abandoned, 14983.

Lands, &c., described as given by Archdeacon Hewitson for endowment of a school, use and support of schoolmaster, &c., 14983, 15547.

Present Inquiry.—Extract from will of Dean Scardeville; contingent bequest of £100 to be laid out in buying a piece of ground, the rent of which to be for endowment of school of Swords for teaching poor Protestant children, 14982, 15547.

Evidence and Letter of Hon. and Rev. Francis Howard, Vicar of Swords, and one of the Governors of Swords Borough School; knows nothing of Dean Scardeville's charity; has heard it spoken of; never heard of Dean Scardeville's school; was told a legacy was left for Swords by the Dean; does not believe Dean Scardeville's charity exists, or that any such school was ever founded, 14943–6, 14985–8. Knows nothing at all of the Hewitson lands, 15550–1: (*see further, below, under Economy Fund*)

Letter from Rev. Thomas Kieran, Roman Catholic Curate, Malahide, on the part of *Rev. Mr. Montague*: not aware of any school in Swords endowed by Dean Scardeville; bequest by him, and purchase of Economy Lands (*see below*), 14989.

ECONOMY FUND; AND HEWITSON ENDOWMENT, &c.

Information from Report (*in* 1833) *of Municipal Corporation Commissioners;*—Economy Lands, applied to church purposes; no account of origin, 14984.

Letter from Rev. Thos. Kieran, Roman Catholic Curate, Malahide, on the part of *Rev. Mr. Montague*; as to bequest of moneys by Dean Scardeville for Protestants in Swords, and purchase of Economy Lands therewith, rents of which are stated to be distributed to poor Protestants of Swords, 14989.

Evidence of Hon. and Rev. Francis Howard, Vicar of Swords, one of the Governors of Swords borough school:—Economy Fund not connected with Dean Scardeville's charity, 14945; objects to which the Fund is applied, the support of the church and providing necessaries for it, and surplus for charity; no portion for education, 14947–8, 14952. Landed property; not aware how parish became possessed of it; Irish Act of Parliament under which administered, 14949–58.

Further evidence of Mr. Howard to same effect, and reference to the Act alluded to; no knowledge of the origin or objects of the Fund beyond that afforded by the Act of Parliament, 14990–15004. Report made by him in 1851 to Commissioners of Charitable Bequests, 14997–15000.

Provisions of the Act in question, 37 Geo. III. c. 44, "for the Preservation of Estates belonging to Parishes;" leasing powers and accounts, 15547–8. As to application of these provisions to Archdeacon Hewitson's bequest of lands and buildings for a school and schoolmaster, 15549.

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Swords, Economy Fund, Hewitson Endowment—continued.

Evidence of Mr. Howard:—Knows nothing of the Hewitson lands at all, has heard of Dean Scardeville's bequest, but knows nothing of Archdeacon Hewitson's; two pieces of ground, not aware what part Hewitson's, 15550–2.

Particulars of the Economy lands, lettings, &c., 15553–60.

Evidence of Mr. James M'Christy, twenty-four years resident in Swords, and churchwarden at different times, 16196–201. Does not know of any bequest by Dean Scardeville for a school at Swords; has seen maps and papers relative to the Economy Estate, which is understood to be a church estate, and exclusively Protestant charity; never knew of any one being educated out of it, or of its applicability to education, 16202–6. There had formerly been a Protestant school supported out of Economy Estate before present school of Swords, 16207–9: could show lands which have been diverted and misappropriated; previous inquiries on the subject by a local Committee put an end to, 16209–12, 16224; purchase of lands out of Dean Scardeville's bequest, now part of Economy lands; refusal to sign accounts presented to him while churchwarden by vicar and other trustees, 16213–5, 16222–3.

Knows nothing of legacy of Archdeacon Hewitson, 16216–7: as to lands on which the mill stands; changes of owners and want of title, 16219.

Income and further particulars of Economy lands and their management, &c., 16212, 16220, 16225 *et seq.*

Documentary evidence, produced by *Mr. Moffett, Parish Clerk* of Rev. Mr. Howard, by his direction, 19743–6, 19754, 19761.—Grant or conveyance of lands and mill, &c., at Swords in 1719, by Rev. Michael Hewitson, for the use of the school at Swords, 19743. Map in 1727, of the Economy Lands, belonging to the church of Swords, and lands left by Archdeacon Hewitson for endowment of the school of Swords; particulars of school lands and of church lands, 19744. Survey and map in 1797 of Economy Lands, referring to "school lands;" former and present occupancy of them; and parties receiving rents, 19745.

Lease in 1814 (produced by *Mr. Cuffe*), of land described in map; identity of premises with those in previous survey map, 19922–6, 20314–6.

Leases of 1814 and 1854 from the vicar to *Mr. Thomas Lowndes*, produced by the latter; particulars of leases, 19769–70, 19796.

Old vestry-book of Swords, anno 1730; absence of any entries in this and other accounts of Economy funds, produced by Mr. Moffett, parish clerk, of application of any part of the funds to educational purposes, 19746, 19761, 19763, 19796.

Evidence of Mr. Thomas Lowndes, resident at Swords, holding land and house property under the vicar; by lease, 19764–8: hands in leases of 1810 and 1854; particulars of same, 19769–70, 19796. Identity of plot with a plot in map of 1797 of "school lands," above mentioned, 19771–3. Further particulars as to tenancies of the property, rent, and to whom paid, &c., 19774–96.

Evidence of Mr. Patrick Early, resident at Swords, holding land, 19860–913, 20047–65: holds plot, three and a-half acres, No. 3 in map of 1797 of school lands, 19862–3; mill premises at back of his, 19864; never paid any rent, 19865: particulars of holdings of his father and brother, and as to payment of rent by them; his father's will, litigation in the family, ejectment proceedings by his brother, 19866 *et seq.*: as to houses built by his father, &c., 19867, 20047–65.

Evidence of Mr. Peter Carey, resident at Swords, holding land beside the mill, 19914 *et seq.*; does not pay rent, 19919: particulars of property and of his and previous tenure by Peter Early and others, 19920–49.

Evidence of Mr. Robert M'Kernan, holding land at Swords, 19950–8: his holding identified with plot No. 6 in map of 1797 of school lands, 19950.

Evidence of Mr. Lawrence Cuffe, formerly resident at Swords, 19996–20019, 20314–6: holds land at Swords; identifies it with land No. 4 in map of 1797 of school lands, and in earlier map, 19999–20002; further particulars of tenure, rent, &c., 20003–19; produces lease and map attached; identity of premises with "school lands," 20314–6.

Evidence of Mr. James Brangan, resident at Swords, holding land under the vicar and others; particulars of tenancies, rent, &c., 19797–859, 20021–46, 20094–6. Identity of premises with those described in map of 1797, above mentioned, as "part of school lands," 19840–1, 19859: identity of other premises, held by other parties, Peter Early, &c., 20024, 20039–44, 20094–6.

Evidence of James Peebles, Esq., 19959–95: as to purchase of land at Swords by him, as he believed in fee-simple, and rents received by him from James Brangan and others; title-deeds and leases, 19959 *et seq.*: never heard of Archdeacon Hewitson's land before this inquiry, 19963; identifies mill premises on map, 19983–4: is perfectly satisfied the school lands are not named, but does not think it prudent to part with his title-deeds or produce them, 19990–4.

Evidence of Mr. Thomas Moffett, parish clerk of Swords, 20066–79: receives rent from Mr. Thomas Lowndes for Hon. and Rev. Mr. Howard, who considers it as part of his own glebe, not for any particular or charitable purposes, 20067–74. Never heard of interest of Mr. Philips or Lord Talbot in lands, 20076 *et seq.*

Evidence of Henry Baker, Esq., present churchwarden of Swords, 20080–93, 20097: has heard reports of school lands being lost by mismanagement or neglect, 20081–2: endeavoured to obtain information, but no disposition on part of rector and others to afford it; steps taken in reference to the matter, but without result, 20082 *et seq.*: is satisfied from the evidence now taken, that the reports of misappropriation are correct, 20097.

Evidence of Rev. Digges La Touche, curate of Swords, 20098–109: knows nothing but what has appeared in the evidence, as to school lands, 20099: has had no information from the rector, Hon. and Rev. Mr. Howard, as to lands left for education, but has heard that the Economy Lands were left for purposes of charity, not education, by Dean Scardeville, 20102–3.

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Swords, Economy Lands, Hewitson Endowment—continued.

Hon. and Rev. Mr. Howard, absent in England and too ill to attend the second or further inquiry, 19747–8 : letter to him, 19757, 19762.

Evidence of William Crozier, Esq., present Churchwarden : has no knowledge and is unable to give any information about the lands left by Archdeacon Hewitson ; never heard of them till the last few days, 19750 *et seq.*

Synod of Thurles, 1850; Address of, *page* 380; and three Rescripts on Queen's Colleges, 1847–50, *pages* 388–9.

Talbot, Henry William, Esq., Maryborough, Queen's Co., Proprietor and Editor of the *Leinster Express;* Evidence of, as to general state of education in locality, 5193 *et seq.*

Means of education in the county very indifferent indeed; great want of a classical and mathematical school, suited for young men for ordinary pursuits of life; no means at present of preparing for ordinary professions, mercantile life, or public offices; want of such a school, a commercial school with classics and modern languages, in Maryborough; obliged to take his family to Dublin for education; a public school at Maryborough would be well supported; sufficient of respectable population, especially of middle classes, 5196–5204, 5207–9.

Ballyroan School in too isolated a locality, not as efficient for its object as if placed at Maryborough, would be improved and benefited if removed thither, 5205–6.

No want of schools for lower classes; but great want of schools for middle and upper classes, who object to send their children to the former; the lower classes have better means of education, 5210–1.

Advantages of an endowment in aid, in preference to a school dependent on private enterprise alone, 5212–5222.

Could not be provided for from local funds; would not tax the inhabitants of the locality, 5223–4.

Tarbert, Co. Limerick :

Evidence of Henry O'Shea, Esq., Mayor of Limerick; statement that funds are supplied from Erasmus Smith foundation in Limerick, for a school at, 2397.

Tate, William; Endowment by, for a school at Wexford, see *Wexford.*

Tax for education: see *Rate.*

Teachers and School Assistants : see *Masters, Monitors*, and under names of particular schools.

Teer, Mr. *Thomas*, master of Downpatrick Blue School; Evidence of, 10089 *et seq.* Previous training of, in Kildare-place, and experience in teaching, 10089–96.

Course of instruction in Downpatrick Blue School, 10105–7.

Ignorance and defective instruction of the boys; unwillingness of the master to have them examined; unsatisfactory answering on examination by the Commissioners, 10110 *et seq.*, 10148–54, 10181.

School not inspected, except occasionally by clergyman, Mr. Moffatt, and no examination by him, 10159, 10162–7.

Further evidence, as to number at school and incorrectness of return thereof, as to his unsatisfactory conduct of the school, his emoluments, &c., 10168–213.—(See under *Downpatrick.*)

Templemichael, Co. Longford :

Erasmus Smith school, 7493 *et seq.*: and
Essex Edgeworth endowment, now connected with it, 7567 *et seq.*

ESSEX EDGEWORTH ENDOWMENT.

Information from Reports of Previous Inquiries.—Bequest of £10 a-year by Rev. Mr. Edgeworth, formerly rector of parish, for a Protestant school at Templemichael; applied to Erasmus Smith school: acre of glebe land also for use of schoolmaster; large stone schoolhouse, slated, built by rector (afterwards Bishop of Waterford) and parish, and afterwards purchased by Erasmus Smith Board, 7567.

ERASMUS SMITH SCHOOL, TEMPLEMICHAEL.

Evidence of Mr. John William Fetherston, master of the school: parish school under Erasmus Smith Board, 7493–7, 7558. Sources of income, 7559–66 : acre of ground held by schoolmaster, but interfered with by Drainage Commissioners, 7554–7, 7571–3.

Number of pupils, forty-two on roll at present; past year, sixty-eight; regular attendance from thirty upwards; one boarder; forty free pupils in 1854, in turns; all Protestants; average attendance in 1854, of all classes, twenty-nine, although sixty-eight on school-list, 7498–510; numbers variable from numbers of soldiers' children, the place being a garrison town, and changes of quarters of these and others, 7507, 7511.

Discrepancies in different returns of numbers, and explanations, 7512–53.

Erasmus Smith Board not aware that he takes boarders; makes no return of them, none being asked for; no regulation as to them, left to himself, 7540–4.

Schoolhouse repaired by Earl of Longford, 7568 : no money for repairs received from Erasmus Smith Board, 7574.

Books, &c., from Church Education Society; none supplied by Erasmus Smith Board; supply of school requisites inadequate, 7575–8.

Evidence of Rev. Robert Card, curate of the parish; has been in habit of visiting the school for four or five years, 7579–81. Extent of visitation and examination of pupils; beneficial effects of supervision by local clergy, 7600–15, 7633–4. Inspection by Church Education Society and Erasmus Smith Board, 7616–8.

Schoolhouse repaired three years ago, at cost of £80 or £90, by Earl of Longford, 7582–4, 7599. In very bad repair at present, flooring and stairs insecure; no funds for repairs, 7585–8. Bad state of play-ground, dirty, and walls dilapidated, 7596–9.

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Templemichael, Co. Longford—continued.

School purchased by Erasmus Smith Board, but no contribution by them except master's salary, 7589–91.

School requisites obtained from Church Education Society; supply inadequate, and not the best books, 7591–5.

Prizes for good attendance and conduct; none for good answering and progress, but desirable, 7619–23.

Lending Library, none; but one in connection with Sunday School, supported by voluntary subscriptions, 7624–7.

Satisfactory answering on examination of boys by Commissioners, 7615; and success in after-life in commercial and mercantile employments, 7628–31.

Uncertainty of information as to amount of Edgeworth Fund, and as to parties in whom vested, 7634–44.

Evidence of Mr. Barlow, Chairman, &c. of Erasmus Smith Board, (see under *Erasmus Smith*,) 23055 *et seq.*

Templemoyle, Co. Derry; Farming school, and superior English education there, 11012.

Templeneiry (or Bansha), Co. Tipperary:

Letters from Rev. B. H. Banner, Bansha, Rector and Vicar of Templeneiry, alias Bansha, relating to endowment paid annually to Protestant schoolmaster of Bansha up to July, 1836, when it was stopped, 655–6.

Endowment to parish school of Bansha, £4 a-year, from Smith's charity; no information, 654, 656.

Endowments by Rev. J. Doherty for schools at Templeneiry, Toem, and Doon, Co. Tipperary: £100 at £4 per cent. bequeathed for additional stipend to parochial schoolmaster at each of those places: no trace of them now, 654–6.

Tenantry Schools, or schools for tenants on school estates: see *Estate Schools, Estates.*

Tenants on School Estates:

As to privileges of, on Erasmus Smith estates, in regard to admission to schools: *Ennis*, Cullinan, 4068–71.

Application for free admission as boarder to Erasmus Smith schools on the ground of being a tenant: *Galway*, Barrett, 5689.

Terms of Erasmus Smith Charter, see under *Erasmus Smith:* and see *Estate Schools*, &c.

Tenison, Bishop; school endowed by, at Kilkenny, 151.

Tenure of holdings on school estates: see under *Estates.*

Erasmus Smith estates; uncertainty of tenants' tenure, and injurious effects: *Galway*, Barrett 5685–8, 5916–7, 6073–4; Blakeney, 6007–14; Daly, 5984–91:—See under *Estates, Erasmus Smith Board*, &c.

Clare-street Board's estates: see under *Estates, Commissioners of Education*, &c.
Incorporated Society's estates: see under *Estates, Incorporated Society*, &c.

Thom, Alexander, Esq., Author of the Irish Directory, Printer for Her Majesty's Public Offices in Ireland, 23518–9: Evidence of, as to general state of education and want of adequate provision for education of middle classes in Dublin, 23522 *et seq.* Has in his employment a considerable number of persons, who must be pretty well educated to make good compositors; must have a good English education, and should, but majority do not, know a little of Latin and French, 23521–4; mostly educated at the ordinary schools of Dublin, of which they are mostly natives, 23526–7. Has formed a very unfavourable opinion of the provision for the education of the middle classes in Dublin, 23522.

The education of the young men from Scotland better than that of Irishmen, 23529.

Latin taught in the schools in Scotland, in small fishing villages, in the parish schools, as well as the High School of Edinburgh, which educates for commercial life as well as the learned professions; and modern languages now taught in the latter, 23530–6. A proprietary school in Edinburgh besides the High School, and carried out successfully, giving instruction in Latin as well as English, 23537–41.

As to establishment of a proprietary school in Dublin, like the Edinburgh schools; difficulties in the way, 23452–7. Suggestions on the subject, 23456–8.

Thorpe, Eustace, Esq., Assistant Registrar of Governors of Erasmus Smith Schools: Evidence of, 16434 *et seq.*, 19062 *et seq.*, 19567 *et seq.*, 19627–8, 24085 *et seq.* See under *Erasmus Smith Board.*

Thurles, Synod of, 1850, Address of, *page* 380; and three Rescripts on the Queen's Colleges, 1847–50, *pages* 388–9.

Tihallon, Co. Monaghan: Endowments for schools reported in previous Inquiries:—Bequest of £100 left at interest by Captain Richardson; interest to be divided between school and the poor, 9297.

Bequest of £13 10*s.* a-year left by Rev. Wm. or Rev. Dr. Maxwell for Tihallon poor school; a good slated house, 9297.

No further information, 9298.

Tilson, Thomas, Mullingar:—Letter from as to Diocesan School, a school without scholars, *page* 302; (see *Mullingar.*)

Tipperary, Co. of: Inquiry as to schools and endowments, and state of education; evidence taken at Clonmel, 654 *et seq.*

Statement by Mr. Magee, Newry, (see *Armagh*,) as to endowments, 9373.

Toem, Co. Tipperary:

Endowments by Rev. J. Doherty for schools at Doon, Templeneiry, and Toem, Co. Tipperary:—£100 at four per cent. bequeathed as additional stipends to parochial schoolmasters at these

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Toem, Co. Tipperary—continued.

places: no trace of them now, 654–6. Letters from Rev. B. H. Banner, Rector and Vicar of Templeneiry or Bansha, as to a payment to the schoolmaster there up to 1836, when it was stopped, 655–6.

Tooms School, Louth:

Report (in 1826), of Commissioners of Education Inquiry; supposed endowment of Tooms school, in parish of Louth, 12248.

Rev. John H. Allpress states it was emphatically the parish school, and supported by different landed proprietors in the neighbourhood, 12249.

Townlet school endowment, in parish of Mohill, Co. Leitrim: see under *Mohill.*

Townsend, Rev. *Somerset L. C.*, Incumbent of Louth: Evidence of, as to Incorporated Society's School, Dundalk; objection to rule of admission, that the children must come from a school in which every child reads the Scriptures daily; militates against the National Schools, and hardship of excluding Protestant children educated in those schools, 12349–51: (see under *Dundalk.*)

As to school formerly at Glyde Farm, Co. Louth, 12247, 12250: (see *Glyde.*)

As to Stephenstown School, Co. Louth; schoolhouse at present inhabited by a farmer as part of his dwelling-house, 12333: (see *Stephenstown.*)

Townsend, Rev. *William R.*, Rector of Aghada, Co. Cork: communication from, 1141: evidence of, 1143–6. Portion of glebe land granted in 1729, to Churchwardens for a Protestant schoolmaster at Aghada, and so held until death of parish clerk in 1833: unsuccessful legal proceedings for its recovery; house since built by the parties holding it, who pay no rent or rent-charge, 1141. Still thinks the land recoverable; two houses and more than an acre; original grant and evidence producible, 1143–6.

Trades, &c., taught in schools:—*Londonderry, Gwyn Endowment*, Skipton, 11046–54, 11063: and see *Swords, Tubrid*, &c., and under *Employment, Industrial Training, Agriculture*, &c.

Training Schools:

Paper on the Industrial Training Institutions of Belgium, and on the possibility of organizing an analogous system in connection with the National Schools of Ireland, by Tristram Kennedy, Esq., M.P., and William K. Sullivan, Esq., Professor of Chemistry to the Museum of Irish Industry, 14823.

Evidence of Tristram Kennedy, Esq., M.P., in reference to inadequacy of provision for education of middle classes, and industrial training of lower orders, 14824 *et seq.*

Training Schools for Teachers; see *Santry*, &c.—Industrial schools: see *Agricultural, Industrial Schools*, &c.

Tralee: Inquiry and evidence taken at, as to schools and endowments, and state of education, Co. Kerry, 2319 *et seq.*

Christian Brothers' School; Macchivock endowment, 2329, 2347 *et seq.*

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CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL; FOR BOYS.

Letter from Right Rev. Bishop Moriarty; a few acres of land conveyed to him by Mr. John Macchivock, of Tralee, in trust for support of teachers of this school, 2329. Similar grant for female school in connexion with convent now building, 2329.

Evidence of Patrick Dominick M'Donnell, Esq., Principal of Christian Brothers' School; opened in May, 1855; then a National school, with about 150 children; now unconnected with National Board, and about 420 boys in regular daily attendance under himself and three assistants, 2347–51. Previously superficial education: present course includes English, commercial, and mathematical education, with use of globes, mensuration, shorthand, book-keeping, 2350, 2353. School too short a time established for the boys to be so advanced as desired; pupils generally of the poorer classes, but shopkeepers and middle classes also attend by degrees, 2352, 2354–6.

ERASMUS SMITH SCHOOL.

Evidence of Mr. Benjamin Carter, Master:—called parochial school, but not so, having no aid from the parish, 2357–60. Schoolhouse built by subscription; under the rector, not under control of Erasmus Smith Board, 2361–2.

Decrease of numbers in the school, and causes, 2363–5. Only Protestants at present; formerly some Roman Catholics; all admissible, 2366.

Other schools in Tralee, and means of classical instruction; preference for education in Dublin and England; has known boys educated at Tralee, as good or better scholars; instances, 2367–81.

HICKSON ENDOWMENT.

Information from Previous Inquiry:—An annual income of £12 granted by will of John C. Hickson in 1821, for Roman Catholic Poor School, 2329.

Evidence of Rev. John Mawe, Roman Catholic Administrator, twelve years connected with the parish, never heard of the bequest; property lately sold in Incumbered Estates Court, 2330–3, 2335.

Evidence of Maurice Colles, Esq., as to the property sold, and application of proceeds; none remaining in court, 2382–92.

Evidence of Rickard O'Connell, Esq., as to sale of the property: no copy of the will, 2334, 2393–5.

Will to be procured and reported to Bequests Commissioners, 2396.

STRAND-STREET SCHOOL.

Information from Previous Inquiry:—In 1826, reported as a Roman Catholic free school: school-

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Tralee, Co. Kerry—continued.

house built by Kildare-place Society, with grant from Lord Lieutenant's Fund, and private subscriptions; boys and girls; thirty-six Protestants and sixteen Roman Catholics; in connection with Kildare-place Society: both versions of the Scriptures read, 2340, 2342.

Letter and Evidence of Rev. John Mawe, Roman Catholic Administrator; house built upon land granted for the purpose by the late Judge Day; no schoolmaster; only a schoolmistress educating a very few female children, 2340, 2343, 2346.

Trench, Rev. *Frederick*, Rector of Newtown, Meath: Evidence of, respecting Miss Kellett's bequest for building schoolhouses in Co. Meath, 12860–2.

Procured copy of Miss Kellett's will from Charitable Bequests Commissioners: of £3,000, bequeathed in 1811 by her for building schoolhouses in Co. Meath, only £130 expended in that county in building a National schoolhouse at Carlanstown; present executor never before acquainted with the matter, but has been supporting schools in Dublin out of the same fund for forty years, but none applied to Meath except the above £130; about £2,000 remaining, and now thinks it will be right to withdraw the funds for the future from Dublin, and employ them in Meath, according to provisions of will, 12860–1. Mr. Trench wishes to know whether the remainder of the £3,000, and interest for the forty years, could not be recovered for Meath, 12861–2.

Trench, Rev. *Frederick J.*, Rector of Carlow:—Evidence of, as to bequest by Mrs. Dawson, four guineas a-year, for education in Co. Carlow; can obtain no information respecting it; thinks it is not applied to any school in the county, 73–5.

As to "Carlow Free School," endowed by Matthew Murphy, Esq.; never heard of any school endowed by him, 75.

Endowment by Mr. Henry Waddell, described in communication from Mr. Trench, as a large sum bequeathed for a parish school in Carlow, but not applied to the object of the will, 72.

As to school of Clonmulsk, Co. Carlow:—Existing parish school of Clonmulsk appears to have an endowment, 75.

Trim, Co. Meath, and Longford; Diocesan Schools formerly at, and sale of property, *page* 301: see *Gregory*.

Trimble, William, Esq., Proprietor and Manager of *Fermanagh Reporter*: Evidence of, as to Enniskillen Royal School, and general state of education in locality, 11911–11953.

Enniskillen has the worst educated population of any town in any civilized country; character of the county, bullock and turnip; grow up without learning or trade, and not knowing for what; hence so many soldiers from Enniskillen:—Eminent classical education at Royal School, but education there too exclusively classical, of little utility to men of business; and charges for boarders too high, from £30 to £50 and extras, notwithstanding large endowment; a general complaint of the want of provision for a practical English education, and embracing instruction in modern languages, all the languages in use; a good English education not to be had in Fermanagh, except in some of the poor schools. Condition of poor schoolmasters, and wretched school accommodation; difficulty attending attempts to establish a good school, from apprehension of injuring the Royal School, 11913.

Further evidence as to want of means for a good English education, and as to the schools for the poor in Enniskillen; prevalence of fever in them from want of proper accommodation, 11913, 11917–20, 11923–5.

Other schools, and their degrees of success in teaching, 18941–51.

Observations as to Rev. J. G. Porter's suggestions (see *Porter, J. G.*) for the appointment of a Minister of Education: the prejudices of party men a barrier to education. The National Board thwarted by another educational Board, 12205; injurious effects of contention between the Church Education Society, and the National Board, 122206.

ENNISKILLEN ROYA SCHOOL.

Inconveniences of present situation of the school, at some distance from the town, at Portora, especially for day boys; formerly in the town; old schoolhouse now let, and rent goes to the Royal School, 11882, 11913–6: suggestions for making the school more available for day boys, so long as retained at Portora, 11913, 11929–30; want of a good school, to replace the old school, in the town,—a model school, male and female; ways in which it would be beneficial, 11913.

General feeling that the day boys should be free, or a certain number to pay a small sum; suggests a local committee, to select boys for free places, 11913, 11921; and suggests that the local exhibitions or foundation scholarships in Royal School should be increased in number; a greater number of smaller value, say £5, would be more advantageous; would not alter the exhibitions to Dublin University, 11913, 11926–8.

Number of free pupils at Royal School greater than heretofore, and master treats them as other boys; but feeling against obtruding there under present arrangements, and free boys ill treated by others, 11913, 11929–30 (see evidence of Rev. Mr. Greham, head master, under *Enniskillen*.) Further detail of description of education for which provision is required, and mode of selection for free places, 11938–53.

Vacations too long, nearly one-fourth of the year, 11913.

Visits of Education Commissioners private; should be public visitations, announced beforehand; wholesomeness of publicity, 11913.

School-lands the worst and the, tenants the poorest and most wretched in the county, from some cause not applicable to other landlords, who are excellent in Fermanagh generally, 11913, 11931–7, 11952–3.—(See evidence as to School Estates, under *Enniskillen*.)

Trinity College, Dublin:

Erasmus Smith Endowments for, see under *Erasmus Smith*. See also *Exhibitions, Intermediate Schools*, &c.; and under names of particular witnesses, schools, or foundations connected with.

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Trusts: see *Endowments, Estates,* and under names of particular schools, localities, or foundations.

Tuam, Dean of, Very Rev. Robert Plunket; see *Tuam,* Diocesan School.

Tuam, Co. Galway; Diocesan School:

Letter from the Very Rev. Dean Plunket; a diocesan schoolmaster at Tuam, paid by an annual tax upon beneficed clergymen; not the slightest advantage to them from him, but no power to remove the grievance in present state of the law, 6063.

Particulars from a return as to the school, 6064.

Master does not reply to circular, nor attend upon summons, 6064, 6066.

Referred to Assistant Commissioner for inquiry, 6065.

Tubrid, Co. Fermanagh: Charitable Charter School of George Vaughan, Esq.

Information from Reports of Previous Inquiries:—Account of the endowment and its value; estates bequeathed under conditions to produce £4,000 a-year; to build a schoolhouse and school sufficiently large for 300 boys and 200 girls, to be maintained, educated, and instructed in linen manufacture and in husbandry; a church to be built for use of the children; other bequests; legal difficulties, and Act of Parliament to effect an arrangement; trustees incorporated: opening of school in 1787, with thirty children; fed, clothed, and lodged, and taught reading, writing, arithmetic, agriculture, and gardening: total income about £816 per annum; forty boys in 1807–12; expenses about £800 a-year, 12184.

Further information from subsequent reports, 12185–7: income reported in 1835, as from £900 to £1,000 a-year; sixty boys and eighteen girls; general English education, and needlework for the latter, 12186.

Evidence of Rev. John Grey Porter, formerly one of the Governors:—the school formerly small and badly conducted; improvement during the last forty years, and increase of the school, 12189: importance of close supervision by the Governors and local Committee, 12189, 12195–7.

Tucker, James, Esq., M.D., Sligo; Medical officer of Sligo Dispensary District, late member of Town Council: Evidence of, as to general state of education and want of adequate provision for same in Sligo, 6739 *et seq.*

Great want of means of scientific education in the town; agriculture, chemistry, &c., practical education, great deficiency of it, 6740–1. Suggests the establishing of a school higher than a Model National School, and embracing practical branches of education, such as agriculture and chemistry, mathematics, as well as modern languages, 6742–4; is aware of young men being obliged to go elsewhere for education of a superior class. Young men who go to College from Sligo are educated elsewhere, and a young man lost a Government appointment offered to him, from deficient education, because there are no opportunities here, 6745–46.

Tullamore, King's Co.: Inquiry and evidence taken at, as to schools and endowments, and state of education in King's Co., 5328 *et seq.*

Turin, parish of Rathconnell, Co. Westmeath: see *Rathconnell.*

Turlough, Co. Mayo:

Endowment for school, in connection with Lord Lieutenant's Fund, and on similar conditions as Kildare-place Society, 6083.

Evidence of Rev. William B. Stoney, Rector of Castlebar: school in operation, 6107. Built partly out of Lord Lieutenant's Fund: no proof of endowment out of that fund, or of its conditions having been complied with; knows nothing of leases or sites; supported by voluntary contributions, 6107–8–10.

Turner, Mr. *John,* master of Incorporated Society's School at Dundalk, Co. Louth:—Evidence of, 12258 *et seq.,* 12406–8.

Number of scholars, including 42 foundation boarders, 12258–61. Foundation scholars selected from Counties of Down and Louth, parishes of Keady (Co. Armagh) and Ramoan (Co. Antrim), upon public examination, 12262–4, 12337–8. Rules as to admission, 12307–8.

Religion of the children; all received and treated as Protestants while in the institution, attend church, and taught catechism; one Roman Catholic boy, not recognized as such, and reads the Scriptures, 12277–9, 12311–5.

General course of education comprising mathematics, and such as to qualify for commercial employments, mensuration, &c.; classics in after hours; navigation not taught, 12286, 12323–31.

Discipline of school: nature of punishments, 12282; in case of grave offences, flogging sometimes, where not expulsion, 12285, 12288–304.

Prizes, admission to Santry Training School, to which three best answerers on examination are sent annually, 12280–1: and catechist gives prizes in Scriptures every year, 12281. Competition for Santry confined to foundation boarders, day boys and pay boarders not admitted, 12316–7. Those who go to Santry, distinguished for ability and good conduct, and get on remarkably well; the prospect of getting into Santry School a great stimulus to the boys, 12332–5.

Success in life of pupils generally satisfactory, 12318–22, 12332.

Inspection of school:—weekly by catechist, who examines children and the house; and Governors inspect by deputation from the Society; reports of visitors and catechist, and return of numbers of boys, also sent up to them, 12267–77. Local Committee, 12299; their suggestions transmitted to the Society, 12406–8.

Times and means of recreation for the boys, 12339–40: health, good; a doctor and apothecary, paid by fixed salaries, 12341–8.—(See further, under *Dundalk.*)

Tydavnet, Co. Monaghan.

Two schools, not in operation; one having a house and acre of land; the other, four acres of land and a house: no information as to these, 9303.

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Tyrone, Co. of: Inquiry as to schools and endowments, and state of education; evidence taken at Omagh, 10556–7, 11452 *et seq.*

Representation by a deputation from inhabitants of Omagh and neighbourhood as to the general state of education in the county, the non-application of funds for the county to the neighbourhood of Omagh, and the serious want of facilities for education of middle and upper classes, 11452.—See under *Omagh.*

Under-Masters; see under *Masters.*

Universities: see *Queen's Colleges, Trinity College,* and under *Exhibitions, Intermediate Schools,* &c.

Ushers: see under *Erasmus Smith, Masters, Monitors,* &c.

Vacations:

Objections to length of: *Enniskillen Royal School,* Trimble, 11913; *Galway Erasmus Smith English School,* Reid, 5827–41, 5851.

Questions raised at Ennis as to Vacations in Erasmus Smith Grammar School; *Cullinan,* 4002–11; *King,* 4102–5, 4119–7; (see under *Ennis*).

Valentine, Rev. *T.:* Endowment by, for a school at Frankfort, in parish of Killglass, Co. Sligo: see *Killglass.*

Valuations of School Estates; see under *Estates.*

Vandeleur, George, Esq., J.P., Limerick, Chairman of Committee appointed by Grand Jury to inquire into state of Limerick Diocesan School; communication from, 2430.

Communication from Mr. Vandeleur, and Mr. Delmege, J.P., as to Limerick Diocesan School, 2431: Evidence of, unfavourable to conduct of the school; dissatisfaction prevailing; and want of better means of education at Limerick; want of due provision for free pupils, 2682 *et seq.*

Vaughan, George, Esq.: Charitable Charter School endowed by, at Tubrid, Co. Fermanagh, 12184 *et seq*:—see *Tubrid.*

Veitch, Mr. *Andrew,* a holder of land: Evidence of, as to the estate of the Enniskillen Royal School, 12149–12183. Well acquainted with school estate; saw a great improvement in it the last time he inspected it, in October, 1854, when he inspected the whole of it; nature of the improvements in houses, farms, drainage, crops, as compared with some years previously, 12149–58, 12182–3. Some fences, but not good ones, 12159–61. Crops; flax, potatoes, oats, turnips, 12164. Size of farms, some under six acres, one of twenty; premiums awarded to some of the tenants, 12165–74. Rents; majority under £15; gross rental £2,142; sum received last year £1,941; £9,231 of arrears, 12175–8.

Vesey, Rev. *Thomas;* Endowment by, for schools at Magherafelt and Castledawson, Co. Londonderry, 10558–10572.—See *Castledawson* and *Magherafelt.*

Visitation of Schools:—(and see under *Inspection*).

Visitations held at various times for inquiry into complaints and abuses in particular schools, and steps taken in consequence; *Ballyroan,* 4751–2, 4761; *Navan,* 4751, 12870; *Cavan,* 7838, 7846–8, 8070–1; *Lifford,* 11409–10; *Midleton,* 17632 *et seq.,* 17781, 18721–35 *et seq.,* (see *Midleton*); *Monaghan,* 8918, 9185 *et seq.,* 9208–9; *and see under names of particular schools.*

Insufficiency, irregularity, and privacy of; should be public and more frequent; *Enniskillen,* Trimble, 11913; *Midleton,* Allin, 17728–32 *et seq.,* 18302–8, (see *Midleton*).

Mode of charging costs of visitations under Clare-street; questions as to legality: evidence of Dr. Kyle, Secretary of Commissioners, 23765 *et seq.,* (see under *Commissioners of Education*).

Provision in Erasmus Smith Charter for Visitation of Schools, 3815; see under *Erasmus Smith,* and under names of the respective schools.

Visitation or inspection of schools by local clergy and laymen; see *Inspection,* &c.

Visitation of Estates; see under *Estates, Inspection,* &c.

Waddell, Mr. *Henry;* endowment of a school at Carlow, by: see under *Carlow.*

Waldron, Jeffrey; endowment for a poor orphan school [illegible] t [illegible] low, 13680: see *Wicklow.*

Waldron, Mr. and Mrs.; school establishe[illegible] Annaduff or Drumsna, Co. Leitrim; see *Annaduff.*

Walker, Rev. *Frederick,* Curate of Archdeacon Kyle, who is Trustee, St. Peter's School, Cork: Evidence of, 2167–71, 2178–80. Superintends the management of the school and clothing of the children, 2168; purchases the clothing and shoes made up, and accounts given to archdeacon, 2178.

Visits the school every day, 2167–70: half-yearly examinations before strangers, and prizes distributed, 2171.

Commissioners notice with satisfaction the constant attendance of the clergymen, 2171.

See under *Cork,* Moses Deane's endowment, St. Peter.

Walker, Rev. *James,* Rector of Donadea, County Kildare: Evidence of, as to Erasmus Smith School at Donadea:—Visited the school while Patrick Leggatt was master, examined the pupils, and was perfectly satisfied with the manner in which it was conducted, 13874–8; places in select school obtained by boys and girls from Donadea school, 13879.—See *Donadea.*

Walsh, George, labourer: Evidence of, as to management of coal fund connected with Borough School of Swords, County Dublin; refusal of coals unless he would send his children to the school, after he had received coals for eighteen years, 15504–15, 15538–46.—See under *Swords.*

Walsh, Kate, formerly a school girl, at Borough School of Swords, County Dublin: Evidence of, as to practice of the schoolmistress to require the girls to work for her, after school hours and at night, 15261 *et seq.*: (see under *Swords.*)

A Roman Catholic, nature of religious instruction and examination in the school, in Protestant Testament and Mr. Ormsby's catechism, &c., 15297–312: did not like to learn it till she heard about the fee, and then got it off, as the only way to get her fee, 15303–4: (see *Swords.*)

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Walsh, Mary, formerly a school girl at Borough School of Swords, Co. Dublin; Evidence of, worked after school hours for schoolmistress at needlework, in the school; not paid, 15249–60: see under *Swords.*

Wann, William, Esq., Agent of Dungannon Royal School estate, under Clare-street Commissioners of Education:—Letters from, relative to the solicitors, Messrs. M'Causland and Fetherston's large bills of costs, connected with that estate, 23549: Evidence of, 23865 *et seq.*; communication and return from, in reference to management of the estate of the Commissioners, 23986.—See under *Commissioners of Education.*

Warburton, Very Rev. *William,* Dean of Elphin:

ELPHIN DIOCESAN SCHOOL.

Letter from, as to Elphin Diocesan School, and application of Bishop Hodson's endowment for a Grammar School, 7224: evidence thereon, 7261–7312; evidence as to general state of education and provision for same, 7313–35.

Evidence of, in reference to complaint and claim of Rev. Mr. Flynn, Master of Elphin Diocesan School, who was mistaken (see under *Elphin*), 7261.

BISHOP HODSON'S ENDOWMENT, ELPHIN.

Statement of, as to Bishop Hodson's endowment: grant in 1685 for the maintenance of a grammar school in town of Elphin, for teaching children of the town whose parents are poor, gratis; mismanagement of the bequest, worth £150 a-year, proceeds being only £20 a-year during present lease, and misapplication of it to the diocesan school; on resignation of late master of diocesan school, this fund withdrawn from it, and now accumulating till expiration of lease, on fall of an existing life, with a view to the erection and maintenance of a school in accordance with the donor's intention, 7224, 7261. Evidence showing that the diocesan school and the school intended by Bishop Hodson had nothing to do with one another, and that he did not intend they should be united, but on the contrary, intended to found a separate and additional school to supply the want in the country which the diocesan school did not supply, 7262–71.

Letter of Bishop of Kilmore approving withdrawal of the funds from the diocesan school, with a view to their accumulating to form a building fund for erection of a school in accordance with the special directions of the will; trustees named accordingly, 7272.

Question as to right of appointment of master, heretofore exercised by Bishop; whether vested in Bishop or in Dean and Chapter; terms of deed, 7224, 7264, 7275.

Value of endowment, from which £20 a-year has heretofore been received; lands, 565 acres; Poor Law Valuation, £335, half of which will be available for Bishop Hodson's school, besides the fund accumulating, 7224, 7276–7: improvident arrangements heretofore made, course proposed for the future, 7278–89.

Endowment for a "grammar school" for teaching the poor gratis, 7277, 7290; terms no longer applicable to present state of the country, and application proposed to be made to Lord Chancellor to relax the terms, and settle a scheme to be submitted to him for a school suitable to the wants of the time, and to the design of the benefactor; outline of plan, 7290, 7302 *et seq.*

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION AND PROVISION FOR SAME.

Evidence of Dean Warburton as to the general state of education, and the want of adequate provision for same.

Want of intermediate schools; at present, not sufficiently high class of schools generally in this country; present National Schools should be made as efficient as possible, and higher schools be established, 7313.

Kind of instruction required in such schools; more science, natural philosophy, mathematics, &c.; would cultivate in every school as high as possible things which are useful for the ordinary purposes of life—such as surveying, engineering, 7316–8.

Would teach the modern languages if there be means; more useful than classics, 7320.

Thinks a classical school rather injurious than otherwise for the general run of people; much time lost that ought to be spent on English education; persons desiring classics likely to obtain means, 7316, 7321–6. It would be desirable to afford opportunities for the learning of classics where persons had a great taste in that way, 7319.

Throwing open public appointments in civil, military, and naval services, to competition by examination, would stimulate education very much, 7327–8; mode of establishing and conducting such examinations and competitions, 7328–35.

Ward, Hon. Judge; Endowment by, for a school at Killough, Co. Down: see *Killough.*

Ward, Mr. *Edward,* master of Erasmus Smith School, Sligo:—Evidence of, 6766 *et seq.* (see *Sligo*).

Ware, Sir *James;* endowment by, for St. Johnstown, Co. Longford, 7460–2;—(see *Johnstown.*)

Warner, Rev. *Gustavus,* Castlelost Rectory, Rochfort-bridge; Letter from, referring to Diocesan School, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, and representing the want of a school for sons of clergy and respectable inhabitants; forced to send their children to England, Dublin, and elsewhere, though contributing to diocesan schoolmaster who has no school or pupils, 13142: (see *Mullingar.*)

Waterford, Co. and City of: Inquiry as to schools and endowments, and state of education; evidence taken at Waterford, 152 *et seq,* 383 *et seq,* 540 *et seq,* 16452 *et seq,* 16775 *et seq,* 17138 *et seq.*

Blue School, Girls, 567 *et seq.*

Corporation Free School, 152–329, 363–381, 388 *et seq.*

Flannery Endowment, 23183.

Foy School, 16452–17600.

BLUE SCHOOL, GIRLS, WATERFORD.

Information from Reports of Previous Inquiries, &c.:—A free school, founded by Mason family and supported by bequests from them and from Counsellor Alcock; particulars of endowments, number of pupils at different times, &c., 567–8.

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Waterford, Blue Girls School,—continued.

Evidence of Robert Thomas Carew, Esq., 568–91, 600, 604.—Hands in documents; charge upon the Borough Corporation in virtue of a bequest of £900, and wills of several members of Mason family leaving bequests for clothing girls, natives of Waterford, and teaching them to read and work, &c., 568–577. Will of Counsellor Alcock bequeathing a sum for marriage portions for girls of the school, or for apprenticing them, 577–83. Apartment in schoolhouse bequeathed, to be let and proceeds applied to repairs, 573. Hands in accounts; at end of 1854 school in debt, 587–8, 600.

Evidence of Mrs. Carew, Patroness of the school, 578, 592 *et seq.* Remuneration of schoolmistress £12 a-year; of assistant mistress, lodging only, 592–3. Accounts; expenditure in excess of income; average cost of each girl's dress, &c., 594–601, 611. Objections which have been made to the dress, especially when they wore orange knots; thinks it should be continued, though it prevents some from applying for admission to the school, 602–10. Children admitted on recommendation of clergy or persons of respectability, if Protestants, 612. Roman Catholic children excluded, 613–4. Scriptures read, catechism taught, and children catechised weekly by clergy, 613, 622. Certificate of conduct, and sometimes clothes, given on leaving school, 618–20. Success in after-life, 626–9. Work done in the school by the girls; not charged for by mistress, nor emoluments received by her, 623–4.

Evidence of Mrs. Sarah O'Hara, mistress of the school:—Old practice of girls working for payment, did not answer, and discontinued eight years ago: schoolmistress receives no emoluments or profits from work done by the girls, 630–3.

Attachment to the old fashioned dress; would not have it altered, although the uniform deters girls from the school, and could not take them through parts of the city or to church on Wednesdays in the uniform, without their being insulted; wear cloaks then; cost of clothes, 597, 605–6. 640–3.

No inconvenience from letting part of schoolhouse, which is thereby kept in better repair, 634–8.

Adequate supply of books and slates, &c.; small charge for same, 644–6.

Premiums to children for regularity and diligence; beneficial, 647–9; examination twice a-year to ascertain progress in learning, 650.

Preference given in admissions to younger sisters of girls already in school or leaving, 651–3.

CORPORATION FREE SCHOOL, WATERFORD.

Information from Reports of Previous Inquiries, &c.—Accounts of the foundation, nature, and amount of endowments and management of this school; a classical school; number of pupils at various periods, emoluments of master, and other particulars, 154–160: question whether the Corporation are bound to pay the salary of the master, which they have heretofore done, 155. Bequest by Dr. Downes for an Exhibition of £15 a-year, for a student in Trinity College, 156: as to endowment by Bishop Milles, &c., 160.

Present Inquiry.—Memorial from inhabitants of city and vicinity, signed by the bishop, dean, archdeacon, mayor, and others, praying for inquiry into the foundation and circumstances of the school, so as to extend its usefulness and secure its permanence, the school being inadequately endowed, and the nominal endowment being secured only to the present master; high character of the school, 152–3.

Returns as to present condition of school:—Master's salary, £100 late currency, or £92 6*s.* 2*d.*, from Corporation of Waterford: charges, £42 for boarders, £9 for day scholars, and £5 12*s.* for extras: second master appointed and paid by head master: number of pupils, November, 1854, sixty-eight, of whom twelve boarders, fifty-six day scholars, 161.

Evidence of Rev. William John Price, LL.D., master and lecturer of St. Olave's, appointed by Corporation, 162–4: terms and conditions of appointment; £92 a-year for mastership and lectureship together; previous master held the premises rent free, subject to obligation to keep them in repair; a rent now charged, and difference between his appointment and that of masters before Municipal Corporation Act, 164–7, 196. Salary paid by Corporation, but not aware from what source; not aware of endowment by Bishop Milles; has not seen Dr. Downes' Will, nor Acts of Parliament relating to the endowment of the school, 169–76.

Increase of pupils in recent years; sixty-five on list, 178–80.

Free scholars, none, 194. Corporation formerly nominated four free pupils under former masters, and before a rent was put on the premises, 196.

On his appointment, Corporation granted an additional endowment of £75 a-year for providing an English master, and £20 or £30 for premiums, at same time increasing the number of free pupils to eight, to be nominated by them: arrangements afterwards annulled under Municipal Reform Act; and Corporation brought an ejectment, which they carried, and put him under rent of £30 a-year for schoolhouse, which had been held free by his predecessors: Corporation never since nominated any free pupils; compelled to pay his salary by mandamus, 196–9.

No complaints on account of cessation of free places: but he has received boys at nominal sums where parents could not afford to pay for suitable education, 200–2.

No inspection: reports occasionally to Clare-street Commissioners of Education; returns once or twice a-year, 181–2.

Pupils generally from higher classes of the vicinity, 184–8: majority of Established Church, some Friends, some Presbyterians, and have been Roman Catholics, none at present, 190–3, 204.

Course of instruction very general; a collegiate education, and one for military colleges, for the professions, engineering, &c., 183, 203. Books used, 229–32.

Perfectly feasible to combine and carry on classical and commercial education in same school; it is his practice; superiority of boys who go through extensive course of classics, generally, 220–1. Books used, 230.

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Waterford, Corporation Free School,—continued.

Subsequent pursuits of pupils and success in after-life, in university, the different professions, and commercial life, 189–90, 212, 231–2.

Exhibitions, want of, and their value to Royal and other schools having them, 212–5. Dr. Downes' exhibition of £15 (now about £11 net, after deductions) tenable for seven years; scarcely worth holding; useless to the school, and little cared for, 176–7, 195: residence in the university an indispensable condition, 205–8.

Suggestions for improvement of the school, and making it of greater public utility; increase of endowment and exhibitions required; and to what extent; reasons and advantages anticipated, 213–9, 222–7, 233, 320–9. And school might be improved by change of locality, and by Corporation repairing the premises, 228.

Evidence of John O'Brien, Esq., Town Clerk: as to records and documents relating to the school, 234–51, 258–66, 294, 296–7, 388–412, 419–20. Resolution of Corporation in 1777, consolidating the offices of master of the Latin school and lecturer of St. Olave's, 259. As to privilege of sending free boys to the school, 263–6. As to appointment of masters, &c., of "free school," 398–405: site of school and erection of new school, 408; house for schoolmaster rent free, 409: right of Dr. Price to salary or compensation, 419–20. As to other schools in Waterford, 289–91.

Evidence of J. L. Hickey, Esq., Registrar of Diocese:—Will of Bishop Downes, 363.

Evidence of John C. Alcock, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, 252–257, 299, 414–418.

Refusal of the Corporation to pay the salary of the master in 1842, and proceedings thereon, 252, 257: difficulties arising out of existing legislation, 414–418.—Endowment, a house in bad part of town, unfavourable to the school, and in fact no advantage to it, 253: school would be benefited by having a house in a better locality, 253–256. Since former master transferred to Enniskillen School, many boys from Waterford go to Enniskillen, partly on account of the endowment there, 253, 256.

Amongst the boarders, a great proportion Roman Catholic, 255. Successful combination of classical and commercial education, 257.

Evidence of Venerable Robert Bell, Archdeacon of Waterford, 300–319.

Want of exhibitions a great disadvantage to the school, which nevertheless holds a high place, 300. Exhibitions a great inducement to persons of moderate means to send boys to schools having them; knows boys sent to Royal schools on this account, where otherwise they would have been sent to schools nearer home, 301, 304. Probable advantage to Waterford school and to master of it in increased income if it had exhibitions attached to it, as other schools; thinks the present emolument of the master inadequate, 307–318.

Would be an important advantage and stimulus if public appointments in army, navy, and civil service, were given to boys answering best in public examination, 301–5: possibly more advantageous than exhibitions, 306; schools not having exhibitions would be at less disadvantage as compared with those having them, 307–8.

Evidence of Very Rev. Edward Newenham Hoare, Dean of Waterford:—As to reports of Education Inquiry Commissioners from 1824 to 1827; as to endowed schools, 267–71: as to bequest by Bishop Milles; probability of his being the founder of the Waterford school endowment, as well as of the St. Olave's lectureship, 271–7, 364.

High character of the school; but would still be greatly improved by increased endowment and exhibitions, and by removal to a more suitable locality, a little out of the town, 278–85.

Importance of exhibitions and disadvantage from want of them, 278; very large endowments not desirable; moderately increased endowment required, 278, 285. Dr. Downes' Exhibition endowment; trustees and mode of nominating to it, 292–8.

Would have a Roman Catholic usher, to give confidence to Roman Catholics, though otherwise unnecessary, there being no impediment to them or interference with their religion, in the school, 286. There is a school for Roman Catholics in Waterford, 287–91.

Evidence of Edward Elliott, Esq., Solicitor:—Legacy of Dr. Milles, referred to by Dean Hoare, never accepted by the Corporation; extract from Dr. Milles' Will, and result of search in Corporation records, 365–81, 413.

New Corporation under Municipal Act refused in 1843 to pay salary of the master, premiums, and taxes, as previously; proceeded against them on part of the master, Rev. Mr. Price, by mandamus, and enforced payment of the salary by bond, 371–7.

FLANNERY ENDOWMENT.

Evidence of Hercules M'Donnell, Esq., Secretary of Charitable Bequests Board; £20 a-year left by Thomas Flannery for a school at Waterford; charge of the trust offered to Bequest Board, who conceived they could not take charge of it; proceedings in Chancery, 23183.

BISHOP FOY'S SCHOOL.

Information from Reports of Previous Inquiries, &c.—Account of the foundation, history, income, and circumstances of the school; founded by Dr. Nathaniel Foy, Bishop of Waterford, who in 1707, left residue of his fortune, to be vested in lands for a school to teach poor children gratis, clothe and apprentice them; annual income in 1788, £533, and a sum of £1400 lodged; seventy-five children, 16452.

Act of Parliament in 1808, 1st Geo. II., providing as to the management of the foundation by trustees, and making the school a boarding school, for maintaining, boarding, and lodging the children, schoolmaster, &c., in schoolhouse; estates, 1400 acres and small plots of ground in city of Waterford, producing only £466 a-year, under leases for lives; worth £2282 or £2547, according to survey; also £4900 in funds at interest, 16452.

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Waterford, Foy School,—continued.

Further Act of 48 Geo. III. c. 121; school removed from city to county, to provide more accommodation for lodging the boys; sixteen or seventeen acres attached to school; good care of the property, which was thereby greatly increased in value; rental now about £1320, net income £1200 a-year, 16454.

Admission by bishop, but generally on recommendation of mayor, sheriff, or three aldermen, 16454.

Apprentices, from twelve to twenty every year, with £8 fee, 16454.

Income reported in 1835, at £2547 a-year; 1400 acres, 16456.

Present Inquiry.—Evidence of Michael Roberts, Esq., Agent of the Foy School Estate, 16822–966. Accounts and rental, 16822–9, 16947 *et seq.* Leases expired; re-letting at old rental; reduction of income; Griffith's valuation, 16833–44. Head rents, 16847.

Management of estates and re-lettings, under trustees or the bishop, 16845–6. Arrears, 16848–52, 16927; as compared with other properties, 16855–6. Allowances to tenants, 16857–9. Evictions, and loss, 16853–4.

Personal visitation and inspection of property by witness, survey and valuation by him, 16846, 16855, 16860–70, 16928–33. Comparison of rents with other properties, on which they are lower, 16871–4. Comparison of present and former value; necessity for new valuation; in 1812, estimated at £2282 per annum; rental now, £1554, 16933–8.

Suggestions for improved management, by encouraging improvements, 16875–6. As to agricultural improvements and instruction, schools, system of farming; want of supervision and attention to system pursued by tenantry, and of efforts for its improvement, 16877–907.

Further evidence as to management of estate, and illustrations; changes of tenants, re-lettings, size of farms, rent, crops, accumulated arrears, &c., 16908 *et seq.*

Apprentice fees; paid half on apprenticing, and half after six months; proceedings in case of complaints against masters, 16952–5.

Acts relating to the charity, 16961–3. Its general management, and alterations made therein by the bishop, 16964–6.

Evidence of Mrs. Penelope Commins, widow, a nursetender, mother of two boys who have been in the school; complaining of the food of the boys, and of abuses in management, 17107–35, 17168–174: had a boy in the school, who was bound apprentice with a fee; master went to America; bound to another, and got discontented, 17113: has a boy in the school, who is never satisfied with the quantity of food, and what he gets is bad, 17108; has not seen what the last boy got, 17109: particulars of food, &c., complained of, 17109–10, 17128; as to meat, bad stuff; gets only the name of meat, but they might be able to eat it if they got enough, 17109; her boy falling away in his education and everything; is the colour of hunger; has always been discontented, but she did not mind that; she saw the quantity he ate, 17110–1. Though without a father for her children, would never have had such clothes on him as he wore at school, 17110. Never complained to the trustees; never heard of parents of other boys complaining to them, 17112, 17116. Sends food mostly every week to her boy, as other parents do to their children at the school, if they can afford it, when they go to see them on Sundays; bread and meat, and every little thing they can, not as a treat, but the children complain of being hungry, 17109, 17114–5, 17118–20. Boys have boxes for any little provisions their parents take to them; her boy had a box for the purpose, and sold it for fourpence, 17128. Applied for the admission of a second boy lately, after her first had left to be apprenticed, 17121–5.

Ten persons who have sent or taken things to eat to their children in the school; names some; Mr. Butts, sexton; thinks Mrs. Armstrong; wife of Palmer, tailor to the school; Roche; if she got till to-morrow, would ask for more names, 17115, 17127–33. Witness cautioned, 17134.

On subsequent court day, Mrs. Penelope Commins does not appear, after service of summons on her personally as certified by head-constable; letter from Mrs. Penelope Commins assigning a reason for absenting herself, 17168–74.

Evidence of Mr. Samuel Butts, boot and shoe maker, sexton of St. Olave's Church, Waterford: 17260–17376, 17570–17575.

Has had sons as pupils in the school; one there at present, 17262–4: they have complained of the food as bad and insufficient; particulars of complaint, 17265 *et seq.* Sought nevertheless for the admission of a second son, for his health's preservation, and for the sake of the country air, 17331–2. Boys at the school better fed than they would have been at home, some of them, some of them not, 17358. Mrs. Penelope Commins' children might have been better fed at the school than they would have been at home, occasionally, 17359–60; Mrs. Penelope Commins applied to have another boy admitted recently, although her first boy was starved; and she got the second into the school, 17361–2.

Mrs. Penelope Commins had a child in the orphan school and made complaints of treatment there also, 17570–5.

Evidence of Mr. James Palmer, tailor, 17392–411. Has had three boys in the school; has one at present; the first, admitted fourteen or fifteen years ago, 17394–5. None of them ever complained of being insufficiently or badly fed; has questioned the youngest, a delicate child, who says he gets enough to eat, 17396. When going out, would take him something, bread, cakes, or apples, as other parents do, but not that the child was in want; is sure he is not, 17400–1. Saw the food at different times himself and but for being ashamed would have asked for some, it was so well looking, 17403. Thriving condition of the children, 17406–7. Knew the woman, Mrs. Penelope Commins, but was never acquainted with her; has heard her make complaints, and spoke to her; thought she had no right to do so, 17399; never heard his wife make complaints of the food; knew her talk to Mrs. Commins; it was Mrs. Commins' own talk, 17410–1.

Evidence of Mrs. Ellen Pattison; had a grandson in the school, 17377: never heard him complain, 17381–2: he never complained of bad food, but she used to take him a bit of bread, or

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Waterford, Foy School,—continued.

cake, or any thing in that way; would bring it to any strange child and let alone a grandchild; not from any want she brought it to him, but just as a treat, 17383–7; has heard people say the boys were not treated as they ought to be, 17390.

Evidence of William Roche, a draper, formerly a pupil in the school, 17412–61. Used to complain of food being insufficient in quantity, not bad in quality, 17416–20. The food was at times of inferior quality; stirabout not done enough, and has had it sour, and material bad, 17421–5. Housekeeper, Mrs. Hammond, gave him more when he complained, 17430–2: sometimes his complaints not attended to, 17425, 17433. Never complained to his parents, but they always brought him food, as a treat, 17434–5. Particulars of his complaints; bread mouldy; meat too old, but had not often to complain of that; meal sour, 17444–50. Fault sometimes in the cooking; it was not done, 17451–2: sometimes good, sometimes bad, 17452–3; parsnips good, but who could eat parsnips steamed in a boiler? 17459–61.

Evidence of Thomas Smith Harvey, bookseller, stationer, and printer, 17462–502:—Has had several apprentices from the Foy School; their general and moral conduct very satisfactory, but their education greatly neglected, 17463–4, 17481: particulars of deficiencies, 17465 *et seq.* Nature of education required for his business and for boys who are to earn their own living and obtain promotion, 17465, 17469, 17475, 17488 *et seq.* His present foreman a Foy boy, 17501–2: comparison with apprentices from other schools; as to inferiority of Foy boys corrects himself, 17495–9.

Apprentices have not complained of food they had in the school, as to quantity or quality; parents brought food to them, but not from any deficiency; many boys dissatisfied and would waste what they got; food not always comfortably cooked or served; want of regular supervision, 17482–7.

Evidence of Joseph Fisher, Esq., proprietor of the *Waterford Mail*, 17505–25.—Has had Foy boys in his employment; one educated exclusively at the Foy school, the best compositor he ever saw; and in consequence of his good education became a reporter, 17506–14. Has another Foy boy an apprentice, of very fair education; has several apprentices, and thinks his education not neglected, but a very fair education and fully up to the average of the others, 17514–7.

Objections to a boarding school for boys of this class; original design of Bishop Foy to have a day school in the city, far more conducive to welfare of the children for whom intended, 17517 *et seq.* With the income of Foy School, about £1,400 a-year, an institution might be founded for education of different classes; an upper school, paying; a second school, for gratuitous education; a third, for education and board; further particulars of suggested arrangements, 17525.

Want of inspection, and supervision by a local committee, for Foy School, 17525.

Evidence of Mr. James O'Donohoe, master, 16477–8, 16490, 16502–10, 16557–697, 16798, 16800–8, 16811, 17062–7, 17526–569, 17576–96.—Number of pupils, thirty-eight; fully the average, if not more, 16559–60. Generally of the lowest class, Protestants, 16573, 16605–7.

Course of instruction, English, with geography and mathematics; mensuration and book-keeping to some extent, 16567, 16591–600; desirableness of mechanics, agriculture, and industrial occupation, 16595, 16601–4, 16615–22. Books used; chosen and supplied by trustees, 16568–71: want of better books, maps, &c., 16585–90, 16609–10.

As to complaints of the defective education of Foy boys in English: describes course of instruction; if he could have examined Mr. Harvey (*supra*), would have brought out a different story altogether; instances boys of good education in Mr. Harvey's employment, 17576–7 *et seq.* Mistakes in writing from dictation, sometimes none, sometimes "between two and three;" correction of mistakes, sometimes passed over, impossible to go through all, 17584–7. Bad spelling by master himself; instances, 17588–96.

His duties confined to conduct and education of the boys; would secure greater cleanliness if he had more authority; does not interfere with housekeeper, 16611–4, 16672–6, 17555–6.

Repairs of establishment much wanted, 16561–2. Defective ventilation of schoolroom, 16662–71; accumulation of dirt about it, 16675–6. Boys generally very healthy; no death during eleven years; a case of fever once or twice; ringworm amongst the boys for eight or twelve months, but got rid of, 16688–95.

Hours and distribution of day, 16647–8; holidays few, 16649–61. Never takes the boys out to walk, 16696–7.

Discipline; corporal punishment, how and under what circumstances administered; no report book, but ordered to flog by the bishop in some cases, 16623–46.

Inspection of school by the bishop and dean, chiefly by the bishop, and visited by catechist and physician: bishop records result of his inspection and examination of boys, in a book, 16563–6. Catechist, the vicar; attends weekly, and great attention to the sick, 16677–87.

Success in after-life of pupils; generally turn out well; only one in eleven years behaved ill, and he reformed, 16574–84. Considers it a great advantage for the poor to have this a boarding school, 16606.

As to complaints about Food of the boys:—never a general complaint; sometimes, not frequently, individual complaints that a boy "has not got a fair share," or meat too fat, &c.; particulars of complaints, 17627 *et seq.* Food brought by parents, who will do it, but knows the food provided for the boys was fully sufficient, 17542, 17561–8; boys take bread away, after dinner done, and barter it for apples; had to drive away an apple woman who used to come to barter apples for boys' food, 17453–4: in the division of large quantity of food amongst a number of boys, difficulty of exactly equal apportionment; one may come in for less than another, 17530–1, 17554; has sometimes got an additional quantity, sometimes not, 17531. Complaint of a boy (Roche, *supra*), to the Rev. Mr. Wynne, late catechist, who replied that if he was hungry he would eat the food, 17557–9.

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Waterford, Foy School,—continued.

Mrs. Penelope Commins seldom came to bring food to her boy at Foy school; was so dissatisfied with her son at Orphan-house school, where they are well treated, that she withdrew him, and offered witness money for getting him so good a school as Foy school, 17569, 17574.

Evidence of Mrs. Elizabeth Hammond, housekeeper of the school, 16967–17106, 17597–600. Duties of housekeeper, 16976.

Food of the boys and mode of supply; meat from the best butcher in Waterford; meal and milk the best; bread very good; supplies got by contract, upon samples, selected by trustees, the bishop, or dean, and often inspected by the bishop, 16977–9. Meals and nature of diet at each; food the best in the market, 17037–45. The dean states to same effect, 17044. Quantity of food; boys get more than they could use and leave some, although they have complained that they had not enough, 17046–68: statements of bishop and dean, 17057, 17063–8 (*and see below, under their evidence*). On one occasion, seeing insects in the rice or meal went to the merchant and complained of it, 17049–51; no complaint from the boys, 17052–3.

Servants of the institution; number, mode of appointment, allowances, duties, &c., 16980–90, 17095–102.

Cleaning and washing arrangements, &c.; if house washed oftener, additional assistance would be required; schoolroom washed not oftener than once in three months; other rooms once a-week, 16991–7. Changes of bedding and body linen for boys, 17000–13: arrangements as to clothing and washing the boys, 17014–36. Boys never bathe; not washed all over within the last two years; boys who liked to go and wash themselves, are gone, 17025, 17034. Master's evidence as to bathing, 16624.

Hair cutting and barber's fees for doing it; sometimes cut by housekeeper, but fees not appropriated to her use, 17069–84.

Other details; payment of bills, candle light in hall, keeping of fowls and pigs; buys and pays for food for the latter herself, 17085–106.

Evidence of Dr. Joseph Mackesy, junior, physician to the school, 16698–770, 16817–21. Health of the boys generally very good; fully up to the average of boarding schools or above it; casual cases of illness, and accidents, 16698–707. Ringworm and dirt; repeated remonstrances as to want of cleanliness in the boys, their persons and clothes, and in the school apartments generally, 16709–29, 16736, 16738, 16817–9. Scald head and dirt, 16820–1. Want of more efficient supervision of the whole school, 16733–8, 16753–5.

Dietary; nature of; boys have thriven upon it; approved of by him, and generally satisfactory, 16739–52. Has remonstrated with matron and entered in book, when any thing wrong in regard to food, &c., 16755–63; his reports not always attended to, 16761–3, 16817. One case of severe illness; not attributable to the school, 16764–9.

Evidence of Dr. Mackesy, senior; as to medical arrangements of Foy School as compared with Society of Friends' School in same county, 16538, 16771–3: and of *Dr. J. Mackesy, junior*, 16704–7.

Evidence of Very Rev. Edward Newenham Hoare, Dean of Waterford, one of the trustees of the school, 16457–556, 16687, 16775–816, 17063–8, 17229–32, 17249–58.

As to management and accounts, leases, &c.: income now, £1400 a-year, 16457–68, 16541–56. Salaries, 16531–4, 16537–8. Account of foundation and change to a boarding school, arrangement and condition; well conducted as to education, feeding, and clothing; but dirty, and wants cleaning; suggested improvements, 16469–70, 16540.

Bad state of repair of the premises, owing to state of funds; dirt, want of appliances for cleansing, &c.; want of Bibles, clothes, &c.; finances improved and measures in progress for remedying defects, 16787–816.

Food of boys; never heard complaints, and knows that when boys are away from school for holidays, parents send them up to get the school diet, 17229; course taken for securing good provisions from good tradesmen, 17229; complainant, Mrs. Penelope Commins more importunate than any other parent to get her second child in, 17229. Complaints of food and treatment of boys unfounded in fact, 17229.

Improvement in repairs and cleanliness and general state of school, on second attendance of Commissioners, 17229, 17249–50.

Objection to boarding school system for children of humbler classes, 16470–2: grounds of objection, 16491–7, 16514–20, 16529, 17229: would be more in accordance with intentions of founder to have a day school, 17229.

Apprenticing, its extent and management, 16470, 16473–81, 16485–6: selection of masters by the bishop or dean, or both, as trustees, 17229.

Confirmation of boys before leaving school, 16539.

Inspection of school and examination of boys by the bishop and dean, clergyman and catechist, frequently, in each week; annual examinations, but no prizes, 16473, 16482–4, 16487–90, 16536.

Recreation and amusement of the boys not sufficient; want of ball-alley and cricket-ground, 16498–513, 16521.

Conduct of boys after leaving school generally good; believes they have turned out well, some remarkably well, none bad that he knows of, 16523–9, 16530.

Suggestions for better government of the institution; larger number of trustees, with some of the laity; at present only the bishop and dean; inconvenience in case of difference, and dean virtually no voice: improvements required, for which a larger local governing body is desirable, in regard to books and maps, industrial employment, recreations, corporal punishment, 16775–85. Want of a resident manager or general superintendent, with wife for matron, having authority over the master, housekeeper, and whole establishment, subject only to the trustees, 16786, 17251–6; and want of local governing body, 17257.

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Waterford, Foy School,—continued.

As funds are so ample, thinks there should be a classical and commercial day school, with good apprentice fees, and clothing to a certain extent, but not in uniform, 17229.

Evidence of Right Rev. the Bishop of Cashel, Waterford, and Lismore, one of the trustees of the school, 17139–228, 17233–48, 17259, 17333, 17480, 17504.

General account of the school, its former and present management, and condition, 17141, 17213–8.

Difficulties of management of the school; want of superintendence, change of system some time ago; rules drawn up, 17141.

Successful after-life of the boys; never one that really turned out ill; benefit of Scriptural education; healthiness of school, 17142.

Apprenticing: course taken in apprenticing and selection of masters by trustees or one of them; trades, &c., 17183–99. Apprentice fee too small to be of much use in enabling them to get eligible situations beyond Waterford itself, 17142–5. Payment of apprentice fee by instalments at different times useful, 17148:—As to watchfulness by trustees, over conduct and treatment of apprentices after they leave the school; desirable where practicable, 17149–51.

Fees sometimes paid to enable a young person to emigrate with his family and be apprenticed; and in sending boys to sea, 17146–7.

Want of local body or committee of supervision, 17151, 17161–3: constitution of such a body, 17152–4. Want of a governing body with local patrons or visitors under them: necessity of a body who will give attention to the school; its composition, 17200–7, 17219–22. Further suggestions as to management, discipline, punishments, &c., 17208–12.

Strong objection to boarding schools for boys of humbler classes, as in this school; grounds of objection, 17141, 17155, 17159, 17223. Comparative expense of boys in Foy school and other schools in the locality, and advantages of local superintendence in the latter, 17159–60.

Would convert the school to its original purpose, of a day school, but not limited merely to the city of Waterford; funds would be sufficient to educate all the Protestant poor children of the whole county of Waterford, or of the diocese of Waterford and Lismore, 17141, 17155–8, 17224–5.

Examinations annually, but not attended by parents or other persons; no prizes, and advantage doubtful, 17162–4.

Value of throwing open public, naval, military, and civil appointments to competition; in encouraging and stimulating education, preferable to endowment of establishments giving gratuitous education, 17226–8.

Food of the boys, who have an abundance of the very best food; mode of obtaining supplies, and management of same, 17165–6. Complaints made totally without foundation; boys well and sufficiently fed, 17167; their health, 17165.

Mrs. Penelope Commins' complaint and non-attendance on summons at second inquiry, 17168–74. Evidence of the bishop on her allegations, 17175–82.

Further evidence as to neglect and want of cleanliness in dress and persons of the boys, of masters, and of the whole school, and want of orderly arrangements, and other details; some evils remedied since Commissioners' first inquiry; great want of regular inspection and supervision; master's duties, 17233–48, 17259.

Watson, Alderman *Henry*, late Mayor of Limerick, communication from, as to property attached to late Charter school at Shannon Grove or in Limerick, 4730–1–2: no such school now, 4731.—(See under *Shannon Grove*.)

Weaving School; Bishop Pococke's, Kilkenny, under Incorporated Society, 1689, 7008, 23253–8, 23264–6 *et seq.*

Webb, Henry, formerly master of the late school of Erasmus Smith at Clonaslee, Queen's Co.; memorial from, for compensation, superannuation, or annuity: (see *Clonaslee*) 4736.

Webb, Richard Davis, Esq., printer, Dublin; Evidence of, as to general state of education, and want of adequate provision for same in Dublin, 23463 *et seq.*

Different degrees of preparation in young men for business, 23467: many who succeed well in business have very limited literary acquirements, 23468–70. Ignorance of many coming up to Dublin; not so proficient even in reading, writing, and arithmetic, as boys in National Schools; attributes their deficiencies to want of good schools in the country, 23480–6.

Sent his sons to an excellent school at Manchester, not finding a school in Dublin to give them the education he wished for them, a good sound English education, 23471; high character of the school and master at Manchester, 23473–4; such a school would be successful in this country, 23476; if he could have found one in Dublin, would not have sent his sons away, 23475, 23477–9.

Welland, Henry, Esq., residing a mile from Midleton; Evidence of, as to Midleton Endowed School, Co. Cork; has a son whom he was anxious to send to school, but would not send him to Midleton school on account of the character it bears; laxity of discipline, (see under *Midleton*); would be a very great convenience to him and others to be able to send their sons to be educated in the neighbourhood, 17995–18021.

West, Rev. *Samuel Maxwell*, Incumbent of Killough (Co. Down); communications from, respecting Killough School and endowments by Rev. James Hamilton and Judge Ward; school closed in consequence of disagreements as to the application of proceeds of bequest, 9778–9. Evidence of Mr. West as to withdrawing of Mr. Hamilton's bequest, and communication from the Primate on the subject, 9781 *et seq.*

Further evidence of Rev. S. M. West, in answer to Mr. Despard, agent of Lord Bangor and of the Charity, who controverts Mr. West's statement as to endowment, 20305–7, 20310, 20312–3:—(see under *Killough*.)

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Wexford, Co. of: Inquiry as to schools and endowments, and state of education; evidence taken at Wexford, 421 *et seq.*

Erasmus Smith Boys and Girls School, 454–509.
Tate Endowment for Education and Charity, 421–453.

ERASMUS SMITH SCHOOL, BOYS AND GIRLS, WEXFORD.

Evidence of Mr. James Freeman Booth, master, 454–529, 537–9.

Particulars of numbers, attendance, hours, holidays, &c., of school, salaries of teachers, &c., 455 *et seq.*, 536–9. Of fifty-four boys attending the school, two Roman Catholics, 455–6: could accommodate sixty-four or seventy, 469. Pupils free; none rejected who do not pay, nor for religion, 467–8: admitted on recommendation only, from the Rev. Mr. Elgee, rector of parish, but recommendation of one of committee would do, 470–2. Small number of pupils on Saturdays, 473–5. Attendance of clergyman to catechise the children, boys and girls together, 479–484, 529; Roman Catholic children go home during the time; attend during the reading of the Scriptures daily, 485–490. School books supplied by committee, 476–8. Ages of admission, up to eighteen, 491–8. Parents generally of respectable condition in life, 499. Pupils mostly go into shops and trades; instruction directed to that object; kind of instruction, 500–2. Those he can call to mind have done well in afterlife, 504–6. Has been master four and a-half years, appointed by rector and committee, 503, 507–509. Children healthy; thinks the school working well; has no alterations to suggest, 510–513: but an advanced description of books might be supplied, 514. Approves continuous instruction of five hours together, 516–7: no play-ground, 518. Singing might make the school more attractive, 525.

Evidence of Rev. Richard Waddy Elgee, Rector of Wexford, as to the Erasmus Smith school, 487, 530–5. The Scriptures read during school hours, but catechetical instruction after, 487. Success in afterlife of pupils, who generally have turned out remarkably well for their class in life, 530–5.

TATE ENDOWMENT FOR EDUCATION, &C., AT WEXFORD.

"Tate's Charity for Education in Wexford;" £7000 in the funds left by will by William Tate, who died in 1794; annual proceeds, £227 16*s.*; money since accumulating, no appropriation of dividends or interest having taken place; described as for a "school, Wexford," and for "charity schools in the town of Wexford:"—Return from Bequest Board states, "Local trustees none as yet;" same return says, "the mayor, sheriff, rector, and churchwardens of Wexford, are the local trustees; but they have not agreed as to the form of the intended school:". Returns from rector and mayor refer back to the Bequest Board, in whose hands the will, documents, and funds are: Trustees agreed in 1853 to take ground for building, and have had three offers, but have not procured an eligible site, 421.

No town in Ireland more requiring an immediate application of funds for education, more particularly for schools without religious distinction, 421.

Bequest also of £1000 by same benefactor, for weekly distribution of bread to indigent house keepers, impartially and without distinction of religion, 421.

Evidence and Return of Robert J. Crean, Esq., M.D., Mayor of Wexford, 421, 422, 426–8, 436–8, 447–53. Great want of means of education in Wexford, at the same time that this large bequest for the purpose is lying unemployed; existing schools unable to afford instruction to children applying from want of funds, 422: hundreds of children applying who cannot be admitted to schools for want of means, 422, 426–8. No meeting of trustees since he has been mayor, never heard of any in April, 1853, 426, 436; no correspondence on the subject, nothing done by his predecessors, 426. Intentions of testator as indicated by his will, 422; would be defeated, in regard to education of children in Wexford, the great majority of whom are Roman Catholics, if the rector's ideas were carried into effect, 447: desires that the will should be carried out according to its intention, not for Roman Catholics alone, but for the inhabitants generally, without religious distinction, 436–8.

Evidence and Return of Rev. Richard Waddy Elgee, Rector of Wexford, 421, 424, 434–46, 448–50. Return as to particulars of information required, "nil," but refers to Bequest Board, 421. Produces a document containing extracts from the will, 424. Was empowered by trustees in April, 1853, to look out for a site, none eligible offered; Will will be carried out according to the letter; mode of selecting children, &c., given in the will; has thought it better to allow the fund to accumulate, 434; has no other documentary evidence to put in; supposes minutes or copy of minutes of the meeting of April, 1853, have been preserved by then mayor, 435; has no accounts or documents, 440–6. Reasons of the delay in applying the bequest, 439. Nothing in the will to show its applicability to education of children of Roman Catholics, 448–50. Inference on this point from the will, 449.

Evidence of R. W. Ryan, Esq.: Produces a copy of the will obtained from Bequest Board, 423, 429; various bequests; portion for education locked up and accumulating; several of the other legacies must have lapsed and fallen into the fund for education, 423, 425; no lands in will; only money; no other documents, 430–1, 433.

Portions of will read and set forth, but not those referred to as relating to education, 432, 434.

White, Rev. *James*, father of a boy at Midleton Endowed School, Co. Cork; evidence favourable to the instruction and conduct of the school, 17958 *et seq.*: (see *Midleton.*)

Wicklow, Co. of: Inquiry as to schools and endowments, and state of education; evidence taken at Wicklow, 13676 *et seq.*

Diocesan School, 13681–90, 13724–39.
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Orphan School; endowment by Jeffrey Waldron, Esq., 13680.
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General State of Education, and want of provision for same in locality, 13691–723.

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Wicklow—continued.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL.

Information from Previous Inquiries, &c.—Report of Committee of House of Commons, in 1835, reports it as a free school with eight acres of land; refers to previous reports of 1788 and 1827, twelve acres or upwards, 13687. Report on Diocesan Schools in 1827, by Commissioners of Education Inquiry; establishment of a school for dioceses of Dublin and Glendalough, at Wicklow; refers to land endowment; master appointed but no house or school, and Grand Jury refused to present for building; master received emoluments for schools of both dioceses, £100 a-year salary, and had in his private house one boarder and four or five day boys, 13689. Land sold; and in 1826 and 1835, no school in operation, 13688.

Present Inquiry.—Letter from John Samuels, Esq., Registrar of dioceses of Dublin and Glendalough; no diocesan schoolmaster since 1834; none for years before 1824; not aware of any endowment now, 13690.

Evidence of Rev. Andrew Brownrigg, Rector of Wicklow:—Lands of diocesan school disposed of by Government and lost to the parish, 13681–6.

Evidence of James Byrne, Esq., resident of town of Wicklow, and tenant on the lands formerly belonging to the Wicklow Diocesan School:—As to the sale of the lands by the Government in 1848; two Irish acres sold; eight and a-half acres remain unsold, and in hands of a tenant of the Government (see *Cavanagh ?*) 13726–37. Great want of a good school in the place, a good English and classical school; many persons would be glad of such a school, who cannot afford to send their children away to school, 13738–9.

EATON BEQUEST.

Information in previous "Digest of Charitable Funds designed for Education;" £63 a-year, by Miss Catherine Eaton; recovered in 1824, 13782: litigation, by which Bequest Board recovered the bequest and funds, but not returned as for education, 13786.

Evidence of Rev. Andrew Brownrigg, Rector of Wicklow:—Bequest by Miss Catherine Eaton, left to clergymen and churchwardens of Wicklow, but not stated "to their successors;" received the rents, but is not able to say whether it was for education purposes, 13783–4.

Evidence of Joseph Morton, Esq., Chairman of Town Commissioners:—Particulars of property which he has heard was bequeathed by a person named Eaton for charitable purposes, out of which schoolhouses were erected; property now in other hands, 13778–81.

Evidence of James Byrne, Esq., resident in town of Wicklow:—As to Miss Eaton's bequest, Rev. Mr. Brownrigg's statement correct; the property Mr. Morton speaks of for schools at Wicklow fell out of lease, 13785.

ORPHAN SCHOOL: ENDOWMENT BY JEFFREY WALDRON.

Wicklow Orphan School mentioned in "Digest of Charitable Funds designed for Education," by Committee of House of Commons, in 1835: £20 left for a poor orphan school by Jeffrey Waldron, 13680.

SCHOOLS ENDOWED UNDER LORD LIEUTENANT'S FUND.

Account of Lord Lieutenant's Fund; its origin, nature, amounts, and application, on condition of a grant of land in perpetuity being obtained, 13676.

Wicklow male school; grant from fund £20, subscriptions £90; no mention of land, 13676.

Wicklow female school; grant on similar conditions, 13676.

Wicklow free school; grant from fund £40, from Kildare-street Association £30, and private donations, 13679.

Evidence of Rev. Andrew Brownrigg, Rector of Wicklow: Relating to schools stated to have been endowed under Lord Lieutenant's Fund, 13677–9; the Wicklow parish schools certainly received no grant from Lord Lieutenant's Fund, that he is aware of, 13678.

Evidence of Hon. and Rev. William Wingfield, as to aid from Lord Lieutenant's Fund, for building schools, which were afterwards left dependent on private means; in one case (in Wicklow) built in the chapel-yard, and since added as a wing to the chapel by the priest, 5117.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION, AND WANT OF PROVISION FOR SAME IN WICKLOW.

Evidence of Rev. Andrew Brownrigg, Rector of Wicklow: No classical school; great want of one in the town; would have considerable attendance; growing population and no means of better kind of education but at heavy expense of sending children to Dublin or elsewhere, 13691–6. Great want of a good English commercial school: would be a great attendance at a good classical and commercial school, double that at a classical school alone, 13696–9, 13706–7. At present, boys intended for mercantile pursuits, educated at parochial or National school; no means whatever of learning modern languages; no French master resident; worse off than if further from Dublin, 13700–3 Instances of the want of a school on the spot, 13721–3.

Suggests the restoration of the former school lands (*see above, under Diocesan Schools*), and establishment of a good school thereon; would be a vast benefit, especially from the increasing importance of Wicklow since the completion of the railway, and increase of residents: suggests a boarding and day school combined, 13708–10.

Boarding school need not be confined to one religion; has been at schools where different religions did not clash, as at a diocesan school in Wexford, &c., did not interfere with one another, 13710–14. Manner in which religious instruction of different denominations was conducted, 13715–17. Beneficial results produced, 13718–20.

Evidence of Marcus Maingay, Esq., resident at Wicklow for more than twenty years, 13765–6. Great want of schools for middle classes in the locality; no means of giving a classical education without sending the children away to a distance; instances, some to Chester and Holland, 13767; a good school at home, or near, would be preferred, 13768. Want of means of education much felt; a school for a good general course of education in English and classics, with modern languages, would be well attended, 13768–71, 13775–6. No classical school at present, or for French, or for general education; if a good school established, now there is a railroad, numbers from Dublin would take advantage of it, for the sake of health; visitors to the sea for the summer obliged to

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Wicklow—continued.

bring down private tutors, or have no means of education; a good school would be a great boon, 13772–7.

Evidence of Joseph Morton, Esq., Chairman of Town Commissioners, to same effect, as to absence of any school for his class in society, and defective means resorted to for education, 13787–8.

Wiggins, Henry, Esq., Land Agent of Grocers' Company, patrons of Erasmus Smith School at Muff, Co. Londonderry;—Evidence of, *page* 313:—see *Muff*.

Wilkinson, John, Esq., J.P.:—Evidence as to Midleton Endowed School, Co. Cork: had a son at the school whom he removed to another school, from dissatisfaction at his progress and at the want of discipline at the Midleton School; smoking, drinking, and card-playing amongst the boys there; further details in evidence, 17803–47: (see *Midleton*.) Sends his boys to Portarlington; if there were a proper school at Midleton would send them to it and save expense, 17844–5.

Wilson, Rev. *Robert*, D.D., Professor of Biblical Criticism and Secretary of Faculty in General Assembly's College, Belfast: Evidence of, as to the want of intermediate schools, or superior schools for the middle classes, 10547–8.

Paper containing the substance of his views on the subject, and referring to the views of the Presbyterian body as to the necessity of intermediate schools, 10547.

The great educational want of Ireland, a sound system of intermediate education for middle classes; flagrant abuses in management of Royal and other endowed schools: the State, with the aid of local support, should establish a system of intermediate schools for united education, professional and commercial; existing foundations to form part of the system and general fund, 10547.

Desire for higher education, notwithstanding decrease in numbers attending classical schools in Belfast, and extinction of classical schools in the North of Ireland; further details as to existing state of schools and demand for education amongst Presbyterian body, 10547–8.

Wingfield, Hon. and Rev. *William*, Vicar of Abbeyleix, Queen's Co., one of the guardians of Lord Powerscourt's estate, Co. Wicklow: Evidence of, as to alleged endowments for schools at Castlemacadam and Newbridge, County Wicklow, 13745–6.

Newbridge Chapel-school was built partly by grant from Lord Lieutenant's Fund; school still in existence, 13748–50.

Other school, see *Castlemacadam*: education in the district sufficient, 13757–61.

Evidence of; as to endowment by Lady Lanesborough for a school at Abbeyleix; has not heard of such a school, 5101; no longer in operation, 5113, 5116.

Knaptown, Queen's Co.: endowment for a school, under Lord Lieutenant's Fund; no longer in operation, 5113, 5116. Mr. Wingfield states that, as in other cases, aid was given to build the school, and that was all, the schools being left to private means; in one case (in Wicklow) built in the chapel-yard, and since added as a wing to the chapel, by the priest, 5117.

Wolseley, Rev. *John*, Portarlington; letter from, relating to reported endowment by Patrick Dillon, Esq., for a school at Castlemarket, Queen's Co., 5092.—See *Castlemarket*.

Woodbrook, Coolbanagher, Queen's Co.: see *Coolbanagher*.

Woodpark and *Annadown* schools, Co. Galway; endowments by Rev. Redmond Hargadan and Mr. Blake, of Cregg Castle; see *Annadown*.

Woodward, Rev. *H.*, Rector of Fethard, Co. Tipperary:—Communications from, as to reported endowments for schools at Fethard, and in parish of Ballintemple, by Rev. M. Hickey, P.P., and Mr. Berry; states that on coming to the parish in 1812, there having been no parish schoolmaster for some years, a fund left by Mr. Hickey had accumulated to some hundred pounds, in hands of Rev. Wm. Armstrong; by subscriptions, built a schoolhouse, got a schoolmaster, and received interest regularly from Mr. Armstrong, until Board of Education was established and called in this fund, which was supposed to be invested in the five per cents., the interest being paid by their officer till he died, when it was found he had not invested but had embezzled the money; died a pauper, and money lost, 662.—See under *Ballintemple, Fethard*.

Woodward, Rev. *Thomas*, Vicar of Mullingar.—Diocesan school; is not in operation so far as education of pupils is concerned, 13144; no pupils, 13273–4; suggestions for improvement; want of exhibitions, 13257–8, 13268, 13273, 13278–90, 13306–9; a good middle class mercantile school, with modern languages, more wanted than a classical school; would have a good attendance, 13259–68, 13291–305; prevalent dissatisfaction with the diocesan school, 13269–72.—See under *Mullingar*.

Work in Schools; see *Employment, Agriculture*, &c.

Wright, Thomas Edmond, Esq., solicitor: Evidence of, as to Diocesan School, Monaghan, 9110 *et seq.*; as to Jackson School, Monaghan, 8580 *et seq.*

Was formerly a pupil for two years in Monaghan Diocesan School, under Dr. Mooney; considers it was at that time a good classical school; has no personal knowledge of it since; there were some corporal punishments, but not so severe as he has seen elsewhere; Dr. Mooney not a cruel severe man; cannot account for the falling off in number of pupils, 9110–37:—(see under *Monaghan*.)

Is solicitor for one of the legatees, Jackson School, Monaghan; statement of course taken by the trustees in administration of the trust; terms of will, 8580–6; notice served by master, and notice by representatives of devisees in reply; offer of arbitration, &c., 8581: questions as to the obligations of the trust and of the executors, and management of the property, 8582–6:—(see under *Monaghan*.)

Wynne, Right Hon. *John*: Letter from, as to general state of education and provision for same in Sligo: great want of a school in the locality for affording a good English education to middle classes; parochial school supported by Erasmus Smith funds affords excellent education for lower classes, but no provision for clerks, land-stewards, and middle classes not requiring classics, 6577.

Young, Joseph, merchant, Londonderry:

Evidence of Sir Robert Alex. Ferguson, Bart, M.P.:—Large sum of money left by Mr. Young for an endowed school for girls; there being a number of life interests, doubtful whether there are funds in hand for the purpose; but no steps yet taken to render the bequest available, 11021–5.

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PAPERS

ACCOMPANYING THE

REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS

FOR INQUIRING INTO

ENDOWED SCHOOLS

IN IRELAND.

VOL. III.

TABLES OF SCHOOLS AND ENDOWMENTS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM AND SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1858.

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L. L. Fund, Lord Lieutenant's School building Fund.
A. D. V., Association for Discountenancing Vice.
K. P. Soc., Kildare-place Society.
Ch. Ed. Soc., Church Education Society.
Rep. A. C., Report of Assistant Commissioner.
Ex. Rep. A. C., Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner.
Deed Rep. A. C., Deed as quoted in Report of Assistant Commissioner.

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TABLES OF SCHOOLS AND ENDOWMENTS.

These Tables have been compiled in our office principally from the Reports of the Assistant Commissioners, but also from Trustees' and Masters' returns, deeds, wills, the books and original records of Educational Boards or Societies, and the works of previous Commissions. Many of these sources of information were accessible to the Assistant Commissioners, and have been used by them in making their reports; while, on the other hand, many of the documents, and much of the information subsequently employed in the construction of the Tables, had not been obtained at the period of their inspection.

The schools and endowments inquired into have been, in the first instance, divided according to the several provinces, and the several counties, to which they are respectively referable. Leinster, Munster, Ulster, Connaught, represents the arrangement of the provinces, and the counties of each follow in alphabetical order.

The various endowments or funds for educational purposes have been treated under five heads, and where the materials existed, five classes have, in each county, been thus formed. The first class embraces endowments in operation; the second, endowments not in operation, but precluded from being so by the existence of such obstacles only as apparently admit of being removed; the third, includes those cases in which the endowment's coming into operation is contingent on an event which may possibly happen; the fourth, those in which the endowment has expired naturally, or in which it has determined, owing to fraud, mismanagement, or neglect; the fifth, those in which the evidence before us raised the presumption of an endowment, which on investigation was found or believed to have no existence, or where our inquiry, necessarily limited in its nature, failed to establish an endowment.

The headings of the several Tables, into which the above classes have been distributed, in many instances sufficiently explain themselves; while for others of them it is necessary that it should be stated in what sense they have been used.

In each Table, the locality has been taken as the basis of the alphabetical arrangement of the schools. For the sake of readily distinguishing town schools from rural schools, those Schools situate in or very close to towns are given under the name of the town, which has been printed in Italics; and the localities of rural schools are given under parishes and their subdenominations, if specified. Schools in large towns or cities have the additional distinctive appellations of well-known names, parishes, streets, &c.; while in Dublin, Cork, and Limerick the sub-arrangement by streets, has been as far as possible adopted. Under the head Endowment have been given the founder's name, and the nature and date of the instrument that created the endowment, together with its value, and the object for which it was intended. In making out the object, the directions contained in the instrument of foundation, as to the application of the endowment, the persons to be benefited, the subjects to be taught, (especial reference being had to all directions of a religious nature) have been attended to, and in all cases the authority which we have followed has been stated. The acreage is given in statute measure, and all quantities, where the measure of which was not specified or known, have been regarded as statute. When lands are subject to a charge merely, the acreage is not given. Portions of land of one rood and under have been generally set down as sites. The annual value of the school premises has been calculated at three per cent. on the money actually expended in building, when there was reason to believe that this had been ascertained, and in other cases, from the size of the house, the cost of erection of National Schools being taken as the basis; for each acre attached £1 has been added. The net income from land has been estimated by deducting from the gross rental head-rents, and 15 per cent. for receiver's fees, tithe rent-charge, poor rate, and contingencies; but in some instances it has been found necessary to adopt the net income as returned. In some very small charities the 15 per cent. has not been deducted. The income arising from trust funds represents the interest actually received, when it has been returned to us, and when

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not returned or known, it has been calculated at 3 per cent. on the principal. The course of instruction is that actually pursued at the time of the Assistant Commissioner's visit.

Whenever we were able to ascertain in whom was vested the legal right of appointing the master, we have stated it, in all cases giving our authority. The school accommodation has been calculated by allowing in lower class schools, six square feet for each pupil, and twelve square feet in higher class schools. The dormitory accommodation has been obtained by calculating fifty-six square feet for each person, the space allowed in the Dungannon Royal School. The numbers belonging to each religious denomination in the several schools have, in most of the counties, been stated with reference to those on the roll, but in a few counties with reference to those present at the time of the Assistant-Commissioner's visit. The former system was generally adopted, and in those counties where it has not been adopted, a note indicates the fact. The payments of the pupils have, for convenience sake, been converted into annual charges which, in the smaller schools, are often only nominal, representing rather the payments agreed upon than such as are actually made. The judgments on the State of Instruction were prepared in our office, and are founded on the Reports of the Assistant-Commissioners, extracts from which are given in almost all cases, except those in which the school was satisfactory, and not sufficiently interesting or important to require special notice.

In the case of a few Grammar Schools visited by ourselves, where the Assistant-Commissioners did not pronounce a complete opinion on the state of instruction, the judgment of the Commissioner who examined has been adopted.

The judgments when prepared were submitted to the Assistant-Commissioners, and the alterations made by them, amounting to less than six per cent., have in all cases been adopted.

On the final revision of the entire Tables in the office, some judgments expressed in a form different from the usual scale were stated in the terms of that scale; and some judgments—one per cent. in number—were, on a careful consideration of the Reports of the Assistant-Commissioners, corrected. These revisions have all been examined and approved of by one of the Commissioners.

By Order of the Commissioners,*

W. NEILSON HANCOCK,

Secretary.

Endowed Schools' Office, Dublin Castle,
1st February, 1858.

* In pursuance of a resolution passed by all the Commissioners.

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TABLES OF SCHOOLS AND ENDOWMENTS.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

COUNTY OF CARLOW.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Bagnalstown, Boys.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions. £110 15*s.* 4*d.*; Philip and Sarah Newton, grant, 30 May, 1822.	Site.	6 11 11	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; composition; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping; mapping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Bagnalstown, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; English history; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Ballinacarrig.	Henry Bruen, grant, 7 April, 1826.	Site.	3 10 7	—	—	For a public schoolhouse. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Barragh; Barnahask, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £92 6*s.*2*d.*; subscriptions, £54 9*s* 2*d.*; Lord Farnham, grant, 18 Aug., 1825.	3 0 38	7 12 10	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by master, or by Lord Farnham, and after his death by his appointees and their delegates, English and arithmetic, under regulation of Lord Farnham, or such successors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Barragh; Barnahask, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Borris, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £92 6*s.*2*d.*; subscriptions, £92 6*s.*2*d.*; Thomas Kavanagh, grant, 29 July, 1825.	Site.	6 0 9	—	—	For use of a resident schoolmaster. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	—
Carlow, Diocesan Free School for Leighlin and Ossory.	Stat. 12 Eliz., ch. 1, Ir. (1570), &c.; Stat. 53 Geo. III., ch. 107, ss. 22 and 24; Order of Lord Lieut. in Council, 17 April, 1824; Countess of Thomond and others, grant of site 10 November, 1674; school premises as estimated by master, £1000.	Site.	30 0 0	110 15 5	—	For a free school in which children of residents in diocese of whatever religious persuasion, are entitled to a classical education as day scholars, free of expense, the master being at liberty to receive voluntary remuneration from such as choose to pay. *Commissioners of Education in Ireland Report*, 1831.	Greek; Latin; French; Euclid; algebra; reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Clonmelsh; Powerstown.	L. L. Fund, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; Sir Thomas Butler, grant, 12 December, 1825.	1 0 0	3 15 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Clonmore, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £57 4*s.*7*d.*; subscriptions. £34 3*s.* 1*d.*; Hugh Howard, grant, 7 December, 1824.	3 0 38	5 19 7	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; book-keeping. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF CARLOW.

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom Paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	30 0 0	Rev. C. J. Grogan, from subscriptions, £20; Church Education Society, £10.	Apartments and garden, £8; School fees.	75	—	None.	21	36	20	16	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; about half of pupils free.	Satisfactory.
Same.	20 0 0	From same sources.	School fees.	51	—	Small.	31	40	40	–	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 8*s.*; some free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner, p.* 9.
—	20 0 0	Mrs. Elliott, from subscriptions.	Apartments, £2.	51	—	Small.	19	29	29	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
In Lord Farnham; after his death in his appointees and their delegates. *Deed.*	15 0 0	Rev. Mr. Cooper, from subscriptions.	Land, £1 10*s.*	70	—	None.	20	43	38	5	–	–	Free.	School closed for vacation, when inspected by Assistant Commissioner.
Same.	15 0 0	Same.	Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc., £5; Apartments, &c., £2.	40	—	None.	18	30	29	1	–	–	Free.	Same.
In grantor. *Deed; Rep. A.C.*	—	—	—	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	Same.
In Lord Lieutenant. *Stat.* 12 *Eliz. ch.* 1.	110 0 0	The Bishop and clergy of the diocese.	Garden, £2; School fees.	22	—	None.	8	8	8	–	–	–	£4 4*s.* for English and commercial education; £6 6*s.* for classics, French, & mathematics.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 9. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 1 *et seq.*
In minister. *Deed.*	2 0 0	Church Education Society.	Apartments and land, £5; Rent of part of school-ground, let, £1.	82	—	None.	8	16	12	4	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 10.
In minister. *Deed.*	11 0 0	Archdeacon of Leighlin from subscriptions.	Apartments, £4 10*s.* 6*d.*; School fees.	54	—	None.	19	29	29	–	–	–	3*s.* to 15*s.*	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 10.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Clonygoose; Ballymartin, National.	L. L. Fund, £36 18s. 5d., and subscriptions; Gilbert Fitzgerald, grant, 20 March, 1823.	Site.	2 12 2	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. Roman Catholic prayers; and catechism.
Kiltennell; Killedmond.	Building Grant from Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, £131 18s.; subscriptions, £65 19s. 7d.; land assigned to minister of parish.	1 0 0	6 18 8	—	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.*	—
Leighlinbridge, Infant.	Very Rev. Richard B. Bernard, will, proved 11 April, 1850, £50, of which £39 18s. 10d. invested in Government stock.	—	—	—	1 3 9	For infant school of Leighlinbridge. *Rep. A. C.*	Spelling; reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Lorum; Ballinkillen National, Boys.	David Latouche, grant, 31 Oct., 1812.	Site.	6 10 0	—	—	In trust for Ballinkillen. *Copy of Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism.
Lorum; Ballinkillen National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism.
Myshall; Roslee.	L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 2d.; subscriptions, £64 12s. 4d.; Earl of Courtown, grant, 5 Feb., 1828.	1 2 19	6 6 6	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Old Leighlin, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £34 12s. 3d.; subscriptions, £46 3s. 1d.; Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, grant, 29 June, 1822.	1 2 19	4 18 10	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by Dean or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of Dean. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Rathvilly; Bough, Boys.	Benjamin D'Israel, will, proved 3 Oct. 1814, £3,000, residue after purchase of lands now increased to £3,046 3s. 5d., Government stock.	8 0 15	26 1 6	—	91 7 8	To provide a schoolhouse and a residence, five plantation acres of land, and an annual salary of £30 for a schoolmaster; residue of income to be applied to the purposes of a school, to be conducted on the most liberal and enlightened principles, under regulation of Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, and testator's heir-at-law. *Will and Chancery Decree; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Rathvilly; Bough, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Church catechism.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF CARLOW—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom Paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	17 0 0	National Board.	House, £1 10*s.*; school fees	37	—	None.	45	89	–	89	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*; majority free.	Not satisfactory; endowment badly secured. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 10.
—	36 0 0	—	School fees, £1.	–	—	—	–	36	–	–	–	–	—	School not inspected, information not having been received in time.
—	17 0 0	Rev. C. J. Grogan, from endowment and subscriptions.	Apartments, £1 10*s.*; Allowance for cleaning house, £2.	60	—	Sufficient.	22	31	12	19	–	–	Free; two pay 10*s.*	Satisfactory.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	42 0 0	National Board, £32; patron, from subscriptions, £10.	Apartments and land, £3 10*s.*; School fees.	50	—	None.	42	100	–	100	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to £1 1*s.* 8*d.*; some free.	Satisfactory.
Same.	20 0 0	National Board.	School fees.	50	—	None.	29	85	–	85	–	–	6*s.*; some free.	Satisfactory.
In minister. *Deed.*	10 0 0	Incumbent.	Apartments and land, £10.	86	—	None.	8	16	4	12	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 10.
In Dean. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	21 0 0	Rev. W. F. Bindon, from subscriptions, £16; Ch. Ed Soc. £5.	Apartments and land, £2 10*s.*; School fees, £3.	80	—	None.	19	40	40	–	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 10.
—	30 0 0	Bequest Board.	Apartments and land, £18 1*s.* 10*d.*; fuel, £10.	133	—	None.	6	17	16	1	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 10.
—	30 0 0	Bequest Board.	Share of preceding.	133	—	None.	13	15	15	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Sliguff; Ballinree, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £50; subscriptions, £65; Philip and Sarah Newton, grant, 1 June, 1830.	1 0 0	4 9 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by Rev. J. J. Wynne, while minister—and afterwards by proprietor of estate, if a Protestant, and if not, by minister—or by master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of patron. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Vocal music. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Sliguff; Ballinree, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Vocal music. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Sliguff; Killoughternane, National.	Gilbert Fitzgerald, grant, 1 Oct. 1824.	0 1 3	2 16 2	—	—	For the instruction of the children of the tenantry of grantor, and those of the adjacent country. *Copy of Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain & fancy needlework. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism.
Tullow, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £137 1*s.* 6*d.*; subscriptions, £137 1*s.* 6*d.*; Robert and Charles Doyne, grant, 12 Jan., 1826.	0 2 0	8 14 6	—	—	For use of a resident schoolmaster. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; Euclid; algebra; trigonometry; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Tullow, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Tullowmagimma; Graignaspidog, Erasmus Smith's English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 733. Building grant from Governors, £75; subscriptions, £74 7*s.* 6*d.*; Rev. Charles Elliott, grant, 9 April, 1841; Charlotte Faulkner, donation, £200; subscriptions, £100.	Site.	4 19 6	—	9 0 0	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo.* I. For schoolhouse and residence of schoolmaster, to teach children, under regulation of Governors, and to instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*	—
	Total, .	21 2 12 and 7 Sites.	137 17 10	110 15 5	101 11 5		

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aghade, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £81 4*s.* 7*d.*; subscriptions, £47 18*s.* 4*d.*, and presumed grant from Lord Downes.	Site.	4 7 6	—	—	—
Lorum, Erasmus Smith's English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 733. Building grant from Governors, £98 11*s.*; subscriptions, £100; Henry Bruen, grant, 9 Sept., 1841.	0 3 0	6 14 1	—	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For schoolhouse and residence of schoolmaster, to teach children under regulation of Governors, and to instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF CARLOW—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In Rev. J. J. Wynne while minister, and then in proprietor of estate, if Protestant, if not, in minister. *Deed.*	18 0 0	Vicar, from subscriptions.	Apartments and land, £5; Turbary free.	70	—	None.	10	11	5	6	–	–	Free.	School closed when visited by Assistant Commissioner, master being in attendance at the annual examination of teachers.
Same.	18 0 0	Same.	Share of preceding.	70	—	None.	19	28	21	7	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 10.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules,* 1855.	15 0 0	National Board.	School fees.	77	—	None.	42	82	–	82	–	–	2s. to 5s.; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 10.
In Robert Doyne and his heirs. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	25 0 0	C. H. Doyne, from subscriptions.	House and land, £10.	96	—	None.	20	28	28	–	–	–	2s. to 8s.; some free.	School closed for vacation when visited by Assistant Commissioner.
Same.	25 0 0	Same.	Share of preceding.	96	—	None.	23	31	31	–	–	–	2s. to 8s.; some free.	Same.
In Governors. *Deed.*	18 0 0	—	—	—	—	–	–	28	–	–	–	–	—	School not inspected, information not having been received in time.
				1483	—		442	*868	377	427	–	–		

* Including 64 unclassed.

OPERATION. COUNTY OF CARLOW.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
—	In good repair.	Want of sufficient attendance of pupils. *Rep. A. C.*	Doubt as to deed having been executed. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 10.
In Governors. *Deed.*	Same.	The schools in the neighbouring townland supplying the educational wants of the locality. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Rathvilly; Williamstown.	Building grant from Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, £46 9s. 5d.; Sir R. Wolseley, grant, 10 Oct., 1832.	2 1 28	3 16 6	—	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* A school in which Church Catechism is to be taught to Church children. *Deed.*
St. Mullins; Glinn.	L. L. Fund, £184 12s. 4d.; subscriptions, £184 12s. 4d.; half an acre to be granted.	0 2 0	11 11 6	—	—	—
Wells; Ballynocken.	L. L. Fund, £73 16s. 11d.; subscriptions, £25 16s. 11d.; Wm. Richd. Stuart, grant, 18 Oct., 1823.	Site.	3 9 10	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
	Total, . .	3 2 28 and 2 Sites.	29 19 5	—	—	

TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ballon, Roman Catholic Free.	Thomas Doyle, will, proved, 27 April, 1833, £100.	—	—	—	3 0 0	Defraying the expenses of the Roman Catholic Free School of Ballon. *Rep. A. C.*
Carlow, Free.	William Finn, will, proved, 3 Feb., 1813, rent-charge of £3 3s.	—	—	3 3 0	—	The Carlow Free School. *Extract from Will.*
Carlow, Free.	Matthew Murphy, will, proved, 16 Nov., 1833, £250.	—	—	—	7 10 0	Same.
Dunleckney; Seskinryan.	Morgan O'Neill, assignment to Kildare place Society, of life interest in site, 14 April, 1827.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For a School on principles of Kildare-place Society. *Letter of Assignment.*
	Total, . .	Site.	3 10 0	3 3 0	10 10 0	

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF CARLOW.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Carlow.	Annuity of £4 4s., Irish, by will of Mrs. Dawson.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep. 1835, App. p. 536.	No trace of any such endowment could be discovered. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 11.	—
Carlow.	Henry Waddell, will, 1 Feb. 1783, £600 Irish.	Evidence at Public Court, 72.	The endowment is for apprenticeship unconnected with a school.	Such Endowments not under Commission or Statute 18 & 19 Vic. c. 59. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 11.
Graigue.	L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 2d.; subscriptions, £110 15s. 4d., and grant of site.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep., 1825, App. p. 665.	This school is situated in Queen's County. *Vide Table No.* 1, *p.* 200.	—
Urglin; Rutland.	L. L. Fund, £55 7s. 8d.; subscriptions, £48 18s. 5d., and grant of site.	Same, p. 664.	The house is built in the churchyard; there could, therefore, be no grant of site. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF CARLOW—*continued.*

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
In minister. *Deed.*	Partly built.	School never established; cause not distinctly ascertained, but supposed to have been failure of subscriptions. *Rep. A. C.*	School not needed at present. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 10.
—	In good repair.	Discontinued by reason of all the pupils leaving the school, on the establishment of a National School in the neighbourhood. *Rep. A. C.*	For particulars respecting the misapplication of this endowment, *vide Extract from the Report of the Assistant Commissioner for Wexford, p.* 11.
In minister. *Deed.*	In bad repair.	Want of local interest in affairs of school, and insufficiency of late teacher's salary.	If school re-opened it would be well attended. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 10.

ENDOWMENTS. COUNTY OF CARLOW. [NONE.]

LOST OR EXPIRED. COUNTY OF CARLOW.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Books of Bequest Board, containing extracts from wills.	What had become of this legacy could not be ascertained. Under the terms of the will (even if received) it must long since have been expended. *Rep. A. C.*	School in connexion with National Board. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 11.
Same.	It is uncertain whether this annuity was ever received; it certainly has not been paid for the last twenty years. A doubt arises on the construction of the will as to whether the annuity was terminable or not. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Same.	What had become of this legacy could not be ascertained; the executor is dead and has left no representative. *Rep. A. C.*	School identical with preceding. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 11. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 75 *et seq.*
Letter to K. P. Soc.	School no longer in operation. *Rep. A. C.*	—

EXTRACTS from REPORTS of FREDERICK WILLIAM M'BLAIN, Esq., LL.D., Assistant Commissioner.

COUNTY CARLOW.

Endowments in Operation.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Bagnalstown, Girls.

Bagnalstown, Girls' School.—I examined a class of girls in reading, grammar, geography, and English history. They read very well, and answered very creditably in grammar, geography, and English history.—[1st August, 1856.]

Carlow, Diocesan Free School for Leighlin and Ossory.

Carlow, Diocesan Free School for Leighlin and Ossory.—There were only two boys present in the school on the day of my visit; one of them was learning classics and French, preparatory for an examination at the Apothecaries' Hall (being intended for the medical profession). I examined him in Lucian and the Greek Testament, in neither of which did he exhibit much proficiency. In translating Sallust he was more successful. I examined both boys in English history, and the answering was tolerable. In writing from English dictation (in which I also examined them) the spelling was generally correct; but the mistakes in punctuation, and misplacing of capital letters, were numerous. One of the boys parsed a sentence fairly, the other not so well.

It does seem remarkable that a school thus handsomely endowed should have dwindled away almost to nothing, and that the school premises should have been suffered to fall to ruin. In the time of the previous master the school was very largely attended, both by boarders and day scholars; the attendance now is miserable to a degree. Strange as it may appear, other teachers in the town, although deriving no income from endowment, manage to live by their exertions in instructing the children of the inhabitants, while Mr. Scott's school, with all its advantages, is almost deserted.—[18th August, 1856.]

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COUNTY CARLOW.

Endowments in Operation.

Clonmelsh; Powerstown.

Clonmelsh; Powerstown School.—There were only two children (boys) in the school on the day of my visit, who were learning to read. I examined them, and found their reading bad; they were able to spell words of one syllable only. The school is at a low ebb, and seemed much neglected. —[19th August, 1856.]

Clonmore, Parochial.

Clonmore, Parochial School.—I examined a class (the most advanced in the school) of three girls and two boys, in English dictation, parsing, and geography. In writing from dictation two acquitted themselves tolerably well; the rest, very badly. None of them were able to parse a sentence, or even to distinguish the parts of speech. In geography the answering was tolerable.—[4th August, 1856.]

Clonygoose; Ballymartin, National.

Clonygoose; Ballymartin National School.—I examined, in English dictation, a class of four girls, and the result, as to spelling and otherwise, was tolerably favourable. In geography the answering was indifferent. The school seemed in rather a low condition.

In this and many other instances of schools established by the aid derived from the Lord Lieutenant's fund, the endowment has been placed in the most precarious condition, owing to the neglect of the Commissioners who administered that fund, or their solicitor, in not preserving in safe custody the original, or any copy of the trust deed.—[18th August, 1856.]

Myshall; Roslee.

Myshall; Roslee School.—There was but one child present, and he was learning the alphabet only.

There were scarcely any books or school requisites; the schoolhouse was out of repair; the schoolroom an uncomfortable apartment, with an earthen floor full of holes; and only two pupils were in regular attendance at the school. The small attendance was ascribed to the withdrawal of the Roman Catholic children by a recent order of the Roman Catholic clergyman.—[9th August, 1856.]

Old Leighlin, Parochial.

Old Leighlin, Parochial School.—I examined a class of four boys (the most advanced in the school) in reading, grammar, geography, and arithmetic. The reading was very indifferent. Only one boy knew any grammar; he parsed a sentence correctly. Of geography the knowledge exhibited was slender. In arithmetic, so far as they had been taught, the children answered respectably.

The state of the school is not satisfactory.—[1st August, 1856.]

Rathvilly; Bough, Boys.

Rathvilly; Bough, Boys' School.—I examined a class of four boys (the most advanced whom I found in the school). In English dictation (the passage dictated being from the Third Reading Book of the Christian Knowledge Society) two of the boys acquitted themselves tolerably well; the remaining two, badly. None of them was able to parse. In geography, the general answering was indifferent; in arithmetic one boy answered fairly—the others badly.

The instruction given in this school appeared both limited in extent and deficient in quality.—[4th August, 1856.]

Sliguff; Ballinree, Girls.

Sliguff; Ballinree, Girls' School.—I examined a class (the third), being the most advanced in the school. They read tolerably well, and in geography answered fairly. None of them could parse a sentence correctly; and in their attempts to explain the meaning of words they evinced but little intelligence.—[13th August, 1856.]

Sliguff; Killoughternane, National.

Sliguff; Killoughternane, National School.—I examined a class comprising three boys and three girls, in English dictation, geography, and parsing. In English dictation the result was unfavourable; and in geography the proficiency very low. Of parsing they were quite ignorant.—[7th August, 1856.]

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN OPERATION.

Endowments not in Operation.

Aghade, Parochial.

Aghade, Parochial School.—It appears from the register of the Lord Lieutenant's school fund, kept by Mr. Litton, that a draft of the proposed conveyance of the school was sent from his office on the 22nd May, 1824; but whether that draft was followed by a deed does not appear, and I was unable to ascertain. No such document, I was informed, could be found among the parish papers. It seems, therefore, that in this, like many other cases of Lord Lieutenant's schools, the public money was advanced before it was seen that the parties had complied with the conditions on the performance of which alone the money was to have been paid.

The schoolhouse stands in the church-yard of Aghade; adjoining it is an acre of land, which has for many years been in the possession of the schoolmaster for the time being. The land belonged originally to Lord Downes; but whether his lordship made any conveyance of it to the use of the school, or otherwise divested himself of the absolute control over it, I was not able to discover. No such conveyance, however, is now forthcoming.

The school was discontinued about six months ago for want of a sufficient attendance of pupils. Since that period the schoolhouse and land have been idle. The great obstacle to the re-establishment of the school lies in the difficulty of getting children to attend it. The Roman Catholic children are not likely to come to it, and there are no Protestant children whatever in the parish. There are National schools, and also a Church Education school, in the adjoining parish.—[19th August, 1856.]

Rathvilly; Williamstown.

Rathvilly; Williamstown School.—The Board of Erasmus Smith having been applied to for aid in building a schoolhouse on the premises granted by Sir R. Wolseley, agreed to advance for such purpose £92 18*s.* 10*d.*, being the two-thirds of the estimated cost, on condition of the remainder being raised by private subscription. One-half of the above sum was actually advanced by the Board, and expended, either altogether or in part, in building the walls of a schoolhouse which has never been completed.

The causes which prevented the establishment of the school, I did not distinctly ascertain; but it was supposed that the private subscription failed, and that the project for a school thus ceased. However this may have been, there is no necessity for a school in that place at the present time, as the educational wants of the locality are amply satisfied by the school established there by Captain M'Clintock Bunbury. The land conveyed by the deed is held by an adjoining farmer, who has never paid any rent for same.—[30th August, 1856.]

Wells; Ballyknocken.

Wells; Ballyknocken School.—The school has ceased to be in operation for some time past. The schoolhouse is still standing on the premises conveyed by the deed, but is very much dilapidated. There seems to be little doubt that if local parties had taken more interest in the affairs of the school, and contributed more liberally to its support, it might still be in successful operation. It was unreasonable to expect that a school could flourish where the master received only the miserable salary of £2 a-year. If the premises were put into a proper state of repair, and the school opened under a suitable teacher, it would be well attended.—[27th August, 1856.]

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TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS LOST OR EXPIRED.

COUNTY CARLOW.

Endowments Lost or Expired.

Ballon Roman Catholic Free School.—Thomas Doyle, late of Ballykealy, in the county Carlow, (died 12th May, 1833, probate granted to Rev. John Walsh, jun., of Borris, county Carlow, Roman Catholic clergyman,) by his last will and testament bequeathed as follows:—"I bequeath £100 to my executors to be vested in Government securities, in trust, to dispose of in each and every year after my demise, until expended, so much thereof as at the price of the day will produce £10, to be applied by them towards defraying the expenses of the Roman Catholic Free School of Ballon." Ballon Roman Catholic Free.

The school designated by the above bequest is now in connexion with the National Board. Whether the legacy was ever paid, or if paid, applied to the purposes specified in the will, I could not ascertain. The parish priest (Rev. Mr. Kinsella) stated that he had never heard of the bequest. Under the terms of the will, however, even if received, it must long since have been expended.—[25th August, 1856.]

Carlow Free School.—Matthew Murphy, late of Raphenstown, county Carlow, farmer, by his last will and testament, bequeathed as follows:—"I give to the Free School of Carlow £250." The testator died on the 1st April, 1831, and probate or administration was granted 16th November, 1833, to Arthur Murphy, of Raphenstown, aforesaid. Carlow Free.

The school mentioned in the above bequest was the same as that to which William Finn, Esq., left a rent-charge of £3 3s. The school was in Chapel-lane, Carlow, and in connexion with the Roman Catholic Chapel of Carlow. The schoolhouse having become old and ruinous was abandoned a few years ago, and a new building has since been erected on the adjoining plot of ground. The school there held is in substitution for what is designated by the testator, the "Free School of Carlow," and is connected with the National Board.

Whether the above legacy of £250 was ever paid or applied to the use of the Free School of Carlow, I was unable to discover. The executor of the will was dead, and had left no representative. Neither the Roman Catholic Bishop, Dr. Walshe, nor the Rev. Mr. Hughes, P.P., both of whom I consulted, could give me any information on the subject. The testator was, I ascertained, a man of respectability and wealth.

In the evidence given before the Commissioners at Carlow (14th August, 1855,) by Thomas Richardson, Esq., he states that the Carlow Free School, endowed by Matthew Murphy, was the same as the school in Tullow-street, Carlow, in connexion with the Church Education Society. This was evidently a mistake on the part of Mr. Richardson. Matthew Murphy was a Roman Catholic, and a subscriber during his lifetime to the Roman Catholic Free School in Carlow. It is but reasonable to infer that the latter establishment, and not the Protestant school, was the object of the testator's bounty.—[27th August, 1856.]

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO.

Alleged Endowments inquired into.

Carlow.—In the Appendix to the Report of 1835 from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Education in Ireland, a statement appears to the effect that there was an endowment of £4 4s. a-year created by the will of Mrs. Dawson, and intended for a school in the county of Carlow. The statement is extremely vague—no locality more definite than the county at large being assigned, and no date or other particulars of Mrs. Dawson's will being given. Carlow.

I was wholly unable to discover any trace of this endowment; no one whom I consulted had even heard of its existence.—[19th August, 1856.]

Carlow.—Henry Waddell, of the town of Carlow, by his last will and testament, bearing date the 1st February, 1783, bequeathed £600 upon trust, out of the annual interest thereof to put out two or more poor boys in Carlow every year to apprentice, to give them good trades; and the testator directed that no difference should be made between Protestant and Roman Catholic boys. Carlow.

This endowment, it appears, was never carried into effect, and is not now in operation. I did not, however, make any particular inquiries relative thereto, considering that as it was simply an endowment for apprenticing, and had no reference to educational training, it did not fall within the scope of the Endowed Schools Commission.—[19th August, 1856.]

EXTRACT from REPORT of ARTHUR SHARMAN CRAWFORD, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.

Endowments not in Operation.

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN OPERATION.

St. Mullin's; Glinn.

St. Mullin's; Glinn School.—This school was on my list for the county of Wexford, but is situated in the county of Carlow, townland of Turrogh, parish of St. Mullin's. Being, however, in the neighbourhood, I visited the locality.

It appears, from the reports referable to the Lord Lieutenant's Fund (Rep. 940) that a grant of £200 was recommended to be paid to Charles Doyne, Esq., in aid of building this school, on condition of a grant of half an acre of land and a house being built on an estimate of £400; and I understand the warrant for the payment of this grant issued. The schoolhouse stands upon the property of Mr. Kavanagh, of Borris, to whom Mr. Charles Doyne had been agent. It has been a very fine one, and must have cost £800 or £1,000. From the inquiries I made, it appears that no school has been held in it for a period commencing about five years after the erection of the house. I believe that on the establishment of a National school in the vicinity all the pupils left the school in question, and the house and land seem to have returned to the possession of Mr. Kavanagh. The schoolhouse is now, and has been for many years, used as a barrack for the Constabulary, and has been remodelled to suit that purpose. It contained two very large lofty schoolrooms, and apartments for teachers. The constable in charge of the station informed me that Mr. Kavanagh was receiving from Government £18 a-year as rent of the house; the land attached is not of much value. [24th September, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

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TABLE, No. I.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Artane, National, Boys.	Matthew Boyle, will, proved 17 Aug., 1833, annuity, £10 for thirty-one years; National Board, £150; subscriptions, £468 18s. 5d.; site vested in trustees.	Site.	19 1 4	10 0 0	—	For support of master and mistress of Artane school. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; book-keeping. Vocal music (Hullah). Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Artane, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework; embroidery. Roman Catholic catechism.
Baldoyle, National, Boys.	Michael Keary, will, proved 12 September, 1829, £500.	—	—	—	15 0 0	For the education of the poor Roman Catholic children of the parish of Baldoyle. *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Roman Catholic catechism.
Baldoyle, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	—
Blackrock, National, Boys.	John Byrne, will, proved 31 October, 1840, rent-charge of £5, for twenty years, from 14 October, 1842; site held under renewable lease.	Site and rent-charge.	12 13 2	5 0 0	—	For the Roman Catholic male and female schools of Blackrock. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic catechism, and prayers.
Blackrock, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English dictation. Plain needlework. Roman Catholic catechism; the Litany of the Blessed Virgin.
Booterstown, National, Boys.	Lord Castlecoote, will, 1826; Chancery Decree, May, 1840, settling amount of bequest at £266 13s. 4d.; site vested in Commissioners of National Education.	Site.	6 10 0	—	8 0 0	For support of Booterstown National School. *Chancery Decree; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Roman Catholic catechism.
Booterstown, Convent, National.	Identical with preceding, as far as regards Lord Castlecoote's bequest; John Byrne, will, proved 31 October, 1840, rent-charge of £5 for 20 years, from 14 Oct., 1842.	Rent-charge.	—	5 0 0	—	Same. For the Roman Catholic school at Booterstown, conducted by the Nuns. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Roman Catholic catechism; Litany of the Blessed Virgin.
Bray, Boys.	Earl of Meath, grant, 8 May, 1819.	Site.	6 11 7	—	—	For a schoolhouse and residence of an English Protestant schoolmaster, in the parish of Bray. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music (by ear). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

Master.				School.			Pupils.								
							Number.		Religion.						
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	31 0 0	National Board, £26; Miss Callaghan, from endowment, £5.	Apartments, £5; School fees, £2 10s.	75	—	Sufficient.	31	71	–	70	1	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 40.
Same.	22 0 0	National Board, £17; Miss Callaghan, from endowment, £5.	School fees, £2 10s.	75	—	Sufficient.	25	55	–	55	–	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C p.* 40.
Same.	27 0 0	National Board, £20; Patron, £7.	House and garden, £3; School fees; Fuel.	103	—	The town green.	63	113	–	113	–	–	4s. 4d. to 8s. 8d.; the greater number free.	Hitherto not satisfactory, but at present promising. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 40.
Same.	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–		All information refused by mistress. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 40.
Same.	52 0 0 14 0 0 Assistant.	National Board, £32; Parish Priest, £20. National Board.	—	211	—	None.	90	189	–	189	–	–	4s. 4d.; the greater number free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 40.
Same.	20 0 0	National Board.	—	211	—	None.	97	147	–	147	–	–	4s. 4d.; the greater number free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 40.
Same.	31 0 0	National Board, £24; Rev. Dr. Ennis, £7.	Apartments; School fees, £7.	200	—	Sufficient.	53	115	–	115	–	–	4s. 4d.; the greater number free.	Satisfactory.
Teachers are a religious community of the Order of Sisters of Mercy.	20 0 0 for each hundred pupils in attendance.	National Board.	—	200	—	None.	52	101	–	101	–	–	4s. 4d.; the greater number free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 40.
—	30 0 0	Rev. T. Tomlinson, from proceeds of charity sermon and subscriptions.	Garden, £1.	102	—	None.	33	56	54	–	2	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. Discipline defective. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 40.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Bray, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Vocal music. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Castleknock, Parochial, Boys.	William Crosthwaite, grant of annual rent-charge, £9 4*s.* 7*d.*, 15 August, 1720; William Tisdall, will, proved 24 December, 1831, sixty-eight acres of land and £630 New Three per Cents.; Alice Tisdall, will, £80 3*s.* 5*d.*	68 0 0 And rent-charge.	—	177 4 2	21 5 10	For the education of poor children in the parishes of Castleknock, Mulhuddert, and Clonsilla (now united). *Crosthwaite's Will; Rep. A. C.* For the Protestant parish school of Castleknock. *Tisdall's Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music (by ear). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Castleknock, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Vocal music (by ear). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Castleknock, Mercer's.	Mary Mercer, will, proved 1 July, 1735; Robert Lightbody, will, 1796, Mary Lightbody, will, 1804, *vide Table No. 4, p. 38.*	747 2 15	—	531 3 5	—	For maintenance of as many Protestant children as residue of income will afford, after paying £92 6*s.* 2*d.* to the sick poor of parishes of St. Peter, St. Bridget, St. Nicholas Without, and St. Luke. *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English and Roman history. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. Scripture history; Church catechism.
Castleknock, Morgan's.	Richard Morgan, will, death 1784; Stat 33 Geo. III. ch. 27 (Irish); site held under renewable lease, subject to £40 annual rent.	2269 2 28	—	543 12 9	—	For clothing, lodging, dieting, and educating children of reduced Protestant parents, and for apprenticing them to Protestant masters. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English, Grecian, and Roman history; Euclid; algebra; trigonometry; mensuration; book-keeping. Drawing. Vocal music. Scriptures; catechetical instruction.
Clondalkin, National.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £48 3*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, £48 18*s.* 5*d.*; Rev. John Reade, grant, 13 July, 1825.	Site.	3 7 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Needlework. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism.
Clontarf, National, Boys.	Michael Keary, will, proved 12 September, 1829, £500; National Board, £134; subscriptions, £251; site vested in Commissioners.	Site.	11 11 0	—	15 0 0	For the education of the poor Roman Catholic children of Clontarf. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; book-keeping. Vocal music (Hullah). Roman Catholic prayers and catechism to Roman Catholics.
Clontarf, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism to Roman Catholics.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In committee of subscribers. *Rep. A. C.*	25 0 0	Miss Hutchinson, from subscriptions.	Apartments, £12; Fuel.	84	—	None.	26	39	39	–	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 40.
—	50 0 0	Rev. Dr. Sadleir, from School Fund, £40 15*s.* 5*d.*; from Crosthwaite's endowment, £9 4*s.* 7*d.*	School fees, £3.	80	—	Sufficient.	34	37	27	10	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Not satisfactory; instruction inferior for so large an endowment. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 40.
—	25 0 0	Rev. Dr. Sadleir, from School Funds.	School fees, less than £1.	51	—	Sufficient.	22	28	13	15	–	–	Free; a few pay 4*s.* 4*d.*	Not satisfactory; instruction inferior for so large an endowment. *Vide preceding reference.*
—	80 0 0 Matron.	Dean of Kildare, out of Trust Funds.	Apartments; Fuel; Candles; Garden.	160	28	Sufficient.	30	33	33	–	–	–	Free; four pay £12.	Satisfactory. House accommodation insufficient, but premises held at will. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 40.
	25 0 0 Principal Teacher.	Same.	Apartments.											
	17 0 0 Assistant.	Same.	Apartments.											
—	92 0 0	Mr. Hamilton, as agent of Governors.	Apartments, £15; Fuel; Candles.	160	28	Sufficient.	40	41	41	–	–	–	Twenty-one pay £12; the rest free.	Satisfactory. House accommodation insufficient. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 41. As to Estates, *vide Reports of Inspector of Estates, App. to Report, p.* 46.
In minister. *Deed.*	48 0 0	National Board, £38; Rev. Mr. Reade, £10.	Apartments, £2.	57	—	None.	33	45	45	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	27 0 0	National Board, £17; Patron, £10.	Garden, £5.	120	—	Sufficient.	57	100	1	99	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 13*s.*; the greater number free.	Satisfactory.
Same.	20 0 0	National Board, £15; Patron, £5.	School fees, £1 10*s.*	120	—	Sufficient.	49	111	1	110	–	–	Free; a few pay 4*s.* 4*d.*	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 41.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Clontarf, Parochial.	Mr. Smith, will, 1854, £50, invested in the funds.	—	—	—	1 10 0	—	Reading; writing; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Coolock.	Sir Compton Domville, grant, 20 September, 1819; Arthur Guinness, will, proved, 1855, £300, invested in mortgage, bearing interest at 4½ per cent.	0 2 0	14 4 7	—	13 10 0	For the use of Coolock school. *Deed and Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid. Plain and fancy needlework. Vocal music (Hullah). Church catechism to Church children.
Dalkey, National, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £55 7*s.* 8*d.* and subscriptions; Patk. Foy, lease for ninety-one years 28 Aug., 1823, reserving rent, £4 16*s.* 11*d.*	Site.	10 11 10	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism to Roman Catholics.
Dalkey, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scripture history; Roman Catholic prayers and catechism to Roman Catholics.
Donnybrook.	Subscriptions, £250 invested in the purchase of house and site, deed of conveyance, dated 17 December, 1824; Richard Corballis, will, proved 19 Sept., 1847, annuity of £10 for three lives.	Site.	7 10 0	—	10 0 0	For the gratuitous instruction of the poor. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism.
Donnybrook, Erasmus Smith's English, Boys	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 733. Building grant from Governors, £1,905 1*s.* 2*d.*; Joshua Wright & others, grant, 20 Sept., 1814; Lord Downes & Dr. Perceval, donations, of which £145 invested in Government stock.	Site.	57 3 0	(Salary from general fund.)	4 7 0	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Donnybrook, Erasmus Smith's English, Girls	Identical with preceding.	—	—	(Salary from general fund.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework; knitting. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Drumcondra, Retreat.	L. L. Fund, £78 9*s.* 3*d.*; subscriptions, £78 9*s.* 3*d.*; presumed grant from Lord Lorton, 1824.	Site.	5 4 0	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history. Plain needlework. Scriptures.

DUBLIN CITY.—*Vide Tables of Schools and Endowments, pp.* 55–126.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
—	20 0 0	Rev. Mr. Kempston, from proceeds of an annual charity sermon and subscriptions.	Apartments and garden, £4; School fees, £3.	164	—	None.	28	43	42	1	–	–	Free; a few pay 13s.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 41.
	10 0 0 Assistant.													
—	30 0 0	Vicar, from subscriptions, collections in the Church, and the interest of trust-funds.	Apartments and garden, £10.	141	—	None.	18	46	40	6	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 41.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	26 0 0	National Board.	Apartments and land, £8; School fees, £12.	122	—	Small.	69	159	1	158	–	–	4s. 4d. to 8s. 8d.; some free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 41.
Same.	15 0 0	Same.	School fees. £5.	126	—	Small.	37	129	5	124	–	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 41.
—	36 0 0	Rev. Dr. O'Connell, P.P., from private subscriptions and trust funds.	Apartments and fuel.	121	—	None.	–*	130	–	130	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 41.
	6 0 0 Assistant.		Apartments and fuel.											
In Governors. *Deed.*	25 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and fuel; Gratuity from Governors, £5.	166	—	None.	52	58	31	27	–	–	Free; a few pay 4s. 4d.	Not satisfactory. State of school not creditable. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 41.
Same.	17 0 0	Governors.	Apartments; Gratuity from Governors, £5.	166	—	None.	30	57	38	19	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
—	16 16 0	Treasurer, from School funds.	Apartments, £5; Fuel and candles.	166	37	Sufficient.	26	47	43	–	2	†2	Boarders, £5 to £8; some free; day pupils free.	Satisfactory. Dormitory accommodation insufficient; endowment insecure. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 41.
	10 0 0 First Assistant.	Same.												
	2 12 0 Second Assistant.	Same.												

* No regular register. † Independents.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Dundrum, National, Boys.	Lord Castlecoote, will, 1826; Chancery Decree, May, 1840, settling amount of bequest at £266 13*s.* 4*d.*	—	—	—	8 0 0	For the support of the Dundrum National Schools. *Chancery Decree; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism.
Dundrum, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; crochet; knitting; paper platting. Roman Catholic catechism.
Finglas, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; site to be granted, 1824.	Site.	3 5 4	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Plain needlework. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism.
Glasnevin; Claremont Deaf and Dumb Institution.	Rev. Dr. Barrett, will, 1827, £2,166 6*s.* 10*d.*; Richard Cave, will, 1845, £700; and others, residue of bequests not expended, now invested in £857 5*s.* 5*d.* Government stock; Cordelia Cary, will, proved 8 December, 1838, rent-charge, £5; M. N. Mahon, will, proved 3 August, 1850, annuity, £20; site and land held under renewable lease, at yearly rent of £203 11*s.* 5*d.* For additional endowments attaching to this Institution, *vide Tables No. 2 and 3, pp.* 34, 36.	21 0 9	—	5 0 0	90 14 2 20 0 0 Annuity.	National Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb Children of the Poor in Ireland. *Prospectus.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history. Outline drawing. Agricultural instruction. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Glasnevin, Parochial, Boys.	Dorothy Charletin, will. 1767, rent-charge, £2 13*s.*; site held by prescription.	Site and Rent-charge.	10 2 0	2 13 0	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Glasnevin, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework and sampler. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Glasnevin, St. Joseph's, Prospect, Roman Catholic Institution, for Deaf and Dumb, Boys.	Peter Kelly, will, proved 2 June, 1849; Marcella Ayres, will, proved 29 Sept., 1849; Michael Howard, will, proved 4 Dec. 1851; James Sheridan, will, proved 7 July, 1853; Michael Powell, will, death 9 July, 1853; part of foregoing and other bequests, &c., invested in a sum of £2,905 Government stock; site held under lease for ever at yearly rent of £30.	Site.	—	—	87 3 0	Roman Catholic Institution for Deaf and Dumb. *Prospectus.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Tailoring; shoemaking; gardening; stonecutting. Roman Catholic catechism.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	38 0 0	National Board, £26; Patron, £12.	School fees.	94	—	None.	51	98	–	98	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Satisfactory, but order and discipline defective. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 42.
Same.	32 0 0	National Board, £20; Patron, £12.	—	95	—	None.	67	140	–	140	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; the greater number free.	Satisfactory.
—	25 0 0	Treasurer, from proceeds of charity sermon and subscriptions.	Apartments and land, £3; Fuel.	63	—	Sufficient.	17	27	27		–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
	9 0 0 Assistant.		Apartments and fuel.											
In Committee. *Rep. A. C.*	250 0 0	Committee.	Apartments, fuel, and candles, £50.	253	65	Sufficient.	61	60	60	–	–	–	Free; thirteen pay £1 to £26 5*s.*	Very satisfactory; but house accommodation somewhat defective. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 42.
	100 0 0 Equally divided among five assistants.	Same.	Board and lodging, fuel, and candles.											
—	8 0 0	Rev. Mr. Carroll, from proceeds of charity sermon, subscriptions, and rent-charge.	Apartments and garden, £6 10*s.*; School fees, £1.	38	—	None.	6	12	12	–	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 42.
—	8 0 0	Same.	School fees, £2.	82	—	None.	21	27	23	–	4	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Not altogether satisfactory, and too limited. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 42.
—	60 0 0	Committee.	—	154	27	Sufficient, with gymnasium.	–*	67	–	67	–	–	Information refused.	Satisfactory; house accommodation insufficient; full information, as to funds, accounts, &c., refused. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 42.
	25 0 0 Assistant.	Same.	Board and lodging.											

* No regular register.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Glasthule, National, Boys.	Frances Daly, will, proved 28 January, 1847, amount realized, £800, of which £425 was invested in building these schools. For the balance, *vide Kingstown, St. Mary's National, Table, No. 5, p. 39.* Site held under lease for a term of years, seventy of which are unexpired.	Site.	12 15 0	—	—	For building a schoolhouse in parish of Kingstown, for education of poor Roman Catholic children. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Roman Catholic catechism.
Glasthule, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Vocal music. Scriptures; Roman Catholic prayers and catechism.
Goldenbridge.	Michael Keary, will, proved 12 Sept., 1829, £250.	—	—	—	7 10 0	For the education of the Roman Catholic children of St. James's parish. *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism to Roman Catholics.
Grangegorman, Royal Hibernian Military.	Royal Letters Patent, 15 July, 1769; Henry Waddell, will, 1783, moiety of certain lands and bond debts; Lord Bishop of Waterford, will, proved 16 May, 1794, rent-charge, £36 18s. 5½d.; Mrs. Wolfe, will, £3,000; Mrs. Reay, will, £432 8s. 11d.; George III. Charter, 6 February, 1808; Anne Preston, will, proved 17 March, 1831, £500; General James Shortall, will, proved 28 June, 1849, £100. Victoria, Letters Patent, 14 December, 1846. Part of foregoing and other bequests, &c., invested in £6,185 16s. 2d. Government Stock. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 43.*	12 3 33 and rent-charge.	—	46 14 4	192 4 9	For maintenance, education, and apprenticing of orphans and children of soldiers in Ireland for ever. *Letters Patent, 1769.* For instruction of orphans and other children of soldiers in reading and arithmetic, and in other parts of education as to Corporation of Royal Hibernian Military School shall seem fit. Roman Catholics and Dissenters, if so desired by parents or guardians, to be exempted from instruction by Protestant Chaplain, and attendance on Church Service, and allowed to attend their own place of worship, and to remain after service to receive religious instruction. Corporation empowered to appoint Roman Catholic Priests or Dissenting Ministers to visit school, give religious instruction, and perform Divine Service, under rules of Corporation. *Letters Patent, 1846.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history; algebra; mensuration. Model drawing; shoemaking; tailoring. Religious instruction by respective chaplains.
Harold's Cross, Orphan, Girls.	Andrew Frawley, will, 1820; Eleanor Dease, will, death, 1841, £629 5s. 10d.; Robert Fannin, will, death, 1842, £200; Charles Waldron, will, death, 1842, £200; Richard Corballis, will, death, 1847, £100; Rev. William Stafford, will, death, 1848, £200; Ptk. Waldron, will, death, 1851, £100; part of foregoing, together with other donations and subscriptions, £4,603 15s. 7d. invested in Government Stock; savings and accumulations of income invested in three Kingstown Railway shares, £300; site held for a residue of 900 years; land held under renewable lease, at rent of £60; for an endowment, referable to this school, but now lost, *vide Table, No. 4, p. 38.*	13 0 0 and site.	—	—	147 2 3	For the use of the Orphan House at Harold's Cross. *Dease's Will.* For the benefit of the Female Orphan School attached to the Orphan House, Harold's Cross. *Waldron's Will.* The interest of £200 to be applied annually to support an orphan girl in the Orphan School of St. Clare, to be nominated by the parish priest of Rathmines. *Stafford's Will.*	—

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current years.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	£ s. d. 24 0 0	National Board.	Apartments, £8; School fees, £11.	133	—	Sufficient.	54	120	–	120	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 17*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Not altogether satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 42.
Teachers are a religious community of the Order of Sisters of Mercy.	No salary.	—	—	133	—	Sufficient.	50	163	–	163	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Satisfactory.
Same.	No salary.	—	—	279	—	Small.	104	320	12	308	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; a few free.	Satisfactory.
In Corporation. *Letters Patent*, 1846.	150 0 0	Out of Parliamentary grant of £8,000 a-year.	Rations; Apartments; Fuel and candles.	662	198	Sufficient, and play-room for winter.	210	365	230	127	8	–	Free.	Very satisfactory, but limited. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 43.
	100 0 0 Second master;	Same.												
	80 0 0 Third master;	Same.												
	70 0 0 Fourth master.	Same.												
—	—	—	—	147	42	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	Instruction not satisfactory. School in other respects very well conducted. Full information refused. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 43.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Howth, Borough, Boys.	Earl of Howth, grant, 12 December, 1831.	1 0 0	7 3 5	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to members of Established Church under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid, mensuration; book-keeping. Vocal music (French system). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Howth, Borough, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Vocal music (French system). Scriptures; Church catechism.
Howth, National, Boys.	Michael Keary, will, proved 12 Sept. 1829. £500; National Board, £70 6s. 4d.; subscriptions, £31 9s. 5d.; site vested in trustees.	Site.	3 10 1	—	15 0 0	For education of the poor Roman Catholic children of the parish of Howth. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; trigonometry; mensuration; book-keeping. Navigation; drawing. Vocal music (Hullah). Reeves' History of the Bible; Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Howth, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	—
Kilgobbin.	Association for Discountenancing Vice. £46 3s. 1d.; L. L. Fund, £36 18s. 5d.; Thomas Verner, grant, 6 February, 1819.	2 0 14	16 7 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, and Church catechism to members of Established Church. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework; knitting. Church catechism.
Kilternan; Glancullen, National, Boys.	Lord Castlecoote, will, 1826; Chancery Decree, May, 1840, settling amount of bequest at £300.	—	—	—	9 0 0	For support of Glancullen National School. *Chancery Decree; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; English, Grecian, and Roman history. Roman Catholic catechism and prayers.
Kilternan; Glancullen, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding, as far as regards Lord Castlecoote's bequest; National Board, £66 13s. 4d.; contributions, £43 11s. 4d.; site vested in Commissioners.	Site.	3 16 2	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Roman Catholic catechism and prayers.
Kilternan; Scalp.	A. D. V., £46 3s. 1d. and subscriptions; Thomas Thompson, renewable lease, 23 July, 1816.	0 1 0	3 9 2	—	—	In trust for the Incorporated Association for Discountenancing Vice, to be applied by them to the purpose of supporting a school for the education of the poor and the promotion of useful knowledge. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Lucan, Parochial, Boys.	Stat. 26 Geo III., ch. 14; Grand Jury presentment of site, 1825.	0 1 0	13 12 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	35 0 0	Treasurer of Committee, from subscriptions.	Apartments and land, £5; gratuity, £5.	32	—	None.	14	26	24	2	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 43.
Same.	Share of preceding.	Same.	Share of preceding.	32	—	None.	12	18	18	–	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 44.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	33 0 0	National Board, £26; patron, £7.	School fees, £4 10*s.*	100	—	None.	52	98	1	97	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; about half free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 44.
Same.	—	—	—	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	Unsatisfactory; further information refused. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 44.
In minister. *Deed.*	16 0 0	Vicar, from subscriptions and proceeds of charity sermon.	Apartments and land, £12 10*s.*	100	3	None.	20	21	21	–	–	–	Boarders, £12; Day-pupils 4*s.* 4*d.*; more than half free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 44.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	26 10 0	National Board, £22; from Castlecoote bequest £4 10*s.*	Apartments and land, £4; School fees, £2.	106	—	None.	46	89	–	89	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*	Satisfactory.
Same.	24 10 0	National Board, £20; from Castlecoote bequest £4 10*s.*	Share of apartments; School fees.	90	—	None.	42	74	–	74	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*	Unsatisfactory; discipline defective. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 44.
—	25 0 0	Vicar, from subscriptions.	Garden, £1.	82	—	None.	12	22	20	2	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 44.
In minister. *Deed.*	45 0 0	Rev. Mr. Trench, from subscriptions and proceeds of charity sermon.	Apartments and garden, £10; Fuel.	60	—	Sufficient.	17	27	27	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory, but attendance very small. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 44.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Lucan, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same as Boys' School.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history. Plain needlework. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Malahide, Adult.	L. L. Fund, £64 12*s.* 4*d.*; subscriptions, £85 16*s.* 11*d.*; Richd. Wogan Talbot, grant, 20 Dec., 1823.	0 1 25	5 0 3	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Malahide, Infant.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing on slates; arithmetic; object lessons. Vocal music (by ear.) Scriptures.
Monkstown, Parochial, Boys.	Richard Cave, will, proved 28 September, 1830; allocation of £500 by trustees, under will; site held by prescription.	Site.	26 12 0	—	15 0 0	For the Monkstown Parochial Schools. *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Monkstown, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework; knitting. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Phibsborough; St. Mary's, Cabra, Roman Catholic Institution, for Deaf and Dumb Girls.	Identical with that of Glasnevin, St. Joseph's, Prospect, p. 20.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history. Plain and fancy needlework. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism.
Raheny, Endowed.	Saml. Dick, will, 1800; site and house property, subject to £2 rent.	Site and houses.	10 15 7	30 0 0	—	For the payment of salary of schoolmaster of charity school of Raheny. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Raheny, Infant.	Site to be granted by Lord Howth.	Site.	2 15 7	—	—	—	Reading; writing on slates; geography; arithmetic; lessons on natural history. Plain needlework; knitting. Vocal music (by ear.) Scriptures; Infant School catechism to Church children.
Rathmichael.	A. D. V. £46 3*s.* 1*d.*, and subscriptions; Sir Compton Domville, grant, 12 Sept., 1827.	0 3 0	13 0 7	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting; mat-making. Vocal music. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	Share of preceding.	Same as in Boy's School.	Share of preceding.	60	—	Sufficient.	14	25	24	1	–	–	Free.	Instruction not satisfactory, but school in other respects well conducted. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 44.
In minister. *Deed.*	20 0 0	Incumbent, from proceeds of charity sermon and subscriptions.	Apartments and garden, £1; Fuel.	57	—	None.	20	33	31	2	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory; school accommodation insufficient; invalid exchange of site. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p* 44.
Same.	15 0 0	Same.	—	57	—	None.	36	43	27	16	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 44.
—	60 0 0	Treasurer.	Apartments, £20; Fuel; School fees, £2 12*s.*	138	—	Sufficient.	45	72	65	3	–	*4	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Satisfactory.
—	Share of preceding.	Same.	Share of preceding; School fees, £2 4*s.*	82	—	None.	26	39	39	–	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Satisfactory.
Teachers are of the Sisterhood of St. Mary's Convent, Cabra.	No salary as such.	—	—	303	36	Insufficient.	64	63	–	63	–	–	Information refused.	Satisfactory, but rather limited; house accommodation insufficient. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 44.
In grantor's heirs. *Will, Rep. A. C.*	Rents of school property about 30 0 0	Collected by master.	Apartments, £10; Fuel.	26	—	None.	6	17	17	–	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory; management of endowment extremely improvident. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 45.
—	20 0 0	Rector, from subscriptions.	Land, 10*s.*	76	—	None.	†–	17	15	2	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
In minister. *Deed.*	30 0 0	Rev. Dr. Hunt, from proceeds of an annual charity sermon and subscriptions.	Apartments and land, £10; Fuel; School fees, £1.	82	2	None.	†–	37	30	7	–	–	Boarder, £10; day pupils free; two pay £1.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 45.

* Methodists. † No regular register.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Rathmines, Township, Boys.	Nathaniel Monck, grant, 8 June, 1852.	Site.	17 2 2	—	—	For a school, open to all religious persuasions, in which all are to be taught the Holy Scriptures. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; natural history. Scriptures.
Rathmines, Township, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures.
St. Margaret's, National, Boys.	Patrick Monks, will, proved 9 December, 1854, rent-charge, 7*s.* 6*d.*; site held by prescription.	Site and rent-charge.	7 3 7	0 7 6	—	For the use of the Roman Catholic poor school of St. Margaret's parish. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
St. Margaret's, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework; knitting. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism.
St. Peter's; Burlington-place, Freemasons' Orphan, Girls.	Dr. John Barrett, will, dated 3 Oct., 1821; Chancery Decree settling amount of bequest at £500, subsequently increased by accumulation of interest to £709 17*s.* 6*d.*; various small donations and bequests invested in Government Stock, £463 11*s.* 10*d.*; Samuel Warren, will proved 7 Dec., 1850, *vide Table, No.* 2, *p* 36; subscriptions and donations invested in building, £1,000; Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert, lease for 150 years, 29 Sep., 1851, reserving £4 annual rent.	Site.	26 10 0	—	35 4 1	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history. Plain and fancy needlework; crochet; knitting. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism.
St. Peter's; Haddington-road, National.	Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert, lease for 150 years, 29 Sep., 1850.	Site.	6 0 0	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic catechism.
St. Peter's; Percy-place, Protestant Orphan Society, Boarding.	Identical with that of Protestant Orphan Society, which appears in City of Dublin, *Table, No.* 1, p. 62; £1,183 14*s.* 2*d.* of funds of Society invested in purchase of lease of school premises for 145 years, from 1833, rent reserved, £20.	Site.	15 10 3	—	(Salaries, &c., from General Fund.)	To provide diet, lodging, clothing, and Scriptural education for destitute orphans of deceased Protestants, and for apprenticing them to Protestant masters. *Prospectus.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; mapping; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism.
St. Peter's; St. Stephen's, Free, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £276 18*s.* 6*d.*, and subscriptions; Benjamin Blake Woodward, Joseph Gabbett, and John Litton, lease for 145 years, 1 Jan., 1833, rent reserved, £10.	Site.	6 12 3	—	—	For a school and for residence of a schoolmaster. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
In committee of subscribers. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	£ s. d. 50 0 0	Committee, from subscriptions.	Apartments and land, £10; Five per cent. on subscriptions collected for school.	122	—	Sufficient.	27	36	33	3	–	–	Free; three pay £1 6s. to £3.	Satisfactory; supply of school requisites deficient
Same.	Share of preceding.	Same.	Share of preceding.	115	—	Sufficient.	20	31	28	3	–	–	Free; one pays £1.	Satisfactory; supply of school requisites deficient.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	25 0 0	National Board, £17; Patron, £8.	Apartments and land, £4; Fuel; School fees.	54	—	None.	34	71	3	68	–	–	4s. 4d. to 8s. 8d.; some free.	Satisfactory, but school accommodation bad.
Same.	12 0 0	National Board.	School fees.	52	—	None.	25	54	–	54	–	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 45.
—	42 0 0 Matron. 36 0 0 English Master.	Governors.	Apartments, and partial board.	36	17	Sufficient.	20	20	20	–	–	–	Free.	Not altogether satisfactory, house accommodation and arrangements excellent. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 45.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	35 0 0	National Board, £20; Patron, £15.	None.	200	—	Sufficient.	57	166	–	166	–	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Not satisfactory. Endowment insecure. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 45.
—	42 0 0 25 0 0 Matron.	Committee. Same.	None.	108	17	Sufficient.	26	*–	All	–	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. Boarding arrangements defective. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 45. For successful management of Society's funds in system of boarding children in the country, up to 12 years of age, *vide City of Dublin Tables, p.* 62, and *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 107.
—	60 0 0	Rev. Mr. Moffatt, from subscriptions and collections in St. Stephen's Church.	None.	64	—	None.	60	63	63	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory; but school accommodation unsuitable. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 45.

* No roll.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
St. Peters; St. Stephen's, Free, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same as in Boy's School.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism.
St. Peters; St. Stephen's, Free, Infant.	Same.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; geography; arithmetic; lessons in natural history. Vocal music (by ear). Scripture Lessons.
Sandford, Boys.	Matthew Neary Mahon, will, proved 3 Aug., 1850, annuity of £20; site held under lease, at a rent of £5 7s. 1d.	Site and rent-charge.	—	20 0 0	—	For use of the poor school of Sandford, for educating the children of that district in principles of Church of England. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Sandford, Girls.	Identical with preceding, as far as regards Mahon's bequest; Mr. Newenham, lease for 200 years, from 1852.	Site.	4 10 0	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history. Plain and fancy needlework; crochet; knitting. Vocal music. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Sandford, Infant.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; object lessons; counting on ball frame. Vocal music. Scriptures; Apostles' Creed and Ten Commandments.
Santry, Incorporated Society's Training Institution.	The Right Hon. Luke Gardiner, grant, 1739, 54A. 3R. 35P., subject to rent of £34 7s. *Vide Table of General Endowments. p. 733.*	54 3 35	47 5 7	55 11 0½ (and part of salaries, &c., from general fund.)	—	For instruction of Roman Catholics, and other poor natives of Ireland, in English, writing, and arithmetic; in husbandry and housewifery, or trades, manufactures, or other manual occupations; in Scripture, and in principles of Protestant Established religion. *Charter.*	Greek; Latin; French to a few; Euclid; algebra; trigonometry; hydrostatics; mechanics; astronomy. Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history; use of the globes; mensuration; book-keeping. Architectural, mechanical, figure, and landscape drawing; surveying; mapping. Vocal music. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Santry, Parochial.	Rev. Daniel Jackson, will, 1706.	Site and rent-charge.	11 1 0	10 3 1	—	For the erection of a school in Santry parish, and for paying £5 10s. 9d. a-year to a schoolmaster, and £4 12s. 4d. to a trustee, to attend to the management of the charity. *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Stillorgan, National, Boys.	Lord Castlecoote, will, 1826; Chancery Decree, May, 1840, settling amount of bequest at £266 13s. 4d.; John Byrne, will, proved 31 October, 1840, rent-charge of £5 for twenty years, from 14 Oct. 1842; National Board, £167 8s. 10d.; subscriptions, £83 14s. 6d.; site vested in Commissioners, subject to £2 2s. annual rent.	Site and rent-charge.	8 0 8	5 0 0	8 0 0	For the support of the Stillorgan National Schools. *Chancery Decree; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Roman Catholic catechism and prayers.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
—	£ s. d. 35 0 0	Same as in Boys' School.	None.	64	—	Insufficient.	*–	61	61	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
—	33 0 0 20 0 0 Assistant.	Same. Same.	None.	65	—	Small.	86	108	108	–	–	–	Free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 45.
—	36 0 0	Treasurer, from the endowment, subscriptions, and proceeds of charity sermon.	None.	86	—	None.	18	25	24	1	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 46.
—	25 0 0	Same.	Apartments and fuel.	60	—	Small.	17	42	36	–	–	†6	Free.	Satisfactory.
—	25 0 0	Same.	None.	90	—	Same.	30	42	36	6	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 46.
In Incorporated Society. *Charter.*	100 0 0 50 0 0 Senior Assistant. 10 0 0 Junior Assistant.	Incorporated Society. Incorporated Society, £20; master, £30. Incorporated Society.	Apartments and land, £25; School fees. Board and lodging. Board and lodging.	96	59	Spacious, with ball-court and gymnasium.	100	99	99	–	–	–	Boarders, £16; Day pupils, £2; some free.	Satisfactory; but internal accommodation of the building defective. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 46.
—	30 0 0 6 0 0 Assistant.	Rector, from endowment, proceeds of charity sermon, and subscriptions. Same.	House and garden, £10; Fuel.	35	—	None.	16	23	22	1	–	–	Free.	Not altogether satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 46.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	38 0 0 5 0 0 Monitor.	National Board, £26; Patron, £12. National Board.	School fees, £3 10s.	70	—	None.	35	75	–	75	–	–	4s. 4d.; greater number free.	Satisfactory.

* No regular register. † Protestant Dissenters, unclassed.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Stillorgan, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism.
Swords, Borough, Boys.	Stat. 40 Geo. III. ch. 54; Commissioners of Irish Union Compensation, 13 June, 1803, assessment of £15,000, now increased by accumulation of interest to £24,700; Geo. III., Royal Charter, 18 Feb. 1804; £2,000 expended by Governors in building, 1809.	Site and house property.	60 0 0	10 0 0	741 0 0	Maintenance of one or more schools for daily education of children of inhabitants of Swords, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in such branches of manufactures, as shall be most likely to promote their future means of livelihood, and for providing them with one frugal meal at schoolhouse. Surplus to be applied in apprenticing children educated in school. Further surplus to be applied in premiums for agriculture and manufacture, or in such manner as trustees shall think may most effectually tend to promote the Christian religion, morality, industry, and wealth. *Charter.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history. Gospels and Acts of Apostles to Protestants; Mr. Ormsby's Book of Questions on the New Testament to Roman Catholics who do not object.
Swords, Borough, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures.
Swords, Borough, Infant.	Same.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; object lessons. Vocal music. Scripture history.
Tallaght.	L. L. Fund, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; Rev. Thomas Goff, grant, 7 Oct., 1825.	0 3 0	6 5 9	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master. English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Tallaght, Sunday.	Robert Murphy, will, death, 4 May, 1789.	Rent-charge.	—	6 14 1	—	For the use of a Sunday school in the parish of Tallaght. *Extracts from Wills.*	—
Taney, Girls.	A. D. V., £28 16*s.* 3*d.*; presumed grant of site.	Site.	6 13 0	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history. Plain and fancy needlework; crochet; embroidery; knitting. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Taney, Sandyford, National, Boys.	Lord Castlecoote, will, 1826; Chancery Decree, May, 1840, settling amount of bequest at £1,000; site held under renewable lease at nominal rent.	Site.	15 10 0	—	15 0 0	£500 to be expended in building Sandyford National Schools, and £500 to be invested for their support. *Chancery Decree; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Roman Catholic catechism.
Taney; Sandyford, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Roman Catholic catechism; Reeves' History of the Bible.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
Same as in Boys'.	£ s. d. 36 0 0 15 0 0 Assistant.	National Board, £24; Rev. Dr. Ennis, £12. National Board.	None.	70	—	None.	65	121	–	121	–	–	2s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; greater number free.	Satisfactory.
In trustees. *Charter.*	40 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and fuel, £11.	273	—	None.	21	23	21	–	2	–	Free.	Satisfactory, but limited. Roman Catholic pupils, who were very numerous, withdrawn. Management of funds not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 46. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 14018 *et seq.*; 14828 *et seq.*; 15005 *et seq.*; 15561 *et seq.*; *Doc. Ev., Vol. II., p.* 302.
Same.	40 0 0 30 0 0 Assistant.	Same. Same.	Share of preceding. Apartments and fuel.	273	—	None.	18	22	22	–	–	–	Free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 47.
Same.	35 0 0 20 0 0 Assistant.	Same. Same.	Apartments, fuel, and allowance for a servant.	130	—	Sufficient.	17	20	20	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
In minister. *Deed.*	20 0 0	Rev. Mr. Robinson, from subscriptions and proceeds of charity sermon.	House and land, £10.	96	—	None.	*–	30	30	–	–	–	6s. to £1; the greater number free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 47.
—	—	—	—	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, being exclusively a Sunday school.
—	23 0 0	Treasurer, from subscriptions and proceeds of charity sermon.	Apartments, £5; Part of profit of children's work, £1; Gratuity from Ladies' London Hibernian Society, £1.	55	—	None.	14	19	19	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules,* 1855.	35 10 0	National Board, £26; Patron, £9 10s.	Apartments, £6; Fuel; Schoolfees.	116	—	None.	35	106	–	106	–	–	4s. 4d. to 8s. 8d.; a few free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 47.
Same.	29 10 0	National Board, £24; Patron, £5 10s.	None.	103	—	None.	31	92	–	92	–	–	2s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 47.

* No regular register.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Whitechurch, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £115 7s. 8d.; subscriptions, £115 7s. 8d.; site to be granted by Mr. Latouche.	Site.	7 8 6	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Whitechurch, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Whitechurch, St. Columba's College.	£3,500 invested in purchase of school premises, 15 Nov., 1848, yearly rent reserved, £93 9s. 3d.; declaration of trust, 25 Jan., 1849.	54 2 12	105 0 0	—	—	For a system of religious education in strict conformity with the principles and formularies of the Established Church; the course of instruction to be of the same nature with the great public schools of England, and, in addition, special provision to be made for the education of Irish speaking clergymen. *Prospectus.*	Greek; Latin; Hebrew; French; German; Euclid; algebra. Reading; writing; geography; English, Grecian, and Roman history; writing from dictation; English literature. Military and landscape drawing. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism.
	Total,	3247 3 11 34 sites, rentcharge, and house property.	637 4 2	1464 3 4½	1479 11 1		

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Clondalkin.	Anne Frances Caldbeck, will, proved 26 March, 1846, amount realized, £2,238 11s. 4d.	—	—	—	67 3 1	For the foundation and establishment of a branch of the religious community of the Sisters of Charity, for the education of the poor Roman Catholic children, and visitation of the sick poor of the parish of Clondalkin. *Will; Rep. A. C.*
Glasnevin; Claremont, Deaf and Dumb Institution.	Samuel Warren, will, proved 7 December, 1850, £100.	—	—	—	9 0 0	For Claremont Deaf and Dumb Institution. *Rep. A. C.*
Golden Bridge.	William Smith and C. F. Smith, grant, 3 August, 1829.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For the use of a Protestant schoolmaster and mistress of the Established Church, *Deed; Rep. A. C.*

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
—	15 0 0	Rector, from subscriptions and proceeds of charity sermon.	Apartments and garden, £6; Fuel.	80	—	None.	6	17	15	2	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 47.*
—	15 0 0	Rector.	Share of preceding.	80	9	None.	7	16	12	4	–	–	Boarders, £12; Day pupils free.	Unsatisfactory. Teacher recently appointed. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 47.*
—	200 0 0	Bursar.	Board; Apartments, £30; £5 for each pupil.	148	44	Sufficient, with cricket-ground and ball-court.	31	31	31	–	–	–	£84.	Satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 47.*
	100 0 0 First Assistant.	Same.	Board and residence.											
	100 0 0 Second Assistant.	Same.	Same.											
	80 0 0 Organist.	Same.	Same.											
	63 0 0 French master.	Same.												
	50 8 0 Drawing master.	Same.												
			Total, .	9538	612		2878	5483	1880	3572	19	12		

OPERATION. COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
—	In course of erection.	Not established, owing to delay in carrying out the trusts of the will. *Rep. A. C.*	A convent, with ample school accommodation, has been commenced, and is now nearly finished.
—	—	—	Mr. Warren's legacy is not payable until the death of his widow, an event which has not yet occurred. *Rep. A. C.*
In managing committee. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	In existence.	Discontinued, on account of the withdrawal of pupils, in consequence of establishment of National Schools in neighbourhood. *Rep. A. C.*	Schoolhouse used now exclusively as a military chapel, for which use as well as for that of a school it was originally intended. *Rep. A. C.*

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Howth, Borough,	Earl of Howth, grant, 2 May, 1826.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Island Bridge.	Lord Netterville, will, dated 17 December, 1812; Chancery scheme, 16 April, 1832.	Site.	6 10 0	—	30 0 0	For a schoolhouse, and for a master's residence, and for paying £10 a-year to a caretaker of school premises, and £20 to a schoolmaster, to instruct in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and in the knowledge and practice of the Christian Religion. *Chancery scheme; Rep. A. C.*
Lucan, Clergy Sons.	Anne Belford, will, death, 27 August, 1837, £500; Rev. John Egan, will, proved 2 July, 1855, £176 6s.	—	—	—	20 5 9	For the Clergy Sons' School. *Rep. A. C.*
Monkstown.	A. D. V., £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions about £300; Bishop of Kildare as Dean of Christ Church, grant, 21 March, 1807.	1 0 0	11 7 8	—	—	For the use of a resident Protestant schoolmaster to teach the English tongue. *Copy of Deed.*
Portrane, National.	Sophia Evans, will, proved 21 June, 1853, £1,000.	—	—	—	30 0 0	For salary and other purposes of the schools established by Mr. and Mrs. Evans, for the benefit of the children of Portrane and Donabate, to be paid only so long as no rent shall be demanded for school premises. *Will; Rep. A. C.*
St. Dolough's.	L. L. Fund, £55 7s. 8d.; subscriptions, £55 7s. 8d.; assignment of lease to minister, 12 Feb., 1825.	Site.	0 10 0	—	—	—
St. Peter's; Burlington, place.	Samuel Warren, will, proved 7 Dec., 1850, £100.	—	—	—	3 0 0	For the Freemasons' Orphan School. *Rep. A. C.*
Sandymount.	L. L. Fund, £101 10s. 9d.; subscriptions £83 1s. 7d.; Richard Verschoyle, lease for 70 years, 13 Aug., 1825, reserving £9 4s. 7d. yearly rent.	Site.	—	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by trustees or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of trustees. *Deed.*
	Total, .	1 0 0 and 5 sites.	25 7 8	—	159 8 10	

TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Glasnevin; Claremont, Deaf and Dumb.	Rev. Henry Wray, will, proved, 25 November, 1847, £1,000; Mary Stroker, will, death, 18 Feb., 1853, bequeathing residue of her property.	—	—	—	30 0 0
Rathfarnham; Roman Catholic Poor School.	John Delany, will, proved, 12 December, 1844, bequeathing one-third of the annual income of certain trust-funds and premises.	—	—	—	—
	Total, . . .	—	—	—	30 0 0

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
In minister. *Deed.*	—	Not established, because site was supposed not sufficiently central, and another site was granted for school, *Vide Table, No.* 1, *p.* 24.	There is a house on the site, but as yet it has never been used as a school.
In trustees. *Chancery scheme, Rep. A. C.*	—	Discontinued, by resolution of trustees, in consequence of pupils going to National Schools. *Rep. A. C.*	Trustees have let premises, and apply the rents, together with the £30 paid for salaries, to other charities, mentioned in the Chancery scheme. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 48.
—	—	School discontinued, some years since, in consequence of financial difficulties. Miss Belford's bequest will not be payable until the fall of a life still in being. *Rep. A. C.*	A new committee formed to assist the education of the orphans of Irish clergy, and of the sons of poor clergymen, now applies funds entrusted to it in paying, in whole or in part, for the education of such children at different schools throughout Ireland. *Rep. A. C.*
In grantor. *Copy of Deed.*	In bad repair.	Discontinued in consequence of pupils going to National Schools. *Rep. A. C.*	Land leased by trustees, no rent received. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 48.
—	—	Not yet established on account of delay in collecting assets of testatrix. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 49.	School in operation.
—	Thrown down.	—	The property has passed into private hands. *Rep. A. C.*
—	—	—	The legacy is not payable till the death of testators' wife, who is still living. *Rep. A. C.*
In trustees. *Deed.*	—	Discontinued on account of the falling off in attendance, in consequence of the establishment of National Schools. *Rep. A. C.*	The lease has been assigned to a third party for a sum of £25. *Rep. A. C.*

ENDOWMENTS. COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

Object.	Nature of Contingency.	Remarks.
For Claremont Deaf and Dumb Institution. *Rep. A. C.*	In case of the Wray bequest, death of testator's wife without disposing of the property; in case of the Stroker bequest, death of grandsons of testatrix under twenty-two, without issue who should attain the age of twenty-one. *Rep. A. C.*	—
For the Roman Catholic Poor School of Rathfarnham. *Rep. A. C.*	Death of a son or daughter of testator without lawful issue or before the age of twenty-one, or, in case of a daughter, marriage without consent. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment.					
	Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Baggot-street.	Michael Mahon, grant, 24 March, 1825.	Site.	—	—	—	—
Castleknock, Mercer's.	Robert Lightbody, will, 1796, £184 12*s.* 4*d.*; Mary Lightbody, will, 1804, £184 12*s.* 4*d.*	—	—	—	11 1 6	—
Finglas.	Charles Davis, will, £100.	—	—	—	3 0 0	—
Harold's Cross, Orphan, Girls.	Elizabeth Whelan, will, 1829.	Rent-charge.	—	20 0 0	—	—
Mulhuddert; Hollywoodrath.	Rev. Daniel Jackson, will, 1707, land, rent-charge, and £30.	3 0 0 and rent-charge.	3 0 0	5 10 9	0 18 0	For an English Protestant schoolmaster in Hollywoodrath. *Will; Rep. A. C.*
Rathfarnham	Richard Wetherell, will, dated 24 April, 1752, devising certain lands, &c.	—	—	—	—	For building and endowing a grammar school at Rathfarnham. *Copy of Will.*
Saggart.	John Corballis, will, dated 25 January, 1805, £100.	—	—	—	3 0 0	For the poor school of Saggart. *Rep. A. C.*
Swords.	Rev. Henry Searderville, will, dated 24 April, 1703, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*	—	—	2 15 4	—	Bequest to be invested in land, rent of which to endow school at Swords for poor Protestant children. *Will; Rep. A. C.*
Swords.	Archdeacon Hewitson, grant, 28 July, 1719.	4 1 19	—	70 0 0	—	For support of a schoolmaster licensed by Archbishop of Dublin. *Rep. A. C.*
	Total .	7 1 19 Site and rentcharge.	3 0 0	98 6 1	17 19 6	

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Blackrock.	Bequest from Rev. John M'Cormick, will, proved, 20 Nov., 1841.	Books of Bequests Board containing extracts from wills.	Nothing was realized out of Mr. M'Cormick's estate to satisfy the bequest, there being, in fact, no residue. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Clontarf, Protestant, Charter.	Lease of land, from William M'Causland, for ninety-five years, from March, 1747, with renewal for 400 years, from John Vernon, at rent of £40 10*s.*	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 540.	This school was suppressed 16 March, 1831. The income derived from the endowment is applied by the Incorporated Society to the support of education elsewhere. *Rep A. C.*	—
Crumlin.	Building grant from Association for Discountenancing Vice, and presumed lease of land.	Returns made to House of Commons, 1821, relative to funds and revenues of schools in Ireland, Parl. Paper, 553, p. 9.	There appears no reason to believe that there was ever any grant of land, or even of a site, for the use of a school at Crumlin. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Drumcondra.	Alleged building grant from A.D.V., and presumed lease of land.	Same.	According to the best information which could be collected, there never was any school in the locality of Drumcondra which received a building grant from the Association for Discountenancing Vice. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Drumcondra.	Unascertained revenues referable to Mr. Drew's bequest for a Union School at Drumcondra.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 541.	No information relative to such endowment could be obtained by Assistant Commissioner. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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LOST OR EXPIRED. COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Books of Commissioners of L. L. School Building Fund.	Premises surrendered to lessor on failure of project for establishing school. *Rep. A. C.*	Grant from L. L. Fund not obtained. *Rep. A. C.*
Information furnished to Assistant Commissioner.	The money was invested in Government Stock, which was afterwards sold out by the Governors, and applied to the current expenses of the school. *Rep. A. C.*	School in operation. *Vide Table, No. 1, p. 16.*
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 541.	No portion of this bequest is now available. In what precise mode the principal was expended could not be traced. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Same, p. 540.	The annuity ceased on the loss of certain property on which it had been charged. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Same, p. 556.	No school on this foundation seems ever to have existed, and there appears but little chance of recovering the endowment. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Commissioners of Board of Education in Ireland Reports, 1807–12, p. 287.	A suit for the proper application of this charity was instituted in 1788, and failed. Nothing further could be ascertained on the subject. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 540.	There is no trace of this bequest ever having been received in this locality. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Same.	No payments made since 1770. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 49.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 14981 *et seq.*; 15547 *et seq.*
Commissioners of Board of Education in Ireland, Reports, 1807–12, p. 296.	Lands held adverse to the charity for at least sixty years. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 51.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 19743 *et seq.*

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Irishtown.	£30 per annum paid by Mrs. Verschoyle, out of a bequest of Lord Fitzwilliam.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 564.	Mrs. Verschoyle acted during her life as Lord Fitzwilliam's agent in this case, and out of money derived from him built the convent and school attached thereto at Sandymount. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Kingstown.	Lord Castlecoote's bequest, 1826.	Answer to circular.	No part of Lord Castlecoote's legacy was allocated to Kingstown schools. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Kingstown; St. Mary's, National, Girls.	Frances Daly, will, proved 28 January, 1847.	Books of Bequest Board, containing extracts from wills.	This schoolhouse is not secured fo educational purposes, being built on Convent ground. *Rep. A. C.*	The amount of bequest realized was expended on building this and Glasthule National school. *Rep. A. C.* *Vide Table No. 1, p. 22.*
Lusk.	Share of residue of Mary Byrne's property, will, proved 2 May, 1837.	Same.	The share of the residue to which the school was entitled under Miss Byrne's will, amounted only to £20. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Rathfarnham.	Lord Castlecoote's bequest, 1826.	Answer to circular.	No part of Lord Castlecoote's legacy was allocated to Rathfarnham schools. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Rathmines.	Unascertained revenues referable to the bequest of Mr. Ryan.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 541.	No information relative to such endowment could be obtained. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

EXTRACTS from the REPORTS of F. W. M'BLAIN, Esq., LL.D., Assistant Commissioner.

Endowments in Operation.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Artane, National, Boys.

Artane, National Boys' School.—The state of instruction in this school was unsatisfactory. I examined a class in reading, geography, and grammar. Except in geography, the proficiency attained was low. The answers of the pupils as to the meaning of the words occurring in the passages which they had read for me evinced very little intelligence on their part.—[17th October, 1856.]

Artane, National, Girls.

Artane, National Girls' School.—The state of instruction was indifferent. I examined a class of the girls in reading, grammar, and geography. They read fairly, but their attainments in grammar and geography were very moderate.—[17th October, 1856.]

Baldoyle, National. Boys.

Baldoyle, National Boys' School.—Education appears hitherto to have been much neglected in this school; but I fully expect a decided and speedy improvement under the present master.—[25th June, 1856.]

Baldoyle, National, Girls.

Baldoyle, National Girls' School.—The mistress of this school refused to be sworn, or to give me any information in reference to the subject matter of my inquiries. The Roman Catholic curate of the parish, having been sent for by the mistress, that she might obtain his advice as to her course of proceeding, I waited for his appearance. After his arrival, and on learning the circumstances of the case, he expressed his approval of the teacher's conduct in refusing to be examined; and, he argued with me, strangely enough, that as the Act of Parliament under which I was proceeding gave the Commissioners authority to examine parties on oath or otherwise, it could not be construed as imperative on such parties to take an oath, and that, therefore, they might, if they thought proper, decline to be sworn. The result was, that the teacher persisted in her refusal to be examined.—[8th July, 1856.]

Blackrock, National, Boys.

Blackrock, National Boys' School.—The state of the school is not satisfactory. I examined a class of eight boys in English dictation, geography, and grammar. In dictation, the general result was unfavourable, the mistakes in spelling and otherwise being very numerous. In geography the answering was fair; in grammar, bad.

Book-keeping is professedly taught in the school, but there is no boy on the roll at present learning same. There is only one in Euclid and mensuration. In a school situate in a maritime locality such as this, navigation ought to be included in the course of instruction.—[1st July, 1856.]

Blackrock, National, Girls.

Blackrock, National Girls' School.—I examined the children, and found a very indifferent state of instruction in the school. The pupils whom I examined were stated to belong to the fourth or highest class, but had by no means attained that degree of progress which was to have been expected. They read indifferently, and exhibited a very moderate acquaintance with grammar, geography, and arithmetic. I should except from this observation one of the girls (a monitress), whose answering in the above was pretty good. Very few of them were taught writing from dictation.—[13th October, 1856.]

Booterstown, Convent, National,

Booterstown, Convent National School.—I examined the fourth or highest class, comprising six girls. Their reading was not good, and of grammar they were almost entirely ignorant. Their answering in geography and in explaining the meaning of words was tolerably good. I was not satisfied with the state of instruction in the school.—[30th September, 1856.]

Bray, Boys.

Bray, Boys' School.—I examined the boys in reading, their proficiency in which was moderate. In grammar, their answering was bad; in geography and arithmetic, good. The discipline of the school seemed defective.—[20th March, 1856.]

Bray, Girls.

Bray, Girls' School.—The girls read badly, and were quite ignorant of grammar. Their attainments in arithmetic were fair, but in geography indifferent.—[20th March, 1856.]

Castleknock, Parochial, Boys and Girls.

Castleknock, Parochial Boys' and Girls' Schools.—These schools enjoy from endowment a very large annual income. Do the public, then, receive a benefit commensurate with the extent of the endowment? This question must, I apprehend, be answered in the negative. The schools, whether as regards the amount or quality of instruction given, are by no means above the average of other parochial schools which do not possess a tenth part of their endowment. Nothing is taught but the ordinary branches of reading, writing, grammar, geography, and arithmetic—no mathematics, mensuration, or book-keeping.

With so large an income applicable to the support of the schools, one would have expected that the exclusive services of a teacher would at least have been secured. This does not appear to be the case, so far as the master is concerned. He is not only parish clerk and sexton, but also clerk of a savings' bank. It was explained to me that the latter employment only occupies an hour a-week of the school time, and that during that period the children are catechised by the curate of the parish. It would be better, however, that his entire time were devoted to the school, the emoluments accruing from which, to him and his wife, are ample.

I examined a mixed class (consisting of the most advanced boys and girls from each school) in reading, geography, grammar, arithmetic, and English history. The proficiency displayed in reading and geography was only middling, and in grammar low. In history and mental arithmetic, the answering was fair.

The amount of instruction given is quite inadequate; it should embrace some mathematics, mensuration, and book-keeping.—[20th October, 1856.]

Castleknock, Mercer's.

Castleknock, Mercer's School.—This school is endowed by the last will and testament of the late Mary Mercer, dated 8th August, 1733, and proved 1st July, 1735. She bequeathed her estates to five trustees—the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Kildare, the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Archdeacon of Dublin, and the minister of St. Bridget's Church in Dublin, all for the time being, for two purposes—first, for paying annually thereout £100 to the sick poor of the parish of St. Bridget, St. Peter, St. Nicholas Without, and St. Luke; and next, for the maintenance of as many Protestant children as the residue of the income would afford.

In the year 1796, a Mr. Robert Lightbody bequeathed £200, Irish, to the school; and in the year 1804 a bequest of the like amount was made by a Mrs. Mary Lightbody. These two sums were invested in the purchase of £450 Government stock, no portion of which now remains, as same has been entirely

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sold out by the Governors of the charity. The first sale took place in the year 1817, and successive sales were subsequently effected, until the process of extinction was completed in the year 1832, by the present minister of St. Bridget's parish (Dean Gregory), who then sold out the only remaining portion of the stock, viz.:—the sum of £60 9*s.* 2*d.*

The amount produced by the sales was applied in meeting the current ordinary expenses of the school.

Castleknock, Mercer's.

The state of instruction in the school was satisfactory. I examined the girls in reading, geography, English history, and grammar, and was pleased with their proficiency in all these departments except the last. The discipline and internal management of the institution seemed good. The defects of the building are, that it contains no bath-room or water-closet; that the privies are bad; that there is no separate wash-room for the girls, who are obliged to use the laundry for that purpose; and that the lavatory accommodation is miserably inadequate, there being only six basins for thirty-three children. All the children in the school are obliged to conform to the Established Church, although no such restriction was imposed by the will of the foundress.—[29th October, 1856.]

Castleknock, Morgan's.

Castleknock, Morgan's School.—The school is well conducted, and the endowment on the whole in a satisfactory condition. I examined the boys in English history and geography, the answering in which was of a creditable character. I also examined their copy books, and found the writing decidedly good. The schoolhouse does not contain the conveniences which such an establishment should possess. It has neither baths nor water-closets, and the lavatory accommodation is miserable. —[28th October, 1856.]

Clontarf, National, Girls.

Clontarf, National Girls' School.—The state of education in this school is far from satisfactory. The children whom I examined displayed a very slender proficiency in the different branches which they were learning. In English dictation, in reading, in grammar, and geography, the result of my examination was very unfavourable. In mental arithmetic, the answering was much better.—[5th September, 1856.]

Clontarf, Parochial.

Clontarf, Parochial School.—From Mr. Litton's register of the Lord Lieutenant's School Fund, it appears that a grant of £92 6*s.* 2*d.* was approved of on condition of private contributions to the amount of £144, and a site being granted by Mr. Vernon; but that Mr. Vernon who was to make the grant died, leaving a son ten years old; and as nothing further is said on the subject, we are left to the inference, that no conveyance of the site was ever, in fact, executed, and it does not appear that money was issued from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund. The supply of books and school requisites is very deficient; there is no report-book or time-table kept in the school; there are no examinations of the scholars, and no premiums allowed, and the amount of instruction given in the school (embracing only reading, writing, and arithmetic) is quite too limited. Even in the branches taught the state of instruction was very indifferent. In the boys' school or senior room I found, on the day of my visit, but two pupils present, of whom one only was able to read. I examined him along with four other boys and two girls (selected from the female school or junior room); of these, only three made any attempt at reading—the rest were obliged to spell the words before pronouncing them. One alone could answer any questions in arithmetic.

The condition of the school, as I saw it, is by no means creditable to a locality so wealthy and highly favoured as Clontarf. It will hardly be credited that needlework, so important to children in their rank of life, is not taught to the girls of the school, owing to the want of a supply of the necessary materials.—[20th October, 1856.]

Coolock.

Coolock School.—The state of instruction was rather indifferent. I examined a mixed class (boys and girls) in reading, geography, and grammar. The reading was mediocre; in geography they answered fairly; in grammar badly. There did not seem to be much life in the school.—[20th October, 1856.]

Dalkey, National, Boys.

Dalkey, National Boys' School.—Prior to last Christmas the school was occasionally visited by the Roman Catholic curate; but since the opening of the Christian Brothers' School at Kingstown (about six months ago), he has ceased to visit this school altogether.

I examined a class of four boys (being the most advanced class in the school) in reading, parsing, and geography. They read (from the Fourth Book of Lessons) tolerably well, but were unable to parse a sentence correctly. Of geography they had but a limited knowledge.—[7th July, 1856.]

Dalkey, National, Girls.

Dalkey, National Girls' School.—I examined a class of five girls, who were the most advanced pupils in the school. Two of them read (from the National Female Reading-book) pretty well, the rest badly. They could not parse, and evinced but a slight knowledge of geography.—[7th July, 1856.]

Donnybrook.

Donnybrook School.—The instruction is too limited in amount, as neither grammar nor geography is taught. In quality also it is defective. The girls whom I examined read badly, and did not exhibit much intelligence of the meaning of the words used in passages which they read. In arithmetic too, the answering of all the children except one was bad.—[25th February, 1856.]

Donnybrook, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.

Donnybrook, Erasmus Smith's English Boys' School.—The boys whom I examined did not read well, and their answering in geography, arithmetic, and grammar, was indifferent. No English history is taught in the school, the state of instruction in which generally was of a low character.

The school-room is very cold and damp, and requires to be boarded over. The bare-footed lads who attend the school must find the cold flags (of which the floor is composed) very uncomfortable and unhealthy; and I must say that the state of the school in this and other respects is not creditable to the Governors of the Schools of Erasmus Smith.—[27th Dec., 1855.]

Drumcondra Retreat.

Drumcondra Retreat.—Whether any deed conveying the site to trustees was ever executed by Lord Lorton, I wholly failed to discover. Neither Miss Kieran, the patroness of the school, nor Rev. W. D. Latouche, the treasurer of same, to whom I applied, could give me any information on the subject. Mr. Latouche states to me, that he had been recently applied to for payment of rent out of the premises, and that in the absence of any deed or document relating thereto, he was unable to determine the justice of the demand. Here, therefore, is another instance, where, owing to the carelessness with which the legal department connected with the administration of the Lord Lieutenant's School Fund has been conducted, the endowment is placed in a precarious condition. The bed-rooms appropriated to the boarders are too crowded, and the beds, in each of which two children sleep, are quite too small for the purpose. The boarding-house is unsuitable, and destitute of the proper appliances and requisites for such an establishment.—[30th June, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

Endowments in Operation.

Dundrum, National, Boys.

Dundrum, National Boys' School.—The state of instruction in the school is fair, but the order and discipline seemed defective.—[17th October, 1856.]

Glasnevin; Claremont Deaf and Dumb Institution.

Glasnevin; Claremont Deaf and Dumb Institution.—The general state of this institution is very satisfactory. The pupils were examined by the master, under my direction, in language lessons, geography and arithmetic, in all which a remarkable degree of proficiency was exhibited. Their spelling was correct, and writing good. The committee has been fortunate in securing the services of a very efficient teacher in the person of Mr. E. J. Chidley, and the liberal salary allowed him testifies a due appreciation of his value. The pupils appeared healthy, and there was an absence of that vacancy of expression which is so generally observable in the uninstructed deaf and dumb.

Some defects may be pointed out in the internal arrangements of the building. There are no water-closets; and the urinal accommodation in the boys' dormitory is unsuitable. There is only one warm bath, and that is not sufficient for the wants of so large an establishment. A large plunge bath (an excellent adjunct to such an institution) was out of order at the date of my visit.

The greater portion of the legacies hitherto received has been expended on the current disbursements of the establishment; but now a rule has been made that all legacies shall be placed in the public funds, in the names of three trustees, until the interest of the same shall amount to the annual rent payable for the lands of Claremont. At present the funded property of the institution (new 3 per cent. consols), including Barrett's fund, produces the annual dividend of £90 14*s.* 2*d.*—[5th November, 1856.]

Glasnevin, Parochial, Boys.

Glasnevin, Parochial Boys' School.—This is a wretched school, evidently in a state of extreme decline. The pupils were very ignorant, and badly instructed. I examined the three most advanced boys, whom I found present. Their reading (from the Dublin Spelling Book) was very bad; and they could not explain the meaning of the simplest words occurring in the passages which they had read. Only one boy seemed to know any thing of geography—and his knowledge was extremely slight indeed. They were wholly ignorant of arithmetic.

There is no geometry or mensuration taught in the school; and although book-keeping is professedly taught, I did not find any boy present learning same. The school-room is a poor apartment, without a ceiling.—[17th October, 1856.]

Glasnevin, Parochial, Girls.

Glasnevin, Parochial Girls' School.—The general state of this school is pretty fair; but the amount of instruction given too limited. I examined the three most advanced girls in reading and geography. They read (from the third part of the Dublin Spelling Book) tolerably well, but of geography knew nothing except the definitions. The discipline of the school seemed good, and the children were neat and orderly in their appearance.—[17th October, 1856.]

Glasnevin; St. Joseph's, Prospect, Roman Catholic Institution for Deaf and Dumb Boys.

Glasnevin; St. Joseph's, Prospect, Roman Catholic Institution for Deaf and Dumb Boys.—Peter Kelly, of Little Britain-street, Dublin, by will, dated 11th July, 1846, bequeathed the residue of his property to be divided equally among the following institutions, viz.:—St. Joseph's Asylum, Portland-row; the Roman Catholic Convent, George's-hill, and the Roman Catholic Deaf and Dumb Institution, founded by Dr. Yore. He died on the 26th March, 1849, and probate was granted on the 2nd June following. Marcella Ayres, late of Queen-street, Dublin, spinster, by will, dated 5th September, 1849, bequeathed to the Roman Catholic Deaf and Dumb Institution £1,000, and also all the residue of her property. Her will was proved on the 29th September, 1849, by the Rev. Dr. Yore. Michael Howard, late of Grange, Baldoyle, county Dublin, farmer, by his will, bequeathed to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests £1,000, £100 of said sum to the Roman Catholic Deaf and Dumb Institution. The testator died on the 15th November, 1851, and his will was proved on the 4th December following. Michael Powell, late of Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, by his will, bequeathed to the Secretaries, for the time being, of the Roman Catholic Institution for Deaf and Dumb children in the City of Dublin, a sum of £500, 3¼ per cent. stock, to be applied, if they should think proper, towards establishing a male school, but otherwise to be used for the general purposes of the establishment. He died 9th July, 1853, and probate of his will was granted shortly afterwards to his executors. James Sheridan, late of Redcow-lane, City of Dublin, by his will, bequeathed the residue of his property (to be divided in equal portions) to the trustees of the Roman Catholic Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Cabra, to the trustees of St. Vincent's Hospital, and to the trustees of the Roman Catholic College of All Hallows and Drumcondra. He died 16th June, 1853, and his will was proved on the 7th July following.

I have extracted the above particulars from the Bequest Books; but, owing to the refusal of the Committee of the institution to supply me with the necessary information, I am unable to state how much was received on foot of the residuary bequests contained in the several wills above-mentioned, or in what manner the legacies have been applied, or whether the institution acquired any other legacies or endowments.

The state of education in the school is satisfactory. In point of discipline and general regulation, it seems susceptible of improvement. The answering of the pupils who were examined under my direction by the assistant master, in geography, grammar, and arithmetic, was creditable; their spelling also was good. The master has too many occupations, for, besides teaching school, he keeps a grocer's shop and post-office receiver, and is also a coal-factor. The schoolhouse is not sufficient to accommodate properly all the inmates of the establishment, and the chapel is quite too small. The schoolhouse is besides in very bad condition; it has neither water-closets nor baths. However, it is expected that in a few months a new building now in course of erection at Cabra, will be completed, and then the entire establishment will be transferred to it.—[30th September, 1856.]

Glasthule, National, Boys.

Glasthule, National Boys' School.—The state of instruction in this school is not of an advanced character. The highest class are only using the Third Book of the National Board. So far, however, as they have learned, they appeared tolerably well instructed. I examined a class of three boys in English dictation, grammar, and geography. In writing from dictation, two of them acquitted themselves well, one badly. They were able to distinguish the parts of speech in a sentence with tolerable accuracy. In geography one answered fairly, the others indifferently. The amount of instruction given here appears quite inadequate. In a school placed in such a district as Kingstown, the course of education ought to embrace mathematics and the principles of navigation. I may also observe that the school-room is a cold and cheerless apartment, without any ceiling.—[9th September, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

Endowments in Operation.

Grangegorman; Royal Hibernian Military.

Grangegorman, Royal Hibernian Military School.—Henry Waddell, Esq., in 1783, bequeathed a bond from William Barton and John Hyde for £1,200; two bonds of William Vicars for £1,100; Humphrey Michell's, and Thomas Gurly's bond for £122 7*s.* 2*d.*; Beauchamp Bagnal's and Thomas Gurly's bond for £700; a lease for lives renewable for ever of eleven acres of the lands of Boorlon, near Carlow; like lease of five acres of the lands of Rathnapish, County Carlow; also eight and a-half acres of the lands of Garaugh, in the Queen's County, near Carlow, to trustees upon trust, to pay one-half of the interest of the bond debts and one-half of the income of the freehold leases to the Hibernian Marine Society, and the other half to the Hibernian Military School.

None of the above bond debts now exist; it is presumed they were paid off, and that the amounts received in respect thereof have either been expended, or are now represented by the principal sum of £5,753 7*s.* 3*d.* part of the Government Stock belonging to the school. The lands of Boorlon and Rathnapish are leased to tenants, and produce an annual gross income of £45 9*s.* 11*d.* They are subject to a head-rent of £17 10*s.* 10*d.* There is thus a profit rent of £27 18*s.* 1*d.* per annum, which, after the usual deductions for agency fees, taxes, &c., is divided equally between the Hibernian Marine and the Hibernian Military Schools. I could get no account of the eight and a-half acres of land in the Queen's County, also devised by the testator in trust for the two schools; it is certain that no income or benefit is now or has for a long time been received in respect thereof. There was no record of any thing having at any time been received thereout. The rent-charge of £40, late currency, was devised by the will of the late Dr. Downes (formerly Bishop of Waterford), dated 2nd January, 1791, and of which probate was granted on 16th of May, 1794. By said will, after stating that he had lately purchased a rent-charge of £320 a-year, issuing out of the lands of Castlereny, otherwise Newcastle, in the Barony of Knocktopher, and County of Kilkenny, the testator devised said rent-charge to trustees, upon trust, to pay £40 yearly for ever, (after the decease of his wife), to the Governors of the Hibernian Society, to be applied towards the maintenance, education, and apprenticing of the orphans and children of soldiers in Ireland. The above-mentioned sum of £5,753 7*s.* 3*d.* Government Stock is constituted in part from a bequest of £3,000 by an English lady, Mrs. Wolfe. The date of the bequest I could not ascertain, but it was made a considerable time ago, as it is mentioned in the Report on Education (1807–1812), page 157. From what source the remainder of the above stock was created I could not learn; but very probably it arose from other legacies, or accumulations of income invested in the funds.

The remaining sum of £432 8*s.* 11*d.*, Government Three-and-a-fourth per cent. Stock belonging to the school, was the produce of a bequest left by a Mrs. Reay; but the date of her will or death, or any other particulars relating thereto, I was unable to discover.

From the Bequest Books, it appears that the late Mrs. Anne Preston bequeathed £500 to the Governors of this school. She died 5th February, 1831, and probate was granted 17th March, 1831.

It further appears that Lieutenant-General James Shortall, by will dated 26th April, 1842, bequeathed £100 to the Governors of this school. He died 7th December, 1846, and probate was granted 28th June, 1849. Whether these two bequests were expended, or are in existence now, and represented by the above stock, I cannot say. The Commandant could not tell me, and declined taking on himself the trouble, or affording me the opportunity, of ascertaining the fact. Formerly the school enjoyed an annuity of £5 a-year, late currency, under the will of a Mr. Cranfield; but this ceased some years ago, on the expiration of a lease on which same was charged.

The Hibernian Society for the care of soldiers' children was first incorporated by Letters Patent from George the Third in the year 1769. By Charter, dated 6th February, 1808, it was incorporated anew, and with additional powers; and in the year 1818 a second Charter was granted, and in 1846 modifications were made by Letters Patent. The Society has been the subject of two elaborate Reports, one from the Board of Education in Ireland, p. 153 (Reps. 1807–1812), and the other from the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, (Sixth Rep., 1827, p. 5). Both Reports give a full account of the institution, and many valuable details, which the brief limits of my report forbid me to embody, or even abstract. I therefore refer to these Reports, and also to the Charters of Incorporation contained therein. Since the last of these Reports, two important changes have taken place in the character of the Society—the first is, that girls are no longer admissible into the institution, which is now exclusively confined to boys; and the second, that Roman Catholics and Dissenters are not compelled to conform to the Established Church as a condition of receiving the benefits of the institution. These changes were effected under the provisions of Letters Patent, granted by her present Majesty, 1846, by which it is declared that Roman Catholics and Dissenters, if so desired by parents or guardians, are to be exempted from instruction by Protestant chaplain and attendance in church, and allowed to attend their own place of worship, and remain after service to receive religious instruction; and by which the Corporation is empowered to appoint Roman Catholic priests or Dissenting ministers to visit school, give religious instruction, and perform divine service, under rules of Corporation.

The state of instruction and the general order and discipline in the school were remarkably good. I examined a numerous class of the boys in reading, English grammar, history, geography, and arithmetic, in all which a high degree of proficiency had been attained. The amount of instruction, however, is too limited, neither geometry nor book-keeping being taught in the school.

In addition to the industrial employments of tailoring and shoemaking, it would be well if instruction were given in the arts of cooking, building, construction of huts, &c., and generally in the knowledge of "common things." Recent disastrous experience has shown how important to the preservation of life—nay, to the success of a campaign—a knowledge of these humble, but useful, arts may prove. The want of a reading-room for the boys is a defect which ought to be remedied. On the whole, however, this is a splendid establishment, and fit to rank with any similar institution in the kingdom.—[30th October, 1856.]

Harold's Cross, Orphan, Girls.

Harold's Cross, Orphan, Girls' School.—After proceeding some way with my inquiries, the nuns abruptly declined giving me any further information whatever. I am unable, therefore, to answer the remaining queries for my report. I had previously gone over the establishment, and was very favourably impressed with its general aspect and condition; great neatness and cleanliness being observable throughout in all its departments. I cannot, however, extend the same praise to the literary proficiency of the children, which was certainly below what it ought to have been. I examined them in reading, geography, and grammar, in all of which their attainments were very limited It is but right, however, to observe that the children seemed nervous and timid.—[10th November, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

Endowments in Operation.

Howth Borough, Boys.

Howth Borough, Boys' School.—One statute acre of land was granted to the school by a deed of endowment bearing date 12th December, 1831. At present there are only three roods of land attached to the school, so that either an adjoining occupier has encroached on the school ground, and sliced away a quarter of an acre thereof, or else a portion of the public road was measured into the acre originally granted to the school: the master inclines to consider the latter as the correct view of the case.

The state of instruction in the school was not satisfactory. I examined such of the boys of the head class, as were present at the time of my visit, in English dictation, grammar, and geography. In dictation and grammar the result of my examination was very unfavourable; in geography the answering was tolerable. The writing, however, was good. It is a serious defect in a school, situate in such a locality as Howth, that navigation is not included in the course of instruction. Mensuration is not taught in the school; and there was only one boy learning Euclid and book-keeping. The school appeared to be entirely neglected by the incumbent of the parish, no visit having been paid by him for the last six months. The previous incumbent, however, visited the school regularly, and devoted much time to its improvement. The premises originally granted for the use of the school (by the deed of 1826) have been diverted from that object; but I see no reason why the endowment may not yet be recovered. A similar observation applies to the one-fourth acre (part of the premises granted by the deed of 1831), assuming that it has been encroached on by the adjoining occupier, of which, however, there is some reason to doubt.—[4th May, 1856.]

Howth Borough, Girls.

Howth Borough, Girls' School.—The state of instruction was unsatisfactory. I examined the children in reading, arithmetic, and geography, and in all found a very low degree of proficiency.—[2nd May, 1856.]

Howth, National, Boys.

Howth National Boys' School.—The state of instruction and discipline in this school was very unsatisfactory. I examined four of the most advanced pupils present, in English dictation, grammar, and geography, and in all, the result was unfavourable.

Although the course of education embraces (as I was told) algebra, trigonometry, book-keeping, mensuration, and navigation, there were no pupils in fact learning any of these branches, and there was only one boy in Euclid.—[17th October, 1856.]

Howth, National, Girls.

Howth National Girls' School.—I examined the third, being the most advanced class of the pupils; they knew very little of geography, and of grammar, nothing at all, although they read pretty well. They were very deficient in spelling. The mistress of the school refused to be sworn, or to answer me any questions on the subject of her school, alleging that she had received instructions from her parish priest to that effect. Her sister, who teaches the Baldoyle Female National School, in like manner refused to answer me any questions as to the latter school.—[11th November, 1856.]

Kilgobbin.

Kilgobbin School.—The state of this school was very unsatisfactory. There was a deficiency of books and school requisites, and the children were badly instructed. I examined a class of four boys in English dictation and geography, and (with the exception of one boy) the proficiency shown was extremely low. The literary instruction of the children of both schools is given by a brother of the schoolmistress; it seems, however, that he has not been appointed by any one as a teacher, but that his services are merely voluntary and gratuitous. The school appeared to have been neglected.—[18th October, 1856.]

Kilternan; Glancullen, National, Girls.

Kilternan; Glancullen National Girls' School.—The discipline of the school seemed defective. I examined the girls of the third class (the most advanced in the school) in English dictation, geography, and reading. The result (except as to geography, in which they answered tolerably well) was very unfavourable. What they wrote from dictation abounded in gross errors of spelling and otherwise, and their reading also was very faulty.—[30th August, 1856.]

Kilternan; Scalp.

Kilternan; Scalp School.—I examined the pupils. They read badly; of geography and arithmetic they knew but little; and of grammar, nothing at all. One pupil alone (a girl) displayed any intelligence.

The school seemed by no means in a prosperous condition; but it must be remembered that the neighbourhood, generally, is poor, although there are some resident gentry.—[20th March, 1856.]

Lucan, Parochial, Boys.

Lucan Parochial Boys' School.—The condition of the education in this school was satisfactory, but the attendance of pupils very limited. I examined the only two boys of the fourth class present at the time of my visit. In English dictation the result was favourable, and in geography and arithmetic, the answering good. In grammar the proficiency was low; in English history and Euclid, one boy answered very well.—[23rd October, 1856.]

Lucan, Parochial, Girls.

Lucan Parochial Girls' School.—The proficiency of the pupils in this school was rather low. I examined five girls, one of whom was in the fourth, and the remainder in the third class. The fourth class girl read well. The others indifferently. The answering in geography was bad, in arithmetic fair. Although the state of instruction was not advanced, the school seemed in other respects well conducted. The children were neat and orderly.—[10th October, 1856.]

Malahide, Adult.

Malahide Adult School.—The ground now held by the master is not that originally granted. The latter was a badly fenced strip of ground skirting the road, and as it interfered with the buildings and improvements now in progress in that locality, Lord Talbot De Malahide, in order to obtain possession of it, gave (a short time ago) a piece of land in lieu thereof of the same extent; but situated at the rere of the schoolhouse, and much more convenient for the master. This exchange was consented to by the Rev. Mr. King (the incumbent), on obtaining through the Rural Dean the permission of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin. No valid transfer, however, of the school ground has been, or I apprehend could be, properly made to Lord Talbot De Malahide; and if it should hereafter prove more valuable (as seems not unlikely owing to its frontage to the road) than the substituted premises, there can be no doubt that his Lordship would be bound to restore the ground originally granted to the school, or held accountable to the trust for its increased value. I examined a mixed class of boys and girls. The reading of all was indifferent, and they had no knowledge of grammar. In geography and mental arithmetic the girls were very deficient; the boys much better. Their writing was fair. The school-room is too limited in size, and too low in the roof, which is raftered, and is otherwise quite unsuitable for the purposes of a school.—[22nd March, 1856.]

Malahide, Infant.

Malahide Infant School.—The infants read badly, and did not appear as well instructed or intelligent as might have been expected.—[22nd March, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

Endowments in Operation.

Phibsborough; St. Mary's, Cabra, Roman Catholic Institution for Deaf and Dumb Girls.—This is a well conducted establishment, the children being neat, healthy, and happy in appearance. The pupils who were examined by one of the Nuns at my suggestion answered creditably in geography, explanation of meaning of words, and arithmetic. The amount of instruction given in the latter branch is, however, too limited, as it does not extend beyond the compound rules.

Phibsborough; St. Mary's, Cabra, Roman Catholic Institution for Deaf and Dumb Girls.

The play-ground attached to the Institution is too small, and a play-room is much required inside the house, for use in bad weather. There is neither bath nor water-closet in the house.—[31st October, 1856.]

Raheny Endowed School.—This endowment is in a most unsatisfactory state. The school seems a mere sham and delusion. The attendance of scholars is wretchedly small; the school is very inadequately supplied with books and school requisites, and the school-room is a miserable apartment. I found only four children present and examined them in reading, geography, and arithmetic. One only was able to read with any thing like fluency; in geography and arithmetic, two answered moderately well; the others badly. The schoolmaster holds the multifarious offices of parish clerk, postmaster, sexton, and bell-ringer; besides receives £8 a-year for part of the schoolhouse used as the village dispensary. For some years past, by an arrangement between Mr. Richardson (agent of Q. Dick, Esq., son and heir of the founder,) and the master, the latter has been permitted to receive the rents in discharge of his salary. The result has been that the master endeavours to collect as much as he can from the poor occupiers of the eight small cottages in Raheny which form the endowment; and as of course it would be contrary to his interest to spend any money on repairs, the premises have been suffered to fall into a state of dilapidation. I inspected the cottages minutely, and saw plainly that unless something be done ere long to repair the premises, they will in a few years become a total ruin. It was obviously the first duty of the Trustee of the Founder's will, to see that the premises were kept in reasonable repair; and if the rents were not adequate for that purpose, and also for the payment of the master's salary, the school if necessary might have been temporarily discontinued, until a sufficient sum had accumulated out of the rents to meet the necessary outlay.

Raheny, Endowed.

Mr. Dick evidently wants to get rid of the responsibility of keeping up the endowment; and it seems he would be glad that Her Majesty's Commissioners of Endowed Schools would take the concern into their own hands, and relieve him from its care for the future. Pending the report, he is unwilling to incur any outlay in respect of repairs. The rector of the parish has informed me that if the school were handed over to him, he would undertake its charge, and see that the premises were kept in proper repair.—[20th October, 1856.]

Rathmichael School.—The state of this school was wholly unsatisfactory. Of books and school requisites there was a very deficient supply. No report book was kept, and there was no record of the daily attendance of the scholars. I examined a class of six (comprising three boys and three girls), being the most advanced in the school, in reading, grammar, and geography. They read (from the Dublin Reading Book) very badly. None of them were able to parse; and in geography only two were able to answer any questions, and even their knowledge was of the most limited character. Neither book-keeping nor mensuration is taught in the school, and there was only one boy learning Euclid.—[17th October, 1856.]

Rathmichael.

St. Margaret's National Girls' School.—The state of instruction was not satisfactory. I examined three girls (being the most advanced class in the school) in reading, geography, and arithmetic. Their reading was pretty good; but of geography they displayed a very slender knowledge; and in arithmetic their attainments were of an humble character.

St. Margaret's, National, Girls.

The schoolroom is bad, with an earthen floor full of ruts, and no ceiling. The raftered roof is quite too low.—[23rd July, 1856.]

St. Peter's; Burlington-place, Freemasons' Orphan Girls' School.—This is an admirable establishment, and in all material appliances, decidedly the best with which I have met. The house (a new one) is a plain but commodious structure, pleasantly situate on the banks of the Grand Canal. The rooms are well ventilated, lighted, and warmed, and its internal accommodation, generally, is of a first-rate character. In point of cleanliness it cannot be surpassed. The matron (Mrs. Noble) has established a high degree of order and discipline in the house, and withal seems to have won the affections of its inmates. The Governors, and a committee of ladies associated with them, exercise a careful and constant superintendence over the working and management of the institution. The state of instruction, however, in the school, although not bad, did not correspond with the general excellence of the establishment in other respects. I examined the children in reading, grammar, geography, and English history. Their reading was tolerable, but they had a very imperfect acquaintance with grammar and geography. In English history they answered well, and their writing was fair. I would strongly urge on the Governors the propriety of affording a higher class of education to some, if not all, of the inmates of the institution. The question of improving the character of the education given in this school has, I was informed, already occupied the attention of the Governors, but owing to want of funds its consideration has for the present been adjourned. Bearing in mind that the children are for the most part selected from the respectable middle class, it does occur to suggest that the introduction of a higher degree of education might in many cases be attended with advantage.—[24th October, 1856.]

St. Peter's; Burlington-place, Freemasons' Orphan Girls.

St. Peter's, Haddington-road, National School.—The boys whom I examined did not read well. Their knowledge of grammar was limited; of geography, fair. The school appeared tolerably well managed. No trust is expressed in the lease of the school premises, which is made to the Rev. Dr. O'Connell, P.P.—[22nd March, 1856.]

St. Peter's, Haddington-road, National.

St. Peter's; Percy-place, Protestant Orphan Society Boarding School.—The state of instruction was indifferent. I examined the boys in geography and arithmetic, and their answering was not satisfactory. They wrote from dictation correctly, but with a general neglect of punctuation. I inspected their writing and mapping, which were tolerably good. None of them could demonstrate a proposition in Euclid. The girls whom I examined read pretty well, and their knowledge of arithmetic (though limited) was fair, so far as they had been instructed in same. They attend school for one hour only each day, which is certainly not sufficient. The general condition of the establishment was unsatisfactory. The dormitories are bad.—[6th November, 1856.]

St. Peter's; Percy-place, Protestant Orphan Society, Boarding.

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COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

Endowments in Operation.

St. Peter's; St. Stephen's, Free Boys.

St. Peter's; St. Stephen's, Free Boys' School.—The schoolrooms are quite unsuitable; and it is therefore in contemplation to erect other and more convenient school-rooms as soon as funds can be obtained for the purpose.—[24th March, 1856.]

St. Peter's; St. Stephen's, Free Infant.

St. Peter's; St. Stephen's, Free Infant School.—I was much pleased with the attainments and proficiency of the infant children of this school. They read fairly, and their acquaintance with geography and knowledge of the maps was much above the average. In all respects they seemed well instructed. —[24th March, 1856.]

Sandford, Boys.

Sandford Boys' School.—The boys read badly. Their answering in geography and grammar was tolerable, in arithmetic bad.—[14th January, 1856.]

Sandford, Infant.

Sandford Infant School.—The state of instruction in the school was rather low.—[15th January, 1856.]

Santry, Incorporated Society's Training Institution.

Santry Incorporated Society's Training Institution.—This is a well-conducted establishment, and the state of instruction and discipline generally good.

The master examined, in my presence, a large class in astronomy, and some of the pupils exhibited considerable proficiency in the science. I examined the same class in English grammar and English history; of the former they had a fair, and of the latter a superior, knowledge. I requested a number of the pupils to write me a brief summary of the leading events distinguishing the reign of any king or queen of England which they thought proper to select. In the compositions which they produced there were errors of spelling which, I confess, I did not expect to see, and the punctuation was generally bad; but in other respects the result was creditable. I had the advantage of hearing Dr. Graves, on a previous occasion, examining the boys in mathematics, their attainments in which were very respectable.

The course of instruction ought to be extended, so as to embrace modern languages—at least French and German—and to afford to all the pupils due facilities for learning same. At present French is taught to some of the boys, but not as part of the general course of education, nor during the ordinary school hours.

The internal accommodation of the building is defective. There are no baths nor water-closets, and the lavatory arrangements are indifferent. The privies, too, are bad.

It is remarkable that no premiums, by way of encouragement for diligence or otherwise, are given to the scholars. Much of the instruction given in the school is conveyed by lecture, on what is known as "the large class system."—[5th November, 1856.]

Santry, Parochial.

Santry Parochial School.—The amount of instruction is too limited, being confined to the ordinary branches of reading, writing, grammar, geography, and arithmetic. I examined a class, consisting of four boys and two girls, in reading, parsing, and geography. In reading and parsing they exhibited a fair proficiency, but in geography the answering was bad. The school is in a declining state. There was a scanty supply of books and school requisites, and the daily attendance of the pupils is small. The schoolhouse is dilapidated, and the master appears to have but little heart in the discharge of his duty.—[20th October, 1856.]

Swords, Borough, Boys.

Swords Borough Boys' School.—The master in charge, when this school was visited by the Commissioners and inquired into at their Public Court, was dismissed after the inquiry by the Governors of the school, and Mr. Bryson, who had been second master in 1848, was promoted in his place.

The state of instruction in the school was fair. I examined a class of six boys in dictation, geography, and English history. One-half wrote the exercise in dictation correctly, the other half incorrectly In geography and English history the general answering was respectable. The course of education being confined to reading, writing, grammar, geography, and English history, seems too limited; but it must be observed that the Charter points only to instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in such branches of manufacture as should be most likely to promote the future means of livelihood of the children. In the event of any surplus income being available (after satisfying the primary obligation of the Charter), I would suggest, having regard to the wants of the locality, that an agricultural school should be established, with a small farm attached if possible, where such children as desired it might acquire scientific and practical instruction in the important department of agriculture. Were the expenditure on the coal-yard and dispensary discontinued (as they ought to be), this object might readily be attained.

A portion of the trust fund, amounting to £200, has been lent to what is called the "Swords Loan Fund," at three per cent. per annum interest. This security is not in accordance with the Charter, which directs the trust-money to be invested in Government Stock. In the year 1853, the Governors, at the instance of Dr. O'Grady, purchased, for £65, some cottages and premises adjoining the dispensary, the doctor undertaking to pay five per cent. on the money so laid out, in addition to his then rent. I do not find, however, that he has done so.

The eventful history of the Swords School, its management and mismanagement, and the perpetual turmoil which it appears to have occasioned in that ancient pot-walloping borough, have been already the subject of such an elaborate investigation by the Commissioners, as to render any detailed observations on my part in reference thereto quite unnecessary. The result of the inquiry has been to show that the terms of the Charter were not strictly adhered to in the conduct or regulation of the schools. The Governors did not, as required by the Charter, cause instruction to be given in any branches of manufacture, nor did they provide for the children a wholesome but frugal meal at the schoolhouse; but neglecting the primary objects of the Charter they established a coal-yard and dispensary, which, if at all, were justifiable only on the supposition of there being a surplus fund—a contingency which in fact never arose.

It is difficult to conceive how the Governors could have imagined they were at liberty (while the primary trusts of the Charter were undischarged) to expend £70 a-year out of the trust fund in paying the salary of a medical officer, and other large sums in purchasing coals to be retailed at cost price to certain inhabitants of the borough of Swords. But a still more grave error was committed, in requiring all children to read, as a class book, the authorized version of the Scriptures. Naturally this regulation became obnoxious to the Roman Catholics, and they remonstrated, not without reason, that as the school was established out of the public funds, voted for the benefit of all classes of the people of Swords, without distinction of creed, it was therefore especially incumbent on the Governors to avoid enforcing any rule relative to religious instruction, which might have the effect of excluding from the school the children of any portion of the inhabitants. The Governors, however, persisted in the

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COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

Endowments in Operation.

regulation; and the withdrawal, in consequence, of the Roman Catholic children, who formed the great bulk of the pupils, has tended in no ordinary degree to mar the usefulness of a noble charity. It is satisfactory to find that the Governors of the school, since the issuing of the present Commission, have altered their course in the matter of religious teaching, and instead of the former regulation, have established the equitable rule of the National Board, viz., that no child shall be compelled to receive, or compelled to be present at any religious instruction to which his or her parents or guardians object, and that the time for giving religious instruction shall be so fixed that no child shall be thereby in effect excluded directly or indirectly from the other advantages which the school affords. It is to be hoped that under the new regime the Roman Catholic children may be induced to return to the schools, but I regret to say that at present the prospect of such an event appears remote in the extreme. Confidence is a plant of slow growth, and years may elapse before the disappearance of the deep-rooted distrust which the past management of this charity has excited among the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Swords. There is one very important feature connected with the distribution of the surplus income of the school—I mean the large amount of the trust fund expended in apprentice fees, to which sufficient attention has not been directed. I find in the evidence of the Rev. W. S. Kennedy (deputy superintendent of the school), that between the years 1819 and 1835 no less a sum than £4,812 was disbursed in paying apprentice fees; and at present the annual amount applicable to the same purpose is £120, which is laid out in apprenticing three boys with a fee of £20 each, and four girls with a fee of £15 each. Now, has this large expenditure been productive of a corresponding amount of benefit to the children in the school? I have every reason to believe that it has not, and that the apprenticing system has been very grossly abused. In fact, the parents of the children, and tradesmen in the town, have used it as a device for putting money in their own pockets, utterly irrespective of the interests of the children for whose advantage it was intended. The deputy superintendent (from whom I derived this information) stated to me, that a very common practice prevailed of dividing the apprentice fee between the parent of the child and the master, or mistress, to whom he, or she, was apprenticed; the natural result, of course, being, that the instruction of the apprentice would be more or less neglected. The deputy superintendent further informed me, that with a view of remedying the abuse he had lately introduced a rule, that for the future no child should be apprenticed to a Swords master. The misapplication of the school fund in paying the expense of sending out a few children to America (as mentioned in the evidence given before the Commissioners) appears a very minor evil in comparison with the great abuse to which I have just adverted.—[3rd November, 1856.] Swords, Borough, Boys.

Swords Borough Girls' School.—The state of instruction and discipline, and the general condition of this school, were very satisfactory. I examined a class of eleven girls in reading, grammar, geography, and English history; they read well, and displayed considerable intelligence in explaining the meaning of words occurring in the passages read. Their answering also in grammar, geography, and English history, was very creditable. Swords, Borough, Girls.

I received a highly favourable impression of the merits of Miss Curtis (the assistant mistress) as an efficient teacher. It is to be observed that no lavatory accommodation is provided for the children in the school, and that they are thus obliged to pass to their needlework with hands more or less soiled.—[3rd November, 1856.]

Tallaght School.—I must report unfavourably of the condition of this endowment. The school is seldom visited by the clergyman of the parish, and is badly supplied with books and school requisites. No register of the pupils is preserved, and there is no time table. The school not being subject to the visitation of any Board or Society, the neglect of the clergyman is of the more consequence. Under these circumstances it will excite no surprise that the state of education in the school should be very low. Tallaght.

I examined a class of eight children in reading, geography, and arithmetic, and in all, the result was very unfavourable. The school altogether presented a very declining and listless aspect.—[19th October, 1856.]

Taney; Sandyford National Boys' School.—The state of instruction in this school was unsatisfactory. I examined in English dictation, geography, and arithmetic. In dictation the result was very unfavourable, and in geography the answering was indifferent. In arithmetic, however, the boys acquitted themselves better. The course of education is too limited, being confined to reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic. Euclid and mensuration might be usefully introduced.—[1st October, 1856.] Taney; Sandyford, National, Boys.

Taney; Sandyford National Girls' School.—The state of instruction in this school was quite unsatisfactory. I examined the four most advanced pupils in reading, geography, and grammar, and found them badly instructed in all.—[1st October, 1856.] Taney; Sandyford, National, Girls.

Whitechurch Boys' School.—The state of things in this school is by no means satisfactory. I examined the only pupil whom I saw present, and found him very backward indeed. He read (from the Third Reading Book) badly, and was totally ignorant of grammar and geography. In arithmetic, however, as far as compound multiplication, he answered tolerably well, and his writing was fair. The school appears in a very low condition, but for its shortcomings the present teacher, who has been very recently appointed, cannot be held responsible. The instruction given in the school is too limited, being confined to the ordinary branches of reading, writing, grammar, geography, and arithmetic. The master, however, is competent and willing to teach book-keeping, to any of the pupils desirous of learning it.—[15th September, 1856.] Whitechurch, Boys.

Whitechurch Girls' School.—The state of education in this school is very backward. None of the children were taught to write from dictation, nor were any of them instructed in grammar. I examined three girls (being the most advanced class in the school) in reading, geography, and arithmetic. The reading of all was bad; in geography one alone answered any thing, and her knowledge was very limited. In arithmetic the same girl answered fairly; the rest badly. The deficiencies of the pupils must not be attributed to the present teacher, as she has been only recently appointed to the situation, and indeed under her care I would confidently expect a speedy change for the better in the condition of the school.—[15th September, 1856.] Whitechurch, Girls.

Whitechurch; St. Columba's College.—I must express my high approbation of this establishment, the arrangements and general condition of which are very creditable. The discipline and order of Whitechurch; St. Columba's College.

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the school are particularly good. I examined some of the pupils in Homer and Livy, and found them able to translate with ease and correctness, while they understood at the same time the grammatical structure of the languages. A class of the boys wrote for me an exercise in English dictation (the subject being some verses from an English poem), and although there were a few mistakes in spelling (such as "bugal" for "bugle," "nights" for "knights"), yet on the whole the result was not unfavourable.

I required another class to write a brief sketch or summary of the principal events of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the essays which they produced showed a fair acquaintance with the subject, and a reasonable degree of proficiency in English composition. I further required them to translate a passage from English history into Latin, in which, however, they were not very successful. One of the tutors examined a class (in my presence) in English history, and the answering was respectable. The head class are accustomed to read Shakspeare in the evening with the Warden, but not in the school-room or during the ordinary school hours; and all the pupils are required to commit to memory and repeat to the tutors during the week a few verses from some standard English poem. No English grammar is taught in the school, nor are the boys instructed in English parsing, any knowledge which they have on the subject being derived from their acquaintance with parsing Greek and Latin sentences. The accommodation afforded by the house, though generally good, is in some respects defective. For instance, a covered play room (for use in bad weather) and an infirmary are required. I should not omit to mention that the writing master had resigned his situation the day previous to my visit, and that it was the intention of the Warden, without any delay, to supply his place by appointing a third tutor.

The terms of the school are very high; but, having regard to the classes for whose education it was specially designed, and the accommodation and character of the establishment, perhaps not unreasonably so.

Although ushered into public notice under very distinguished auspices, the College of St. Columba cannot be said to have attained any marked success; indeed, in a fiscal aspect, it may be considered a failure. In no one year since the commencement of the school has the income derived from the pupils' fees sufficed to meet the expenditure. For many years the deficiency was borne by the Lord Primate of Ireland; and since his withdrawal from the institution, it has been supplemented by the private contributions of several individuals interested in its welfare—the principal subscriber being, as I collected, the Rev. Dr. Todd, S.F.T.C.D.

One part of the original plan has, it seems, proved a complete failure—I allude to the project of teaching the Irish language. There is no Irish master now in the school, nor are any Irish scholarships at present assigned to the pupils; and owing to the unprosperous financial condition of the establishment, no elections to school exhibitions have for some time taken place, nor will they be revived until a more favourable state of things in that respect shall have been attained.

The unfavourable impression produced by the withdrawal of the Lord Primate, and the continued absenteeism of the then Warden (Rev. George Williams), whose collegiate duties detained him at Cambridge, operated very much against St. Columba, and so low had it fallen at the close of last year, that the establishment was on the very point of being finally given up. However, an effort having been then made, it has been kept in existence, and, since the appointment of the new Warden, bids fair for success. The Rev. John Gwynn is eminently fitted, by his scholarly attainments and personal accomplishments, for the position which he holds as principal of St. Columba, and the appreciation of his merit by the public is shown in the rapid increase which has already taken place in the number of the pupils. If an institution in Ireland for the education of the higher classes of the Irish people is capable of success (and I see no reason why Ireland should not have its Harrow and its Eton), I would be disposed to augur the success of St. Columba under the present very efficient regime.—[22nd November, 1856.]

Endowments not in Operation.

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN OPERATION.

Island Bridge.

Island Bridge School.—This school continued in operation until the year 1837, when it was discontinued by a resolution of the two trustees, Thomas Wallace and N. P. O'Gorman. The resolution bears date the 4th February, 1837, and is as follows:—"Finding that the National Education Board have established one of their large schools in the neighbourhood of our Netterville one, at Island Bridge, and that thereby the great majority of the scholars have been withdrawn, and that the board have for that reason withdrawn the aid they had afforded in addition to our own fund, we have dismissed the schoolmaster, and from henceforth resolve to turn the premises to some profitable use, to increase our means for the other charities.

"Signed, THOMAS WALLACE.
N. P. O'GORMAN."

In accordance with this resolution, the premises were let to a tenant, and the rent received from him, together with the £30 per annum paid for salaries, has been applied to the support of the other charities directed by the scheme of the Court of Chancery. It is quite manifest that the trustees had no power to act as they have done, and that their suppression of the school, however honestly intended, cannot be regarded otherwise than as a breach of trust.

Possibly under the altered circumstances of the locality they might have obtained the sanction of the Court of Chancery to this departure from the original scheme; but to overthrow it of their own mere motion was certainly not within the scope of their functions.—[10th November, 1856.]

Monkstown.

Monkstown School.—The churchwardens let the premises to a person of the name of Joseph Coleman, and gave him a lease of same for thirty-one years, from February, 1854, at a yearly rent of £8. Very little rent, it seems, was ever paid to the churchwardens, and how that little was applied I could not distinctly learn. Coleman, the lessee, has left the country, and gone nobody knows where; but it is not expected that he will ever return, as his affairs were very embarrassed at the time of his departure. Meanwhile, the premises are in the occupation of an old man, of the name of Byrne, whose story is, that he holds them as tenant to Coleman, or as his caretaker, until the return of the latter. No rent has been received out of the premises for a long time. The schoolhouse, at one time an excellent building, is now much dilapidated; the lead has been stolen off the roof, and most of the windows are broken.

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Monkstown.

The churchwardens appear to have been very remiss in allowing this state of things to take place, and particularly in not recovering possession of the premises when the rent ceased to be paid.

The situation of the premises, about three miles from Kingstown, on an elevated site, adjoining the high road from Dublin to Bray through Corner's Court, is salubrious and beautiful; and I have no doubt, that the house and land, even in their present condition, are worth from £200 to £300.

As the lower classes in the neighbourhood of the schoolhouse are all Roman Catholics, and there are National schools in the village, it is not likely, if re-established, that the school would attract many pupils. The premises, however, ought, on the *cy-pres* principle, to be made available for the advancement of education elsewhere in the parish. The original conveyance of the land is in the custody of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, who have furnished a copy of it to the office of the present Commission.—[10th November, 1856.]

Portrane, National.

Portrane National School.—The endowment of £1,000, created by the will of the late Mrs. Evans, has not yet been made available for the school, although that lady is dead upwards of three years. The excuse alleged by the executor of the will, viz., that her assets have not yet been collected, and the sum consequently not invested, does not seem very satisfactory.—[October 18th, 1856.]

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS LOST OR EXPIRED.

Endowments Lost or Expired.

Swords; Dean Scardeville's Endowment.

Swords; Dean Scardeville's Endowment.—The Rev. Henry Scardeville, Dean of Cloyne, and Prebendary of Swords, by his will, dated the 24th April, 1703, amongst other legacies, bequeathed the sum of £100, to be laid out (if both his children should die without issue), to buy a piece of ground, the rent of which he gave for ever to the endowment of the school of Swords, for the teaching poor Protestant children. Soon after the making of this will, Dean Scardeville died, and it seems, though I have no positive information on the subject, that the contingency on which the legacy of £100 depended, viz., of the death of his two children, without issue, took effect, and consequently that the legacy became payable. The subsequent history of the endowment is exceedingly tangled and confused; and, although I have carefully read all the documents relating thereto, as well as availed myself of every other accessible source of information, I am by no means satisfied that I have as yet acquired a complete knowledge of all the particulars of the endowment. Substantially, however, the following narrative may be regarded, if not as an exhaustive, at all events as a tolerably accurate statement of the subject. John Scardeville, the brother of Dean Scardeville, was the executor, and obtained probate of his will. Having neglected to pay the £100, bequeathed for the use of the Swords School, and being pressed to do so, but not having the money, he handed over a lease of the tithes of the parish of Killeigh to the Rev. John Wynne, vicar of Swords, for the purpose of enabling the latter to pay £6 a-year out of the profits thereof (being the interest, at six per cent. per annum, on the £100 legacy), for the support of a schoolmaster at Swords. This lease had been made to John Scardeville, for a term of twenty-one years, by the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's. The annuity of £6 was paid to the schoolmaster of the parish down to the year 1770, but since then has ceased altogether. It appears that on the expiration of John Scardeville's lease, the Rev. John Wynne obtained from the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's a renewal of the same for a term of twenty-one years, from the year 1741, and that Dean Owens, who succeeded him in the living of Swords, got possession of the lease, and afterwards handed over same to his curate, the Rev. Alexander Eustace, by whom the annual sum of £6 continued to be paid to the parish schoolmaster, until the year 1770. From that period Mr. Eustace refused to pay, whereupon an information was filed against him, on the 23rd January, 1779, by the Attorney-General, at the relation of the churchwardens of Swords. The case made by the information was to the effect, that John Scardeville, in pursuance of the trusts of his brother's will, purchased with the above £100 legacy, a lease for years (with a covenant of renewal), from the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's, of certain glebe lands, and tithes, including (amongst others) the tithes of the parish of Killeigh, and which lease, with the benefit of renewal, he assigned to Dean Owens, vicar of the parish, on the trusts of his brother's will; that Dean Owens afterwards obtained a renewal of the lease, in his own name, without any trust expressed; but that, considering himself a trustee, he regularly paid the annuity of £6 to the parish schoolmaster, until his death: that the Rev. Alexander Eustace, after the decease of Dean Owens, in the year 1760, fraudulently procured a new lease of said premises to be made to him in his own name, by the Dean and Chapter, and that he thenceforward received the rents and profits thereof, exceeding £60 per annum, for his own benefit, without applying a single shilling to the uses directed by Dean Scardeville's will; that the said Rev. Mr. Eustace had lacerated, or destroyed the original lease from the Dean and Chapter, lest the covenant for renewal therein contained should appear; and the information charged, that the Rev. Mr. Eustace had obtained the new lease, without paying any additional rent or fine for same, or if not, then, that such additional rent or fine was paid merely for the purpose of covering the fraud practised by the said Rev. Mr. Eustace. Substantially, the relief prayed was, that the Rev. Mr. Eustace should be declared a trustee of the new lease, obtained by him from the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's, in trust for the purposes of Dean Scardeville's will, and be held liable to account for the rents and profits received by him out of the premises. An answer was filed, to the information, by the Rev. Mr. Eustace, wherein, after denying the charges of fraud imputed by the information, he alleged that Dean Owens had obtained the renewal of the original lease, without any condition or trust attached thereto, and that the payment by him of the annuity of £6 was entirely voluntary, and not resting on any obligation; that Dean Owens having conceived a great regard for him (Rev. Mr. Eustace), in consequence of his great attention to the discharge of his duty as curate, had some years previously to his decease, by way of gift, assigned over said lease to the respondent (Rev. Mr. Eustace), for his own use; that at the time of such assignment, Dean Owens stated to respondent that he ought to pay the annuity of £6 to the parish schoolmaster, so long as the Dean and Chapter would renew the lease without a fine, or without raising the rent of the premises; that respondent assented thereto, and accordingly continued to pay the said annuity, until the year 1770, when the Dean and Chapter refused to renew the lease to respondent on the old terms, but insisted that he should pay a fine of £60, and an increased rent of £5 5*s.* per annum over the original rent; that respondent was forced to accede to these terms; and, accordingly, obtained, in November, 1770,

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a new lease of the premises, at the advanced rent, and on payment of the fine above mentioned; that respondent considered himself, thenceforward, absolved from his obligation to contribute £6 a-year to the support of the parish schoolmaster, and, accordingly, had discontinued, and insisted on his right to discontinue such payment. He denied that the original lease from the Dean and Chapter, or any renewals thereof, contained a covenant for renewal binding on the Dean and Chapter, and he charged that the lease was made to him by the Dean and Chapter, as they would have made it to any other tenant, on paying the full value thereof, and without his deriving any special benefit or favour therefrom. He further relied on the provisions of the Statute of Frauds, which requires a declaration of trust to be in writing, as a bar to the relief prayed by the information.

Shortly after filing this answer, the Rev. Mr. Eustace died, having made his will, and, thereof appointed his son Colonel Charles Eustace, his sole executor. A bill of revivor was filed against him, to which he put in an answer admitting assets, and referring to the answer of the Rev. Alexander Eustace as to the charges in the bill.

No further proceedings were taken in the suit, in consequence (as I collect from some old documents found among the vestry papers) of want of funds to carry on the litigation.

Assuming the answer of the Rev. Mr. Eustace to be true, the responsibility of having extinguished this endowment would seem to devolve upon the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's, who, by extorting a fine, and raising the rent of the premises, confiscated the tenants' interest or profit previously derived thereout, and which was the only security for the payment of the £6 per annum to the schoolmaster. Indeed, in a letter addressed by the Rev. Mr. Eustace to one of the churchwardens, prior to the filing of the information, he brings the charge pointedly against the Dean and Chapter. He writes as follows:—"The Dean and Chapter made me a lease, and raised my rent, and took a very large fine, because they said they had no right to pay Mr. Commins's schoolmaster, nor would not."

However, according to the return made to the present Commission by the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's, there would appear to be very material inaccuracies in the answer of the Rev. Mr. Eustace. Thus, the answer alleges, that in November, 1770, a new lease of the tithes was granted to the Rev. Mr. Eustace, for which he was obliged to pay a fine of £60, and an increased rent of £5 5*s.* a-year; whereas, the return states two leases only as having been granted to him—one of the 18th November, 1760, and the other of 17th March, 1774, at the respective rents of £30 per annum, and £10 a-year to the curate of Swords, for serving the cure; and it is not stated in the return that any fine whatever was paid in respect of either of such leases. It appears, too, from the return, that in the lease or renewal previously granted to John Scardeville, in the year 1720, an annual rent of £34 was reserved, and that he paid a fine of £34 on obtaining same.

The mistake in the answer (if it be a mistake), as to the date of the lease, from the Dean and Chapter to the Rev. Mr. Eustace, is remarkable. The answer positively alleges that the date of that lease was the month of November, 1770, and that the Rev. Mr. Eustace ceased to pay the annuity of £6 from that period, in consequence of the rent having then been raised, and a fine exacted by the Dean and Chapter. The date is thus positively and expressly fixed, by reference to a very material circumstance in the case; and yet the only leases mentioned in the return, as executed to the Rev. Mr. Eustace, bear date, respectively, the 18th November, 1760, and 17th March, 1774. It is further to be observed, that both the bill and answer allege that Dean Owens obtained a lease or renewal from the Dean and Chapter, whereas in the return it is stated that no such lease or renewal ever was granted.

Although John Scardeville gave up his interest, as already mentioned, in the lease of the tithes of Killeigh to the Rev. John Wynne, in order that out of the profits thereof, a fund might be provided for paying £6 a-year to the parish schoolmaster, yet it seems that it was not intended thereby to relieve him from his obligation to pay the £100, bequeathed by Dean Scardeville's will.

I find among the vestry papers of the parish of Swords, a letter from John Scardeville to the Rev. John Wynne, dated the 27th September, 1729, in which he promises, on the expiration of the lease of the tithes, to pay to the Rev. Mr. Wynne said legacy of £100; and if he should die before the expiration of the lease, he further promises to leave it in his will to be paid by his executors.

At page 70, of the vestry book, under date of the 12th May, 1748, there is a memorandum as follows, "that Dean Owens shall take the best method he can to recover £100, due on the representatives of Captain Scardeville;" no further entry appears in the book as to the legacy, and I presume it was never paid.

The following memorandum appears among the parochial documents:—"'Dr. John Wynne, in the (*sic*), about 1731, executed his bond to the then Archbishop of Dublin, for £200, conditioned to pay £100 to his Grace and his successors, Archbishops of Dublin, or £6 a-year, pursuant to Dean Scardeville's will. Dr. Wynne, on the 18th June, 1745, paid the money to Charles, Archbishop of Dublin, who then handed over said sum to Dr. John Owen, then vicar of the parish of Swords, who, on that day, executed his bond to his Grace of the penalty of £200, conditioned for payment of said sum of £100, who, on that day, executed his bond for same to his Grace (*sic* in original), pursuant to Dean Scardeville's will, and which bond is now in being, and can be produced.' Copied the above from a writing given by Mr. Renegan to Dr. Wynne; said bond is witnessed by Ph. Hobley and Andrew Shannon."

At page 70, of the vestry book, under the above date of 12th May, 1748, there is the following entry:—"Dean Scardeville.—At the same time it was agreed that the following paper should be inserted:—Dr. Wynne gave up the lease of Skiddow, in Killossory, &c., to Dean Owen, on the following terms: he is to pay to the schoolmaster of Swords £6 per annum till £100, lodged by him in the Archbishop's hands, be put to interest for that use. That Dr. Wynne shall have the first turn in naming a schoolmaster; that he may, if he pleases, send to the school two of the poor boys of the parish of Swords." The remainder of the memorandum is to the effect, that Dean Owen should do the best he could to recover the £100 due from the representatives of Captain Scardeville, that is, as I presume, the amount of Dean Scardeville's original bequest.

Why, or under what obligation, Dr. Wynne executed his bond to the Archbishop of Dublin for £100, and subsequently paid that amount to his Grace, as stated in the foregoing extracts from the parish documents, I was at a loss to discover.

The condition of the bond was expressed in the alternative, viz., to pay £100 or £6 a-year, pursuant to Dean Scardeville's will.

The case would have been easily intelligible if Dr. Wynne had received from Dean Scardeville's executor the legacy of £100 bequeathed by his will; but it appears from the memorandum of 1748,

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that £100 was then due from the representatives of Captain Scardeville; and if this latter sum were, as it seems to be, identical with the legacy of Dean Scardeville, it could not of course have been the same £100 which Dr. Wynne paid in the year 1745, to the Archbishop of Dublin.

Swords; Dean Scardeville's Endowment.

I could not learn what became of the £100 paid by Dr. Wynne in discharge of his bond, and handed over by the Archbishop of Dublin to Dean Owens, to be put to interest for the use of the Swords' schoolmaster, and the vestry books gave no information on the subject. There was nothing to show that Dean Owens ever lent out the money, or ever satisfied the bond which he executed to the Archbishop of Dublin as a security for its repayment.

He may have lent out the money, and it may have been lost, or possibly (as suggested by some of the witnesses examined at the public Court held by the Commissioners), it may have been invested in the purchase of some part of the property now constituting the economy estate of the parish.

The economy lands, however, existed either wholly or in part as parochial property long prior to the date of Dean Scardeville's will, and there is no valid reason for supposing that they were originally designed for educational purposes, although an application of a portion of the fund to the support of a school in the parish may have been strictly proper. The 37 Geo. 3, c. 44, which regulates the management of parochial property, such as the economy lands, recites that the "annual rents of said estates are applicable to, and ought to be applied by respective incumbents and churchwardens of said parishes in repairing the churches of said parishes, and in support of poor and indigent persons within the said parishes respectively; and in payment and discharge of parochial expenses, usually defrayed by parish cesses, and in other pious and charitable uses."

I was not able to ascertain the exact time when the parish school of Swords, for the endowment of which Dean Scardeville left the legacy of £100, ceased to exist, but the general impression appeared to be that it occurred in the beginning of the present century, and about the period of the establishment of the borough school.

The existence of the latter amply endowed institution, quite supersedes the necessity of any purely parochial school in Swords, so that the loss of Dean Scardeville's endowment is not very material in the present circumstances of that ancient borough. I should mention that the tithes of Killeigh are now in the hands of the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's.

The above are all the particulars which I have been able to collect as to the story of this endowment of Dean Scardeville.—[19th December, 1856.]

Swords; Archdeacon Hewitson's Endowment.

Swords; Archdeacon Hewitson's Endowment.—By indenture, bearing date the 28th July, 1719, and made between the Rev. Michael Hewitson, of the one part, and the Rev. John Wynne, incumbent of the parish or vicarage of Swords, in the county of Dublin, of the other part, the said Michael Hewitson granted and conveyed to the Rev. John Wynne, in his actual possession then being, as therein mentioned, all that and those lands whereon the mill stood, then in the possession of Samuel Byass, together with the said mill and all the appurtenances thereof, and all other lands and tenements which the said Byass held by virtue of any lease or deed made by the said Hewitson to the said Byass within the town or parish of Swords, in the county of Dublin, to have and to hold the said premises unto the said John Wynne, vicar of the parish of Swords, and his successors vicars of the said parish of Swords, for ever, for the sole use and support of the schoolmaster, licensed by his Grace, William, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, and his successors, Archbishops of Dublin from time to time, for ever, for the said parish of Swords. This deed was executed by Michael Hewitson and John Wynne. There is no evidence that this endowment was ever brought into actual operation, but if it were, it could not have been for any long period, for in the Thirteenth Report from the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland (Reps. 1807–1812), p. 296, it is stated that there was no school at Swords then supported under this endowment, nor ever had been, in the memory of any one then living. The premises conveyed by the above deed have been held adversely to the charity for at least sixty years past, and probably for a much longer time. It is somewhat singular that these premises should have been permitted to fall into wrong hands, for the vicar and parishioners of Swords appear to have been always well aware of the endowment in question, and of the exact locality and description of the premises comprised in the above deed from Archdeacon Hewitson. A few years after the execution of that deed, a survey or map was made of the economy lands, and also of the lands left by Archdeacon Hewitson for the endowment of a school at Swords. This map bears date June, 1727, and was examined along with other records of the parish of Swords at the office of the present Commission. The church lands are set out on the map in thirty-two parcels, distinguished by numbers, and containing 82A. 2R. 0P. The school lands are set out in five parcels, distinguished by the letters A, B, C, D, E, and containing 2A. 2R. 32P., all of plantation measure; on the map there is a reference, containing the particulars of the different plots, viz.:—The tenants' names, frontage, depth, and rents, together with the number of acres, roods, and perches in each plot. A further map was made in 1797, by Thomas Sherrard, entitled, "A Survey of the Œconomy lands belonging to the Church of St. Columba, Swords." Six plots are set out in this map, which has been also produced from the parochial custody, with the full particulars, as in the original survey. These six plots are then added together, and called "Total of the school lands;" they are described by numbers on the map, and reference thereto, from one to six inclusive. To plot No. 2, a note is appended, but not in the same ink or handwriting as the map, as follows:—"This is not part of the economy ground, but is rented to the Vicar for the encouragement of spinning." On comparing the two maps, it will be found that the five plots mentioned as the school lands in the old map of 1727, correspond with the plots numbered 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, in the map of 1797, with the exception of some slight difference in the acreable contents. Thus plot A in the old map is put down as containing only 1 rood, while the corresponding plot, No. 1, in the new map, is stated to contain 0A. 1R. 5P.; the contents of plot B in the old map are stated as 20 perches; those of the corresponding plot, No. 3, in the new map, as 0A. 0R. 18P.; plot C in the old map is put down as containing 0A. 2R. 20P., while the corresponding plot, No. 4, in the new map is stated to contain 0A. 2R. 18P.; the contents of plot D in the old map are stated as 1A. 1R. 12P., those of the corresponding plot No. 5, in the new map, as 1A. 3R. 17P.; the last plot, E, in the old map is stated to contain 0A. 1R. 20P.; the corresponding plot, No. 6, in the new map 0A. 1R. 22P. The entire contents of the five plots, as set out in the old map, are 2A. 2R. 32P.; while those of the five corresponding numbers in the new map are 3A. 1R. 0P. In all other respects the five plots of the old map correspond with Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, of the new map; and there can be no doubt that they were the premises conveyed in trust for the school at Swords, by the deed of the 28th July, 1719.

I visited the locality of this endowment (the town of Swords), on Wednesday, the 17th December,

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COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

Endowments Lost or Expired.

Swords; Archdeacon Hewitson's Endowment.

1856, and, with the assistance of the two maps of 1727 and 1797 respectively, and also of the intelligent head constable of police in the district, I succeeded in identifying the premises granted in trust for educational purposes, by Archdeacon Hewitson, and ascertaining various particulars as to their history.

Plot A in the old map, corresponding with plot 1 in the new map, is now claimed as the property of James Peebles, Esq., LL.D., under a deed of conveyance dated the 5th February, 1838.

From the memorial of the deed, which is registered, it appears that Henry Phillips, watchmaker, Liverpool, in consideration of £320, and Lord Talbot, in consideration of 10s., conveyed to said Dr. Peebles, his heirs, &c., all that and those the mills, messuages, houses, water, and watercourses adjacent to the town of Swords, formerly held by Catherine Cassidy and Andrew Cruise; and also several houses, cottages, tenements, and gardens, adjacent to the town of Swords, and in the parish of Swords. Under this conveyance Dr. Peebles derives title to plot A, and other plots of the school lands. He, not unnaturally, declines to show the title-deeds of the property, but alleges that the parties who joined in the conveyance to him showed possession for more than a century in themselves, or those under whom they derived, and that Mr. Phillips being tenant in-tail of the property, executed a disentailing deed prior to the conveyance of the 5th February, 1838. It is only just to Dr. Peebles to state, that he appears to have purchased the premises *bonâ fide*, and for full and valuable consideration. The above plot is held by a person of the name of Thomas Brangan, as the representative of his father, who obtained a lease thereof from Lord Talbot. The term of the lease is still in existence, but I am unable to give the particulars thereof, not having seen the instrument. Dr. Peebles is paid the rent reserved by the lease, which exceeds £12 per annum. The premises, comprising a slated house, offices, and garden, in the main-street of Swords, are at present occupied as a dispensary, for which a profit rent is paid to Mr. Thomas Brangan.

Plot B, on the old map (No. 3 on the new), comprises two dwelling-houses, adjoining each other, also in the main-street of Swords, and occupied by two persons in humble life, Patrick Early, and Peter Carey, his nephew, who claim to be the absolute owners of the same, in fee-simple. I saw Patrick Early in his own house, but as he was not disposed to be over-communicative, I did not derive very much information from him. However, what he told me substantially corresponded with his testimony at the public Court held by the Commissioners.

His story is, that his late father, Peter Early, more than half a century ago, took from a person of the name of Cramer, a waste piece of ground in the main-street of Swords, and built a substantial dwelling-house thereon, which he subsequently converted into a hotel, and that he also built stables on a piece of ground immediately adjoining the hotel premises. Patrick Early further stated that the site of the stables is now occupied by the two dwelling-houses belonging to himself and Peter Carey, which are Plot B on the map of 1727; but he could not, or rather would not, tell me whether his father ever paid rent to Cramer or any other person for the latter piece of ground, as he undoubtedly did pay rent for the hotel premises, nor could I gather from him whether the letting from Cramer comprised Plot B as well as the hotel premises. I incline, however, to think, from information given to me by other parties on the spot, that Plot B was not included in the letting from Cramer to Peter Early, and that it was regarded originally as the property of Lord Talbot. It would seem that Peter Early in some way got possession of it and retained same until his death, which took place more than thirty years ago, that thereupon his son, Patrick Early, and his daughter, who was married to a person called Carey (father of the present occupant, Peter Carey), caused the stables to be thrown down, and erected the present dwelling-houses in their stead, and that same have ever since been held by them free of rent, and as the absolute owners.

For the hotel premises, which after the death of Patrick Early's father were occupied by his eldest son, Peter Early, and since his decease by his widow and family, a rent has always been paid, at first to Cramer, and now to his representative, Colonel Lewis. These premises are not part of plot B, nor do they appear to belong to Archdeacon Hewitson's endowment. The two houses on plot B are dilapidated. Patrick Early, however, states that he has expended £200 on the house occupied by him; and he requested me to inform Her Majesty's Commissioners of Endowed Schools, that on being reimbursed this sum, he would at once restore the premises to the uses of Archdeacon Hewitson's will. As the two houses together are not worth nearly that sum, Patrick Early would be no sufferer if this offer were accepted.

Plot C on the old map, No. 4, on the map of 1797 is claimed (with the exception of about ten perches on which the mill stands,) as the fee-simple estate of the Molesworth family, and the mill premises are claimed by Dr. Peebles, under the conveyance to him already mentioned. Originally plot C, comprising the mill, as well as the small piece of ground and tenements now in the hands of the Molesworth family, was under the one ownership, and is so described in both of the maps (old and new,) but at what period the property therein became severed, I did not precisely ascertain. It probably was prior to the year 1814, for in that year, by lease dated 1st July, 1814, Frances Roach, otherwise Molesworth, widow, and the Rev. J. E. N. Molesworth, and Edward Molesworth, Esq., demised to Patrick Cuffe the above premises (other than the mill,) for three lives, at a yearly rent of £7, under which lease they are still held by Patrick Cuffe's representatives.

The mill holding at present comprises merely the site on which it stands, and for a fee-simple property, its limited dimensions and isolated position appear singular. The present tenant of the mill is a Mrs. O'Brien, who pays a rent for same of £15 15s. per annum, to Dr. Peebles. She represents the interest of Terence O'Neill, who held the mill by lease from Lord Talbot, for a term of sixty-one years, of which fourteen are still unexpired.

The remainder of Plot C is in the occupation of under tenants, who pay rent to Lawrence Cuffe, the representative of Patrick Cuffe.

Plot D on the old map—No. 5 on the map of 1797—consists of a house, yard, offices, and garden, in the occupation of Matthew Duff; and of a house, with an acre of ground, or thereabouts, in the occupation of John Brangan. Matthew Duff pays rent for his portion of the premises to a Mr. Peter Aungier, of 66, Eccles-street, Dublin, and John Brangan pays rent for his holding to Mr. James Brangan, as agent of his brother, Thomas Brangan, by whom the same is held under a lease from Lord Talbot. The interest of Lord Talbot is now vested, as already mentioned, in Dr. Peebles, under the conveyance of the 5th February, 1838, and who therefore claims the premises as his property, and has been in receipt of the rents thereof since the date of his conveyance.

By what title Mr. Aungier acquired the portion of the above plot now occupied by Matthew Duff, I could not discover; but it was stated to me that he and those under whom he derives have been in possession thereof for an indefinite period, and certainly exceeding sixty years.

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It will be observed, that this plot, which, like plot C, was originally one holding, and belonging to one owner, has, in the progress of the spoliation of this endowment, passed into separate hands, and is now claimed by two individuals under distinct and independent titles. When this severance of ownership took place I am unable to say. Both holdings are in very good condition, and the houses thereon respectable.

The last plot of the school lands, marked with the letter E in the old and number 6 on the new map, comprises a house or cabin at the northern extremity of the town of Swords, with a piece of land attached—contents, one rood twenty-two perches. Dr. Peebles claims this plot under the conveyance of the 5th February, 1838, and since that time has been in receipt of the rent thereof. The present tenant, Mr. Robert M'Kernan, holds as tenant from year to year, under Dr. Peebles, at the yearly rent of £3 13*s.* 10*d.* He is the grandson of James Wilson, who is described as the tenant of this plot in the map of 1797.

Plot No. 2 in the map of 1797 is not mentioned in the original map as part of the premises conveyed in trust by Archdeacon Hewitson. It does appear, however, in the map of 1797 as one of the six plots called "Total of the school lands," but with the note appended that it was not part of the Economy ground, but rented to the Vicar for the encouragement of spinning. This plot was demised by the Rev. James Verschoyle, Vicar of Swords, to Michael Caffrey, by lease bearing date the 29th March, 1810, for the term of forty-one years, at the annual rent of £5 13*s.* 9*d.* It is now held by Mr. Thomas Loundes, under a lease dated the 17th June, 1854, from the Hon. and Rev. Francis Howard, the present Vicar of Swords, for the term of forty-one years, at the annual rent of £4.

The rent derived from the premises is now, and for more than half a century has been, appropriated by the Vicars of Swords to their own use. It is considered by them as part of their glebe.

Whether they were justified in this application of the rents of premises which, according to the map of 1797, were vested in them on trust for the encouragement of spinning may, perhaps, be a question; but I do not see that the present Commission has any concern with these premises, as the "encouragement of spinning" scarcely falls within the scope of their operations.

The map of 1727 must be regarded as the most authentic evidence of the premises granted in trust by Archdeacon Hewitson, and as this plot does not appear in that map as part of the school lands, it appears to me that it was not, in fact, included in the deed from Archdeacon Hewitson, and, consequently, that no trust for educational purposes ever attached, or now attaches thereto.

After carefully considering the whole case, I have been reluctantly coerced to the conclusion that the lapse of time and adverse possession would be a "flat bar" to any attempt to recover any portion of the premises conveyed in trust by the deed of the 28th July, 1719, and, consequently, that Archdeacon Hewitson's endowment must be regarded as irrecoverably lost to the cause of education. The responsibility of the loss is fairly chargeable on the Vicars of Swords who, with full notice, and ample evidence of the endowment, afforded by means of the original deed of gift and map in their custody, suffered, for some unexplained reasons, the perversion of this ancient charity to private and unauthorized uses.

I should observe, among the strange circumstances affecting the title to the endowment lands, that Mr. Phillips, the grantor in the conveyance to Dr. Peebles, appears to have been utterly unknown in Swords or its neighbourhood, and that he is described in the memorial of the registered deed as a watchmaker, of Liverpool. It is supposed that there were some money dealings between Lord Talbot and Mr. Phillips, the result of which was that the latter became owner of the premises subsequently sold by him to Dr. Peebles. This, however, is conjecture, and nothing more. The present value of the premises conveyed by Archdeacon Hewitson in trust for a school at Swords is about £70 per annum.

I made no inquiry as to the economy lands of Swords Church, inasmuch as I had no evidence that they were subject to any trust for educational purposes.—[20th December, 1856.]

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CITY OF DUBLIN.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Anne-street, North, St. Michan's National, Boys.	Amelia Brady, will, proved 20 November, 1834, amount realized, £3,000, of which part invested in purchase of site and in building, balance now represented by a sum of £1,253 12*s.* 4*d.*; site held under lease for ever, subject to rent, £23 15*s.* 4*d.* For further particulars as to foundation, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p. 97. Vide Table No 3, p. 92.*	Site.	21 3 0	—	58 14 6	For erecting one or more schoolhouses for the education of the poor Roman Catholic children of the parish of St. Michan's, under regulation of trustees. Bequest to revert to Trustees, absolutely, in case of interference of Bequest Board. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic catechism.
Anne-street, North, St. Michan's National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; crochet; knitting. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism.
Anne-street, North, St. Michan's National, Infant.	Same.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing on slates; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music (by ear). Roman Catholic prayers and catechism.
Back-lane, Tailors' Hall.	Corporation of Tailors, or Guild of St. John the Baptist, grant, 9 April, 1841, of land and premises; savings of income invested, £200.	45 0 0 Site and house property.	18 8 0	132 3 3½	6 0 0	For the education and partial maintenance of the children and descendants of the then Protestant freemen of the Guild of St. John the Baptist, in the city of Dublin; surplus to be applied, in the first instance, to the education of the children of the poor freemen of the city of Dublin, being Protestants, and afterwards to the education of the children of decayed Protestants, generally; the unchangeable principle of the education imparted to be the true spirit of Christianity as now existing in the Protestant Reformed Churches of England and Scotland. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	Greek; Latin; Hebrew; Euclid; algebra; trigonometry. Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Roman and Grecian history; English composition; book keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Blackhall-place; Blue Coat Hospital, and Free School of King Charles II.	Corporation of Dublin, grant, 1669, certain fee-farm rents in Stephen's-green and Oxmantown; Charles II., charter, 5 December, 1672; Giles Martin, grant, 24 June, 1675, lands of Noddstown, Co. Tipperary; Margaret Trappes and John Wilson, grant, 26 Nov., 1679, rectorial tithes of Mullingar; Mrs. Taylor, will, about 1685, certain premises in Grangegorman-lane, Dublin; Alderman John Preston, grant, 1686, of annuity of £20 from the lands of Cappaloughlin, Queen's Co., settled by Stat. 53 Geo. III., ch. 107, at one-fourth of net annual rent; Bishop of Raphoe, will, proved 3 November, 1712, rents of certain premises in Smithfield, Dublin; Declaration of Trust, 21 Jan., 1723, concerning certain premises purchased in North King-street, Dublin; Capt. Hemmings, will, 1838, £2,000, of which £997 15*s.* 10*d.* invested; for residue and other endowments, *vide Tables, 2 and 4, pp. 88–92*, £21,294 invested in building.	1429 1 24	638 16 5	1627 1 9	29 18 8	For the good education and maintenance of poor children and for the support of aged and impotent people; all inmates to be taught, and the children to be catechised by a minister appointed by Archbishop of Dublin. *Charter.* Twenty boys received, on nomination of Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, on paying £5 to master, and *bona fide* cost of maintenance of boys. *Stat. 10 Geo. I., vide Table of General Endowments, p. 733.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; use of globes; English history; writing from dictation; Euclid; algebra; trigonometry. Vocal music (by ear). Scriptures; Church catechism.

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OPERATION. CITY OF DUBLIN.

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	52 0 0	National Board, £24; parish priest, £28.	Apartments, £7.	326	—	None.	90	191	–	191	–	–	4s. 4d.; about half free.	Not satisfactory. Accounts badly kept. *Vide Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner, p. 97.*
	23 0 0 Assistant.	National Board, £14; parish priest, £9.												
Same.	28 0 0	National Board, £20; patron, £8.	—	210	—	None.	61	151	–	151	–	–	4s. 4d.; about half free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 97.*
	18 0 0 Assistant.	National Board, £15; patron, £3.												
Same.	22 0 0	National Board, £17; patron, £5.	—	96	—	None.	48	190	–	190	–	–	4s. 4d.; about half free.	Satisfactory.
	14 0 0 Assistant.	National Board, £12; patron, £2.												
—	60 0 0	The Board of Trustees.	Gratuity, £10; Apartments, £10; Fuel.	140	—	None.	28	34	34	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory; discipline bad. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p. 97.*
In Governors. *Charter.*	150 0 0	Governors.	Apartments, £40; Fuel and washing.	362	50	Spacious, with ball-alley.	69	69	69	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory, but limited. Endowment greatly mismanaged and neglected. For its history, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 97.* For evidence at Public Court, *vide* 2192 *et seq.*; 22353 *et seq.* As to Estates, *vide Rep. Inspector of Estates, App. to Rep., p. 50.*
	70 0 0 Assistant.	Same.	Apartments.											

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Blacquiere Bridge; Phibsborough, Sunday and Daily, Boys.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £184 12*s.* 4*d*; Jn. Birch, grant, 31 Dec., 1825, reserving £1 16*s.* 11*d.* annual rent; Mrs. Herbert, will death, 7 April, 1851, amount realized, £2,346 7*s.* For further particulars, as to Mrs. Herbert's bequest, *vide Table, No.* 2, *p.* 88.	0 1 20	8 6 1	—	70 7 10	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by managing committee or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of managing committee. *Deed.* For the opening of the Phibsborough Sunday and Daily Schools, with a Protestant master and mistress. Religious instruction to be given by a paid chaplain. *Extracts from Wills.*	Elementary classics; Euclid; algebra. Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Watt's catechism.
Blacquiere Bridge; Phibsborough, Sunday and Daily, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; English history; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures.
Britain-street, Great, Alms-house, Girls.	Chancery Decree, regulating Susanna Smith's will, £510 12*s.*; Rev. Stafford Warren, appointment of trust funds, £796 2*s.*; Investment of forementioned sums in purchase of ground now occupied by Alms house, and other premises, 9 March, 1724.	Site.	‡19 12 0	—	—	For the support of poor widows and children, and for the maintenance, education, and clothing of several poor boys and girls. *Deed*; *Rep. A. C.*	The children attend St. Mary's Parochial Day Girls' School.
Brunswick-st., Great, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.	Stat. 10, Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments.* Building grant from Governors, £2,485 7*s.* 7*d.*; James Corry and others, renewable lease, 22 June, 1810, reserving £42 annual rent.	Site.	32 11 2	(Salary from general fund).	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; English history; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. French. Navigation; mapping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Brunswick-st., Great, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English and Roman history. French. Plain and fancy needlework. Instrumental music. Scriptures to Protestants; Church catechism to Church children.
Camden-st., Lower, Macklin's, Boys.	Ralph Macklin, will, proved 9 Feb., 1821, bequest of securities, &c., since realized and invested in £6,339 17*s.* Government Stock, of which £362 1*s.* 2*d.* invested by Bequest Board; proceeds of sale of old school premises, invested by Trustees in purchase of present school premises, £1,300.	Site.	39 0 0	—	190 3 11	For the establishment of an institution to be denominated Ralph Macklin's Sunday and Thursday Poor School, under direction of Governors of the Magdalene Asylum, aided by the Curates of St. Anne's, St. Andrew's, and St. Werburgh's parishes. *Copy of Will.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Camden-st., Lower, Macklin's, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; use of the globes. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

* Independents. † Including some Independents. ‡ Half estimated value, trusts being for widows as well as children. § Pupils not added, being included in

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OPERATION. CITY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
In managing committee. *Deed.*	£ s. d. 30 0 0	Trustees of Mrs. Herbert's will.	Apartments and fuel.	66	—	Small.	21	25	9	–	4	*12	4*s.* 4*d.*	Not satisfactory; Mrs. Herbert's bequest in Chancery. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 105.
Same.	20 0 0	Same.	School fees.	66	—	Small.	20	32	7	–	†25	–	4*s.* 4*d.*	Not entirely satisfactory; salary of mistress too low. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 105.
—	26 5 0	Governors.	Apartments.	–	10	Insufficient.	§[6	6	6]	–	–	–	Free.	House accommodation unsuitable; trust of deed not fully carried out. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 105. For state of instruction, *vide* remarks on St. Mary's Parochial Day Girls', p. 78.
In Governors. *Rules of Board.*	50 0 0	Governors.	Apartments. £20; Gratuity from Governors, £10.; School fees.	84	—	None.	84	100	‖90	5	–	5	£2 to £6; some free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 106.
	45 0 0 First assistant.	Head master.												
	39 0 0 Second assistant.	Same.												
	39 0 0 Third assistant.	Same.												
	16 0 0 French assistant, who also attends the Girls' School.	Same.												
Same.	35 0 0	Governors.	Gratuity from Governors. £5; School fees.	52	—	None.	37	46	32	9	4	¶1	£2 to £6; some free.	Satisfactory.
	20 0 0 First assistant.	Mistress.												
	12 0 0 Second assistant.	Same.												
—	40 0 0	Governors.	Gratuity, £10; Apartments and fuel; Allowance for a servant; on average attendance of pupils, 1*s.* 6*d.* each.	93	—	None.	50	55	42	11	–	**2	4*s.* 4*d.*	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 106.
—	30 0 0	Same.	Gratuity, £10; Apartments and fuel; Allowance for a servant; on average attendance of pupils, 1*s.* 6*d.* each.	106	—	None.	59	70	56	6	–	**8	Same.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 106.

those of St. Mary's Parochial Day Girls. ‖ Master objects to inquiring into religion of pupils; 5 only of the Protestant children object to learn Church catechism. ¶ Friend. ** Protestant Dissenters not classed.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Camden-st., Lower, Pleasants' Asylum.	Thomas Pleasants, will, proved 16 March, 1818; Chancery scheme settling amount of bequest, now represented by a sum of £30,535 Government Stock; site held in fee, subject to £39 10*s.* 4*d.* annual rent.	Site.	—	—	916 1 0	For the maintenance, clothing, and appropriate education of poor orphan Protestant girls, in some branch of industry, such as knitting, straw-hat making, or whatever else could be thought of to be the best. *Copy of Will.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; ancient and modern history. French; Italian; German. Plain and fancy needlework; drawing. Instrumental music. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Capel-street; Mary's Abbey, Girls.	Identical with that of *Meetinghouse-lane, Mary's Abbey Presbyterian,* except as regards site; site held under a lease for years, five of which are unexpired, subject to annual rent, £13 16*s.* 11*d.*	Site.	—	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures; Presbyterian Shorter Catechism to Presbyterians.
Circular-road, North, Female Orphan House.	Charles Stanley Monck, renewable lease, reserving rent, £8 16*s.* 2*d.*; Thomas Clarke, lease, reserving rent, £27 13*s.* 10*d.*; trustees of Dr. Barrett's will, appointment of £1,000; parliamentary grants, £3,716, invested, together with bequests, donations, &c., before 1819, about £2,700 in building chapel, &c.; bequests, donations, savings of income, &c., after 1819, invested, £9,961 11*s.* in Government Stock, and £520 in Bank of Ireland Stock, paying dividend of 9 per cent.; George Burroughs, will, proved 21 February, 1824, £92 6*s.* 2*d.* a year; Miss Evory, will, proved 5 Feb., 1831, £25 annuity. For other endowments referable to this school, *vide Table,* No. 2, *p.* 88.	Site and rent-charge.	155 17 7	92 6 2	400 12 11	For maintenance and education of poor female orphans, and for apprenticing them as servants. *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework; knitting. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Circular-road, South; Dolphin's-barn, Boys.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £94 2*s.* 11*d.*; subscriptions, £120 18*s.* 5*d.*; Rev. A. T. Burroughs, grant, 26 June, 1826.	Site.	7 0 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by managing committee or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of managing committee. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Circular-road, South; Dolphin's-barn, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Dorset-street, Upper, Bethesda Orphan, Girls.	William Smith, grant, 10 March, 1794, part of site; Lord Clifton, renewable lease, part of site; Richard Cave, will, death, 1830, £400; Lady Belvidere, will, death, Oct., 1836, £300; executors of Wm. Smith, £276 18*s.* 5*d.*; Anne Belford, will, death, 27 Aug., 1837, £200; foregoing bequests included in a sum of £1,743 10*s.* 4*d.*, invested in Government Stock; Miss Blakely, will, £238 19*s.* 5*d.*, Bank Stock, producing £21 10*s.* annually; James Daniel, will, house in Cuffe-street, subject to £7 18*s.* annual rent.	Site and house property.	11 12 0	13 13 9	73 16 1	For the use of the Bethesda Female Orphan School. *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework; knitting. Vocal music (by ear). Scriptures; Church catechism; articles of religion.
Dublin, Love's Charity.	Joseph Love, will, proved 1728.	—	—	163 16 10	144 19 6	For binding apprentices to masters of Established Church boys educated in any of the charity schools in Dublin. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	—

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OPERATION. CITY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
—	£ s. d. 52 0 0	Governors.	Board, lodging, and washing.	22	18	Sufficient.	17	13	13	–	–	–	Free.	Very satisfactory. As to departure from intention of Founder, *vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 106. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 22348 *et seq.*
	30 0 0 Music master.	Same.												
	18 0 0 Drawing master.	Same.												
	20 0 0 German master.	Same.												
—	No salary.	—	Apartments and Fuel; School fees.	107	—	None.	55	76	–	3	73*	–	14s. to £1 6s.	Satisfactory.
	12 0 0 Assistant.	Mistress.												
—	40 0 0	Governors.	Gratuity, £10; Apartments; Partial board.	136	112	Large.	100	104	104	–	–	–	Free.	State of instruction not satisfactory, but establishment otherwise well conducted. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 106.
	25 0 0 Assistant.	Same.	Apartments; Partial board.											
In managing committee. *Deed.*	25 0 0	Committee.	Apartments and garden, £10; Fuel; Servant's wages; Per centage on School fees.	66	—	None.	16	16	14	2	–	–	8s. 8d. to £1 6s.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 107.
Same	18 0 0	Rev. Mr. Kingston.	Apartments, £12.	66	—	None.	15	17	16	–	1	–	4s. 4d.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 107.
—	30 0 0	Governors.	Board and lodging.	54	15	Small.	20	23	23	–	–	–	Free; for some, £12 is paid out of the Patriotic Fund.	Not satisfactory, but improving. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 107.
—	—	—	—	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	The applications noticed in connexion with St. Andrew's Parochial Boys and St. Anne's Parochial Boys. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C., pp.* 113-114.

* Including some Protestants of different denominations.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Dublin, Protestant Orphan Society.	Rev. Dr. Barrett, will, 1821; Chancery Decree, settling amount of bequest at £549 15*s.* 4*d.*; Richard Cave, will, 1830, bequeathing residue of property to charity at discretion of trustees; trustees' grant out of same, £1,000; Clement Barry, will, 1832, £400 invested in building; Anne Belford, will, 1838, £500 invested in building; legacies from H. D. Jackson, £470; Susanna Jones, £300; Henry Williams, £200; Lady Fitzgerald, £500; Richard Dunne, £350, &c.; invested in a sum of £2,380 18*s.* 6*d.* Government Stock, and £800 in Royal Bank; A. C. Coates, will, death, 1838, house property in Clontarf, held for a term of years, twenty-six of which are unexpired; Cordelia Cary, will, 1838, annuity of £10; Ellen J. Parke, will, 1843, annuity of £1; Rev. Thos. Gregg, will, 1846, five shares in Mount Jerome Cemetery, £2 yearly; M. N. Mahon, will, 1850, annuity of £20, *et vide Table, No. 3, p. 92.*	House property and rent-charges.	(For value of building, *vide* St. Peter's, Percy-place, Co. Dublin p. 28.)	73 0 0	141 18 5	For the purpose of providing diet, lodging, clothing, and Scriptural education, for the destitute orphans of deceased Protestants, and for apprenticing them to Protestant masters. *Prospectus.*	—
Essex-street, East, Boys.	Declaration of trust, 10 February, 1719, respecting certain subscriptions, donations, &c., which were to be expended in purchase of house property, and out of which were to be paid certain charges, including an annuity to school, £18 9*s.* 2*d.*; Mr. Bamber, grant, 1729, rent-charge, £3 13*s.* 10*d.*; Cornelius Delany, will, dated 20 June, 1732, house in Cork-street, subject to 16*s.* annual rent, producing an income of £4 8*s.* 4*d.*; John Lowton, will, dated 17 October, 1741, tenement in Clothworkers'-square; Mr. Leeson, will, 1741, rent-charge, £3 13*s.* 10*d.*; Hannah Singleton, will, dated 23 May, 1780, bequest now amounting to £150 in Bank of Ireland Stock; Nathaniel Johnstone, donation, 1796, now amounting to £166 3*s.* 1*d.*; Elizabeth Hone, will, 1846, £100, invested, together with accumulations, donations, &c. in £1,915 10*s.* 10*d.* Government Stock; accumulations, savings, &c., invested in mortgage, £1,000, bearing interest at 4½ per cent.; £700 invested in building, site held under lease for seventy-three years, from Sept., 1847, subject to yearly rent of £12.	Site, house property, and rent-charge.	10 0 0	26 18 5	109 9 4	For the free instruction of poor boys in Dublin in reading and writing, and for fitting them for honest and useful trades. *Declaration of Trust; Rep. A. C.* For a school for secular education only, open to all religious denominations; every facility to be given to children to attend such religious instruction at other times and places as is approved of by their parents. *Rules of Trustees.*	Latin; French; Euclid; algebra; trigonometry. Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; book-keeping.
Essex-street, East, Infant.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar, geography, arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Vocal music (Wilhem).
Essex-street, West, SS. Michael and John's, National, Day, Boys.	James Walsh, will, death, 3 June 1830, £200; school premises held under lease for 105 years, from 25 March, 1827, subject to rent, £73 16*s.* 11*d.*; Gov. Stock, £271 10*s.* 1*d.*; money lodged in Hibernian Bank, £353. For further particulars as to foundation, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 107.	Site.	—	—	18 14 8	For the Roman Catholic Free Schools of SS. Michael and John's. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism.

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OPERATION. CITY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.								
							Number.		Religion.						
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	General success of Society remarkable. Orphans placed with farmers, and educated in Scriptural Schools, until twelve or thirteen years of age, and then removed to Society's house in Percy-place. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 107.
—	60 0 0	Committee.	Apartments; Fuel and gas.	105	—	None.	—	25	—	4	9*	12†	Pupils learning English, 8*s.* 8*d.* to £1 6*s.*; pupils learning classics, mathematics, and French, £1 19*s.*	Satisfactory; management of school funds most creditable. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 107.
—	20 0 0	Vestry of Eustace-street Congregation.	—	105	—	None.	25	49	—	10	—	†39	4*s.* 4*d.*	Satisfactory.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	66 0 0 (Including salary for teaching night school), *vide p.* 64.	National Board, £43; patron, £23.	—	418	—	None.	85	228	—	228	—	—	4*s.* 4*d.*; about a third free.	Satisfactory. Management of endowment unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 107.

* Non-Subscribing Presbyterians. † Protestant Dissenters unclassed.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Essex-street, West, SS. Michael and John's National, Day, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same as Boys' school.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needle-work; embroidery; knitting. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism.
Essex-street, West, SS. Michael and John's National, Night.	Bequests, subscriptions, and savings of income invested in Government Stock, £732 3*s.* 7*d.*; Charles James Bacon, donation, 19 Oct., 1850, three Kingstown Railway debentures, £300, bearing interest at 4 per cent.; subscriptions, &c., lodged in Hibernian Bank, £205; identical with preceding so far as regards site.	—	—	—	40 2 3	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic.
Grand Canal-street, Boys.	Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, lease for 150 years, 6 March, 1851, subject to annual rent, £5; subscriptions, £750, invested in building.	Site.	17 10 0	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures.
Grand Canal-street, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needle-work. Vocal music (by ear). Scriptures.
Grand Canal-street, Infant.	Same.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music (by ear). Scriptures; Lord's Prayer; Ten Commandments.
Harrington-street, Methodist, Orphan, Girls.	Solomon Walker, will, death, 1804. bequest now represented by £2,203 12*s.* 10*d.* Gov. Stock; trustees of Dr. John Barrett's will, £500; small bequests invested, £19 4*s.* 2*d.*; Digby F. Foulkes, will, death, 17 March, 1850, £100, invested with £600 in building; site held under lease for ever, subject to rent, £7 4*s.* Alderman Warren, will, death, November, 1850. *Vide Table, No. 2, p. 90.*	Site.	13 16 0	—	81 13 8	For the maintenance, education, and instruction in the Established religion, of poor orphan girls, the number, if possible, to be ten. *Copy of Walker's Will.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; history. Plain and fancy needle-work; knitting. Scriptures; Church and Wesleyan catechism.
James's-street, St. James's National, Boys.	Michael Keary, will, 1829, £500.	—	—	—	15 0 0	For education of Roman Catholic children of parish of St. James. *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism.
James's-street, St. James's National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Jervis-street, Orphan, National.	Jeoffry Waldron, will, 1823, bequest, £461 10*s.* 9*d.*; Anne Elliott, will, death, 7 Dec., 1849, amount realized, £80, invested, together with £27 subscriptions, in £107 Government Stock; trust funds invested in purchase of site, £203, subject to £6 yearly rent.	Site.	9 14 9	—	17 1 1	For the Orphan Poor School, Denmark-street. *Extract from Waldron's Will, in Gazette.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism.

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OPERATION. CITY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
Same as in boys'.	£ s. d. 28 0 0 22 0 0 Assistant.	National Board, £17; patron, £11. National Board, £15; patron, £7.	School fees.	252	—	None.	92	345	–	345	–	–	4s. 4d.; about a third free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 108.
–	*Vide* Day Boys' School, *p.* 63.	—	–	–	—	—	25	56	–	56	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory; school held in same room as Day Boys' School.
—	30 0 0	Committee.	—	38	—	Sufficient.	25	*48	–	–	–	–	4s. 4d.; the greater number free.	Satisfactory; school accommodation and security of endowment not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 108.
—	30 0 0	Treasurer, from school fund.	—	130	—	Same.	50	75	50	25	–	–	Same.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 108.
—	22 0 0	Same.	Apartments and fuel.	130	—	Same.	52	*70	–	–	–	–	Free; one pays 4s. 4d.	Satisfactory.
—	14 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and fuel.	50	9	Small.	9	9	9	–	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 108.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	48 0 0	National Board, £32; patron, from general fund and school fees, £16.	—	214	—	Small.	60	118	–	118	–	–	4s. 4d.; the greater number free.	Not satisfactory; school premises unhealthy. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 108.
Same.	24 0 0 15 0 0 Assistant.	National Board. Same.	School fees, about £17.	184	—	Small.	124	168	1	167	–	–	2s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.	Satisfactory; school accommodation defective. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 108.
Same.	56 4 0	National Board, £38; committee, £18 4s.	Apartments, £8; fuel and candles; School fees.	45	9	None.	20	20	–	20	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory; state of school premises most disgraceful. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 108.

* Denominations not known.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Kildare-place, Irish Clergy Daughters.	Rev. John Usher, donation, £300, secured by declaration of trust, 7 June, 1847; Hon. Mrs. Stewart, donation, £200; foregoing sums invested with various small legacies, &c., in a sum of £634 2*s.* 1*d.* Government Stock; site held under lease for 98 years from 1845, subject to annual rent, £115.	Site.	—	—	19 0 5	For the purpose of assisting Irish clergymen of limited income in the education of their daughters. *Thirteenth Annual Report of School.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English, Grecian, and Roman history. French; German; Italian. Plain and fancy needlework. Drawing. Vocal music (Hullah); instrumental music. Scriptures; articles of religion; Church catechism.
King's Inns-street, National, Girls.	Jeoffry Waldron, will, 1823, £461 10*s.* 9*d.*; National Board, £547 1*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £394 0*s.* 4*d.*; site held under lease for 999 years, subject to yearly rent, £20.	Site.	8 4 8	—	13 16 11	For the Roman Catholic Poor School of Liffey-street, now of King's Inns-street. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting; embroidery; crochet. Scripture history; Roman Catholic catechism.
King's Inns-street, National, Infant.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; geography; tables; object lessons. Vocal music (Hullah). Roman Catholic prayers and catechism.
Leeson-street, Infant.	Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, lease for 150 years, 25 July, 1833, reserving annual rent, £7 10*s.*; subscriptions invested in building, £350.	Site.	3 0 0	—	—	—	Reading; writing; geography; arithmetic; natural history. Scriptures; Ten Commandments.
Mary's-place, Christian Brothers.	Archbishop Cullen, appointment of part of a sum lodged in his hands, £1,000 invested in building; site held under lease for 999 years, subject to annual rent of £20. Edmond Rice, will, proved 16 Nov., 1844. *Vide Table, No.* 2, *p.* 90.	Site.	30 0 0	—	—	For the instruction of poor boys in English, and practical mathematics and drawing, the institution being chiefly devoted to the communication of religious knowledge; and moral and religious influences being relied on for the maintenance of discipline.—*Books of the Christian Brothers.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Drawing. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism.
Meath-street, St. Catherine's, National, Boys.	Anonymous trust funds invested by trustees in sums of £3,800 19*s.* 2*d.* Government Stock, and £93 Ballast Office Debenture, producing £3 9*s.* 1*d.* per annum; site held under lease for ever, subject to £34 6*s.* yearly rent, *et vide Table, No.* 3, *p.* 92.	Site.	14 8 5	—	117 9 8	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism.

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OPERATION. CITY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
—	60 0 0	Committee.	Apartments; Board, lodging, and washing.	48	26	None.	32	32	32	–	–	–	£12 to £24; £1 for use of books; £3 extra for music, German, Italian, and drawing.	Very satisfactory; house accommodation limited. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 108.
	31 10 0 First resident assistant.	Same.	Same.											
	20 0 0 Second resident assistant.	Same.	Same.											
	13 0 0 Music master.	Same.	—											
	13 0 0 Drawing mistress.	Same.	—											
	52 10 0 Music mistress.	Same.	Partial board.											
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	40 0 0 equally divided between two head teachers.	National Board; and Mrs. O'Brien, from the school fees and bequests; subscriptions;	—	395	—	Yard used as such.	228	465	–	465	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; the greater number free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 109.
	10 0 0 Assistant.	Mrs. O'Brien, as above.	—											
Same.	20 0 0	National Board and Mrs. O'Brien	None.	399	—	Same.	154	214	–	214	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; the greater number free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 109.
	5 0 0 First assistant.	Same as above.												
	5 0 0 Second assistant.	Same.												
—	20 0 0	Treasurer of Committee.	Apartments, £15.	130	—	Sufficient.	50	60	48	12	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory, but discipline bad. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 109.
The teachers are a community of Christian Brothers.	No salary.	—	The teachers, as members of the religious community, are supported from the endowment and other funds of the society	350	—	Sufficient.	270	320	–	320	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*	Satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 109.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	23 0 0	National Board and Rev. Dr. Laphen, from the endowment.	School fees, £14.	406	—	None.	129	197	–	197	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Not satisfactory; management of trust funds unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 109.

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TABLE, No. 1,—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Meath-street; St. Catherine's National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needle-work; crochet; knitting. Vocal music (Hullah). Roman Catholic prayers and catechism.
Meeting-house-lane; Mary's Abbey, Presbyterian, Boys.	Joseph Leeson, will, dated 30 April, 1741, rent-charge, £3 13*s.* 10*d.*; Anna Maria Risk, will, proved 28 June, 1832, amount realized £131 7*s.* 9*d.*, invested in building; James Chambers, will, death, 3 Dec., 1849, amount realized, £86 2*s.* 3*d.*, lodged in a savings' bank; site held under a lease for 999 years, a rack-rent being reserved.	Site and rent-charge.	—	3 13 10	2 11 8	For the charity school of Mary's Abbey Meeting-house. *Leeson's Will; Rep. A.C.*	Greek; Latin; Euclid; algebra. Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; history; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Shorter catechism to Presbyterians.
North Strand, Boys.	Subscriptions, donations, and collections, invested in £1,066 3*s.* Government Stock sold out and applied in building chapel and schools; site held under lease for 999 years; deed of trust, 29 June, 1846. Trust funds, £430, applied in fining down rent of site from £29 12*s.* to £10.	Site.	†20 15 10	—	—	For establishing a place of divine worship and schools in connexion therewith, on the North Strand. *Resolution of Committee*, 1786; *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
North Strand, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history. Plain and fancy needle-work. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Ormond-quay, Upper Presbyterian, Boys.	Cornelius Delany, will, dated 20 June, 1732, £1,107 13*s.* 10*d.*, partly represented by £700 Government Stock, and partly by house property purchased with a sum of £1,150, producing annually £46; tenement producing £10 a-year.	House property.	—	56 0 0	21 0 0	For the instruction and clothing of twenty boys, of the Usher's-quay (now Ormond-quay), or other Protestant Dissenting congregation. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Drawing. Scriptures; Shorter catechism to Presbyterians.
Park-street, West, National, Ragged, Boys.	Miss Laurier, will, 1855, £300.	—	—	—	9 0 0	For the benefit of West Park-street National Ragged Schools, particularly the Industrial Schools. *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration. Vocal music (by ear). Roman Catholic prayers and catechism to Roman Catholics.
Park-street, West, National, Ragged, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needle-work. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism.

* Including some Protestants of other Denominations unclassed. † Half of estimated value of funds expended, trusts being for chapel as well as schools.

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OPERATION. CITY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	£ s. d. 32 0 0	National Board and Rev. Dr. Laphen, from the endowment.	School fees.	406	—	None.	272	427	–	427	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; about half free.	Satisfactory.
	23 0 0 First assistant.	Same.												
	15 0 0 Second assistant.	National Board.												
	12 0 0 Third assistant.	Same.												
	14 0 0 Work-mistress.	National Board, £8; Rev. Dr. Laphen, £6, from the endowment.												
—	No salary. 50 0 0 Assistant.	— Head master.	School fees.	220	—	Small.	76	99	–	2	*97	–	£1 10*s.* to £4.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 109.
In Chaplain of North Strand Episcopal Chapel. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	30 0 0	Treasurer of Committee.	Gratuity from Church Education Society; Apartments, £15.	93	—	None.	22	33	27	3	2	‡1	4*s.* 4*d.*; about half free.	Satisfactory. For particulars as to foundation, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 110.
Same.	20 0 0	Same.	—	66	—	None.	19	42	39	–	–	§3	4*s.* 4*d.*; a few free.	Not satisfactory; mistress recently appointed; discipline good. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 110.
—	35 0 0	Trustees, from the endowment.	School fees.	106	—	None.	28	30	13	1	14	‖2	8*s.* 8*d.* to £1; some free.	Not satisfactory; school accommodation bad. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 110.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	51 0 0	National Board, £32; Committee, £19, from subscriptions.	—	133	—	None.	78	258	3	255	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory, though under great disadvantages. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 111.
	17 0 0 Assistant.	National Board.												
Same.	27 0 0	National Board, £17; Patron, £10, from subscriptions.	—	105	—	Yard used as such.	69	200	–	200	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory, chiefly owing to want of school requisites. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 111.
	20 0 0 Assistant.	National Board, £15; Committee, £5, from subscriptions.												

‡ Methodist. § 2 Independents; 1 Methodist. ‖ Independents.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Patrick's Close, South, Knight's Endowed.	James Knight, grant, 30 Nov., 1725, of £55 7*s.* 8*d.*, part of fee-farm rent; site held in fee from Commissioners of Wide Streets, 1818.	Site and rent-charge.	15 18 0	55 7 8	—	For the educating and apprenticing twenty boys, children of poor Popish parents. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; trigonometry; mensuration; book-keeping. Geometrical drawing; architectural sketching. Navigation. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Patrick's Close, South, St. Patrick's Deanery, Girls.	Matthew Neary Mahon, will, proved 3 Aug., 1850, annuity of £20.	—	—	—	20 0 0	For education of the orphan Protestant children of the Dean of St. Patrick's Liberty, in the Holy Scriptures and the principles of the Church of England, at the sole discretion of Dean of St. Patrick's. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history. Plain and fancy needle-work. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Patrick's Close, South, St. Patrick's Deanery, Infant.	Identical with preceding as far as regards Mahon's endowment; £600 invested in purchase of school premises, which are held under lease for ever, subject to annual rent, £14.	Site.	4 0 0	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; object lessons on natural history. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Queen-street; St. Paul's National, Boys.	Maria Catherine Ryan, will, death, 17 June, 1839, £600; Rev. Wm. Russell, will, dated 3 February, 1824, £369 4*s.* 7½*d.*, *vide Table, No.* 4, *p.* 94; W. Norton, lease of site, reserving £14 yearly rent.	Site.	15 5 9	—	18 0 0	For the benefit of the Roman Catholic charity school of St. Paul's. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism; instruction in tenets of Roman Catholic Church.
Queen-street; St. Paul's National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needle-work; crochet; knitting. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism; instruction in tenets of Roman Catholic Church.
Queen-street; St. Paul's National, Infant.	Same.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Outline drawing. Hymn singing. Roman Catholic catechism; instruction in tenets of Roman Catholic Church.
Richmond-street, North, Christian Brothers.	Catholic Association, grant, £1,500, invested in building; site held under lease for 999 years; Edmond Rice, will, proved 16 Nov., 1844, *vide Table, No.* 2, *p.* 90.	Site.	45 0 0	—	—	For the instruction of poor boys in English and practical mathematics and drawing; the institution being chiefly devoted to the communication of religious knowledge, and moral and religious influences being relied on for the maintenance of discipline. *Books of the Christian Brothers.*	—

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OPERATION. CITY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils Schoolroom suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
—	40 0 0	Governors.	Gratuity from Dean of St. Patrick's, £12; Allowance for fuel, £6; Apartments, £12; School fees.	65	—	None.	32	42	36	–	–	*6	Foundation pupils free; rest pay £1 10s.	Satisfactory; endowment nearly a century in abeyance. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 111.
In Dean of St. Patrick's. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	24 0 0	Treasurer.	—	93	—	Sufficient.	36	84	56	28	–	–	2*s.* 2*d.*; some free.	Satisfactory; management of funds not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 111.
—	24 0 0 13 0 0 Assistant.	Rev. Dr. Marks. Same.	Apartments.	176	—	Sufficient, with covered shed for wet weather.	100	†228	–	–	–	–	2*s.* 2*d.*; some free.	Satisfactory.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	51 0 0 32 0 0 Assistant.	National Board and Very Rev. Dr. Yore. Same.	School fees.	200	—	Small.	95	221	–	221	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; about half free.	Satisfactory; school premises unhealthy. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 111.
Same.	30 0 0 10 0 0 Assistant.	Very Rev. Dr. Yore. National Board.	Apartments; Fuel; Half of school fees. Half of school fees.	200	—	Yard, used as such.	100	205	–	205	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; about half free.	Satisfactory.
Same.	26 0 0 15 0 0 Assistant.	National Board and Very Rev. Dr. Yore. Same.	School fees.	88	—	Same.	82	258	–	258	–	–	2*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; the greater number free.	Satisfactory; but schoolroom unhealthy and unsuitable. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 111.
The teachers are a community of Christian Brothers.	No salary.	—	The teachers, as members of the religious community, are supported from the endowment and other funds of the society.	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	State of instruction satisfactory. Local Superior objected to further inquiries of Assistant Commissioner.

* Protestant Dissenters unclassed. † Denominations not known to master.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Rogerson's-quay, Hibernian Marine.	Richard Benson and Luke Gardner, renewable lease, 1 May, 1770, reserving annual rent of £33 1s. 6d.; George III., Royal Charter, 1 August, 1775; Joseph Wright, will, proved 21 Jan., 1796, rent-charge of £23 1s. 6d.; Henry Waddel, will, dated 1 Feb., 1783, moiety of certain lands and bond debts; legacies from Henry Jesse, £500; J. Johnson, £350; G. Simpson, £500; T. Needham, £200; Dr. Smith, £500; Bryan Connor, £1,000, &c. &c.; together with other legacies, accumulations, subscriptions, &c., £3,100, invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, paying nine per cent. interest, and £2,900 in Government Stock.	16 3 34 House property and rent-charge.	180 0 0*	125 12 0	816 0 0	For maintenance, education, and apprenticing of children of decayed seamen in Royal Navy and Merchant service, and for their instruction in Scripture and in Protestant Established religion. *Charter.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; history; use of the globes; Euclid; algebra; trigonometry; mensuration; book-keeping. Navigation; geometrical drawing. Scriptures; Church catechism.
St. Andrew's, Parochial, Boys.	Earl of Kildare, will; Charles Powell, will; executors of Dr. Travers, 4 Aug., 1727, appointment of trust funds; James Southwell, will, 1728; trust money invested in purchase of land, 27 March, 1753; bequests, savings of income, &c., invested in £940 16s. 8d., Government Stock; Corporation of Dublin, lease for ninety-nine years, 29 September, 1819, reserving £19 7s. 8d. annual rent, site and premises in Wicklow-st.; Joseph Goff, will, 1833. For history of endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 112.	Site; Rent-charge and house property.	10 8 10	32 6 2	29 8 6	For an English school, to be kept within parish by beneficed clergyman. *Stat.* 28 *Henry VIII., ch.* 15.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history; Euclid. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
St. Andrew's, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding, except as regards site; site held under lease for 99 years, from 1782, from Corporation of Dublin, subject to share of £12 18s. 5d. annual rent; trustees of Cave's charities, £300, invested in building.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
St. Anne's, Parochial, Boys.	Jas. Southwell, will, 1728, annuity of £1 16s. 10d.; Lord Molesworth, grant, 27 October, 1733; trustees of Richard Cave's charities, allocation of £500; invested, together with savings of income, in a sum of £1,263 12s. 10d. Government Stock. For history of endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 114.	Site and house property.	28 13 7	25 0 0	39 2 2	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
St. Anne's, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; crochet; knitting. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
St. Audoen's, Parochial.	Jas. Southwell, will, 1728; Charles Powell, will, 1748; John Nairne, will, dated 24 September, 1795; executors of Richard Cave's charities, allocation of trust money, 1845; part of foregoing and other bequests invested in a sum of £571 13s. Government Stock; Allan Tisdall, will, dated 29 Oct., 1811, £46 8s. 2d.; trust money invested in building, £357; part of site presumed to be held in fee, rest churchyard. For further particulars as to endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 114.	Site.	10 14 2	—	19 14 10	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism.

* Cost not known; insured for £6,000.

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OPERATION. CITY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
Committee of Fifteen. *Charter.*	£ s. d. 50 0 0	Governors.	Apartments, £12; Fuel; Candles; Rations.	87	40	Sufficient.	27	27	27	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory, but limited. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 111. For particulars of Waddell's bequest, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C.* on Grangegorman Royal Hibernian Military School, p. 43.
—	21 0 0	Governors.	Apartments in Widows' Alms House, £15; Fuel.	92	—	None.	47	65	40	25	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory; all account books, &c., before 1846 lost. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 112.
—	21 0 0	Same.	Share of preceding.	82	—	None.	47	70	35	35	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 113.
—	60 0 0	Governors.	Apartments, £15; Fuel.	58	12	Small.	37	36	33	3	–	–	Boarders free; a few day boys pay 4s. 4d.; rest free.	Satisfactory. For particulars of endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 114.
—	30 0 0	Rector, from subscriptions.	Share of preceding.	58	—	Yard used as such.	25	40	28	9	–	3†	Free.	Satisfactory. As to application of endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p* 114.
—	30 0 0	Treasurer.	Apartments, £12.	48	—	Small.	35	46	46	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory; management of trust funds unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 114.

† Protestant Dissenters unclassed.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
St. Bridget's Parochial, Boarding.	Rev. John Jines, and Act of Vestry, 13 May, 1706; trust money invested in purchase of house property, 26 July, 1781; John Nairac, will, dated 24 Sept., 1795; Thomas Tench, will, 7 Aug., 1806; Anne Daunt, will, 3 Feb., 1807; Thomas Pleasants, will, proved 16 March, 1818; Jas. Daniel, will, 11 May, 1819; Joseph Goff, will, 1833; Archdeacon Kingsberry, Lord Redesdale, &c., &c. For further particulars and history of endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 115.	House property.	—	60 14 2	29 3 1	For an English school, to be kept within parish by beneficed clergyman. *Stat.* 28 *Henry VIII., ch.* 15. For maintenance, clothing, and education of twenty boys, children of deceased parishioners. *Rep. A. C.*	That of St. Bridget's Parochial Boys' School, in which boarders are educated.
St. Bridget's Parochial, Boys.	Identical with preceding, as far as regards funds acquired since 1828; Simeon Boileau, grant.	Site.	12 0 0	—	—	For an English school, to be kept within parish by beneficed clergyman. *Stat.* 28 *Henry VIII., ch.* 15.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
St. Bridget's Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework; crochet; knitting. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
St. Catherine's, Parochial, Boys.	Allan Tisdall, will, dated 29 October, 1811, £46 8*s.* 2*d.*; Thomas Pleasants, will, proved 16 March, 1818, £1,890 Grand Canal Stock, £369 4*s.* 7*d.* Government Stock, £92 6*s.* 2*d.* Ballast Office Debenture; renewal of lease, in consideration of £300 and surrender of former lease, 30 April, 1824, house property in Patrick-street, rent reserved, £23 1*s.* 6*d.*; Richd. Verschoyle, will, proved 20 Sept., 1827, £500, since increased to £526 2*s.* 4*d.*, Government Stock; Commissioners of Wide Streets, grant, 26 February, 1831, reserving rent, £30; Cordelia Cary, will, proved 8 December, 1838, rent-charge, £10; Matthew Neary Mahon, will, proved 3 Aug., 1850, annuity of £20, and five shares in Mount Jerome Cemetery; Stat. 17 and 18 Vic. (St. Catherine's Parish, Dublin Estates Act), 1854.	Site and house property.	—	72 3 4	76 4 0	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; history; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Model and geometrical drawing. Scriptures; Lewis's catechism to Church children.
St. Catherine's, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding; *vide Table, No.* 2, *p.* 90.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English dictation. Needlework; muslin embroidery; lace making. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
St. Catherine's, Parochial, Infant.	Same.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; oral instruction. Hymn singing. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
St. George's, Parochial, Boys.	Lady Belvedere, will, proved 18 June, 1839, £300; Miss Magan, will, proved 30 Jan., 1841, £500; Mrs. Johnston, donation, £50; presumed grant from Lord Mountjoy.	Site.	21 12 0	—	25 10 0	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. CITY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
—	£ s. d. 10 0 0 Matron.	Governors.	Apartments, fuel, and candles.	–	7	None.	[*9	9	9]	–	–	–	Free.	As to state of instruction, *vide St. Bridget's Parochial Boys' School.* Management of endowment unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 115.
—	30 0 0	Same.	Apartments.	100	—	None.	43	59	54	5	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; the greater number free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 116.
—	15 0 0 10 0 0 Assistant.	Same. Parishioners, by subscription.	—	100	—	None.	40	57	56	1	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Satisfactory; teachers' salary altogether inadequate. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 116.
—	40 0 0	Governors.	Apartments.	157	—	None.	44	71	69	2	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory, school accommodation defective. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 116.
—	30 0 0 20 0 0 Assistant.	Same. Same.	—	133	16	None.	40	60	54	–	6	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 116.
—	15 0 0	Same.	—	65	—	None.	40	66	63	3	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
—	50 0 0	Committee.	Apartments.	135	—	None.	70	110	87	20	3	–	Free.	Not satisfactory; school not well managed. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 116.

* These are included in the numbers attending the day school.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
St. George's, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	For an English school, to be kept within parish by beneficed clergymen. *Stat.* 28 *Henry VIII.*, *ch.* 15.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
St. George's, Parochial, Infant.	Same.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; arithmetic; object lessons. Hymn singing. Scripture Lessons.
St. James's, Parochial, Boys.	James Southwell, will, 1728; Thomas Pleasants, will, proved 16 March, 1813; Cordelia Cary, will, proved 8 Dec., 1838; site held under lease from Chas. and John Hutton, for 156 years, from 1823, at yearly rent of £5 13s. 9d. late currency. For further particulars and history of endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 117.	Site; Rent-charge.	—	10 0 0	22 16 0	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
St. James's, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
St. John's, Parochial, Boys.	James Southwell, will, 1728; bequests from Anne Wallace, and Dr. John Barrett, invested in a sum of £202 11s. Government Stock; bequests from Chas. Powell, Mary Bonnell, and others, subscriptions, accumulations, &c., £581 10s. 9d. lent to St. John's parish at 4 per cent.; house property; site held under lease from Dean and Chapter of Christ's Church, for forty-one years, from 1846, subject to annual rent of £40; Rev. Mr. Abbott, £700 expended on building. For further particulars and history of endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 117.	Site; House property.	—	74 5 6	30 10 9	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism.
St. John's, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework; knitting. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
St. John's, Parochial, Infant.	Same.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; elementary arithmetic; geography; natural history. Vocal music (by ear). Scriptures; Apostles' Creed; Ten Commandments.
St. Luke's, Parochial, Boys.	Mr. Tisdall, will; Thomas Pleasants, will, proved 16 March, 1813; Richd. Verschoyle, will, proved, 20 Sept., 1827; Mr. Daniel, will; Millicent Smith, will, 1846, £500, invested together with £150 Government Stock, in additions to building on site, part of church premises. For further particulars and history of endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 118.	—	—	—	110 9 0	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; history; mensuration; book-keeping. Landscape and geometrical drawing. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism.
St. Luke's, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Plain needlework; knitting. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. CITY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.								
							Number.		Religion.						
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
—	£ s. d. 31 0 0	Same as in Boys' School.	Apartments and fuel.	135	—	None.	36	51	43	4	–	*4	Free.	Satisfactory.
—	31 0 0	Same.	—	90	—	Small.	60	†99	–	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
—	30 0 0	Rev. Mr. Kingston, from the Trust Funds, collections at charity sermon, and subscriptions.	Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc.	106	—	None.	73	139	85	44	–	10	Free.	Satisfactory. For history of endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 116.
—	25 0 0	Same.	—	106	—	None.	55	105	68	31	–	*6	Free.	Satisfactory.
—	20 0 0	Governors.	Apartments.	97	—	Sufficient.	20	32	32	–	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; the greater number free.	Unsatisfactory, but teacher recently appointed. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 117.
—	20 0 0	Same.	—	119	—	None.	20	33	32	1	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; the greater number free.	Not satisfactory, but teacher recently appointed. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 118.
—	30 0 0 4 0 0 Assistant.	Same. Same.	—	143	—	None.	50	56	32	24	–	–	2*s.* 2*d.*; some free.	Satisfactory.
—	25 0 0	Trustees.	Apartments, £6.	72	—	None.	24	30	30	–	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 118.
—	25 0 0	Same.	Share of preceding.	72	—	None.	19	24	22	2	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 119.

* Protestant Dissenters unclassed. † Denominations not known.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
St. Luke's, Parochial, Infant.	Same as in Boys' School.	—	—	—	—	For an English school, to be kept within parish by beneficed clergyman. *Stat.* 28 *Henry VIII.*, *ch.* 15.	Reading; grammar. Needlework; knitting. Vocal music (by ear). Scriptures; Apostles' Creed; Ten Commandments.
St. Mark's, Parochial, Boys.	Trustees of Otway Cave's Charity, 1845, allocation of £500, expended, with £300 subscriptions, in building; site held under renewable lease, subject to £15 10*s.*, annual rent. For further particulars, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 119; *vide Table, No.* 3, *p.* 92.	Site and house property.	8 10 0	12 0 0	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism.
St. Mark's, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history. Plain and fancy needlework. Vocal music. Scriptures; Church catechism.
St. Mary's, Parochial, Boarding, Boys.	Mary Pennefather, will, dated 19 May, 1768, *vide Table, No.* 4, *p.* 94; bequests from Richd. Cave, will, death, 4 Aug., 1830, £4,000, and Millicent Smith, will, death, 18 Nov., 1849, £250, now represented by a sum of £4,050; General Gascoigne, will, bequeathing house property; site held under lease for 99 years, subject to annual rent, £20. For further particulars and history of endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 119.	Site and rent-charge.	—	1 2 10	121 10 0	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; history; natural philosophy; Euclid; algebra; trigonometry; mensuration; book-keeping. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism.
St. Mary's, Parochial, Boarding, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework; knitting. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism.
St. Mary's, Parochial, Boys.	Miss Cave, will, death, 6 December, 1836; Mrs. Wakely, will, death, 1845; Mrs. Smith, will, death, 18 Nov., 1849; foregoing bequests invested in £1,956 6*s.* 1*d.* Government Stock; presumed grant of site from Earl of Blessington.	Site.	21 1 0	—	63 10 4	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; history; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
St. Mary's, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism.
St. Mary's, Parochial, Infant.	Same.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; rudiments of arithmetic and geography; object lessons. Vocal music (by ear). Scriptures and catechetical instruction.

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OPERATION. CITY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.								
							Number.		Religion.						
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
—	£ s. d. 25 0 0	Same as in Boys'.	Apartments, £6.	72	—	Small.	40	65	50	15	–	–	Free; a few pay 4*s.* 4*d.*	Satisfactory.
—	30 0 0	Treasurer of Committee.	Apartments, £20.	237	—	Sufficient.	30	57	57	–	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Not entirely satisfactory.
—	20 0 0	Same.	Share of preceding.	237	—	Same.	30	70	70	–	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Satisfactory.
—	60 0 0	Governors.	Apartments; Fuel and candles.	57	6	None.	10	10	10	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory. Management of endowment not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 119.
—	Share of preceding.	Same.	Share of preceding.	57	6	None.	4	4	4	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
—	50 0 0	Committee.	Apartments and fuel.	117	—	None.	39	86	82	4	–	–	Free; a few pay.	Not satisfactory. Master recently appointed. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 120.
—	Share of preceding.	Same.	Share of preceding.	117	—	None.	30	54	54	–	–	–	Free; a few pay 4*s.* 4*d.*; £1 1*s.* 6*d.* paid by governors of Britain-street Alms House, for each pupil whom they send.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 120.
—	30 0 0	Same.	—	117	—	None.	85	109	109	–	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; the greater number free.	Satisfactory.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
St. Michael's, Parochial, Boys.	James Southwell, will, 1728; Mr. Tisdall, will, &c. For further particulars as to foundation, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 120.	House property.	—	1 3 1	2 14 2	For an English school to be kept within parish by beneficed clergyman. *Stat.* 28 *Henry VIII., ch.* 15.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Geometrical drawing. Vocal music. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
St. Michael's, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
St. Michan's, Parochial, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.	Stat. 10, Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments.* Jas. Southwell, will, 1728; Hugh Mill Bunbury, grant, 26 March, 1816; house property, net rent, £28 17*s.* 10*d.*; trustees of Otway Cave's charities, £1,000 invested in building; annuity paid by Commissioners of Public Works, £9 9*s.* 10*d.*, &c. &c. For further particulars as to foundation, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 120.	House property and rent-charge.	—	38 7 8 (and part of salary from general fund.)	1 4 0	Same. For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Geometrical drawing. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism.
St. Michan's, Parochial, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework; crochet; knitting. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
St. Nicholas Without, Parochial, Boys.	Cordelia Cary, will, proved 8 Dec., 1838, rent-charge, £4 12*s.* 4*d.*; Millicent Smith, will, death, 18 Nov., 1849, £300 invested with other trust monies in a sum of £2,244 0*s.* 4*d.* Government Stock; M. N. Mahon, will, proved 3 Aug., 1850, annuity of £20; house rent, £17 per annum; Rev. Mr. Anderson, grant of site.	Site and rent-charge.	27 8 0	41 12 4	67 6 5	For an English school to be kept within parish by beneficed clergyman. *Stat.* 28 *Henry VIII., ch.* 15.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Vocal music. Scriptures; Church catechism, and Articles of Religion to Church children.
St. Nicholas Without, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Vocal music (by ear). Scriptures; Church catechism, and Articles of Religion to Church children.
St. Paul's, Parochial, Boys.	Money invested in City Debentures producing £14 2*s.* 5*d.* annually; interest on Cave and Goff's bequests, £16 10*s.*; site held by prescription.	Site.	15 2 4	—	30 12 5	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
St. Paul's, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework; crochet; knitting. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. CITY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
—	30 0 0	Governors.	Apartments, £6; Fuel.	88	—	None.	30	46	38	8	–	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Satisfactory.
—	30 0 0	Same.	Apartments and fuel.	88	—	None.	66	72	71	1	–	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 120.
—	40 0 0	Governors of school.*	Apartments.	228	—	None.	40	50	50	–	–	–	Free.	Not at present satisfactory, but promising. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 120.
—	20 0 0 9 0 0 Assistant.	Governors of school.* Same.	Apartments.	86	—	Yard used as such.	40	52	50	2	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 121.
—	42 0 0	Governors.	Apartments, £10.	176	—	Small.	50	84	83	1	–	–	Free; a few pay 4s. 4d.	Satisfactory.
—	25 0 0	Same.	—	114	—	None.	45	62	61	1	–	–	Free; a few pay 4s. 4d.	Satisfactory.
—	20 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and fuel.	126	—	None.	29	36	34	–	2	–	Free; a few pay 4s. 4d.	Not satisfactory; course of instruction limited. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 121.
—	20 0 0	Same.	School fees.	126	—	None.	40	56	53	–	3	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Not entirely satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 121.

* Erasmus Smith's Board give £20 a-year towards School Funds of Boys and Girls School.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
St. Peter's, Parochial, Boarding and Day, Boys.	James Southwell, will, 1728; executors of John Hatch, renewable lease, May, 1813; Mr. Daniel, will; Patrick Cary, will, 1838; Hugh Leeson, will; Lord Redesdale; site held by prescription. For further particulars as to foundation, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 121.	Site, house property, and rent-charge.	12 0 9	89 14 6	28 10 0	For an English school, to be kept within parish, by beneficed clergyman. *Stat.* 28 *Henry VIII., ch.* 15.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Vocal music to boarders. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
St. Peter's, Parochial, Boarding and Day, Girls.	Identical with preceding, except as to site; site held under renewable lease, subject to annual rent, £27 13*s.* 10*d.*	Site.	2 16 2	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; history. Plain and fancy needlework. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism and Articles of religion to Church children.
St. Peter's, Parochial, Infant.	Clement Barry, will, 1831, £1,000 expended on building this and preceding school.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; Object Lessons. Vocal music (by ear). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
St. Thomas's, Parochial, Boarding, Girls.	Philip Ramsay, will, before 1768, £500, invested in building; John Cullen, will, dated 1 Dec., 1791, amount realized, £1,251 0*s.* 11*d.*; lent on mortgage, at 6 per cent.; Richard Cave, will, 1830, £300; other legacies, subscriptions, &c., invested, £627 18*s.* 3*d.*; presumed grant of site from Lord Mountjoy.	Site.	15 0 0	—	102 18 0	Same. For education and maintenance of poor children in the Protestant religion. *Cullen's Will*; *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Vocal music (by ear). Scriptures; Church catechism.
St. Thomas's, Parochial, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £230 15*s.* 4*d.*; subscription, £438 9*s.* 3*d.*; Alderman Cash, grant, 6 November, 1830, reserving £16 annual rent.	Site.	4 11 6	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by the trustees, Judge Vandeleur, Edward Perry Brooke, and Pelham Babington, or any two of them, English and arithmetic, under regulation of trustees. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English composition; history; Euclid; algebra; trigonometry; mensuration; book-keeping. Drawing; land surveying; levelling; mapping; botany; natural philosophy. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
St. Thomas's, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	For resident schoolmistress to teach children selected by superintending committee of ladies, English and arithmetic under regulation of committee. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Vocal music (by ear). Scriptural instruction.
St. Thomas's, Parochial, Infant.	Same.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; rudiments of grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music (by ear). Instruction in principles of United Church to Church children.

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OPERATION. CITY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
—	50 0 0	Committee.	Apartments; Fuel and candles.	98	11	Sufficient.	67	86	85	1	–	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Satisfactory; management of trust funds very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 121.
—	50 0 0 10 0 0 Assistant.	Same. Same.	Apartments; Fuel and candles.	192	18	Sufficient.	50	65	62	3	–	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Satisfactory.
—	30 0 0	Same.	—	256	—	Same.	60	100	50	50	–	–	Free; some pay 4s. 4d.	Satisfactory.
—	26 5 0	Committee.	Apartments; Rations; Fuel and candles.	63	20	Small yard, used as such.	20	19	19	–	–	–	Free.	Not altogether satisfactory; accommodation insufficient. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 122.
In trustees. *Deed.*	70 0 0	Rev. Dr. Stanford, from subscriptions.	—	152	—	None.	95	150	144	6	–	–	4s. 4d. to £2; the greater number free.	Satisfactory; school accommodation insufficient. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 122.
In superintending committee. *Deed.*	28 0 0 20 0 0 Assistant.	Lady Harberton, from subscriptions. Same.	Apartments; fuel.	152	—	None.	67	100	95	2	3	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Very satisfactory, chiefly owing to the exertions of the patroness. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 122.
—	14 0 0 13 0 0 Assistant.	Same. Same.	Board and lodging.	144	—	Yard used as such.	*–	124	118	6	–	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Satisfactory.

* No regular register.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
St. Werburgh's, Parochial, Boys.	James Southwell, will, 1728; Mr. Gascoigne, will; Rev. Wm. Tew, will, 1830, £50; Joseph Goff, will, 1833, £50; site held under lease for 999 years, subject to annual rent, £16. For particulars of endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 122.	Site.	—	—	7 11 8	For an English school, to be kept within parish, by beneficed clergyman. *Stat.* 28 *Henry VIII., ch.* 15.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English dictation; English history; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Drawing. Vocal music. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
St. Werburgh's, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same as in boy's school.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; natural history. Plain needlework; crochet; knitting. Vocal music. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Sheriff-street, East, St. Laurence O'Toole's schools, 1. Lower Room, Boys (Christian Brothers).	Frances Daly, will, death, 24 Dec., 1846, £2,000; applied by trustees together with subscriptions in building the schools; site held under lease for ever; Edmond Rice, will, proved, 16 November, 1844. *Vide Table, No.* 2, *p.* 90.	Site.	64 14 0	—	—	For the instruction of poor boys in English and practical mathematics and drawing; the institution being chiefly devoted to the communication of religious knowledge, and moral and religious influence being relied on for the maintenance of discipline. *Books of the Christian Brothers.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English composition; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Architectural drawing. Navigation. Vocal music (by ear). Roman Catholic prayers and catechism to Roman Catholics.
2. Upper Room, Boys (Christian Brothers).	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music (by ear). Roman Catholic prayers and catechism.
3. Girls, No. 1 (National).	Same, as far as regards Frances Daly's bequest.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; crochet; embroidery; knitting. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism to Roman Catholics.
4. Girls, No. 2 (National).	Same.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; embroidery; patchwork; knitting. Vocal music (by ear). Roman Catholic prayers and catechism.
5. Infant (National).	Same.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; counting; rudiments of geography and grammar; object lessons; natural history. Vocal music (by ear). Roman Catholic prayers, hymns, and catechism.

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OPERATION. CITY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
—	40 0 0	Governors.	School fees.	112	—	None.	60	76	50	16	–	*10	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 122.
—	30 0 0	Same as in Boys.	Apartments, fuel, school fees.	123	—	Small.	28	38	32	3	–	*3	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Satisfactory.
The teachers are a community of Christian Brothers.	No salary.	—	The teachers as members of the religious community, are supported from the endowment and other funds of the society.	190	—	Small yard used as such.	110	118	1	117	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 122.
Same.	—	—	Same.	190	—	Same.	100	106	–	106	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Not satisfactory; discipline good. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 122.
In local patron with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	26 0 0 14 0 0 Assistant.	National Board, £17; Patron, £9. National Board.	—	250	—	Yard used as such.	71	117	2	115	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; a few free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 122.
Same.	28 0 0	National Board, £20; patron, £8.	—	235	—	Same.	55	107	–	107	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Satisfactory.
Same.	20 0 0 15 0 0 Assistant.	National Board, £17; patron, £3. National Board.	Apartments, £5.	130	—	Same.	44	122	–	122	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 122.

* Protestant Dissenters unclassed.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Stephen's-green, west, St. Patrick's Grammar.	Philip and Mary, Charter 1555; grant of salaries payable by Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's.	—	—	27 13 10	—	For the maintenance of a master and under master, to keep a grammar school and instruct in grammar all who come thereto. *Charter*; *Rep. A. C.*	Greek; Latin; French; Euclid; algebra. Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English, Grecian, and Roman history; mensuration; book-keeping. Drawing; fortification. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Strand-street, Little, Presbyterian, Orphan Girls.	Alexander Fenner, will, death, 1800, £92 6s. 2d.; William M'Kay, will, before 1829, £615 7s. 8d.; William Norton Barry, will, dated 19 August, 1823, £461 10s. 9d.; Frances Barry, will, death, August, 1832, £300; foregoing bequests, with other small donations and subscriptions invested, £1,150, in the purchase of house property in Blessington-st., rental about £46, and £461 10s. 9d. in mortgage on lands in Tyrone, producing annually £19 17s. 1½d.; Mrs. Magee, will, death, 22 June, 1846, £5,000, of which part is represented by a sum of £3,721 14s. 2d. Government Stock—for the rest, *vide Table, No. 2, p. 90*; site held under lease for 99 years, subject to annual rent of £66 10s.	Site.	—	46 0 0	131 10 1	For the benefit of the Presbyterian Orphan Girls' School, *Mrs. Magee's will*; *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Presbyterian Shorter catechism.
Trinity-place, Infant.	Elizabeth Griffith, will, death, 12 Nov., 1852, £1,000 and site, held under lease for three lives, or thirty-one years from 1840, subject to annual rent of £5.	Site.	1 5 0	—	30 0 0	For an Infant School for the instruction of children in the New Testament, either orally or by reading. *Will*; *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; outlines of geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Vocal music (by ear). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Westland-row, Infant, Model.	L. L. Fund, £230 15s. 5d., and subscriptions; site held under lease for thirty-seven years, from 29 September, 1837, subject to annual rent, £13 16s. 11d.	Site.	1 8 3	—	—	—	Reading; writing on slates; rudiments of grammar; geography; arithmetic; and natural history. Plain and fancy needlework. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures.

* Jew. † 6 Members of United Church, being required to attend Presbyterian worship, are regarded as Presbyterians.

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OPERATION. CITY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In Archbishop of Dublin. *Charter; Rep. A. C.*	27 13 10	Dean and chapter of St. Patrick's.	School fees; Allowance for stationery, fuel, and rent of room in which choir boys are taught, £12.	122	24	Sufficient, with gymnasium.	85	110	104	5	–	*1	£57 15s. to £100 16s.; Day pupils, £8 to £37 16s.	Satisfactory. Intentions of founder not carried out. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 122.
	60 0 0 Classical assistant.	Head master.												
	45 0 0 Junior classical and science assistant.	Same.	Board and lodging.											
	30 0 0 Third classical assistant.	Same.	—											
	24 0 0 Fourth classical assistant.	Same.	Board and lodging.											
	20 0 0 Second science assistant.	Same.	—											
	52 10 0 First English assistant.	Same.	—											
	30 0 0 Junior English assistant.	Same.	—											
	36 0 0 Drawing master.	Same.	—											
—	25 0 0	Committee.	Apartments; rations; fuel and candles.	50	6	None.	11	11	–	–	†11	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 123.
—	20 0 0	Miss Griffith, from school funds and subscriptions.	—	104	—	Small yard used as such.	90	160	64	90	–	‡6	Free.	Not satisfactory; school premises unhealthy. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 123.
	8 0 0 Assistant.	Same.												
—	25 0 0	Miss Crampton.	Apartments, £5; Allowance for candles; Fuel; half of school fees.	171	—	Sufficient.	§–	–	–	–	–	–	2s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; some free.	Satisfactory; discipline bad; endowment ill-managed. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 123.
	16 0 0 Assistant.	Same.												

‡ Protestant Dissenters unclassed. § Not known to mistress.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Whitefriar-street, St. Peter's National, Girls.	Patrick Cary, will, 1838, £450; site and other premises held under lease for ninety-nine years, from 29 September, 1850, subject to annual rent of £50.	Site and house property.	10 14 4	30 0 0	13 10 0	For support of St. Peter's National Girls' school. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needle-work; embroidery; crochet; knitting. Scripture; Roman Catholic catechism.
Whitefriar-street, St. Peter's National, Infant.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music (by ear). Roman Catholic prayers and catechism to Roman Catholics.
	Total,	1,491 2 38 49 sites, house property, and rent-charges.	1,607 19 7	2,931 17 1	4,335 7 11		

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Blackhall-place, Blue Coat Hospital and Free School of King Charles II.	James Llewellyn, will, proved 11 September, 1855, bequeathing his entire property.	House property.	—	239 5 0	80 8 1	For the use of the free school founded by King Charles II., commonly called the Blue Coat Hospital. *Will; Rep. A. C.*
Blacquiere Bridge, Phibsborough, Sunday and Daily.	Mrs. Herbert, will, death, 7 April, 1851, £880. *Vide Table, No. 1, p. 58.*	—	—	—	26 8 0	For the Phibsborough Sunday and Daily Schools. *Rep. A. C.*
Circular-road, North, Female Orphan House.	Andrew Honan, will, 1800, £184 12*s.* 4*d.*; Mary Handy, will, proved 2 March, 1848, £2,000. *Vide Table, No. 1, p. 60.*	—	—	—	65 10 9	For the support of the Dublin Female Orphan House. *Rep. A. C.*
Dorset-street, Kellett's.	Anne Kellett, will, dated 21 May, 1811, £1,893, invested in purchase of site and erection of school premises. *Vide Meath, Table, No. 4, p. 194.*	Site.	56 15 10	—	—	For building and erecting schools, for the cheap and good instruction of the children of the poor. *Will; Rep. A. C.*
Dublin, Bertrand's Charity.	Peter Bertrand, will, proved 12 May, 1807.	23 0 10 and house property.	—	480 14 7	—	For the establishment of a charity school for the religious, literary, and musical education of fifteen orphan girls, and for apprenticing them in Protestant families, under direction of minister of Mary's Abbey Meeting-house, and of incumbents of St. Werburgh's, St. Peter's, and of parish in which school shall be established. *Will; Rep. A. C.*
Dublin Protestant Orphan Society.	Alfred Betham, will, 1841, £100; Edward Clarke, will, proved 19 March, 1846, £2,100; Mary Handy, will, proved 2 March, 1848, £1,000; Samuel Warren, will, proved 7 Dec., 1851, £100.	—	—	—	99 0 0	For the use of the Protestant Orphan Society. *Rep. A. C.*

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OPERATION. CITY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	38 0 0	National Board, £22; Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, £16.	—	600	—	Small yard used as such.	96	251	–	251	–	–	4s. 4d.; a few free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C.*, *p.* 123.
	24 0 0 First assistant.	National Board and Very Rev. Dr. Spratt.												
	21 10 0 Second assistant.	Same.												
	12 0 0 Work-mistress.	—												
Same.	38 0 0	National Board, £24; patron, £14.	—	412	—	Same.	108	308	2	306	–	–	4s. 4d.; a few free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C.*, *p.* 124.
	24 2 0 Assistant.	National Board, £15; patron, £9 2s.												
				15237	445		5906	10195	3463	5896	257	134		

OPERATION. CITY OF DUBLIN.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
—	—	This endowment has not yet become applicable to the hospital, as testator's wife has a life interest in the property. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C.*, *p.* 103, *and vide Table, No.* 1, *p.* 56.	—
—	—	—	The recovery of this sum has been stated to be doubtful. *Rep. A. C.*
—	—	In case of Honan's bequest, the cause of non-payment could not be ascertained. In case of Handy's bequest, the brother of testatrix has a life interest in the property. *Rep. A. C.*	—
—	In good repair.	Discontinued on account of the partial destruction of school premises in May, 1855. The damage done has since been repaired. *Rep. A. C.*	For history of misapplication and loss of residue of Miss Kellett's trust funds, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C.*, *p.* 124.
—	None in existence.	Not established, on account of the delay attendant on a Chancery suit, the costs of renewal fines, neglect and mismanagement of receiver appointed by Court of Chancery, and want of adequate exertion on the part of the former Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C.*, *p.* 125.	Property now under management of Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests; but mortgaged for £5,000 in payment of renewal fines and arrears.
—	—	Persons still living having life interest in the properties bequeathed. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dublin; Rice's Endowment for Christian Brothers' Schools.	Edmund Rice, will, proved 16 Nov., 1844, bequeathing trust funds and estates.	—	—	—	—	For the supporting and establishing of Christian Brothers' schools in Ireland and England; but no such application of trust funds to be made until a sufficient sum has been accumulated to pay the unsecured debts contracted by the testator for the society called Brothers of the Christian Schools. *Extracts from Wills.*
Eustace-street, Girls.	Hannah Singleton, will, proved 14 June, 1780, land in Wexford, producing, annually, £56 8s. 10½d. and £48 18s. 5½d. and rent-charge on premises in Dublin, £46 3s. 1d.; accumulations, donations, bequests, &c., invested in Government Stock, £5,414 16s. 1d., and in Bank of Ireland Stock, £600, paying dividends at 9 per cent.	267 2 0 and rent-charge.	—	135 14 4	216 8 10	For the establishment of a school for the poor girls of the dissenting congregation of Eustace-street, such as that of Usher's-quay. *Extracts from Wills.*
Harrington-street, Methodist Orphan, Girls.	Alderman Warren, will, death, 1850, £100.	—	—	—	3 0 0	—
Linenhall-street, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. Site held under lease for thirty-one years, from 1 Jan., 1827, subject to annual rent of £35.	Site.	—	—	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.*
Manor-street.	L. L. Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; Kildare-place Society, £18 9s. 2d.; bequests and subscriptions, £212 6s. 2d.; declaration of trust and assignment of premises, 4th July, 1820, subject to annual rent of £16 12s. 4d.	Site.	—	—	—	For the education of the poor children of Manor-street and its neighbourhood. *Deed.*
St. Catherine's, Parochial, Girls.	Henry Metcalf, will, dated 21 August, 1820, rent-charge, £4 12s. 4d.	Rent-charge.	—	4 12 4	—	For St. Catherine's Parochial Girls' School. *St. Catherine's parish, Dublin, Estates Act,* 1854.
St. Nicholas, Within, Parochial.	James Southwell, will, 1728, annuity, £1 16s. 11d., now diminished in value to £1 4s.; savings invested in purchase of house property, 1761, rental, £25; Cordelia Cary, will, proved 8 Dec., 1838, annuity, £5.	House property.	—	30 0 0	1 4 0	For an English school, to be kept within parish, by beneficed clergyman. *Stat. 28 Henry VIII., ch. 15.*
Strand-street, Charity.	*Stat. 7 and 8 Vic., ch. 45.* Various bequests invested and accumulated, £2,320 19s. 7d. *Vide Table, No. 4, p. 94.*	—	—	—	69 12 7	For schools in connexion with the Unitarian Congregation, Strand-street. *Dissenters' Chapels Act, 7 and 8 Vic., c. 45.* *Rep. A. C.*
Strand-street, Presbyterian, Orphan, Girls.	Mrs. Magee, will, death, 22 June, 1846, £1,230. *Vide Table, No. 1, p. 86.*	—	—	—	36 18 0	For the Presbyterian Female Orphan School. *Rep. A. C.*
Townsend-street, Orphan, Girls.	Eleanor Hughes, will, proved 24 Aug., 1837, £1,000.	—	—	—	30 0 0	For the use and benefit of the Female Orphan School, Townsend-street. *Rep. A. C.*
Usher's-island, Mendicity Association, Infant.	Clarence Fund, arising from the proceeds of two public balls, £1,000.	—	—	—	30 0 0	For the building of an Infant School, and promotion of infant education in Dublin. *Rep. A. C.*
	Total, . .	290 2 10 two sites and rent-charge.	56 15 10	890 6 3	658 10 3	

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OPERATION. CITY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
—	—	—	Personal property of testator proved under £20. No return made, nor information received of any application of Mr. Rice's endowment to any Christian Brothers' School.
—	None.	Discontinued, in consequence of the funds applicable for support of school having been temporarily withdrawn to be applied to the liquidation of costs incurred in the suit of Attorney-General *v.* Drummond. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C., p.* 125, *referred to under Strand-street Charity School, below.*	School expected to be shortly opened at 28, Summer-hill.
—	—	Testator's wife has a life interest in the bequest. *Rep. A. C.*	—
In Governors. *Deed.*	In existence.	Discontinued on account of the generally unsatisfactory condition of school. *Rep.A.C.*	—
—	In a dilapidated condition.	Discontinued from want of adequate pecuniary support and diminished attendance of pupils. *Rep. A. C.*	Premises are now hardly worth more than the rent reserved. *Rep. A. C.*
—	—	School in operation, *vide Table, No.* 1. *p.* 74; but the property on which this bequest is charged is not as yet productive. *St. Catherine's parish, Dublin Estates Act,* 1854.	—
—	—	The children of this parish are now educated in St. Audoen's parochial schools, in pursuance of an arrangement between the incumbents of these parishes. *Rep. A. C.*	Fifteen boys are educated, clothed, and apprenticed out of the school funds. The lease of the house property purchased in 1761 will expire in 1867. *Rep. A. C.*
—	—	Discontinued in order to allow funds to accumulate for the payment of law expenses incurred in the case of the Attorney-General *v.* Drummond. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 125.	—
—	—	A person still living has a life interest in the property. *Rep. A. C.*	—
—	—	The school is discontinued, and the funds are applied in supporting some orphan girls at Clondalkin, Co. Dublin, where they are educated in the adjoining National Schools. *Rep. A. C.*	—
—	—	—	The children of the poor, now relieved, are sent to the parochial and National schools; the income of the Clarence Fund is applied to the general purposes of the institution. *Rep. A. C.*

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TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Anne-street, North, St. Michan's Roman Catholic.	Nicholas J. Corr, will, proved 1 October, 1844, fourth part of testator's property.	—	—	—	—
Baggot-street.	Denis Kehoe, will, proved 24 March, 1832, £300 for building a school, and £150 a-year.	—	—	150 0 0	9 0 0
Dublin, Protestant Orphan Society.	Alice Murphy, will, 1842, £2,000; Edward Clarke, will, proved 19 March, 1846, £355 16*s.* 11*d.*; S. Newman, will, proved 7 July, 1849, share of certain Government Stock; Mary Stroker, will, death, February, 1853, bequeathing share of residue of property.	—	—	—	70 13 6
George's-hill.	Nicholas J. Corr, will, proved 1 October, 1844, fourth part of testator's property.	—	—	—	—
Meath-street, St. Catherine's Roman Catholic Poor.	John Delany, will, proved 12 Dec., 1844, one-third of certain funds.	—	—	—	—
Mill-street, Roman Catholic Poor.	John Delany, will, proved 12 Dec., 1844, one-third of certain funds.	—	—	—	—
St. Mark's, Parochial.	John Lee, will, proved 30 April, 1853, bequeathing all his property.	—	—	—	—
St. Mary's, Roman Catholic Parochial.	Mary Brislan, will, proved 25 Nov., 1851, £100.	—	—	—	3 0 0
	Total, ...	—	—	150 0 0	82 13 6

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Blackhall-place, Blue Coat Hospital and Free School of King Charles II.	Corporation of Dublin, grant, 1669, fee-farm rents of £5 18*s.* 1*d.*; Sir Arthur Plunkett, grant, 1669, tithes of Bray, £18 9*s.* 2*d.*; Alderman Quinn, will, before 1675, annuity of £4 12*s.* 4*d.*; Charles Carpenter, will, before 1718, house property, rental, £11 1*s.* 6*d.*; Elizabeth Warren, will, before 1750, annuity of £4 12*s.* 4*d.*; George Kavanagh, will, before 1795, Lands of Kilcotty, 188A. 2R. 2P., Co. Wexford; Captain Hemming's will, 1838, £2,000, of which £1,002 4*s.* 2*d.* has been sold out to pay off debts. *Vide Table, No.* 1, *p.* 56.	188 2 2 house property, and rent-charges.	—	262 6 0	30 1 4	For the support of the Blue Coat Hospital. *Rep. A. C.*
Coombe, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. Building grant from Governors, £1,302 11*s.* 10*d.*; Earl of Meath, lease for 61 years from 29 Sept., 1803, subject to annual rent of £27 13*s.* 10*d.*	—	11 7 9	—	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.*
Cornhill, Portland-street, St. James's, Sunday.	Bequest of £10 a year.	—	—	—	10 0 0	—

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ENDOWMENTS. CITY OF DUBLIN.

Object.	Nature of Contingency.	Remarks.
For the Roman Catholic poor school of the parish of St. Michan's. *Extracts from Wills.*	Death of testator's niece without children, or remoter issue, who should have become entitled to a vested interest in property. *Extracts from Wills.*	—
For building a schoolhouse, and supporting a school in the neighbourhood of Baggot-street and Macartney's-bridge, for the education of boys. *Extracts from Wills.*	Death of testator's two children without leaving issue, who should attain the age of twenty-one. *Rep. A. C.*	—
For the support of the Protestant Orphan Society. *Rep. A. C.*	In case of Alice Murphy's bequest, death without issue of the two step-daughters of testatrix. In case of Edward Clarke's bequest, misconduct of testator's great grandchild, or his death under twenty-one. In case of S. Newman's bequest, death of testator's daughter unmarried and intestate. In case of Mary Stroker's bequest, death of grandsons of testatrix before twenty-one, without issue who should attain that age. *Rep. A. C.*	—
For the poor school of the ladies of George's-hill convent. *Extracts from Wills.*	Death of testator's niece without children or remoter issue, who should have become entitled to a vested interest in property. *Extracts from Wills.*	—
For the Roman Catholic poor school of Meath-street. *Rep. A. C.*	Death of son or daughter of testator, without lawful issue, or before the age of twenty-one, and, in case of a daughter, marriage without consent. *Rep. A. C.*	—
For the Roman Catholic poor school of Mill-street, transferred to Francis-street. *Rep. A. C.*	Same.	—
For the support, clothing, and education, of five boys and five orphan girls, Protestants, under the direction of minister and churchwardens of St. Mark's. *Rep. A. C.*	Death without issue of testator's brother and two sisters. *Rep. A. C.*	—
For the education of the Roman Catholic youth of the Roman Catholic parish of St. Mary. *Rep. A. C.*	Death of executor without making disposition of property. *Rep. A. C.*	—

LOST OR EXPIRED. CITY OF DUBLIN.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Information furnished to Assistant Commissioner.	The loss of these endowments has been caused, in most cases, by the culpable neglect of the governing body of the Hospital. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p. 97.*	—
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep. 1835, App. p. 544.	School closed in 1847, and lease surrendered to grantor in 1849. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Same, p. 542.	The school has long ceased to exist, and with it the legacy also has disappeared. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mill-street Roman Catholic, Free.	Patrick Byrne, will, proved 22 Jan., 1819, £100; Martin Cashen, will, proved 30 March, 1820, half of residue of property; Andrew Frawley, will, proved 7 Sep., 1820, 1 Dublin Pipe Water Debenture; Mary Kane, will, death March, 1836, part of the profit rent of a house in Usher-street, £4 a year; James Kavanagh, will, proved 16 March, 1837, £100.	—	3 10 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	For the Roman Catholic school of Mill-street, afterwards of Francis-street. *Rep. A. C.*
Queen-street, St. Paul's Roman Catholic Boys.	Rev. W. Russell, will, dated 3 February, 1824, £369 4s. 7½d.	—	—	—	11 1 6	For the use of the Roman Catholic poor school, Arran-quay (now of Queen-street). *Rep. A. C.*
Rogerson's-quay, Hibernian Marine.	Richard Cranfield, will, rent-charge, £4 12s. 4d.	Rent-charge.	—	4 12 4	—	For the Hibernian Marine school. *Rep. A. C.*
St. Andrew's, Parochial.	Mrs. Cranfield, will, rent-charge of £2 15s. 4d.	—	—	2 15 4	—	For St. Andrew's Parochial school. *Rep. A. C.*
St. Anne's, Parochial.	Bartholomew Mahon, will, £184 12s. 4d.	—	—	—	5 10 9	For St. Anne's Parochial school. *Rep. A. C.*
St. Mary's, Parochial.	Mary Pennefather, will, dated 19 May, 1768, £461 10s. 9d.	—	—	—	13 16 11	To be laid out at interest, or in purchase of a freehold estate, for support and maintenance of the charity children of St. Mary's parish. *Will; Rep. A. C.*
Strand-street, Charity.	Mr. Leeson, will, rent-charge of £3 13s. 10d.	Rent-charge.	—	3 13 10	—	—
Strand-street, Presbyterian, Orphan Girls.	Hugh Strachen, will, proved 25 May, 1809, annuity of £9 4s. 7d.	—	—	—	9 4 7	—
Swift's-alley, Charity Girls.	Peter Wilkinson, will, £92 6s. 2d.; Frances Barry, will, proved 9 May, 1833, £100.	—	—	—	5 15 4	—
	Total, . .	188 2 2 House property and rent-charges.	14 17 9	277 7 6	91 10 5	

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. CITY OF DUBLIN.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Abbey-street, Mrs. Newcomen's Free.	Bequest from Arabella Newcomen, £92 6s. 2d.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 543.	Assistant Commissioner could discover no trace of this endowment. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Baggot-street, Protestant Charter.	A school under the Incorporated Society.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 533.	School suppressed, 7 December, 1831; Incorporated Society derive £40 11s. 6d. profit rent from premises. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Dispensary-lane, Sunday and Daily.	Grant from Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund and Kildare-place Society.	Same, p. 540.	The premises in Dispensary-lane were merely used for temporary accommodation before the building of St. George's parochial schools, North Portland-street. The money granted was applied in fitting them up for the use of the school. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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LOST OR EXPIRED. CITY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Books of Bequest Board containing extracts from wills.	The school premises in Mill-street have been abandoned, the lease under which they were held having expired some time ago. Kavanagh's bequest, and probably Byrne's, Cashen's, and Frawley's, were received and expended in building and repairing the school premises in Mill-street. Mary Kane's bequest appears to be irrecoverable. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 543.	The money, if ever received, has long since been expended. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Information furnished to Assistant Commissioner.	The lease of premises on which annuity was chargeable is expired. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Same.	Annuity ceased owing to termination of lease of premises on which it was charged. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Same.	No trace of this endowment is now to be found. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Same.	This bequest has long since totally disappeared. *Rep. A. C.*	For further account of this and other bequests left to the same school, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C.*, p. 119, *referred to under this head in Table, No.* 1, *p.* 78.
Same.	Incumbered Estates Court decided adversely to claim of this school, on ground of no payment having been made. *Rep. A. C.*	Two similar annuities under same will have been recovered by a claim preferred before the Incumbered Estates Court. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C.*, p. 125.
Same.	Bequest lost, six or eight years ago, through the insolvency of the party entitled to the fund out of which it was payable. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Select Committee of Commons of Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 544.	School was closed for want of funds about twenty years ago. Whether the bequests were received, and if so, how applied, Assistant Commissioner could not ascertain. *Rep. A. C.*	School in connexion with Baptist congregation. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C.*, p. 126.

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. CITY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Dublin generally.	Bequests from John Harrington, will, dated 16 April, 1766, and Anne Caldbeck, will, proved 16 Dec., 1824.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 544.	Neither of these bequests was left for educational purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Dublin.	Bequest from John Scott, death, Sept., 1834.	Books of Bequest Board, containing extracts from Wills.	The bequest was left for the benefit of the charity schools of the City of Dublin, at the discretion of trustees; nothing could be discovered as to the particulars of its application. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Dublin.	Bequest from Robert Fannin, will, proved 3 Feb., 1842.	Same.	The bequest was left for the benefit of Roman Catholic charities generally. Mrs. Fannin, the trustee, declined to give the Assistant Commissioner any account of its application. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. CITY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Dublin.	Bequest from Thomas Kirwan, death, June, 1852, £500.	Books of Bequest Board, containing extracts from Wills.	The bequest was left for charitable institutions generally, at the discretion of trustees. No part of it was applied to educational purposes, with the exception of a sum of £20 appropriated to the North William-street Convent Orphan House. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Duke's-row.	Grant from L. L. Fund.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 568.	The premises were merely used for the temporary accommodation of St. Thomas's parochial schools. The grant mentioned in the report of 1826 was applied to the building of the schoolhouses in Lower Rutland-street and Lower Gloucester-street. *Vide St. Thomas's Parochial Schools in Table, No. 1, p. 82.*	—
Francis-street.	Bequest from Peter Curran, will, proved 22 January, 1850, £100.	Information furnished to Assistant Commissioner.	The legacy was expended in building an Infant National School adjoining Francis-street Chapel, on a site held under lease for sixty years unexpired, subject to annual rent of £5. *Rep. A. C.*	—
James's-street.	Bequest from Rev. Andrew Lube, P.P., will, bequeathing residue of property.	Books of Bequest Board containing extracts from wills.	There was no residue. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Kevin-street, Protestant Charter.	Stated to be under the management of the Incorporated Society.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 565.	There was no endowment attached to this school other than the general funds of the Incorporated Society. The school was suppressed 4 December, 1839, in consequence of the withdrawal of Parliamentary grant. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Mill-street, Warrenmount Convent.	Bequest from Martin Cashen, will, proved 30 March, 1820.	Extract from Will.	No record could be discovered of payment of bequest, nor any information respecting it.	—
St. Thomas.	Bequest from Lady Stratford, will, dated 31 Dec., 1800.	Select Committee of Commons, on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 545.	The bequest was left for charities generally, at the discretion of rector; no part of it was applied to educational purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	—
School-street, Free.	Bequest of Arabella Newcomen.	Same, p. 544.	It could not be ascertained whether this bequest was ever received. The school has been for a long time discontinued. *Rep. A. C.*	Premises are now vested in Commissioners of National Education.
Whitefriar-street, Independent.	£40 per annum and a house rent free.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 80 *b.*	This school was supported by voluntary contributions; and the house, said to be rent free, was held at a rack-rent. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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CITY OF DUBLIN.

Endowments in Operation.

EXTRACTS from REPORTS of F. W. M'BLAIN, Esq., LL.D., Assistant Commissioner.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Anne-street, North, St. Michan's National, Boys.

Anne-street, North, St. Michan's National Boys' School.—I examined a class in English dictation, geography, arithmetic, and grammar. In English dictation the result was not favourable, the mistakes in spelling and otherwise being numerous. In geography the general answering was indifferent. In arithmetic the boys acquitted themselves pretty well, and their answering in grammar and explanation of the meaning of words was creditable. There seemed a want of proper discipline in the school, and the children were apparently not under a sufficient degree of control; but it should be observed, that the school is so large as to make it a matter of some difficulty for the teacher or his assistant to enforce the necessary discipline. In this point of view, as well as in other respects, a class-room is much required.

The existing funds of the school are as follows:—£1,253 12*s.* 4*d.*, Government three per cents.; £100 debenture on the Roman Catholic Chapel, North Anne-street, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum; annual interest paid, £4 12*s.* 4*d.*; £250 lent by the trustees of the school to the Roman Catholic parish of St. Michan, without any security; annual interest, at three per cent., £7 10*s.*; in addition to which, there are six Hibernian Bank shares, producing an annual income of £9. I was not able to ascertain satisfactorily how, or in what manner, or at what time the money invested in the £100 debenture, the £250 lent to the Roman Catholic parish of St. Michan, and the six Hibernian Bank shares, or any of them, became the property of the school. It was conjectured, however, that the debenture and Bank shares were purchased from the savings of the school income, and that the £250 lent to the parish was part of Miss Brady's bequest. The debenture was purchased by the trustees of the school for £80, in the year 1838; and it is to be observed, that although purporting to bear interest at six per cent. per annum, in point of fact only £4 12*s.* 4*d.* annual interest is paid thereon to the trustees of the school. It is also to be observed, that £250 of the school funds has been lent to the Roman Catholic parish without any security, and at the very low rate of interest of three per cent. per annum. The accounts relating to the school have been kept in a very loose and imperfect manner. I could not ascertain, with any thing like reasonable certainty, what was the exact amount realized from Miss Brady's bequest, nor the manner of application thereof. The deed of conveyance of the school premises, owing to gross neglect, was very much injured and defaced, a large hole appearing in the middle of the parchment.—[22nd August, 1856.]

Anne-street, North, St. Michan's National, Girls.

Anne-street, North, St. Michan's National Girls' School.—The children whom I examined did not read well, and of grammar displayed a very scanty knowledge. Their answering in geography was respectable.—[23rd August, 1856.]

Back-lane, Tailors' Hall.

Back-lane, Tailors' Hall School.—Such of the pupils as were learning Greek and Latin I examined, and found them to have been fairly instructed in the principles of these languages. I also examined a numerous class in English dictation, and the result was quite favourable. In geography the general answering was good; but in English history, indifferent. In Euclid the proficiency attained was creditable. The defect which I observed in this school relates to its discipline and internal management. Disorder and confusion appeared to pervade all its departments; and the master seemed to me not to have sufficient control or authority over the boys. Although a good scholar, and quite competent to conduct the literary department of the school, he yet manifestly lacked that moral influence over his pupils which is so essential to the efficient working of an educational establishment.—[25th August, 1856.]

Blackhall-place; Blue Coat Hospital and Free School of King Charles II.

Blackhall-place; Blue Coat Hospital, and Free School of King Charles II.—The origin of the endowments of this institution is as follows:—

1. Stephen's-green and Oxmantown.—By indenture dated the fourth Friday after the Nativity, in the year 1669, the Corporation of Dublin granted to the hospital, for ever, the rents arising from the several lots or proportions of land on the North, East, South, and West sides of Stephen's-green, and also the rents of the several lots or proportions of land situated in Oxmantown-green, lately divided into parts, all of which were enumerated in a schedule annexed to said deed, whereby it appeared that the grant contained the fee-farm rents of ninety lots numbered, and two not numbered, embracing the entire circumference of Stephen's-green, then producing yearly, £80 2*s.* 11½*d.*, and the fee farm rents of ninety-seven lots of ground situated in Oxmantown-green, then producing £94 per annum.

Some time previously to the execution of the above indenture, the Corporation of Dublin had made fee-farm grants, dated respectively 2nd September, 1664, to various parties, of all the lots in Stephen's-green, and similar grants, dated the fourth Friday after the Nativity, in the year 1664, to various other parties, of all the Oxmantown lots.

It appears that, from time to time, some of the original lessees under the Corporation, or their representatives or assigns, re-conveyed or devised the lots held by them to the governors of the hospital, for its benefit; thus lots 9 and 10, Stephen's-green (south side,) were bequeathed to the hospital by Sir Daniel Bellingham, as assignee of the original lessees; lot 16, Stephen's-green (south side) was conveyed by Lewis Desminieres, the original lessee under the Corporation, to trustees for the hospital; lot 24, Stephen's-green (south side) was, by deed, in the year 1704, conveyed to the hospital by Thomas Putland, the representative of the original lessee; lot 4 (east side), Stephen's-green was conveyed to the hospital some time between 1669 and 1678, by Thomas Kirkham, chirurgeon, either (it is presumed) as the assignee or representative of the original lessee under the Corporation.

The 17th lot of Oxmantown-green was charged by the will of William Wilmersley (dated the 20th January, 1701, and proved the 9th of April, 1702,) with a perpetual annuity or rent-charge of £2 per annum, late currency, which he thereby devised to the hospital; so that not only the original fee-farm rent of £1 a-year reserved in the grant from the Corporation, but also the above annuity of £2, is payable to the hospital out of this lot. As to the 25th and 26th lots of Oxmantown-green—Alderman John Preston being the original lessee, under the Corporation, of the 25th lot, and the assignee of the 26th lot, by lease dated the 6th March, 1675, demised said two lots to Lewis Desminieres for ever, at the yearly rent of £6 late currency; and by endorsement on said lease,

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Blackhall-place, Blue Coat Hospital and Free School of King Charles II.

dated the 13th March, 1675, the said Alderman John Preston did assign and make over to the governors of the hospital the said reserved yearly rent of £6, for the use of the hospital for ever. The hospital therefore is seized in fee of several lots in Stephen's-green and Oxmantown, and entitled to the fee-farm rents of the remainder of said lots. The former lots are held by tenants of the hospital, under leases for terms of ninety-nine or forty-one years respectively.

2. Lands of Noddstown, County Tipperary.—By deed bearing date the 23rd June, 1675, Giles Martin granted and conveyed unto John Reeve all that part of Noddstown, containing 526A. 3R. 22P. Irish plantation measure, for the use of the governors of the Blue Coat Hospital, for ever, reserving to himself, his wife (should she survive him), and his heirs, the right to nominate, from time to time, six poor children to be placed and maintained in the said hospital, and upon the death or removal of any of the said six children, to nominate others in their stead, so that the number did not exceed six persons. The right of nomination conferred by this deed is not now, and has not been for a long time (if it ever was) exercised.

It appears from the Appendix to the Thirteenth Report of the Board of Education in Ireland (1807–1812), page 144, that the lands of Noddstown then produced an annual income of £1,459 7*s.* while at the present time the rental is little more than one-third of that amount. Grave suspicion has hence arisen that a considerable portion of the estate has been abstracted from the hospital, by encroachment or otherwise. This suspicion is strengthened by the fact, that in one of the earlier leases made by the governors the quantity of land is stated to be 607 acres, and by the further consideration, that certain lands called the "Retrenched Lands of Noddstown," which adjoin the premises in the possession of the governors, present the appearance of a comparatively recent disseverance from the existing estate of the hospital. The singular designation of "Retrenched Lands" would seem to describe faithfully the process which took place in this case, viz.—the cutting off or curtailing a portion of the lands originally belonging to the hospital. The *modus operandi* is described in the evidence given before Her Majesty's Commissioners by John Mallet, Esq., one of the governors (see Second Volume of the Evidence taken before the Commissioners, p. 170.) Other circumstances of suspicion are detailed in the printed evidence, to which I beg to refer; but as the whole case was inquired into before the Commissioners, at a public court, and is now, as I understand, receiving a special and local investigation from the Inspector of Estates appointed by the Commissioners, it will be unnecessary for me to add any thing more on the subject.

3. Rectorial Tithes of Mullingar.—By indentures of lease and release, bearing date, respectively, 26th and 27th November, 1679, Margaret Trappes and John Wilson conveyed for ever unto the governors of the hospital and their successors the rectory and tithes of Mullingar. Under the operation of the Act of the 1st and 2nd Vict., cap. 109, these tithes now produce annually, deducting receiver's fees, £278 14*s.* 7*d.*

4. West End of Dean's Orchard, Grangegorman-lane.—Some time between the years 1678 and 1693, Mrs. Taylor bequeathed these premises to the governors of the hospital, subject to the payment of £4 per annum, late currency, and 1*s.* in the pound receiver's fees, to the Dean and Chapter of Christ's Church. A portion of the premises having been taken by the Commissioners of Wide Streets, a sum of £172 11*s.* 8*d.* was awarded by the verdict of a jury as compensation therefor. This sum was applied to the current expenses of the establishment. A renewal of the lease of the premises was obtained, in the year 1855, from the Dean and Chapter, but owing to the culpable neglect of the governors in not paying the renewal fines annually, a loss of £130 was incurred by the hospital in effecting the renewal. The premises, in addition to the rent of £4 Irish, are subject to an annual renewal fine of £23 5*s.* 1*d.*

5. Cappaloughlin, Queen's County.—By indenture bearing date some time in or about the year 1686, Alderman John Preston conveyed to certain trustees therein named, and their heirs for ever, the lands of Cappaloughlin, in the Queen's County, then producing an annual rent of £80, in trust, to pay a schoolmaster at Navan £35 per annum; do. at Ballyroan, £25 per annum; and £20 yearly to this hospital. The value of this property has increased very much; and now, under the provisions of the Act 53rd Geo. III., cap. 107, the lands are vested in the Commissioners of Education in Ireland (Clare-street Board). By the 14th section of the Act, the hospital is declared entitled to four-sixteenths or one-fourth of the net rent of said lands. The income thus derived is fluctuating, but on an average of the last seven years it may be taken as about £150 per annum.

6. Premises East Side of Smithfield.—By will bearing date the 30th January, 1711, the Right Rev. John Pooley, Bishop of Raphoe, bequeathed the rents, issues, and profits of two new houses on the east side of Smithfield, free of all rent, to the governors of the Blue Coat Hospital, in trust, to pay the said hospital £20 per annum, or half of the entire rent, and the other half to certain charities therein mentioned, said legacies to be paid proportionably to the increase or decrease of the rents of said two houses. Probate of this will was granted on the 3rd November, 1712. These two houses are at present leased to two tenants for a term of forty-one years from 24th June, 1830, at the respective annual rents of £11 0*s.* 11*d.* The hospital is entitled to one moiety of said rents, amounting to the said annual sum of £11 0*s.* 11*d.*

7. Premises in North King-street and Upper Church-street.—Charles Wallace, being possessed of a piece or plot of ground (on which these premises now stand) under a lease from the Corporation of Dublin, for the term of eighty-one years from the year 1658, at the annual rent of £4, on the 21st of June, 1706, mortgaged same, together with other premises, to the governors, for £1,000. The mortgage was foreclosed in the year 1722, and the governors became purchasers of the equity of redemption. By deed of the 20th of September, 1723, George Warburton, Esq., Master in Chancery, and others, conveyed the mortgaged premises to John Smith, in trust, for the hospital, for the consideration therein stated, of £1,200; and John Smith, by deed of the 21st of January, 1723, declared that he purchased said premises, in trust, for the governors of the hospital.

By deeds of lease and release, bearing dates 28th and 29th September, 1725, respectively, the Corporation of Dublin, in consideration of £1,000, conveyed the reversion in fee of said premises to the governors and their successors for ever, subject to an annual pepper-corn rent.

In the year 1836, a portion of these premises was taken by the Commissioners of Wide Streets, who paid for same according to the valuation of a jury, the sum of £663 13*s.* 10*d.* The governors did not reinvest this sum in the purchase of land or otherwise, but applied same to the discharge of current liabilities.

8. Captain Hemmings' Legacy.—In the year 1838, Captain Hemmings bequeathed £2,000 in trust for the hospital. This sum was invested in Government stock, and continued so invested

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until the year 1850, when the governors sold out a portion of it, in order to pay off a debt which they had contracted to the Bank of Ireland. The balance left was the principal sum of £997 15*s.* 10*d.* new three per cent stock, which constitutes the sole personal property now belonging to the hospital, with the exception of their reversionary interest in Llewellyn's legacy, hereinafter mentioned. The debt to the Bank of Ireland was incurred by the Governors, to enable them to settle the demand of Mr. Edward O'Brien, the accountant who had investigated and prepared an elaborate report on the general affairs of the charity.

The following are the particulars of the lapsed or lost property of the hospital.

9. Tithes of Bray.—The Hon. Sir Arthur Plunkett, in or about the year 1669, granted to the hospital the tithes of Bray, then stated to be worth about £20 per annum. Various entries in the books of the hospital show that the governors exercised full right of ownership over the tithes from thence until the year 1724. It seems that in that year the Crown claimed the right of presentation to the living of Bray, for a memorandum has been discovered among the papers of the hospital, in which it is stated, "that in 1724 the Government presented the Rev. Mr. Iredall, then vicar, to be rector, who had usurped from the hospital the tithes without any other title than the bare presentation."

The last entry in the Board Minute Book of the governors, relating to these tithes is under date of the 24th June, 1728, and it was then ordered "that Counsellor Coghlan be joined with Mr. Recorder, in defending the suit against the Crown, and that the agent do prepare matters accordingly, to be argued before the Attorney or Solicitor General." Whether the case was ever argued, or any trial had as to the right of the Crown, does not appear.

As the hospital has been out of possession since 1724, and there are no deeds or documents other than the entries in their own books, evidencing the title of the hospital to the tithes in question, I apprehend this must be considered as a lost endowment, if indeed it were ever an endowment at all. The tithes of Bray are stated in Lewis's Topographical Dictionary, to be worth £230 per annum.

10. Vicarage of Mullingar.—By deeds of lease and release, bearing date respectively 20th and 24th April, 1640, Viscount Moore conveyed to the trustees of Sir George Radcliffe, the tithes of Mullingar, and also the advowson, donation, nomination, and right of presentation of the Vicarage of Mullingar.

The premises conveyed by these deeds having subsequently become vested in Margaret Trappes and John Wilson, they by deeds of lease and release, dated respectively the 26th and 27th November, 1679, conveyed to the governors and their successors (as I have already stated) the tithes of Mullingar, and also the advowson, donation, nomination, and right of presentation of the Vicarage of Mullingar. Notwithstanding these deeds, the governors do not appear to have ever exercised their right of nomination to the Vicarage of Mullingar, or to have made any claim for the vicarial dues. The patronage has been and still is exercised by the Crown.

The governors cannot be said to have been very active in the investigation or assertion of their rights to this property. It is true they took the opinion of counsel in 1817, and in 1822 appointed a committee to inquire into the subject.

However, the searches directed by counsel as to the rights of Viscount Moore, do not appear to have been ever made, nor did the committee of investigation make any report.

The vicarial dues of Mullingar are worth nearly £400 per annum; I fear there exists but little chance of the hospital ever establishing a right thereto.

11. Alderman Mark Quinn's Annuity.—Alderman Mark Quinn, some time previous to the year 1675, bequeathed an annuity of £5 for ever, payable out of his dwelling house in High-street.

This annuity was regularly paid for nearly 120 years, and was entered in the books as payable out of the Flying Horse, a house No. 47 and 48 High-street.

No payment whatever has been made on account of the annuity since the year 1796, but for what reason or under what circumstances the books of the hospital did not disclose, and no person now connected with the institution could inform me. I fear, therefore, this must be regarded as a lost endowment, and that, too, through the neglect of the governing body.

12. Stephen's-green, East end, Lots 5 & 6.—These lots were included, with the rest of Stephen's-green, in the deed of grant from the Corporation to the hospital; and the yearly rents reserved in the tenant's fee-farm grants, viz:—£1 4*s.* 11*d.* for lot 5, and £1 7*s.* 9*d.* for lot 6, were paid to the Hospital until the year 1671; but since then no rent whatever appears to have been received in respect of either lot. Various entries are found in the minute books of the Board relating to these lots, from which it appears that propositions were made from time to time by the tenants thereof for a compromise of the rents claimed to be due thereout to the hospital, all of which propositions were rejected, (see O'Brien's report, pages 7 to 14). The last offer made to the hospital came from the Right Hon. David La Touche, tenant of lot 6, who in the year 1806, although not admitting that he was indebted to the hospital for any rent, yet declared himself willing to give the charity a present of £100 or 100 guineas, on condition that he should not be subject to any rent for the future.

This offer was declined on the part of the hospital. The last entry in the books of the hospital as to these lots is under date of the 30th April, 1805, when it was resolved "that Sir William Ingoldsby's rents (*i. e.*, the rents of lots 5 and 6) be struck off the rent-roll, being deemed irrecoverable." Saint Vincent's Hospital stands on a portion of these lots.

13. Two unnumbered Lots, East and West ends, Stephen's-green.—The rent for these lots, amounting to 15*s.* 4½*d.* per annum, was paid down to the year 1829, but since that period no rent whatever in respect thereof has been received. The books do not afford any explanation as to the reason of the nonpayment of the rent of these lots, nor does the rent appear as an arrear in any of the rentals for many years past.

No fee-farm grant of these lots has been handed over by the Corporation of Dublin to the hospital, although they professed to give up all the grants of Stephen's-green and Oxmantown in their possession.

14. Oxmantown-green, Lots 71 and 73.—The annual rent of £2, late currency, payable out of these lots was received down to the year 1827, but in none of the rent legers subsequent to that period have any accounts been opened, or any rent acknowledged to have been received, for these lots. The books of the hospital do not afford any information as to the cause of the nonpayment of the rent.

15. Oxmantown-green, Lot 27.—No rent was ever received for this lot, and it is conjectured that the road from Stoney-batter to Blackhall-place now occupies the site.

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16. Oxmantown-green, Lots 75, 82, 93.—An annual fee-farm rent of £1, late currency, was payable out of each of these lots to the hospital. In respect of lot 75 no rent has been paid for the last twenty-five years; of lot 82, no rent has been paid for twenty-nine years; and of lot 93, for twenty-three years respectively.

All the rents of the foregoing lots of ground in Stephen's-green and Oxmantown-green, are, it is apprehended, irrecoverably lost to the charity, owing to the bar created by the Statute of Limitations.

In every case, with the exception, perhaps, of lot 27, the cause of the loss is directly traceable to the neglect of the governing body, in allowing the rent to run in arrear beyond the statutable period of limitation. The excuse assigned for this neglect—viz., that the original fee-farm grants were withheld by the Corporation of Dublin, and, consequently, that no proceedings could be adopted for the recovery of the rents—is not satisfactory, inasmuch as the governors having the legal right to the deeds, could at any time have compelled the Corporation to give them up, as in fact that body was obliged to do in the year 1855.

17. Mrs. Elizabeth Warren's Annuity.—Prior to the year 1750, Mrs. Elizabeth Warren, by her will, bequeathed an annuity of £5, late currency, payable out of two houses, numbers 8 and 9, Wood-quay, City of Dublin, to the governors of the hospital. The annuity commenced in the year 1750, and was regularly paid from thence to the year 1826, since which it has ceased to be paid.

Mr. O'Brien, in his report, p. 99, remarks that there was no precise information as to whether this annuity was originally payable for ever, save the presumption arising from its having been regularly paid for so long a period as seventy-six years—that no cause was assigned in the books for its having ceased to be collected in the year 1826, which was a period of very great irregularity in the management of the affairs of the hospital. The Statute of Limitations would, probably, in this case also be a bar to the recovery of the annuity.

18. Dwelling-house and Premises, New Market on the Coombe.—Charles Carpenter, by will made prior to the year 1718, devised to the hospital the interest of a house and starch-house in New Market, after the death of Peter Ward, during whose life the interest of the premises remained in Dominick Hewetson.

The premises were held under a lease of lives, renewable for ever, from the Earl of Meath; and the hospital having soon afterwards purchased the interest of Dominick Hewetson, the tenant for life, by deed of lease and release, bearing date, respectively, the 27th and 28th July, 1718, Dominick Hewetson conveyed his interest in the premises to Bartholomew Wybrants, in trust, for the hospital, subject to the annual rent of £3, and to a renewal fine of £3, both late currency, on the fall of each life.

By lease of the 10th May, 1722, the governors demised the premises to Eleanor Morgan, for three lives, renewable for ever, at the annual rent of £12, and half-a-year's rent as a fine on each renewal.

This rent (as appears from Mr. O'Brien's report, made in 1846) was regularly paid up to that time by Mrs. Morgan's representatives, but no rent has been received thereout for several years past.

From the explanation, not very clear or satisfactory, which the registrar of the hospital afforded me on the subject, I collected that the rent could not be got from Morgan's representatives; and that the governors, on application to the Earl of Meath for a renewal, found they would have to pay such heavy fees and arrears of rent as to make the concern a "*damnosa hæreditas*," and consequently they offered to surrender same into the hands of the Earl. However, it seems that his lordship declined to accept a surrender, whereupon the governors succeeded in procuring a tenant, who agreed to stand in their shoes, and to pay up all arrears of rent and fines. Accordingly this has been done, and the tenant has been put in possession.

The premises, therefore, are at present unproductive to the governors.

There surely must have been great *laches* on the part of the governors in allowing a heavy arrear of rent and fines to accrue due in respect of premises held at the small annual rent of £3 Irish, and a like sum for renewal fine on the fall of each life. No deed of assignment has been executed by the governors to the tenant now in possession of the premises. The registrar could not inform me whether the governors were bound to take out renewals from the Earl of Meath.

19. Lands of Kilcotty, County of Wexford.—These lands, together with premises in New-row on the Poddle, City of Dublin, were devised to the hospital by the will of George Kavanagh, prior to the year 1795. The governors got possession of them in that year, and by lease dated the 15th September, 1795, demised same to three persons of the name of Dempsey, for twenty-one years, at an annual rent of £1 8*s*. per acre for 188A. 2R. 2P. The rents appear at all times to have been very irregularly paid, and no rent whatever had been received since November, 1816.

By lease dated the 5th June, 1819, the governors demised sixty-two acres of the lands of Kilcotty to Arthur Ebbs, for twenty-one years, at the yearly rent of £70 10*s*. 6*d*., and at the same time Arthur Ebbs and Thomas Ebbs passed their joint bond to the governors in the penal sum of £150, to secure payment of the rent.

The last minute to be found in the books respecting these lands is under date of the 10th April, 1821, and it was thereby ordered that the proposal of Mr. Maher, the head landlord, to become tenant to the governors for part of the lands of Kilcotty, at a rent of 15*s*. per acre, should be accepted. Notwithstanding these lettings, no rent, as already stated, was received out of the lands of Kilcotty since 1816. The question is,—what was the tenure under which the hospital held the lands? This simple point it is impossible to ascertain, owing to the loss or non-existence of the title-deeds. It is to be feared, however, that the Statute of Limitations would bar the right of the hospital, even if it could be otherwise established, to recover these lands at the present time. I must concur in the censure passed by Mr. O'Brien, in his report, p. 72, on the management of the institution at this period. He says:—"It is scarcely possible to reprehend too strongly the very loose and inaccurate manner in which the accounts of the tenants were kept from 1818 to 1826. Accounts made up in pencilling, and omissions of debits, are of frequent occurrence, as well as omissions of the names of the tenants in the index to the rent leger. During this period the agent appears to have been not only uncontrolled, but left to himself, in most instances, to set lands, abate rents, and accept tenants as he pleased; and it is hardly possible to suppose that the governors ever inspected the rent legers and would not have ordered them to be more regularly kept."

20. Premises in New-row on the Poddle.—These premises were also derived under the will of the

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same George Kavanagh who devised the lands of Kilcotty. The books of the hospital do not disclose the nature of the tenure by which same were held, but it is conjectured that the tenure was a lease of lives, renewable for ever, under the Earl of Meath, subject to a rent of £26 14*s.* per annum. By lease of the 4th August, 1795, the governors demised to Andrew Downey the premises (consisting of three dwelling-houses on the east side of New-row), for sixty-one years from the 29th September, 1795, at the yearly rent of £51. The governors thus derived a profit rent of £24 6*s.*, which was regularly paid down to the 25th March, 1820, but since then no rent whatever has been received in respect of the premises. The lease to Andrew Downey would not have expired until September, 1856, and it must be presumed that the governors would not have given an absolute lease for sixty-one years unless the title of the hospital would at all events so long continue.

Whatever their rights may be in the premises, the governors do not appear to have taken any steps to ascertain them, although Mr. O'Brien, in his report, very naturally suggests that some searches should be made, for the purpose of discovering the tenure by which the property was held. As matters stand at present, the endowment must be considered as having been lost through the supineness or neglect of the governing body.

This ends the narrative of the lapsed or lost endowments of the hospital—a chapter in the history of the institution affording no very favourable view of the management of its affairs.

21. Expired Endowments of the Hospital—Premises on the Glebe, in Thomas-street.—The mortgage executed to the hospital by Charles Wallis, in 1706, hereinbefore mentioned, comprised (*inter alia*) certain premises situate on the glebe of St. Catherine's parish, in Thomas-street, held by a lease which expired in the year 1778, and the interest of the hospital, consequently, then determined.

22. Premises in Patrick-street, called "the Herrings."—Mr. Henry Land, being entitled to those premises under a lease from the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick, by his last will, made prior to the year 1775, devised them to the hospital. The premises fell out of lease, whereupon the hospital, in 1775, presented a memorial to the Dean and Chapter for a renewal. The books of the hospital do not disclose the result of the memorial, but there is an entry in the board minute-book, under date of the 6th November, 1781, to the effect, that a committee was appointed to view the premises, "now out of lease, and in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's, who will renew to the hospital on certain terms." Mr. O'Brien, in his report, observes:—"This is the last entry in the board minute-books; and, as usual, if the committee made any report, it is not now to be found."

23. Premises in Great Britain-street and Cole's-lane.—These premises were acquired under the will of Mr. Philip Ramsay, who held same by a lease, which expired in 1802, when, of course, the interest of the hospital determined.

Mr. O'Brien, in his report, page 79, observes "that several annuities and rents of various premises in different parts of the city were, from time to time, granted to the hospital. Some were for determinable periods, which have expired, and for others no definite information now can be had."

I did not ascertain the particulars of the endowments referred to in this extract.

Among the documents of the hospital enumerated or scheduled in Mr. O'Brien's report, there appears a lease of premises in Great Britain-street (south side), dated the 24th January, 1766, from the hospital to William Cross, for ninety-nine years from 26th September, 1763, at the yearly rent of £30.

I apprehend this must be a mistake on the part of Mr. O'Brien, as he does not include the rent in the existing rental of the hospital, or give any explanation to account for its disappearance.

The registrar informed me that no such rent is now, or within his recollection ever was, received by the governors. Probably the premises were identical with those derived under Mr. Ramsay's will, the lease of which, as already mentioned, expired in 1802.

Mr. O'Brien further mentions, that among the muniments of the hospital there was a lease from the Master and Wardens of the Guild of the Blessed Virgin Mary to Charles Hamilton, dated 16th February, 1726, for ever, of certain premises on the east side of Church-street, opposite St. Michan's Church, at the annual rent of £1 13*s.* He observes:—"Whether the premises demised by this lease now form any part of the estate of the hospital, under the denomination of 'Wallis's' mortgaged premises, does not now appear, or whether this lease accidentally came into the possession of the hospital is uncertain, but it is a proper subject for inquiry."

Among the lapsed estates of the hospital, Mr. O'Brien includes a devise made by the will of a Mr. George Allen, about half a century ago, whereby he devised a considerable property to the hospital, in case any of the heirs mentioned in his will should at any time alien, sell, mortgage, or in anywise dispose of said property."

The heirs, it seems, did dispose of the property in violation of the terms of the will, whereupon the governors of the hospital directed their attorney (Mr. Carter), to inquire into the matter, with the view of advising them as to the proceedings (if any) which they should adopt for the recovery of the property. Mr. Carter reported that it was not advisable to take any steps in the business, as the heirs had acted under the advice of eminent counsel, and accordingly no steps were taken by the board.

On this Mr. O'Brien observes, that "it is not easy to understand how the heirs of Mr. Allen could have disposed of the property without having incurred the penalty of forfeiture, or how the purchasers could have got a good title." I think, however, that Mr. Carter gave the governors excellent advice in the premises.

Mr. Allen, I collect, made a devise of the fee of his property in favour of certain persons, with a condition annexed, that they should not sell or dispose of it in any way; and in case they should do so, that same should go over to the hospital.

Such a condition as being repugnant to the nature of the interest devised, would be rejected by the law, and the devisees, therefore, took the property absolutely.

The Blue Coat Hospital formerly enjoyed from various sources a large casual revenue, no part of which is now received.

Thus under the Paving and Pipe-water Acts (the 13 and 14 Geo. III., c. 22, 19 and 20 Geo. III., c. 13), and an Act for levying presentments in the City of Dublin (the 33 Geo. III., c. 56), the hospital was entitled to receive certain fines or parts of the fines imposed by those Acts. It did, in fact, receive them down to the year 1801, but since then all payments in respect thereof have ceased.

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The right of the hospital, however, under the acts referred to is quite clear, and if any fines were inflicted since 1801, they should have been paid to the hospital either in whole or in part.

Another source of casual revenue was derived from the "consecration fees of the archbishops and bishops."

By an order in council, dated the 7th March, 1678, the Lord Lieutenant and council recommended it to such archbishops and bishops as should thereafter be consecrated, that they "forbear putting themselves to any expense for a feast upon their consecration, but that in lieu thereof, they pay to the governors of the hospital the sum of £30 for the use of the hospital."

The fees do not appear to have been very regularly paid by these ecclesiastical dignitaries, for in the minute books of the Board, a few years subsequently to the date of the order in Council, a resolution is recorded, "that the agent do prepare a letter to be sent to the bishops in the country who have been consecrated since the rout of the Boyne, with the order of the Council, and desiring their lordships' compliance thereto." Subsequently the governors presented a petition to the Lord Lieutenant and Council, praying for a renewal of the former order, whereby it appeared that in the year 1689, Lord Tyrconnell "turned out all the poor Blew Boyes that were then in the said hospital, to the number of Three score;" and that soon afterwards "the hospital was by the late King James given to the French to be an hospital for their wounded officers and soldiers, by whose ill-usage it became so ruinous that £300 would not be sufficient to put it in repair."

Upon this petition, an order was made in Council, renewing the previous order and heartily recommending the archbishops and bishops to pay to the governors of the hospital the accustomed sum of £30, "to which so good and pious a work we (the Lord Lieutenant and members of Council) doubt not their lordships' compliance."

It seems that notwithstanding the urgent appeal addressed to them, the fees were still very irregularly paid, and in many instances not paid at all. Latterly they have neglected altogether to make any payments to the hospital in respect of this commutation of their consecration fees; and it is to be feared that no further income will be drawn from this source. Mr. O'Brien suggests that the Act of the 3rd and 4th Wm. IV., cap. 37, which materially diminished the number of archbishops and bishops in Ireland, created a grievance on the part of the hospital, inasmuch as it lessened the amount of the consecration fees receivable by it and that the governors should have applied for compensation.

However, the chance of obtaining any relief in such a case appears to me so slender that I am not disposed to make any charge of supineness against the governors in that transaction.

The principal source of the casual revenue of the hospital was derived from the Corporation of Dublin. Thus that body in the year 1812, by an Act of Assembly, granted to the hospital £250 per annum out of the city toll of corn. This sum was annually paid down to the year 1814; it was then reduced to £200, and at that rate continued to be paid to the year 1817, when it ceased altogether.

From 1704 to 1802 a fluctuating income was derived by the hospital from the sale of sample corn received at the Market House, Dublin. The amount received varied from £77 2*s.* 7*d.* to £3 12*s.* 9*d.* per annum.

This source of income ceased altogether in 1802.

Some of the guilds of the Corporation granted annuities to the hospital which have long since altogether ceased to be paid.

Thus the master of Trinity Guild granted an annuity of £50, which was paid from 1730 to 1751, when it ceased.

The Guild of Saint Anne granted an annual sum of £30, which was paid from 1730 to 1783, when it was increased to £40 per annum. This annuity ceased in the year 1816. The Guild of Saint Anne formerly enjoyed the right of presenting two boys on the foundation of the hospital, probably as a consideration for the above annual payment.

The Guild of Merchants also gave an annuity of £20 to the hospital, but for how long paid was not known.

By various Acts of Assembly, fines were imposed by the Corporation on persons refusing to serve corporate offices, which fines were paid to the hospital. Thus a fine of £23 or thereabouts was inflicted on those who refused to serve the office of Lord Mayor, but no payment from this source appears to have been made since the year 1803.

Very heavy fines were imposed for not serving in the office of Sheriff. These varied in amount, but ultimately reached the large sum of £500 penalty for each individual case of refusal to serve in that office. For several years the hospital enjoyed an income from this source exceeding £1,000 per annum. Nothing has been paid on this account since the year 1809.

A further casual revenue was derived from the contributions of civic officers on their election to corporate offices. The Lord Mayor, by an Act of Assembly of the 19th July, 1728, was required to pay twenty guineas to the hospital, in lieu of the ball on Saint Stephen's night. This payment continued to be made until the year 1817, when it ceased. Aldermen on election also contributed to the hospital funds. From 1703 to 1803 the amount paid by each was £10; in the latter year it was increased to 100 guineas, at which rate it continued to be paid until the passing of the Municipal Reform Corporation Act, (3rd and 4th Vict., chap. 108).

By an Act of Assembly, 1803, the high sheriffs of the city of Dublin were to pay 100 guineas each to the hospital on being sworn into the office. This amount was regularly paid by them down to the passing of the Municipal Reform Act.

The power of appointing sheriffs was by this Act taken away from the Corporation and vested in the Crown.

Mr. O'Brien, in his report, suggests that as the Acts of Assembly under which newly created Aldermen were required to pay 100 guineas to the funds of the hospital are still unrepealed, the Aldermen elected since the passing of the 3rd and 4th Vict., c. 108, may be still liable to contribute the above sum. However, that Act dissolved altogether the previously existing connexion between the Corporation and the hospital, and I do not therefore see any reason for the idea that any such liability now, in fact, exists.

Mr. O'Brien laments, that while the bill was in progress through Parliament, no member of either house made any exertion for the protection of the interests of the hospital; and he suggests for the consideration of the governors, whether even then it was too late to memorial Government in reference to the serious injury inflicted on the hospital in the diminution of their funds by the passing of the Municipal Reform Act.

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Any attempt, however, at the present time to get compensation from the State for this grievance would obviously be quite idle.

24. Reversionary Legacy or Devise to the Hospital.—James Llewellyn, late of Upper Rutland-street, Dublin, by his last will and testament, dated 9th April, 1852, devised all his property, of every nature whatsoever, to his wife during her life, and after her decease to the Free School founded by King Charles the II., commonly called the Blue Coat Hospital, for the use of said institution, as a return for the kindness and protection he received whilst an inmate of that institution when neglected and deserted by his nearest relatives; and he appointed as trustees the two members in Parliament representing Trinity College, Dublin, to see his will carried into effect.

The testator died in the year 1855, and administration with the will annexed was granted on 11th September, 1855, to the testator's widow, Margaret Llewellyn, limited, however, to the receipt of the rents of the houses of the deceased in Upper Rutland-street, Dublin, and to the receipt of the dividends due, and to accrue due on the sum of £3,470 3*s.* new three per cent. stock, standing in the name of the deceased in the books of the Governors and Company of the Bank of Ireland; and also, to sell and transfer £790, part of said principal sum of £3,470 3*s.* stock for the general purpose of the administration. On the death of this lady, who is now of an extreme age, the hospital will become entitled in possession to the above sum of £3,470 3*s.* stock, minus the £790, and also, to eleven houses in Upper Rutland-street, (from No. 39 to 49, inclusive,) the net rents of which (after deducting a head rent of 100 guineas per annum,) will average £300 per annum or thereabouts.

The £790 stock was ordered to be sold out for the purpose of defraying the cost of some necessary repairs to the houses.

25. General Observations.—The Hospital and Free School of King Charles II. was founded by a Royal Charter in the twenty-third year of his reign. The charter conveyed to the Mayors, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of Dublin, and their successors for ever, "that piece of ground on Oxmantown-green, on which the intended hospital and free school is already begun to be built," upon the special trust that said piece of ground and building should for ever thereafter remain a mansion house and place of abode for the sustentation and relief of poor children, aged and impotent people.

This charter gave power to the grantees to place masters in the hospital, and such numbers of poor people and children as they thought proper, and also to appoint an orthodox minister (to be approved of by the Archbishop of Dublin,) to read divine service, and preach, and teach the word of God to such as should reside within the same. It enabled them to hold land to the yearly value of £6,000. It provided that they should not alienate the lands or estate which should belong to said corporation to any other use than that of the hospital and free school, and that no lease of houses, or buildings, or ground to be built on should be granted by the Governors for any other than a term of forty-one years, and of lands, tithes, or other hereditaments for any other than a term of twenty-one years.

By indenture dated the fourth Friday after the Nativity in the year 1669, and made previously to the grant of the above charter, reciting that several persons had contributed sums of money towards the erecting and maintaining of an hospital for the sustentation and relief of orphan poor children and such other poor persons residing in the city or county of the city of Dublin as should thereafter be thought fit to be placed in said hospital, the Corporation of Dublin conveyed to certain persons therein named, their heirs, &c., the fee-farm rents of Stephen's-green and Oxmantown, amounting in the whole to the sum of £174 2*s.* 11½*d.* per annum (as hereinbefore mentioned.) upon trust, that said persons would legally settle and dispose of said rents to the aforesaid godly and charitable use in maintaining and relieving such poor as aforesaid.

The deed contained a declaration that the trustees would convey the said rents to such persons as should be legally licensed by his Majesty for the purposes aforesaid, and a covenant by the trustees to convey same within six months after such licence should be granted, and that in the mean time, the rents should be applied towards building the hospital, or should remain in their hands to be employed towards the maintenance of said poor, and that no persons should be maintained under the name of a poor, maimed, aged, needy or impotent person out of said rents, until the hospital should be built, finished and incorporated.

There was a proviso in the deed, that if the hospital should not be built and the licence for the incorporation thereof obtained within three years next after date of said indenture, then it should be lawful for the Corporation to have again and receive said rents as in their former estate.

According to the provisions of this deed the original scheme of the institution appears to have been "for the sustentation and relief of orphans, poor children, or other poor persons inhabiting or residing in the city or county of the city of Dublin," and not to have partaken of the educational character at all.

The charter, however, extended the original object of the institution in two very important particulars:—

First—By including within its scope a "free school for the good education and instruction of youth," as well as an hospital for the reception of sick, aged, and impotent persons.

Second—By opening the benefits of the charity to all the King's subjects in Ireland, instead of restricting them as contemplated by the deed, to orphan poor children, or other poor inhabitants of the city or county of the city of Dublin.

The provisions of the charter do not appear to have been observed by the governors in the following respects:—

First—No sick, aged, and impotent persons have ever been received into the institution, and thus the hospital portion of the scheme has not been carried out.

Second—By restricting the admission of the children nominated by the governors to such as are the sons or grandsons of freemen of Dublin, while no limitation of that kind appears either in the deed or the charter.

Third—By requiring that both parents of the candidates for admission should be, or have been, members of the Protestant Established Church of England and Ireland, no test of that nature being imposed by the charter.

Fourth—By exceeding their leasing powers. The charter limits the governors in granting leases of houses or building ground, to a term of forty-one years only, and of twenty-one years in the case of lands, tithes, or other hereditaments; whereas many of the leases granted by the governors, and

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several of which are still in being, have been made for terms of ninety-nine years, and in some instances of sixty-one years.

The validity of these leases, if impeached, could not, I apprehend, be sustained.

Fifth—Some premises in Church-street and Grangegorman, respectively, part of the corporate property, were taken, on a valuation, by the Commissioners of Wide Streets, and two sums of £663 18*s.* 10*d.* and £172 11*s.* 8*d.* were paid by way of compensation therefor to the governors of the hospital. These sums were applied by the governors towards the current expenses of the institution, instead of being (as it appears to me they ought to have been) re-invested in the purchase of other property, or secured in some permanent way for the benefit of the charity. The same observation applies to the compensation paid to the governors for part of their premises in Grafton-street taken by the Commissioners. The amount of this compensation the registrar could not tell me, but it was absorbed in the current expenses.

Some reform is required in the way of reducing the general expenses of the administration of the hospital. Where the net yearly income of the charity does not exceed, but rather falls short of, £1,800, an annual expenditure of upwards of £800, in allowances, salaries and wages, is manifestly excessive.

The mode in which the reduction may best be effected is for the consideration of the governors; but I certainly must concur in the observation made by Mr. F. W. Brady (in his examination before the Commissioners, 22473), that the salary and perquisites of the registrar absorb far too large a portion of the income of the charity for the purposes required, and that an arrangement might be effected by which the duties of his situation might be more economically, and, at the same time, not less efficiently discharged.

The hospital is capable of accommodating at least 130 boys, so that any additional income acquired by reducing the expenses of the working staff would be fitly applied in increasing the number of boys on the foundation.

The Commissioners who reported on the Institution in the year 1809, expressed their regret that so large and expensive a plan of building should have been selected when the funds were inadequate to the carrying it into effect. They stated, that after the governors had expended £21,294 on the building, they were obliged to desist, having incurred a debt of £4,000 and upwards.

These observations of the Commissioners were quite just. The buildings are on a scale of grandeur and of an extent altogether disproportionate to the actual wants of the charity; and the expense of keeping them in suitable repair is a serious drain on the annual income.

In addition to the boys nominated by the Board of Erasmus Smith, ten are appointed by the Bishop of Meath for the time being, and two by the rector of St. Werburgh's for the time being. The claim of the bishop to this patronage arises under the will of Henry Osborne of Dandistown, in the County of Meath, who, under a deed of agreement with the governors of the hospital, dated the 11th March, 1697, paid over to them the sum of £1,000 on condition that he, his heirs, &c., would have the right of nominating ten boys on the foundation of the hospital. By his will the power of nominating is vested in the Bishop of Meath for the time being.

The claim of the Rector of St. Werburgh's is founded on the will of Mr. James Southwell, who, in the year 1728, bequeathed a sum of £400 and upwards, on condition of being permitted to nominate two boys, on the foundation. It appears to me that the legality of these claims is very questionable. By the charter, the power of selecting boys for admission to the hospital is vested in the governors for the time being; and, upon principle, I do not see how such a statutable trust could be delegated by the governors to any other parties.

It seems somewhat singular that, while the governors consider themselves bound by the charter to nominate sons or grandsons of freemen of the city of Dublin, they yet imposed no corresponding restriction as regards the presentations made by the Erasmus Smith Board, the Bishop of Meath, or Rector of St. Werburgh's.

The charter draws no such distinction as that made by the governors in this case; and if the restriction to the descendants of freemen be imposed by the charter at all, it is imposed equally in respect of all children admitted into the institution. But, in truth, the restriction (as already indicated) is quite inconsistent with the plain language of the charter.

Very many bequests and donations have been made to the hospital, from time to time, the aggregate amount of which I have not been able to ascertain exactly, but it would far exceed £30,000.

They have been all expended on the buildings or other expenses connected with the institution, with the exception of a sum of £997 15*s.* 10*d.*, part of Captain Hemmings' legacy, which is invested in Government stock, and also Mr. Llewellyn's legacy, not yet received.

It is much to be regretted that the attention of the governors was not directed to the importance of investing a portion at least of those large funds, so as gradually to increase the permanent capital of the charity.

The affairs of the Blue Coat Hospital have, from the commencement down to the present time, been very grossly mismanaged. It were useless to recapitulate here the evidence on which this statement is founded. Ample proofs of its correctness are afforded by the able report of Mr. O'Brien, the evidence given before the present Commission, in public court, and the summary of facts contained in the present report.

The loss of so much valuable property once belonging to the endowment, and the neglect to keep proper books of account and other records of the proceedings of the governors, are painful features in the past history of this noble charity. Had these instances of mismanagement occurred only in the earlier periods of the existence of the institution, the cause might have been attributed to the confusion of the times. But what excuse can be found for the fact, that within the last few years several of the Stephen's-green and Oxmantown lots have been for ever lost to the institution, owing to the governors having neglected to take proceedings, within twenty years, for the recovery of the rents due thereout?

New blood, however, having recently been infused into the governing body, it is to be hoped that the errors and mismanagement of the past will not be confirmed, and that by a wise and prudent economy for the future, the governors may be enabled to improve and extend the basis of the charity, and thus best effectuate the benevolent intentions of the founders.

I am unable to give any account of donations or bequests received by the hospital from 1770 to 1839: no doubt many such were given, but the registrar could supply no information on the subject; and he stated that the books of the hospital contained no record of any donations or bequests made

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during the above period. This seems very strange. Since 1839 there have been two bequests left to the hospital—Captain Hemmings', of £2,000, and Mr. Llewellyn's, of money in the funds, and houses (after the death of his wife), both of which bequests are noticed in the previous part of this report.

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No donation appears to have been made to the hospital for a very considerable period prior to the present year; but during the present year (1856), a gentleman of the name of James Fagan, in no way connected with the institution, has voluntarily presented two separate sums of £100 each, and has intimated his intention of contributing a like amount annually for the future. He has attached no restriction to the gift, other than that the money shall be applied for the benefit of the charity.

In closing my review of the history of the Blue Coat Hospital, I feel bound to express my acknowledgment for the information which I received from Mr. O'Brien's report on the Institution.

The state of instruction and discipline in the school is, in my judgment, satisfactory. Having accompanied Her Majesty's Commissioners on their personal inspection of the hospital (in October, 1855), I had the opportunity of hearing the boys examined by Rev. Dr. Graves, and I then formed a favourable opinion of their educational attainments. On the occasion of my subsequent visit to the institution, I examined the boys in English dictation, grammar, geography, and English history, and the general proficiency displayed was such as to satisfy me that my previously formed favourable impressions were fully justified. I therefore point out no defect in the quality of instruction given, so far as it extends. I could wish, however, to see the amount of instruction extended, by embracing navigation, drawing, some parts of experimental science, and French and German. Having regard to their after pursuits in life (which appear to be chiefly of a commercial character), an acquisition of modern languages, especially the two which I have indicated, is a matter of great importance to the pupils. It would, however, be obviously impracticable, with the present very limited educational staff, to introduce these or any other extensions of the present school course. One master and one assistant are not sufficient to superintend the education of seventy boys even in the branches now taught in the school. There are some other defects which I may indicate, viz.—the want of regular periodical examinations, with rewards to the boys for good conduct and proficiency—the want of some industrial occupation for the boys, such as gardening, carpentry, &c.—the want of a gymnasium or other suitable appliances for exercise—and the want of baths and water-closets. The kitchen is quite too small, and otherwise unsuitable. There is no drying-room, but the kitchen is used for that purpose, which is very objectionable, as the steam from the hot clothes is found to be injurious to the health of the servants, some of whom have already died from consumption, induced by that cause. There can be no difficulty in providing a separate drying-room in an establishment which contains so many spare rooms. The lavatory accommodation, too, is insufficient. The dining-hall, which is at present flagged, should be boarded over; and the schoolroom, which was far from being clean on the day of my visit, ought to be washed oftener than twice a-year.—[24th November, 1856.]

26. Conclusion.—I re-visited the hospital on the 4th December, 1856, and was gratified to observe in several respects a considerable change for the better. The ventilation has been very much improved, a perforated ventilating zinc pane being introduced into each window of the dormitories and infirmary. The dormitories and schoolroom are now heated by means of pipes filled with hot water. A gymnastic pole has been erected in the play-ground, and some additions have been made to the library, in pursuance of an excellent resolution passed by the board, appropriating for the future an annual sum of £10 towards its maintenance. The number of boys has been increased, there being now eighty on the foundation.—[4th December, 1856.]

Blacquiere-bridge, Phibsborough, Sunday and Daily, Boys

Blacquiere-bridge; Phibsborough, Sunday and Daily Boys' School.—The schoolroom is too small and the ceiling too low. The yard, which is used as the boys' play-ground, has a damp and undrained aspect.

The boys did not read well, and they answered me badly in geography and history. They were better versed in arithmetic.

The property is at present in the Court of Chancery, under a suit instituted for the purpose of administering the estate of Mrs. Herbert, and settling a scheme for the future management of the school.—[7th December, 1855.]

Blacquiere-bridge, Phibsborough, Sunday and Daily, Girls.

Blacquiere-bridge; Phibsborough, Sunday and Daily Girls' School.—The salary of the mistress is too low. The girls whom I examined read pretty well, and answered fairly in arithmetic and history, but were backward in geography. Their writing was tolerable.—[10th December, 1855.]

Britain-street, Great, Alms House, Girls.

Britain-street, Great, Alms House Girls' School.—The children attend St. Mary's parochial female school. The Alms House, in a part of which the children are accommodated, is not, in point of situation or otherwise, well adapted for the purpose of a boarding school. The dormitories are too small, and the play-ground is bad and confined. The lavatory accommodation is of the rudest character, and there is no bath in the house. Another defect is the want of a library for the use of the children.

The trusts of the deed, so far as the school is concerned, do not appear to have been fully carried out by the trustees. I read over the Board minute-books, which recorded the proceedings of the trust from its commencement, and extracted the following particulars relative to the school. The earliest notice as to this part of the trust is contained in a resolution passed by the governors of the charity on the 22nd December, 1750, to the effect that a committee should be appointed to confer with the trustees of St. Mary's charity school, and know from them what number of children they would maintain at the governors' nomination, the governors allowing £25 a-year. By an agreement made with the trustees of St. Mary's school, on the 2nd March, 1757, it was arranged that the governors should nominate four children to be maintained and educated in said school for £25 a-year during the pleasure of the governors. In pursuance of that agreement, the governors nominated four boys to the school, and continued to keep up that number and to pay the £25 per annum until the year 1820 or thereabouts, after which no further nominations were made. By a resolution of the 20th March, 1827, the governors declared it to be their intention not to nominate any more children to St. Mary's charity school; and by a further resolution of the 1st November, 1827, it was agreed that they should take into consideration how they could best carry into effect the original intention of the founders respecting the education of children. By a minute of the 27th May, 1829, it was resolved that, in order to carry out the original intention of the founders of the institution as to the maintenance and education of children, the secretary be

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Britain-street, Great, Alms House, Girls.

directed to write to the clergymen of the parish, stating the intention of the governors to take under their care ten Protestant girls of the parish, and requesting their co-operation in the business. On the 4th December, 1830, a resolution was passed that it was expedient to receive six female children into the alms house, and that a proper matron should be provided to have the care and maintenance of said children, under the control of the board. The first admission of children under this resolution appears to have taken place in the year 1832, for there is a minute of the board, under date of the 25th July, 1832, whereby it was ordered that the children admitted should attend St. Thomas's daily and Sunday school. From that period to the present time the governors have maintained a number of girls (varying from six to eight) in the institution, providing for their education by sending them to attend a day school—formerly St. Thomas's Sunday and daily school—and latterly, St. Mary's parochial girls' school. When of a fit age the girls are apprenticed to service or suitable trades.

It will be perceived from the above sketch that the original trust "for the maintenance, education, and clothing of several poor boys and girls" has not been very accurately observed by the governors of this institution. They appear to have done nothing towards the discharge of this part of their trust until the year 1757. From thence to the year 1820 they supported four boys in St. Mary's charity school, at an expenditure of £25 per annum. From 1820 to 1832 the trust seems to have been in abeyance. In the latter year six girls were received into the alms house (a portion of which has been appropriated to their use), and since then the benefits of the trust have been confined to females. Several bequests were left to the institution, from time to time, and, amongst others, one from Richard Cave, of £200; but as they were left to the alms house I made no particular inquiry as to them.—[21st October, 1856.]

Brunswick-street, Great, Erasmus Smith's, English Boys.

Brunswick-street, Great, Erasmus Smith's English Boys' School.—This is an excellent school, and the education given in it of a very superior character. The master's qualifications are of a high order, and he seems endowed with great energy and aptitude for the business of teaching.

The examination which I instituted in English dictation and geography satisfied me that the pupils were very well instructed; they were not, however, as well acquainted with English history as could have been wished. Their writing was remarkably good.—[1st January, 1856.]

Camden-street, Lower. Macklin's, Boys.

Camden-street, Lower, Macklin's Boys' School.—I examined in history, geography, Euclid, and arithmetic. The answering was highly creditable, and evidenced much careful attention on the part of the master.—[5th December, 1855.]

Camden-street, Lower, Macklin's, Girls.

Camden-street, Lower, Macklin's Girls' School.—The girls' writing was remarkably good: they also read well; and their answering in arithmetic, geography, and history, was of a superior character. I have no doubt that the creditable state of the school is attributable to the exertions of the mistress, a woman of energy and intelligence.—[6th December, 1855.]

Camden-street, Lower, Pleasants' Asylum.

Camden-street, Lower, Pleasants' Asylum.—The education given in this establishment is quite of a superior character, and such as will well qualify the pupils to become teachers themselves. They read remarkably well, (decidedly better than in any school which I have yet visited,) and their knowledge of geography and history was most satisfactory.

The only defect to which I would call attention, has reference to the building devoted to the school, and which (being somewhat old fashioned) does not afford that amount of accommodation and conveniences which could be desired. This has in a manner arisen from the provisions of the testator's will, which directed the school to be held in the dwelling-house occupied by himself, and that same should not be altered further than was indispensably necessary to adapt it for a school.

For some years after the testator's death the institution was conducted in conformity with the directions of his will, and the inmates received an education of the industrial character specially designated by the terms of that document. Upwards of twenty years ago, however, the system was entirely changed; and since then the girls admitted into the asylum have been educated in a superior manner, so as to fit them to discharge the duties of literary governesses, their destined future occupation. Since that change took place, the rule has been that the girls are permitted to remain in the institution until they are provided by the governors with situations as governesses in respectable families, with salaries of not less than thirty guineas a-year each. On leaving the asylum, each girl gets £20 for an outfit, and an additional sum of £20 is put in bank for her use, to be handed over to her when the governors consider it for her benefit to do so. Thus, an institution founded for the purpose of teaching girls some branch of industry, which would enable them to earn their livelihood in after life, such as knitting, straw-hat making, &c., and fit them particularly to become farmers' wives, has been by the acts of the trustees converted into a training school for governesses, and no longer retains a vestige of that industrial character, so sedulously and pointedly indicated by the instrument of endowment. It was explained to me by the governors (at whose weekly Board meeting I was present,) that the system originally adopted and pursued in conformity with the Testator's will, was found in practice not to work well, and that in particular, the provision in the will, entitling the girls to receive a fortune not exceeding £300 on their becoming farmers' wives, and giving the agricultural class a preferential right to their hands, was most objectionable, and exposed these young women to the cupidity of the community, and especially of the bucolic portion thereof; nay, further, it was stated to me that on one occasion a rough peasant (*rusticus abnormis*) had actually invaded the asylum in Camden-street, and ordered the trembling inmates to be paraded before him in order that he might from the array appropriate a fitting spouse for his rural home.

However this may be, and although the governors were (I have no doubt), animated by the best motives in altering the character of the establishment as they have done, it is yet quite obvious that the institution, in its present condition, presents an aspect not only different from, but completely opposed to the objects and expressed intentions of the founder.—[6th March, 1856.]

Circular-road, North, Female Orphan House.

Circular-road, North, Female Orphan House.—I examined the children in reading, arithmetic, geography, and grammar, and found the state of instruction indifferent; otherwise I consider this a well conducted establishment, and feel pleasure in concurring with the Commissioners who reported on the state of the institution in 1827 and 1842 respectively, in their decided commendation of the order and cleanliness which pervaded every department, and the appearance of health and cheerfulness among the children. The principal changes which have taken place in the institution since the publication of the report of 1842, are referable to the diminution in the numbers of the children admitted to the orphan-house, the discontinuance of the office of assistant workmistress,

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and the general reduction of the salaries of the officers. These changes were rendered necessary in consequence of the diminution in the amount of the Parliamentary grant, voted to the society. In 1842 the annual grant was £1,000; for the last year it was only one-half of that sum; and it will diminish every year at the rate of ten per cent. until finally extinguished.

Circular-road, North, Female Orphan House.

In 1842, the number of children in the establishment was 130, it is now only 100; the salary of the chaplain was then £140, it is now £120. The matron's salary was £50, now £40. The organist's £30, now £25 only. The registrar's salary, £50 a-year, remains the same, but he is not allowed the rations or apartments in the institution which he formerly enjoyed.

It is not necessary now to pay a deposit on the admission of children into the orphan-house, as was the case in the year 1842; and the apprentice fund, mentioned in the report of 1842, page 31, no longer exists, as apprentice fees are not now paid with any of the children.

The expenditure of upwards of £6,000 of the trust fund in building a chapel, on a scale so disproportionate to the actual requirements of the charity, appears to have been a capital error on the part of the governors.

Since 1819, the Board have sold out funded property to the amount of £599 17*s.* 9*d.*, (7th May, 1839, £198 13*s.* 5*d.*, 28th May, 1840, £199 19*s.* 9*d.*, 7th July, 1840, £201 4*s.* 7*d.*,) to supply deficiencies in the general expenditure of the institution.

I should mention, as a peculiar feature of the establishment, that no servants are kept in the house, the entire domestic work being performed by the children.—[14th November, 1856.]

Circular-road, South, Dolphin's Barn, Boys.

Circular-road, South; Dolphin's-barn Boys' School.—The two most advanced boys in the school were examined by me in English dictation, and the result disclosed on their part a very moderate acquaintance with orthography.—[6th February, 1856.]

Circular-road, South, Dolphin's-barn, Girls.

Circular-road, South, Dolphin's-barn Girls' School.—The instruction given is low in amount and quality. The school, generally, seemed wanting in life and activity.—[7th February, 1856.]

Dorset-street, Upper, Bethesda Orphan, Girls.

Dorset-street, Upper; Bethesda Orphan Girls School.—The principal defects of this institution are—the want of examinations at stated periods, at which rewards should be given for proficiency, and the want of a suitable school library. A larger schoolroom also is required, the present one being quite too small. I examined the girls in reading, geography, grammar, mental arithmetic, and English history. Their answering was not what might have been expected from a school in other respects so well conducted. I will feel surprised if a different result be not attained in due time, under the present management. I should observe that (so far as I was capable of judging) the needlework of the girls appeared particularly good.—[17th November, 1855.]

Dublin Protestant Orphan Society.

Dublin Protestant Orphan Society.—The Protestant Orphan Society has been a remarkable success. Commenced in the year 1828, with a few pence, and by a few persons in humble life, its annual income now exceeds £3,500. The object of the society is to provide diet, lodging, clothing, and Scriptural education for the destitute orphans of deceased Protestants, and to apprentice them to Protestant masters and mistresses. The orphans adopted by the society are placed in farmers' houses throughout the County Wicklow, and educated in the Scriptural schools of the locality. As soon as they attain the age of twelve or thirteen they are removed from the country to the society's house, Percy-place, Dublin, where they receive a more extended education, and are also employed in taking a share of the labour connected with the domestic concerns of the establishment. After a short sojourn in the house they are apprenticed as opportunity offers; some, however, of them—about one-fourth of the total number—are returned to their friends.

There are now under the care of the society 400 children, who, with 512 who have been apprenticed, 78 who have died, and 217 who have been given up to their friends or otherwise provided for, make a total of 1,207 orphans elected since the formation of the society.

A committee, annually elected, manage the affairs of the society. The accounts are audited yearly, and presented to the society at their annual meeting.—[10th November, 1856.]

Essex-street, East, Boys.

Essex-street, East, Boys' School.—The particulars of this endowment I have compiled, in a great measure, from the very admirable and complete return furnished to the Commissioners on behalf of the trustees of the male and female schools. I may add that these schools furnished one of the very few instances in which, almost from the foundation of the establishment, books have been regularly kept, showing the receipts and expenditure on account of the trust.—[9th January, 1856.]

Essex-street, West, SS. Michael's and John's National Day Boys.

Essex-street, West; SS. Michael's and John's National Day Boys' School.—I was engaged a very long time with the present and late parish priest, endeavouring to acquire correct information as to the origin and history of the endowments connected with these schools, but owing to the confused, meagre, and imperfect books in which the transactions of the charity were recorded, without any satisfactory result. The earliest entry which was shown to me, relating to the funds of the school, appeared in what was called the Transaction Book of the Committee, under date of the 9th July, 1830, and was as follows:—"Rev. Dr. Blake, P.P., intimated that he received £200, left by the late James Walsh for the use of schools, and of his having handed same to the treasurer. It appears that the sum of £133 2*s.* 1*d.* now remains in the hands of the treasurer to the credit of the boys' school, and £206 2*s.* 11*d.* of the girls' school, making, together, the sum of £339 5*s.* in favour of these schools, as also an old fund of £369 4*s.* 7½*d.* British, in Royal Canal stock, which stands in the treasurer's name." The bequest of £200, mentioned in the above extract, was made by the will of James Walsh, of St. Michael's-hill, Dublin, merchant (he died 3rd June, 1830), whereby he bequeathed £200 to the Very Rev. Dr. Blake, P.P., as a trustee, for the Roman Catholic free schools of St. Michael and John's. In what manner, or from what source, or when the two other sums of £133 2*s.* 1*d.* and £206 2*s.* 11*d.*, and the old fund of £369 4*s.* 7½*d.*, Canal stock, also mentioned in the above extract, were originally acquired, the books did not disclose, and nobody connected with the school could undertake to say. There were various other legacies left to the school subsequently to Walsh's bequest. In 1832, a Mrs. Sullivan left £10; in 1837, James Kavanagh left £100; in 1843, Richard Ennis, £100; in 1852, Christopher M'Donnell, £20; in the same year, Matthew Cogan, £50; in 1854, Mrs. M'Dermott, £10; and in 1855, Mr. Byrne, a like sum of £10. It would seem that the principal of these legacies, as well as the *corpus* of the other trust funds, was, from time to time, encroached on to meet the temporary exigencies of the school, and that the result of these dealings (which are either

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Essex-street, West, SS. Michael's and John's National, Day Boys.

obscurely or not at all recorded in the books) was, to leave the trust funds in their present condition. The Royal Canal stock, mentioned above, is no longer in existence, having been, as I was informed, paid off by instalments. The only moneys, however, which appear to have been received on account of these instalments were two sums—one of £90 18*s.* 5*d.*, which Rev. Dr. O'Connell, the former parish priest, on the 3rd September, 1850, handed to the Rev. Mr. Roche; and the other, a sum of £2 8*s.* 6*d.*, received by Rev. Dr. O'Connell as the balance due on foot of the Royal Canal stock, and by him, on the 21st February last, handed to the Rev. Mr. Roche. It will be observed, that the funds of the male and female schools were kept separate and distinct from each other until the year 1841, when they were amalgamated. At that period the funds of the male school were £104 4*s.* 7½*d.*, and of the female school, £55 respectively. The schools are supported, exclusive of the aid received from the National Board, from the annual income derived from the trust funds, and the proceeds of a charity sermon and private subscriptions.—[23rd August, 1856.]

Essex-street, West, SS. Michael's and John's National, Day Girls.

Essex-street, West, SS. Michael's and John's National Girls' Day School.—I examined a large class of the girls in reading, grammar, geography, and mental arithmetic. They read pretty well; and their answering in the other branches was very good. The state of instruction in the school is highly creditable, owing, no doubt, to the exertions and ability of the assistant mistress.—[23rd August, 1856.]

Grand Canal-street, Boys.

Grand Canal-street, Boys' School.—Although no trust is expressed on the face of the lease, yet it is admitted that the lessees hold the demised premises in trust for the school; and it is intended to have a trust deed drawn up, in which a trust for the school shall be formally declared. As originally founded, this was a female school, to which, however, male infants were admitted.

Besides the boys' day school, there is also a night school for boys, which is provided with a separate teacher, at a salary of £24 6*s.* 3*d.* a-year.

The boys, whom I examined, did not read well; but their answering in geography and mental arithmetic was very good. They were young, and evidently belonged to a very poor class. I observed a want of discipline and order in the regulation of the school; the schoolroom, besides, is too small and otherwise unsuitable for school purposes.—[22nd March, 1856.]

Grand Canal-street, Girls.

Grand Canal-street, Girls' School.—I examined the pupils in geography, grammar, and arithmetic; in the two first departments the answering was not good; in the last it was fair. Their reading, too, was pretty good.—[24th March, 1856.]

Harrington-street, Methodist Orphan, Girls.

Harrington-street, Methodist Orphan Girls' School.—The girls read pretty well; and their writing was fair. In geography and history their answering was bad; but in arithmetic somewhat better.—[3rd December, 1855.]

James's-street, St. James's National, Boys.

James's-street, St. James's National, Boys' School.—The ceiling of the schoolroom is too low; and the stove is badly constructed, the vapour emitted from the coke burning in it being most offensive and unhealthy.

The boys read badly; and their knowledge of grammar was slight; of geography somewhat better.—[7th March, 1856.]

James's-street, St. James's National, Girls.

James's-street St. James's National, Girls' School.—The schoolroom is cold, and badly lighted. It has an earthen floor.

The reading of the girls, whom I examined, was indifferent. The general answering in geography, grammar, and arithmetic, was respectable.—[7th March, 1856.]

Jervis-street, Orphan National.

Jervis-street Orphan National School.—The boys appeared to have been fairly instructed. I examined them in English dictation and geography, and the result was pretty favourable. Their writing, however, was not as good as might have been expected. In all other respects the state of this establishment cannot be too strongly condemned. The dormitories, or sleeping rooms, are shamefully overcrowded. One of them (18 feet long by 15 broad) contains no less than eleven beds, in which eleven children sleep; another (15 feet by 12) contains five beds, in which seven children sleep; and the remaining one, two beds, accommodating two children. The apartments, besides, are gloomy and unventilated; and the whole house is extremely dirty and neglected. The kitchen (a wretched room, without any range or suitable appliances) also serves for a dining hall. The miserable wooden trough, in which the boys wash, has no separate compartments or divisions, so that when any boy has completed his ablutions, the dirty water which he leaves behind him, mingles with that used by the other boys. There is only one servant in the house, and no laundry or play-ground; and for the convenience of twenty boys, besides the other inmates of the establishment, there is only one privy (a very vile one). An institution such as this, in which neither health nor decency can be preserved, is little better than a nuisance. The National day school, in which the boarders receive their education, is a dirty dilapidated barn or out-house, in a most unhealthy locality; and I cannot help expressing my surprise that the National Board should, by paying the teacher's salary, countenance the holding of the school in such a building. There appears an entire absence of supervision on the part of the committee, whose duty it is to regulate the affairs of the establishment. The Rev. R. A. White, one of the Dominicans, is the spiritual guardian of the orphans; but neither he, nor any other clergyman, ever visits the institution in which they are located.—[14th February, 1856.]

Kildare-place, Irish Clergy Daughters.

Kildare-place, Irish Clergy Daughters' School.—The state of instruction, discipline, and internal management of this school are extremely creditable. The children are very well educated indeed; and their intelligent, animated, and cheerful looks betoken no ordinary care on the part of the highly accomplished and excellent lady who has charge of the establishment. She is entitled to the rare merit of having, with skill and success, developed the moral and intellectual faculties of her pupils; while, at the same time, by her kind and motherly attentions, she has won their regard and affections. I examined the children in English grammar and history, in which they acquitted themselves remarkably well. In geography and arithmetic they were also well instructed. The girls of the head class translated for me passages from an English author into French, with fluency and correctness of grammar and pronunciation. They were also well versed in the Italian grammar, and had attained considerable proficiency in writing French and Italian dictation. The defects of the establishment are, the want of a proper play ground, with suitable appliances

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for exercise; the want of a bath-room and water-closets; the want of gas in the house; and the inadequate accommodation of the dormitories. The accounts of the school have been badly kept, and hitherto only annually audited. From the Thirteenth Report of the Committee, it would appear that the financial aspect of its affairs is not very favourable. In that report the committee state that their immediate liabilities exceed £100; and they deplore "the oft recurring financial pressure which has made the existence of this valuable institution a constant struggle." It appears to have been rather imprudent on the part of the committee, at a time, too, when the school had no realized fund for its support, to have taken a lease of the school premises for the long term of ninety-eight years, at the very high rent of £115 per annum, the lease itself containing no clause of surrender, or other provision, enabling the committee to determine their liability at an earlier period.—[17th December, 1856.]

Kildare-place, Irish Clergy Daughters.

King's Inns-street National Girls' School.—The school is well managed, and in a high state of efficiency. I examined the girls in reading, geography, grammar, and arithmetic, in all which the proficiency attained was very creditable. The discipline and order of this large establishment are to be commended. It would be well, however, if a regular system of premiums for diligence and good answering, as well as good conduct, were adopted in the school.—[1st March, 1856.]

King's Inns-street, National, Girls.

King's Inn-street National Infant School.—This is a well managed school, and the state of instruction satisfactory. I examined the infants in reading and geography, and found they had made considerable progress. The school is in every respect above the average.—[1st March, 1856.]

King's Inns-street, National, Infant.

Leeson-street Infant School.—The state of instruction in the school was tolerably good. I examined the infants in reading, geography, and arithmetic. They read very well; and in geography and arithmetic answered tolerably.

Leeson-street, Infant.

I cannot commend the order and discipline of the school, but I certainly saw it under disadvantages. When I entered I found the children at play in the schoolroom, and the noise and uproar which then prevailed did not sensibly subside during my visit. The schoolroom was very dirty. As the day was fine and there was a very fair play-ground attached to the school, I inquired the reason why the children did not take their recreation there, and was informed that the long and damp grass on the ground would be injurious to them, and that in the low state of the school finances, the treasurer did not like to incur the expense of mowing the grass. This certainly is a mistaken economy, for the children will soon do more damage in the schoolroom than the expense of cutting the grass could possibly amount to. I should say that 5*s.* would be amply sufficient to put the play-ground in proper order.—[29th October, 1856.]

Mary's-place Christian Brothers' School.—Considering the short period during which this school has been open, the state of instruction must be regarded as satisfactory. The order and discipline, too, are good. The boys whom I examined read pretty well; in geography their answering was fair; in mental arithmetic and Euclid, good. One boy answered well in ancient and modern history, but he had been a pupil for some time previously in the Christian Brothers' School, North Richmond-street. The school-rooms, spacious and commodious as they are, were not sufficiently large for the number of pupils present. This school has already, like the other Christian Brothers' schools in Dublin, although so recently opened, become quite too crowded, and numerous applicants for admission are, in consequence, daily rejected. The high appreciation thus shown by the Roman Catholic public for the schools under the management of this community is, in my judgment, well merited, and I feel bound to bear my testimony to the ability, knowledge, and zeal displayed by the Brothers in the noble work of education to which they have devoted their lives.—[11th November, 1856.]

Mary's-place, Christian Brothers.

Meath-street St. Catherine's National Boys' School.—I found this school in a low condition as to general instruction. The boys whom I examined answered badly in grammar and geography, and were very indifferent readers. In arithmetic, however, they were better instructed. The entire income derived from the funds is not appropriated to the use of the schools; a portion thereof, viz., about £22 or £23 per annum, being expended in the celebration of Masses for the repose of departed souls. So much of the principal as represents this portion of the income was (as I understood) originally left for the last mentioned purpose, and not for the schools, although it is confounded with the general school funds. In what manner, from what sources particularly, or at what period the trust funds were acquired, I failed to discover. The parish priest (Dr. Laphen) could not tell me, and no books or records were kept, from which the particulars could be ascertained. It was conjectured, however, that the property arose from the savings of income in former years, and from legacies. It is scarcely necessary for me to observe how unsatisfactory this state of things is, and how improper it is to mix up the funds of the school with property intended for pious uses.—[25th August, 1856.]

Meath-street, St. Catherine's National, Boys.

Meeting-house Lane, Mary's Abbey, Presbyterian Boys' School.—The class which I examined read well; and their answering in English history, geography, grammar, and Latin, was of a superior character. The principal is a man of decided intelligence and energy of character, and has brought his school to a high state of efficiency.

Meetinghouse-lane, Mary's Abbey, Presbyterian, Boys.

Joseph Leeson bequeathed an annuity of £4, late currency, to this school, under the designation of The Charity School of Capel-street Meeting-house, in Mary's Abbey. It appears that this annuity was regularly paid down to the year 1843, but that nothing had since then been received on foot thereof. In that year Lord Milltown (the representative of Joseph Leeson), refused to pay the annuity, and called on the Committee of the School to show by what title they claimed to receive same. The committee were unable to do this, having (strange to say) no record whatever of Mr. Leeson's bequest, and being entirely ignorant of the manner in which the annuity was originally created. They were accordingly forced to submit, and from that time gave up the annuity as lost. It occurred to me, however, on being apprized of the foregoing facts, that as the Protestant Dissenting Congregation of Eustace-street enjoyed an annuity of the like amount under the will of Mr. Joseph Leeson (the ancestor of Lord Milltown), in all probability the annuity to Mary's Abbey School was similarly derived. I accordingly made inquiry in the proper quarter, and ascertained the fact to be as I had conjectured. I forthwith apprized Mr. Anderson (a respectable solicitor, and an Elder of the Mary's Abbey congregation),

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of the circumstance, and I believe he has either put in or intends to put in a claim for the annuity and arrears, in the Incumbered Estates Court, where a portion of Lord Milltown's estates has recently been sold; and, as I understand, an ample fund exists for the discharge of all incumbrances affecting his lordship's property, there is every reason to expect that the arrears due will be paid, and the annuity itself secured for the future.—[23rd February, 1856.]

Since the above Report was signed, I have been informed by Mr. Anderson that the Incumbered Estates Court have established the right of the school to the annuity of £4 and all arrears due thereon. The trustees have entered into an arrangement with the owner of the estate for the sale of the annuity, at twenty-five years' purchase, and a deed is being prepared to carry out the arrangement.—[5th December, 1856.]

North Strand, Boys.

North Strand Boys' School.—In the year 1786 a number of gentlemen formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of establishing a place of divine worship, and schools in connexion therewith, on the North Strand. They collected subscriptions and secured premises for the intended object, between the present Episcopal Chapel on the North Strand and Annesley Bridge. The same building served for a school on week days, and a place of worship on Sundays. The establishment was supported by subscriptions, donations, and collections at the weekly services. The income thus derived having for many years exceeded the expenditure, the surplus was invested, and gradually accumulated, until, in the year 1833, it amounted to a sum of £1,066 3*s.*, three and a-half per cent. Government stock. By a resolution of the then subscribers, on the 3rd December, 1833, the whole of this funded property was set apart for the erection of a new place of worship and schoolhouses. The stock was accordingly sold out, and applied in aid of the fund, for purchasing the site and building the new chapel and schools. The latter were completed in 1838, and the Rev. Mr. Hemphill was appointed minister of the chapel. Archdeacon Magee, however, considering this to be an infringement of his jurisdiction, as rector of St. Thomas's parish, instituted a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court for the purpose of preventing the further performance of divine service in the chapel. That suit was determined in his favour, on the ground that the institution had not been brought within the operation of any of the Church Building Acts, and that it was contrary to the general ecclesiastical law, for any clergyman of the Established Church to officiate in a parish without the consent of the incumbent. As the result of this decision the chaplain resigned, and the chapel was closed. The subscribers, however, being advised that the institution might be brought under the provisions of the 6th and 7th Wm. IV., cap. 31, and legalized as a perpetual cure, by appropriating and endowing it pursuant to that Act, collected subscriptions and succeeded in raising a sum of £1,800, out of which £1,250, three per cent. consols, were purchased as a perpetual endowment for the support of the minister and his successors; £120, like three per cents., were appropriated as a permanent fund for the repairs of the chapel; and the remainder of the £1,800 was expended in fining down £19 12*s.* of the ground rent, leaving the institution subject to only £10 per annum ground rent. A trust deed was then executed, bearing date the 29th June, 1846, whereby the entire premises, including the chapel and schools, were vested in trustees. The deed provided that the trustees should receive the pew rents, collections, subscriptions, &c., and after paying thereout £50 a-year to the chaplain, should apply the surplus (or such part thereof as they thought proper) in paying the salaries of the teachers, and providing requisites for the male and female schools attached to the chapel, or otherwise for the benefit of schools and chapel, at their discretion. The deed reserved to the chaplain, his successors, &c., the power of appointment and dismissal of the schoolmaster and mistress, and the general regulation of the schools. The only legacy which appears to have been left to the schools, was one of £20, bequeathed about the year 1834, by Alderman Cash, and long since expended on the current disbursements. The funds for the support of the two schools (male and female) are derived, as above stated, from the surplus of the pew rents, collections, &c. (after paying £50 a-year to the minister), and from the school fees; but the infant school does not share in this fund, being supported exclusively by private subscriptions. The foregoing particulars as to the origin and history of this Institution were mainly derived by me from the minister of the North Strand Chapel. I should observe that the abovementioned sum of £1,066 3*s.*, three and a-half per cent. stock, is set forth in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, 1835, p. 111 *b*, as part of the school funds; and in the Appendix to the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, made in 1826, p. 567, it is stated that part of the funds for the support of the school arose from the interest of eleven new four per cent. debentures. If, then, it be the fact, as these reports purport to show, that the above stock was the exclusive property of the schools, the propriety of selling it out and appropriating the proceeds, either wholly or in part, to the erection of a place of worship, would seem questionable.—[2nd October, 1856.]

North Strand, Girls.

North Strand Girls' School.—The proficiency attained in this school was low. In arithmetic the knowledge of the pupils was confined to the multiplication table; and of grammar little or nothing seemed to be known. Their reading was indifferent; but in geography the answering was tolerably good. The shortcomings of the pupils cannot fairly be attributed to the present teacher, whose appointment to the school has been very recent, in addition to which the attendance of the children has been very irregular.

There was no time-table in the school, and books and school requisites were very deficient, but a fresh supply was shortly expected. The children were very neat and orderly, and the discipline of the school good.—[3rd October, 1856.]

Ormond-quay, Upper, Presbyterian, Boys.

Ormond quay, Upper, Presbyterian Boys' School.—There is no schoolhouse. The school is held in a room, or, more properly speaking, a vault underneath Ormond-quay Presbyterian Church. The situation of this room is most objectionable; it lies below the level of the street, and presents a gloomy, dungeon-like aspect. Although in every respect unsuitable for a school, it cannot be said to be in bad condition.

The boys' reading was indifferent—so was their answering in geography. Their knowledge of English history was extremely limited, but in mental arithmetic they were proficients.—[20th December, 1855.]

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CITY OF DUBLIN.

Endowments in Operation.

Park-street, West, National Ragged Boys' School.—Considering the great poverty of the children (this being literally a ragged school), and the disadvantage of cold and badly lighted school-rooms, as well as the scant supply of school requisites, the proficiency displayed must be regarded as creditable to the teachers and pupils.—[3rd October, 1856.]

Park-street, West, National, Ragged, Boys.

Park-street, West, National Ragged Girls' School.—The schoolroom was destitute of proper school furniture and requisites. There was only one desk in the room, and that was hardly sufficient to accommodate one-tenth of the pupils, so that many of them were obliged, in consequence, to write their copies on their knees. The supply of books, &c., was wholly inadequate, and there was only one map (Europe) in the school. I examined a class in geography, reading, and arithmetic. The answering in geography was fair, but in reading and arithmetic the result was not favourable. Much proficiency cannot reasonably be expected so long as the present arrangements are suffered to continue. The great majority of the children are sent into the work-room at twelve o'clock, and kept there until three o'clock, so that only two hours in each day are devoted to their literary instruction; and when the irregularity of attendance, so usual, and perhaps unavoidable, in ragged schools, is taken into account, the literary progress of the children becomes, under such circumstances, a matter of much difficulty. The present mistress, who has been in charge of the school only since January last, is a very intelligent young woman, and an efficient teacher; and I have no doubt that, under ordinary circumstances, the school in her hands would speedily and materially improve.—[3rd October, 1856.]

Park-street, West, National, Ragged, Girls.

Patrick's Close, South, Knight's Endowed School.—This school has been in operation since 1819 only, the delay (nearly a century) in establishing it being ascribed by the governors to "litigation." If so, the suit which produced such a result must, I presume, have had its forum in the Court of Chancery, and it offers a fair illustration of the proverbial dilatoriness of that tribunal. The earliest entry in the minute-book of the governors (with which I was furnished) is dated the 14th April, 1814, and thereby it was "ordered that the Dean be empowered to look out for a proper schoolhouse in the Little Close, pursuant to the deed executed by Mr. Knight for that purpose." The governors certainly appear to have taken ample time for deliberation before they arrived at this mature resolution.—[3rd December, 1855.]

Patrick's-close, South, Knight's Endowed.

Patrick's Close, South, St. Patrick's Deanery Girls' School.—Dr. Marks, Vicar to the Dean, and treasurer of the schools, informed me that he only kept one and the same account for the deanery schools (female and infant) and the Dorcas Association, and that all the funds received by him as treasurer, including Mr. Mahon's annuity and Mr. Lewis' donation, went to the common support of the two schools and the Dorcas Association, the main resources of which depended on the collections made at charity sermons and the contributions of benevolent individuals. It is to be observed, that Mr. Mahon's annuity was left for the use of the orphan children, being Protestants, of the Dean of St. Patrick's liberty, but is applied to the general support of schools in which other orphan children are educated, and which are open to all religious denominations. [24th December, 1855.]

Patrick's-close, South, St. Patrick's Deanery, Girls.

Queen-street, St. Paul's, National Boys' School.—The schoolhouse is unhealthy, having neither sewer nor drain.—[27th December, 1855.]

Queen street, St. Paul's National, Boys.

Queen-street, St. Paul's, National Infant School.—The schoolroom is very bad; it is nothing better, in fact, than a cellar or vault, and is unhealthy and unsuitable in every respect.—[28th December, 1855.]

Queen-street, St Paul's National, Infant.

Rogerson's-quay, Hibernian Marine School.—The state of instruction was tolerably good. I examined in grammar, geography, English history, mental arithmetic and reading.

Rogerson's-quay, Hibernian, Marine.

They read badly, but in the other subjects of examination answered fairly. The defects of the institution are numerous. Some industrial instruction ought to be given in the school, and having regard to the many accidents which sailors are liable to meet with, it would be desirable that some useful trades should be taught to the boys, such as tailoring, shoe-making, &c. Formerly such was the case, but this branch of instruction has long been discontinued.

There are no premiums given in the school, except a few trifling rewards by the master, out of his own pocket. There is neither bath-room nor water-closet in the house. The diet does not seem judicious; and I should say that good oatmeal porridge might with advantage be substituted for the bread and milk supplied at breakfast. Were this institution on a proper footing, and the society possessed of the requisite funds, it would be most desirable to have the use of a vessel in connexion with the school, and that the boys should occasionally take a sail in the bay. The boys are only allowed one shirt in the week each, and are obliged to sleep in it, as no night-shirts are provided. This is a very objectionable and unhealthy arrangement. A gymnasium or some other appliances for exercise should be supplied.

The most important change which has taken place in the establishment since the publication of the Report of 1827, is the withdrawal of the Parliamentary grant formerly enjoyed by the Society, an event which happened in the year 1839. It seems strange that Parliamentary aid should have been continued to other establishments of an educational character in Dublin (such as the Hibernian Military School, and the Female Orphan House), when it ceased to be given to the Marine School. One would have thought that, in the estimation of the legislature, the naval was at least as important an arm of the public service as the military.

The necessary consequence of this discontinuance of Parliamentary support followed in a very large reduction in the numbers of children supported by the society, and in the salaries paid to the officers of the establishment. Originally the house was calculated for the reception of 180 boys, and that number was actually at one time maintained therein. When the Commissioners who reported in 1827 examined the house, the number of boys was 170. After the year 1839, the number was reduced so much that in one year only 16 boys were accommodated in the institution. In 1852, there were 20; in 1853, 22; and in 1854, 25 boys on the foundation. At present there are 27 boys in the house. The salary of the master, which in 1827, was £150 a year, has been reduced to £50; the salary of the registrar, from £100 to £65; of the chaplain, from £100 to £75; and the office of the usher, who received a salary of £80 per annum, with furnished apartments and allowances, has been discontinued altogether. The other officers in the institution are a surgeon, at £10 per annum (formerly he received £100 a year); a housekeeper, with furnished apartments

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CITY OF DUBLIN.

Endowments in Operation.

Rogerson's quay, Hibernian, Marine.

and a salary of £40 per annum, besides an allowance of coal, soap, and candles; also three servants, residing in the house, at £6 5s. 6d. per annum, wages each, together with an allowance of 2s. 10d. per week each, for a portion of their diet. In the present circumstances of this endowment it must be admitted that its usefulness is very limited, and by no means commensurate with the intentions of the founders, or even with the amount of funds now belonging to the society. If the income of the institution cannot be increased, the question is, cannot it be more judiciously expended? I confess that it appears to me the services of a chaplain might reasonably be dispensed with, and that a separate religious establishment is not necessary in the existing condition of the society. No inconvenience could arise from the change, as the boys might attend St. Mark's parish church, which is in the neighbourhood of the school.

To improve this institution, to enlarge and extend its objects and operation—in fact, to make it what it was intended to be, an efficient nursery for the supply of Her Majesty's navy and the merchant service, is, in my judgment, a matter of national importance. The metropolis of Ireland is a fitting locality for a first-class marine school, and to such an establishment the assistance of Parliament might with propriety be extended. Having some time ago visited the Hibernian Military School in the Phœnix Park, I was forcibly struck with the contrast presented by that noble and flourishing institution, to the decayed and melancholy aspect of the Marine School. There is a Parliamentary subsidy of £8,000 per annum to the school for the education and support of soldiers' children, while none of the public money is expended on an institution which seeks to confer similar benefits on the children of those gallant sailors who have devoted their lives to the naval and merchant service of their country?

Before, however, the aid of the public purse could successfully be solicited for this school, it would be found necessary to modify or alter that provision of the Charter which requires all children in the establishment to be brought up as members of the Established Church.—[12th November, 1856.]

I revisited this institution on the 15th November, 1856, and was gratified to observe that some improvements had taken place in its condition. By taking in a room formerly occupied by the Sailors' Home, an addition has been made to the dormitory accommodation, and there are now two good dormitories, one 56¼ feet in length, and 25 feet in breadth, containing 20 beds; and the other 47½ by 18, containing 11 beds, of which 3 at present are unoccupied. The old and very objectionable underground lavatory has been abandoned, and in lieu thereof an apparatus for the purpose has been constructed in one of the dormitories. It consists of a wooden shelf or platform, in which are inserted some six or seven basins, supplied with water by metal cocks communicating with a tank.—[22nd November, 1856.]

St. Andrew's, Parochial, Boys.

St. Andrew's Parochial Boys' School.—The origin of the endowments of this school is as follows:—Southwell's bequest of £2 Irish, arises under the will of James Southwell, made in the year 1728, whereby he left £28 a-year, late currency, to be divided equally between fourteen parochial schools in Dublin, one of which was St. Andrew's School, £2 a-year to each. The annuity is paid out of money in the funds; the amount originally paid has been considerably reduced, owing to successive reductions in the Government rate of interest. The lands of Phrumpstown were purchased in the year 1753, for the sum of £1,250, of which £700 belonged to the schools, and the balance of £550 to the Widows' Alms House. The purchase money seems to have been acquired partly from bequests and partly from savings of income. The conveyance of the lands bears date the 27th March, 1753, and thereby, after reciting that by an Act of Charles II. (17th and 18th of his reign) the churchwardens of St. Andrew's were constituted a body corporate, and entitled to hold lands of the yearly value of £100; and that benefactions to the amount of £700 had been made to the charity schools of the parish, and £550 for the Widows' Alms House; Benjamin Johnson, John Seymore, and Edward Beatty, in consideration of the payment to them of said sum of £1,250, conveyed the lands of Phrumpstown, in the parish of Old Connaught, barony of Rathdown, and Co. Dublin, containing 126A. 3R., Irish plantation measure, to the churchwardens of St. Andrew's parish, and their successors, for ever, subject to a lease for lives renewable for ever, made the 22nd September, 1711, to one Richard Martin, at the yearly rent of £43, late currency, with a fine of £21 10s. on each renewal. Of this profit rent of £43, Irish, per annum, the yearly sum of £24, Irish, was appropriated to the schools (representing their proportion of the purchase money), and the remaining £19 to the Widows' Alms House, representing their £550. In 1847, the house No. 15, Wicklow-street, which had been previously used as the boys' boarding house, was given up for the use of the Widows' Alms House (with the exception of three apartments for the use of the master of the boys' school), rent free; and, in consideration therefor, it was arranged that the entire of the Phrumpstown rents (including the £19 a-year belonging to the Widows' Charity) should be for the future applied for the benefit of the schools. This arrangement is still subsisting, and I have, therefore, (it will be perceived) included the entire of the Phrumpstown rents among the endowments belonging to the schools. In strictness, however, part of Phrumpstown must still be considered as the property of the Alms House; and No. 15, Wicklow-street, as the property of the schools; the arrangement referred to not having been carried out, or indeed being capable of being carried out, by any legal document. Attached to the deed of 1753, abovementioned, was a slip of parchment, purporting to be a list of benefactions to the schools and Widows' Alms House. Amongst them appears a bequest of £500, from Robert, Earl of Kildare, for the use of the poor boys and girls of the charity schools of St. Andrew's (no date is assigned to the bequest); and also a bequest of £200 from Charles Powell, to be laid out at interest by the minister and churchwardens of the parish, with the consent of his executors, and the survivors of them, his heirs, &c., and the approbation of one of the masters of the Court of Chancery, Ireland, upon trust, that every year the minister and churchwardens should apprentice two boys or two girls, or one boy and one girl, of the charity boys and girls of said parish, to trades, the boys to be bred up and instructed in the arts of husbandry and tillage; and the girls to be good servants; and in case thereafter there should be no charity boys or girls, or the charity should cease, then the interest to be applied in apprenticing the like number of boys or girls of poor decayed Protestant housekeepers, within the parish, such boys or girls to be approved of by his executors, and the survivor of them, and his heirs, and the masters and mistresses to whom they were put out to be Protestants.

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CITY OF DUBLIN.

Endowments in Operation.

St. Andrew's, Parochial, Boys.

Whether this bequest for apprenticing was ever applied as directed by the testator's will, I could not ascertain; this much, however, is clear, that it has not been so applied for the last thirty years, at the least, the only apprentice fees now paid being derived from Love's fund. The bequest itself can no longer be traced or identified; and most probably, though not so stated, it formed part of the £700 which was invested in the purchase of Phrumpstown—the legacy of £500 from Lord Kildare, and £200 from Mr. Powell, making together that sum. Be this as it may, the endowment, small as it is, must be considered as misapplied. With regard to the £1,120, Government new three per cent. stock (of which a proportion yielding an annual dividend of £28 4*s.* 6*d.* belongs to the schools), part of this appears to have been purchased from a sum of £457, levied on the parish in 1814 under the Militia Bill; but which not being required for the purpose, was by an act of vestry handed over to the parish schools, and the remainder from bequests and savings of income. It is not clear, however, that the militia money was appropriated as above mentioned. The stock is vested in the churchwardens of the parish; and part of the annual dividends thereof, amounting to the sum of £5 7*s.* 6*d.* a-year, is applied to the use of the Widows' Alms House, a corresponding portion of the principal being considered their property, although no deed or document ascertaining the fact can be found. It appears that on the 4th October, 1727, a sum of £475 8*s.* 11*d.* was received for the use of the schools from Cassandra Travers and John Roberts, executors of Dr. Travers. In 1833 Joseph Goff left £50 to the schools. Whether these legacies were expended, or are represented by any existing property of the schools, I could not ascertain. It appears also that portions of the funded property of the schools were from time to time sold out to discharge current liabilities, the Governors considering themselves at liberty to deal with the *corpus* of the fund, whether derived from bequests, savings, or otherwise. With regard to the premises called the Shakespeare Gallery, let to Mr. Rigby, they are held, together with the boys' school-room, which forms a part of same, under a lease from the Corporation of Dublin, for ninety-nine years, from the 29th September, 1819, at a yearly rent of £21, late currency. The original lease was assigned to the vicar and churchwardens of St. Andrew's. Part of the premises, as already stated, are let to Mr. Rigby at a yearly rent of £12. Originally these schools were merely day schools; but they appear to have been at an early period converted into boarding establishments. They have now reverted to their original character. The girls' boarding school was broken up in 1833, owing to the wide-spread immorality engendered by the system, as many of the girls were unchaste before they left the establishment. The boys' boarding school ceased in 1847, or thereabouts. The Governors having advertised in *Saunders' News-Letter* for eligible boys to fill up five then existing vacancies in the establishment, and having also caused same to be announced several Sundays in the parish church, and no applications having been made to them for admission, a resolution was passed on the 1st May, 1845, at a meeting of the Governors, that the boarding should be changed into a day school. No boarders were received subsequently to that date; and the last boarder was apprenticed in 1847. I carefully examined the vestry books and other documents relating to the origin and history of the schools. The first entry in the vestry books is under date of the 25th April, 1709, when a resolution was passed that a free school be established, and £12 a-year be assessed on the parish (pursuant to the powers of the Local Act of Charles II.) for a schoolmaster. In 1717 a further resolution appears to the effect, that thanks be given to Sir W. Fownes for a gift of a plot of ground for a schoolhouse; and to a Mr. Holland for building it. From another entry in the vestry books, under date of the 11th of April, 1726, it appears that two rooms were set apart in the Widows' Alms House in Trinity Hall, for a girls' charity school and residence of a mistress. What became of the plot of ground given by Sir W. Fownes, and the house built thereon, is not known. Even the locality of the premises cannot now be ascertained; it is certain that no benefit or income has been derived therefrom within living memory. The early history and transactions of the school are enveloped in considerable obscurity, owing to the loss or destruction of all the old books of account and minute books of the Governors. There are no account books preserved which go behind the year 1846; and the oldest minute book is of the year 1824. It seems that a former treasurer of the schools (Mr. Porter, of College-green, who died in 1845,) having got into his possession the ancient account books and other documents relating to the schools, never restored them to proper custody. Mr. Porter was strongly suspected of having appropriated some of the school moneys to his own use. At all events, his representatives refused to account to the Governors for his receipts, or to give back the documents which related to the schools. I should mention that the schools formerly received an annuity of £3, late currency, under the will of a Mrs. Cranfield; but this has ceased to be paid, owing to the determination of the interest in the property on which same was charged. In 1846, a sum of £300 was received from the trustees of Cave's Charities, and expended in building the female school. The Widows' Alms House and girls' school are held by lease from the Corporation, for ninety-nine years, from March, 1782, at the yearly rent of £12 18*s.* 5*d.*, sterling. The schools are under the management of governors, consisting of the parochial clergy and the present and past churchwardens, who subscribe £1 a-year each to the funds. In addition to the endowment, the schools enjoy a casual income arising from collections at an annual charity sermon, and donations, which together amounted last year to £133 3*s.* 8*d.* The children (both boys and girls) attending the schools get their breakfast free each morning.—[7th October, 1856.]

St. Andrew's, Parochial, Girls.

St. Andrew's, Parochial Girls' School.—The state of education in this school was unsatisfactory. The reading of the girls whom I examined was bad, their knowledge of grammar very limited, and in explaining the meaning of words very little intelligence was exhibited; in geography the answering was better.—[8th October, 1856.]

St. Anne's, Parochial Boys.

St. Anne's, Parochial Boys' School.—The present endowments of this school are as follows:—a principal sum of £1,150 Government three per cent. stock (invested in names of vicar and treasurer of the school); a sum of £113 12*s.* 10*d.*, similarly invested; annual rent of £25 paid by the trustees of Widows' Alms House, for the occupation of part of school premises; Southwell's bequest of £2 (late currency) per annum.

The above sum of £1,150 has arisen partly from the savings of income in former years, and in part from a sum of £500 allocated to the support of this school by the trustees of the late Richard Cave's Charities. Richard Cave died on the 4th August, 1830. The other sum of £113 12*s.* 10*d.* stock has arisen entirely from the savings of the last seven or eight years. In addition to the income thus derived, the school has received for many years past the dividend on

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CITY OF DUBLIN.

Endowments in Operation.

St. Anne's, Parochial Boys'.

a sum of between £600 and £700 invested in Government three per cents., and producing, last year, the amount of £19 2*s.* 6*d.* The above sum cannot, however, strictly be considered as an endowment for the school. It was bequeathed by the will of the late Mrs. Diana Agar, for the benefit of the poor of the parish of St. Anne. Her brother, the Honourable and Venerable Archdeacon Agar (who was left trustee of her will) has hitherto appropriated the interest of the legacy to the support of this school. This application of the money, however, is strictly at his pleasure, and he holds himself at liberty to alter the disposition of the fund in any way he may think proper for the benefit of the poor of the parish generally.

The Widows' Alms House was built originally for a schoolhouse for this school, in the year 1751 or 1757, and is now let to the trustees of the alms house at a yearly rent of £25.

By fee-farm grant, dated the 27th October, 1733, Lord Molesworth conveyed to William Lawder and Ralph Evans, churchwardens of the parish, and their successors for ever (in consideration of the yearly rent of 10*s.* late currency), all that lot of ground situate in Stable-lane (on which the schoolhouse and alms house now stand) in trust, for the use of a charity school. The deed contained a covenant by the grantees to build one or more houses on the demised premises. In performance of this covenant, a schoolhouse was built by subscription in the year 1751. The present schoolhouse was erected also by subscription, in 1791, and the original building was then let for a Widows' Alms House. By deed dated the 2nd July, 1853, the Commissioners of Incumbered Estates for Ireland, in consideration of the sum of £10, granted the perpetual yearly fee-farm rent of 10*s.* (reserved by the deed of the 27th October, 1733) to Thomas B. St. George and James Sloan, churchwardens of the parish of St. Anne, and their successors, in trust, for the school. Bartholomew Mahon (about half a century ago) left the sum of £200 for this school. No trace of the bequest is now to be found. The same observation applies to Joseph Goff's bequest of £50, in 1833. The casual income of the school is derived from the proceeds of an annual collection made at a charity sermon preached on behalf of the school in St. Anne's Church, and which averages £125 a-year; and a yearly subscription of £42 from the Kildare-street Club. The apprentice fees, which are paid to so many of the parish schools of Dublin (and to this school amongst others) arise from property left for the purpose by the wills of Joseph Love and George Gardiner, respectively. The former bequeathed all his property to Thomas Burgh and Thomas Kingsberry, on trust, to purchase an annual rent of inheritance, to be employed in binding apprentices to masters, of the Established Church, boys educated in any of the charity schools in Dublin. Probate of his will was granted in the year 1728. The annual income of Love's charity is £308 16*s.* 4*d.*, of which the sum of £163 16*s.* 10*d.* arises from rents of real estate, and £144 19*s.* 6*d.* (the balance) from the dividends of Government three per cent. stock. George Gardiner, late of Drumcondra, County Dublin, left (by will) to the Lord Primate, the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishop of Dublin, the sum of £1,000, to put out to apprentice poor boys of the Protestant religion, in Dublin (whose parents resided there), with a fee of £10, Irish, each. This charity is at present under the management (by appointment of the trustees) of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Dublin. The testator's will was proved on the 8th January, 1765. St. Anne's Parochial Boys' Daily and Boarding School is under the management of governors, consisting of the parochial clergy (*ex officio*) and some of the parishioners.—[4th October, 1856.]

St. Anne's, Parochial, Girls.

St. Anne's, Parochial Girls' School.—This was originally a boarding school. About thirty years ago the boarding establishment was broken up, and the present day school substituted in its stead. The endowments mentioned in my report on the male school (with the exception, perhaps, of the sum of £113 12*s.* 10*d.* Government stock) properly belong to this as well as to the male school. No portion, however, of the income derived from them is applied to the use of the female school, as the entire amount of it is expended on the male school. The female and infant schools are supported exclusively by voluntary subscriptions, which average £70 per annum. The infant school is endowed only so far as being held in a building which itself belongs to an educational trust. The schools (female and infant) are entirely under the management of the vicar of the parish.—[4th October, 1856.]

St. Audoen's, Parochial.

St. Audoen's, Parochial School.—The existing funds of this school are as follows:—

Southwell's bequest of £2 (late currency) per annum, now producing an annual income of £1 4*s.*

Principal sum of £571 13*s.* new three per cent. consols, now producing an annual income of £17 3*s.*; Tisdall's bequest, £46 8*s.* 2*d.*, producing an annual income of £1 10*s.* 2*d.* James Southwell, under whose will the above annuity is derived, died in the year 1728. The £571 13*s.* stock, is the residue of divers bequests and donations made, from time to time, for the benefit of the school. A tablet or board, placed in the porch of the church, records the names of the benefactors to the school, and the dates of their respective bequests and donations. I subjoin a copy of the same.

DATE.		£	s.	d.
1748.	Charles Powell, Esq., to apprentice two boys or girls,	200	0	0
1749.	Mr. James Southwell, per annum,	2	0	0
1754.	John Bolton, Esq.,	10	0	0
1759.	Mr. Thomas Mason,	10	0	0
1763.	Mr. Joshua Wills,	5	0	0
1764.	Captain John Ball,	10	0	0
1766.	Alderman Bower,	22	15	0
1767.	Mr. John Lea,	10	0	0
1769.	Mr. Henry Barton,	100	0	0
1771.	Mr. Martin Kirkpatrick,	5	0	0
1771.	Lord Quail Sumerville, in his lifetime,	100	0	0
1774.	Rev. W. Usher, prebend of parish,	100	0	0
1778.	Mr. Daniel Dickinson,	5	13	9
1787.	Rev. Southwell Starkey,	10	0	0
1787.	Sir A. King, Bart. and Alderman,	20	0	0
1789.	George Simpson, Esq.,	100	0	0
1804.	Henry Sanders, Esq.,	10	0	0
1806.	Martin Brownley, Esq.,	10	0	0
1807.	John Nairac, Esq.,	200	0	0
1808.	Richard Hayes, Esq.,	20	0	0
1808.	Lewers Hodgson, Esq.,	30	0	0
1810.	Thomas Needem, Esq.,	20	0	0
1819.	Countess of Moira,	11	7	6
1845.	Andrew Mollen, Esq.,	5	0	0
	The executors of the late Richard Cave, Esq.,	600	0	0
	Bequests of the late Mrs. Mary Vance,	10	0	0
		1,624	16	3

Exclusive of Southwell's annuity of £2.

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CITY OF DUBLIN.

Endowments in Operation.

St. Audoen's, Parochial.

Which of the above were bequests and which donations, *inter vivos*, was not accurately ascertained, but it was considered that all the large sums, and the great majority of the small ones, were derived under will. It appears that from time to time the Governors drew on the principal of the above funds until ultimately they were reduced to the amount of £571 13*s.*, new three per cents., at which they now stand. The only particulars which I collected as to the expenditure of the trust-fund are as follows:—Prior to the year 1833 the Governors of the schools had advanced part of the trust-fund for the purpose of improving and repairing the parish church, and it seems that in that year the amount due to the schools, on foot of this advance, was £279 13*s.* 8*d.* This sum has never been repaid, and is now regarded as lost. The fund to which the Governors looked for repayment was the church cess, and when that was abolished by Act of Parliament there existed no means of recovering the debt. Such was the explanation which I received relative to this palpable breach of trust. In the year 1847 two sums of stock were sold out—one producing £102 10*s.* 1*d.*, and the other, £357. Of the former, £40 was absorbed in law costs attending the transfer of the play-ground from the Carpenters' Guild to the Governors, and £62 10*s.* 1*d.* (the balance) was left in the hands of the former treasurer of the schools (now deceased), to enable him to pay an annuity of £6 10*s.* to the beadle of the guild, during his life, such being the consideration of the transfer; of that balance, £34, was paid to the beadle, on foot of the annuity, up to his death, and the remaining £28 10*s.* 1*d.* was lost by the insolvency of the treasurer. Of the second sum of £357, the greater part thereof, viz., £330, was expended in building the schoolhouse; £20 was paid as compensation for injuries done to the adjoining Widows' Alms House, and the balance was spent in fitting up the school, &c. It appears from the Parliamentary returns of 1823 (p. 5) that there were then in the hands of the treasurer securities of different kinds for the support of this school, producing an annual income of about £48. The Appendix to the Second Report of 1826, p. 536, states, that the school funds consisted of the interest of a few debentures bequeathed to the institution, and producing about £50 per annum, and that there were 20 boys on the foundation who were clothed, educated, and in part dieted out of the funds. In the Second Report, 1835, the sources of the support of the school are stated to be £340 in the 3½ per cent. stock, the rent of a small tenement, and two legacies, producing annually £5 6*s.* 4*d.*; and it is further stated, that thirty boys were taught gratuitously, and clothed, and apprenticed to trades. It thus appears that the lapse of time has not improved the financial position of the school, and that, in fact, were it not for Cave's legacy of £600, received in 1845, the income of the institution would now be under £3 a-year from Southwell's and Tisdall's bequests, although in 1826 there was a clear realized income of £50 a-year. The only thing to show for the expenditure of the trust fund is the schoolhouse, stated to have cost £330. There must have been gross mismanagement, if not worse, in the affairs of the school between 1826 and 1846, and even the admitted loss of £279 13*s.* 8*d.*, and £28 10*s.* 1*d.*, as mentioned above, goes but a short way to explain the sweeping diminution of the trust-funds which took place in that interval. The sources of income for the school (in addition to the endowments) arise from the collection at an annual charity sermon preached on behalf of the schools, and also from a sum of £15 a-year, at present paid by the Governors of St. Nicholas Within Charity School, for the education of their poor children. There are sixteen boys on the foundation, who receive one suit of clothes in the year each, and are apprenticed at the expense of Cave's Charity. Powell's bequest of £200, for apprenticing—if ever applied for that purpose—has long since ceased to be so, and, like the similar bequest to St. Andrew's Parochial Schools, has ceased to exist as a distinct fund, being mixed up with the other trust-funds, and its identity thus irrecoverably lost. What became of the small tenement mentioned in the report of 1835 as belonging to the school, or even its locality, I failed to ascertain. No benefit or income is now derived therefrom.—[2nd December, 1855.]

St. Bridget's, Parochial Boarding.

St. Bridget's, Parochial Boarding School.—By an act of vestry made by the minister and churchwardens of St. Bridget's Parish (13th May, 1706), after stating that the Rev. John Jines had offered to rebuild the church called St. Michael's and St. Paul's for a school for the instruction of youth in learning, it was ordered accordingly. This act was the foundation of the charity school of St. Bridget's. It became a boarding school, and was originally intended for the maintenance, clothing, education, and apprenticing to trades of twenty boys (children of deceased parishioners). The school has endowments from land as well as from personal property. In the third year of Charles I. a grant was made to Gilbert Domville and some other parishioners of St. Bridget's Parish of a house and premises in Ship-street, in fee, which afterwards (but the exact date is unknown) became the property of this school, and were demised to John Holmes for sixty-one years, from June, 1801, at the annual rent of £18 4*s.* In 1819 James Daniel, by his last will (dated the 11th May, 1819), bequeathed a house in Cuffe-street (after his wife's death) to the minister and churchwardens of this parish, for the support of the parochial school. By indenture of the 26th July, 1781, Thomas Jones and others, in consideration of a sum of £643 2*s.* 6*d.*, (being part of the several donations and bequests made to the parish for the support of the charity school,) conveyed to the then churchwardens of the parish a piece of ground in Grafton-street, with two dwelling-houses erected thereon in trust for said school.

The annual income received in the year 1853 from the premises already mentioned amounted to the sum of £76 8*s.*, and the outgoings for the same year to the sum of £15 13*s.* 10*d.*, making the net income of that year from the landed endowments of the school £60 14*s.* 2*d.*

With regard to the endowments from personal property, the earliest known came from Mr. John Nairac, who (by will dated 24th September, 1795,) bequeathed the residue of his property in trust for seventeen parochial schools, one of which was St. Bridget's. Francis Higgins, of Stephen's-green (will, 17th September, 1796,) bequeathed £10, and John Rikey (will, 1st July, 1799,) bequeathed £20 to this school. Thomas Tench (will, 7th August, 1806,) bequeathed £100 to the school, and Anne Daunt (will, 3rd February, 1807,) bequeathed a like sum, directing it to be invested, and the yearly interest paid for the use of the school. A great many other pecuniary bequests were from time to time, prior to the year 1828, made to the school, amounting altogether (including Pleasant's legacy of £3,000) to the sum of £4,746 12*s.* 2*d.* Many of these bequests were from time to time expended (how or when is not known) presumably for the benefit of the school, and the result was that when the present Dean of Kildare became the Incumbent of St. Bride's, about the year 1828, the only available funds of the school consisted of a moiety of the

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CITY OF DUBLIN.

Endowments in Operation.

St. Bridget's, Parochial Boarding.

sum of £184 11*s.* 9*d.* Government stock (the other moiety belonging to the Parochial Alms House), and a sum of £528 18*s.* 5½*d.* lent by the Governors of the school to the parish of St. Bridget. The last mentioned sum has been since repaid to the school, the greater part by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the balance by the parish. Since 1828 the following legacies have been received by the Governors of the schools:—£10 from Mr. Haughton, like sums from Miss Eliza Greene and Mr. Harris; £246 11*s.* 5*d.* from Joseph Goff and another, £30 from Mr. Alexander, and £100 from Archdeacon Kingsberry. All these sums, with the exception of Harris's bequest of £10 have been duly invested in the funds to the credit of the minister and churchwardens of the parish in trust for the schools. Although £100 only were stated to have been received from Archdeacon Kingsberry's bequest, yet in fact he left £200 to the parochial schools, but the dean informed me that the remaining £100 were applied for the benefit of the Parochial Alms House (upon what principle was not explained). In addition to the endowments already mentioned, there is a bequest or donation from Lord Redesdale (Lord Chancellor of Ireland), which now produces an annual income of £9 4*s.* 7*d.*

Since 1828 the Governors have sold out a sum of £700 stock (part belonging to the schools and part to the parish, but how much to each I could not learn), and applied, same partly for the benefit of the schools, and partly for parochial purposes. Great confusion has arisen from the fact that the funds of the schools and the Parochial Alms House have been amalgamated, only one general account is kept by the bank, and a difficulty has thus been created of distinguishing what proportions belong precisely to each establishment. From an estimate, however, made out by the dean at my request, it appears that of the sum of £1,572 4*s.* 4*d.*, being the entire amount of stock standing in February last to the credit of the ministers and churchwardens of the parish, £971 15*s.* 6½*d.* would belong to the schools, and the residue to the alms house. The dean stated that this was at the utmost only an approximation to the truth, and that no greater accuracy was attainable. In addition to the source of confusion above adverted to, it appears that no attempt has ever been made to distinguish the funds of the boarding school, properly so called, from those (if any) of the parochial daily schools; on the contrary, they have been blended in one common mass, and the income derived therefrom applied indiscriminately to the support of the boarding and daily schools.

The great bulk of the endowments, however, having come into existence prior to the year 1828 (when the daily schools were first commenced), they were of course intended by their donors for the support of the boarding school only, and it is therefore plain that the last-mentioned establishment has been the sufferer by this peculiar mode of dealing with the funds. Nor is the grievance merely theoretical; for it appears that the number of boys boarded has been successively reduced from twenty-four (the original number), down to nine, at which it stands at present, and this result is admittedly attributable to the insufficiency of the funds. Indeed I learned that it has long been in contemplation to abolish the boarding school altogether, and devote the entire funds to the support of the daily schools—an operation which, however abstractedly beneficial, could scarcely be carried into effect without the approval of the Court of Chancery.—[27th November, 1855.]

St. Bridget's, Parochial, Boys.

St. Bridget's, Parochial Boys' School.—I heard some of the boys (head class) read. I also examined them in grammar, geography, and arithmetic. Their reading and writing were pretty good. Their answering in grammar, geography, and arithmetic, was not good.

Much complaint was made by the master, and indeed all parties concerned, as to the insufficiency of the school fund. The school did not present a thriving aspect.—[30th November, 1855.]

St. Bridget's, Parochial, Girls.

St. Bridget's, Parochial Girls' School.—One glaring defect is the gross inadequacy of the teachers' salaries. How it can be expected that a school will prosper where the teachers are rewarded with £15 and £10 a year respectively, is more than I can conceive.—[30th November, 1855.]

St. Catherine's, Parochial, Boys.

St. Catherine's, Parochial Boys' School.—At the annual examinations, rewards ought to be given for good answering and good conduct, and a school library might very usefully be established. The want of play-ground is also a defect, as the health of the boys cannot but suffer from their long uninterrupted confinement each day, in rooms the reverse of salubrious. I examined the boys in reading, mental arithmetic, English history, and geography. They exhibited a reasonable proficiency.—[7th November, 1855.]

St. Catherine's, Parochial, Girls.

St. Catherine's, Parochial Girls' School.—There is no play-ground, and no intervals are allowed for recreation. It is also to be observed that no rewards are given to the children for proficiency in learning. The kitchen is out of order, and requires a thorough repair, and the washing accommodation ought to be improved.

I examined the children in reading, arithmetic, and geography; the result was not satisfactory. —[8th November, 1855.]

St. George's, Parochial, Boys.

St. George's, Parochial Boys' School.—I examined the boys in reading and geography; their answering was not good. In mental arithmetic they answered better. Their writing (as appeared from their copy books) was good. The school appears not to be under proper supervision, being left almost exclusively under the control of the master. The schoolroom is a fine apartment, but had a neglected aspect. I think it a defect that there is no play-ground for the boys; the little yard off the school is quite unsuited for that purpose, being small and unhealthy. It would be well also if the master had more regard to system in the management of the school, and that examinations were held at stated periods, and rewards given for diligence and good answering.—[3rd November, 1855.]

St. James's, Parochial, Boys.

St. James's, Parochial Boys' School.—Thomas Pleasants, who died 1st March, 1818, bequeathed ten Grand Canal debentures, each representing £100. These were afterwards converted into £900 Grand Canal Stock; in addition to which the schools are entitled to a further sum of £60 like stock (the produce of another legacy, but by whom, or when bequeathed was not known), making together the principal sum of £960 Grand Canal Stock.

The dividends paid on this stock vary considerably—the amount received for the year 1853 was £21 12*s.* Miss Cordelia Cary devised certain lands to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, in trust, *inter alia*, to pay out of the rents and profits £10 a year to the parochial schools of St. James's. In addition to the above endowments, the schools formerly

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derived a profit rent of £4 12*s.* 4*d.* (£5 Irish) from a house in Castle-street, but owing to the reduction in the value of house property, no rent has been received out of it for the last twenty-five years. How or when this profit rent accrued to the schools was not known, and I was unable to ascertain. The property is now worthless.

In a Parliamentary Return (1828) of accounts relating to the diocesan and parish schools in Ireland, the rent derived from the tenement in Castle-street is erroneously put down at £10 per annum; it never was more than £5 Irish currency. The same return is also incorrect in stating that "a piece of ground had been purchased" for the purpose of building a schoolhouse—no such ground was in fact purchased. A schoolhouse was, however, built on a site rented at £5 5*s.* a year.

Richard Espinasse (the executor of Miss Cary's will) died on the 19th of April, 1842—probate of his will was granted 7th May, 1842, to William Espinasse, of Dundrum, and R. Espinasse, Kill Abbey, Blackrock, County Dublin. By his last will he bequeathed to the rector of St. James's parish, Dublin, and to his successors for ever, the annual sum of £3, to keep his family vault in repair, and also towards the necessary repairs of the alms house and Protestant school of said parish. The Rev. Mr. Kingston, the rector of the parish, informed me that he never had heard of this bequest, and that nothing on foot of it had ever been received. In D'Alton's Appendix to the Report of 1835, "St. James's Day Schools" are stated to have an income of £17 10*s.*, arising from their funded property, and "St. James's Sunday Schools," to have an income of £10 a year, "the amount of a bequest." This statement, if intended to apply to the parish schools, is not correct, as they never had any funded property whatever, or any separate income of £10 a year arising from a bequest. I should add that the schoolhouse, having been built by money subscribed by the public for the purpose, may be considered as part of the school endowments.

The only permanent income of the charity is that derived from Pleasants' and Cary's bequests, and an annuity of £2, late currency, Southwell's bequest. Collections at charity sermons, and subscriptions, constitute the casual revenue of the schools.

The Rev. Mr. Kingston was not aware of the existence of the annuity derived under Southwell's will until I informed him of it; and having then made a search into the books of account kept by the late treasurer of the school he ascertained that an annual sum of £1 16*s.* 11*d.* (equivalent to £2, late currency,) had been received from the minister and churchwardens of St. Werburgh's, on foot of the above bequest, down to the year 1842, since when nothing had been received from that source. There can be no doubt, however, that the arrears due will be recovered, and the future payment of the annuity secured for the benefit of the schools, as the fund for payment (money in the funds) is still in existence.

At present it appears that, owing to successive reductions in the government rate of interest, an annual sum of £1 4*s.* only, instead of £1 16*s.* 11*d.*, is receivable by each of the fourteen schools in respect of their shares of the annuity of £28, Irish. In a return to an order of the House of Commons relating to schools and education in Ireland, dated 9th February, 1824, p. 86, there appears a statement from the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, to the effect that Mr. Gascoigne bequeathed £2 a-year to St. James's School, Dublin, for ever—that the Commissioners had been obliged to interfere as to this, and that an arrear of £60 had been paid, and the future payment of the annuity secured. I could not learn any thing as to this annuity. No mention of it was made in the school accounts, and it would seem that nothing had ever been paid on foot of it.—[31st December, 1855.]

St. John's, Parochial, Boys.

St. John's, Parochial Boys' School.—How, or in what manner, or at what time the schools acquired the landed or house property now belonging to them I was unable, notwithstanding the most minute inquiry, to ascertain. The documents to which I had access threw no light on the subject. It was, however, conjecturally stated to me by Mr. Dean (a gentleman who had for a long time been treasurer of the school,) that the premises in question were purchased in trust for the schools out of moneys, the property of the schools, and that such purchases were made not less than half a century ago, and most probably at a much earlier period.

The landed endowments of the charity are as follows:—Ground, whereon is built the Roman Catholic Chapel of SS. Michael and John, West Essex-street (formerly Smock-alley), held by the trustees of the Chapel under a lease for lives renewable for ever, originally made by the minister and churchwardens of St. John's to one Lewis Duval, subject to an annual rent of £61 10*s.*

House in Lower Exchange-street (formerly Blind-quay), now held by the Roman Catholic clergy of SS. Michael and John under a lease for the residue of a long term of years, subject to an annual rent of £25 16*s.* 11*d.*

House, 19, West Essex-street, held by lease for a term of years unexpired, subject to the annual rent of £20.

The above premises are held by trustees for the parochial schools under a fee-farm grant, subject to a head rent of £33 19*s.* 4*d.* In addition to these premises, the schools also possess a tenement in John's-lane, formerly the parochial schoolhouse. It is now let in rooms to poor persons, and, as the rents received of course fluctuate much, the income cannot be exactly stated, but it averages about £20 per annum.

The personal property of the schools at present available is as follows:—Southwell's annuity of £2, Irish, now reduced in value to £1 4*s.* per annum; a sum of £202 11*s.*, in 3 per cent. stock, and a sum of £581 10*s.* 9*d.* The former sum was stated to be the consolidated amount of two bequests—one from a Mrs. Anne Wallis (the date of her death was not known), and the other arising under the will of the late well known Dr. John Barrett, F.T.C.D. The other sum of £581 10*s.* 9*d.* was lent to the parish of St. John, about the year 1765, to assist in rebuilding St. John's Church, and has never been repaid. The interest on the loan was originally 5 per cent., but it has been reduced to 4 per cent., and even that, owing to the unprosperous condition of the parish finances, is very irregularly paid. Whether the parish will ever be able to repay the principal appears by no means free from doubt. No deed, or instrument evidencing such loan, was produced to me; but I was informed by Mr. Dean that some years ago several deeds relating to the school estate (amongst which was a deed securing the above loan on the parish estate,) were handed over to the late Archbishop of Dublin, and by him never returned or accounted for.

In the return of the school property already furnished to the Commissioners of Endowed

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CITY OF DUBLIN.

Endowments in Operation.

St. John's, Parochial, Boys.

Schools by the present rector of St. John's, two legacies, producing respectively the annual interest £1 13*s.* and £6 18*s.* (the former left by a Mrs. Fox, and the latter by Mr. John Batchelor,) are put down as part of the school property. This is incorrect, for it appears from the Appendix to the Eighth Report of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland—that Mrs. Fox's legacy was left to the poor, and Batchelor's to the sick and indigent of St. John's parish. The only personal property of the schools, therefore, consists of Southwell's annuity of £2, Irish (only £1 4*s.* per annum being at present paid), and the sum of £202 11*s.*, Government Stock, together with the further sum of £581 10*s.* 9*d.* lent to St. John's parish. The endowments already enumerated are applied without distinction to the support of the three parochial schools, viz., the male, female, and infant, respectively.

The above sum of £581 10*s.* 9*d.* arose either from bequests made from time to time by private individuals for the benefit of these schools, or else from charity sermons, subscriptions, &c., and accumulations of income, or from all these sources together, but it is impossible to state this with precision, for the Governors of these schools (like the Governors of other parochial schools in Dublin) do not appear to have kept any regular books of account showing the receipts and expenditure of the schools or other dealings with the trust funds. The only information which I obtained on this head was set forth in a book of proceedings of the Governors of the schools, produced to me by the Rev. Mr. Marrable. It set forth a deed of the 5th July, 1744, from which it appeared that a sum of £100 belonging to the schools had been lent on mortgage of the lands of Enaugh, in the Co. Cavan. That sum was afterwards, on a sale of the lands, repaid to the Governors of the schools. By another mortgage, dated 24th June, 1737, lands and houses in Smock-alley, and also houses belonging to Mr. John Tool, were mortgaged to secure £400, whereof £300 belonged to the schools. These premises were afterwards (it was presumed) purchased by the Governors, and are, no doubt, identical with the real property already described as belonging to the school estate. Extracted from the same book I append a list of the names of parties who bequeathed money to the schools:—Rev. Mr. Sallekled bequeathed £200; Richard Jackson, £10; Joseph Sidebottom, £20; John Bolton, £10; Mrs. Allen, £10; Charles Powell, £200 (no dates were assigned to any of these bequests); Mary Bonnell (will, dated 27th February, 1752), £200; Mr. Timothy Edge, £20. In addition to these, Joseph Goff, who died in April, 1833, left £50, and in 1846 a person of the name of Alexander, £40 to the schools. The male and female schools have been in operation since the year 1684, and (according to Mr. Dean) as originally constituted, they consisted of a boarding school for girls, and a daily school for boys. This account in the main accords with the statement as to these schools in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, p. 121, *b.* However, in the Parliamentary Return of 1823 they are described as "one parochial school, containing six boys and six girls, who are lodged, clothed, supported and educated also sixteen boys and eleven girls, who receive daily instruction." Mr. Dean considers this statement to be a mistake, as he is of opinion that no boys were ever boarded or lodged in the establishment. However this may be, it is certain that for many years prior to 1846 the parochial establishment comprised only a boarding and day school for females and also a day school for males. The Rev. Mr. Abbott (who was the then rector of the parish) and the other Governors of the schools being of opinion that the boarding school system did not work well, a resolution was passed on the 3rd November, 1846, that the number of boarders should be diminished and the daily schools be increased. That resolution was acted on, and it appears that on the 2nd February, 1847, the number of boarders was reduced to four, and in 1848 the boarding school was entirely broken up. The schools are now exclusively daily. It was stated to me by Mr. Dean that the Rev. Mr. Abbott expended upwards of £700 out of his own pocket in altering the schoolhouse and adapting it to its present purpose. He was assisted in this object by a donation from the trustees of the late Otway Cave's Charities.

The boys whom I examined read badly, and their answering in geography and arithmetic was very indifferent. It is but ust to the present teacher to observe that he has been master of the school little more than a year, and that he stated to me, that he found the boys exceedingly gnorant when he commenced teaching them.—[29th December, 1855.]

St. John's, Parochial, Girls.

St. John's, Parochial Girls' School.—The girls whom I examined were not well instructed, their answering in geography, grammar, and arithmetic, displaying but little proficiency. Their shortcomings cannot be attributed to their present teacher, as her appointment has been very recently made. Had they been longer under her care, I am confident the result would have been different.—[28th December, 1855.]

St. Luke's, Parochial, Boys.

St. Luke's, Parochial Boys' School.—The endowments of the school at present available are as follows:—a principal sum of £1,159 2*s.* 4*d.*, Government three per cent. stock (part of a larger sum of £1,859 2*s.* 4*d.* stock standing to the credit of the parish, in the names of the minister and churchwardens), yielding an annual dividend of £37 15*s.* 6*d.*; Verschoyle's bequest, producing annually £15 15*s.* 8*d.*; ditto, Tisdall's, £1 7*s.* 10*d.*; ditto, Batchelor's, £6 7*s.* 6*d.*; Pleasants' legacy, £900; Grand Canal stock (it was originally £1,000, but by some joint-stock operation became converted into £900), at present producing only £21 8*s.* 8*d.* per annum (the dividend varies considerably); and Daniel's legacy of £500, the annual interest on which amounts to the sum of £27 13*s.* 10*d.* The entire income of the school, arising from these different sources, reaches the annual sum of £110 9*s.* How or when the first-mentioned sum of £1,159 2*s.* 4*d.* was acquired, the rector of the parish, whom I consulted, professed himself unable to discover, but he considered it to have arisen from legacies and accumulations of income; neither could he inform me of the dates of the several bequests above enumerated, further than that they were all more than twenty years in existence. In addition to these, there was a sum of £500 left, in 1848, by the will of Mrs. Millicent Smith, and thereby directed to be paid over to the treasurer, minister, and churchwardens of St. Luke's parish, "for the support and maintenance of the parish schools." This sum, and the further sum of £150, Government stock (part of the school endowments) were, as I have already mentioned, applied in defraying the cost of the alterations and additions to the original building which were made in 1849. Miss Barry (who died in 1832) left £100 to this school, and Joseph Goff (who died in 1833) left £50 to every parochial Protestant school in Dublin (except St. Bride's), and which, of course, included St. Luke's. These bequests no longer exist *in specie;* but whether the principal sums were expended

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(like Mrs. Smith's legacy of £500), or whether they form part of the above sum of £1,159 2*s.* 4*d.* (stock now belonging to the school) the rector could not inform me, and I had no other means of ascertaining. In D'Alton's Appendix it is stated that Richard Verschoyle (by his will, about the year 1828) bequeathed £250 to this school: I presume it is that bequest which produces the annual sum of £15 15*s.* 8*d.*, already mentioned among the endowments.

St. Luke's, Parochial, Boys.

The interest on Tisdall's, Batchelor's, and Verschoyle's legacies is paid by the Board of Charitable Bequests. The interest on Daniel's legacy of £500 is paid by Mr. Barlow of North Great George's-street. The entire trust funds are applied by the trustees towards the common support of the male, female, and infant schools, without distinction, although the endowments, or at least the greater part thereof, were originally designed for the male school exclusively, as no other was then in existence.

I heard the boys read, and also examined them in geography, grammar, history and arithmetic: with one exception they answered badly. The master informed me that, when he came to the school (August, 1853), he found that the boys' education had been exceedingly neglected; they are certainly still very backward.—[23rd November, 1855.]

St. Luke's, Parochial, Girls.

St. Luke's, Parochial Girls' School.—The children were not taught any history. Their answering in geography and arithmetic was tolerable. More energy might be infused into the management of the school.—[24th November, 1855.]

St. Mark's, Parochial, Boys.

St. Mark's, Parochial Boys' School.—In the year 1845 the trustees of the late Otway Cave's charities allocated the sum of £500 for the purposes of parochial education in this parish. This sum has been expended in building the schoolrooms in which the male and female schools are now held, at Westland-row. By indenture of lease, dated the 1st of July, 1826, a person of the name of Roberts demised the plot of ground on which the schoolhouse is built to trustees, for the school, to hold same for thirty-one years, at the yearly rent of £15 10*s.*, with *toties quoties* covenant for renewal, the premises being held by renewable lease under Trinity College, Dublin.

This lease was assigned on the 14th November, 1846, to the rector and churchwardens of the parish; and by indenture of the 3rd April, 1847, Phineas Ryall (who represented the original lessor) renewed the lease to the rector and churchwardens, for thirty-one years from the 25th March, 1847. Joseph Goff, in the year 1833, bequeathed the sum of £50 to this and the other Protestant parochial schools of Dublin; but whether it was ever received I could not ascertain. It probably was received and expended at the time.

John Lee, late of Harcourt-place, Dublin, by his last will and testament, bequeathed all his property (in the event of his brother and two sisters, therein named, dying without issue) to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of St. Mark, in trust, for the support, clothing, and education of five boys and five orphan girls of the Protestant religion. This bequest, it will be observed, is contingent; the event on which it is to take effect has not yet occurred. The testator died on the 28th February, 1853, and probate of his will was granted on the 30th April, 1853. Prior to 1826 the female boarding school (which was then the only parochial school) was held in a house in Mark-street (next to St. Mark's Widows' House). It is now let for a dispensary or hospital, at a profit rent of £12 a-year, which is applied for the support of the parochial male and female schools. Although, however, this application of the profit rent is so made, yet the minister and churchwardens of the parish do not consider themselves under any obligation to expend it on the schools, but, on the contrary, claim the right of allocating it to any parochial purpose they may think proper.

The funds for the support of the schools are derived from the proceeds of an annual charity sermon, voluntary subscriptions, and the above profit rent of £12 a-year. If this latter income be excluded, the entire sources of support for the schools are casual and voluntary.—[4th October, 1856.]

St. Mary's, Parochial Boarding, Boys.

St. Mary's, Parochial Boarding Boys' School.—The existing endowments of this school consist of a principal sum, £4,050, Government stock, the produce of bequests from Richard Cave and Mrs. Smith, yielding an annual income of £121 10*s.*, and General Gascoigne's bequest, which this year only produced a sum of £1 2*s.* 10*d.* General Gascoigne, the testator, died upwards of twenty years ago; but the precise time of his death was not known to the schoolmaster or clergyman, whom I examined. The above small income of £1 2*s.* 10*d.* arises from rents of houses (now much depreciated in value), and is paid by the churchwardens of St. Werburgh's.

Richard Cave died 4th August, 1830, and Mrs. Millicent Smith, 18th November, 1849. These endowments are shared in common with the female boarding school.

Mary Pennefather, by her will, dated 19th May, 1768, bequeathed a sum of £500 (after the death of her sister and brother-in-law, to whom she gave a life interest in the fund) to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary's, and their successors, for ever, in trust, to lay out same at interest, or in the purchase of a freehold estate, and to apply the interest thereof or the rents for the support and maintenance of the charity children of St. Mary's parish, for ever.

This fund ought, under the express trusts of the will, to be still in existence, and applicable to the maintenance of the schools. It has, however, long since totally disappeared; and though I made careful inquiry on the subject from the master and local clergy, I was not successful in ascertaining what had become of the money. I asked for the treasurer's account books, and for the minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Governors about the time when the bequest might have been received, but was told that they were not forthcoming, as a former schoolmaster, who had been dismissed from his situation, had carried them off, together with other parochial documents, for some mischievous purpose. It is clear this fund has been misapplied, as the will gave no power to touch the principal.

Elizabeth Hamilton (by her will, 1st March, 1782) left to the charity school of St. Mary's parish £100; and Wm. Alexander (by his will, 5th December, 1791) left the sum of £50 to the charity school of the parish of St. Mary, and the sum of £100 to be applied for the benefit of the children, as his executors might judge expedient. What became of these bequests was also unascertained; but it was suggested that the principal sums might have been applied to support the school, there being no limitation in the wills as to dealing with the interest merely. At all events, the Governors dealt in

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CITY OF DUBLIN.

Endowments in Operation.

St. Mary's, Parochial Boarding, Boys.

this way with Miss Barry's and J. Goff's bequests of £300 and £50 respectively (bequeathed in 1832 and 1833), which, though at first invested in the funds, were afterwards sold out, and the proceeds applied in defraying the general expenses. In 1845 there was only a sum of £400 available for the schools; but in that year £4,000 came in from Cave's bequests, and £250 from Mrs. Smith. In 1848 £600 stock was sold out to pay for the repairs of the schoolhouse, leaving only a sum of £4,050 stock applicable to the support of the schools.—[21st November, 1855.]

St. Mary's, Parochial, Boys.

St. Mary's, Parochial Boys' School.—I would call attention to the want of regular examinations at stated periods, and to the absence of any system of rewards for proficiency.

I heard the boys (head class) read, and examined them in grammar, geography, mental arithmetic, and English history. The answering was indifferent. It is but fair to observe that their shortcomings are not attributable to the present master, whose appointment is so recent as July last. —[20th November, 1855.]

St. Mary's, Parochial, Girls.

St. Mary's, Parochial Girls' School.—The girls did not read well. In geography the answering was good; in arithmetic not so good.—[21st November, 1855.]

St. Michael's, Parochial, Boys.

St. Michael's, Parochial Boy's School.—The funds of the school, as they stand at present, are :—Alderman Quinn's legacy, £2 8*s.*; Southwell's, £1 4*s.*; Batchelor's, £6 10*s.*; Tisdall's, £1 10*s.* 2*d.*; Rent of House in High-street, £1 3*s.* 1*d.* The schools receive in addition the collections made at annual charity sermons preached respectively in Christ's Church Cathedral and the parish church. Alderman Mark Quinn's and Batchelor's legacies were originally left to the poor of the parish, and were at first applied to the support of a Widows' Alms House in the parish, so long as it existed. The Alms House, however, has been given up for some time past, and the income of the two legacies is now applied to the support of the parochial schools. I was not able to ascertain the dates of the above bequests, or any other particulars relating thereto. It appears that in 1845 the schools were possessed of two sums of £281 10*s.* and £300 respectively, Government stock, which were sold out in that year, and produced £597 19*s.* 5*d.* cash. This sum was expended in the year 1845 in building the schoolhouse in churchyard, which cost £633 9*s.* 3*d.*, the balance being advanced by the treasurer.—[21st December, 1855.]

St. Michael's, Parochial, Girls.

St. Michael's, Parochial Girls' School.—The girls read very well. Their writing also was good, and their general answering in geography, arithmetic, and history very superior. They displayed an intelligence and quickness quite above the average, and which reflect very great credit on all parties concerned in the instruction given in the school.—[20th December, 1855.]

St. Michan's, Parochial, Erasmus Smith's English, Boys.

St. Michan's, Parochial Erasmus Smith's English Boys' School.—I examined the more advanced pupils in arithmetic, geography, and English history. The answering was very indifferent; neither did they read well. I confidently anticipate, however, that a speedy improvement will take place in the education of the boys, under the auspices of the present rector, who is himself not only a sound scholar and experienced teacher, but a man of decided energy and devotion to the duties of his calling.

Several bequests and donations, including (*inter alia*) a bequest of £50 from G. Campbell, in 1812, a like sum from George Nugent, in 1832, and a further like sum from Joseph Goff, in 1833, were, from time to time, made to the schools without any specific directions as to investment, and without any restrictions as to dealing with the interest only. They were expended, from time to time, in paying the current expenses of the schools. The real property of the schools at present consists of a single house or tenement in Bow-street, let to a tenant at a rent of £40 Irish, and (deducting £8 14*s.* for head rent) producing a net profit rent of £31 6*s.*, late currency, equivalent, in present currency, to £28 17*s.* 10*d.* It appeared that, by lease dated the 31st May, 1809, Mrs. Mary Bunbury demised the above tenement to William Fisher for sixty-seven years from the 25th March, 1810, at the yearly rent of £40, Irish. By indenture of the 26th March, 1816, Hugh Mill Bunbury (the son of said Mary Bunbury, and then entitled to her interest in the premises) assigned the premises to the Rev. John Rowley, the then rector of St. Michan's, and his successors, in trust. The deed recited that the number of children in the parochial schools was limited to sixteen (eight boys and eight girls), and that it was desirable to add the number of two girls; and it then declared a trust, that the rents of the above tenement should be applied for the support of two additional female children, but that the rector or his successors should not be obliged to keep up the number (further than the two first nominated), unless the funds were sufficient for the purpose. Originally, or at all events at a period long anterior to the date of the last mentioned deed, it would seem that the schools consisted of a boarding establishment for boys and girls, in number sixteen—eight of each. It appears from a Parliamentary return of the year 1823, that the number then supported was reduced to twelve, owing to the state of the funds, which had suffered from the defalcation of the former treasurer of the schools (Mr. Thompson). The boarding school continued to exist down to the year 1846, but was broken up then, and the present daily schools substituted in its stead. The yearly rents of the above-mentioned tenement, as well as the other funds already stated, are now applied to the common support of the male and female schools. The origin of the annuity paid by the Commissioners of Public Works is not known, but it is conjectured that the schools were at one time possessed of some landed or house property, which was taken by the Commissioners, and that they agreed to pay this annuity in lieu of the purchase money thereof.—[5th March, 1856.]

St. Michan's, Erasmus Smith's Parochial, Girls.

St. Michan's, Erasmus Smith's Parochial Girls' School.—The girls whom I examined did not read well. They were not well instructed in grammar or geography, but in arithmetic they acquitted themselves better.—[4th March, 1856.]

St. Paul's, Parochial, Boys.

St. Paul's, Parochial Boys' School.—I have observed in this and a great many other parish schools in Dublin a singular ignorance displayed by the boys respecting the most ordinary events of English history. This branch of learning appears to be much neglected in general, and it does seem strange to find boys at these schools who answer you satisfactorily in arithmetic, geography, or grammar, and yet have never heard of Runnymede, Bannockburn, Cressy, or Poictiers.

I examined the boys in reading; they read tolerably well. In grammar, geography, and mental arithmetic, they were very deficient. Their copy-books showed that their writing at least was not neglected.—[9th November, 1855.]

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St. Paul's, Parochial Girls' School.—I examined the girls in reading, arithmetic, geography, and grammar. Their reading was pretty good. Their answering in the other departments was not so good as it should be. Specimens of their work which were shown to me appeared creditable.—[9th November, 1855.]

St. Paul's, Parochial, Girls.

St. Peter's, Parochial Boarding and Day Boys' School.—The income is applied to the common support of three parochial schools, viz.—the boys', girls, and infant—no separate account having been ever kept for each school, the funds of all are mixed together indiscriminately. With regard to the origin of the property, I ascertained that the executors of a Mr. John Hatch granted a site in Camden-street, free of rent, in May, 1813, for a term renewable for ever. On this site a house was built by subscription, which was for some time used as a schoolhouse, and which now produces an annual rent of £30. Four houses in Bishop-street and Cross Kevin-street were devised to the schools by a Mr. Daniel, but the date of his will, or death, was not known. These houses now produce an annual rent of £40 14*s.* Mercer's hospital, from which the schools derive an annual rent of £24, is supposed to stand on the site of the old parish church or schoolhouse. Mr. Hugh Leeson bequeathed £10 a-year, Irish currency, to the schools; at what period this bequest came into operation was not known. From Southwell's bequest only £1 4*s.* per annum is now received. Patrick Cary, in the year 1838, bequeathed £900, in trust, for St. Peter's parochial schools and St. Peter's national schools, jointly. This sum is invested in the new three per cents., in the name of the Archdeacon of Dublin, and the annual dividends are shared equally between the above establishments. The parochial schools also possess an annuity of £9, either bequeathed or given in his lifetime by Lord Redesdale; the particulars of which, either as to dates or otherwise, I could not ascertain. The Rev. Mr. Wallace could not tell me whether it was a bequest or donation of Lord Redesdale's, but he believed that the Lord Redesdale in question was formerly the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. A similar bequest or donation I found was enjoyed by some other of the parochial schools in Dublin. An annual sum of £1 16*s.* arises from the dividends on a sum of £160, new three per cents., which sum constituted, at the date of my visit, the entire stock belonging exclusively to these schools. At some prior period, however, of their history, the schools undoubtedly possessed a large amount of funded property, the entire of which has been from time to time, according to the exigencies of the moment, sold out and expended on current disbursements. Thus commencing with the year 1839, I found that a sum of £252 5*s.* 7*d.*, stock, was sold out in that year by the Archdeacon of Dublin and churchwardens of St. Peter's (in whose names the sum was standing), and applied in payment of debts and current expenses. In 1842 a further sum of £202 4*s.*, stock, was in like manner sold out to meet the demands on the schools; and in November, 1843, another sum of £308 10*s.*, stock, was sold out by the same parties, for the like purpose. Again, in December, 1848, a sum of £117 was sold out to pay three years' rent of the schools. In 1852 more stock was sold, producing £70, to meet current expenses; and in 1853 a sum of £60 stock; and in 1854 a further sum of £112 stock were sold out for the like purpose. By this destructive and exhausting process of selling out stock to meet current and casual wants, the funded property of the schools has been almost annihilated. Such a course of dealing with the capital of the trust funds as has been adopted in this case by the trustees of the schools, even if authorized (which is by no means free from doubt), must surely be pronounced unwise and improvident. The funded property above mentioned was formed, in great part, from bequests left to the schools at different periods, with regard to which the following are the only particulars I have been able to collect:—Thomas Tench, in 1806, bequeathed £100 to the female parochial schools; and in 1831, Clement Barry, by will, left £1,000 for the infant school. I mention these here because the funds of the three schools were always, as I have before stated, mixed together. Barry's bequest of £1,000 was expended in building the large schoolhouse which is used for the girls' boarding and day school, as well as for the infants' school. In 1831 Miss Margaret Porter left a legacy, on foot of which £46 3*s.* 1*d.* were received; in 1832, George Nugent, and in 1833, Joseph Goff, bequeathed £50 each; in 1835, Frances Merchant bequeathed £10; in 1835, Mrs. Rickey, £47 6*s.* 8*d.*; in 1836, George Beaumont, £50; in 1839, Rev. G. Tyrrell, £12; in 1841, Miss Betagh, £50; in 1838, Cordelia Cary, £20 (not received until 1845); in 1845, Mrs. Carroll, £20; in 1846, W. Alexander, £20; in 1849, Edward Beaumont, £50 (£45 only received); in 1852, Maurice Cramer, £50; and in 1854, Thomas D. Smith, £100. The last-mentioned sum has been invested, and now forms the principal part of the stock belonging to the schools; in addition to which there was received, in January, 1846, a donation of £246 11*s.* 7*d.* from the trustees of Cave's charities. Prior to the incumbency of the present archdeacon, the schools were in the receipt of the rents of a house on Redmond's-hill (about £50 a-year); but when Dr. West became archdeacon, he claimed the house as his own, and the schools were, it appears, obliged to submit to the claim. The house in question was originally built, by public subscription, for the female school, and was used as such down to the year 1817; the school was then removed to another locality, but the rents received were always appropriated for the benefit of the parochial schools until Dr. West interfered and devoted them to another purpose, viz., the support of a minister for the Chapel of Ease at Milltown. Dr. West claimed the house as his property, inasmuch as it was built on the glebe ground; and it would seem that, in strict law, his right could not be resisted. I should add, that no books of account or other documents relating to the schools were produced to me of an earlier date than the year 1831, and, as I collected, no others were in existence; but I feel bound to say that, in my investigation of the affairs of the schools, every assistance and facility possible were afforded to me by the Rev. Mr. Wallace, the sub-treasurer of the schools, and that for the time and attention which he courteously devoted to further my inquiries I feel much indebted.—[17th March, 1856.]

St. Peter's, Parochial, Boarding and Day, Boys.

St. Thomas's, Parochial Boarding, Girls' School.—The lavatory accommodation is defective. More space in the rear, and playground are much required.

The girls read well. In geography their answering was good; in arithmetic very indifferent. They were quite ignorant of English history; writing tolerable.—[19th November, 1855.]

St. Thomas's, Parochial Boarding, Girls.

St. Thomas's, Parochial, Boys' School.—The schoolroom is too small for the number of pupils in attendance, and is otherwise not very suitable.—[26th March, 1856.]

St. Thomas's, Parochial, Boys.

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CITY OF DUBLIN.

Endowments in Operation.

St. Thomas's, Parochial, Girls.

St. Thomas's, Girls' School.—The reading of the girls was very good. Lady Harberton, during my visit, examined the entire school in geography, Scripture, and arithmetic. The answering generally was very superior. The advanced state of instruction in the school is, no doubt, attributable to the exertions of Lady Harberton, who attends the school every day, and personally teaches for two hours. Along with great zeal and energy, her ladyship combines powers of teaching of a high order; and her influence over the pupils was remarkable. I was much pleased with the school.—[31st March, 1856.]

St. Werburgh's, Parochial, Boys.

St. Werburgh's Parochial, Boys' School.—In 1728 James Southwell bequeathed 40*s.* annually for the education and support of the poor children of the parish. There was also another bequest (Gascoigne's) for the like purpose, the amount or date whereof I could not ascertain; but the treasurer (Mr. Sibthorp) stated that the income received by him last year from the two legacies (Southwell's and Gascoigne's) amounted to the sum of £4 12*s.* 4*d.* In 1830, the Rev. Wm. Tew bequeathed £50 for the support of the Charity School of St. Werburgh's; and in 1838, Joseph Goff bequeathed a like sum to this and all other Protestant parochial schools in Dublin. These two last mentioned bequests produce, respectively, an annual income of £1 7*s.* 8*d.* and £1 11*s.* 8*d.*, which is paid by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. All the above legacies go equally towards the support of the male and female schools.

The school is exceedingly well conducted in every respect, and its state reflects much credit on the abilities and assiduity of the master. The want of a playground was the only defect connected with the establishment which I observed.—[11th November, 1855.]

Sheriff-street, East, St. Laurence O'Toole's Schools. 1, Lower Room, Boys (Christian Brothers).

Sheriff-street, East, St. Laurence O'Toole's Schools—1, *Lower Room, Boys' (Christian Brothers).*—I was much gratified with the general state and condition of this school. In point of organization and discipline, and the amount and quality of the instruction given, it is entitled to a high rank. The Christian Brothers, to whose exertions this result is attributable, certainly labour in the cause of education with an assiduity and zeal which cannot be too much commended. The proficiency displayed by the pupils in reading, parsing, grammar, geography, and mathematics, was very creditable.—[14th October, 1855.]

2, Upper Room, Boys (Christian Brothers).

2, *Upper Room, Boys' (Christian Brothers).*—The state of instruction in this school was indifferent; the discipline and organization good. I examined a class in reading, grammar, geography, and arithmetic. In the two former branches the proficiency attained was low; in the two latter the answering was better. This is a preparatory school for the lower room school, where a more advanced education is given.—[14th October, 1856.]

3, Girls, No. 1, (National).

3, *Girls', No.* 1, (*National*) *School.*—This is a very well conducted establishment; the girls were smart and intelligent. I examined a numerous class, and felt satisfied that their education had been carefully attended to. They read well, and their answering in grammar, geography, explanation of the meaning of words, and in arithmetic, was very creditable.—[13th October, 1856.]

5, Infant, (National).

5, *Infant (National) School.*—I was not satisfied with the state of instruction as I found it in this school. The children whom I examined had made very little progress in reading, and otherwise seemed but ill instructed. The mistress, however, explained to me that all her best pupils were then absent from school.—[13th October, 1856.]

Stephen's-green, West, St. Patrick's, Grammar.

Stephen's-green, West, St. Patrick's Grammar School.—By charter of the 1st and 2nd of Philip and Mary (in the year 1555), commonly called the Charter of Restitution, the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick, Dublin, and their successors for ever, are enjoined to have and maintain one fit and proper schoolmaster, and one fit and proper under-master, to keep a grammar school, and to teach and instruct in grammar all who come to the same; and that the Archbishop of Dublin and his successors for ever, do name, assign, and make the said schoolmaster and under-master of the said grammar school, from time to time.

The history of this ancient endowment is enveloped in considerable obscurity, and the Registrar of the cathedral, whom I examined, was unable to afford me any satisfactory information on the subject. The school, it seems, was originally held under the roof of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and we are told that Archbishop Ussher received his education there. In conformity with the charter a master of the school was appointed at a salary of £20, late currency, per annum; and an under-master, at a salary of £10, like currency, per annum. In the days of Philip and Mary, these salaries were probably sufficient to attract the services of competent teachers. In the present day they would of course be wholly inadequate. No under-master is now, or as I collected, has been for a very long period appointed to the school. The present master receives £30 per annum (late currency), being the aggregate of the salaries originally paid to the master and under-master. The amount is not large, but as the office is a sinecure, involving no duties that I could discover, Mr. Dundas, the present master, can hardly complain. I asked him what he did or was expected to do in return for the pension which he enjoyed, and his answer was, nothing except to keep his school open. This endowment, it is manifest, as at present in operation, has survived its usefulness. It may, no doubt, have been important, in the middle of the 16th century, to provide a fund for the maintenance of a grammar school in the metropolis; for without endowment such a school most probably could not then have been established. At the present time, however, when Dublin abounds with schools of this character, what public object is attained by paying out of the economy funds of the cathedral of St. Patrick, an annual subsidy or gratuity of £30 Irish, to an individual schoolmaster residing in the metropolis?

If, as may be inferred, it was the intention of the charter that a grammar school should be established and supported out of the cathedral fund, at which gratuitous education should be given to all who chose to apply for same, then it is clear that the Dean and Chapter have not fulfilled that intention, for no such school is in existence. It cannot be said that by paying £30 Irish, per annum, to Mr. Dundas, they obey the charter which enjoins them "to have and maintain one fit and proper schoolmaster, and one fit and proper under-master to keep a grammar school, and to teach and instruct in grammar, all who come to the same." If a mandamus were applied for from the Queen's Bench to enforce the provisions of the charter, a return from the Dean and Chapter stating the way in which at present they discharge the Royal injunction, would not, I apprehend, be held good. The Dean and Chapter, it appears to me, should either establish the endowment on a different footing, conformably to the intentions of the founders, or seek in some legitimate way to get rid of the obligation imposed by the charter. In connexion with the subject of

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this school, it may not be amiss to observe that the cathedral of St. Patrick was originally a collegiate church, with the power of granting degrees, which seems to have been claimed so recently as the time of Dean Swift.

CITY OF DUBLIN.

Endowments in Operation.

This is a good school, and with the exception of the discipline, which seemed rather lax, in a generally satisfactory condition, both as to instruction and otherwise. While a sound classical and mathematical education is imparted, the English department is by no means neglected. The boys whom I examined wrote an exercise from English dictation very correctly, and were well versed in English grammar, and parsing. I gave them a passage from an English author to translate into Latin, and the compositions which they produced were tolerably good, but not sufficiently literal. I also examined classes in Horace and Xenophon, Euclid, and arithmetic, and from the proficiency displayed, felt satisfied that the education of the boys had been carefully and efficiently conducted. Attached to the school is an excellent gymnasium, a very important adjunct to such an establishment, and the spacious enclosure of Stephen's-green, to which the boys have at all times ready access, forms a play-ground such as few schools possess; on the other hand the crowded state of the main dormitory and the want of a bath-room, are defects which it would be well to remedy. I must also observe that the schoolroom was not at all as clean as it ought to be, and that it had rather a slovenly aspect, and further, that the music room, in which the choir boys practise their music, is too near the schoolrooms, the noise arising therefrom being rather injurious to the general conduct of the school business.—[17th November, 1856.]

Stephen's-green, West, St. Patrick's, Grammar.

Strand-street, Little, Presbyterian Orphan Girls' School.—The girls whom I examined read well, and their writing was good. They were very backward in arithmetic, geography, and grammar. Considering the handsome endowments of this school, the state of instruction in it is by no means what might have been expected. The schoolhouse, too, is quite unsuitable for the purpose, and in a very unhealthy locality. It is, I understand, in contemplation to remove the school elsewhere: the sooner this is done the better.—[18th December, 1855.]

Strand-street, Little, Presbyterian, Orphan Girls.

Trinity-place Infant School.—Very bad smells abound in the immediate region of the schoolhouse. The drainage of the locality appears defective, and the tenements adjoining the school premises are extremely filthy and dilapidated.

Trinity-place, Infant.

I heard the children read; also examined them in geography, and arithmetic. They were rather backward in their learning, and did not appear well instructed.—[10th December, 1855.]

Westland-row Infant Model School.—The sum of £250 was advanced from the Lord Lieutenant's School-building Fund in the year 1825, to aid in the building of the schoolhouse. It appears from Mr. Litton's register that a draft was sent from his office on the 29th August, 1825; what the nature of the draft was, or to whom sent, is not explained, but, no doubt, it was a draft of conveyance of the site of the school, and probably of some land attached, as it would be preposterous to advance so large a sum of the public money without an adequate security. However, be this as it may, no further information on the subject is afforded by Mr. Litton, and it appears that no such conveyance was ever executed in point of fact. Here, then, is another and a very glaring instance of the utter carelessness displayed in the administration of the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, the result being that the endowment is, owing to culpable neglect, placed in a precarious condition. In the present case the school has been saddled with a yearly rent of £13 16*s.* 11*d.*, and the lease of the premises granted in 1838, for a term of thirty-seven years, from 29th September, 1837, will expire in 1874.

Westland-row, Infant Model.

The school did not seem very well regulated in point of discipline; much noise and confusion prevailed during the period of my visit.

I examined the most advanced class in reading and spelling, and they exhibited an average amount of proficiency. They displayed a very fair acquaintance with the Map of the World, and were able to point out the most remarkable places thereon. The school did not appear satisfactorily managed; there was neither a register of the pupils nor a report book or class rolls kept, and I cannot avoid saying that the mistress answered me in a very unsatisfactory manner.—[1st September, 1856.]

Whitefriar-street, St. Peter's, National Girls' School.—The state of education and general condition of this school are highly satisfactory. The reading of the girls whom I examined was good; their knowledge of grammar, middling, but in geography and mental arithmetic their answering and attainments were superior. The efficient state of the school reflects much credit on the teacher. The schoolrooms are quite unsuitable for school purposes; the ground-floor is occupied by the girls' school, the galleries by the infant school, and the top story by the industrial department. The schoolhouse was constructed for a place of worship originally, and no alterations have been made to suit it for the new purpose to which it has been converted. The industrial school has attained to a high degree of excellence; a great many admirable specimens of needlework and embroidery were exhibited to me.—[20th March, 1856.]

Whitefriar-street, St. Peter's National, Girls.

Whitefriar-street National Infant School.—The state of instruction and general condition of this school are eminently satisfactory.

Whitefriar-street, National, Infant.

I examined several of the children; they read well, and, for their tender years, displayed a remarkable knowledge of the maps and geography in general. The mistress is a very intelligent and efficient teacher, and, no doubt, to her exertions mainly must be ascribed the flourishing circumstances of a school, which is in all respects above the average.—[20th March, 1856.]

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN OPERATION.

Endowments not in Operation.

Dorset-street, Kellett's School.—The endowment is derived under the will of Miss Anne Kellett, dated the 21st May, 1811. Miss Kellett died in that year; and in 1812 probate of her will was granted to Mr. Francis Henry Holdcroft, one of the executors therein named. By that will Miss Kellett bequeathed the sum of £3,000 to her sister Jane, to be paid to her at twenty-one; but if she died under that age, she bequeathed same to her executors, in trust, for the purpose of erecting and supplying schools in the county of Meath, for the cheap and good education of the children of the poor; and after disposing of the further sum of £2,100 in legacies to various persons, to be paid out of the fortune bequeathed to her by James Kellett, she bequeathed all the residue of the money to which she was entitled under the said will, and all interest and savings thereon, to her executors, for the purpose of building and erecting schools for the cheap and good

Dorset-street, Kellett's.

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CITY OF DUBLIN.

Endowments not in Operation.

Dorset-street, Kellett's.

instruction of the children of the poor. It would appear that the testatrix's sister Jane died under twenty-one; whereupon the contingent bequest of £3,000 for schools in Meath took effect. Miss Kellett's property consisted of £7,000, bequeathed to her by Mr. James Kellett, and some interest and savings thereon; and after payment of her debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, and pecuniary legacies, there remained the sum of £4,893 applicable to the educational trusts of her will. Of this sum, £3,000 were directed by the will to be applied for erecting and supplying schools in Meath, and the residue, £1,893, was applicable to the purpose of building schools, without restriction as to locality. In the year 1812, Mr. Holdcroft, the executor, expended £1,756 in erecting school buildings in Lower Dorset-street; and, in 1821, purchased the fee of the ground on which the schools were built for the further sum of £297 10*s.*, from the Earl of Blessington, who, by deed of the 10th August, 1821, conveyed same to said executor in fee. In 1818 Mr. Holdcroft applied the sum of £131 to the erection of school buildings at Carlanstown, Co. Meath; but no further expenditure of the trust monies was made in that county. The schools in Lower Dorset-street came into operation in 1812; and from thence to the year 1840, when Mr. Holdcroft died, the trust funds (with the exception of the above sum of £131) were by him exclusively devoted to the support of these schools. On the decease of Mr. Holdcroft, his widow and executrix continued the same application of the trust funds until 1848, when she died. A similar course was pursued by her only son, Mr. Henry Holdcroft, who, on the death of his mother, succeeded to the management of the trust. He died in 1852; and since then, Mr. W. Roscoe, of Ensbury, Dorsetshire, the son-in-law of Mr. F. H. Holdcroft, appears to have had the control of the trust monies and general management of the schools; he, in like manner, continued to apply the trust funds towards the maintenance and carrying on of the schools in Lower Dorset-street, until the month of May, 1855, when either from accident or (as is suspected) the act of an incendiary, the schoolhouse was partially destroyed by fire. The schools have remained closed ever since, although the damage done has been repaired, and they have been for some time past in a state quite fit for reopening. The following is a brief sketch of the history of the trust fund, and the mode in which it has been dealt with by its successive trustees.—In the year 1817, the then unexpended trust money was invested by Mr. Holdcroft, the executor, in three and a-half per cent. Government stock, which was afterwards sold out by him in 1819 and 1820, and the proceeds invested in five per cent. City of Dublin Debentures. The capital remained thus invested for a period of about thirty years. When in the year 1848 Mr. Henry Holdcroft assumed the management, the trust funds were represented by twenty-seven City of Dublin four per cent. debentures, on which the annual interest was £99 13*s.* 10*d.* Mr. Henry Holdcroft sold out the city debentures, and retained in his own hands the proceeds, amounting to the sum of £1,891 17*s.*; but he continued until his death to account to the trust for the same yearly sum of £99 13*s.* 10*d.*; and at the close of the year 1852 (when he died) there was a balance of interest amounting to £138 12*s.* 7*d.* to the credit of the trust. When Mr. Roscoe got the trust monies into his hands, he made a strange investment of them in the purchase of shares in a speculative concern called the Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company. The result has been unfortunate, for no dividends or interest have ever been paid by that company, nor (I might add) are at all likely to be paid. Mr. Roscoe, however, appears to take a more sanguine view of the prospects of the scheme; considering himself warranted in so doing by the last report (4th August, 1855) which has emanated from a committee of shareholders of the company, and in which they reiterate an assurance, "that if a further sum of £3,500 be contributed by the shareholders, they will not only be able to supply all works necessary for the crushing of 2,000 tons of quartz in the company's possession, but for the raising of other quartz, of which there is great abundance on their own premises, and which cannot be exhausted for many years to come;" and they further say, that if the above sum be raised, "there is no reason to doubt that a dividend may be paid by Christmas next, and the shares become a most valuable property." These anticipations have, I fear, not been realized; for, on referring to the latest lists of the Stock Exchange, I find the shares of the Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company, on which the sum of 10*s.* per share appears to have been paid, quoted at the nominal figure of $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ (that is, half a-crown to 5*s.*), and no entry of business done even at those prices. There can, therefore, I apprehend, be little doubt that the trust fund is in serious peril from its present state of investment. Of course, Mr. Roscoe having committed a palpable breach of trust, is liable to replace the amount of the trust moneys improperly invested; and it is creditable to him that he does not seek to evade this responsibility. In his correspondence with the Commissioners, he expresses himself quite determined that the trust shall not suffer from his imprudence in speculating with the funds; it is only therefore to be hoped that his ability will be commensurate with his declared willingness to meet the loss so likely to be incurred. From the correspondence already referred to, it appears that Mr. Roscoe, between the 1st January, 1853, and the month of May, 1855, (when the schoolhouse was partially burned) incurred an expenditure in reference to the Dublin schools amounting to £177.

It is quite manifest that the executor of Miss Kellett's will was guilty of a breach of trust in devoting the entire funds (excepting the sum of £131 spent in building the schoolhouse at Carlanstown) to the erection and support of schools in Dublin, and that the subsequent trustees were also culpable in continuing the same misapplication of the trust-moneys.

The will expressly directed that a sum of £3,000 should be applied in building and supplying schools in the County Meath; and yet it appears that although the funds were ample for the purpose, a sum of £131 only was so expended, the entire residue of the trust property being applied towards the erection and maintenance of schools in Lower Dorset-street, Dublin. Mr. Roscoe seems now fully aware of the great error which has been committed in the administration of the trust, and exhibits some anxiety to rectify matters. In the last letter, 15th October, 1855, addressed by him to the Secretary of the Commissioners I find the following passages:—"It has been recently suggested to me to mention to you the view I have lately entertained of letting the school buildings in Dublin, and I now beg leave to name the matter to you, and to add, that my thought is to apply the annual income arising from the premises to the purpose of educating the children of the poor in the County Meath. I do not anticipate that any well founded objections can be raised to this step;" and he adds, "it is evident that the schools in Dublin have no claim to the title of endowed schools, and no right to future support." The propriety, however, of this suggested proceeding is by no means so clear a matter as Mr. Roscoe seems to think: it appears very like committing one breach of trust in order to atone for the consequences of another previously committed. Because the entire trust fund of £4,893 has hitherto been

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CITY OF DUBLIN.

Endowments not in Operation.

Dorset-street, Keilett's.

applied (with the exception of £131) in the erection and support of the Dublin schools, when, in fact, a sum of £1,893 only was properly so applicable, Mr. Roscoe would set that right, by breaking up the Dublin schools in toto, letting the premises at a rent, and appropriating the income thus arising as well as the entire existing (if indeed any can be said to exist) trust fund for the purposes of education in the County Meath. Many well founded objections might, I consider, be taken to this step. I should add, that as I had no opportunity of examining personally Mr. Roscoe, my information as to the trust funds and the dealings therewith has been derived from the correspondence which has passed between him and the Commissioners, and from the documents forwarded to them by Mr. Roscoe.—[13th February, 1856.]

[Further Report.]—Since writing the foregoing I have been furnished with the following report, from which it appears that the loss of this endowment, which I had apprehended, has since taken place:—

REPORT of HERCULES M'DONNELL, Esq., Secretary to Bequest Board, prepared by desire of the Board, and forwarded to the Endowed Schools Commissioners, 15th January, 1857.

The outline of the history of the charity appears to be as follows:—

1811, June 6. The testatrix, by her will, left "£3,000 for erecting and supplying schools in the County Meath, for the cheap and good education of the poor."

The residue of her property (after other directions) she left "for cheap and good education of the children of the poor," without specifying the locality."

1812. Mr. Francis Holdcroft was the executor of this will; as such he received a sum of £4,893 for the purposes of this charity, of which £3,000 was applicable to the County Meath Schools, and the residue, £1,893, to schools elsewhere. Mr. Holdcroft expended £1,756 in building a large school in Dorset-street, Dublin, with a residence for the master attached; and purchased the site for £310, thus expending £2,066 (besides small expenses) in Dublin, or nearly £200 more than was so applicable—that £200 being taken out of the Meath Fund.

1818. Mr. Holdcroft erected a schoolhouse at Carlanstown, in the County Meath, at a cost of £131. No further portion of the £3,000 was ever laid out in the County Meath. The proceeds of the Meath Fund were not appropriated by the executor or his representatives to their own use until recently; but they were misapplied uniformly to the support of the Dublin schools.

1821. The fee-simple of the site in Dublin was purchased, at what cost does not appear, but plainly from the Meath Fund.

1830. Mr. F. Holdcroft died, and his widow continued to manage all his property.

1848. Mrs. Holdcroft died, and Mr. Henry Holdcroft became possessed of these trust funds. The cash had been invested many years ago in twenty-seven City of Dublin debentures, at one time a valuable security, but subject to continued depreciation.

1851. These Mr. H. Holdcroft sold (about this time) for the sum of £1,891 17*s*. It should be observed that the sum which the trust for the Meath schools should then have possessed ought to have accumulated to about £7,600, if properly preserved.

1852, July. Mr. H. Holdcroft died, leaving the above sum of £1,891 17*s*., with interest, to the extent of £138 12*s*. 7*d*., and the fee-simple site of Dublin school, as the whole then available funds remaining. Mr. William Roscoe, who had married Miss Holdcroft, now succeeded Mr. Henry Holdcroft, and admits his liability to account for those funds. Mr. Roscoe, however, invested them, to the extent of £2,000, in shares in the Anglo-Californian Mining Company. The only monies he appropriated to purposes of the charity amounted to about £177, which was paid by him towards the expenses of the Dublin school. There can be no doubt that this investment was made by Mr. Roscoe with the charity funds for his own advantage. Had it succeeded, he would have retained the profits; as it has failed, the loss will fall on the charity.

When the Board viewed this information in the beginning of 1856, it appeared that Mr. Roscoe had no means of repaying the charity, except from the possible results of this speculation; and that he had no property, nor any occupation realizing any thing like a regular income. It therefore seemed useless to sue him, particularly as he appeared willing to do as much voluntarily as he could be compelled to do by coercion. It also appeared possible that the mining shares, though then unsaleable, might (like those of some similar companies recently) rise rapidly to a substantial value. It was therefore thought more judicious to keep Mr. Roscoe under the pressure of frequent applications and inquiries rather than incur the costs of useless law proceedings. Mr. Roscoe made many efforts to sell these shares, even at a nominal price, but without success; and, finally, towards the close of 1856, the Mining Company was dissolved, and the shares became utterly valueless. Meanwhile, the change in Mr. Roscoe's circumstances had withdrawn from the Dublin schools all means of support. In May, 1855, the premises had been injured by a fire; the damage, however, was repaired by money raised by Mrs. Bestie (the schoolmistress) on security of a five year's lease of the house appropriated as her residence; but there was no fund to re-open the school, and it may now be considered permanently closed. The teachers' salaries had been about £56, the total expenses between £70 and £80, and the number of pupils usually 75, without religious distinction. Mr. Roscoe states that he has recently obtained employment, as a clerk, in Liverpool, with a salary of about £120 a-year.

There would, therefore, appear, out of this liberal bequest, to remain at present only the schoolhouse, residence, and site in Dublin. This is secured to the extent of £50 to Mrs. Bestie (who procured the advance) by a lease, dated November 10th, 1855, to her from Mr. Roscoe, of the residence for five years, with a clause for continuance of the term in case the debt shall not then be fully discharged. Mrs. Bestie has also a further claim of £56, for money advanced by her for the discharge of the usual school expenses, before its closing.

This is not a charge upon the premises, but would appear to be a claim fairly sustainable against the charity. The small residence is set by her to a tenant at £16 a-year, who is now about to be ejected for non-payment of rent. It is cheaply set at that price, and should, after all deductions, yield an annual profit of £13 to £14. The schoolhouse is ready for use, and not likely to require repairs of any amount. It is not insured against a fire, but is an isolated building, and runs no risk of fire while out of use. The entire buildings (if the incumbrance were discharged) should be readily disposable by sale or lease, for educational purposes, but I am unable to name a sum as their approximate value.

Dublin, Bertrand's Charity.—The history of this charity was not very clearly ascertained.

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CITY OF DUBLIN.

Endowments not in Operation.

Dublin, Bertrand's, Charity.

The following statement, from the old Board of Commissioners of Charitable Donations, appearing in a return to an order of the House of Commons, printed 29th March, 1824 (Parl. paper, 179, p. 84,) may throw some light on the subject :—" Peter Bertrand bequeathed a rent arising from premises near Dublin, after payment of his debts and legacies, to found a school for female children. The Commissioners were obliged to file a bill in this case to have testator's will carried into effect; after a great deal of litigation they obtained a decree, but the funds as yet recovered have been applied in procuring renewals and paying debts, and the case is proceeding. The Commissioners have to contend with an adverse suit in Chancery, as to part of the property bequeathed by the testator, from a Mr. Lewis, which has caused delay in the Commissioners being enabled to effect the intentions of the testator's will. In addition to this, a mortgage creditor has also filed a bill, in which the Commissioners are parties, for payment of his debt, and this also tends to embarrass the Commissioners in their suit." The reasons which have prevented the establishment of the Charity hitherto may be readily conjectured. When, in addition to the causes of difficulty here indicated, it is added, that soon after the institution of the Chancery suit, in 1807, a receiver was appointed in the cause—that the property continued under the management of receivers under the court for more than thirty years afterwards—that it was grossly mismanaged or neglected by them or some of them, and that no adequate steps were taken by the then Commissioners of Charitable Bequests to protect the property against such mismanagement and neglect —that in consequence thereof renewal fines and head-rents were neglected to be paid and tenants allowed to run in arrears—that no receiver's account appears to have been passed from 1817 to 1830—that in the latter year the then receiver was charged by Master Townsend with a sum of £1,029 17*s.* 8*d.*, the amount of the arrears returned due from the tenants.

The Chancery suit, in which the Commissioners were engaged, has long since been determined, and the testator's property is now, and for some years past has been, under the exclusive management of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations.

The peculiarities of the tenure of the property, and in particular the accumulation of long arrears of renewal fines, and the circumstances which occasioned the necessity of mortgaging the property to the Archbishop of Dublin for a sum of upwards of £5,000, appear to invite inquiry.—[16th December, 1856.]

Strand-street, Charity.

Strand-street Charity School.—In the year 1842, the school being then possessed of considerable funds, derived from various bequests and savings of income in past years, the well-known Chancery suit or information of the Attorney General *v.* Drummond, was instituted for the purpose of depriving the Strand-street congregation of various congregational funds, including (amongst others), the property attached to the school. It was alleged that as these funds had been originally derived from the benevolence of individuals who professed the Trinitarian creed, it was a breach of trust to apply them to the support of Unitarianism, to which latter form of faith the Strand-street congregation adhered. This view was sustained by the opinion of the Court of Chancery, and the result would have been to deprive the congregation of all the funds which they had so long enjoyed, were it not for the interposition of the Government of the late Sir Robert Peel, which, to avert what was generally regarded as an act of legal injustice, procured the passing of that very remarkable retrospective statute called the Dissenter's Chapels Act. Although by the operation of this Act, the congregational and school property was preserved, still heavy law costs had been incurred in the course of the Chancery proceedings, and as the school funds had to bear their proportion it became necessary to contract for a time the operation of the school, until the funds should, by husbanding, be so far restored as to be efficiently applied to educational purposes. Accordingly the number of boys was reduced in 1842, and in 1849 the school was altogether suspended. No payment appears to have ever been made on foot of the small annuity of £4, bequeathed to Strand-street Charity School, by Mr. Leeson, but the annuities bequeathed by him to the other two schools were regularly paid until about twelve or thirteen years ago, when Lord Milltown (the representative of the original testator), refused to pay any longer. The Committee of the Mary's-abbey School, having no evidence of their right to the annuity, regarded it as lost; not so the trustees of the Eustace-street Congregation School, who having in their possession a copy of Mr. Leeson's will, creating the annuities in question, filed their claim on foot thereof, in the Incumbered Estates Court, insisting that same was a charge on the Milltown estates, which were then about being sold in that Court, for the discharge of incumbrances. On my apprizing the Committee of the Mary's-abbey School of their rights under Mr. Leeson's will, they filed a similar claim in the Incumbered Estates Court.

The Committee of the Strand-street Charity School also preferred their claims in like manner.

On argument before Mr. Commissioner Longfield, in the present year, he decided in favour of the right of the Mary's-abbey and Eustace-street congregations' schools, to the respective annuities bequeathed to them, and also to all arrears then due thereon, but decided adversely to the claim of the Strand-street Charity School, on the ground that no payment had ever been made to the latter. So far as I can judge, the management of the institution during the period of its existence, and since its temporary suspension, has been faithfully conducted; and I have no doubt that the trust funds now accumulating will in due time be made available for the educational and charitable wants of the poorer members of the congregation.—[13th December, 1856.]

Endowments Lost or Expired.

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS LOST OR EXPIRED.

Swift's-alley, Charity, Girls.

Swift's-alley Charity Girls' School.—This was an institution for the maintenance and education of poor female children, and was carried on in premises adjoining the old Baptist Chapel, in Swift's-alley, (off Francis-street), the school being in connexion with the Baptist body. Some time prior to the removal of the Baptist Chapel to Lower Abbey-street, which took place about seventeen years ago, the school was closed for want of funds. Whether the legacies were received, and if so, how applied, I failed to ascertain, nobody now connected with the Baptist congregation possessing any information on the subject. Very probably, however, they were expended for the legitimate purposes of the charity. The school was in existence in the year 1793, as appears from the life and correspondence of Mr John Foster, edited by Ryland, vol. I., p. 32, (Bohn's Standard Library), where mention is made of the school. That well known writer officiated as minister of the Baptist Chapel, in Swift's-alley, during the year 1793.—[9th December, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF KILDARE.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Ballysax.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £72; subscriptions, £73 16s. 11d; Jane and Rd. Annesley, grant, 1 Nov., 1825; Rev. W. Tew, will, proved 8 May, 1830, £184 12s. 4d.	1 2 0	5 17 6	—	5 10 9	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Celbridge, Incorporated Society's Institution.	Rt. Hon. W. Connolly, will, dated 18 Oct., 1729, £461 10s. 9d., and rent-charge £230 15s. 4d. per annum; Rt. Hon. W. Connolly, grant, 19 April, 1733, 80A. 3R. 38P.; Rt. Hon. Theobald Wolfe, donation, 1780, £184 12s. 3d., invested in purchase of annuity, £8 6s. 2d.; Rt. Hon. Thomas Connolly, annuity, £46 3s. 1d., *vide Table No.* 4, p. 132. Transferred, in 1809, to management of Incorporated Society. *Vide Table of General Endowments*, p. 731.	80 3 38 and Rent-charge.	94 2 0	294 6 5	—	For the erection of a building for the reception of forty orphans or poor children. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism.
Clane; Betaghstown.	Patrick Hewetson, will, death, 1783; Chancery Decree, 13 Mar., 1824.	824 1 20	46 16 9	219 17 8	79 2 8	For support of a charity school on the lands of Betaghstown, for instruction of poor boys and girls in the principles of the Protestant religion, and in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and for apprenticing them to Protestant masters. *Copy of Will.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Vocal music. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Davidstown; Calverstown. Erasmus Smith's English.	Sir R. Levinge, Bt., will, 1747, rent-charge, £93 3s. 1d., subject to rent, £4 18s. 2d.; L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 2d.; subscriptions, £46 3s. 1d.; Robert Burrowes, grant, 8 June, 1821. Transferred in 1838 to management of Erasmus Smith's Board. *Vide Table of General Endowments*, p. 731. Accumulations of income invested, £1,100.	1 2 19 Rent-charge.	14 17 2	88 4 11	33 0 0	For the maintenance and instruction at Calverstown of poor children, and for employing them at work and binding them apprentices. *Will; Rep. A. C.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by grantor, minister, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor or minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; book-keeping. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Donadea.	L. L. Fund, £156 18s. 5d.; subscriptions, £156 18s. 5d.; Sir Gerald Aylmer, grant, 12 July, 1823.	2 0 0	11 8 3	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under the regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Johnstown.	Elizabeth Wolfe, will, proved 23 July, 1836; Chancery Decree, 26 April, 1855.	Rent-charge.	—	15 0 0	—	For instructing in Scripture the children in neighbourhood of Forenaughts. *Will; Rep. A. C.* For the support of the Johnstown school. *Chancery Decree, Rep. A.C.*	Reading; writing; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Vocal music. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Kill, Erasmus Smith's English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments*, p. 731. Building grant from Governors, £276 18s. 5d.; Earl of Mayo, grant, 4 July, 1812.	3 0 38	11 10 11	(Part of salary from general fund).	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF KILDARE—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In Minister. *Deed.*	15 0 0	Church Education Society, £5; From Mr. Tew's bequest, £5 10s. 6d.; Mr. Tottenham, £4 9s. 6d.	Apartments and land.	43	—	None.	6	9	5	4	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner, p.* 135.
In Incorporated Society. *Charter.*	40 0 0	Incorporated Society.	Apartments, £20; Use of land, £64 10s.	152	36	Sufficient.	56	58	58	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 135.
	35 0 0 Senior Assistant.	Same.	Apartments, coals, and candles.											
	23 0 0 Junior Assistant.	Same.	Same.											
—	52 10 0	Trustees.	Apartments and land, £40; Fuel, £20; for servant, £35 7s. 6d.; Candles, &c., £16.	60	16	Sufficient.	12	12	12	–	–	–	Boarders free; Day boys, £2.	Satisfactory. For history of endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 135.
In minister. *Deed.*	50 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and land, £10; Fuel, £5; School fees.	162	—	None.	25	47	37	10	–	–	A few pay 10s.; rest free.	Not altogether satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 136.
In minister. *Deed.*	20 0 0	Sir G. Aylmer.	Apartments and land; School fees.	48	—	None.	30	59	53	6	–	–	Some pay 6s. 6d.; rest free.	Satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 136. As to withdrawal of salary by Eras. Smith's Board, *vide* 13789 *et seq.*, and 21764; also 23008 *et seq.*
—	30 0 0	Lady Mayo, £15; Agent of Endowment £15.	—	51	3	None.	17	21	16	2	3	–	Day pupils free; Two boarders pay as such.	Satisfactory. For particulars of endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 136.
In Governors. *Deed.*	30 0 0	Governors, £25; Earl of Mayo, £5.	Apartments; land, £14.	56	4	None.	25	33	31	–	2	–	Boarders, £9 to £10; day pupils, 10s. to £1; the greater number free.	Not altogether satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 136.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Kilmeage, Boys.	Association for Discountenancing Vice. £33 18s.; Sir Gerald Geo. Aylmer, grant, 7 March, 1829; Margaret C. Perceval, donation of £1,143, invested in purchase of £1,128 17s. 6d. Government stock; secured by declaration of trust, 10 July, 1845.	1 2 19	11 8 2	—	33 17 4	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid. Vocal music. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Kilmeage, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Monasterevan, Boys.	Lord Drogheda, £300. and subscriptions; presumed grant from Mr. Moore. *Vide Monasterevan, Table No. 5, p. 134, and Ev. Rep. A. C. p. 138.*	Site.	18 13 2	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Monasterevan, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; embroidery. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Naas, Diocesan Free School for Kildare.	Stat. 12 Eliz., ch. 1, Ir. (1570); Stat. 53 Geo. III., ch. 107, sec. 24; Order of Lord Lieutenant in Council, 17 April, 1824. Thos. De Burgh, grant, 3 May, 1725.	Site.	32 12 0	64 12 4	—	For free schools in which children of residents in diocese, of whatever religious persuasion, are entitled to a classical education as day scholars, free of expense, the master being at liberty to receive voluntary remuneration from such as choose to pay. *Commissioners of Education in Ireland Rep.* 1831.	Greek; Latin; Euclid; algebra. Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Naas, Parochial, Boys.	Elizabeth Wolfe, will, proved 23 July, 1836. Chancery Decree, 26 April, 1855.	Rent-charge.	—	15 0 0	—	For instructing in Scripture the children in neighbourhood of Forenaughts. *Will; Rep. A. C.* For the support of the Naas Parochial school. *Chancery Decree, Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; English history; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Naas, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Nurney.	Robert Lawrenson, will, proved 7 June, 1838.	0 1 29	7 5 0	—	—	For a school. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Timolin.	Geo. Drake, grant, 22 Sep. 1821.	1 2 19	7 10 5	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, and Church catechism to members of Established Church. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
		917 1 22 rent-charges and 2 sites.	262 1 4	697 1 4	151 10 9		

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF KILDARE—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	33 17 4	Rev. E. J. Preston, from endowment.	Apartments and land, £10; school fees, £5.	47	—	None.	25	38	38	–	–	–	5s. to 8s.; some free.	Satisfactory.
Same.	Share of preceding.	—	Share of preceding.	31	—	None.	22	36	36	–	–	–	5s. to 8s.; some free.	Satisfactory.
—	50 0 0	Rev. Mr. Moore.	Apartments and garden, £12; school fees, £4.	111	—	None.	22	29	27	–	2	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 136.
—	Share of preceding.	—	Share of preceding.	111	—	None.	17	22	21	–	1	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 136.
In Archbishop of Dublin, as Bishop of Kildare. *Stat.* 12 *Eliz. ch.* 1.	60 0 0	Bishop and clergy of diocese.	Apartments and land, £25; school fees.	52	16	None.	12	13	13	–	–	–	£4 4s. to £6 6s.	Satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 136. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 13907, *et seq.*; and 13949, *et seq.*
—	36 0 0	Rector.	Apartments and land, £6; school fees.	60	—	None.	23	28	26	2	–	–	4s. 4d. to 10s. 10d.; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 137.
—	Share of preceding.	Same.	Share of preceding.	68	—	None.	9	13	13	–	–	–	4s. 4d., some free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 137.
—	16 0 0	Church Education Society, £8; from subscription, £8.	Apartments land, and £5.	75	—	Small.	11	27	23	4	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 137.
In Minister. *Deed.*	25 0 0	Miss Coddington.	Apartments and land, £5.	84	—	Small.	13	50	30	20	–	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 137.
				1211	75		325	495	439	48	8	0		

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment.					
	Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income.		Object.
				From Land.	From Trust Funds.	
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Kilcullen, Parochial.	Rev. Kildare Borrowes, will, 1821, £92 6s. 2d.; A.D.V. £35 3s. 10d. and subscriptions; Joseph Borrowes, Edwd. Woods, John Collis, J. J. Bookey, Rev. T. Brownrigg, and J. C. Roberts, grant, 25 Jan., 1822.	3 0 38	7 1 3	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, and Church catechism to members of Established Church. *Deed.*

TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment.					
	Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income.		Object.
				From Land.	From Trust Funds.	
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ballitore.	Lydia Shackleton, lease for 21 years, 31 Dec., 1825, reserving rent, £7 7s. 8d.	Site.	—	—	—	—
Ballynadrumny; Bradford.	Miss Macnamara, will, dated 1 March, 1818, landed property sold for £120.	—	—	—	3 12 0	For such charitable institutions as executors might appoint. *Will; Rep. A. C.*
Castlecarberry, Protestant Charter.	Elizabeth Glover, and Mary Pomeroy, grant, 2 acres, renewable lease, 20 acres, and rent-charge, £20, subject to rent of £10 a-year; Thomas Dallzell, will, £100; another bequest, £20.	22 0 0	12 0 0	20 0 0	3 12 0	For instruction of children of Roman Catholic, and other poor natives of Ireland, in English, writing, and arithmetic; in husbandry and housewifery, or in trades, manufactures, or other manual occupations; in Scripture and in principles of Protestant Established religion. *Charter.*
Castledermot, Protestant Charter.	Duke of Leinster, donation, £923 1s. 6d., invested in building, and grant, 1 May, 1748.	20 0 0	47 13 10	—	—	Same.
Celbridge, Incorporated Society's Institution.	Right Hon. Thomas Conolly, 1773, annuity of £46 3s. 1d. *Vide Table No. 1, p. 128.*	Annuity.	—	46 3 1	—	For support of the Celbridge Institution. *Will; Rep. A. C.*
Lyons, Kill.	Rev. D. Nowlan, will, proved 25 June, 1831, annuity of £10.	Annuity.	—	10 0 0	—	For the education of twenty poor children, in parish of Lyons, and its union. *Will; Rep. A. C.*
Maynooth, Protestant Charter.	Duke of Leinster, grant; Earl of Kildare, will, £500, invested in building.	14 1 30	29 8 9	—	—	Same as that of Castledermot Protestant Charter School above.
athmore, Erasmus Smith's English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.* Building grant from Governors, £276 18s. 6d.; subscriptions, £96 15s. 5d.; Richard Neville, grant, 18 October, 1814.	2 0 0	13 6 2	—	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.*
		58 1 30 site and annuities.	102 8 9	76 3 1	7 4 0	

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF KILDARE.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
In Minister. *Deed.*	In existence.	Discontinued for want of support and sufficient attendance of pupils. *Rep. A. C.*	Doubt as to validity of grant. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 137.

ENDOWMENTS. COUNTY OF KILDARE. [None.]

LOST OR EXPIRED. COUNTY OF KILDARE.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Copy of lease.	The term of years granted by the lease having long since expired, the school has ceased to exist. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep. 1835, App. p. 547.	The entire amount of the bequest was expended in building a schoolhouse, the site of which is not secured by deed or otherwise, for the use of the school. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Same, p. 546.	The schoolhouse having been burnt in 1798, was not restored; and by an order of a General Board of the Incorporated Society, 2 April, 1806, the several lands and endowments connected with it were restored to the representatives of the original donors. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Same.	The school was suppressed by order of the General Board of the Incorporated Society, 16 March, 1831, and the house and land were surrendered to the agent of the Duke of Leinster by an order of the Committee of Fifteen, 20 July, 1831. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Same.	The annuity was determinable with the lives of certain persons since dead. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Same.	The bequest does not appear to have been applied to the purpose indicated in the testator's will. *Rep. A. C.*	For particulars of the misapplication of this endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 137.
Same.	The school was suppressed by an order of the General Board of the Incorporated Society, 5 May, 1819; and the house and lands were surrendered to the Duke of Leinster by another order of same Board, 6 December, 1820. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Same.	The school continued in operation till 1851, when owing to want of a sufficient attendance of pupils it was discontinued, and the premises reconveyed to the grantor. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF KILDARE.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Athy.	Duke of Leinster, annuity of £20, possibly during pleasure.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep. 1835, App. p. 546.	Contribution, if any, purely voluntary. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Athy.	Corporation of Athy, annuity of £15.	Same.	No such school exists, or, as far as the Assistant Commissioner could learn, ever did exist. *Rep. A. C.*	Grant not confirmed by Corporation. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 137.
Athy.	Bequest from Mr. Weldon, £5 per annum.	Same.	No trace to be discovered of any such endowment. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Cardiffstown.	Earl of Mayo, annuity of £20.	Commissioners of Board of Education, Reports, 1807–12. p. 315.	No such school exists, or, as far as the Assistant Commissioner could learn, ever did exist. *Rep. A. C.*	The endowment is denied by Lord Mayo, and there is no evidence of it except the Report of 1807–12.
Clane, National.	An acre of land, rent free from the parish.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep. 1835, p. 7 *b*.	The land was originally common ground, but for a very long period has been considered the property of the Roman Catholic parish of Clane, and, as such, subject to the control of the priest, for the time being, who claims the right of appropriating it, if deemed advisable, to any other Roman Catholic parochial purpose. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 137, *referred to under Kilcock, below.*	—
Clane Parochial.	£15 per annum.	Information communicated to the Assistant Commissioner.	It is stated to be at the discretion of the rector to apply the money to any other parochial purpose. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Cloncurry; Newtown, National.	House and garden, rent free.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep. 1835, p. 14 *b*.	This land is similarly circumstanced with that attached to Clane school, above. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Davidstown; Ballintaggart.	Mr. Bonham, house and half acre of land.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep. 1826, pp. 616–17.	Mr. Bonham never in any way restricted his absolute control over the house and land. *Rep. A. C.*	Not in operation. *Rep. A. C.*
Kilcock; National Boys and Girls.	House and garden, rent free.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep. 1835, p. 13 *b*.	This land is similarly circumstanced with that attached to Clane school, above. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 137.	—
Kilcullen.	Rev. Wm. Tew, £50.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep. 1835, App. p. 547.	This bequest was not for educational purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Kilmanmon, Erasmus Smith's English.	Annuity of £20.	Same, p. 546.	Kilmanmon is in the Queen's County. *Rep. A. C.*	*Vide Queen's County, Table No.* 5, *p.* 268.
Maynooth.	Revenues unascertained, but attaching to the locality of Maynooth.	Same, p. 547.	No such revenues are now in existence, nor, as far as the Assistant Commissioner could ascertain, were any such ever in operation. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 137.	—
Maynooth.	Duke of Leinster, annuity of £20.	Same, p. 546.	The Duke of Leinster's subscription is purely voluntary. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Monasterevan.	Viscountess Ely, £2 15*s.* 4*d.* per annum.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 *Rep.* 1835, p. 21 *b*.	No authority could be found for the trustees to continue the payment of this annuity to the Monasterevan school. *Rep. A. C.*	For further particulars, *vide Ex Rep. A. C. p.* 138. For evidence at Public Court, *vide* 13865 *et seq.*
Monasterevan.	Revenues unascertained, but attaching to the locality of Skirteen.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep. 1835, App. p. 547.	The Assistant Commissioner failed to discover the existence of any such revenues. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Monasterevan, Protestant Charter.	Earl of Drogheda, grant of two acres.	Same, p. 546.	The school was suppressed by an order of the General Board of the Incorporated Society, 3 December, 1828; and in 1843 the land and school-premises were re-conveyed to the Earl of Drogheda on his paying the Society £100. *Rep. A. C.*	For evidence at Public Court, *vide* 13883 *et seq.*
Narraghmore.	Subscriptions, £600.	Answer to Circular.	The money is not secured to the school, and may be otherwise applied at the discretion of the collector. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 138.	School in operation, and at present in enjoyment of interest of fund. *Rep. A. C.*

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EXTRACTS from REPORTS of FREDERICK W. M'BLAIN, Esq., LL.D., Assistant Commissioner. COUNTY KILDARE.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Endowments in Operation.

Ballysax School.—There were but two children present on the occasion of my visit, and they could only spell words of one syllable. The school appeared at a low ebb.—[27th May, 1856.] Ballysax.

Celbridge, Incorporated Society's Institution.—The income derived from the endowment of this institution is altogether inadequate for its proper maintenance; the deficiency, being about two-thirds of the total cost, is defrayed out of the general funds of the Incorporated Society. Thirty children are nominated by Mr. Conolly, of Castletown, and thirty-two are elected from amongst candidates presenting themselves from the Scriptural schools of the county of Kildare, agreeably to the rules laid down in the Society's printed circular. In addition to the sixty-two children thus admitted, two girls have been elected every year since 1853 from the Society's female day schools at Trim and Stradbally. After four years shall have elapsed, this will give an increase of eight pupils; and thus the stated number of children on the foundation of the establishment, for and after the year 1857, will be seventy. All the children are educated, clothed, and dieted at the sole expense of the Society, and books, stationery, medicine, and medical attendance are in like manner gratuitously provided. The bills for the dieting of the children are paid quarterly; salaries, allowances, and other expenses, half-yearly. The annual elections are conducted by a deputation of the Incorporated Society; at the same time the deputation holds an examination of the pupils then in the school, inspects the premises, and subsequently reports to the Society on the general state of the institution. Celbridge; Incorporated Society's Institution.

I examined a large class of the girls, and was pleased with their reading and answering in geography. Their writing also was good, but in grammar they were deficient. The establishment seemed orderly and well conducted.—[17th June, 1856.]

Clane; Betaghstown School.—Patrick Hewetston, the founder of the school, died in the year 1783; Moses Cahill (to whom the testator devised the lands now the property of the school for life), died in 1792. The trustees not being able to get possession of the trust estate, after his decease, were obliged, in the year 1795, to institute proceedings at law and in equity for the recovery thereof, and after a litigated suit in equity the trusts of the will were decreed by Lord Chancellor Clare to be carried into execution. Various other proceedings were taken to recover the sums due on the legal securities belonging to the testator, pending which the trustees deferred carrying into execution the establishment of the charity school, and in the *interim* they let the house and demesne of Betaghstown for five years, for a barrack for troops (that part of the county being then very much disturbed), and they set the rest of the land by lease for thirty-one years. As the rents were received they were invested by the trustees in Government debentures. Clane; Betaghstown.

In the year 1805, upon the final adjustment of the litigation, the then Bishop of Kildare undertook, as acting trustee, the sole management of the endowment; he expended large sums in repairs and new buildings, and established in the first instance a manufactory for making farming implements, but afterwards substituted in its place an agricultural establishment, in the carrying on of which a very considerable expenditure was incurred in draining and other improvements. At this period there were sixteen children (ten boys and six girls) maintained in the house, the former of whom were alternately employed in agriculture and at school, and the latter as servants in the house, and in school. In the Thirteenth Report from the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland (Report 1807–1812), the history of this charity up to that period is fully given, and I beg leave to refer to it. Its subsequent history may be stated as follows:—The Commissioners who drew up that report having intimated their opinion that the application of the funds of the charity to an establishment for agriculture and manufactures, was a breach of trust, an information shortly afterwards was filed by the Attorney-General, at the relation of C. W. Walker, Esq., Secretary to the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, against the Lord Primate and the Bishop of Kildare, for the purpose of rectifying the breach of trust, and establishing the liability of the Bishop of Kildare in respect thereof. The objects of that suit were attained, and the Bishop of Kildare was decreed to have committed a breach of trust, and to be liable to account to the estate for his misapplication of the funds of the charity, and it was referred to the Master (*inter alia*) to take an account of what was due from the bishop. Ultimately a certain balance was reported as due from him, which he was directed to bring in. The final decree in the cause was pronounced on the 13th March, 1824, whereby the Master's report approving of a certain scheme for the future management of the charity which had been laid before him, by the Commissioners of Education, was confirmed, and in conformity therewith it was decreed that the dwelling-house on the lands of Betaghstown should be appropriated for the purposes of the charity school, and the residence of the children and master; that the offices and garden belonging to the dwelling-house, and twenty acres of the demesne, should be set apart for the use of the school; that the annual income of the charity school estate, producing the net yearly sum of £319 15*s.* 3*d.*, should be applied for the support of the school, viz., annual salary to schoolmaster, he finding himself in diet, £52; two servants' wages, at £5 each, £10; diet for same, at 9*d.* per day each, £27 7*s.* 6*d.*; books, paper, pens, and ink for the use of the scholars, annually, £5 11*s.* 8*d.*; subsistence for the children, fifteen in number, at 6*d.* per day each, per year, £136 17*s.* 6*d.*; clothing for the children, viz.:—a coat and vest of strong brown cloth, two pairs of ticken trowsers, three shirts, three pairs of shoes, three pairs of stockings, and one black leather cap, at £3 each, per year, £45 annually; for annual repairs of dwelling-house and offices, £15; total, £291 16*s.* 8*d.*, annually. The before-mentioned allowance for diet to be exclusive of the milk of three cows, and the produce of the garden, and twenty acres of land before-mentioned. The master to cultivate garden and land at his own expense; £10 to be paid as an apprentice fee with each boy, the master or mistress of the boy to be approved of by the Primate and Bishop of Kildare, or one of them, or some person authorized by them, or one of them. The residue of the income of the charity to be invested annually in the purchase of Government stock, to increase the funds of the school, and to enlarge the number of children on the foundation. The Primate and Bishop of Kildare to have a discretionary power to add to, or diminish the number of boys on the foundation, and to add to or lessen the yearly sums thereinbefore directed to be applied for the respective purposes therein mentioned. The dwelling-house, school, and offices of Betaghstown, to be put in a proper state of repair, and furniture provided for use of the school, and three milch cows to be purchased for the use of the institution.

Notwithstanding this decree no steps were then taken by the trustees to carry it into execution

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COUNTY KILDARE.

Endowments in Operation.

Mr. George Pentland, of Blackhall, in the county Meath (the solicitor of the Bishop of Kildare), was permitted to receive the rents of the trust premises up to the period of his decease, which took place in the year 1834. His representative, and son, G. H. Pentland, Esq., having refused to account to the trustees for the rents received by his father, a bill was filed in Chancery, in the year 1836, by the present Primate and the late Bishop of Kildare, against G. H. Pentland, and others, praying (*inter alia*) for an account, and payment of the balance due by the late George Pentland to the trust estate. That cause, after various proceedings had therein, and a report from the Master, was ultimately compromised by the representative of Pentland transferring to the credit of the trustees a sum of stock, which is now represented by a principal sum of £2,508 1*s.* 11*d.*, new 3 per cent. Government stock.

In justice to the present Lord Primate, it is to be observed that he was not aware of the decree of 1824, or of his being a trustee of the charity at all, until many years after that decree had been pronounced; and that as soon as he became apprized of the facts he adopted immediate steps to establish the school pursuant to the scheme of the Court of Chancery. This object was effected in the year 1836, since which period the school has been in operation. It is also to be observed that, although the founder directed that girls as well as boys should be admitted to the establishment, yet the decree does not make any provision for the reception of girls. The omission was not unintentional; for it seems that the close proximity of the boys and girls was not favourable to morality.—[13th June, 1856.]

Davidstown; Calverstown, Erasmus Smith's English.

Davidstown, Calverstown, Erasmus Smith's English School.—I examined the three most advanced pupils (two boys and one girl,) in English dictation, geography, grammar, and arithmetic. In English dictation the result was moderately favourable, in the other departments the answering was tolerable. The girl displayed more intelligence than the boys. The state of education as I found it was not altogether satisfactory. Considering the handsome endowment which the school possesses, it should be in a more flourishing condition. No instruction is given in algebra or mensuration, and there was only one boy on the roll learning Euclid or bookkeeping.—[12th June, 1856.]

Donadea.

Donadea School.—In November, 1854, the Board of Erasmus Smith gave up their connexion with the school, and from thenceforward ceased to pay the teachers' salaries. Mrs. Leggatt continued for one year and a-half subsequently to teach the female school without receiving any remuneration for her services, but owing to want of support, she had been obliged recently to close it. The reason of the Erasmus Smith Board withdrawing their support from the school was, that Sir Gerald Aylmer, in the year 1854, contrary to their rules, erected, on the two acres of land (granted by him for the use of the school in the year 1823), a residence or glebe house for the minister of the parish of Donadea, immediately adjoining the schoolhouse; and also enclosed a small portion of the land as a garden for the use of the minister. In consequence of this unauthorized act of Sir Gerald Aylmer the mistress of the female school, without any fault whatever on her part, has been deprived of her salary of £11 a-year, paid by the Erasmus Smith Board, and which she had uninterruptedly enjoyed from the 1st May, 1823, to the 1st November, 1854; and the neighbourhood has lost a good school and the services of a qualified and efficient teacher. The schoolmaster, too, by this encroachment of Sir Gerald Aylmer, has been ousted out of the possession of at least half an acre of the land which rightfully belonged to him under the fee-farm grant of 1823. By way, I presume, of giving some colour to this proceeding, Sir G. Aylmer has assumed to appoint the minister of the parish (Rev. J. H. Walker) as the principal master of the boys' school, and Mr. Leggatt as the assistant teacher. This, however, is a mere farce, as the minister does not teach in the school, or receive any remuneration as a teacher, the entire school business being, as always previously, conducted by Mr. Leggatt. It is further to be observed that Sir G. Aylmer had no right, under the deed, to appoint the teachers, that power being thereby vested in the minister of the parish and his successors; and there is also a covenant in the deed by the Rev. Newcombe Whitlaw (the then minister of the parish), for himself and his successors, that they will from time to time appoint masters to reside in the schoolhouse, and instruct the scholars of said school.

Whether the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools would not be acting wisely as well as humanely (in cases like the present, of long-continued and faithful service in their employment), by making some provision in the way of a pension or other remuneration for their teachers in old age, is a question well befitting the serious consideration of that Board.—[2nd June, 1856.]

Johnstown.

Johnstown School.—Proceedings having been instituted in Chancery in reference to Miss Wolfe's will, by an order or decree of the Master in Chancery, dated the 26th April, 1855, one half of the legacy or rent-charge of £30 a-year was ordered to be paid for the support of this school, and the other half for the support of the Protestant parochial school of Naas, Forenaughts having recently been united to the parish of Naas. There is no school at Forenaughts other than the Johnstown school.—[2nd June, 1856.]

Kill, Erasmus Smith's English.

Kill, Erasmus Smith's English School.—The children whom I examined did not read or parse well. They answered respectably in geography, and in mental arithmetic tolerably. The school is not as efficient as it ought to be.—[10th June, 1856.]

Monasterevan, Boys.

Monasterevan, Boys' School.—I found on the occasion of my visit only two boys present in this school who had been taught to write from dictation. I examined them by dictating a couple of sentences from the Fourth Reading Book (Chr. Know. Soc.); one of the boys wrote down the words dictated with only one mistake in spelling, while the errors of the other were numerous and glaring. I also examined a large class in geography and mental arithmetic; in the former the answering was bad, in the latter much better. I inspected their copy-books, and found their writing averagely good.

The instruction in the school is too limited in amount; no mathematics are taught, and none of the pupils could parse a sentence.—[28th August, 1856.]

Monasterevan, Girls.

Monasterevan, Girls' School.—Writing from dictation was not practised in this school, and the amount of instruction given in grammar was very limited. I examined a class of six girls (the most advanced in the school), all of whom, with the exception of one, read badly. In geography the general answering was very bad; in mental arithmetic, good; writing, tolerable.—[28th August, 1856.]

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COUNTY KILDARE.

Endowments in Operation.

Naas, Diocesan Free School for Kildare.—I examined the boys and found them carefully instructed. Their reading was very good; and they translated Greek and Latin with fluency and correctness.—[13th June, 1856.]

Naas, Diocesan Free School for Kildare.

Naas, Parochial Boys' School.—I examined three boys (being the most advanced class in the school) in English dictation, and the result was by no means favourable. Of English history they had a very scanty knowledge; but in geography their answering was better. Only one boy in the school was learning Euclid, and he knew but little of it.—[2nd June, 1856.]

Naas, Parochial Boys.

Naas, Parochial, Girls' School.—This school is in a low condition. The children whom I examined, though the most advanced in the school, read badly, and were quite ignorant of geography. In arithmetic their knowledge did not extend beyond the multiplication table.—[2nd June, 1856.]

Naas, Parochial, Girls.

Nurney School.—I examined the most advanced pupils, and found them very indifferent readers. None of them were able to parse a sentence, or explain the meaning of the most ordinary words; of geography, too, they displayed a very slender knowledge. The school is at a low ebb.—[6th May, 1856.]

Nurney.

Timolin School.—I examined the most advanced class in the school, consisting of four girls and two boys. One half read tolerably well, the other half badly. Of grammar and geography they knew little or nothing; and in arithmetic (with the exception of one boy), they were also very deficient.—[5th May, 1856.]

Timolin.

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN OPERATION.

Endowments not in Operation.

Kilcullen, Parochial School.—It was stated to me by the Rev. Mr. Sherrard (the present rector), that the grantors in the deed of the 25th January, 1822, had no power to execute that grant, inasmuch as the premises were common or free land. He further stated that the ground comprised in the deed was not worth more than ten shillings an acre. However this may be, the school has long since ceased to exist from want of support, and a sufficient attendance of pupils. The site was most injudiciously chosen, the schoolhouse being built at a distance of one and a-half miles from the town of Kilcullen, and in a very thinly peopled district.—[19th June, 1856.]

Kilcullen, Parochial.

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS LOST OR EXPIRED.

Endowments Lost or Expired.

Lyons; Kill School.—The bequest of the Rev. D. Nowlan was not applied as directed by his will, and no schoolmaster in the parish of Lyons, or its Union, has ever received any benefit therefrom. The history of the endowment is involved in some obscurity, but the following particulars, which I collected relative thereto, will probably be found to be correct:—

Lyons; Kill.

The testator had a mortgage for £500 on a house in Grafton-street (No. 45), yielding interest at 6 per cent., out of which he directed that £10 a-year should be paid to a schoolmaster for the education of twenty poor children in the parish of Lyons, and its Union. For some years after the death of the testator the interest on the mortgage was received by the Rev. Thomas Nowlan (the testator's executor and brother); but how disposed of by him I could not learn. It was clear, however, that no portion of it had ever been applied in paying a schoolmaster, pursuant to the trusts of the will. The Rev. Thomas Nowlan died, and after his decease, the mortgage was paid off and the amount handed over to the late Right Rev. Dr. Haly, the Roman Catholic Bishop, by whom the principal sum was expended on other charitable objects. No part of it was devoted to the education of poor children in the parish of Lyons, and its Union, as required by the will.

From the above circumstances, it appears that a breach of trust has been committed in respect of this bequest.

The foregoing information I collected from the Rev. James Hayden, parish priest of Kill and Lyons, who, however, would not pledge himself to its accuracy.—[30th August, 1856.]

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO.

Alleged Endowments inquired into.

Athy School, by Corporation.—In the old corporation books of Athy the following memorandum, appears under date of the 24th June, 1779. Memorandum.—"That it was agreed to give £15 a-year to a schoolmaster, for the said borough, which is to be ratified by an act of Assembly of the said borough. Signed, Geo. Daker, Sov^{n}." The corporation books, however, do not contain any entry of a confirmation or ratification of the above proposition, nor does it appear that any such payment ever was in fact made.—[21st June, 1856.]

Athy, by Corporation.

Kilcock, National Boys' and Girls' Schools.—There are about two acres of ground, one attached to the schoolhouse, and the other situate at some distance from it at Courtown, which, as far as I could learn, had been ever since the erection of the schoolhouse (half a century ago), appropriated for the benefit of one or other of the teachers (male or female), of the school. These lands were, it appears, originally common or free lands; but it may fairly be presumed, at this distance of time, that they are now, by prescription or uninterrupted possession for half a century, the absolute property of the school. It is right, however, to mention that the parish priest claims, in virtue of his office, to have the absolute control over the premises, and he asserts that he may at his discretion deprive the teacher of the use of the lands, and appropriate them to any other Roman Catholic parochial purpose. He further states that such a right has always been claimed and exercised by his predecessors, and that in fact the teachers are merely tenants at will to the parish priest for the time being. This alleged right, however, seems very questionable. There are two other schools in the district similarly circumstanced, viz., Newtown and Tiermohan National schools, to both of which a portion of land, originally common, varying from one to two acres, is attached, and which has been enjoyed by the successive teachers of these schools for a long period of time. The parish priest claims in respect of these premises a similar right to that claimed in respect of the Kilcock school land.—[2nd June, 1856.]

Kilcock, National Boys and Girls.

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COUNTY KILDARE.

Alleged Endowments inquired into.

Maynooth.

Maynooth School.—I was not able to discover the existence of any such revenues, and I fear that it is not at all likely they will ever be ascertained. It is clear that there are no such revenues now in existence, nor so far as I could learn were any such ever in operation in the locality of Maynooth. [30th August, 1856.]

Monasterevan.

Monasterevan School.—In a book styled "A short account of the General Fund, and of the different Funds under its care, drawn up at the request of the Trustees, by the Rev. Jas. Armstrong, A.M., Dublin, November 15th, 1815," it is stated that Lady Anne Viscountess Ely, some years before her death (which took place in the year 1702,) confided the sum of £500, under a deed of trust to the Rev. Thomas Emlyn, and the Rev. Joseph Boyce, ministers of Wood-street congregation (of which she had been a member), the interest of which was appropriated as follows:—£10 per annum to the minister of Wood-street congregation; £4 per annum for an apprentice fee at Monasterevan; £3 per annum for the support of a schoolmistress at Monasterevan; and the remainder for the support of the dissenting interest, particularly for the education of students for the ministry. It is further stated, that on the 23rd July, 1717, the principal of this fund was handed over to the trustees of another fund, called the General Fund (which was devoted to Presbyterian purposes), and that for several years afterwards a distinct account was kept of the disbursements of Lady Ely's money, and that the sum of £4 per annum for an apprentice fee at Monasterevan, and £3 for a schoolmistress there, still continued to be paid.

The book from which I am quoting then goes on to state that Committees were appointed at different periods, and various other steps taken to investigate the special uses of the above fund of £500; but without any definite result.

The above two sums of £4 and £3 per annum, respectively, were regularly paid from the institution of the fund, prior to 1700, until about three years ago, when the payment was discontinued.

Whether the trustees of the General Fund were justified in withholding payment of these annuities after the lapse of a century and a-half during which they had been paid, I cannot undertake to say, as I have not sufficient information to enable me to pronounce a positive opinion. The solicitor of the trustees stated to me that he had carefully examined every document and paper connected with the matter (which had come into the possession of the trustees), and that he could not find any authority for payment of these annuities. He further stated, that as the fund which the trustees had to administer was designed exclusively for the promotion of Protestant Dissent, they could not properly or consistently (without some distinct authority) devote any portion of the money to another and wholly different object.

The probability of the case appears to be that Lady Ely's money has been mixed up with and forms part of the General Presbyterian Fund, although at this distance of time it may be impossible to prove it.—[28th August, 1856.]

Narraghmore.

Narraghmore School.—Some years ago a sum of £600 was subscribed by several benevolent individuals, chiefly connected with the locality of this school, and by them placed in the hands of a Miss Ball, through whose instrumentality the fund in question had been raised, and to which she was a principal contributor. The intention of the subscribers was that the money should be applied for the promotion of pure Scriptural knowledge amongst the lower classes in Ireland, in such manner as Miss Ball might deem best, without any regard to locality. No deed or instrument in writing, declaring the trusts of the fund, has ever been executed. Hitherto the interest of the money (which is invested on landed security in the north of Ireland) has been applied by Miss Ball towards paying the salaries of the teachers of the Narraghmore male and female parochial schools; but this application of the money is entirely voluntary on the part of Miss Ball, and may be discontinued by her at any moment. She has and claims an absolute, unfettered discretion as to the disposal of the fund in such way as she may think proper for the promotion of pure Scriptural knowledge among the lower classes in Ireland; and although she has contemplated settling this fund as a permanent endowment for the Narraghmore schools, yet she has not in fact hitherto done so, or in any way as yet limited her control over the money.—[21st June, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Ballinamara, Erasmus Smith's, English, National.	Stat. 10 Geo I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from governors. £20; subscriptions, £60; Rev. R. Graves, grant, 6 May, 1842.	Site.	2 18 0	—	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For schoolhouse and residence of schoolmaster, to teach children, under regulation of governors, and to instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*	—
Ballyhale.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £27 13*s.* 10*d.*; subscriptions, £26 15*s.* 4½*d.*; Rev. Henry Moore, grant, 16 April, 1825.	Site.	2 2 8	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of Knocktopher, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Roman Catholic catechism
Castlecomer; Collieries.	L. L. Fund, £110 15*s.* 4½*d.*; subscriptions, £240; Dowager Countess of Ormonde, grant, 25 Aug., 1823.	3 1 2	13 15 8	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of Castlecomer or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	—
Clomantagh or Tubrid.	Arthur J. St. George, 29 Jan., 1827.	0 2 17	12 2 7	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scriptural instruction.
Freshford, Parochial.	Colonel R. Browne, will, proved 25 June, 1833, £50 legacy, and rent-charge of £10.	Rent-charge.	—	10 0 0	2 0 0	For establishment of public school for advantage of poor of Freshford, and of testator's estate in neighbourhood of Balleen or Ballyphilip, provided the Government of Ireland shall not have any control whatever in the management of the school. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Plain and fancy needlework. Vocal music (Hullah). Psalmody. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Goresbridge, National, Boys.	Joseph Green, grant, land and schoolhouse, 30 Sept., 1824.	0 3 9	5 2 9	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Roman Catholic catechism.
Graigue, National, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £138 9*s.* 3*d.*; Kildare-place Society, £69 4*s.* 7½*d.*; subscriptions, £138 9*s.* 3*d.*; Viscount Clifden, grant, 18 March, 1823.	Site.	10 17 8	—	—	For a schoolhouse for parish of Graigue. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Graigue, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Same, with addition of plain and fancy needlework.
Killeolumb; Ringville, National, Boys.	Dowager Lady Esmonde, will, proved 20 Dec., 1851, £200, and an annuity of £25.	Annuity.	—	25 0 0	10 0 0	For education of poor children in neighbourhood of testatrix's residence at Ringville, under regulation of Roman Catholic bishop, and parish priest of Sliaveroth. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; arithmetic. Roman Catholic catechism.
Killeolumb; Ringville, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Same, with addition of plain and fancy needlework.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
In Governors. *Deed.* In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	£ s. d. 30 0 0	National Board.	School fees, £8.	–	—	—	38	50	–	–	–	–	4s. to 6s. some free.	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner owing to late period when deed was received.
In minister. *Deed.*	-	—	Apartments, £2; School fees, £10.	137	—	None.	*–	100	–	100	–	–	4s. 4d. to 13s.; one free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner*, p. 148.
In minister. *Deed.*	—	—	—	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C.* p. 148.
In minister. *Deed.*	11 0 0	Rector, £6; Diocesan Church Education Society, £4; perpetual curate, £1.	House and land, £10; School fees, £1 6s.	71	—	None.	15	21	21	–	–	–	Majority free; rest pay 4s. 4d.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C.* p. 149.
—	20 0 0 6 0 0 Workmistress.	Rector, partly from endowment. Rector.	Apartments and garden, £5.	120	—	None.	22	28	27	1	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory, notwithstanding unfavourable circumstances. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C.* p. 149.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	17 0 0 14 0 0 Assistant.	National Board. National Board.	Garden, £1; School fees, £2 10s.	138	—	None.	65	153	–	153	–	–	4s. 4d. to 13s.	Satisfactory, but limited. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C.* p. 149.
Same.	53 0 0 17 0 0 Assistant.	National Board, £46; subscriptions, £7. National Board.	School fees, £11.	186	—	A small one, allowed by Viscount Clifden.	135	251	4	247	–	–	Majority free; rest pay from 4s. 4d. to £1.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C.* p. 149.
Same.	25 10 0 15 0 0 Assistant.	National Board, £22; subscriptions, £3 10s. National Board.	School fees, £7 10s.	186	—	Same.	88	233	–	233	–	–	Majority free; rest pay from 4s. 4d. to 13s.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C.* p. 149.
Same.	36 0 0	National Board, £26; Mr. Devereux from endowment, £10.	Apartments, £2; School fees, £2 10s.	120	—	None.	40	67	–	67	–	–	4s. 4d. to 10s.; some free.	Satisfactory.
Same.	34 0 0	National Board, £24; from endowment, £10.	—	100	—	None.	33	68	–	68	–	–	Majority free; rest pay from 4s. 4d. to 10s.	Satisfactory.

* Not ascertained.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Kilkenny, Chapel-lane, National, Boys.	Nicholas Keravan, will, dated 22 March, 1825, interest of £200; now represented by £194 10*s.* 6*d.* Government Stock, vested in Bequest Board; Patrick Dun, will, £10 annually.	Annuity.	–	10 0 0	5 16 8	For schoolhouse of Chapel-lane. *Extract from Will.*	English, according to the National system; algebra, as far as simple equations; mensuration; Euclid; book-keeping. Vocal music (Hullah). Roman Catholic catechism.
Kilkenny, Chapel-lane, National, Infant.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic (elementary rules). Roman Catholic catechism.
Kilkenny, Grammar.	Duke of Ormonde, deed, 18 March, 1684, granting Kilkenny Mansion-house and land adjoining, and £129 4*s.* 7½*d.* tithes; Irish Parliament, Building grant, 1782, £5,064.	9 3 32 Tithes, &c.	161 17 5	129 4 7½	—	For repairs of school, and for resident master—to be a member of the Established Church and an A.M.—and for an usher, to instruct, free, children in grantor's service and certain others, and at half the usual fees of remarkable schools in Dublin, children of the city of Kilkenny fit to enter on grammar learning, in religion, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, oratory, and poetry; school to be visited annually by Bishop of Ossory and Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, on last Thursday of July. *Statutes incorporated in Deed.*	The entrance course in Trinity College, Dublin, mathematics, and English; French; German. Drawing. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.
Kilkenny, Convent, National.	Nicholas Keravan, will, dated 22 March, 1825, the annual interest of £300, now represented by £291 15*s.* 8*d.* Government Stock, vested in Bequest Board.	—	—	—	8 15 0	For support of the Female Orphan school in St. James's-street. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Vocal music (Hullah). Religious instruction; Roman Catholic catechism.
Kilkenny; St. John's, Incorporated Society's, Pococke Institution.	Bishop Pococke, will, dated 10 July, 1763, codicil, 24 March, 1765, residue of property; Corporation of Kilkenny, grant of 20 acres of land and annuity of £27 13*s.* 10*d.*, 25 June, 1744; Anne Gorman, will, 1851, £1,137. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731.	1147 2 5 and Rent-charge.	38 6 2	305 16 8 (and payment for free pupils from general fund).	37 5 4	To found a school for instruction of Papist boys, from 12 to 16 years of age, who should become Protestants and who had not been before at any school of public legal foundation and particularly the Charter Schools, in linen weaving, and the principles of the Protestant religion. *Abstract of Will furnished by Incorporated Society.*	Reading; writing; arithmetic; algebra; Euclid; trigonometry; mensuration; surveying; mapping; book-keeping. Drawing. Psalmody (on Hullah's system). Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.
Kilkenny, Subscription, Boys.	Association for Discountenancing Vice, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; L.L. Fund, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*, Marquess of Ormonde, grant of site and an old castle, 3 July, 1817; Wm. Pratt, will proved 24 Nov., 1836, devising interest in leasehold premises in Kilkenny, for 99 years, from 25 March, 1797, producing a profit rent of about £6 10*s.* a-year; Joseph Evans, grant of £275 18*s.* 5*d.* a-year, payable out of a mixed fund of realty and personalty, charged with other annuities, 1816; Stat. 59 Geo. III., ch. 27 (private printed).	Site, houses, and rent-charge.	19 15 2	283 8 5	—	Education of children of Protestant Established religion, residing in city of Kilkenny or Liberties. *Deed* (1817). £92 6*s.* 2*d.* a-year for school, and £184 12*s.* 4*d.* for apprenticing ten Protestant children who had been educated at school. *Deed* (1818); *Reports from Commissioners on Municipal Corporations in Ireland*, 1833.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration. Psalmody. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF KILKENNY—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	36 0 0	National Board, £26; manager, £10.	Apartments £3; School fees, £5.	129	—	None.	34	125	–	125	–	–	4s. 4d. to 10s.; some free.	Not generally satisfactory. Master recently appointed. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 149.
Same.	40 0 0	National Board, £20; manager, £20.	Apartments, £3; School fees, 10s.	137	—	None.	67	181	–	181	–	–	Free; a few pay 4s. 4d.	Satisfactory.
—	17 0 0 Assistant.	National Board.												
Of principal master, in Corporation of Trin. Col., Dublin (male issue of founder having failed). *Rep. A. C.*	129 4 7½	Marquess of Ormonde, from endowment.	House and land, £100; School fees, £300.	55	46	A portion of the land attached to school.	56	47	47	–	–	–	Ordinary charges, £40 for boarders; £8 for day pupils.	Classics and English literature unsatisfactory; other branches satisfactory. Duty of visitation completely disregarded. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 149. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 84 *et seq.*
Of classical assistant, in principal master, with approval of visitors. *Statutes.*	50 0 0	Principal Master.	Board and residence.											
	50 0 0 Mathematical assistant.	Same.	Same.											
	42 0 0 English assistant.	Same.	Same.											
Teachers are a community of nuns of the Presentation Order.	*58 10 0	National Board, £50; Keravan Fund, £8 10s.	House (intended to be secured to school purposes), £20.	384	—	A yard, used as such.	204	457	–	457	–	–	Free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 150. This school referred to in Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 148.
	5 0 0 Monitress.	National Board.												
Of principal master, in Incorporated Society. *Charter.*	60 0 0	Incorporated Society.	Land and apartments, £30; For servant, £17; For fuel, £26; For candles &c., £15.	90	20	Sufficient.	26	27	27	–	–	–	£13 to £14; 18 free pupils paid for by Society.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 150.
Of senior monitor, in principal master, with approval of Society. *Return from Society.*	10 0 0	Same.												
—	35 0 0	Committee.	Apartments, £7.	96	—	None.	20	28	28	–	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 150. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 144 *et seq.*

* The salary of Convent National Schools is regulated by a scale of £20 for each 100 pupils up to 300; £17 per hundred from 300 to 600; above 600, £15 per hundred, with a modified rule for intermediate numbers. *Rules of Board*, 1855.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Kilkenny, Subscription, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same as in Boys' school.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Psalmody Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.
Kilmanagh, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £27 13s. 10d.; subscriptions, £92 6s. 2d.; Rev. Hans Caulfield, grant, 6 June, 1822.	Site.	4 2 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Kilmocahill, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £55 7s. 8d.; subscriptions, £83 1s. 6½d.; one acre of land, from Lord Rathdown, 1824.	1 0 0	5 3 1	—	—	—	Reading; writing; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.
Odogh; Threecastles.	A. D. V., £46 3s. 1d.; Mrs. Ball, grant, an acre; Joseph Lanigan, will, £1 2s. 11d. a-year.	1 0 0	4 19 7	1 2 11	—	For use of a resident schoolmaster. *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; Euclid; book-keeping. Roman Catholic catechism.
Stoneyford.	L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 2d.; Kildare-place Society, £36 18s. 5½d.; Mrs. Flood, £120; J. Flood, grant, 22 Aug., 1821.	1 2 19	9 1 10	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor and trustees and their survivor, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor and trustees and survivor. *Deed.*	Church Education course, including, in fifth class, mensuration; Euclid; book-keeping. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Thomastown, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions from Lord Carrick, £276 18s. 5½d., also site, 1821; profit from a Loan Fund invested in £200 Government Stock, under Stat. 6 and 7 Vic., c. 91.	Site.	10 3 10	—	6 0 0	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; Euclid; book-keeping. Plain and fancy work. Psalmody. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.
	Total, .	1165 3 4 and 6 sites, houses, tithes, rent-charges and annuities.	300 8 5	764 12 7½	69 17 0		

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Odogh, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £33 4s. 7½d.; subscriptions, £31 7s. 8d.; Rev. Peter Roe, 4 February, 1826.	0 3 9	2 15 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Powerstown, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £27 13s. 10d.; subscriptions, £26 15s. 4d.; Rev. Thomas Vigors, grant, 15 Oct., 1824.	0 3 28	2 11 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF KILKENNY—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
—	25 0 0	Trustees.	For fuel, £2; Apartments, £7.	96	—	None.	16	30	30	–	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory; teacher recently appointed. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 150.
In minister. *Deed.*	20 0 0	Rector, £7; Church Education Society, £4. subscriptions from parents, £9.	Apartments, £2 10*s.*	80	—	None.	25	49	47	2	–	–	Some free; parents of some pay £1 a family.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 150.
—	5 0 0	Rector, £2; Rector of Shankill, £3.	House and garden, £2; Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc., £4.	66	—	None.	6	10	10	–	–	–	Some free; rest pay, but not a fixed sum.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 150.
—	—	—	Land and apartments, £3; School fees, £5.	66	—	None.	37	30	–	30	–	–	4*s.* to 16*s.*	Very unsatisfactory. Endowment not secure. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 151.
Of principal master, in grantor and trustees and survivor. *Deed.*	25 0 0 25 0 0 Mistress.	Mrs. Flood. Mrs. Flood.	House and land, £6 10*s.*; School fees, £1.	181	—	None.	25	17	9	8	–	–	Some pay, but not as a matter of right.	Pupils absent. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 151.
—	8 0 0 12 0 0 Assistant mistress.	Rector. Miss Elizabeth Irwin.	Apartments, £8; School-fees, £5.	168	—	None.	15	27	27	–	–	–	Majority free; rest pay from 10*s.* to £1.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 151.
	—			2606	66		967	2008 *	277	1572	–	–		

* Including 59 unclassed.

OPERATION. COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
In minister. *Deed.*	In bad repair.	Discontinued, from small number of Protestant children and want of funds. *Rep. A. C.*	
In minister. *Deed.*	In tolerable repair.	Discontinued, as there are no Protestant children of the class that attend a parish school. *Rep. A. C.*	

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ullard, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from governors, £65 11s. 3*d.*; subscriptions, £65 11s. 3*d*; Rev. Jas. Stubbs, grant, 31 Jan., 1840.	0 1 11	4 5 0	—	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For school-house, and residence of a schoolmaster, to teach children under regulation of governors, and to instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*
	Total, . .	2 0 8	9 11 2	—	—	

TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Callan, Free.	Stat. 10 Geo. IV., cap. 27, sec. 28, appointing a portion of common lands enclosed by the Act.	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	—	For support of the Free School of Callan. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. IV., ch.* 27, *s.* 28.
Dysart, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from governors, £276 18s. 5*d.*; Wm. Humphreys, grant, 30 May, 1812.	3 0 38	11 10 10	—	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by Governors Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of governors. *Deed.*
Kells in Ossory.	Rev. Thomas Way, will, dated 1712, bequeathing annual income.	—	—	27 13 10	—	—
Knocktopher, Free.	Stat. 10 Geo. IV., cap. 27, sec. 29, appointing a portion of common lands enclosed by Act.	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	—	For support of the Free School of Knocktopher. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. IV., ch.* 27, *s.* 28.
	Total, . .	38 0 38	11 10 10	62 13 10	—	

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Aghour, Parochial.	Colonel R. Browne, will, bequeathing an annual income of £5.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools. 1 Report, 1835, App. p. 547.	The endowment is now applied to Freshford school, which appears in *Table, No.* 1, *p.* 140. *Rep. A. C.*	
Attanagh; Castlemarket.	Patrick Dillon, will, 1831, bequeathing an annual income of £100 to charities generally.	Same, p. 551 (under head, Queen's County).	Will could not be procured. If any endowment were created by it, for educational purposes, it may be regarded as now lost, as the interest of the testator was derived under a terminable lease, which has been evicted. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 152.	
Castlecomer; Monecurve.	Lord Lieutenant's grant, subscriptions, and grant of land.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Report, 1826, App. p. 632.	Identical with the Collieries School in *Table, No.* 1, *p.* 140. *Rep A. C.*	

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF KILKENNY—*continued.*

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
In governors. *Deed.*	Dilapidated.	School discontinued, as there are no Protestant children in parish of the class that attend a parochial school.	The Governors have declined either to repair the schoolhouse vested in them, or to renounce the trust. *Answer to Circular.*

ENDOWMENTS. COUNTY OF KILKENNY.—[NONE.]

LOST OR EXPIRED. COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Reports from Commissioners of Municipal Corporations in Ireland, 1833, p. 452.	There is no school in Callan in the enjoyment of this endowment. It does not appear that any steps have been taken to realize it. Lands apparently encroached on and appropriated. Original trustees have neglected to appoint successors. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., pp.* 151-2.	
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 547.	Closed in the year 1842, in consequence of falling off in attendance. *Return from Governors.*	
Same, quoting Reports on Charity Schools, 1721.	The endowment is denied to be a charge on the Way estate, and it would seem that it is, in fact, lost. The will could not be discovered. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 151.	
Stat. 10 Geo. IV. c. 27, s. 28.	This endowment has never been realized. The number of the trustees has still been kept up, but no other steps have been taken. Land encroached on and appropriated, owing to culpable neglect of original trustees. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 152.	

TABLE No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF KILKENNY—*continued.*

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Clonamery.	A house by subscription on ground given by Mrs. Dalton.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep. 1835, p. 137 *b.*	Mrs. Dalton allowed the house to be built on land held by her under terminable lease, but she did not convey her interest in the site. *Rep. A. C.*	
Dernaheny; Kiltorkar.	A good house built by subscription, aided by grant from Government.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep. 1826, App. p. 658.	The endowment is the same as that enjoyed by Ballyhale School, *Table No.* 1., *p.* 140. *Rep. A. C.*	
Erke; Galmoy.	Rev. T. Brennan, will, bequeathing £10 for a public school, for children of every creed, and share of profit rent of leasehold premises to buy books, &c.	Books of Bequest Board, containing extracts from wills.	The sum left was applied in the erection of the schoolhouse; and testator's interest in the leasehold premises was allowed to expire on account of the high rent reserved. *Rep. A. C.*	

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TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF KILKENNY.—*continued.*

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Erke; Johnstown.	Rev. T. Brennan, will, bequeathing £20 for a school, for children of every creed, at Johnstown, and share of profit-rent in leasehold premises, to buy books, &c.	Books of Bequest Board, containing extracts from wills.	The sum left was applied in the erection of the schoolhouse; and testator's interest in the leasehold premises was allowed to expire on account of the high rent reserved. *Rep. A. C.*	
Erke; Lough.	Same, bequeathing £10 for same object.	Same.	Same.	
Freshford, Parochial.	House built partly by a grant from the L. L. Fund.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 628.	The house was built in the church-yard, and is not secured to educational purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	
Kilkeasy, Parochial.	Rent-charge of £30 a year, under will of Bishop Tenison.	Answer to Circular.	No trace of the will has been found. If the endowment was ever created, it would seem to be now lost. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p. 152.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 151.
Kilkenny.	Revenues unascertained, but attaching to the city of Kilkenny.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 547.	No clue was obtained to the discovery of these sums. *Rep. A. C.*	
Kilkenny, Protestant Charter.	Annual income £30, and twenty acres of land.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 547, quoting Reports on Charter Schools, 1759.	The Kilkenny Protestant Charter School was suspended in 1817, and the Pococke Institution (*vide Kilkenny Pococke Institution, Table, No. 1, p. 142*) was then transferred to the vacant school-house. *Rep A. C.*	
Kilkenny, St. Mary's Parochial.	Aid for building from Association for Discountenancing Vice.	Returns made to House of Commons, 1821, relative to Funds and Revenues of Schools in Ireland. Parl. Paper, 553.	This endowment is part of that belonging to the Kilkenny Subscription School. *Table, No. 1, p. 143.*	School referred to in Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 149.
Mothell, Parochial.	Half an acre of land, constituting part of the funds for maintenance of school.	Returns to Orders of House of Commons, 1823, relative to Diocesan and Parish Schools in Ireland, Parl. Paper, 229.	So far as can be ascertained, this endowment is not secured to educational purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	
St. John's.	A school-house, given by the Ormonde family.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 147 *b.*	This house is held at will from the proprietor; it is still used as a schoolhouse. *Rep. A. C.*	This school referred to in Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 150.
Skierke.	A house and acre of land.	Same, p. 149 *b.*	The occupation of the land by the schoolmaster is entirely permissive on the part of the Rector. *Rep. A. C.*	

CO. KILKENNY.

Endowments in Operation.

EXTRACTS from REPORTS OF GEORGE WHITLEY ABRAHAM, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Ballyhale.

Ballyhale School.—This school suffers from want of inspection, as well as from the scarcity of books and requisites. The school was at one period in connexion with the National Board, but owing to the absence of the master from his schoolroom, on the occasion of two visits from the District Inspector, his salary has been withdrawn, and all inspection has ceased. He alleges illness as the cause of the absence, which led to the interruption of his relations with the Board. I have no means of ascertaining here whether the Inspector acted arbitrarily. The presumption is, of course, the other way; but however that may be, the children are the principal sufferers, as the school, in its present state, is an injury rather than a benefit to the population of the district.—[9th July, 1856.]

Castlecomer; Collieries.

Castlecomer; Collieries School.—In the case of Ormonde *v.* Wandesford, (1 Irish Equity Reports, p. 238,) Sir Michael O'Loghlen having decided that the Dowager Countess of Ormonde was not seized of an estate for life, in the property of which the premises granted as described, form a part, the late Mr. Wandesford, the proprietor, disputed the endowment, and took possession of the schoolhouse, which he allows the rector of the parish to use for its original purpose, at a small rent.

As I considered this to be a case in which there could exist no doubt of the failure of the intended endowment, I did not visit the school.

This case is distinguished from several others in which the contract might be implied, the completion of which could be enforced in a Court of Equity, as it was not competent for Lady Ormonde to enter into any contract in respect of the land in question, which could be binding upon the present or late proprietor.—[10th September, 1856.]

[Further Report.—Since writing the preceding, my attention has been called to the Statute 4 Geo. IV., chap. 86, sec. 10, under the provisions of which lands granted or conveyed for the build-

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ing of a schoolhouse, or for the endowment, or in trust, or for the use of any schoolmaster in Ireland, under the provisions of 50 Geo. III., c. 33, shall be absolutely vested in the grantees, free from all demands or claims of any body politic or corporate, or person, or persons whatever, and without being at any time subject to any question, or to any right, title, or claim thereto, or in any manner affecting the same.

It has been stated to me by the Secretary, that in cases similar to the present, the Commissioners have construed the above section of the act as conferring a Parliamentary title upon the trustees of schools, in these circumstances. As the schoolhouse is still used for school purposes, although held by the rector of Mr. Wandesford, it seems it is to be considered as an endowment in operation.]—[22nd September, 1856.]

Clomantagh or Tubrid.

Clomantagh, or Tubrid, School.—Of the nine pupils present during my visit, I examined such as were able to read, and have seldom met with worse answering. No pupil was able to give me the meaning of the word "retain," and one only understood the meaning of "abide." Their classification is too low according to the scale of proficiency of the Church Education Society, to admit of their learning parsing. I could not get from any one the name of a single island in Europe, and even the definitions in the paltry "Compendium" of geography, the only treatise in the hands of the most advanced pupils in the parish schools, were unknown, or very ill known.—[11th July, 1856.]

Freshford, Parochial.

Freshford, Parochial School.—This is one of the few parish schools in which the result of my examination has been satisfactory. The circumstance is the more striking as the number of pupils on the roll is so small, and I had only eight present for examination. The answering of nearly all present was ready and correct. Their style of reading was fair, and their knowledge of grammar and geography unusually accurate. I think great praise is due to the master, more especially when the inferior quality of books in the hands of the pupils, and the imperfect system he has to carry out, are taken into account.—[3rd July, 1856.]

Goresbridge, National, Boys.

Goresbridge, National, Boys' School.—There is nothing that calls for special observation in this school. The answering, so far as it went, was satisfactory; but I can see no sufficient reason why the course of study should stop short at the third class book. An average attendance of sixty-five supplies ample materials for, at least, a fourth class. The pupils read in good style, understood the meaning of the words, and parsed with readiness.—[4th July, 1856.]

Graigue, National, Boys and Girls.

Graigue, National, Boys' and Girls' Schools.—This is, in every respect, an admirably managed school. The answering of the pupils in parsing, geography, and arithmetic, was prompt and steady, without any pertness. Their style of reading, also, was excellent, and their handwriting generally good. It is, however, to be regretted that no measures should be taken to complete the National school course in this valuable school, by the addition of a fifth-class, the number of pupils on the roll, and in average attendance, being so much more than enough for this purpose.—[8th July, 1856.]

Kilkenny, Chapel-lane, National, Boys.

Kilkenny, Chapel Lane, National Boys' School.—I cannot say that the answering in this school was as satisfactory as in most National schools of this class. The pupils read well and parsed correctly, but they were ignorant of the derivations of words, and not well prepared in geography. It may, however, be right to state that the present master has not yet been a year in charge of the school, so that its deficiencies cannot be ascribed to him, at least in their full extent.—[7th July, 1856.]

Kilkenny, Grammar.

Kilkenny, Grammar School.—I regret to observe that the Statutes framed by the founder for the regulation of this school are completely set at nought, so far as they refer to the discipline and management of the school. These rules, drawn up by the founder, and incorporated by reference with the deed of endowment, are not only binding upon conscience as conditions of the founder's bounty, but are generally entitled to respect and observance for their wisdom. Circumstances may have rendered one or two of the Statutes inapplicable, and others may require to be liberally interpreted, but I am not aware of any excuse that can be suggested for their total abandonment. The 14th rule would seem to be of the former description: it prescribes "that from the beginning of March to the middle of September, the schollars shall be and continue in schoole from six of the clock in the morning till eleaven, and all the rest of the year, from seaven, or as soon as the gates of the citty are open, and in the afternoon from one to five, the afternoons of Thursdayes and Saturdayes excepted, which shall be always allowed for recreation, and that the master shall grant no play day except to such as shall pay downe tenn shillings into the master's hands, to bee, by him, immediately disposed of to the most indigent, and deserving lads of the schoole." The impossibility of adhering to the letter of this Statute, is, I apprehend, sufficiently apparent, at least in the case of day pupils; and I may instance the third Statute as one open to a certain latitude of construction, but assuredly not to be set aside. It settles the school course, which is to include the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, together with oratory and poetry, according to such system as the visitors may appoint. Assuming that oratory and poetry, in the strict sense, would be considered an unsuitable study for boys of unformed taste and limited reading, I cannot but think it would have been a fair exercise of the discretion allowed to the visitors, and a reasonable compliance with the requirements of the Statute, to secure to the pupils of the Kilkenny school some instruction in the principles of criticism and practice of composition. Accordingly, I applied my examination more particularly to this branch of the inquiry, and I regret to state that instruction of the kind I have mentioned has no existence in the school. The Statutes relating to the visitation of the school have been completely disregarded, no visitation having taken place for perhaps a century. They define with great exactness the duties of the visitors, and arm them with the most ample powers. They fix the day and hour of the annual visitation. They commit to the visitors the oversight of the discipline and entire government of the house. They direct them to inquire into the authors in use, into the proficiency of the master and ushers, into the observance of the Statutes, and generally into every thing connected with the well-being of the establishment. The visitors are enabled to make what changes and reforms they may deem advisable; and in case of dilapidation to order the necessary repair, and deduct the expenses from the salary of the master. Under given circumstances their power extends to the dismissal of the master. An illustration of the wisdom of the Statute, and of one of the mischiefs it was intended to guard against, is furnished by the evidence of Dr. Browne, the master, who stated to me that upon his appointment he found the schoolhouse a mere wreck. Owing to the failure of the male issue of

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Co. KILKENNY.

Endowments in Operation.

Kilkenny, Grammar.

the Duke of Ormonde, and the directions contained in the Statutes of foundation, the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, appears in the character of governors, and the Provost as one of the visitors of the institution. Having regard to the relations, neither few nor indistinct, established by the Statutes between the school and the Board—and also looking to the importance of the school itself, which has furnished to the University as many as five of its present junior fellows—I cannot imagine a more serious misprision of duty on the part of a public body than is involved in the neglect with which this school has been treated by the governors and visitors. The master has received no directions whatever as to the government of the school, and has made acquaintance with the Statutes simply as matter of curious research, in "Ledwich's Antiquities of Ireland;" while the studies of an important public institution, having positive rules for its management, are as much at the discretion of the master as those of any private school, the adventure of an individual whom no one can call to an account.

I examined a class in the "Phœnissæ" of Euripides. The pupils translated the passage correctly; and making some allowance for the suddenness and surprise of the examination, I was satisfied with the knowledge of parsing shown by individuals, so far as Syntax merely is concerned. They were, however, extremely deficient in the knowledge of derivations, comparative philology, or any thing implying a little reading. I examined a class in Horace, but the history of the poet was completely unknown. The pupils of the "Virgil" class made several false quantities and had never learned Prosody. No one reading Lucian had an idea of the author's motive in writing the dialogues, and generally the pupils seemed to have learned nothing more than to construe and to parse. They are not exercised in English composition or general history; they appeared never to have heard of Mahomet, and were unable to give me any connected account of the Jugurthine war. Their pronunciation of French was bad, but I found no reason to complain of the translation, and three or four pupils learning German answered rather satisfactorily. I was far better pleased with the result of my examination in Euclid and algebra, both of which appeared to be well and radically understood; but altogether, the school did not strike me as equal to its resources, although I do not believe that on the part of the master there is any want of zeal or ability, so far as there is room for their exercise in the course of education he has adopted for his pupils.—[10th June, 1856.]

Kilkenny, Convent, National.

Kilkenny, Convent, National School.—This is an admirably conducted school. The pupils wrote from dictation with the utmost ease and correctness. They also parsed with readiness, and a thorough comprehension of the rules. Their answering in geography was satisfactory, and their style of reading perfect. I heard them sing with considerable taste and skill.—[7th July, 1856.]

Kilkenny; St. John's Incorporated Society's, Pococke Institution.

Kilkenny; St. John's, Incorporated Society's, Pococke Institution.—This is, in every respect, a well-managed school. The answering of the pupils in parsing, geography, arithmetic, algebra, and English history, was such as I have rarely met with. They not only knew the rules and their application, but answered with steadiness and confidence. It is impossible they should have acquitted themselves so creditably without great application on their own part, and careful instruction from their master. What, it appears to me, the advanced state of instruction in this school particularly illustrates, is, the advantage of regular and uninterrupted study. This, it is extremely difficult, if even possible, to secure, in the greater number of day schools for the humbler class, and it is, therefore, more particularly necessary to give the system followed in such schools all the perfection of which it is capable, so as to obviate, as far as may be, this great disadvantage.—[10th June, 1856.]

Kilkenny, Subscription, Boys.

Kilkenny, Subscription, Boys' School.—As regards the state of instruction, this school is almost as backward as any I have visited. Nothing could be more imperfect or slovenly than the reading of the advanced pupils, and it is ridiculous to speak of their knowledge of parsing, or of their having studied English grammar. I was told, for instance, that in the phrase "former time" "former" is an adverb, and "time" another adverb; nor could any one in the fourth or third class, explain the meaning of the word "recent." The general answering in geography was more satisfactory, but in arithmetic the pupils had as little knowledge of principles here as I have met with anywhere. The handwriting of nearly all the scholars is childish. I hardly know how to account for the great ignorance observable in this school. The number of pupils on the roll is certainly small, but not subject to the same fluctuation as in country districts, where it is difficult to secure the smallest degree of regularity; and inferior as are the books in the hands of the pupils, I have met with schools less advantageously circumstanced, where very much more seemed to have been learned. This I am inclined, wherever it occurs, to attribute to the accident of the schoolmaster being above the average of parish clerks, although the level is very uniform; but with inferior books, ill-informed teachers, and inspection resulting in the promotions I have everywhere had to notice, we have no reason to expect a very different state of things.—[2nd July, 1856.]

Kilkenny, Subscription, Girls.

Kilkenny, Subscription, Girls' School.—I examined the most advanced pupils of the twenty-one present. Their style of reading was bad, and their knowledge of parsing very imperfect, although much superior to that of the boys. Their manner of writing from dictation was tedious and slovenly. In one sentence there were several false spellings, which included every variety of spelling for the word "seems," such as "scams," "seames," "semes." The mistress, however, I consider diligent and zealous, and as she has hardly been four months in her present engagement, she is not altogether accountable for the shortcomings of the school.—[2nd July, 1856.]

Kilmanagh, Parochial.

Kilmanagh, Parochial School.—I found the state of instruction extremely low in this school. The fourth class, according to the scale of proficiency, is supposed to learn parsing, but no one of that class examined by me could account for the words in his reading lesson, whether as to meaning or to grammar. No one, for instance, could explain the word "commodious," or tell from the context whether "purposes" was verb or noun. The style of reading was, as usual, bad; but I found the answering in geography slightly better than I commonly meet with. Under proper management, with efficient inspection, the attendance at this school is sufficiently large to ensure, at least, moderate success.—[9th July, 1856.]

Kilmocahill, Parochial.

Kilmocahill, Parochial School.—The seven children present could hardly be said to form a school, and it must be remarked that the average attendance is not so high. The Protestant children of the parish are too few to keep a school of this description in regular operation. The pupils I found ignorant of every thing.—[4th July, 1856.]

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Co. KILKENNY.

Endowments in Operation.

Odogh; Threecastles School.—Regarding this school all that I have been able to determine with certainty is that it was built with aid from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, which contributed £46 3*s.* 1*d.* to the building fund, as is mentioned in Returns to Addresses of the House of Commons, 1821, p. 10; also that the late Mrs. Ball granted an acre of land, not to the Society, as is stated in other Returns to Addresses of the House of Commons, made in the year 1823, p. 72, but to individuals on trust, for the use of a resident schoolmaster. Of these individuals the late Joseph Lanigan, Esq., was one; but I have not been able to procure any more definite information, either from Mrs. Shenton Ball, the widow of the late proprietor, or from the Rev. Wilberforce Caulfield, the rector. Mrs. Ball states it to be her belief, that her late mother-in-law, the lady who made the grant, could not convey a sufficient estate, not having been tenant for life; but however that may be, I have not been able to see the trust instrument of whatever nature, the parish being under sequestration, and no document in connexion with it having remained in the hands of the rector. Odogh; Threecastles.

The same observations apply to Mr. Lanigan's will; search has been made for it in the Ecclesiastical Court, in Kilkenny, without success. The income derivable to this school, under that instrument, is £1 2*s.* 11*d.*, which is not paid at present, pending an arrangement with the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests.

With regard to the state of instruction, this is a mere hedge-school, of an inferior description. The answering of the pupils was exactly what might have been expected under the circumstances—as poor as possible. The school, scantily supplied with books and requisites of the most trashy kind, not subjected to visitation or inspection, and without any appliance of system or regularity, is a positive injury to the neighbourhood.—[3rd July, 1856.]

Stoneyford School.—There is nothing particularly worthy of remark in this school. The pupils were absent from school, as the schoolroom was undergoing repair. The master expressed considerable regret at the circumstance; and I am under the impression I should have found the answering creditable, if I am to judge from the master's ability and apparent zeal.—[9th July, 1856.] Stoneyford.

Thomastown, Parochial School.—I cannot report favourably of the state of instruction in this school. The pupils of the fourth and third classes read equally ill, and are quite unacquainted with the meaning of any other than the simplest words occurring in their reading-lessons. I was unable to extract from any one even an approximation to the meaning of "political" or "commotion." Only one pupil attempted to explain the word "colony," which he told me was a newly-discovered country; he afterwards, in answer to my question, said that Russia was a colony. One pupil seemed to understand the nature of an active verb; the others were altogether ignorant of parsing, but the answering in geography was rather better than I expected.—[10th July, 1856.] Thomastown, Parochial.

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS LOST OR EXPIRED.

Endowments Lost or Expired.

Callan, Free School.—There is no circumstance enabling me to identify any school in Callan with the free school established in 1794. Callan, Free.

The school first appears under this designation in the Statute 10 Geo. IV., c. 27, entitled "An Act for enclosing lands in the parish of Callan, Coolagh, and Knocktopher, in the county of Kilkenny." In section 28 of the Act it is provided, "That it shall be lawful for the Commissioners therein mentioned, and that they are thereby required to set out a portion or parcel of the said common lands for the support and maintenance of the free school of Callan, founded in the year 1794; and that the said portion or parcel of land shall contain not less than twenty acres, statute measure; and that the same shall be vested in the names of James, Marquess of Ormonde; Henry, Lord Viscount Clifden; John William, Lord Viscount Duncannon; and the Hon. Charles Harwood Butler Clarke, as trustees for the aforesaid purpose; and that the said trustees shall have power to grant leases of the same; and that upon the demise or resignation of any one of the aforesaid trustees, the survivor or survivors shall forthwith elect another in his place; so that the full number of four trustees shall be complete."

The school is next mentioned in the second volume of the Reports of Municipal Corporations in Ireland, p. 452 (October 8, 1833), in the following terms:—"There is a public school in the town, called the Free School, under the superintendence of a committee, for the use of which twenty acres of the common have lately been allotted to trustees. This was on the enclosure and allotment of these commons under an Act of Parliament, 10 Geo. IV., c. 27, privately printed."

This extract, however, affords no means of connecting any existing school in Callan with the free school established in 1794.

The only thing I ascertained upon the spot was that no school in or near Callan is in the enjoyment of the twenty acres so provided by statute for the above school.

Not having seen the Rev. Charles Stevenson, the rector, on the occasion of my visit to Callan, I have written to him for any information it may be in his power to supply. I think there is reason to fear that this endowment is in even a more hopeless condition than that of Knocktopher, created by the same Act; as in the latter instance the number of trustees has been kept up, but, as far as I have been able to ascertain, the trustees named in the Act on behalf of the Callan school have all died without appointing other trustees, from time to time, according to the terms of the Act, in place of any retiring or deceased trustee.—[15th September, 1856.]

Kells in Ossory School.—The Rev. Christopher Darby, rector of the parish, on his appointment in the year 1828, believing that there were some funds applicable to educational purposes in the hands of the representatives of Mr. Way, made application in that quarter, and was informed that the proprietors did not consider the property liable; and subsequently Mr. Darby was advised that the claim of the parish could not be enforced. Kells in Ossory.

Mr. Way was vicar of Kells, and had property to a large extent in the parish. It is now partly in the hands of Mr. Way Bayly, partly in those of Captain Lewis, who married a member of the family, and partly in those of W. Villiers Stuart, Esq., representative, by marriage, of the family of Cox of Castletown, formerly mortgagees of the Way property.

There is nothing in the evidence, as it appears in the Appendix to the Report of the Committee on Foundation Schools (1835), to make the annuity chargeable upon the Way estate. In the absence of the will, which I have not been able to trace, it is impossible to point out any fund from which the

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Co. KILKENNY.

Endowments Lost or Expired.

Knocktopher, Free.

annuity could issue; and it is to be feared there is little hope of recovering the endowment.—[15th September, 1856.]

Knocktopher, Free School.—The endowment for this school is created by the 10 Geo. IV., chap. 27, sec. 29; *vide Callan Free School, p.* 151. The 29th section enacts that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners in said Act mentioned, and that they are thereby required to set out a portion or parcel of the said common lands for the support and maintenance of the Free School of Knocktopher, and that the said portion or parcel of land shall contain not less than fifteen acres, statute measure, and that the same shall be vested in the names of James, Marquess of Ormonde; Sir Robert Langrishe, John William, Lord Viscount Duncannon, and the Hon. Charles Harwood Butler Clarke, as trustees for the aforesaid purpose; and that the said trustees shall have power to grant leases of the same; and that upon the demise, or resignation of any one of the aforesaid trustees, the survivor or survivors shall forthwith elect another in his place, so that the full number of four trustees shall be complete.

The number of trustees has been kept up in this instance, but no other step has been taken by those intrusted towards realizing the endowment.

The lands have all been encroached upon, and appropriated to private use for twenty years; and I do not believe there has come to light in the course of this investigation a case of more culpable neglect upon the part of the original trustees, than has been disclosed by the inquiries into the Knocktopher endowment.—[16th September, 1856.]

Alleged Endowments Inquired into.

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO.

Attanagh; Castlemarket.

Attanagh; Castlemarket School.—The only evidence of endowment in this case is to be found in the Appendix to the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools, made in 1835, p. 551, where, under Queen's County, it is stated, that in the year 1831 Patrick Dillon, Esq., left by will the annual income of £100, and charged the annuity upon the lands of Castlemarket.

It is not stated in the report I have quoted from that the annuity in question was made in favour of the Castlemarket school, or for educational purposes of any kind; it is merely noticed under the head of "Charities Generally." I have not succeeded in tracing the will; but it is quite possible it may have existed without being upon record, as I have lately had to report upon the administration of a bequest under a will, probate of which had never been granted to the executor.

In any event the endowment may be regarded as lost, inasmuch as the lands upon which the annuity is said to have been charged, were held of Lord Clonmel, upon a terminable lease, the interest in which was evicted by Lord Clonmel some years ago.

The Castlemarket school, or "Academy," as it was called, seems to have been the private enterprize of a person named Brennan. Mr. Brennan having become liable for a considerable sum to a provision dealer, named Patrick Dillon, in the town of Ballinakill, who supplied the school with provisions, mortgaged or otherwise disposed of his interest in Castlemarket to Dillon, the alleged founder of the charity.

The school itself had ceased to be in operation for fifteen years previous to the death of the testator, and the house has been for very many years a ruin.—[15th September, 1856.]

Kilkeasy, Parochial.

Kilkeasy, Parochial School.—The information of the Commissioners with regard to this endowment is derived from a private source in the first instance; but it is probable the informant had his own knowledge of the intended endowment from "Ware's Bishops," by Harris, where the will of Bishop Tenison is noticed at some length. It is there stated that Bishop Tenison bequeathed "£40 per annum to one Michael Stephenson, a deacon, to catechise the children of Papists in the parish of Kilkeasy, a wild and mountainous part of the diocese." If this statement be accurate, the bequest was personal, and the legatee had a life interest merely.

The will itself has not been discovered; and Mr. Tenison, of Port Neligan, states his belief that the property at Rockhall, upon which £30 per annum, for the support of the school are charged, according to the terms of the will, was never the "private property of Bishop Tenison, and was purchased twenty-five years after his death, by Mr. Tenison's grandfather."—[15th September, 1856.]

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KING'S COUNTY.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Ardnurcher, Parochial.	Lord Lieutenant's School-building Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £46 3s. 1d.; Rev. G. L. Gresson, grant, 8 Jan., 1823.	1 2 27	4 7 8	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; arithmetic.
Ballyburly.	L. L. Fund, £108 18s. 5½d.; subscriptions, £108 18s. 5½d.; John Wakeley, grant to T. Longworth Dames, in consideration of latter making renewable lease of equal portion of land to school, 3 June, 1824.	1 3 21	8 8 3	—	—	For a school in Ballyburly parish. *Recital in Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Banagher, Royal.	Charles I., Charter, 16 Septem. 1629; Stat. 14 and 15 Charles II., ch. 10; Stat. 53 Geo. III., ch. 107, ss. 11, 12; Stat. 3 Geo. IV., ch. 79, s. 8; school premises held under a renewable lease, dated, 18 Feb., 1818, reserving a rack-rent.	599 0 17 and Site.	—	191 11 7	—	For use of a schoolmaster, appointed by Lord Lieutenant, to reside and teach in Banagher or some other town in diocese of Meath, to be named by Lord Lieutenant with assent of Privy Council, and approbation of archbishop of province, and bishop of diocese; and, in default of appointment of master by Lord Lieutenant, for maintenance of a free school, and masters appointed by Corporation of Banagher. *Charter and Stat.* 14 & 15 *Chas. II., ch.* 10. Profits of endowment to be applied as Commissioners of Education in Ireland shall think fit, in payment of head and under masters' salaries, in providing schoolhouse and school accommodation; the residue, if any, in maintaining and improving any other of the Royal Schools; in supporting, maintaining, and providing free scholars; and in endowing exhibitions in Trinity College, Dublin. *Statutes,* 53 *Geo. III. ch.* 107, *and* 3 *Geo. IV., ch.* 79.	Trinity College course; special courses for military and mercantile professions, including French and German. Drawing. Vocal music. Scriptural instruction, catechetical instruction.
Clara, Parochial, Boys.	William Telford, grant, 22 July, 1826.	Site.	3 18 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Psalmody. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.
Clara, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Same.
Clonsast; Brackna, National.	Lord Ashtown, will, 1840, and act of Trustees expending £400 in building. *Vide Galway, Table No.* 1, *p.* 684.	Site.	12 10 0	—	Receives part of interest of £500 included in Co. Galway endowments.	For establishment of a school on Testator's estate for advantage of the poor tenants. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid.
Ferbane.	Rev. Henry King, grant, site and house, and interest of £600 Government Stock, 4 April, 1840.	Site and house.	2 12 0	—	18 0 0	For a public school, and for payment of a salary of £16 to a schoolmaster, being a member of the Protestant Established Church, to instruct children of all denominations, and to teach them Holy Scriptures, and Church catechism, free from interference on the part of any Board of Education. *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.
Kinnitty.	L. L. Fund, £55 7s. 8d.; subscription, £54 9s. 3d.; Thos. Bernard, grant, 3 August, 1823.	0 2 0	3 15 10	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by grantor, and minister, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor and minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.
Lemanaghan, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £44 6s. 2d.; subscriptions, £59 1s. 6½d.; Rev. Henry Mahon, grant, 5 April, 1826.	0 1 24	3 10 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. KING'S COUNTY.

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	5 0 0	Rector.	Apartments and land, £2.	–	—	—	5	8	8	–	–	–	—	Not reported on by Assistant Commissioner.
—	20 0 0	Subscription, £15; rent of part of school-house, let for holding Petty Sessions' Court, £5.	Apartments and land, £8; School fees, £1.	49	—	None.	5	11	4	–	7	–	4s. 4d.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner, p.* 160.
Of principal master, in Lord Lieutenant. *Charter.*	100 0 0	Commissioners of Education, Clare-street.	Apartments and garden; School fees.	98	25	Sufficient.	30	31	31	–	–	–	Boarders, £36; day pupils, £8 8s; one free.	Not satisfactory; want of cleanliness and repair in school premises. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 161. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 5263 *et seq.*
	50 0 0 Senior Assistant.	Master.	Board and apartments.											
	40 0 0 Classical Assistant.	Same.	Same.											
	37 16 0 French Assistant.	Same.												
In minister. *Deed.*	25 0 0	Vicar.	Apartments and garden, £2.	47	—	None.	16	20	20	–	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C p.* 161.
Same.	Share of preceding.	Same.	—	47	—	None.	10	12	12	–	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 161.
—	36 0 0	National Board, £26; Mr. Trench £10, from endowment.	Apartments and garden, £5; Rev. Mr. Jolly & Lord Ashtown each a gratuity of £4.	103	—	None.	30	66	66	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory, but attendance limited. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 161.
—	22 0 0	Rev. H. King.	—	70	—	None.	16	27	23	–	4	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 161.
In grantor, minister, and churchwardens. *Deed.*	15 0 0	Rector (partly from £5 a-year rent for Petty Sessions Court, held in schoolhouse.)	Apartments and garden, £4 10s.	171	—	None.	15	23	23	–	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 161.
In minister. *Deed.*	9 0 0	Subscriptions, £8; Church Education Society, £1.	Apartments, £2 5s.; School-fees, £1.	33	—	None.	10	22	13	9	–	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 161.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Lemanaghan, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same as in Boys' School.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Lynally, Parochial.	Kildare-place Society, £30; Col. Bernard, renewable lease, 31 July, 1828.	0 2 0	4 2 0	—	—	For the purposes of education on the principles of the Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	Same.
Philipstown, Erasmus Smith's English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £276 18*s.* 5½*d*; Dowager Lady Ponsonby, grant, 28 April, 1812.	0 1 7	8 17 0	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration. Needlework (to girls). Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Shinrone, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £55 7*s.* 8*d.*; subscriptions, £55 7*s.* 8*d.*; John Smith, grant, 14 Feb., 1825.	0 3 9	4 2 6½	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction: Church catechism.
Shinrone, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Vocal music. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Templeharry, Parochial, Boys.	L. L. Grant, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; Rev. J. G. Purcell, grant, 8 Aug., 1823.	1 2 19	5 15 5	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.
Templeharry, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Same, with addition of needlework.
Tissaran.	K. P. Soc., £55 7*s.* 8*d.*; Rector and Churchwardens, 17 March, 1826, lease for 999 years.	0 2 0	4 17 7	—	—	For a schoolhouse to be erected and maintained for Kildare-place Society to educate the poor of the parish, on the principles and under the patronage of the Society. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction.
Tullamore; Charleville, Erasmus Smith's English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731.	—	—	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	For an English School. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.
Tullamore; Charleville, Erasmus Smith's English, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.
Tullamore Convent, National.	Earl of Charleville, grant, 24 Feb., 1834.	Site and house.	20 0 0	—	—	For educational purposes. *Rep. A C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music. Plain and fancy needlework. Roman Catholic religious instruction and catechism.
Total, .		607 1 4 5 sites.	86 16 5½	191 11 7	18 0 0		

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OPERATION. KING'S COUNTY—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and annual Value of other Emoluments.	No of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
Same as in Boys.	£ s. d. 7 0 0	Subscriptions, £6; Church Education Society, £1.	—	33	—	None.	8	20	10	10	-	-	4s. 4d.; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 162.
—	16 0 0	Mrs. Coote, £10; Lord Charleville, £3; small subscriptions, £3.	Apartments and land, £3; School-fees, £1 5s.	37	—	None.	24	34	30	-	4	-	Free; a few pay 4s. 4d.	Very unsatisfactory. Bad system of promoting pupils. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 162.
In Governors. *Deed.*	25 0 0	Governors, £20; Capt. Ponsonby, £5.	Apartments and land, £12; Gratuity from Governors, £10; School-fees, £3 15s.	66	—	None.	40	61	47	14	-	-	Majority free; some pay from 4s. 4d. to 8s. 8d.	Not satisfactory. System of giving prizes objectionable. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 162.
In minister. *Deed.*	15 0 0	Board of Trinity College, Dublin, £2 10s.; Mr. Tomb, £4; Ch. Ed. Soc., £2 5s.; remainder by subscription.	Apartments and garden, £2 10s.	66	—	None.	24	31	31	-	-	-	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 162. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 5223 *et seq.*
Same.	20 15 0	London Ladies' Hibernian Society, £12; Board of T.C.D. £2 10s.; Ch. Ed. Soc., £25s; Mr. Tomb, £4.	—	66	—	None.	28	40	38	2	-	-	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide preceding reference.*
In minister. *Deed.*	18 0 0	Rector, £5; Ladies' Association, £7; Ch. Ed. Soc. £3; Rev. Mr. Holmes, £3.	Apartments and garden, £3.	78	—	None.	14	27	27	-	-	-	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 162.
Same.	Share of preceding.	—	—	78	—	—	14	23	23	-	-	-	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide preceding reference.*
—	10 0 0	Rector.	Apartments and land, £2.	96	—	None.	15	88	*-	-	-	-	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 162.
In Governors. *Rules of Board.*	26 0 0	Governors, £10; rector, from subscriptions, £16.	Apartments, £6; Gratuities, from £3 to £5; School fees, £8.	160	—	None.	32	40	40	-	-	-	Majority free; some pay from £1 to £1 10s.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 162.
Same.	20 0 0	Governors, £10; rector, from subscriptions, £10.	—	160	—	None.	32	46	46	-	-	-	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 162.
Teachers are a community of nuns.	†43 10 0 £6 Assistant Mistress. £8 Assistant Mistress.	National Board. Same. Community.	House, £20.	384	—	Small.	216	429	-	429	-	-	Majority free; about 20 pay 4s. 4d.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 162.
				1842	25		584	1059 ‡	492	464	15	-		

* Religion not known. † For rule of paying salary to Convent National Schools, *vide* Kilkenny, p. 143. ‡ Including 88 unclassed.

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ballybracken; Derryachta.	Kildare-place Society, £32; subscriptions, £22; Rev. John Bagot, lease for two lives, 29 Dec., 1823.	0 1 0	2 2 5	—	—	For the purpose of keeping a public day-school. *Copy of Deed.*
Banagher, Convent School.	Anne Fox, will, proved 22 May, 1845, house property, which is unproductive; also bequest of money, £337 of which invested in a house for a school; £1,200 in hands of Rev. K. Egan, executor and trustee.	House.	10 2 2	—	36 0 0	For establishment, under regulation of parish priest, and maintenance of a religious order of females, in Banagher, to educate the children of the poor gratuitously. *Extracts from Wills.*
Durrow; Dringall.	Rev. Cuthbert Fetherston, grant, 1 August, 1818.	1 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	For the use of a resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of Durrow, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church. *Deed.*
Letterluna; Lettybrook.	Lord Lieutenant's Fund, £55 7s. 8d.; subscriptions, £52 12s. 4d.; John Armstrong Drought, and John Head Drought, grant, 11 Feb., 1825.	0 2 0	3 14 9	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantors or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantors. *Deed.*
Wheery.	Association for Discountenancing Vice, grant, £46 3s. 1d.; Rev. H. Mahon, grant, 30 Dec., 1817.	1 0 0 and Site.	2 17 8	—	—	For a resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, and Church catechism to children of Established Church. *Deed.*
		2 3 0 House and site.	19 17 0	—	36 0 0	

TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ballyburly.	Rev. W. G. Wakely, will, proved 30 July, 1836, residue of tithes due by parish of Ballyburly.	—	—	—	—	To be expended at the pleasure of testator's brother, in establishing the parish school. *Extracts from Wills.*
Banagher.	Right Hon. D. B. Daly, grant, 19 April, 1820.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster, to teach children selected by minister of Rynagh, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister; and Church catechism to members of Established Church. *Deed.*
Dunkerrin; Frankfort Protestant charter.	James Franks, grant of two acres; the Rollstone family, renewable lease of 20 acres, reserving £4 10s. annual rent.	22 0 0	17 10 0	—	—	For instruction of Roman Catholic and other poor natives of Ireland, in English, writing, and arithmetic; in husbandry and housewifery, or in trades, manufactures, or other manual occupations; in Scripture, and in principles of Protestant established religion. *Charter.*
		22 0 0 and site.	21 0 0			

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OPERATION. KING'S COUNTY.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
—	—	School discontinued, owing to the decline in attendance, consequent on the opposition of the Roman Catholic clergy. *Rep. A. C.*	—
—	In existence.	The annual income not having been sufficient for the support of a religious community, this school has not been established. *Rep. A. C.*	—
In minister. *Deed.*	Pulled down.	Discontinued, in consequence of decline in attendance and want of funds. *Rep. A. C.*	The schoolhouse being in ruins, was lately removed by order of the rector, who purposes to rebuild it in the course of the present summer. *Rep. A. C.*
In grantors. *Deed.*	Dilapidated.	School has not been in operation since death of persons by whom it was chiefly supported, but its extinction is mainly owing to the efforts of the Roman Catholic clergy. *Rep. A. C.*	—
In minister. *Deed.*	In ruins.	Want of funds and decline of attendance. *Rep. A. C.*	—

ENDOWMENTS. KING'S COUNTY.—[NONE.]

LOST OR EXPIRED. KING'S COUNTY.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Books of Bequest Board, containing extracts from wills.	The arrears of tithes constituting this endowment were never recovered. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Deed in custody of Association for Discountenancing Vice.	The late incumbent resigned the land and houses, in accordance with the covenant in deed on part of grantees, to surrender the premises if not used for educational purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 *Rep.* 1835, *App. p.* 547, quoting Reports of Charter Schools, 1759.	This school was suppressed by order of Incorporated Society, in 1828, in accordance with desire of Government, that the number of Society's establishments should be reduced. The land constituting the endowment was subsequently surrendered to representatives of original grantors. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	—

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TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. KING'S COUNTY.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Birr, or *Parsonstown*.	Endowment from land, consisting of 200 acres.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep. 1835, App. p. 547.	The lands referred to constitute the endowment of Banagher Royal School in *Table, No.* 1, *p.* 154. It would seem that they were given in 1626 to a schoolmaster at Birr during the pleasure of Crown; but in 1628 they were appropriated to their present object by Royal Charter. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Birr, Mendicity school.	Building grants from Lord Lieutenant's Fund and Kildare-place Society.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep. 1826, App. p. 664.	Identical with *Parsonstown*, below. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Clara; Thureen.	A house, built by subscriptions, aided by a grant from L.L. Fund.	Same, p. 682.	No information could be procured in the locality with respect to this alleged endowment. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Clonsast; Clonbullogue.	A small building grant from Association for Discountenancing Vice.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep. 1825, App. p. 410.	No information could be obtained tending to identify this school with any at present in existence in the locality. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Edenderry, Friend's Provincial.	An annual income of £3 by will of Joseph Inman.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep. 1835, App. p. 548.	This endowment (which consists of the interest of a legacy of £50) is applicable to Mountmellick school in Queen's County, *Table, No.* 1, *p.* 202. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Ferbane.	A house and garden rent free.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep. 1835, p. 149 *a*.	The school has been discontinued several years. No evidence of its permanent endowment could be obtained. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Lemanaghan; Corramore.	A house and acre of land rent free.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 130 *a*.	No trace of any instrument, securing the land referred to, could be found. The Rector, on whose glebe the house still stands, states that none exists. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Lemanaghan; Liss, Parochial.	A house and garden rent free.	Same.	This endowment is identical with that of Lemanaghan School, *Table, No.* 1, *p.* 154. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Lemanaghan; Toher.	A house and garden rent free.	Same.	No evidence of endowment could be procured in the locality. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Parsonstown.	L. L. Fund, £89 15*s.* 8*d.*; John Kingston, renewable lease of site, 1821.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep., 1825, App. p. 650.	Under the Deed of Foundation, there was a rent of £17 a year reserved, which would seem to have been one of the causes of the decline of the school. No school has been held in the premises for more than twenty years. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Trimleston.	One acre of land, given by Lord Trimleston thirty years ago.	Answer to Circular.	The acre of land attached to this school is held at will from Lord Trimleston. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Tullamore, Convent Poor Schools.	Christopher Coffey, will, proved, 1 August, 1850, bequeathing the rents and profits of the lands of Lavertown.	Books of Bequest Board, containing extracts from wills.	The property bequeathed being leasehold, and liable for a considerable arrear of rent, was given up to the representative of testator, with consent of trustees of school. *Rep. A. C.*	—

KING'S COUNTY.

Endowments in Operation.

Ballyburly.

EXTRACTS from REPORTS of GEORGE WHITLEY ABRAHAM, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Ballyburly School.—This school is a mere pretence. Five pupils only were present, and it must be borne in mind that this figure represents the average attendance for three years. Such as I examined were little more than infants, and knew hardly any thing; but with the inferior description of books in their hands, and the listless attention to be expected both from scholars and teachers, when the numbers of the former are so discouraging, and time must wear away so tediously, this result is not matter of surprise.

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KING'S COUNTY.

Endowments in Operation.

The school is stated by the master to be under the patronage and management of the rector and local proprietors; and it appears strange that so many persons of consideration should join in keeping up a state of things which, apart from the intellectual inferiority to which it reduces the pupils, must exercise a pernicious influence upon their general habits, by condemning them to spend five hours a-day over a few badly chosen, worn-out books, in an affectation of employment which is almost worse than idleness.—[7th May, 1856.]

Banagher Royal.

Banagher Royal School.—I examined classes in Homer, Xenophon, Terence, Virgil, and Sallust, and found the pupils to translate pretty accurately in most instances; but they were all deficient in such elementary notions of philology as might have been expected from them, and in the collateral reading of ancient history and biography, to which so much importance is attached in the University, and without which classical studies lose half their value. This, I think, is attributable in a great measure to the want of a small library containing the more scientific grammars, and approved editions of the school classics. I observed other faults of a less excusable description, the general answering being defective both as to parsing and prosody. The accent and pronunciation of such as I examined in French, was of average badness, but I had no reason to complain of their translation. Two or three pupils only had learned a little German, but they knew that little sufficiently well. The result of the examination in Euclid and algebra was such as to satisfy me that the principle of the operation is better understood here than in several schools I have visited. The dilapidation of the schoolhouse must be, in my opinion, highly injurious to the tone of feeling that ought to prevail amongst the pupils. They cannot, in afterlife, fail to look with contempt and aversion upon the dirty and ruinous place in which they followed their early studies. It would surely be desirable, in a country like Ireland, that the children of the middle order, from whom the classes beneath them are expected to learn decency and regularity, should themselves be habituated to something of the kind, while most capable of forming enduring tastes and habits.

The schoolhouse is in perfect keeping with the town of Banagher, although surely it would seem to be the duty of those who are charged with the oversight of the school to keep it in as absolute contrast as possible with the squalor and decay in its neighbourhood. According to the explanation offered by Mr. Bell, the Commissioners of Education have directed him to make no further repairs than may be necessary to keep out wind and rain, as the interest of the Commissioners in the lease under which the school premises are held, expires with the life of the Duchess of Gloucester. It would appear, however, that they are entitled to a renewal, if they think proper to claim it; but under any circumstances it is a paltry economy to keep a public institution in such a disreputable condition.—[24th April, 1856.]

Clara, Parochial, Boys.

Clara, Parochial, Boys' School.—I found the style of reading in this school extremely bad, and so little idea have the pupils of parsing, that "fertile" was given to me as a noun and as a verb. There is, however, one feature in this school which I have not usually found in parish schools—the pupils appeared to understand what they read. The books were of course very elementary, but it was satisfactory to find that the pupils were not altogether in the dark as to the matter of their studies.—[22nd April, 1856.]

Clara, Parochial, Girls.

Clara, Parochial, Girls' School.—The defects observable in the male school are still more striking here, with this addition, that although the most advanced pupils read only the society's third lesson book, their proficiency would hardly qualify them for the second, as they are unable to read three consecutive words without stopping to spell.—[22nd April, 1856.]

Clonsast; Brackna, National.

Clonsast; Brackna, National School.—I have no particular defect to notice. This is a moderately good National school, the answering of the pupils in reading, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic, having been rather satisfactory. Mr. Trench complains that the Commissioners of National Education have consented to the establishment of a National school within a few yards distance of his own. It is a matter of much regret that the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the district and Mr. Trench have not been able to arrive at a good understanding with reference to this valuable school. Since that, however, seems unlikely, I think it desirable that the Roman Catholic children should have a National school at their door, instead of being obliged to resort to distant schools, or worse still, to some hedge school of a very inferior description to the schools under the same name as they existed previous to being displaced by the National schools.—[8th May, 1856.]

Ferbane.

Ferbane School.—I have seen few schools in a more hopeless state of inefficiency than this. There were two or three pupils of the fourth class present; not one could tell me the meaning of the word "extremely." These same pupils who, before their advancement to the fourth class, were supposed to be able to name and explain the parts of speech, had no idea whatever of parsing; and none of those present could name a single town in Italy.—[24th April, 1856.]

Kinnitty.

Kinnitty School.—Nothing could be worse than the style of reading in this little school. The pupils had never been taught to parse; and as far as I could ascertain, they were quite ignorant of the meaning of the generality of words in their reading books. The only meaning suggested for the word "unobstructed," was "showing the way;" and the answering of all whom I examined was equally bad in every respect.—[21st April, 1856.]

Lemanaghan, Boys and Girls.

Lemanaghan, Boys' and Girls' Schools.—The answering of the few pupils present was bad. They knew the names of the parts of speech, but nothing more. One of the number ventured a guess, that "three" was a proper noun, and no one else had an opinion at all upon the subject.

The ignorance of all examined was equal in every other subject of inquiry. The male and female pupils occupy the same room, though the master and mistress keep separate rolls.—[23rd April, 1856.]

Lynally, Parochial.

Lynally, Parochial School.—The answering in this school was extremely bad. The pupils are quite ignorant of parsing, or the derivation of words. Their knowledge of arithmetic is equally defective. I have remarked here, as elsewhere, the working of one unfortunate system, almost universally prevalent in the parish schools—I mean the promotion of pupils to advanced classes before they are qualified by proficiency to follow, with advantage, the studies of the class to which they have been promoted. I frequently meet with pupils in the fourth class, according to the Church Education Society's scale of proficiency, who, before passing to that class, are supposed to be familiarly acquainted with the parts of speech, and who, in the class itself, are perfectly ignorant of any thing like parsing, and answer entirely at random.—[23rd April, 1856.]

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KING'S COUNTY.

Endowments in Operation.

Philipstown, Erasmus Smith's English.

Philipstown, Erasmus Smith's English School.—The reading of the pupils in this school was somewhat to my satisfaction. I also found them better prepared in parsing than I had expected, but they were ignorant of the meaning of the principal words occurring in what they read, and unable to answer in any thing beyond the definitions of geography. I have already had occasion to notice the circumstance that the Governors of the Erasmus Smith's Schools give prizes for punctual attendance merely, and not for successful studies. I could well understand the principle of suffering none to compete for a prize who had not qualified themselves by regular attendance (a thing so difficult to obtain in a country school), but I think it a rule of very questionable prudence to award prizes to attendance alone.

I think it also a bad feature in the management of these schools that they should not be more frequently inspected.—[7th May, 1856.]

Shinrone, Boys and Girls.

Shinrone, Boys' and Girls' Schools.—The boys' school is in such a miserable state of decay, and so badly supported, that it is difficult to particularize a defect. It is in the immediate neighbourhood of a flourishing National school, and is painfully in contrast with any well-ordered or regular school. The master is a pitiable spectacle, hardly existing on £15 a-year. The mistress is more independent, as she has no family, and is not without the means of support. The female pupils read with something like ease. Their answering in other respects was indifferent.—[25th April, 1856.]

Templeharry, Parochial, Boys and Girls.

Templeharry, Parochial, Boys' and Girls' Schools.—This is one of the schools which seems to be an injury and reproach to the neighbourhood where it is situated. The disheartening influences of the place upon teachers and pupils, and the impossibility of inducing a respectable or efficient teacher to remain in such a spot, and labour over half a dozen of children, are too apparent to admit of the least hope that this school ever can become prosperous. The pupils are in a state of pitiable ignorance.—[20th May, 1856.]

Tissaran.

Tissaran School.—This school is conducted with great irregularity, although it is visited by a clergyman as often as three times a week. I find that pupils have been promoted without the sanction of the inspector; and it is also plain to me that the roll is fictitious, otherwise it is not possible that while eighty-eight names are suffered to remain upon the roll, the daily attendance should only average fifteen for two years. There were only eight pupils out of eighty-eight present during my visit between the hours of one and two, P.M.—[24th April, 1856.]

Tullamore; Charleville, Erasmus Smith's English, Boys.

Tullamore, Charleville, Erasmus Smith's English Boys' School.—The pupils of this school were extremely deficient in knowledge of the meaning of words upon the occasion of my visit. The word "impostor" was explained to mean "brute," and no one could be found to give the meaning of the word "active." All whom I examined were very ill-prepared in geography, and unacquainted with the principles of the rules of arithmetic. This last is a defect which runs through nearly all the schools of this class, National or parochial; and is one which would seem to call for particular notice from the inspectors. As far as my experience enables me to judge, I think it is completely overlooked.—[22nd April, 1856.]

Tullamore; Charleville, Erasmus Smith's English, Girls.

Tullamore; Charleville, Erasmus Smith's English Girls' School.—The general answering was very imperfect. I found none of the pupils able to distinguish the parts of speech. The Bible or New Testament is the ordinary class-book, and those present, so far from attaching a meaning to any passage—a thing I have made it a rule never to require of them—could not give the meaning of any but the simplest words. Thus, of the entire class, not one could explain the phrase "set at nought," or seemed, even when aided by the context, to connect it in her mind with any idea however indistinct.—[22nd April, 1856.]

Tullamore, Convent, National.

Tullamore, Convent National School.—Nothing, in my opinion, can be better than the management of this school. I examined the pupils in writing from dictation, reading, parsing, derivation of words, arithmetic, and geography. They wrote from dictation with remarkable ease and correctness—their style of reading was good, as I find it in most National schools, and their knowledge of parsing and geography creditable. The derivations of words were not quite so well known, but altogether, the result of the examination was most satisfactory.—[6th May, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

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TABLE, No 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Ballymacormick, Boys and Girls.	LordLieutenant's School Building Fund, £41 10s. 9d.; subscriptions, £41 10s. 9d.; Rev. Richd. Cooke, grant, 9 Jan., 1826.	0 3 9	3 6 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	English; arithmetic. Scriptures.
Clonbroney; Ballinascraw.	Kildare-place Society, £42 3s. 5½d.; subscriptions, £24 15s.; Col. Wray Palliser, grant, 21 April, 1825.	Site.	2 10 0	—	—	For site of a schoolhouse for the use and greater convenience of the parishioners of Clonbroney, in educating their children. *Deed.*	—
Clongesh; Lisnaboe, Boys.	Charlotte Amelia Mitchell, bequest, £1,000, and savings of income invested by trustees, £150, now producing £44 17s. 6d.; Rev. Jas. Mitchell, grant of £55 7s. 8d., annuity, and of house and land.	4 0 0 Annuity, house, and land.	26 0 0	55 7 8	44 17 6	For support of the Lisnaboe school. The interest of the £1,000 for books, clothes, and other things for the poor children attending school, at discretion of trustees. *Return from Acting Trustee.*	English; arithmetic; geography; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures.
Clongesh; Lisnaboe, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Elementary English. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures.
Columbkill; Rathmore. Erasmus Smith's English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments. p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £109 16s. 3d.; subscriptions, £40 3s. 9d.; John Maconchy, grant, 22 Sept., 1840.	2 0 0	6 10 0	—	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For schoolhouse and residence of a schoolmaster, to teach children, selected by Governors, and to instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*	Elementary English. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Edgeworthstown, Parochial, Boys.	Lovell Edgeworth, grant, 19 June, 1828.	Site.	4 14 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of Mostrim. English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; arithmetic; Euclid. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Edgeworthstown, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.
Granard, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments. p.* 731. Association for Discountenancing Vice, £46 3s. 1d.; Rev. C. Robinson, grant, 23 April, 1821; Essex Edgeworth, will.	1 2 29	3 0 0	(Part of salary from general fund.)	6 8 0	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For a resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, and Church catechism to members of Established Church. *Deed.*	English; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scripture lessons; Church catechism (by Rector) to Church children.
Kilglass.	Rev. Rob. Jessop, grant, 18 Aug., 1818.	1 2 19	5 8 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, and Church catechism to members of Established Church. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	30 0 0	Rev. Mr. Gregg, £20; Lord Longford, £5; Mr. Greville, £5.	Apartments and land, £5.	105	—	None.	27	36	36	–	–	–	Free.	Only eight pupils present. No report as to state of instruction. *Report of Assistant Commissioner.*
—	18 0 0	Col. Wray Palliser, £13 10s.; Rev. T. O. Moore, £4 10s.	—	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	Free.	Not visited by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
—	46 0 0	Mr. Connor (acting trustee).	Apartments and land, £20.	100	—	None.	18	33	27	6	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 170. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 7645 *et seq.*
—	20 0 0	Same.	Share of preceding.	100	—	None.	21	37	37	–		–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 170.
In Governors. *Deed.*	18 0 0	Rev. Mr. Noble.	Apartments and land, £6.	85	—	None.	33	65	65	–	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory, want of school books. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 170.
In minister. *Deed.*	30 0 0	Rev. Mr. Powell, from proceeds of a loan fund.	—	70	–	None.	22	29	28	1	.	.	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C p.* 170.
Same.	26 0 0	Same.	Lodgings, £6.	70	—	None.	16	30	30	–	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 170.
In minister. *Deed.*	26 8 0	Governors, £20; from the Essex Edgeworth fund, £6 8s.	Apartments and land, £10; Gratuity from Governors, £5.	127	—	None.	20	33	21	12	–	–	Free, a few pay from 4s. 4d. to £1.	Pupils absent when school visited by Assistant-Commissioner. School noticed in Report of 1791. *Vide Doc. Ev., Vol. II., p.* 378.
In minister. *Deed.*	15 0 0	Rev. Mr. Robinson.	Apartments and land, £3.	80	—	None.	20	42	28	14	..		Free.	Very unsatisfactory *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 170.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Killashee, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £276 18*s.* 5½*d.*; Rev. Sir James Hutchinson, Bart., grant, 1 Nov., 1811.	1 2 19	9 17 6	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo.* I. For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	English; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Killoe; Clontumpher, Boys.	Margaret West, will, proved 13 December, 1853, school premises, and annual rent-charge of £50.	0 3 9 Rent-charge.	3 10 0	50 0 0	—	To maintain and keep a charity school for instruction of children and adults in English, arithmetic, and other useful learning, and particularly in the Holy Scriptures; members of the Established Church of England and Ireland to be taught Church catechism. *Extracts from Wills.*	English; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.
Killoe; Clontumpher, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Same, with addition of needlework.
Longford, Girls.	L. L. Fund, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £103 1*s.* 5½*d.*; site to be granted by Lord Longford, 1825.	Site.	6 7 0	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Longford, National Boys.	Very Rev. Dean O'Beirne, 1826, £300, Government stock.	—	—	—	9 0 0	—	English; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Longford, National Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	English; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Roman Catholic catechism
Longford; Templemichael, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £276 18*s.* 5½*d.*; Hon. and Rev. Richard Bourke, grant, 1 Nov., 1811; Essex Edgeworth, will, bequeathing, £7 7*s.* 8*d.* a year.	1 2 19	10 0 0	(Part of salary from general fund.)	7 7 8	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	English; mathematics; book-keeping. Scriptures; articles of religion; Church catechism.
Moydow.	K. P. Soc., £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; Rev. W. C. Armstrong, lease for sixty-one years, from 1 Nov., 1826; Wm. Gosselin, will, proved 27 Nov., 1847, bequeathing an annuity of £5, during incumbency of present rector.	1 3 34 Annuity.	8 0 0	5 0 0	—	A school for education of the poor to be conducted on the principles of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.* For benefit of the Protestant schools of Moydow parish. *Extracts from Wills.*	Elementary English. Scriptures.
Total .		16 0 18 and 3 sites.	89 2 6	110 7 8	67 13 2		

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF LONGFORD—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In Governors. *Deed.*	21 10 0	Governors.	Apartments and land, £6; Gratuity from Governors, £5.	84	—	None.	16	30	28	2	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory, but limited. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 170. For evidence at Public Court, *vide* 7762 *et seq.*
—	20 0 0	Rev. Mr. Digby.	Apartments and land, £2 10*s.*; For fuel, £5.	47	—	None.	20	35	35	–	–	–	Free.	Pupils absent when school visited by Assistant Commissioner.
—	10 0 0	Same.	Share of preceding.	47	—	None.	–	–		–	–	–	Free.	Attendance of pupils very limited. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 170.
—	18 0 0	Rev. J. Le Poer Trench.	House and garden, £8.	157	—	None.	15	26	26	–	–	–	Some pay 4*s.* 4*d.*; rest free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 170.
—	36 0 0	National Board, £31 10*s.*; from trust fund, £4 10*s.*	School fees.	70	—	A small yard used as such.	99	172	2	170	–	–	Majority free; rest 4*s.* 4*d.* to 20*s.*	Satisfactory; but schoolroom too small. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 170.
—	24 0 0	National Board, £20; from trust fund, £4.	School fees.	70	—	Part of preceding.	80	140	–	140	–	–	Half free; rest 4*s.* 4*d.* to 20*s.*	Satisfactory.
	10 0 0 Assistant.	National Board.												
In Governors. *Deed.*	27 7 8	Governors, £20; Trustees of the Essex Edgeworth Fund, £7 7*s.* 8*d.*	Apartments and land, £8; Gratuity from Governors, £5; School fees, £5.	67	—	None.	30	30	30	–	–	–	10*s.* to 20*s.*, some free.	Satisfactory. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 7493 *et seq.*
—	15 0 0	Rev. Mr. Armstrong.	Apartments and land, £5.	104	—	None.	–	10	10	–	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory; but school re-opened only a few days previous to inspection by Assistant Commissioner. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 170.
				1383	—		437	748	403	345	–	–		

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Granard.	Lord Lieutenant's Fund, £30 9s. 3d.; subscriptions, £30 9s. 3d.; Rev. Christopher Robinson, grant, 8 Nov., 1825.	Site.	2 6 6	—	—	For a resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Longford, Royal, Free.	James I., Letters Patent, enrolled 7 April, 1624.	200 0 0	—	200 0 0	—	For a perpetual free school for the county of Longford, and for a schoolmaster to educate the youth thereof in literature and knowledge of true religion. *Patent Rolls, James I.*
Taughshinod.	Kildare-place Society, £46 3s. 1d.; Rev. Wm. C. Armstrong, lease for 61 years, from 1 Nov., 1826.	0 3 9	2 0 0	—	—	For a school, for education of the poor, to be conducted on the principles of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*
	Total, . .	200 3 9 and 1 site.	4 6 6	200 0 0	—	

TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Killoe, Girls.	Mr. Edgeworth, will.	—	—	—	2 0 0	—
Longford; Knocknahaugha Protestant Charter.	Earl of Longford, grant of 2 acres, and annual rent-charge of £18 9s. 3d.; lease for 31 years of 33 acres, at £16 13s. 10½d. yearly, 1747; promise of grant of preceding 33 acres, reserving a rent of £16 14s. 8½d., in consideration of reconveyance of rent-charge, 1772; Payton Fox, bequest of £92 6s. 2d., 1796.	35 0 0	36 15 5	—	2 15 4	For instruction of Roman Catholic and other poor natives of Ireland, in English, writing, and arithmetic; in husbandry and housewifery, or in trades, manufactures, or other manual occupations; in Scripture, and in principles of Protestant Established religion. *Charter.*
St. Johnstown.	Sir James Ware, will; *vide Evidence, 7460, et seq.*	60 0 0	60 0 0	—	—	For education of the poor Protestant children of parish of Clonbroney. *Vide Evidence, 7467.*
	Total, . .	95 0 0	96 15 5	—	4 15 4	

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Ardagh.	A house erected from "the M'Cann fund," and £55 a-year from the Dean of Ardagh.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 85*a*.	It appears that a sum of £2,000 was placed in the hands of the wife of the late Dean of Ardagh, to be applied to charitable purposes at her discretion, she may therefore withdraw her support from the Ardagh school, and has already partly done so. *Rep. A. C.*	
Clongesh.	House, and half an acre of land.	Evidence at Public Court, 7719 *et seq.*	Not secured by lease in trust or otherwise; an ejectment has been threatened by the proprietor. *Rep. A. C.*	
Edgeworthstown, Sons of Clergy.	Anne Belford, will, proved 7 Nov., 1837, bequeathing £500 to this school.	Books of Bequest Board containing extracts from wills.	This institution has been transferred to Lucan, county Dublin, and appears under that head in *Table 2, p. 36.* *Rep. A. C.*	

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
In minister. *Deed.*	In existence.	Discontinued in consequence of the cessation of attendance of pupils. *Rep. A. C.*	--
In Crown and Chief Governor of Ireland. *Patent Rolls, James I.*	--	George Salisbury was, by the Letters Patent, appointed first master of this school; but why, or when, it was discontinued has not been ascertained.	--
--	In good repair.	Discontinued owing to Protestant families having removed to another parish, and prohibition of attendance of Roman Catholic children by Roman Catholic clergy. *Answer to Circular.*	School has not been in operation for 10 years; grantor, who is still rector, is willing to reconvey the land to any other society of like principles with the Kildare-place Society. *Answer to Circular.*

ENDOWMENTS. COUNTY OF LONGFORD.—[None.]

LOST OR EXPIRED. COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Report, 1835, p. 104 *a*.	It appears that this endowment expired on the death of the mistress of the school to which it was applied, pursuant to the terms of grant. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 692.	School suppressed in 1827, and premises and land surrendered to heir of original grantor, no deed securing the endowment having been executed, the schoolhouse and offices being old and out of repair, and Government having recommended the diminution of Society's schools. Nothing is known regarding the bequest of £100 (Irish). *Return from Incorporated Society.*	—
Commissioners of Board of Education in Ireland, Reports, 1812, p. 320.	The land has been sold several times, at first, it is said, fraudulently. The matter was brought under the notice of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in 1811, but it does not appear that any decisive steps were taken by them to inquire into the alleged fraudulent sale of the lands. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 170.*	For further details relative to this endowment, *vide* Evidence, 7460, *et seq.*

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF LONGFORD—*continued.*

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Killashee.	House, and plot of ground rent free.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 95 *a*.	The land referred to, was not in any way secured to educational purposes, and the school has been long discontinued. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Longford.	Unascertained revenues attaching to town of Longford.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 549.	No information obtained respecting these revenues to enable them to be discovered, or to be identified with any other endowment in Longford. *Rep. A. C.*	—
St. Johnstown.	Sir Walter Raleigh, grant of 60 acres.	Same.	Apparently same as St. Johnstown, by Sir James Ware, p. 168.	—
Street.	A grant for building from the Association for Discountenancing Vice.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep., 1825, App. p. 410.	This school is situated in County Westmeath, and appears under that head in *Table No.* 1, *p.* 222. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Templemichael Protestant Day.	An annual income of £10, left by will of Mr. Edgeworth.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep. 1835, App. p. 549.	This endowment, so far as forthcoming, is paid to the master of the Templemichael Erasmus Smith's school in *Table No.* 1, *p.* 166.	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 7567 *et seq.*

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COUNTY LONGFORD.

EXTRACTS from REPORTS of GEORGE WHITLEY ABRAHAM, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.

Endowments in Operation.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Clongesh; Lisnaboe, Boys.

Clongesh; Lisnaboe, Boys' School.—The school is in a state of utter inefficiency, partly owing, I conceive, to the advanced age and infirmity of the master, partly to the limited amount of instruction he seems satisfied to communicate, and partly to the successful rivalry of neighbouring schools. The scholars are barely able to struggle through a little reading, but have never been taught to parse; two only have learned a little geography, and such as have learned arithmetic attempt a few dry operations without being able to state the rule, much less to explain it. The want of all inspection or supervision in this school is very manifest.—[11th January, 1856.]

Clongesh; Lisnaboe, Girls.

Clongesh; Lisnaboe, Girls' School.—The girls I found almost as deficient as the boys in reading. They were absolutely ignorant of arithmetic, and were unable to calculate five times two, or five times three. The mistress complains much of the irregularity of their attendance. Some of the causes mentioned in my report upon the male school are concerned in this result; but more than all, I should say, the absence of inspection or control, and the fact that as the enjoyment of this considerable endowment is secured to the present master by the terms of the trust deed, he is left without any inducement to exertion, or any restraint upon negligence, beyond what conscience may supply.—[11th January, 1856.]

Columbkill; Rathmore, Erasmus Smith's English.

Columbkill; Rathmore, Erasmus Smith's English School.—The answering of the pupils was by no means uniform. Some were very ignorant indeed, and some answered rather creditably. On the whole, and considering the disadvantage under which master and pupils are placed, by want of books, I look upon this school as more successful than I could have anticipated. It appears to me somewhat singular, that the Governors of the Erasmus Smith's Schools take so little interest in a school vested in them.—[16th January, 1856.]

Edgeworthstown, Parochial, Boys and Girls.

Edgeworthstown, Parochial Boys' and Girls' Schools.—The attendance was small when I visited the schools, owing, as the master stated, to the pupils being engaged in field labour at this particular season. The number present, however, I found upon examination, to be only two below the average. The answering was poor, but rather better than I have met with in several schools. One or two boys showed a little knowledge of arithmetic, but all were equally unacquainted with grammar or the derivations of words. They answered fairly in geography.—[14th March, 1856.]

Kilglass.

Kilglass School.—The pupils of this school I feel persuaded learn nothing. I examined them in reading, arithmetic, and geography; I also inspected their copy books. No one could give me the meaning of the word "liable," in a passage where the context sufficiently explained it, supposing the reader never to have met the word before. The book from which they read was the second of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. One of the more advanced pupils, who was able to work sums in simple proportion, had never been taught the nature of a proportion, and another was unable to multiply £9 4*s.* 6*d.* by 5. Altogether the school is in a hopeless state.—[14th March, 1856.]

Killashee, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.

Killashee, Erasmus Smith's English, Boys' School.—I consider this a well managed school. The instruction, so far as it goes, is sound. The answering of the pupils in parsing was not bad, but they have not been taught derivations, and they know nothing of the principles of arithmetic. This complete ignorance of the derivation of words I have found in all the English schools on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, which I have inspected.—[14th January, 1856.]

Killoe; Clontumpher, Girls.

Killoe; Clontumpher, Girls' School.—There is no distinct roll of female pupils kept in this school, and they occupy the same schoolroom with the boys. They are too few to require a separate room, and that intended for their use is at present a store-room. I think it is unfortunate that the mistress should not be competent to take charge of the female pupils, however few.—[12th January, 1856.]

Longford, Girls.

Longford, Girls' School.—The answering of the pupils was extremely poor. They had a very slight knowledge of grammar, understood a few of the definitions of geography, and could get through an operation in one of the simple rules of arithmetic, but they had no knowledge of the derivation, and not much of the meaning of the words occurring in the reading lesson. Their handwriting was not remarkably good, and the state of instruction was altogether low, but in a less degree than I have found it elsewhere.—[14th March, 1856.]

Longford, National Boys.

Longford, National, Boys' School.—This is a well managed school. The pupils answered creditably in parsing and geography, wrote correctly from dictation, had a fair knowledge of derivations, and were not backward in arithmetic, although deficient in knowledge of the principles. The school is a good sample of the larger National schools, but the monitorial system is very imperfectly in operation from the overcrowding of the schoolroom, which does not admit of the formation of circles, or proper division of classes.—[11th January, 1856.]

Moydow.

Moydow School.—The school has only been a few days re-opened, after the lapse of several months. I questioned the children, and they knew nothing.—[14th January, 1856.]

Endowments Lost or Expired.

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS LOST OR EXPIRED.

St. Johnstown.

St. Johnstown School.—The only information that I have been able to procure in addition to that contained in Evidence 7460, *et seq.*, is derived from a letter from the Secretary of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, in which it is mentioned, that the matter appears to have been brought under the consideration of the late Board of Charities for Ireland, in the year 1811; that an order was made on the 9th November, in that year, directing the then solicitors to institute inquiry by application to Lord Granard, and otherwise in relation to the grant of said lands, which were stated to have been fraudulently sold, so far back as 1789, and that there is no trace to be found in the department of the Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests of any further report, proceeding, or application, in reference thereto since that period.

It is further stated in the same communication, that there is reason to believe the grantor was not Sir Walter Raleigh, but Sir James Ware, who was one of the burgesses of the village of St. Johnstown, which had once a corporation; and that a Chancery suit between the parties who derived under one Ratigan, the schoolmaster, was in existence about the year 1835, in respect of the property.—[3rd June, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF LOUTH.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowments. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Ardee, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from governors, £276 18*s.* 5*d*; Corporation of Ardee, grant, 29 Jan., 1808, £18 9*s.* 3*d.* a-year, and site.	1 2 30	9 19 10	18 9 3 (And part of salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* Site for school, under regulation of Governors, and £18 9*s.* 3*d.* as an addition to master's salary. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Ballymakenny.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £62; subscriptions, £62; Rev. Anthony Adams, grant, 23 Sept., 1828.	0 1 0	4 4 5	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Carlingfor; Omeath Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731.	—	—	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Clonkeen; Churchtown.	L. L. Fund, £92 6*s* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £97 16*s.* 11*d.*; Rev. Wm. Lee, grant, 13 Oct., 1825.	Site.	6 4 1	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures and Church catechism to Church children. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Collon, Erasmus Smith's English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building Grant from governors, £553 16*s.* 11*d.*; Right Hon. John Foster, promise of grant of site, 24 Feb., 1812, and grant of rent-charge, 22 March, 1812, £18 9*s.* 3*d.*	Site and rent-charge.	17 2 4	18 9 3 (and part of salary from general fund.)	—	For an English School. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Collon, Erasmus Smith's English, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Drogheda, Blue.	Corporation of Drogheda grant, 28 Sept., 1836; rent-charge, £42; part of rent-charge of £62 10*s.* 1*d.* For rest *vide Drogheda, St. Peter's Parochial Boys and Infant, p.* 174.	Rent-charge.	—	42 0 0	—	For the charity school of St. Peter's parish, Drogheda, otherwise called the Blue School. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Drawing. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Drogheda, Convent, National, Girls and Infant.	Corporation of Drogheda, lease for 200 years, 2 March, 1847, reserving rent, £1 16*s.* 11*d.*	Site.	16 13 1	—	—	For the education of the female poor of the town of Drogheda. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF LOUTH.

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
In governors. *Deed.*	£ s. d. 43 9 3	Governors, £25; Town Commissioners, £18 9*s.* 3*d.*	Apartments and land, £10; Gratuity from Governors, £5; School fees, £3 5*s.*	106	—	None.	32	46	20	26	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 10*s.* 10*d.*; some free.	Satisfactory. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 12360, *et seq.*
In minister. *Deed.*	10 0 0	Rev. Charles Millar.	Apartments and garden, £5.	41	—	None.	4	4	4	–	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner, p.* 180.
In governors. *Rules of Board.*	20 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and garden, £4; Gratuity from Governors, £5; School fees.	87	—	None.	40	62	58	4	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to £1 10*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 180.
In minister. *Deed.*	None.	—	Apartments, £3; Gratuity from Rev. Wm. Lee, £5.	84	—	None.	32	59	9	50	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*	Children dismissed before visit of Assistant Commissioner.
In governors. *Rules of Board.*	33 4 7	Governors, £24; From endowment, £9 4*s.* 7*d.*	Apartments and garden, £2 10*s.*; School-fees.	96	—	None.	18	23	11	12	–	–	14*s.* to £1; only two pay.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 180.
Same.	36 18 5	Governors, £27 13*s.* 10*d.*; From endowment, £9 4*s.* 7*d.*	Apartments, £2 10*s.*; School-fees, £6; pasturage.	96	—	None.	43	51	41	10	–	–	£1 to £2; the greater number free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 180.
—	42 0 0	Corporation of Drogheda.	Apartments, £6; Coals, candles; £1 for each day-boy.	68	7	None.	15	20	20	–	–	–	Eleven Boarders free; Day pupils, £2.	Satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 180. As to previous discreditable state of the school, see Evidence at Public Court, 12430 *et seq.*
Teachers are a religious community of the Presentation Order.	£20 for each 100 pupils in attendance.	National Board.	—	600	—	None.	393	787	–	787	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Drogheda, Erasmus Smith's, Grammar.	Erasmus Smith, under Royal Charter, 1669. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.* Building grant from governors, £2,425 3*s.* 9*d.*; part of school premises held under fee-farm grant, 19 July, 1679, subject to £2 15*s.* 4*d.* rent; part under renewable lease, subject to £5 13*s.* 1*d.* rent; assigned, 6 May, 1780.	Site.	64 6 8	(Salaries from general fund.)	—	For a free grammar school for the benefit of the children of the tenants of governors, and of residents in and about Drogheda, twenty of the children of residents, recommended by three or four aldermen of Drogheda, and all the children of tenants, to be free of charge, to be taught Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, according to their respective capacities, and fitted for the University if their parents desire it; others of them to write and cipher, that they may be fit for disposement to trades or other employments. Master to be permitted to receive other children at reasonable rates. Children, before admission to grammar school, or to be under head master, must be fit to learn some introductory classical book. Usher to teach as many children of tenants to read, write, and cast accounts, as will not prejudice his attendance on grammar school. Master to be a Protestant, and to read the Scriptures, and have prayers in school. Children to be instructed in the Scriptures and Ussher's catechism. *Rules of Erasmus Smith, under Charter, Doc. Ev. Vol. II., p. 390.* As to salaries, repairs, exhibitions, &c., *vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.*	Greek; Latin; French. Euclid; algebra; trigonometry; geometrical drawing. Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history. Drawing. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Drogheda, Patrician National (No. 1).	Corporation of Drogheda, lease of site for 74½ years, from 29 Sept., 1824, reserving rent, £4 12*s.* 4*d.*; identical with Patrician National School, No. 2, as far as regards house property.	Site.	13 6 8	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; trigonometry; mensuration; book-keeping. Navigation. Roman Catholic catechism.
Drogheda, Patrician National (No. 2).	Corporation of Drogheda, lease of site and house property for 99 years, 17 March, 1801, reserving rent, £3.	Site and house property.	11 17 2	19 16 0	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Roman Catholic catechism
Drogheda, St. Peter's Parochial, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £115 7*s.* 8*d.*; Corporation of Drogheda, grant of site, 4 July, 1825; and grant of rent-charge, £10; part of £62 10*s.* 1*d.*, 28 Sep. 1836; *vide Drogheda Blue School, p. 172.*	0 1 32 and rent-charge.	17 17 9	10 0 0	—	For the education, free of expense, of Protestants resident within the parish. *Copy of Deed* (1825).	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Singing. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Drogheda, St. Peter's Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures; Articles of Religion and Church catechism to Church children.
Drogheda, St. Peter's Parochial, Infant.	Corporation of Drogheda, grant of rent-charge, £10 10*s.*; part of £62 10*s.* 1*d.* 28 Sept., 1836; *vide Drogheda Blue School, p. 174.*	Rent-charge.	—	10 10 0	—	For the Female Charity School of Bolton-street, Drogheda. *Rep A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Singing. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Drumcar.	L. L. Fund, £73 16*s.* 11*d.*; John M'Clintock, grant, September, 1820.	0 2 0	8 7 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scriptures.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF LOUTH—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
In governors. *Charter.*	£ s. d. 100 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and garden, £35; School fees.	275	27	Sufficient, with gymnasium and ball-court.	53	61	59	2	–	–	Boarders, £31 10s. to £37 16s.; day-pupils £6 6s.; some free.	Generally satisfactory, but limited. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 181. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 12740 *et seq.*
	60 0 0 senior assistant.	Governors and head master.	House; fees paid by pupils learning French.											
	40 0 0 2nd assistant.	Same.	Board, lodging, and washing.											
	40 0 0 3rd assistant.	Governors.	Same.											
In local Patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules,* 1855.	52 0 0	National Board, £32; Committee, from school funds, £20.	Apartments £10.	265	—	Small.	97	245	–	245	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory, and school well conducted. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 181.
	19 0 0 assistant.	National Board. £14; Committee, from school funds, £5.	Share of preceding.											
Same.	36 0 0	National Board, £20; Committee, from school funds, £16.	Apartments and garden, £10.	162	—	Same.	66	174	–	174	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
In minister. *Copy of Deed.*	20 0 0	Treasurer, out of school fund.	Apartments and garden, £10; Gratuity from Church Education Society, £5.	207	2	Small.	36	42	14	10	10	*8	Boarder, £15; day pupils, free.	Satisfactory.
Same.	20 0 0	Same.	Share of preceding.	207	2	Same.	35	50	38	4	7	*1	Boarder, £15; day pupils free.	Satisfactory.
—	20 0 0	Vicar, from subscriptions, £10, from endowment, £10.	—	195	–	Small.	–†	39	37	1	1	–	4s. 4d.	Satisfactory. As to application of endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 181.
In minister. *Deed.*	25 0 0	Mr. M'Clintock.	Apartments and garden, £5; Fuel; Pasturage.	112	–	None.	–†	71	20	51	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 181.

* Methodists. † No regular register.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowments. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Dundalk, Endowed.	Earl of Limerick, grant, 5 Aug., 1725, rent-charge of £46 3*s.* 1*d.*, or Corporation of Dundalk, grant of land and annuity from Earl of Clanbrassil. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 181.	1 2 19 rent-charge.	64 2 6	46 3 1	—	—	Greek; Latin; French; German; Euclid; algebra; trigonometry. Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English, Grecian, and Roman history; English literature; book-keeping. Drawing. Vocal music. Articles of Religion and Church catechism to Church children.
Dundalk, Erasmus Smith's English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from governors, £692 6*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £230 15*s.* 5*d.*; Earl of Roden, grant, 27 Feb., 1812.	Site.	27 13 10	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Dundalk, Erasmus Smith's English, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	(Salary from general fund.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Dundalk, Incorporated Society's Institution.	Hon. Mrs. Hamilton, will, site and land, subject to rent, £24 2*s.* 6*d.*; Act of trustees under will conveying endowment to Incorporated Society, 30 Jan., 1738. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731.	363 3 17 Site.	108 0 0	243 12 1	—	For the purpose of founding a school at Dundalk. *Will; Rep. A. C.* For instruction of Roman Catholics, and other poor natives of Ireland, in English, writing, and arithmetic; in husbandry, and housewifery, or trades, manufactures, or other manual occupations; in Scriptures, and in principles of Protestant Established religion. *Charter.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; French; English dictation; English history; Euclid; algebra; use of the globes; mensuration; book-keeping. Drawing. Sacred music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Dundalk (Convent), National.	Michael Kelly, will, proved, 23 August, 1845, £1000, invested in purchase of site; James Carroll, will, proved 4 Dec., 1852, £550, invested in building.	Site.	47 0 0	—	—	For the support of the Industrial school of the Sisters of Mercy. *Carroll's Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; muslin embroidery; guipure work. Reeves's History of the Bible, and catechetical instruction.
Dundalk, National, Boys, No. 2.	Michael Kelly, will, proved, 23 August, 1845, £300; invested with £400 in building; subscriptions; site of old Roman Catholic chapel.	Site.	21 10 0	—	—	To assist in establishing a large school for the education of the poor male children of Dundalk. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic catechism
Dundalk, National, Boys', No. 3.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Same.
Kilsaran; Castlebellingham Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £95 1*s.* 6*d.* Anne Palmer, grant, 24 February, 1826.	0 1 25	6 2 5	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF LOUTH—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
—	£ s. d. 46 2 6	Earl of Roden.	Apartments and garden, £50; School fees.	100	29	Sufficient with ball-court.	*27	–	–	–	–	–	Boarders, £40 to day boys, £4 4s. to £5 5s.	Generally satisfactory, but English not sufficiently attended to. For history of Endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 181. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 12353, *et seq.*
	30 0 0 Mathematical assistant.	Head master.	Board and lodging.											
	30 0 0 Classical assistant.	Same.	Same.											
	80 0 0 French and German assistant.	Same.	Same.											
In governors. *Deed.*	35 0 0	Governors, £25; Vicar from subscriptions, £10.	Apartments and garden, £10; Gratuity from Governors, £5.	332	—	Sufficient.	51	90	74	6	10	–	Free. Charges to be hereafter made.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 182.
Same.	21 0 0	Governors.	—	141	—	Same.	30	66	50	6	10	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 182.
In Incorporated Society. *Charter.*	100 0 0	Incorporated Society.	Apartments and garden, £25; Servants' wages; Fuel, candles, soap, and £2 a-year for each boarder.	140	42	Sufficient with gymnasium and ball-court.	84	85	82	2	–	*1	Boarders £14 10s. to £24; day boys, £2; some free.	Generally satisfactory, but sufficient attention not paid to commercial studies. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 182. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 9821, 12254.
	40 0 0 Assistant.	Same.												
	11 0 0 First Monitor.	Same.												
	5 0 0 Second Monitor.	Same.												
Teachers are a religious community of the order of Sisters of Mercy.	20 0 0 for each 100 pupils in attendance.	National Board	—	458	—	Very small.	293	600	–	600	–	–	4s. 4*d.* to 8s. 8*d.*; some free.	Very unsatisfactory; but discipline good. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 182.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	52 0 0	National Board, £38; Very Rev. Dr. Kiernan, £14.	School fees, £10.	218	—	Sufficient.	114	212	–	212	–	–	4s. 4*d.*; some free.	Satisfactory, but limited. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 182.
	14 0 0 Assistant.	National Board.												
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	44 0 0	National Board, £32; patron, £12.	School fees, £7.	218	—	Sufficient.	113	220	–	220	–	–	4s. 4*d.* to 13s.; some free.	Examination of boys not permitted by master. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 182.
	14 0 0 Assistant.	National Board.												
In minister. *Deed.*	26 0 0	Rev. Mr. M'Clintock.	Apartments and ground, £9; School fees.	72	2	None.	64	67	50	2	15	–	Boarders, £16; day pupils 4s. 4*d.* to 8s.; some free.	Satisfactory.

* Methodist.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Louth; National.	L. L. Fund, £83 1s. 6d.; subscriptions, £75 13s. 11d.; articles of agreement between Chichester and Faithful Fortescue, and minister of Louth, 16 Aug. 1822.	Site.	5 5 3	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Articles of Agreement.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Plain and fancy needlework. Sacred music; Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Termonfeckin.	L. L. Fund, £64 12s. 4d.; subscriptions, £87 13s. 10d.; Wallop Brabazon, grant, 18 September, 1824.	0 2 16	5 6 7	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor and minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor and minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Total, . .		369 1 19 10 Sites, rent-charge, and house property.	454 19 9	408 19 8	—		

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Louth; Stephenstown.	L. L. Fund, £115 7s. 8d.; subscriptions, £167; Matthew Fortescue, grant, 27 December, 1825.	1 0 34	9 13 8	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor and minister, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor and minister. *Deed.*

TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Creggan.	Edward O'Callaghan, will, proved 10 August, 1830, rent-charge, land, and £500.	16 0 31 and rent-charge.	16 4 0	250 0 0	15 0 0

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Carlingford.	Corporation of Carlingford, grant.	3 0 38	3 4 9	—	—	For the establishment of a school on Erasmus Smith's foundation. *Rep. A. C.*

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF LOUTH—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Articles of Agreement.*	42 0 0	National Board, £14; Rector, £28.	Apartments and garden, £4.	80	2	None.	27	33	26	7	–	–	Boarders, £11; day pupils free.	Satisfactory.
In grantor and minister. *Deed.*	10 0 0 5 0 0 Workmistress.	Rev. Mr. Leathley. From subscriptions.	Apartments and garden, £3 10s.	61	—	None.	20	27	27	–	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 182.
				4421	113		1689	3134	640	2431	53	10		

OPERATION. COUNTY OF LOUTH.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
In grantor and minister. *Deed.*	In existence.	Discontinued for want of sufficient attendance of pupils. *Rep. A. C.*	House and land taken possession of by landlord. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 182. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 12232–12245.

ENDOWMENTS. COUNTY OF LOUTH.

Object.	Nature of Contingency.	Remarks.
For erecting and endowing a day school on testator's estate in Louth, on Lancasterian plan, and £500 for obtaining an act of incorporation. Managers to be testator's heir-at-law, *exparte paterna*, rector and Roman Catholic priest of parish, under control of Court of Chancery. *Extracts from Wills.*	Failure of issue of testator's brothers, James and Hugh. *Rep. A. C.*	—

LOST OR EXPIRED. COUNTY OF LOUTH.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Report of Municipal Corporation, Ireland, Commission, 1833, p. 739.	From the great obscurity in which the whole matter was involved, the prospect of recovering this endowment seems hopeless. *Rep. A. C.*	Educational wants of town amply supplied by National and Parochial schools. *Rep. A. C.*

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TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF LOUTH.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Ardee, English.	One acre of land.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, p. 550.	No such school ever existed. *Rep. A. C.*	
Ardee, English, Girls.	Grant from Corporation of Ardee, 1817; Mr. Ruxton, £50.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep., 1826, p. 707.	The land on which the school stands is the private property of Mrs. Ruxton. *Rep. A. C.*	Previously to November, 1855, this school was in connexion with the Board of Erasmus Smith. *Rep. A. C.*
Drogheda.	Rev. Dr. Cox, annuity, £18 9s. 3*d.*	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, p. 550.	This bequest has reference to apprenticeship unconnected with education. *Rep. A. C.*	Endowments for apprenticeship unconnected with a school, not under Commission or Stat. 18 & 19 Vict., c. 59.
Dungodly, Protestant Charter.	Mr. Simpson, grant, 10 acres.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, p. 550.	No trace can be discovered of any such endowment. *Rep. A. C.*	For further results of Assistant Commissioner's Inquiries, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 182.
Louth; Glyde Farm, Erasmus Smith's English.	Annuity of £30.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, p. 550.	There was no endowment attached to this school, other than an annual income from the Board of Erasmus Smith, which was withdrawn in 1854. *Rep. A. C.*	For causes of discontinuance of school, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 182. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 12250–12253.

CO. LOUTH.

Endowments in Operation.

EXTRACTS from REPORTS OF FREDERICK WILLIAM M'BLAIN, Esq., LL.D., Assistant Commissioner.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Ballymakenny.

Ballymakenny School.—The school is evidently in a very wretched condition.—[6th September, 1856.]

Carlingford; Omeath, Erasmus Smith's English.

Carlingford; Omeath, Erasmus Smith's English School.—I examined a class consisting of four boys and three girls. They read (from the Christian Knowledge Society's Third Book) indifferently, and in their answering as to the meaning of words evinced but little intelligence. Their knowledge of grammar was extremely limited. Three of the boys answered well in geography—the rest of the children badly.—[21st May, 1856.]

Collon, Erasmus Smith's English, Boys.

Collon, Erasmus Smith's English Boys' School.—The state of education in this school is unsatisfactory. It is too limited in amount, neither mathematics nor book-keeping being taught. The instruction actually given I found defective in quality. I examined eight boys belonging to the most advanced class in English dictation, grammar, geography, and arithmetic. Only two out of the eight made any attempt, (and that not at all a successful one) to write down the sentence dictated. In grammar the answering was bad; in geography and arithmetic, middling. It seems somewhat strange to find the mistress of the female school teaching her pupils (and not unsuccessfully) Euclid, mensuration, and book-keeping, while no instruction in those branches is given in the boys' school.—[11th September, 1856.]

Collon, Erasmus Smith's English, Girls.

Collon, Erasmus Smith's English Girls' School.—The state of education in this school is satisfactory and reflects much credit on the exertions and ability of the teacher. I examined a class of five (three girls and two boys) in English dictation, grammar, and geography. They wrote from dictation very correctly, and in geography answered well; in grammar, fairly; one of the boys learning Euclid demonstrated the fifth proposition of first book with ease and intelligence.—[11th September, 1856.]

Drogheda, Blue.

Drogheda, Blue School.—The state of education in this school is at present tolerably good. I examined the most advanced class (four boys) in English dictation, geography, and grammar. In dictation (except one boy) they acquitted themselves tolerably well; in geography the answering was good; in grammar bad. When the present master was appointed, in January last, he found the boys extremely deficient in every branch of instruction. They appear to have made rapid progress since then, and I have no doubt they will continue to improve under the energetic and efficient guidance of Mr. Martin. Navigation has not hitherto been taught in the school, but it is the intention of the master to introduce it into the course as soon as the boys are fit to learn it.

From the shameful condition in which the Commissioners found this institution, at the date of their visit in October, 1855, I had been prepared to witness a very discreditable state of things, and to see a school reduced to the lowest stage of degradation. Great, therefore, and agreeable was my surprise, to find on the contrary, a clean, orderly, and well-regulated establishment. In fact a complete revolution had taken place in its condition since the Commissioners' visit; owing to the liberality of the Lord Primate, and the exertions of Mr. Cairnes (the Treasurer) and other gentlemen, the school premises had been put into thorough repair, new bedsteads, bedding, &c., provided, the house, &c., thoroughly cleaned and purified, and other changes of an important and salutary character effected. The former schoolmaster (Mr. Shaw), who, no doubt, was mainly responsible for the disgraceful state into which the school had sunk, was obliged to resign soon after the *exposé* of his conduct at Navan, and in his place the governors have been fortunate enough to secure the services of a well-qualified

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master, under whom the school promises to attain ere long a high state of efficiency. Mr. Cairnes is paying the closest attention to its affairs, and leaves nothing undone which can tend to promote its prosperity. The accounts, which I inspected, are regularly kept in a debtor and creditor form.

There does not appear to be any deed or instrument of any kind in existence regulating the objects or management of the charity; Mr. Cairnes never heard of any, and I could not discover any such among the records of the Corporation; it was only by tradition and long usage that the original purpose of the charity was ascertained. The funds for its support arise from the endowment (£42 a-year), proceeds of an annual charity sermon, the fees of the day pupils, and private subscriptions.—[19th September, 1856.]

Drogheda Blue.

Drogheda, Erasmus Smith's Grammar School.—This establishment is on the whole conducted in an efficient manner. The main defect which struck me was, that the study of the English language was not carried to the extent which, in a school of this character and pretension, might fairly have been expected. Very little more is taught in the way of an English course than is to be had in the National and other poor schools throughout the country. A knowledge of the history of the English language, its principles, and literature, does not appear to be inculcated at all. It is also to be observed that neither mensuration nor book-keeping is taught in the school; the latter is certainly required, where so large a proportion of the pupils is destined for mercantile pursuits.

Drogheda, Erasmus Smith's Grammar.

I examined the head class (only two boys present) in Homer and Livy. They translated fluently, but not literally enough, and answered the questions which I put in grammar, derivation of words, &c., in such a manner as to satisfy me that they had been carefully instructed in the principles of the Greek and Latin languages; neither of them, however, could scan a hexameter line in Homer. I also examined a large class in English history, geography, and English grammar, in all of which the answering was tolerably good. I examined their copy books and found their writing satisfactory.—[19th September, 1856.]

Drogheda, Patrician, National School (No. 1).—This school is in a satisfactory condition, both as to its state of instruction and general management. I examined a class of pupils in English dictation, and the result was favourable. In geography, their answering was superior, and in grammar respectable.—[13th September, 1856.]

Drogheda, Patrician National (No. 1).

Drogheda, St. Peter's Parochial Infant School.—The Corporation of Drogheda granted £10 10*s.* a-year (portion of a rent-charge of £62 10*s.* 1*d.*) to St. Peter's Female Parochial School. This sum is received by the vicar of St. Peter's, and by him applied to the use not of the Female but of the Infant Parochial school. The latter school is not otherwise endowed.—[12th September, 1856.]

Drogheda, St. Peter's, Parochial Infant.

Drumcar School.—The education imparted in this school is very limited in amount, no grammar is taught, and geography has been introduced into the course within the last few months only. The pupils whom I examined read badly, and, as might have been expected, they knew very little of geography. The school is of a low character.—[9th September, 1856.]

Drumcar.

Dundalk Endowed School.—By indenture bearing date the 5th August, 1725, and made between the Corporation of Dundalk of the one part, and the Earl of Limerick of the other part, reciting that the Corporation had no right to certain premises therein mentioned, called the Commons of Dundalk, and that the same belonged of right to the Earl of Limerick, the said Corporation, in consideration of such right on the part of the Earl of Limerick, and of his having granted an annuity of £50 per annum for the encouragement and support of certain schools in Dundalk, conveyed all their right, &c., to the bogs and commons in and near Dundalk to the said Earl of Limerick, his heirs, &c. Cotemporaneously with this deed Lord Limerick executed another instrument, granting £50 a-year for the support of this school. That instrument, it seems, cannot now be found. Mr. F. H. Briscoe, Lord Roden's agent, assured me that he had made diligent search for it among the papers and muniments of the estate, and that he was unable to discover any such document. The general opinion in Dundalk and the Report of 1807–12 give a very different account of the transaction which originated this endowment. It is very commonly believed in the locality that the premises comprised in the deed of 1725 were the actual *bona fide* property of the Corporation, and that the Earl of Limerick, at a time when that body were in complete subservience to him, induced them to part with their estate in consideration of the paltry endowment of £50 a-year. The property in question is now very valuable, and worth many hundreds per annum. It must be admitted that the deed of conveyance above mentioned wears a very suspicious appearance, though it may be impossible, at this distance of time, to impeach its validity. In the Reports of 1807–12, p. 285. it is stated that the schoolhouse was built by the Corporation of Dundalk, and an acre of land granted by them for the use of the master, and that the annuity of £50 per annum was granted in consequence of a compact entered into between the late Earl of Clanbrassil and the Corporation, the latter having given the former a part of certain commons near their town, which was their property, upon condition that the Earl of Clanbrassil would endow this school with £50 a-year, and oblige the master to educate the sons of the freemen of the Corporation for half a guinea per quarter each. The Report further states, that in 1809 there were fourteen boys in the school who had availed themselves of the privilege of the grant in favour of the sons of freemen, and paid two guineas a-year each for their education. The accuracy of this report is entirely denied by Lord Roden, who now represents the Earls of Limerick and Clanbrassil. Mr. Briscoe, his agent, stated to me that the Corporation never had any property, except the shambles, in the town of Dundalk (held by them under a lease for ever); that the ground on which the schoolhouse stands and the land attached thereto are, and always were, part of the Roden estate, and that Lord Limerick built the schoolhouse at his own expense. He stated further, that there never existed any right on the part of the freemen's children to be educated for two guineas a-year; and that although he had made diligent search among the muniments of the estate, and also examined the old Corporation books, he could not discover any evidence of the existence of such a right. He stated further, that on the Municipal Corporation Inquiry, in 1833, the Commissioners inspected the Corporation books, and examined several witnesses on the subject, and that they were unable to procure any evidence beyond hearsay to show that such a right had ever been exercised. Between these conflicting accounts I am unable to decide; but it is very unfortunate that the deed of endowment is not forthcoming.

Dundalk Endowed.

This institution is respectably conducted, and with the exception of the English department, the state of education therein is not unsatisfactory. I examined a class of the pupils in Horace and Homer, and found them fairly instructed. In writing from dictation they made some mistakes in

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Co. LOUTH.

Endowments in Operation.

spelling, but the result was otherwise not unfavourable. In English history their answering was tolerable; in English grammar, indifferent.—[20th September, 1856.]

Dundalk, Erasmus Smith's English, Boys

Dundalk, Erasmus Smith's English, Boys' School.—The state of education in this school is not as good as might have been expected. The children whom I examined read badly (from Third Reading Book of the Christian Knowledge Society), and of grammar knew but little. In geography, however, their answering was superior. Writing from dictation is not practised in the school.—[8th September, 1856.]

Dundalk, Erasmus Smith's English, Girls.

Dundalk, Erasmus Smith's English, Girls' School.—The state of instruction in this school was very unfavourable. I examined the most advanced class of the pupils. They read (from the Third Part of the Dublin Spelling Book) very badly. Their answering in geography was very indifferent, and they knew little or nothing of grammar. In mental arithmetic their answering was better.—[6th September, 1856.]

Dundalk, Incorporated Society's Institution.

Dundalk, Incorporated Society's Institution.—This institution is respectably conducted, and in good working order. I examined a numerous class in English dictation, English history, grammar, and reading, in all of which the pupils acquitted themselves well. The course of education given in the school might, however, be usefully extended by embracing navigation—an important branch of instruction in a commercial seaport town like Dundalk. I may also observe that it was not satisfactory to find in a school of such pretensions, and so numerously attended, only two boys learning book-keeping, a defect the more remarkable as the pupils in after-life generally turn to commercial pursuits.—[18th September, 1856.]

Dundalk (Convent), National.

Dundalk (Convent), National School.—The girls whom I examined displayed but little intelligence. Their reading (from the Fourth Book of Lessons) was indifferent. They could not parse a sentence, and their knowledge of geography was extremely slight. The state of instruction was much below the average. The school, however, was orderly and well regulated in point of discipline, as indeed all schools conducted by the ladies of religious orders appear to be.—[7th June, 1856.]

Dundalk, National, Boys (No. 2).

Dundalk, National Boys' School (No. 2).—I examined a class of twenty boys in English dictation, grammar, and geography. In writing from dictation eight acquitted themselves well, the rest badly. The general answering in geography was respectable, and in grammar fair. In explaining the meaning of words there was not much intelligence evinced. The school seemed to be well conducted in general; but it is observable that, notwithstanding the advantages which it possesses, the amount of proficiency at present attained by the pupils is not as great as might have been expected. In so large a school, situate in such a town as Dundalk, it was hardly satisfactory to find only one boy in Euclid and one in algebra.—[7th June, 1856.]

Dundalk, National, Boys (No. 3).

Dundalk, National Boys' School (No. 3).—I did not examine the pupils in this school, the master having declared that he would not permit any examination to be made, inasmuch as same was contrary to the rules of the National Board.—[7th June, 1856.]

Termonfeckin.

Termonfeckin School.—This is a poor school, and in a declining condition. The state of instruction was by no means satisfactory. I examined a mixed class, comprising four girls and three boys, in reading, geography, and grammar. The reading was indifferent, and the answering in geography (with the exception of one boy) bad; none of them were able to parse, and in explaining the meaning of words very little intelligence was exhibited by any of the pupils. The school being situate near the coast, and only a few miles from the flourishing port of Drogheda, it would be desirable that some instruction should be given in the principles of navigation.—[8th September, 1856.]

Endowments not in Operation.

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN OPERATION.

Louth; Stephenstown.

Louth, Stephenstown School.—The schoolhouse and land attached to it were taken possession of by Mr. Fortescue several years ago, and are now in the occupation of his tenant. There would be no use in attempting to revive the school at the present time, as children could not be procured to attend it. There are National schools in the district, which are sufficient for the wants of the Roman Catholic inhabitants, and the number of Protestant children in the locality fit to attend school does not exceed two. Whether, however, the school can or cannot be successfully re-established, it is clear that Colonel Fortescue has no right to retain in his hands premises which were granted by his ancestor to the minister of the parish absolutely in trust for educational purposes.—[20th September, 1856.]

Alleged Endowments inquired into.

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO.

Dungodly, Protestant Charter.

Dungodly, Protestant Charter School.—It is clear that no such endowment was ever in operation in the locality indicated. The Rev. Mr. Ardill, Secretary to the Incorporated Society, states that he had carefully examined the records of the Society, and was unable to find any trace whatever of such a school, or of any endowment attached thereto. It is to be remarked also that no such school appears in the "Return of all the schools that have been kept by the Incorporated Society at any time since their Incorporation," furnished by the then Secretary of the Society to the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, in the year 1825, and which Return appears in the Appendix to the First Report of the Commissioners, dated the 30th May, 1825. From inquiries made in the locality, I ascertained that about seventy years ago a man of the name of Simpson lived at Dungodly, and was the proprietor of a large estate there, now in the hands of other parties. An old man, long resident in the neighbourhood, stated that he remembered seeing a piece of waste ground, near the Cross Roads at Dungodly, which was laid off for the erection of a schoolhouse, but that same was never built. This is the sum of the information which I received on the subject of this endowment.—[22nd September, 1856.]

Louth; Glyde Farm, Erasmus Smith's English.

Louth, Glyde Farm, Erasmus Smith's English School.—This schoolhouse was built by the late Colonel Fortescue, prior to the year 1826, upon his own ground, and at his own expense; and by his permission, the schoolmaster occupied one acre of land as part of his perquisites for teaching, his general salary being paid by the Board of Erasmus Smith. The Glyde farm estate having been sold to Mr. Upton, that gentleman, in the year 1854, took possession of the school premises, and put an end to the school, although the Board of Erasmus Smith was willing to continue the payment of the teacher's salary, and the school itself was admittedly beneficial to the locality.—[22nd September, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF MEATH.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Ardbraccan,	Bishop of Meath, grant, 13 June, 1745.	2 0 0	5 0 0	—	—	For the use of a resident Protestant schoolmaster to teach the English tongue in the parish for ever. *Abstract of Deed. Lodge's Index to Rolls.*	
Ardcath; Cloghran, National.	Rev John Leonard, will, proved 25 August, 1831, rent-charge, £3 6s. 8d.; site held by prescription.	Site and rent-charge.	3 10 0	3 6 8	—	For the literary instruction of the Roman Catholic children of the Union of Ardcath. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Ardmurchan; Hayes, Erasmus Smith's English.	Stat. 10, Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.* Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £47 15s. 5d.; subscriptions, £47 15s. 5d.; Robert Bourke, grant, 5 Dec., 1823.	1 0 0	3 17 4	(Part of salaries from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Bective; Robinstown.	James Logan, will, proved 19 Dec., 1846.	Rent-charge.	—	5 0 0	—	For the Roman Catholic parochial school of Robinstown, as long as education shall be afforded in it to poor children, and the teacher continue obedient to pastor of parish. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Roman Catholic catechism.
Carlanstown.	Association for Discountenancing Vice, £46 3s. 1d.; Sir Henry Meredith, Bart., grant, 5 July, 1817; Anne Kellett, will; £131, part of bequest, expended in building; for residue, *vide Table No. 4, p. 194.*	1 2 19	5 6 3	—	—	For erecting and supplying schools in the County of Meath, for the cheap and good education of children of the poor. *Copy of Will.*	—
Clonalvey, National, Boys.	Rev. John Leonard, will, proved 25 August, 1831, rent-charge, £3 6s. 8d.; National Board, £130; subscriptions, £73 11s. 6d.; Sir Wm. Somerville, grant of site vested in Trustees.	Site and rent-charge.	6 2 2	3 6 8	—	For the literary instruction of the Roman Catholic children of the Parish of Clonalvey. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic catechism.
Clonalvey, National, Girls.	Rev. John Leonard, will, proved 25 August, 1831, rent-charge, £3 6s. 8d.; as to site, identical with preceding.	—	—	3 6 8	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Roman Catholic catechism.
Clongill.	Rev. Thos. Sutton, grant, 2 June, 1821.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, and Church catechism to children of members of Established church. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music (by ear). Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF MEATH.

Master.				School.			Pupils.								
							Number.		Religion.						
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
—	£ s. d. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	School not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was discovered. Schoolmaster refuses information.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	19 0 0	National Board, £14; Patron, £5.	School fees.	77	—	Small.	49	85	2	83	—	—	4s. 4d. to 8s.; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner. p.* 196.
In minister. *Deed.*	30 0 0 10 0 0 Assistant.	Earl of Mayo, £20; Governors, £10. Countess of Mayo, £5; Governors, £5.	Apartments and garden, £2 10s.	53	—	None.	16	27	27	—	—	—	Free.	State of instruction satisfactory; schoolroom defective. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 196.
—	12 0 0	Parish Priest.	—	—	—	None.	—	*	—	All.	—	—	4s. 4d.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 196.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner. As to loss of Miss Kellett's bequest, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. City of Dublin, p.* 123.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	19 0 0	National Board, £14; Patron, £5.	School fees.	96	—	Small.	27	51	—	51	—	—	4s. 4d. to 10s.; some free	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 196.
Same.	27 0 0	National Board, £22; Patron, £5.	School fees.	96	—	Sufficient.	34	56	—	56	—	—	4s. 4d. to 8s.; some free.	Satisfactory.
In minister. *Deed.*	9 0 0	Rev. Mr. Stopford, £8; Church Education Society, £1.	—	34	—	None.	5	12	7	5	—	—	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 196.

* No Roll.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Donaghpatrick.	A. D. V., £18 9s. 3d.; presumed grant from Rev. Geo. O'Connor.	Site.	4 18 0	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Dowth, National.	Viscount Netterville, will, dated 17 Dec., 1812, Castle of Dowth and 56A. 2R. 38P.; Chancery scheme, 16 April, 1832, appointing £20 to be paid out of same.	Rentcharge.	—	20 0 0	—	For instruction of six orphans in reading, writing, and keeping accounts; and for a Sunday school for instruction of the neighbouring children. *Scheme, as settled by Court of Chancery.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Roman Catholic catechism.
Duleek.	L. L. Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £92 6s. 2d.; Henry Smith, grant, 1824, reserving rent, 12s. 11d.	0 1 0	4 0 2	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Dunsaney, National, Boys.	James Logan, will, proved 19 Dec., 1846, rentcharge £5; Lord Dunsaney, lease for 21 years, reserving 6s. 8d. annual rent.	0 1 0	5 15 4	5 0 0	—	For the Roman Catholic parochial school of Dunsaney, as long as education shall be afforded in it to poor children, and teacher continue obedient to pastor of parish. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Dunsaney, National, Girls.	As to site, identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Kells, Dempsey's, Boys.	Catherine Dempsey, will, death, 22 August, 1838, 176A. 1R. 30P. in fee simple, 64A. 1R. 28½P. for 99 years, from 1781, 6A. 1R. 32½P. for 99 years, from 1781, subject to rent of £74 1s. 6½d., 32A. 0R. 34P. for 99 years, from 1799, and 3A. 0R. 36P. for 99 years, from 1779, subject to rent of £31 4s. 7½d., 32A. 0R. 34P. for 999 years, from 1779, subject to rent of £43 16s. 11d.; Marquess of Headfort, grants of site, 30 Nov., 1839, and 1 Sept., 1840, reserving £40 annual rent.	314 3 35 Site.	2 5 2	439 16 6	—	For education and clothing of poor children of town of Kells, and of the parish according to Roman Catholic boundaries, under regulation of Trustees. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; Algebra; mensuration. Roman Catholic catechism.
Kells, Dempsey's, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; (French to pupils who pay). Plain and fancy needlework; embroidery; Berlin work. Vocal music (Hullah). Roman Catholic catechism.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF MEATH—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
—	£ s. d. No salary.	—	Apartments and orchard, £4.	30	7	None.	6	*	All.	–	–	–	Boarders, £4 10s. to £6; day pupils free.	Unsatisfactory; endowment insecure; school accommodation defective. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 196.
In trustees. *Scheme, as settled by Court of Chancery.*	37 0 0	Trustee, £20; National Board, £17.	Apartments, £3; fuel, candles, &c.	70	7	None.	31	54	–	54	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory; discipline good. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 196.
—	13 0 0	Rev. Mr. Batty, from subscriptions.	Land, £1 5s.; small gratuity from Diocesan Committee.	42	—	None.	10	20	20	–	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory, but salary too low. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 196.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	22 0 0	National Board, £17; Patron. from Trust fund, £5.	Apartments and land, £2 10s.; school fees.	60	—	None.	26	46	3	43	–	–	4s. to 6s.; some free.	Satisfactory.
Same.	27 0 0	National Board, £17; Lady Fingal, £10.	School fees.	60	—	None.	26	42	1	41	–	–	4s. 4d. to 16s.; some free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 196.
In Trustees. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	40 0 0 40 0 0 Assistant.	Trustees. Same.	—	430	—	None.	180	220	–	220	–	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 196. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 12409 *et seq.*
Same.	80 0 0	Trustees.	Apartments, garden, and field, £20.	312	—	Sufficient.	118	112	–	112	–	–	£1 6s.; some free.	Satisfactory. Pupils who pay are much better instructed than the free. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 197.

* No roll.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Kildalkey, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £180 9*s.* 10*d.*; subscriptions, £90 5*s.*; Henry Potterton, renewable lease, 14 August, 1841.	1 2 19	9 14 9	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo.* I. For instruction of children in Holy Scripture (authorized version). *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; bookkeeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Kilmessan, National.	James Logan, will, proved 19 Dec., 1846, rent-charge, £5.	Rent-charge.	—	5 0 0	—	For the Roman Catholic Parochial School of Kilmessan, as long as education shall be afforded in it to poor children, and teacher continue obedient to pastor of parish. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; bookkeeping. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism to Roman Catholics.
Navan, Endowed.	Alderman John Preston, grant, 1686; Chancery decree, 28 July, 1827; Stat. 53 Geo. III., ch. 107.	*760 0 5 —	—	309 1 9	—	To pay a schoolmaster, of Protestant religion, resident in town of Navan, £35 a-year. *Recital in Statute.* Seven-sixteenths of income of Cappaloughlin Estate, in Queen's Co., to be applicable to use of school, under regulation of Commissioners of Education, Ireland. *Statute.*	Greek; Latin; Euclid; algebra; trigonometry. Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; bookkeeping; English, Grecian, and Roman history. Scriptures; articles of religion; Church catechism.
Navan; Flower-hill, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £138 9*s.* 2*d.*; Samuel Fitzherbert, Jno. Ruxton, and Richard Ruxton, grant, 8 Oct., 1821; Richard Ruxton Fitzherbert, will, death, 17 Feb., 1840, £30 rent-charge.	Site & Rent-charge.	18 2 2	30 0 0	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Richard Ruxton, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of Richard Ruxton. *Deed.* To pay master and mistress of Flower-hill, school £15 and £10 respectively, and £5 to keep schoolhouse and yard in repair. Endowment to be vested in Bishop of Meath, and to be conducted on principles of Kildare-place Society. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; bookkeeping. Drawing. Scriptures.
Navan; Flower-hill, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Oldcastle, Boys.	Lawrence Gilson, will, death, 14 April, 1810, principal producing £500 a year, and residue of property now altogether amounting to £26,492 14*s.* 5*d.*, Government stock, in name of Accountant-General; £6,600 expended on building, and £995 18*s.* accumulation of income to be expended on alterations; J. L. W. Naper, grant of site; scheme for management of charity by Court of Chancery in England, 1857.	2 2 0	230 7 6	—	794 15 8	For the education of the children of parish of Oldcastle, and next of parishes of Loughcrew, Moylagh, Killeagh, and Kilbride, and if there be room, of the neighbouring parishes, without distinction as to creed. An infant, boys, girls, and agricultural schools, with appropriate masters, to be established. Religious instruction to be given by a Protestant and a Roman Catholic chaplain, paid for the purpose. *Chancery Scheme*, 1857.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Roman and Grecian history; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; bookkeeping; astronomy; zoology. Church catechism to Church children; Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics
Oldcastle, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Church catechism to Church children; Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.

* Seven-sixteenths of acreage and income; five-sixteenths in Ballyroan Endowed School

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF MEATH—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In Governors. *Rules of Board.*	20 0 0	Governors, £10; Lord Darnley, £10.	Apartments and land, £3.	40	—	None.	16	19	16	3	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	43 0 0	National Board, £38; Patron, £5.	Apartments and land, £210s.; School fees.	71	—	Small.	38	66	1	65	–	–	4s. to £1.	Very satisfactory. School accommodation defective. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 197.
In heirs male of grantor. *Recital in Statute.*	92 6 2	Commissioners of Education.	House and garden, £20; school fees.	51	—	None.	5	8	8	–	–	–	£2; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 197. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 12863 *et seq.* As to Estates, *vide Report of Inspector of Estates, App. to Rep., p.* 317.
	55 7 8 Assistant.	Same.	House.											
In Richard Ruxton and his heirs. *Deed.*	40 0 0	Mr. Rothwell, and trustees of the late Richd. Ruxton Fitzherbert.	Apartments and garden £6.	150	—	Sufficient.	14	23	23	–	–	–	4s. 4d. to 13s.; some free.	Unsatisfactory School accommodation defective. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 197.
Same.	15 0 0	Same.	Apartments and garden, £5.	87	—	Same.	17	19	18	1	–	–	6s. 6d. to 13s.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 197.
In trustees. *Chancery Scheme.*	100 0 0	Trustees.	Furnished apartments and garden, £20; fuel and candles.	548	—	Sufficient.	110	226	40	188	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory. As to distribution of endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 197.
	20 0 0 Monitors.	Same.												
Same.	80 0 0	Same.	Furnished apartments and garden, £25; fuel and candles.	548	—	Same.	151	285	36	249	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 197.
	20 0 0 Monitresses.	Same.												

Queen's County, p. 200; and four-sixteenths in Blue Coat Hospital, Dublin, p. 56.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Rathmolion.	L. L. Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £46 3s. 1d.; Earl of Darnley, grant, reserving £2 6s. 2d. annual rent, 27 May, 1826.	1 2 19	4 15 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Ratoath, National, Boys.	Kildare-place Society, £92 6s. 2d. and subscriptions; Mr. Keogh, grant, 1823.	0 2 1	17 9 6	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Agricultural instruction. Roman Catholic catechism and prayers to Roman Catholics.
Ratoath, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting; embroidery. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Slane, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £276 18s. 6d.; Earl of Cunningham and Austin Cooper, renewable lease, 12 Jan., 1810.	Site.	8 16 1	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Trim, Incorporated Society's, Boys.	Earl of Mornington, grant, 17 August, 1748. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Site held under lease for ever.	14 2 12	24 8 2	28 13 9 (Salary from general fund.)	—	For instruction of Roman Catholics and other poor natives of Ireland, in English, writing, and arithmetic; in husbandry and housewifery, or in trades, manufactures, or other manual occupations; in Scripture, and in principles of Protestant established religion. *Charter.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; English dictation; use of the globes; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Trim, Incorporated Society's, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English dictation; English history. Plain and fancy needlework. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
		1100 3 30 6 sites and rent-charges.	357 17 9	852 12 0	794 15 8		

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF MEATH—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	22 10 0	Rev. Mr. Magee.	Apartments and garden, £5.	49	—	Small.	30	50	50	–	–	–	4s. to 10s.; some free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 197.
In Local Patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	47 0 0	National Board, £37; Committee, £10.	Apartments and garden, £8; part of school fees.	102	12	Sufficient.	53	80	–	79	1	–	Boarders, £12 to £15; day pupils 4s. 4d. to £1; some free.	Satisfactory. Accommodation for boarders very deficient. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 197.
—	30 0 0	National Board, £20; Committee, £10.	Share of preceding, and part of school fees.	102	—	Sufficient.	30	63	–	62	1	–	4s. 4d. to 10s.; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 197.
In Governors. *Rules of Board.*	25 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and garden, £10.	135	—	Yard and garden used as such.	13	31	12	19	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
In Incorporated Society. *Charter.*	36 0 0	Incorporated Society.	Apartments, £10; fuel, £6; land, £4; school fees.	287	2	None.	22	28	28	–	–	–	4s. 4d. to £1; some free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 197.
Same.	30 0 0 4 0 0 Monitress.	Incorporated Society, £20; subscription, £10. Incorporated Society and subscriptions.	School fees.	42	—	None.	26	33	31	2	–	–	10s. to £1; some free.	Satisfactory.
				3572	28		1053	1658	323	1333	2	–		

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ardbraccan; Bohermeen.	Rev. Michael Branagan, will, proved 9 April, 1833.	Rent-charge.	—	2 10 0	—	For the Bohermeen School. *Extract from Will.*
Ardbraccan; Boyerstown.	Rev. Michael Branagan, will, proved 9 April, 1833.	Rent-charge.	—	2 10 0	—	For the Boyerstown School. *Extract from Will.*
Ballymaglasson; Grove.	Lord Lieutenant's Fund, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, £67 7*s.* 8*d.*; John Hamilton, grant, 25 March, 1824.	0 3 9	4 4 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by grantor, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*
Castletown, Erasmus Smith's English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. Building grant from Governors, £107 6*s.* 8*d.*; subscriptions, £53 19*s.* 1*d.*; Rev. Edwd. Nixon, grant, 1 March, 1841.	1 0 0	4 16 9	—	—	For an English School. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For schoolhouse and residence of a schoolmaster to teach children, under regulation of Governors, and to instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*
Clonard.	Lady Jane Loftus, grant, 4 August, 1826, part of site; Rev. Edward Nixon, grant, 25 May, 1830, part of site.	1 2 23	3 10 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism, to children of members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed* (1826).
Inniskeen; Ervy.	Joseph Armstrong, renewable lease, 5 August, 1825.	0 1 0	3 10 0	—	—	For education in accordance with the principles of the Kildare-place Society. *Copy of Deed.*
Kilbrew.	L. L. Fund, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; Rev. John Uniacke Swayne, grant, 9 June, 1825.	Site.	3 5 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Raddanstown.	Rev. William Tew, will, proved 8 May, 1830, £200, increased by accumulation to £410 0*s.* 3*d.*	—	—	—	12 6 0	To be invested, and the interest only to be applied to the establishment and support of a parochial school, and the payment of a Protestant schoolmaster and schoolmistress for instructing the poor inhabitants of parish of Raddanstown. *Will; Rep. A. C.*
	Total, . . .	3 2 32 Site and rent-charge.	19 6 3	5 0 0	12 6 0	

TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS LOST OR

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ardbraccan; Oatlands.	Association for Discountenancing Vice, £43 6*s.* 8*d.*; site to be granted.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	—

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF MEATH.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
—	None.	Refusal of trustee to pay bequest, on the ground of his supposed non-liability in point of law. *Rep. A. C.*	If immediate measures are not taken there will be little hope of recovering the endowment. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 198. Case referred to Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests.
—	Same.	Same.	Same.
In grantor. *Deed.*	In existence.	Discontinued owing to an agitation got up by the parish priest against the Kildare-place Society's system of education, and the consequent withdrawal of the Roman Catholic pupils by his direction. *Rep. A. C.*	Premises in possession of proprietor of Grove. *Rep. A. C.*
In Governors. *Deed.*	In existence.	Discontinued because the present rector believed the educational wants of the Protestant children to be sufficiently supplied by the National schools in the neighbourhood. *Rep. A. C.*	The premises are in the possession of the rector. The Board of Erasmus Smith are seeking to recover possession of them, with a view of restoring them to their original purpose. Rector has offered to allow his name to be used in recovering premises, if compensation be made to his tenant. *Rep. A. C.*
In minister. *Deed.*	In existence.	Discontinued for want of funds and pupils. *Rep. A. C.*	—
—	In existence.	Discontinued owing to depopulation produced by the famine. *Rep. A. C.*	School required in district. *Rep. A. C.*
In minister. *Deed.*	None.	Not established for reasons unascertained, but supposed to be appropriation of the money by grantor of land to his own use. *Rep. A. C.*	For further particulars, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 198.
In minister of parish, and his licensed curate. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	None.	Not established because the rector was not aware of the existence of the fund. *Rep. A. C.*	—

ENDOWMENTS. COUNTY OF MEATH—[None.]

EXPIRED. COUNTY OF MEATH.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Return made to House of Commons, 1821, relative to Funds and Revenues of Schools in Ireland, Parliamentary Paper, 553, p. 10.	This school has ceased to be in operation since 1840, and the premises have been sold. *Rep. A. C.*	The person at present in possession of the premises denies the existence of any documents securing this endowment. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 198.

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TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS LOST OR

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ardbraccan, Protestant Charter.	Bishop of Meath, grant, reserving rent, £4 3s. 1d.	18 2 0	14 6 11	—	—	For the instruction of Roman Catholics, and other poor natives of Ireland, in English, writing, and arithmetic; in husbandry and housewifery, or in trades, manufactures, or other manual occupations; in Scripture and in principles of Protestant Established Religion. *Charter.*
Dunshaughlin, National.	Rev. Mr. Mulligan, assignment of interest in terminable lease.	4 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	For the benefit of Dunshaughlin National School. *Rep. A. C.*
Galtrim.	A. D. V. £46 3s. 1d.; Wm. Disney, grant.	1 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	—
Kilskeer; Crossakeel, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. Building grant from Governors, £276 18s. 6d., and subscriptions; Robt. Wade, grant, 4 Feb., 1812.	3 0 38	11 10 10	—	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For schoolhouse and residence of schoolmaster to teach children, under regulation of Governors, and to instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*
Meath County.	Anne Kellett, will, dated 21 May, 1811, £3,000, of which £131 was expended on building. *Vide Table No. 1, p. 184.*	—	—	—	86 1 5	For erecting and supplying schools in the county of Meath, for the cheap and good education of the children of the poor. *Copy of Will.*
Stamullen.	Rev. Mr. Benson, will, £100, and subscriptions.	—	—	—	3 0 0	—
	Total, . .	26 2 38 and site.	37 7 9	—	89 1 5	

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF MEATH.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Agher, National.	Fund for education of Roman Catholics.	Answer to Circular.	No endowment for any educational purpose in parish. *Rep. A. C.*	School in connexion with National Board. *Rep. A. C.*
Agher, Parochial.	House rent free.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 109 *a*.	Site not in any way secured to school. *Rep. A. C.*	School in connexion with National Board. *Rep. A. C.*
Athboy.	Bequest from John Tandy, will, dated, 26 March, 1783.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 551.	The defined object of the endowment was, for the apprenticing Protestant children, generally. *Rep. A. C.*	Endowments for apprenticeship, unconnected with a school, not within Commission, or Statute 18 & 19 Vic., chap. 59.
Creewood, National.	Three roods of land.	Answer to Circular.	The land is the private property of Sir St. Vincent Whitshed. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Dunshaughlin.	House and garden, rent free.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 119 *a*.	No property of any kind is secured to this school. *Rep. A. C.*	School in operation. *Rep. A. C.*
Kells.	Bequest from Mr. Ralphson.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 551.	No such endowment has existed within the memory of the oldest inhabitant of Kells. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Laracor.	Free house and garden.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 130 *a*.	House and land held at will. *Rep. A. C.*	School no longer in operation. *Rep. A. C.*
Meath.	Bequest of annuity of £80 from Bishop Sterne and Dr. Chetwood.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 551.	Endowment for apprenticeship generally. *Rep. A. C.*	Endowments for apprenticeship, unconnected with a school, not within Commission, or Statute 18 & 19 Vic., chap. 59.

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EXPIRED. COUNTY OF MEATH—*continued.*

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App. p. 550.	This school was suppressed, by order of General Board of Incorporated Society, in 1828, and in 1829, the schoolhouse and land were surrendered to successor of original donor. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	—
Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 119 *a*.	The lease assigned by testator to the school expired about four years ago. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Returns made to House of Commons, 1821, relative to Funds and Revenues of Schools in Ireland, Parliamentary paper, 553, p. 9.	The lease was surrendered to the landlord by one of the churchwardens. *Rep. A. C.*	The premises have been sold under the Incumbered Estates Court. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C.* p. 198.
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 550.	The Governors having resolved to discontinue school, surrendered premises to heir of grantor. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Copy of Will.	Lost through mismanagement and insolvency of trustee. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., City of Dublin, p.* 123.	—
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 551.	This bequest has been expended on a site not secured for educational purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	School in operation. *Rep. A. C.*

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF MEATH—*continued.*

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Rathdrinagh; Knockcommon.	House and garden, rent free.	Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 119 *a*.	School premises held at will. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Rathmolion.	Bequest from Sir John Rawdon.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 551.	The Assistant Commissioner failed to discover the existence of any such bequest.	—
Rathmore; Moyaugher.	House site from Lord Darnley.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 736.	It appears that no trust whatever attaches to the premises. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Skryne, National.	Annuity of £9 4*s.* 7*d.*	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 551.	Identical with Tryvet, below. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Stamullen.	Eighteen acres of land from Lord Gormanstown.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 551.	No trace could be discovered of the existence of any such endowment. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Syddan; Parsonstown.	£21 per annum from proprietors of parish; house and garden, rent free.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 142 *a*.	The sources of support mentioned were purely voluntary on the part of the persons from whom they were derived. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Tara, Parochial.	House and garden, rent free.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 143 *a*.	The premises are not secured to the use of the school. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Tryvet; Fylas.	Bequest of £9 4*s.* 7*d.* annuity from Rev. Mr. Russell.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 551.	This endowment was not bequeathed by Mr. Russell, but was deposited with trustees for charitable purposes, generally connected with the parish of Tryvet. Mr. Russell was merely the person through whom the money was paid. *Rep. A. C.*	For further particulars, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C.*, p. 198.

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COUNTY OF MEATH.

Endowments in Operation.

EXTRACTS from REPORTS of FREDERICK WILLIAM M'BLAIN, Esq., LL.D., Assistant Commissioner.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Ardcath; Cloghran, National.

Ardcath; Cloghran, National School.—I examined three of the boys (the most advanced class in the school) in English dictation, geography, and grammar. Two out of the three acquitted themselves very badly in every thing; the third boy very creditably. He was a lad of superior intelligence and ability.

The schoolroom is very inferior, with an earthen floor, full of ruts and holes, and a thatched roof.—[13th May, 1856.]

Ardmurchan; Hayes, Erasmus Smith's English.

Ardmurchan; Hayes, Erasmus Smith's English School.—I examined a mixed class (boys and girls) in reading, geography, and mental arithmetic, and in all they acquitted themselves respectably

The schoolroom is bad in every respect.—[10th April, 1856.]

Bective; Robinstown.

Bective; Robinstown School.—I examined the third (the most advanced) class in reading, geography, and arithmetic. They read badly, and were backward in geography and arithmetic.

The school, with the poor appliances at its command, and the wretched remuneration paid to the teacher, cannot be expected to prosper. It is a misfortune that the children of this locality, owing to some local squabble, have been deprived of the great advantage afforded by the National school.—[13th May, 1856.]

Clonalvey, National, Boys.

Clonalvey, National Boys' School.—I examined the head class in English dictation, and the result was unfavourable. Their knowledge of geography was limited, and on the whole but little intelligence was evinced by any of the pupils.—[13th May, 1856.]

Clongill.

Clongill School.—I examined the children who were present, and found that they read badly (from the Second Book of the Christian Knowledge Society), and that in arithmetic none had advanced as far as multiplication. They were examined by the mistress in the elementary principles of geography, with which they appeared fairly acquainted.

That a higher state of instruction in the school has not been attained can excite no surprise when the wretched salary of the teacher, and the great deficiency of school requisites, are taken into consideration.—[9th April, 1856.]

Donaghpatrick.

Donaghpatrick School.—A part of the glebe land was originally set apart as a site for the schoolhouse, together with a small additional piece of ground for the use of the schoolmaster, who, it was intended, should also be sexton and parish clerk. The schoolhouse was built partly from the aid afforded by the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and partly from subscriptions. I could not ascertain whether there was any deed in existence conveying the aforesaid premises in trust for the school, but from the well-known practice of the Association not to grant aid for building unless land was secured for the use of the schools, either on a permanent endowment, or a lease of the value of forty shillings *per annum*, it may be assumed that some such instrument was in fact executed. Mr. Everard, the present incumbent, stated to me there was no doubt of the fact that the premises were held in trust for the school, and that they had been occupied as such since 1807 or 1808. Mr. Everard further informed me that he considered the school as now in abeyance, inasmuch as the present mistress had not been appointed by him, or any authorized person. He stated that she was self-appointed, in fact, and was quite incompetent for the duties of the situation, that she had no *bonâ fide* school, the only pupils being her own brothers and sisters, and three children from Dublin, who were boarded and lodged with her in the schoolhouse, and that he had consequently refused to recognise her as schoolmistress, or pay her any salary. It is quite obvious (whatever may be the cause) that the school is at present in a very unprosperous condition. There are no proper appointments or requisites for a school, and the schoolhouse itself is falling into dilapidation and decay. I regret to observe that the interview which I had with the incumbent left the impression on my mind that he was wholly indifferent as to the fate of the school.

I examined the three most advanced pupils. One of them (a girl) read in the Third Book (Christian Knowledge Society) tolerably well. The two others (a boy and a girl) read in the Second Book also tolerably well. Their acquaintance with geography was extremely slight, and only one of the three knew the multiplication table. The schoolroom is so very bad, that it is difficult to conceive it to have been ever designed for its present use. The school is in a state of complete decline, which considering the circumstances will not occasion much surprise.—[7th April, 1856.]

Dowth, National.

Dowth, National School.—I examined a class of three boys (the most advanced pupils in the school) in English dictation, and the result was extremely unfavourable. Only one boy exhibited any knowledge of geography. None of them could parse a sentence. The school was orderly, and in point of discipline well regulated; in point of instruction very low.—[14th May, 1856.]

Duleek.

Duleek School.—I found this school in a very wretched plight. When I arrived the scholars were out at play, and seeing me engaged with the master they took advantage of the opportunity, and made off home. Only one boy remained (he was the schoolmaster's son) a very young lad. He read for me (out of the Third Book of the Christian Knowledge Society) not at all well, and of geography knew but little. The master does not appear to have had the education or training, nor to possess the requisite amount of energy for the proper discharge of his duties.

It is idle to expect that a school, the teacher of which receives only the miserable pittance of *5s.* a week, can ever be in a prosperous condition.—[14th May, 1856.]

Dunsaney, National, Girls.

Dunsaney, National, Girls' School.—I examined the third (the most advanced) class. The reading of the pupils was very bad, and their knowledge of arithmetic and geography extremely limited.—[12th May, 1856.]

Kells; Dempsey's Boys.

Kells; Dempsey's Boys' School.—The boys whom I examined did not read well, nor were they able to parse a sentence correctly. In Euclid and geography their answering was good. This is a well-conducted establishment.—[14th May, 1856.]

Kells; Dempsey's Girls.

Kells; Dempsey's Girls' School.—I examined a class of the pay pupils. They read well, and displayed considerable knowledge of geography, and a fair proficiency in arithmetic. They also appeared to understand tolerably well the meaning of the words occurring in the passage which they had read. I examined another class (that of the non-paying pupils) but found their attainments of a much more moderate character.—[14th May, 1856.]

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Kilmessan, National School.—I examined the boys in English dictation, and the result was very favourable. In geography their answering was good, and in arithmetic fair. I think the master deserves great credit for the proficiency and attainments of his pupils, who are apparently of a very poor class. The schoolroom is not suitable, having an earthen floor, and no ceiling.—[11th April, 1856.] Kilmessan, National.

Navan, Endowed School.—Of the three boys present in the school on the day of my visit, only one had attained any degree of advancement in his studies. He was reading the classics of the entrance course of Trinity College, Dublin; and from his translations, which where rendered with considerable elegance and fluency, I was satisfied that he had been carefully and efficiently taught. His English education also was not neglected. The two other boys were unusually ignorant and uninstructed, their attainments falling much below the average proficiency of children of the same age frequenting the National schools. It is right, however, to observe that they had been attending the school for the last few months only, and that when they came to it they were in a state of almost total ignorance. Navan, Endowed.

What the causes were which have prevented the success of an institution so liberally endowed as the Navan school may be a question admitting of difference of opinion; it is sufficient to say, that the scandalous abuses which prevailed so long in the school, whereby its revenues were devoted to the support of incompetent or absentee masters, the bad locality of the schoolhouse, the extreme paucity of the Protestant population, the existence of a large Roman Catholic seminary in the town, and the competing and superior attractions of the schools of Royal foundation in other parts of the country, have contributed not a little to the unfavourable result. For the present it was impossible to overlook the fact, that there was not that unanimity or cordial co-operative feeling between the principal and under masters of the school, which is so essential to the prosperous working of an educational establishment.—[20th May, 1856.]

Navan; Flower Hill, Boys' School.—The three children who were present in the school on the day of my visit read very badly, and were very backward in geography and arithmetic. It is right, however, to add, that the master stated to me they were by no means a fair sample of the scholars, as his most advanced pupils were those not then in attendance. Navan; Flower Hill, Boys.

The schoolhouse is very damp, and the schoolroom has an earthen floor, and a roof without a ceiling.—[4th April, 1856.]

Navan; Flower Hill, Girls' School.—I examined a class of five. The reading of three of the pupils was good, of two bad. Only two knew any thing of geography, and their knowledge was very limited. —[5th April, 1856.] Navan; Flower Hill, Girls.

Oldcastle, Boys' School.—The boys whom I examined read well, and displayed considerable knowledge of geography. They had all a fair acquaintance with Euclid, and were able to parse well. The school seemed to be efficiently managed.—[11th May, 1856.] Oldcastle, Boys.

The following is the distribution of the endowment as allowed by the Chancery Scheme (1857):—

Clerk's salary for keeping the trust accounts,	£5	0	0
Salary of the mistress of the proposed infant school,	50	0	0
Allowance to her for coal and candles,	10	0	0
Salary of the mistress of the girls' school,	80	0	0
Allowance to her for coal and candles,	36	0	0
N.B.—In the event of the death, dismissal, or resignation of the present mistress, her successor is to receive a salary of £80, and £10 a year for coals and candles, the trustees providing fuel for the school.			
Salaries to monitors,	48	0	0
Allowance for providing materials for needle-work for the infants of girls' school,	25	0	0
Salary of the master in the boys' school,	100	0	0
Allowance to him for coal and candles,	36	0	0
N.B.—In the event of the death, dismissal, or resignation of the present master, his successor is to receive a salary of £100 a year, and £10 a year for coals and candles, the trustees providing fuel for the school.			
Salary of second master (not exceeding)	£80	0	0
Allowance for coals and candles,	10	0	0
Monitors in boys' school (not exceeding)	36	0	0
Books and stationery (not exceeding)	70	0	0
Salary to Protestant Chaplain,	25	0	0
To Roman Catholic,	25	0	0
Rewards to scholars,	25	0	0
Inspector's salary,	20	0	0
For printing reports,	10	0	0
	£691	0	0
Average annual law costs,	30	0	0
	£721	0	0

Oldcastle, Girls' School.—I examined several of the pupils in reading, geography, grammar, and arithmetic, and they acquitted themselves well in all. The school is efficiently conducted by a competent teacher.—[14th May, 1856.] Oldcastle, Girls.

Rathmolion School.—There was only one boy belonging to the third class present on the occasion of my visit. I examined him in reading, geography, and arithmetic. He read tolerably well, but was deficient in geography and arithmetic. I also heard the first or junior class read, which they did fairly. The school did not present a thriving aspect.—[14th May, 1856.] Rathmolion.

Ratoath, National, Boys' School.—I examined the fifth class (seven in number) in English dictation. Two acquitted themselves very well—one fairly—the remaining two badly. They all displayed a fair acquaintance with geography. Ratoath, National, Boys.

The sleeping accommodation for the boarders is very bad. The bedrooms are small and dirty, besides being badly lighted and ventilated. They are also shamefully over-crowded, as it is obvious that where four beds are placed in a room, ten and a-half feet by ten, for the accommodation of four boys, and three beds in a room, twelve feet by eight and a-half, for three boys, the health and comfort of the children must suffer.—[15th May, 1856.]

Ratoath, National, Girls' School.—I examined seven of the pupils belonging to the fourth and fifth classes. Some of them read fairly, others badly. Of geography, with the exception of one girl, they displayed an entire ignorance, and the knowledge of that one was by no means extensive.—[15th May, 1856.] Ratoath, National, Girls.

Trim, Incorporated Society's, Boys' School.—I examined a class in English grammar, parsing, and geography, and English dictation. In geography the answering was fair—in the other departments the result was not favourable. The writing of the pupils was good. Trim, Incorporated Society's Boys.

It is obvious that the establishment is not in a very prosperous condition, and that the competition of the splendidly appointed National model school in the town presses severely on this school.—[14th May, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF MEATH.

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN OPERATION.

Endowments not in Operation.

Ardbraccan, Bohermeen.

Ardbraccan; Bohermeen School.—I could not get an interview with Dr. Branagan. I called at his residence (5th April, 1856), but was informed by the Roman Catholic curate, who resided in the same house, that Dr. Branagan, who was then ill, could not see any person. I beg to suggest that the matter of this endowment be referred to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for their consideration, and that without delay; for unless some prompt action be had in the matter, the property, out of which the annuities are payable, will, as I have been informed, very likely be wasted by the present owner.—[17th April, 1856.]

Kilbrew.

Kilbrew School.—Notwithstanding the advance of money from the Lord Lieutenant's School Fund, and the execution of the deed of conveyance by the Rev. J. Swayne, no schoolhouse was ever erected on the premises granted by the deed, nor was any school ever established in the locality. The present rector of Kilbrew, Rev. T. H. Barton, has been constantly residing in the parish for more than twenty years, and neither he nor the oldest inhabitant of the place ever heard of any such school. Mr. Barton suspects that the Rev. Mr. Swayne, who was a strange and eccentric character, particularly in pecuniary transactions, may have appropriated the money to his own use; and, as he died a pauper in Swift's hospital, of course the funds, if received by him, cannot now be recovered. I could not ascertain in whose possession the premises conveyed by the deed were, nor even their exact locality. There is no map on the deed, although a blank space is left in the margin, with observations in pencil—"A map of the ground to be sketched herein;" and what further marks the negligence with which these matters were conducted, the deed itself is not executed by any party except the grantor.—[3rd September, 1856.]

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS LOST OR EXPIRED.

Endowments Lost or Expired.

Ardbraccan; Oatlands.

Ardbraccan; Oatlands School.—The school premises, comprising the schoolhouse and half an acre of land formerly held in connexion therewith, are now in the possession of Mr. Roberts of Dorinstown, Navan, who purchased the estate from Mr. Thompson, the previous proprietor. I had an interview with Mr. Roberts, and he assured me that he could discover no trace whatever of any deed or other document securing the premises for the use of a school; and that if any such had existed, it must have appeared on the investigation of the title instituted by him previous to his purchase from Mr. Thompson. In the books of the Association for Discountenancing Vice there appears a minute dated 12th February, 1824, "that a note should be written to the law agent, directing him to make inquiry as to whether there was any record of land having been made over to the use of this school (Oatlands) as a condition for obtaining the aid of the Association." The result of that inquiry is not recorded in the books of the Association.—[30th August, 1856.]

Galtrim.

Galtrim School.—The Rev. Mr. Siree reiterated to me the statement which he had previously made in his return to the Commissioners, viz., that the lease of the schoolhouse and land had been clandestinely surrendered by the churchwardens, without his knowledge or consent, to Mr. R. A. Disney, on behalf of the landlord; and he (Mr. Siree) considered the endowment now irrecoverable, as the estate, of which the school premises formed part, had been sold by the Incumbered Estates Court to Mr. Corballis, Q.C. Mr. Parsons professes himself unable to afford any information relative to the school, although he was one of the churchwardens who (according to Mr. Siree's statement) clandestinely surrendered the lease to Mr. Disney.

Mr. R. A. Disney, in his letter to the Secretary of the Commissioners, states that the lease of the school premises contained a clause enabling the landlord to resume possession of the premises in the event of the school not being used as such for two years; and that as it had not been so used for several years, the possession was accordingly retaken by the landlord. It is to be observed, however, that a clause of resumption was not usually inserted in leases of schools endowed by the Association for Discountenancing Vice; and in the absence of the original instrument, which Mr. Disney has declined to lodge with the Commissioners, his statement on that point cannot be accepted as altogether satisfactory.—[10th July, 1856.]

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO.

Alleged Endowments inquired into.

Tryvet; Fylas.

Tryvet; Fylas School.—The circumstances of this endowment are involved in considerable obscurity; and all the information which I could collect respecting it, was to the effect that nearly a century ago some benevolent Roman Catholic had deposited with trustees a sum of money, to be appropriated to charitable purposes connected with the Roman Catholic parish of Tryvet; that with that money a perpetual bank annuity of £10, late currency, had been purchased, and that the yearly income thus arising had been paid to the teacher of Tryvet school, until it was removed to Skryne; and since then had been paid to the teacher of the Skryne National school. Rev. Dr. Russell, P.P. of Arran-quay Chapel, Dublin, during his lifetime, received the annuity from the bank, and appropriated it as above mentioned. On his decease it was received by the late Roman Catholic Bishop, and applied in the like manner by him until his decease. Since then, the bank certificate, or document evidencing the annuity, has remained in possession of a gentleman in the neighbourhood (Mr. Maher) of Clownstown, Tara, who receives the annuity, and hands over the money to the parish priest, by whom it is paid to the teacher of the National school as part of his salary. There is no declaration of trust, nor any instrument in writing whatever, showing on what trusts the annuity is held; and it is therefore manifest that the position of the endowment is by no means secure.—[28th May, 1856.]

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QUEEN'S COUNTY.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Aghaboe.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £46 3s. 1d.; Rev. T. Carr, grant, 11 July, 1821.	1 2 19	4 7 8	—	—	For resident Protestant schoolmaster to teach English, and the principles of the United Church, within the parish of Aghaboe. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Ardea; Lauragh, Parochial.	Building grant from Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, £78 3s. 1d.; subscriptions. £39 1s. 6½d., and grant of site, 1 July, 1823.	0 1 0	3 15 4	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Ballyroan, Endowed.	Alderman John Preston, grant, 1686; Chancery decree, 28 July, 1827; Stat. 53 Geo. 3, ch. 107, sec. 14; assignment to Commissioners of Education of renewable lease of school premises, and 48A. 1R. 34P., in consideration of £1,198 3s. 4d., subject to £36 18s. 7d. yearly rent, 30 Nov., 1837.	542 3 21* 48 1 34	23 17 5	231 16 11	—	To pay a Protestant schoolmaster resident in the town of Ballyroan, £25 a-year. *Deed.* Five-sixteenths of income of Cappaloughlin estate, in this county, to be applicable to use of school under regulation of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland. *Statute.*	English grammar; geography; English history; arithmetic. French. Church catechism to Church children.
Clonenagh; Ballyfin.	Lord Maryborough, will, dated, 26 Feb., 1774.	Rentcharge.	—	18 9 3	—	For support of a person to act as clerk and schoolmaster, in connexion with a chaplaincy endowed by grantor at Ballyfin. *Rep. A. C.*	Spelling; reading; writing. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Clonenagh; Kilbricken, Tenantry, National, Boys.	Commissioners of Education in Ireland, 1850; House on Ballyroan School Estate.	Site.	7 0 0	(Part of salary from the rents of the Cappaloughlin estate.)	—	For education of children of the tenantry on the Navan and Ballyroan (Cappaloughlin) school estate. *Return from Commissioners of Education.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic.
Clonenagh; Kilbricken, Tenantry, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Same.
Clonenagh; Trummery, National.	Kildare-place Society, £46 3s. 1d.; Sir C. H. Coote, promise of lease, 1824 and 1832.	0 3 9	3 0 0	—	—	—	National School course to Fourth class inclusively. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Donaghmore; Ballyhegadan.	L. L. Fund, £23 1s. 6½d.; subscriptions, £23 1s. 6d½.; Rev. J. Isaac Beresford, grant, 18 March, 1826.	1 2 19	3 0 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of parish, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Graigue, National.	L. L. Fund, £92 6s 2d.; subscriptions, £110 15s. 4½d.; grant, Jan., 1825, reserving £4 yearly rent.	Site.	6 0 0	—	—	For residence of a schoolmaster, and for a free school for education of children of Killeshin parish and neighbourhood, without religious distinction. *Copy of Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic catechism.

* Five-sixteenths of acreage and income; seven-sixteenths in Navan Endowed School, Meath, p. 188; and four-sixteenths in Blue Coat Hospital, Dublin, p. 56.

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OPERATION. QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Master.				School.			Pupils.								
							Number.		Religion.						
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
In minister. *Deed.*	£ s. d. 10 0 0	Church Education Society, £4; Visct. Dungannon, £2; Mrs. H. White, £1; Vicar, £3.	Apartments and land £5; Turbary.	42	—	None.	12	29	23	6	—	—	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner, p. 208.*
—	10 0 0 10 0 0 Mistress.	Rector.	Apartments and garden, £4.	126	—	None.	20	31	16	—	—	—	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 208.*
In heirs male of grantor, and trustees named in Deed. *Deed recited in Statute.*	92 6 2 55 7 8 Assistant.	Commissioners of Education. Same.	Apartments £12; School fees, £4. Apartments £5.	40	16	None.	7	3	2	1	—	—	£4 from one pupil; two free.	Very unsatisfactory; state of school premises most disgraceful. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 209.* For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 4746 *et seq.*, *and* 5071–2. As to Estates, *vide Report of Inspector of Estates, App. to Rep. p. 31.*
—	18 9 3	Sir Chas. Coote, bart.	Apartments £1; School fees, £1 10s.	64	—	None.	20	36	21	15	—	—	Majority free; some 6s. to 8s.	Very unsatisfactory; master totally unfit for his situation. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 209.*
—	58 0 0	National Board, £38; Commissioners of Education, £20.	Apartments and garden, £5.	67	—	None.	16	46	2	44	—	—	Free.	Not satisfactory; disunion amongst managers. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 210.* For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 4915 *et seq.*
—	27 0 0	National Board, £15; Commissioners of Education, £12.	—	67	—	None.	14	33	—	33	—	—	Free.	Better than in Boys' school. *Vide preceding reference.*
—	24 0 0	National Board.	Land, £1; School fees, £10.	75	—	None.	41	91	12	79	—	—	4s.	Satisfactory.
In minister. *Deed.*	15 0 0	Rector, £6; Diocesan Ch. Ed. Soc. £4; Right Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick, £5.	Apartments and garden, £3.	36	—	None.	12	23	17	6	—	—	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 211.*
—	26 0 0	National Board.	Apartments and garden, £5; Occasional premium of £3; School fees, £14.	167	—	Sufficient.	60	114	—	114	—	—	4s. 4d. to £1 10s. 4d.; some free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 211.*

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Killaban; Mayo.	L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 2d.; subscriptions, £91 16s. 11d.; Jno. Leckey and Chas. Bowen, grant, 1 August, 1824.	1 0 0	6 10 6	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister of parish or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.
Killermogh, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £29 10s. 9d.; subscriptions, £18 9s. 3d.; Rev. G. Hamilton, grant, 12 July, 1824.	0 1 31	2 0 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister and master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.
Maryborough, Parochial.	Lease for three lives and twenty-one years, reserving £4 rent, 31 August, 1814; assignment of same to trustees, 17 Oct., 1814; L. L. Fund for repairs, £92 6s. 2d., 1821.	Site.	4 12 0	—	—	For the sole use of the Governors of the Maryborough Sunday school to hold a school. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.
Mountmellick, Church, Boys.	Subscriptions, and bequest from General Hayes, amounting to £188; Patrick Conrahy and William Gahagan, assignment of leasehold interest in site, 1826 or 1827; Thomas Kemmis, assignment of reversion in fee of same, subject to outstanding lease for lives, 1829.	Site.	5 10 0	—	—	A public school for education of Protestant and other children of Mountmellick, whose parents may wish to give them a Scriptural education. *Resolution adopted at Meeting for founding school.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Mountmellick, Church Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Same, with addition of plain and fancy needlework.
Mountmellick, Leinster Provincial School of Society of Friends.	E. Dudley, will, dated, 30 Dec., 1779, rentcharge, £4 12s. 4d.; Jos. Willcox, annuity, £9 4s. 7d., under deed, 26 Oct., 1785; Thomas Ducket, will, about 1799, rentcharge of £4 12s. 4d.; interest in a lease now depending on one life, producing a profit rent of £15; Eliz. Dawson, will, death, 1812, rentcharge of £36 18s. 6d.; Trust Fund invested in Dublin and Kingstown Railway, £2,216 18s. 1d., producing £84 a year; William Gatchell, assignment of renewable lease of school premises, dated, 26 Dec., 1786, reserving £10 yearly rent.	Site and rentcharges.	*33 0 0	60 7 9	84 0 0	A Leinster Provincial School, wherein children of Friends, in poor circumstances, should be dieted, lodged, clothed, and instructed in the usual branches of learning, and also in the principles of Truth, as professed by Friends. *Preface to Rules for Government of school.*	English; French; German. Drawing. Plain and fancy needlework. Reading the Scriptures; Scriptural instruction; Catechism of Friends' Society.

* Buildings would now cost £1,100.—*Trustee's Letter.*

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OPERATION. QUEEN'S COUNTY—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	18 0 0	Rector, £13; Church Education Society, £5.	Apartments and land, £3.	59	—	None.	9	39	39	–	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 211.
In minister. *Deed.*	20 0 0	Rector, £10; Rt. Honble. J. W. Fitzpatrick, £10.	Apartments and garden, £2.	67	—	None.	9	6	6	–	–	–	Free.	No pupils present, schoolhouse being under repair. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 5103 *et seq.*
—	35 0 0	Rev. Mr. Harpur.	Apartments, £5.	120	—	None.	52	88	88	–	–	–	Free.	Scholars absent, day of Assistant Commissioner's visit being a holiday.
—	26 0 0	Rector, from subscriptions.	Apartments and land, £4; Fuel; School fees, £10.	82	—	None.	26	55	52	–	3	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 17*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Unsatisfactory; system of inspection bad; endowment insecure. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 211.
—	Share of preceding.	—	—	54	—	None.	22	53	53	–	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 17*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide preceding reference.*
In committee. *Rules for government of school.*	50 0 0 Superintendent, 50 0 0 Mistress, 20 0 0 First Assistant.	Trustees. Same. Same.	Board, lodging, and washing. Same. Same.	80	31	Sufficient, with two large play rooms.	26	20	–	–	–	*20	£12 to £30; 12 free pupils are paid for by quarterly meeting of Friends.	Most satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 211.

* Friends.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Mountrath, National, Boys.	K. P. Soc., £32 6s. 1d.; L. L. Fund, £180; subscriptions, £636 18s. 5½d.; Sir Chas. Coote, grant.	1 0 0	26 10 0	—	—	—	The National School course, as far as 5th Class, inclusively. Arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration. Scripture lessons and Church catechism by clergyman, after secular instruction, to Church children.
Mountrath, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	National School course, as far as 4th Class, inclusively. Needlework. Sacred Music (Hullah). Religious instruction same as in Boys' school.
Offerlane.	House built by parochial subscription, on land given by Mr. Kemmis.	0 2 0	2 17 2	—	—	—	Reading; writing; arithmetic. Roman Catholic catechism.
Offerlane; Clonin.	K. P. Soc., £46 3s. 1d.; Earl of Cavan and Gilbert Fitzgerald, grant, 1825.	0 2 0	5 12 0	—	—	To the United Church and Roman Catholic Clergymen of Offerlane, in trust, to have a school-house built. *Letter.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Offerlane; Coolraine.	L. L. Fund, £106 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £77 17s. 7d.; and grant of land, 1822.	1 0 0	6 10 6	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.
Offerlane; Mannin, National.	Sir C. H. Coote, grant, 29 April, 1826.	0 3 9	5 2 2	—	—	For a school for use of part of the parish of Offerlane, to be conducted on the principles of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	National School course, as far as fourth class, inclusively. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Portarlington, Free, Boys.	Earl of Galway, grant of two school-houses with gardens, since 1696; Act of 1 Anne, confirming grants; conveyance of above, and rent-charge of £39 10s. 9d., in trust to Bishop of Kildare, by deed, 24 September, 1702; assignment of renewable lease of present school premises, last renewal, 1850; Cordelia Cary, will, proved 8 December, 1838, annuity of £15; Act of trustees applying the Cary bequest to this school.	House property, site, and Rent-charges.	8 0 0	58 17 2	—	For the education of children of English and French Protestant settlers at Portarlington, and the children of such natives as shall suffer them to be brought up in the Protestant religion. *Recital in Statute.* To be paid to school at Portarlington for education of Protestant children, as may be directed by ministers of Portarlington churches. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Portarlington, Free, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Same, with addition of needlework.
Rathdowney; Erril, National.	L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 2d.; subscription, £92 6s. 2d.; land from the Ladies Fitzpatrick, 1823.	1 0 0	6 11 0	—	—	For educational purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.

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OPERATION QUEEN'S COUNTY—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
—	£ s. d. 53 0 0	National Board, £38; Sir C. Coote, Bart., £15.	Apartments, garden, and turbary, £9.	440	—	None.	36	55	36	19	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 211.
—	32 0 0	National Board, £17; Sir C. Coote, Bart., £15.	—	53	—	None.	34	78	62	16	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide preceding reference.*
—	None.	—	Apartments and land, £1; School fees, £14.	62	—	None.	*	47	–	47	–	–	6*s.* 6*d.* to £1; a few free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 212.
—	24 0 0	Rector.	Apartments and garden, £3; School-fees, £3.	87	—	None.	30	57	51	6	–	–	Majority free; rest pay 4*s.* 4*d.*	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 212.
—	25 0 0	Rector, from subscriptions.	Apartments and garden, £5; School fees, £3.	120	—	None.	22	50	50	–	–	–	Half free; rest pay 4*s.* 4*d.*	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 212.
—	17 0 0	National Board.	Apartments and garden, £2 10*s.*; School fees, £3.	87	—	None.	22	82	5	77	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 8*s.*	Satisfactory.
In Archbishop of Dublin, as Bishop of Kildare. *Stat.* 1 *Anne.*	40 0 0	Rector, from Trust funds.	—	133	—	None.	46	79	72	7	–	–	Majority free; some pay 2*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*	No pupils present when visited by Assistant Commissioner. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 212.
Same.	Share of preceding. 4 0 0 monitress.	— Trustees of Cary endowment.	—	133	—	None.	38	51	51	–	–	–	Free; a few pay.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 212.
In proprietors of estate. *Rep. A. C.*	33 10 0	National Board, £26; Mr. Fitzpatrick, £7 10*s.*	Apartments and land, £5; School fees, £5.	108	—	None.	60	151	4	147	–	–	None free.	Satisfactory; the principles of arithmetic not well known.
	28 0 0 Assistant.	National Board, £22; Mr. Fitzpatrick, £6.												

* Not known.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Rathsaran.	Rev. Francis Lodge, grant, 26 July, 1820.	1 2 19	7 5 2	—	—	For a resident Protestant schoolmaster to teach English and the principles of pure Christianity within Rathsaran parish. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.
Rosenallis.	L. L. Fund, £73 16s. 11*d.*; subscriptions, £36 18s. 5½*d.*; Marquis of Drogheda, grant, 16 Aug., 1822.	0 1 0	3 11 6	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of parish or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Stradbally. Incorporated Society's, Day.	Pole Cosby, grant, site and 1A. 2R. 19P., 19 Feb., 1736; Dudley A. S. Cosby, renewable lease of 46a. 3r. 36p., reserving £26 15s. 5*d.* rent, 21 Oct., 1767; Mathias Keegan, renewable lease of house premises, reserving £7 rent, 17 June, 1848; same, renewable lease of house premises, reserving £5 13s. rent, 21 Aug., 1849; John and Bridget Simmons, renewable lease of house premises, reserving £7 7s. rent, 23 Oct., 1854.	48 2 15 House premises and site.	14 5 0	—	—	For the sole use of the Protestant charter school at Stradbally. *Deed.* For instruction of Roman Catholics and other poor natives of Ireland in English, writing, and arithmetic; in husbandry and housewifery, or in trades, manufactures, or other manual occupations; in Scripture and in principles of Protestant established religion. *Charter.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.
	Total, . .	652 1 16 7 sites, house premises, and rent-charges.	188 17 5	369 11 1	84 0 0		

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Abbeyleix; Knaptown.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £92 6s. 2*d.*; subscriptions, £137 10s. 9½*d.*; Lord de Vesci, grant, 26 March, 1824.	1 2 19	8 10 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of parish or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Aghaboe; Cuffsboro'.	L. L. Fund, £46 3s. 1*d.*; subscriptions, £46 3s. 1*d.*; James Grattan, grant, 27 Nov., 1824.	0 3 9	3 11 6	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*
Attanagh.	L.L. Fund, £36 18s. 5½*d.*; subscriptions, £36 18s. 5½*d.*; Rev. T. H. Kearney, grant, 1 Nov., 1824.	Site.	2 14 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of parish or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Ballyadams; Monascreeban.	Bridget Carr, will, proved 26 October, 1749.	House and garden.	—	—	—	For use of schoolmaster to educate poor children in the Protestant religion. *Extract from Will.*
Bordwell.	L. L. Fund, £27 13s. 10*d.*; subscriptions, £32 6s. 2*d.*; William Drought, grant, 4 March, 1822.	Site.	2 6 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to educate children, selected by minister of parish or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Coolkerry; Old Glass.	L. L. Fund, £55 7s. 8*d.*; subscriptions, £55 7s. 8*d.*; Robt. White, grant, 8 June, 1827.	1 2 19	1 12 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of parish and grantor, or by master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister and grantor. *Deed.*
		4 0 7 2 sites, house, and garden.	18 13 10	—	—	

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OPERATION. QUEEN'S COUNTY—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	6 0 0	Diocesan Fund, £4; Rev. Mr. Farmer, £2.	Apartments and Land, £6; School fees, £1.	42	—	None.	11	14	14	–	–	–	Free; except one.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 212.
In minister. *Deed.*	12 0 0	Rector.	—	81	—	None.	16	22	20	2	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 212.
In Incorporated Society. *Charter.*	25 0 0	Incorporated Society.	Apartments, £5; Fuel, £5.	308	—	None.	18	24	22	2	–	–	Half free; the rest 4*s.* 4*d.*	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 212.
				2801	47		679	1377	718	621	3	*20		

* Friends.

OPERATION. QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
In grantor. *Deed.*	A substantial building.	Discontinued in consequence of insufficient attendance, owing to the small number of Protestant children. *Rep. A. C.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 5117.
In grantor. *Deed.*	In existence.	School closed by heir of grantor some months ago, in consequence of the house having been used for political meetings. *Rep. A. C.*	Negotiations are on foot between heir of grantor and the National Board for re-establishment of school. *Rep. A. C.*
In minister. *Deed.*	A substantial building.	The neighbourhood having been in a disturbed condition, the schoolhouse was converted into a police-barrack, and the school removed to another house. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 212.	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 4737 *et seq.*
In minister of parish and proprietor of testatrix's estate. *Extract from Will.*	—	The present proprietor of the estate declines to establish a school, except under compulsion, alleging as a reason, that there is no necessity for it. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 212.	Neither schoolhouse nor site can now be determined with certainty. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 5073 *et seq.*
In minister. *Deed.*	In existence.	Discontinued owing to the fewness of Protestant children in locality. *Rep. A. C.*	—
In minister and grantor. *Deed.*	Not in existence.	Cause of discontinuance not ascertained. *Rep. A. C.*	The property has passed from the family of grantor. *Rep. A. C.*

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TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Clonaslee, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. Building grant from Governors, £276 18s. 5½d.; Lieut.-General Dunne, grant, 4 May, 1813.	2 0 0	10 6 2	—	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Abbeyleix.	Unascertained revenues attaching to Lady Lanesborough's school at Abbeyleix.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep. 1835, App., p. 551.	No information could be obtained in the locality with respect to the funds or school referred to. It appears from a book of pamphlets for 1730, in library of Trinity College, Dublin, that a donation was given by Lady Lanesborough to a school at Abbeyleix, but the nature of the grant is not specified.	For evidence at Public Court, *vide* 5699 *et seq.*
Aghater.	Grant from Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund; subscriptions, and two roods of land.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep., 1825, App., p. 659.	Identical with Aghaboe, Cuffsboro' School in *Table No. 2, p. 206.* *Rep. A. C.*	
Attanagh; Castlemarket.	Patrick Dillon, bequest of an annuity of £100.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep. 1835, App., p. 551.	Castlemarket is situated in County Kilkenny, and this alleged endowment is noticed under that head in *Table No. 5, p. 146.* *Rep. A. C.*	For evidence at Public Court, *vide* 5691 *et seq.*
Coolbanagher; Woodbrook.	Unascertained revenues attaching to this locality.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep. 1835, App., p. 551.	Identical with following school.	
Coolbanagher; Woodbrook.	House built partly at the expense of Kildare-place Society; school in connexion with Erasmus Smith's Board.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 758.	The school has been closed for many years. It does not appear that any deed securing the house to educational purposes was ever executed. *Rep. A. C.*	
Kilmanmon, Day.	£20 a year from benefaction of Erasmus Smith.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 20 *b.*	Identical with Clonaslee, Erasmus Smith's English School, in *Table No. 4 (above).*	
Portarlington, Free, Schools.	Unascertained revenues attaching to these schools.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 551.	The only schools to which these revenues could have attached, are the Portarlington Free Schools, in *Table No. 1, p. 204*; and the funds referred to are probably included in that endowment.	
Queen's County, Protestant Orphan.	£123 6s. 3d., with interest, by will of Mary O'Neill, 1847.	Books of Bequest Board, containing extracts from wills.	This endowment is not for educational purposes specifically. It is applied to the general purposes of the society. *Rep. A. C.*	

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Endowments in Operation.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF GEORGE WHITLEY ABRAHAM, ESQ., ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Aghaboe.

Aghaboe School.—This is a very miserable school; the pupils know nothing of parsing, and very little of geography or arithmetic. Their style of reading is bad, and they are unacquainted with the meaning of any other than the simplest words.—[16th May, 1856.]

Ardea; Lauragh, Parochial.

Ardea; Lauragh, Parochial School.—The state of instruction in this school is very low indeed; the pupils have a style of reading worse, if possible, than is to be met with in schools of this class generally. I feel persuaded they have not been taught the meaning of a single word in their class-books.

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ENDOWMENTS. QUEEN'S COUNTY.—[None.]

LOST OR EXPIRED. QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 768.	The school has long ceased to be in connexion with the Board, which executed to grantor a reconveyance of the school premises. *Rep. A. C.*	A school is still held, by permission of the landlord, in connexion with the Kildare Diocesan Church Education Society. For evidence at Public Court, *vide* 4736 *et seq.*

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Endowments in Operation.

Ardea; Lauragh, Parochial.

One grown boy stated, in answer to my question, that England was an island; and upon my inquiring whether England merely was surrounded by water, properly answered it was not; but in answer to my further inquiry whether Great Britain was an island, he replied, after some consideration, that it was not. The girls were in a state of almost greater ignorance. As their only reading-book is the New Testament, I caused them to read a portion of the 13th chapter of St. Mark. Only one of those under examination could tell the meaning of the word "parable;" but although a girl of evident natural acuteness, she could assign no better meaning to the word "vineyard" than "a place where figs grow," and to the word "husbandman," no meaning at all. Nor was any one present able to explain how the Holy Land came to be called Judea, or to say in what part of the world it lies. It is hardly necessary to state that a knowledge of English grammar or geography was not to be expected in a school of this description.—[10th October, 1856.]

Ballyroan, Endowed.

Ballyroan, Endowed School.—The school seems never to have had even a chance of success from the time of its foundation. In the year 1807 it was, for the first time, the object of a public visitation. It was then inspected and reported upon by a Parliamentary commission; and in consequence of the report of that commission, the Commissioners of Education, known as the Clare-street Board, visited the school, and inquired into its working. Their reports are carried down from that period to the year 1834, when the school was brought under their absolute control, save as to the appointment of the master. For a period of ninety-nine years previously the charity had been involved in litigation; the Chancery proceedings relative to the right of appointing the master, and to other similar matters, having lasted during that interval. The masters appear to have been more sinecurists or men of small capacity; and the present master, whether by ill fortune or bad management, belongs to the former class.

When I visited the school neither principal nor assistant was in the schoolroom. Mr. Lyon was engaged in some farming operations within view of the house, and his assistant came up to the door with me, but from a different direction. I proceeded to inspect the house, where every thing was in dirt and dilapidation. In one room, formerly used as a dormitory, I found the door, windows, and window-shutters, closed. The three bedsteads in the room were old and unserviceable, the walls covered with mildew and damp-stains; the floor rotten and creaking. There was a vessel with foul water in an exposed part of the room; and a child, apparently stout and thriving, occupied one of the beds. I was more than astonished to find one of the master's own children in such a room, and above all, in such an atmosphere. In another room, which had also been used as a dormitory, I found three unoccupied bedsteads of the same description as in the former, and a quantity of rags and sweepings of various kinds behind an old door which had fallen from its hinges. Some blame certainly rests with Mr. Lyon. His income in one way or another reaches £200 per annum, and the house is not so large as to render an effort at decency impossible. Mr. Lyon is responsible for having suffered dirt to accumulate apparently for years; but on the other hand, the Board of Education is accountable for having allowed, and for continuing to allow, the schoolhouse to fall into a state of dilapidation which it is not characterizing too harshly, to call disgraceful. The Commissioners cannot put forward the plea of precarious tenure in Ballyroan as in Banagher; and no excuse whatever has been suggested for neglect in this particular instance. It is not to be expected that any one of decent or regular habits should send his child to unlearn every thing good in a school circumstanced as Ballyroan is at present. I think the disadvantages of its position have been exaggerated. It is, no doubt, in the immediate neighbourhood of the miserable village of Ballyroan; but it is within less than an hour's walk of Abbeyleix—a handsome and thriving town.

I examined the two pupils present on the occasion of my visit. They were as deficient in every respect as any I have met with in the parish schools. One of them was supposed to learn a little French, but answered very few of the simple questions in grammar which I put to him.

I think the payment of £50 per annum to an assistant a very great misapplication of the trust funds. No court of equity would sanction the appointment of two tutors to instruct three minors in the same room, at an expense of £147 per annum, no matter what might be the fortune or rank of its wards. It is easy, under the circumstances, to understand how Mr. Lyon spends only one hour a-day in the schoolroom; but even supposing an assistant considered necessary to divide the care of three pupils with the principal, that should not entitle the latter to abstract four hours of school time from the service of his school.—[14th May, 1856.]

Clonenagh; Ballyfin.

Clonenagh; Ballyfin School.—I found only twelve children present during my visit, and have seldom met with more absolute ignorance. One pupil out of all under examination attemped to explain the word "suffocate," and gave "to hurt" as its meaning; another told me a lake was a river, although asked to define it as the opposite of "island." I found an entry in the report book, under the signature of the Very Rev. Dean Kennedy, in which it was stated that the master was in the habit of

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QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Endowments in Operation.

Clonenagh; Ballyfin.

swelling his roll by fictitious names, that he absented himself from the schoolroom during school hours, and that a previous entry by Dean Kennedy, complaining of similar irregularities, had been torn from the report book. A letter having been forwarded to me in which the serious charges of profane swearing, drunkenness, and obscenity, were preferred against the master, I examined, upon oath, the writer of the letter in question, Mr. William Graham, a parishioner and tenant-farmer in the immediate neighbourhood, touching the matter of these imputations. There seems to be sufficient truth in the statements of Mr. Graham, deriving confirmation in certain particulars, as they do, from other sources, to warrant me in saying that the schoolmaster is, in every respect, unfit to act in the care of youth. The circumstance of his farming extensively, and neglecting in consequence the duties of the school, are put forward by Mr. Graham. It appears, from the master's own evidence, that he does farm some fourteen acres, and Dean Kennedy affirms that the school is utterly neglected: a matter, too, of easy inference from the state of instruction amongst the pupils. Dean Kennedy stated to me in terms, that the man was intellectually and morally unfit for his charge; and it also appears that the parishioners, partaking this opinion, have endeavoured to obtain his removal from Sir Charles Coote on more occasions than one, but without success.

The annual reports relative to this school for the years 1854, 1855, and 1856, furnished to the Church Education Society by their inspector, have been laid before me, and I have to observe, with reference to these reports, that none of the causes of complaint against the master, alleged to exist by Dean Kennedy and others with the utmost positiveness, upon the daily report book, and accompanied, in one instance upon record at this very moment, by a running commentary in the handwriting of the schoolmaster, are noticed even in a passing way.

Nothing can more strongly illustrate the superficial, and I regret to say unreal, nature of the Society's inspections of this school than these reports. The first in the order of time, that for the year 1854, is characteristic—it commits the inspector to no expression of opinion whatever with respect to the working of the school, and the range of conjecture it opens up is quite unlimited. The statement in that report is to the effect, that "this is a most interesting school, but that the attendance has been lessened by circumstances." The second report enters more into detail, but ascribes what would seem to be considered the comparative inefficiency of the school to the opposition it had to encounter from Dean Kennedy, whom it represents as unfriendly to Scriptural education, but without the slightest allusion to the matter of Dean Kennedy's observations in the report book. The report for 1856 states, that "there is much to be pleased with in this school;" but I, after my experience, am entirely at a loss to reconcile the statement of the inspector with any thing that I have seen or heard in the school. Absolute incapacity upon the part of the teacher, and complete darkness in the minds of the pupils, with charges of the most serious character against the master, authenticated by the signature of a dignitary of the Established Church, and remaining unnoticed and unrefuted in the report book, are not to be regarded as matter of complacent notice.—[19th October, 1856.]

Clonenagh; Kilbricken, Tenantry, National, Boys and Girls.

Clonenagh; Kilbricken, Tenantry, National, Boys' and Girls' Schools.—It is greatly to be regretted that the want of harmony between the joint managers of these important schools should continue to exist, after a lapse of several years, without any prospect of their coming to a better understanding. From the time of its connexion with the National Board, under the joint management of the Very Rev. Dean Kennedy and the Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick, the parish priest, the Roman Catholic clergy have strongly contended for the admission of religious instruction, subject to the rules of the Commissioners of National Education; and at one period, in concert with the district inspector, they gave effect to their wishes. Dean Kennedy, however, restored the original arrangement almost immediately. Dean Kennedy, in answer to my questions, defended this proceeding upon the rather technical ground of unwillingness to allow an alteration in the time-table under any other than a competent authority. But had it been necessary to determine a mere question of form, nothing could have been easier than for the joint managers to adopt a plan for the introduction of religious instruction agreeably to the regulations of the Commissioners of National Education.

Dean Kennedy, as far as I can discover, has no objection, in the abstract, to the communication of religious instruction to the Roman Catholic children in the schoolroom by teachers of their own belief. Nor indeed does it appear that any pressure has been put upon him by the Clare-street Board, the founder and patron of the school, to induce this opposition, upon his part, to the wishes of his brother manager. He seems, however, to consider it a very unusual and very unexpected stretch of liberality on the part of that body, composed as it is of persons individually hostile to the National system, that they should sanction the establishment of a school in connexion with that system upon one of their estates. On the other hand, the Roman Catholic clergy allege, that they have found the pupils who attend this school deficient in their knowledge of religion elsewhere, meaning, it is to be presumed, at chapel on Sundays. If, therefore, the Roman Catholic clergyman finds the children of one school in his parish to contrast unfavourably with the children of other schools, in the branch of knowledge which falls under his peculiar cognizance, it seems only natural that he should exert himself to the utmost to find a remedy for such a state of things. Dean Kennedy, I apprehend, forms a lower estimate of the liberality of the Board of Education than the event would justify if the question were laid before them in all its bearings. If it is intended to afford to the children of the Ballyroan tenantry the benefit of education upon the estate, the Clare-street Board must necessarily respect their consciences, as it has hitherto done; but if, in exchange for the protection afforded by the National system, the tenantry are expected to consent that their children be not required to open a catechism from Sunday to Sunday, while the children of their neighbours are examined in catechism every day, and in many instances receive religious instruction during the entire school time on Saturdays, the liberality of the Board will not be found to be so remarkable as Dean Kennedy imagines. It is to be hoped that the managers will find some means of composing their differences upon this subject, as the school which suffers from it is a far more interesting and important establishment than the Ballyroan School, which is supposed to be the object of more special trust for the Board of Education. On the occasion of my first visit to Kilbricken, May 17, there were no pupils in attendance, and, contrary to my usual practice, I repeated my visit, October 10, as the school appeared of sufficient importance to make it desirable that the state of instruction there should not be omitted from my report.

The schoolmistress not having been present, owing to illness, I found the boys and girls in the same schoolroom under the care of the master. The boys generally read in good style, and answered

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creditably in parsing, but they were rather deficient in their knowledge of the derivations of words as well as in geography, and nearly quite ignorant of the theory of any of the arithmetical operations in which I examined them. Their writing from dictation was the reverse of creditable; for although I gave them ample time, reading slowly, and frequently repeating each member of the sentence, some words were dropped, and others left unfinished, by nearly every one, independently of false spelling, evidently the result of ignorance, and not of carelessness or haste. The girls were much more proficient than the boys, and their handwriting considerably more formed. On the whole, it will be seen that this school is in some respects upon the usual level of National Schools, and in others much below it; but it cannot be doubted that if it were under the united and vigorous management of those to whom its management has been intrusted, it would prove a most successful school.—[10th October, 1856.]

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Endowments in Operation.

Clonenagh; Kilbricken, Tenantry, National, Boys and Girls.

Donaghmore; Ballybegadan School.—This is a wretched little school. The pupils of the third class, in the scale of proficiency of the Church Education Society, read with tolerable correctness; their writing, however, was very bad.—[20th May, 1856.]

Donaghmore; Ballybegadan.

Graigue, National School.—The pupils read and parsed extremely well; but that was the limit of their good answering. They appeared to understand very little of what they read, and to know hardly any thing of the derivation of words; they were also deficient in such knowledge of geography as might be expected from them; and wrote from dictation in any thing but a creditable style.—[22nd July, 1856.]

Graigue, National.

Killaban; Mayo School.—I found the six pupils in attendance wretchedly ignorant. They gabbled or drawled (as the case might be) a sentence from their reading lesson, without the least notion of meaning or punctuation. The master states there is a sufficient Protestant population to furnish a tolerable attendance, but that they set no value upon education. If their contempt of instruction stopped short at that which seems to be communicated in this school, it would be quite intelligible, and I have little doubt that such would be found to be the case.—[9th October, 1856.]

Killaban; Mayo.

Mountmellick, Church, Boys' and Girls' Schools.—This schoolhouse was built in pursuance of resolutions framed at sundry meetings of the Protestant inhabitants of Mountmellick and the neighbourhood, held during the course of the years 1828–29. The site of the schoolhouse, being the portion of the church-yard which had remained unenclosed and unconsecrated, was held under a lease for lives, by a certain Thomas Kenny, from Thomas Kemmis, of Shaen Castle, Esq., the owner in fee. It was sublet by Thomas Kenny to Patrick Conrahy and William Gahagan, under leases bearing date February 7, 1808, and March, 1805, respectively, for two lives; and both the above leases were assigned by the lessees, in the years 1826 and 1827, to the churchwardens of the parish. At a meeting of the parishioners, held April 11, 1829, a letter was read from Thomas Kemmis, Esq., whereby he conveyed the reversion of the site of the schoolhouse, expectant on the interest of Thomas Kenny, to the trustees of the school appointed at a previous meeting—namely, Thomas Kemmis, Esq., (the grantor); Major-General Hayes, of Mountmellick; and the Vicar of Rosenallis for the time being. The letter is not forthcoming. I have to remark, also, that the arrangement for the appointment of new trustees is not of a satisfactory character, as on the demise of either of the lay trustees, their successors are to be elected at a meeting of those having subscribed £1 to the school fund, not one of whom probably is in existence. As an illustration of this inconvenience, it may be stated, that the two late trustees having died, none have been appointed in their stead.

Mountmellick, Church, Boys and Girls.

The state of instruction in the Mountmellick Church Schools supplies another example of the defects which I have found to prevail in this class of schools; and which, although attributable in some degree to the Master, are not to be ascribed to him alone in a system which includes inspection amongst its rules. If any thing can be matter of comment for the inspector, it is surely the ignorance he must find amongst the pupils as to the meaning of the words which occur in the ordinary reading lesson. This ignorance is, according to my experience, almost universal; and yet I have never seen it noticed in the Inspectors' report. In the Mountmellick male school no pupil of the fourth class could explain the meaning of "ingenuity," "artifice," or "suspension," in the following sentence from their reading-book—"But, in ingenuity or artifice, none are equal to chain or suspension bridges." The pupils are taught to spell and pronounce more or less ill; but the necessity of any thing beyond this parrot training seems never to have occurred to either the teacher or inspector. The general answering in grammar, geography, and arithmetic, was equally indifferent; and the same remarks apply to the female school. Notwithstanding the imperfect books and methods in use, and notwithstanding the low standard of proficiency in these schools, I am inclined to think that, were the visits of inspectors unexpected, or only matter of calculation, instead of being formally notified to the teacher several days beforehand; and were some attention to these essential branches of even the most limited instruction insisted upon, the state of things in the parish schools would be less discouraging than I have generally found it.—[9th May, 1856.]

Mountmellick, Leinster Provincial School of Society of Friends.—I cannot say I noticed any thing deserving of else than the utmost praise in the conduct of this school. The attitude of the superintendent and teachers was most becoming, and the demeanour of the pupils modest without timidity. I feel convinced there is a firm discipline, free from austerity or brow-beating, maintained in this establishment. The state of instruction I believe to be the highest of which an extensive and judicious school course admits. The pupils read with perfectly correct but unexaggerated emphasis; were well acquainted with the derivations of words; answered without one mistake all the questions put to them in grammar, including some of a searching description. Their proficiency in geography and arithmetic was equally considerable. Their text-book in French was "Télémaque." I examined them not only in passages which they had studied, but portions taken at random, which they had never seen, and found their translation perfectly correct. I think it only right to state that this is, in every respect, the most creditably managed school of its kind that has fallen under my observation.—[9th May, 1856.]

Mountmellick, Leinster Provincial, School of Society of Friends.

Mountrath, National, Boys' and Girls' Schools.—The answering in these schools was below average as compared with that of other National Schools. The pupils read well, and understood what they read; but were deficient in parsing and knowledge of derivations. Their writing from dictation was not creditable; and all this is the more to be regretted as attendance in a town, even such as Mountrath, is regular, as compared with attendance in purely rural districts.

Mountrath, National, Boys and Girls.

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QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Endowments in Operation.

The male school was formerly held in a spacious and lofty room, now disused, and open to the weather.—[19th May, 1856.]

Offerlane.

Offerlane School.—This is a mere hedge-school. The pupils read to me from Chesterfield's Letters, at the end of the Universal Spelling Book; one or two read with correct emphasis, the remainder did not seem to know much of any thing.—[21st May, 1856.]

Offerlane; Clonin.

Offerlane; Clonin School.—The pupils read badly, without any attention to punctuation or emphasis. This is generally the case in the Church Education Society's schools. The answering in grammar was rather more encouraging than in many schools of this class; in other respects it was in no way distinguishable from the majority of parish schools.—[19th May, 1856.]

Offerlane; Coolraine

Offerlane; Coolraine School.—The pupils answered rather satisfactorily in geography; but their general answering was bad. None of them could master sufficient English to explain the meaning of the word "forget," although they cannot but have understood it. They read badly, and with hesitation generally. Not to speak of the derivation of words, the pupils of this class of school have never been taught the meaning of the simplest prefix.—[19th May, 1856.]

Portarlington, Free, Boys.

Portarlington, Free, Boys' School.—There were no pupils present during my visit, in consequence of a meeting of the Protestant Orphan Society. I had of course no opportunity of testing the proficiency of the pupils.—[5th May, 1856.]

Portarlington, Free, Girls.

Portarlington, Free, Girls' School.—The general answering of the pupils was indifferent. I found them to read badly, and to have received no instruction in parsing. They were moderately well acquainted with very elementary geography and arithmetic. With so considerable an endowment, it ought to be easy to command the services of superior teachers, and to keep the school in a state of efficiency. This is not the case of a small parish school, where the salary of the parish clerk, aided by local subscriptions, is not sufficient to afford the teacher a bare subsistence, and yet, as far as I have been afforded an opportunity of judging, it differs in no respect from the struggling schools upon which I have most frequently to report.—[5th May, 1856.]

Rathsaran.

Rathsaran School.—The state of instruction in this school is low. The highest class is the third, in which, according to the Church Education Society's scale of proficiency, the pupils are not expected to parse. The distinction between the classes, which that arrangement implies, I have found to be in almost every instance imaginary, as perhaps not one pupil in twenty parish schools has a tolerable idea of parsing. The pupils read ill, and seem to understand little of what they read. They are quite unacquainted with the principles of the few rules of arithmetic in which they have been exercised.—[16th May, 1856.]

Rosenallis.

Rosenallis School.—The girls in this school seem to receive very little instruction. Their reading is a mere attempt, and they are not expected to parse. The arithmetical text book (Thompson) is never used, and the school is altogether in a state of very imperfect efficiency.—[9th May, 1856.]

Stradbally, Incorporated Society's, Day.

Stradbally, Incorporated Society's, Day School.—This is, at present, neither more nor less than a parish school, with the ordinary defects of such. The pupils whom I examined in reading, arithmetic, English grammar, and geography, were as backward in these branches of instruction as almost any I have met with, and altogether nothing can be more depressing than the appearance and answers of a dozen of untaught pupils in a schoolroom that might accommodate three hundred at least. Up to a very late period there were male and female schools, under distinct teachers; but the latter has been discontinued. The former male school is now a mixed school.—[14th May, 1856.]

Endowments not in Operation.

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN OPERATION.

Attanagh.

Attanagh School.—The Glebe being immediately on the confines of the Queen's County and County Kilkenny, and both counties having at one period been in a somewhat disturbed condition, the late rector was anxious to have a police station near his house, and accommodated the police with the schoolhouse, transferring the school to his gate-lodge. At a subsequent period he built a new schoolhouse, on Lord Orkney's property, which the present rector holds under rent from year to year, as Lord Orkney will not give any lease upon his estate. The rector is, therefore, so circumstanced that if he resume possession of the police-barrack, he must either retain the new schoolhouse unoccupied and at a rent, or else surrender what has been erected by parish funds.—[17th May, 1856.]

Ballyadams; Monascreeban.

Ballyadams; Monascreeban School.—This endowment was created by the will of Bridget Carr, late of the city of Dublin, deceased, widow.

The will is dated October 19th, 1749; and probate thereof was granted October the 26th, in same year, to Elizabeth Southwell, residuary legatee; the executor, Mr. John Southwell, having renounced.

The bequest is in the terms of the following extract, which is a corrected form of that which was furnished to the Commissioners by the Rev. Mr. Elliot, and which appears in Evidence 5074:—"Whereas I have erected a schoolhouse at Monascreeban aforesaid, and have laid out a plot of ground as a garden, for the use and convenience thereof; now it is my will, and I do hereby desire the said house and garden rent free, without any consideration for the same, for ever, to and for the use of such person as the rector of said parish for the time being and my nephew, Bowen Southwell, or such other person or persons as, for the time being, shall be in possession of my estate by virtue of this my will, shall judge fit to educate poor children in the Protestant religion." I had an interview with the rector, the Rev. Charles Elliot, who confirmed to me the statement already made in his correspondence with the Commissioners, that the proprietor of the estate is resolutely opposed to the establishment of the school, and will give no satisfaction or information in respect of it.

I recommended to Mr. Elliott to bring it under the notice of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, stating to him at the same time, that the attention of that Board had already been drawn to the subject in a letter from the present Commission. Mr. Elliott states that neither the schoolhouse itself nor the site can now be determined with any degree of positiveness.—[24th July, 1856.]

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QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Endowments not in Operation.

Ballyadams; Monascreeban.

Further Memorandum.—I have, since writing the foregoing report, examined Alexander M'Clintock, Esq., solicitor and land agent to Mrs. Booth, the present proprietress of the Carr property. He states that Mrs. Booth holds the property under the will of the late Mrs. Bowen, who inherited, as tenant in tail, under the will of Bridget Carr. I was anxious to ascertain this point, in order to fix the responsibility of resisting the establishment of the charity upon the persons who enjoyed the property by the bounty of the testatrix.

Mr. M'Clintock says that, having in view the object for which the school was to be established—namely, the education of children in the Protestant religion, he is not prepared to advise his principal to accede to, or in any way facilitate, the establishment of such a school, inasmuch as there is not one Protestant child upon the townland, although there are some in the parish for whose use a schoolhouse has been built near the church.

Mrs. Booth would have no desire to shelter herself under any technical difficulty that might be in the way of reviving the charity if she thought it could be done in conformity with the wishes of the testatrix, nor would Mr. M'Clintock hesitate to advise her to revive it under such circumstances; but now that the site of the schoolhouse cannot possibly be determined, and the school, if established, must remain without scholars, Mr. M'Clintock would not recommend to Mrs. Booth to act in the matter unless under compulsion.

Mr. M'Clintock, however, wishes to guard himself against being supposed to commit his principal in any way, or to any course, although he is convinced she is quite prepared to do whatever is right and conscientious.—[22nd September, 1856.]

Further Memorandum.—Since the above memorandum was written, a letter has been received from the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, in which it is stated that the attention of the former Board appears to have been called to this subject by a complaint made by the Rev. Jeremy Marsh (of Stradbally) in the year 1828; that letters were written by the then Secretary of the Board to the parties then holding possession adversely to the charity, and that it seems to have been expected that they would yield without legal proceedings, and that the charity might thus be re-established.

It is further stated that it does not appear that the matter was subsequently brought before the former Board, or that any application with reference to it was made to the present Board, previous to the letter from the Endowed Schools Commissioners calling the attention of the present Board to the subject.—[25th October, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Athlone, St. Mary's, Parochial, Boys.	William Handcock, grant of rent-charge, £18 9s. 2d., 9 Feb., 1705; accumulation of same, invested in Government Stock, £96 12s. 9d.; Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £32 6s. 1d.; subscriptions, £23 1s. 6d.; Sovereign and Burgesses of Athlone, grant of site, 1 July, 1826.	Site and rent-charge.	2 3 3	18 9 2	2 18 0	For a Protestant school in Athlone—master to be an A.B., or of some higher degree of Dublin or Cambridge. *Deed* (1705); *Rep. A. C.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Lord Castlemaine, conjointly with the Sovereign of Athlone and minister of St. Mary's, or by master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of Lord Castlemaine, conjointly with Sovereign and minister. *Deed* (1826).	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Athlone, St. Mary's, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scriptural instruction. Church catechism.
Ballyloughloe; Baylin.	Association for Discountenancing Vice, £46 3s. 1d.; Lord Castlemaine, grant, 16 Nov., 1819.	1 0 0	8 19 3	—	—	For a resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of parish. English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, and Church catechism to members of Established Church. *Deed.*	English; grammar; geography, arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework and lace work. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Ballyloughloe, or Mount Temple, Parochial.	Rev. William Maxwell, D.D., will, dated 25 March, 1818, £553 16s. 9d., of which £415 7s. 7d. invested in Government Stock, producing £14 14s. 6d. a-year, and £138 9s. 2d. expended on building schoolhouse on site presumed to be secured.	Site.	4 13 0	—	14 14 6	£138 9s. 2d. for providing a schoolhouse for Mount Temple parish; the interest of £138 9s. 2d. to aid the payment of a salary for a master; the interest of £276 18s. 5d. to be applied by the minister and churchwardens for the education and instruction in the Protestant religion of the poor children of the parish. *Will.*	Reading; writing; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction.
Ballymore, Boys.	Lord Netterville, will, 29 July, 1814; Report of Master, pursuant to Chancery Decree, 16 April, 1832.	0 2 0	13 11 6	—	10 0 0	For resident schoolmaster to instruct poor children, selected by trustees, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. *Master's Report.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Roman Catholic catechism.
Ballymore, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	Same.
Ballynacarrig, National.	Richard Malone, renewable lease, 25 August, 1825.	0 2 0	5 11 7	—	—	For a school to be conducted according to the principles of Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in Ireland. *Copy of Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Castlelost.	A. D. V., £46 3s. 1d.; Gustavus Rochfort, and others, grant, 24 July, 1827.	2 0 0	6 8 9	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In Lord Castlemaine, with approbation of the Bishop of Meath. *Deed* (1705); *Rep. A. C.* In same, conjointly with Sovereign and minister. *Deed* (1826).	— 21 7 4 assistant.	— From endowment, through Rector, who holds the appointment of master, but does not act.	— Apartments, £3.	–	—	None.	13	16	14	2	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner, p. 228.*
Same.	10 0 0	Same.	—	–	—	None.	–	21	21	–	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide preceding reference.*
In minister. *Deed.*	23 0 0	Lord Castlemaine. £21; Rector, £2.	Apartments and land, £5.	132	—	None.	25	32	26	6	–	–	Free.	Children absent during Assistant Commissioner's inspection.
Same.	15 15 0	From endowment. £10; Rector, £5 15*s.*	House and garden, £4.	58	—	None.	12	18	–	18	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. p. 228.*
In trustees. *Master's Report.*	10 0 0	Trustees.	Apartments and land, £3; School fees.	93	—	None.	–	84	–	84	–	–	Free; a few pay 4*s.* 4*d.*	Satisfactory under the circumstances. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 228.*
Same.	—	—	Share of preceding.	93	—	None.	–	105	–	105	–	–	Free; a few pay 4*s.* 4*d.*	Satisfactory.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	19 0 0 8 0 0 Workmistress.	National Board, £17; from subscriptions, £2. National Board.	Apartments and land, £3; School fees.	86	—	None.	73	171	6	165	–	–	4*s.*	Master absent, with consent of manager, at time of inspection. The state of instruction appears to be backward. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 228.*
In minister. *Deed.*	15 0 0	B. Marlay, £10; Rector, £5.	Apartments and land, £5.	48	—	None.	12	15	15	–	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to £2.	Satisfactory; only four pupils present.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Drumeree.	A. D. V., £46 3s. 1d.; William Smith, grant, 10 Feb. 1821.	1 2 19	6 0 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Ennis Coffey; Gaybrook.	A. D. V., grant, £32 12s. 2d.; Ralph Smith, grant, 2 Oct., 1822.	3 0 38	6 12 9	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Killucan, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £276 18s. 5d.; Incumbent, subscription, £92 6s. 2d.; Earl of Longford, subscription, £92 6s. 2d., and grant of land, 1 May, 1811.	3 0 38	17 1 8	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Killucan; Creddanstown.	Earl of Longford, grant, 19 Nov., 1828.	1 0 0	5 14 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Kinnegad.	L. L. Fund, £78 9s. 3d.; subscriptions, £77 10s. 9d.; Countess of Lanesborough, grant, 1 February, 1622.	1 0 0 and Site.	6 3 7	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; Euclid. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.
Leney; Ballinafid, National, Boys.	James Carroll, or Carly, will, 24 Feb., 1844, residuary bequest, on account of which, about £300 invested in building, and £500 in Government Stock; Sir James Lowther Chapman, grant of site, 3 May, 1848.	Site.	9 10 0	—	15 0 0	For providing a suitable and convenient school for the poor of Ballinafid and Balnalack. *Will; Rep. A. C.* A site for a schoolhouse for use of poor children of parish. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism to Roman Catholics.
Leney; Ballinafid, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Same, with addition of needlework.
Leney; Ballinalack.	L.L.Fund.£138 9s. 3d.; subscriptions, £197 10s. 9d.; James Gibbons, jun., grant, 13 Dec., 1824.	0 2 32	10 15 7	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Leney; Farra, Incorporated Society's Institution.	Rev. William Wilson, will, 25 March, 1738, devise of property subsequently invested in purchase of 467A. 3R. 24P.; school premises erected by Society on portion of above; proceeds of sale of agricultural stock, invested in Government Funds, £587 2s. 5d.	467 3 24	18 16 6	268 5 1	17 12 2	For a school or hospital, under the Incorporated Society, on the lands of Farra. *Abstract of Will.* For instruction of children of Roman Catholics, and other poor natives of Ireland in English, writing, and arithmetic; in husbandry and housewifery, or in trades, manufactures, and other manual occupations; in Scripture, and in principles of Protestant Established religion. *Charter.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; English history; geography; arithmetic; Euclid. Occasional farm labour. Scriptures; Church catechism.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF WESTMEATH—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	15 0 0	Mrs. Smith, £10; Rector, £5.	House and garden, £3.	100	—	None.	12	18	17	1	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 228.
In minister. *Deed.*	15 0 0	Mr. Smith.	Apartments, £1; Fuel, £3.	80	—	None.	30	20	13	7	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 228.
In Governors. *Deed.*	32 0 0	Governors, £17; Earl of Longford, £15.	Apartments and land, £10; School fees.	96	—	None.	19	29	25	2	2	–	Free; a few pay from 8*s.* to £1.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 228.
In minister. *Deed.*	30 0 0	Earl of Longford, £25; Rector, £5.	Apartments and garden, £3.	90	—	None.	30	27	14	13	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 228.
In minister. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	20 0 0	Rev. Mr. Brandon.	House and garden, £3; School fees.	81	—	None.	17	21	21	–	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 17*s.* 4*d.*	Pupils present too young to admit of an opinion being formed as to the state of instruction.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules,* 1855.	29 0 0	National Board, £20; trust fund, £9.	School fees.	96	—	None.	20	40	1	39	–	–	4*s.* to 10*s.*	Only two pupils present at time of inspection. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 228.
Same.	23 0 0	National Board, £17: from endowment, £6.	Apartments, £1; School fees.	96	—	None.	22	54	2	52	–	–	—	Mistress absent at time of inspection. *Vide preceding reference.*
In grantor. *Deed.*	18 0 0	Representatives of James Gibbons.	Apartments, £3; School fees.	133	—	None.	10	15	13	2	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 228.
In Incorporated Society. *Charter.*	60 0 0	Incorporated Society.	Apartments and garden, £10; Soap and candles, £16; Fuel, £40; Servants, £26; Profit from farm, £100; School fees.	90	22	Sufficient.	32	41	41	–	–	–	Non-foundation boarders, £14 10*s.*; nineteen free pupils paid for by Society; day scholars, £2.	Satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 228. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 13439 *et seq.*
	20 0 0 Matron.	Same.												
	15 0 0 Assistant.	Master.												
	2 0 0 Monitor.	Incorp. Soc.												
	30 0 0 Steward & Gardener.	Incorp. Soc., £15; Master, £15.												

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Leney, Wilson's Hospital.	Andrew Wilson, will, 9 February, 1724; William Wilson, will, 25 March, 1738; Stat. 2 Geo. III. (l. and p.); surplus income invested in Gov. stock, £2,315 6s. 2d.; school premises erected by trustees on school property.	4642 3 35* and rent-charge.	86 15 9	2442 11 3	54 16 8	For a schoolhouse adjoining the hospital, and for the maintenance therein of Protestant boys of Westmeath or adjacent counties, not exceeding 150, to be selected by trustees; and for their instruction in reading, writing, and in the principles of the Protestant religion, catechism, and Psalmody, by Protestant masters, till fit to be apprenticed to handicraft trades, or callings, under regulation of trustees at annual meeting. *Statute.*	Spelling; reading; writing; English grammar; geography; history; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration. Mapping; drawing. Vocal music. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Mayne, Parochial, Boys	L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 1d.; A. D. V., K. P. Soc., and subscriptions, £138 9s. 3d.; Earl of Longford, grant, 12 July, 1821.	1 2 19	8 10 9	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music. Psalmody; Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Mayne, Parochial, Girls	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Same, with addition of plain and fancy needlework.
Mullingar, Diocesan Free School, for Meath and Ardagh.	Stat. 12 Elizabeth, ch. 1, Ir. (1570); Stat. 53 Geo. III., chap. 107, secs. 22, 24; Order of Lord Lieutenant in Council, 17 April, 1824; proceeds of sale of the former Diocesan Schoolhouses at Longford and Trim, £380, now amounting to £415 15s. 11d., invested in Gov. stock.	—	—	120 0 0	12 9 5	For a free school, in which children of residents in diocese, of whatever religious persuasion, are entitled to a classical education as day scholars, free of expense, the master being at liberty to receive voluntary remuneration from such as choose to pay. *Commissioners of Education in Ireland Report*, 1831.	Classics. Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Reading the Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Mullingar, Hevey's Classical.	Trustees of the Hevey Charity, temporary allocation of £40 a-year. *See also Table No. 2, p. 224.*	—	—	40 0 0	—	For object of Hevey endowment, *vide Mullingar Hevey Institution, p. 224.*	Greek; Latin. English; mensuration; algebra. Geometrical drawing; navigation. Roman Catholic catechism.
Mullingar, National, Boys.	Thomas Lynch, will, 1 April, 1822; Reverend Michl. M'Cormick, appointment by will under preceding, of £118; trustees of the Hevey Charity, temporary allocation of £10 a-year. *See also Table No. 2, p. 224.*	—	—	10 0 0	3 12 0 (Part of salary from the Rush Endowment. *See Mullingar Presentation Convent, National, p. 222.*)	For the education of poor male children of town and parish of Mullingar. *Extract from will of Rev. M. M'Cormick.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic catechism.
Mullingar, National, Boys (Preparatory).	Trustees of Hevey Charity, temporary allocation of £7 a-year. *See also Table No. 2, p. 224.*	—	—	7 0 0	—	For object of Hevey Endowment, *vide Mullingar Hevey Institution, p. 224.*	National School course as far as Second Book of Lessons; geography; arithmetical tables. Roman Catholic catechism.

* Fifteen-nineteenths of Endowment; trust being for forty old men as well as one hundred and fifty boys.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF WESTMEATH—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In trustees. *Statute.*	450 0 0 as head master, superintendent, and chaplain.	Trustees.	Apartments and garden, £50.	400	85	Two playgrounds enclosed; a playroom and corridor; a gymnasium.	–	120	120	–	–	–	Free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 229. As to Estates, *vide Report of Inspector of Estates, App. to Rep., p.* 44.
	50 0 0 First assistant.	Same.	Board and lodging.											
	30 0 0 Second assistant.	Same.	Same.											
In minister. *Deed.*	10 0 0	Miss Pakenham.	Apartments and garden, £4; School fees.	42	—	None.	18	40	40	–	–	–	Some free; some pay 4*s.* to 6*s.*	No attendance of pupils at the time of inspection.
Same.	10 0 0	Same.	School fees.	100	—	None.	24	41	39	2	–	–	Same.	Same.
In Bishop of Meath and in Lord Lieutenant alternately. *Statutes* 12 *Eliz. ch.* 1, *and* 53 *Geo. III. ch.* 107.	132 9 5	Bishop and clergy of Dioceses, Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and Commissioners of Education.	School fees.	45	—	None.	2	3	2	1	–	–	£4 4*s.*; one free.	Very unsatisfactory *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 229. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 13121 *et seq.*
In trustees. *Copy of Will.*	40 0 0	Rev. John Nicoll, for trustees.	Apartments; School fees, £60.	100	—	None.	33	27	–	27	–	–	£3 to £4 4*s.*; some free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 229. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 13357 *et seq.*
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules,* 1855.	65 11 4	National Board, £48; trustees of the Hevey Charity, £10; manager of the Rush Endowment, £7 11*s.* 4*d.*, in lieu of the Lynch Endowment, £3 12*s.*	—	433	—	None.	76	173	–	173	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 13357 *et seq.*
Same.	27 0 0	National Board, £20; Trustees of the Hevey Charity, £7.	—	180	—	None.	57	104	–	104	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Mullingar, Parochial, National.	L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 2*d.*; subscriptions, £110 15s. 4*d.*; Earl of Granard, grant, 14 June, 1825.	1 2 19	7 14 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	The National School course as far as Third Class; mensuration; book-keeping. Needlework. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.
Mullingar, Presentation Convent, National.	Thomas Lynch, will, 1 April, 1822, residuary bequest; Rev. M. M'Cormick, appointment by will under preceding, of £600 invested in Gov. stock; Mrs. Judith Rush, will, 17 April, 1817, confirmed by Chancery Decree, 22 May, 1827, £310, producing £7 11s. 4*d.* a-year; expended on building by trustees of Hevey Charity, £2,062; lease of site for three lives or sixty-one years, rent reserved, £12; trustees of Hevey Charity, temporary allocation of £25 7s. 10*d.* a-year. *See also Table No. 2. p. 224.*	1 0 0	50 17 2	25 7 10	25 13 0	For use of three religious ladies, of the Presentation Order, to instruct the poor female children of the town and parish of Mullingar. *Extract from will of Rev. M. M'Cormick.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Vocal music. Roman Catholic catechism.
Newtown; Newtownlow.	Rev. Charles Vignoles, lease for ninety-nine years, 13 Feb., 1827.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For a school to be conducted according to the rules of the Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Portneshangan, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £156 18s. 5*d.*; subscriptions, £156 18s. 5*d.*; Earl of Granard, grant of land, 14 October, 1825; Jas. Gibbons, donation, £700, 26 August, 1831.	1 2 19	11 0 0	—	21 0 0	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.* For the Protestant school at Portneshangan, so long as the Protestant religion shall be the sole religion taught therein. *Letter of Donor*, 1831.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Rathconnell; Knockdrin.	L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 2*d.*; A. D. V., K. P. Soc., and subscriptions, £230 15s. 4*d.*; Sir Richard Levinge, grant, 29 Aug., 1821.	1 3 14	11 10 7	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Rathowen, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £36 18s. 5*d.*; subscriptions, £31 7s. 8*d.*; Thomas Shugbro' Whitney, grant, 8 Aug., 1823.	Site.	2 10 6	—	—	For a resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Psalmody; Scripture lessons; Church catechism to Church children.
Street, Parochial, Boys.	A. D. V., £42 4s. 1*d.*; L. L. Fund, £64 12s. 3*d.*; subscriptions, £96 5s. 1*d.*; Sir Richard Levinge, grant, 1 Nov., 1818.	1 2 19	7 14 3	—	—	To teach children selected by minister, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF WESTMEATH—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	24 0 0	National Board.	Apartments and garden, £4; School fees.	133	—	None.	21	54	54	–	–	–	Free; a few pay.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 229.
Teachers are a community of nuns of the Presentation Order.	76 13 8	National Board, £55; Lynch Charity, £21 13*s.* 8*d.*	Apartments, £20.	617	—	None.	147	424	–	424	–	–	Free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 229. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 13357 *et seq.*
—	8 0 0	Rector.	Apartments and school fees, £1 10*s.*	72	—	None.	16	23	21	2	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 229.
In minister. *Deed.*	28 0 0	From endowment, £21; Mrs. Gibbons, £4; Rev. Mr. Bayley, £2; compensation for certain school fees, £1.	Apartments and garden, £3; School fees.	93	—	None.	10	28	22	6	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 230.
In minister. *Deed.*	27 10 0	Sir Richard Levinge, Bart.	Apartments, £1; Fuel and school fees, £2 10*s.*	133	—	None.	–	23	19	4	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.*	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 230. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 13095 *et seq.*
In grantor. *Deed.*	55 0 0 Joint salary of master and work-mistress.	Rev. Thomas Bushe, for Lady Fetherston.	School fees.	70	—	None.	34	40	36	4	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 230.
In minister. *Deed.*	13 0 0	Rector.	Apartments and garden, £4.	81	—	None.	13	19	17	2	–	–	Free.	Pupils absent at time of inspection by Assistant Commissioner. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 230.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Street, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same as in Boys' School.	Reading; writing; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.
Tyrrellspass, Belvedere Orphan Institution.	Countess of Belvedere, will, death, 25 Oct., 1836, bequest of £6,000, of which, with accumulations, £5,000 lent on mortgage, at 5 per cent., and £988 invested in Government Stock; Exchequer decree, 19 June, 1840; grant of four acres of land, rent reserved, £8 0*s.* 1*d.*, 14 May, 1841; expended by trustees on building six cottages, £2,224 9*s.* 11*d.*	4 0 0	62 14 7	—	279 12 9	For use of the Girls' School at Tyrrellspass, and for a duly qualified mistress to educate therein, in the Protestant religion carefully, thirty-six orphan girls, to be admitted when between seven and twelve years of age. *Extract from Will.* For providing schooling and permanent accommodation for not more than thirty-six orphans, who are to be placed in numbers not exceeding three, and with an allowance for board of £8 a-year each, under charge of carefully-selected matrons of Established Church, it being competent to trustees to apprentice not more than six of the orphans each year, and to pay with them a fee not exceeding £8; institution to be subject to inspection of a committee of twelve Protestant ladies of the neighbourhood, and to regulation of trustees. *Exchequer Decree; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; English grammar; geography; English history. Needlework. Psalmody; Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Tyrrellspass, Parochial, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £103 7*s.* 8*d.*; subscriptions, £184 12*s.* 3*d.*; Countess of Belvedere, grant, 28 June, 1825.	Site.	9 2 9	—	—	For use of a resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Copy of Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Total,		5,138 3 36 6 sites and rent-charge.	384 1 11	2,931 31 4	457 8 6		

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Athlone, St. George, Endowment.	Arthur St. George, will, 1 March, 1699, annuity of £4 12*s.* 4*d.*; Henry St. George, will, 26 July, 1772, devising site.	Site.	0 10 0	—	4 12 4	For a schoolmaster to teach the children of Athlone, without distinction of religion, writing and reading English. *Extract from Will*, (1699).
Mullingar, Hevey Institution.	James Hevey, will, 17 December, 1833, devise of lands; accumulation of rents, at present (1856) being expended on building, £5,000; same, invested in Government Stock or in other securities, £3,149 8*s.* 7*d.*; lease of 2 acres for 91 years, rent reserved, £15, 25 March, 1854.	612 2 3 2 0 0	150 0 0	493 5 11*	94 9 7	For founding a school or college to be under superintendence of Roman Catholic priest of Mullingar, for the support, maintenance, and education, in literature, science, and theology, under regulation of trustees, of poor children resident in parish of Mullingar, to be selected by trustees; the great majority of children to be Roman Catholics, but no difference of religion to be the ground for not selecting, excluding, or expelling any child from benefit of bequest. *Copy of Will.*

* Exclusive of £82 7*s.* 10*d.* in operation. *Vide Table, No.* 1, *pp.* 220–222.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF WESTMEATH—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Playground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	8 0 0	London Ladies' Hibernian Society.	—	81	—	None.	13	20	20	–	–	–	Free.	Pupils absent at time of inspection by Assistant Commissioner. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 230.
—	30 0 0	Trustees.	Apartments, £2 10*s.*; Fuel; Occasional gratuity, £1 10*s.*	64	18	Sufficient.	27	46	43	3	–	–	Free	Satisfactory.
	6 0 0 Assistant.	Rector.												
In minister. *Copy of Deed.*	20 0 0	George A. Boyd, £5; Charles Brinsley Marley. £10; John Richd. Somers, £1; Hon. Mrs. Russell, £4.	Apartments and garden, £3; School fees.	111	—	None.	17	34	33	1	–	–	Free; a few pay 5*s.* to 30*s.*	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 230.
				4127	125		835	1946	695	1249	2	–		

OPERATION. COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
—	—	Endowment ceased to be in operation 32 years ago. Legal difficulties exist as to its enforcement; present purchaser of estate holds an indemnity against it. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 230.	—
In trustees. *Copy of Will.*	Nearly finished.	The trustees had deferred erecting a schoolhouse till a sufficient sum had accumulated to enable them to erect suitable buildings. Pending the accumulation and erection of the schoolhouse, a small portion of the income has been applied to the support of schools in the neighbourhood. *Rep. A. C.*	The school will soon be in operation. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 13357 *et seq.*

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mount Temple.	Robert Temple, will, dated 3 July, 1740, residuary bequest of £369 4s. 7d.	—	—	—	11 1 6	For building a schoolhouse in Mount Temple for an English schoolmaster; the interest of the residue to be expended in clothing and instructing ten poor boys in the Church catechism and in English, according to the scheme of the Rev. Dr. Nicholson, and, if funds permit, in placing them as apprentices with Protestant masters; boys to be nominated by the minister, churchwardens, and parishioners, and two by testator's daughter. *Will; Rep. A. C.*
Rathconnell; Reynella,	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £138 9s. 2d.; K. P. Soc., and subscriptions, £101 10s. 9d.; Richard Molesworth Reynell, grant, 30 Dec., 1820.	2 1 29	9 12 7	—	—	For a resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Sir William Molesworth Reynell, Sir Richard Levinge, the Vicar of Rathconnell, and the survivor, or by master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of those previously named. *Deed.*
Rathowen	Frances Elizabeth Fetherston, and Elizabeth Westby, grant, 5 Dec., 1855.	0 1 20	3 10 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to give instruction, under regulation of Dowager Lady Fetherston, and, in default of rules being prescribed by her, under regulation of perpetual curate of Rathaspick. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*
	Total, .	617 1 12 and site.	163 12 7	493 5 11	110 3 5	

TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Castletown Kindellan.	Two acres of land, given rent free by the late Mr. Malone.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 144 *a*.	It would appear that the occupation by the schoolmaster was merely permissive. The school has been long discontinued. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Churchtown and Dysart.	Moiety of a contingent bequest of £10,000, under will of James Hevey, 17 December, 1833.	Copy of Will.	The contingency on which the endowment depended did not occur. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Clonmellon.	Rev. James Murray, will, devise of all his lands, probate granted 25 May, 1844.	Books of Bequest Board, containing Extracts from Wills.	The application of this devise is at the discretion of trustees, and not clothed with any educational trust. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Drumraney.	A house and garden rent free.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 147 *a*.	No information respecting this alleged endowment could be procured in the locality. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Faughley; Dernagaragh.	£3 3s. a-year from the representatives of Colonel Monk.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep. 1835, p. 138 *a*.	The sum referred to continued to be paid till the year 1843, when the property on which the schoolhouse stood passed into the possession of the late Mr. Gibbons. It could not be ascertained that the £3 3s. was charged on Colonel Monk's property. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Kilkenny West, Protestant, Charter.	Twenty acres of land granted by General Napper.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep. 1835, App., p. 555, quoting Report on Charter Schools, 1738.	The Incorporated Society possess no record of their having ever had in connexion with them a school of this description. No information respecting it could be procured in the locality. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF WESTMEATH—*continued.*

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
—	—	Testator's heir denied his liability. *Rep. A. C.*	The case was much litigated, and appears to have been improperly abandoned by the Bequest Board in 1810. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 230.
Sir William Molesworth Reynell, Sir Richard Levinge, Vicar of Rathconnell, survivor, and heirs of survivor. *Deed.*	In good repair.	Discontinued on account of the small number of pupils. *Rep. A. C.*	The proprietor built a school in a more central situation. *Rep. A. C.* For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 13089 *et seq.*
In Dowager Lady Fetherston for life, and after her decease in perpetual curate of Rathaspick. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	Not yet built.	Not established, house not being yet completed. *Rep. A. C.*	It is proposed to further endow this school with £60 a-year, but the instrument has not yet been executed. *Rep. A. C.*

ENDOWMENTS. COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.—[NONE.]

LOST OR EXPIRED. COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.—[NONE.]

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF WESTMEATH—*continued.*

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Killare; Boher.	A garden, rent free.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep. 1835, p. 154 *a.*	The land referred to was never secured to educational purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Lickbla; Balrath.	House and an Irish acre of land from Duke of Buckingham.	Answer to Circular.	It does not appear that the house and land alluded to were secured to educational purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	The school is still carried on as a private one under the proprietor, the Marquess of Chandos.
Multifarnham.	Moiety of contingent bequest of £10,000, under will of James Hevey, 17 December, 1833.	Copy of will.	The contingency on which the endowment depended did not occur. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Rathconnell.	A house and an acre and a half of land.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep. 1835, p. 136 *a.*	Identical with Rathconnell, Reynella School in *Table, No.* 2 (*above*).	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 13098 *et seq.*
Rathconnell; Turin.	A bequest of £5, paid to master for teaching sixteen children.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep. 1826, App., p. 793.	Nothing could be ascertained respecting this bequest, or in virtue of what instrument it may have existed. *Rep. A. C.*	A donation of £2 10*s.* a-year was paid to this school up to a Mr. Winter's death in 1630.
Rathfarne.	House and garden free.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep. 1835, p. 127 *a.*	It does not appear that the house and garden alluded to were secured to educational purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	—
St. Feighan's; Carpenterstown.	£3 3*s.* a year from the representatives of Colonel Monk.	Same, p. 138 *a.*	It could not be ascertained that the sum referred to was secured to educational purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	Payments discontinued about twelve years ago. *Rep. A. C.*
St. Mary's; Glanidin.	Same.	Same.	Same.	Same.

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COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

Endowments in Operation.

EXTRACTS from REPORTS of GEORGE WHITLEY ABRAHAM, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Athlone, St. Mary's Parochial, Boys and Girls.

Athlone; St. Mary's Parochial, Boys' and Girls' Schools.—The acting master receives a sum of £20 (Irish) per annum from the Rev. J. R. Moffatt, the rector and nominal master; being the amount of a rent-charge upon the Castlemaine estate, created by William Handcock, of Longford, in the county of Westmeath, Esq., one of the ancestors of the present Lord Castlemaine, for the endowment of a Protestant school in the town of Athlone. The deed creating the rent-charge directs, by a singular provision, that the master of what is plainly intended to be a mere English school should be a Bachelor of Arts or some higher degree of Dublin or Cambridge. The appointment is vested in the heir of the donor, with the approbation of the Bishop of Meath. Lord Castlemaine has nominated the rector, who appointed the parish schoolmaster as his substitute, and hands over to him the amount of the endowment. The deed of gift was made in 1705, and the rent-charge is laid upon the lands of Hillbrook, in the county of Westmeath.

Both male and female schools are held in the same room, although distinct books and reports are kept. The report-books are imperfect. With regard to the state of instruction, I have to report, that the boys present were merely infants, and could not spell without a book.

Some of the female pupils were sufficiently advanced to be able to read; but that was the limit of their knowledge.—[15th April, 1856.]

Ballyloughloe, or Mount Temple, Parochial.

Ballyloughloe, or Mount Temple, Parochial School.—This school is a picture of neglect and decay. There is no supply of books or requisites. It appears to me impossible that any one could conduct a school of this kind with energy or spirit; there are, moreover, three flourishing schools within a circuit of one mile.—[14th April, 1856.]

Ballymore, Boys.

Ballymore, Boys' School.—Considering that this school is in its infancy, and taking into account its temporary poverty and scanty supply of books, the answering of the pupils was tolerable. With the assistance of the salary provided by Lord Netterville, in addition to that contributed by the National Board, I have no doubt when the teacher comes to the receipt of both, and the pupils obtain a sufficiency of suitable books, this will prove a successful school.—[14th April, 1856.]

Ballynacarrig, National.

Ballynacarrig, National School.—In consequence of the manager of the school having allowed the master to absent himself, to attend the fair of Mullingar, I had no opportunity of examining the scholars. I think it remarkable, that a school of so considerable an average daily attendance as seventy-three, should not have pupils in a higher stage of advancement than the third class, according to the National system.—[7th April, 1856.]

Drumeree.

Drumeree School.—This is one of the class of schools whose very existence, in their present condition, is a defect, as they withdraw pupils from schools where they could learn something. Not one of the children could spell the word "approval;" they had some slight knowledge of geography.—[10th April, 1856.]

Ennis Coffey; Gaybrook.

Ennis Coffey; Gaybrook School.—There is nothing worthy of remark in this school, unless, perhaps, that ten or twelve children are prevented from attending a real school by the fact of its existence. It serves no good purpose whatever. The land conveyed by the deed for the uses stated, is in possession of Mr. Smith, and occupied as grazing ground.—[9th April, 1856.]

Killucan; Erasmus Smith's, English.

Killucan; Erasmus Smith's English School.—This is a bad specimen of an inferior class of schools. It is needless to expect a knowledge of grammar when the pupils cannot explain the meaning of words occurring in their lessons, with or without the help of the context. Some of the more advanced pupils could not make even an attempt at the meaning of the word "accurate," or "intimidate," and their answering was equally deficient on every other subject. I have already noticed more than once the singular arrangement prevailing in the schools under the Erasmus Smith Board, in accordance with which rewards are given for regular attendance, without any reference whatever to successful studies, and without even requiring a minimum of knowledge to qualify the pupil for the prize.—[9th April, 1856.]

Killucan; Creddanstown.

Killucan; Creddanstown School.—What amount of instruction is given here, in accordance with the scale of proficiency, I am unable to say; but the amount retained is very small indeed. The grammar class was perfectly ignorant of the nature of the parts of speech, or the meaning of words; "rich," was stated to be a noun, a pronoun, and a verb. No pupil could give me the meaning of the word "inconceivable," occurring in the reading lesson. The closest approach to the explanation of the word "monstrous," was "great." This school is certainly worse than useless.—[9th April, 1856.

Leney; Ballinafid, National, Boys and Girls.

Leney; Ballinafid, National, Boys' and Girls' Schools.—The mistress was absent on the occasion of both my visits. It is right, however, to mention that my first visit was on Saturday, when the attendance is usually thin; and the second was on the fair day of Mullingar. She was absent without leave from the manager. There were only two pupils present in the boys' school during my visit, so that I had no opportunity of ascertaining the state of instruction.—[5th April, 1856.]

Leney; Ballinalack.

Leney; Ballinalack School.—This school is in complete decay. I do not think it possible to maintain an advanced state of instruction in a school with fifteen pupils on the roll, and an average attendance of ten.—[7th April, 1856.]

Leney; Farra, Incorporated Society's Institution.

Leney; Farra, Incorporated Society's Institution.—Although this Institution is a reputed Agricultural School it would hardly be correct to say that agricultural instruction is given as part of the school course; but it may be right, at the same time, to observe, that the Incorporated Society makes no pretence of communicating this instruction in a formal or theoretical way. Pursuant to a resolution of the Society, the Institution no longer retains its special agricultural character, and is now an English school where some slight knowledge of agriculture may be acquired, although it cannot be said to be imparted.

From the Society's establishment at Primrose Grange, it appears that successful agricultural teaching has passed the stage of experiment and may readily be secured by having recourse to

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COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

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the proper means. In that school the agricultural master is principal, and the literary teacher assistant; and while the pupils acquire a respectable knowledge of the theory of agriculture, their answering in the usual departments of English education is excellent. Here, on the contrary, where the literary course is paramount, the pupils are not better instructed than those of Primrose Grange, whereas their knowledge of agriculture is quite superficial. I have only to add, as the result of my examination, that the answering of the pupils in English grammar, geography, English history, and arithmetic, was very creditable.—[5th April, 1856.]

Leney; Farra, Incorporated Society's Institution.

Leney, Wilson's Hospital.—I examined the pupils in spelling, reading, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, English history, algebra, and writing from dictation. Their answering was in every particular most creditable, and I was greatly struck by the readiness and accuracy with which they drew from memory the map of any country named. As far as my opportunities of observing the general management of the school have enabled me to form a judgment, I believe it to be excellent, and I have no reason to doubt that the discipline maintained by Mr. Ringwood is as effective, as I have found the instruction of the pupils to be solid and well digested.—[5th April, 1856.]

Leney, Wilson's Hospital.

Mullingar, Diocesan Free School for Meath and Ardagh.—The three pupils present during my visit were far less proficient than pupils of the same standing in an average National school. Mr. Geoghegan is, I believe, a gentleman of good abilities, and a sound classical scholar; but his office is an object of contempt and dislike throughout the district, and I cannot but think that he suffers in his own esteem for holding it. He expressed an opinion (as he informed me) to the late Bishop Townsend, that a Diocesan school never could succeed in Mullingar, the population of the town and district being emphatically Roman Catholic. But slender as were his hopes of success a few years ago they have sensibly diminished of late; and as soon as the Hevey Institution comes into full operation every prospect of attendance from the Roman Catholic population ceases. From all I can learn, it is hardly possible within reasonable limits to provide an inducement that would attract the children of the clergy or gentry of the district to the school, as boarders. The Rev. Mr. Ringwood, the master of Wilson's Hospital, stated to me that the gentry and clergy are unwilling to have their children educated in their own immediate neighbourhood, and greatly prefer sending them to Enniskillen or Dungannon, if not to more distant places still. Under these circumstances, therefore, and looking to the history of this school, and of the other Diocesan schools as far back as I am enabled to trace it through official documents, there seems to be no reason for hoping that the uniformity of its ill success will be varied by one interval of prosperity or usefulness.—[7th April, 1856.]

Mullingar, Diocesan Free School, for Meath and Ardagh.

Mullingar, Hevey's, Classical School.—I examined the pupils in one of Cicero's orations and Xenophon's Cyropædia. Their translation of both authors was passably correct as a mechanical operation, but they knew nothing of the spirit of the passages or of the historical allusions. This is the more surprising, as the teacher, Mr. Hogan, is a sound classical scholar, and evidently well read in ancient history; while, on the other hand, his pupils were as evidently attentive and laborious students.

It may be right to state that they were extremely nervous under examination, but, making every allowance, I still look upon their instruction as deficient in the particulars alluded to. I apprehend, however, that their classical education began rather late in life, and that this circumstance may have somewhat impaired their acuteness. Their knowledge of geography was very slight, and I think the same may be said of their acquaintance with English generally, although their familiarity with the principles of grammar, derived principally from their classical studies, enables them to understand the structure of an English sentence. I am under the impression, with respect to this school, that a young man might leave it, after an extended course of classical studies, unimproved in taste, and without any perception of the beauties of the authors he had been reading.—[8th April, 1856.]

Mullingar, Hevey's Classical.

Mullingar, Parochial, National School.—The answering was poor in every respect, but not as bad as I have met with. There was some attempt at parsing, and a rather better knowledge of geography than I have found in many other schools, but the derivation of words was not at all known, and the principles of arithmetic, I am quite sure, have never been pointed out to the pupils.—[4th April, 1856.]

Mullingar, Parochial, National.

Mullingar; Presentation, Convent, National School.—This is an extremely well-managed school. My examination of the pupils in parsing, English grammar, and geography, drew out most creditable answers, and I was particularly well pleased with the proficiency exhibited in writing from dictation.—[4th April, 1856.]

Mullingar, Presentation Convent, National.

Newtown; Newtownlow School.—By indenture of lease, bearing date February 13, 1827, the Rev. Charles Vignoles demised to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Newtown, their heirs and successors, a site and the house erected thereon, subject, however to the condition that should the premises and schoolhouse be converted to any purpose other than a schoolhouse for the purposes of education, pursuant to the principles, rules, and regulations at date of said demise, adopted and laid down by the Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in Ireland, called the Kildare-place Society, that then the said demise should be null and void, and that the said Charles Vignoles, his heirs and assigns, should from thenceforth become re-possessed of said demised premises, the said Charles Vignoles making reasonable compensation for such sums as the said Kildare-place Society should expend on said premises.

It would appear that, subsequently to the execution of this lease, the Rev. Charles Vignoles became rector of the parish, and connected his school with the National Board. It will not, I apprehend, be considered that this breach of condition operated as a determination of the lease, or that the donor could be allowed to profit by his own wrong. His immediate successor, however, the Rev. Mr. Despard, maintained the connexion of the school with the National Board; and a question would seem to arise whether this was not a breach of the condition such as to vitiate the lease. Dr. Vignoles is stated to have said, during the incumbency of the present rector, that the interest of the minister had determined by the act of the present rector in removing the National inscription board from the door of the schoolhouse. It is likely the tenor of Dean Vignoles'

Newtown; Newtownlow.

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observation was mistaken. Other questions arise upon the construction of the lease, but the minister for the time being has, under all circumstances, been in possession for nearly thirty years, and it does not seem likely that Dr. Vignoles will seek to disturb him.

With regard to the state of instruction, the pupils were in utter ignorance of nearly every subject upon which I questioned them. Neglect and disorder were manifest throughout.—[17th April, 1856.]

Portneshangan, Parochial.

Portneshangan. Parochial School.—The answering in this school, as far as it went, was somewhat better than in the generality of parish schools; but it was very indifferent notwithstanding, a circumstance which I consider in a great measure attributable to the limited attendance, and consequent absence of energy in either master or pupils.—[7th April, 1856.]

Ratheconnell; Knockdrin.

Ratheconnell; Knockdrin School.—This school has been under its present management only since July, 1855, and, every thing considered, is not the least favourable specimen of its class. The pupils, as yet, know nothing of grammar, and have a very slight knowledge of arithmetic, even of the simplest rules. Their knowledge of geography was tolerably accurate, as far as it went; and the mistress seems to me careful and attentive.—[8th April, 1856.]

Rathowen, Parochial.

Rathowen, Parochial School.—This school, being lately revived, is merely in its infancy, and the state of instruction is proportionately low. There is as yet no regular system in force, and the studies of the children are consequently of an irregular kind.—[7th April, 1856.]

Street, Parochial Boys and Girls.

Street, Parochial, Boys' and Girls' Schools.—The scholars were absent, according to the custom of these schools, on Saturdays; I had, consequently, no opportunity of examining them.—[15th March, 1856.]

Tyrrellspass; Parochial, Boys.

Tyrrellspass, Parochial, Boys' School.—I found the pupils of the advanced class able to read with steadiness and moderately marked emphasis. They understood the meaning of words, but all, with one exception, were ignorant of parsing. I have remarked, that pupils who can parse an entire sentence with tolerable accuracy are completely disconcerted by being asked to account for a single word. It strikes me, therefore, that children are rarely exercised in parsing, so as to enable them to distinguish the parts of speech at first sight. The answering in arithmetic was, as usual, unsatisfactory; and although each process was correctly worked, no one could attempt an explanation of the principles; one of the pupils thus deficient being a boy of remarkable intelligence and quickness.—[17th April, 1856.]

Endowments not in Operation.

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN OPERATION.

Athlone, St. George's Endowment.

Athlone. St. George's Endowment.—This endowment was created by the will of Arthur St. George, of Athlone, in the County of Roscommon, esq., dated March 1, 1699, and probate of which was granted to Henry St. George, testator's brother and sole executor.

The bequest is made in the following words:—"Item—I will, devise, and bequeath, in perpetuity, the sum of £5 per annum, to a schoolmaster, to teach and instruct the children of Athlone in writing and reading English, without distinction of religion, to be approved of by my heir; and in case no such schoolmaster can be had or found, as aforesaid, then I will and devise the said £5 per annum to the poor of the said town of Athlone, likewise without distinction of religion."

Henry St. George, testator's brother, and sole executor abovementioned, devised by his will, dated July 26, 1772, a site for a school, in connexion, it is presumed, with the previous endowment.

There is a loose statement with reference to this school in the Thirteenth Report from the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland (1807–12, p. 317), in the following words:—"The English school was kept in Athlone, a small endowment of Arthur St. George, Esq., who, by will, left a house and an annuity of £5 per annum for a schoolmaster. His present heir and representative, we are informed, has refused to confirm this bequest. Mr. St. George's will, it seems, not having been signed by the requisite number of witnesses required by law."

In this account the two wills seem to be confounded; and the latter part of the statement regarding the number of witnesses, even if accurate, has reference most probably to the devise of real property contained in the will of Henry St. George.

According to the statement of the Rev. Mr. Moffatt, Rector of St. John's, parish of Athlone, the school ceased to be in operation thirty-two years ago. The name of the last master, Thomas Thurles, appears upon the donation board in the parish church as of that date.

The attention of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests was drawn to the subject in the year 1823, and, after protracted negotiations, the then representative of the St. George family proposed to allocate a site for the schoolhouse, and to contribute £10 to the erection of the building.

This offer was declined, and legal proceedings were about to be instituted by the Board, when it was advised that the annuity not having been charged upon the real estate, its recovery from the personalty after so long a period would be a matter of extreme difficulty. No allusion is made to the grant of a site in 1772, nor to the sufficiency of the attestation of the will.

The estate has, since that period, been sold to the Castlemaine family, who hold an indemnity from the late proprietor in case the endowment shall at any time be brought into operation.

The house is standing in which the school enjoying the endowment was last held, but the present occupant has a long lease of the premises.—[26th September, 1856.]

Mount Temple.

Mount Temple School.—Robert Temple, of Mount Temple, in the county of Westmeath, Esq., by his last will and testament, dated July 3, 1740, and probate of which was granted to his executors therein named, January 20, 1741, directed his trustees, after payment of debts and previous legacies, to raise, out of the rents and profits of testator's real and personal estate, the sum of £400, and, after applying part thereof in the erection of a schoolhouse in Mount Temple, to lay out the residue at interest, and apply the proceeds thereof in clothing, and instructing ten poor boys in the catechism of the Church of England, and in reading and writing the English language according to the scheme of a certain Dr. Nicholson, and after payment of the schoolmaster, and clothing the boys aforesaid, to expend any further residue in placing the said boys as apprentices,

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with Protestant masters, under the appointment of the minister, churchwardens, and parishioners, excepting two, who should be nominated by testator's daughter.

The Rev. Mr. Peacocke, rector of Ballyloughloe, the parish in which Mount Temple is situate, states that a portion of land intended for the site of the schoolhouse is now occupied by the Roman Catholic clergyman, and that the parish chapel has been built upon it. There is no land the subject of endowment; but Mr. Green, of Lower Dominick-street, solicitor, and agent to the Hon. Mr. Temple, stated, in reply to my inquiries, that a former proprietor, in his answer to a bill filed at the suit of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, professed his willingness to allocate an acre and two roods of land as an endowment for the school, although he denied his liability in respect of the pecuniary bequest. These terms were not, however, accepted by the Commissioners.

Application having been made, at my instance, to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for a statement of the proceedings of the former Board, in relation to this charity, the following particulars have been furnished by the secretary, Mr. Gernon.

In the year 1810 an information, for recovery of this bequest, was filed in the Court of Chancery against Robert Temple, the heir-at law of the testator, to which an answer was filed by him, wherein he denied his liability to the £100, the subject of his ancestor's bequest. The matter having been frequently agitated at the Board in the interval between the years 1810 and 1827, in the latter year application was made to Mr. Temple by the solicitor of the Board for payment of the bequest, and a letter was received, in reply, from Mr. Temple's solicitor, to the effect, that Mr. Temple adhered to the statement contained in his answer to the Chancery information, in 1810. The Board then directed that the opinion of the Attorney-General should be taken with reference to the expediency of instituting further proceedings; but it would appear that no such proceedings were subsequently taken.

It is to be regretted that the Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests should not have been in a position to state, for the information of the present Commission, whether the opinion of the Attorney-General was actually taken, agreeably to the order of the former Board, and whether further proceedings were forborne in consequence of the Attorney-General's recommendation, or in disregard of it. In most cases of this kind which have fallen under my observation, the conduct of the former Board at least appears to have been characterized by remissness, timidity, want of business habits, and coldness to the interests of the charities under its protection.—[2nd November, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Ballyane; Rathcarogue, National, Boys.	Mrs. Haughton Bolger, will, dated 16 June, 1812, rent-charge, £18 9s. 2d.; National Board, £86 13s.; subscriptions, £53 12s.; John Sweetman, lease for sixty years.	Site and rent-charge.	4 14 1	18 9 2	—	For the support of a school for poor children, under direction of Roman Catholic clergyman of Ballyane. *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic catechism.
Ballyane; Rathcarogue, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Roman Catholic catechism.
Ballycanew, Parochial.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £36; subscriptions, £60; presumed grant from Earl Mountnorris.	1 0 0	3 17 6	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Camolin.	L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 2d.; subscriptions, £55 7s. 8d.; Earl Mountnorris, grant, 10 Sept., 1820.	1 2 19	6 0 11	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; English history; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Plain and fancy needlework; crochet; knitting. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Duncormack, Parochial.	John Lewis Gideon Ernest Von Prepenlaw Von Willmsdorf Richards, and Martha Richards, grant, 21 March, 1826.	1 2 19	5 0 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Enniscorthy, Erasmus Smith's English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Rev. J. Whitley Stokes, 20 April, 1838.	0 2 4	19 17 0	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For schoolhouse and residence of a schoolmaster, to teach children selected by Governors, and to instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; use of the globes; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Enniscorthy, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework and knitting. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Ferns, Erasmus Smith's English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £276 18s. 6d.; Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, grant, 2 March, 1812.	1 0 0	9 6 2	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; English history; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Plain needlework; crochet; knitting. Scriptures; Church catechism.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	30 9 2	National Board, £20; from Mrs. Haughton Bolger's devise, £10 9*s*. 2*d*.	School fees, £4.	95	—	None.	29	85	–	85	–	–	4*s*. to 12*s*.; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner, p.* 248.
Same.	28 0 0	National Board, £20; from Mrs. Haughton Bolger's devise, £8.	—	61	—	None.	20	88	–	88	–	–	4*s*. to £1; some free.	Not quite satisfactory. *Vide Ex.Rep.A.C. p.* 248.
–	11 0 0	Church Education Society, £4; Rev. Mr. Pennefather, £5; Rev. Mr. Whitfield, £2.	Apartments and land; School fees, £2 10*s*.	56	—	None.	16	30	30	–	–	–	4*s*. to 10*s*.; some free.	Instruction very elementary; master recently appointed. *Vide Ex.Rep.A.C. p.* 248.
In minister. *Deed.*	36 10 0	Mr. Foster and Rector.	Apartments and land, £10; School fees, £10; Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc., £3 10*s*.	96	—	None.	33	57	57	–	–	–	4*s*. 4*d*. to £1 10*s*.; some free.	School closed for vacation when visited by Assistant Commissioner
In minister. *Deed.*	6 0 0	Ch. Ed. Soc., £4; Mrs. Grogan Morgan, £1; Rev. Abraham Goff, £1.	Apartments and land, £5; School fees.	–	—	None.	10	21	21	–	–	–	4*s*.	School closed when visited by Assistant Commissioner, owing to temporary vacancy of head mastership.
In Governors. *Deed.*	35 0 0	Governors, £20; Earl of Portsmouth, £9 4*s*. 7½*d*.; Dean of Emly, £5 15*s*. 4½*d*.	Apartments and garden, £11; Gratuity from Governors, £5; School fees, £6 10*s*.	208	—	Small.	53	68	64	4	–	–	10*s*. to 30*s*. some free.	Satisfactory.
Same.	25 0 0	Governors, £14; Earl of Portsmouth, £9 4*s*. 7½*d*.; Dean of Emly, £1 15*s*. 4½*d*.	Gratuity from Governors, £5; School fees, £4.	87	—	Same.	42	51	51	–	–	–	10*s*. to £1; some free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex.Rep.A.C. p.* 248.
In Governors. *Deed.*	25 5 0	Governors, £20; Earl of Portsmouth, £5 5*s*.	Apartments and land, £6; Gratuity from Governors, £5; School fees, £8.	146	—	Same.	43	60	60	–	–	–	4*s*.; some free.	Not satisfactory, but senior pupils absent, being engaged in harvest operations. *Vide Ex.Rep.A.C. p.* 248.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Gorey, Christian Brothers.	Francis Somers, will, death 13 May, 1850, annuity of £20 abated by Court of Chancery to £14 14*s.* 8*d.*; Edmond Rice, will, proved 16 Nov., 1844. *Vide City of Dublin, Table No. 2, p.* 90.	Rent-charge.	—	14 14 8	—	For religious education of the poor boys of Gorey; if possible by the Christian Brothers. *Rep. A. C.* For the instruction of poor boys in English, practical mathematics, and drawing; the institution being chiefly devoted to the communication of religious knowledge, and moral and religious influences being relied on for the maintenance of discipline. *Books of the Christian Brothers.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; English dictation and composition; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Drawing. Vocal music (by ear). Roman Catholic catechism.
Gorey, Erasmus Smith's English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £200; subscriptions, £400; Stephen Ram, grant, 28 September, 1840.	1 2 19	19 12 4	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For schoolhouse and residence of schoolmaster to teach children, under regulation of Governors, and to instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; English history; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Surveying. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Gorey, Erasmus Smith's English, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; English history; arithmetic. Sacred music (by ear). Scriptures; Church catechism.
Kilbride; Ballymore, Erasmus Smith's English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £200; subscriptions, £103 15*s.* 1*d.*; Richard Donovan, grant, 17 March, 1840.	2 0 0	11 2 3	—	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For schoolhouse and residence of a schoolmaster to teach children selected by Governors, and to instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Killurin, Parochial.	Association for Discountenancing Vice. £50, and subscriptions; Rev. John Booker, grant, 17 June, 1829.	1 0 18	8 13 7	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister. English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Plain needlework. Vocal music. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Kilnalue; Hollyfort.	L. L. Fund, £73 16*s.* 11*d.*; subscriptions, £77 10*s.* 9*d.*; Visct. Powerscourt, grant, 1 Jan., 1822.	2 0 6	6 11 7	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Plain needlework. Vocal music (by ear). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Creed and Lord's prayer to Roman Catholics.
Kilnamanagh, Parochial.	A. D. V. £46 3*s.* 1*d.* and subscriptions; John, Henry, Harriet, and Fras. Bruen, grant, 22 April, 1820.	1 2 19	7 9 2	—	—	For resident Protestant schoolmaster to teach the English tongue to such children of poor Papists, and all others, as shall resort to same. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Plain needlework. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF WEXFORD—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.								
							Number.		Religion.						
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
The teachers are a community of Christian Brothers.	No salary as such.	—	The teachers, as members of the religious community, are supported from the endowment and other funds of the society.	128	—	Insufficient	175	230	–	230	–	–	4s. 4d.; about half free.	Satisfactory.
In Governors. *Deed.*	35 0 0	Governors, £15; Mr. Ram, £20.	Apartments, £6; Land, £3 10s.; Gratuity from Governors, £5; School fees.	175	—	Insufficient	29	42	42	–	–	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Satisfactory.
Same.	25 0 0	Governors, £10; Mr. Ram, £15.	Apartments and garden, £7; Gratuity from Governors, £5.	126	—	Same.	30	46	46	–	–	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 248.
In Governors. *Deed.*	23 0 0	Mr. Donovan, £12; Rector, £7; Ch. Ed. Soc., £4.	Apartments and land, £5; School fees, £1.	136	—	None.	17	22	22	–	–	–	4s.; some free.	No pupils present; school not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 248.
In minister. *Deed.*	20 0 0	Diocesan Ch. Ed. Soc., £8; Rector, £5 12s. 10d.; the rest by subscription.	Apartments and land, £4; School fees.	156	—	None.	24	38	38	–	–	–	No fixed charges; a few make voluntary payments.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 248.
In minister. *Deed.*	21 2 0	Ch. Ed. Soc., £4; London Ladies' Hibernian Society, £5; Viscount Powerscourt, £10; and Lady Esmond, £2 2s.	Apartments and land, £4 5s.; School fees.	63	—	Verysmall.	40	60	57	3	–	–	4s. to £1.	School closed for vacation when visited by Assistant Commissioner.
In minister and churchwardens. *Deed.*	24 0 0 5 0 0 Assistant.	Ch. Ed. Soc., £4; Mr. Doyne, £10; Mr. Irwin, £10. Mrs. Doyne.	Apartments and land, £5; School fees.	82	—	None.	51	76	74	2	–	–	8s. to 10s.; some free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 248.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Kiltennell; Prospect, Parochial, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £84 18s. 5d.; subscriptions, £90 9s. 2d.; Earl of Courtown, grant, 26 Nov., 1823.	1 0 2	6 5 6	--	--	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Creed and Lord's prayer to Roman Catholics.
Kiltennell; Prospect, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Creed and Lord's prayer to Roman Catholics.
Leskinfere; Clough, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £55 7s. 8d.; subscriptions, £27 13s. 10d.; Abel Ram, James George Earl of Courtown, and Rev. Richard Bruce Stopford, grant, 7 April, 1824.	1 2 19	4 2 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Plain needlework. Vocal music (by ear). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Creed and Lord's prayer to Roman Catholics.
Monart, Parochial.	A. D. V. £27 13s.; building grant from Erasmus Smith's Board, £162 5s.; subscriptions, £81 2s. 6d.; land assigned to minister and churchwardens.	1 2 19	9 14 11	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Monomolin, Parochial.	Shapland Wm. Irving, grant, 8 Dec., 1830.	1 0 0	4 16 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; English history; English composition; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Plain needlework and sampler. Vocal music (by ear). Scriptures; Church catechism.
New Ross, Endowed.	John Ivory, grant, 19 Feb. 1713.	House property.	32 7 5	20 0 0	—	For a free school and resident schoolmaster, who shall be obliged to teach the Latin and Greek tongues, in the town of New Ross, for ever hereafter; four free scholars, of the Protestant Established religion, to be constantly appointed by the Sovereign, Recorder, Capital Burgess, and Vicar of New Ross. *Copy of Deed.*	Greek; Latin; French; Euclid; algebra. General English and mercantile instruction. Drawing. Scriptures; Articles of Religion.
New Ross, Friends of Education, Boys.	Mr. Tottenham, grant of site; Mrs. Urith Paul, will, death, 1810, annuity, £2 18s. 2d. *See also Wexford. Table, No. 4, p. 246.*	Site and Annuity.	18 11 2	2 18 2	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Vocal music (by ear). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
New Ross, Friends of Education, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF WEXFORD—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	36 0 0	Earl of Courtown, £30; from school fund, £6.	Apartments and land, £5; Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc., £4.	90	—	None.	31	42	40	2	–	–	4s. to 16s.; some free.	Satisfactory.
Same.	20 0 0	Earl of Courtown.	None.	90	—	None.	15	29	27	2	–	–	4s. to 16s.; one free.	Satisfactory.
In minister. *Deed.*	24 0 0	Rector, £12; Ch. Ed. Soc., £8; Mr. Richards, £4.	Apartments and land, £2 10s.	106	—	None.	44	81	71	10	–	–	4s. to 16s.; some free.	Satisfactory.
—	14 0 0	Viscount Monck, £5; Ch. Ed. Soc., £4; Rector, £2; Curate, £1; Mr. Bridges, £2.	Apartments and land, £4.	75	—	None.	11	34	16	18	–	–	Free.	Not quite satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 249.
In minister. *Deed.*	13 0 0 5 0 0 Assistant.	Rector, £5; Diocesan Ch. Ed. Soc., £4; Rev. E. Hallam, £3; Robert Doyne, £1. London Ladies' Hibernian Soc.	Apartments and land, £3; School fees, £3.	60	—	Very small.	31	49	49	–	–	–	4s. to 10s.	School closed for vacation when visited by Assistant Commissioner; schoolhouse in bad repair. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 249.
In Sovereign, Recorder, Capital Burgess, and Vicar of New Ross, or any three of them, and in default, in Bishop of Diocese. *Copy of Deed.*	20 0 0	From Endowment.	Apartments and garden, £24; School fees.	55	18	Sufficient, with ball-court.	12	19	19	–	–	–	Boarders, £31 10s.; day pupils, £2 2s.; extra for French £2 2s; Five free.	Not satisfactory. Master competent, but left without aid in teaching. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 249.
—	20 0 0	Subscriptions, £16; Ch. Ed. Soc. £4.	Apartments, £2.	276	—	None.	33	54	47	7	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
—	25 0 0	Ch. Ed. Soc. and general funds.	None.	276	—	None.	35	55	42	13	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Newtownbarry, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £276 18*s.* 6*d.*; Right Hon. John Maxwell Barry, grant, 1 May, 1811.	1 2 19	9 18 6	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Vocal music (by ear). Scriptures; Church catechism.
Newtownbarry, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; English history; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Old Ross, Parochial.	A. D. V. £34 3*s.* 1*d.*; George Whitney and Abel John Ram, grant, 22 Aug., 1822.	1 3 3	4 1 5	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to members of Established Church under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music (by ear). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Templeshambo, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £276 18*s.* 6*d.*; Rev. Henry Wynne, grant, 13 June, 1812.	1 0 0	9 6 2	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Templeshambo, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	(Salary from general fund.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Templeshannon; Coolgarron, National.	Presumed grant of one acre.	1 2 19	9 18 0	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Wexford, Erasmus Smith's English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Edw. Tottenham, will, dated 3 Dec., 1712; Act of minister and churchwardens, vesting £184 12*s.* 4*d.* of the Tottenham bequest in mayor, minister, and curate; L. L. Fund, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; Ven. Archdeacon of Ferns, grant, 29 June, 1829.	Site.	17 4 0	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For the education of the poor of Wexford. *Vestry Book; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Navigation. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Wexford, Erasmus Smith's English, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; crochet; knitting. Vocal music (by ear). Scriptures; Church catechism.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF WEXFORD—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No of Pupils School-room suited for.	No of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
In Governors. *Deed.*	£ s. d. 29 0 0	Governors, £25; R. S. Maxwell, £4.	Apartments and land, £10; Gratuity from Governors, £5; School fees, £6.	122	—	None.	31	45	45	–	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to £1; some free.	Satisfactory. State of school premises objectionable. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 249.
Same.	25 0 0	Governors, £16; Mrs. S. Maxwell, £8; Mrs. Archdall, £1.	Gratuity from Governors, £5; School fees, £1 15*s.*	96	—	None.	23	35	35	–	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 8*s.* 8*d.*; some free.	Satisfactory.
In minister. *Deed.*	11 0 0	Ch. Ed. Soc., £4; Lord Carew, £5; Rector, £2.	Apartments and land, £2; School fees about £1 10*s.*	69	—	None.	21	26	22	4	–	–	No fixed charges; some voluntary payments.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 249.
In Governors. *Deed.*	20 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and land, £5; Gratuity from Governors, £5.	67	—	None.	16	40	19	21	–	–	Free.	No pupils present, the hooping cough being prevalent, and the school-house being under repair.
Same.	14 0 0	Same.	Share of preceding; Gratuity from Governors, £5.	53	—	None.	13	37	16	21	–	–	Free.	Same.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules,* 1855.	20 0 0	National Board.	Apartments and land, £6; School fees.	130	—	None.	33	81	5	76	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to £1; some free.	Satisfactory.
In minister. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	31 0 0	Governors, £25; Local Committee, £6.	Apartments, £10; Gratuity from Governors, £5; 5*s.* for every pupil over average of thirty, from Local Committee.	120	—	None.	40	58	56	2	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 454 *et seq.*
Same.	21 0 0	Governors, £15; Local Committee, £6.	Gratuity from Governors, £5; 5*s.* for every pupil over average of thirty, from Local Committee.	120	—	None.	30	40	40	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Wexford; Ferns, Diocesan Free.	Stat. 12 Eliz. c. 1 Ir. (1570); Stat. 53 Geo. III., ch. 107, s. 24; Order of Lord Lieutenant in Council, 17 April, 1824. R. Neville, grant, about 1800, of land, to be subject, after thirty years, to rent of £46 3*s.* 1*d.* a-year. House built by county presentments.	1 0 0	44 18 7	64 12 3	—	For a free school in which children of residents in diocese, of whatever religious persuasion, are entitled to a classical education as day scholars, free of expense, the master being at liberty to receive voluntary remuneration from such as choose to pay. *Commissioners of Education in Ireland Report*, 1831.	Greek; Latin; French; Euclid; algebra. Reading; writing; grammar; geography; English dictation; English, Grecian, and Roman history. Scriptures and religious instruction to boarders.
Whitechurch, Parochial.	Rev. Wm. Glascott and Wm. Glascott, jun., grant, 20 May, 1829.	1 2 19	7 2 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Whitechurch; Strokestown, Boys and Girls.	Mrs. Urith Paul, will, death, 1810, land and annuity; Chancery scheme fixing amount of annuity at £40.	3 0 38	10 10 0	—	40 0 0	To pay master and mistress of Strokestown school. *Chancery scheme; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; arithmetic. Plain needlework.
	Total, .	31 1 2 3 sites, rent-charges, house property, and annuity.	291 0 5	120 14 3	40 0 0		

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ballycarney; Clobemon.	L. L. Fund, £60; subscriptions, £60; Thomas Derensey, grant, 4 July, 1823.	1 2 19	5 4 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Bannow; Vernalye.	L. L. Fund, £64 12*s.* 3*d.*; subscriptions, £55 7*s.* 8*d.*; presumed grant from Rev. Mr. Hickey, 30 June, 1821.	1 0 0	4 12 0	—	—	—
Enniscorthy, Roman Catholic.	Bishop Keating, bequest, £500, and appointment of trust funds, £500.	—	—	—	30 0 0	For the establishment of a school at Enniscorthy under direction of the Christian Brothers. *Rep. A. C.*
Gorey, Girls, Poor.	Francis Somers, will, death, 13 May, 1850, annuity of £10.	Annuity.	—	10 0 0	—	For the Female Poor School of Gorey, to purchase clothing, as reward of merit, at discretion of superioress. *Extracts from Wills.*
Horetown.	Wm. Pemberton Pigott and Francis Lay, grant, 4 June, 1822.	2 1 28	2 8 6	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Kilann.	L. L. Fund, £62 15*s.* 4*d.*; subscriptions, £53 10*s.* 9*d.*; William Blacker, grant, 15 Sept., 1823.	1 2 19	5 2 1	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF WEXFORD—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In Lord Lieutenant. *Stat.* 12 *Eliz.*, *ch.* 1.	64 12 3	Bishop and clergy of diocese.	Apartments and land, £32; School fees.	57	34	Sufficient.	47	49	43	6	–	–	Boarders, £30; day pupils, £1 14s.; three free.	Satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 249.
	20 0 0 Assistant.	Head Master.	Board and lodging.											
In minister. *Deed.*	7 0 0	Ch. Ed. Soc., £4; Incumbent, £3.	Apartments and land, £5.	70	–	Insufficient.	12	12	5	7	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 249.
—	20 0 0	Trustees of Mrs. Paul's Charity.	Apartments and land, £6.	150	—	None.	20	31	–	31	–	–	Free; but master is not bound to receive more than twelve without charge.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 250.
	20 0 0 Mistress.	Same.												
				3697	52		1110	1791	1159	632	–	–		

OPERATION. COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
In minister. *Deed.*	In bad repair.	Discontinued, on account of the establishment of a new school in the parish, the schoolhouse at Clobemon being inconveniently situated. *Rep. A. C.*	—
—	In good repair.	Discontinued, for want of funds and on account of small attendance of pupils. *Rep. A. C.*	—
—	None.	Not yet established, because trustees, considering amount too small for purpose intended by testator, allow it to accumulate, by re-investment of dividends. *Rep. A. C.*	—
—	—	Bequest does not take effect till the death of testator's housekeeper. *Rep. A. C.*	—
—	None.	Never established; cause unexplained. *Rep. A. C.*	—
In minister. *Deed.*	In bad repair.	Discontinued, because the master, though noticed to quit, holds forcible possession of schoolhouse. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
New Ross.	J. Fogarty, will, rent-charge of £2 for lives still in being.	Rent-charge.	—	2 0 0	—	—
St. Mary's, Newtownbarry; Boolynavougran.	L. L. Fund, £41 10s. 9d.; subscriptions, £36 18s. 5d.; acre to be granted by Mr. Bridges.	1 0 0	3 7 1	—	—	—
St. Mary's, Newtownbarry; Tombrick.	Kildare-place Society, £18 9s. 2d.; subscriptions, £36 18s. 5d.; L. L. Fund, £41 10s. 9d.; acre to be granted by R. S. Carew.	1 0 0	3 18 2	—	—	—
Templeshambo; Ballychrystal.	K. P. Soc., £64 12s. 4d.; Thos. James, lease for ninety-nine years, 30 October, 1827.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For the purpose of education, on the principles of the Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor of Ireland. *Deed.*
Wexford.	William Tait, will, death, 1794, bequeathing residue of his property, now amounting to £7,840 5s. 9d.	—	—	—	235 4 2	For establishing a Charity School in Wexford. *Copy of Will.*
	Total, . .	8 2 26 site, rent-charge, and annuity.	28 2 2	12 0 0	265 4 2	

TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New Ross, Friends of Education.	George Cunningham, will, annuity, £5.	Annuity.	—	5 0 0	—
Wexford.	John Knox Grogan, bequest of some property.	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Bannow, Agricultural.	L. L. Fund, £100; Bond of Agreement between Rev. W. Hickey and Thos. Boyes to refund same, in case of school being discontinued within five years of its establishment.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For the establishment of an agricultural school in the parish of Bannow. *Deed.*
Carnew; Askeymore.	L. L. Fund, £27 13s. 10d.; subscriptions, £18 9s. 2d.; site to be granted by Mr. Pearse.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	—
Enniscorthy, Protestant Charter.	Earl of Portsmouth, grant of twenty-two acres.	22 0 0	22 0 0	—	—	For instruction of children of Roman Catholics and other poor natives of Ireland, in English, writing, and arithmetic; in husbandry and housewifery, or in trades, manufactures, or other manual occupations; in Scripture and in principles of Protestant established religion. *Charter.*

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF WEXFORD—*continued.*

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
—	None.	—	The property on which the endowment was charged passed out of the hands of Mr. Doyle, testator's nephew, and the rent-charge has not since been paid. *Rep. A. C.*
—	Large, but in a dilapidated condition.	Discontinued from want of funds. *Rep. A. C.*	Premises in possession of Mr. Bridges. *Rep. A. C.*
—	In ruinous condition.	Discontinued, on account of withdrawal of aid by Kildare-place Society. *Rep. A. C.*	For further particulars *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 250.
—	In existence.	—	House in possession of grantor's heir. *Rep. A. C.*
—	—	Not established, on account of the disagreement of trustees as to construction of will. *Rep. A. C.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 421, *et seq.*

ENDOWMENTS. COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

Object.	Nature of Contingency.	Remarks.
For the "School of the Friends of Education." *Rep. A. C.*	The failure of the Sick Poor Institution, New Ross. *Rep. A. C.*	—
For a School. *Rep. A. C.*	The failure of issue to testator. *Answer to Circular.*	Testator has left two sons. *Rep. A. C.*

LOST OR EXPIRED. COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 810.	Discontinued after the termination of the stipulated term of years. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Books of Commissioners of Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund.	Mr. Pearse had only a temporary interest in the land on which the schoolhouse stands; this interest expired in 1847, and the land is now the property of Sir Thomas Esmond, Bart. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 555.	The premises were reconveyed to the Earl of Portsmouth in accordance with a resolution passed in a general meeting of Incorporated Society, held 3 May, 1769. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	—

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TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Killegney; Castleboro'.	Kildare-place Society, £43 6s. 1d.; letter from R. S. Carew, dated 27 April, 1815, undertaking to refund grant to Kildare-place Society, in case school should be discontinued before twenty-one years.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	—
New Ross, Protestant Charter.	Corporation of Ross, grant, two acres rent free, and renewable lease twenty-eight acres, reserving rent, £7 3s. 1d.	30 0 0	22 16 11	—	—	Same as that of Enniscorthy Protestant Charter School, p. 244.
Newtownbarry.	L. L. Fund, £41 10s. 9d.; subscriptions, £41 10s. 9d.; acre to be granted by Col. Barry.	1 0 0	3 9 10	—	—	—
Rossdroit; Boolabaun.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. Building grant from Governors, £276 18s. 6d.; Steph. Ram, grant, 10 September, 1812.	2 0 0	10 6 1	—	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*
Wexford County.	John Hughes, will, rent-charge of £9 4s. 7d.	Rent-charge.	—	9 4 7	—	—
Total, . .		55 0 0 3 sites and rent-charge.	69 2 10	9 4 7	—	

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Ardcolm.	Four acres of land and lease from bishop.	Returns made to House of Commons, 1823, relative to Diocesan and Parish Schools in Ireland.—Parl. Paper, 229, p. 29.	The Assistant Commissioner found no trace of the alleged endowment. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Camolin, Protestant Charter.	One acre of land free and twenty acres at a trifling rent.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 555.	No notice of a school at Camolin to be found in the Records of the Incorporated Society. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	—
Carnew; Montabower.	Grant from Government and acre of land from Earl Fitzwilliam.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 852.	Assistant Commissioner could not ascertain that any Government money had been expended on the house, or that any deed existed by which land had been granted to the school. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Chapple, National.	House and four acres of land from Lord Carew.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 57 *b*.	House and land held at will. *Rep. A. C.*	School no longer in operation. *Rep. A. C.*
Killann.	House and land rent free by Mr. Colles.	Same.	Premises held at will. *Rep. A. C.*	School no longer in operation. *Rep. A. C.*
Kilmokea; Horeswood.	House and small garden, rent free.	Same, p. 70 *b*.	Not granted for educational purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Kilnahue; Mengan.	Grant of £80 from the First Fruits.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 818.	Identical with Kilnahue, Hollyfort, in *Table No. 1, p. 236.* *Rep. A. C.*	—
Kilpatrick; Galbally.	Bequest of Mrs. Talbot.	Answer to Circular.	No endowment in this case. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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LOST OR EXPIRED. COUNTY OF WEXFORD—*continued.*

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Letter in custody of Kildare-place Society.	There can be little doubt that the school was in operation during the whole of the period of twenty-one years. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 555.	In June, 1837, the Corporation of Ross recovered possession, by ejectment, of the twenty-eight acres; and on 4 July, 1836, the Incorporated Society surrendered remaining two acres. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	—
Books of Commissioners of Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund.	The school appears to have been discontinued about the year 1835, and the estate on which premises are situated has been sold lately in the Incumbered Estates Court. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 555.	School, having been discontinued by Governors, became again the property of grantor, by virtue of a clause of surrender in lease. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Same, p. 556.	The annuity was terminable with the lives of certain persons, since dead; the remainder of Mr. Hughes's bequest, as it is set out in the Report of 1835, was probably left to charities generally. *Rep. A. C.*	—

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF WEXFORD—*continued.*

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Kiltrisk; Corbally.	Promise of an acre of land from Earl Mountnorris.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 820.	No schoolhouse was ever erected; no school ever existed here except a small private one. *Rep. A. C.*	—
New Ross.	Bequest from Mrs. Urith Paul.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 555.	Identical with New Ross Friends of Education, in *Table, No.* 1, *p.* 238. *Rep. A. C.*	—
New Ross, Erasmus Smith's English.	Stated to be on Erasmus Smith's foundation.	Answer to Circular.	It does not appear that there ever was any school at New Ross connected with foundation of Erasmus Smith. *Rep. A. C.*	—
New Ross, National.	£10 or £15 per annum from the Benevolent Loan Fund, for clothing and feeding most destitute children.	Same.	Neither of the New Ross National Schools has any endowment: one of them received an annual payment from surplus chapel funds, which was voluntary, and is now withdrawn. *Rep. A. C.*	No funds applied in charity by New Ross Benevolent Loan Fund in 1856. *Rep. Loan Fund Commissioners,* 1857.
Oulart.	Aid for building, £50.	Returns made to Parliament with reference to funds and revenues of schools in Ireland, 1821, p. 11; Parl. Paper, 553.	No such school could be traced by Assistant Commissioner. It has been supposed to be identical with Kilnamanagh, in *Table, No.* 1, *p.* 236. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Tintern.	Unascertained revenues; but referable to the locality of Tintern.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 556.	Assistant Commissioner was unable to ascertain the existence of any endowment for education in this locality. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Wexford.	Margaret Carroll, will, proved 14th Oct., 1851, £2,000.	Books of Bequest Board containing extracts from wills.	The application of this bequest to educational purposes was left discretionary with trustees; and the assets of testatrix, after payment of certain legacies under her will, amounting to no more than £20, were applied in building the Presentation Convent at Wexford. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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COUNTY WEXFORD.

Endowments in Operation.

EXTRACTS from REPORTS of ARTHUR SHARMAN CRAWFORD, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Ballyane; Rathcarogue, National, Boys.

Ballyane; Rathcarogue, National, Boys' School.—In point of quality and amount of education given in this school, it is below the average of National schools which I have visited. There were very few of the pupils who exhibited a fair proficiency in geography, grammar, or dictation. One boy alone answered fairly in these. He was a very intelligent boy, and I think that his superiority arose more from superior intelligence than from any other circumstance. I inferred from the deficiency of the others that the master is not a very skilful teacher. The only branch of education, with the answering in which I was satisfied, was arithmetic, in which a considerable knowledge of proportion and fractions was exhibited; but, on the whole, I think the school is not an efficient one.—[20th September, 1856.]

Ballyane; Rathcarogue, National, Girls.

Ballyane; Rathcarogue, National, Girls' School.—The mistress of this school is a very intelligent person, but the state of education in the school is not very satisfactory. There was only one pupil who answered respectably in geography and grammar. Several of the pupils wrote a sentence to dictation pretty well: these pupils read well, and their writing was fair. Most of them were young, and there was a small attendance relatively to number on roll. I would otherwise say that the school was unsatisfactory.—[20th September, 1856.]

Ballycanew, Parochial.

Ballycanew, Parochial School.—There was a small attendance of the senior pupils at the school, in consequence, I was informed, of their being engaged in harvest operations; but it appears from the course of education pursued, and the books in use, that the instruction given in the school is very elementary. It is proper, however, to observe that the school was much injured by having been closed in the year 1855—occasioned, I believe, by the bad state of health of the clergyman of the parish, and the want of funds; and also the dilapidated state of the house for want of repairs. The master was only appointed in the beginning of the present year, and he has not had time to bring the school to a state of efficiency, or to introduce a higher standard of education than at present exists. None of what are called the extra branches—such as Euclid, &c.—have been yet introduced; but the master means to do so as soon as the pupils are fitted to take them up. He is a young man, without much experience, and may probably be well enough qualified. I examined two of the pupils who are in the fourth class, in geography, and they had a fair knowledge of the elements of it. Although one boy had advanced, as he alleged, as far as tare and tret, he had a very imperfect knowledge of proportion or fractions, which he stated he had learned. Two pupils wrote accurately a sentence to dictation, but had very little knowledge of grammar, being often unable to distinguish the parts of speech. Having seen the school under disadvantageous circumstances, I do not feel myself justified in stating that it is not satisfactorily conducted, but I think I would be justified in so reporting if it had not been that the master had been so lately appointed. Mr. Whitfield states that, in his opinion, he is well qualified. The pupils read well.—[2nd September, 1856.]

Enniscorthy, Erasmus Smith's English, Girls.

Enniscorthy, Erasmus Smith's English, Girls' School.—I am able to state that the education given in this school—in the branches which are taught in it—is of superior quality. It is one of the most satisfactory schools for girls which I have visited. I examined the pupils in geography and mental arithmetic, and thought the answering excellent. Five pupils wrote a sentence to my dictation, and did not make a single mistake of any kind. The writing was particularly good. On the whole the school is very creditable to the teacher and manager.—[6th September, 1856.]

Ferns, Erasmus Smith's English.

Ferns, Erasmus Smith's English School.—When I visited the school, the senior pupils on the roll were absent, being engaged in harvest operations; only one boy being present who was in fourth or highest class. I do not, therefore, consider that an examination of the pupils present afforded a fair criterion of the education given in the school. I examined one boy in the fourth class, and three pupils in the next highest, in geography, reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, and English dictation. In the first, the answering was good; in the second, the style was not to be approved of; of the third, the knowledge was very limited; in the fourth, one boy exhibited a fair knowledge of proportion and fractions; in the fifth, they did not acquit themselves to my satisfaction. The only boy who was in Euclid had only commenced, and could not do the first proposition. I do not, however, entertain any doubt that the teachers have an average competency, and attribute the above results of my examination to the youth of the pupils in the school on the day I visited.—[3rd September, 1856.]

Gorey, Erasmus Smith's English, Girls.

Gorey, Erasmus Smith's English, Girls' School.—This school is very efficiently and satisfactorily conducted on the principles of the Board of Erasmus Smith; and I have not frequently found any female school, wherein better instruction is given. I examined the third and fourth classes in geography, grammar, and arithmetic, and was much pleased with the answering of the greater number of the pupils. In arithmetic, particularly, there was more than the average proficiency in proportion and fractions.—[20th August, 1856.]

Kilbride; Ballymore, Erasmus Smith's English.

Kilbride; Ballymore, Erasmus Smith's English School.—The school is not in a satisfactory condition. There is a lamentable want of books and school requisites, for the supply of which there seems no fund whatever.—[22nd September, 1856.]

Killurin, Parochial.

Killurin, Parochial School.—This school is considerably above the average of parochial schools in efficiency. In geography I have seldom met with more proficiency than the pupils exhibited. Reading and English grammar were also very good; and in dictation, the pupils wrote with perfect accuracy.

The schoolhouse is kept in the cleanest and neatest condition; and the entire arrangements are very creditable to the master and manager or patron of school.—[13th September, 1856.]

Kilnamanagh, Parochial.

Kilnamanagh, Parochial School.—From an examination of the pupils present, I was able to ascertain very clearly that the amount and quality of the education given in this school are considerably above the average. The answering in geography, grammar, and arithmetic, was exceedingly good; and out of five pupils who wrote a sentence to my dictation, four did not make any mistake whatever. The writing was also good. One pupil, the only one present who was learning Euclid, did several propositions very fairly; he had advanced as far as the third book.

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The schoolhouse is out of repair; but Mr. Proctor, the minister of the parish, informed me that Mr. Doyne, the local patron, had informed him, that he proposed very soon expending £100 or upwards, in repairing and enlarging the schoolhouse, out of his own funds.—[8th September, 1856.] COUNTY WEXFORD. *Endowments in Operation.*

Monart, Parochial School.—I examined the highest class present (the third) in geography and grammar, and the answering was not good. One pupil stated that he had learned fractions, but he could not add two fractions. Another stated he had learned proportion, but he could not do a sum in simple proportion without great difficulty. One boy could do compound division. Monart, Parochial.

On the whole, I do not think the state of secular education in the school satisfactory. A greater time than usual in such schools is devoted to religious instruction, which may, perhaps, account for the deficiencies in secular knowledge.—[23rd September, 1856.]

Monomolin, Parochial School.—The schoolhouse is in bad repair, and there is no fund to repair it. [13th September, 1856.] Monomolin, Parochial.

New Ross, Endowed School.—The present master of this school is a respectable person in manners and appearance, and, I believe, has very fair qualifications for a teacher in the usual branches of education. He has had considerable experience as assistant master in two other schools—viz., as head of the scientific and engineering department of Foyle College, and as mathematical and English master of Dr. Price's school at Waterford. He seems, also, to be fairly qualified as an instructor in classics. Although all the pupils are instructed, to a certain extent, in Greek and Latin, yet the school seems at present principally an English and mercantile seminary; and most of the pupils who receive instruction in the classics, do so in some degree to satisfy the scruples of the master, who considers from the terms of the endowment he is bound to teach Latin and Greek to all. Accordingly, only two pupils were advanced beyond the elements of these languages; one of these exhibited a very fair proficiency in them, but the other did not. There were seven pupils who had learned something of Euclid, but only one who had advanced beyond the first book; the others were only beginning it. The former was not expert at demonstrating any proposition. There were only two learning algebra, but I did not examine them in that branch. Arithmetic seemed to be the branch in which the pupils were most proficient, and they exhibited a very good knowledge of it. English seemed to be the branch most attended to, and I have no doubt that there is considerable proficiency among the pupils in it; but few of the pupils could write to dictation without some error; they seemed, however, to have been carefully instructed in grammar. I was surprised to find that the senior pupils were very ignorant of geography; not one could tell me what was the meaning of latitude or longitude, nor did they know what were the motions of the earth, or the cause of change from light to darkness, or of the succession of the seasons. The master states that he had not time to teach them this branch of education; and indeed I think the principal cause of the deficiencies I have noticed, was that the master had no aid whatever in teaching; as he seemed to me to be himself a competent teacher; and for this reason principally, I think the school cannot be pronounced to be in a satisfactory state.—[25th September, 1856.] New Ross, Endowed.

Newtownbarry; Erasmus Smith's English, Boy's School.—The privies, from their construction and position, are abominable nuisances, and a most noisome stench emanates from them. The attention of the local manager and of the visitor from the Board, has been frequently called to these privies (as the master states), but nothing has been done to remedy the nuisance. The state of the privy of the boy's school is particularly filthy and disreputable.—[4th September, 1856.] Newtownbarry, Erasmus Smith's English, Boys.

Old Ross, Parochial School.—This is a very wretched school, and the pupils receive a very inferior education in the mere elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic. Although geography and grammar are professed to be taught, the pupils had scarcely any knowledge of the former, and were entirely ignorant of the latter. In arithmetic the pupils answered fairly to the extent of compound multiplication, but could not go farther. The writing was fair. In English dictation, out of seven pupils two alone acquitted themselves with any degree of accuracy. Mental arithmetic is taught to a small extent. The school is miserably supplied with books and school requisites, and there is but one very small map (that of Europe) in the school.—[22nd September, 1856.] Old Ross, Parochial.

Wexford; Ferns, Diocesan Free School.—This school seems to be well conducted. The principal master, Mr. Barrington, seems an efficient teacher, and attentive and energetic in discharge of his duties, and, I understand, gives satisfaction to the inhabitants of the vicinity. The greater number of the pupils receive only an English and commercial education; but some of the latter also learn some Latin. I examined some of the pupils in Euclid and English grammar, and they showed very creditable proficiency. I can make the same statement as to arithmetic—decimal fractions and proportion. The subject in which I observed a deficiency was geography; none of the pupils could explain what latitude or longitude meant, or knew any thing about the motion of the earth; and Mr. Barrington stated that he had not time to teach this. One of the pupils exhibited a good knowledge of Horace and Homer. The assistant teacher seems a respectable elderly man, of very considerable intelligence, and seems to be very well qualified to teach the junior classes. I heard him examine a class in mental arithmetic, and was well pleased at the answering, which was very rapid. Although book-keeping, mensuration, and trigonometry are occasionally taught, there are at present no pupils in those branches. Wexford; Ferns, Diocesan Free.

Mr. Barrington states that he is unable to increase the number of his boarders, in consequence of the uninhabitable and dangerous state of one of his dormitories.—[13th September, 1856.]

Whitechurch; Parochial School.—This is one of the worst schools I have visited. The master is an ignorant old man, who is not qualified to teach the simplest rudiments beyond the alphabet. Although he professes to teach geography and grammar, there was not a single pupil on the roll of the school who had ever learned either. The pupils could read with very great difficulty, and the most advanced could not do a sum in common addition or subtraction accurately. The supply of books is most miserable, and those that were produced to me were in such a state that I could with difficulty ascertain their names. The school seems almost entirely neglected by the minister of the parish, who does not, on the sworn statement of the master, visit it more than once a month on an average. The house is in bad repair, and there does not appear to be any fund to repair it.—[18th September, 1856.] Whitechurch, Parochial.

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COUNTY WEXFORD.

Endowments in Operation.

Whitechurch; Strokestown, Boys and Girls.

Whitechurch; Strokestown, Boys' and Girls' School.—Reading, writing, and arithmetic are alone taught, and geography and grammar are not attempted. The age of the pupils in the school (none of whom exceed twelve) might account for some of the extra branches, such as Euclid, book-keeping, &c., not being taught, but is no reason why geography and grammar should be omitted; I have no doubt, therefore, that the master is either negligent or inefficient. He admits that he is not competent to teach Euclid or book-keeping; and I have no hesitation in stating, as my opinion, that the conduct of the school is unsatisfactory. One cause of this, I think, is the want of regular inspection by competent persons; and it was stated to me that the master does not observe any regularity as to school hours or attendance in school. The parochial clergyman seems very seldom to visit the school, and even then he does not examine into the state of education. Since the death of the late trustee, Mr. Drake, there has been no person authorized to control the teachers or interfere in the management; but it is to be hoped that the new trustees will exert themselves to improve the condition of the school. The pupils did not exhibit satisfactory proficiency, even in the branches of education taught in the school.—[20th September, 1856.]

Endowments not in Operation.

St. Mary's Newtownbarry; Tombrick.

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN OPERATION.

St. Mary's Newtownbarry; Tombrick School.—It appears that a good many years ago (I was unable to ascertain how many), the school ceased to be under the management of the rector of the parish, in consequence, I believe, of the withdrawal of aid from it by the Kildare-place Society—the master, a person of the name of Butler, continuing to keep a private school on his own account in the schoolhouse. The late Lord Carew claimed to be entitled to the schoolhouse and one acre of land attached thereto; Butler, the master, acknowledged Lord Carew's right to the possession, and agreed to become the tenant for the premises, at 1s. a year, which has been regularly paid up to the present time. Mr. Farmer, agent to Lord Carew, states that he believes no deed of the premises was ever executed, at least he is not aware that there was. Butler, however, stated to me that Lord Carew told him at the time that he claimed possession that he had made a lease for twenty-one years, which had expired, and had not been renewed; but Mr. Farmer states that the arrangement for the new tenancy was made by him and not by Lord Carew, as alleged by Butler. The house is now in a dilapidated and ruinous condition, and is, with the land, still in possession of Butler, who occasionally keeps in it some sort of a small hedge school, but there were no pupils in it at the time I visited it. Mr. Farmer stated to me that he had the sanction of Mr. M'Clintock and the Kildare-place Society for resuming possession of the premises.—[15th September, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Aghold; Coolkenno, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat 10. Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.*	—	—	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Arklow, Incorporated Society's, Boys, Day.	Mary Boland, will, death, 1812; accumulations of income invested, £185 5s. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.*	House property.	—	53 12 8	5 11 2	For the support of a Protestant Charter School in the town of Arklow. *Will; Rep. A. C.* For instruction of Roman Catholic and other poor natives of Ireland, in English, writing, and arithmetic; in husbandry and housewifery, or in trades, manufactures, or other manual occupations; in Scripture, and in principles of Protestant Established religion. *Charter.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; plane and spherical trigonometry; mensuration; book-keeping. Navigation; mapping. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Baltinglass, Boys.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £115 7s. 8d., and subscriptions, £115 7s. 8d.; acre of land to be granted by Earl of Aldborough; Lady E. A. Stratford, will, directing trustee to support the schools as then established for ever, out of her freehold estates.	1 0 0	7 18 5	*90 0 0	—	For the Stratford Lodge Schools at Baltinglass. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	—
Baltinglass, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baltinglass, Infant.	Same.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blessington, National, Boys.	Viscount Blessington, grant of rentcharge, £4 12s. 4d.	Rentcharge.	—	4 12 4	—	For a schoolmaster at Blessington. *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptural instruction to Church children.
Castlemacadam; Kilqueeny.	L. L. Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £27 13s. 10d.; Viscount Powerscourt, grant, 12 Nov. 1821.	1 2 19	3 16 9	—	—	For resident schoolmaster, to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Plain needlework and embroidery. Vocal music. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Delgany, Parochial, Boys.	Peter La Touche, grant, 14 Aug., 1839.	Site.	8 9 2	—	—	For a school, lecture, or assembly room, and other similar purposes, for benefit of parishioners, under direction of Church clergyman. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Delgany, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework and rug work. Scriptures; Church catechism.

* Average cost of supporting three schools.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
In Governors. *Rules of Board.*	£ s. d. 25 0 0 2 0 0 Work-mistress.	Governors. From subscriptions.	House and land, £4; Gratuity from Governors, £5.	113	—	None.	31	64	61	3	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner, p.* 263.
In Incorporated Society. *Charter.*	36 0 0	Incorporated Society.	Apartments and garden, £6; Allowance for fuel, £4; School fees.	152	—	None.	45	50	50	–	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Not satisfactory. Endowment very ill managed. *Vide. Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 263.
—	30 0 0	Earl of Aldborough.	Gratuity, £5; school fees, £6.	75	—	—	–	16	15	–	–	*1	—	Teachers absent and school closed for vacation when visited by Assistant Commissioner.
—	30 0 0	Same.	—	–	—	—	–	26	24	–	–	*2	—	Same.
—	30 0 0	Same.	—	–	—	—	–	28	26	–	–	*2	—	Same.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules,* 1855.	38 12 4	National Board, £24; Marquess of Downshire, £10; patron, from endowment, £4 12*s.* 4*d.*	House, £5; School fees, £8.	95	—	Yard used as such.	44	82	24	58	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 8*s.* 8*d.*; a few free.	Satisfactory.
In minister. *Deed.*	20 0 0 6 0 0 Work-mistress.	Trustees of Viscount Powerscourt's estate. Same.	Apartments and land, £8; Fuel; School fees.	115	4	None.	37	74	73	1	–	–	4*s.* to 16*s.*; some free.	Satisfactory. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 13740 *et seq.*
—	20 0 0	Rector.	School fees.	156	—	Sufficient.	30	47	47	–	–	–	4*s.* to 5*s.*; some free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 264.
—	20 0 0	Rector, £10; Mr. La Touche, £10.	Occasional gratuities from Church Education Society; school fees.	126	—	Sufficient.	25	39	39	–	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.*; the greater number free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 264.

* Methodists.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Delgany; Windgates, Erasmus Smith's English, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £64 12s. 4d.; subscriptions, £92 6s. 2d.; Rev. Thomas Brownrigg, renewable lease, 14 Nov., 1820. Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.*	1 0 0	5 14 2	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach ten children selected by minister, or grantor, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister or grantor. *Deed.* For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Delgany; Windgates, Girls.	Identical with preceding, so far as regards endowment under deed.	—	—	—	—	Same as the first stated object of preceding.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Derrylossary, Parochial	L. L. Fund, £64 12s. 4d.; subscriptions, £151 7s. 8d.; H. W. Stephens, grant, 22 August, 1819.	3 0 38	9 14 4	—	—	For erecting a Parochial school for the poor of the parish of Derrylossary. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Navigation. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Donaghmore.	L. L. Fund, £73 16s. 11d; subscriptions, £46 3s. 1d.; half an acre to be granted by Earl of Wicklow.	0 2 0	4 17 6	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures and Church catechism to Church children.
Dunganstown.	L. L. Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £46 3s. 1d.; W. Hoey, grant, 8 August, 1820.	2 0 0	5 15 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Navigation. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Dunlavin, Parochial, Boys.	Association for Discountenancing Vice, £43 19s. 1½d.; L. L. Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; Rev. Moore Morgan, grant, 21 April, 1821.	Site.	3 14 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, and Church catechism to members of Established Church. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism; Articles of Religion.
Dunlavin, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Greystones.	Peter La Touche, grant, 17 Dec., 1841.	Site.	7 0 2	—	—	For the use of a school, lecture, or assembly room, and other similar purposes, for the benefit of parishioners, under direction of Church clergyman. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography, arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF WICKLOW—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister, subject to approval of grantor. *Deed.*	25 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and land, £8; Gratuity from Governors, £5; School fees.	85	—	Sufficient.	33	41	41	–	–	–	4*s.* 2*d.* to 8*s.*; some free.	School closed on account of master's illness when visited by Assistant Commissioner.
Same.	16 0 0	Rector.	Share of preceding apartments and land, and school fees.	85	—	Same.	31	37	34	3	–	–	4*s.* 2*d.* to 8*s.*; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 264.
—	6 10 0	Curate, from subscriptions.	Apartments and land, £2; School fees.	48	—	None.	18	28	28	–	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Very unsatisfactory *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 264.
—	15 0 0	Rector.	Apartments and garden, £2; School fees.	96	—	None.	45	67	47	20	–	–	5*s.*; some free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 264.
In minister. *Deed.*	20 0 0 8 0 0 Assistant.	Rev. Mr. Magee. Ladies' Hibernian Society.	Apartments and land; School fees.	125	—	None.	28	40	33	7	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 12*s.*; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 264.
In minister. *Deed.*	20 0 0	Rev. Moore Morgan, from subscriptions.	Allowance for house rent, £2 12*s.*; School fees.	49	—	None.	20	30	30	–	–	–	4*s.* to 12*s.*; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 264.
Same.	20 0 0	Same.	Apartments, £4; Fuel; School fees.	42	—	None.	17	27	26	1	–	–	4*s.* to 12*s.*; some free.	Satisfactory.
—	20 0 0	Rev. Mr. West.	Apartments, £5; School fees	67	—	Small.	40	47	47	–	–	–	4*s.* to 5*s.*; some free.	Satisfactory

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Kilbride; Shelton.	L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 2d.; subscriptions, £92 6s. 2d.; Earl of Wicklow, grant, 8 August, 1823.	1 2 19	7 3 1	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures (Douay version to Roman Catholics); Church catechism to Church children.
Kilpipe, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £276 18s. 6d.; Earl Fitzwilliam and Lord Milton, grant, 25 May, 1812.	3 0 39	11 10 11	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Church catechism to Church children.
Kilranelagh and Spynans.	L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 2d.; subscriptions, £63 15s. 8d.; site to be granted, 1822.	Site.	5 3 8	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Kiltegan, Erasmus Smith's English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £276 18s. 6d.; William Hoare Hume, grant, 17 Oct., 1811.	3 0 38	11 10 11	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by Governors Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing grammar; geography; arithmetic; book-keeping. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Newcastle, Parochial.	L. L. Fund. £92 6s. 2d.; A.D.V., £46 3s. 1d., and subscriptions; Rev. William Archer, grant, 27 Dec., 1817.	0 1 0	8 6 7	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, and Church catechism to members of Established Church. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; book-keeping. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Preban, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £78 9s. 3d.; subscriptions, £80 6s. 1d.; Geo. Coates, and Earl Fitzwilliam, grant, 7 November, 1822.	2 0 8	6 16 3	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Rathdrum, Erasmus Smith's English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731.	—	—	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Rathdrum, Erasmus Smith's English, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	(Salary from general fund).	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; crochet; knitting. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF WICKLOW—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	20 0 0	Earl of Wicklow.	Apartments and land, £7 10s.; School fees.	133	—	None.	–*	40	21	19	–	–	8s. 8d.; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 264.
In Governors. *Deed.*	25 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and land, £5; Gratuity from Governors, £5; Gratuity from Incumbent, £2; School fees.	58	—	None.	27	40	32	8	–	–	4s. to 16s.; some free.	Satisfactory.
—	25 0 0	Rev. Mr. Green, £13; Trinity College, Dublin, £12.	Apartments and land, £4 5s.; Gratuities from Protestant Orphan Society; School fees, £5.	105	—	Sufficient.	25	40	40	–	–	–	5s.; Those on the college land, or on Mr. Greene's estate are free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 264.
In Governors. *Deed.*	20 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and land, £8; Gratuity from Governors, £5; School fees.	80	—	None.	33	52	52	–	–		5s.; some free.	Satisfactory, but limited. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 264.
	5 0 0 Work-mistress.	From local funds.												
In minister. *Deed.*	26 0 0	Rev. Mr. Abbott.	Apartments and garden, £5; School fees, £10.	111	—	None.	38	60	60	–	–	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 265.
In minister. *Deed.*	5 0 0	Church Education Society.	Apartments and land, £5.	73	—	Sufficient.	12	35	20	15	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 265.
In Governors. *Rules of Board.*	25 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and land, £8; Gratuity from Governors, £5; School fees.	93	—	Small.	27	43	43	–	–	–	4s. to £1; some free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 265.
Same.	14 0 0	Governors.	Apartments, £4; Gratuity from Governors, £5; Gratuity from Mrs. Guinness for teaching the singing class £4; School fees.	93	—	Small.	27	48	48	–	–	–	4s. 4d. to 17s. 4d.; some free.	School closed for vacation when visited by Assistant Commissioner.

* Not known.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Rathdrum; Carysfort, Royal.	Chas. I., charter, 23 August, 1629; Stat. 14 & 15 Chas. II., ch. 10; Stat. 53 Geo. III., ch. 107, ss. 11 and 12; Stat. 3 Geo. IV., ch. 79, s. 8.	590 1 25	12 7 10	119 1 4	—	For use of a schoolmaster, appointed by Lord Lieutenant, to reside and teach in Carysfort or some other town in diocese to be named by Lord Lieutenant, with assent of Privy Council and approbation of Archbishop of province and Bishop of diocese, and in default of appointment of master, by Lord Lieutenant, for maintenance of a free school, and masters appointed by Corporation of Carysfort. *Charter and Stat. 14 and 15 Chas. II., ch. 10.* Profits of endowment to be applied, as Commissioners of Education in Ireland shall think fit, in payment of head and under master's salaries; in providing schoolhouse and school accommodation; the residue, if any, in maintaining and improving any other of the Royal schools; in supporting, maintaining, and providing free scholars; and in endowing exhibitions in Trinity College, Dublin. *Statutes 53 Geo. III., ch. 107, and 3 Geo. IV., ch. 79.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Plain needlework; crochet; knitting. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Rathnew; Kilfee.	Charge on Mr. Synge's property.	—	—	—	—	For the support of a School. *Answer to Circular.*	—
Wicklow, Parochial, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £184 12*s.* 4*d.*; subscriptions, £184 12*s.* 4*d.*; acre to be granted; *et vide Table No. 4, p. 260.*	1 0 0	12 1 6	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Navigation. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Wicklow, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. Scriptures; Church catechism.
	Total, .	611 0 26 4 sites, rent-charge, and house property.	132 0 9	267 6 4	5 11 2		

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ashford.	Marcia Anastasia Crofton, will, dated 17 Dec. 1825.	2 0 0 and rent-charge.	2 0 0	40 0 0	—	For support of a school for the education of poor children in the Protestant religion. *Rep. A. C.*
Ballinree; Knockrigg.	L. L. Fund, £32 6*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, £32 6*s.* 1*d.*; two acres to be granted by Mr. Wall, 29 May, 1822.	2 0 0	3 18 9	—	—	—

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF WICKLOW—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In Lord Lieutenant *Charter.*	55 0 0	Commissioners of Education.	Apartments and land, £11 0s. 3d.; School fees.	46	—	None.	32	41	41	–	–	–	Free; a few pay 5s.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 265.
—	—	—	—	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	School ascertained to be in operation, but no answer to master's circular, and no information given by Mr. Synge, though he was repeatedly applied to. *Rep. A. C.*
—	30 0 0	Rector, from subscriptions.	Apartments and land, £10.	100	—	None.	46	56	55	–	–	*1	Free; some pay 4s. 4d.	Satisfactory; condition of premises excellent; endowment very insecure. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 265.
—	Share of preceding.	—	Share of preceding.	100	—	None.	42	58	58	–	–	–	Free; a few pay 4s. 4d.	Mistress and several pupils absent from illness; state of instruction of those present not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 265.
				2421	4		753	1256	1115	135	–	6		

* Friend.

OPERATION. COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
—	—	Testatrix left it optional with the Rev. H. W. Crofton, to establish this school during his lifetime, which he has not done. *Rep. A. C.*	Testatrix also left £10 annuity to other charities in County Wicklow. *Rep. A. C.* See also Crofton Estate Endowment, in *Cork, Table No.* 2, *p.* 304.
—	In existence.	Want of a sufficient attendance of pupils. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Calary.	A. D. V., £46 3s. 1d.; Viscount Monck, grant, 15 July, 1818.	1 2 19	4 12 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, and Church catechism to members of Established Church. *Deed.*
Calary; Luggelaw.	L. L. Fund, £64 12s. 4d.; subscriptions, £64 12s. 4d.; Lady Frances Beresford and Peter La Touche, grant, 12 Feb. 1827.	3 0 38	7 2 3	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by owner of Belvue House, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of owner of Belvue House. *Deed.*
Ennercilly; Ballymoyle.	John Caillard Erck, grant, 5 Dec. 1843.	0 1 0	3 10 0	—	—	For the purpose of establishing a school for educating the children of the poor of the parish of Ennercilly. *Copy of Deed.*
Glanealy; Balleese.	L. L. Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £18 9s. 2d.; Rev. Henry Lambert Bayly, grant, 8 December, 1820.	1 0 0	2 18 9	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Wicklow, Diocesan Free School for Dublin and Glendalagh.	Stat. 12 Eliz., ch. 1, Ir. (1570); Stat. 53 Geo. III., ch. 107, secs. 22, 24; Order of Lord Lieutenant in Council, 17 April, 1824.	—	—	92 6 2	—	For free schools, in which children of residents in diocese, of whatever religious persuasion, are entitled to a classical education as day scholars, free of expense, the master being at liberty to receive voluntary remuneration from such as choose to pay. *Commissioners of Education in Ireland Report*, 1831.
Wicklow, Free.	Earl of Chesterfield, grant, 1746.	12 3 33	—	40 0 0	—	—
Wicklow, Tiresian, Orphan.	Jeoffry Waldron, will, 1823, bequest now represented by a sum of £611 10s. 9d. Government Stock.	—	—	—	18 6 10	For the Orphan Poor School, in the county of Wicklow, of which Mr. Edward Allen, of Liffey-street, is president. *Will; Rep. A.C.*
		23 0 10 and rent-charge.	24 2 1	172 6 2	18 6 10	

TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Kilcommon, Parochial.	Rev. Mr. Barton, grant of rents of certain houses in Ormond-market.	House property.	—	46 3 1	—	—
Templestown, Protestant Charter.	John and Elizabeth Temple, grant, 8 February, 1736.	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	For instruction of Roman Catholic and other poor natives of Ireland in English, writing, and arithmetic; in husbandry and housewifery; or in trades, manufactures, or other manual occupations; in Scriptures, and in principles of Protestant Established religion. *Charter.*
Wicklow, Parochial.	Catherine Eaton, will, about 1790, profit rent from two houses in Merrion-street, in the City of Dublin.	House property.	—	44 0 0	—	—
	Total, . . .	40 0 0 and house property.	—	130 3 1	—	

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF WICKLOW—*continued.*

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
In minister. *Deed.*	Thrown down.	Discontinued because Viscount Monck took possession of schoolhouse. *Rep. A. C.*	Viscount Monck not aware of existence of deed of endowment. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C.* p. 265.
In owner of Belvue House. *Deed.*	In bad repair.	Discontinued on account of withdrawal of Roman Catholic pupils by Parish Priest. *Rep. A. C.*	Premises in possession of landlord. *Rep. A. C.*
—	In existence.	Discontinued on account of the emigration of the teacher. *Rep. A. C.*	There is a proviso in the deed, that if the premises be for two years unconnected with the school, or be converted to any other use, the grant shall be void. School to be shortly reopened. *Rep. A. C.*
In minister. *Deed.*	Thrown down.	Discontinued on account of the decrease of population, and the establishment of better schools in the town of Rathdrum.	For further particulars, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C.* p. 265.
In Archbishop of Dublin and Lord Lieutenant, alternately. *Stat. 12 Eliz., ch. 1, and 53 Geo. III., ch. 107.*	None.	No appointment made by Lord Lieutenant since 1834. No schoolhouse built by Grand Jury. *Rep. A. C.*	In consequence of no appointment having been made by Lord Lieutenant, endowment has not been paid by the Archbishop and clergy. A school is much required in the neighbourhood. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 266. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 13681 *et seq.*; 13724 *et seq.*; 21352 *et seq.*
—	None.	No appointment made since the death of the last master in 1834. *Rep. A. C.*	Part of the land sold by Government. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 266. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 13681 *et seq.*; 13724 *et seq.*
—	—	The plan adopted by the present patron is to send the orphans to some district in the country, in which they are boarded and lodged in farmers' houses, and receive their education in the National Schools of the locality. The children thus supported are at present located at Clondalkin, in the county of Dublin. *Rep. A. C.*	—

ENDOWMENTS. COUNTY OF WICKLOW—[NONE.]

LOST OR EXPIRED. COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

Authority on which Inquiry was Instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Reports of Commissioners of Board of Education, Ireland, 1807–12, p. 315.	Certain ground rents reserved were not paid, and ejectments were in consequence brought against the tenants. The endowment is irrecoverably gone. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep. 1835, App., p. 556.	The school was suppressed by order of General Board of Incorporated Society, 2 October, 1776, and no further record respecting the endowment is to be found in the books of the Incorporated Society. *Letter from Incorporated Society.*	—
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep. 1835, App., p. 556.	The endowment depended on leases which determined about five years ago. *Rep. A. C.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 13778 *et seq.*

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TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Aghold.	House and ten acres of land from the Marquess of Rockingham.	Reports of Commissioners of Board of Education, Ireland, 1807–12, p. 315.	It does not appear that the premises were secured to the school. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Aghold; Coolkenno.	Unascertained revenues, attaching to the locality of Coolkenno.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 556.	No trace whatever could be found of any such revenues. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Arklow, Erasmus Smith's English.	Stated to be on Erasmus Smith's foundation.	Same.	This school never had any endowment other than the salary paid by the Board of Erasmus Smith, which was withdrawn in the year 1842. *Rep. A. C.*	The school afterwards passed into the Church of the Incorporated Society. *Vide Table No.* 1, *p.* 252.
Ballintemple, Parochial.	House and acre of land rent free.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, App., p. 84 *b*.	There is no evidence that the premises are secured to educational purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Braban.	House and acre of land rent free, and grant from Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 842.	Identical with Preban Parochial, in *Table, No.* 1, *p.* 256. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Calary; Ballinastoe.	Bequest from Lady Powerscourt, of which the Bishop of Cashel was alleged trustee.	Answer to Circular.	The Bishop of Cashel denies all knowledge of such a bequest. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Carnew.	Unascertained revenues attaching to the locality of Carnew.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 556.	No trace whatever could be found of any such revenues. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Carnew; Ballard.	Stated to be on Erasmus Smith's foundation.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 852.	This school never had any endowment other than the salary paid by the Board of Erasmus Smith, which was withdrawn in the year 1830. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Carnew; Mallard.	Stated to be on Erasmus Smith's foundation.	Same.	Same.	—
Castlemacadam; Newbridge.	Grant from L. L. Fund, and subscriptions.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 836.	The money was granted without any stipulation for securing a site, which consequently has not been secured. *Rep. A. C.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 13740 *et seq.*
Crosspatrick.	House and nine and a-half acres of land.	Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 53 *b*.	Premises the absolute property of Earl Fitzwilliam. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Crosspatrick; Coolroe, National.	Some acres of land attached to school.	Answer to Circular.	Same.	—
Delgany; Windgates.	L. L. Fund, £64 12*s.* 4*d.*; subscriptions, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; acre of land.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep., 1826, App., p. 645.	Identical with Delgany; Windgates, Erasmus Smith's English School, in *Table, No.* 1, *p.* 254. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Donaghmore; Donard.	Stated to be on Erasmus Smith's foundation.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 556.	Identical with Kilranelagh and Spynans, Table, No. 1, p. 256, which has ceased to be connected with the Board of Erasmus Smith. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Glanealy; Ballinree.	House, built by Government, and acre of land.	Returns made to House of Commons, 1823, relative to diocesan and parish schools in Ireland, Parliamentary paper, 229, p. 59.	There is no such place as Ballinree, in the parish of Glanealy. Ballinree appears to be a mistake for Balleese, in *Table, No.* 2, *p.* 260. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Kilbride, National.	Site granted by Earl of Wicklow.	Answer to Circular.	No evidence of any endowment in this case. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Kilbride, Parochial.	Acre of land granted in perpetuity.	Answer to Circular.	Identical with Kilbride, Shelton, in *Table No.* 1. *p.* 256. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Mulhuddert; Hollywoodrath.	Dean Jackson, will, 1756, annuity of £6.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1825, App., p. 556.	This locality is situated in the County of Dublin, under which head it appears in *Table, No.* 4, *p.* 38. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Mullinaduff; Kilquiggan.	Annuity of £7 10*s.* from Earl Fitzwilliam.	Answer to Circular.	The payment from Earl Fitzwilliam is entirely gratuitous. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF WICKLOW—*continued.*

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Preban.	House and acre of land rent free.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep. 1835, p. 73 *b*.	Identical with Preban Parochial, in *Table, No.* 1. *p.* 256. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Rathdrum.	An endowment of £30 per annum, and a house, from Earl Fitzwilliam.	Returns made to House of Commons, 1823, relative to Diocesan and Parish Schools in Ireland, Parliamentary paper, No. 229, p. 60.	The annual salary given by Earl Fitzwilliam was not an endowment, but a voluntary allowance. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Rathnew.	£35 per annum, and a piece of ground.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 114 *b*.	Neither the annuity nor the land was in any way secured to the school. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Rathnew; Ballinalea.	A house and two acres of land from Mrs. Sarah Tighe, security unascertained.	Returns made to House of Commons, 1823, relative to Diocesan and Parish Schools in Ireland, Parliamentary paper, No. 229, p. 59.	The support given by Mrs. Tighe was purely voluntary. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Shillelagh.	Unascertained, revenues, attached to the locality of Shillelagh.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep. 1835, App. p. 556.	No trace of any such revenues could be discovered in this locality. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Tinahely.	£20 by Earl Fitzwilliam.	Answer to Circular.	Earl Fitzwilliam's contribution is purely voluntary. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Wicklow, National.	L. L. Fund, £36 18*s.* 5*d.*; K. P. Soc., £27 13*s.* 10*d.*; and subscriptions.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep. 1826, App., p. 840.	The money was granted without any stipulation for securing a site; the school is built in the chapel yard. *Rep. A. C.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 13676–13680, and 5117.

EXTRACTS from REPORTS of FREDERICK WILLIAM M'BLAIN, ESQ., LL.D. Assistant Commissioner.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Endowments in Operation.

Aghold; Coolkenno, Erasmus Smith's English School.—I examined the pupils in reading, geography, and arithmetic. The only reading-book that appeared available was the Bible, and from it the pupils (a large class) read respectably. Two of them answered well in geography—the remainder badly. In arithmetic the result was the same. Writing from dictation was not practised by the scholars. The state of education in the school is not advanced, but it is to be observed that the children are of a very poor class.—[5th August, 1856.] Aghold; Coolkenno, Erasmus Smith's English.

Arklow, Incorporated Society's, Boys' Day School.—The income originally derived from this endowment exceeded £200 per annum. The history of the charity affords a melancholy illustration of the conjoint effects of mismanagement and Chancery litigation. It appears that a Mrs. Boland left certain premises in the town of Arklow, partly held under lease and partly in fee, for the support of a Protestant charter school in that town. In the year 1814, the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests instituted proceedings in Chancery for the purpose of having the devise carried into effect, and, in 1815, a Receiver was appointed over the premises. At this time the rental of the property was £229 2*s.* 8*d.* a year. Part of the premises consisted of mere mud cabins, erected by the road side, without any ground attached, and occupied by persons of the humblest class; they were held for the life of the late king only, on whose death they fell out of lease. Bad as the property was, however, it was rendered still worse by neglect and mismanagement on the part of the Receiver and the Commissioners, in consequence of which squatters were allowed to occupy portions of the premises, and hold same free of rent, until from lapse of time it became impossible to disturb them. The endowment, indeed, was grossly mismanaged, or rather totally neglected, by the Commissioners, as will appear from the fact that, from the year 1815, when the Receiver was appointed, down to 1836, only one account had been passed by that gentleman—namely, up to and ending 29th September, 1818; so that for eighteen years, ending the 29th September, 1836, no account was returned of the income of the property, nor any steps taken to preserve it from deterioration. When the Receiver's account, ending 29th September, 1836, was furnished to the Master in Chancery, a considerable balance appeared due on foot thereof, and the Receiver having neglected to lodge same, was arrested at the instance of the Commissioners. He was subsequently liberated on his securities lodging the balance of rents actually received; and a case with reference to the endowment having been submitted to the then Attorney-General, he gave his opinion that the Solicitor of the Commissioners was highly culpable for the neglect manifested towards the charity, and was amenable at law for the consequences. Thereupon it was arranged between the Commissioners and their solicitor to refer the question of his liability to the arbitration of Mr. Baron Greene, then Solicitor-General; and that gentleman, on the 14th April, 1843, made an award against the solicitor, and directed him to pay in discharge of his liability the sum of £600 to the Commissioners, as trustees for the Incorporated Society. The business of recovering this devise was very expensive and tedious, having extended over eight years, from 1836 to 1844; in the latter year the Lord Chancellor having decreed the transfer of the entire funds and property from the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests to the Incorporated Society, a sum of £869 15*s.*, three per cent. consols, was accordingly transferred Arklow, Incorporated Society's, Boys, Day.

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COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

Endowments in Operation.

Arklow, Incorporated Society's, Boys, Day.

to the Society, being the net amount of funds remaining in the hands of the Commissioners after payment of law costs. At the same time the Incorporated Society received possession of the remainder of the property devised by Mrs. Boland, consisting, as already stated, of certain premises in the town of Arklow, held in fee simple. Of the above sum of £869 15s., three per cent. consols, £649 10s., was at once sold out to defray law and other expenses which the Society had incurred in the course of the recovery of the property, and also to effect certain improvements on the premises at Arklow, so as to bring same into a proper condition.

It will be perceived from the foregoing narrative that the Charity was in abeyance from 1812 to 1844; and that in the latter year the property had, mainly through neglect and mismanagement, been permanently diminished in value to nearly one-fourth of its original amount; and further, that although several thousand pounds should have been received out of the estate in the interval between 1812 and 1844, yet in point of fact, after payment of law costs and other expenses, the Incorporated Society did not receive quite £300.

The original establishment of the Incorporated Society at Arklow was a girls' boarding school, which was suppressed in the year 1812. The present school was not founded until the year 1843, at which time the sum of £100 was expended in repairing and fitting premises for the present school; said sum having been paid out of the funds of Boland's devise, then in the hands of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. Mrs. Boland's devise was, however, more properly applicable to the original charter school establishment than to the substituted day school.

I examined a class of ten boys in English dictation, grammar, geography, and history. In English dictation the general result was unfavourable; they knew very little of grammar; and in history did not answer well. In geography the answering was fair; the writing also was good. The state of instruction, on the whole, was not satisfactory.—[17th July, 1856.]

Delgany, Parochial, Boys.

Delgany, Parochial, Boys' School.—I examined a class of eight boys in English dictation, grammar, and geography. In writing from dictation only one boy acquitted himself respectably—the attempts made by the others being any thing but creditable. None of them were able to parse; but in geography the general answering was very good.—[2nd September, 1856.]

Delgany, Parochial, Girls.

Delgany, Parochial, Girls' School.—The state of instruction in this school was not advanced. I examined in reading, grammar, and geography, and found the children very backward, except in geography. In attempting to explain the meaning of words occurring in the passages which they had read for me, they evinced but little intelligence.—[19th July, 1856.]

Delgany; Windgates Girls.

Delgany; Windgates Girls' School.—I examined the most advanced class in the school, comprising six girls. They read badly from the Third Book of the Christian Knowledge Society. With the exception of one girl none of them could parse; and in geography their answering was not good. The school appeared inefficiently conducted, and there was besides a deficiency of books and proper school requisites.—[1st September, 1856.]

Derrylossary, Parochial.

Derrylossary, Parochial School.—The state of instruction in this school was indifferent. The children whom I examined read badly and, although the most advanced class in the school, were unable to parse. In arithmetic and geography the general answering was very unsatisfactory.—[2nd September, 1856.]

Donaghmore.

Donaghmore School.—Of six children present, I examined the only two who were able to read. The book from which they read was of an elementary character (The Scripture Lessons), and they read as well as could be expected from children of the class (the second) to which they belonged. They were able to spell words of three syllables, but had not learned any grammar or geography.

The school seemed in a declining condition; there was a great want of books and school requisites. It is also to be observed that no fire is ever lighted in the schoolroom, as the rector declines the expense of providing fuel for the purpose. It is hardly to be expected that a school so circumstanced can be very flourishing.—[30th July, 1856.]

Dunganstown.

Dunganstown School.—I examined a class of eight children (five boys, three girls), being the most advanced in the school. Only three of them (two girls and one boy) read (from the Third Reading-Book of the Christian Knowledge Society) with tolerable correctness, the others read very badly. None of them could parse. In geography one girl answered tolerably, the rest seemed to know scarcely any thing. In arithmetic the same girl answered fairly, the rest very badly. The school is at a low ebb.—[23rd July, 1856.]

Dunlavin, Parochial, Boys.

Dunlavin, Parochial, Boys' School.—I examined in English dictation, geography, and grammar. In dictation the result was generally unfavourable. Most of the children answered fairly in geography, but in grammar only a few answered any thing. The state of education in the school was rather backward. The instruction given was also too limited in amount—neither mathematics, book-keeping, or mensuration being taught.—[31st July, 1856.]

Kilbride; Shelton.

Kilbride; Shelton School.—I examined a class of seven boys in reading, grammar, and geography: two read (from the National Third Book of Lessons) tolerably well, the rest badly. The same two answered tolerably in geography, but the others had a very scanty acquaintance therewith; all were ignorant of grammar. The method of teaching adopted seemed unsystematic. The school is of a low class.—[17th July, 1856.]

Kilranelagh and Spynans.

Kilranelagh and Spynans School.—There were only two boys present in this school who had been taught to write from dictation. I dictated to them a couple of sentences (from the Second Reading Book of the Christian Knowledge Society) which one of them wrote down correctly, but the others made numerous mistakes in the spelling of words. They were not taught parsing. I also examined them and two other boys in geography and arithmetic; in the former the answering was bad, in the latter, somewhat better. The school is evidently in a declining condition.—[29th July, 1856.]

Kiltegan, Erasmus Smith's English.

Kiltegan, Erasmus Smith's English School.—I examined a large class of the pupils in English dictation, geography, and grammar. In writing from dictation they acquitted themselves very creditably, and in geography also answered tolerably well. Their proficiency in grammar was such as to satisfy me that they had been efficiently and carefully instructed. The state of education in

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the school is satisfactory so far as it goes; but it would be well if the course of instruction were extended so as to embrace some branches of mathematics.—[29th July, 1856.]

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

Endowments in Operation.

Newcastle, Parochial School.—I examined a class of seven (consisting of three boys and four girls) in English dictation, grammar, and geography. Only two (girls) made any thing like a creditable attempt at writing from dictation; the rest failed entirely. In grammar and geography their attainments were very limited. There did not seem much order or system in the arrangements of the school, the state of education in which is by no means satisfactory.—[18th July, 1856.] Newcastle, Parochial.

Preban Parochial School.—I examined the only pupil in the school (a girl) who was so far advanced as to be able to read in the Third Book (Christian Knowledge Society). She read very indifferently, and her knowledge of geography was extremely limited. Some questions which I proposed to her in mental arithmetic she answered with apparent intelligence. I also examined several of the children belonging to the second class. They read very badly; but appeared to understand the rules of arithmetic so far as they had been taught. The school is a wretched affair; but what else can be expected where the master's salary is £5 a year only.—[24th July, 1856.] Preban, Parochial.

Rathdrum, Erasmus Smith's English, Boys' School.—There were only three boys present who had been taught to write from dictation. I dictated to them a passage from the Fourth Reading-Book of the Christian Knowledge Society; one of them wrote it down correctly; the rest were quite unsuccessful in their attempts. Neither in grammar nor geography was much proficiency exhibited. None of the boys learning Euclid had advanced further than the fourth proposition of the first book; one of them whom I examined demonstrated correctly the first proposition. The state of instruction in the school is not advanced.—[18th July, 1856.] Rathdrum, Erasmus Smith's English, Boys.

Rathdrum; Carysfort Royal School.—I examined a mixed class (boys and girls), comprising the most advanced pupils in the school. Their reading (from the Third National Reading-Book) was very indifferent. Of geography they scarcely knew any thing. None of them could parse a sentence. In arithmetic a few answered tolerably well; the rest answered not at all. There seemed to be very little system in the general conduct of the school, which, considering its large endowments, was, in point of efficiency, very much below what might have been expected.—[24th July, 1856.] Rathdrum; Carysfort Royal.

Wicklow, Parochial, Boys' School.—From the register kept by John Litton, Esq., it appears that a draft of a conveyance of one acre of land was sent from his office on the 25th June, 1825, but it is not stated that this was ever executed, nor could I discover the existence of any such instrument. Here, again, as in so many other schools endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, the public money (in this case the large sum of £184 12*s.* 4*d.*) has been given away without any security having been obtained for the investment. The Commissioners who administered the fund appear to have had a large confidence in human nature; for the course which they pursued in numerous cases was to pay the money in the first instance, and then trust to the honour of the parties to perform the conditions on which alone the money was advanced. Unfortunately, many persons, when the money was received, neglected to convey the land, or perform the other conditions of the grant. In the present case I was informed that Archdeacon Magee (late rector of the parish) always claimed the land and house as his own property, and took credit to himself for not disturbing the application thereof to school purposes. Wicklow, Parochial, Boys.

I may observe, that when the Commissioners held their public court in Wicklow (29th October, 1855), neither they nor the Rev. Mr. Brownrigg, rector of the parish, who was examined before them, were aware of aid having been granted from the Lord Lieutenant's School Fund to the building of the parochial schoolhouse here.

The house is in excellent order, and the land, owing to the great industry and taste exhibited by the master and his family in its cultivation, is in beautiful condition.—[25th September, 1856.]

Wicklow, Parochial, Girls' School.—I saw this school under unfavourable circumstances, the mistress being absent from illness, and many of the most advanced pupils not in attendance, owing to the general prevalence of measles in the town. The state of instruction, as I found it, was certainly not favourable. Nothing of grammar, and very little of geography, was known by the pupils who were present. In arithmetic the answering was tolerably good, and a few of the girls read well. Writing from dictation was not practised in the school.—[25th September, 1856.] Wicklow, Parochial, Girls.

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN OPERATION.

Endowments not in Operation.

Calary School.—About two years ago, Lord Monck took the school out of the hands of the rector of the parish and placed it in connexion with the National Board. His lordship has since built a schoolhouse on another part of his property (not comprised in the deed), and removed the school there. Calary.

The original schoolhouse and acre of land were then let to a tenant, who has, within the last eight months, and by his lordship's authority, taken down almost the entire schoolhouse. Lord Monck, it appears, acted in ignorance of the rights conferred by the deed of the endowment, and he now professes himself willing to do whatever the Commissioners may think proper in the matter, for the rectification of his error.—[24th September, 1856.]

Glancaly; Balleese School.—About five years ago the attendance of pupils at the school had so much diminished, owing to the decrease of the population, and the existence of better schools at Rathdrum, about one mile distant, that the Rev. Mr. Fowler, curate of the parish, thought it advisable to give up the boys' school, and establish in its stead a school for young children, who could not conveniently attend the Rathdrum schools. Accordingly, he dismissed the master and appointed a female to teach the young children—he paying the salary for some time out of his own pocket. However, the school even then met with so little success that Mr. Fowler, about three years ago, withdrew the salary from the mistress, but permitted her to remain in the occupation of the school premises and land attached, on condition of her keeping a school open during the summer months. Glancaly; Balleese.

On my visit I found the school closed, and was told by the mistress that no school had been held there for upwards of a year, and that it was useless to open one, as no scholars would attend.—[23rd September, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

Endowments not in Operation.

Wicklow, Diocesan Free School for Dublin and Glendalagh.

Wicklow, Diocesan Free School for Dublin and Glendalagh.—This school is more properly designated the District Diocesan School of Dublin and Glendalagh, the schools of these dioceses having been united, pursuant to a recommendation of the Clare-street Board in the year 1823. Previous to that year there was neither schoolhouse nor schoolmaster appointed for the diocese. In the year 1824 the Lord Lieutenant, in pursuance of the report of the above board, appointed a salary of £100 per annum to be paid to the master of the District Diocesan School of Dublin and Glendalagh; and in July of the same year Archbishop Magee appointed the Rev. James Corcoran master of the school. The Clare-street Board having recommended that the school for the united dioceses of Dublin and Glendalagh should be held in the town of Wicklow, Mr. Corcoran accordingly located himself there, and kept a school in a private house (as no diocesan school had ever been built) until his death in the year 1834. Since that period the school has been in abeyance, no successor to Mr. Corcoran having been appointed. The result has been to deprive the middle classes of the town and its vicinity of the educational advantages to which they were properly entitled, and they have been compelled in consequence, either to send their children, at great expense, to schools in other localities, or else to the Parochial or National schools of the town, intended for the humbler classes.

There is no town in Ireland worse off than Wicklow as regards the means of education for its middle classes, and there is no town where the remedy is so near at hand. Let the proper authority in performance of the duty imposed by the Statute of the 12th of Queen Elizabeth, appoint a competent diocesan schoolmaster, and there can be no doubt that a good school will speedily be established. A fixed salary of £100 a-year (independently of the pupils' fees) will attract able and qualified teachers.—[27th September, 1856.]

Wicklow, Free.

Wicklow, Free School.—Some department of the Government took possession of the lands belonging to this endowment, and in 1848 sold a portion of them (about two Irish acres) to Sir Thomas Esmonde, and let the remainder to a tenant, who now pays rent for same. Whether the Government were justified in thus dealing with the endowment, is a question upon which I have not sufficient materials to decide. I have not seen the original or any copy of the grant alleged to have been made by the Earl of Chesterfield, in the absence of which it were idle to pronounce an opinion.—[27th September, 1856.]

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PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

COUNTY OF CLARE.

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TABLE, No. 1—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Ennis, Erasmus Smith's, Grammar.	Statute, 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Expended in building, £3,046 3*s.*; George Crowe and others, renewable lease of site, 18 Dec., 1786, reserving £8 8*s.* yearly rent.	3 0 28	86 4 5	(Salaries, &c. from general fund.)	—	Putting out poor children to school, or setting up and founding one or more English schools. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.*	Greek; Latin; Hebrew; German; French; mathematics; natural and physical sciences, English: ancient and modern history; geography. Scriptures and Church catechism to boarders of United Church.
Kilmaley; Gortagarriffe, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £105 11*s.* 9*d.*; subscriptions, £105 11*s.* 9*d.*; Marquess of Conyngham, grant, 26 April, 1841.	0 3 9	7 2 9	—	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For schoolhouse and residence of schoolmaster, to teach children under regulation of governors, and to instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*	—
Kilmanaheen; Ennistymon, Christian Brothers, National, Boys.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £92 6*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, £97 17*s.*; Rev. Daniel O'Brien, grant of land and house, 11 June, 1825; Edmond Rice, will, proved 6 Nov., 1844. *Vide City of Dublin, Table No.* 2, *p.* 90.	0 1 20	23 3 10	—	—	For use of resident schoolmaster. *Deed.* For the instruction of poor boys, in English practical mathematics and drawing, the institution being chiefly devoted to the communication of religious knowledge, and moral and religious influences being relied on for the maintenance of discipline. *Books of the Christian Brothers.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; geometry; algebra; trigonometry; conic sections; mensuration; book-keeping. Religious instruction and Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Kilmurry, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £83 1*s.* 6*d.*; subscriptions, £87 13*s.* 9*d.*; Rev. James Martin, grant, 13 Nov., 1822.	0 3 26	6 0 8	—	—	For resident schoolmaster, to teach children selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures: Church catechism to Church children and such Roman Catholics as do not object.
Kilnaboy; Curofin, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £50 13*s.* 8*d.*; subscriptions, £101 6*s.* 5*d.*; Sir Lucius O'Brien, grant, 29 Jan., 1841.	Site.	5 1 2	—	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For schoolhouse and residence of schoolmaster to teach children, under regulation of governors, and to instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*	—
Kilrush, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731.	—	—	(Part of Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.*	Reading; writing; English grammar, geography; use of the globes; arithmetic; Euclid; Algebra; navigation; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Kiltenanlea, Parochial.	Sir H. D. Massey, grant.	Site.	4 19 7	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; Algebra; mensuration. Scriptures; Church catechism.
	Total, .	5 1 13 and 2 sites.	132 12 5	—	—		

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OPERATION.—COUNTY OF CLARE.

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In governors. *Rules of Board.*	100 0 0	Governors.	House and premises, value £56; School fees.	88	37	Large.	43	58	52	6	–	–	Boarders, 40 guineas; day boys, 10 guineas; 9 pupils free; drawing, dancing, and music, extra.	Very satisfactory. Schoolhouse in bad repair. *Vide Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner, p.* 272. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 3814, *et seq.*
	92 6 2 1st assistant.	Governors.	Board and lodging.											
	80 0 0 2nd assistant.	Governors, £50; Master, £30.												
	80 0 0 3rd assistant.	Governors, £34 7*s.* 2*d.*; Master, £45 12*s.* 10*d.*												
In governors. *Deed.*	18 0 0 as parish clerk and schoolmaster.	Vicar.	House and garden.	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, school being closed on death of master. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 3810–13.
In grantees, or future trustees of school. *Deed.*	The teachers, who are Christian Brothers, receive £20 for each hundred pupils in attendance.	National Board.	House and land, £15.	273	—	None.	140	246	5	241	–	–	Free; some pay 2*s.* 2*d.*	Satisfactory.
In minister. *Deed.*	4 0 0	Rector.	House and land, £6.	230	—	None.	14	22	10	2	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory, but limited. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 272.
In governors. *Deed.*	30 0 0	Rector.	—	–	–	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	Not inspected, owing to lateness of period when deed of endowment was received.
In governors. *Rules of Board.*	25 0 0	Governors, £20; Col. Vandeleur, £5.	Apartments and garden, £10; School fees; Occasional gratuity of £5 from governors.	174	—	None.	27	36	32	4	–	–	4*s.* to 20*s.*	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 273.
—	12 10 0	Rector, and other subscribers.	Apartments and garden, £3.	66	—	None.	*–	20	20	–	–	–	Free.	Pupils not present. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 273.
				831	37		224	382	†119	253	–	–		

* No regular register.
† In this County, the Assistant Commissioner recorded, in most instances, the religious denominations of the pupils present at the time of his inspection.

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowments. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Kilkishen.	K. P. Soc., £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £26 18s. 3d.; Thomas Studdert, promise of lease for 31 years, from 1 Nov., 1826.	Site.	—	—	—	School under Kildare-place Society. *Promise of Lease.*
Kilmurry; Tullycrine.	J. O. Vandeleur, promise of grant, 5 July, 1824.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	Same.
Kilrush.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £53 10s. 9d.; subscriptions, £54 2s. 6d.; and site from Rt. Hon. J. O. Vandeleur, 1824.	Site.	3 14 7	—	—	—
Rath; Rathnockmacart.	L. L. Fund, £78 9s. 2d.; subscriptions, £13 16s. 11d.; Francis Synge, renewable lease, 28 Mar. 1826.	7 1 5	10 1 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by patron or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of patron. *Deed.*
Sixmilebridge; Kilfinaghty.	L. L. Fund, £27 13s. 10d.; subscriptions, £21 4s. 7d.; site from Sir Edward O'Brien, 1823.	Site.	1 19 0	—	—	—
Sixmilebridge, Poor.	William Russell, will, proved 19 July, 1831, appointment of £100.	—	—	—	3 0 0	—
Templemaley; Ballyalley.	K. P. Soc., £64 7s. 2d.; Andrew Kerin, grant, 13 July, 1825.	Site.	2 8 7	—	—	For promotion of education of poor in vicinity, and such other of the poor as may attend school and be received therein. *Deed.*
	Total, .	7 1 5 and 5 sites.	21 13 2	—	3 0 0	

TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dowrie.	K. P. Soc., £46 3s. 1d.; John M'Donnell, promise of grant, 30 Oct., 1824.	0 2 0	1 17 8	—	—	A school under Kildare-place Society. *Promise of Lease.*
Dysart; Carhue.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £78 9s. 2d.; subscriptions, £13 16s. 11d.; Edward Synge, bond, 5 Jan., 1826.	7 1 5	10 1 0	—	—	—
Kilnoe; Coolredagh.	L. L. Fund, £36 18s. 5d.; subscriptions, £11 1s. 6d.; Edward O'Callaghan, grant, 18 Dec., 1822.	Site.	1 18 9	—	—	For resident schoolmaster, to be appointed by minister, to teach children selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Quin; Knopogue.	K. P. Soc., £46 3s. 1d.; William Scott, lease for 31 years, 1826.	Site.	—	—	—	A school under Kildare-place Society. *Lease.*
		7 3 5 and 2 sites.	13 17 5	—	—	

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OPERATION.—COUNTY OF CLARE.

Master's Appointment.	School-house.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
—	In bad repair.	Discontinued 16 years ago in consequence of the interference of the Roman Catholic clergyman. *Rep. A. C.*	—
—	In good repair.	Discontinued about a year since for want of a master, the late one having emigrated. *Rep. A. C.*	New schoolhouse, erected on site of old one, at Colonel Vandeleur's expense.
—	—	It could not be ascertained that the school referred to had ever been established. *Rep. A. C.*	No trace of the schoolhouse for which the money was granted could be discovered. *Rep. A. C.* It appears by a return to an order of the House of Commons, 17 Aug. 1839 (Par. Pap. 540), that the money, on payment of which the site was to have been granted, was issued from the Exchequer in 1824.
In grantor, or his appointee, and in default, in proprietor of estate. *Deed.*	In substantially good condition.	Discontinued for want of funds. *Rep. A. C.*	No prospect of school being re established under present management. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 273.
—	—	—	No trace of the schoolhouse ever having been in existence. *Rep. A. C.* It appears by a return to an order by the House of Commons, 17 Aug., 1839 (Par. Pap. 540), that the money, on payment of which the site was to have been granted, was issued from the Exchequer in 1823.
—	—	Endowment not yet in operation, in consequence of litigation as to this and other bequests of testator. *Rep. A. C.*	For further details relative to this endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. on Limerick Free schools, in Table No.* 2, *p.* 358.
—	In bad repair.	Discontinued about twenty-five years since, in consequence of a want of funds and of establishment of National schools. *Rep. A. C.*	—

ENDOWMENTS.—[None.]

LOST OR EXPIRED.—COUNTY OF CLARE.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Promise of Lease, in custody of Kildare-place Society.	The school-house was finished, and master appointed, but there being few Protestants in the parish, and the parish priest not permitting any Roman Catholics to attend, after four years the house and premises were given up to Mr. M'Donnell. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Bond in custody of Mr. Litton, late Secretary and law agent to Lord Lieutenant's School Fund Commissioners.	The endowment expired 1 January, 1831, bond to secure school being in operation until then. *Rep. A. C.*	School in operation until about four years ago. *Rep. A. C.*
Deed in custody of Mr. Litton, late Secretary and law agent to Lord Lieutenant's School Fund Commissioners.	School in operation until 1840, when it was discontinued in consequence of withdrawal of Roman Catholic pupils by their clergyman. *Rep. A. C.*	Grantor's property sold in Incumbered Estates Court, without reservation of any right under deed. *Rep. A. C.*
Lease in custody of Kildare-place Society.	School in operation only for six months, in consequence of withdrawal of Roman Catholic pupils, when premises seem to have again come into lessor's possession. *Rep. A. C.*	Estate sold in Incumbered Estates Court without reservation of any right under deed. *Rep. A. C.*

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TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO.—COUNTY OF CLARE.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Kildysart, Protestant Charter.	Two acres, granted by John Scott.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep. 1835, App., p. 537.	No evidence discoverable of any such school ever having been in operation or existence. There has been none such for fifty years at least. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Kilnaboy.	Some land and house rent free.	Commissioners of Public Instruction (Ireland), 2 Rep., 1835, p. 190, *c.*	School referred to now in connexion with National Board, and has no endowment independent of the support received from it. The schoolhouse and small yard held rent free, but at will and pleasure of Rev. Mr. Walsh, the parish priest. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Kilnesollagh.	Annual income, £18.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 537.	School identical with Newmarket Protestant Charter, below. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Kilnesollagh; Drumoland.	School established by Lady O'Brien, who gives master and mistress £60 per annum salary, with house and half an acre of ground rent free.	Commissioners of Board of Education in Ireland, Reports, 1807–12, p. 315.	Salary appears to be a voluntary contribution; house and land held at will. *Rep. A. C.*	School still in operation, and efficiently maintained. *Rep. A.C.*
Kiltoraght; Ballynacarragh.	Grant of £25 to Sir Edw. O'Brien from Lord Lieutenant's School Fund, on condition of grant of site and money, to amount of £25, 1824.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep., 1825, App., p. 664.	No such school or schoolhouse ever in existence. It does not appear that any grant or lease was ever made for such a school. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Newmarket, Protestant Charter.	Annual income £18, and 30 acres.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 537; and 1st Report of Commissioners of Irish Inquiry, 1828, App., p. 26.	No entry of any payment of annuity for one hundred years. The old Charter Schoolhouse and the land attached appear to have reverted to the grantor's estate. *Rep. A. C.*	For history of alleged endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 273.
St. Patrick's; Parteen.	Devise of house and rent-charge of £20 a-year, under will of Martin Honan, death, 17 March, 1848.	Books of Bequest Board, containing extracts from wills.	Mr. Thomas Kane, of Limerick, to whom probate of will was granted, states, that testator died a few days after making his will, and that the bequest thereby became void. *Rep. A. C., vide Stat.* 7 & 8 *Vic., c.* 97, *s.* 16.	The school in question is in operation, and the bequest applied to its use, but as a voluntary appropriation merely. *Rep. A. C.*

COUNTY CLARE.

Endowments in Operation.

EXTRACTS from REPORTS of ARTHUR SHARMAN CRAWFORD, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Ennis, Erasmus Smith's Grammar.

Ennis, Erasmus Smith's Grammar School.—This is the best classical school which I have visited during my inspection. I heard the pupils examined in several branches, Latin, Euclid, algebra, geography, English grammar, arithmetic, and English dictation, and I thought that in all they exhibited a very fair knowledge, and that they were carefully grounded in the principles of each. Dr. King, the principal, seems to be an energetic and experienced teacher, who devotes his entire time to the school, and I learned from various sources, that although he maintains a proper degree of discipline among his pupils, he treats them in a kind and parental manner. His principle is to make classical knowledge rather subordinate in importance to that of modern languages (including English), and the sciences generally, but he does not, by any means, neglect the former. I regretted to find the schoolhouse internally in bad repair and dirty condition, except the dormitories, which were clean.

The repairs of so large a house must be expensive, and except in one instance the Governors have not contributed any thing towards such repairs.—[10th May, 1856.]

Kilmurry, Parochial.

Kilmurry, Parochial School.—Mrs. Horne, the teacher of this school, is a person of great respectability, and in point of education is much above her present situation: she has received a superior education, such as (with the exception of music) would suit her for the situation of governess in a respectable private family. She understands, in addition to the usual branches of education taught to females of the middle class, Latin, Greek, and Euclid. So far as this school can be considered as an endowed one, and under the management of the minister of the parish, the only branches of education taught in it are reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and English grammar; Mrs. Horne is fully qualified to teach these; and having examined some of the pupils in geography, grammar, and arithmetic, I was satisfied with the answering, which was rather above the average in parochial schools. In English dictation, too, four of the pupils wrote a sentence with accuracy in spelling, but

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all but one misapplied capital letters. On the whole (independently of the question whether a female teacher is suited for the position of sole teacher of a mixed school of males and females, and also of the question whether a teacher of a parochial free school should not, if required, be able to teach book-keeping, mensuration, and such branches), the school is satisfactorily conducted.

COUNTY CLARE. — *Endowments in Operation.*

Two of the pupils are boarders, who receive education in Latin, Greek, and Euclid, in addition to the ordinary branches taught in the school; but the mistress does not consider these as forming any part of the course of the school, and are matters of private engagement with the parents of the children. These boarders could do the first proposition of Euclid, and translate part of Latin Delectus, and Greek Testament.—[13th May, 1856.]

Kilrush, Erasmus Smith's English School.—This is a very well conducted school. The master seems to have high qualifications as a teacher. I examined some of the pupils in geography, mental arithmetic, and English grammar, and I have seldom heard better answering. In English dictation and English composition several of the pupils exhibited great proficiency. The writing was also some of the best I have met with; and in the first book of Euclid several of the pupils answered very fairly: and on the whole the school in every respect is most creditable to the teachers and managers. —[17th May, 1856.]

Kilrush, Erasmus Smith's English.

Kiltenanlea, Parochial School.—The master is clerk of the petty sessions of the district, which are held every second Friday, and were to be held on the day I visited the school. On such occasions there is no school, and I accordingly found no pupils in it.

Kiltenanlea, Parochial.

I am unable, therefore, from the absence of the pupils when I visited the school, to report on the state of education in it. The master is very intelligent, and Mr. Allen, the incumbent of the parish, states that he is competent as a teacher. There is a most inadequate supply of books and school requisites, and the master keeps no diary, roll, or report books whatever. The schoolhouse was clean. —[2nd May, 1856.]

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN OPERATION.

Endowments not in Operation.

Rath; Rathnockmacart School.—The schoolhouse is still in existence, but I cannot consider any school as being now in operation in it. Mr. Edward Synge, the trustee named in the lease, resides in the King's County, but occasionally, about once a fortnight, visits the locality, and has fitted up a room in the schoolhouse for his own accommodation during his visits, and on those occasions he appears to collect a few children on Sunday, and instructs them in Scriptural knowledge; but there is no regular schoolmaster. A man of the name of Naylor occupies the schoolhouse as caretaker, to whom Mr. Synge allows, as such, eight pence a week, and the use of one acre of land belonging to the school. The rest of the land, three acres, is let to a weekly tenant, at 4*s.* a week, who pays the rent to Mr. Synge. Mr. Synge states that out of this he keeps the house and premises in repair. He is now unable to contribute to the payment of any salary to a master, but states that if he could obtain a competent teacher, who would be satisfied with the emoluments to be derived from the land, he would give the land to him. There are scarcely any Protestants in the neighbourhood, and the Roman Catholic priest of the parish has successfully interfered to prevent the attendance of Roman Catholic pupils, who attend a National school at Corrofin, within a distance of two miles. From this, and the want of funds to maintain the school, I see no prospect of its being re-established under its present management. The schoolhouse is in substantially good condition. It consists of one large room, formerly used as a schoolroom, and one apartment for the master's residence.—[20th May, 1856.]

Rath; Rathnockmacart.

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO.

Alleged Endowments inquired into.

Newmarket, Protestant Charter School.—In Mr. D'Alton's Appendix to the Report (1835,) from the Select Committee on Education (Ireland), page 537, a poor school at Kilnesollagh is mentioned as having an annual income of £18 derived from Sir Donat O'Brien. Mr. D'Alton refers to a Report on Charity Schools, and Lodge's Peerage, 2nd edit., vol. 2, page 43.

Newmarket Protestant Charter.

I have not had any opportunity of referring to the Report on Charity Schools, but on reference to Lodge's Peerage, I find the following statement:—"Sir Donagh or Donatus O'Brien died 17th November, 1717; by his will he directed that the person to whom the lands of Rathfolanbegs should come, by virtue of his will, should yearly pay for ever, £18 sterling; £6 thereof to a person qualified to teach in reading and writing twenty-four young boys, of the parish of Killenasulagh, and the neighbourhood thereof; and the remaining £12 to the said twenty-four boys. They and the schoolmaster to be nominated by his grandson, Edward, and his heirs."

Under the head of Newmarket, County of Cork, Mr. D'Alton refers to an annuity of £18 as annexed to a charter school there, and observes that this annuity, so far as he could trace, was bequeathed by Sir Donat O'Brien to support twenty-four charity boys, and about the year 1750 was allocated to this charter establishment, by his grandson and heir. This is manifestly the same endowment as the former, but I think Mr. D'Alton is mistaken in placing the school at Newmarket, County of Cork, and not at Newmarket-on-Fergus, in the County of Clare, which is situate in the parish of Kilnesollagh.

In the return of the Secretary of the Incorporated Society, with respect to endowments for Protestant charter schools, it is stated in reference to Newmarket, County of Cork (qy. County of Clare,) that Sir Donat O'Brien, Bart., bequeathed a rent-charge of £18 per annum towards the support of this school, for which was substituted in the year 1764, by Sir Edward O'Brien and Sir Lucius O'Brien, grandson and great grandson respectively of Sir Donat, twenty-four acres rent free in perpetuity. In the year 1806 the school was suppressed, in consequence of its remote and inconvenient situation, its greatly dilapidated condition, and its having been found impossible to procure the services of a catechist. Upon the suppression of the school its endowment of land, as aforesaid, was surrendered by the Incorporated Society to Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart.

I called upon Lord Inchiquin, who is the present proprietor of the estates of Sir Donat O'Brien. From his statement, and that of his brother and agent, Mr. Robert O'Brien, it appears that the

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COUNTY CLARE.

Alleged Endowments inquired into.

Newmarket Protestant Charter.

charter school to which reference is made by Mr. D'Alton and the Secretary of the Incorporated Society, existed at Newmarket-on-Fergus. That they have no record whatever of the original endowment of £18 a year by Sir Donat O'Brien, and that for a period of 100 years there is no entry of any payment having been made in respect thereof; that they do not admit that the estate is now liable to the charge; that it (the estate) has, upon two occasions, been settled under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, and no notice is taken, in either of the acts, of any such charge.

Lord Inchiquin is now in possession of the house in which the old charter school referred to by the Secretary of the Incorporated Society was held, and the lands attached thereto which seem to have reverted to the estate, as mentioned by him.

Lord Inchiquin further stated to me, that although he does not admit any liability on the part of the estate, to the annuity in question, he does not do so from any other motive than a desire to keep the funds, which he applies for the purposes of education in the parish of Kilnesollagh, within his own control; and that he expends a much larger sum than that annuity in supporting schools; and I can myself state that he supports, very efficiently, a school at Dromoland, in the parish, for the poor of the neighbourhood.

The only question that seems to arise is, whether (supposing that there is legal evidence of any such endowment by Sir Donat O'Brien, of which I have not any,) it became legally extinguished by the transactions referred to in the return of the Secretary of the Incorporated Society, or is barred by lapse of time, or the Acts of Parliament I have above mentioned.—[20th May, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF CORK.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Aghada, National, Boys.	John Roche, will, 5 Jan., 1826, schoolhouse and £18 9*s.* 2*d.* a year.	Site.	4 8 10	18 9 2	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; algebra; mensuration; Euclid; book-keeping; navigation; trigonometry and surveying; use of the globes. Roman Catholic catechism and prayers, to Roman Catholics.
Aghada, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Religious exercises, same as in Boys' school.
Aghada; Whitegate-hill.	Robert Uniacke Fitzgerald, will, death, 14 July, 1831, £500, now producing £20.	—	—	—	20 0 0	For schoolmaster, to educate gratis, in the schoolhouse erected by testator in village of Whitegate, 50 poor boys resident on the estate of Corkbeg; Scriptures to be read daily; other regulations to be adopted, at discretion of executors. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; book-keeping; mensuration. Singing of hymns. Scriptures; Scripture Lessons of Church Education Society; Church catechism to Church children.
Aghadown, Parochial.	Richard Henry Hedges Beecher, grant, 26 March, 1828.	1 0 0	4 6 2	—	—	For a school under the Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Ahern and Britway, Parochial.	Association for Discountenancing Vice, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, £36 18*s.* 5*d.*; Duke of Devonshire, grant, 22 April, 1828.	1 0 0	3 9 9	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; geography; arithmetic. Psalmody and singing of hymns. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Ballyfeard.	George Achilles Daunt, renewable lease, 4 Dec. 1824.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For education of poor children. *Copy of Deed.*	—
Ballymodan; Curravarrahane.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; Earl of Bandon, lease for three lives, 21 Sept., 1820.	1 2 0	4 5 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid. Needlework. Singing of hymns. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Ballymoney; Ballinacargy, Erasmus Smith's English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £100 16*s.* 6*d.*; subscriptions, £50 8*s.* 2*d.*; Thomas Hungerford, grant, 10 Nov. 1841.	2 0 0	6 10 8	—	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For schoolhouse and residence of a schoolmaster, to teach children, under regulation of Governors, and to instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*	—

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF CORK.

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	42 0 0	National Board, £32; from endowment, £10.	Apartments, £3; School fees, £6.	48	—	Small.	50	91	*3	29	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 20*s.*; a few free.	Satisfactory.
—	25 9 2	National Board, £17; from endowment, £8 9*s.* 2*d.*	Apartments; School fees, about £2 10*s.*	48	—	Small.	30	50	–	19	–	–	4*s.* to 10*s.*; a few free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner, p.* 313.
In executors. *Extracts from Wills.*	20 0 0	Surviving trustee, from endowment.	Apartments and land, £5; School fees.	96	—	None.	25	30	8	8	–	–	—	Satisfactory.
—	14 0 0	Archdeacon of Ross, £10; Church Education Society, £4.	Apartments and land, £2.	77	—	None.	17	39	24	–	–	–	4*s.*; a few free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 313.
In minister. *Deed.*	12 0 0	Rector of parish.	Apartments and land, £6.	42	—	None.	18	25	13	–	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 313.
—	15 0 0	—	Free house; School fees.	–	—	—	–	28	–	–	–	–	4*s.*	Not inspected, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
In minister. *Deed.*	30 0 0	Lady Bandon.	Apartments and land, £5.	95	—	None.	24	45	19	13	–	–	Free.	Secular knowledge very low. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 313.
In Governors. *Deed.*	—	—	—	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	Not inspected, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.

* In this County the Assistant Commissioner recorded in most cases the religious denominations of the pupils present at the time of his inspection.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Baltimore; Tullagh, Parochial.	Lady Carbery, will, death, 23 February, 1852, £600 (of which only £217 10*s.* has yet been received); Lord Carbery, presumed grant of house and half an acre of land.	0 2 0	6 18 0	—	18 0 0	For instruction of children of parish in scriptural and general education, according to system of Church Education Society. *Will* (1852); *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid. Plain and fancy needlework. Psalmody and singing of hymns. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Bandon, Endowed.	Earl of Cork, will, 24 Nov., 1642, rent-charge, £27 13*s.* 10*d.*	Rent-charge.	—	27 13 10	—	For a free school. *Extract from Will.*	Greek; Latin; Hebrew; French; mathematics; English; book-keeping; geography; arithmetic; use of the globes; history; mensuration; navigation; astronomy. Practical surveying. Church catechism to Church children.
Bandon, Industrial, Girls.	L. L. Fund, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, &c. £1,200; Earl of Shannon, lease, dated 16 Oct., 1848, for 999 years, from 25 March, 1828.	Site.	39 5 2	—	—	For a school, under management of Earl of Bandon and Vicar of parish. *Lease; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework and embroidery. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Bandon; Kilbrogan, Church Education Society's Model and Training School, for Munster.							
1. Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731.	—	—	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping; elements of natural philosophy. Vocal music (Hullah). Map drawing. Object lessons on natural philosophy. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
2. Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731.	—	—	(Salary from general fund.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; history. Vocal music (Hullah.) Plain and ornamental needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Bantry, Parochial, Boys and Girls.	L. L. Fund, £73 16*s.* 11*d.*; Lord Bantry, grant of 2 roods, Aug., 1821; Irish Reformation Society, £50; subscriptions, &c., £450; Lord Bantry, promise of lease, 1854, in consideration of reconveyance of certain premises. *Vide Table* No. 5, *p.* 312.	0 2 0 and site.	18 4 3	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to such as do not object.
Berehaven; Castletown.	John L. Puxley, grant, 26 June, 1826.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For a school under Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF CORK—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
—	£ s. d. 13 9 0 2 0 0 Assistant Mistress.	Trustees, £6 9s.; Ch. Ed. Soc. £5; Rector, £2. Ch. Ed. Soc.	Apartments and land, £3.	130	—	None.	15	21	18	–	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 314.
—	40 0 0 30 0 0 Assistant.	Duke of Devonshire. Head master.	House and land, £64.	82	23	Sufficient.	25	25	15	–	–	10	Boarders, 40 guineas; day pupils, 8 guineas.	Satisfactory.
—	30 0 0	Vicar of parish, out of annual subscriptions.	Apartments and coals, £10.	650	—	Small.	31	34	28	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory, but elementary.
In Governors. *Rules of Board.*	150 0 0 30 0 0 Assistant master.	Ch. Ed. Soc., £100; Governors, £50. Head master.	Free house, £18, and half of school fees. Half of school fees, £10.	113	—	Sufficient.	46	65	65	–	–	–	4s. to 40s.; some free.	Satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 314.
In Governors. *Rules of Board.*	27 13 10	Governors.	Apartments, £5; fuel.	41	—	None.	31	64	64	–	–	–	Free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 314.
In minister. *Deed.*	35 0 0 16 0 0 Assistant mistress.	Rector, Lord Bantry, and Irish Reformation Society. Same.	Apartments and land, £4 10s.; School fees, £8 10s. Apartments, £3; School fees, £2.	178	—	Sufficient.	54	85	28	4	–	*5	Free.	Satisfactory.
—	35 0 0	Ch. Ed. Soc., and Incumbent.	10 0 0	–	—	—	–	38	–	–	–	–	—	Not inspected, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.

* Methodists.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Brinny, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £73 16s. 11d.; subscriptions, £55 7s. 8d.; Duke of Devonshire, grant, 1 Sept., 1820.	1 0 0	4 17 6	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; book-keeping; mensuration. Needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Charleville, Endowed.	Earl of Cork, grant of rent-charge and house.	Site and rent-charge.	4 8 5	36 18 5	—	—	Classics and history.
Charleville, National, Boys.	Kennedy Ryan, will, death, Sept. 1827, £100, now amounting to £246 14s. 5d.; building grant from Nat. Board, £300; subscriptions, £505 9s. 5d.; Earl of Cork, grant of site.	Site.	24 13 3	—	7 8 0	For the Poor School of Charleville. *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism to Roman Catholics.
Charleville, Convent, National.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Crochet; guipure lace. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism to Roman Catholics.
Clonakilty, Boyle-street, Boys.	Earl of Shannon, grant, 4 Dec., 1840.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to members of Established Church. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	—
Clonakilty; Kilgarriffe, Parochial, Girls.	A. D. V., £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £101 10s. 9d.; Earl of Shannon, grant, 3 August, 1818.	Site.	4 18 7	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Cloyne, Bishop Crowe's.	Bishop Crowe, will, 7 March, 1719; accumulation of income invested in £1097 12s. 3d. Government Stock.	63 1 32 and ground-rents of houses.	16 5 7	114 7 5	32 18 6	For clothing, educating, and binding to apprenticeship poor boys of diocese of Cloyne. *Copy of Will.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; logarithms; book-keeping. Instruction in doctrines of the United Church.
Coachford; Coolaculig, Erasmus Smith's English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.* Building grant from Governors, £99 19s. 1d.; subscriptions, £49 19s. 7d.; Rev. Wm. Hallaran, grant, 17 Sept., 1841.	1 0 0	5 9 11	—	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For schoolhouse and residence of a schoolmaster, to teach children, under regulation of Governors, and to instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*	—

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF CORK—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	13 0 0	Rector, £8; Duke of Devonshire, £5.	Apartments and land, £3; School fees; Gratuity from Church Education Society, £5, to master, and to mistress, £2.	90	—	None.	23	35	20	1	–	–	Free; a few pay 10s.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 314.
—	36 18 5	Earl of Cork.	Land, £1; School fees.	57	—	Small.	2	4	–	4	–	–	£6 6s.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 314.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules,* 1855.	50 0 0 14 0 0 Assistant.	National Board, £46; General School Fund, £4. National Board.	School fees, £12 to £20.	355	—	Small.	75	149	–	89	–	–	From 8s. to 20s.; some free.	Satisfactory.
The teachers are a community of nuns of the order of Sisters of Mercy.	The teachers receive £20 for each 100 pupils in attendance 5 0 0 Monitress.	National Board. National Board.	—	355	—	Small.	157	241	–	107	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory, but principally industrial.
In minister. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	—	—	—	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	School vacant at time of Assistant-Commissioner's inspection; but to be shortly opened. As to site, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 314.
In minister. *Deed.*	20 0 0	Rector, from general funds of school.	Apartments, £3; Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc., £5.	98	—	Small.	39	52	37	–	–	–	Free.	Elementary, but likely to improve. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 314.
In trustees. *Copy of Will.*	40 0 0	Trustees.	Apartments and garden, £14; Gratuity, not exceeding £10; School fees.	38	—	Small.	11	23	11	–	–	–	From 20s. to 40s.; two free.	Satisfactory; funds deficient. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 315.
In Governors. *Deed.*	20 0 0	Rector.	—	–	—	—	–	31	–	–	–	–	—	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
Cork City.		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Blarney-lane; Christian Brothers.	A branch of Peacock-lane School *Vide p.* 286.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carey's-lane; SS. Peter and Paul's, National, Girls.	Thomas Rochfort, will, death 24 Dec., 1831, £500, now invested in £489 4*s.* 8*d.*, Government Stock.	—	—	—	14 13 6	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Roman Catholic catechism, and prayers to Roman Catholics.
Christchurch-lane; Christchurch, Parochial.	Mrs. Shearman, will, 6 August, 1728, rent-charge, £13 16*s.* 11*d.*; Thomas Brien, will, August, 1833, £50, of which, £32 now invested in Savings' Bank; new schoolhouse built out of charitable funds and subscriptions, £1,800.	Site and rent-charge.	54 10 0	13 16 11	0 19 3	For a charity school in parish of Christchurch, for instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and, if possible, in rudiments of Latin, when required. *Extract from Will.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; geometry; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Cove-street; St. Nicholas, Parochial, Boys.	Moses Deane, will, 3 October, 1726, £1,200, since increased by accumulation of interest to £5,559 17*s.* 8*d.* Government Stock; schoolhouse built from proceeds of M. Deane's bequest, at a cost of £370; lease of school premises for forty years, 22 Mar. 1822, reserving a rack-rent.	Site.	—	—	166 16 0	For schooling and clothing at least twenty poor boys, and twenty maids in parish of St. Nicholas, who are to be taught to read the Bible; the boys to read and cypher, the maids to work at their needle and knit, until fit to be put apprentices to trades. *Copy of Will.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Cove-street; St. Nicholas Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Psalmody. Plain and ornamental needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Dean-street; St. Finbar's Parochial.	Mrs. Shearman, will, 6 August, 1728.	Rent-charge.	—	9 4 7	—	For founding and maintaining a charity school in parish of St. Finbar's; schoolmaster to teach gratis the poor children of parish to read, write, and cast accounts, and if convenient the rudiments of the Latin tongue and grammar. *Extract from Will.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; catechism and tenets of Established Church to Church children.
Douglas-street; Presentation Monastery, National.	Thomas Rochfort, will, death 24 December, 1831, £500 lent on mortgage, at 6 per cent.; schoolhouse built by subscriptions on ground held under lease, reserving £20 a-year rent, dated 1 October, 1829.	Site.	14 0 0	—	30 0 0	For use of Presentation Monastery school. *Extracts from Wills.* For having and maintaining thereon a school for the education of males, and for a dwelling-house for the teachers. *Lease*, 1829; *Rep. A. C.*	—

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF CORK—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
—	—	—	—	–	–	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	22 0 0	National Board, £17; from endowment, £5.	School fees, £7 10*s.*	124	—	Small.	39	101	–	24	–	–	Free; some pay from 2*s.* 2*d.* to 13*s.*	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 315.
In Mayor of Cork, and minister and churchwardens of parish. *Extract from Will.*	40 0 0	Vicar, from endowment, subscriptions and charity sermons.	Apartments, £5.	175	—	None.	26	37	28	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory, but very elementary.
—	30 0 0	Rector, from endowment.	Apartments, £6.	102	—	None.	34	*55	–	–	–	–	Free; one pays 32*s.*	Satisfactory, but very elementary. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 2032 *et seq.*
—	30 0 0 5 0 0 Assistant.	Same. Same.	Apartments, £5.	110	—	None.	56	74	36	3	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
In Bishop. *Extract from Will.*	24 4 7½	Dean and Chapter, £15. Mrs. Shearman's bequest, £9 4*s.* 7½*d.*	—	113	—	None.	28	36	25	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory, but elementary.
—	—	—	—	–	—	—	550	–	–	550	–	–	—	Not inspected, there being no attendance on day of visit, in consequence of some religious observances.

* Pupils not classed.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
Cork City—con. *Newsom's-quay*; St. Mary's Shandon, Parochial, Boys.	Moses Deane, will, 3 October, 1726, £1,200; Thomas Casey, donation, £200; same, will proved 22 June, 1833, £100; of above with interest, £2,101 2*s.* invested in Government stock, and £743 2*s.* 6*d.* expended in building; grant of site 12 Nov., 1832, rent reserved, £20.	A. R. P. Site.	£ s. d. 2 15 10	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 63 0 8	For schooling and clothing at least twenty poor boys and twenty maids in parish of St. Mary's Shandon, who are to be taught to read the Bible; the boys to read and cipher, the maids to work at their needle and knit, until fit to be put apprentices to trades. *Copy of Will.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Newsom's-quay; St. Mary's, Shandon Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and ornamental needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Patrick's Hill; Diocesan Free School for Cork.	Stat. 12 Eliz. ch. 1, Ir. (1570), &c.; stat. 53 Geo. III., chap. 107, s. 24. Order in Council, 24 June, 1857.	—	—	73 16 11	—	For a free school, in which children of residents in diocese, of whatever religious persuasion, are entitled to a classical education, as day scholars, free of expense; the master being at liberty to receive voluntary remuneration from such as choose to pay. *Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Report*, 1831.	Greek; Latin; French; German. Grammar; geography; history; English dictation; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism and collects to Church children.
Peacock-lane, Christian Brothers (including the branch schools of *Blarney-lane* and *Sullivan's-quay*).	Dr. John Barry, will proved 17 Feb., 1835, bequest invested in purchase of land; Thos. Rochfort, will, 24 Dec., 1831, £1,000; Anne Harding, will, proved 19 March, 1835, £200; Daniel Sullivan, will, death, 29 July, 1844, £200; three schoolhouses built by public subscription on sites secured, sum of rent reserved, £35; Edmond Rice, will, proved 16 May, 1844. *Vide City of Dublin, Table, No. 2, p. 90.*	920 2 8 and three sites.	83 17 7	243 5 2	42 0 0	For education of poor boys at the Christian Brothers' establishment, Peacock-lane, on the system adopted by them. *Copy of Will.* For the instruction of poor boys in English, practical mathematics, and drawing; the institution being chiefly devoted to the communication of religious knowledge, and moral and religious influences being relied on for the maintenance of discipline. *Books of the Christian Brothers.*	Reading; writing; arithmetic; grammar; geography; use of the globes; geometry; Algebra; mechanics; mensuration; drawing; book-keeping. Roman Catholic catechism and prayers to Roman Catholics.
Peter's-lane; St. Peter's, Endowed, Boys.	Moses Deane, will, 3 October, 1726, £1,107 13*s.* 10*d.* lent to Corporation, and £352 18*s.* 4*d.* Government Stock; Sir Thos. Deane, will, 1 October, 1734, part of rent-charge of £216; expended on building £600, derived from Sir Thomas Deane's bequest and parochial subscriptions; lease of school premises at £6 a-year rent.	Site and rent-charge.	13 0 0	56 0 0	63 12 4	For schooling and clothing at least twenty poor boys and twenty maids, in parish of St. Peter's, who are to be taught to read in Bible; the boys to write and cipher, the maids to work at their needles and knit, until fit to be put apprentices to trades. *Copy of Will*, (1726). For founding a school in alms' house, established by testator's father, for twenty poor boys and twenty girls, born in city of Cork; the boys to be taught to read and and write; the girls to read and work at their needles; both to be taught the principles of Christian religion, more especially the catechism of the Church of England. *Copy of Will* (1734).	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; English dictation; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF CORK—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
—	£ s. d. 35 0 0	Rector, from school funds.	Apartments, £5; Fuel; Gratuity, £5.	120	—	None.	22	38	11	1	–	*2	Free.	Unsatisfactory. Cleanliness not attended to. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 315. For evidence at Public Court, *vide* 1672–4, also 2259 *et seq.*
—	15 0 0	Same.	Share of preceding.	132	—	None.	†–	35	15	–	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 315.
In Lord Lieutenant. *Stat.* 12 *Eliz. ch.* 1.	73 16 11	Bishop and Clergy of Diocese.	School fees.	56	—	None.	47	53	39	1	3	‡10	£8 8s. to £10 10s.; French and German extra; five free.	Satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 315. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 1180 *et seq.*, also 1691–3.
	None, French assistant.	—	Class fees.											
	40 0 0 Second assistant.	Head master.												
The teachers are a community of Christian Brothers	No salary as such.	—	The teachers, as members of the religious community, are supported from the endowment and other funds of the society.	1948	—	A small one attached to Blarney-lane school.	1107	§–	–	918	–	–	About half are free, rest pay 2*s.* 2*d.*	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 315. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 1242 *et seq.*
—	36 0 0	Archdeacon of Cork, from Moses Deane's bequest, £30; from Sir Thos. Deane's bequest £6.	Apartments and coal, £10.	104	—	None.	36	60	30	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 2164 *et seq.*

* Methodists. † No regular register. ‡ Friends, 5; Methodists, 5. § No Roll.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
Cork City—con.		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Peter's-lane; St. Peter's, Endowed, Girls.	Identical with preceding, but held in alms' house endowed by will of Sir Robert Deane, 1708.	—	—	—	—	Same as in Boys' School.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and ornamental needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
St. Anne's, Shandon; GreenCoat Hospital, Boys.	Stat. 4 Geo. I., chap. 14, sec. 10, incorporating trustees, and vesting school premises in them; lands of Rickenhead, 74A. 2R. 10P., rent, £108 8s. 8d.; Fras. Edwards, grant, 5 May, 1719, rent-charge, £10 3s. 1d.; Capt. Lugg, will, £120, lent to Corporation; Thos. Richmond, assignment of interest in lease, 1 Nov. 1771, £3 13s. 10d.; grant of house producing £10; Mr. Goodman, will, annuity, £3 4s. 7½d.; Mr. Masters, will, annuity, £3 13s. 10¼d.; Mrs. Shearman, will, annuity, £4 12s. 3½d.	74 2 10 site, and annuities.	24 8 0	126 19 6	6 0 0	School for education of 100 poor children of both sexes in the Protestant Established religion. *Stat. 4 Geo. I., ch. 14.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
St. Anne's, Shandon; Green Coat Hospital, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history. Plain and ornamental needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
South-terrace; Governesses' Seminary.	Colville family, assignment of £1,300 Barrow Navigation Co. Stock, about 1841; Miss Cole, assignment of 500 years lease of premises, subject to £40 yearly rent, in consideration of £30 life annuity subsequently released for a sum of £200, July 8, 1843; Miss Kennedy, will, 7 Dec., 1848, bequeathing £100, £47 2s. 6d. of which has been paid, and was expended in liquidating annuity.	Site.	6 0 0	—	—	For educating daughters of clergymen, merchants, professional, and other respectable gentlemen, whose limited circumstances preclude them from affording education to their children. Religious instruction to be in conformity with the principles of the United Church of England and Ireland. *Copy of Deed* (1841.)	French; Italian; English in its various branches; history; geography; writing; arithmetic; geometry. Music; drawing. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF CORK—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
—	20 0 0	Archd. of Cork, from Moses Deane's bequest, £14; from Sir T. Deane's bequest, £6.	Share of preceding.	66	—	None.	30	41	26	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
In trustees. *Stat. 4 Geo. I. c. 14.*	31 10 0	Trustees.	Apartments, £5; Fuel.	120	—	None.	18	26	22	–	–	*4	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 315. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 1694 *et seq.*
—	21 0 0	Trustees.	Apartments, £5; Fuel.	120	—	None.	16	20	6	1	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory, but elementary.
—	30 0 0	Committee, out of donations, subscriptions, & pupils' fees.	Board and residence.	100	26	None.	31	31	31	–	–	–	£24 10s., except two at £12, nominated by Colville family.	Satisfactory. Barrow Navigation Co. Stock at present unproductive.
	20 0 0 Junior governess.		Same.											
	20 0 0 Resident music teacher.		Same.											
	32 0 0 Visiting music teacher.		None.											
	No salary Teacher of drawing.		10s. a lesson.											
	16 16 0 French teacher.		None.											
	12 0 0 Teacher of history and literature.		None.											

*No roll.

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TABLE No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
Cork City—con.		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Stephen's-street; Blue Coat Hospital.	Land held by Corporation for charitable purposes prior to 1297; Act of Corporation applying endowment to educational purposes prior to 1656; Baron Worth, confirmatory grant, 2 Sep., 1699; Corporation bond for £276 18s. 5d.; Chancery Scheme for management of charity, 21 Aug., 1851.	Ground rents and school premises.	35 8 5	335 5 2	13 16 11	For maintenance of a house of entertainment for poor lepers and lazars. *Ancient Records, as quoted in Return from Bequest Board.* For educating, maintaining, and apprenticing to masters of the Protestant established religion poor boys, natives of Cork, and preferably of the city or county of the city thereof, to be nominated by trustees in rotation, such boys to be legitimate born, Protestants, of Protestant parents; and for payment of a salary of £23 1s. 6d. a-year, and an allowance of not more than £16 for maintenance, educating, and clothing each boy in hospital, to a resident Protestant schoolmaster, and, if trustees think fit, of £20 a-year to an assistant Protestant master for instructing said boys in the principles of the Protestant established religion, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in such other things as trustees shall, from time to time, direct; also for payment of £18 9s. 3d. towards maintenance of four students in Trinity College, Dublin, natives of Ireland, and preferably of Cork. *Chancery Scheme.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Sullivan's-quay; Christian Brothers.	A branch of Peacock-lane School *Vide p. 286.*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thomas-street; Pomeroy and Shearman's Charity.	Archdeacon Pomeroy, will, 1724, Corporation bond, producing £2 6s. 2d a-year; Mrs. Shearman, will, 6 Aug., 1728, rent-charge, £9 4s. 7½d., and Corporation bond, producing £8 6s. 2d. a-year; Archdeacon Rider, will, about 1759, school premises, subject to £2 15s. 4d. yearly rent.	Site and rent-charge.	5 16 8	9 4 7	10 12 4	For clothing and keeping at school as many poor boys of St. Peter's parish as the funds will admit. *Will* (1724); *Rep. A. C.* For a charity school in St. Peter's parish, in which children are to be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; and, if convenient, the Latin tongue and grammar. *Will* (1728); *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures.
Dromoleague, Parochial	L. L. Fund, £73 16s. 11d.; subscriptions, £46 3s. 1d.; Rev. Thos. Tuckey, lease, for three lives, and 31 years, 13 October, 1820.	1 2 19	5 4 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Plain and fancy needlework. Psalmody and singing of hymns. Scriptures; Church catechism to all who do not object.
Dunbullogue; Carrignavar, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £73 16s. 11d.; subscriptions, £36 18s. 5d.; Justin M'Carthy, grant of two acres and house, 7 March, 1821.	2 0 0	5 6 5	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Lord's Prayer and Creed to Roman Catholics.
Dunbullogue; Carrignavar, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Lord's Prayer and Creed to Roman Catholics.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF CORK—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
In trustees. *Chancery Scheme.*	£ s. d. 23 1 6	Trustees.	Apartments and garden, £20; coal.	108	16	Small.	18	18	15	–	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 316. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 1366 *et seq.*
—	—	—	—	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—
—	12 0 0	Archd. of Cork, from school funds.	Apartments, £5; School fees.	60	—	None.	8	4	4	–	–	–	26s.	No pupil present. School very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 316.
In minister. *Deed.*	30 0 0	Rector. £20; Ch. Ed. Soc. £10.	Apartments and garden, £3; School fees.	88	—	None.	25	53	23	2	–	–	4s. 4d.; a few free.	Satisfactory.
In minister. *Deed.*	11 0 0	Ch. Ed. Soc., £8; rector, £3.	—	68	—	None.	13	24	4	6	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 316. Steps being taken to obtain compensation for land sold in Incumbered Estates Court.
Same.	12 0 0	London Ladies' Hibernian Society.	Apartments, £3.	48	—	None.	12	20	5	1	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 316.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Dunmanway; Faulobbus, Parochial.	L.L. Fund, £120; subscriptions, £99 13*s.* 9*d.*; Hen. Cox, grant, 6 January, 1821.	1 0 0	7 17 9	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; trigonometry; book-keeping. Plain needlework. Scriptures.
Durrus, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £55 7*s.* 8*d.*; Rev. Mason Alcock, grant, 23 Aug., 1819.	1 0 0	5 2 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Singing of Hymns. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Durrus; Rooska.	Building grant from Kildare-place Society; Simon White, presumed grant about 1820.	1 0 0	4 17 2	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Fanlobbus; Sillahertane.	L. L. Fund, £45 4*s.* 7*d.*; subscriptions, £27 13*s.* 10*d.*; John Patterson and Rickard Deasy, grant, 28 Sept., 1824.	2 0 0	4 3 9	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Fermoy; Adair, Boys.	Rev. Dr. Adair, will, death, 19 August, 1814, £923 1*s.* 5½*d.*; now invested, with accumulation of interest, in £1237 9*s.* Government stock.	—	—	—	37 2 2	For payment of schoolmaster or mistress, or both, and for procuring books of instruction for education of poor children within the town and manor of Fermoy. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Fermoy; Adair, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; history. Plain needlework. Singing of psalms and hymns. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children
Innishannon, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731.	—	—	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.*	Reading; writing, English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Kilaconenagh; Bere Island.	Rev. Hedges Eyre, grant, 10 March, 1829.	House and premises.	3 10 0	—	—	For school under Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	—
Kilbrogan; Carhue.	L. L. Fund, £83 1*s.* 6*d.*; subscriptions, £55 7*s.* 8*d.*; Duke of Devonshire, grant, 27 October, 1821.	1 0 0	5 3 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration. Needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF CORK—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	25 0 0	Ch. Ed. Soc., £10; Rector and private subscriptions, £15.	Apartments and garden, £3 5s.; School fees, 15s.	146	—	None.	22	57	36	1	–	–	Free; some pay 10s. to £1.	Satisfactory.
In minister. *Deed.*	10 0 0 12 0 0 Assistant mistress.	Ch. Ed. Soc., £7. rector, £3. London Ladies' Hibernian Society.	Apartments and land, £3.	70	—	None.	24	91	88	3	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 317.
—	17 0 0	Hibernian Island Society, £10; Ch. Ed. Soc., £7.	Apartments and land, £3.	62	—	None.	15	25	15	–	–	–	Free.	Master absent on leave, and pupils not in attendance at time of Assistant Commissioner's inspection,
In minister. *Deed.*	10 0 0	Ch. Ed. Soc.	Apartments and garden.	75	—	None.	10	18	10	–	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 317.
In minister and churchwardens. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	30 0 0	Rector, out of Adair fund.	—	130	—	None.	22	32	20	2	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory, but elementary.
Same.	20 0 0	Ch. Ed. Soc., £5; Adair fund, subscriptions, and sale of work, £15.	Apartments, £4.	100	—	None.	22	29	20	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
In Governors. *Rules of Board.*	25 0 0	Governors.	Gratuity, £5; School-fees; occasional gratuity from Incorporated Society.	123	—	Small.	25	25	22	3	–	–	Free; some pay from 28s. to 32s.	Satisfactory, but very elementary. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 1675 *et seq.*
—	10 0 0	Island and Coast Society.	—	–	—	—	–	29	–	–	–	–	—	Not inspected, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
In minister. *Deed.*	20 0 0	Rector.	Apartments and land, £4.	69	—	None.	18	30	22	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory, but very elementary.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowments. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Kilmacabea, or Corron.	L. L. Fund, £55 7s. 8d.; subscriptions, £36 18s 5d.; Genl. Richd. O'Donovan, grant, 6 June, 1822.	1 0 0	3 15 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework and knitting. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Kilmeen, Erasmus Smith's, Parochial.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.* Building grant from Governors, £276 18s. 5d.; Michael Cox, grant, 1 May, 1814.	3 0 38	11 11 0	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors. Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Kilmoe; Ballydevlin.	Lionel John Fleming, grant, 12 Nov. 1826.	1 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	For school, under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	—
Kilmoe; Rockisland.	L. L. Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £19 8s. 9d.; Richard Notter, grant, 14 Jan. 1822.	1 2 19	3 11 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Kilmonogue; Newborough.	George Achilles Daunt, lease for 300 years, 1 July, 1825.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For education of poor children according to principles of Kildare-place Society. *Copy of Lease.*	—
Kilnagross, National.	Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, building grant of £73 16s. 11d.; subscriptions, £36 18s. 5d.; Richard Wolfe and Thos. Hodnett, grant, 6 August, 1827.	1 2 19	4 19 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister. English and arithmetic; and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography arithmetic. Scriptures, collects, and Church catechism to Church children.
Kilshannig; Lombardstown.	L. L. Fund, £73 16s. 11d.; subscriptions, £71 18s. 6d.; Mary A. Lombard and others, grant, 6 May, 1822.	6 2 6	10 18 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Psalmody and singing of hymns. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Kilworth, Parochial.	A.D.V., £463s.1d.; subscriptions, £92 6s. 1d.; Earl of Mountcashel, grant of one acre, 31 Dec., 1817; Hon and Rev. Rbt. Moore, will, 11 May, 1814, £461 10s.	1 0 0	5 3 0	—	15 15 0	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Kinsale, Endowed.	Edwd. Southwell, grant, 7 May, 1767, premises and rent-charge, £27 13s. 10d.	Premises and rent-charge.	41 2 0	27 13 10	—	—	Greek; Latin; French; mathematics; English. Scriptures to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF CORK—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	11 0 0 4 0 0 Assistant mistress.	Rector, £6; Ch. Ed. Soc., £5. Ch. Ed. Soc.	Apartments and land, £2 10s.	75	—	None.	20	17	8	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
In Governors. *Deed.*	25 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and land, £4; Gratuity, £5.	75	—	None.	16	31	31	–	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 317.
—	12 0 0	Ch. Ed. Soc., £10; Mr. Fleming, £2.	–	–	—	—	–	55	–	–	–	–	Free.	Not inspected, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
In minister. *Deed.*	10 0 0	Ch. Ed. Soc.	Apartments and land, £2; School fees, £3.	48	—	None.	14	19	9	–	–	–	4s. 4*d.* to 10s.; a few free.	Very unsatisfactory. School premises in a very bad condition. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 317.
—	15 0 0	Ch. Ed. Soc.; and private subscriptions.	—	–	—	—	–	56	–	–	–	–	—	Not inspected, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
In minister. *Deed.*	21 0 0	National Board, £17; Rector, £2; Mr. Stawell, £2.	Apartments and land, £4; School fees, £1.	88	—	None.	26	48	14	32	–	*2	Free.	Satisfactory, but elementary. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 317.
In minister. *Deed.*	14 0 0 8 0 0 Assistant mistress.	Ch. Ed. Soc. and school funds. Same.	Apartments and land, £4.	100	—	None.	21	32	28	–	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 317.
In minister. *Deed.*	18 0 0	Moore's bequest, £15 15s.; Rector, £2 5s.	Apartments and land, £10.	108	—	None.	20	24	8	–	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. School premises in a bad condition. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 317.
In grantor. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	27 13 0 20 0 0 Assistant.	Trustees. Principal master.	House and premises, £30; School fees.	82	22	Small.	16	14	5	4	–	–	Boarders, £40; day scholars, £6 6s. to £8 8s.; one free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 317.

* Baptists.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Lislee; Ballyculnane, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £46 3s. 1d.; Earl of Shannon, grant, 21 Sept. 1824.	1 0 0	3 15 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping; navigation. Vocal music. Plain and ornamental needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Little Island, National.	Rev. M. Keane, will.	Rentcharge.	—	9 4 7	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Roman Catholic catechism and prayers to Roman Catholics.
Mallow, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £138 9s. 2d.; subscriptions, £122 15s. 4d.; John Longfield, and Charles Jephson, grant, 21 Feb., 1825.	Site.	8 6 8	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; elements of astronomy; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Plain needlework. Psalmody and singing of hymns. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Midleton, Endowed.	Countess of Orkney, grant, 23 October, 1696; accumulations of income invested in building, £1,884 10s. 9d., in Government Stock, £697 13s. 6d. *See also Table, No. 4, p. 310.*	2000 0 0 and 5 0 0	61 10 8	182 12 2	20 18 7	For erecting a school-house for master, usher, boarders, and scholars, and to establish, under regulations of founders or governors, a free school at Midleton, with exhibitions in University of Dublin. *Copy of Deed.*	Greek; Latin; Hebrew; French; German; Italian; Euclid; algebra; trigonometry; mechanics; optics; astronomy; ancient and modern history; natural history; chemistry; English; arithmetic. Drawing. Instrumental music. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Mill-street, National, Boys.	Mrs. H. M'Carthy, will, 14 September, 1811; building grant from National Board, for new school-house, £140; subscriptions, £70 2s. 8d.	2 0 And rentcharge.	8 6 1	36 18 5	—	School for twenty boys and twenty girls, children of poor tenants on estate of testatrix, and for them alone, unless an additional bequest made. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; surveying; book-keeping. Roman Catholic catechism and prayers to Roman Catholics.
Mill-street, Presentation Convent, National.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Singing (by ear). Plain needlework. Roman Catholic catechism and prayers to Roman Catholics.
Mitchelstown; Brigown Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £230 15s. 4d.; subscriptions, £230 15s. 4d.; Earl of Kingston, grant, 16 Dec., 1825.	0 1 5	14 6 10	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping; map-drawing. Plain needlework. Psalmody and singing of hymns. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF CORK—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	20 0 0 5 0 0 Assistant mistress.	Incumbent, £15; the Ladies Boyle, £5. Incumbent.	Apartments and land, £3 5s.	56	—	None.	42	30	27	–	–	–	1s. 4d. to 10s. Some free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 318.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	20 0 0	National Board.	Garden, 5s.; School fees, £5.	67	—	None.	63	132	–	49	–	–	4s. 4d. to 13s. Some free.	Satisfactory, but very elementary.
In minister. *Deed.*	25 0 0 5 0 0 Assistant mistress.	Ch. Ed. Soc., £5; rector, from general funds, £20. Same.	Apartments, land, and school fees, £6; Coals, £2.	240	—	None.	20	28	19	–	3	–	A few pay; but no fixed charge.	Satisfactory.
In majority of Governors. *Copy of Deed.*	92 6 0 60 0 0 Assistant.	Commissioners of Education. Commissioners of Education, £20; principal master, £40.	House, £40; land; School fees. Board, washing, and lodging.	60	22	Large.	26	25	23	–	–	–	Boarders, £40, and £3 3s. entrance fee; day boys, £8 8s.; modern languages, drawing, and music, extra.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide* Evidence at Special Public Court, held at Midleton, 17601 *et seq.*
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	41 4 7½ 17 0 0 Assistant.	National Board, £32; Mrs. M'Carthy's bequest, £9 4s. 7½d. National Board.	School fees, £10.	192	—	None.	99	140	3	99	–	–	4s. to 10s. Some free.	Instruction satisfactory. As to endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 318.
The teachers are a community of nuns of the Presentation order.	27 13 10 and £20 for each 100 pupils in attendance.	From Mrs. M'Carthy's bequest. National Board.	—	293	—	None.	173	203	–	164	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
In grantor. *Deed.*	20 0 0	Rector.	Apartments, £3.	112	—	Small.	25	27	21	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory, but elementary.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Murragh; Farrinthomas.	L. L. Fund, £39 13s. 10d.; subscriptions, £24 18s. 5d.; grant from Mr. Ware, 1821.	1 0 0	2 18 9	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Singing of hymns. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Newmarket, Erasmus Smith's, English, Parochial.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments.* Building grant from Governors, £146 13s. 4d.; subscriptions, £73 6s. 8d.; Richard Oliver Aldworth, grant, 23 July, 1841.	2 0 0	8 12 0	—	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For schoolhouse and residence of a schoolmaster, to teach children, under regulation of Governors, and to instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures and Church catechism to Church children.
Newmarket, Girls.	L. L. Fund, £84 18s. 5d.; subscriptions, £84 18s. 5d.; Robert Rogers Aldworth, grant, 29 August, 1825.	Site.	5 11 11	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; arithmetic; geography. Embroidery. Scriptures.
Queenstown, Parochial, Boys.	A. D. V., £46 3s. 1d.; other societies, and subscriptions, £415 7s. 8d.; Lord Midleton, grant, about 1814.	Site.	14 6 11	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; trigonometry; practical surveying; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Queenstown, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Rahan, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 1d.; other societies, and subscriptions, £138 9s. 2d.; John Rogerson Cotter, and Denis Buckley, grant, 21 March, 1821.	0 1 0	7 8 6	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to be a member of Established Church, to teach children nominated by minister, or grantor, English and arithmetic, and to children of members of Established Church, the Holy Scriptures and Church catechism, under regulation of minister. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Rathclarin, Parochial.	House built by rector, from subscriptions, about 1836; Mr. Sealey, grant, about 1834.	Site.	5 8 0	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Rathcormac, Parochial.	Schoolhouse built by rector from subscriptions; Lord Riversdale, (Bishop of Killaloe) grant 17 Nov. 1854.	1 0 0	5 8 0	—	—	School for the educational training of male children, according to the system of the Church Education Society; Scriptures to be learned daily, and used as a class-book. *Deed; Rep. A.C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; geometry; mensuration; book-keeping. Plain and fancy needlework. Vocal music (by ear). Scriptures; Church catechism.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF CORK—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
–	9 0 0	Ch. Ed. Soc. £5; Duke of Devonshire, £3; curate of parish, £1.	House and garden, £3; school fees, £2.	51	—	None.	25	47	13	3	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 319.
In governors. *Deed.*	13 0 0	Ch. Ed. Soc. £5; Mr. Aldworth, £5; Rector, £3.	Apartments and land, £5 10*s.*	85	—	None.	*–	35	30	5	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
In grantor. *Deed.*	25 0 0	Primitive Wesleyan Mission Society.	Apartments, £3.	73	—	None.	*–	8	5	–	1	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 319.
—	40 0 0	Minister, from general school funds.	Apartments £8; Coals, £3.	128	—	Small.	30	39	30	–	–	–	10*s.* to 40*s.*; some free.	Satisfactory.
—	25 0 0	Same.	Share of preceding.	76	—	Small.	19	23	13	–	–	–	4*s.* to 10*s.*; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 319.
In minister. *Deed. Rep. A. C.*	14 0 0	Ch. Ed. Soc. £5; rector and others, £9.	Apartments and garden, £3.	114	—	None.	7	29	4	13	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 319.
—	11 0 0 12 0 0 Assistant mistress.	Rector; £6; Ch. Ed. Soc., £5. London Ladies' Hibernian Soc. £9; private contributions, £3.	Apartments and land, £3.	80	—	None.	23	28	12	–	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 319.
—	35 0 0	Ch. Ed. Society, £5; rector and others, £30.	Apartments and land, £3.	80	—	None.	22	37	31	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.

* No regular register.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Rosscarbery; Diocesan Free School for Ross.	Stat. 12 Elizabeth, chap. 1., Ir. (1570) &c.; Stat. 53 Geo. III., ch. 107, s. 24.	—	—	27 13 10	—	For a free school, in which children of residents in diocese of whatever religious persuasion, are entitled to a classical education as day scholars, free of expense; the master being at liberty to receive voluntary remuneration from such as choose to pay. *Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Report,* 1831.	Greek; Latin; geometry; algebra; trigonometry. English; geography; dictation; history. Music. Scriptures to Church children.
Skibbereen; Abbestrewry.	Portion of residue of fund subscribed for relief of sufferers from famine, 1847, expended in building a schoolhouse, with the consent of the subscribers, £1,000; from same fund, under order of Court of Chancery, £630 9*s.* 1*d.*; Eliza Anne Townsend, deed, 23 Oct., 1845, £112; John Sweetman, lease of site for 500 years, reserving £2 10*s.* yearly rent, 1 Jan. 1848.	Site.	30 10 0	—	24 10 1	For teaching Scriptures without note or comment, and such further useful and enlightened learning and education as may be found available and practicable. *Copy of Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Skull; Cove, or Leamcon.	Hugh Edwd. Hull, grant about 1826.	1 2 19	4 10 0	—	—	—	Reading; writing; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Skull; Lissacaha.	Schoolhouse built by rector, out of subscriptions; Richard Notter, grant, about 1828.	1 0 0	5 18 0	—	—	—	Reading; writing; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Templemartin; Moskeagh.	L. L. Fund, £64 12*s.* 3*d.*; subscriptions, £55 7*s.* 8*d.*; Duke of Devonshire, grant, 28 Dec., 1820.	1 0 0	4 12 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Templetrine; Ballinaspittle, National, Boys.	Thomas Rochfort, will, death, December, 1831, £200 expended in building; Jas. Gibbings, lease for three lives, or sixty-one years, 1832.	1 0 38	7 4 9	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; book-keeping; mensuration. Roman Catholic catechism and prayers to Roman Catholics.
Templetrine; Ballinaspittle, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework and crochet. Roman Catholic catechism and prayers to Roman Catholics.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF CORK—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
In Lord Lieutenant *Stat.* 12 *Eliz.* c. 1.	£ s. d. 30 0 0 28 12 0 Assistant.	Ecclesiastical Commissioners and clergymen of diocese. Master.	School fees.	47	25	Sufficient.	20	27	18	9	–	–	Boarders, £30 to £33, and £2 entrance; day boys, £7 7s.; one free.	Satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 319.
In trustees. *Copy of Deed.*	20 0 0	Rev. H. Townsend, from endowment and school fees.	—	266	—	Small.	11	23	7	–	–	–	From £1 12s. to £2 2s.; a few free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 319.
—	10 0 0	Ch. Ed. Soc.	Apartments and land, £1 10s.	100	—	None.	20	30	28	2	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 319.
—	5 0 0	Ch. Ed. Soc.	Apartments and garden, £2; School fees, £1.	130	—	None.	13	25	9	–	–	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 319.
In minister. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	14 0 0	Ch. Ed. Soc., £5; Rector, £5; Duke of Devonshire, £3; Curate, £1.	Apartments and land, £3.	75	—	None.	*–	25	17	–	–	–	20s. to 30s.; some free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 319.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	24 0 0	National Board.	School fees, £6.	150	—	Sufficient.	41	84	–	15	–	–	6s. to 20s.; some free.	Satisfactory; school-room in bad order. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 320.
Same.	15 0 0	National Board.	School fees, 30s.	150	—	Same.	21	42	–	6	–	–	4s. to 10s.; some free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 320.

* No regular register.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment.						Course of Instruction.
	Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Templetrine, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £133 16s. 10d.; A. D. V. and private contributions, £46 3s. 1d.; Rev. John R. Cotter, grant, April, 1819.	1 2 19	7 0 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, and Church catechism to children of members of the Established Church. *Deed.*	—
Youghal, Collegiate and Commercial.	Earl of Cork, will, 24 Nov., 1642.	Site and rent-charge.	23 6 0	27 13 10	—	For a free school. *Extract from Will.*	Greek; Latin; French; Euclid; algebra; trigonometry; ancient and modern history. English composition; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; book-keeping; use of the globes; navigation. Drawing; music; dancing. Scriptures and Church catechism to Church children.
Youghal, Free, Girls.	L. L. Fund, £95 1s. 5d.; subscription, £95 1s. 5d.; Duke of Devonshire, grant, 6 May, 1826.	Site.	6 4 1	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Managing Committee, English and arithmetic, under regulation of Committee. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Youghal, National.	Mrs. Dennahy, will, about 1821, £400 expended in building; Duke of Devonshire, grant of site.	Site.	12 10 0	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; writing from dictation; book-keeping; Euclid; navigation. Roman Catholic catechism and prayers to Roman Catholics.
Total, .		3,111 2 32 Rent-charges Premises, and 29 sites.	775 17 0	1376 18 4	588 3 4		

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF CORK—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	20 0 0	Ecclesiastical Commissioners and Rector.	Apartments and garden.	–	—	—	–	26	–	–	–	–	—	School temporarily vacant on account of resignation of master.
—	27 13 10	Duke of Devonshire.	Free house, £20; School fees, about £120.	55	—	None.	34	37	20	11	–	–	Classics and general education, £6 6s.; commercial, £4; extra charges for drawing, music, or dancing.	Satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 320.
	30 0 0 Resident assistant.	Principal master.												
	9 0 0 Visiting assistant.	Same.												
In Managing Committee. *Deed.*	21 0 0	Managing Committee, from subscriptions.	Apartments, £6.	176	—	None.	33	40	32	1	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory; funds deficient. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 320.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules,* 1855.	54 0 0	National Board, £46; Manager, £8.	Apartments, £4; School fees, £4.	615	—	Small.	194	423	–	215	–	–	4s. to 20s., some free.	Satisfactory.
	28 0 0 First assistant.	National Board, £20; Manager, £8.	Apartments, £4; School fees, about 10s.											
	14 0 0 Second assistant.	National Board.												
	14 0 0 Third assistant.	National Board.												
				11177	134	—	4041	4146	1371	2418	7	33		

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aghada, Parochial.	Bishop of Cloyne, grant of one acre with house, 17th March, 1728.	1 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	In trust for the schoolmaster of Aghada parish, pursuant to Stat. 8 Geo. I. *Deed.*
Aghadown; Whitehall.	Samuel Townsend and Thomas Long, grant, 10 October, 1827.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For a school under Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*
Ardnageehy; Glenville.	Lord Lieutenant's Fund, £55 7*s.* 8*d.*; subscriptions, £62 15*s.* 4*d.*; an acre of land from Mr. Hudson about 1822.	1 0 0	4 11 0	—	—	—
Ballyhea; Castle Harrisson.	Henry Harrisson, will, proved 1768, house and rent-charge, £18 9*s.* 3*d.*, charged on an estate in city of Dublin.	Site and rent-charge.	3 10 0	18 9 3	—	For the use of the schoolmaster. *Extract from Will.*
Ballyhooly.	L. L. Fund, £69 4*s.* 7*d.*; subscriptions, £41 10*s.* 9*d.*; Hon. Richd. Hare, grant, 11 Feb., 1821.	0 1 0	3 16 5	—	—	For resident schoolmaster, to teach children, selected by grantor or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*
Buttevant.	Denny Muschamp and Thomas Denny, grant, pursuant to will of Hon. Robert Boyle, rent-charge of £18 9*s.* 3*d.* out of lands of Buttevant, 4 March, 1695.	Rent-charge.	—	18 9 3	—	For maintenance of a schoolmaster of a free school to be held in Buttevant. *Deed; Patent Rolls, William III.*
Castrumventri; Saroo.	Building grant from Kildare-place Society, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; John Sealy Townsend and others, grant, 25 March, 1825.	1 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	For a school under Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*
Charleville, Roman Catholic Poor.	Mrs. Catherine Russell O'Sullivan, will, death, 5 December, 1840, half of land producing an annual rent of £15 5*s.*	Land.	—	7 12 6	—	For the Roman Catholic Poor School of Charleville. *Extracts from Wills.*
Clonakilty; Boyle-street, Infant.	Earl of Shannon, grant, 4 December, 1840.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	Same as Clonakilty, Boyle-street, Boys. *Table No. 1, p. 280.*
Clondrohid; Gurrane.	Rev. Eugene Horgan, will, death, 18 March, 1832, charge of £6 a year on his farm of 96A. 2R. 6P.	Rent-charge.	—	6 0 0	—	For the teacher or teachers in the school-house lately built by testator in parish. *Copy of Will.*
Clondulane, Parochial.	Building grant from Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, £74 9*s.*; subscriptions, £74 9*s.*; Rev. Robt. Scott, grant, 6 September, 1841.	1 2 6	6 0 1	—	—	—
Clonfert; Glebe Hill, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, £18 9*s.* 2*d.*; Rev. John Orpen, grant, 2 September, 1820.	2 0 30	4 2 7	—	—	—

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF CORK.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
—	In existence.	The school was discontinued in 1833, in consequence of the master's death; his widow was allowed to remain in occupation of the house and acre up to 1839, and an attempt then made by the present rector to recover possession, and restore the premises to their original use, was unsuccessful. *Answer to Circular.*	For evidence at Public Court, *vide* 1141–46.
—	In good condition.	Discontinued two years since, the altered circumstances of the parish rendering a school unnecessary in it. Schoolhouse let to a tenant, but on condition of being given up if required for a school. *Answer to Circular.*	No report by Assistant-Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received. Existence of deed not known previous to information supplied by Commissioners.
—	—	—	The £53 7*s.* 8*d.* was paid out of the Exchequer to Rev. J. P. Lefanu, in aid of building this school, in 1823, (*Par. P.*, No. 540, 1839); and the deed of grant was sent, 22 May, 1822, to the country for execution. The Assistant Commissioner not having the above information, could not identify the school referred to. No one at Glenville could supply any information to him.
In William Harrisson (grantor's son) and his heirs. *Extract from Will.*	Not in existence.	In 1791 the school appears to have been neglected and the endowment in arrear. *Vide Report*, 1791, *Doc. Ev. Vol. II. p.* 375.	There has been no school in operation under the endowment within the memory of any person in locality from whom inquiry was made. *Rep. A. C.* The will had not been discovered at time of Assistant Commissioner's inspection in county.
In grantor. *Deed.*	In excellent condition.	Discontinued about 1847, in consequence of schoolhouse being considered too small for number of pupils. The present National school was substituted. *Rep. A. C.*	House surrendered to representative of grantor. *Rep. A. C.*
In Denny Muschamp and his heirs, with approbation of bishop of diocese, and, if school vacant for six months, in bishop. *Deed.*	—	No school existed in Buttevant, deriving any aid from endowment, since some time previous to 1820. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 320.	Though no schoolhouse is mentioned as part of the endowment in extract from deed of 1695, yet it appears that the schoolmaster was in possession of a house and half an acre attached. For evidence at Public Court, *vide* 1149–54.
—	Still in existence.	Discontinued more than a year ago, in consequence of the insufficiency of the salary in the power of vicar of parish to offer. *Answer to Circular.*	Vicar hopes to be able soon to increase salary, and again bring school into operation. No report by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
—	—	Never in operation. *Rep. A. C.*	Lands in question stated to have been sold by the Court of Chancery. The case was brought before the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, who did not deem it advisable to take any proceedings.
In Minister. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	In existence.	Discontinued for want of funds. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C.—referred to under Boyle-street, Boys, p.* 342.	—
—	—	Endowment never in operation. *Rep. A. C.*	The managers of the school were unaware of the fact of this endowment, until receipt of Commissioners' circular.
—	In existence.	Rector, not considering mistress a competent teacher, removed her in January, and had not supplied her place at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit (8 March, 1856). *Rep. A. C.*	Rector hopes to be able to reopen school in ensuing summer. *Rep. A. C.*
—	In bad repair.	No school for twelve months past. The last master having then resigned, it was not found possible to obtain a competent successor for the salary. *Rep. A. C.*	The rector hopes to be able to soon reopen school. The fact of a grant was unknown to rector, who is one of the trustees. There appears to be only about one rood attached to school. *Rep. A. C.*

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Cork; Crofton Estate Endowment.	Marcia Anastatia Crofton, will, 17 Dec., 1825.	2 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	For a schoolhouse on estate of testatrix, and the support of a school thereon, for the education of poor children of estate and neighbourhood, each child in attendance to be furnished with a Bible. *Copy of Will.*
Cork; St. Peter's.	Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, will, proved 6 October, 1829, £80 a-year, part interest of a sum of £4,000 directed to be accumulated.	—	—	—	80 0 0	For educating and clothing, in the parish of St. Peter, such and so many Protestant boys and girls of parish, as educated and clothed by trustees of Deane's charity in parish. *Extracts from Wills.*
Fanlobbus; Kilronan.	L. L. Fund, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, £24 18*s.* 5*d.*; Nicholas B. Jagoe, renewable lease, 6 Jan. 1821.	1 0 0	3 2 7	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Farrahee, Parochial.	Rev. Henry Maule, grant of one acre, with house thereon, 28 March, 1722.	1 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	For the use of a resident Protestant schoolmaster for Farrahee parish, pursuant to Stat. 8 Geo. I. *Deed; Pat. Rolls, Geo. I.*
Inchigeela.	A. D. V., £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; Rev. Geo. Sealy, grant, 5 June, 1817.	1 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	For resident Protestant school master to teach the English tongue, and principles of pure Christianity within the parish. *Deed.*
Kilbrogan; Mishells.	K. P. Soc., and subscriptions, £55 7*s.* 8*d.*; Duke of Devonshire, grant, 1825.	Site.	2 3 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church. *Copy of Deed.*
Kilgarriffe; Knockskagh.	Governors. £50 9*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £50 9*s.* 2*d.*; Earl of Shannon, grant, 8 June, 1842.	1 2 0	4 10 6	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English, arithmetic, and Holy Scriptures, and Church catechism to members of Established Church. *Deed.*
Kilgullane.	L. L. Fund, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; Rev. Richd. Woodward, grant, 20 Feb. 1822.	1 2 19	3 0 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Mallow; Diocesan Free School, for Cloyne.	Stat. 12 Eliz., ch. 1 Ir., (1570), &c.; Stat. 53 Geo. III., ch. 107, s. 24; Bishop of Cloyne, grant of site, in Cloyne, 6 April, 1728; Order in Council, 24 June, 1857.	1 0 0	1 0 0	92 6 2	—	For free school, in which children of residents in diocese, of whatever religious persuasion, are entitled to a classical education, as day scholars, free of expense; the master being at liberty to receive voluntary remuneration from such as choose to pay. *Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Report*, 1831. For use of Master of the Free School of Cloyne, for Diocese of Cloyne. *Deed; Pat. Rolls, Geo. II.*
Nohaval, or Oatlands.	L. L. Fund, £58 3*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, £12 11*s.* 10*d.*; Thomas Knolles, grant, 9 July, 1821.	1 2 0	3 8 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantees or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantees. *Deed.*
Queenstown.	Wm. Lynch, will, proved 18 March, 1830.	House property.	—	25 0 0	—	For the discharge of the salary of the master of the Roman Catholic Parish School, then building, adjoining Queenstown Chapel. *Will, Rep. A.C.*

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF CORK—*continued.*

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
—	—	No evidence of the educational endowments under the will of testatrix have ever been brought into operation.	The Rev. H. W. Crofton, of Ashford, County Wicklow, husband and executor of testatrix, made no reply to a circular addressed to him on the subject of the bequests, and the Assistant Commissioner failed to obtain an interview with him in reference thereto. The case has been referred to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests.
—	—	Not established, the bequest not yet having reached £4,000 as directed.	The bequest, with accumulations, now amounts to £3,059 12*s.* 7*d.*
In minister. *Deed.*	Not in good condition, but undergoing repairs.	Discontinued for two months, on account of difficulty in obtaining a competent master for the salary at disposal of manager. When one was appointed, he was sent to be trained, in consequence of which there was no school in operation. *Rep. A. C.*	—
—	Destroyed.	School has long ceased to be in operation. The cause of discontinuance not stated. *Answer to Circular.*	The fence marking off the school acre has been removed, but the present rector expresses his willingness to resign it if called upon to do so by any proper authority. Fact of grant unknown in locality. No report from Assistant-Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when information was obtained. *Answer to Circular.*
In minister. *Deed.*	Not in good repair.	Discontinued in consequence of the master's claiming a right to the possession of the schoolhouse, alleging that it had been built by himself. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 321.	Land resumed by rector. A parochial school is held in house in vicinity, and derives no benefit from the grant. Schoolhouse in possession of person who was nominated master by deed. *Rep. A. C.*
In minister. *Copy of Deed.*	Dilapidated.	There has been no school held in the house for twenty-five years. *Rep. A. C.*	Duke of Devonshire's agent was not aware that there had been any grant or lease made for the purposes of a school. The schoolhouse fell into possession of tenant of neighbouring land. *Rep. A. C.*
In minister. *Deed.*	In good repair.	The master having resigned in July, 1854, the rector has since been unable to obtain a competent person for the salary at his command. *Rep. A. C.*	Rent of land appropriated to keeping schoolhouse in repair.
In minister. *Deed.*	In bad repair.	Discontinued some years before 1847, in consequence of the want of pupils. *Rep. A. C.*	—
In Lord Lieutenant. *Stat.* 12 *Eliz. ch.* 1.	—	No appointment of master by Lord Lieutenant, since 1850. No schoolhouse built by Grand Jury.	In consequence of there having been no appointment made by Lord Lieutenant, endowment not paid by bishop and clergy. The land is now in occupation of a tenant who pays no rent for it.
In grantees. *Deed.*	In good repair.	Discontinued about seven years ago, the then master having been dismissed, refused to give up possession of the house and lands, and an ejectment brought in the Assistant Barrister's Court to recover the premises was unsuccessful. *Rep. A. C.*	It would appear that the dismiss was not on the merits, but on the ground that the Court had not jurisdiction to try the case. *Rep. A. C.* For evidence at Public Court, *vide* 1147–8, *and* 1165–79.
—	—	Discontinued about eleven years ago, on the establishment of a very extensive one in the neighbourhood, in connexion with the National Board.	The rent derived under the lease, has, since the discontinuance of the school, been thrown into a general fund for educational purposes, under the control of the Roman Catholic administrator of the parish. *Rep. A. C.*

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Rahan.	Henry Johnston Cotter, will, proved 11 June, 1833. *See also Table, No. 4, p. 310.*	221 1 29	—	100 11 3	—	For the promotion of Scriptural education in the parish of Rahan. *Extracts from Wills.*
Rahan; Knockbrack.	L. L. Fund, £41 10*s.* 9*d.*; subscriptions, £41 10*s.* 9*d.*; J. D. La Touche, grant, 2 Nov., 1826.	0 3 0	3 4 10	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by trustees, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of trustees. *Deed.*
Ross; Reenascreena.	L. L. Fund, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, £24; Thomas Hungerford, grant of land, 16 Oct., 1824; Rev. Thos. Hore, will, death 8 August, 1841, £50, of which £17 8*s.* 8*d.* has been expended, and £32 11*s.* 4*d.* invested by Bequest Board.	1 0 0	3 2 1	—	0 19 7	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Rosscarbery; Newtown Girls.	Lord Carbery, grant of house, 9 August, 1825.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For a school, under auspices and regulation of Kildare-place Society. Scriptures to be admitted and used, not as a class book, but as then used in the school. *Deed.*
Skull; Gubbeen.	L.L. Fund, £73 16*s.* 11*d.*; subscriptions, £18 19*s.* 2*d.*; Jno. Hickson, grant, 11 September, 1820.	1 2 19	4 7 11	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Templenacarrigy.	L. L. Fund, £69 4*s.* 7*d.*; subscriptions, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; Rev. Dr. Austen, grant, 9 October, 1820.	1 0 0	4 9 2	—	—	—
Timoleague.	L. L. Fund, £69 4*s.* 7*d.*; subscriptions, £69 4*s.* 7*d.*; Robert Travers, grant, 25 Nov., 1826.	Site.	4 13 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by grantor, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*
Tracton; Menane.	Achilles Daunt, grant, 19 June, 1824.	0 2 0	3 10 0	—	—	For a school for education of poor children, according to the principles of Kildare-place Society. *Copy of Deed.*
	Total, . .	243 3 23 rent-charges and 6 sites.	86 1 4	308 8 5	80 19 7	

TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cork, Lapp's Charity.	William Lapp, will, death, 28 February, 1833, bequeathing residue of property.	—	—	—	—
Kinsale, Scriptural.	William Bishop, will, death, 23 September, 1853, bequeathing property—amount unascertained.	—	—	—	—

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF CORK—*continued.*

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
—	—	The whole produce of estate has been hitherto absorbed by costs in Court of Chancery. *Rep. A. C.*	There is now a small balance to the credit of the charity, which, with the sum payable by the receiver, will be applied to object of testator without delay. *Rep. A. C.*
In trustees. *Deed.*	Not in good repair.	Discontinued in 1847, owing to the decrease of pupils, partly arising from the famine, and partly from opposition of the Roman Catholic clergy induced by Mr. La Touche making it a Scriptural school. *Rep. A. C.*	—
In minister. *Deed.*	In good repair.	Discontinued in 1850, owing to the changes consequent on the famine of 1847. *Answer to Circular.*	Rector of parish not aware that there had been any grant or lease made for the purposes of a school.
—	Let by trustees.	Girls' school, owing to a want of funds, united to Infant school, and now held in Infant schoolhouse. *Answer to Circular.*	No report by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
In minister. *Deed.*	Rather dilapidated.	Schoolhouse discontinued as such about ten years ago, in consequence of its inconvenient situation; it is at present in occupation of a tenant of schoolmaster's, and could be made serviceable for school purposes at no very great expense. *Rep. A. C.*	School transferred to a house on the glebe land, of which there is no grant or lease for school purposes. The old schoolhouse and land form part of master's emoluments. No school in operation at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit, master having gone to the Church Education Society's training school at Bandon to be trained. *Rep. A. C.*
—	In good repair.	Discontinued in consequence, it is stated, of the Roman Catholic clergyman withdrawing the Roman Catholic children from it. *Rep. A. C.*	Rector unaware of any lease or grant having been made for school purposes. *Rep. A. C.*
In grantor. *Deed.*	Very dilapidated.	Discontinued in 1840. The then master having died, two of his daughters kept possession of the schoolhouse, which they have continually refused to give up, though offered another house to reside in. *Rep. A. C.*	No legal proceedings have ever been taken to recover the premises; and it is not known who was the survivor of the two trustees, under the deed, nor in whom the legal estate is now vested. *Rep. A. C.*
—	—	—	The master of a school at Ringabella in possession of this endowment. Not inspected by Assistant-Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.

ENDOWMENTS. COUNTY OF CORK.

Object.	Nature of Contingency.	Remarks.
For establishing schools for girls or boys, being Protestants, or children of Protestants. *Extracts from Wills.*	The existence of a surplus fund after the establishment of a charity for the relief of aged and infirm Protestants. Testator further directed that the fund should be allowed to accumulate to a sum of £30,000 before put into operation. *Extracts from Wills.*	The fund has now accumulated to £31,927 12*s.* 9*d.*, and a scheme for management of the charity has recently been settled in Court of Chancery; but it is not expected that any funds will be applicable for schools until some life annuities have been discharged. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 321.
For founding and keeping up in Kinsale a school for the gratuitous and general Scriptural education of poor children belonging to the town. *Extracts from Wills.*	Failure of issue of four persons, in will named, one of whom has seven children, and another four, living. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS LOST OR

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Athnowen; Knockanemore.	Rev. John Murphy, will, bequeathing funds for educational purposes.	—	—	—	—	—
Ballymodan; Brookfield.	William Medley, lease for two lives, 4 Nov., 1823.	0 2 0	3 10 0	—	—	—
Castlemartyr, Protestant Charter.	Henry Boyle, grant, 1747.	22 0 0	25 0 0	—	—	For instruction of Roman Catholics and other poor natives of Ireland, in English, writing, and arithmetic; in husbandry and housewifery, or in trades, manufactures, or other manual occupations; in Scripture, and in principles of Protestant established religion. *Charter.*
Castletownsend.	Lord Lieutenant's Fund, £138 9*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £138 9*s.* 2*d.*; Rev. Alexander M'Clintock, lease for two lives and thirty years, 12 July, 1825.	Site.	8 16 1	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by lessee, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of lessee. *Deed.*
Charleville, Protestant Charter.	Earl of Orrery, lease of fifteen acres for thirty-one years, from 1st of May, 1737.	15 0 0	18 0 0	—	—	Same as that of Castlemartyr school.
Cork; Blarney-lane.	Thomas Casey, will, proved 22 June, 1833, £100.	—	—	—	3 0 0	For the use of the Blarney-lane Roman Catholic Free School. *Extracts from Wills.*
Cork; Frenchchurch-street.	Thomas Casey, will, proved 22 June, 1833, £300.	—	—	—	9 0 0	For the use of the Wesleyan Methodist schools in Frenchchurch-street. *Extracts from Wills.*
Doneraile, Charity.	Viscount Doneraile, will, proved 8 February, 1727.	Rent-charge.	—	13 16 11	—	For a master to instruct the poor children of the parish of Doneraile. *Extract from Will.*
Inniscarra, Protestant Charter.	Sir John Conway Colthurst, grant of two acres, and lease of twenty acres for three lives, from March, 1759, at yearly rent of £7.	22 0 0	18 0 0	—	—	Same as that of Castlemartyr school.
Innishannon, Protestant Charter.	Thomas Adderly, grant, reserving £9 4*s.* 7*d.* yearly rent, about 1748.	40 0 0	33 15 5	—	—	Same as that of Castlemartyr school.
Kilcredan; Ballycrennan.	Kildare-place Society, £76 4*s.* 7*d.*; Edward Wallace Hoare, grant, 3 October, 1826.	1 0 0	3 5 8	—	—	For a school to be conducted according to the principles of the Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*
Kilmocamogue; Glengariffe.	L. L. Fund, £55 7*s.* 8*d.*; subscriptions, £36 18*s.* 5*d.*; Earl of Bantry, grant, 31 December, 1824.	2 0 0	4 15 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster, to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Kilshannig.	Rev. Joseph O'Keeffe, will, death, 1 April, 1842, £250, also residue of property (except a legacy of £10).	—	—	—	7 10 0	£250 for building two schoolhouses in parish for education of the Roman Catholic children; residue of property for maintaining the Roman Catholic schools of parish, or for other charitable parochial purposes, for benefit of the Roman Catholic poor. *Extracts from Wills.*

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EXPIRED. COUNTY OF CORK—*continued.*

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App. p. 982.	No such endowment now in existence; bequest supposed to have been lost by the bankruptcy of a person to whom it had been lent.	For other information as to loss or ceasing of endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 321.
Deed in custody of Kildare-place Society.	School ceased to exist about twenty years since. *Answer to Circular.*	The lease is supposed to have expired.
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 537.	Suppressed by order of the Incorporated Society in 1824. Premises and land surrendered to Earl of Shannon, representative of original grantor, by order of Society, dated 15th February, 1825. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	—
Deed in custody of Mr. Litton, late Secretary and law agent to Lord Lieutenant's School Fund Commissioners.	It is believed that the lease has expired. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App. 537.	The lease was renewed from time to time until 1835, when a renewal was declined by the Earl of Cork and Orrery. The school was suppressed on 25 December, 1827, agreeably to the wishes of the Government for the discontinuance of the charter schools. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	—
Books of Bequest Board containing extracts from wills.	The school referred to was in existence at the time of testator's death; but was discontinued in 1836, on the establishment of a branch of the Christian Brothers' Schools in the vicinity. It is stated that no portion of this bequest was paid, and that testator's representative has long since become insolvent. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Same.	School kept open so long as the bequest of Thomas Casey lasted, but as soon as that fund (the principal of which had been, from time to time, expended on the school) was exhausted, it was discontinued, and has not been in operation for upwards of fifteen years for want of funds. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App. p. 538.	No school since 1780. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 322.	
Same, p. 537.	Suppressed by order of the Incorporated Society, dated 15th September, 1802, in consequence of the want of an efficient local Committee, and the inconvenience of its situation; land and premises surrendered to grantor's representative. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	—
Same.	School suppressed by order of Incorporated Society, dated 4 July, 1827, in consequence of want of funds. F. H. Frewen, was declared to be legally entitled to the forty acres by a decree of the Court of Chancery in 1856, up to which time the society had retained possession. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	—
Deed in custody of Kildare-place Society.	Grantor resumed possession of the premises when Parliamentary Aid was withdrawn from Kildare-place Society. *Answer to Circular.*	Grantor entitled to resume possession if house not used for a school under Kildare-place Society; but Society entitled to be reimbursed for its expenditure
Deed in custody of Mr. Litton, late Secretary and law agent to Lord Lieutenant's School Fund Commissioners.	House in good repair; school discontinued in 1843, in consequence of the falling off in the number of pupils and the want of funds; building since used as a place of worship for members of the Established Church, and fitted up for that purpose. Earl of Bantry's estate, in the lands of Drumgarriffe, sold in Incumbered Estates Court, in 1854, without reservation of any right under the deed for school purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	The School Fund Commissioners, on the completion of their business, left the deed with their Secretary and law agent, without any duty of protecting the endowment; and he, as solicitor for another party, had the carriage of the proceedings by which the estate was sold.
Books of Bequest Board containing extracts from wills.	No benefit for building, or otherwise, derived from this bequest, though testator left ample funds for the discharge of all his legacies; the affairs of the acting executor were in confusion at his death, and testator's assets, of which he had possessed himself, were thereby in a great degree lost. *Rep. A. C.*	

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TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Kinsale, Protestant Charter.	Edward Southwell, grant, 18 November, 1748.	1 3 0	4 15 0	—	—	Same as that of Castlemartyr School, p. 308.
Knockavilly; Raheen.	Justin M'Carthy, grant, 24 November, 1825.	1 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	The school to be conducted on principles of Kildare-place Society. *Abstract of Lease.*
Midleton, Endowed.	Joseph Harris, will, 26 October, 1722, devising the yearly issues and profits of his estate, consisting of houses and other property, value unascertained.	Premises.	—	—	—	For the foundation and support of a mathematical lecture, to be read weekly, for benefit of city of Cork, by a lecturer to be nominated by bishop and mayor of Cork; but in case of lectureship being neglected, or failing such nomination, as therein mentioned, said lecturer to be appointed by the directors of the Midleton School, for benefit of said school. *Copy of Will.*
Monanimmy.	Joseph Nagle, will, proved 18 June, 1813, £18 9*s.* 2*d.* a-year for thirty years, from testator's decease.	—	—	—	18 9 2	—
Rahan.	Henry Johnston Cotter, will, proved 11 June, 1833, bond for £500.	—	—	—	15 0 0	For Scriptural education in parish of Rahan. *Extracts from Wills.*
Rahan; Knockananig.	Richd Bailie Cotter, grant, 18 December, 1840, 1 acre and house.	1 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	For the education of such children as the directors and managers should think fit to admit. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*
Rathclaren.	Sir Emanuel Moore, grant, 23 February, 1825.	1 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
	Total, . .	107 1 0 rent-charge premises, and 1 site.	128 17 6	13 16 11	52 19 2	

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF CORK.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Ballintemple; Ballylandra.	Lord Lieutenant's Fund, £100; subscriptions, £109 2*s.*; H. B. Longfield, presumed grant of 2 acres, 24th of December, 1824.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep., 1825, App., p. 661, and Books of Commissioners of Lord Lieutenant's School-building Fund.	It could not be ascertained that there ever had been any such school. The Rev. William Rogers, Rector of Kilmahon, states, that he has been acquainted with the district for twenty-five years, and, during that time, no such school was in existence. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Baltimore; Tullagh.	Annual grant from the late Roman Catholic Bishop, Dr. Collins, of £4.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 133 *c.*	School referred to not now in existence. It appears that Bishop Collins, during his lifetime, was in the habit of giving the master £4 a-year, which was discontinued on his death, in 1832. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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LOST OR EXPIRED. COUNTY OF CORK—*continued.*

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools 1 Rep. 1835, App. p. 537.	School suppressed in 1773, in pursuance of a general plan of economy. Premises reconveyed. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	—
Abstract of lease in custody of Kildare-place Society.	Only the walls of the schoolhouse are standing. The land was sold in the Incumbered Estates Court, no reference having been made to rector with respect to it. *Answer to Circular.*	Grant void if school discontinued for twelve months, or not carried on according to the principles of the Kildare-place Society. No report by the Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
Report of Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1791. *Doc. Ev., Vol.* 4, *p.* 375.	Thomas Wallis was appointed lecturer in 1724, and held the office for forty-two years. In 1776, Elias Mainadue was appointed, and soon after commenced a lawsuit to obtain from former lecturer's executrix, possession of certain premises in Castle-street, which attached to the office of lecturer, and apparently constituted the entire emoluments of it. This litigation ended in an arrangement between the parties, whereby said executrix and her heirs continued in possession of the premises. The case was brought under the notice of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in 1806, and again in 1826, but no steps for recovery were taken, the property not appearing sufficiently valuable. *Records of Bequest Board.*	The Midleton School became entitled to the lectureship, no appointment having been made for several years after Mainadue's resignation. The last lecturer was Mr. O'Driscol, but it does not appear whether he enjoyed the emoluments of the office. *Records of Bequest Board.*
Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App. p. 952.	Endowment expired.	
Books of Bequest Board containing extracts from wills.	Part of bequest expended on schools in parish of Rahan; rest lost by insolvency of obligor of bond. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Information received by Assistant Commissioner.	School never held in house for want of funds to maintain it. House and land in possession of a tenant of grantor's representative, Sir James Cotter, who claimed them under a proviso contained in the deed, to the effect that the grant should be void if for the space of twelve months the schoolhouse were appropriated to other than the objects specified in the deed. *Rep. A. C.*	
Deed in custody of Mr. Litton, late secretary and law agent to Lord Lieutenant's School Fund Commissioners.	No house appears to have been built, but the land was held up to 1836 by the master of Kilbrittain school, on whose death grantor resumed possession, alleging the forfeiture of the grant, on the ground that no schoolhouse had been built. It is now in the possession of a tenant of the purchaser of Sir Emanuel Moore's estate in the Incumbered Estates Court. *Rep. A. C.*	

TABLE, NO. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF CORK—*continued.*

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Bandon; Ballymodan.	Schoolhouse rent free.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 96 *c.*	The school referred to is situated in the main street of Bandon; it is the male parochial school; it has no endowment of any kind, and the schoolhouse is held from the Duke of Devonshire, from year to year, at 1*s.* per annum. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Buntry; Blackrock-road.	Rev. Denl. O'Crowley, will, £200, for erection of schoolhouse.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 912.	Nephew of testator stated, that he had no copy of his uncle's will, and did not know where any copy was to be obtained; he further stated, positively, that his uncle's will contained no bequest for educational purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF CORK—*continued.*

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Bantry; Kilmacomogue.	Association for Discountenancing Vice, £46 3s. 1*d.*; subscriptions, £92 6s. 1*d.*; Earl of Bantry, grant of site, 15 March, 1819.	Deed in custody of Mr. Litton, late secretary and law agent to Lord Lieutenant's School Fund Commissioners.	The premises were surrendered to the Earl of Bantry, in consideration of his granting a lease of the site of the present parochial school of Bantry. *Vide Table No. 1, p. 278.*	—
Castlemagner; Cecilstown.	House built out of a legacy of the Honorable John Perceval and a grant of £20 from the Kildare-place Society; cost £120; salary from the Board of Erasmus Smith.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 996.	The school never had any endowment. It was maintained solely at the expense of the Earl of Egmont and that of the late Lord Arden, and it never was in connexion with the Board of Erasmus Smith or the Kildare-place Society. *Answer to Circular.*	The schoolhouse alluded to is becoming ruinous; there has been no school held in it since August, 1854. *Rep. A. C.*
Castletownroche, Roman Catholic Poor.	John Haman, will, 21 April, 1813, £100 to be put out to interest.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 537.	There has never been any school in operation supported or aided by such fund. It appears that a person of the name of John Haman, possessed of considerable means, died about the alleged date of the will, his wife surviving, and that his property vested in his nephew, now many years dead; but bequest not known or heard of in the locality. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Churchtown; Burton.	£42 per annum, granted by Earl of Egmont in 1713.	Same.	The existence of such an endowment not known in the locality. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Clonakilty.	School recently established by Earl of Shannon, sufficiently large to accommodate thirty boarders, for which his Lordship paid a rent of £60 per annum.	Commissioners of Board of Education in Ireland, Reports, 1807–12, page 287.	Premises referred to appear not to have been secured for educational purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	School changed to another house now held rent free from the Earl of Shannon, but at his will and pleasure. *Rep. A. C.*
Cork.	St. Leger Aldworth, will, about 1824, £200 for a school.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 538.	St. Leger Aldworth, by will, dated January 29, 1822, left £100 to be applied by the rector, to the necessities of the distressed Protestants and Roman Catholics of the Parish of St. Mary's Shandon, which sum was received and distributed accordingly. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Cork (County).	Jane Murrough, will, bequeathing £65 per annum for charities supposed to be connected with educational objects.	Same.	No evidence of bequest or its objects. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Creagh, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Governors, £300; William Wrixon Beecher, grant of two acres, 18 Aug., 1812.	Deed in custody of Governors.	Only £100 was advanced in this case, which was refunded, the school not having been established. *Return from Governors.*	—
Dunmanway, Protestant Charter.	Sir Richd. Cox, lease of twenty acres, for 990 years, from 1748, at yearly rent of £2 1s. 7*d.*	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App. p. 537.	The school was suppressed by order of the Society, dated 2nd July, 1823, in consequence of a want of funds. The land and premises still continue in the possession of the Incorporated Society. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	Vide Report of Inspector of Estates. *App. to Rep., p. 44.*

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TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF CORK—*continued.*

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Glanworth.	Association for Discountenancing Vice, grant of £50 for building, 1805.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep. 1825, App. p. 406.	It has not been ascertained that there was any lease made on the occasion of the grant from the Association for Discountenancing Vice. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Kilquane.	Rev. M. O'Keane, will, £9 4*s.* 7*d.* per annum.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep. 1835, App. p. 538.	No such school in Kilquane parish; the statement in the report can, however, be accounted for by the fact that in the Ecclesiastical division of the Roman Catholic Church, part of Kilquane forms part of the union or district of Glountane, in which the bequest referred to is applied to Brook Lodge and Little Island schools. *Vide Table No.* 1, *p.* 294. *Rep. A. C.*	
Macloney; Castleview.	Mrs. Browne, will, bequeathing £10 a-year.	Same.	Annuity paid until 1847, when it was discontinued on the ground of its not being legally enforceable. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C.*	
Mitchelstown.	Certain unascertained revenues attaching to the locality of Mitchelstown.	Same.	This statement, it is probable, has reference to an establishment at Mitchelstown, called "The College," which is not an educational foundation, but one for the reception of reduced gentlemen and gentlewomen, founded by the late Earl of Kingston. *Rep. A. C.*	Endowment for Boyle Baronial School, co. of Roscommon, is partly charged on Manor of Mitchelstown.
Rahan; Cottersborough, Protestant Charter.	James Cotter, grant, 21 acres.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1855, App., 537.	It could not be ascertained that any such school as the one alluded to, had ever existed at Cottersborough; on the contrary, the Rev. George E. Cotter, of Rockforest, Mallow, states that, although a grant of land had, as he had heard, been made by his grandfather, James Cotter, for that purpose, yet, that no school had ever been established, and that the land has been resumed by the grantor. *Rep. A. C.*	The Books of the Incorporated Society contain no record of a school at Cottersborough. *Return from Incorporated Society.*

EXTRACTS from REPORTS of ARTHUR SHARMAN CRAWFORD, Esq. Assistant Commissioner. COUNTY OF CORK.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Endowments in Operation.

Aghada National Girls' School.—The instruction given in this school is very inferior to that given in the male. The writing was fair, but in English dictation, grammar, and geography, the senior class answered very badly.—[17th January, 1856.] Aghada National Girls.

Aghadown Parochial School.—The state of instruction in this school is not very satisfactory. The pupils whom I examined were exceedingly deficient in English dictation and grammar. In arithmetic and geography they exhibited a greater proficiency, but had not advanced far in either. One boy was learning Euclid, and he did a proposition—the twelfth of the first book—very fairly, being the first time of his going over the book.—[14th February, 1856.] Aghadown Parochial

Ahern and Britway Parochial School.—The master of this school is very intelligent; but the amount and quality of instruction given in the school is very much below the average. I examined the children in geography, and found great ignorance; one of the oldest of the pupils said "Ireland was a lake." They had no knowledge whatever of grammar, and very little of arithmetic. On the whole, the school is a very inefficient one, which I attribute, in some degree, to its not being under the superintendence of any board or association, and to its not having any regular or efficient inspection. The books used in the school are very elementary, and there is no geometry, algebra, book-keeping, or mensuration, taught.—[11th March, 1856.] Ahern and Britway Parochial.

Ballymodan; Curravarrahane School.—The state of secular knowledge in this school is very low; but much attention is given to religious instruction. In arithmetic and geography the pupils are more than commonly deficient. The same may be said as regards grammar, of which they are nearly altogether ignorant. The writing is fair, but, in general, the pupils are deficient in the most elementary knowledge of the branches I have stated. They are, in general, very young. Four pupils have commenced Euclid, but have not advanced beyond the definitions.—[23rd January, 1856.] Ballymodan; Curravarrahane.

Baltimore; Tullagh Parochial School.—The amount of secular instruction given in this school is very limited. The pupils are, however, generally very young. The quality of the instruction is rather below the average. The writing is not good. The pupils knew very little of geography or grammar. In arithmetic they exhibited considerable proficiency. In English dictation three of seven wrote a sentence accurately, but the remainder wrote very badly. The only pupil who had commenced Euclid had not advanced beyond the definitions of the first book. The religious instruction of the pupils appears to be diligently attended to by the curate of the parish.—[12th February, 1856.] Baltimore; Tullagh Parochial.

Bandon; Kilbrogan Church Education Society's Model and Training School for Munster. 1. *Erasmus Smith's English, Boys.*—The books in use for the general instruction of the pupils, in English and history, are very elementary, and not adapted for giving such instruction as would be expected in a school Bandon; Kilbrogan, Church Education Society's Model and

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COUNTY OF CORK.

Endowments in Operation.

Training School for Munster.

which is considered a model school of an educational society. A great deal, however, is effected by oral instruction, and the pupils, generally, exhibit more proficiency than would be expected from the books used in the school; which I attribute to the master having excellent educational qualifications. He was trained at the Government Training School, at Battersea, and seems well fitted for the mastership of the school. He stated to me that, in his opinion, the books in use were not adapted for giving a very extended education, but he had been unable to secure a better class. I tried eight boys in English dictation, and thought the result evidenced a proficiency much beyond the average. Five of them made no mistake. In Euclid, three pupils did a proposition very fairly, and a class answered very respectably in geography. I did not, however, consider the writing good.—[26th January, 1856.]

1. Erasmus Smith's English, Boys.

2. Erasmus Smith's English, Girls.

2. *Erasmus Smith's English, Girls.*—This school is one of the most efficient female schools I have visited, so far as relates to the quality of the secular education given in it. I examined seven of the pupils in arithmetic and geography, and the result was most creditable. In English dictation I have seldom found more accuracy in any school. Four of the girls made no mistake whatever, except in the neglect to write a capital letter at the commencement of a new sentence; but the whole sentence was of such a construction that they might have been mistaken as to the first sentence having terminated. The writing was exceedingly good. The pupils presented a most respectable, orderly, and cleanly appearance, and it was evident to me that very great attention must be given to the school by the managers and the mistress. It is to be regretted that there is not a better school-room, but that is the only defect in the school which I can point out.—[26th January, 1856.]

Brinny Parochial.

Brinny Parochial School.—The amount of education given in this school is very limited, but the children are, generally, very young, and are removed from the school as soon as their labour becomes valuable. I examined seven boys in English dictation; three made trifling mistakes, the rest wrote very indifferently. In geography they exhibited very little knowledge. The answering in arithmetic, and the writing, were fair. The books used in the school are of a very elementary kind, and without a better class of books a higher standard of education can scarcely be expected. The master seems a respectable man, but he does not appear to me to be an efficient teacher. He has not been trained.—[20th January, 1856.]

Charleville, Endowed.

Charleville, Endowed School.—The answers received to my queries sufficiently point out the defects of this school as to the amount of education given in it. The present master carried off the highest honors—and among others, a gold medal—in classics, in the University of Dublin, of which he was a scholar, and I believe him to be very competent to teach classics. He seems, however, to have no taste for any other branch of education, and, accordingly, his pupils receive instruction in the other branches from the master of the national school whom they attend for that purpose. From the circumstances of the locality the school could be made a useful one only by the admission of boarders—whom the present master declines to receive; and I see no prospect that the school will be of any extended usefulness under the present management. The master seems to have no energy, nor any desire to make the school a large one, and seems quite satisfied to go on as he has done. From all I can hear of him, he is very kind and gentle in his treatment of such pupils as he has. One of the pupils whom I heard examined in Latin and Greek (Virgil and Lucian), acquitted himself very well in both, particularly the latter, in which he appeared to be well grounded.—[1st March, 1856.]

Clonakilty; Boyle-street.

Clonakilty: Boyle-street School.—Previously to the grant, two schoolhouses were in existence on the premises—a male school on No. 1, and an infant school on No. 2. These are on opposite sides of the street. The infant school has been discontinued for some years, from want of funds, and combined with the female parochial school, on which I have reported; and the house, which is in a bad state of repair, is unoccupied. It contains one schoolroom, 33 feet by 18 feet. It would cost about £30 to put it in repair. The male school, erected on No. 1, was in operation till the month of December last, when the master resigned. There has been some difficulty in procuring a new master, but one has been temporarily appointed, who was to re-open the school in two days after I visited it. The house contains one schoolroom, 30 feet by 16 feet, and six apartments for use of teachers. The house was undergoing repairs at the time of my visit, out of funds provided by voluntary contributions. The school is supported in the same way, the master, who is parish clerk, receiving also a salary as such. The number of pupils on the roll, when it closed in December, was thirty-one.—[9th February, 1856.]

Clonakilty; Kilgariffe Parochial Girls.

Clonakilty; Kilgariffe Parochial Girls' School.—The children in the school were all young (twelve were in a class, called the infant class, and were only learning the alphabet), and the standard of education is at present very low. None of the pupils could do more, in grammar, than distinguish the article and noun, but not any other of the parts of speech. Some of the children read very well; and, in arithmetic, could do sums in compound multiplication—one only could do proportion. The writing was above the average, and four girls, out of nine, wrote a sentence to dictation very correctly. The present mistress has only been a few months in the school, and I have no doubt that she is well qualified for her duties, and will improve the state of instruction in it. From all I could learn, her predecessor was an inefficient and negligent teacher. The Rev. John Quarry, the vicar, pays great attention to the school. Religious instruction is much attended to.—[6th February, 1856.]

Cloyne, Bishop Crowe's.

Cloyne, Bishop Crowe's School.—This school is, at present, not in full operation from want of funds. In the year 1852 there were twenty-eight pupils, ten boarders, and eighteen day scholars, all free. In the year 1853 the school was closed, and the funds applied to pay debts incurred in previous years, and in restoring the house and premises to good, or rather an improved condition, as there are still many deficiencies in it. New rules, and a scheme for the future management and government of the school, were made in December, 1853, by the Bishop of Cork, as visitor, and the acting trustees, a copy of which accompanies my report. There is some doubt whether boarders were contemplated by the founder, and as the funds are not large, the trustees have not admitted any, though empowered to do so by the new scheme. Mr. Hodges, the present master, is a very intelligent and well-informed teacher, and the pupils who have been under his charge for some time manifested considerable proficiency in English dictation, Euclid, arithmetic, and geography, in which I examined them. Three of

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COUNTY OF CORK.

Endowments in Operation.

the pupils were learning Latin, although not within the ordinary programme of instruction in the school. I think there is every probability, that under the present master, and the operation of the new rules for the management of the school, the foundation will turn out more largely beneficial to the neighbourhood than it has hitherto been. By the above-mentioned rules, the education, religious as well as secular, to be provided for the pupils, shall be according to the formularies and doctrine of the United Church—the will of the founder containing no such limitation.—[22nd January, 1856.]

Cloyne, Bishop Crowe's.

CORK CITY.

Carey's-lane, SS. Peter and Paul's National Girls' School.—There is a great want of attention to cleanliness and order in this school, and the discipline seems lax; the children are very noisy and inattentive to their tasks; and although some of the pupils answered respectably in geography and arithmetic, their general proficiency is below the average in such schools. In English dictation and spelling they are very imperfect, and the writing is bad. I believe it is intended to change the schoolmistress, which seems to me desirable; but there is a great improvement required in the general arrangements, for which the mistress is not responsible.—[15th January, 1856.]

Carey's-lane, SS. Peter and Paul's National Girls.

Newsom's-quay, St. Mary's Shandon Parochial Boys' School.—This school is not well managed. The supply of books and school requisites is deplorably deficient, and the house is kept in a dirty state; there is no attention paid to cleanliness in any part of the establishment, the floors, I understand, being washed only in the vacations, and, apparently, very seldom even swept. There being no regular schoolmaster since November last, I was not surprised to find that the pupils exhibited but little proficiency in secular knowledge, but I was not prepared to find (after the flattering testimony given to the state of education and management of the school by the deputation of the Incorporated Society, in their report dated 19th October, 1853), such bad answering as was made to my questions in grammar, geography, and arithmetic. In these branches the pupils I examined, being the senior class, answered scarcely one question correctly. In English dictation, two boys wrote a sentence without a mistake, but three others could not write one word without a mistake in spelling. The two boys who were learning Euclid had not advanced beyond the definitions.

Allowance, however, for the very unsatisfactory state of the school must be made, on account of there being no permanent master, and, in some degree, also, on account of my visit having been made the first week after vacation, when the attendance is generally bad. I am informed also that the best boys in the school left it at the vacation not to return, their education being considered as finished.—[14th January, 1856.]

Newsom's-quay, St. Mary's Shandon Parochial Boys.

Newsom's-quay, St. Mary's Shandon Parochial Girls' School.—The general observations which I have made in reference to the management of the male school are applicable, in a great degree, to the female one also. I think, however, that the girls seem to have been better taught hitherto than the boys. In English dictation they wrote very well; several of the pupils whom I tried made no mistakes, but they are utterly deficient in any knowledge of grammar. They were better in arithmetic and geography.—[15th January, 1856.]

Newsom's-quay, St. Mary's Shandon Parochial Girls.

Patrick's Hill, Diocesan Free School for Cork.—This school seems very fairly conducted as a private school for day pupils.

The pupils, whom I examined in geography, Euclid, English grammar, Latin and Greek translation, exhibited a fair proficiency, except in physical geography, in which they were deficient. In English dictation, out of five boys who wrote a sentence to my dictation, three made no mistakes, and the others very trifling ones. I am disposed to think the master has not sufficient assistance in teaching. The only assistant, except the teacher of French and German, attends but part of the day; the father of the master, however, assists frequently as a volunteer.—[12th January, 1856.]

Patrick's Hill, Diocesan Free School for Cork.

Peacock-lane, Blarney-lane, and Sullivan's-quay Christian Brothers' Schools.—I cannot report too favourably of the amount and quality of instruction in these schools. I heard the boys examined, and examined them myself in mensuration, geometry, geography, and grammar, and found very great proficiency in all. In drawing, two of the boys exhibited very great skill, and some of the specimens in ornamental designs and architectural drawing were exceedingly good. The youngest of the children are taught to sketch the outlines of plain figures; and I can suggest no improvements in the school, except that, I think, navigation should be added to the course of instruction for some of the boys at least.—[10th January, 1856.]

Peacock-lane, Blarney-lane, and Sullivan's-quay Christian Brothers.

St. Anne's Shandon, Green Coat Hospital Boys' School.—The amount of instruction given in this school is very limited; mensuration, book-keeping, navigation, and algebra are not taught at present. The master, however, says that he is capable of teaching them, but that the boys are taken away from school at too young an age to enable them to make any progress in such branches, and none of them are desirous to learn them. I examined some of the boys in English dictation, and found that none of them could write a sentence without several mistakes in spelling. In geography their knowledge was very limited, but in arithmetic they exhibited an average proficiency. Two of the boys were able to do some of the early propositions in the First Book of Euclid.—[8th January, 1856.]

St. Anne's Shandon, Green Coat Hospital Boys.

Stephen's-street, Blue Coat Hospital.—The bedsteads in this institution are of iron, and in good condition. The bedding consists of one hair mattress, hair pillow, one under blanket, two over blankets, a pair of sheets (calico), and a woollen counterpane. In point of quantity the bed-clothes seem sufficient, but they are not in clean condition; the sheets were, in several instances, very dirty and filthy, and are changed only once a month. The boys have no night-shirts distinct from their day linen, and sleep in their soiled day-shirts; they get two clean day-shirts in the week. The blankets are washed once a-year, and appeared to me to require cleaning. The dormitory itself was clean. There is no separate lavatory accommodation; when I visited the school, at ten o'clock, I found the boys engaged in washing themselves in a large tub, which served all. They then dressed in the kitchen adjoining. The master stated to me that the boys washed themselves before going to bed also.

There is no Euclid, book-keeping, mensuration, or navigation taught in the school. The supply of books by the trustees is very inadequate, and the master is obliged to supply some out of his own funds. The books are selected by the master.

The master provides food, clothes, and washing, fire and candle-light, for the pupils; he also pro-

Stephen's-street, Blue Coat Hospital.

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COUNTY OF CORK.

Endowments in Operation.

CORK CITY—*con.*

Stephen's-street, Blue Coat Hospital.

vides servants, and keeps up the whole establishment, for which he is paid an annual sum of £16 per annum, for each boy on the foundation. He is allowed two tons of coals for the use of the school-room, and all the bed furniture and clothes are provided by the trustees.

There are many defects in the management of the institution, and there is a general want of cleanliness in the arrangements which needs reformation. I ought, however, to state that the boys seemed to me to be healthy, though this may have been consequent upon their late return to the institution after vacation, during which most of the boys reside with friends. In education the proficiency is much below the average. The pupils have very little knowledge of grammar or geography; in arithmetic they exhibited greater proficiency. In English dictation they are very deficient.—[14th January, 1856.]

Thomas-street, Pomeroy and Shearman's Charity.

Thomas-street, Pomeroy and Shearman's Charity School.—When I visited the school I did not find a single pupil in attendance. The master accounted for this by stating, that in the week before Christmas the attendance was, generally, very bad, although vacation had not commenced.

There is no geometry, mensuration, book-keeping, or navigation taught, and the facts stated in my report show the miserable condition of this endowment. The funds are too small to procure a good master, the house is a very miserable one, and the parochial school, which is well managed, attracts pupils who might otherwise frequent this one. It is, in fact, maintained only in order that the bequest of Mrs. Shearman may be kept distinct in the house bequeathed for that purpose by Archdeacon Rider. The Archdeacon of Cork states that it is his intention to close it, and apply all the funds to Moses Deane's school, in the parish, and to clothe therewith ten boys.—[14th January, 1856.]

Dunbollogue; Carrignavar Boys.

Dunbollogue; Carrignavar Boys' School.—The amount of instruction given in the school is inconsiderable, and the quality of such as is professed to be given is not good. In geography the pupils answered very indifferently; in English dictation not one wrote an easy sentence without several mistakes in spelling; and the writing was of a very inferior kind. There was no pupil present who was learning Euclid. Algebra, mensuration, or book-keeping are not taught in the school.

At the time of the execution of the grant there seems, from the terms thereof, to have been a dwelling-house erected on the lands, and so far as I am able to ascertain, that house is the one in which the male and female schools are now held, and it also contains the apartments of the mistress of the female school. The house which the master occupies is attached to the rere of this school, but, I believe, was erected subsequently, and was not built on any part of the lands comprised in the fee-farm grant; but whether any part of the Lord Lieutenant's fund was applied in building this house, or whether it was laid out on the old house standing at the time of the grant, I have been unable to ascertain.

It appears that former masters of the school were in possession of some land adjoining the school during the lifetime of the grantor, Mr. M'Carthy, but after his death, his estates having been subject to incumbrances, it was brought by the creditors under the administration of the Court of Chancery; and no person interested in maintaining the grant being aware of its existence, the receiver of the court took possession of the land, and, subsequently, the estate was sold by the Commissioners for the sale of incumbered estates, and no claim having been made on foot of the fee-farm grant, the lands were sold without reservation of any right under the grant. The master produced to me a notice, served on him from the Incumbered Estates Court, being the usual notice to lodge objections to tenancies, in which is an entry in the schedule in the words following:—"The ground on which the church and schoolhouse stands, and which is half an acre, granted in fee to the rector;" and a second entry as follows—"house and garden occupied by the parish clerk; 1s., yearly rent; tenant from year to year; terminates 29th September in each year." Now, on reference to the map of the premises attached to the fee-farm grant, it is quite clear that the church is not erected on the lands granted thereby. It may be doubtful whether the master's, or parish clerk's house was so, or not, but the garden, attached to it was not part of the lands. The land intervening between the schoolhouse and the church certainly was not comprised in the grant, and the master's house, which is stated to be held from year to year, lies between the schoolhouse and church. I am, therefore, quite unable to understand on what principle the schedule was made out, if any reference was intended to be made therein to the fee-farm grant of 7th March, 1821.

The only thing that seems quite clear is, that the two acres which were granted by Mr. M'Carthy, in 1821, have been alienated from the school by the sale, and are now in the possession of a tenant of the purchaser. I have only to add, that the rector of the parish, the Archdeacon of Cork, and Mr. Justin M'Carthy, son of the grantor, were quite ignorant of there having been any grant made by Mr. M'Carthy, sen., until it was produced by me. Mr. M'Carthy, jun., believed that former masters of the school held the land as a mere gratuity from his father as an encouragement for good conduct.—[13th March, 1856.]

Dunbollogue; Carrignavar Girls.

Dunbollogue; Carrignavar Girls' School.—The children in the school are, with one exception, very young, and the instruction given is of the most elementary character. The pupils have scarcely any knowledge of geography or grammar; they can do the common rules in arithmetic; they are treated kindly by the mistress, who seems a very respectable woman. The parochial clergy very seldom visit the school, owing, I believe, to their residing at a great distance from it.—[13th March, 1856.]

Durrus, Parochial.

Durrus, Parochial School.—The amount of secular instruction given in the school is very limited; neither is its quality good. In grammar the pupils can scarcely distinguish the names of the different parts of speech; in geography they have a notion of the several divisions of Europe, but no further. The style of writing is very inferior. I tried five of them in English dictation, and three wrote a sentence without any mistake, except the omission of a capital letter at the commencement.—[14th February, 1856.]

Fanlobbus, Sillahertane.

Fanlobbus, Sillahertane School.—The amount of secular instruction given in this school is very small, and the quality of such as is given is very inferior. The pupils cannot read correctly a single sentence, and their knowledge of geography is of the most limited description. The only map in the school is that of Europe, and even that is only very partially known by any of the pupils. One pupil alone had got as far as proportion, in arithmetic. None of the pupils are aged more than eleven years, but, for that age, they are deplorably ignorant. This I attribute to the inefficiency of the master, who has not the use of his legs, and very little of his hands. His literary acquirements are small. The supply of proper books is most inadequate.

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The house itself is in a dilapidated state, and if not repaired will, I think, soon fall. There are no funds for repairing it.—[19th February, 1856.]

Kilmeen, Erasmus Smith's Parochial School.—The amount of instruction given in this school is very limited. This arises in some degree, I believe, from the pupils being for the most part very young; but I think it is also to be attributed to the master not having either knowledge or skill to make him an efficient teacher. The pupils have an exceedingly bad manner of reading, and the writing is very inferior. In grammar, and the elements of geography, they have a fair average knowledge for children of their age. The pupils evince very accurate knowledge of the Scriptures, their religious instruction being carefully attended to, under the constant superintendence of the rector of the parish, and the members of his family. Kilmeen, Erasmus Smith's Parochial.

Much more attention should be paid to the state and condition of the schoolhouse and premises, which, so far as cleanliness is concerned, are in a discreditable condition.—[4th February, 1856.]

Kilmoe; Rock-island School.—There is a very limited amount of instruction given in this school. The quality of that professed to be given is also very much below the average. The pupils know scarcely any thing of geography—less of grammar; in arithmetic they were better, but not good; and only one pupil, out of seven, wrote a sentence to dictation, with any approach to correctness. I think the master to be a sincere and honest man, who endeavours to impart to his pupils as much knowledge as he possesses himself; but his own acquirements are of a very limited nature, and he has still less knowledge of the art of teaching. He has lost the use of his right hand, and consequently cannot write well; but, notwithstanding, he is not furnished with engraved head-lines for the pupils to copy. Kilmoe; Rock-island.

The school premises are in a bad state.—[12th February, 1856.]

Kilnagross, National School.—The children in this school are very young, and the education given in it necessarily limited. In arithmetic, none of the pupils had advanced beyond compound multiplication, or in geography, beyond pointing out on a map of the world the different countries, oceans, and seas. In grammar, they could tell the different parts of speech, but could not parse. The writing was fair. In English dictation, only one boy wrote with any accuracy. To the extent to which the pupils have been taught, they have been well grounded and instructed, and the master seems to treat them with kindness. I was much struck with the clean and neat condition of the schoolroom, which is a pattern in that respect. Kilnagross, National.

The master holds a large farm, but he states that it in no way interferes with his attendance during school hours.—[4th February, 1856.]

Kilshannig; Lombardstown School.—The children are, generally, very young, and the standard of education low. I examined five of the pupils in geography and arithmetic, and found two only exhibiting much proficiency. In grammar the answering was fair. In English dictation not one wrote a short sentence with accuracy—the best made two mistakes in spelling; the rest were very bad. This state of affairs may, however, in some degree be accounted for by the absence of the greater part of the most advanced class, who were engaged in agricultural labour. Kilshannig; Lombardstown.

The school seems to be well attended to by the manager, and the house is kept in a clean and neat condition.—[3rd March, 1856.]

Kilworth, Parochial School.—I did not institute any examination in this case, the pupils who were present being merely infants—none of them more than six or seven years of age. All the elder children on the roll were absent, being employed at this season of the year in agricultural labour. From what I did see in the school, however, I came to the conclusion that the quantity and quality of the instruction given is very low. Geometry and algebra are not taught to any of the pupils, although in the prescribed course; and only one pupil on the roll is learning book-keeping and mensuration. The schoolroom is a very bad one, and the privies and offices are in a very bad state of repair.—[11th March, 1856.] Kilworth, Parochial.

Kinsale, Endowed School.—I believe that the master has the literary and scientific acquirements necessary for the head of a classical and mathematical school, but I believe he has not sufficient energy to make his school successful. He states that, of late, the wealthier inhabitants have complained that the school is not sufficiently select, and many of them have, in consequence, withdrawn their children. From inquiries which I made, I understood that there was a complaint made by the class referred to of discipline not being properly maintained in the school, but I could not obtain any more than a general statement to that effect. I examined two of the pupils in Euclid, first book, and found them very deficient in an accurate knowledge of it. In Latin and Greek, two of the pupils translated, very fairly, passages from Virgil and Homer, but knew very little of prosody. In English dictation some of the boys showed great merit. Kinsale, Endowed.

On the whole, although, as I have already observed, I believe the master has literary acquirements of an average order, I do not see much prospect of an increase in the number of pupils. He seems to have lost the confidence of the wealthier inhabitants of the town. There are no boarders at present in the school, and the state of the house, as to repairs, and its situation amidst poor lanes, have a tendency to prevent their being sent there; the master's want of resources also prevents him from giving a salary sufficient to secure the services of a competent assistant.

It seems to me also a great defect, that there are no stated examinations of the pupils, or rewards for proficiency. The master states that there are judgment books, which the parents are expected to examine.—[29th January, 1856.]

Lislee; Ballyculnane Parochial School.—This is one of the best parochial rural schools I have visited. The master seems to be a very efficient teacher, and there is an adequate supply of good books. The rector of the parish pays much attention to the school, and mainly supports it. The pupils exhibit much more than the average proficiency. I examined five of them in English dictation, geography, and grammar. In the former, three wrote with great accuracy. All answered well in geography and grammar. Two of them seemed to have an excellent knowledge of the first and second books of Euclid. The writing was not very good. On the whole, the school does great credit to the manager and master, but a little more attention to cleanliness is desirable.—[1st February, 1856.] Lislee; Ballyculnane, Parochial.

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COUNTY OF CORK.

Endowments in Operation.

Millstreet, National.

Millstreet, National School.—It appears that soon after the decease of the testatrix, a schoolhouse was erected on the lands of Coomlagane, out of the funds bequeathed for that purpose by her will, but that no lands were specifically appropriated to the purposes of the school other than the site of the house so erected; and the teachers of the school enjoyed the benefits of the bequest of £40 per annum, bequeathed by same will.

It further appears that that schoolhouse having been badly built, fell down previous to the year 1840, and that a male school was then erected on the same lands, by the Right Rev. Dr. Egan, Roman Catholic bishop, by subscription, aided by a grant of about £134 from the Board of National Education; and about the same period Bishop Egan, out of funds at his command, erected, on the lands adjacent to the male school, a convent and school, for the education of females, at an expense of £2,000. The latter school is in connexion with the National Board of Education, and under the exclusive management of nuns of the Presentation Order, who, as teachers thereof, receive, out of the said bequest of £40 per annum, £30, late Irish currency. The master of the male national school receives, from the same fund, £10, Irish currency, per annum.

In addition to the two acres bequeathed by Mrs. M'Carthy, for the purposes of a school, the present proprietor of the property of Coomlagane, Mr. M'Carthy O'Leary, has appropriated two acres, of which no lease or grant has been made to the use of the establishments thereon, making together four acres, statute measure. On this there have been erected the two schools, male and female national, a Roman Catholic chapel, the convent of the Presentation Order of nuns, and the house of the parish priest. The nuns are in possession of about one acre and three roods of the lands; the male national school, including site of house, has about twenty perches of land; and the residue is appropriated to the chapel and to the parish priest. No specific two acres are appropriated to the use of the teachers of the school.

In consequence of the above expenditure, by Bishop Egan, it is considered that the condition limiting the benefit of the bequest to children on the estate of Mrs. M'Carthy is at an end, and that the schools have thereby become public schools, for the education of all the children of the vicinity.—[7th February, 1856.]

Murragh; Farrinthomas.

Murragh; Farrinthomas School.—This school is not in a good condition. The house is out of repair, but the Rev. Mr. Longfield, the curate of the parish, is making arrangements to have the roof repaired, out of his own funds. The schoolroom is kept in a very filthy condition, and there are no privies attached to the school. The children present at the time of my visit were, generally, very young, to which the low state of education was probably attributable. The pupils were utterly ignorant of grammar, and had a limited knowledge of the elements of geography. In English dictation, two pupils, out of five, wrote with average correctness—the rest most inaccurately. The master stated that there were no copy-books or writing requisites in the school.—[1st February, 1856.]

Newmarket, Girls'.

Newmarket, Girls' School.—There is a very small amount of instruction given in this school, and it is of the most elementary kind. The pupils have a very inconsiderable knowledge of geography, none of grammar, and the writing is not good. They have no knowledge of writing from dictation. The only thing that is much attended to is the reading of the Holy Scriptures and muslin embroidery; and the pupils in the latter do not exhibit any skill. When I visited the school the mistress was absent, and three only of the pupils were present, who were engaged in needlework. The school was formerly under the superintendence of the Church Education Society, but from the small number who attended the school, that society ceased to support it, and Mr. Aldworth lent the house to the Methodist Mission Society about a year and a-half ago. It is now supported by that society exclusively, but, I believe, it is intended to be given up altogether in May. It has, from the time of its institution, been a female school only, and most of the poor Protestant female children are educated in another school, on which I reported, under the superintendence of the Church Education Society.—[6th March, 1856.]

Queenstown, Parochial, Girls'.

Queenstown, Parochial, Girls' School.—I examined the pupils in grammar, arithmetic, and reading; in the former they could not distinguish a noun from an adjective or a verb. In arithmetic all, with the exception of one girl, failed in doing a sum in long division; they read very well, and understood what they read; but, on the whole, the amount of secular education given in the school is deficient. Two hours, however, are, every day (from one to three), devoted to needlework, and the greater part of the rest of the school time is taken up with religious instruction, and, therefore, it cannot be expected that the pupils will exhibit much proficiency in the other branches of knowledge.—[16th January, 1856.]

Bahan, Parochial.

Bahan, Parochial School.—The quality of the instruction given in this school is not good. The master does not seem to possess any skill in teaching, although he is not deficient in general knowledge of the branches taught. In geography and arithmetic the pupils were below the average in parochial schools. Their knowledge of grammar was very limited; and in English dictation, out of four who wrote a sentence for me, one boy made one mistake in spelling; the other three wrote very inaccurately. The style of writing is not good. In Euclid, two boys exhibited a fair knowledge of the first book of Euclid. The schoolroom and house, generally, are not kept clean, or in good order. The girls are not taught any kind of needlework.—[28th February, 1856.]

Rathclarin, Parochial.

Rathclarin, Parochial School.—There is a very small amount of instruction given in this school, and its quality is not good. The pupils have a bad style of reading, and know scarcely any thing of grammar. In arithmetic and geography, they exhibited some knowledge. The writing was not good. On the whole, I think the master has not the qualifications to render him a good one. The books in use are of a very elementary character.—[1st February, 1856.]

Rosscarbery, Diocesan Free School for Ross.

Rosscarbery, Diocesan Free School for Ross.—The principal master, Mr. O'Callaghan, seems to possess the good opinion of the clergy and principal inhabitants of the diocese—both as to character, in a moral point of view and qualifications as head of a classical school—and the school is increasing gradually. The number of day pupils cannot be, I think, much extended, from the circumstances of most of the inhabitants of the vicinity, who are not in a position to give their children an education so expensive as the charges of this school would make it. There is ample accommodation for a large number of boarders, but before any considerable number could be received

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COUNTY OF CORK.

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extensive repairs should be made in the dormitories, which, from the tenure under which the master holds the house, he can scarcely be expected to make himself. Mr. O'Callaghan seems to me to have many qualifications for his present office as principal master. I believe him to have a competent knowledge of the ancient classics, but he does not profess to have a very intimate knowledge of mathematics and the sciences generally. His assistant seems to be qualified to teach the latter, at least so far as is necessary as a preparation for entrance into college; but certainly his salary is very small, and I believe that special circumstances alone connected with the assistant enable Mr. O'Callaghan to secure the assistance of a person with his qualifications.

Rosscarbery, Diocesan Free School for Ross.

Modern languages and drawing are not taught at present in the school, and could not be taught with the present staff; and unless there were such a number of pupils willing to pay for the attendance of teachers in those departments, as would make it worth their while to visit the school, no instruction in these branches could be given to pupils in the school—as neither the master nor his assistant are competent to impart it, and the present state of the school does not enable Mr. O'Callaghan to keep a resident teacher.

I may add, that from what I could hear and observe, the pupils are well treated, and carefully attended to by the master, and that he gives satisfaction to their parents.

I heard several of the pupils examined in Latin, and they seemed to have a fair knowledge of translation and prosody. Several of the pupils exhibited very great accuracy and proficiency in their knowledge of the first and second books of Euclid. Some of them, also, did a quadratic equation very well, and wrote from dictation without a mistake.—[9th February, 1856.]

Skibbereen; Abbestrewry.

Skibbereen; Abbestrewry School.—In point of amount and quality of the secular instruction given in the school the standard is very low, and altogether the school is a very inferior one. Only one boy had made any progress in Euclid, and that only to the sixteenth proposition of first book, and his knowledge so far was very imperfect. None of those present exhibited any proficiency in grammar. In English dictation one boy alone, out of four, could write without great inaccuracy in spelling. The writing was fair, and arithmetic pretty good.

The schoolroom is kept in a very dirty condition, and is, I believe, never cleaned.

There was a classical school in connexion with this, until 1855, when it was discontinued for want of funds.—[15th February, 1856.]

Skull; Cove, or Leameon.

Skull; Cove, or Leameon School.—The amount of instruction given in this school is of the very lowest grade. The children whom I saw in the school were not all very young. One boy of fourteen could read with great hesitation, and knew nothing whatever of grammar or geography. Arithmetic, as far as compound multiplication, was the only branch of education in which the pupils showed any knowledge. The master himself writes very badly, and disregards all rules of grammar and spelling.

The only books for instruction in reading in the school being the Bible and religious tracts, Roman Catholics are not likely to attend in any considerable number.

The master states that he makes no charges, in money, from the pupils, but receives "compliments" from them in labour on his farm. He also gets a salary as Scripture Reader to the Irish Reformation Society.

The schoolhouse is gradually becoming dilapidated for want of repair. I could, with difficulty, find a place where the rain could not come down upon me, and it was difficult to retain the paper on which I was writing, from the wind entering by the roof, doors, and broken windows.

There are no funds to repair the house, and, apparently, it will very soon cease to be capable of being used for a school.—[12th February, 1856.]

Skull; Lissacaha.

Skull; Lissacaha School.—The instruction given in this school is of the most elementary kind. The master candidly admitted that he was incapable of imparting any higher instruction than reading writing, and arithmetic. Of five pupils whom I examined in dictation, one alone wrote the fifth commandment with any accuracy, and that one commenced the sentence without a capital letter.

The house is going to ruin for want of repairs of the roof.—[12th February, 1856.]

Templemartin; Moskeagh.

Templemartin; Moskeagh School.—This is one of the most inferior schools I have visited, so far as I could judge, in the absence of the pupils, from an examination of the master in geography and grammar, in which I found him very ignorant. He was, in the latter, unable to distinguish an adjective from a noun, or to point out a verb in a sentence. One of the pupils entered the school whilst I was there, and he did a sum for me in proportion, and in compound division, with great accuracy, and this seemed the only branch of education in which the master had any knowledge.

The copy-books which were produced to me showed very little proficiency in writing. The course of instruction includes vocal music, taught by ear, but the master admits that he is a bad singer himself. The master also stated to me, that he thought he should be obliged to leave the school, as the Rev. Mr. Briggs had, the day before, required the standard of instruction to be raised.

The whole house and premises are kept in a state of great filthiness.

I think it right to state that the master showed me very excellent testimonials from clergymen, as to his moral character, which were confirmed by the statements of the Rev. Mr. Briggs, the curate of the parish, whom I afterwards met; and I must also add my testimony to the candour with which he admitted his deficiencies.—[26th January, 1856.]

Templetrine; Ballinaspittle, National, Boys.

Templetrine; Ballinaspittle, National, Boys' School.—This school is an average one in point of quality and amount of instruction given in it. The master seems to have a good way of communicating knowledge. In English dictation I have seldom met boys who acquitted themselves so well. Out of four boys who wrote a sentence for me, three wrote with perfect accuracy in every respect; one boy answered fairly in first book of Euclid; and in grammar and arithmetic they exhibited fair proficiency.

The lighting and ventilation of the schoolroom are adequate, but there being no grate in the fireplace, and the only fuel being an insufficient supply of small coals brought by the pupils, it was extremely cold. The pupils are let out for half an hour, to warm themselves by exercise.

The school not being kept in clean or good order, and the provision for warming being very inadequate, in some degree account for the bad attendance of pupils on such cold days as the one on which I visited the school.—[30th January, 1856.]

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Templetrine; Ballinaspittle, National, Girls.

Templetrine; Ballinaspittle, National, Girls' School.—The state of education was very low, but the children were, generally, very young. None of them had gone beyond addition and subtraction in arithmetic. Only one girl could distinguish the parts of speech, and the knowledge of geography was very limited.

The general observations as to the management of the male school are applicable to this one also. —[30th January, 1856.]

Youghal, Collegiate and Commercial.

Youghal, Collegiate and Commercial School.—The pupils in the school are, for the most part, young, and none of them have advanced far in classics; but so far as they have advanced, I think that they are well instructed. They also receive good instruction in English, algebra, and geography, including use of the globes and elements of astronomy. I tried them also in English dictation, and found that the great majority of them wrote with accuracy. The master has very excellent testimonials as to his competency as a classical and general teacher; and he appears zealous in the discharge of his duties. His son, who is his present usher, is, I believe, an efficient teacher.

The schoolroom is not kept as clean and orderly as it should be.—[19th January, 1856.]

Youghal, Free Girls.

Youghal, Free Girls' School.—This school is altogether maintained by voluntary contributions, which are inadequate to its support in full efficiency. Great attention, however, is paid to it by a number of ladies and by the Protestant clergy. Much of the time of the pupils is taken up with religious instruction, which appears to be very efficient, and with needlework. In writing and reading the pupils exhibited more than average progress and accuracy, and wrote a sentence to dictation satisfactorily.—[22nd January, 1856.]

Endowments not in Operation.

Buttevant.

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN OPERATION.

Buttevant School.—The authority for this endowment appears to be the Thirteenth Report from the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland, dated 18th March, 1812, page 306; under the head of Buttevant, it is there stated, "the Countess of Lanesborough endowed this school in the year 1698, with a house, half an acre of land, and £20 per annum;" and under the head of Castleharrison, in same page, it is stated that "the school of Buttevant, founded by Lady Lanesborough, having no revenue but what arose from lands which were leasehold, and the lease having long since expired, the property changed owners, and the school has of course ceased." I am unable to obtain any other information respecting the endowment so referred to in the above report. An extract from the will of Frances, Dowager Viscountess Lanesborough, dated 8th December, 1719, has been furnished to the Commissioners by the Rev. John L. Robinson, of Buttevant, by which it appears, that being entitled to the castle and lands of Buttevant for the residue of a term of ninety-nine years, she bequeathed same to Lady Vesey for the aforesaid term, subject only to the payment of £20 a-year "to the schoolmaster." The date of the will being subsequent to the period stated to have been the date of the original endowment, it would appear that the latter (if originated by the same Lady Lanesborough) must have been otherwise than by her will, but recognised by it. There is no reference made in the will to a house or land. If, therefore, the endowment was as stated in the above report, it is clear that it has expired by lapse of time, and it is certain that no school has existed in Buttevant, deriving any aid from the endowment, since the year 1820, or some time previously. The last master was the Rev. James Hamilton, who appears to have received his appointment in January, 1783, from Lady Barrymore, as guardian of the Earl of Barrymore, a minor; he occupied, until his death in 1828, the house that had been previously used as a schoolhouse, and about half an acre of land attached to it. That house is now a ruin, and it and the land are in the possession of the Earl of Doneraile, whose father, the late earl, purchased the estate about the year 1826. I was furnished by his agent with the printed rental of the estate, prepared for the sale, and I find in it a statement that the Rev. James Hamilton held premises, sixty-eight feet in front, and 300 in depth, in the town of Buttevant, for one life, rent free; with the observation—"tenant is an old gentleman who holds rent free, during his life; premises reasonably worth £15 per annum."

In a letter from the Rev. J. L. Robinson to the Lord Bishop of Cork, dated 20th January, 1855, he states that, according to information given to him, the school was endowed towards the close of the seventeenth century by the Hon. Robert Boyle, and that the salary of £20 a-year was made a permanent charge on the Buttevant estate. I learned from Mr. Robinson that there is no authority (that he is aware of) for this statement, except tradition among the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and I have not been able, by local inquiries, in any way to confirm it.—[8th March, 1856.]

Further Report.—Since the preceding was written, I have been furnished by the Secretary with an extract from the Patent Rolls, Chancery (Ireland), William III., from which it appears that by a deed enrolled 11th June, 1698, bearing date 4th March, 1695, and made between Denny Muschamp and Thomas Denny, of first part, Richard, Earl of Burlington and Cork, Sir Robert Southwell and others, heirs of Robert Boyle, deceased, of second part, and Francis, Bernard, and Hugh Harding, of third part, reciting a deed dated 8th April, 1693, wherein said Earl, Hon. Henry Boyle, and said Robert Southwell, granted, pursuant to last will of Robert Boyle, premises, the estate of said Robert Boyle, in trust for said Denny Muschamp, and his heirs, to prevent the merger of a term of years which he had therein, and that said Thomas Denny and Denny Muschamp became bound to said Earl, in a sum of £400, to secure payment of £20 a year, for the purpose thereinafter stated, said parties of the first part did, in full discharge and performance of said obligation and agreement, grant unto said parties of the third part and their heirs £20 a-year out of the Castle, Manor, Town, and lands of Buttevant, upon trust to pay said £20 a year as the free gift of said Robert Boyle, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster of a free school, to be held at Buttevant, to be chosen by said Denny Muschamp and his heirs, with approbation of Bishop of Diocese, but in case of school being vacant for six months, said Bishop to make the appointment.

From this it would appear that the endowment supposed to have been created by the Countess of Lanesborough, and charged on her term of years, was in fact created under the preceding deed, in pursuance of the will of the Hon. Robert Boyle, and charged on the fee; and it will be observed that it is referred to in the will of the Countess of Lanesborough, as a pre-existing endowment, to which her term was subject, as it now appears, in common with the fee out of which it was derived, and not as then created *de novo*.—[27th February, 1857.]

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COUNTY CORK.

Endowments not in Operation.

Inchigeela.

Inchigeela School.—A schoolhouse seems to have been erected immediately after the conveyance of the site, which is still in existence, and in possession of William Browne, who was nominated master by the above-mentioned deed.

The only information, with reference to the endowment in question, which I could obtain, was from this same William Browne, who states that the house was erected by himself, at an expense of £182. That on the deed being executed, and a valuation of the house being sent to the Association for Discountenancing Vice, he received a grant of £50 in liquidation of so much of the expenditure he had so made; that the association, for three or four years, paid him a salary of £15 a-year, as the master of such school, which was then discontinued, and he refused any longer to remain the teacher of the school, but permitted another teacher to have the use of two of the rooms for the purposes of a school, which was held therein for some years afterwards; that inasmuch as he had, at his own expense, erected the house (with the exception of the above-mentioned £50), he claimed a right to the possession of the other part of the house, and still maintains his right to hold possession until repaid his expenditure; soon after he had ceased to be master of the school, the then rector threw down the fence separating the acre of land from the rest of the glebe land, and resumed possession of the ground, and William Browne is not now in possession of any part of the land except the site of the house. The parochial school is now held in a house in the vicinity, and derives no benefit from the grant. The statement of William Browne seems, in some degree, improbable, but I was unable to obtain any contradiction of his story. He alleges that he was enabled to make the large expenditure above mentioned by having lately married, and received a good portion with his wife, and that he borrowed the rest. He is a person in comfortable circumstances, and, from what I could ascertain, seems to have, at all times, been in possession of considerable means. He is the parish clerk. The house is not in very good repair, and does not appear to have ever been very suitable for a schoolhouse, but, by a small expenditure, it could be made reasonably suitable for such a purpose.—[21st February, 1856.]

TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT ENDOWMENTS.

Contingent Endowments.

Cork, Lapp's Charity.

Cork, Lapp's Charity.—A scheme for the administration of this endowment was confirmed by the Lord Chancellor on 12th November, 1856. It proposes at present to provide an Asylum for aged and infirm persons, and when the funds of the charity shall be sufficient, schools for children, natives of Cork, being Protestants or of Protestant parents. The funds are stated to amount to a sum of £31,927 12*s.* 9*d.*, of which it is recommended that a sum of £12,000 Government 3 per cent. stock should be set apart to pay two several life annuities of £300, and £20 charged on the fund. Until these life annuities terminate it is not probable that there will be any funds applicable to the establishment of the schools.—[22nd December, 1856.]

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS LOST OR EXPIRED.

Endowments Lost or Expired.

Athnowen; Knockanemore.

Athnowen; Knockanemore School.—The Rev. Maurice Walsh, parish priest, who has been in the parish for about sixteen years, states that he does not know the exact nature or amount of the bequest, but from inquiries which he has made, he believes that the fund for the support of the school, derived from the bequest, was lost more than thirty years ago, by the bankruptcy of the person to whom it had been lent; and that the school, thus deprived of this support, was soon after discontinued. He is not aware that there was any lease or grant of the site of the house.

The Rev. Edmond Lombard, rector of the parish, has forwarded to me a statement from his parish clerk, John Reid—who was not at home when I visited the neighbourhood—in which he states, from information which he had collected, that there was a priest or friar of the name of Murphy, who left by will fourteen acres of the lands of Knockanemore towards paying the expenses of a school, which was then established near the present chapel. These fourteen acres were held by lease, which expired a few years since. The land was held by Bartholomew Murphy, whose father was a relative of the priest. And I have a further statement from a gentleman of the name of John Hawkes, to the effect that there was a schoolhouse at Knockanemore, and a master that must have had a good salary, as he kept a horse, and on a holiday sometimes hunted with Mr. Hawkes. That school has been discontinued for several years, and the house thrown down. He heard it was a charge of £40 a-year that Mr. William Hawkes sold to the parish priest for the term of his life, or during a lease, that paid the expenses of the school; and that at the expiration of the term the fund ceased, and the school was given up. On the other hand, the Rev. Mr. Walsh stated to me that the priest had no land whatever. The testator's nephew, who resides near the locality, was not at home, so that I could not make any inquiry from him.

The only thing that seems certain is, that the endowment, whatever it was, has been lost, or has ceased.—[17th March, 1856.]

Doneraile, Charity.

Doneraile, Charity School.—In Dalton's Appendix to the Report (1835) of Select Committee on Education, Ireland, page 538, it is stated that there was a school at Doneraile which had an annual income of £20, granted by Lord Doneraile, with a statement that the then lord allowed, as he was informed, £87 per annum for the school; but only £20 seems of ancient endowment. Mr. Dalton gives, as his authority, "Report of Charity Schools, 1730," to which reference may be made. The Rev. Mr. Somerville, of Doneraile, has also referred to the statements to be found in Smith's History of Cork (see edit. 1750, Dub., vol. i., p. 340), and Lodge's Peerage (see same, by Mervin Archdall, Dub., 1789, vol. vi., pp. 120–1). With respect to these authorities I shall only observe, that the extract from the Report of Charity Schools professes to be an account of the charity schools of Ireland, reported to the year 1724; but the will of the founder of the school, as stated in Lodge's Peerage, is dated 7th April, 1726. I failed, from local inquiries, to discover any further information on the subject, except that there was a charity school in Doneraile up to the year 1780, in which a certain number of boys were clothed like the pupils in the Blue Coat School, in Dublin, but that after that year it was discontinued. The present school, in Doneraile, is exclusively supported by the present Lord Doneraile, and has no endowment that I could discover; it has been in operation since the

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COUNTY CORK.

Endowments Lost or Expired.

Doneraile, Charity.

year 1820, but I could not connect it in any way with any ancient endowment; and Lord Doneraile, with whom I had an interview, maintains that there is no such endowment.

I may add, that it does not appear that the bequest stated to have been made by Lord Doneraile for the relief of the poor of the parish was ever in force, or that any lands were ever purchased in pursuance of the directions contained in the will.

It will be observed that the will of a Mr. Fleury is referred to in the will of Lord Doneraile, as stated in Lodge.—[8th March, 1856.]

Further Report.—Since the preceding was written, I have been furnished by the Secretary with an extract from the will of Arthur, Lord Viscount Doneraile, taken from the Registry of the Prerogative Court, proved 8th February, 1727, which is as follows:—"I likewise direct and appoint that my executor, out of the mortgage on the estate of said Bartholomew Purdon, lay out six hundred pounds in the purchase of lands, which lands are to be to the uses following, that is to say:—fifteen pounds thereof to be paid annually to the master, who shall instruct the poor children of the parish of Doneraile, the residue to be laid out in clothing thirteen poor children, one child whereof is thereout to be so taught and clothed, pursuant to the will of Mr. Fleury; and I do appoint that my executor and his heirs, and in default of such heirs, my right heirs shall have the appointment of such master, and the laying out the residue of such money in clothing such poor children as they shall think proper." —[22nd December, 1856.]

Alleged Endowments inquired into.

Macloney; Castleview.

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO.

Macloney; Castleview School.—This school is referred to in the tabular appendix to the Report of the Select Committee on Education (1835), page 538. It is there described as having an endowment of £10 a-year in operation, but the origin of the endowment is not stated. It appears, however, from a letter from Mr. T. Hurley, describing himself as principal master of the national school, Castleview; that formerly a school was supported by a bequest of £10 per annum, from the late Mrs. Browne; that the bequest was intended for a master to teach the children of the poor of Castleview or Inchinachingane, and was, for some years after the death of Mrs. Browne, paid by Patrick Ronayne, Esq., of Castleview, who became entitled to Mrs. Browne's property in that estate.

There can be no doubt that the school last mentioned is the school referred to in the above report. I called on Mr. Thomas Hurley, but he knew nothing of the matter from his own knowledge. I called on Mr. Patrick Ronayne, the present proprietor of the estate of Mrs. Browne, at Castleview, and he stated to me that it was true that Mrs. Browne had executed a will, in which she left a sum of £10 per annum (charged on her estate of Castleview) for the support of a school then existing thereon, but that before her death that will became inoperative in consequence of Mrs. Browne executing a deed, by which, in her lifetime, she made a settlement of her estate, and that the will so made by her was never acted on, or proved. Mr. Ronayne, however, admitted to me, that after Mrs. Browne's death the bequest was paid to the master of the then existing school by the successive owners, viz., his father, brother, and himself; but he said the payment was considered by each of them as purely voluntary, and not legally enforceable; that he himself continued to make the payment until shortly before 1847, when the property became unequal to the burdens that had been placed upon it by Mrs. Browne. Since that period no payment has been made, and the schoolhouse has been thrown down. The establishment of a national school has rendered its re-construction unnecessary. The Rev. Mr. O'Driscoll, parish priest of Kilmichael, on whom I called, told me that he prepared for Mrs. Browne the heads of her will, and that a bequest of the kind mentioned was contained in it, but he never saw the will as executed. He states that the will was placed, by Mrs. Browne, in the hands of the late Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, Roman Catholic Bishop, but was, under some pretence, got out of his hands, and is not now forthcoming.—[21st February, 1856.]

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Causeway; Killury, National, Boys.	Rev. Dr. Nelan, will, 11 Dec., 1829, £1,250, £700 of which expended in building, remainder £550 invested in Government stock; Robert Richard Oliver, grant of site.	Site.	21 10 0	—	16 10 0	For building and endowing a school in such part of the parish of Killury, and on such plan, and with such regulations, as executors should think proper. *Extract from Will.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism to Roman Catholics.
Causeway; Killury, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; spelling; English dictation; mental arithmetic. Sewing; knitting; Berlin wool work. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Kilbonane, or Lystrie, National, Boys.	Rev. Thos. Fitzgerald, will, death, 28 April, 1835, one moiety of the interest of £2,000, also £100 expended, together with other sums, amounting in all to £269 4s. on building; Daniel Mahony, promise of lease of site.	Site.	8 11 6	—	30 0 0	£100 for building schoolhouse in parish, and moiety of interest for the education and instruction of the poorest inhabitants of the parish, under the regulation of Roman Catholic bishop. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism to Roman Catholics.
Kilbonane, or Lystrie, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework; embroidery; knitting. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism to Roman Catholics.
Kilbonane, or Lystrie; Faha, National.	Identical with preceding; also building grant from Mr. Bernard, about 1836; premises secured by bond.	Site.	5 16 2	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; trigonometry; book-keeping. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Kilcrohane; Sneem, Free.	Fras. Christopher Bland, lease for 99 years, 26 July, 1825, site and house.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For a school to be at all times conducted on the principles of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	—
Kilgarvan, Free.	Richard Orpen Townsend, grant, 24 April, 1836, one rood and house.	0 1 0	3 10 0	—	—	For a school to be at all times conducted on the principles of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	—
Killarney, Monastery, National.	Honoria Maria Raymond, grant, 3 Nov., 1841.	6 2 9	9 11 1	—	—	—	—

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF KERRY.

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	32 0 0	Trustees of bequest, £12; National Board, £20.	School fees.	93	—	Small.	47	62	–	*42	–	–	2s.	Satisfactory; system of punishment objectionable. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 332.
Same.	16 0 0	Trustees of bequest, £4; National Board, £12.	Proceeds of work.	88	—	Small.	29	44	–	20	–	–	2s.	Hitherto unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 332.
Same.	29 0 0	Trustees of Fitzgerald fund, £5; National Board, £24.	School fees.	117	—	Sufficient.	35	51	2	49	–	–	4s.; some free.	Satisfactory. For administration of Trust fund, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 332.
Same.	22 0 0	Trustees of Fitzgerald fund, £5; National Board, £17.	School fees.	117	—	Same.	25	63	4	29	–	–	Free; some pay 4s. 4d.	Satisfactory.
Same.	31 0 0 14 0 0 Assistant.	Trustees of Fitzgerald Fund, £5; National Board, £26. National Board.	School fees.	177	—	Small.	80	184	4	77	–	–	Free; some pay from 4s. to 10s.	Satisfactory.
—	12 0 0 9 0 0 Assistant mistress.	Island and Coast Society, Rector, and Mrs. Inglis. Same.	—	–	—	—	–	42	–	–	–	–	Free.	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
—	20 0 0	Vicar of Kilgarvan.	—	–	—	—	–	61	–	–	–	–	Free.	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
Teachers are a community of monks of Presentation Order.	80 0 0	Earl of Kenmare, £40; National Board, £40.	—	–	—	—	171	–	–	–	–	–	Free.	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.

* In this County the Assistant Commissioner recorded in most cases the religious denomination of the pupils present at the time of his inspection.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Killorglin, National, Boys.	William Blennerhassett, will, proved 6 Oct., 1835, £500; part expended in building, £231 15*s.* 11*d.*, with £250 from National Board; site vested in trustees; residue of trust fund, £350 2*s.* Government 3 per cent. Stock.	Site.	14 19 0	—	10 10 0	For building a schoolhouse and supporting teacher of a school in parish, to be under direction of Roman Catholic clergyman. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; outlines of history; Latin and Greek roots. Roman Catholic catechism and prayers to Roman Catholics.
Killorglin, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; outlines of history. Plain and fancy needlework; crochet; knitting. Roman Catholic catechism and prayers to Roman Catholics.
Milltown, National, Boys.	Rev. Thos. Fitzgerald, will, death, 28 April, 1835, one moiety of the interest of £2,000, also £100 expended, together with other sums, amounting in all to £470 18*s.* 5*d.*, on building; site held under lease for thirty-one years and one life (concurrent).	Site.	14 12 6	—	30 0 0 —	£100 for building schoolhouse in parish, and moiety of interest for the education and instruction of the poorest inhabitants of parish, in reading, writing, arithmetic, and catechism, under the regulation of the Roman Catholic Bishop. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic catechism, and prayers to Roman Catholics.
Milltown, Convent, National.	Expended on building and purchase of land, £221 13*s.* 6*d.*; Sir John Godfrey, lease of site.	Site.	7 3 0	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; dictation; history. Plain and ornamental needlework; crochet; knitting. Roman Catholic catechism and prayers to Roman Catholics.
Milltown, Scriptural.	L. L. Fund, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; Sir John Godfrey, grant, 16 Oct., 1824.	0 1 0	4 8 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by grantor, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Crochet and fancy knitting. Scriptures.
Tarbert, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £276 18*s.* 5*d.*; subscriptions, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; Sir Edward Leslie, grant, 30 May, 1812.	3 0 38	12 18 7	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; English history; arithmetic; Euclid; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Tarbert, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	(Part of salary from general fund).	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; history. Needlework; crochet and embroidery. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF KERRY—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.								
							Number.		Religion.						
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	20 0 0	National Board.	School fees, £10.	186	—	None.	56	111	–	54	–	–	6*s.* 6*d.*; some free.	Satisfactory. Trust fund in Incumbered Estates Court. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 332.
Same.	22 0 0 8 0 0 Assistant.	National Board. Same.	School fees, £3.	186	—	None.	72	135	–	70	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 333.
Same.	52 0 0	Trustees of Fitzgerald Fund, £20; National Board, £32.	—	183	—	None.	71	131	7	45	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory. For administration of trust funds, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 333.
The teachers are a Community of Nuns of Presentation Order.	50 0 0 and £20 for each hundred pupils in attendance.	Trustees of Fitzgerald Fund. National Board.	—	–	—	Sufficient.	191	406	2	160	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory. As to trust funds, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 333.
In grantor. *Deed.*	25 0 0	From Presbyterian Mission Fund.	House.	162	—	None.	20	41	24	–	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 333. Trustees not aware of existence of Deed.
In Governors. *Deed.*	20 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and land, £8; gratuity from Governors, £5; school fees, £2 10*s.*	120	—	None.	22	26	23	3	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Satisfactory, but limited. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 334.
Same.	20 0 0	Governors, £12; Mrs. Collis, £8.	Gratuity from Governors, £5.	41	—	None.	26	34	30	4	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Satisfactory, but limited. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 334.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Tralee, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Kildare-place Society, £64 12*s.* 4*d.*; Edward Denny, grant of site, 13 Dec. 1826.	Site.	8 6 0	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For school for the education of poor children to be conducted upon regulations of Kildare-place Society, according to their printed and published rules then in force. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; English history; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Music. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Tralee; Strand-street, Girls.	L. L. Fund, £63 13*s.* 10*d.*; subscriptions, £63 13*s.* 10*d.*; site from Judge Day, 1823; Rev. Edw. Fitzgerald Day, confirmatory grant of site, 18 January, 1842.	Site.	4 6 5	—	—	For teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, needlework, and other branches of useful instruction for benefit of the poor. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; English history; geography; arithmetic. Vocal sacred music. Sewing; knitting; crochet; embroidery. Scriptures.
	Total, .	10 1 7 and 9 sites.	119 2 3	—	87 0 0		

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ardfert.	Lord Lieutenant's School-building Fund, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; site from Mr. Harene, 1822.	Site.	4 13 0	—	—	—
Ballyheigh.	L. L. Fund, £55 7*s.* 8*d.*; subscriptions, £61 16*s.* 11*d.*; James Crosbie, grant, 28 Dec., 1824.	0 3 0	4 5 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Castlegregory.	Rev. Thomas Fitzgerald, will, proved 27 August, 1835, £500.	—	—	—	15 0 0	For educating the poor of parish of Castlegregory in reading, writing, arithmetic, and catechism, under regulation of Roman Catholic Bishop. *Extract from Will.*
Cloghane.	Same, £500.	—	—	—	15 0 0	For educating the poor of parish of Cloghane in reading, writing, arithmetic, and catechism, under regulation of Roman Catholic Bishop. *Extract from Will.*
Dingle, National.	Rev. Dr. Foley, will, proved 20 Dec., 1849, £40 rent or annuity paid by Bequest Board, and £60 accumulation invested; building grant from National Board, £162; subscriptions, £137 13*s.* 10*d.*; Catherine Fitzgerald, grant, 1834.	1 0 0 and Rent-charge.	10 0 0	40 0 0	1 16 0	For clothing the poor children attending the Dingle National school. *Extract from Will.*
Killorglin, Protestant.	William Blennerhassett, will, proved 6 Oct., 1835, £500, of which £214 16*s.* 11½*d.* expended in building; Sir William Godfrey, renewable lease, 5 November, 1841.	0 1 0	6 13 10	—	13 4 0	For building a schoolhouse and supporting a teacher of school in parish, to be under regulation of Protestant minister. *Extracts from Wills.*
Killorglin; Dunguile.	L. L. Fund, £92 6*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, £55 7*s.* 8*d.*; Robert Day, grant, 5 October, 1825.	3 0 38	7 13 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor and future proprietor of land, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor and future proprietor of land. *Deed.*

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF KERRY—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
In Governors. *Rules of Board.*	£ s. d. 22 0 0	Governors.	Gratuity from Governors, £5; School fees, £6.	260	—	Small.	36	40	36	–	–	–	Free; some pay from 8s. to 20s.	Satisfactory. Grant of site unknown to principal trustee. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 2357 *et seq.*
—	10 0 0	Ladies' Hibernian Society, £8; Sir Edwd. Denny, £2.	Apartments; school fees.	63	—	Small.	15	20	11	0	1	*5	Free; a few pay 4s. 4d.	Unsatisfactory in every respect. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 334. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 2340–46.
				1793	–		896	1451	143	553	1	5		

* Independents.

OPERATION. COUNTY OF KERRY.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
—	In bad condition.	School ceased in 1838, owing, as Mr. Crosbie states, to house having gone out of repair and the want of funds to restore it. *Rep. A. C.*	Premises occupied by a nailer, as tenant to Mr. Crosbie, son of the recipient of the grant.
In minister. *Deed.*	In existence.	School, many years since, ceased to be in operation, from want of funds for its maintenance. *Answer to Circular.*	Schoolhouse in the occupation of a tenant, until means may be found to restore it to its original use. *Answer to Circular.*
—	—	Fact of bequest for education not known to Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, P.P., one of executors of will; it was believed to have been for charitable purposes, generally, and as such, placed at disposal of Roman Catholic Bishop. *Rep. A. C.*	No school in the parish has ever received any benefit from bequest. *Rep. A. C.*
—	—	Same.	No school in parish has ever received any benefit from bequest. *Rep. A. C.*
—	In good condition.	Discontinued, in consequence of the establishment of a Christian Brothers' school in the town. *Vide Ex. Rep A. C. p.* 334.	—
—	In good condition.	School discontinued in 1850, the interest on fund (£440 3*s.* 7*d.*, stock, the remainder of the Blennerhassett bequest) having ceased to be paid in 1847, in consequence of the embarrassed circumstances of Mr. James Hickson, to whose father the administration of the fund had been entrusted by the executor of the will. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 334.	There is a Sunday-school held in the house at present. *Rep. A. C.* Trust funds still in Incumbered Estates Court, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 334.
In grantor and future proprietor of land. *Deed.*	Taken down some time since. *Answer to Circular.*	School ceased over twenty years ago, salary from Kildare-place Society being withdrawn. *Answer to Circular.*	About 1852, an ejectment having been brought against tenant of neighbouring farm, in the reletting, the school land was included in the farm, and has so continued since. *Answer to Circular.* No report from Assistant-Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Tralee, Diocesan Free School for Ardfert and Aghadoe.	Stat. 12 Eliz. ch. 1, Ir. (1570); stat. 53 Geo. III. ch. 107, ss. 22, 24; Order of Lord Lieutenant in Council, 17 April, 1824.	—	—	73 16 11	—	For a free school, in which children of residents in diocese, of whatever religious persuasion, are entitled to a classical education as day scholars, free of expense, the master being at liberty to receive voluntary remuneration from such as choose to pay. *Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Report*, 1831.
Tralee, Roman Catholic.	John Mulchinock, grant, 25 January, 1855.	9 3 10	9 16 3	—	—	To erect, on the lands granted, a school for sons of poor and industrious Roman Catholics, resident in parish of Tralee. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*
		15 0 8 rent-charge, and one site.	43 1 9	113 16 11	45 0 0	

TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Rental, or Estimated Value.	Personal Estate. Principal.	Personal Estate. Annual Proceeds.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Killarney, Protestant.	Rev. Marcus Stokes, will, death, 3 April, 1831, bequeathing certain trust funds.	–	–	–	–

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Blennerville, Erasmus Smith's, English, No. 1.	Statute 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £276 18*s.* 5*d.*; Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, grant, 21 March, 1812.	1 2 19	9 18 5	—	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*
Blennerville, Erasmus Smith's, English, No. 2.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £60; subscriptions, £60; Rev. A. B. Rowan, and William Blennerhassett, grant, 22 Sep., 1840.	Site.	4 2 0	—	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For schoolhouse and residence of schoolmaster to teach children, under regulation of Governors, and to instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*
Castle-island, Protestant Charter.	Earl of Glandore and others, grant.	42 3 27	45 18 4	—	—	For instruction of Roman Catholics, and other poor natives of Ireland, in English, writing, and arithmetic; in husbandry and housewifery, or in trades, manufactures, or other manual occupations; in Scripture, and in principles of Protestant Established religion. *Charter.*
Killaha, Free.	Bastable Herbert, grant, 24 April, 1826, site and house.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For a school to be at all times conducted on principles of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*
Tralee Roman Catholic Poor.	I. C. Hickson, will, 16 June, 1821.	—	—	—	12 0 0	For the support of a Roman Catholic Poor School. 1 *Rep.* 1835, *App. p.* 546.
		44 2 6 and 2 sites	63 8 9	—	12 0 0	

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF KERRY—*continued.*

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
In Lord Lieutenant. *Stat.* 12 *Eliz. ch.* 1.	None.	No appointment of master for Ardfert since some years before 1824. No appointment ever made for Aghadoe, nor for the united schools since their union in 1824.	In consequence of appointment not having been made by Lord Lieutenant, endowment has not been paid by bishop and clergy.
—	None.	School not established, in consequence of the existence of an outstanding lease against trustees. *Rep. A. C.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 2347 *et seq.*

ENDOWMENTS. COUNTY OF KERRY.

Object.	Nature of Contingency.	Remarks.
For educating and putting out to trades Protestant boys and girls, natives of Killarney. *Extracts from Wills.*	Death of testator's daughter before the age of forty unmarried; or, being married without consent, death without issue.	Fund not applied to educational purposes specified in will; contingency probably has not arisen. Trustees unaware of bequest. *Vide Ex Rep. A. C. p.* 335.

LOST OR EXPIRED.—COUNTY OF KERRY.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 1026.	School long since discontinued. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 335.	School discontinued in 1839, situation being unfavourable. Premises surrendered to grantor, and salary transferred to new school. [*No.* 2, *infra*]. *Return from Governors.*
Deed in custody of Governors.	Discontinued in 1842, school having been unsuccessful. *Return from Governors.*	—
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep. 1835, App., p. 545.	Suppressed in 1802, on account of its remote situation, the great extent to which it had gone out of repair, and the absence of any manifestation of local interest in its welfare. Premises surrendered to grantor. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	—
Deed in custody of Kildare-place Society.	School ceased to be in operation many years since. The ground on which the schoolhouse was built has been purchased for railway purposes. *Answer to Circular.*	No report by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep. 1835, App., p. 546.	Endowment paid for several years, but finally lost by insolvency of testator's son, about 1849. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 335.	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 2329–36, also 2382–96.

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TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF KERRY.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Ballymagellicot, Protestant Charter.	Annual income, £14.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 545.	The books of the Incorporated Society contain no record of this school. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	—
Cahir.	Interest of a sum vested by General O'Connell.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 140 *c.*	The interest of £500, the amount bequeathed, was applied to schools up to 1843, when the principal sum was expended for the benefit of the Cahirciveen Convent. Trust stated to have been for charitable purposes generally. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 335.	—
Killarney.	Patrick Fagan, M.D., will, proved 2 Feb., 1799, £2,000.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 546.	The bequest, which was for general charitable purposes, though partly for some time applied to education, was lost about 1849, through bankruptcy of trustee. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 335.	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 2337–39.
Kilcrohane, Free.	Annual income of £10, from General O'Connell.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 140 *c.*	Trust for general charitable purposes, and only temporarily applied to this school. *Vide extract referred to under Cahir school.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 2319 *et seq.*

COUNTY OF KERRY. EXTRACTS from REPORTS of ARTHUR SHARMAN CRAWFORD, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.

Endowments in Operation.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Causeway; Killury, National, Boys.

Causeway; Killury, National, Boys' School.—The rules of the Board of National Education are those which govern the management of this school, and they seem to be observed. The master is, I think, very competent to give instruction in the different branches of education professed to be taught; and the result of an examination by myself of some of the scholars in English dictation, grammar, and arithmetic, was to impress me favourably with the instruction given in the school.

There were no pupils present learning mensuration or book-keeping, but I believe there are several such on the roll. On the whole, supposing the expenditure stated to have been made in erecting the school was judicious, I am of opinion that the trust has been faithfully executed.

The only suggestion that I would make is, that there should be a report made as to every case of corporal punishment inflicted by the master beyond a slap on the hand. It was evident to me that flogging on the bare back was sometimes resorted to; and I think the master should be compelled to register every instance of the kind, and the misconduct of the boy on whom it was inflicted.—[8th November, 1855.]

Causeway: Killury, National, Girls.

Causeway; Killury National Girls' School.—I had not the means of ascertaining with any precision the general fitness of the present mistress, in consequence of the shortness of the period during which she has been teacher of the school.

I am inclined to think that she is likely to be a good teacher. The general knowledge of the children, except in writing, was below the average. I was informed that the former mistress was an unfit person for her situation.—[9th November, 1855.]

Kilbonane, or Lystrie, National, Boys.

Kilbonane, or Lystrie, National Boys' School.—It appears, by the Bequest Returns with which I have been furnished, that the Rev. Thomas Fitzgerald, late of the City of Cork, Roman Catholic Clergyman, by his will (of which probate was granted to Rev. Edward Fitzgerald and Thomas Fitzgerald), bequeathed to the Right Rev. Dr. Egan, Roman Catholic Bishop, and his successors, the sum of £1,500, in trust, to pay and apply one moiety of the interest thereof to the education and instruction of the poorest inhabitants of the parish of Lystrie (otherwise Kilbonane, which is the true name), and the other moiety of said interest to be applied in feeding and clothing the most destitute of the inhabitants of said parish of Lystrie. He also bequeathed, after the death of his brother James (now deceased), the sum of £1,000 to Bishop Egan and his successors, in trust, to apply the interest of one moiety thereof (£500) as follows:—one moiety of such interest of £500 to go to the instruction and education of the poorest inhabitants, and the other moiety to the feeding and clothing of the most destitute of said parish of Lystrie; and he directed his executors to expend a sum of £100 in building a schoolhouse in same parish.

It appears that the several abovementioned bequests were handed over to Bishop Egan, to whom in consequence of his infirmities, I could not apply for information relative to this endowment; but I have been furnished by the Rev. M. J. M'Donnell, Parish Priest of Killarney, with a statement, which, so far as relates to the Parish of Lystrie or Kilbonane, is as follows:—

"Kilbonane School.—Building school, enclosing, and drainage, £269 4*s.* The teachers, male and female, in this school are paid £5 per annum."

"Faha.—In this school I find there has been expended a sum of only £35, and that the teacher has been paid £5 per annum since 1849."—[15th November, 1855.]

Killorglin, National, Boys.

Killorglin, National Boys' School.—For a rural school, the amount of instruction given is rather above the average. The number of pupils learning algebra and mensuration is comparatively large. The master is young, but seems very intelligent and zealous in the discharge of his duties; and I was gratified to perceive that he had himself constructed some rude instruments for exhibiting the motions of the heavenly bodies.

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COUNTY OF KERRY.

Endowments in Operation.

Killorglin National, Boys.

It appears from the statements made to me on oath by Mr. Robert Blennerhassett and Rev. Mr. De Moleyns, the Rector of the parish, that Mr. Blennerhassett's bequest was of £1,000 Government stock, forming part of a larger sum standing in the name of testator at the time his will was made and of his death; that Robert Blennerhassett, the executor, handed the probate of the will many years ago to Messrs. Creagh and Stokes, 10, Gloucester-street, Dublin, solicitors, and he believes they are still in possession of it.

It appears also, that soon after the decease of the testator, Mr. Blennerhassett gave to Mr. John James Hickson, solicitor, a power of attorney to sell out the fund in question, for the purpose of being duly administered, and never afterwards interfered in the administration thereof, except as afterwards stated; and he believes he did not get any of the proceeds of the stock, to part of which he claimed a title under the will.

It appears that for some years before the death of John James Hickson, several payments were made by him to the respective clergymen of the parish, Protestant and Roman Catholic, on account of the charitable fund in question; and that his son, James Hickson, after his death, continued to make similar payments up to the year 1847, which were applied towards the support of the schools at Killorglin; and among other applications of the Roman Catholic fund, part was applied in erecting the present National schoolhouse (the Board of National Education contributing the rest) and in payment of small salaries to the teachers. I have been unable to ascertain with any precision the amount of such payments, from the absence from Killorglin of all the persons who could have given me information on that point. It appears, however, that in the year 1849, the estates of Mr. James Hickson were sold in the Court for the sale of Incumbered Estates, and that Messrs. Creagh and Stokes, authorized by Mr. Robert Blennerhassett, put in a claim in his name for the amount due on foot of this bequest, as a debt of John James Hickson. Mr. Blennerhassett was subsequently informed by one of the firm, that the claim had been established, but does not recollect the amount. He, however, at their request, gave Messrs. Creagh and Stokes a power of attorney to draw out the money from court, and has since heard nothing more of it.

So far as I can ascertain, the present National School was built in the year 1842, partly out of funds supplied by Board of National Education, and partly out of the Roman Catholic part of the trust fund, as I have already stated; but no part of the funds has been applied in any way to the school since 1847, when Mr. James Hickson became embarrassed in his circumstances. The state of the fund in question, or its amount, can alone be ascertained by reference to the proceedings in the Incumbered Estates Court and Messrs. Creagh and Stokes. Mr. De Moleyns produced to me a letter from Mr. Creagh to him, dated 26th April, 1855, in which he states that "the Roman Catholic school's demand was £350 2*s.* stock, equal to £325 11*s.* cash. Their full demand to July, as above named, would be £385 12*s.* 4*d.* The stock remains in the books ready to be paid away at any time." It appears, however, from a letter of a later date, to the Rev. G. O'Sullivan, P.P., that the Messrs. Creagh and Stokes allege now that some legal difficulties have presented themselves to the application of the fund to the purpose directed by the will.—[15th November, 1855.]

Killorglin, National, Girls.

Killorglin, National, Girls' School.—I have no particular observations to make on this school. It is an average one in point of efficiency. The writing of the pupils was very respectable; but they did not answer satisfactorily in arithmetic; and only one or two could write a sentence of English without several mistakes of a gross nature in spelling.

The only industrial employment I saw in the school was crochet and knitting, of a very trifling character; and for what I saw, I think it is scarcely worth while to pay a teacher expressly for that branch of education.—[15th November, 1855.]

Milltown National, Boys, and Convent National.

Milltown, National Boys' and Convent National School.—The bequest in this case is the same in amount, and under similar conditions, to that for the parish of Kilbonane. It appears that the fund so bequeathed was paid to Bishop Egan. From his infirm state of health no inquiry could be made of him; but I have received a statement as to the application of the fund, so far as it relates to the parish of Milltown, otherwise Kilcolman (the real name of the parish), from Rev. M. J. M'Donnell, P.P. of Killarney, which is as follows:—

"Fitzgerald Charity; Milltown Male School.—I find, on reference to this school, that a sum amounting to £1,039 7*s.* has been expended for educational purposes, and distributed as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Building, enclosing, furnishing, and repairs of school, ...	470	18	5
Salaries, rent, and aid to build teacher's house, ...	568	8	7
	£1,039	7	0

"Prior to 1836 this school was, I believe, under the direction of the Presentation Monks. Since then a teacher has been appointed to take charge of the school at an annual salary of £20."

"Milltown Female School.—This school was established in the year 1833. The teachers are nuns of the Presentation Order, and derive from this charity £50 per annum."

"The sum paid up to the 1st Nov., 1855, twenty-two and a half years, was £1,125. While for the purchase of land, and to erect school, and weather slate, the additional sum of £221 13*s.* 6*d.*, has been paid, making a total of £1,346 13*s.* 6*d.*"—[15th Nov., 1855.]

Milltown Scriptural.

Milltown, Scriptural School.—I examined several of the eldest girls in geography and grammar, and the result was, that they proved themselves most deficient in the first elements of both these branches of education. They could not answer the simplest question in either. Not one was able to state any of the European seas; one alone made the attempt, and the only sea she could mention was the Yellow Sea. Their writing, too, was very inferior to that I have met with in other schools. On the whole, I am convinced that the secular instruction given is of a most inferior character. The The mistress has only been in the school since May last, which may in some degree relieve her from all the responsibility; yet I cannot but attribute the present state of the school, in some degree, to her inefficiency. She refused to give any information on oath, and the foregoing report, as to the school, was founded on her statements, not verified in that way. So far as the mistress gave me any information, I have no reason to doubt its correctness. Mr. Irwin, the Presbyterian Minister, was not at Milltown, and I was thereby prevented from having the advantage of any information he could have given me.—[15th November, 1855.]

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COUNTY OF KERRY.

Endowments in Operation.

Tarbert; Erasmus Smith's English, Boys and Girls.

Tarbert; Erasmus Smith's English Boys and Girls' Schools.—Each of the pupils who can read, reads each day a chapter in the Old and New Testament, without any explanation given by the master. There is no religious instruction in the tenets of any particular denomination other than the Church of England catechism, which is taught by the master on Saturdays, after the regular school hours, when (as the master states) the Roman Catholic pupils have departed. The clergyman of the Established Church also attends, generally on Thursday in each week, and teaches the catechism to the Protestant pupils. The Roman Catholic pupils are on those occasions present in the schoolroom, but are in a remote part, and are not obliged to learn the catechism.

Apart from the small extent of instruction given, and the limitation to the number of pupils, arising from the religious instruction to which I have already referred, the school seems to me to be fairly managed. The master seems competent to teach the ordinary branches of education, which are professed to be taught; but, so far as my observation went, I do not think he would be competent to go beyond that scale. I had no reason to be dissatisfied with the answering of the pupils in English dictation, grammar, and arithmetic, in which I examined them. Two boys alone were learning Euclid, but had advanced only a short way in the first book. One of them answered all my questions.

The Rev. Richard Fitzgerald seems to pay constant attention to the school, which in some degree compensates for the want of more frequent visitation of the school by an official inspector, which in my opinion would be desirable. The present emoluments of the master would not secure a first-rate teacher; and so long as the salary is not increased, and the arrangements are such as are objectionable to Roman Catholics, who form the mass of the population of the district (by reason whereof the emoluments derived from pupils' fees are greatly limited), I do not, on the whole, consider that the amount or quality of instruction given in the school is likely to be increased or improved. The same observations are applicable to the girls' school also.—[3rd November, 1855.]

Tralee, Strand-street, Girls.

Tralee; Strand-street Girls' School.—There is no distinct class of books used in the school; the supply is scanty in the extreme. Each pupil brings whatever school-books she can procure, and the mistress teaches out of such books, and a few others which she has got together by her own exertions. They comprise a few of the most elementary books of the National Board of Education and Church Education Society—Mrs. Trueman's History of England, and Pinnock's Catechism. There is no map or atlas belonging to the school, but one of the managing ladies occasionally brings one with her. There is no fund for the supply of books or school requisites. Paper, &c., is supplied by the pupils, and it is generally of the very worst description.

The defects of the school are obvious from the facts stated throughout my report—the bad state of the schoolhouse, the inadequate supply of books and school requisites, the absence of periodical visitations by some independent inspector, and of examinations as to general proficiency, and reports thereon; the very small salary and emoluments derived by the teacher, and the want of any funds out of which these defects might be supplied. As might be anticipated, the children do not appear to have advanced beyond the most elementary parts of the course of instruction professed to be given at the school. I examined them in English dictation, arithmetic, geography, and English grammar, and the result was as I have above stated. The mistress may not be deficient in the actual acquirements or intelligence requisite for a teacher of a female school of the kind; but having received no training as a teacher, and left, as she says, "to her own way of teaching," I am inclined to think, from my observations, that she is not skilful enough as a teacher to give her pupils a superior class of education. It is right for me, however, to state that she seems extremely zealous and desirous for the advancement of the children, according to the means at her disposal. Out of her own miserable income she occasionally supplies books and school requisites, as well as fuel. I may add that she receives, in the teaching and management of the school, very constant assistance from several ladies, one of whom generally attends every day. I regret, however, that their means do not enable them to contribute to any considerable extent to the funds of the school; but they exhibit great kindness towards the pupils, and certainly do every thing that philanthropy and zeal can effect alone. I may add that there is a most inadequate supply of school furniture, and but one small desk, for the use of the teacher.—[5th November, 1855.]

Endowments not in Operation.

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN OPERATION.

Dingle, National.

Dingle, National School.—The house seems to be generally in good condition; but in consequence of its not having been in operation as a school for several years, and no repairs having been made in it during that period, the windows and slating are becoming defective, but these might be repaired at present at a small expense. The house was occupied for some years as an auxiliary workhouse; and in 1853 a sum of £10 was granted by the Board of Guardians for its repair, but this sum does not appear to have been expended on it.

The school was discontinued in consequence of the establishment of another school in the town of Dingle, by the society of Christian Brothers, who attracted to their school all the Roman Catholic children who had been attending the National school; the Protestant children are educated in the Parochial school of Dingle. I cannot suggest any means by which the causes of the discontinuance can be removed or obviated. I believe as long as the Christian Brothers' and the Parochial schools are carried on no pupils will frequent the National school.—[14th November, 1855.]

Killorglin, Protestant.

Killorglin, Protestant School.—The following statement was handed to me by Rev. Mr. De Moleyns, Rector of the parish, which he confirmed on oath:—"Mr. De Moleyns having made frequent application to the representatives of Mr. Wm. Blennerhassett up to 1838, for payment of the legacy left under his direction, at last succeeded in obtaining from Mr. John J. Hickson, their solicitor, a sum of £214 16s. 11½d., with which he erected a schoolhouse in the parish. In the year 1839, Mr. John J. Hickson died, and his son James Hickson came to account with Mr. De Moleyns, and having charged himself with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. a sum of £359 10s. 6½d. appeared due to Mr. De Moleyns, for which he passed his bond and paid interest up to the 1st of August, 1847, amounting to £17 19s. 6d. yearly. In 1853, Mr. James Hickson having fallen into difficulties, the whole estate was sold under Incumbered Estates Act in this year, and this debt having been proved against Mr. J. J. Hickson's estate, there appeared according to Mr. Creagh's letter, dated 26th April, 1855, to be a sum of

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£440 3*s.* 7*d.* stock, equal to £409 6*s.* 5*d.* due. Mr. Creagh further states that my full demand up to the 10th July, 1854, was £484 15*s.* 5*d.*; in another letter, dated 13th January, 1855, he states that the money lies in the 3 per cents. save about £12 costs."—[14th November, 1855.]

COUNTY OF KERRY.

Endowments not in Operation.

Killorglin, Protestant.

TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT ENDOWMENTS.

Contingent Endowments.

Killarney, Protestant.

Killarney, Protestant School.—It is certain that the fund bequeathed, if it ever became vested, has not been applied to the educational purposes stated in the will, and the trustees named in will for these purposes were ignorant that there was any such bequest. From the inquiry I made in Killarney it appears that the testator's daughter, named in the will, married a Mr. Briscoe of Mallow, and died leaving one child of the marriage, which survives. I could not discover whether the marriage took place under such circumstances as would now cause the bequest for education to come into operation, but the probabilities are the other way.—[19th November, 1855.]

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS LOST OR EXPIRED.

Endowments Lost or Expired.

Blennerville; Erasmus Smith's English.

Blennerville; Erasmus Smith's English School.—The house seems to have been a suitable one for a school, containing apartments for a master, and a schoolroom of considerable dimensions; but being filled with corn at the time I visited it, I could not ascertain the exact dimensions. It is now in possession of a Mr. Charlton, who holds as tenant of a Mr. Tuite, and is occupied partly as a barn and partly as a labourer's house; it does not seem in a ruinous condition, and appears to have been substantially built of stone, and slated.

So far as I could ascertain the school was discontinued in consequence of the withdrawal of support from it by the Board of Erasmus Smith, which arose from the pupils being attracted from it by a new school then established in the town of Blennerville by the Rev. Dr. Rowan, the rector of the parish, in a better and more populous neighbourhood.—[10th November, 1855.]

Tralee, Roman Catholic Poor.

Tralee Roman Catholic Poor School.—From the inquiries that I have made from Bishop Moriarty and Mr. Collis, solicitor, Tralee, it appears that no part of the fund was ever applied to the building of any school or purchase of any land; that for several years after the death of the testator the annual interest or income proceeding from the fund was paid by Mr. John James Hickson, testator's son, and was applied to the maintenance of the school, now a National school; that Mr. Hickson having become embarrassed in his circumstances, left this country for America; that his property was sold (I believe in 1849) by the Commissioners for sale of Incumbered Estates; that the proceeds of the sale were paid to the several creditors of Mr. Hickson, the son, but were insufficient for the purpose of paying more than 17*s.* 6*d.* to the pound; that there is no existing property, either of testator or of his son, available to answer the bequest. Mr. Collis states that he was applied to by the late Dr. M'Enery to put in a claim upon foot of it; but at that time the whole fund had been distributed.

The endowment may, therefore, be considered as lost; and there is no school in operation under it.—[10th November, 1855.]

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO.

Alleged Endowments inquired into.

Cahir.

Cahir, School.—General Count O'Connell, by his will, directed Mr. James O'Connell (to whom probate was granted) to apply at his discretion a sum of money amounting to £500 for charitable purposes generally. This sum was handed over by Mr. James O'Connell to the Right Rev. Dr. Egan, Roman Catholic Bishop, who for some years distributed the interest among several schools, and among others, those of Kilcrohane and Dromed. In 1843 Bishop Egan discontinued these payments, and handed over the principal sum for the benefit of the convent at Cahirciveen; and the amount was sunk in the purchase of the convent house there. The only school in connexion with the convent at present is a National female school managed by the nuns, but maintained exclusively by the Board of National Education No part of the bequest was applied in building the schoolroom, which was erected out of voluntary subscriptions. The statement made by the master of the National male school in his return, that a predecessor of his received, for some time, an annual payment out of this fund, seems inaccurate, as I have reason to believe, from information given me by Mr. Mahony, agent for the O'Connells at Cahirciveen. that the payment referred to was an annual subscription paid to the school by the late Daniel O'Connell, Esq.—[14th November, 1855.]

Killarney.

Killarney, School.—Patrick Fagan, Esq., M.D., by will dated 2nd February, 1799, bequeathed to Thomas Galway, Esq., Killarney, the remainder of his (testator's) property, to be disposed of as the said Thomas Galway and Catherine Fagan, his wife, should, upon due deliberation, think proper, to benevolent and charitable purposes in the town of Killarney, reserving £100 out of the residue to be given by his wife to such poor, and in such manner, as she should think fit. It does not appear what was the amount of this fund; but interest appears to have been paid by Mr. Thomas Galway, the trustee, and after his death, by his son, Mr. Christopher Galway, to the Roman Catholic Bishop, who applied part of the annual interest for the maintenance of the school in Killarney, now called the male National school. The last payment appears to have been made in the year 1849. About this time Mr. C. Galway became bankrupt, and all payments have been since discontinued; and from the inquiries I have made there seems no hope that the fund will be realized to any extent, there being no property in existence chargeable with it.—[18th November, 1855.]

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COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Abington; Kishequirk, National, Boys.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £92 6s. 1d.; subscriptions, £31 7s. 8d.; site from Earl of Clare, 1824.	Site.	4 4 2	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism to Roman Catholics.
Bruff; Adelaide.	Lady Carbery, will, death, 23 February, 1852, £600, of which only £217 has yet been paid; school-house erected by subscription, 1842-3; Lord Carbery, grant of site.	0 2 10	12 16 0	—	18 0 0	For the Adelaide School, established for the benefit of the parishes of Wregrave and Bruff, for Scriptural and general education, according to the principles of the Church Education Society. *Will*, 1852; *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; trigonometry; book-keeping. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures and Church catechism to those who do not object.
Cahirconlish, Girls.	L. L. Fund, £55 7s. 8d.; subscriptions, £35 2s. 4d.; site from Mr. Wilson, 1824.	Site.	3 4 3	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Clonkeen, National, Boys.	Kildare-place Society, £137 4s. 10d.; subscriptions, £52 19s. 6d.; Matthew Barrington, grant, 13 November, 1824.	Two sites.	6 14 1	—	—	For the purposes of education, according to the principles of the Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic catechism and Ten Commandments.
Clonkeen, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Roman Catholic catechism and Ten Commandments.
Kilcornane, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £83 1s. 6d.; subscriptions, £92 6s. 1d.; Richard Taylor, grant, 21 Sept., 1825.	1 2 19	6 17 6	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid. Plain needlework and knitting. Hymn singing by ear. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Kilfinane, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £73 16s. 11d.; subscriptions, £73 16s. 11d.; an acre from Mr. Gascoyne, 1824.	1 0 0	5 8 7	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Plain needlework. Scriptures and Church catechism to those who do not object.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	28 0 0 5 0 0 Monitor.	National Board, £24; Earl of Clare, £4. National Board.	Apartments, £2; School fees, £6.	75	—	Small.	75	148	1	147	–	–	4s. to 12s.; a few free.	Unsatisfactory; as to endowment, &c. *vide Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner*, p. 350.
—	25 0 0	Vicar of parish.	Apartments, £6.	208	—	Small.	50	80	24	56	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
—	21 0 0	Dean and Chapter of Emly, £3 10s.; London Ladies' Hibernian Society, £8; Lady Charlotte Wolfe, £2; Mrs. Wilson, £2; Rev. Mr. Moore, £2 10s.; Church Education Society, £3.	Free house, £3.	53	—	Small.	20	27	3	24	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory; as to endowment, &c. *vide Ex. Rep. A. C.* p. 350.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	14 0 0	National Board.	Apartments, £3; School fees, £3 10s.	114	—	None.	22	38	–	38	–	–	4s.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C.* p. 350.
Same.	15 0 0	National Board.	Apartments; School fees, £2.	50	—	None.	17	31	–	31	–	–	4s.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C.* p. 350.
In minister. *Deed.*	30 0 0	Church Ed. Soc. and subscriptions.	Apartments and land, £2; School fees, £1.	128	—	None.	16	51	46	5	–	–	Some free; rest pay 4s.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C.* p. 350.
—	30 0 0 30 0 0 Assistant.	Mrs. Gascoyne. Same.	House and land, £13 10s.; School fees, £3.	224	—	None.	45	67	52	15	–	–	Free; a few pay.	Satisfactory. As to endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C.* p. 350.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Limerick City. Bow-lane, Charity, Blue.	Alice Craven, deed, 20 Oct., 1724, and will, 17 June, 1729, rents of tenements, now producing £27; £184 12s. 4d., lent by trustees to Dean and Chapter, producing £11 1s. 6d.; £714 16s. 6d. recovered trust funds, producing £21 8s. 10d.; accumulation of income invested in building schoolhouse: Dean and Chapter, grant of site. *See also Table, No. 4, p.* 348.	Tenements and Site.	12 14 2	27 0 0	32 10 4	For schooling and clothing fifteen poor Protestant girls during life of Alice Craven, in manner adopted at charity school of Limerick, and after her decease, for schooling and clothing twenty poor Protestant children for ever, as aforesaid, and for binding them to trades. Such children to be nominated by said Alice during her lifetime, and after her death by her relations, under certain specified conditions. *Memorial of Deed* (1724). In trust for the charity school of Limerick. *Copy of Will* (1729).	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; surveying; book-keeping. Vocal music. Scriptures; Church catechism.
CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS— No. 1. St. John's. 2. St. Mary's. 3. St. Michael's, Cecil-street. 4. St. Michael's, Pery-square. 5. St. Michael's, Sexton-street 6. St. Munchin's.	Rev. Richd. Walsh, grant, £750 stock, 1824, also, assignment of premises for school purposes; Martin Honan, will, death 17 March, 1848, £200; savings of collections, &c., invested, £900; Edmond Rice, will, proved 16 Nov. 1844. *Vide City of Dublin, Table, No.* 2, *p.* 90.	Site.	7 0 4	—	55 10 0	For the Society of Christian Brothers, for education of male children of poor of Limerick. *Will* (1848). For the instruction of poor boys in English, practical mathematics, and drawing, the institution being chiefly devoted to the communication of religious knowledge, and moral and religious influences being relied on for the maintenance of discipline. *Books of the Christian Brothers.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; algebra; mechanics; use of the globes; mensuration; navigation; book-keeping. Linear, architectural, and landscape drawing. Vocal music (Hullah). Roman Catholic catechism and prayers, to Roman Catholics.
Hartstonge-street, Upper. Leamy, Free, Boys.	William Leamy, will, 1814, residuary bequest, £13,387 18s. 1d.; of this invested in Government Stock, £6,445 14s 10d., and expended on building, £3,940; premises held under lease for 999 years; scheme for charity by Court of Chancery, 10 June, 1842.	Site.	119 4 0	—	193 7 6	For the establishment and maintenance of a school, to be under regulation of Governors, with sufficient masters, for education of poor of Limerick and neighbourhood, and all such other poor in Ireland as may be willing to take advantage thereof; Protestants to be taught the Holy Scriptures, and Roman Catholics such portions thereof as are contained in the volumes entitled Scripture Lessons, read in the National Schools. *Chancery Scheme.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures to Church children; Scripture Lessons to Roman Catholics in a separate apartment.
Hartstonge-street, Upper. Leamy, Free, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history. Plain needlework. Religious instruction same as in Boys' school.
Henry-street, Villiers', Boys.	Identical as to annual endowment with Villiers' St. Nicholas-street school; £3,087 18s. 10d. invested in building; £756 18s. 8d. invested in purchase of renewable lease of site, dated 15 Oct., 1835, rent reserved, £12 4s. 2d.	Site.	104 2 9	—	(Salary from Villiers' Fund. *Vide St. Nicholas-street School, p.* 344).	For education of poor male children, not exceeding one hundred in number at any one time, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. *Chancery Scheme.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; history; use of the globes; Euclid; algebra; mensuration. French; drawing. Scriptures to all whose parents do not object.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF LIMERICK—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
In trustees. *Memorial of Deed* (1724).	£ s. d. 20 0 0	Trustees.	Apartments, £6.	207	—	None.	*–	9	9	–	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory; for history of endowment, &c., *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 351. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 2837 *et seq.*; 3276 *et seq.*; 4651 *et seq.*
The teachers are a community of Christian Brothers.	No salary, as such.	—	The teachers, as members of the religious community, are supported from the endowment and other funds of the society.	2440	—	Small court yards to a few of the school-houses used as such.	1602	†–	‡1	1457 ‡	–	–	From 2*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Very satisfactory; as to endowment, &c., *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 351.
—	50 0 0 40 0 0 Assistant.	Trustees. Same.	Apartments, £30; fuel. Apartments, £10.	500	—	Small.	48	77	26	51	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory; establishment ill-governed, and inefficient. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 352. For evidence at Public Court, *vide* 3662 *et seq.*
—	30 0 0	Trustees.	Apartments, £20; fuel.	500	—	Small.	42	75	48	27	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 353.
—	30 0 0	Trustees.	Apartments, £12; fuel, £2; as librarian, £3; school fees, £36.	90	—	Small.	42	50	28	–	6	§16	10*s.* to £3; two free; French and Drawing extra.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 353.

* No regular register. † No roll. ‡ Present. § Methodists, 8; Independents, 5; Christian Brethren, 3.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Limerick City—con. Henry-street, Villiers', Orphanage and Day, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	(Salaries from Villiers' Fund. *Vide St. Nicholas-street School, p.* 344.)	For boarding, lodging, and instructing in reading, writing, arithmetic, and plain work, not less at any one time than twenty or more than thirty female orphans of the Protestant religion exclusively; also, for a day school for the education of poor female children, not exceeding 100 in number at any one time, in reading, writing, arithmetic, and useful needlework. *Chancery Scheme.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; history. Plain needlework and knitting; the boarders are engaged in the general household employments. Singing of hymns. Scriptures to those who do not object.
Mary-street, Dr. Hall's, Boys.	Jeremiah Hall, will, 5 March, 1687, devising property, now producing a rental of £208 1s. a-year, subject to a quit-rent of £12; £379 2s. 2d. accumulation of income invested in Government stock; school premises erected in 1761 out of charity funds, at cost of £500.	House property and site.	16 0 0	162 12 10	11 7 5	For a school for twenty poor boys and twenty poor girls, the former to learn English, writing, and casting accounts; the latter, English, sewing, knitting, and making bone lace. *Copy of Will.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; geometry; algebra; mensuration; navigation; book-keeping. Scriptures to those whose parents do not object.
Mary-street, Dr. Hall's, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework and knitting. Scriptures to those whose parents do not object.
Mount St. Vincent, Orphanage.	Peter Arthur, will, death, 28 Nov. 1853, £140 a-year (subject to terminable annuities of £50 a-year), and £800 expended in building; Maria Carroll, will, death, 19 April, 1855, £461 10s. 9d. secured by mortgage; Agnes Baker, will, death, 2 March, 1843, £200 expended in building; presumed grant of site.	House property and site.	31 0 0	90 0 0	13 16 11	For erection, establishment, maintenance, or support of the House of Refuge, at Mount St. Vincent, under direction of Sisters of Mercy, for the reception, maintenance, clothing, educating of poor Roman Catholic female orphan children of city and suburbs of Limerick, and for putting them out to employments or trades. *Will* (1853).	—
Roxborough-road, Diocesan Free School for Limerick, Killaloe and Kilfenora.	Stat. 12 Eliz., ch. 1 Ir. (1570); Stat. 53 Geo. III. ch. 107, ss. 22–24; Order of Lord Lieutenant in Council, 17 April, 1824; house built in 1837 by Grand Jury Presentments, at cost of £1,672 15s. 4d; site in fee, purchased for £400.	1 2 19	62 3 8	138 9 2	—	For a free school, in which children of residents in diocese, of whatever religious persuasion, are entitled to a classical education, as day scholars, free of expense; the master being at liberty to receive voluntary remuneration from such as choose to pay. *Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Report*, 1831.	Greek; Latin; French. Writing; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; history; geography; use of the globes; mensuration; book-keeping. Drawing; music; dancing. Scriptures, and prayers at opening of school.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF LIMERICK—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
—	38 0 0	Trustees.	Apartments, £12; Fuel, £2 5s.; as librarian, £2; School fees, £9.	90	12	Small.	32	44	28	–	14	*2	4s. 4d. to 20s.; boarders free.	Satisfactory; house arrangements objectionable. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 354.
	30 0 0 Matron.	Same.	Apartments, servant, fuel, candles, and rations.											
—	36 18 5	Trustees.	Apartments, £8.	66	—	Small.	31	45	38	7	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory; but management defective. For history of endowment, &c., *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 354.
—	21 0 0	Trustees.	—	106	—	Small.	33	32	27	5	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 355.
—	—	—	—	–	—	—	–	90	–	–	–	–	—	School not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, the ladies of the convent being engaged in special religious exercises.
In Lord Lieutenant. *Stat.* 12 *Eliz. ch.* 1.	138 9 2	Bishops and clergy of dioceses.	House and premises; School fees.	70	32	Sufficient.	†–	5	5	–	–	–	Boarders, thirty-six guineas; Day-boys, six guineas; Drawing, Music, and Dancing, extra.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 355. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 2416 *et seq.*; 3208 *et seq.*
	18 0 0 First assistant.	Master.												
	12 0 0 Second assistant.	Same.												
	12 0 0 Third assistant.	Same.												

* Methodists, 1; Christian Brethren, 1. † No regular Register.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Limerick City—con. *St. Nicholas-street.* Villiers', National, Boys.	Hannah Villiers, will, 3 August, 1819, devising rent charge of £313 16*s.* 1½*d.*, subject to an annual charge of £265 17*s.* for 12 widows, also, her residuary estate, now amounting to £21873 2*s.* 3*d.* Gov. stock, and site of present school and alms house, erected by trustees at cost of £3663 0*s.* 7*d.* in 1826; scheme for charity by Court of Chancery, 11 February, 1826.	Rent-charge and site.	55 8 10	47 19 1	656 4 0	For education of poor male children, not exceeding an hundred in number at any one time, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. *Chancery Scheme.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; trigonometry; use of the globes; writing from dictation. Scriptures to those whose parents do not object.
St. Nicholas-street, Villiers', National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	For education of poor female children, not exceeding an hundred in number at any one time, in reading, writing, arithmetic, and useful needlework. *Chancery Scheme.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures to those whose parents do not object.
Seaton-street, Presentation Convent.	Maria Carroll, will, death, 10 April, 1855, £461 10*s.* 9*d.*	—	—	—	13 16 11	For giving food and clothing to the most destitute children attending the Presentation Convent school, Seaton-street. *Extracts from Wills.*	—
Thomond-gate, National, Girls.	School held in Christian Brothers' house, parish of St. Munchin's.	—	—	—	(Part of Salary from Walsh Bequest. *Vide Christian Brothers' Schools, p.* 340.)	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Roman Catholic catechism.
Newcastle, Courtenay, National.	L. L. Fund, £138 9*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £138 9*s.* 2*d.*; Viscount Courtenay, grant, 7 August, 1826.	0 1 24	8 16 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by resident land agent of estate for time being, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of land agent. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra. Vocal music (Hullah). Roman Catholic catechism and prayers, to Roman Catholics.
New-Pallas, Pallas-green, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £319 1*s.* 9*d.*; site, portion of Governors' property.	3 0 38	12 16 2	(Salary from general fund).	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Rathkeale; Wandesford.	L. L. Fund, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; Countess of Ormond, grant, 13 February, 1823.	2 2 15	5 7 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; surveying; book-keeping. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting; crochet. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Stradbally; Lisnagry, National, Girls.	L. L. Fund, £73 16*s.* 11*d.*; subscription, £53 11*s.* 8*d.*; site from Earl of Clare, 1824.	Site.	4 6 5	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework; knitting; crochet; sampler. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
	Total, .	11 0 5 (12 sites, rentcharge, house property, and tenements.)	478 4 3	466 1 1	994 13 1		

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF LIMERICK—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	76 0 0	Trustees, £30; National Board, £46.	Apartments, £6; Fuel, £2 5s.; as librarian, £3; School fees, £10.	98	—	Sufficient.	21	35	14	11	8	*2	4s. 4d. to 20s.; a few free.	Not altogether satisfactory; for history of endowment, &c., *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 355.
Same.	47 0 0	Trustees, £25; National Board, £22.	Apartments, £6; Fuel, £2 5s.; as librarian, £2; School fees, £8.	98	—	Same.	24	43	27	–	9	7	4s. 4d. to 20s.; a few free.	Satisfactory.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, in consequence of a doubt as to endowment.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	20 0 0	Trustees of Rev. R. Walsh's Bequest, £3; National Board, £17.	Apartments, £4.	238	—	None.	38	69	–	*69	–	–	Free.	School closed for vacation at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit.
In resident land agent. *Deed.*	41 0 0	Trustees of Devon estates, £15; National Board, £26.	Free house, £10; School fees, £10.	280	—	Small.	78	143	4	139	–	–	6s. to 30s.	School closed for vacation at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit.
In Governors. *Rules of Board.*	25 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and land, £11 8s.; gratuity, £5.	106	—	None.	14	24	19	5	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 356. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 4256 *et seq.*
In minister. *Deed.*	21 6 0	From subscriptions.	Apartments and land, £2 10s.; School fees, £3.	126	—	None.	50	57	28	29	–	–	4s. 4d.	Only one pupil present at time of inspection by Assistant Commissioner, it being a holiday.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	23 0 0	Countess of Clare, £6; National Board, £17.	Apartments, £2 10s.; School fees; Partial Board; Fuel.	50	—	Small.	79	101	10	91	–	–	4s. 4d.; a few free.	Satisfactory. As to endowment, *vide Ex Rep. A. C. p.* 356.
				5917	44		2379	1341 †	438 ‡	2207 §	37	27		

* Methodists. † Including 90 unclassed. ‡ Including 1 not on roll. § Including 1,457 not on roll.

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Bruree, Parochial.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £55 7s. 8d.; K. P. Society and subscriptions, £77 10s. 9d.; Very Rev. Arthur Preston, grant, 2 October, 1824.	0 3 9	4 15 9	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Croom.	Christiana Lyons, will, death, 3 Jan., 1855, £1,500.	—	—	—	45 0 0	Upon trust for building a schoolhouse in parish, at cost not exceeding £500, and maintaining the same, as trustees in their discretion should deem most beneficial and proper for carrying out testatrix's intentions. *Extracts from Wills.*
Kildeemo.	Association for Discountenancing Vice, £138 9s. 2d.; subscriptions, &c., £415 7s. 8d.; Archdeacon Hill, grant of one acre.	1 0 0	17 12 6	—	—	—
Kilpeacon.	A. D. V., £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £32; Edward Villiers, grant, 3 August, 1818.	1 0 0	3 6 10	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, and Church catechism to members of Established Church. *Deed.*
Kilcoleman, Roman Catholic.	Charles Hartney, will, 1826, £400.	—	—	—	12 0 0	Upon trust for building a schoolhouse in parish, and supporting the same, as executors of will and Roman Catholic clergymen of parish should think fit. *Extract from Will.*
Limerick, Free.	Mary Mahon, will, 6 September, 1818, property for charitable trusts at appointment of William Russell; Wm. Russell, appointment of £500, by will, proved 19 July, 1831.	—	—	—	15 0 0	—
Limerick, Orphan Girls.	Thos. Westropp, will, 23 Dec., 1821, £92 6s. 2d.	—	—	—	2 15 4	For use of Female Orphan School. *Extract from Will.*
Limerick, Killeely.	Rev. Wm. Lewis, grant, 13 March, 1822.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Limerick, Protestant, Free.	Thos. Westropp, will, 23 December, 1821, £92 6s. 2d.	—	—	—	2 15 4	For the use of the Protestant Free School. *Extract from Will.*
Limerick; Park, Roman Catholic Seminary.	Rev. D. Conway, will, 3 Sept., 1794, £415 7s. 8d. invested in building; Rev. Patrick Hogan, will, death, 1 April, 1839, £2,500, house and land attached, and twenty acres.	20 0 0 and site.	12 19 2	20 0 0	75 0 0	Towards building a college for the education of Roman Catholic youth, should any such be established in this kingdom, or towards support of students thereof. *Extract from Will* (1794). Upon trust for the college at Park: the money to be invested for the use of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical students of Diocese of Limerick at said college; and if it be not revived, for the use of such students at Maynooth or Rome. *Extract from Will* (1839).
Limerick; St. John's.	Rev. Denis Conway, will, 3 September, 1794, £92 6s. 2d.	—	—	—	2 15 4	Upon trust for educating, clothing, and maintaining poor Roman Catholic children of charity school of parish of St. John's, in such manner as executors should think best. *Extract from Will.*
Limerick; St. Michael's, Girls.	Rev. Patrick Hogan, will, death, 1st April, 1839, £600, secured by mortgage, now increased to £811 10s. 2d., and partly invested in savings' bank, partly in Government stock; also a house in Denmark-street.	Premises.	3 10 0	—	24 7 0	For support of female school in Denmark-street, parish of St. Michael's. *Extract from Will.*
	Total, . .	22 3 9 2 sites and premises.	45 14 3	20 0 0	179 13 0	

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
In minister. *Deed.*	In good condition.	Discontinued prior to 1836 in consequence of the withdrawal of the Roman Catholic pupils, who constituted almost the entire school, changes having been made in the system of education, which were not approved of by the Roman Catholic clergy. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 357.	—
In trustees. *Extracts from Wills.*	None.	Not established, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining a site for the house. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 357.	—
—	Large, but in bad repair.	Discontinued in 1817, the Association for Discountenancing Vice having then withdrawn their support from it. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 357.	House at present used partly as a store, and partly as a place of residence. *Rep. A. C.*
In minister. *Deed.*	In substantial repair.	Discontinued in 1846, all the Roman Catholic pupils having been withdrawn from it, and there being no Protestants in the parish of the class who would avail themselves of a parish school. *Rep. A. C.*	The house and land are in the possession of a caretaker appointed by rector, who pays no rent, but is bound to keep house in repair. *Rep. A. C.*
—	—	—	No information obtained by Assistant Commissioner.
—	—	No benefit derived from bequest in consequence of litigation, as to its validity and application. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 358.	—
—	Not in existence.	The orphan house having been built on part of premises of St. George's Church, which were sold under Act of Parliament about twenty years ago, it was sold also, and the school discontinued in consequence. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 358.	Endowment in danger of being lost. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 358.
In minister. *Deed.*	In good condition.	Discontinued as a week-day school about 1832, principally from want of funds to support it, and partly because most of the Roman Catholic pupils were withdrawn from it in consequence of the rule that the Holy Scriptures were to be read in the school. *Rep. A. C.*	It has since been continued as an ordinary Sunday school. *Rep. A. C.*
—	—	It could not be ascertained that any school had ever received any benefit under this bequest. No person in locality to whom application was made knew any thing of it. *Rep. A. C.*	—
—	Dilapidated.	The College of Park has not been in operation since about 1820. The fund bequeathed by the Rev. P. Hogan is applied to the general purposes of education within the Diocese of Limerick. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 358.	—
—	—	—	Neither the Roman Catholic Bishop nor any of the clergymen of Limerick to whom application was made knew any thing of this bequest. *Rep. A. C.*
—	—	Testator's right to dispose of property disputed. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 359.	—

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TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

TABLE, No 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ardcanny; Shannon Grove, Protestant Charter and Infant Boarding.	William Bury, grant, 6A. 1R. 36P.; renewable lease of 26A. 0R. 4P. at rent of £4 15s. a-year, and £100 towards building.	29 1 2	27 10 0	—	—	For instruction of Roman Catholic and other poor natives of Ireland, in English, writing, and arithmetic; in husbandry and housewifery; or in trades, manufactures, or other manual occupations; in Scriptures, and in the principles of the Protestant Established religion. *Charter.*
Limerick; Bow-lane, Charity, Blue.	Rev. John Moore, grant of house in Dublin, 1717; Common Council of Limerick, order, 1721, £20 per annum; Alice Craven, deed, houses in Limerick, 20 October, 1724; trust funds, £400, lent on private security.	House property.	—	20 0 0	12 0 0	*Vide* same school in Table, No. 1. *p.* 340.
Kilfinane, Protestant Charter.	Robert Oliver, grant of one acre and cost of building, 1738, also lease for three lives of 20 acres, at 14*s.* an acre; Rt. Hon. Silvester Oliver, renewable lease of 19A. 2R. 22P., at 25*s.* an acre, 1775.	40 2 22	10 0 0	—	—	Same as that of Ardcanny, Shannon Grove, above.
Killmallock, Protestant Charter.	Corporation, grant of one acre, also lease of 14 acres for 31 years, at £4 4*s.* a year, 1738.	15 0 0	13 16 0	—	—	Same.
Stradbally; Mountshannon, Protestant Charter.	Founded in 1748.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	Same.
	Total, . .	84 3 24 Site and House property.	54 16 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Ballybrood.	Thomas F. Maunsell, lease of site for 3 lives, or 21 years, 9 Feb., 1827; £50 for building from Kildare-place Society.	Deed in custody of Kildare-place Society.	Although the site was granted, no school-house was ever erected. Mr. Gabbett, one of the grantees, stated, that after execution of deed it was found impossible to raise, by subscription, in addition to the promised grant, the amount necessary for building; and, consequently, no part of the former was ever received from the Society. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Cahirnarry.	Lord Lieutenant's Fund, £50; subscriptions, £49 13*s.*; Mr. Crips, grant of site, 1822.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep., 1825, App., p. 653.	Approved grant never carried into execution. *Vide Ex Rep. A. C., p.* 360.	—
Castleconnell.	House and garden, free.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 198 *c.*	House referred to entirely removed, and the site of it now forms part of the church-yard of Stradbally; it could not be ascertained that there had been any grant or lease of the premises for educational purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Castleconnell; Thornfield.	L. L. Fund, £50; subscription, £50; site, by Major-Gen. Bourke.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep., 1825, App., p. 651.	It could not be discovered that the money had ever been paid, or the land granted in this case. *Vide Ex Rep. A. C., p.* 360.	School still in operation. *Rep. A. C.*

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ENDOWMENTS. COUNTY OF LIMERICK.—[NONE.]

LOST OR EXPIRED. COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep. 1835, App. p. 548.	The boarding establishment was suppressed in 1809-10, but the building being the more commodious of the two, the adult school was transferred to it, and the house, and 3A. 0R. 38P. attached to the latter, were surrendered to grantor's representative, the Earl of Charleville, his lordship consenting to exclusive appropriation of the 26A. 0R. 4P. to the new school. This school continued in operation until 1827, when it was suppressed by order of the Government, and the 26A. 0R. 4P. surrendered to Earl of Charleville. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	3A. 0R. 38P. on which the schoolhouse was built still remain in possession of Society. *Vide Report of Inspector of Estates, p. 44.*
Same.	The charity derives no benefit from these endowments. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p. 359.*	When Assistant Commissioner visited Limerick, he was not in possession of the memorial of the deed of 20 October, 1724, since discovered. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p. 359, and Ev. 3491 et seq.*
Same.	Suppressed in 1807, premises requiring an outlay of £1,063 14*s.* 6*d.* to put them in repair, and school having been inefficient for many years previous for want of an active local committee. Premises presumed to have been reconveyed to representative of original grantor. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	—
Same.	Ceased to be in operation in 1773; being one of several of the less efficient and less favourably circumstanced Charter Schools suppressed at that period, in order to carry out a plan of general economy. Premises reconveyed to representatives of original grantor. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	—
Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep. 1825, App. p. 25.	Discontinued in 1752. The records of the Incorporated Society now in existence, furnish no particulars beyond the facts and dates of the opening and discontinuance of the school. It is presumed, however, that it had no endowment attached to it, except, perhaps, one or two acres on which the schoolhouse may have been erected, and which, on its suppression, lapsed to original grantor, or his representatives. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	—

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF LIMERICK—*continued.*

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Dunmoylan.	House and garden, rent free.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 160 *c.*	Premises stated to have been held only during will and pleasure of late Knight of Kerry. *Rep. A. C.*	School still held in same house.
Kilnegarriff.	House and garden, rent free.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 198 *c.*	No trace of the school alluded to could be discovered. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Limerick, Lancasterian.	John F. Thacker, will, 5 October, 1815, £100 for use of this school.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 548.	No information could be obtained relative to the alleged bequest of Mr. Thacker, who was not known even by name in locality. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Limerick, Protestant Orphan Society.	Daniel Fitzgerald Gabbett, will, death, 16 July, 1852, £500; John Barrett, will, £50; Daniel Gabbett, will, death, 14 Jan., 1848, £12 per annum; Mrs. Banks, will, £1,000.	Books of Bequest Board containing extracts from wills.	This establishment does not embrace in its objects a school in the ordinary acceptation of the term. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p. 360.*	—

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COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

Endowments in Operation.

EXTRACTS from REPORTS of ARTHUR SHARMAN CRAWFORD, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Abington; Kishequirk, National, Boys.

Abington; Kishequirk, National, Boys' School.—It appears from the Register of the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, that a sum of £100 was approved of by the Commissioners on the 27th January, 1824, as a grant to the Countess of Clare, for a school at Kishequirk, on condition of a grant of land from the Earl of Clare, and of a house being built on an estimate of £134; the deed, it is stated, was sent on the 8th July, 1824, but there is no statement of its having been returned, or of its date, as is usual. It appears from the Exchequer Returns that a sum of £92 6*s.* 1*d.* was paid on the above conditions, so that the grant should have been, and probably was made; but I could not obtain any information on that point. The Earl of Clare is not at home, and Mr. Davenport, the present agent of the estate, is not aware of there having been any grant, or of the existence of a deed. The only land attached to this school consists of about four perches, but there is another schoolhouse not far distant, which is used as a female school, to which there is a good garden and pleasure-ground attached; it adjoins the male school, from which however it is altogether distinct, and separated by a fence. Miss Bourke, the teacher of the female school, states that she has frequently heard the late Countess of Clare state, that the latter school was erected entirely at her own expense, but that there was a grant of public money for building the male school. Under these circumstances I conclude that the male school alone, on which this is a report, was the subject of the grant from the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, and of the grant of land, if any was made.

This is not an efficient school. The master evidently is not a trained teacher. Although he alleges the pupils are constantly practised in English dictation, yet not one whom I tried could write a short sentence accurately. They exhibited a fair knowledge of arithmetic, but were very deficient in English grammar.

It seems to me that the school hours are immoderately long—from half-past nine to five o'clock in summer, with only a quarter of an hour interval—and this is exclusive of the time devoted to religious instruction.—[16th August, 1856.]

Cahirconlish, Girls.

Cahirconlish, Girls' School.—The authority for the endowment in this case is the Register of the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, an extract from it has been furnished to me, by which it appears that a grant of £60 was recommended to be paid to Thomas M. Wilson, Esq., Cahirconlish, for a school there, on the 25th October, 1823, on a grant of land, by Mr. Wilson, and a house being built on an estimate of £98 10*s.* 11*d.*; and it is added, that "deed was sent, 9th October, 1824," but there is no statement of its date, or that it was returned; but as it appears from the Exchequer returns that a sum of £55 7*s.* 8*d.* was paid for the school on the above conditions, the grant of the land should have been, and probably was made; I could not, however, obtain any information respecting it. Mr. Wilson, the applicant for the fund, is dead, and his son, Mr. Charles Wilson, the present proprietor of the adjoining estate, knows nothing of any deed, and he charges the present rector of the parish 1*s.* a-year for the schoolhouse.

This seems a miserable school; the children are almost all infants, and those who are not so know very little. They can scarcely read so as to be understood; they know the multiplication and pence tables very indifferently, and can do easy sums in addition and subtraction, but not more; they are almost entirely ignorant of grammar and geography.

The house is not in good condition, but preparations are now being made for its repair.—[16th August, 1856.]

Clonkeen, National, Boys.

Clonkeen, National, Boys' School.—The teacher of this school has only lately (on his appointment to the school) adopted the occupation of a teacher. He has not been classed under the National Board, and is what is denominated a probationer, entitling him to no greater salary than £14 per annum. From the short time he has been the teacher of the school, it is not possible to test his qualifications by an examination of his pupils. However some of them answered very fairly in geography, but in English dictation and grammar they were miserably deficient. Only one boy in attendance was learning Euclid, and he struggled through one proposition in the First Book with great difficulty and a little prompting.—[16th August, 1856.]

Clonkeen, National, Girls.

Clonkeen, National, Girls' School.—This school, as it presented itself to me, was not much above an infant one. A few of the elder pupils had a fair knowledge, for their age, of the elements of geography, but knew nothing of grammar. They read very badly and indistinctly, and the writing was not good.—[16th August, 1856.]

Kilcornane, Parochial.

Kilcornane, Parochial School.—The number of pupils in attendance was very small, and (with the exception of one boy, who was fourteen) they were all very young. The pupils were all in the very first elements, knowing a little geography, and the first rules of arithmetic, but no grammar. The one boy, aged fourteen, answered very well in geography, and arithmetic as far as proportion, but he had not learned fractions or decimals. The style of reading was not good. None of the girls knew any thing of geography or grammar, and very little of arithmetic. No pupil in the school had learned Euclid, algebra, book-keeping, or navigation.—[14th August, 1856.]

Kilfinane, Parochial.

Kilfinane, Parochial School.—In the Appendix to the Second Report of the Commissioners of Education, 1826, p. 1092, it is stated that the schoolhouse cost £160, and that it was built by private subscription, with assistance from the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund; and from the Register of that fund, kept by John Litton, Esq., it appears that, on 24th February, 1824, a grant of £80 was recommended by the Commissioners for this school, on condition of a grant of an acre of land from Mr. Gascoyne, and of a house being built, on an estimate of £160. There is also a statement that "deed was sent 1 July, 1824." It appears, also, from Exchequer returns, that the sum of £73 16*s.* 11*d.* was drawn on account of this school; but there is no satisfactory evidence that the grant was executed. Mr. Joseph Wiggins, who was the first master, and is at present the principal master of the school, states he witnessed the execution of the grant by the minister and churchwardens of the parish. It was not then executed by Mr. Gascoyne. Mr. Wiggins further states that, after execution by the minister and churchwardens, it was given to Mr. Matthew Franks, Mr. Gascoyne's agent, for transmission to England, for execution by Mr. Gascoyne; that this was, for some reason, omitted to be done, and that he, Mr. Wiggins, afterwards saw the deed, unexecuted by Mr. Gascoyne, in the hands of Mr. Daniel Bar-

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Kilfinane, Parochial.

rington, who succeeded as agent, and that, to the best of his belief and knowledge, it never was executed by Mr. Gascoyne, or by those who became entitled to the estate on his decease. It appears, however, that the master of the school has, since the period of its erection, been in possession of one acre of land, adjoining the school, rent free; but Mr. Wiggins considers that he holds the land at the will and pleasure of the present representative of Mr. Gascoyne, Mrs. French Gascoyne. Mr. Wiggins states that the Society for Discountenancing Vice gave a salary to the master for some time, and that the Kildare-place Society gave the furniture for the schoolroom.—[27th August, 1856].

Limerick City. Bow-lane, Charity, Blue.

LIMERICK CITY. *Bow-lane, Charity, Blue School.*—Mrs. Alice Craven, by will, dated June 17, 1729, bequeathed as follows:—"I likewise devise and bequeath to the Bishop, Dean, Mayor, and Recorder of Limerick, and their successors, the sum of £40 sterling, yearly, for ever, to be issuing out and going out of the house that the Widow Bugal dwells in, and the house that Bartholomew Stritch possesses in Creagh-lane, in trust, and for the Charity School of Limerick, as by one deed, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1724, made between me the said Alice Craven of the one part and the said trustees of the other part, may appear." I could not discover any trace of this deed; a careful search has been made by the solicitor of the trustees among the records of the Corporation, where it was thought it might possibly be found, but the search has been ineffectual. The Report of 1812, states that there was such a deed, but whether the Commissioners had any other evidence of it than the above statement in the will, I am unable to state.

The two houses mentioned in the above will of Mrs. Craven are still in existence, but being in the ancient and decaying part of Limerick, and much out of repair, the annual proceeds arising therefrom amount to the sum of £27 only—£15 arises out of a house let to a person of the name of Fitzgibbon, for thirty-one years, which is paid punctually; the residue, £12, arises out of a house occupied by a person of the name of Coleman, who holds as tenant to another person representing a person of the name of Sergeant. Up to about six years ago the amount paid to trustees of school, on account of this house, was £9 4*s.* 7*d.*; but about that time the tenant refused to pay the rent, alleging, I believe, that the trustees were not entitled to it. In consequence of there being no evidence of the title of trustees beyond the will (which was thought to give a rent-charge and not to devise the lands), a difficulty was considered to exist in taking legal proceedings to recover the rent, and an arrear of five years' rent accrued. However, Mr. Mahony, who is agent of the trustees, has succeeded in making an arrangement, by which the tenant in possession is to pay £12 per annum, instead of the old rent of £9 4*s.* 7*d.*, by which the former arrear will, in time, be paid.

It appears that for several years (more than twenty) before 1773 the school was allowed to go to decay, but was revived in the latter year, and the present schoolhouse erected out of the savings of the property. The schoolhouse is erected on the property of the Dean and Chapter, and against the northern wall of the cathedral. It appears that the trustees lent several sums of money, belonging to the charity, to several persons, and, among others, £200 (Irish) to the Dean and Chapter, on bond. The interest on this (£11 1*s.* 6*d.*) is now part of the funds of the school. They lent other sums to persons of the name of Hill and D'Esterre. The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests took proceedings to recover D'Esterre's debt, which resulted in the recovery (after payment of some costs) of £714 16*s.* 6*d.*, which has been invested, in their names, in three per cent. consols, and the dividends applied to the support of the schools. The amount of the latter dividends is about £21 8*s.* 10*d.* These are the only present annual resources of the school, and amount, in the aggregate, to £59 10*s.* 4*d.*

Free pupils are nominated by the Dean of Limerick, who is one of the trustees. They must be Protestants, if to be on the foundation, but I am not aware of any other ground of selection. Pupils who are not on the foundation may, I believe, be Roman Catholics; but, in the absence of Dean Kirwan, and of any written rules and regulations on the subject, it was impossible to ascertain the facts. Parishioners of St. Mary's parish are preferred.

This school seems to have always been considered a Protestant school, and as a school for the education of the choir boys, who sing in the cathedral. The boys on the foundation are clothed, educated, and taught to sing in the cathedral, and also receive a fee of four guineas, when of an age to be apprenticed.

There are at present six pupils who are on the foundation, and the funds will not admit of a larger number than eight being clothed and apprenticed, but no objection is made to boys coming to the school for education alone, and there are at present three of this class on the roll. The Dean of Limerick and the agent of the trustees have been exerting themselves to place the school in a more efficient condition than formerly, and to make the advantages of it known; up to the present, however, they have not been able to secure a competent teacher for the school, but I understand that it is thought that negotiations, which are now pending, will terminate in securing such a person, and that the school will be then more efficient.

I do not see how, with its present revenue, the school can be supported successfully, educating, clothing, and apprenticing eight pupils and paying a salary to a competent master; and, independently of those on the foundation, there never can be a large number of pupils, so long as it is considered a Protestant school—the number of the latter denomination being few in the vicinity, and there being several other schools in the neighbourhood able to afford a fair average education.—[16th August, 1856.]

Christian Brothers.

Christian Brothers' Schools.—The community of Christian Brothers established at Limerick have under their charge schools in six different localities in the city of Limerick. They are all managed on the same principle, and rather form portions of one school than constitute distinct schools; and some of them being for the education of young children, the pupils, as they advance, are transferred to the other establishments where a more extended education is given. Most of the funds which they are possessed of are given for the benefit of all the schools, and not for individual ones; and even where this is not the case, the funds are not kept distinct, but applied to the support and maintenance of the schools in general, and of the community of the Christian Brothers who teach in and manage them. It is impossible, therefore, to report upon the schools as separate endowments, or to ascertain how much of any endowment is applicable to each of them, except where there is a grant of land on which a particular school is erected. I shall, accordingly, apply my observations to all the schools, considering them as one, and state any facts that are peculiar to each and their respective localities.

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COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

Endowments in Operation.

Limerick City—con.

Christian Brothers. No. 1. St. John's, Clare-street.

No. 1. *St. John's, Clare-street, School.*—This was formerly the Lancasterian School of Limerick. I am unable to state how long the schoolhouse has been built, or the school in operation. The schoolhouse and premises appear to be held under a lease, dated 10th May, 1813, from James O'Sullivan to John Hartigan and others, of a house, garden, and offices, and of a court-yard, and small plot of ground, or garden, in front thereof, in Old Clare-street, for a term of 800 years, at a rent of £20 7*s.* 6*d.*, late currency. The lessees were declared to be trustees for the Limerick Lancasterian School Society. On the 21st November, 1821, the trustees appear to have assigned the lease to the then Roman Catholic Bishop, for a sum of £200. He gave it up, without deed, to the Christian Brothers to keep a school therein.

No. 2. St. Mary's.

No. 2. *St. Mary's School.*—This school is held in the old court-house of Limerick, which the Rev. J. Brahan, P.P., purchased from the Grand Jury for £200, and gave up to the Christian Brothers for a school, but with no trust declared. It is the private property of Rev. J. Brahan.

No. 3. St. Michael's, Cecil-street.

No. 3. *St. Michael's, Cecil-street School.*—Here there are three schoolrooms, which are rented by the parish priest, and appropriated by him to schools conducted by Christian Brothers. They are not good rooms, being, in general, low and ill ventilated.

No. 4. St. Michael's, Pery-square.

No. 4. *St. Michael's, Pery-square School.*—Situate in what are called Wize's Fields, in a lane called Westland-row. In the upper part of the house a girls school is held. There does not seem to be any trust of the premises for education. The proprietor has given up the possession of them for educational purposes, but no deed, so far as I could ascertain, was executed. The house was a racket-court formerly.

No. 5. St. Michael's, Sexton-street.

No. 5. *St. Michael's, Sexton-street School.*—The house was built by subscription about the year 1826. It is on the premises occupied by the community. The entire premises are held under a lease, dated 30th September, 1825, from Samuel Dickson to the Roman Catholic Bishop, of one rood and twenty-eight perches, statute measure, for 999 years, at an annual rent of £17 1*s.* 3*d.*, late currency. There has been no trust declared for educational purposes; but the Bishop, without deed, gave up the possession of the premises to the Christian Brothers.

No. 6 St. Munchin's.

No. 6. *St. Munchin's School.*—This school is held in the lower part of a house situated on the north side of the Shannon, in the suburbs of the city, not far from Thomond Bridge. There are two schoolrooms. The school was founded in 1824, by the late Rev. Richard Walsh, P.P., who raised subscriptions for the purpose of building the schoolhouse, which stands on premises comprising itself and two detached houses. It is held under a lease of lives renewable for ever, at a rent of £2 2*s.* a-year, which Rev. Mr. Walsh, in his lifetime, assigned by deed to Rev. J. Brahan, P.P. of St. Mary's, for the purpose of maintaining a school there. At the same time Mr. Walsh invested a sum of £700 in the purchase of Government stock, the annual dividends on which were to be applied to support of the school. This fund now amounts to a sum of £750 stock, and is invested in the names of the parish priests of St. Mary's and St. Munchin's, and the dividends applied to both schools held in the said house, viz., Christian Brothers' school, in lower rooms, and a National female school (Thomond-gate School), which is held in the upper room, and on which I send a separate report. £20 a-year is generally paid out of the dividends to the Christian Brothers, but sometimes they do not get so much.

The following bequest has been made for the support of the above schools by Martin Honan, who died 17th March, 1848. He bequeathed £200 to the persons who should, for the time being, form the Society or Institution of Christian Brothers, for the education of the male children of poor of Limerick. This has been paid and invested in names of some of the community of Christian Brothers, and the dividends applied in support of all the schools.

There is a sum of about £900, which was the amount of some savings out of collections which were made for the support of schools in St. Mary's parish. This sum has been invested in the names of the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, Roman Catholic Bishop, and Mr. Riordan, Superintendent of Community of Christian Brothers in Ireland; and the dividends are applied to the general purposes of the schools conducted by them in Limerick.

These are the only funds which appear to be permanently applicable to the support of the schools, which are mainly supported by private contributions, collections, and charity sermons.

The schools are practically confined to Roman Catholics, as there is but one Protestant in them all. It is stated, however, that a Protestant pupil is not compelled to be present during religious observances or instruction; and if this be the case, as I have no doubt it is, I do not see there is any thing in the arrangements so far which would interfere with the attendance of other denominations than Catholics; but the books in ordinary use in the schools, although excellent in their way, contain Roman Catholic doctrines.

It is impossible to give a too favourable report of these schools. They are admirably conducted according to the principles of the Order of Christian Brothers, and the education given in the different branches taught is of a first-rate character. I heard a large number of the pupils examined in Euclid, mechanics, geography, arithmetic, grammar, and English dictation, and I was astonished at the accuracy of the answering in all. The drawing of some of the pupils was exceedingly good, and the writing unexceptionable; and I could not suggest any improvement in the general system or management. The pupils appear to be treated with great kindness, at the same time with firmness, and look cheerful and happy. Great order and discipline are observed.—[16th August, 1856.]

Hartstonge-street, Upper, Leamy, Free, Boys'.

Hartstonge-street, Upper, Leamy, Free, Boys' School.—William Leamy, by will, dated 1814, bequeathed all the rest and residue of his estates and effects whatsoever to his executors, to be by them appropriated to the "education of the children of the poor in Ireland, principally those in and about Limerick City, or as they, in their better judgment, should deem meet and fit to give this bequest the most extensive efficacy." So far as I could ascertain from the documents to which I had access, a suit was instituted in the Court of Chancery in England to administer the estate; and the residuary estate having been ascertained to amount to the sum of £13,387 18*s.* 1*d.*, or thereabouts, in the English consols, a sum amounting to £10,000 consols was transferred to the Court of Chancery in Ireland, for the purpose of being administered, in pursuance of the residuary bequest above mentioned, the residue being retained in the Court of Chancery in England, until an adjudication was had as to whether the crown was entitled to duty thereon, which seems to have depended on the legal place of domicile of the testator at the time of his decease. I am unable to state to the credit of what matter or suit the fund was so transferred to the Irish court; but I find that a decree was made in the Irish Court of Chancery, on the 19th November, 1842, confirming the Master's report, bearing

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date 10th June, 1842; and after giving to the Attorney-General, the relators, and the defendants, Francis Alexander Fitzgerald, and Charles F. Burton, their costs out of the residuary estate of the testator, declared the remainder of said residuary estate to be applicable for the charitable purposes in the will of testator mentioned; and then proceeded to declare the scheme in which same should be effectuated. It was declared thereby, that said residuary estate should be applied in the establishment and maintenance of a school for the education of the poor of Limerick and neighbourhood, to be called "Leamy's Free School." Eleven governors were appointed by name. The governors, at a meeting to be convened for that purpose, to fill up vacancies out of persons residing or having property either in the city of Limerick, or within twenty miles, subject to approval of Court of Chancery; that governors should procure site for schoolhouse, and estimates for building; that in the school the English language, reading, writing, and arithmetic, should be taught; and, if the funds were sufficient, provision might be made for a more extended education, subject to approval of Court. The nature of the religious instruction to be given in the school was then provided for.

Hartstonge-street, Upper; Leamy Free, Boys'.

The decree concluded by declaring that the relators in the suit should be at liberty to make such application to the English Court of Chancery as they might be advised, regarding the residuary estate of the testator, then standing to the credit of the cause of Attorney-General against Bochin.

I may state here that I have seen in the *Times* newspaper of the 2nd August, 1856, a report of the Lord Chancellor's judgment in England, decreeing that the residuary estate is liable to duty, the effect of which, I understand, will be, that the entire or the greater part of the residue retained in England will be exhausted by the duty and costs.

No regular accounts of the fund have been kept by the governors; and it is impossible to ascertain from their books the exact state of the funds, or of the expenditure that has been made for any specific purpose. This might probably be done after a very tedious examination of the minute books; and a gentleman, Mr. James William Hickey, has lately been appointed to examine the books and vouchers with that view; but although he has been engaged in the task since May, he has not been able to complete it. So far, however, as I was able to examine the books, I think the expenditure on the house amounted to the sum of £3,940, or thereabouts; and that the present amount of stock, the dividends of which are the sole support of the school, is £6,445 14*s.* 10*d.*, independent of any possible balance that may remain in England after payment of duty and costs. This seems to be invested in the funds in the cause in the Irish Court. It does not appear that any account of the expenditure is rendered by the trustees; and so far as I could ascertain, there is not any surplus of the yearly dividends over expenditure, the income being about £193 7*s.* 6*d.*

The present trustees seem to be as follows:—The Right Rev. Henry Griffin, Lord Bishop of Limerick; Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, Roman Catholic Bishop; Lord Clarina, the Archdeacon of Limerick, William Monsell, Esq., M.P., Rev. Edward Herbert, Henry Maunsell, Esq., William Franklin, Esq., William John Leamy, Esq., and the Hon. John Massey (there being two vacancies). Some of these are non-residents, or only occasionally resident; and it is found most difficult to assemble a Board. The last meeting seems to have taken place on the 30th April, 1856. There is an uncertainty as to the number necessary to form a quorum for general business. I could not ascertain it from reference to the books; but cheques are paid by the bankers, the Provincial Bank, if signed by three governors. The governors have no stated times for meeting, or any regular visitation of the schools. The teachers have been furnished with no rules for their guidance; and, so far as I could ascertain, none have ever been made. On the whole, there can be no doubt whatever that the government of the establishment is exceedingly unsatisfactory and inefficient; and I do not see any chance of improvement unless responsibility be more individualized.

I am informed that a memorial, signed by persons of all classes, and great respectability and influence in the city, has lately been presented to the governors, requesting them to place the institution in connexion with the Board of National Education. I could not obtain a copy of the memorial; and the original is in the possession of one of the governors, Mr. Henry Maunsell, who is not at present in Limerick. It is certain that any system that would secure to the schools constant inspection would be of inestimable value. The schoolhouse is a very fine one; and the schools, under proper government and competent teachers, would be, I think, most useful institutions, which at present they are not.

I examined the pupils present in geography and grammar, and found that they had very inaccurate knowledge of both. In dictation, one only out of five boys wrote with any facility or accuracy. Only one boy of those who were present had learned any Euclid; he had not gone further than the first book, and could do only the first proposition; he was unable to tell what was the value of the three angles of a triangle. Two of the boys exhibited a good deal of smartness in mental arithmetic; and this was the only subject in which the answering was satisfactory. On the whole, I do not think the school is an efficient one.

There is no regular visitation or inspection of the school by the trustees or by any inspector; and the teachers seem to be, in a great degree, left without rules to guide them or any encouragement to exertion; and with the competition which it has, I do not think that it is, under its present management, likely to increase in usefulness.—[11th August, 1856.]

Hartstonge-street, Upper, Leamy, Free, Girls.

Hartstonge-street, Upper, Leamy, Free, Girls' School.—The children who were present were generally very young; and it was in some degree owing to this, that the standard of instruction given in the school seemed to be so low. In geography the pupils exhibited a fair knowledge for their age. They read a little too fast, but with facility and good accent. They knew little of grammar—in many cases the oldest girls not being able to distinguish the parts of speech. They had a pretty fair knowledge of arithmetic, as far as the compound rules, but did not at all understand proportion or fractions. The writing, in general, was pretty good, but only one girl could write a sentence from dictation with any accuracy. From my observation I think the mistress is capable of teaching well all the above branches; but I am disposed to think that too much time is devoted to needlework, to which the pupils are partial, as they receive the emoluments arising therefrom.—[11th August, 1856.]

Henry-street, Villiers', Boys.

Henry-street, Villiers', Boys' School.—I visited the school on the first day of resumption of business, after midsummer vacation, when the attendance of pupils was comparatively small; but from an examination of the pupils present in several branches of education taught in the school, I came to the conclusion, that it is most creditable to the master and managers.

Mr. Switzer, the master, states, that by permission of trustees, he procured a French teacher, and established a French class; but that it had to be given up from a dislike that was taken to the teacher

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COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

Endowments in Operation.

Limerick City—con.

Henry-street, Villiers', Orphanage and Day, Girls.

by the pupils, and not from any want of a desire on the part of the pupils to avail themselves of it. The master paid the teacher himself £1 10*s.* per month. There is no drawing master at present, but there had been up to the time of vacation; if another can be procured the instruction will be resumed; there is an extra charge for this branch.—[9th August, 1856.]

Henry-street, Villiers', Orphanage and Day, Girls' School.—I examined the fourth and fifth classes, and found that in general the proficiency of the pupils was respectable. They read very well, and one half of them had a fair knowledge of grammar; they had also an average knowledge of geography, so far, at least, as the maps of the World and England. Three out of five wrote a sentence to my dictation very accurately; the other two failed in spelling. In arithmetic two pupils understood the compound rules of arithmetic, but none of them had got as far as practice or proportion. Considering the youth of the pupils, I had no reason to be dissatisfied with the answering.

The bed-linen is changed only once a month, which seems to me to be not frequent enough. Each bed, which is three feet six inches, accommodates two; and there does not seem to be room for a greater number of beds in the dormitories, which are very small.

There is a room appropriated to the purpose of a lavatory, containing a bath well supplied with water from a pipe; there is also a frame intended to hold six basins, but not furnished with any, and the children wash in the common bath; they have not separate towels unless in case of an infectious disease, when the pupil affected has a separate towel or roller. I am of opinion that in this department the arrangements are objectionable.

All the boarders are free, and selected on the ground of being poor orphans, such as have lost one parent coming under this denomination.

There are twenty girls, from the age of seven to sixteen, clothed, lodged, fed, and educated, out of the funds of the institution. The clothing seems to be of a comfortable and substantial description; but there is not any stated quantity given; it is supplied on the matron reporting that it is required.

According to the scheme of the Master in Chancery, two of the boarders are apprenticed out each year, and a fee of £10 is given with each. The girls so apprenticed are kept during their apprenticeship on the books of the institution and are clothed, and the trustee, to whose religious denomination the girl belongs, looks after her during her apprenticeship.—[9th August, 1856.]

Mary-street, Dr. Hall's, Boys.

Mary-street, Dr. Hall's, Boys' School.—This school was endowed by Jeremiah Hall, by will, dated 5th March, 1687. He devised the house he had built in the city of Limerick, viz., four rooms specified for lodging for four poor, aged men, and for four poor, aged women, widows; two upper large middle rooms for two schools—one for twenty poor boys, and the other for twenty poor girls, or orphans, or such as their parents were not able to keep to school; the boys to learn English well, to write well, and to cast accounts—the girls to learn to read English well, to sew, to knit, and make bone lace. Certain other portions of the house were given specifically for lodging schoolmaster and schoolmistress respectively; other portions of the house were given for use of overseers and trustees to meet in, and to keep books, accounts, &c.; he also made provision for a chapel in the house; he also gave his lower garden to the use of the hospital; he bequeathed to each of the old men and women £5 per annum; he gave to the schoolmaster and schoolmistress respectively, £10 per annum; and for buying horn-books, primers, Psalters, "Whole Duty of Man," Common Prayer Books, "The Bishop of Geneva's Introduction to a Holy Life," and "Thomas A'Kempis," and for keeping the house in repair, £10 per annum; and directed that each poor boy and girl, when leaving, should have a "Whole Duty of Man," or some of the other books of devotion. The testator then, after bequeathing several legacies, and providing for founding an almshouse and school at Boothtown, in England, gave all his lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Ireland to the Right Rev. Simon, Lord Bishop of Limerick, John Hind, Dean of Limerick, Henry Semple, Esq., and Mr. Abraham Nickson, and their heirs, whom he made also sole executors of his will, upon special confidence and trust, to the intents and purposes before mentioned, viz., "of what he had in Ireland," and to dispose of the overplus, if any, to such pious uses as they should think fit, only, in the first place, that thereout what should be wanting for purchasing, building, and endowing the establishment at Boothtown should be supplied; and he appointed the Bishop of Limerick, the Mayor, the Dean, Recorder, and Sheriff, for the time being, to be overseers of his will.

So far as I can ascertain (but I could not obtain at Limerick any documents bearing on the subject), a suit was instituted in the Court of Chancery by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests against a person of the name of M'Adam, who had been acting as agent for the charity, to make him account. There seems to have been a decree in the year 1834, but the nature of it I could not ascertain. The property, the rents of which are now appropriated to the charity, consists of some houses in the old town of Limerick, situate in Nicholas-street, John-street, and George's-quay, some of which are held by tenants at will, or from year to year, and two, I believe, under lease; one is at present unoccupied, except by a caretaker, no tenant being willing to take it at what the present agent thinks a fair rent. The present rental is about £208 per annum, subject only to a quit rent of £12. I am unable to discover any earlier account of the charity than that contained in Ferrar's History of Limerick, A.D. 1787, pp. 211–14, from which it appears that the present alms and schoolhouse was not the one originally devised for the purpose, but that it was erected in the year 1761, at the expense of upwards of £500, out of the funds of the charity. It appears also that about twenty years ago a new roof was put on the house by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, at an expense of about £300. Out of what fund this was done I am unable to ascertain, but presume that it was out of funds arising from the decree in the suit already referred to. Mr. M'Mahon, who is the agent of the Board, is not aware that there are any funds in the hands of the Commissioners at present; but on reference to a return made to the Endowed Schools Commission by the Board, of the amount of funds vested in them, I find placed under the head of this charity the sum of £379 2*s.* 2*d.*, 3 per cent. stock. From this fund it appears that no annual aid is given to the charity; and I presume the dividends are re-invested.

Mr. M'Mahon furnishes an account of the income and expenditure of the Limerick property to the Commissioners every two or three years, and appears to be generally in advance. There is considerable difficulty in collecting the rents, from the nature of the property, which is rapidly deteriorating in value. With the consent of the Commissioners from time to time re-lettings have been made at reduced rents, and the present rental is £208 1*s.*; but there is an arrear on old lettings of nearly £100, which is, I believe, nearly irrecoverable. There is some vacant ground near the alms and

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school house, which Mr. M'Mahon is of opinion could be profitably built upon, and which, in its present condition, is a nuisance.

Mr. M'Mahon, as agent of the property and manager of the establishment, receives a salary of £50 a-year, and a bailiff receives £10 a year.

It appears that the number of inmates in the almshouse has varied from time to time, according to the income of the charity. In the year 1787 the number appears to have been twenty-five. The present number is eight, the number provided for by the will; and the salaries of the teachers, it will be perceived by the reports on the schools, have been increased beyond that specified by the will.

Mary-street, Dr. Hall's, Boys.

The education given in the school is in amount and quality rather above the average. The pupils seem to have a very fair knowledge of geography and of English grammar; and in English dictation four out of six pupils wrote a sentence with perfect accuracy. They are also well instructed in arithmetic; but in consequence of the absence of the elder boys I had not an opportunity of testing their proficiency in Euclid and the extra branches. The school is frequently visited by the Dean and other clergymen; but there seems to be a want of fixed rules for the master, and of stated inspections and examinations. The management of the school seems to be entirely left with the master; but it is, in many respects, conducted on good principles.—[9th August, 1856.]

Mary-street, Dr. Hall's, Girls.

Mary-street, Dr. Hall's, Girls' School.—The general observations which I have made in reference to the male school are applicable to this one, but the standard of education in this school is very low. The pupils were generally very young, indeed, but still there was a deficiency of knowledge among a few of the elder ones, which I thought was not to be accounted for, except by the fact, which was mentioned to me, that the attendance of the pupils was very irregular. In some of the branches of education the teacher of the male school instructs the pupils of this school, and in these I observed a great inferiority to that exhibited by the pupils in the male school. The girls read very imperfectly, had no knowledge of grammar, but seemed to have some of geography.—[9th August, 1856.]

Roxborough-road, Diocesan Free School, for Limerick, Killaloe, and Kilfenora.

Roxborough-road, Diocesan Free School for Limerick, Killaloe and Kilfenora.—The Commissioners are already aware of the ineffective state of this school. Considering its capital situation, and the advantages the master has from having an excellent house rent-free, and a very respectable annual salary, it is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that the master is incompetent, or does not exert himself as he should do. I believe Mr. Hogg to be a very competent classical scholar, as to which he exhibited testimonials of great weight; but I am sorry to be obliged to give it as my opinion, from his own statements to me, that he does not take that active part in personally superintending the education of the pupils which a head master should, and he leaves it too much to the assistants, who, from the salaries which he gives to them, cannot be first-class teachers. It is unnecessary for me to state the result of an examination of the only pupil in the school when I visited it. He was a boarder, aged thirteen, or upwards; he had not commenced classics, and was learning only geography, arithmetic, and the History of England. In these he had not advanced far; he had a very trifling knowledge of English grammar; he had been in the school for more than a year, but Mr. Hogg stated that he was very ignorant when he came to the school.

There are no free pupils in the school, but it appears from a report of a Committee of the Grand Jury of the county of Limerick, summer assizes, 1855, and it was admitted to me by Mr. Hogg, that he is bound to educate twenty free pupils, without religious distinction, to be nominated by the Grand Jury. It appears, however, that this right of nomination has not been exercised; but Mr. Hogg states, that since he became the master of the school, he has educated ninety-two free pupils, selected by himself, or nominated by friends, and that he never refused any free pupils.

In addition to the assistant-masters already mentioned, Mr. Hogg stated, that a pensioner, of the name of Edward Baines, attended the school, from three o'clock to eight in the evening, to act as drill-sergeant to the boarder, and take charge of him during the above interval. Mr. Hogg having no resident usher, he pays this person £6 per annum.

I think it right to state, that I was informed that several years ago Mr. Hogg had an illness which must have affected his capacity for teaching.—[9th August, 1856.]

St. Nicholas-street; Villiers', National, Boys.

St. Nicholas-street, Villiers', National, Boys' School.—This school was endowed by Mrs. Hannah Villiers, who, by her will, dated 3rd August, 1819, devised to John Duddell, rector of the parish of St. Munchin's, Limerick, and John Pinkerton, Presbyterian minister, their heirs and assigns, for ever, an annuity or yearly rent of £340, late currency, equivalent to the sum of £313 16*s.* 11¼*d.*, present currency, to be issuing out of her lands of Loughorna, Rathnaleen, and Ballyvoheen, in the county of Tipperary, and Quenmana, Drumcliffe, county of Clare, upon trust thereout, to pay to each of twelve widows £24, Irish currency, yearly, and that the surplus should be held on the same trusts as were afterwards declared respecting her residuary estate. She afterwards declared the trusts of her said residuary estate should be such as she should declare by codicil, or note in writing, and in default of any such declaration, for such charitable or humane trusts and purposes as the trustees should in their discretion think proper. She also devised to same trustees a piece of land, situate in the parish of St. Munchin's, for the purpose of having an almshouse erected thereon, for the before-mentioned widows, and gave an annuity of £10, Irish, for the benefit of the Female Orphan School of Limerick, and directed a sum to be invested for that purpose. She also gave to her trustees for the time being annuities for acting as such. By a codicil, dated 5th August, 1819, she directed certain annual sums to be distributed for ever, yearly, among certain charitable institutions: among others, the Protestant female schools, £10; to the Dispensary, £2 5*s.*; the Mendicity Institution, £2 5*s.* 6*d.*, all late currency, but did not otherwise dispose of her residuary estate. After her decease, which took place soon afterwards, a suit was instituted in the Court of Chancery to administer the estate in which the executors, George Tuthill, and John Scott, were plaintiffs, James Adamson, and the above-named trustees, were defendants; and by a decree of 11th February, 1826, the above annuity was declared well charged on the lands mentioned in will; and John Scott, one of the executors, was ordered to bring in the sum of £1,700, found by the Master to be due on account of the arrears thereon, and master was directed to apportion the Government stock then standing to the credit of the cause, for the purposes of answering among other things the several bequests contained in the codicil; and it was declared that the annuity of £340, Irish, and said sum of £1,700, should be the funds for the payment of annuities to widows, as in will, and surplus should be a fund in aid of the residuary devise for charitable purposes. It was then decreed that the residuary fund should be applicable to the

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St. Nicholas-street, Villiers', National, Boys.

purposes, first of building, &c., almshouses for widows, and of building and furnishing two schools, to be attached to almshouses, and also providing ground in the city of Limerick, or neighbourhood, at south side, and building thereon a Protestant Orphan School, and for the keeping up of said establishment, pursuant to Master's report. Decree then directed, that in case of death, &c., of either trustee, the master should appoint a successor—due regard being had to the will, which declared that the Protestant rector of St. Munchin's, and the Presbyterian minister of Limerick, for the time being, should be preferred. The trustees were directed to build the almshouses and schools, and to purchase land for building a Protestant Orphan School and two other schools, to be attached thereto, pursuant to Master's report. The Accountant-General, from time to time, to draw upon the yearly dividends of stock invested in his name, for the keeping and supporting of all the establishments. The trustees were directed to file annual accounts in the Master's office.

The several establishments mentioned in the above-stated decree were afterwards completed by the trustees, under the direction and with the approval of the Master in Chancery, and among others the almshouses, and two schools attached thereto, were erected on the land devised by the will for that purpose. The schools, male and female, are in connexion with the Board of National Education, and are kept in repair in common with the almshouses, of which they form a part, out of the fund derived from Mrs. Villiers' bequest. The funds for this purpose consist of the residue of the annuity of £313 16*s.* 1¼*d.*, after paying thereout £24, Irish, to each of twelve widows in the almshouses, the dividends on the stock representing the general residuary estate of the testatrix, and a small annual balance, generally amounting to £10, or thereabouts, from a fund set apart for other charitable objects, under the will and decree, and which remaining after these objects have been provided for, is carried into account of general residuary estate. Out of the same funds are supported the Female Orphan School and two schools connected therewith, which were established in Henry-street, Limerick, and on which I forward separate reports.

I have ascertained, from the certificate of the Accountant-General, dated 4th instant, that the stock standing to the credit of the schools, except £10 a-year, which the Master in the scheme allocated to repairing almshouses and keeping them furnished, was on that day as follows, viz.:—Government new 3 per cent. stock, £19,745 10*s.* 8*d.*, and Government 3 per cent. consols, £2,127 11*s.* 7*d.*: total, £21,873 2*s.* 3*d.* The annual dividends on which amount to (say) £656 4*s.* There is also at present standing to the credit of the charity, in the Bank of Ireland, the sum of £938 5*s.* 3*d.* cash, but as the greater part of this will in a few days be paid out to the trustees for current expenditure, the above stock, £21,873 2*s.* 3*d.*, together with the balance of annuity, (after payment of widows), £48, may be considered as the present capital fund of the charity. The last account of the trustees, which was settled before the Master, was for the year 1854; this was passed 16th January, 1856. The account for 1855 is now about being passed. The costs incurred in passing the annual accounts, and obtaining the necessary orders from the Court, amount, on an average, to £35.

The annual sums left by the codicil, viz., £10 to a Protestant Female Orphan School, £2 5*s.* to a Dispensary, and £2 5*s.* 6*d.* to a Mendicity Institution, are now thrown into the residuary fund, with the sanction of the Master in Chancery, these respective establishments having ceased to exist.

The trustees appear to me to administer the trusts of the Villiers' fund, as directed by the decree, with great care and faithfulness. They annually pass an account before the Master in Chancery, and are bound in the application of the funds to follow his directions and the decree of the Court. The Rev. David Wilson, one of the trustees, afforded with readiness all the information in his power which I required.

The master of this school is a first-class teacher under the National Board; but although in point of knowledge, and literary and scientific acquirements, he is probably well qualified for a teacher, I do not think that the pupils who were present exhibited as much proficiency as I should have expected. Their answering in geography was good, and in English grammar, fair; but in English dictation, out of six boys whom I examined, two alone wrote with any accuracy, and the rest made very gross mistakes in spelling and punctuation. On the whole, however, the school is generally well managed, and the schoolroom and premises are kept in very clean and good order. From the small number of the Protestant population in this neighbourhood, and the competition with other schools where Protestants are educated, and from the number of Roman Catholic schools, principally those of the Christian Brothers, which exist in the neighbourhood, I do not anticipate that the number of pupils in this school is likely to be much increased.—[14th November, 1856.]

New-Pallas, Pallasgreen, Erasmus Smith's, English.

New-Pallas, Pallasgreen, Erasmus Smith's, English School.—The amount of instruction given in this school is very small and insignificant. With one exception, a boy of fourteen years of age, the pupils present had not advanced much beyond what is found in common infant schools, not one of them could do a sum in simple division, and they knew scarcely any thing of geography or grammar. The boy I have mentioned knew something more, but he was exceedingly deficient, for his age, in geography or grammar. He was the only pupil in attendance who had commenced Euclid, and he had got as far as the 34th proposition of first book. He was, however, unable to do any proposition except the first. On the whole, I have been in very few worse schools. The inspection by the Board, and the visitations by the superintending clergymen, seem to be very insufficient and irregular.—[18th August, 1856.]

Stradbally; Lisnagry, National, Girls.

Stradbally; Lisnagry, National, Girls' School.—It appears from the Register of the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, an extract from which has been furnished to me, that a sum of £80 was approved of as a grant for this school, on the 28th January, 1824, the applicant being Lady Isabella Fitzgibbon, and the condition is stated to have been a grant of land from the Earl of Clare, and house being built on an estimate of not less than £133 11*s.* 8*d.* It is also stated, that the deed was sent 8th July, 1824, but there is no statement of its date, which was generally the case when it was returned executed, and no deed has been furnished to me from the office of the Commissioners. It appears, however, that a sum of £73 16*s.* 11*d.* was paid out of the Exchequer on the above condition, and, therefore, I conclude that the deed should have been or was executed. I could not, however, ascertain positively that such was the case. The Earl of Clare was not in the country, and Mr. Davenport, his agent, states, that he does not know of any such grant having been made. The then agent, Mr. Dickson, who, I believe, is the grantee mentioned in the Register, is long since dead. Mr. Davenport stated to me that the land on which the schoolhouse is erected is held by Lord Clare, for two lives only, under Mr. Howley. Mr. Howley stated to me that his brother gave Lord Clare this interest, to enable him to make a grant of the land for a school, but he does not know whether a grant was in fact made.—[12th August, 1856.]

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN OPERATION.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

Endowments not in Operation.

Bruree, Parochial School.—The present house was erected on the land granted at the period of the grant by the then Rev. M. J. (now Very Rev. Dean) Keating, then incumbent of parish. It appears, that during his incumbency, the school was conducted in such a way as to attract to it a considerable number of Roman Catholic pupils; but his successor, the Rev. Thomas Westropp, having made a change in the regulations and education given in the school, which was not approved of by the Roman Catholic clergymen of the parish, the Roman Catholic pupils who, I believe, constituted almost the entire school, were withdrawn from it, and the school was closed. The Rev. G. M. Massey, the present incumbent of the parish, states, that on his accession to the incumbency in the year 1836, there was no school or master, and the house was in the possession of three separate families, living in different parts of it; that he took it up, but finding that there were no poor Protestants in the parish, except the sexton, who had only one child, not sufficiently old for instruction, he, with the concurrence of the Dean of Limerick, endeavoured to set up an industrial school, and got wheels and materials, and a competent person to instruct the village children, but they would not be allowed to attend. Mr. Massey states that when he got up the schoolhouse he found the floors were earthen and in holes; but, on the failure of the school, he thought it better to devote the house to some charitable purpose rather than allow it to go to ruin, and accordingly, after being used for some time as a barrack, he had it entirely boarded, save the kitchen, rendering it fit for the residence of the dispensary doctor and his wife, who now occupy it, at an annual rent, out of which expenses of repairs, rates, cesses, &c. are paid. Mr. Massey states, that if it were desirable to re-establish a school in it the present occupants would give it up on six months' notice; he further states, that there is not a child eligible for instruction in the parish who would be allowed to attend the school, unless conducted on the principles of the National System of Education; but that if his successor were favourable to that system the house could be made available as a place for secular education.—[11th October, 1856.] Bruree, Parochial.

Croom School.—I visited Croom, but was not so fortunate as to find Mr. Lyons, the executor, at home, and all that I could ascertain from others was, that the bequest has not been as yet carried out, it is believed, in consequence of a difficulty in obtaining a site for the schoolhouse; and on this point I can only refer further to the statement contained in Mr. Lyons' letter to the Secretary of the Commission, dated 23rd December, 1855, wherein he states that "by the will there are always to be three trustees—the Roman Catholic Bishop, the Parish Priest of Croom, both for the time being, and one layman, to act jointly with them; that the funds consist of cash, deposited at interest in bank, and money to be paid (the then) next month out of the Incumbered Estates Court, and that no site for a schoolhouse had been obtained." In consequence of the absence of Mr. Lyons I was unable to ascertain the present state of the funds, &c.—[25th August, 1856.] Croom.

Kildeemo School.—This school is not in operation, and I can add very little to that information, which has been already forwarded to the Commissioners in the letter of the Rev. W. F. Maunsell, incumbent of the parish, to William Fitzgerald, Esq., and to which I beg to refer. Kildeemo.

"Kildeemo Glebe, August 7, 1855.

"DEAR SIR—In reply to yours of the 6th inst., I beg to give you an extract from a published 'statement of facts' relative to the school at Kildeemo by the manager and the then incumbent, Rev. S. Jones; it is dated 1828. 'In the year 1808 the Rev. Mr. Jones, having been appointed by the late lamented Archdeacon Hill to the perpetual curacy of Kildeemo (diocese Limerick), removed the seminary (for educating parish clerks) to that place; a large and commodious schoolhouse, with dormitories, &c., was erected at Kildeemo, on an acre of glebe alienated for the purpose, according to Act of Parliament, by Archdeacon Hill. The expenses of the building were defrayed by the English patrons of the scheme, partly by the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and partly by the contributions in Ireland, and partly by a sum received, £133, in lieu of the schoolhouse formerly built in the county of Wicklow,' (for said purpose by said Rev. S. Jones). 'The new schoolhouse was fitted at once for the reception of candidate schoolmasters, and for the admission of children to receive the instruction usually communicated in parish schools. The usual expenditure has been defrayed by donations and annual subscriptions.'

"Then follows a long extract from proceedings of the 'Association for Discountenancing Vice,' dated, 'Board-room, May 7, 1812.' Further on it is stated, 'In the year 1808 that body voted an annual grant of £50; in 1812, £100; and in this present 1814, of £200 sterling.' He states that the Association gave £150 towards the building, and that it cost £600; he objects to its being looked upon as a 'public institution,' and refers to a printed report of the Association, page 8, 1814. He seems to say, that subsequent to his retiring from the management of it, in 1817, a grant of £900 was obtained from Parliament. It was broken up in the year 1817, the Association having withdrawn their support; the building still exists, in bad repair; no use made of it, and no income or benefit derived from it.

"Yours,

"W. F. MAUNSELL, Incumbent."

"W. Fitzgerald, Esq."

When I visited Kildeemo, Mr. Maunsell was from home, and I was not able to obtain from him any additional information by a personal interview. I wrote, however, to him, inquiring whether he was aware of there having been any grant made by his predecessors of the site of the house which stands on the glebe lands, and in reply, he states, that the information given to the Commissioners, in his letter above mentioned, was taken from a pamphlet, published in 1828, by the Rev. Samuel Jones, incumbent of Kildeemo, and that he possesses no further information. Mr. Maunsell further states, that he has been told by the family of the late Mr. Jones that they do not possess any papers connected with this matter; also that he had applied to the Society for Discountenancing Vice, and that he is informed there is no lease in their possession.

The schoolhouse is in a bad state of repair; it is of very considerable dimensions; it contains on ground floor, one large room, a kitchen, and one small room; and on first floor, a large room or loft, and three small apartments. The timber is in many places rotten, and slating is imperfect. There are no windows at present in the building, shutters having apparently been substituted for those formerly there. The house is at present used partially as a store or barn by the rector of parish,

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COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

Endowments not in Operation.

and the sexton of the church resides in one part of it. There is a small garden and court-yard apparently attached to the house.—[11th October, 1856.]

Limerick, Free.

Limerick, Free School.—The authority for this endowment seems to have been Dalton's Appendix to the Report of 1835, page 548, where it is stated, that by the will of William Russell (in Prerogative Office) free schools in Limerick had an annual income of £78; with the observation appended, that he had recently bequeathed principal moneys for this and other charities. An extract from the will of William Russell, of Sixmilebridge, county of Clare, who died in the year 1831, has been furnished to me. It contained no statement as to the person to whom probate or administration had been granted; but the testator appears, by that extract, to have bequeathed to the Directors of the Christian School in Clare-street, Limerick, the sum of £100, and to the Monks' School, Limerick, the sum of £400. There was no school in Limerick answering to the latter description, except one of those conducted by the Christian Brothers. Having ascertained that the testator's executor was William Francis Russell, of Six-mile-bridge, county of Clare, I caused a communication to be made to him on the subject of these bequests; and in reply he states, that his uncle was executor of Mrs. Mary Mahon; and that a litigation having been commenced between him, as executor, and persons named Phelan, in reference to the will, the suit was decided in his favour a few days before his death; and he was directed to allocate the money in dispute, which he did, by a will in favour of different public charities; among others, £500 to the Christian Brothers. He states that the Charitable Bequest Act was afterwards brought to bear against these bequests, and the Chancellor directed all the money to be disposed of in a different way. I have since had an opportunity of seeing a report of the case referred to. It was in the Exchequer; and is reported in Irish Exchequer Reports, vol. iv., page 701, in which it appears that Mrs. Mary Mahon, by her will, dated 6th September, 1818, bequeathed all her personal property to William Russell, in trust, after payment of several legacies and her debts, to be applied by him for such pious purposes and uses as should appear to him to be most conducive to the honour and glory of God, and the salvation of testatrix's soul. The question in the suit was, whether the bequest of residue was not void as having been made to superstitious uses; and by the decree of the Court, dated 25th June, 1831, the bequest was declared valid, and it was referred to the Remembrancer to approve of a scheme of application to charitable uses. William Russell, the executor, died a few days afterwards, having appointed W. F. Russell his executor, and the suit was revived against him. The Remembrancer made a report, recommending that the funds should be applied in aid of the funds of Barrington's Hospital and the Lying-in Hospital of Limerick, in manner in Report mentioned. The cause afterwards came on upon a petition presented by the Attorney-General, stating the death of William Russell, the executor, and praying that decree might be set aside, and the cause reheard. And the Court decreed, June 4, 1842, that, in the events that had happened, the distribution of the fund belonged to the crown. I have been unable to ascertain what ultimately became of it. No mention is made in the case of any appropriation of any part of the fund to schools, or for education, by the will of William Russell, or otherwise. The Christian Brothers have obtained no part of it.—[18th August, 1856.]

Further Report.—I have, since my report on this case, ascertained that a reference has been made to the Attorney-General to suggest a scheme for the application of the fund to charitable objects.—[25th July, 1857.]

Limerick, Orphan Girls'.

Limerick, Orphan Girls' School.—In consequence of the bad state of health of the Ven. Archdeacon Maunsell, who seems to be the only person who is acquainted with the circumstances of the institution, which has been long discontinued, I was unable to communicate with him, and I cannot afford any further information than that contained in his letter of the 28th August, 1855, which, in substance, is as follows:—That the Protestant Orphan School of Limerick has ceased to exist for many years; that a house for the reception of female orphans was erected in the parish of St. Michael's more than fifty years ago, upon a portion of ground belonging to the incumbent of St. George's Church, and that £10 per annum for ground rent was paid to him; that about twenty years ago, an Act of Parliament was passed, with consent of the Bishop, for the sale of the Church of St. George, and premises belonging thereto, for the erection of a bank where the orphan house stood; that the subscribers then became unwilling to continue their subscriptions, and the school was discontinued, but the then inmates were maintained elsewhere, principally by the Archdeacon himself, until the last of them was discharged. The present Provincial Bank was erected upon the site, and the proceeds of sale applied to the erection of a church in Pery-square, no compensation being made thereout to the charitable institution. The Archdeacon then states, that by the discontinuance of the school as above mentioned, the bequest of Mr. Westropp became virtually cancelled. In consequence of not being able to communicate with Archdeacon Maunsell, for the reason I have already given, I am unable to state whether the amount of the legacy had been invested for the purposes of the school, or whether the annual interest, whilst paid, was so paid by the personal representative of Mr. Westropp; but I infer from the above statement, that the latter was the case, and a question may arise in that case, whether, supposing the statute of limitation does not apply, it is not applicable still to a charitable object, although the particular institution intended to be benefited has ceased to exist. I did not see any copy of the will, nor could I ascertain exactly the terms of the bequest; but it appears that since the discontinuance of the Female Orphan School, no interest has been paid on account of the bequest. The widow of the testator is still living at Cheltenham. In conclusion, I may state, that I could not ascertain that the site of the orphan house was permanently secured in any way to the charity.—[26th August, 1856.]

Limerick; Park, Roman Catholic Seminary.

Limerick; Park, Roman Catholic Seminary.—The college of Park has not been in operation for many years—I believe not since about 1820. It appears that the management of the funds was by will vested in the Rev. Thomas Coll, of Newcastle, who, in consequence of his infirmities, made an assignment of them to Bishop Ryan, and the Rev. J. Brahan, P.P. of St. Mary's, Limerick, as trustees. Bishop Ryan and Mr. Brahan informed me that the money is now invested in the funds; that they find it difficult to apply the interest to the purposes indicated by the will, as none is required for students at Maynooth, who are otherwise sufficiently provided for, and at present no students are sent from the Roman Catholic diocese of Limerick to Rome; and that the interest is, in the meantime, appropriated to the general purposes of education in the diocese.

The bequest of the Rev. D. Conway was applied to the erection of the college, which is now in a state of dilapidation, and unoccupied. The Christian Brothers for some time occupied it, but being too far from the city they removed from it.—[10th August, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

Endowments not in Operation.

Limerick, St. Michael's Girls.

Limerick; St. Michael's, Girls' School.—It appears from the extract of the will of the Rev. Patrick Hogan, Parish Priest of St. Michael's, city of Limerick, who died, 1st April, 1839, that testator, after reciting that there was then in the hands of Patrick M'Namara, one of the trustees before mentioned in will, a mortgage for about the sum of £600, on some property of Langford the elder, of Limerick, lent to him in the names of himself, the testator, and said Patrick M'Namara, and in which he, the testator, was a joint trustee, with the representatives of the late Francis Arthur, Esq., devised all his right and title to said mortgage, and the money secured thereby, and also the house adjoining the chapel of St. Michael, in Denmark-street, in Limerick, in which the school was then held, to Rev. Thomas Coll, Thomas O'Grady, (with six others) upon trust, to allow the interest arising from the said mortgage for the support of said female school of St. Michael's parish in Denmark-street, and gave trustees power to call in said money and invest it in the funds or other securities.

It has been stated to me, that Mr. Hogan (as would appear by the will), was no more than a trustee of the property above mentioned, and had no right to dispose of it by his will, that it was originally a fund placed in the hands of his daughter, Mrs. M'Namara, by Mr. Francis Arthur, for charitable purposes generally, and that Mrs. M'Namara lent it on mortgage, in the name of the Rev. Mr. Hogan, the above-mentioned testator, and Mr. Patrick M'Namara, the present postmaster of Limerick, who is the surviving trustee.

Mr. M'Namara states that there never was any document indicating the purposes to which the funds were to be applied, but it was left discretionary with trustees to apply them as they thought right, for charitable purposes, and they have generally been applied in the maintenance of the Denmark-street Female School; but at present, in consequence of that school having an independent, temporary, voluntary maintenance from a lady, no part of the fund is now applied to its support, beyond what is necessary to keep the schoolhouse in repair. This house is likewise a voluntary appropriation to school purposes by the trustees, and was the property of the said Mr. Arthur. There does not appear to have ever been any grant of it made for the use of a school, although it has been used as such for a considerable time.

The fund has been paid into the hands of Mr. M'Namara, and is invested as follows:—In Savings' Bank, £111 10*s.* 2*d.*; in Government three per cent. stock, £700.—[11th October, 1856.]

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS LOST OR EXPIRED.

Endowments Lost or Expired.

Limerick, Bow-lane, Charity, Blue.

Limerick; Bow-lane, Charity, Blue School.—The earliest notice of this school which has come to my knowledge is contained in "Fraser's History of Limerick (1787)," page 214.—It is there stated, that the Rev. John Moore, of the city of Limerick, had, in 1717, bequeathed the house in Smithfield, Dublin, called "The White Hart," for the use of a charity school in Limerick; and in a note it is stated that this concern is "now" let at seventeen pounds per annum, which is paid for the use of the Blue School in Limerick. The school does not now receive any benefit from any such bequest; and no trace of it appears in any document I could discover, nor can I state when the school ceased to have any advantage from it.

It appears from the same book, page 215, that in the year 1721 an order of the Common Council was made, granting £20 per annum for a charity school; and it is stated in the Thirteenth Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education, 18th March, 1812 (p. 316), that this was paid to the Blue School until the year 1845, when they discontinued it. I cannot find any other evidence of it, there being no earlier record belonging to the Corporation in the custody of the Town Clerk than for the year 1796.

The money lent by the trustees to Rev. Mr. Hill is altogether lost to the charity, his prior creditors having exhausted his property. I have been furnished with a statement made by the then agent of the charity, D. F. G. Mahony, in 1824, to the then Bishop of Limerick, showing the sum due on account of this debt at that date, to which I beg to refer:—

"Representatives of Rev. Mr. Hill, whether due by bond, or by four 3 per cent. debentures, the property of the fund was not clearly stated to Mr. Mahony; but it was admitted that a debt was due to the concern of a principal sum of £400, and that the party paid interest thereon at 5 per cent., and which has been since received by Mr. Mahony to and from July, 1822, from Rev. R. G. Green, the agent to the Hill Estate, £40. The late applications to him have not succeeded, and there are four gales net due to July, 1824.

"Errors excepted, Limerick, October 30, 1824. (Signed) D. F. G. MAHONY."
—[17th August, 1856.]

Since I sent in the above report, and left Limerick, I have been furnished by the Secretary with a copy of the memorial of the deed of 20th October, 1724, mentioned in the will of Mrs. Craven, which refers to five houses in the city of Limerick—one great front house, waste court, and kitchen, occupied by Widow Bucaile (who seems to be identical with the Widow Bugal mentioned in the will); the middle tenement, backward of above, occupied by Peter Begane; one great stable in Emly-lane, adjoining the city wall on the east; a new house, fronting the back langable, leading to Fish-lane, tenanted by the executors of Edward Dundon; and one house, in the possession of Bartholomew Stritch, in the English town of the city of Limerick, annual rent, £10; and declares the object of the charity to be for the schooling and clothing of fifteen poor Protestant girls, for and during the natural life of said Alice Craven, as the children at "the charity school" are clothed and educated, and for binding said children to trades; and from and after decease of said Alice, for schooling, clothing, and binding to trades as aforesaid, twenty poor Protestant children for ever, such children to be nominated by said Alice during her lifetime, and after her death by her relations in manner and under conditions in deed specified.

Without having opportunity of making further local inquiry, I am unable to state whether the premises comprised in the deed are identical with those mentioned in the will. The number of houses mentioned in deed is five, whereas the number mentioned in the will is two. This makes it certainly worth inquiring whether the trustees of the charity are now in possession, or in receipt of the rents, of all the premises mentioned in the deed of 1724.—[6th November, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

Alleged Endowments inquired into.

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO.

Cahirnarry.

Cahirnarry School.—On referring to the applicant for the grant, who is now the Very Rev. the Dean of Kilfenora, he informed me that a grant of a site for a schoolhouse, was made in pursuance of the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, and the foundations of a schoolhouse were laid; but he being, at that time, removed to the parish of Bruree, the intention of building a school at Cahirnarry was abandoned, and the grant was never drawn. Dean Keatinge states, that he obtained in its place a grant of a similar amount for the parish of Bruree, to which he had removed.

This case strongly proves that the Report of 1825 is not to be depended on, and that, unless it appears from the Exchequer Office that the grant was actually paid thereout, the probability is, that the reports recommending grants were never acted on or carried out.—[25th August, 1856.]

Castleconnell: Thornfield.

Castleconnell; Thornfield School.—It appears from the Register of the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, that, on the 5th May, 1822, a grant of £50 was recommended to be paid to Major-General Bourke, for a school at Thornfield, or Ahane, on a grant of land by General Bourke, and a house being built on an estimate of £99 13s. The draft deed is stated to have been sent on 20th May, 1822, and returned 20th June, 1822; but there is no statement of the date or execution of the deed; and no deed seems to have been lodged with the Commissioners of the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund; at least none such appears to have been furnished to the Commissioners of Inquiry into Endowed Schools; and it does not appear from the Exchequer Returns that any warrant was issued for the amount of the grant. There is no statement in the extract from the Register above referred to as to the persons to whom the grant was to be made. I communicated, on the subject, since I visited the locality, with Richard Bourke, Esq. (the son of General Bourke, who is deceased), who was not at Thornfield when I was there; and in his reply he states that he has every reason to believe that no grant was ever made by deed, but that the site was appropriated by his late father for the purposes of a school; but that he uninterruptedly exercised an exclusive property over it, and regulated the religious instruction given in it without control.

Under these circumstances I think it is, at least, exceedingly doubtful whether the grant was ever drawn, or any deed executed; and I cannot discover any distinct evidence of an endowment. There does not appear to have been any land attached at any time to the school. When I visited Thornfield I found the school temporarily suspended, in consequence of vacation, and preparations making for very extensive repairs, at the expense of Richard Bourke, Esq. The master of the male school was absent; the mistress of the female school was at home. Neither of them reside in the schoolhouse, in which there are no apartments other than the two schoolrooms.—[27th September, 1856.]

Limerick, Protestant Orphan Society.

Limerick, Protestant Orphan Society.—The Protestant Orphan Society of Limerick now existing was established about the year 1832; but, by its constitution, it does not embrace in its objects a school in the ordinary acceptation of the term.

It supports and maintains orphans, but not in any institution; the orphans being located with families, who are paid by the Society for taking care of them; and the education of the orphans is carried on gratuitously in the schools that happen to exist in the locality where they are respectively located.

The several bequests, therefore, for the Protestant Orphan Society do not seem to be educational endowments within the Commission.—[26th August, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Ballingarry, Erasmus Smith's, English, Parochial.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £276 18*s.* 5*d.*; Richard Pennefather, grant, 1 May, 1811.	3 0 38	11 10 10	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Ballingarry; Sopwell, National.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £27 13*s.* 10*d.*; subscriptions, £29 10*s.* 9*d.*; Earl of Charleville and Francis Trench, grant, 24 Aug., 1825.	0 1 24	2 2 3	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Vocal music (Hullah). Needlework. Religious instruction according to the regulation of the National Board.
Ballymackey, English.	Lady Anne Cole, will, 20 April, 1716, £100.	—	—	—	6 0 0	For the support of an English school in Ballymackey. *Extract from Will.*	—
Ballynaclough, Parochial.	Association for Discountenancing Vice, £23 1*s.* 6*d.*; John Bayly, grant, 24 June, 1822.	1 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to members of United Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Bourney, Parochial.	Joseph England and Peter La Touche, grant, 30 July, 1827.	1 2 19	4 12 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to members of United Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Commandments, Apostle's Creed, and Lord's prayer to Roman Catholics.
Burrisokane, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £36; subscriptions, £51 13*s.* 10*d.*; Rev. Robt. Saunderson, grant, 28 Aug., 1824.	Site.	3 2 7	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Cahir, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £553 16*s.* 11*d*; subscriptions, £184 12*s.* 3*d*; Lord Cahir, grant, 19 May, 1812.	3 1 38	25 12 9	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	For an English School. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Cahir, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	(Salary from general fund.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In Governors. *Deed.*	15 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and land, £5.	72	—	None.	13	9	7	2	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner, p.* 381.
In grantor. *Deed.*	39 0 0	Mr. Trench, £15; National Board, £24.	Apartments and garden, £2.	95	—	Small.	32	117	6	26	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
—	—	—	—	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	No report, the fact of endowment not being clearly ascertained at time of inspection. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 381.
In minister. *Deed.*	5 0 0	Dean of Killaloe, £2 10s.; Church Education Society, £2 10s.	Land, £1 5s.	52	—	None.	6	14	2	–	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 381.
In minister. *Deed.*	21 0 0	Ch. Ed. Soc., £3; Rector and others, £18.	Apartments and land, £3.	55	—	None.	24	24	9	4	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 381.
In minister. *Deed.*	28 0 0	Rev. Mr. Studdart, and other subscribers, £23; Church Ed. Soc., £5.	Apartments, £2.	85	—	None.	25	40	18	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory; existence of deed unknown to principal trustee. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 381.
In Governors. *Deed.*	17 10 0	Governors, £15; Rector of parish, £2 10s.	Apartments and small garden, £5; half rent of school land, £2 10s.; Gratuity from Governors, £5.	116	—	Small.	–*	4	2	2	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory, but master only lately appointed. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 381.
Same.	12 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and small garden, £4; half rent of school land, £2 10s.; Gratuity from Governors, £5.	116	—	Small.	–*	24	2	11	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory, but mistress only lately appointed. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 382.

* No regular register.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Carrick-on-Suir, Christian Brothers.	Terence Doyle, lease of site, subject to £2 10*s.* yearly rent, 1805; Thos. Brien, will, 5 Sept., 1832, residuary estate, on account of which £1,125 17*s.* 10*d.*, Government stock, received; Anthony Maher Ryan, bequest of £300 (not all paid), death, 5 May, 1832; Edmond Hahesy, bequest, £250 (not all paid), will, proved 4 November, 1834; Charles Fennessy, bequest of £200 (not all paid), death, 30 January, 1851; Edmond Rice, will, proved 16 November, 1844. *Vide City of Dublin, Table, No. 2, p. 90.*	1 1 0	18 0 0	—	37 3 0	For the instruction of poor boys in English, practical mathematics, and drawing, the institution being chiefly devoted to the communication of religious knowledge, and moral and religious influences being relied on for the maintenance of discipline. *Books of the Christian Brothers.* For purposes of a school for education of poor children, to be under management of parties to deed or majority of trustees for time being. *Declaration of Trust; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; mechanics; natural philosophy; book-keeping. Linear drawing. Singing. Roman Catholic catechism and prayers.
Cashel, Incorporated Society's, or Deanery Parochial, Free, Boys.	Richard Price, grant of rent charge, £27 13*s.* 10*d.*, 24 Sep., 1745. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.* Chancery Decree charging £20 a year on Corporation estates, 2 Jan., 1844.	Rent charges.	—	46 6 4 (Part of salary from general fund.)	—	For instruction of Roman Catholics and other poor natives of Ireland in English, writing, and arithmetic; in husbandry and housewifery, or in trades, manufactures, or other manual occupations; in Scriptures, and in the principles of Protestant Established religion. *Charter.* A school under control of Protestant minister. *Chancery Decree; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; geometry; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Cashel, Incorporated Society's, or Deanery Parochial, Free, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Cashel, National, Boys and Infant.	Chancery Decree, 3 January, 1844, charging £180 a year on estate of Corporation of Cashel; promise of lease from Town Commissioners of Cashel, of old charter school premises for 75 years, from 17 March, 1845.	Site and rent-charge.	18 4 9	180 0 0	—	A school under the National Board. *Chancery Decree; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic catechism and prayers to Roman Catholics.
Cashel, Convent, National.	Identical with preceding, but held in Convent.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Roman Catholic catechism and prayers to Roman Catholics.
Clonmel, Charitable, Girls.	Anne Cook, will, 1788, interest of £50; Robert Grubb, will, 11 December, 1796, £2 15*s.* 4*d.* a-year, and rent of certain premises; invested in Government stock, £125, including £50 bequeathed by Rebecca Grubb, will, 1849.	Rent-charge.	—	7 7 8	5 5 0	For the use of the charitable school of Clonmel for the education of poor children. *Will*, (1796.)	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
The teachers are members of the Community of Christian Brothers.	No salary, as such.	—	The teachers are supported out of the endowment, and other general funds of the Society.	600	—	None.	1*	–	–	345	–	–	Free; some pay 2s. 2d.	Very satisfactory *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 382.
In Incorporated Society. *Charter.*	35 0 0	Incorporated Society, Town Commissioners, and Bishop, Dean, and Chapter.	Apartments, £10; school fees.	100	—	None.	9	13	12	–	–	–	Free; some pay 4s. 4d.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 382.
Same.	20 0 0	Same.	Apartments; school fees.	82	—	None.	19	23	18	–	–	–	Free; some pay 6s.	Satisfactory, but elementary. *Vide Ex Rep. A. C. p.* 382.
—	46 0 0 49 0 0 Principal assistant. 20 0 0 Second assistant. 8 0 0 Monitor.	From endowment, £20; National Board, £26. From endowment, £25; National Board, £24. From endowment, £6; National Board, £14. From endowment, £4; National Board, £4.	—	458	—	None.	124	246	–	121	–	–	Free.	Very satisfactory. For particulars of endowment, &c., *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 382.
The teachers are a Community of Nuns of the Presentation Order.	80 0 0 and 60 0 0†	From endowment. National Board.	—	187	—	None.	214	295	–	145	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
—	30 0 0	Committee, out of endowments and subscriptions.	—	120	—	None.	21	36	4	11	–	–	Free.	Literary instruction not satisfactory; education principally industrial. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 382.

* No regular register. † The salary of Convent National Schools is regulated by a scale of £20 for each 100 pupils up to 300; £17 per hundred from 300 to 600; above 600, £15 per hundred, with a modified rule for intermediate numbers.—*Rules of Board*, 1855.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment.						Course of Instruction.
	Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Clonmel, Christian Brothers.	Terence Lalor, will, death, 21 August, 1853, devise of rent-charges; premises held under lease, rent reserved, £3 10*s.*; Edmond Rice, will, proved 16 November, 1844. *Vide City of Dublin, Table, No. 2, p. 90.*	Rent-charges and site.	13 19 0	37 15 0	—	For the maintenance and support of the Christian Brothers, and for feeding and clothing the children attending their school. *Will*, 1853. In trust, for the gratuitous education of poor boys. *Lease; Rep. A. C.* For object of Christian Brothers' Schools. *Vide Carrick-on-Suir, p. 364.*	—
Clonmel, Endowed.	Richard and Stephen Moore, grant of 683a. 2r. 11p., 7 May, 1685; £4,600 expended in building; John Bagwell, grant of site.	683 2 11 and site.	139 0 0	425 0 0	—	For a free school for teaching and educating, gratis, children of Protestant freemen of Clonmel. *Copy of Deed.*	Greek; Latin; Euclid; Algebra; arithmetic; trigonometry; mensuration; geography; mechanics; book-keeping. Scriptures to Church children.
Clonmel, Friends' Boarding, Girls.	Robert Grubb, will, 11 Dec., 1796, mill and premises; Chancery decree, 11 August, 1846; grant of 2a. 2r. 23p., at £15 annual rent, in consideration of £166 13*s.* 4*d.*, 17 Dec., 1850; house built at a cost of £2,180 by mortgage of mill and premises for £1,500, accumulation of rent, and donations.	2 2 23 Mill and premises.	70 8 0	32 6 8	—	A female school, on the liberal principles set out by wife of testator, who had originated the school; the mistress under her management being a Friend, and being continued mistress by the will. *Extract from Will.*	French; German; geometry; natural philosophy; physical geography; elements of astronomy; and the different branches of a liberal English education. Linear and landscape drawing. Needlework. Scriptures; tenets of the Society of Friends on Sundays.
Clonmel, St. Mary's Incorporated Society's Parochial.	John Dawson, will, devising 711a. 0r. 17p., let on renewable lease, at £75 13*s.* 10*d.* a-year; Sir Charles Moore, renewable lease of 39a. 3r. 1p., reserving £11 1*s.* 8*d.* a-year, 23 April, 1747; Corporation of Clonmel, grant, 17 April, 1707, £4 12*s.* 4*d.* a-year, in consideration of a bequest from Dr. Ladyman, 12 Dec., 1683; same, part or entire of rent-charge of £7 7*s.* 8*d.* 2 Aug., 1707, in consideration of a donation from Mrs. Pomeroy; house built, at a cost of £252, by Incorporated Society about 1832 on site secured. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.*	750 3 18 Site and rent-charge.	8 11 2	163 14 11	—	For teaching ten poor children, to be chosen by Vicar and Churchwardens of Clonmel, English and Church catechism, with Mr. Perkins' Six Principles. *Will*, 1683; *Rep. A. C.* For keeping at school, and teaching reading and writing to three male children, Protestants, born within parish of Clonmel, of Protestant parents, to be nominated by trustees, and for apprenticing children to trades. *Pomeroy's Will; Rep. A. C.* For object of Incorporated Society's Schools. *Vide Cashel, p. 364.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; writing from dictation; Euclid. Psalmody. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Fethard, Parochial, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £92 6*s.* 1*d.*; A.D.V. £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, &c., £161 8*s.* 8*d.*; Rev. Henry Woodward, grant, 17 January, 1821. *See also Table, No. 4, p. 376.*	Site.	9 10 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, and Church catechism to members of Established Church. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
Teachers are a community of Christian Brothers.	No salary as such.	—	The teachers are supported out of endowment and other general funds of the society.	–	—	—	–	465	–	–	–	–	—	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, the day of visit being a holiday.
In grantors, Duke of Ormond and heirs, and Mayor of Clonmel. *Copy of Deed.*	200 0 0 40 0 0 Assistant.	Commissioners of Education. Master.	House and garden; School fees.	118	36	Sufficient.	–*	29	25	–	1	1‡	From £6 to £8; modern languages extra.	Satisfactory; excellent boarding accommodation unused. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 382. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 706 *et seq.* 1041–9.
In trustees. *Extract from Will.*	7 16 6	Trustees.	House and garden, £70; School fees.	42	32	Sufficient.	–†	13	–	–	–	13‡	From £37 16s. to £42.	Very satisfactory; as to particulars of endowment, &c. *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 383.
In Incorporated Society. *Charter.*	45 13 4 1 10 0 Monitor.	Incorp. Soc. £30; Rector of Clonmel, £10; Corporation, £5 13s. 4*d.* Incorp. Soc.	Apartments, £10; Fuel, £6.	100	—	None.	29	26	17	–	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory; for endowment, &c., *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 383. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 927 *et seq.*
In minister. *Deed.*	22 0 0	Subscriptions by Rector and others, £17; Mr. Barton, £5.	Apartments and garden, £3.	120	—	None.	25	18	14	–	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 384. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 657 *et seq.*

* No regular register. † School closed for part of 1854. ‡ Members of Society of Friends.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Fethard, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same as in Boys' school.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and ornamental needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Holy Cross and Gale, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 2d.; subscriptions, £65 10s. 9d.; Rev. Saml. Blacker, and Thomas Phelps, grant, 6 Feb., 1824; Rev. C. Wm. Wall, and William Jones, grant of new site in lieu of above, 14 Aug., 1835.	Site.	4 4 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Innislonagh or Abbey, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £159 13s. 9d.; subscriptions, £159 13s. 9d.; Right Hon. Wm. Bagwell, grant, 23 Sept., 1824.	Site.	10 1 7	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor and minister, or by master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor and minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Lord's Prayer and Apostles' Creed to Roman Catholics.
Kilcomentry; Birdhill, Incorporated Society's.	Margt. Ormsby, and Lady Grace Gore, grant, 16 June, 1851, site and house. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.*	Site.	8 9 7	(Part of salary from general fund).	—	For the instruction of Roman Catholics and other poor natives of Ireland, in English, writing, and arithmetic; in husbandry and housewifery; or in trades, manufactures, or other manual occupations; in Scriptures, and in the principles of the Protestant Established Religion. *Charter.* A school under control of Protestant minister. *Chancery Decree; Rep. A.C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history; natural history. Needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Lord's Prayer, Apostles' Creed, and Commandments to Roman Catholics.
Kilcooley, Erasmus Smith's, English,	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.*	—	—	(Part of salary from general fund).	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Scriptures; Scripture extracts published by Church Education Society; Church catechism to Church children.
Nenagh, Parochial, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £36 18s. 5d.; Kildare-place Society and subscriptions, £36 18s. 5d.; Peter Holmes, renewable lease, 30 April, 1828.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; English history; mensuration; book-keeping. Sacred music (Hullah). Map-copying. Scriptures; Scripture extracts published by Church Education Society; Church catechism to Church children.
Nenagh, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and ornamental needlework. Religious instruction same as in Boys' school.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	10 0 0	From subscriptions, £5; Mr. Barton, £5.	—	120	—	None.	28	25	10	14	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory, but elementary. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 384.
In minister. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	20 0 0	From subscriptions by Incumbent and others.	Apartments and garden, £3.	40	—	None.	6	16	4	–	–	–	None.	No pupils present, day of Assistant Commissioner's inspection being a holiday.
In grantor, conjointly with minister. *Deed.*	25 0 0	Rector, £20; Ch. Ed. Soc., £5.	Apartments and garden, £4.	138	—	None.	32	43	24	7	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*	No pupils present at period of Assistant Commissioner's inspection; cleanliness of premises creditable. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 384.
In Incorporated Society. *Charter.*	25 0 0	Incorporated Society, £10; from local subscription, £15.	Apartments, £3.	166	—	None.	13	25	22	3	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory as an elementary school. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 384.
In Governors. *Rules of Board.*	35 0 0	Governors, £20; Mr. Baker, £15.	Apartments and land, £4; Gratuity from Governors, £5.	70	—	None.	30	62	23	5	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 384.
—	20 0 0	From subscriptions, £18 10*s.*; Ch. Ed. Soc., £1 10*s.*	Apartments, £3; School fees.	85	—	None.	22	34	27	–	–	–	Free; some pay 10*s.* to £1.	Very unsatisfactory, master only lately appointed. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 384.
—	20 0 0	Subscriptions, £18 10*s.*; Ch. Ed. Soc. £1 10*s.*	Share of preceding.	85	—	—	9	30	15	–	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 384.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Newport, Incorporated Society's, Boys.	Baron Newport, renewable lease, of 32a. 1r. 23p., at 4s. 7½d. yearly rent, 9 July, 1747; house built at cost of £330 by Incorporated Society, about 1847, on site secured. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.*	32 1 23 and site.	10 8 0	29 11 8 (and part of salary from general fund.)	—	For the instruction of Roman Catholics and other poor natives of Ireland, in English, writing, and arithmetic; in husbandry and housewifery; or in trades, manufactures, or other manual occupations; in Scriptures, and in principles of the Protestant Established religion. *Charter.* A school under control of Protestant minister. *Chancery Decree; Rep. A.C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Newport, Incorporated Society's, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Scriptures to those who do not object; Church catechism to Church children.
Outrath, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £64 12s. 3d.; subscriptions, £55 7s. 8d.; John Palliser, grant, 27 Sep., 1824.	1 2 19	5 4 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor and minister, or by master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor and minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Needlework. Scriptures.
Roscrea, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.* Building grant from Governors, £553 16s. 11d.; subscriptions, £184 12s. 3d.; Lady Caroline Damer, grant, 4 June, 1813.	3 2 22	25 15 10	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Roscrea, Girls.	L. L. Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £46 3s. 1d.; Lady Caroline Damer, grant, 6 October, 1825.	Site.	3 5 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor, conjointly with managing committee, or by master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor and managing committee. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Sacred music. Scriptures.
St. Johnstown, Parochial.	A. D. V., £46 3s. 1d.; Richard and Kingsmill Pennefather, grant, 22 July, 1806.	1 2 19	5 19 2	—	—	School for education of children of parish and union. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Psalmody and singing of hymns. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Shronehill, Parochial.	A. D. V., £50; Lady Caroline Damer, grant, 14 September, 1827.	1 2 0	5 5 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children of the neighbourhood, selected by grantees, catechism and other religious books of United Church, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantees. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Templemore, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.* Building grant from Governors, £276 18s. 5d.; Sir John Carden and Arthur Carden, grant, 13 April, 1810.	0 3 9	9 2 1	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In Incorporated Society. *Charter.*	25 0 0	Incorporated Society.	Occasional presents from parents of pupils.	132	—	None.	24	51	24	9	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 385.
Same.	25 0 0	Same.	Apartments, £4.	132	—	None.	12	18	9	1	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 385.
In grantor, conjointly with minister. *Deed.*	15 0 0	Colonel Palliser, £10; Rector, £5.	House and land, £5 10s.	108	—	None.	12	14	8	2	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 385.
In Governors. *Deed.*	24 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and garden, £15; School fees.	226	—	None.	34	37	23	1	–	–	Free; a few pay £1 to £2.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 385.
In grantor and managing committee. *Deed.*	17 0 0	Miss Emily Birch, aided by an annual grant of £5 from the London Hibernian School Society.	House and garden, £5.	74	—	None.	37	70	39	11	–	–	Free.	Very satisfactory but elementary. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 385.
—	20 0 0	Rector.	Apartments and land, £5.	32	—	None.	29	32	17	2	–	–	Free.	Pupils not present at time of Assistant Commissioner's inspection.
In minister and churchwardens, with consent of proprietor of estate. *Deed.*	2 0 0	Same.	Apartments and land, £4; School fees.	42	—	None.	5	5	4	–	–	–	Free; one pays 7s. 6d.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 385.
In Governors. *Deed.*	15 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and garden, £10; Gratuity from Governors, £5; School fees.	135	—	None.	9	13	9	1	–	–	Free; a few pay £1.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 386.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Thurles, Christian Brothers.	Archbishop Bray, trust funds, producing £32 a year; William Crowe, will, death, 10 Aug., 1850, rent-charge of £10 a year; John Cahill, will, death, 19 December, 1850, £100, expended in building; Rev. Patk. Cahill, death, 12 May, 1847, bequest of one-third of residue of his personal estate, on account of which £15 5*s.* 3*d.* received; premises held by community under lease for a long term of years; Edmond Rice, will, proved 16 Nov., 1844. *Vide City of Dublin, Table No. 2, p. 96.*	Rent-charge and site.	10 8 0	10 0 0	32 0 0	For the instruction of poor boys in English, practical mathematics, and drawing, the institution being chiefly devoted to the communication of religious knowledge, and moral and religious influences being relied on for the maintenance of discipline. *Books of the Christian Brothers.* For premiums of clothing, books, and other useful matters, for such poor children of parish of Thurles at Christian Brothers' school as should be considered worthy thereof. *Will (Aug. 1850).*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; geometry; algebra; trigonometry; mensuration; astronomy; natural history; elements of mechanics; surveying; book-keeping. Architectural and landscape drawing. Roman Catholic catechism, and prayers to Roman Catholics.
Tipperary, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.* Building grant from Governors, £816 5*s.* 2*d.*; site, part of Governors' property.	1 2 19	26 2 0	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Tipperary, Erasmus Smith's, Grammar.	Erasmus Smith, under Royal Charter, 1669. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.* Building grant from Governors, £8,585 9*s.*; land attached, part of Governors' property.	15 3 6	273 7 0	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For a free grammar school for the benefit of the children of the tenants of governors, and of residents in and about Tipperary, twenty of the children of residents recommended by schoolmaster, and two or three of the oldest tenants, to governors, and all the children of tenants, to be free of charge, to be taught Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, according to their respective capacities, and fitted for the university if their parents desire it; others of them to write and cipher, that they may be fit for disposement to trades or other employments. Master to be permitted to receive other children at reasonable rates. Children, before admission to grammar school, or to be under head master, must be fit to learn some introductory classical book. Usher to teach as many children of tenants to read, write, and cast accounts, as will not prejudice his attendance on grammar school. Master to be a Protestant, and to read the Scriptures, and to have prayers in school. Children to be instructed in the Scriptures and Ussher's catechism. *Rules of Erasmus Smith, under Charter, Doc. Ev. vol. ii., p. 390.* As to salaries, repairs, exhibitions, &c., *vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.*	Greek; Latin; French; Italian; Hebrew. Euclid; algebra; ancient and modern geography; history; logic; writing; arithmetic; use of the globes; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures and Church catechism to Church children.
Tubbrid, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, £23 1*s.* 6*d.*; Lord Waterpark, grant, 25 March, 1819.	1 2 19	3 13 9	—	—	For resident Protestant schoolmaster to teach the English tongue to such children of poor Papists and all others as shall resort to the school. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
	Total, .	1,508 2 27 13 sites, rent-charges, and premises.	733 9 6	932 2 3	80 8 0		

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
The teachers are a community of Christian Brothers.	No salary as such.	—	The teachers, as members of the religious community, are supported from the endowment, and other funds of the society.	330	—	None.	*–	–	–	213	–	–	Free; some pay 2*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*	Very satisfactory; as to endowment, &c., *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 386.
In Governors. *Rules of Board.*	25 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and land, £10; Gratuity, £5; School fees.	176	—	None.	*–	29	18	6	–	–	Free; some pay 10*s.* to £1.	Satisfactory, but elementary. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 386.
In Governors. *Charter.*	100 0 0 17 10 0 assistant.	Governors. Master.	House and land; School fees.	144	56	Sufficient.	*–	21	–	12	1	–	30*s.* to £6; seven free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 387. See also evidence at Public Court, 22751–5.
—	7 0 0	Ch. Ed. Soc., £5; Vicar of parish, £2.	Apartment and land, £2 10*s.*	39	—	None.	20	20	–	6	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 387.
				4792	124		863	1941	†412	960	2	14		

* No regular register.

† In this County the Assistant Commissioner recorded, in most cases, the religious denominations of the pupils present at the time of his inspection.

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment.					
	Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ardfinnan.	Association for Discountenancing Vice, £46 3s. 1d.; presumed grant of one acre.	1 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—
Ballynure or Graystown, Parochial.	Rev. J. Doherty, will, proved 1715.	—	—	—	3 13 10	For a sober person of Protestant Established religion to teach children of poorer inhabitants of parish the English tongue and Church catechism: the parish clerk for time being to be preferred. *Extract from Will.*
Burrisoleigh; Glankeen.	A. D. V., £46 3s. 1d.; Lady Caroline Damer, grant.	1 2 0	4 10 0	—	—	—
Burrisokane; Fairpark.	Kildare-place Society, £40; Ralph Stoney and Thomas Towers, lease for thirty-one years, 1 May, 1828.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For education of lower classes of poor of neighbourhood, according to principles of Kildare-place Society. *Lease.*
Carrick-on-Suir, Protestant.	Countess of Tyrone, will, bequeathing £1,036.	—	—	—	31 1 7	For endowing a Protestant school. *Rep. A. C.*
Clonmel; Irishtown, National.	Patrick Rivers, will, death, 6 January, 1846, £5 a-year.	—	—	—	5 0 0	For maintenance of the National school of Irishtown. *Extracts from Wills.*
Clonmel, Presentation Convent.	Same, £5 a-year.	—	—	—	5 0 0	For maintenance of a school attached to Presentation Convent. *Extracts from Wills.*
Derrygrath, Parochial.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £55 7s. 8d.; subscriptions, £36 18s. 5d.; Samuel Perry, grant, 28 Dec., 1823.	1 2 19	4 7 9	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Doone, Parochial.	Rev. J. Doherty, will, proved 1715.	—	—	—	3 13 10	Same as Ballynure school, above.
Dromineer; Cushmona.	L. L. Fund, £99 13s. 9d.; subscriptions, £99 13s. 9d.; Countess of Farnham, grant, 3 August, 1824.	1 0 0	6 19 7	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*
Dunohill, Parochial.	Rev. J. Doherty, will, proved 1715.	—	—	—	3 13 10	Same as Ballynure school, above.
Durrow; Quillagh.	K. P. Soc., £38 10s. 2d.; Ralph Smith, lease for ninety-nine years, 6 December, 1826.	Site.	0 10 0	—	—	For a public school for education, according to principles of Kildare-place Society. *Lease.*
Killenaule.	Rev. P. Cahill, will, £20 a-year, from house property, now producing £7 a-year.	House property.	—	7 0 0	—	—
Lorrha; Portland.	K. P. Soc., £45 8s. 3d.; subscriptions, £27 13s. 10d.; Thomas Stoney, grant, 1 November, 1825.	Site.	2 13 10	—	—	For education of poor of neighbourhood, according to principles of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*
Mogarban, Parochial.	A. D. V., £46 3s. 1d.; Samuel Jacob, lease for 100 years, 6 December, 1808.	1 2 19	4 12 4	—	—	—
Riverstown, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £32 6s. 1d.; subscriptions, £13 6s. 11d.; site from John Bennett, 1824.	Site.	1 17 4	—	—	—
Templeneiry, Parochial.	Rev. J. Doherty, will, proved 1715.	—	—	—	3 13 10	Same as Ballynure school, above.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
—	Thrown down.	Discontinued, in consequence of a disagreement between the Earl of Donoughmore and rector. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 387.	—
—	—	No payments on account of this bequest can be satisfactorily traced. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 387.	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 654–6.
—	In bad repair.	Discontinued about fourteen years ago, in consequence of the withdrawal of the Roman Catholic children by their clergyman. *Rep. A. C.*	—
—	In existence.	Discontinued in consequence of the withdrawal of Parliamentary aid from the Kildare-place Society. *Rep. A. C.*	The premises have reverted to lessors; Society not reimbursed outlay, though entitled to it under the Deed.
—	—	No such endowment has been in operation within the memory of any person in Carrick-on-Suir. *Rep. A. C.*	The endowment, it is stated, was transferred to the Leper Hospital, at Waterford, and is now, it appears, applied to the maintenance of a Dispensary at Portlaw. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 388.
—	—	Only £5 16*s.* 8*d.* has been paid on foot of this bequest, and it is doubtful whether any further payments will be made. *Rep. A. C.*	—
—	—	Same as preceding. *Rep. A. C.*	This school also appears in Table, No. 3, *p.* 376.
In minister. *Deed.*	In existence.	Discontinued about two years ago, in consequence of the withdrawal of the Roman Catholic children by their clergyman. *Rep. A. C.*	Premises let by Rector, and rent applied to repairs of house. *Rep. A. C.*
—	—	No payments on account of this bequest have been made since 1836. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. referred to under Ballynure, above.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 654-6.
In grantor. *Deed.*	In substantial repair.	Discontinued in 1844; master having been discharged, and no successor appointed for a long time, pupils went elsewhere. *Rep. A. C.*	Want of funds prevents its being re-opened, although a school is required in the district. Existence of grant unknown to agent of estate, or in locality. *Rep. A. C.*
—	—	Same as Doone. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. referred to under Ballynure, above.*	For evidence at Public Court, *vide* 654–6.
—	Thrown down.	Discontinued many years since; it is believed about the period of withdrawal of Parliamentary aid from the Kildare-place Society. *Rep. A. C.*	Society not reimbursed outlay, though entitled to it under the Deed.
—	—	It is stated that the £20 a-year was payable out of certain houses now almost valueless. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 388.	The schoolhouse to which this endowment was attached is in ruins, and the small produce of the bequest is now applied to a National school at Killenaule. *Rep. A. C.*
—	In substantial repair.	Discontinued about period when parliamentary aid was withdrawn from Kildare-place Society. *Rep. A. C.*	Mr. Stoney supports a new school in a creditable state of efficiency at his own expense. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 388.
—	Dilapidated.	Discontinued in August, 1856, master having then resigned; none since appointed, salary at disposal of rector being inadequate. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 389.	—
—	In existence.	Discontinued more than twenty years ago; cause not stated. *Rep. A. C.*	Deed apparently never executed. Fact of grant for building schoolhouse unknown. Mr. Bennett's gate lodge, in which school was held, considered a voluntary appropriation. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 389.
—	—	Same as Doone. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. referred to under Ballynure, above.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 654-6.

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Terryglass.	Rev. Ralph Stoney, grant, 3 July, 1826.	1 2 19	4 12 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Thurles, Diocesan Free School for Cashel and Emly.	Stat. 12 Eliz. c. 1, Ir. (1570); Stat. 53 Geo. III., c. 107, ss. 22, 24; Order of Lord Lieutenant in Council, 17 April, 1824.	—	—	92 6 2	—	For free school, in which children of residents in diocese, of whatever religious persuasion, are entitled to a classical education as day scholars, free of expense, the master being at liberty to receive voluntary remuneration from such as choose to pay. *Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Report*, 1831.
Toem, Parochial.	Rev. J. Doherty, will, proved 1715.	—	—	—	3 13 10	As an additional stipend to schoolmaster of parochial school of Toem. *Reports from Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry*, 1807–12, *pp.* 299, 300.
Youghalarra, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. Building grant from Governors, £66 10*s.*; subscriptions, £63 10*s.*; Pierce Power, grant, 31 July, 1841.	Site.	4 8 0	—	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For schoolhouse and residence of a schoolmaster to teach children, under regulation of Governors, and to instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*
	Total, . . .	8 1 17 5 sites and house property.	39 1 2	99 6 2	59 10 9	

TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Clonmel; Irishtown, Roman Catholic, Poor.	William Keily, will, death, 21 June, 1850, the rents, issues, and profits of his freehold and leasehold property.	—	—	Amount unascertained.	—
Clonmel, Presentation Convent, Girls Poor.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	Same.	—
Clonmel, Sisters of Charity, Girls Poor.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	Same.	—

TABLE, No 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Arderony; Congar or Montfalcon.	Kildare-place Society, £60; subscriptions, &c., £73 10*s.*; Richard Falkiner, lease for three lives, 1 Dec., 1828.	Site.	4 10 0	—	—	For education of poor of neighbourhood, according to principles of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*
Ballintemple.	Rev. Morgan Hickey, will, 10 Dec., 1746, £100.	—	—	—	3 0 0	For a schoolmaster to teach English, reading, writing, and casting accounts in Ballintemple. *Extract from Will.*
Fethard.	Same, £200.	—	—	—	6 0 0	Same.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—*continued.*

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
In minister. *Deed.*	In existence.	Discontinued about two years ago, on death or resignation of master, and not since re-opened in consequence of a disagreement between Mr. Stoney and a new master lately engaged by him. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 389.	Schoolhouse in occupation of new master against will of Mr. Stoney. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 389.
In Lord Lieutenant. *Stat.* 12 *Eliz. c.* 1.	None.	No appointment ever made by Lord Lieutenant. No schoolhouse ever built by Grand Jury.	In consequence of no appointment having been made by the Lord Lieutenant, endowment has not been paid by the bishop and clergy.
—	—	Same as Doone. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., referred to under Ballynure, p.* 374.	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 654–6.
In Governors. *Deed.*	In excellent repair. *Answer to Circular.*	Discontinued in 1854 owing to non-attendance of pupils, and inadequacy of funds for support of teacher. *Answer to Circular.*	No report, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.

ENDOWMENTS. COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

Object.	Nature of Contingency.	Remarks.
For benefit of this and two following schools, share and share alike, and in case of the discontinuance of either of them, for the benefit of the continuing institutions in equal shares. *Extracts from Wills.*	Death of Susanna Keily, without leaving issue. *Extracts from Wills.*	Susanna Keily still living and unmarried. *Rep. A. C.*
Same.	Same.	Same.
Same.	Same.	Same.

LOST OR EXPIRED. COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Deed in custody of Kildare-place Society.	The lease has expired. *Rep. A. C.*	School is in operation.
Returns made to House of Commons, 1821, relative to funds and revenues of schools in Ireland, Parliamentary Paper 553.	The sum bequeathed was, in March, 1816, paid, at requisition of Commissioners of Education, Clare-street, by Rev. Wm. Armstrong to the Secretary of the Commissioners, C. W. Walker, by whom it was fraudulently misapplied, and so lost. The fraud was not discovered until Mr. Walker's death in 1828. *Rep. A. C.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 657 *et seq.*
Same.	Same.	This school appears also in *Table, No.* 1, *p.* 366. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 657 *et seq.*

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TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Fethard, Protestant Charter.	Rev. Morgan Hickey, will, 10 Dec., 1746, £400.	—	—	—	12 0 0	For a working Protestant charter school in Fethard, money to be put to interest by executors until Corporation grant a sufficient number of acres, and the neighbouring gentlemen deposit such sums of money, as would seem to the Governors of the Charter Schools sufficient for the support of ten boys and ten girls. *Extract from Will.*
Lorrha; Abbeville.	Thomas Hemsworth, grant, 1 May, 1827, site and house.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For the purpose of education. *Deed.*
Lorrha; Harvest Lodge.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £20 6*s.* 1*d.*; K. P. Soc., £32 6*s.* 1*d.*; Thomas Johnstone Stoney, grant, 23 November, 1825.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Lorrha; Kilcarron.	L. L. Fund, £23 1*s.* 6*d.*; subscriptions, £48 18*s.* 5*d.*; Ralph Smith, grant, 20 September, 1825.	2 2 28	4 16 8	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*
Lorrha; Moatfield.	K. P. Soc., £34 2*s.* 6*d.*; Eliza and Sarah Clarke, lease for three lives, 20 September, 1825.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	In trust for the Commissioners of Education in Ireland. *Lease.*
Tipperary; Nelson-street.	L. L. Fund, £36 18*s.* 5*d.*; K. P. Soc. and subscriptions, £104 6*s.* 1*d.*; John Smith Barry, lease of site for 31 years, reserving rent, 21 July, 1823.	Site.	4 14 8	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantees or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantees. *Lease.*
	Total, .	2 2 28 and 5 sites.	24 11 4	—	21 0 0	

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Ballintemple; Dundrum.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £100; subscription, £185, site from Viscount Hawarden, 1824.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep., 1825, App., p. 662.	It could not be ascertained that any grant had been made in this case. The schoolhouse alluded to is in existence, and in good repair, but no school has been held in it for a considerable time. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 391.	—
Ballymackey; Launcestown.	House and garden free.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 178, *c.*	The premises were held at the will of the landlord, Count D'Alton. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Cahir, Roman Catholic, Poor.	Patrick Quin, will, death, 24 April, 1836, £100.	Books of Bequest Board, containing extracts from Wills.	The bequest for a school depended on a contingency, which did not occur. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 391.	—
Cashel.	Unascertained revenues attaching to Mr. Wright's schools.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 553.	The schoolhouse, which was built by Dr. Wright, at a cost of about £332, on leasehold property of his own, now belongs to the Town Commissioners of Cashel, who got possession of it from the last schoolmaster, who continued to hold it after the discontinuance of school. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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LOST OR EXPIRED. COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—*continued.*

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 553.	It could not be ascertained whether the school alluded to was ever established, or the conditions of the will complied with; the records of the Incorporated Society supply nothing beyond the fact that the bequest was inquired into in 1773 and 1774, but with what result does not appear. In the Appendix to the Report of 1835, the school is stated to have been established in 1750, but none such has been in existence within the memory of any person in Fethard. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Deed in custody of Kildare-place Society.	School discontinued, in consequence of the withdrawal of Parliamentary support from the Kildare-place Society. House, having become a ruin, was removed several years ago, and the site sold, with rest of property, in Incumbered Estates Court, without reservation of any right under the grant. *Rep. A.C.*	—
Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep., 1825, App., p. 662.	School discontinued upwards of fourteen years ago, in consequence of establishment of other schools in more convenient situations in locality, and house itself removed more than seven years ago. The property on which the school was situated has been sold in the Incumbered Estates Court, without, so far as could be ascertained, reservation of any right under the grant. *Rep. A.C.*	—
Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep., 1825, App., p. 663.	Master of school having been served by Mr. Ralph S. Smith with notice to quit, in 1844 or 1845, and having been unable to sustain his title for want of the fee-farm grant, was forced to become tenant to Mr. Smith, and is now tenant to Mr. Going, who purchased the property in the Incumbered Estates Court. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 389.	—
Lease in custody of Kildare-place Society.	So far as could be ascertained, the lease has expired. *Rep. A. C.*	School discontinued about twelve years since, and house subsequently removed. *Rep. A.C.*
Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 1106.	Lease expired on 1st of May, 1855. *Rep. A. C.*	—

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—*continued.*

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Clonmel.	L. L. Fund, £200; subscriptions, £300; grant of site by Colonel Bagwell.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep., 1825, App., p. 660.	It could not be ascertained whether the alleged grant was ever paid or expended on any schoolhouse. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 391.	—
Drom, National.	Schoolhouse built by subscription; land given by Mr. Butler.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 49, *c.*	There is no grant or lease of the premises, which are a voluntary appropriation for the purposes of a school. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Finnoe.	L. L. Fund, £90; subscriptions, £89 9*s.* 8*d.*; 1 acre, from Saml. Waller, 1824.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep., 1825, App., p. 661, and Books of L. L. School Fund Commissioners.	It could not be ascertained that any such school as the one alluded to had ever been in existence. It is probable that the arrangements referred to in the Report of 1825, and in the books of the Lord Lieutenant's School Fund Commissioners, were never carried out. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Greystown; Ballougbuy.	Ground by Mr. Maxey, rent free.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 1154.	It appears that the house and land were merely a voluntary appropriation for the purposes of a school. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—*continued.*

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Kilgrant, or Powerstown, Protestant Charter.	Sir Charles Moore, renewable lease of 39A. 3R. 1P., at rent of £11 1*s.* 8*d.* a-year, 23 April, 1747; house cost £907.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 1120.	The income of the lands formerly attached to this school is now applied to the Incorporated Society's School at Clonmel, and appears in Table, No. 1, p. 366. *Rep. A. C.*	*Vide Report of Inspector of Estates, App. to Rep., p.* 43.
Killaloan, Girls.	Founded and supported by Lady Osborne.	Return made to House of Commons, 1823, relative to Diocesan and Parish Schools in Ireland, Parliamentary Paper, 229, p. 46.	No endowment in this case. The school was discontinued, about twenty-four years ago, on the establishment by Lady Osborne of a new school at Newtownanner. *Rep. A. C.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 667 *et seq.*
Killenaule.	James Manning, devise of £200, portion of his residuary estate, for establishing and maintaining poor schools in the towns of Killenaule and New Birmingham, death, 29 March, 1837.	Books of Bequest Board, containing extracts from Wills.	Bequest never in operation; it is stated that there was no residue whatever of the property, testator having died insolvent; the executor is dead, and there is no legal representative in existence. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Killoscully.	House and four acres of ground rent free, and annual salary of £18 from Lord Bloomfield.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 43 *c.*	Apparently no endowment. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 392.	—
Kilvolane, Protestant Charter.	Annual income, £10.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 552.	The old schoolhouse and land attached are let to the incumbent of the parish, and the rent applied to the support of the Newport Schools. *Vide Table, No.* 1, *p.* 370. *Rep. A. C.*	*Vide Report of Inspector of Estates, App. to Rep., p.* 44.
Knockgrafton, Parochial.	Schoolhouse and acre of land from late Rector.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 40 *c.*	The house referred to is erected on the glebe lands, and has 1A. 2R. 19P. attached, but there does not appear to have been any lease or grant of the premises, which are considered as held at the will and pleasure of the rector for the time being. *Rep. A. C.*	School is in operation.
Littleton, Erasmus Smith's, English.	House agreed to be built at a cost of £300, two acres being allotted for the purpose.	Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland, Reports, 1807–12, p. 244.	No such school now in existence, nor could it be discovered that such ever had been. It is presumed that the intention to establish it was never carried into operation. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Mortlestown, Parochial.	An acre of ground lately granted for building a school on.	Return made to House of Commons, 1823, relative to Diocesan and Parish Schools in Ireland (Parl. Pap. 229), p. 49.	The Rev. Mr. Hughes, who has been rector of the parish since 1848, states that there never was a schoolhouse at any time erected in the parish, nor any land granted for that purpose. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Moyaliff, or Drumbane, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Governors, £300; site part of Governors' property.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 553.	School discontinued more than twelve years since, in consequence, it is stated, of the paucity of pupils. *Rep. A. C.*	Premises in occupation of tenant of Governors. *Rep. A. C.*
Nenagh. Erasmus Smith's, English.	Two acres of land, and house built by trustees of Erasmus Smith's Fund at a cost of £300.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 1150.	School discontinued about 1845; cause unascertained. *Rep. A. C.*	House and land in occupation of tenant of Governors. *Rep. A. C.*
New Birmingham.	Described under Killenaule, above.	Books of Bequest Board, containing extracts from Wills.	Same as that of Killenaule, above.	—
Solloheadmore, National.	L. L. Fund, £50; subscriptions, £52 13*s.* 10*d.*; half an acre to be granted by Lord Derby.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep., 1825, App., p. 662.	No money appears to have been paid and no land secured in this case. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 392.	The school is in operation under the National Board.
Templederry, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Annual salary of £20 from the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools.	Commissioners of Board of Education in Ireland, Reports, 1807–12, p. 244.	There is not, nor has there been for a great many years (if ever), any school in the parish supported by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—*continued.*

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Tipperary.	Bequest of certain bonds to charities by Robert Lowe.	Returns to House of Commons, dated 9th February, 1824, concerning accounts and papers relative to schools and education in Ireland.	It would appear that the fund bequeathed was not for educational purposes. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 392.	—
Tullowmelan, Parochial.	Garden, with £5 per annum, given by Lord Donoughmore, who built the house at a cost of £90.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 1126.	It is stated that there never was any lease or grant of the premises for school purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	—

EXTRACTS from REPORTS of ARTHUR SHARMAN CRAWFORD, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Endowments in Operation.

Ballingarry, Erasmus Smith's, English, Parochial School.—This school is in a very wretched condition. The schoolhouse is very much out of repair, and the Board of Erasmus Smith have of late years refused to grant any aid towards repairing it. The master is an ignorant and illiterate person, and the consequence is, that both in amount and quality the instruction given in the school is very defective. The pupils cannot read with any facility. They are almost entirely ignorant of geography and grammar; indeed only one boy (the master's son) had ever been taught any thing of the latter, and that most imperfectly. There is not a map of any kind in the school, and no slates except what the pupils have made themselves out of ordinary roofing slates. The writing is very indifferent.—[11th April, 1856.] Ballingarry, Erasmus Smith's, English, Parochial.

Ballymackey, English School.—I am unable to report whether there is any endowment in this case. In the Reports of the Commissioners of the Board of Education 1809, page 315, it is stated that in the year 1724 Lady Cole left £100, the interest to be paid to the schoolmaster of the parish of Ballymackey, and that such interest was then paid by Henry Cole Bowen, Esq., of the county of Cork. It appears that the sum of £6 per annum is now received from the estate of Mrs. Bowen, Bowen's Court; but, on the other hand, there is a statement by Mr. Robert Cole Bowen, to the effect that the Board of Charitable Bequests decided long since that the £6 per annum was not a bequest, but a voluntary contribution, hitherto paid on the Ballymackey Estate. The case was "agreed" when Dr. Whitley claimed the money in question, he believes in the year 1850. Ballymackey, English.

Having visited the locality, I had an interview with a person of the name of Quinn, who is clerk of the parish church, and had been formerly master of the parochial school, receiving the said sum of £6 per annum. He states that he heard his grandfather (who had been master of the school previous to the year 1824) state that the £100 in question had been lodged with a person of the name of Allen, and was taken from him and given to a Mr. Bowen.—[23rd April, 1856.]

Further Report.—Since the above was written, I have been furnished by the Secretary with an extract from the will of Lady Anne Cole, dated 20th April, 1716, whereby she bequeaths £100 for the support of an English school in Ballymackey, to be paid upon her decease to Stephen Allen, and the minister of the parish, and the inhabitants of the mansion house of Ballymackey for the time being, and to Robert Andrews, eldest son of John Andrews, as trustees; said money to be put out or employed to the best advantage, for the support of the school by said trustees, or their successors to be nominated as therein specified.—[1st December, 1856.]

Ballynaclough, Parochial School.—There were only two pupils present when I visited the school; they were both very young girls, and their knowledge was very elementary. They could read pretty well, and could do a sum in short division, but knew scarcely any thing of geography or English grammar. The amount of secular education given in the school is very small. Dean Head, the rector of the parish, seems to pay great attention to the religious instruction.—[28th April, 1856.] Ballynaclough, Parochial.

Bourney, Parochial School.—The children in the school when I visited it were very young; but for their ages, I think their proficiency was below the average in parochial schools. They had very little knowledge of geography; were nearly altogether ignorant of grammar; not being able (with one exception) to distinguish the parts of speech. They read pretty well in an elementary book, and, for their age, had a fair knowledge of arithmetic. The writing was not good. The schoolroom is kept in a very dirty state.—[16th April, 1856.] Bourney, Parochial.

Burrisokane, Parochial School.—So far as education is carried, it seems to be of an average quality. The pupils are generally very young, only one being twelve years old. They answered very fairly in geography and arithmetic; and, although not accustomed to write to dictation, I thought their performance, when I tried them in it, very respectable and creditable. The master has for two years received the highest gratuity of the Church Education Society, for the proficiency of his pupils. Burrisokane, Parochial.

The schoolhouse is in a most creditable state of cleanliness and order. The principal support of the school falls on the Rev. Mr. Studdart, the rector.

The portion of the land not occupied as site, is in pasture, and in the occupation of the incumbent, to whom the existence of the deed was not known until it was produced by me to him. He believed that the house was held at the will of the rector of the parish for the time being, and he was not, therefore, aware that the master was entitled to the use of the plot of ground attached.—[19th April, 1856.]

Cahir, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys' School.—This school was closed for the greater part of the last year, and was reopened only on the 1st of February, 1856. There are but four pupils on the Cahir, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.

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roll, and of these two only were present when I visited the school. They had not advanced beyond the earliest elements of education. One of them was only learning to spell words of one syllable, and the other, who was his brother, was not much more advanced.

Whether the present master will succeed in re-establishing a respectable school, I am unable to state; but unless he is supplied with proper books and maps, much better than at present, I cannot expect that he will. He has, I understand, good testimonials, and a good character as a teacher.

At present, the school may be considered as useless.—[3rd April, 1856.]

Cahir, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.

Cahir, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls.

Cahir, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls' School.—The amount of instruction given in this school at present is very small. The pupils can read with difficulty, are ignorant of grammar, and have a very slight knowledge of geography. They are, however, generally very young, and the mistress has been but a short time in the school, so that I cannot attribute the present state of education in the school to her. She seems to me an intelligent person. The supply of books and school requisites is very inadequate.—[3rd April, 1856.]

Carrick-on-Suir, Christian Brothers.

Carrick-on-Suir, Christian Brothers' School.—This is an excellent school for the education of Roman Catholic pupils. The books in use are well adapted for progressive education; but they have a sectarian tendency which prevents the school from being suited for the education of pupils of any religious denomination except Roman Catholics. The secular instruction given is of the very best kind. I heard a class examined in reading, grammar, and geography, and great proficiency in all was exhibited. Two of the pupils showed a very fair knowledge of the First Book of Euclid; and in English dictation, out of eleven pupils who wrote a sentence for me, seven made no mistake of any kind. The style of writing was good. I may add that the teachers seemed to treat the pupils with great kindness, and paid great attention to moral training and discipline.—[5th April, 1856.]

Cashel; Incorporated Society's, or Deanery Parochial, Free, Boys.

Cashel, Incorporated Society's, or Deanery Parochial, Free, Boys' School.—The children attending this school are all very young, and the instruction at present given in it is very elementary. In geography, grammar, and arithmetic, in which I examined some of the pupils, very little proficiency was exhibited. In the former, they knew nothing more than the divisions and principal towns of Europe; some of them understood the elementary rules of arithmetic. Two of the pupils were commencing Euclid.

The master has himself received a classical education, and would be better suited for a school of a higher grade than this one. He seems, however, to pay attention to his school, and to treat the children with great kindness.

There is no prospect, so far as I could ascertain, that there will be any increase in the number of the pupils.

The schoolroom and premises in general are very clean and in neat order.—[9th April, 1856.]

Cashel; Incorporated Society's, or Deanery Parochial, Free, Girls.

Cashel, Incorporated Society's, or Deanery Parochial, Free, Girls' School.—The children are very young, but, for their age, exhibit a fair proficiency in the several branches of education taught in the school. In arithmetic, two did questions in simple proportion very accurately; they have a fair knowledge of geography, and the writing is remarkably good.

The mistress is an exceedingly respectable person, and well qualified for a teacher.

The schoolroom is remarkably clean and in neat order, and the pupils look cheerful and happy.—[9th April, 1856.]

Cashel, National, Boys and Infant.

Cashel, National, Boys' and Infant School.—The endowment of this school arises under a decree of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in a cause in which the Attorney-General, at the relation of Robert Stritch, was plaintiff, and William Pennefather, and others, were defendants. By that decree a report of Master Litton, to whom a reference had been made, among other things, to approve of a scheme for the appropriation of the future income of certain lands, the subject-matter of the suit, was confirmed. The Master made his report, dated 3rd January, 1844, in which he recommended, among other things, that a sum of £200 a year, portion of the rents and profits of said lands adjudged in said suit to belong to the Town Commissioners of Cashel, should be applied towards the support and maintenance of the schools in the city of Cashel; that is to say, £180 a year for two day schools, one for the education of boys and the other for girls, under the control of the National Board; and £20 for the support of similar schools under the control of the Protestant minister.

The sum of £180 above mentioned, is paid to the parish priest of Cashel, and applied by him to the support of the male and female National Schools—£100 being appropriated to the male school, and £80 to the female.

This school is well conducted on the principles of the National Board. The pupils exhibited great proficiency in geography, and grammar, and English dictation. The schoolhouse is an excellent one, and is kept in clean and neat order and condition.—[9th April, 1856.]

Clonmel, Charitable, Girls.

Clonmel, Charitable, Girls' School.—The industrial department is the one principally attended to in the school; the pupils are engaged daily in needlework from ten till half-past twelve o'clock. In three days of the week, an hour is devoted to instruction in and reading the Holy Scriptures; there is, therefore, but a small portion of the school hours devoted to the ordinary branches of secular instruction; and in these, accordingly, the pupils have only a very elementary knowledge. They have a very inconsiderable knowledge of geography or grammar; in arithmetic none of them were skilful in the common rules; they read too fast, and without emphasis; but the writing is good, and English dictation is attended to.

The Committee, composed chiefly of ladies, seems to pay much attention to the school.—[26th March, 1856.]

Clonmel, Endowed.

Clonmel, Endowed School.—The principal master is, I believe, well qualified as a classical teacher, and, so far as I could judge, the classical instruction given in the school appears to be good, so far as it goes; but Greek seems to be very little cultivated, none of the pupils having advanced in it beyond the Delectus. I heard the pupils examined in spelling and derivations, English and Latin grammar, and in Latin translation in Virgil and Sallust, and I thought the answering was remarkably good. In geography the pupils exhibited a fair proficiency; this branch of education and the elements of astronomy are much attended to. In Euclid none of the pupils exhibited much accuracy or advancement. They are practised in English dictation twice a week.

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The assistant teacher is a young gentleman of considerable intelligence, and I believe quite qualified for the department in which he gives instruction.

The circumstances by reason of which there are no boarders in the school, although the accommodation for them is of the best kind, were fully brought out in evidence at the public Court, held by the Commissioners at Clonmel.—[27th March, 1856.]

Clonmel, Friends', Boarding, Girls.

Clonmel, Friends', Boarding, Girls' School.—Robert Grubb, of Clonmel, by will dated 11th and 20th of December, 1796 (proved 4th February, 1797), bequeathed to twelve persons therein named, and the survivors and survivor, his personal estate, together with his real estate in the premises, then occupied by the female school, in trust for the purposes following, that is to say: he appropriated the premises to the use of a female school (subject only to the rent of part of the premises under a lease now expired), and he nominated Jane Jacob, or her sister Elizabeth Morris, to preside over, govern, and act as mistress during the term they should choose to fill that station; and he left to them the yearly rent or income of the flour-mills, premises let to Thomas Grubb at the annual rent of £60, during the time they should govern the institution; and in case of their death or resignation, he desired his trustees to choose a successor, and that said rent should be paid to the governess for the time being, to enable her or them to carry it on on the same liberal principles on which it had been established. The will contained a power in surviving trustees to nominate new trustees in place of those deceased, so that the number should be kept up to twelve. The school appears to have been carried on in the schoolhouse mentioned in the will until about the year 1846, when upon a petition of the then trustees to the Court of Chancery, under the Act of 52 Geo. III., ch. 110, the Lord Chancellor confirmed the report of one of the Masters of that Court, finding that it would be for the benefit of the charity that the house and premises so devised for a schoolhouse should be let by the trustees for any term not exceeding 300 years, at the best rent, the tenant to put premises in lasting repair, and that the same should be let on the foregoing terms; and further finding that the rent arising from said house and premises should be applied in providing a more suitable schoolhouse for the purpose of the school; and finding that the house and premises were not then suitable for carrying on a school, and that a new suitable house could be obtained, in which said endowment of £60 per annum could be expended for the purpose of said charity.

It appears that the house and premises were afterwards, with the approbation of the Master, let to Joshua Malcomson (by lease dated 30th August, 1847), for a term of 300 years, at a yearly rent of £40.

By lease dated 17th December, 1850, Henry Pedder, in consideration of £166 13*s.* 4*d.*, demised to the trustees a plot of ground, part of lands of Prior Park, situated in the north suburbs of the town of Clonmel, containing 2A. 2R. 23P., for ever, at an annual rent of £15 sterling; and the deed contained a declaration on the part of the lessees that the demise was made to them as trustees of the Friends' Female Boarding School, endowed by will of Robert Grubb.

And in order to raise a fund for the purpose of erecting a schoolhouse on last-mentioned granted lands, by an agreement not under seal, the trustees of the school mortgaged the said house and premises, as well as the £60 Irish devised by the said will, and the said premises at Prior Park, to a certain society denominated "The Munster Handicraft Fund," for a sum of £1,500, paying interest at the rate of 3¼ per cent. The date of the mortgage is 30th July, 1851.

A most excellent house was soon after built on the lands of Prior Park, which cost £2,180. The incidental expense, including fine paid on lease, planting and laying out grounds, plans, surveying, and lease, furniture, and miscellaneous expenses, added to this, amounted to £2,584 14*s.* 8*d.*, which was defrayed in following manner:—

Mortgage to Handicraft Fund,	£1,500	0	0
Accumulation of rents of premises on Suir Island, and produce of old furniture,	514	8	5
Donations or gifts from Friends,	570	11	3
	£2,584	14	8

The gross annual income derived from the Suir Island premises is as follows:—

Old schoolhouse and garden, about two acres, produce	£40	0	0
Flour mills, dwelling-house, and garden, about two acres, produce	55	7	8
	£95	7	8

Out of this are paid the following charges—£15 rent of Prior Park; £48 15*s.* interest on mortgage; insurance, £3 7*s.* 6*d.*; poor rates, amounting last year to £20 8*s.* 8*d.*; and the surplus, whatever it may be, is paid to the mistress of the school.

I have great pleasure in reporting that the school is most creditable to the conductors. The mistresses and their father, who assists them in teaching, seem very well qualified. The establishment is kept in most excellent and neat condition, and with the most scrupulous regard to cleanliness. The pupils are evidently well instructed in French, drawing, and English literature, the principles of geometry and natural philosophy, and in physical geography and elements of astronomy. Music of any kind is not taught, that accomplishment not being approved of by the Society of Friends.

Although this school is on the foundation of the school founded by Robert Grubb, the trustees of the fund seem to consider that when they have appointed the teachers they have no right to interfere with them, and the management of the school is entirely left to them. The funds seem to have been carefully managed.—[26th March, 1856.]

Clonmel, St. Mary's, Incorporated Society's Parochial.

Clonmel, St. Mary's, Incorporated Society's Parochial School.—This school, as a parochial school, has been in operation since the year 1832, and as a school under the Incorporated Society it is, I believe, the successor of a charter school formerly held at Kilgrant, or Powerstown, near Clonmel, and which, I am informed, ceased to be in operation in 1823; but the present schoolhouse was not erected until the year 1832 or 1833.

Although the master of this school seems a very intelligent and well informed person, the amount and quality of the instruction given in the school is below the average to be found in

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parochial schools of the better class. The most advanced pupils in the school could not accurately distinguish the different parts of speech; in geography they were also very deficient; and in English dictation, out of five pupils whom I tried in a short sentence, two made three gross mistakes in the spelling, two made two mistakes of a like kind, and one a trifling mistake only. None of three pupils who had commenced Euclid had advanced beyond the 10th proposition of the First Book.—[3rd April, 1856.]

Fethard, Parochial, Boys.

Fethard, Parochial, Boys' School.—The instruction given in this school is of an inferior kind. Neither book-keeping, geometry, or mensuration is taught; and in those branches of instruction professed to be given, the pupils exhibited great deficiency of knowledge. I examined them in geography and grammar, and the answering was wretched in both. The pupils read most inaccurately, and too fast. In English dictation, out of four boys who wrote an easy sentence, not one did so without mistakes in spelling; one made four mistakes, one three, one two, and one one mistake. The latter was the master's son, and exhibited more proficiency in all the branches than any of the other pupils; but still he was very deficient. There is a want of inspection and examination in secular instruction. The parochial clergy pay attention chiefly to religious instruction in the school.

The schoolhouse is kept in neat and clean condition.—[8th April, 1856.]

Fethard, Parochial, Girls.

Fethard, Parochial, Girls' School.—The children in this school are all so young at present that it is scarcely more than an infant school. The pupils have, consequently, scarcely advanced beyond the mere rudiments of instruction; one or two of them can distinguish nouns and verbs. They have a little knowledge of the map of Europe, but of nothing more in geography. They can read very fairly, and can write a little, but not well. I have, however, a very good opinion of the capabilities of the mistress, who is intelligent and respectable. I heard her give instruction in two or three branches, and she seemed to me to have an excellent manner of communicating it.

Her schoolroom is kept in the cleanest and neatest order, and she seems to have considerable influence over the children, who conduct themselves with great propriety.—[8th April, 1856.]

Innislonagh, or Abbey, Parochial.

Innislonagh, or Abbey, Parochial School.—The master of this school was a serjeant in the 89th Regiment, and became master on retiring from the army in 1853. He is a very respectable man in appearance and manner, and the Rev. Mr. Mansel, the rector, has a very high opinion of him as a teacher. I was unable to test his qualifications by an examination of the pupils, there being none present. The course of instruction in the school is not extensive. The assistant-mistress I did not see: she was for many years teacher in the regimental school of the 89th Regiment. The condition of the schoolhouse and premises is most creditable to them. They are models of cleanliness, neatness, and order, internally and externally.—[27th March, 1856.]

Kilcomentry; Bird Hill, Incorporated Society's.

Kilcomentry; Bird Hill, Incorporated Society's School.—This school scarcely ranks above an ordinary infant school, so far as the ages of the children are concerned. There were in the school when I visited it only three pupils, who were not infants or very young; but the instruction given in it, relatively to the ages of the pupils, is of a superior character. The elder girls in the school read very well, and two of them had a good and accurate knowledge of grammar, and of arithmetic up to the rule of three. The writing was also good. On the whole, I consider this a most excellent elementary school.

The schoolroom is a very fine one, and is kept in clean and neat condition. It is much larger than the number of pupils in the school requires.

Miss Going, who resides near the school, pays great attention to it, and assists the mistress in the tuition of the children.—[26th April, 1856.]

Kilcooley, Erasmus Smith's, English.

Kilcooley, Erasmus Smith's, English School.—In this school the standard of instruction is not high—neither book-keeping, mensuration, nor geometry is taught. In those branches which are taught the proficiency of the pupils is below the average. In geography and English grammar, in which I examined them, the answering was very inferior, two alone knowing any thing of the latter. In arithmetic a fair knowledge was exhibited. The writing was not good.—[11th April, 1856.]

Nenagh, Parochial, Boys.

Nenagh, Parochial, Boys' School.—The master of this school has been such since the commencement of this year only. It is therefore, perhaps, scarcely fair to consider him responsible for the state of the school. He is intelligent, and respectable in his manner and appearance; but in no one branch of education taught in the school do the pupils exhibit average proficiency. I examined them in geography, grammar, and English dictation, and in all, their knowledge was very limited. Not one of those whom I tried in dictation could write a short, easy sentence without several very gross mistakes in spelling. Of grammar they were almost entirely ignorant. Their style of reading and writing was bad. None of the pupils had advanced in Euclid beyond the definitions of First Book. Arithmetic was the only branch taught in which any proficiency was exhibited.

The discipline of the school is exceedingly lax, and the master seems deficient in the qualities necessary to enforce it.

The Rev. Mr. Triphook, the curate of the parish, is most attentive to the school, and whilst he admits its present defective state, he attributes it to the fact of the present master (of whom he entertains a good opinion) being in his present position since the beginning of the year only.—[23rd April, 1856.]

Nenagh, Parochial, Girls.

Nenagh, Parochial, Girls' School.—The observations I made in reference to the state of education in the male school, held in the same house, are applicable to this also. The mistress was appointed only in January last, but I cannot altogether attribute the ignorance of the children to this alone, and am forced to come to the conclusion that the mistress, although a very respectable person, is a very inefficient teacher. But one pupil knew the multiplication table, or could do, with accuracy, the simplest sum in subtraction. There was no book on arithmetic in the school. Of grammar the pupils were entirely ignorant. They could read pretty well, and the writing was fair. In geography they were very deficient.

The schoolroom is kept in clean and neat order.—[23rd April, 1856.]

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Newport, Incorporated Society's, Boys' School.—The instruction given in this school is of an inferior kind. The pupils knew nothing more of geography than the principal divisions, chief towns, and rivers of Europe; but were perfectly ignorant of all other parts of the world, of latitude or longitude, the motions of the earth, &c. They were exceedingly deficient in grammar; and none of them could parse a sentence, or distinguish, with any accuracy, the parts of speech. In English dictation, out of four pupils who tried to write a short easy sentence, one made in spelling four mistakes, one made three, one made two, one alone made none. The style of writing was very inferior. In arithmetic alone did the pupils exhibit a fair proficiency. Newport, Incorporated Society's, Boys.

Although a school for females, taught by a mistress, is held in the same house, there were eight girls in this school when I visited it. I believe this arises from an opinion of the parents that the mistress of the female school is incompetent to give any thing more than a very elementary education.

The schoolroom was in a disgracefully dirty state; it did not appear to have been cleaned or swept out for a long time.—[28th April, 1856.]

Newport, Incorporated Society's, Girls' School.—This is scarcely more than an infant school, both relatively to the ages of the pupils and the amount of the instruction given in it. I have stated in my report on the male school, that, notwithstanding the existence of this school in the same house, the parents of eight of the female pupils prefer that they should be educated in the male schoolroom, by the master, Mr. Cox, I believe, on the ground of their belief in his superior qualifications. Scarcely one of the children has gone beyond reading words of one syllable and a sum in addition or subtraction. There are two girls of a more advanced age than the others, from whom I should have expected more knowledge than they exhibited; and I am inclined to believe that the mistress, although perhaps not deficient in information, is very unskilful in communicating it.—[28th April, 1856.] Newport, Incorporated Society's, Girls.

Outrath, Parochial School.—This is a wretchedly conducted school. The pupils have some knowledge of the ordinary rules of arithmetic; but in geography, English grammar, reading, and writing, they are most deficient. Outrath. Parochial.

The master has a private tuition, which takes up two hours of his day during school hours, when the school is left in charge of his wife, who acts as assistant-mistress. The master and mistress are both intelligent persons, and respectable in appearance; but I do not think they have good qualifications for teaching. There is, however, a lamentable deficiency of books, maps, and school requisites, which are supplied exclusively by the pupils. There is no inspection of the school by any person but the rector, who, the master stated, visits the school twice a week, but never examines the children.

The schoolroom is in a filthy condition; and the mistress admitted it had not been swept for a fortnight; but it had all the appearance of not having been cleaned in any part for a much longer period.

Only one schoolroom in use, the other is a lumber room.—[4th April, 1856.]

Roscrea, Erasmus Smith's, English School.—The standard of education in this school is low. In geography, arithmetic, reading, and writing, the pupils exhibit a fair proficiency. They have a very imperfect knowledge of grammar; and in English dictation, out of seven pupils whom I tried, only one wrote a short sentence correctly. All the others made at least two mistakes in spelling or the use of capital letters. Roscrea, Erasmus Smith's, English.

Neither Euclid, algebra, mensuration, nor book-keeping is taught in the school, although the master states he is capable of teaching them.—[16th April, 1856.]

Roscrea, Girls' School.—This is not much more than an infant school. The great body of the pupils are infants; but there are also in the school about ten or twelve girls who are beyond that age. The principal object of the school is to give a religious and Scriptural education, without reference to the tenets of any particular religious denomination, and to teach needlework; but to those who are old enough, instruction is given in arithmetic and geography. The school is not visited by a clergyman; but this is by the desire of the managing committee, who are apprehensive that the visits of a Protestant clergyman would have a tendency to produce a withdrawal of Roman Catholic pupils; and, for the same reason, no catechism is taught in the school. I cannot report too favourably of the management of this school, and the attention paid to it by a committee of ladies, of whom the principal is Miss Emily Birch, who visits the school constantly, and with her own funds principally maintains it. She pays the greater part of the mistress's salary; keeps the house and premises in repair; gives premiums in clothing, to the best conducted and most deserving; and I happened to be a witness to the distribution of the premiums, which were such as would be most useful to the recipients, and must have cost a considerable sum of money. The schoolroom and premises are kept in the cleanest and neatest condition possible. Roscrea, Girls.

The mistress is an exceedingly respectable and intelligent person. The secular education given is very elementary, but it is well given; and I heard the pupils examined in geography, and was much pleased with their accurate answering. Religious instruction, in the tenets common to all sects, is attended to with great care.—[16th April, 1856.]

Shronehill, Parochial School.—This school can scarcely be considered as in existence. Out of five children who are nominally on the roll, four are the master's own. The master does not profess to teach more than reading, writing, arithmetic, and a "little grammar." However, as the master cannot distinguish the parts of speech, I need not state that the pupils know nothing whatever of the last-named branch of education. I examined two of the master's own children, being aged ten and twelve, respectively, and found that they could read with great difficulty. In arithmetic they could do the common simple rules up to short division. They had no knowledge of proportion or the compound rules. The writing was very bad; and geography is not taught. The master is a nailer by trade; and when I visited the school, he presented the appearance of one who had been engaged as such. He is intelligent and respectful in manner; but quite incompetent as a teacher. The house is in a wretchedly neglected condition; and the schoolroom, used as a store, lumber room, and sleeping apartment by the master, is dirty in the extreme. Shronehill, Parochial.

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On inquiry, I found that there is no prospect of improving the condition of this school. There are no Protestant children to be educated, beyond these in the school at present; and the Roman Catholics are educated in the adjoining National school.—[26th April, 1856.]

Templemore, Erasmus Smith's, English.

Templemore, Erasmus Smith's, English School.—The schoolhouse is in a very deplorable condition as to repair; in many places the rain penetrates the roof, and is rotting the timbers. The house is of a very bad construction, being built in the form of a cross, with a lofty square tower in the centre, the effect of which arrangement is, that there is a very extensive and troublesome roof to keep in repair. There are no funds to repair it, and the Board of Erasmus Smith have refused an application made to them for a grant for the purpose.

The interior of the schoolhouse is in a very dirty condition; the schoolroom has not been whitewashed or otherwise cleaned since the present master was appointed, in September, 1854. The floor is an earthen one, and full of holes; the walls are covered with cobwebs; and the furniture of the schoolroom is in bad condition.

The instruction given in the school is very low both in amount and quality. The pupils have very little knowledge of geography, and scarcely any at all of grammar. They read very badly. None of the pupils had progressed in arithmetic beyond compound division. I tried every pupil in the school in the rule of arithmetic, in which the master stated they had been respectively taught, and not one could do a sum correctly. The writing was tolerably fair.

On the whole, the school is in a very unsatisfactory condition in almost every respect.—[15th April, 1856.]

Thurles, Christian Brothers.

Thurles, Christian Brothers' School.—In the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, p. 46 c, it is stated that this school had an endowment from the late Dr. Bray, of £53 11*s.* 9*d.* annually. In Dalton's Tabular Appendix to Report (1835) of Select Committee for Education, page 553, a similar statement is made in reference to Roman Catholic schools in Thurles; but as the authority cited is the before-mentioned report, it no doubt refers to the same endowment.

Mr. Myles Kelly, the superior of the community of Christian Brothers at Thurles, who are the teachers and managers of this school, admits he receives annually a sum of £32, derived, he believes, from the same fund referred to in the above-mentioned report, which he applies to the support of this school, but he professed his ignorance of the original source of the fund further than entertaining a belief it had been derived some way or other from the late Archbishop Bray. He declined to state from whom he received the payment, and stated he was not at liberty to do so, except by special permission from that person; at my request he undertook to ask for that permission; and on a subsequent occasion he informed me that he had done so, but the permission had been refused. Mr. Kelly stated his belief that the fund was subject to a secret trust, not declared in writing. It does not appear to have been given by the will of Archbishop Bray. The extract of the will relating to charitable bequests, which was furnished to me, contains no such bequest. Mr. Kelly stated, that he believed that the fund had formerly produced the annual sum mentioned above—viz., £53 11*s.* 9*d.*, but in consequence of the reduction of interest on Government funds, in which it is invested, the amount was not now so much, and that there was a part of it not applicable to educational purposes, but for general charities, and that the part applicable to education was the sum of £32 now received by him. The Ursuline Convent school of Thurles also receives an annual sum of about £4 out of the same fund, through Mr. Kelly, and, so far, is in the same position as the Christian Brothers' school.

William Crowe, of Thurles, in the county of Tipperary, who died 10th August, 1850, by his will charged an annuity of £10 per annum upon certain lands and premises, and desired same to be paid to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel and Emly for the time being, to be distributed, under his direction, in premiums of clothing, books, and other useful matters, to such of the poor children of the parish of Thurles, pupils at school of Christian Brothers in Thurles, as should, upon an examination in the school, distinguish themselves, and be considered by the Archbishop worthy of and entitled to the same.

This fund is now appropriated to the above purpose.

John Cahill, who died 19th December, 1850, by his will left to the monks' school, in the town of Thurles, £100.

This sum was paid to the community of Christian Brothers (popularly called monks), and was expended in enlarging and improving the schoolhouse.

The Rev. Patrick Cahill, who died 12th May, 1847, left the residue of his personal estate, when disposed of, to his executors, for the benefit of and to be divided, share and share alike, between the female poor schools of the Ursuline and Presentation Convents and the schools of the Christian Brothers, in Thurles. The testator's property was inconsiderable, and the Christian Brothers received, as their share of the residue (27th July, 1851), the sum of £15 5*s.* 3*d.*, which has been expended on the school. This payment is all that will ever be paid on account of this bequest.

These are most excellent schools for the education of poor Roman Catholics. The instruction given, both in amount and quality, is considerably above the average given in schools for the education of the poor generally. I heard two classes of the pupils examined in grammar, geography, and Euclid, and the answering was extremely good. In English dictation, out of fourteen pupils who wrote a sentence for me, only three made any mistake. The writing also was of a superior description.—[20th April, 1856.]

Tipperary, Erasmus Smith's, English.

Tipperary, Erasmus Smith's, English School.—The children are, for the most part, very young, and have not advanced much beyond the elements of education; but so far as they have gone, and considering their age, they seemed to me to exhibit more than an average proficiency in geography, arithmetic, and English grammar. In English dictation they acquitted themselves exceedingly well, and out of five pupils whom I tried in it, four wrote without a mistake of any kind. The style of writing was, in general, very good.

Up to the year 1847 the male and female schools were distinct, and held in separate rooms, but since the appointment of the present master, there has been no female teacher, and the two schools have been incorporated. I understand that an arrangement is in contemplation for re-establishing a separate female school, for which the schoolhouse affords ample accommodation.

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This would be very desirable, as at present the girls in the school (who are very few) are not taught any industrial work; but it is thought that if it were otherwise, a considerable number of them would attend.—[1st July, 1856.]

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

Endowments in Operation.

Tipperary, Erasmus Smith's, Grammar School.—None of the pupils present had made much progress in learning, and they could with difficulty translate Virgil. They had a fair knowledge of superficial geography, but were deficient in physical geography and use of the globes. They exhibited average proficiency in arithmetic, very little in Euclid. In English dictation four boys out of seven wrote very accurately and well; three others, who were not in the head class, very badly.

Tipperary, Erasmus Smith's, Grammar.

Since 1847 the master's pecuniary means have prevented him from taking any boarders, for which the house and situation are particularly well adapted, nor does he contemplate being immediately able to resume taking them.—[1st April, 1856.]

Tubbrid, Parochial School.—This school, in its present state, is scarcely more than an infant school. When I visited it there were no pupils present above eight years of age. The only branches taught in the school are reading, writing, and arithmetic. Not one of the pupils present had ever written except upon a slate, or could do any sum in arithmetic.

Tubbrid, Parochial.

The schoolroom is in a very dirty and disordered state. The master seems to make it his dwelling-room, and to cook his victuals and store his fuel in it; he alleges that the other apartments in the house are so damp as to be unwholesome.—[28th March, 1856.]

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN OPERATION.

Endowments not in Operation.

Ardfinnan School.—It appears by the Report Book of the Association for Discountenancing Vice, which has been furnished to the Commissioners, that the Rev. A. Douglass received £50, Irish, from the Association in aid of building Ardfinnan schoolhouse. The date of grant is stated to have been 19th March, 1807.

Ardfinnan.

There is no schoolhouse now in existence which could have received any such aid for building, nor have I been able to discover any local evidence that any such grant was ever made. It appears, however, from the statement made to me by the Rev. Henry Palmer, vicar of the adjoining parish of Tubbrid, that, in his recollection, there was a large schoolhouse situate near the church of Ardfinnan, on the estate of the then Lord Donoughmore; that a great many years ago (how many Mr. Palmer could not state) the then Lord Donoughmore having quarrelled with Mr. Battersby, the rector, threw down the house, and removed every particle of the materials, leaving no trace of the house whatever. I have ascertained that this must have taken place before the year 1819, The last master of the school was named Guthrie (he is dead). I believe there was an acre of land attached to the school, but no school is now deriving any benefit from it. I have not been able to ascertain whether there ever had been any lease or grant of the schoolhouse or land, but it is distinctly stated in the First Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, page 31, that the Association never gave money for building without a grant of land.

Whether the schoolhouse for which the grant was made by the Association was the same as the one I have mentioned above I cannot positively state.—[28th March, 1856.]

Ballynure, or Graystown, Parochial School.—In the Reports from the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland, 1807–12, pages 299 and 300, it is stated that three schools, viz.:—Toem, Templeneiry, and Doone, had each an endowment of £100, under the will of the Rev. J. Doherty, as an additional stipend to the schoolmaster of the respective parochial schools. It is there also stated that these several sums were secured in the hands of the representatives of the late Archbishop Cox, at 4 per cent., which was regularly paid to the respective masters of the above schools. From the Appendix to the First Report from the Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1835, page 553, it appears that four schools—viz., Ballynure, Doone, Dunohill, Templeneiry, had an annual income of £6, under the will of the Rev. J. Doherty, who left £100 for this object. The authority quoted for the statement is the Report on Charity Schools, 1721. It further appears, from a Report, hitherto unpublished,* of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1791, that the sum of £10 a year was paid regularly to the schoolmasters of the parishes of Toem, Templeneiry, and Doone, under the will of the Rev. John Doherty, who left the interest of £200 for this purpose.

Ballynure, or Graystown, Parochial.

Since visiting the locality and returning to Dublin I have been furnished by the Secretary with an extract from the will of Rev. J. Doherty, for which search had been made in the meantime, whereby it appears that testator, by will, bearing date 8th May, 1714, devised the interest of £100, at 8 per cent., to be secured for ever, as his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Cashel, the Chaunter of the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick's Rock, and the Prebendary of Doone, should order and direct, and to be applied as follows—viz., the sum of £3 to be paid yearly to a sober person of the Protestant religion as then by law established, and to no other, who should be obliged to teach the children of the poorer sort of persons inhabiting and dwelling in the parish of Doone, and diocese of Emly, the English tongue, and also teach and instruct them in the Church Catechism as then by law established; and that, in case the parish clerk for the time being be duly qualified, he be the person always preferred, if he would undertake it. Two pounds per annum to a person, as above, qualified to teach the English tongue and the Church Catechism to children of same class in parish of Templeneiry, the parish clerk, as above, to be preferred. Thirty shillings per annum for a similar purpose in parish of Donaghill. Thirty shillings per annum for a similar purpose in parish of Ballynure, and the part of Graystown belonging to chantership of Cashel.

It will be observed that the statements in the Reports of 1791 and 1807–12, do not accurately state the bequest in the will of Rev. J. Doherty, either as to its amount or object. The former representing the fund as £200, for the three parishes of Toem, Templeneiry, and Doone; and the latter, as £100 for each of the same, whilst Toem is not mentioned in the will; and the fund left is only £100 for four parishes, of which, two are Doone and Templeneiry.

* *Vide* Report, 1791, Doc. Ev. Vol. II., p. 341.

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COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

Endowments not in Operation.

Ballynure, or Graystown, Parochial.

It appears from a letter from the Rev. B. H. Banner, rector and vicar of Templeneiry, or Bansha, that Mr. Michael Cox, of Castletown, who was the representative of Archbishop Cox, paid up to the 1st of July, 1836, but not afterwards, the annual sum of £3 13*s.* 10*d.*, equivalent to £4 Irish, to Peter Smithwick, parochial schoolmaster of Bansha, or Templeneiry; and as to Toem, Doone, and Dunohill, payments seemed to have been made up to the same period to the respective schoolmasters of those parishes by the Rev. Mr. Cox, rector of Caherconlish, who is supposed to have been acting as agent to Mr. M. Cox. With respect to Ballynure, there is no evidence that any school there ever received any thing from the fund in question. Ballynure does not appear to be a distinct parish, but is a portion of Graystown, which forms part of the union of Templeneiry, and the payments to the master of the latter, or Bansha parish, may have been made in respect of it as well as of Ballynure.

I communicated with Mr. William Villiers Stuart, who, in right of his wife, is now the representative of Archbishop Cox, and he stated that until he received my letter he had not ever heard of the endowment, or of any payment having been made on account of it; that the late Michael Cox, of Castletown, who had been the representative of Archbishop Cox, died in the year 1836 (which was the year in which it is alleged the last payments were made); that the Rev. Mr. Cox, who was brother to Mr. Michael Cox, died in 1837; that he (Mr. Villiers Stuart) had examined several of the accounts of the agent of Mr. Michael Cox, and of his son, Sir Michael Cox, Bart., who succeeded him, and died in 1846, and could not find therein reference to any payments made on account of the schools in question, and that he had not in his possession any document referring in the slightest degree to the endowment.

I have also referred to the will of Archbishop Cox, who died in the year 1778. The Probate of it was produced to me by Mr. Gordon, of the firm of Messrs. Duckett and Gordon, solicitors. There is no allusion of any kind therein to the endowment. Mr. Gordon also produced to me a statement of title to the estates of the Archbishop, under which, part thereof was sold in the year 1840, and no mention whatever of the endowment is found therein. Under these circumstances, I am unable to state what has become of the fund, or who is responsible for its loss.—[2nd December, 1856.]

Carrick-on-Suir, Protestant.

Carrick-on-Suir, Protestant School.—It appears from the Appendix to the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1835, p. 535, that the Countess of Tyrone bequeathed £1,036 to be laid out at interest for the purpose of endowing a Protestant school at Carrick, in the county of Tipperary. The authority for the statement is said to be Report on Charity Schools, 1730.

No such endowment has been in operation within the memory of any person in Carrick. Having been informed that the endowment had been transferred from the school to the Leper Hospital at Waterford, I made inquiry at Waterford on the subject, and found that there had been in the hospital referred to a ward called the Tyrone ward, supported by a fund derived from an ancestor of the present Marquess of Waterford, and paid by the successive owners of the estate. It was appropriated to the benefits of the tenants thereon. The appropriation last mentioned (to the hospital) has been discontinued for some years, and the fund is now applied to the maintenance of a dispensary at Portlaw for the benefit of the tenants. Whether it is the same fund as is referred to in the Report of 1835, I cannot positively state. I could not see the agent of the Marquess of Waterford, who was absent, and I was unable to procure any copy or extract from the will under which the fund was left.—[21st November, 1856.]

Killenaule.

Killenaule School.—In the Appendix to the Second Report from the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry (1826), page 1156–7, there is mentioned a school at Killenaule, of which Edmund Quigly was master. It was stated to be a thatched house, to have cost £20, and to have been built and endowed by the late Rev. P. Cahill, P.P., who left £20 per annum to the master.

I was unable to procure any copy of the will of the Rev. Mr. Cahill. The present parish priest, Rev. Mr. Laffan, has not any copy. He states, however, that a person of the name of Quigly did keep, many years ago, a school at Killenaule. The schoolhouse, which is now in ruins, was, he believes, on some property which had belonged to Rev. Mr. Cahill; and it appears that the rents of some cottages in Killenaule were paid to Quigly, under, as Mr. Laffan believes, a will of Mr. Cahill. Most of the tenements out of which these rents were payable are now nearly valueless, the houses being in ruins, or much dilapidated. That he, Mr. Laffan, has been in receipt of the rents for some years. These have not amounted for the last five years altogether to more than £7, which he has applied to the repairs of the present National school at Killenaule. This school does not seem to be erected on the property of Mr. Cahill, and does not appear to have any endowment.—[21st November, 1856.]

Lorrha, Portland.

Lorrha, Portland School.—The schoolhouse mentioned in the grant is now used as a police barrack. In consequence of the absence of Mr. Thomas Butler Stoney in Dublin, I was unable to refer personally to him. I am, therefore, obliged to adopt, as the explanation of the circumstances of this endowment, the statement of Mr. Stoney, contained in his letter to the Secretary of the Commission, and which I have no doubt is perfectly accurate:—"That he was not aware of the existence of any such grant as is above mentioned. That after the death of his father, who had built the school, and during Mr. Thomas B. Stoney's minority, the school was deserted. That he some time after caused the school to be rebuilt, partly, and it is now a police barrack." The school seems to have been discontinued about the year 1830, when parliamentary aid was withdrawn from the Kildare-place Society, with which the school was in connexion.

Mr. Thomas Butler Stoney further states that he has himself built a new schoolhouse, and supports the school entirely out of his own funds, paying a master and mistress and all expenses attending it. I visited that school, which is situated about half a mile from the old schoolhouse. I found the house to be a new one, and in most excellent condition. The master and mistress seemed to be very respectable, and the school, so far as I could judge from a very cursory visit, to be in a very creditable state of efficiency.

The old house having been rebuilt in a great part and added to since it was discontinued as a schoolhouse, I was unable to judge of its original fitness for a school, but the new house is well adapted for one.—[19th April, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

Endowments not in Operation.

Mogarban, Parochial School.—No school has been held in the house since August last, when the master resigned, and the rector of the parish, Rev. John Swayne, was unable to procure a competent successor for the salary which he was able to give, there being no other contributors to it. There are no funds for the repairs of the house, except what Mr. Swayne would himself contribute. The land is in the occupation, for the time being, of the sexton of the parish, to whom Mr. Swayne has given charge of the premises. Mogarban, Parochial.

There is not much probability that the school can be made again an effective one, unless conducted on principles, and under management approved of by the Roman Catholic clergyman of the parish, by whose interference all the Roman Catholic pupils were withdrawn from the school before it closed; and there are very few, if any, Protestants to be educated.

The property of the grantor of the land has lately been sold in the Incumbered Estates Court; but I believe the sale was subject to the grant. I understand, however, that the purchaser has been making a claim to the premises.—[11th April, 1856.]

Riverstown Parochial School.—It appears from the Register of the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, that on the 15th April, 1824, the Commissioners approved of a grant of £35, Irish, in aid of a school at Riverstown, half a mile from Nenagh; that John Bennett, of Riverstown, Esq., was the applicant, and that the condition of the aid was a grant of a site by John Bennett, Esq. In the Solicitor's Abstract, page 35, it is stated that a draft deed was sent 22nd May, 1824. Riverstown, Parochial.

It further appears, by a return to the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1839, that a sum of £32 6*s.* 1*d.* was advanced out of the Exchequer, in 1824, to J. Bennett, in aid of building Riverstown schoolhouse.

On inquiry I ascertained that many years ago there was a school held in a lodge at the back entrance to Riverstown, the residence of Mr. Bennett, the applicant for the grant; but that it has been discontinued for more than twenty years. Mr. Bennett, the applicant for the grant, is dead. His son, Mr. Bennett, the present proprietor of Riverstown, stated to me that he was not aware that his father ever received any public grant in aid of the building of the school; that he never heard of any lease or grant of the house being made, and does not believe that any such was in fact made; and that the house was erected at his father's expense for a gate-lodge to his residence, although used for some time as a schoolhouse.

It is to be observed that it is not stated in the Solicitor's Abstract, that the deed was returned, which was generally stated; and I have, in the course of my inquiries in other cases, generally found that in the absence of such a statement, no lease has been found in the custody of the Solicitor of the Commissioners; and the probability is, that none such was executed, though the money, on the receipt of which it should, according to the conditions, have been executed, appears to have been paid.

There does not appear to have been any other school at Riverstown than the one I have mentioned.—[23rd April, 1856.]

Terryglass School.—At foot of the deed, which appears to have been deposited with the Association for Discountenancing Vice, is a memorandum in the following words: "I acknowledge to have granted an acre of the glebe land of Terryglass, according to the above lease, on the condition of receiving for the master of the parochial school to be built thereon, the salary of £12 yearly from the Association.—RALPH STONEY." A schoolhouse was erected on the land granted, and a school held therein for many years, I believe until about two years ago, when, on the death or resignation of the master, it was discontinued; and although a teacher was engaged in August last by Mr. Stoney, the school was not opened, I believe in consequence of some differences arising between the new master and him. The new master, George Showerdice, now resides in the house, I believe against the will of Mr. Stoney, who has required him to give up possession; but George Showerdice retains the house on the allegation that there is an unsettled claim on his part against Mr. Stoney, for salary, &c. There is no land, except a very small plot, not more than one and a-half perches, attached to the schoolhouse; and the acre of land which appears to have been granted as above, is not separated from the residue of the glebe lands, and is in the occupation of the Rev. Mr. Stoney. I regret very much that, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Stoney, I was unable to obtain from him an explanation of the present condition of the school lands; but I apprehend that Mr. Stoney, in resuming possession of the land, is acting on the principle of the memorandum at foot of grant, above mentioned; and that he conceives that, as the salary of £12 a-year has ceased to be paid by the Association, the condition mentioned in that memorandum put an end to the grant. Whether the memorandum in question can have any legal effect, being signed by the grantor alone, without any proof of assent thereto by the grantee, may be worth considering; but the Association for Discountenancing Vice (for whose security the grant was undoubtedly made) seems to have advanced the money for building, on a deposit with them of the grant containing the memorandum.—[19th April, 1856.] Terryglass.

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS LOST OR EXPIRED.

Endowments Lost or Expired.

Lorrha; Kilcarron School.—It appears from the statement of George Bethel, who had been master of this school, that in the year 1846 Mr. Ralph Smith Smith, who became entitled to the Kilcarron estate, served Bethel with notice to quit; but the latter, instead of resting on the fee-farm grant (of the existence of which he seemed to be aware, but which he had not in his possession), submitted to become tenant to Mr. Smith. He states, that on a previous occasion, Mr. Ralph S. Smith being about to convert the schoolhouse into a barrack for the constabulary, in the year 1844 or 1845, he (George Bethel) wrote to "Edward Litton, Esq., solicitor, Leeson-street, Dublin," apprizing him of the intention of Mr. Smith. It is evident that the person intended was John Litton, Esq., the solicitor of the Commissioners of Lord Lieutenant's Fund, and probably owing to this mistake, he got no answer; and not being in a position to sustain his title under the fee-farm grant, he became tenant to Mr. Smith, and is now tenant of Mr. Going, the purchaser of the lands from the Commissioners for Sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland, who, it seems, purchased without any reserve of any right under the fee-farm grant for a school. Lorrha; Kilcarron.

The house has been entirely removed.—[17th April, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

Endowments Lost or Expired.

Lorrha; Kilcarron.

Further Report.—In my former report on this case, I stated that the premises granted for this school, by Ralph Smith (20th September, 1825), to two trustees, Rev. Joseph Rogers and Thomas Hemsworth, had been sold by the Commissioners for the Sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland, without reservation of any right derived from that grant. It appears, however, that the attention of Mr. Baron Richards, the Chief Commissioner, and in whose office the proceedings for a sale had been conducted, having been called to the case, his Examiner, Mr. Rothwell, has forwarded a statement to the Commissioners of Inquiry into Endowed Schools on the subject. In that statement it is admitted that the premises were sold as I had reported; but it is alleged—first, that no part of the lands of Kilcarron was ever enjoyed under the grant; secondly, that every person in possession of the lands of Kilcarron was served with notice of the sale, and no claim was made in respect of the grant; thirdly, that the premises which had been, up to the year 1845, occupied in connexion with a school, were situate, not in Kilcarron, but in a townland called Kilgasky, which had been also the property of Ralph Smith, and sold by the Commissioners; and that the fact of the grant having been made coming to the knowledge of the Commissioner after the sale, but before the settlement of the final schedule of incumbrances and the distribution of the purchase money, personal application was made to the Kildare-place Society, and Messrs. M'Causland and Fetherston, solicitors to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to ascertain if any claim was made in respect of the grant, and that notice of the final schedule was served on the supposed solicitor for the Archdeacon of Killaloe, and on Messrs. M'Causland and Fetherston, and that no claim was made; fourthly, that the schoolhouse had been removed in the year 1845, and that the lands were in the occupation of George Bethel, as tenant to the owner, at a rent; fifthly, that no part of the purchase money was paid out to any incumbrancers whose demands were not prior to grantor's estate and the deed of grant.

There not being time for me to revisit the locality, I communicated with George Bethel, before mentioned, and who had been the master of the school, and, as such, in possession of the lands presumed to have been granted for the school, and who now holds them as tenant from year to year, as stated; and it appears that the first statement of Mr. Rothwell, that no school was ever established under the grant in the townland of Kilcarron, and that the premises belonging to the school were situated in the adjoining townland of Kilgasky, mentioned by Mr. Rothwell, is correct. But it further appears that the district comprising the two townlands, Kilcarron and Kilgasky, was known by the name of, and was generally called, Kilcarron, being the name of the residence and demesne of the owner, Mr Smith; that the demesne of Kilcarron extended into the townland of Kilgasky, and was meared on the east by the school premises. Now, the lands mentioned in the deed are described by metes and bounds, which correspond exactly with the premises occupied in connexion with the school, the western boundary being stated to be Kilcarron demesne; and it appears that the lands are within from twenty-five to thirty perches of the boundary of the townland of Kilcarron. There can, therefore, be no doubt, that although the lands were described as being part of Kilcarron, the land on which the schoolhouse was erected was the same as that granted and intended to be granted by the deed, and this could have been ascertained without any difficulty.

As to the second and third statements of Mr. Rothwell it is observable, that it is not alleged that any application was made, or notice given, to the persons who, on the discovery of the grant, were obviously the proper persons to receive notice, viz., the grantees in, and trustees under the deed, Messrs. Rogers and Hemsworth, who, I believe, were then both alive. I know that one of them, Mr. Hemsworth, was living, in the early part of this year, at Abbeyville, of which place he is described in the deed, although he has since died. The parties served with notice do not appear to have had any special connexion with the school or endowment, and it does not appear that any of them were called on to interfere, with the exception, perhaps, of Messrs. M'Causland and Fetherston, who are the solicitors of "the Commissioners of Education;" but it seems that notice was given to them in their capacity of solicitors of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who were totally unconnected with the case, and in this respect there seems to me to have been a palpable miscarriage in the proceedings.

As to the fourth statement of Mr. Rothwell, it is quite true that at the time of the sale, George Bethel was in possession of the land, and, I presume, received the usual notice served on occupiers. The circumstances under which he became tenant to Mr. Smith are stated in my original report. It would appear, that by a mistake on his part as to the name of the person who was Solicitor to the Commissioners of the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, he was unable to maintain his rights to the land when interfered with by Mr. Ralph Smith. He is unable now to state what was the exact claim which he made, if at all, on the service of the notice on him; but he had become, long before, tenant from year to year to Mr. Smith.

The fifth statement suggests a point of law as a justification of the sale, viz., that the grant of the land was not valid as against creditors who had charges on the estate prior to the creation of the estate of the grantor, Mr. Ralph Smith.

It appears to be admitted that Mr. Ralph Smith was tenant for life of the lands, and as there is no allegation to the contrary, it may be presumed that he was possessed or seized of such an estate as to bring him within the class of persons authorized to make grants for schools by the 1st section of the Act of the 50th year of his Majesty Geo. III., chap. 33, under the powers of which Act the grant is professed to be made; that Act authorized all persons whatsoever seized of any lands in fee simple, fee tail, or for life, in possession, with immediate remainder to his, her, or their issue, of any interest in lands by his or their deeds, to grant any part of such lands, not exceeding two Irish acres, not being situated within the liberties of any city or corporate town, of whatever value the same might be, and being no part of the demesne lands usually occupied with, or reputed as demesne, to any person or persons, &c., who shall be approved of for that purpose by the bishop of the diocese in which such lands lay, and to his and their heirs and successors in fee simple, or for any lesser interest, such approbation to be expressed by such bishop, being a party to, and signing and sealing such deed in trust, and for the use of a resident schoolmaster, subject to the conditions and regulations in the deed to be mentioned. The Act does not contain any provision expressly making the grant effectual against all persons whatsoever having interests or estates in the land prior or subsequent to the estate of the grantor. And it might have been a question of some difficulty under that Act, whether persons having

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interests in the land prior to such estate would be bound thereby, but it seems to me that a subsequent statute settles the question. By section 10 of the 4th Geo. IV., chap. 86, it is enacted, among other things, that all lands and grounds which shall have been, or shall be granted or conveyed for the building of any schoolhouse, or for the endowment, or in trust, or for the use of any schoolmaster in Ireland, under the provisions of the said Act of the 50th Geo. III., cap. 33, "shall become, and be and remain absolutely vested in the person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, to whom such lands or grounds was, or were, or shall be conveyed for any of the purposes aforesaid, free from all demands or claims of any body politic or corporate, or person or persons whatsoever, and without being at any time subject to any question as to any right, title, or claim thereto, or in any manner affecting the same."

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

Endowments Lost or Expired.

Lorrha; Kilcarron.

The deed in the present case seems to have been executed in exact compliance with the provisions of the first-mentioned statute, all the parties thereto, including the bishop of the diocese, having executed it, and it was registered in the Office for the Registration of Deeds. It appears to me that, referring to the enactment to which I have last referred, the sale cannot be justified on the ground that the sale took place in order to discharge incumbrances affecting the lands prior to the estate of Mr. Ralph Smith, the grantor.—[10th December, 1856.]

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO.

Alleged Endowments inquired into.

Ballintemple; Dundrum School.—In the Appendix to the First Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry (1825), page 662, it is stated that a grant of £100 was made to Viscount Hawarden for Dundrum school, the condition of the grant being the securing of the site, and subscriptions to the amount of £185.

Ballintemple; Dundrum.

It appears from the Register of the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, kept by John Litton, Esq., that on the 28th January, 1824, on the application of Viscount Hawarden, a grant of £100 for a school at Dundrum, parish of Ballintemple, was approved of, on a grant of a site for the schoolhouse from Lord Hawarden to the minister and churchwardens, and private contributions amounting to £185.

It further appears by the Solicitor's Abstract, that a draft deed was sent 16th February, 1823, returned 23rd March, 1824, and that a deed was sent 16th December, 1824, but there is no statement of the deed having been returned, executed, or of its date, and I believe it does not appear in any way (except the Report of 1825, above mentioned, is evidence of the fact) that the grant of £100, so approved of, was ever paid.

I have been unable to discover any evidence of a grant of land having been made, and the late Viscount Hawarden, who was the applicant for the fund, has always claimed exclusive power over the existing schoolhouse, which was erected on part of the demesne, at Dundrum, about the time of the alleged grant from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.—[21st November, 1856.]

Cahir, Roman Catholic, Poor School.—I called upon Mr. Egan, the executor of Mr. Quin, the testator, but found that he was absent. I saw Mrs. Quin, the widow of testator, and she positively stated that there was no such bequest as above mentioned in her husband's will. She was unable, she stated, to produce the probate or any copy of the will.

Cahir, Roman Catholic, Poor.

Mrs. Quin stated that there were some charitable bequests contained in her husband's will, contingent on the death of his daughter, who is still living, and if the above bequest is contained in the will, it may be of that character.

Since I have returned to Dublin I have examined the copy of testator's will, lodged in the Prerogative Office, and I find that the bequest above stated was to be paid in the contingency of the death of the testator's daughter, before arriving at full age, contracting matrimony, or otherwise disposing of her person without the consent therein mentioned. Testator's daughter is still living, having attained full age, and is unmarried. There is, therefore, no endowment in the case.

The extract of the will appearing in the books of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests did not represent the bequest as being given on any contingency whatever.—[7th April, 1856.]

Clonmel School.—It would appear from the First Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1825, Appendix, page 660, and from the books of the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund Commissioners, kept by John Litton, Esq., that a grant of £200 to the Rev. Robert Bell, Clonmel, for a school in the town of Clonmel, was approved of, on condition of the grant of a site by Colonel Bagwell, and of £300 being raised by subscription for same purpose. The date of Commissioners' Report is 28th February, 1824. It further appears from the solicitor's abstract, page 31, that the draft of deed was sent 17th March, 1824.

Clonmel.

I have been unable to ascertain whether this grant was ever paid or expended on any schoolhouse. The Rev. Robert Bell, who was the applicant, was the master of the Endowed School at Clonmel, of which the Rev. Thomas Kettlewell is now the master; and that schoolhouse is erected on land granted by Colonel Bagwell, but was not built until the year 1829. It seems to have been erected out of funds raised by a mortgage on the estates belonging to that foundation for £4,000, but I believe that a larger sum was spent, which it is supposed had been contributed by Dr. Bell himself; and the date of the grant, and of the lease made by Colonel Bagwell, and the character of the school, make it improbable that this grant was made for that school. The only other school in Clonmel for which the grant might have been intended is the parochial school, which is now connected with the Incorporated Society's School at Clonmel; but I am unable to discover that such was the case. This school-house was not built until about or after the year 1832 or 1833, and I am informed was erected entirely by private subscription; and I am unable to discover that any lease or grant of the site was ever made. I applied to Mr. John Bagwell, the present proprietor of the estate, and he states that the land was given by himself after he came into possession of the estate about 1832; that no lease or grant was ever made; that the house and site are held under him at will; that the site formed part of a plot of ground in the possession of the then rector of the parish, who was merely tenant from year to year, and that he was allowed for the portion appropriated to the

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COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

Alleged Endowments inquired into.

schoolhouse £5 per annum in his rent, but that no lease or grant was ever made by Mr. Bagwell. I may also add, that the Rev. Dr. Bell was not connected, as a clergyman, with the parish or town of Clonmel. There is, therefore, great uncertainty whether the grant was ever applied to any schoolhouse, and the absence of any grant or lease in the possession of the agent of the Commissioners of the fund, as usual in such cases, makes it not improbable that the grant was not ultimately drawn.—[7th April, 1856.]

Killoscully.

Killoscully School.—There seems to have been a mistake in the Report of 1835 with reference to this school. The master holds four acres of land, for which he pays a rent of £4 per annum to the Rev. Anthony Armstrong, the rector of the parish, who himself holds under lease from Lord Bloomfield the same lands with others. Mr. Armstrong states that there was no trust for a school contained in the lease to him, but that there was an honourable understanding that he was to maintain the school in consequence of getting the lease, and now pays the salary to the master. The schoolhouse appears to have been built at the expense of Lord Bloomfield, and there is no lease of it.—[26th April, 1856.]

Solloheadmore, National.

Solloheadmore, National School.—It is exceedingly doubtful whether this school has any endowment whatsoever. It seems to have been placed on the list of schools as one of those mentioned in the First Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, Appendix, p. 662, as having received a grant from the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund; and from extracts from the Register, Reports, and Solicitor's abstract, which have been furnished to me, it appears that the Commissioners of that fund, on 24th February, 1824, reported in favour of a grant of £50 (on the application of Andrew Armstrong, Esq., Tipperary) for a school at Sollohead on condition of a grant of half an acre of land by the Earl of Derby, and private contributions to the amount of £52 13*s.* 10*d.* It appears from the solicitor's abstract, page 33, that draft deed was sent 17th March, 1824, but there is no statement of its having been returned; and as no such deed seems now to be in the custody of the solicitor for the fund, the probability is that it never was returned, and never executed, and that the grant of £50, being merely a conditional one, was not drawn.

I made application to Mr. Charles G. Gray, of Ballykisteen (the present agent of the Earl of Derby), in reference to the existence of any lease or grant of the land on which the present schoolhouse stands. Mr. Gray stated, to the best of his belief, there never had been any, and he kindly examined all the deeds and documents relating to the estate, and could find none whatever having reference to the school of Sollohead, excepting two, which are as follows:—

No. 1. "SIR,—I have received a note, with £50, on the part of Lord Derby, his subscription for building the Sollohead schoolhouse.

"I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

"To George Giles, Esq. "ANDREW ARMSTRONG. Tipperary, March 12, 1824.
"Also £3 on account of Coogy schoolhouse. "A. A."

No. 2. "Received from Mr. Giles, £25, being the last payment of £100 advanced by the Earl of Derby for the building of Sollohead school.

"May 29, 1824." "A. ARMSTRONG.

Mr. Giles had been agent to the Earl of Derby, and Mr. Armstrong was the applicant for the grant from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund.

It will be perceived, that although in the Register private contributions are stated to be £52 13*s.* 10*d.*, No. 2 of the above documents shows that Lord Derby himself contributed to the school £100. From this circumstance, and no lease or grant appearing, or stated to have been executed, I think it is not improbable that Lord Derby never executed the deed which was prepared, but, to obviate the necessity of doing so, increased his subscription to £100, and that the grant never was drawn. Whether this supposition is reconcilable with the accounts of the Commissioners I am unable to state.—[26th April, 1856.]

Tipperary.

Tipperary School.—On referring to Returns to the House of Commons, dated 9th February, 1824, concerning accounts and papers relative to schools and education in Ireland (Parl. Pap. 179), I find in a statement of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, the following—"Robert Lowe bequeathed certain bonds to charities in the county of Tipperary. The Commissioners have been obliged to file a bill in Chancery to recover two judgment debts charged on landed property. The necessary parties are very numerous, and the cause is in progress." And under the heading of "amount of sums recovered," opposite the statement, is £480.

It further appears from the Appendix to the Seventh Report of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, that at the time to which it refers there were standing to the credit of the charity of Robert Lowe, two sums of Government consols, viz., £24 0*s.* 9*d.*, and £1,295 5*s.* 10*d.*, the object of which is stated to be for "the poor of Clonmel and Cashel." It would appear, therefore, that the endowment is not for education, as might have been inferred from the returns of 1824 above mentioned.—[21st November, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Cappoquin, National, Boys.	James Landers, deed, 24 Feb., 1842; will, 6 May, 1847; deed of appointment, 24 Sept., 1850; schoolhouse built in 1837, partly by public subscription, and partly out of private funds of Rev. Dr. Spratt; site held under lease at yearly rent of £6 3*s*.	Site.	15 8 2	—	10 0 0	For master of the male school of Cappoquin, under the control of the Roman Catholic parish clergyman of Cappoquin. *Copy of Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; writing from dictation; book-keeping. Figure copying. Vocal music (Hullah). Roman Catholic catechism and prayers to Roman Catholics.
Cappoquin, Sisters of Mercy, National.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	10 0 0	For mistress of female school of Cappoquin, to be appointed, or approved of, and dismissed by the Roman Catholic parish clergyman of Cappoquin. *Copy of Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and ornamental needlework; knitting. Roman Catholic catechism and prayers to Roman Catholics.
Dungarvan, Christian Brothers.	Pierse Barron's bequest, about 1807, of £923 1*s*. 6½*d*., of which £550 17*s*. 3*d*. invested in Government Stock; John Flannery, will, rent-charge, £15 4*s*. 0½*d*.; house built by Bishop Foran, aided by £100 of Pierse Barron's bequest; Sir Patrick Bellew, Bart., grant of site; Edmond Rice, will, proved, 16 Nov., 1844. *Vide City of Dublin, Table No. 2, p. 90.* *See also Table No. 4, p. 404.*	Site and rent-charge.	27 7 7	15 4 0	16 10 6	For the instruction of poor boys in English, practical mathematics, and drawing; the institution being chiefly devoted to the communication of religious knowledge; and moral and religious influences being relied on for the maintenance of discipline. *Books of the Christian Brothers.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; elements of geometry; algebra; rudiments of mechanics; navigation; mensuration; book-keeping. Figure copying. Vocal music. Roman Catholic catechism, and prayers to Roman Catholics.
Dunhill, National, Boys.	Subscriptions expended on building, £200; Wm. Power, will, death, Feb., 1841, two roods and £20 for building.	0 2 0	6 10 0	—	—	For education of poor of parish, more particularly of twelve of the poorest children on testator's estate, gratis. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic catechism and prayers to Roman Catholics.
Dunhill, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework; knitting; crochet. Religious instruction same as in Boys' school.
Kilmeaden.	Expended on building, £200; John D. Langley and Charles Langley, grant, Jan., 1824.	Site.	6 10 0	—	—	In trust for use of a school in parish of Kilmeaden. *Copy of Deed.*	Reading; writing; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Kilwatermoy; Saperton.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £92 6*s*. 2*d*.; subscriptions, £92 6*s*. 2*d*.; Stephen Moore, grant, 25 Oct., 1826.	0 2 0	6 0 9	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor and William Moore, and heirs of survivor, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor and William Moore, and heirs of survivor. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; embroidery. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	40 0 0 14 0 0 Assistant.	National Board, £30; Landers' Fund, £10. National Board.	School fees, £6.	351	—	None.	97	178	–	*77	–	–	4s. to 20s.; some free.	Satisfactory.
The teachers are of the order of Sisters of Mercy.	10 0 0 †14 12 0	Landers' Fund. National Board.	—	351	—	None.	133	223	–	77	–	–	Free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner, p.* 407.
The teachers are a community of Christian Brothers.	No salary as such.	—	The teachers, as members of the religious community, are supported from the endowments and other funds of the society.	896	—	None.	‡–	–	1	382	–	–	Free; some pay 2s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 407.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	20 0 0	National Board.	School fees, £5.	124	—	None.	42	66	–	28	–	–	4s. to 18s.; a few free.	Satisfactory. As to endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 407.
Same.	12 0 0	National Board.	School fees, £10.	88	—	None.	32	80	–	17	–	–	2s. to 12s.; a few free.	Satisfactory.
—	17 0 0 6 10 0 Assistant.	Rev. Mr. Bourke, £10; Viscount Doneraile, £5; Mrs. Christmas, £2. Mrs. Bourke.	—	–	—	None.	32	52	8	23	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. As to sale of endowment, and its reconveyance under order of Incumbered Estates Court, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 407. For evidence at Public Court, *vide* 330 *et seq.*; 382–7; 540 *et seq.*
In grantor and William Moore, and heirs of survivor. *Deed.*	20 0 0	The members of the Moore family.	Apartments and garden, £4.	168	—	None.	8	8	5	3	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 408.

* In this County the Assistant Commissioner recorded, in most cases, the religious denominations of the pupils present at the time of his inspection.
† The salary of Convent National Schools is regulated by a scale of £20 for each 100 pupils, up to 300; £17 per 100, from 300 to 600; above 600, £15 per 100, with a modified rule for intermediate numbers. *Rules of Board*, 1855. ‡ No regular register.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Lismore, Endowed.	Earl of Cork, will, 24 Nov., 1642, rent-charge, £30 a-year, and schoolhouse.	0 2 0 and rent-charge.	20 10 0	30 0 0	—	For a free school. *Extract from Will.*	—
Lismore; Mountmelleray Abbey.	James Landers, will, 6 May, 1847; deed of appointment, 24 Sept., 1850, £100 for building and £12 a-year.	—	—	—	12 0 0	Upon trust to expend £100 towards the erection of a schoolhouse for the education of poor children, at or near the convent of Mountmelleray, and £12 a-year for the schoolmaster who shall be engaged in the management. *Copy of Deed.*	Greek; Latin; French; oratory; Euclid; algebra; mensuration. Grammar; geography; book-keeping. Vocal music (Hullah). Roman Catholic catechism and prayers to Roman Catholics.
Stradbally, National, Boys.	Pierse Barron, will, about 1807, £923 1s. 6½d. stock, house and site.	Site.	7 9 9	—	31 4 0	To Roman Catholic trustees for the purposes of a school. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; navigation; book-keeping. Roman Catholic catechism and prayers to Roman Catholics.
Stradbally, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Roman Catholic catechism and prayers.
Tallow.	Association for Discountenancing Vice, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £120; Duke of Devonshire, grant, 23 February, 1821.	Site.	5 9 8	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	—
Tallow, Protestant, Girls and Infant.	William Moore, will, proved 17 April, 1849, £4 a-year; Louisa Moore, will, 1854, £1 a-year; house built by subscription, 1846; Duke of Devonshire, promise of lease of site.	Site.	5 3 7	5 0 0	—	For the benefit of the Tallow Protestant female and infant schools. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework; embroidery. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Tramore, National, Boys.	House built by Mr. Cantwell; Patrick Power, promise of lease of site, 1833; allocation of £2 10s. a-year, part of Alice Quinn's bequest of £9 4s. 7d. for Tramore. *Vide Tramore, Parochial, p.* 398.	Site.	15 4 0	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; history; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; navigation; book-keeping. Roman Catholic catechism and prayers to Roman Catholics.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF WATERFORD—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
—	30 0 0	Duke of Devonshire.	Free house, £20.	82	25	Sufficient.	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	No pupils since 1851. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 408.
The teachers are of the Order of La Trappe.	No salary as such. 12 0 0 Assistant.	— Abbot.	—	247	—	Sufficient.	96	113	–	68	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 408.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	56 0 0 14 0 0 Assistant.	National Board, £46; Barron Fund, £10. National Board.	Small garden; School fees, £10.	133	—	None.	73	141	–	83	–	–	Free; some pay 4s. to 20s.	Satisfactory, but cleanliness not attended to. For particulars of endowment, &c., *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 408.
Same.	27 0 0	National Board, £17; Barron Fund, £10.	Small garden and school fees.	100	—	None.	41	108	–	108	–	–	Free; some pay 4s. to 16s.	No attendance in consequence of mistress's illness.
In minister. *Deed.*	—	—	—	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing lateness of period when deed was received.
—	16 0 0 16 0 0 Assistant.	Endowment, £3; Church Education Society, and local subscriptions, £13. Endowment, £2; Ch. Ed. Soc. and local subscriptions, £14.	—	156	—	Small.	12	24	8	5	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 409.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	24 0 0 15 0 0 Assistant.	National Board. Same.	School fees, £10.	245	—	Small.	111	192	–	113	–	–	4s. 4d. to 17s. 4d.; some free.	Satisfactory. Mrs. Quinn's bequest applied to school requisites.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Tramore, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; history. Plain needlework; embroidery; knitting; crochet. Roman Catholic catechism and prayers to Roman Catholics.
Tramore, Parochial.	Alice Quinn, will, proved 1 May, 1796, £9 4*s.* 7*d.* a-year. *Vide Tramore, National, Boys, p.* 396.	—	—	—	9 4 7	For a schoolmaster at Tramore for ever. *Will; Dublin Gazette.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid. Plain needlework; Berlin wool work; knitting. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Waterford, Bishop Foy's.	Bishop Foy, will, 26 Dec., 1707, 2,170A. 0R. 15P., and Corporation Bond producing £8 15*s.* 4*d.* a-year; Stat. 1 Geo. II., ch. 1; Stat. 48 Geo. III. (I. & p.), ch. 121; school premises erected at a cost of £990, on 16A. 1R. 10P., held under lease for 812 years, at £68 7*s.* 4*d.* yearly rent, in consideration of a fine of £3,500, 9 August, 1812.	2170 0 15 16 1 10	132 0 0	1403 5 1	8 15 4	For apprenticing to members of United Church, sons and daughters of inhabitants of Waterford, nominated by bishop, dean, and mayor, or any two of them, bishop being one; and for teaching fifty children of inhabitants of Waterford to read, write, and cast accounts, and to say Church catechism; to be catechised once a-week by minister appointed. Number of children to increase with endowment. Intended to fit poor indigent children for trades or the Latin school. *Copy of Will.* To pay master and ushers' salaries; to maintain, board, and lodge schoolmaster, ushers, servants, and children in schoolhouse. *Stat.* 48 *Geo. III.* (*I. and p.*), *ch.* 121.	Reading; writing; English grammar; English history; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Waterford, Protestant Orphan.	Mr. Frankfort, will, £100, producing £3 11*s.* 10*d.* a-year; Francis Mortimer, will, death, 5 Oct., 1841, £100; Elizabeth Stone, will, death, 22 Jan., 1832, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; L. L. Fund, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, &c., £646 3*s.* 1*d.*; John Fitzgerald, lease of site for 99 years, 1 Nov., 1822. *See also Table No.* 5, *p.* 406.	1 1 26	23 11 3	—	9 7 2	For the support and maintenance of poor and destitute children of the Protestant religion. *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; English history. Needlework; knitting. Scriptures; religious instruction and Church catechism to Church children.
Waterford; Lady-lane, Blue, Girls.	Corporation of Waterford, grant of rent-charge, £55 7*s.* 8*d.*, 29 Oct., 1742, in consideration of £300 from Sir John Mason previous to year 1721, and £300 each from Sarah Mason and John Mason, wills, respectively dated 10 Jan., 1721, and 1 Oct., 1735; Mary Mason, devise of school premises, on which £700 had been expended, 2 Dec., 1743; Henry Alcock, will, 8 June, 1784, £1,000, producing £33 10*s.*	Site and rentcharge.	21 10 0	55 7 8	33 10 0	For the clothing and schooling of thirty poor Protestant girls, natives of Waterford. *Deed*, 1742. For giving portions of £10 to Protestant girls educated in the Lady-lane Blue School, on their marriage with Protestant residents of Waterford—those educated at Foy's School to be preferred—the surplus each year, if any, to be applied in portioning off or apprenticing other Protestant girls of Waterford. *Will*, 1784.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Peter Parley's history. Plain needlework. Scriptures.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF WATERFORD—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.								
							Number.		Religion.						
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	£ s. d. 36 0 0 12 0 0 Assistant.	National Board. Same.	School fees, £10.	245	—	Small.	132	242	1	163	–	–	1s. 4d. to 12s.; some free.	Satisfactory
—	35 0 0	Rector and other contributors.	House, £5; for servant, £2.	106	—	None.	30	39	36	1	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 409.
In Bishop of Waterford. *Copy of Will.*	98 0 0 30 0 0 Assistant.	Trustees. Same.	Small garden, 30s.; Board.	80	34	Spacious.	40	32	32	–	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 409. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 16452 *et seq.*
—	25 0 0 10 0 0 Assistant.	School Committee. Same.	Board, lodging, and allowance of £7 16s. Same.	55	24	Sufficient.	17	17	15	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory, but elementary. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 409.
—	22 0 0 8 0 0 Assistant.	Manager. Same.	Apartments, garden, and fuel.	60	—	None.	*–	–	21	–	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory; funds inadequate. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 410. For Evidence a Public Court, *vide* 567 *et seq.*

* No regular register.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Waterford; Lady-lane, Industrial.	Margaret White, will, 7 Nov., 1811, £100, lent to Corporation at £1 18*s.* 9*d.* a-year; Corporation Bond, in consideration of Franguefort's bequest, producing £3 13*s.* 10*d.* a-year; Urith Paul, will, £1 18*s.* 9*d.* a-year, 28 July, 1810; Alice Quinn, will, proved 1 May, 1796, £2 15*s.* 4*d.* a-year, schoolhouse erected by subscriptions, on ground held under lease from Corporation, for 999 years, 20 August, 1797.	Site.	8 16 0	—	10 6 8	For the promotion of industry, and the pious and virtuous education of poor children of all denominations. *Rep. A. C.* For the weekly and Sunday schools of Waterford. *Will*, 1796; *Dublin Gazette.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; natural history. Plain needlework. Scriptures.
Waterford; Mount Sion, Christian Brothers.	Mary Power, will, £1,000 producing £40 2*s.* a-year; Bishop Hussey, will, proved 4 Oct., 1803, £110 15*s.* 5*d.* a-year, the principal producing which has since been invested in purchase of 122A. 1R. 7P. in county Kilkenny; Joseph Power, will, annual rent-charge, £50; Elizabeth Sree, will, proved 11 Jan., 1845, £100, Patrick Power, will, £100, invested with other sums in £338 1*s.* 1*d.*, government stock; schoolhouse built by same, 1803; lease of site for 999 years; Edmond Rice, will, proved 16 Nov., 1844. *Vide City of Dublin, Table No. 2, p. 90. See also Table No. 3, p. 404.*	122 1 7 Site and rent-charge.	23 15 0	160 15 5	50 3 7	To pay five masters £18 9*s.* 2*d.* yearly, each, for instructing poor Catholic boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic, together with principles of their religion; also, £18 9*s.* 2*d.* yearly, to buy books and paper. *Extract from Will.* For the instruction of poor boys in English, practical mathematics, and drawing; the institution being chiefly devoted to the communication of religious knowledge; and moral and religious influences being relied on for the maintenance of discipline. *Book of the Christian Brothers.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; arithmetic; history; use of the globes; algebra; geometry; mensuration; navigation; mechanics; book-keeping. Architecture and figure drawing. Roman Catholic catechism and prayers to Roman Catholics.
Waterford, Newtown, Munster Provincial School of Society of Friends.	Robert Grubb, will, 11 December, 1796, rent-charge, £11 1*s.* 6*d.*; David Malcomson, will, death, 6 June, 1844, £100; Abraham Beale, will, death, 22 August, 1847, £100; Rebecca Grubb, will, 30 August, 1847, £100; farm offices, and seventeen acres of land, held in fee, and vested in trustees, let for £90 a-year; schoolhouse valued at £4,000, with twelve acres attached, also held in fee, and vested in trustees. *See also, Tables Nos. 3 and 4, p. 404.*	29 0 0 and rent-charge.	132 0 0	101 1 6	9 0 0	A school for the children of Friends not in affluent circumstances. *Rules of School.*	French; elements of Latin; Euclid; astronomy. Spelling; reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; English and Roman history; mensuration; book-keeping. Drawing. Scriptures and religious tenets of Society of Friends.
Waterford; St. Patrick's, Christian Brothers.	Nicholas Power, will, £3,338 3*s.* 9*d.*, government stock, of the interest of which, £60 a-year applicable to this school.	—	—	—	60 0 0	For the instruction of poor boys in English, practical mathematics, and drawing; the institution being chiefly devoted to the communication of religious knowledge; and moral and religious influences being relied on for the maintenance of discipline. *Books of the Christian Brothers.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; arithmetic; history; use of the globes; algebra; geometry; mensuration; navigation; mechanics; book-keeping. Architecture and figure drawing. Roman Catholic catechism and prayers to Roman Catholics.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF WATERFORD—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
—	£ s. d. 30 0 0	Committee of management.	Allowance for residence, £3 12s.	160	—	None.	32	44	39	5	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory, but elementary. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 410.
Teachers are a community of Christian Brothers.	No salary as such.	—	The teachers, as members of the religious community, are supported from the endowments and other funds of the society.	775	—	Small.	–*	–	–	534	–	–	Free; some pay 2s. 2d.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 410.
—	150 0 0	Committee of management.	Board and lodging.	120	43	Spacious.	48	48	–	–	–	†48	£12 to £35.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 410.
	70 0 0 General assistant.	Same.	Same.											
	30 0 0 French assistant.	Same.	—											
	10 0 0 Drawing master.	Same.	—											
The teachers are a community of Christian Brothers.	No salary as such.	—	The teachers, as members of the religious community, are supported from the endowment and other funds of the society.	256	—	None.	–*	–	–	188	–	–	Free; some pay 2s. 2d.	Very satisfactory, except as to cleanliness and supply of external appliances. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 410.

* No regular register. † Members of Society of Friends.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Waterford; St. Peter's, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £138 9*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £200 14*s.* 7*d.*; grant of site, reserving £9 4*s.* 7*d.* yearly rent, 22 Sept., 1822.	Site.	1 18 11	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, Dean of Waterford, and Archdeacon of Waterford, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of Bishop, Dean, and Archdeacon. *Deed.*	That prescribed by the Church Education Society.
Waterford; Stephen's-street Corporation Free Grammar.	Corporation, annual payments of £46 3*s.* 1*d.*, and £18 9*s.* 2*d.*; Stat. 3 & 4 Vic., c. 108, s. 102; Rev. William Downes grant of £13 16*s.* 11*d.* a-year, 27 Sept., 1787.	Annuity.	—	78 9 2	—	For a Latin free school. *Council Book of City of Waterford*, 1704 & 1774. For an Exhibition in University of Dublin to a student, until of master's standing, who shall have been educated in the Endowed School of Waterford. *Deed*, (1787); *Rep. A. C.*	Hebrew; Greek; Latin; French; German; geometry; algebra; trigonometry. English; geography; history; composition; arithmetic; navigation; fortification. Mapping; drawing. Scriptures. Special instruction at Easter to members of United Church in their religious tenets.
White Church; Ballintaylor, National, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; John Musgrave, lease for 199 years, 25 Sept., 1820.	1 3 0	4 10 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Lease.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic catechism and prayers to Roman Catholics.
White Church; Ballintaylor, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; history. Plain needlework; embroidery; crochet; knitting; netting. Roman Catholic catechism and prayers to Roman Catholics.
	Total, .	2,342 1 18 11 Sites, Rent-charges, and Annuity.	463 15 0	1849 2 10	270 1 10		

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dungarvan, Diocesan Free School for Waterford and Lismore.	Stat. 12 Eliz., ch. 1 Ir. (1570); Stat. 53 Geo. III., ch. 107, ss. 22, 24; Order of Lord Lieutenant in Council, 17 April, 1824.	—	—	83 1 6	—	For a free school, in which children of residents in diocese, of whatever religious persuasion, are entitled to a classical education, as day scholars, free of expense, the master being at liberty to receive voluntary remuneration from such as choose to pay. *Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Report*, 1831.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF WATERFORD—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In Bishop, Dean, and Archdeacon of Waterford. *Deed.*	50 0 0 Master and mistress.	Treasurer, out of annual contributions.	School fees.	228	—	None.	45	105	105	–	–	–	Free; some pay 4*s.* 4*d.*	No report, owing to lateness of period when deed was received. The managers of the various schools in Waterford knew nothing of the deed or of the public grant for building.
In Corporation, with assent of Bishop of Waterford. *Council Book*, 1704.	46 3 1 50 0 0 English assistant. 40 0 0 classical assistant. 24 0 0 French master.	Corporation of Waterford. Master. Same. Same.	School fees. £1 for each pupil in school. Board, lodging, and washing. £2 for each pupil taught exceeding twelve.	191	31	Small.	63	69	50	–	8	*11	Boarders £40 to £60, and £1 11*s.* 6*d.* entrance fee; day boys, without classics, £5 12*s.*; with classics, £9; French and German extra.	Satisfactory; but funds inadequate. For particulars of endowment, &c., *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 410. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 152 *et seq.*; 363, 381; 388 *et seq.*
In grantor. *Lease.*	30 0 0	National Board, £24; Richard Musgrave, £6.	Apartments and garden; School fees, £2 10*s.*	85	—	Small.	34	62	–	23	–	–	2*s.* to 10*s.*; some free.	Unsatisfactory; existence of lease unknown in locality. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 411.
Same.	28 0 0	National Board, £24; Richard Musgrave, £4.	Apartments and small garden; School fees, £3.	85	—	Small.	28	51	–	19	–	–	4*s.* to 12*s.*; some free.	Satisfactory.
				5387	157		1146	1894	321	1917	8	59		

* Members of Society of Friends, 6; Baptists, 3; Methodists, 2.

OPERATION. COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
In Lord Lieutenant. *Stat.* 12 *Eliz., ch.* 1.	None.	No appointment ever made by Lord Lieutenant. No schoolhouse ever built by Grand Jury.	In consequence of there having been no appointment by Lord Lieutenant, endowment has not been paid by bishop and clergy.

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Kilmacomb; Woodstown.	L. L. Fund, £64 12s. 3d.; K.P. Soc., £36 18s. 5d.; Mr. Carew and other subscribers, £83 1s. 6d.; Robert Shapland Carew, grant, 10 November, 1823.	1 2 19	1 12 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*
Rathgormuck; Glenpatrick.	L. L. Fund, £25; subscriptions, £25; site from Lady Osborne, 1830.	Site.	2 0 0	—	—	—
Waterford, St. John's College.	Rev. Thomas Flannery, will, death, 8 January, 1836.	—	—	—	20 0 0	For the benefit of St. John's College. *Extracts from Wills.*
	Total, . .	1 2 19 and Site.	3 12 4	83 1 6	20 0 0	

TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Waterford, Mount Sion, Christian Brothers.	Mary Hackett, will, death, January, 1849, £750.	—	—	—	22 10 0
Waterford, Newtown, Munster Provincial School of Society of Friends.	Thomas Tayle, bequest of an estate called Cooladine, death, 26 May, 1851.	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Cappoquin, Belmont.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £184 12s. 4d.; subscriptions, £35 1s. 6d.; site from Sir John Keane, 1820.	0 1 24	7 0 0	—	—	—
Dungarvan, Christian Brothers.	Frances Mansfield, will, death, 2 July, 1840.	Rent-charge.	—	10 0 0	—	For clothing and educating children attending the monks' and nuns' schools. *Extracts from Wills.*
Tramore.	Patrick Meany, will, 2 September, 1816.	—	—	—	2 10 0	To purchase school books. *Report on Foundation Schools*, 1835.
Waterford, Newtown, Munster Provincial School of Society of Friends.	Thomas Taylor, will, death, 26 Nov., 1838, devise of house and lands, held under lease dated 23 May, 1782.	—	—	—	—	For use and benefit of the Friends' institution. *Extracts from Wills.*
		0 1 24 and Rent-charge.	7 0 0	10 0 0	2 10 0	

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF WATERFORD—*continued.*

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
In grantor. *Deed.*	Thrown down.	Discontinued over twenty-five years since, in consequence of the falling off in the attendance of pupils. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 411.	—
—	In existence.	Discontinued in 1852, Lady Osborne being dissatisfied with the then master. *Rep. A. C.*	Endowment denied; school required in locality. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 411.
—	—	The executor denied validity of bequest, and declined paying it on that ground. *Rep. A. C.*	It appears that no benefit has been received on account of this bequest, though testator's assets were sufficient to pay the amount. *Rep. A. C.*

ENDOWMENTS. COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

Object.	Nature of Contingency.	Remarks.
School at Mount Sion under Christian Brothers. *Extracts from Wills.*	Death of John Hackett Brophy and William Kavanagh Brophy without issue. *Extracts from Wills.*	Both are alive. *Rep. A. C.*
For the use and benefit of the Newtown Friends' Munster Provincial School. *Extracts from Wills.*	Failure of a succession of heirs in the family of testator's devisee, Margaret Anne Fisher (late Tayle). *Extracts from Wills.*	The devisee has left several children. *Rep. A. C.*

LOST OR EXPIRED. COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep., 1825, App., p. 645.	The property on which house stands has been sold in the Incumbered Estates Court and purchased by the present Sir John Keane, without any notice having been taken of an endowment, in the conveyance from the Commissioners. No school has been held in the house since 1829. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 412.	—
Books of Bequest Board, containing extracts from wills.	The property on which the £10 a year was charged having been sold in the Incumbered Estates Court, the entire proceeds were exhausted by prior charges. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 412.	—
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 554.	Payments on account of this bequest appear to have been made by testator's sisters up to 1835, but not since. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 412.	—
Books of Bequest Board, containing extracts from wills.	The lease under which testator held was for three lives, only one of which survived him, and that but for a short time; the endowment therefore determined shortly after its creation, the institution having in the interim received £92 6*s.* 2*d.* *Rep. A. C.*	—

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TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Affane and Modeligo.	Annual income of £20, under will of John Magner, probate granted 2 Jan., 1816.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 554.	The application of the bequest to educational purposes appears discretionary on the part of trustee. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 412.	—
Affane, Parochial.	House, acre of ground, and £20 per annum, given by Mr. Villiers Stewart.	Return made to House of Commons, 1823, relative to Diocesan and Parish Schools in Ireland, (Parliamentary Paper, 229,) p. 46.	The payment of the master's salary, as well as the tenure of the schoolhouse, appears to be purely at the will of Lord Stuart De Decies. *Rep. A. C.*	This school appears to be identical with one at Villierstown.
Cappoquin.	Bequest of £8 a-year, by will of John Magner, probate granted 2 January, 1816.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 1168.	The application of the bequest to educational purposes appears discretionary on the part of the trustee. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 412.	—
Clashmore, National.	L. L. Fund, £80; subscriptions, £176; site from Richard Power.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep., 1825, App., p. 661.	There is no evidence that a deed was ever executed, or the money ever drawn, and the contrary is alleged. *Rep. A. C.*	The school is in operation under the National Board. *Rep. A.C.*
Drumcannon.	Legacy of £10 a-year.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 4 *c*.	No other endowment for educational purposes could be discovered in the parish of Drumcannon than that of Mrs. Quinn, which is applied to the Tramore National and Parochial Schools. *Rep. A.C.*	—
Dungarvan.	Unascertained revenues applicable to Mr. Spence's school at Dungarvan.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 554.	It could not be ascertained that any such school, or person keeping a school, had ever existed in Dungarvan. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Gurteen.	Edmond Power, will, death, 29 May, 1830, directing his heir to build a schoolhouse on his Waterford estate, and to pay a master.	Books of Bequest Board, containing extracts from wills.	The bequests for educational purposes do not appear to have been carried into operation. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 413.	—
Killoteran; Woodstown.	Corporation of Waterford, grant of 42A. 2R. 14P., 1 July, 1743.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 554.	This school has for many years ceased to be in operation. *Rep. A. C.*	The schoolhouse and lands are in occupation of a tenant of Incorporated Society. *Vide Report of Inspector of Estates, App. to Rep., p.* 44.
Lismore.	Bequest of £9 a-year by will of John Magner, probate granted 2 January, 1816.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 1168.	The application of the bequest to educational purposes appears discretionary on the part of the trustee. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 412.	—
Lisnakeel.	L. L. Fund, £50; subscriptions, £50; site from Mr. Esmonde, 1824.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep., 1825, App., p. 660.	There is no evidence of a deed ever having been executed, or of the alleged grant of money ever having been in fact made. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Waterford, Corporation.	Annual Income, £100, granted by Bishop Milles.	Select Committee of Commons, on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 554.	If any such endowment ever existed, it must have had reference to the Corporation Grammar School of Waterford, but the records of that school contain no information respecting it. *Rep. A. C.*	Corporation seems to have refused a bequest from Bishop Milles. *Vide Evidence at Public Court*, 365.
Waterford, Protestant Charter.	Annual Income of £6 from Lord Fortescue.	Same.	It could not be ascertained that any such school ever existed in Waterford. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Waterford, Protestant Orphan.	A house in High-street; £300 bequeathed by Arthur Goodman, death, 9 Dec., 1838.	Books of Bequest Board, containing extracts from Wills.	The appropriation of the house in High-street to educational purposes depended on a contingency which did not occur. Arthur Goodman's executor represents testator's estate as having been utterly insolvent. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF WATERFORD—*continued.*

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Waterford, School of Industry.	Annual income of £3, bequeathed by Mrs. Alcock, will, 1790.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App. p. 554.	The school referred to appears to be the Lady-lane Industrial School, but the latter institution possesses no records of so early a date, the old books having been lost. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Waterford, Trinitarian Orphan House.	£100, under the will of Mrs. Shee, proved 11 January, 1845.	Books of Bequest Board, containing extracts from wills.	The establishment referred to is not at present an educational one, being solely devoted to clothing, boarding, and maintaining orphans. *Rep. A. C.*	—

EXTRACTS from REPORTS of ARTHUR SHARMAN CRAWFORD, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Endowments in Operation.

Cappoquin, Sisters of Mercy, National School.—The quality of the instruction given in this school is above the average of National schools. In English dictation, in which I examined five of the pupils, not a single error was committed by any of them either in spelling or punctuation; they also exhibited great proficiency in geography and English grammar; the writing was also good. On the whole I consider the school to be a most efficient one.—[5th April, 1856.] Cappoquin, Sisters of Mercy, National.

Dungarvan, Christian Brothers' School.—This school is apparently conducted with a great deal of efficiency; it is managed on the principles of the system of the Christian Brothers. Several of the classes which I examined answered with more than the usual proficiency, and in mental arithmetic particularly excelled. I think the education given in the school is of the best kind, so far as relates to secular instruction, but the schoolrooms are not kept as clean as they should be.—[8th December, 1855.] Dungarvan, Christian Brothers.

Dunhill, National, Boys' School.—The only endowment which this school possesses is under the will of the late William Power, of Dunhill Lodge (who died in February, 1841), by which he devised to the parish priest of Dunhill and his successors, for ever, two roods of ground, part of the lands of Ballynegarce, at the yearly rent of 1s., for the purpose of erecting a schoolhouse for the education of the poor of said parish of Dunhill, and by a codicil he left £20 for the erection of the schoolhouse on the land he had already willed, for the education of twelve of the poorest children on his estates, without expense to their parents. It appears that probate of will and codicil was granted to John Power and James Power, 14th April, 1842. After death of testator, it appears that Mr. James Power, one of the executors, became entitled to the estate of testator, and a portion of land, not exceeding a quarter of a rood (instead of two roods) was appropriated by him to the purpose of building the present schoolhouse. It does not appear that Mr. Power has ever been pressed to appropriate to the school the residue of the two roods, and the sum of £20 left by codicil has never been paid, owing, as it is stated, to pecuniary embarrassments of Mr. Power, which made the parish priest unwilling to apply to him. Indeed it is only within the present year that the parish priest became aware of the bequest in the codicil.—[3rd December, 1855.] Dunhill, National, Boys.

Kilmeaden School.—The only permanent endowment which this school possessed was a lease, bearing date January, 1824, from John D. Langley and Charles Langley to John Malcolmson and Robert Hardum, of twenty-two perches of land on which the house is erected, for ever, in trust, for the uses of a school in parish of Kilmeaden, at the yearly rent of one peppercorn. This is the representation made to me of the lease by Rev. W. Bourke, the rector of the parish; but as the lease is in the possession of the Commissioners themselves, this representation can be verified. The Commissioners are also aware that the estate of the lessor in that lease has been lately sold by the Commissioners for Sale of Incumbered Estates, and that the purchaser, Rev. William M'Cance, claims to hold the land discharged of any such lease. I have seen his conveyance, and it seems to me that he is right in this view, as that lease does not seem to be in any way noticed in the schedule, and the house admittedly stands on the property purchased by Mr. M'Cance, as described in the conveyance. Kilmeaden.

I am unable to give a favourable report of this school. The amount of instruction professed to be given in the school is small, but it is practically less, as the quality is very inferior. I examined some of the pupils in English dictation, geography, and grammar, and found them lamentably deficient in all. In arithmetic alone they showed any proficiency. The master complained that he had a very inadequate supply of good school books, which was very evident; but this alone could not account for the very imperfect education the children were receiving, and I cannot help attributing it, in some degree, to the inefficiency of the teacher.—[7th December, 1855.]

Further Report.—Since the preceding was written, the case of this endowment has been brought by the Commissioners under the notice of the Commissioners of Education, Clare-street, in order that steps may be taken for its protection. They accordingly instructed their solicitor to take proceedings in the Court of the Commissioners for the Sale of Incumbered Estates, who made a conditional order that the school premises should be conveyed by the purchaser at his own expense to new trustees, for educational purposes. Against this order the purchaser appealed to the full court, and his appeal having been disallowed, with costs, he subsequently appealed to the Privy Council.—[23rd March, 1857.]

Further Report.—The order of the Incumbered Estates Commissioners was substantially affirmed, and Mr. M'Cance has consented to re-convey.—[1st June, 1857.]

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COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

Endowments in Operation.

Kilwatermoy; Saperton.

Kilwatermoy; Saperton School.—When I visited this school I found that the master was absent in Tallow, and that there were only five pupils present, under the charge of the master's wife. Those children who were present were very young, and had scarcely gone beyond the first elements of the branches of education professed to be taught. It is evident, both as regards the pupils who attend the school, and the amount of education given in it, that it is now nothing more than nominally in existence. I believe the religious instruction given in the school is distasteful to the Roman Catholic parents; and that the Protestants are so few as to make it unlikely that, under the present management, the number of pupils can be increased.—[10th December, 1855.]

Lismore, Endowed.

Lismore, Endowed School.—It appears from the Report of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland (9th March, 1812), that this school was founded in the year 1610, by the then Earl of Cork, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £30 per annum, and half an acre of land; but I am unable to obtain access to any documents or records other than a copy of the will of the above-named Earl of Cork, dated 24th day of November, 1642. I have been furnished with an extract from it by F. E. Curry, Esq., Lismore Castle, whereby it appears that he charged his son and heir, that he and his heirs for ever thereafter, should continue and uphold the payment of £20 sterling, per annum, to the schoolmaster of the free school by him erected at Youghal, £10 to the usher thereof, and to pay the like allowance, for ever, to the schoolmaster and usher of the free school by him lately erected at Lismore; he also bequeathed funds for the support of alms houses at those places, and declared the above charges for schools and alms houses (except £40 therein specially provided for) were to come out of his son and heir's revenues; and he was likewise to keep the schoolhouse in good repair.

See also statements contained in Lodge's Peerage, pp. 161, 173, 174, edition, 1789; and Taylor's History of Waterford.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire has inherited the estates of the founder, the Earl of Cork, and pays regularly £30 per annum to Mr. Stokes, and keeps the house in repair; but it is to be observed, that according to the literal terms of the above will, Mr. Stokes, having no usher, would only be entitled to £20 per annum.

It is further to be noticed, that by the terms of the will, the school is denominated a free one; but it does not appear that Mr. Stokes admits the right of any persons to nominate free pupils for education in the school.

There have been no pupils in this school since the year 1851, except two, who for a short time, in the year 1854, were boarders, and were withdrawn in March, 1854. The master attributes this state of things to several causes:—First, pecuniary difficulties into which he fell; secondly, illness of several members of his family, which deprived him of their assistance in the management of the school; thirdly, the want of railway communication with Lismore, and consequent difficulty of access as compared with other schools having that advantage. Some of these very probably did affect the prosperity of the school, but I have no reason to suppose that they alone are sufficient to account for its present condition.

From my inquiries in various quarters, and from the statement of Mr. Stokes himself, I came to the conclusion that he took no vigorous steps to maintain the character of the school, or to make known its advantages; that he was desirous to make the school one for the education of the higher classes alone, and therefore actually discouraged the attendance of the middle and lower classes. I believe it is quite true that the pecuniary difficulties of Mr. Stokes led him to employ ushers of inferior merit, and that this was a main cause of the falling off in the number of pupils; and I am satisfied, that after the suspension of the operations of the school for so many years, it cannot be again made efficient under the superintendence of the present master.—[15th December, 1855.]

Lismore; Mountmelleray Abbey.

Lismore; Mountmelleray Abbey School.—This school is under the superintendence of, and is taught by, the monks of the Order of La Trappe. Four of the community (of whom the Rev. Joseph Melville is the principal) are chiefly engaged in tuition in the school, and they receive no salaries whatsoever. One of them, Rev. Thomas A. Keating, teaches Latin and Greek; another of them, Rev. Michael J. Foley, teaches Latin and mathematics; another of them, Monsieur Gabriel Farbos, teaches French only. Mr. Francis Kelly is an assistant teacher, and is paid by the Abbot £12 a-year for his services in that capacity. He is not a member of the community.

All these persons have been appointed teachers in the school by the Abbot of the order for the time being; and so far as I was enabled to judge, they seemed qualified for the several departments in which they taught.

Considering the school as one preparatory to a university education, it seems to me to be an efficient one. The pupils seem to be well grounded in the ancient classics, and also in the French language. I heard them examined in these, and also in geography and Euclid, and I was satisfied with the answering. More attention, however, seems to me to be paid to the classics than to science, and the pupils did not exhibit equal proficiency in the latter; but, on the whole, I was much pleased with the school, which seems to be conducted with great zeal on the part of the monks, but more particularly Mr. Melville, the principal teacher.

In addition to the school, on which the above is a report, I should mention that a small school (distinct from the other) is conducted by one of the monks, Mr. John Rothe, who, however, receives for so doing no salary or endowment whatever. It is for the education of the children of the poor inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and is a perfectly free school. The course of instruction is reading, writing, arithmetic, elements of geography and grammar—no book-keeping or mensuration is taught. The numbers present were twenty-seven when I visited the school.—[12th December, 1855.]

Stradbally, National, Boys.

Stradbally, National, Boys' School.—The schoolhouse was built by the late Pierse Barron; and I am informed that by his will he bequeathed it and the land annexed thereto to the Roman Catholic Bishop, and Roman Catholic priest of the parish of Stradbally, for the time being, for the purposes of a school; and he also bequeathed to the same persons the sum of £1,000, late Irish currency, for the endowment of same school. It is stated that by the will he directed that after payment of certain salaries to the teachers, the residue of the interest of said sum

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should be expended in keeping in repair the schoolhouse and Roman Catholic chapel adjoining. I was unable to procure any copy of this will, and no extract from it has been furnished to me. It is further stated, that testator's nephew, James Barron, paid the interest on this £1,000, up to the time of his death, in the year 1831; and it appears by his will he bequeathed the sum of £1,000, late Irish currency, for the purpose of endowing two schoolhouses in the parish of Stradbally, and keeping them and the chapel in repair. It is alleged that this latter bequest is only a confirmation of that contained in the will of Pierse Barron, and not an additional endowment; but not having any opportunity of perusing the will of the latter, I am unable to state whether such is the case.

Stradbally, National, Boys.

Soon after the death of Mr. James Barron, his executor, Rev. Edward Barron, invested the sum of £923 1*s.* 6½*d.*, being equivalent to £1,000 Irish, in Government securities, where it now stands in the names of the late Bishop Foran, Rev. M. Power, P.P. of Stradbally, and Pierse Marcus Barron, Esq.; and the annual interest is applied in paying £10 a-year to each of the teachers of the male and female National schools at Stradbally, and in keeping the schoolhouse and the Roman Catholic chapel in repair.

This school is in connexion with the Board of National Education. Butler's Catechism and Roman Catholic prayers are taught every day in the week by the master, for half an hour after the termination of secular instruction; on Saturdays, exclusively, until 12 o'clock. The school is visited almost every day by a Roman Catholic clergyman.

It is practically limited to pupils of the Roman Catholic persuasion; but I am not aware of any arrangements which cause this, except those for religious instruction, before mentioned, which are in accordance with the prescribed rules of the Board of National Education, may have that tendency.

The master seems to be a very efficient one, and ranks in the first class of teachers under the Board. I examined the pupils in English dictation, arithmetic, and geography, and they acquitted themselves to my satisfaction, particularly the pupils in the fourth class, who answered much better than those in the senior class, for which the master was unable to account. I should observe that the schoolroom and precincts of the house are not kept clean, in which respect great improvement is required.—[4th December, 1855.]

Tallow, Protestant, Girls and Infant.

Tallow, Protestant, Girls' and Infant School.—The defect which is most obvious is the want of pupils and of books; of the latter the supply is most precarious, and always inadequate. The secular instruction given in the school is very indifferent; and of geography and English grammar the pupils seemed to be nearly entirely ignorant. I am disposed to think that too much of the time is taken up with needlework, from which the pupils derive a profit, and therefore they prefer it to other instruction in school. I am not prepared to point out how the usefulness of the school could be increased. I believe that so long as it is taught on the principles of the Church Education Society, there will not be any increase in the number of pupils.—[10th December, 1855.]

Tramore, Parochial.

Tramore, Parochial School.—The secular instruction given in this school is exceedingly limited, both in amount and quality. The pupils exhibited a fair proficiency in the principal rules of arithmetic. In English dictation they were lamentably deficient, almost every other word being wrongly spelled. In geography they were no better; and of grammar they were utterly ignorant. Two of the pupils alone had commenced Euclid, but had not gone beyond two or three propositions. The principal attention seems to be paid to religious instruction, and to needle and fancy work, which is executed with considerable neatness. The teachers do not appear competent to give an improved education.—[30th November, 1855.]

Waterford, Bishop Foy's.

Waterford, Bishop Foy's School.—The amount of instruction professed to be given in the school is rather limited. When I visited it, I found the establishment in general good order, and in clean condition. A considerable sum of money has, within the last three months, been expended in putting the house in good condition; and I have no reason to suppose that, at the present time, the rules which have been framed for the government of the institution are not carried out. The Bishop of Cashel informed me that the school is in much better order than it had been, and that he had found it necessary to remonstrate with the master for neglect of duty. The Bishop himself pays frequent visits to the school when resident at Waterford, and inquires into the management of the establishment, and the progress of the pupils in secular and religious learning.

The pupils answered very respectably in English history as far as the reign of Edward I., but had not advanced farther. They answered well in mental arithmetic; and one boy was able to answer satisfactorily in the first book of Euclid, but he was the only one who could do so. In geography they acquitted themselves in an average manner; but in English dictation I thought them, in general, very imperfect. The boy who had answered respectably in Euclid made several mistakes in spelling in a short sentence. One boy alone, who was young, and had not been long in the school, wrote with any correctness.

I cannot conclude my report without suggesting, as my opinion, that it would much increase the efficiency of the school if the Board of Governors was increased in number by the addition of some of the residents in the city of Waterford. There are now only two, the Bishop and the Dean for the time being, who are necessarily absent from Waterford occasionally; and in their absence there is no person who has any authority to enforce proper discipline, or to inspect the school, and the master is left altogether uncontrolled. I think it is also an objectionable arrangement, particularly under the circumstances I have stated, that the principal master and his assistant should stand in relation of father and son, as is the case here.

It is right for me to state with reference to the result of my examination into the secular instruction of the pupils, that it appears, that within the last few months, six of the oldest boys in the school, and who formed the first class, have been bound apprentices; and therefore that the most advanced pupils in the school at present, are only entering on the course of instruction given in the first class.—[26th November, 1855.]

Waterford, Protestant Orphan.

Waterford, Protestant Orphan School.—In its general arrangements this institution seems on the whole well managed. The children are well and tenderly taken care of; extreme cleanliness and order is strikingly apparent to a visitor, and the Committee of Management are most sedulous in their visitations and attention to the establishment.

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COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

Endowments in Operation.

Waterford, Protestant Orphan.

The school is confined to Protestants, but all denominations of Protestants are admissible. The rules of the institution prescribe the reading of the Scriptures by all; pupils of any dissenting denomination are not compelled to learn the catechism of the Established Church. I may add, that although there are no Protestant dissenters among the pupils at present, there are members of dissenting churches in the Managing Committee, and the school is frequently visited by ministers of dissenting denominations.

Education, however, is not afforded to any considerable amount; and the pupils do not seem to have acquired more than the earliest rudiments of the branches of instruction taught in the school, as the list of books in use evidences. However, the children answered me tolerably well in elementary geography and arithmetic. The writing is not very good, and in grammar the children are deficient.—[28th November, 1855.]

Waterford; Lady-lane, Blue, Girls.

Waterford; Lady-lane, Blue Girls' School.—Both in the amount and quality of the instruction given in the school there is a great deficiency, arising, to a very considerable extent, from the incompetency of the teachers. Although grammar is professed to be taught, the girls are utterly ignorant of it, and their knowledge of arithmetic is very limited. There was not a single arithmetical book in the school, and the pupils are not taught the principles of the rules, which they work out in a sort of mechanical way. In English dictation one or two of the girls exhibited accuracy in spelling; but this was almost the only branch in which I can say there was an average proficiency. I see no way in which these defects can be obviated except by procuring more competent teachers, which is very difficult with the present funds. I may add, that the schoolroom is not kept in clean condition, and ventilation is not attended to as it ought to be.—[21st November, 1855.]

Waterford; Lady-lane, Industrial.

Waterford; Lady-lane, Industrial School.—The school seems to me to be generally well conducted, but the amount of education given in it is below that given in the National Schools. The pupils are in general very young and not far advanced, and the opening of a model school by the Board of National Education has diminished the number of the elder pupils, who have gone to the latter school. The mistress, however, seems to me qualified to teach the simpler branches of an English education, as I judge from her intelligence, manners, and the examination of many of the children, whom I questioned in grammar, arithmetic, and geography. The schoolroom was clean and in good order.—[22nd November, 1855.]

Waterford; Mount Sion, Christian Brothers.

Waterford; Mount Sion, Christian Brothers' School.—I consider this school most efficiently conducted, and I cannot point out any defects either in the amount or quality of instruction given, or in the discipline and internal management of the school, or otherwise. It is as nearly perfect as any school can be, conducted on the principles of a particular community for the education of pupils of one religious denomination. I examined and heard examined many of the pupils in English dictation, arithmetic, geography, mechanics, Euclid, and grammar, and in all found more than an average proficiency. In English dictation several of the boys did not make a single mistake, and in mental arithmetic their proficiency was really extraordinary; the writing, also, I thought much above the average. All the arrangements of the school are most excellent.—[24th November, 1855.]

Waterford, Newtown, Munster Provincial School of Society of Friends.

Waterford, Newtown, Munster Provincial School of Society of Friends.—I cannot report too favourably on the general management of this institution. In arrangement, order, and cleanliness, it is superior to any I have hitherto visited. The pupils seem to be most carefully attended to, and every thing necessary for their health and education is provided in the most liberal manner. To the extent to which instruction is proposed to be given I had every reason to be satisfied with the proficiency of the pupils. None of the pupils at present in the school had advanced far in mathematical and physical science, but for their age they answered fairly in them. In English dictation they acquitted themselves very creditably. The schoolroom is too narrow, but a proposition to erect a new one is now under consideration, when it is proposed to connect the new room by a covered passage from the dwelling-house, which is now detached.—[24th November, 1855.]

Waterford; St. Patrick's, Christian Brothers.

Waterford; St. Patrick's, Christian Brothers' School.—The same observations as I have made in my report on the Mount Sion School are applicable to this also, so far as relates to the amount and quality of instruction given, and the discipline and management of it. But the schoolhouse is badly situated, and there is a great deficiency in the external appliances, such as play-ground, urinals, and privies. The house, too, is not kept so orderly or in such a state of cleanliness as that at Mount Sion. But, except in these respects, I beg to refer to my report on that school.—[26th November, 1855.]

Waterford; Stephen-street, Corporation, Free, Grammar.

Waterford; Stephen-street, Corporation, Free, Grammar School.—The Report of the Commissioners of Education, dated 9th March, 1812, pages 284–5, contains all the information which I can procure respecting the ancient state of this endowment.

Its present position is as follows:—By a bond, bearing date the 16th day of April, 1844, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Waterford bound themselves unto the Rev. William John Price, the present master, in a sum of £1,589 3*s.* 6*d.*, as a security for the payment to him (during his natural life) of the sum of £110 15*s.* 4*d.*, by four equal quarterly payments in each year.

By the condition of the bond, it appears to have been given in pursuance of the Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in Ireland, and in pursuance of an order of the Court of Queen's Bench, dated the 10th of June, 1843. The condition recites that a sum of £92 6*s.* 2*d.* had been usually paid by the Corporation to the person, for the time being, filling the office and preferment of lecturer and minister of the Church of St. Olaves, in the borough, and being master of the Waterford Latin school—£46 3*s.* 1*d.* as master of school, and £46 3*s.* 1*d.* as lecturer of the Church of St. Olaves, annexed to the mastership; also, that an annual sum of £18 9*s.* 2*d.* had been paid and granted by the Corporation to the master, for the purpose of providing premiums for pupils; and the bond was given to secure the payment of these three several sums, amounting to £110 15*s.* 4*d.*, to the master during his life.

Whether a similar payment to a successor of Dr. Price can be in any way enforced, or whether there is any thing more than a tenancy from year to year, under the Corporation, in the house,

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Endowments in Operation.

Waterford; Stephen-street, Corporation, Free, Grammar.

I do not feel myself able to report; but it is stated to me, that unless such a payment is secured to the master there will be no chance that the school can be sustained in its present efficiency, there being no other permanent endowment of the school.

For the exhibition of £15, late Irish currency, founded by the late Dr. Downes, for the benefit of the school, see Report of Education Commissioners, dated 9th March, 1812, page 285.

The exhibition in question is not under the will of Dr. Downes, as therein stated, but under a deed bearing date 27th September, 1787, and is at present paid out of certain head-rents, out of premises in the city of Waterford, by virtue of a lease which will terminate in the year 1882, and is thenceforward to be paid out of a rent-charge granted by the Corporation, payable out of their estates, which is perpetual. By the terms of that deed, £15 a-year is to be paid to a student in the University of Dublin, who has been educated in the Waterford Endowed School, to continue until he shall have been of master's standing, the student to be resident from the time of admission until the year next before he shall be of master's standing—the exhibition to cease in case the recipient shall not reside, or be cautioned or admonished. The student to be nominated by the Bishop of Waterford, Mayor, Recorder, and Dean, the master of the school, the executor or administrator of Dr. Downes, or the greater part of them: the preference to be given to the best scholar, on competition, and if candidates be nearly equal, to the poorest.

The present trustees of this fund are Michael Dobbin, and Michael Dobbin, jun., Esqrs., of Waterford, and the present recipient of the fund is Mr. Theodore Cooke.

The school, on the whole, seems to me well conducted, but its operations are limited by want of funds, which disables Dr. Price from putting the schoolhouse into better repair, and from improving some of the internal arrangements. I am bound, however, to state, that both master and assistants seem to discharge their duties with zeal and intelligence. I heard the pupils examined in several branches, and examined them myself in others, and I think they exhibited a fair proficiency; in English dictation and the physical sciences they answered satisfactorily, and in classics they appeared to be well grounded.—[19th November, 1855.]

White Church; Ballintaylor, National, Boys.

White Church; Ballintaylor National Boys' School.—This school is conducted according to the principles of the system of National Education. The pupils did not, I think, exhibit the average proficiency in such schools. They were very imperfect in dictation and parsing, but in arithmetic and geography they answered very fairly. The writing was of an inferior kind.

Mr. Musgrave, and his agent, Mr. William Thompson, were both unaware that there had been a grant of public money for building the schoolhouse, or that there had been a lease of the land attached (1A. 3R.) made for the purposes of the school; and at the time I visited Waterford, the lease referred to had not been furnished to the Commissioners.—[8th December, 1855.]

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN OPERATION.

Endowments not in Operation.

Kilmacomb; Woodstown.

Kilmacomb; Woodstown School.—I visited the site of this schoolhouse, which was situate half a-mile from the village of Woodstown, county of Waterford. Nothing remains of it but some of the old mortar used in its construction. The school has not been in operation for a period of over twenty-five years. It was discontinued in consequence of the small number of pupils. It was then converted into a farm-house, and occupied by a tenant of Mr. (now Lord) Carew, and was finally taken down altogether about twenty years ago, as well as Lord Carew can remember. Lord Carew stated to me, that before throwing it down he obtained some official permission to do so.

Lord Carew further stated, that to the best of his recollection and belief there was no lease or grant of the site whatever, and at the time I was in Waterford the deed had not been then furnished to the Commissioners, and I was then unable to discover any evidence of it.—[1st December, 1855.]

Rathgormuck; Glenpatrick.

Rathgormuck; Glenpatrick School.—The references relating to this case were not furnished to me until I had left the district, and there was not time for me to return to it for the purpose of making inquiry in the locality.

It appears from the books of the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund Commissioners, that on the 27th July, 1830, his Excellency approved of a grant from that fund to Lady Osborne, of £25, in aid of building Glenpatrick Schoolhouse, on condition of at least £25 being subscribed for the same purpose, and a grant of a site by Lady Osborne; and from returns made to the House of Commons, in March, 1839 (Parl. pap., 540), of sums advanced out of the Exchequer, it appears that this sum was paid to Lady Osborne.

It appears from the letter of Mr. W. P. Worrell, agent of the Osborne estate, dated May 14th, 1856, and written, as he states, by the direction of the Right Hon. Bernal Osborne, who is married to a daughter of Lady Osborne, and who, in her right, is now I believe entitled to the Osborne estate, that Mr. Osborne insists that the endowment does not exist, and that there was no grant of land made by Lady Osborne, who he alleges had no power to make such during the minority of her daughter; that the schoolhouse which was built on the land was used as a National school for some years, but was given up in consequence of the decrease of the population in the locality; and that the house is unoccupied.

On the other hand, there is a letter from the Rev. P. Dowley, P.P., in which he states that the school was closed in 1852 by Lady Osborne, then the manager of it, in consequence of her having been dissatisfied with the then master; that previous to its being closed there was an attendance of between thirty to forty pupils; that in consequence of the school being closed, he has been obliged to employ an incompetent hedge schoolmaster to keep a school in the locality in a wretched hut, in which school there is a daily attendance of from fifty to sixty pupils; that the locality is suffering much from the want of a good school; that the people are too poor to erect a new schoolhouse, even if a site were provided. It appears from Mr. Dowley's letter, that Lady Osborne, on application to her to re-open the school, stated that the property ceased to belong to her since the marriage of her daughter, Mrs. Osborne.

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COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

Endowments not in Operation.

It is much to be regretted that, under the circumstances, as detailed by Mr. Dowley, a house, which seems to have been in part erected with public funds for the purpose of a school, should be unoccupied and not used as such.—[29th November, 1856.]

Endowments Lost or Expired.

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS LOST OR EXPIRED.

Cappoquin; Belmont.

Cappoquin; Belmont School.—In the Appendix to the First Report from the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1825, p. 645, it appears that a grant of £200 Irish was made to Mrs. Keane, from the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund for Belmont School, on condition of £38 Irish being subscribed for the same purpose; and in the books of the Commissioners of the fund, kept by John Litton, Esq., it is stated that in consideration of a grant of the site by Sir John Keane, of an annual subscription of £70 to defray the expense of salary to master and mistress, and for future repairs of building, as well as of a sum of £38 being raised by private subscriptions in aid of building, the Commissioners, on the 3rd of August, 1820, approved of a grant of £200 to Mrs. Keane for a school at Cappoquin. It further appears, from certain returns made to the House of Commons, in March, 1839 (Parliamentary paper, 540), showing the sums of money advanced out of the Exchequer for various purposes, that in 1820, a sum of £184 12*s.* 4*d.* was paid to Mrs. E. Keane, in aid of building a school at Cappoquin. It also appears from the Solicitor's Abstract, that the "deed was sent" on 24th August, 1820; but there is no entry of its having been returned.

The schoolhouse alluded to seems to have been built about the period of the above grant; and there is at present in existence a large building (containing two rooms, one over the other, and each being 42 by 21 feet) which was pointed out to me as the subject of the above endowment. It has a small quantity of land attached to it, which is now used as a cabbage garden. The house itself is in the possession of a person of the name of Daly, a tenant to Sir John Keane. It seems to have been a house suited for a large school, but is now considerably out of repair. It is stated to me that there has been no school held in this house since the year 1829; but the exact cause of its discontinuance I could not ascertain. The house was made a cholera hospital in 1832. I believe there was no lease of the premises. I understand that the property on which the house stands has lately been sold by the Commissioners of Incumbered Estates, and purchased by the present Sir John Keane, and that he has purchased without any notice being taken in the conveyance of any lease of the schoolhouse; and, therefore, I apprehend, even if there had been a lease, that no title could now be established against Sir John Keane.—[8th December, 1855.]

Dungarvan, Christian Brothers.

Dungarvan, Christian Brothers' School.—No payments appear to have been made on account of Miss Mansfield's bequest for fourteen or fifteen years. Probate of the will appearing to have been granted to Francis Kennedy, who resides at Clashmore, and being in that neighbourhood subsequently to the date of this report, I called upon him, and he stated to me that the bequest above mentioned was charged on certain lands situate at Slady, near Dungarvan, which was the only fund for payment thereof; that after the death of testatrix the lands were sold by the Commissioners for sale of Incumbered Estates, on the petition of the Honourable Mr. Justice Ball, and that the entire proceeds of the sale expended in paying charges prior to those created by Miss Mansfield; that several payments made by Mr. Kennedy on foot of the bequest, have been lost to him in consequence of the want of funds to repay him.—[8th December, 1855.]

Tramore.

Tramore School.—So far as I can collect from local inquiry in Tramore, the bequest was in favour of the schools in the parish of Drumcannon; that for some years after the death of testator the amount of the bequest was paid by his sister (now deceased) to a schoolmaster of the name of Thomas Duan, who is now also dead, but it was then discontinued, and no payment was made since the year 1835, when Duan's school was discontinued. It appears that Miss Meany died in the year 1842, having made a will appointing three persons her executors, who are all dead. She left several legacies by her will, and among others one for the purchase of coals for the poor. One of the legatees under Miss Meany's will, a Mrs. Margaret Horton, informed me that the legacy for coals was paid for one year only; that some of the other legacies were paid in full, among others that to herself, but that others have never been paid, and she believes that there are no funds to pay them; that she does not know who now is the personal representative of Mr. Meany or of Miss Meany, and has no copy of either of the wills. Mrs. Horton also states that she lived for many years with Miss Meany, and she never knew or heard that she paid any sum whatever for educational purposes in the parish, under the will of her brother, and does not believe that she ever did so. Under these circumstances I think the endowment (if it ever existed) may be considered as lost.—[1st December, 1855.]

Alleged Endowments inquired into.

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO.

Affane and Modeligo, Cappoquin and Lismore.

Affane and Modeligo, Cappoquin and Lismore Schools.—I have, after much inquiry, at length been able to ascertain the exact nature of the charitable bequest contained in the will of Mr. Magner, a copy thereof being in the possession of Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Roman Catholic Bishop.

John Magner, of Boston, in the United States of America, by his will (probate of which was granted 2nd January, 1816), bequeathed one half of the residue of his estates to the poor of the parishes of Cappoquin, Lismore, and Modeligo, in three equal portions, to be paid to the respective parish priests of said three parishes, and by them to be put out to interest on good security for ever; to form a fund, the interest of which should be annually appropriated, and distributed quarterly, at the discretion of each parish priest, for the schooling of orphan children, and the comfort and support of the poor of each of said parishes respectively.

Previous to the establishment of National schools this fund was appropriated chiefly to the payment of the salaries of teachers (see Report of 1826, p. 1168), but so far as the parish of Lismore is concerned the fund is now appropriated to the purchase of clothing and otherwise maintaining poor children, and is principally laid out for the benefit of the children who are educated gratuitously at the National schools in the parish.

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COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

Alleged Endowments inquired into.

There is a like appropriation of the fund applicable to the Roman Catholic parish of Cappoquin; but in that case I believe it is intrusted to the community of the Sisters of Charity for clothing the children attending their school.

Affane and Modeligo, Cappoquin and Lismore.

The fund applicable to the parish of Modeligo, under the will, was, at the date of the Second Report of Commissioners of Public Instruction, 1835, where the bequest is referred to (page 10 *c*), appropriated to the maintenance of a school situate in that part of the parish of Affane which is ecclesiastically united with Modeligo; but that school has long ceased to be in operation, and the fund is now applied by the parish priest for general charitable purposes in the parish, part, I believe, being appropriated to education.—[5th April, 1856.]

Gurteen.

Gurteen School.—The testator in his will states his intention to erect a schoolhouse on each of his estates in the counties of Waterford and Tipperary, for the education of poor children on said estates, and to pay annual salaries to fit and proper teachers; but in case he should not have completed such schoolhouses during his lifetime, he most earnestly requests and enjoins it on his eldest son, or such other son or person as may become entitled at any time to such estates, to erect, or cause to be erected, a good and sufficient school on each of his said estates, and to provide and pay proper persons as masters therefor.

I am unable to ascertain that any schoolhouses were built, or schools established, in conformity with the recommendations contained in the above will. Mr. Galway, who was for many years agent to the estates of Mr. Power, and is at present one of the trustees thereof, expresses his belief that they were never acted on. He further states that the testator was strict tenant for life of his Waterford estates, and had therefore no power of imposing on his son any trust for the establishment of schools.

The Tipperary estates have been sold, and Mr. Galway believes that no schools were established thereon by the testator or his successors.—[5th April, 1856.]

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PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Ahoghill; Ballymontna National.	Robert M'Master, lease, for lessor's term, 26 Feb., 1853.	0 2 13	5 1 7	—	—	For the use and benefit of Ballymontna school. *Copy of Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography. Scriptures to all able to read; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Ahoghill; Craigs, Parochial, Erasmus Smith's English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.* Building grant from Governors, £200; subscriptions, £200; J. M'Neill, grant, 14 May, 1841.	3 0 38	15 4 9	—	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For a schoolhouse and residence of a schoolmaster, to teach children, under regulation of Governors, and to instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Ahoghill; Craigs, Parochial, Erasmus Smith's English, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Vocal music. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Ahoghill; Cullybackey, National, Boys.	Kildare-place Society building grant, £50; Roger Casement, lease, for one life and ninety-one years, 12 June, 1824,	0 1 24	6 11 2	—	—	For a school under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures to those who do not object; each child is taught his catechism.
Ahoghill; Cullybackey, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Same.
Ahoghill; Tullynahinion, National.	Lord Lieutenant's School-building Fund, £13 16*s.* 11*d.*; Alexander M'Neill, for coheiresses of S. Thompson, promise of grant, 17 October, 1820.	Site.	3 16 7	—	—	For the purposes of a schoolhouse. *Articles of Agreement.*	—
Antrim; Bow-lane, Erasmus Smith's English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.* Building grant from Governors, £553 16*s.* 11*d.*; subscriptions, £184 12*s.* 3*d.*; Earl of Massereene, grant, 24 July, 1813.	2 0 0 and Site.	24 3 1	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Antrim; Bow-lane, Erasmus Smith's English, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; English history; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; crochet and knitting. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism is taught to children of the United Church; the Ten Commandments are taught to all the children.
Antrim; Bush, National.	K. P. Soc. building grant, £23 1*s.* 6*d.*; James Arthur, renewable lease, 3 August, 1826.	Site.	2 8 5	—	—	For a school under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; geometry; algebra; book-keeping. Scriptures to all who are able to read; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.

* Baptists. † The Schools reported on by Mr. Pennefather are marked [P.]; those by Dr. Ferguson are marked [F.]

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

Master.				School.			Pupils.								
							Number.		Religion.						
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	20 0 0	National Boar .	School fees, £10 17*s*.	150	—	Sufficient.	50	107	2	2	95	*8	4*s*. 4*d*.	Very unsatisfactory. [F.]† *Vide Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner*, *p*. 445.
In Governors. *Deed*.	16 0 0	Church Education Society, £8; Mr. M'Neill, £5; Rector, £3.	House and land, £5; School fees; gratuities from Ch. Ed. Soc.	84	—	None.	38	59	17	–	42	–	6*s*. to 10*s*.	Satisfactory. [F].
Same.	20 0 0	Rector, from subscriptions.	School fees.	42	—	None.	22	57	17	1	39	–	6*s*. 6*d*. to 10*s*. 10*d*.	Satisfactory. [F.]
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	32 0 0 5 0 0 Monitor.	National Board. Same.	School fees, £14.	101	—	Small.	59	79	4	7	66	‡2	6*s*. to £1; one free.	School closed for vacation when visited by Assistant Commissioner. [F.]
Same.	20 0 0 3 0 0 Monitress.	National Board. Same.	—	101	—	Same.	54	80	–	–	–	–	—	School closed for vacation when visited by Assistant Commissioner. [F.]
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	13 0 0	National Board.	School fees, £7.	111	—	None.	21	–	–	–	–	–	5*s*. 6*d*.	School closed for vacation when visited by Assistant Commissioner. [F.]
In Governors. *Deed*.	20 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and land, £5; School fees, £2 10*s*.	135	—	None.	24	49	24	1	§24	–	4*s*. 4*d*. to 10*s*. 10*d*.; some free.	Satisfactory. More frequent inspection required. [P.]† *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p*. 445.
Same.	22 0 0	Same.	House and garden, £4 10*s*.; portion of land, £1; School fees, £5.	135	—	None.	22	50	20	2	§28	–	4*s*. 4*d*. to £1 1*s*. 8*d*.; some free.	Unsatisfactory. [P.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p*. 445.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	26 0 0	National Board.	School fees.	64	—	None.	38	64	1	1	62	–	4*s*. to 10*s*.	Satisfactory. [F.]

‡ Protestant Dissenters. § Including some Methodists.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Antrim; Creavery National.	K. P. Soc. building grant, £39 8s. 2d.; William and Mary Buck, lease, for one life (still in being), 5 June, 1826.	0 1 0	4 4 5	—	—	For a schoolhouse for the use of the inhabitants of Dunsilly, Lisnevanagh, Tullycreenagh, and Creavery, under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures to all able to read; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Armoy; Mullaghduff.	K. P. Soc. building grant, £35; promise of lease from Alexander Montgomery, 1828.	Site.	2 10 10	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music. Scriptures; each child is taught his catechism.
Ballinderry, Lower.	L. L. Fund, £64 12s. 4d.; subscriptions, £67 7s. 8d.; Marquess of Hertford, grant, 31 July, 1826; John Nelson Ingram, will, death 23 July, 1841, £200, producing £8.	0 3 9	4 15 4	—	8 0 0	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Minister of Ballinderry or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.* To help to support the school kept at Lower Ballinderry. *Extracts from Wills.*	—
Ballinderry, Upper, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £51 13s. 10d.; subscriptions, £51 13s. 10d.; Marquess of Hertford, grant, 31 July, 1826; John Nelson Ingram, will, death 23 July, 1841, £200, producing £8.	1 2 19	4 14 4	—	8 0 0	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Minister of Ballinderry or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.* To help to support the school kept at Upper Ballinderry. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children, and to others who do not object.
Ballintoy.	Jane Stewart, will, 1760, rent-charge; house built by accumulation of rent-charge; half an acre presumed to be granted.	0 2 0 and rent-charge.	4 11 0	13 16 11	—	School for parishioners of all religious denominations. *Report on Foundation Schools*, 1835.	Reading; writing; arithmetic. Scriptures and Church catechism to Church children.
Ballyclug, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £18 9s. 2d.; subscriptions, £13 16s. 11d.; Rev. H. S. Cumming, grant, 1 Nov., 1823.	Site.	1 9 5	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Ballymena, Diocesan Free School, for Armagh and Connor.	Stat. 12 Eliz., ch. 1, Ir. (1570); Stat. 53 Geo. III., c. 107, ss. 22, 24; Order of Lord Lieutenant in Council, 17 April, 1824; Grand Jury presentment of £923 1s. 6d., expended on building about 1830; William Adair, grant, 1827.	1 0 0	28 13 10	110 15 5	—	For free school, in which children of residents in dioceses, of whatever religious persuasion, are entitled to a classical education, as day scholars, free of expense, the master being at liberty to receive voluntary remuneration from such as choose to pay. *Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Report*, 1831.	Greek; Latin; French; German; geometry; algebra. Reading; writing; grammar; geography; history and English composition. Drawing. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Ballymena, Guy's Free National, Boys.	John Guy, will, proved 21 April, 1814, £52 13s. 10d. a year; William Adair, grant of site, and land now let for building at £31 14s., yearly rent, 30 Aug., 1826.	Site and house property.	22 9 7	82 13 8	—	For a poor school in the parish of Kirkinriola, for education of the youth of the poor of said parish and neighbourhood, under regulation of William Adair, and his heirs, the dissenting clergyman [Presbyterian] of the parish for the time being, and other trustees mentioned in will. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures to those who do not object.

* Roll does not distinguish religions of pupils. † Methodists.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF ANTRIM—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.								
							Number.		Religion.						
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	£ s. d. 17 0 0	National Board.	House and garden, £2; School fees.	74	—	Small.	34	90	4	–	86	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 8*s.* 8*d.*	Not satisfactory. [F.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 445.
—	12 0 0	Rev. J. Graham.	School fees, £5 12*s.*	68	—	Small.	28	*33	–	–	–	–	4*s.*	Unsatisfactory. [F.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 445.
In minister. *Deed.*	13 0 0	Mr. Ingram's executor, £8; Ch. Ed. Soc., £5.	School fees.	108	—	None.	–	65	–	–	–	–	5*s.* to 10*s.*	Master absent, with sanction of minister, when Assistant Commissioner inspected premises. [P.]
Same.	14 0 0	Mr. Ingram's executor, £8; Ch. Ed. Soc., £5; Hon. and Rev. W. Blackwood, £1.	School fees, £16.	133	—	None.	44	53	39	4	3	†7	6*s.* to 30*s.*	Satisfactory. [P.]
In parishioners, in vestry assembled. *Rep. A. C.*	13 7 10	Agent of Ballintoy estate, from endowment.	House and land, £2.	85	—	None.	‡–	§–	–	–	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Very unsatisfactory. [F.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 445.
In minister. *Deed.*	2 0 0	Rector.	House, £1 10*s.*	48	—	None.	23	48	7	16	25	–	4*s.* 4*d.*	Unsatisfactory. [F.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 445.
In Lord Primate and Lord Lieutenant, alternately. *Stat.* 53 *Geo. III., ch.* 107, *s.* 23.	120 0 0	Diocesans and Beneficed Clergy of dioceses of Armagh and Connor.	House and garden, £25; School fees.	36	4	Small.	20	25	21	–	4	–	£6 6*s.* to £8 8*s.*; Boarders, £47 5*s.*; 3 pupils free.	State of instruction satisfactory; but condition of school otherwise unsatisfactory. [F.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 446.
	60 0 0 Senior assistant.	Master.												
	40 0 0 Junior assistant.	Same.	Board and lodging.											
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	81 0 0	Trustees, £35; National Board, £46.	House, £10.	211	—	None.	71	154	29	45	80	–	Free.	Very satisfactory. [F.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 446.
—	25 0 0 Assistant.	National Board.	Pasturage, £5 5*s.*											

‡ 8 pupils present: 7 Church children and 1 Roman Catholic. § No roll.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Ballymena, Guy's Free National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same as in Boys' school.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures to Protestants.
Ballymoney, Erasmus Smith's English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £276 18*s.* 5*d.*; subscriptions, £92 6*s.* 1*d.*; Rev. R. H. Symes, grant, 3 March, 1813.	0 3 28	12 0 0	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Ballymoney; Ballygan, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £55 7*s.* 8*d.*; subscriptions, £55 7*s.* 8*d.*; John Cromie, grant, 17 Dec., 1824.	Site.	3 16 5	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by committee, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of committee. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Ballymoney; Ballygan, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Same as in boys' school, with addition of needlework and knitting.
Ballymoney; Culduff, National.	K. P. Soc. building grant, £20; Lord Mark Kerr, and Lady Charlotte Kerr, lease, 2 March, 1827, for three lives and thirty-one years.	0 1 17	2 3 7	—	—	For a school under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures to all who are able to read; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Ballyrashane; Ballywatt, Erasmus Smith's English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £87 16*s.* 11*d.*; subscriptions, £43 18*s.* 6*d.*; Jas. and Mary Anne Hanney, grant, 2 June, 1842.	1 1 6	5 4 9	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For a schoolhouse and residence of a schoolmaster to teach children under regulation of Governors, and to instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; writing from dictation; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Ballyscullion; Millquarter Grange, National.	K. P. Soc. building grant, £37; Thomas Chapman, renewable lease, 29 Jan., 1829.	Site.	3 5 10	—	—	For a public school for education of children, resident in Grange, and neighbourhood. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scripture Lessons read by all; New Testament to Church and Presbyterian children.
Belfast Academy.	Assignment of premises held under 99 years' lease in consideration of £1,243 19*s.* 1*d.* 14 Jan. 1786; conversion of lease into renewable lease in consideration of £700 and £10 5*s.* rent, 1830; Trustees, deed declaring trusts, 31 May, 1839; expended on building, £934 0*s.* 11*d.*; rent of building-ground, £6.	1 0 0	85 11 9	—	—	For furnishing an extensive course of literature and philosophy, combined with a system of schools for a more elementary education. *Prospectus, January*, 1786. Trustees hold premises in trust for principal and masters, and successors, subject to rights of subscribers. *Deed*, 31 *May*, 1839.	*Vide* Classical, Mathematical, Writing, and English Schools. Drawing and French taught by visiting masters.
1. Classical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Preparatory course for Trinity College, the Queen's Colleges, and Naval and Military Colleges.

* Of these, 2 are Non-subscribing Presbyterians. † Methodists, Independents, Baptists, Friends.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF ANTRIM—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	32 0 0	Trustees, £10; National Board, £22.	—	211	—	Sufficient.	37	77	10	18	49	–	Free.	Satisfactory. [F.]
In Governors. *Deed.*	20 0 0	Governors.	House and garden, £4; Gratuity from Governors, £5.	140	—	None.	36	52	31	6	15	–	Free.	Satisfactory. [F.]
In committee. *Deed.*	20 0 0	Mr. Cromie.	House and garden, £6; School fees.	57	—	None.	27	31	2	1	28	–	4s.; some free.	Satisfactory. [F.]
Same.	17 0 0	Mr. Cromie.	School fees.	57	—	None.	34	42	–	1	41	–	Same.	Satisfactory. [F.]
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	17 0 0	National Board.	School fees.	56	—	Small.	44	103	6	9	88	–	4s. to 8s.	Not satisfactory. [F.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 446.
In Governors. *Deed.*	22 0 0	Governors, £15; Capt. Hannah, £5; rector, £2.	House and land, £1 10s. School fees.	96	—	None.	26	42	12	–	30	–	4s. to £1; some free.	Not satisfactory. [F.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 446.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	17 0 0	National Board.	School fees.	93	—	Small.	22	85	12	66	7	–	4s. to 10s.; some free.	Unsatisfactory. [F.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 446.
—	—	—	—	162	20	Sufficient.	–	133	25	1	*86	†21	—	State of instruction satisfactory; buildings dilapidated, and ill-suited for school purposes. [P.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 446. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 10320, *et seq.*
—	No salary, Principal. 30 0 0 First assistant. No salary, Second assistant.	— Principal. —	School fees, £110. Board and lodging.	‡[54	20	—	–	43	–	–	–	–]	Boarders, thirty-seven guineas; day scholars, four guineas to six guineas; two free.	Satisfactory. [P.]

‡ The numbers for the academy comprises those attending each of the schools.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Belfast Academy—*con.* 2. Mathematical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arithmetic; book-keeping; geography; mathematics; natural philosophy; chemistry; natural history.
3. Writing School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Plain and ornamental penmanship; shorthand-writing.
4. English School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; grammar; history; composition; elocution.
Belfast; Brown-street, Boys.	House built by subscription in 1816; premises held in fee.	Site.	72 4 0	—	—	For instruction in English and arithmetic, and other useful branches of education, and to afford free access to the study of the Holy Scriptures. *Extract from Rules of Society.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music. Scriptures.
Belfast; Brown-street, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Same as in boys' school, with addition of plain and fancy needlework and straw plaiting.
Belfast; Brown-street, Infant.	Same.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Spelling; reading; outlines of geography; lessons on natural history. Singing of hymns. Scriptures; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians; Wesleyan catechism to Wesleyan Methodists.
Belfast; Frederick-st., National, Girls.	Lord Donegal, lease for three lives, and residue of term of 99 years, from 1 May, 1809, reserving £11 1s. 6½d. yearly rent; subscriptions expended in building, £2,000; John Park, will, 18 November, 1815, house property, part of which has been sold for £245 11s. 6d.	0 3 0 and house property.	49 13 6	33 0 0	7 7 4	For a Sunday or charity school. *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; geography; grammar; arithmetic. Clothes making and sewing. Vocal music. Authorized and Douay versions of the New Testament; Scripture Extracts from 8·30 to 9 o'clock; no child, however, is bound to attend till 10 o'clock, after which hour the instruction is secular.
Belfast; Frederick-st., National, Infant.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Same.
Belfast, Magdalen Church, Boys.	House built by subscription in 1853–4; Rev. Henry Joy Toombe, promise of conveyance of site at yearly rent of 10s.	Site.	23 18 10	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; Euclid; algebra; book-keeping. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Belfast, Magdalen Church, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting and crochet. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF ANTRIM—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.								
							Number.		Religion.						
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In the principal. *Rep. A. C.*	—	—	School fees, £200.	[54	—	—	–	68	–	–	–	–]	Two guineas to six guineas.	Satisfactory. [P.]
Same.	—	—	School fees, £160.	[27	—	—	–	96	–	–	–	–]	£2 14*s.*; course of short-hand-writing, one guinea.	Satisfactory. [P.]
Same.	No salary. Master. 30 0 0 Assistant.	Master.	School fees, £125.	[27	—	—	–	77	–	–	–	–]	Two guineas.	Satisfactory. [P.]
In the Committee. *Rep. A. C.*	60 0 0 3 8 0 Seven Monitors.	Committee.	House and garden, £14.	530	—	None.	180	251	82	11	154	4	4*s.* 4*d.*	Satisfactory. [P.]
Same.	25 0 0 2 0 0 Six Monitresses.	Same.	Half of school fees, £10.	295	—	None.	–	153	*	–	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*	Not so satisfactory as boys' school. [P.]
Same.	15 0 0 4 0 0 Assistant.	Ladies' Committee.	School fees, £18 1*s.* 6*d.*	145	—	None.	104	102	*	–	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*	Infants not examined. [P.]
In Committee, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	42 0 0 37 0 0 Assistant.	National Board, £22; Committee, £20. National Board, £12; Committee, £25.	Board, lodging, &c., £20. Same.	266	—	Sufficient.	76	89	33	25	31	–	Free.	Satisfactory, Children fed and clothed. [P.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 447.
Same.	36 0 0 23 0 0 Assistant.	Part from National Board, and part from Committee. Mistress, £8; National Board, £15.	School fees, £7.	245	—	Same.	50	86	39	5	42	–	2*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*	Infants not examined. [P.]
—	40 0 0	Ch. Ed. Society.	School fees, £14.	133	—	Sufficient when walled in.	52	88†	48	5	–	–	6*s.* 6*d.*	Not satisfactory. [P.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 447.
—	40 0 0	Same.	School fees, £10.	133	—	Same.	39	60	31	–	29	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*	Unsatisfactory. [P.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 447.

* No classification of religion. † 35 Presbyterians and Methodists not classed.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Belfast, Magdalen Church, Infant.	Same as in boys' school.	—	—	—	—	—	Spelling; reading; writing; counting figures; lessons on natural history. Vocal music. Scriptures.
Belfast, Roman Catholic Diocesan Seminary. 1. Classical Department.	Archbishop Crolly, assignment of renewable lease, subject to £11 head-rent, reserving £70 a-year to Roman Catholic Bishop, 30 January, 1839.	11 1 13	—	—	—	For maintaining a diocesan school for candidates for the Roman Catholic priesthood in diocese of Down and Connor, and for education generally, under regulation of trustees. *Deed.*	Greek; Latin; mathematics; French. Roman Catholic catechism.
2. English Department.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; history; arithmetic; book-keeping.
Belfast, Royal Academical Institution.	Subscriptions expended in building, £18,870; Lord Donegal, grant of land, reserving yearly rent of £22 15*s.* 1*d.*, 1810; John Park, will, 18 Nov. 1815, devise of house property; Professor Sullivan, donation, £100; Dr. Drennan's bequest, £117 1*s.* 3*d.*; Mr. Tennant's donations, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*	6 1 13 and house property.	556 0 2	25 2 2	7 17 11	For affording to youth a classical and mercantile education, and for teaching mathematics, natural philosophy, logic, metaphysics, belles lettres, moral philosophy, chemistry, botany, agriculture, and other branches of science. *Preamble of Act of Incorporation.* For encouragement of genius in lower ranks of the people; every member of corporation subscribing 100 guineas, to have the privilege of appointing one day scholar to be educated free of expense. *Act of Incorporation, sec.* 11. Professor Sullivan's donation to be invested until the interest thereof forms an annual Exhibition in Queen's College, Belfast, value, £5. Two other annual Exhibitions, value £5 each, founded for the most distinguished student in classics and science respectively, at the first year's scholarship examinations in Queen's College, Belfast. *Rep. A. C.*	—
1. Classical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hebrew; Greek; Latin; the courses for the Universities; Army and Navy; East India Company and Civil Services.
2. Mathematical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arithmetic; mensuration; mathematics, including the theoretical and practical branches; navigation; civil and military engineering; elementary course of natural philosophy; chemistry.
3. English School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; grammar; geography; history; use of the globes. Preparatory instruction.
4. Writing School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Plain and ornamental writing; shorthand; book-keeping.
5. French School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	French.

* Religions not classified. † Included in number attending English school. ‡ Non-subscribing Presbyterians.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF ANTRIM—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
—	£ s. d. 22 0 0	Rev. E. J. Hartrick.	School fees, £8.	133	—	Same.	46	*80	–	–	–	–	4s. 4d.	Infants not examined. [P.]
In trustees. *Deed.*	30 0 0	Bishop Denvir.	Board, Lodging, &c. £45.	100	38	Sufficient; two ballcourts.	[24] †	–	–	–	–	–	Daypupils, £4; boarders, £14; parlour boarders, £40.	Satisfactory. [P.]
—	30 0 0	Same.	Same.	75	—	Same.	58	–	1	55	‡2	–	£1 10s. to £3 10s.	Satisfactory. [P.]
Of principal masters in joint board of managers and visitors; of assistants in board of managers. *Bye-laws.*	—	—	—	393	64	Sufficient, for all the schools.	–	196	44	13	100 ‡34	§5	—	Satisfactory. [P.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 447. Subscribers' privilege of nominating free pupils not exercised, *vide Ev.* 10420. For general Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 10415 *et seq.*
—	—	—	Apartments, &c., £80; School fees.	‖ [58	32	—	–	32	7	–	19 ‡6	–]	Four guineas to six guineas.	Satisfactory. [P.]
—	No salary, Principal master. 40 0 0 First assistant. 18 0 0 Second assistant (employed 3 hours a-day).	Principal master. Same.	School fees, £250. This is the net sum, after paying the assistants and the taxes of so much of the institution as is occupied by this branch of the school.	[90	—	—	136	145	31	10	86 ‡17	¶1]	Two guineas to four guineas.	Satisfactory. [P.]
—	No salary, Principal master, 72 0 0 First assistant. 24 0 0 Second assistant. 8 0 0 Third assistant.	Principal master. Same. Same.	School fees, £300, out of which assistants and taxes are paid; House, &c., £80.	[87	32	—	116	134	30	10	70 ‡23	¶1]	£3 to four guineas; four pupils free.	Satisfactory. [P.]
—	—	—	School fees, £145, out of which, taxes are paid.	[90	—	—	80	89	19	11	41 ‡18	–]	Two guineas to £3; one pupil free.	Satisfactory. [P.]
—	—	—	School fees, £38, out of which taxes are paid.	[40	—	—	40	52	–	–	–	–]	Four guineas.	Satisfactory. [P.]

§ 2 Methodists; 3 unascertained. ‖ The numbers for the institution include those attending each of the schools. ¶ Baptist.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
Belfast, Royal Academical Institution—*continued.*		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
6. Drawing School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Figure, landscape, mechanical and architectural drawing; drawing in pencil, chalk, water colours, and oils.
7. German School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	German.
Belfast, Trinity Church, Infant.	Sarah Wilson, will, proved 13 October, 1846, £2,600.	—	—	—	78 0 0	For finishing infant schoolhouse, and assisting in matters connected with it, as testatrix's brother may consider likely to benefit surrounding poor, paying part of teacher's salary, if he (her brother) approved. *Extracts from Wills.*	Spelling; reading; lessons in natural history. Vocal music. Scriptures; Commandments; Apostles' Creed; and Lord's Prayer.
Belfast, Ulster Institution, for the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind. 1. Deaf and Dumb Boys and Girls.	Legacies, &c., invested in Government stock, £4,818 15s.; subscriptions, legacies, &c.; expended on building, about £11,000; premises held by lease for lives renewable for ever. *Vide Table No. 3, p. 442.*	5 0 0	335 0 0	—	144 11 3	For the literary education and instruction in trades of deaf, dumb, and blind children of residents in Ulster, and for their religious education, in accordance with the doctrinal standards of the Churches of England and Scotland. *Rules of Society.*	Speaking on fingers; spelling; reading; writing; geography; arithmetic; natural history. Plain needlework, knitting, washing, and general house work (to girls). Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children, and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
2. Blind Boys and Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Spelling; reading; writing; geography; arithmetic; natural history. Matmaking, weaving, and knitting. Vocal music. Religious instruction same as in preceding school.
Billy; Eagry, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.* Building grant from Governors, £276 18s. 5d.; George Atkinson Wray, lease for 300 years, 1 May, 1813.	2 2 13	10 17 8	(Salary from general fund).	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; book-keeping. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Billy; Tonduff, National.	Hugh Anderson, senior, grant, 9 April, 1828.	Site.	2 13 2	—	—	For the education of youth, according to the principles of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures to those who do not object; each child who brings his catechism is taught it.
Camlin; Ballydonaghy.	L. L. Fund, £13 16s. 11d.; subscriptions, £17 10s. 9d.; presumed grant of site.	Site.	1 8 10	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.

* Dissenters not classified. † These numbers include the accommodations for boarders of both schools.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF ANTRIM—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
—	—	—	School fees, out of which taxes, are paid.	[–	—	—	18	19	–	–	–	–]	Four guineas; three pupils free.	Satisfactory. [P.]
—	—	—	School fees.	[28	—	—	4	–	–	–	–	–]	Four guineas.	Satisfactory. [P.]
—	20 0 0	William Wilson.	Third of School fees, £10.	152	—	Small.	65	89	59	2	–	*28	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Infants not examined. Payment by Mr. Wilson alleged to be voluntary. *Vide Rep. A. C. p.* 448.
In committee. *Rules of Society.*	150 0 0 Principal.	Committee.	Apartments; £50; £1 for each boarder; A servant.	238	49† Boys; 45 Girls.	Sufficient.	–	63‡	–	–	–	–	Free; one pays £12; some 10*s.* to two guineas.	State of institution very satisfactory. [P.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 448.
	80 0 0 First assistant.		Board and lodging, £25.											
	30 0 0 Second assistant.		Same.											
	15 0 0 Third assistant.		Same.											
	15 0 0 Fourth assistant.		Same.											
Same.	15 0 0 Mistress.	Same.	Same.	113	—	Same.	–	15‡	–	–	–	–	Same.	State of instruction very satisfactory. [P.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 448.
In Governors. *Deed.*	25 0 0	Governors.	House and land, £6 Gratuity from Governors, £5; School fees.	133	—	None.	58	82	38	–	44	–	4*s.* to 6*s.*; some free.	Very satisfactory. [F.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p* 448.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	20 0 0	National Board.	School fees.	72	—	Small.	31	56	34	5	17	–	4*s.* to 14*s.*	Satisfactory. [F.]
—	8 0 0	Church Education Society, £6; Rector, £2.	House and garden, £2.	55	—	None.	30	61	30	4	27	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 8*s.* 8*d.*	Not satisfactory. Master's salary quite inadequate. [F.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 448.

‡ United Church and Presbyterians not classified.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Camlin, Laurelvale Parochial, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £161 10s. 9d.; subscriptions, £161 10s. 9d.; Hon. Hercules R. Pakenham, grant, 10 Jan., 1825.	1 1 29	11 2 6	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; book-keeping. Church catechism to Church children.
Camlin, Laurelvale Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Sewing. Vocal music. Church catechism to Church children.
Carncastle, National (No. 1).	James Wilson, will, dated 7 May, 1812.	Rent-charge.	—	2 15 4½	—	For the education of poor children in the parish of Carncastle, to be selected by Dissenting minister. *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; writing from dictation; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures by all able to read.
Carncastle; Ballygilbert, National.	K. P. Soc. building grant, £21 9s. 11d.; E. M'Donnell and Countess of Antrim, lease for sixty-one years, 6 Feb., 1827.	Site.	2 11 5	—	—	For a school. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; writing from dictation; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures by all able to read.
Carncastle; Killyglen, National.	E. M'Donnell and R. Maxwell, lease for sixty-one years, 19 January, 1827.	Site.	2 13 2	—	—	For a school, under regulation of Incumbent of Carncastle and Kilwaughter, Presbyterian minister of Carncastle, and minister of second Presbyterian congregation of Larne. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; writing from dictation; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures by all able to read.
Carrickfergus, Parochial, Boys.	Ezekiel D. Wilson, rent-charge, will dated 2 Novem., 1819. Stat. 10 Geo. I. Building grant from Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, £200; subscriptions, £200; Lord Blayney, grant of site, 21 Oct., 1840; Very Rev. John Chaine, declaration of trust, 4 Sept., 1841.	Site; Rent-charge.	12 10 0	42 0 0	—	For a schoolmaster to instruct forty poor boys and twenty poor girls of the parish of Carrickfergus, such schoolmaster to take children to church on Sundays, and to be qualified to teach psalmody. *Will; Rep. A. C.* For a parish school in connexion with the Church of England, as by law established. *Deed*, 1841.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Articles of Religion and Church catechism to Church children.
Carrickfergus, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework and knitting. Singing of hymns. Scriptures; Articles of Religion and Church catechism to Church children.
Carrickfergus; Ballylagan National.	L. L. Fund, £12 18s. 5d.; subscriptions, £11 1s. 6d.; John Wilson, grant, 26 July, 1823.	Site.	1 4 5	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures to those who do not object; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians; Methodist catechism to Methodists.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF ANTRIM—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.								
							Number.		Religion.						
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In grantor. *Deed.*	18 0 0	Rev. A. Pakenham.	House and land, £5; Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc. £5; School fees.	80	—	None.	29	53	28	9	16	–	4s. 4d. to 10s.; some free.	No examination of pupils by Assistant Commissioner. School closed for vacation. [F.]
Same.	10 0 0	Same.	Apartments; Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc. £5; School fees.	80	—	None.	26	44	27	3	14	–	—	No examination of pupils by Assistant Commissioner. School closed for vacation. [F.]
In local patron. with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	26 15 0	National Board, £24; R. S. Agnew, £2 15s.	House, 10s.; School fees.	78	—	Sufficient.	37	83	13	19	51	–	4s. 4d. to 12s.: some free.	Satisfactory. [F.]
Same.	20 0 0	National Board.	School fees.	69	—	Small.	33	54	–	17	37	–	4s. to 10s.	Satisfactory. [F.]
In Incumbent of Carncastle and Presbyterian Ministers of Carncastle and Larne. *Deed.*	14 0 0	National Board.	School fees.	72	—	Sufficient.	36	63	1	10	52	–	6s. to 10s.	Satisfactory. [F.]
In Bishop of Down and Connor and Dean of Connor. *Rep. A. C.*	30 0 0	Treasurer from Wilson's legacy.	—	100	—	None.	50	83	73	–	10	–	Free.	Satisfactory. [P.]
Same.	15 0 0	Part by Treasurer from Wilson's legacy; residue from subscriptions.	—	100	—	None.	34	79	72	–	7	–	Free.	Satisfactory. [P.]
In minister. *Deed.*	17 0 0	National Board.	School fees, £5.	45	—	Sufficient.	26	51	2	–	49*	–	4s. 4d. to £1.	Not satisfactory. [P.] The school is orderly, but the children backward. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 448.

* Including some Independents and Methodists.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Crumlin National.	John Nelson Ingram, will, death, 23 July, 1841, £200, producing £8.	—	—	—	8 0 0	To help to support the school kept at Meeting-house-green, at Crumlin. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures to all able to read; each child who brings his catechism is taught it.
Culfeightrin; Ballyvoy.	Edw. M'Gildowney, will, death, 9 Dec., 1834; £200, Charles M'Gildowney, will, death, 24 January, 1842, charging his estate with £15 yearly in lieu of foregoing £200.	Rent-charge.	—	15 0 0	—	For the instruction of the children of the lower orders of inhabitants of parish of Culfeightrin, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, without distinction of religious creed. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures read occasionally; children who bring their catechism are taught it.
Derryaghy Parochial.	Mrs. Hamill, bequest invested in house property; presumed grant of school premises.	Site and house property.	5 0 0	3 6 5	—	Education of twelve poor children of parish under direction of Vicar. *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; history; arithmetic. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Derryaghy Parochial, Infant.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Spelling; reading; writing on slates. Needlework. Texts of Scripture taught orally to those unable to read; Church catechism to Church children.
Derryaghy; Rushyhill.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. Building grant from Governors of Erasmus Smith's schools, £109 13s. 4d.; subscriptions, £54 16s. 8d.; Marquess of Hertford, grant, 31 Dec., 1841; 2 acres (Irish); 3 acres (Irish) for a life, subject to £1 7s. 3d.	8 0 15	11 13 3	—	—	For a school, the master of which must be a member of the United Church of England and Ireland. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Doagh, National.	E. Jones Agnew, lease to expire in 1858; promise of new lease.	Site.	2 5 5	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; geometry; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping; natural philosophy. Theory of agriculture. Scripture lessons and catechism to all who do not object; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Drummaul; Maherabeg National.	K. P. Soc. building grant, £25; site, presumed to be leased for three lives or thirty-one years, from Earl O'Neill in 1828.	Site.	2 8 4	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures to all able to read; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Dunaghy; Clogh.	L. L. Fund, £64 12s. 3d.; subscriptions, £50 15s. 4d.; Sampson Moore, grant, 21 June, 1825.	0 2 23	4 2 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by grantor, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF ANTRIM—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	£ s. d. 32 0 0	National Board, £24; Executor of Capt. Ingram, £8.	School fees.	60	—	None.	36	63	14	5	44	–	2*s.* to 12*s.*	Very satisfactory, but schoolroom is defective. [F.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C.*, *p.* 448.
In John M'Gildowney. *Extracts from Wills.*	15 0 0	Captain M'Gildowney.	School fees.	94	—	Small.	30	36	2	32	2	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to £2; some free.	No pupils in attendance, in consequence of a holiday. [F.] As to necessity of inspection, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 448.
In vicar of Derryaghy. *Rep. A. C.*	8 0 0	Ch. Ed. Society.	House and garden, £2 12*s.*; School fees, £10.	80	—	None.	38	54	37	1	16	–	10*s.* to £1.	Not satisfactory. [P.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 449.
Same.	5 0 0	Mrs. Thompson, in part out of Mrs. Hamill's bequest.	School fees, £5.	80	—	None.	26	42	35	–	7	–	4*s.* 4*d.*	Infants not examined. No interval for recreation. [P.]
In Vicar of Derryaghy. *Deed.*	2 0 0	Rev. T. Thompson.	House and five acres of land, £5; School fees, £5.	85	—	None.	17	37	7	21	9	–	4*s.* 4*d.*	Very unsatisfactory. [P.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 449.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	24 0 0 6 0 0 Monitor.	National Board. Same.	William Agnew, £2 2*s.*; School fees.	59	—	Sufficient.	61	103	2	5	87	9*	6*s.* to 12*s.*	State of instruction very satisfactory. School accommodation and discipline very defective. [F.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 449.
Same.	14 0 0	National Board.	School fees.	64	—	Small.	26	69	4	7	58	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 14*s.*	Very unsatisfactory. Master recently appointed. [F.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 449.
In grantor. *Deed.*	13 0 0	Diocesan Church Education Society, £8; A. Murray, £2; Rev. C. Lett, £3.	House and garden, £2 10*s.*; School fees.	57	—	None.	48	113	25	29	59	–	4*s.*; some free.	Satisfactory. [F.]

* Wesleyan Methodists.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Dunluce; Bonnyclassagh, Erasmus Smith's English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.* Building grant from Governors, £100 7s. 4d.; subscriptions, £50 3s. 8d.; Earl of Antrim, grant, 31 July, 1841.	2 0 0	6 10 4	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For schoolhouse and residence of schoolmaster to teach children under regulation of Governors, and to instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Glenarm, National, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £161 10s. 8d.; subscriptions, £161 10s. 8d.; Rev. W. Wolsley, grant, 9 Feb. 1825.	Site.	10 3 10	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantees, conjointly with minister of parish, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantees and minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; writing from dictation; geography; arithmetic; geometry; book-keeping; chemistry. Drawing. Scriptures to those who do not object.
Glenarm, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures to those who do not object.
Glenavy, National.	John Nelson Ingram, will, death, 23 July, 1841, £200, producing £8.	—	—	—	8 0 0	To help to support the school kept in Glenavy. *Extract from Will.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures on Saturdays; Scripture Lessons on other days; each child who brings his catechism is taught it.
Glenavy; Fourscore.	John Nelson Ingram, will, death, 23 July, 1841, £200, producing £8.	—	—	—	8 0 0	To help to support the school at Knockcairn, known by the appellation of the Fourscore. *Extract from Will.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures to all able to read; Church catechism to Church children.
Inver; Ballysnodd, National.	K. P. Soc. building grant, £33 17s. 7d.; Arthur Chichester, renewable lease, 23 Aug. 1826.	House and Site.	2 8 5	—	—	For a school to be conducted under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; writing from dictation; geography; arithmetic. Scotch Psalmody; Scriptures to all able to read; Presbyterian catechism.
Killead; Ballyrobin, National (No. 2).	John Campbell, will, dated 5 July, 1825, £409, producing £20 9s.	—	—	—	20 9 0	For the use and benefit of such a school in the townland of Ballyrobin, as James Campbell, testator's brother, might designate. *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; geometry; book-keeping. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures to those who do not object; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Kilwaughter; Craiganorne, National.	Edward Jones Agnew, grant, 26 Oct. 1827.	Site.	2 9 7	—	—	For an efficient and proper school for the education of the poor under regulation of trustees. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; writing from dictation; geography; arithmetic. Scripture Lessons of National Board.
Lisburn, Boys.	Rowley Hall, will, £1 16s. 10d. a-year; George Whitla, will, £100, producing £5; Jas. Coulson, will, death, 26 March, 1854, £100, producing £5.	—	—	—	11 16 10	For the use of the Lisburn boys' school. *Extract from Will.* For clothes for the poor children as the committee for the time being shall deem fit and requisite. *Extracts from Wills.* For the boys' school at the Dublin road, Lisburn. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; book-keeping. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF ANTRIM—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
In Governors. *Deed.*	£ s. d. 15 0 0	Governors.	House and land, £5; Gratuity from Governors, £5; School fees.	85	—	None.	28	46	17	–	29	–	4s.; some free.	State of instruction satisfactory; a great deficiency of maps and small books. [F.]
In grantees, in conjunction with minister. *Deed.*	34 0 0 5 0 0 Assistant	National Board, £24; Earl of Antrim, £10; National Board.	Countess of Antrim, for ten free boys, £5; teaching evening class, £5.	80	—	Sufficient.	62	103	39	34	30	–	4s. to £1; some free.	School closed for vacation when visited by Assistant Commissioner. [F.]
Same.	46 0 0	National Board, £36; Earl of Antrim, £10.	—	75	—	Same.	55	95	27	38	30	–	4s.	School closed for vacation when visited by Assistant Commissioner. [F.]
In local patron with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	34 0 0	National Board, £26; Executor of Captain Ingram, £8.	House and garden, £4; School fees.	107	—	Sufficient.	46	119	61	49	9	–	2s. to £1.	State of instruction satisfactory; discipline imperfect. [F.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 449.
—	25 0 0	Executor of Capt. Ingram, £8; Ch. Ed. Soc., £8; rector, £9.	House and land, £5; School fees.	106	—	None.	45	25	18	1	6	–	4s. 4d.	School disorganized by prevalence of scarlatina. [F.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 449.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	17 0 0	National Board.	School fees.	64	—	Small.	41	66	–	–	66	–	4s. 4d. to 10s.	Master absent when premises were inspected by Assistant Commissioner. [F.]
Same.	46 9 0	National Board, £26; Executors of John Campbell, £20 9s.	School fees.	85	—	None.	57	104	6	7	91	–	4s. 4d. to £1 2s.; some free.	Satisfactory. [F.]
Same.	19 0 0	National Board, £17; William Agnew, £2.	School fees.	66	—	Sufficient.	33	61	–	21	40	–	4s. 4d.	Attendance too small for Assistant Commissioner to report on state of instruction. [F.]
In Committee. *Rep. A. C.*	30 0 0	Committee.	House and garden, £7; School fees, £10.	160	—	None.	60	96	82	–	14	–	4s. 4d.	Not satisfactory. [P.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 449.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Lisburn, Ulster Provincial Boarding School of Society of Friends: 1. Boys.	John Hancock, will, 1764, £923 1*s.* 6*d.*; J. Richardson, will, 22 June, 1801, £461 10*s.* 9*d.*; Thomas Haughton, will, £461 10*s.* 9*d.*; foregoing, together with various other legacies, donations, &c., £5,279 13*s.* 2*d.* invested in Government Stock and other securities; subscriptions expended in building, £1,300; Marquess of Hertford, renewable lease, 9 June, 1766, reserving £23 15*s.* 10*d.* yearly rent.	140 2 6 20 0 0	35 14 2	76 18 6	207 17 1	For education of children of Friends, the master to be a Friend, and school to be under inspection of, and children selected by, Quarterly Meeting. Master to teach ten children gratis, and board one, and qualify him for a schoolmaster. *Copy of Will* (1764). For supporting the school for Friends' children, near Lisburn. *Extract from Will* (1801). For the use of the provincial school of Lisburn, for children of poor Friends. *Extract from Will.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; modern history; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; chemical lectures. Hymns; Scriptural instruction; catechism of Society of Friends.
2. Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; English history; arithmetic. Plain needlework and knitting; light household work; making their own clothes; making and mending boys' shirts and socks. Hymns; Scriptural instruction; catechism of Society of Friends.
Lisburn, Longstone, Infant.	Marquess of Hertford, lease, for 99 years, 1855.	Site.	11 4 9	—	—	—	Spelling; reading; outlines of geography, of grammar, of natural history. Needlework and knitting. Vocal music. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Lisburn, Seymour-street, Girls.	George Whitla, will, £100; Jas. Coulson, will, death, 26 March, 1854, £50, producing £7 10*s.*	—	—	—	7 10 0	For clothes for the poor children, as the committee shall deem fit and requisite. *Extract from Will.* For the girls school, Seymour-street. *Extract from Will.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; crochet and knitting. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Lisburn, Seymour-street, Infant.	James Coulson, will, death, 26 March, 1854, £50, producing £2 10*s.*	—	—	—	2 10 0	For the infant school, Seymour-street. *Extract from Will.*	Spelling; reading; rhymes. Knitting and hemming. Hymns; Scriptural instruction; Creed; Ten Commandments; Lord's Prayer.
Loughguile; Ballycraighogh, National.	James Leslie, lease for 31 years, from 1 Nov., 1826.	0 1 11	2 18 7	—	—	For a school, under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures by all able to read; catechisms of respective creeds.
Loughguile; Ballynagashal, National.	K. P. Soc. building grant, £12; Thos. P. Hood and Wm. Kirkpatrick, lease for one life, or thirty-one years, 26 Dec., 1829.	Site.	2 9 7	—	—	For a school under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures in the authorized and Douay versions; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Loughguile; Clintifinan, National.	K. P. Soc. building grant, £37; Valentine Whitla grant, 10 November, 1830.	Site.	2 10 9	—	—	For a school, under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures by all able to read; each child is taught his catechism by master.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF ANTRIM—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In superintending committee. *Rules of School.*	70 0 0 50 0 0 Superintendent.	Trustees. Same.	Board and lodging, £25. Same.	41	14	Sufficient.	13	12	–	–	–	†12	Boarding and Instruction, £5; one pays £26 19s. 1*d.*	Satisfactory. [P.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 450.
Same.	35 0 0 20 0 0 Matron.	Same. Same.	Board and lodging, £20. Same.	40	17	Sufficient.	13	13	–	–	–	†13	Boarding and Instruction, £5.	Satisfactory. [P.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 450.
—	25 0 0	Miss Stewart.	Apartments, £8.	108	—	Sufficient.	59	87*	–	–	–	–	2*s.* 2*d.*; some free.	Satisfactory. [P.]
—	24 0 0	Committee.	Apartments, £5; School fees, £8.	161	—	Small.	58	71	40	1	30	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	State of instruction unsatisfactory. School accommodation and discipline satisfactory. [P.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 450.
—	24 0 0	Committee.	School fees, £4.	96	—	Small.	95	130*	–	–	–	–	2*s.* 2*d.*	Infants not examined. [P.]
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	24 0 0	National Board.	School fees.	81	—	Sufficient.	38	57	2	15	40	–	4*s.*	Satisfactory. [F.]
Same.	38 0 0	National Board.	School fees.	66	—	Sufficient.	53	95	6	28	61	–	4*s.* to £1.	Satisfactory. [F.]
Same.	17 0 0	National Board.	School fees.	68	—	Sufficient.	47	77	11	13	53	–	4*s.* to 12*s.*	Satisfactory. [F.]

* Religions of pupils not classified. † Friends.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Magheramesk; Brookfield, Agricultural. 1. Boys.	Legacies from time to time, £1,443 11s. 6d., producing £66 12s. 10d. yearly; donations, subscriptions, &c., £2,162 18s. 9d., expended on building; and £732 14s. 1d. expended in purchase of an unexpired term of years, subject to £41 14s. 2d., yearly rent, about 1835.	49 0 0	86 17 5	—	66 12 10	To educate and provide for, as domestic or farm servants, orphan and destitute children, descended from members of the Society of Friends. *Statement of Master.*	Reading; writing; geography; grammar; arithmetic; bookkeeping. Agricultural employment. Scriptures; Catechism of Society of Friends.
2. Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; geography; grammar; arithmetic. Plain needlework and knitting. Scriptures; Catechism of Society of Friends.
Muckamore; Muckamore Abbey.	Thomas Thompson, will, dated 28 Feb., 1799, £184 12s. 4d., since increased to £274 6s. 11d., invested by Bequest Board; Samuel Thompson, will, proved 16 June, 1838, rent-charge £10; presumed grant of site.	Site and rent-charge.	7 15 10	10 0 0	8 4 7	For the poor school of Antrim, under regulation of testator's son and daughter. *Extract from Will* (1799). For the school formerly held at Antrim, but since removed to Muckamore, for the poor inhabitants of the immediate neighbourhood, under regulation of trustees of will and testator's daughter and sister. *Extracts from Wills* (1838).	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music (Hallah). Psalmody. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children, and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Portrush, Boys.	House built by Dr. Adam Clarke, in 1831, aided by subscriptions; Earl of Antrim, lease for 99 years, 1831.	0 2 0	5 12 5	—	—	For erecting a meeting-house and schoolhouse. *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music.
Raloo; Loughmorne, National (No. 2).	K. P. Soc. building grant, £20; Samuel Stewart and others, grant, 2 Sept., 1826.	Site.	2 13 9	—	—	For a schoolhouse to accommodate children of surrounding neighbourhood. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; writing from dictation; geography; arithmetic. Scripture Lessons of the National Board.
Ramoan; Moyarget, National, Girls.	K. P. Soc. building grant, £45; J. S. Moore, grant, 2 Jan., 1829.	Site.	2 13 2	—	—	For a school under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; and knitting. Scriptures to those who do not object; each pupil is taught her catechism by mistress.
Ramoan, Parochial.	John Sharpe, will, dated 19 Sept., 1798, bequest now amounting to £164 19s. 7d.	—	—	(Part of salary from funds of Incorporated Society.)	6 2 9	For the education of at least twelve poor children, whose parents are unable to pay, to be selected by testator's trustees, and the Church and Presbyterian clergymen of the parish. *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Rasharkin; Bellaghy, National.	K. P. Soc. building grant, £20; Jas. M'Williams lease, for lives, 20 June, 1828.	Site.	2 8 5	—	—	For school under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures to those who do not object; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Rathlin Island.	L. L. Fund, £64 12s. 3d.; subscriptions, £24; Rev. R. Gage, grant, 20 Dec., 1822.	Site.	3 3 1	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; arithmetic. Scriptures.
Shankhill; Hannahstown, National.	K. P. Soc. building grant, £80; John M'Cance, renewable lease, 1 May, 1828.	Site.	—	—	—	For school under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; writing from dictation; geography; arithmetic. Scripture Lessons of National Board; each pupil taught his own catechism.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF ANTRIM—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
In committee. *Rep. A. C.*	£ s. d. 60 0 0 Master and house-keeper.	Committee.	Board and lodging.	44	14	Sufficient.	29	29	–	–	–	*29	£1 to £6; twenty free.	Satisfactory. [P.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 450.
—	25 0 0	Same.	Board and lodging.	28	12	None.	23	23	–	–	–	*23	£1 to £6; sixteen free.	Pupils not examined; mistress absent. [P.]
—	18 0 0	Bequest Board, £8; John Thompson, £10.	Apartments, £5; School fees, £5.	93	—	None.	24	80	22	10	48	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 8*s.* 8*d.*; some free.	State of instruction satisfactory. [F.] Master bedridden; school conducted by his wife. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 450.
—	31 0 0	Wesleyan Methodists, £26; Rev. G. V. Chichester, £5.	House and land, £1; School fees.	154	—	Sufficient.	31	50	35	–	12	†3	4*s.*	Satisfactory. [F.]
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	14 0 0	National Board.	School fees.	73	—	None.	33	58	–	–	58	–	4*s.* to £1; some free.	Unsatisfactory. [F.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 450.
Same.	21 0 0	National Board.	House, 15*s.*; School fees.	72	—	None.	24	62	–	–	–	–	4*s.*	Mistress absent when school inspected by Assistant Commissioner. [F.]
In trustees and Church and Presbyterian clergymen of the parish. *Rep. A. C.*	21 12 9	Trustee of Sharpe's legacy, £6 2*s.* 9*d.*; Incorporated Society, £5; Ch. Ed. Soc., £8; Rector, £2 10*s.*	School fees.	85	—	None.	33	65	46	4	15	–	5*s.* to 10*s.*	School closed for a holiday when visited by Assistant Commissioner. [F.]
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	26 0 0	National Board.	School fees.	64	—	None.	40	65	2	20	43	–	4*s.*	Very satisfactory. [F.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 450.
In minister. *Deed.*	12 0 0	Rev. Robt. Gage.	House, £1; School fees, 5*s.*	–	—	None.	20	35	10	25	–	–	4*s.* to 6*s.*	Island inaccessible when Assistant Commissioner visited neighbourhood. [F.]
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	20 0 0	National Board.	Apartments and land, £5; School fees.	48	—	None.	47	59	3	54	2	–	8*s.* to 12*s.*	Satisfactory. [F.] Part of school premises exchanged, but not by deed. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 450.

* Friends. † Wesleyans.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Skerry; Correan, National.	K. P. Soc. building grant, £28; Wm. Armstrong and others, lease for three lives, 30 Jan., 1828.	Site.	2 9 7	—	—	For a school under the Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures to all who are able to read; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Templecoran; Ballycarry, National, Girls.	Archibald and Anne Edmondstone, wills, dated 17 March, 1766, and 9 January, 1777, bequests now amounting to £73 16*s.* 11*d.*; premises held in fee.	Site.	1 16 5	—	3 13 10	To be put out at interest by dissenting minister and session, for the time being, for a schoolmaster of dissenting communion in parish of Broad Island. *Extract from Will.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; crochet work; knitting. Hymns; Scripture Extracts.
Templepatrick; Craigarogan, Erasmus Smith's English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £276 18*s.* 5*d.*; Baroness Longford, grant, 1 November, 1811.	2 0 0	13 1 0	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by Governors Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; English history; arithmetic. Scriptures.
Whitehouse; St. John's Church.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. Building grant from Governors of Erasmus Smith's schools, £133 7*s.* 7*d.*; subscriptions, £133 7*s.* 7*d.*; John Thompson, lease for 500 years, 1 June, 1841.	Site.	8 10 0	—	—	For a school for the education of youth. *Deed.*	—
		264 1 37 34 sites, house property, and rentcharges.	1,563 4 5	415 8 5	612 13 5		

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ahoghill; Craigs.	L. L. Fund, £13 16*s.* 11*d.*; subscriptions, £19 7*s.* 8*d.*; J. Caulfield and T. Staples, promise of lease for 900 years, 23 Feb., 1821.	0 1 0	1 10 0	—	—	For a schoolhouse. *Articles of Agreement.*
Ahoghill; Dreen.	L. L. Fund, £13 16*s.* 11*d.*; subscriptions, £13 16*s.* 11*d.*; Adam Hanna, and John M'Neile, grant, 22 December, 1825.	Site.	1 6 7	—	—	For a resident schoolmaster, to teach children selected by minister of parish, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Ballinderry, Protestant Charter.	Rev. Jacob Henderson, of Maryland, America, donation of £1,015 7*s.* 10*d.* to Incorporated Society, 1751. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731.	—	—	—	30 9 3	For the erection of a charter school, at or near Ballinderry, on a site to be granted by Lord Hertford. *Statement of Incorporated Society,* 1759.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF ANTRIM—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
In local patron with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	£ s. d. 14 0 0	National Board.	School fees.	66	—	Sufficient.	26	31	–	1	30	–	4*s.* to 10*s.*	Unsatisfactory. [F.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 450.
Same.	20 13 10	Trustees of Edmondstone bequest, £3 13*s.* 10*d.*; National Board, £17.	School fees, £7.	44	—	None.	40	57	1	2	*54	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 10*s.*; some free.	Unsatisfactory. [P.] *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 450.
In Governors. *Deed.*	25 0 0	Governors, £20; patron, £5.	Apartments and land, £5 5*s.*; Gratuity from Governors, £5.	260	—	Sufficient.	26	43	–	–	43	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 8*s.*	State of instruction satisfactory; schoolhouse out of all proportion to the exigencies of the neighbourhood. [F.]
—	20 0 0	Incumbent of Whitehouse.	House, £5; School fees, £5.	–	—	—	–	77	–	–	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*; some free.	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
				8492	277		3315	6067	1492	787	2700	164		

* Including non-subscribing Presbyterians.

OPERATION. COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
—	In existence.	Another parochial school having been built adjoining the church, at a cost of £400, it was found impossible to support two schools from the same resources. *Rep. A. C.*	Premises now in occupation of the son of former lessee, from whose land the site was taken with his consent. *Rep. A. C.* [F.]
In Minister. *Deed.*	In existence.	Schoolhouse built in a situation in which the school could not be self-supporting, and when the grant from Kildare-place Society ceased the teacher was obliged to give up his employment for want of means of support. *Rep. A. C.*	Premises occupied by a tenant who pays rent to a farmer, who holds under Mr. M'Neile, the proprietor of the estate. *Rep. A. C.* [F.]
—	Never built.	It appears from the Records of the Incorporated Society, that in the year 1771 the Society endeavoured to obtain from the Earl of Hertford a site for intended school, but without success. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	The trust fund was received by the Incorporated Society. When the Assistant Commissioner visited this locality, neither the vicar of Ballinderry nor the agent of the Marquess of Hertford had heard of this bequest; on their being supplied with the information, an application was made to the Incorporated Society, and it is now proposed to give the locality the benefit of the endowment. [P.]

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ballymoney; Bendoorah.	K. P. Soc. building grant, aided by subscriptions; Charles O'Hara, grant, 25 Aug., 1826.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For a school, under regulation of Kildare-place Society, to educate the youth of immediate neighbourhood. *Deed.*
Ballymoney; Drumhaighs.	K. P Soc. building grant, aided by subscriptions; Archibald Getty, grant, 17 Aug., 1827.	Site.	2 0 0	—	—	For a school under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*
Drumbeg; Finaghy.	Jno. Charley, will, proved 22 October, 1844, £400, and site.	Site.	0 10 0	—	12 0 0	£200 for building, and £200 for endowing a school on a site pointed out by testator. *Extracts from Wills.*
Dunaghy; Cherois.	L. L. Fund, £161 10*s.* 8*d.*; subscriptions, £161 10*s.* 8*d.*; N. D. Crommelin, grant, 4 March, 1825.	1 0 0	10 13 10	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*
Dunaghy; Montalto.	K. P. Soc. building grant, £60; L. L. Fund, £129 4*s.* 7*d.*; subscriptions, £129 4*s.* 7*d.*; N. D. Crommelin, grant, 18 Nov., 1824.	1 0 10	10 12 6	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*
Dunaghy; Russell.	L. L. Fund, £161 10*s.* 8*d.*; subscriptions, £235 7*s.* 7*d.*; N. D. Crommelin, grant, 4 March, 1825.	1 0 0	12 18 1	—	—	Same.
Dunaghy; William.	N. D. Crommelin, grant, 4 March, 1825; K. P. Soc. building grant, grant, £92 6*s.* 1*d.*; L. L. Fund, £161 10*s.* 8*d.*; subscriptions, £235 7*s.* 7*d.*; not invested in building.	1 0 0	1 0 0	—	14 13 8	Same.
Killead; Killaly.	John Dunne, will, proved 23 February, 1827, £400, and site.	Site.	0 10 0	—	12 0 0	£100 to build schoolhouse on site devised, and £300 to endow the school which testator had planned for the use of his tenantry in Killead. *Extracts from Wills.*
Layde; Brockaghs.	L. L. Fund, £161 10*s.* 9*d.*; subscriptions, £235 7*s.* 7*d.*; N. D. Crommelin, grant, 1 December, 1824.	1 0 0	12 18 1	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*
Layde; Glendun.	N. D. Crommelin, grant, 1 December, 1824; L. L. Fund, £161 10*s.* 9*d.*; subscriptions, £235 7*s.* 7*d.*; not invested in building.	1 2 10	1 11 3	—	11 18 1	Same.
Lisburn; Longstone, Girls.	James Coulson, will, death, 26 March, 1854, £100.	—	—	—	3 0 0	To aid a fund intended to be raised to build a schoolhouse at the Longstone. *Extracts from Wills.*
Raloo; Gleno, Erasmus Smith's English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. Building grant from Governors, £75; subscriptions, £75; Lord Dungannon, grant, 6 Oct., 1841.	0 1 24	5 0 0	—	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For schoolhouse and residence of a schoolmaster to teach children, under regulation of Governors, and to instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*
		7 1 4 and 4 sites.	64 0 4	—	84 1 0	

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF ANTRIM—*continued.*

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
In trustees. *Deed.*	In good repair.	When grant from Kildare-place Society ceased, the master, not having received adequate support, left this school for another under the National Board. *Rep. A. C.*	The school will be re-opened in a short time as a school for girls. *Rep. A. C.* [F.]
In trustees. *Deed.*	A mere hovel.	The late master was superseded for age and infirmity, and pensioned off by National Board. It is difficult to find a competent teacher to undertake the post of schoolmaster. *Rep. A. C.*	Locality well suited for a school, but it would not be desirable to reopen a school until a a new house can be erected *Rep. A. C.* [F.]
—	Not built.	The executors of Mr. Hill Charley, have had some difficulty in arranging his affairs, which is given as a reason for the non-establishment of this school. *Rep. A. C.* [F.]	—
In grantor. *Deed.*	Large.	School kept up by Wesleyan Methodist Society of London for some years; and when Society discontinued the salary of the master in 1854, the school was closed. *Rep. A. C.*	House occupied as a weaving factory; rent paid for it to Mr. Crommelin or his mortgagees. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 451. [F.]
In grantor. *Deed.*	Large and very dilapidated.	This school was kept by Wesleyan Methodist Society for several years. The occupant of the schoolhouse had lately endeavoured to re-establish a school, and teach it himself, but failed to collect a sufficient number of pupils to obtain a grant from National Board, and has discontinued the school. *Rep. A. C.*	The house is now occupied by a caretaker. The building of this schoolhouse was an extravagant waste of public money. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 451. [F.]
In grantor. *Deed.*	Large.	No school has been kept for upwards of twenty years, and it cannot be ascertained with certainty that any school was ever held. *Rep. A. C.*	Schoolhouse in occupation of a farmer, who pays rent to creditors of landlord. It is difficult to account for so absurd and preposterous a project as the building of this schoolhouse. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 451. [F.]
In grantor. *Deed.*	Foundations marked out, but house never built.	Never established. *Rep. A. C.*	The project of erecting a schoolhouse here was utterly chimerical, inasmuch as it had no prospect of ever being attended by a sufficient number of scholars. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 451. [F.]
—	Never erected.	Never established. *Rep. A. C.*	Perhaps Mr. Richard Dunne considered an additional school unnecessary, as the Killead school was so near to Killaly. Assistant Commissioner having recommended immediate steps to protect endowment, the case has been referred to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. For evidence at public Court, *vide* 10300 *et seq.* *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 452. [F.]
In grantor. *Deed.*	Partly erected; two stories high, and intended to accommodate 200 pupils.	Never established. *Rep. A. C.*	The plan of this school was quite out of proportion to the existing or probable wants of the locality. The establishment of this school formed part of an extensive scheme of colonization which has signally failed. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 453. [F.]
Same.	No house standing.	—	The stones which formed the foundation have been removed by the tenantry. A more absurd site for a schoolhouse can scarcely be imagined. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 453. [F.]
—	—	The rector has not been as yet able to accomplish the building of the schoolhouse. *Answer to Circular.*	—
In Governors. *Deed.*	In existence.	When present rector took possession of parish he found the school closed. He placed a master in it, at a salary of £25 per annum, but he was unable to compete with the National School in the village, and, consequently, the parochial school is now closed. *Answer to Circular.*	—

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TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Belfast: Ulster Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.	Rev. Roger Moore Dillon, will, proved 7 April, 1851, £400. *Vide Table, No. 1, p. 426.*	—	—	—	12 0 0
Derryheighan; Dervock.	Robert Wynne, will, proved 17 June, 1848, devise of farm held under lease of lives renewable for ever.	—	—	—	—
Lisburn, Parochial Schools.	James Coulson, will, death, 26 March, 1854, bequeathing his residuary estate.	—	—	—	—
	Total, . . .	—	—	—	12 0 0

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ahoghill; Glenhugh.	James Blakeley, lease for lessor's term, 24 May, 1822.	House and site.	3 0 0	—	—	For education of the rising generation. *Lease.*
Ahoghill; Lisrodden.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £9 4*s.* 7*d.*; subscriptions, £7 7*s.* 8*d.*; presumed grant of site.	Site.	1 0 0	—	—	—
Ahoghill; Tullygarley.	Henry Joy, lease, 1 June, 1825.	0 1 0	3 10 0	—	—	For maintaining the schoolhouse on estate of grantor, under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Lease.*
Antrim.	Lord Massereene, will, 1695, £9 4*s.* 7½*d.*, charged on impropriate tithes of Muckamore.	Rent-charge.	—	9 4 7½	—	For payment of an able schoolmaster by minister and people of Antrim. *Extract from Will.*
Antrim; Shane's Castle.	L. L. Fund, £18 9*s.* 2*d.*; Charles Thompson, lease for lessor's term.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	—
Drummaul; Cloughoge.	William Alexander, lease, 29 July, 1829.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For the purposes of a school under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Lease.*
Kilraghts; Ganaby.	William Getty, lease for three lives, 15 November, 1826.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For the exclusive use of a school, under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Lease.*
Magheragall; Ballycarrickmaddy.	Hugh Dawson, lease for lives, 10 November, 1827.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For the purpose of erecting a schoolhouse. *Rep. A. C.*
Portglenone, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. Building grant from Governors, £415 7*s.* 8*d.*; subscriptions, £138 9*s.* 3*d.*; Bishop of Down and Connor, grant, 1 May, 1813.	1 2 19	18 4 7	—	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*
Shankhill; Malone.	Lord Donegal, lease of ten acres, about 1777, for three lives and forty-one years.	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	For erecting a schoolhouse, and for the benefit of the master. *Reports of Board of Education,* 1807–12.
Skerry; Freestone Quarry.	Earl of Mountcashel, grant, 1 August, 1828.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	—
		11 3 19 7 Sites, house and rent-charge.	53 4 7	9 4 7½	—	

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ENDOWMENTS. COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

Object.	Nature of Contingency.	Remarks.
For the education of the deaf, dumb, and blind, at the Ulster Institution, Belfast. *Extracts from Wills.*	Death of testator's wife intestate, or leaving any part of his property undisposed of by will or otherwise. *Extracts from Wills.*	—
For giving a Scriptural education to poor children of Dervock, or other congregation in connexion with the General Assembly. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	After deaths of wife and sister of testator. Presbyterian congregation of Dervock ceasing to be in connexion with General Assembly, and the Presbyterian Church in Ireland ceasing to be a missionary Church. *Rep. A. C.* [F.]	—
For a perpetual endowment for the Protestant Episcopalian schools in the parish of Blaris, or Lisburn, at discretion of rector. *Rep. A. C.*	Testator's business being discontinued by James Ward, or carried on by him under any other name than James Coulson and Co., within ten years. *Rep. A. C.*	The contingency has not happened, and is not likely to happen. *Rep A. C.* [F.]

LOST OR EXPIRED. COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Lease in custody of Kildare-place Society.	The lessor's term in lease mentioned has long since expired. *Rep. A. C.* [F.]	There is a National School now held on the premises.
Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826. App. p. 264.	£10 Irish was granted towards the erection of a schoolhouse in 1820; the present one was built in 1830, and possesses no endowment. *Rep. A. C.* [F.]	—
Lease in custody of Kildare-place Society.	The lease having expired on the 1st June, 1856, this school is now a National school, without any endowment. *Rep. A. C.* [F.]	—
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835. App., p. 535.	It cannot be ascertained in the locality that this endowment has ever been in operation. It would seem to be now lost. *Rep. A. C.* [P.]	—
Books of Commissioners of Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund.	Charles Thompson's interest in the lease having been evicted for non-payments of rent, the schoolhouse fell into the hands of Earl O'Neill. School closed eight or nine years ago. *Rep. A. C.* [F.]	—
Lease in custody of Kildare-place Society.	The lease expired about ten years ago, and the schoolhouse has been converted into a dwelling house. *Rep. A. C.* [F.]	—
Same.	The lease has expired. The school is at present under the National Board, and enjoys no endowment. *Rep. A. C.* [F.]	—
Same.	The lease has expired, and the grantor has sold his interest in premises. *Rep. A. C.* [F.]	—
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 535.	Discontinued in 1848, in consequence of the falling off in attendance of pupils. Premises surrendered to grantor. *Return from Governors.*	The schoolhouse has been converted into a weaving factory, and the estate on which the premises stand has been sold in the Incumbered Estates Court, discharged of the fee-farm grant. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 453.
Commissioners of Board of Education in Ireland, Reports, 1807–12, p. 307.	The lease has expired. *Rep. A. C.* [P.]	—
Deed in custody of Kildare-place Society.	The trustees having neglected to register grant, or make any claim respecting it, the estate was sold in the Incumbered Estates Court without any saving of the rights of the grantees. *Rep. A. C.*	In consequence of inquiry by Endowed Schools Commission, the Kildare-place Society applied for, and obtained £20 compensation from Incumbered Estates Court out of purchase money. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 453. [[F.]

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TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Ballycastle, Protestant Charter.	Twenty acres plantation measure, producing an annual income of £40.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 535.	School suppressed in 1827. The land is still in possession of the Incorporated Society, and produces an income of £40 per annum, less taxes; in consideration of which the Incorporated Society pay a yearly subscription of £5 to the parish school of Ramoan, and afford an annual scholarship on the foundation of the Society's institution at Dundalk, to be competed for by boys attending that school. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	*Vide Report of Inspector of Estates, App. to Rep., p. 43.*
Belfast, Roman Catholic Diocesan Seminary.	Bequest of £500, by John Garr, in 1838, for the seminary of Vicinage.	Books of Bequest Board containing extracts from wills.	Bishop Denvir states that the will was contested and set aside, and that the institution derived no benefit from the bequest. *Rep. A. C.* [P.]	*Vide Table, No. 1., p. 424.*
Camlin; Aghadarra.	L. L. Fund. £27 13*s.* 10*d.*; subscriptions, £31 4*s.* 2*d.*; presumed grant of site.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep., 1825, p. 658.	The school mentioned in the Report referred to was never established; no grant of site could be obtained for the schoolhouse. *Rep. A. C.* [F.]	—
Connor; Kells.	L. L. Fund, £13 16*s.* 11*d.*; subscriptions, £94*s* 7*d.*; Mr. Johnston to grant site.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep., 1825, p. 652.	No such grant was ever made by Mr. Johnston, and no money appears to have been issued from the Lord Lieutenant's School Fund. *Rep. A. C.* [F.]	—
Ramoan; Drumwillin, Protestant Charter.	Hugh Boyd, grant of twenty acres, about 1737.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 535.	Identical with Ballycastle School above. *Rep. A. C.* [F.]	—
Randalstown, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, £49 16*s.* 11*d.*; house to be assigned to minister and churchwardens for Parochial School.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Report, 1826, App., p. 265. Books of Commissioners of Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund.	It does not appear that there ever existed in the town of Randalstown any school corresponding with that described in the Lord Lieutenant's School Fund books. *Rep. A. C.* [F.]	—
Randalstown, Protestant Charter.	Chas. O'Neill, grant of twenty acres of land.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 535.	No trace whatever can be found of this endowment; the oldest inhabitants of Randalstown have never heard of it. It appears from an entry on the minutes of the Incorporated Society, dated 21 May, 1766, that Mr. O'Neill had made a proposal for the establishment of a Charter School at Randalstown, but the funds of the Society did not admit of such proposal being carried into execution. *Rep. A. C.* [F.]	—
Shankhill; Malone, Free.	Instituted by Wm. Legge.	Same.	The school was built and supported by Mr. Legge out of his private resources, and was entirely under his control. *Rep. A. C.*	This school has not been in existence for the last thirty years; *Rep. A. C.* [P.]
Tullyrusk; Dundrod.	L. L. Fund, £12 18*s.* 5*d.*; subscriptions, £8 18*s.* 6*d.*; presumed grant of site.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep., 1825, p. 649.	No such school appears ever to have existed on this townland. *Rep. A. C.* [F.]	—

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EXTRACTS from REPORTS of EDWARD PENNEFATHER, Esq., and WILLIAM DWYER FERGUSON, Esq., LL.D., Assistant Commissioners.*

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

Endowments in Operation.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Ahoghill; Ballymontna, National, School.—I asked for five of the most advanced pupils present (aged twelve, eleven, eleven, ten, ten), and examined them in writing from dictation, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. None of them could write from dictation, nor were they taught grammar, and I could get no answer to the questions I put in either geography or arithmetic, though they were very simple questions, which I generally ask at every school of this class. The master then examined them in geography, and they answered some questions on the map of the world, but not intelligently. The scale of proficiency attained appeared to me to be very much below the ordinary attainment in the most humble schools.—[W. D. F., 7th August, 1856.] Ahoghill; Ballymontna, National.

Antrim; Bow Lane, Erasmus Smith's English, Boys' School.—There are two privies, one of which is used as a cowhouse by the master, and he has so occupied it for three years.

This school stands in need of more frequent inspection.—[E. P., 13th March, 1856.] Antrim; Bow Lane Erasmus Smith's English, Boys.

Antrim; Bow Lane, Erasmus Smith's English, Girls' School.—I examined in the girls' school the head class in geography and arithmetic; the answering in the former was very poor, and the answering in the latter was indifferent. The mistress attributed this in a great measure to the children being unaccustomed to be examined by a stranger. The ages of the girls examined were from nine to eleven.—[E. P., 13th March, 1856.] Antrim; Bow Lane, Erasmus Smith's English, Girls.

Antrim; Creavery, National, School.—The schoolroom should be floored with timber, and the time-piece should be kept in the schoolroom.

I examined four of the most advanced pupils present (aged, respectively, fourteen, nine, nine, and nine years) in writing from dictation, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. The writing of three was very good; that of the fourth bad. In grammar and geography only one answered respectably. In arithmetic three answered tolerably, and one very badly.—[W. D. F., 20th August, 1856.] Antrim; Creavery, National.

Armoy; Mullaghduff, School.—This school is in a very declining state, whether from neglect in its management, or from the paucity of the children in the neighbourhood, I am not able to say.

I examined five of the most advanced pupils present (aged seventeen, ten, ten, nine, and eight years) in writing from dictation, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic.

The writing of two (aged ten and nine years) was very good, and of one, aged seventeen, pretty good, and of the rest, bad. Three answered very well in grammar, and two knew nothing of it. In geography and arithmetic, only one answered respectably.—[W. D. F., 9th August, 1856.] Armoy; Mullaghduff.

Ballintoy, School.—The condition of this school is a disgrace to a civilized society. It enjoys a house and plot of ground, and an income which, though small, might be considered a very fair endowment for a village school. The schoolhouse was an extremely substantial and commodious building; but it is almost roofless. The master is suffering under the complaint of asthma, and is unfit for his situation physically, and has not had an education for the office, being educated for the sea, and placed as a schoolmaster because unable to follow a more active pursuit. Three of the children present were labouring under heavy colds, most probably taken in this large and uncovered building. There are no privies. The school is wholly without superintendence of any kind. Neither the proprietor of the estate (who is an absentee) nor his agent, so far as I can collect, look after the school. None of the clergymen of the district visit it. There is no supply of books, nor regular course of instruction. The attendance is very small, and it is so much lost time to those who do attend. Ballintoy.

This state of things is attributed by the rector and agent of the estate to the circumstance of the appointment of the master being placed in the hands of the parishioners in vestry assembled, and that the popular election falls upon whoever can make the best canvass, irrespective of merit or competency, and that consequently all control on the part of the proprietor or the clergyman is impracticable. This, I have no doubt, is to a great extent true; but whether it might not be counteracted by more zeal and readiness to co-operate and contribute to the salary of the master, I am unable to say. From the very general interest which the middle classes in the county of Antrim exhibit in respect to education, I am not sure that the parishioners of this district would be insensible to the value of a good school, if those whose co-operation they might reasonably expect were forward in the matter, and claimed a voice in the election, not by interfering with the legal rights of the parishioners, but in virtue of their own contribution to the fund for the master's remuneration. There is no other school in the district or on the estate, as I am informed.

It strikes me very forcibly, that schools such as these should be subjected to some periodical inspection, and not be left to fall into a state of neglect and gross abuse, until casually brought into notice by a temporary commission.

I examined the only pupil present, aged thirteen years, who was capable of answering any thing. He was not taught grammar or geography, and answered in arithmetic scarcely respectably. He was the son of a coast-guard, a class which I observe value a good education for their children highly.—[W. D. F., 26th August, 1856.]

Ballyclug; Parochial School.—This is a sad example of a school dragging out a miserable existence in poverty and neglect. The teacher's entire emoluments from his laborious employment cannot exceed £6 or £7 yearly. The wretched being who is doomed to starve on this stipend within one and a half miles of a flourishing town like Ballymena, cannot possibly be expected to possess the capacity or energy to teach even an infant school such as this is. In fact, the children can only be sent here by their parents for the purpose of keeping them safe and out of harm's way during their parents' hours of labour. The result of my observation and examination confirms these presumptions, as little, if any, education appears to be given in this school. Ballyclug, Parochial.

I asked for five of the most advanced pupils present, and those presented were respectively aged

* The extracts from the reports of Mr. Pennefather are marked thus, [E. P.] and those of Dr. Ferguson thus, [W. D. F.]

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COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

Endowments in Operation.

twelve, ten, ten, nine, and seven years. They could not write, and knew nothing of geography or English grammar. One boy, aged seven, answered very well in arithmetic, and respectably in spelling; the other four answered nothing in arithmetic, and scarcely at all in spelling. I tried them in reading, in which three acquitted themselves respectably.—[W. D. F., 9th August, 1856.]

Ballyclug, Parochial, Ballymena; Diocesan Free School for Armagh and Connor.

Ballymena; Diocesan Free School for Armagh and Connor.—I consider the master of this school a perfectly qualified person to teach a school of this nature, and the locality would seem eminently suitable for a good classical and mercantile seminary; but the endowment appears too stinted to secure the undivided attention of a competent master, and can scarcely be held but as an accessory to a parochial charge. This circumstance hinders the school from answering its purpose to any considerable extent, as a place of resort to the children of the middle classes of the town, who must be much more numerous than is represented by the attendance. If the endowments cannot be increased, the appointment of head master should be confined to a class of teachers who might consider the salary a sufficient remuneration for their entire time and attention. At present the amount of salary is not adapted to the class of teachers appointed, and the public object in the endowment is almost entirely defeated. As a free school, it can scarcely be considered open to the class of pupils who would be most likely to avail themselves of its advantages, as the master, looking to his remuneration from the wealthier and more respectable classes, finds it necessary to keep the school select and exclusive.—[W. D. F., 23rd August, 1856.]

Ballymena; Guy's Free National, Boys.

Ballymena; Guy's Free National, Boys' School.—In the boys' school I examined five pupils (aged respectively, thirteen, thirteen, thirteen, eleven, and eleven years) in writing from dictation, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. The writing was remarkably good, and the answering in grammar, geography, and arithmetic equally good. They read some poetry for me with great taste and intelligence. The master then, at my request, examined them in several branches, and I was much pleased with his manner of imparting instruction. I consider him a very clever teacher.—[W. D. F., 23rd August, 1856.]

Ballymoney; Culduff National.

Ballymoney; Culduff, National School.—I examined five of the most advanced pupils present (aged respectively, fifteen, fifteen, twelve, nine, and nine years) in writing from dictation, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. The writing of one boy, aged fifteen, was very good, of three respectable, and of the fifth bad. In English grammar three answered very well, the rest very indifferently. In arithmetic two answered very well, and the rest in only a very middling manner. I did not think well of this school.—[W. D. F., 2nd August, 1856.]

Ballyrashane; Ballywatt, Erasmus Smith's English.

Ballyrashane; Ballywatt, Erasmus Smith's English School.—This is altogether a very suitable schoolhouse for the accommodation of the neighbourhood, and is very well maintained in all respects, except perhaps that the teacher is rather young and ambitious of a higher position, and in consequence not well suited to the teaching the rudiments of an English education to the humble class of pupils that resort to the school. The pupils whom I examined could only read and spell.—[W. D. F., 27th September, 1856.]

Ballyscullion; Millquarter Grange, National.

Ballyscullion; Millquarter Grange, National School.—This school is not well taught. I examined some of the most advanced pupils present, aged sixteen, thirteen, thirteen, and twelve years, in English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. The answering in grammar was respectable; in geography the ignorance was gross, not one could tell me the capital of France; in arithmetic the answering was not respectable on the part of any of the pupils. The master said he had no slate-pencils, and therefore the children could not write from dictation. I examined their copy-books—two wrote respectably, the others badly. This appeared to me not to be such a school as the district requires.—[W. D. F., 16th August, 1856.]

Belfast Academy.

Belfast Academy.—By deed of 20th July, 1767, the then Marquess of Donegal leased the ground on which the academy now stands to Mr. Stewart for ninety-nine years, subject to the rent of £10, late currency, heriot and other dues; and the lessee covenanted to build two new messuages on the front to Donegal-street. By deed of 14th January, 1786, Stewart assigned to Messrs. Cunningham, Holmes, and Ewing, in consideration of £1,243 19s. 1*d.* It appears that of this sum £900 was subscribed, but no trust was declared by the deed of assignment, nor was any trust declared till 20th April, 1814. In 1719 a gentleman of the name of Maxwell left, by his will, to certain trustees £1,300 for the maintenance and extension of the Presbyterian Church in the north of Ireland; and the trustees, subject to certain restrictions, were empowered to apply the interest of the legacy among poor congregations and students in the north of Ireland; and they were also empowered to lend the principal, or to purchase estates of inheritance. It appears that this fund became the subject of litigation, and in the year 1789 all that remained of the principal was £700. On the 27th October, 1789, this sum was lent to the assignees of Stewart for the purpose of this academy, and secured by mortgage of the premises at five per cent. It is stated, however, in a book kept by the trustees of the academy that this money was lent free of interest; and it further appears that the trustees of Maxwell's will have never claimed either principal or interest.

In 1803, the assignees of Stewart, the original lessee, in order to secure Dr. Bruce, the then principal of the academy, certain advances made by him for the purposes of the academy, executed to him a mortgage of the equity of redemption; but further subscriptions having beeen raised, this mortgage was subsequently paid off. By deed of 8th May, 1830, the then Marquess of Donegal, in consideration of £700, demised to William Tennant and John Cunningham, their heirs and assigns, as tenants in common, the premises comprised in the lease of 20th July, 1767, for three lives, with a covenant for perpetual renewal, subject to the yearly rent of £10 5*s.*, and a fine of £1 5*s.*, a heriot of 10*s.* and other duties.

It appears this £700 was advanced by Mr. William Tennant, and after his death the Rev. R. J. Bryce paid the said sum to his executors; whereupon, in pursuance of a resolution of the trustees of the academy, the premises were conveyed, by deed of 24th June, 1837, to John Cunningham, junior, and the Rev. R. J. Bryce, on the trusts declared by deed of even date. By deed of 31st of May, 1839, after reciting the deed executed in 1837, and certain resolutions of the trustees, the president, and original patrons of the institution, at a meeting held on the 31st day of December, 1822, the said John Cunningham, junior, and the Rev. R. J. Bryce, declared that they and the trustees to be appointed in their place held the premises in trust for the then principal and masters,

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and all future principals and masters, of the academy, subject to the rights of the subscribers, and to such rules, and regulations, and conditions, as therein contained, or which might thereafter be made, for the management of the said academy. The deed contains, among other powers, a power to sell or mortgage.

Belfast Academy.

On 18th June, 1842, Lord Donegal executed a renewal of the lease of 8th May, 1830, to John Cunningham, junior, and the Rev. R. J. Bryce.

It is, I understand, in contemplation, under the power above mentioned, to sell the premises and to obtain others for the purposes of the academy. However desirable this may be, I do not see a probability of its being carried into effect, as I apprehend the trustees could not give a valid discharge for the purchase-money. The premises, though much out of repair, from their situation in the town of Belfast are, I should think, of considerable value.

The buildings were (with the exception of the mathematical schoolroom and preparatory or infant schoolroom) built before the premises were assigned to the trustees of the school, and were by them adapted to school purposes out of subscriptions. The rooms are low, and ill-suited to school purposes.

The school is opened at 10 o'clock, with prayer; there is also a class of Scripture history daily; the boarders join in family worship morning and evening.

In the classical school I heard some of the boys construe some of the odes of Horace, which they did well. In the mathematical school I found a class engaged in geography, which I examined. It was one of the junior classes; they had not learned very much, but what they had learned they knew well. In the English school I examined in English history, in which the answering was pretty good. A few questions in general history were answered well.

In the infant or preparatory school the children were from four to twelve years old. The attendance in the school is not as large as formerly; it is frequented by boys and girls.

The French and drawing masters attend but for a portion of the day, the latter only on alternate days.—[E. P., 24th March, 1856.]

Belfast; Frederick-street, National, Girls.

Belfast; Frederick-street, National, Girls' School.—I examined the head class in the girls' school in geography, in which the answering was pretty good, they had not learned much, but appear to have been well taught; the answering in arithmetic and arithmetical tables was middling; the writing from dictation was very good; this school was very orderly and well conducted; the schoolhouse is airy and commodious, a very good building, and each department of the establishment appears to be very well managed and carefully looked after. The children in the girls' school are clothed and supplied with a good breakfast and dinner in the schoolhouse daily. The children in the infant school are fed but not clothed.—[10th March, 1856.]

Belfast, Magdalen Church, Boys.

Belfast, Magdalen Church, Boys' School.—This schoolhouse is a handsome, well-finished building; I think it is to be regretted that apartments were not provided for the master in the schoolhouse. The house was lately broken into, and the gas-fittings were all stolen; a residence would be a protection to it. I expected better answering in both the boys' and girls' school: that in the latter was very poor.

I examined the head class in the boys' school in geography, in which, however, they were but beginners; the answering was middling. I also examined them in arithmetic and arithmetical tables, the answering was fair. The writing from dictation, by sixteen boys, was by one, very good; by five, fair; by eight, middling; and by the remaining two, bad. The eldest boy examined was thirteen, the youngest, eight years old.—[E. P., 3rd March, 1856.]

Belfast, Magdalen Church, Girls.

Belfast, Magdalen Church, Girls' School—I examined those of the head class who were present in geography, of which they knew very little; the answering in arithmetic was very poor.—[E. P. 3rd March, 1856.]

Belfast, Royal Academical Institution.

Belfast, Royal Academical Institution.—In 1810 Lord Donegal granted in fee-farm about four acres, Irish plantation measure, at a rent of £22 15*s.* 1*d.* In 1810 subscriptions were raised for the establishment of the institution amounting to upwards £25,000. The entire of this sum was expended in the buildings, purchase of furniture for the dormitories and schoolrooms, books, apparatus, and in the salaries of the professors. The late Mr. John Park, by his will, bearing date the 18th November, 1815, devised certain premises in Anne-street; the annual value of these was £43 14*s.* 5*d.* A portion of these premises was taken under the Belfast Town Improvement Act; the purchase-money was lodged in court under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and paid out under the orders of court to creditors. The income now derived from the residue of these premises is about £25 per annum. Certain premises in Barrack-street have been purchased out of subscriptions, and money borrowed for the purpose. These have been let to the Board of Guardians of Belfast at £60 per annum. The persons who lent their money for this purpose are secured by bond and judgment, and the premises are barely security for the money so advanced. A portion of the institution has been let to the School of Design; this produced for some time £100 per annum. The school was subsequently discontinued; it is now re-opened, and the present rent received by the institution is £75 per annum. The Queen's College, having no dissecting-rooms, took a portion of the institution for that purpose, and the College for this accommodation pays to the institution £25 per annum.

Mr. Sullivan, of the Queen's College, about two years ago, gave £100 for the purpose of establishing an exhibition from this institution in the Queen's College, Belfast. This sum is in the hands of the secretary, at £5 per cent., till the principal and interest amount to a sum which will produce £5 per cent. in the funds, or until money come from any other source sufficient for that purpose. After the payment of the interest on debts and other outgoings, and £10 for two exhibitions, the income of the institution amounts to about £118 per annum; this, however, is in part an uncertain income. For the Act of Incorporation, by-laws, and other particulars relating to this institution, I beg to refer to the Fourth Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1827. An annual parliamentary grant was given to this institution in 1814. This was subsequently withdrawn; it was renewed in 1829 and discontinued in 1849, on the establishment of the Queen's College.

The masters of the different schools are independent of one another, and together form the Board of Masters, one of whom is called the President of the Board of Masters, This office is filled by each master in rotation, and he holds the office for a year.

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COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

Endowments in Operation.

Belfast Royal Academical Institution.

The masters teach the immediate relatives of the other masters free. There is no nomination at present. Subscribers to the institution of £105 had a right to nominate one free pupil each, but it is believed the right is exhausted. By one of the by-laws it is provided that on the death of a proprietor his heir shall be entitled to all the privileges enjoyed by the deceased; but I do not think that under the Act of Incorporation this is a valid by-law.—See the Act and By-Laws in the Report of 1827.

There are, besides Mr. Sullivan's exhibition (which is not yet in operation), two exhibitions in the Queen's College, Belfast—one awarded to the boy who stands highest on the list of classical scholars, the other to the boy who stands highest in the list of science scholars, from this school, each year on entering the Queen's College, Belfast.

The common hall is opened with prayer on Saturdays. The president of the Board of Masters states that the prayer used is such as boys of all denominations can join in. The Roman Catholics are not bound to attend, but they usually do so. There are also prayers night and morning for the boarders in the house of the English master. The New Testament is read daily in the English master's house, and "Watt's Scripture History" is read on Sundays. No Roman Catholic is obliged to attend at either of these.

I heard some of the boys in the classical school construe some Lucian, and heard some parsing, both of which they did fairly. I heard the mathematical master examine in Euclid, in which some of the boys answered well. I heard some of the boys in the French school read and translate some of Corinne, which they did well, and with a good accent. Some of the specimens of writing were very good; and on comparing the present writing of some of the boys with their writing some months back, considerable improvement was apparent. Some of the drawing in the drawing-school was good. There was some very good architectural drawing in Indian ink, in which the scale was well reduced. One of the boys, who was but a beginner in oils, showed a good knowledge of perspective, and a good eye for colouring.

There is a preparatory school attached to the English school.

The sewerage is not good; the ground very flat; a large main sewer has, however, been made to the head of Wellington-place, of which advantage might be taken if the Board had funds sufficient to make proper sewers and drains into it.—[E. P., 7th March, 1856.]

Belfast; Trinity Church, Infant.

Belfast; Trinity Church Infant School.—Miss Wilson completed the school before her death, and her brother has built a class-room since. The Incumbent of Trinity Church informs me that in the year, 1848, he received a letter from Mr. Wilson, apprizing him that there was no legacy for this school, that it had been his intention to have endowed the schools, but that he conceives it better that he and his family should be free agents. Mr. Wilson pays the mistress £20 per annum.

It appears by a letter from Mr. Wilson addressed to the Secretary of the Commission, bearing date the 28th of January, 1856, that he does not conceive there is any endowment under the will of Miss Sarah Wilson.—[E. P., 3rd March, 1856.]

Belfast; Ulster Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind.

Belfast; Ulster Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind.—The pupils look healthy and happy; the building is very handsome, and in a good situation; the rooms are large, lofty, and well proportioned, and are remarkably clean.—[E. P., 5th March, 1856.]

Billy; Eagry, Erasmus Smith's English.

Billy; Eagry, Erasmus Smith's English School.—I examined five of the most advanced pupils present (aged respectively, thirteen, twelve, twelve, twelve, and twelve years) in writing from dictation, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. The writing of all was extremely good—indeed remarkably so. The answering in grammar of three was very good, and two did not answer at all. In geography, four answered very well. In arithmetic, all answered respectably.—[31st July, 1856].

Camlin; Ballydonaghy.

Camlin; Ballydonaghy, School.—The salary of the master is quite inadequate to afford him a decent support. His entire emoluments do not exceed £12 a-year. It is not creditable that the service of education should be estimated as of no higher value than about eight-pence per day. It is not possible to expect satisfactory results under such depressing circumstances.

I examined five of the most advanced pupils present, aged fifteen, fourteen, twelve, ten, and ten years, in writing from dictation, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. The writing of four was respectable, of the fifth scarcely so. In grammar, three answered nothing, one (aged twelve), very well, and one tolerably well. In geography only one could name the capital cities of Europe. In arithmetic all answered respectably.—[W. D. F., 21st August, 1856].

Carrickfergus; Ballylagan, National.

Carrickfergus; Ballylagan, National School.—It would be an advantage to this school if the teacher were sent to a training establishment. He is a careful and apparently diligent young man. The amount of instruction at present given in this school is small, and the children backward.

I examined the two boys of the head class who were present in geography; the eldest was nearly twelve, the youngest ten. They knew very little. I examined in the multiplication and pence tables; they answered well in the former, but knew little of the latter. This school is attended, for the most part, by very young children. The school was orderly and well conducted.—[11th March, 1856.]

Crumlin, National.

Crumlin; National School.—I examined five children from the third class (aged twelve, ten, nine eight, and eight years), in writing from dictation, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. The writing and answering, in all respects, were remarkably good, and extremely gratifying. The schoolroom requires to be boarded.—[W. D. F., 21st August, 1856.]

Culfeightrin; Ballyvoy.

Culfeightrin; Ballyvoy, School.—This school, which has a very competent teacher, so far as I could judge by his manner and appearance, appears to me to require some efficient visitation. It, I have no doubt, would considerably improve the diligence of the teacher, and secure the observance of the rules laid down for his conduct. I observed, on inquiring, that a set of printed rules were hung up in the schoolroom with Mr. M'Gildowney's name printed at foot: one of these rules is, that the Holy Scriptures shall be read every day by all present who are able to read. But in reply to questions concerning the religious exercises of the pupils, I was answered that this rule was only recognized in this sense, that those able should also be willing to read, and that this interpretation had resulted in the

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Holy Scriptures not having been read in this school by any pupil in any version for the preceding fortnight or month, to the recollection of the master; and that instead of the Scripture reading, had been substituted the Fourth Book of Lessons of the National Board, a very instructive and entertaining collection of extracts from profane writers. I could not find that this violation of the printed rule had any sanction from the patrons, but that the children preferred to read the lesson book, and that the master and the agent of Mr. M'Gildowney had, on conference, considered it not prudent to observe the rule in its integrity, as it had been objected to by the parish priest. Culfeightrin; Ballyvoy.

As to the propriety, or policy, of altering this rule, where the great body of the pupils are Roman Catholics, and especially having regard to the intention of the original testator, that this school should be open to pupils without distinction as to their religious creed, I offer no opinion, as I have no duty to discharge in connexion with it further than to report that the printed rule is not observed, and that, from the circumstance of the school being without proper visitation, there is no security that any rule laid down for its management will be observed. The school is also unprovided with a roll or register of the attendance of the pupils; so that it is impossible to obtain accurate information as to its condition.—[W. D. F., 3rd August, 1856.]

Derryaghy; Parochial School.—Needlework, I think, should be taught to the elder girls; it is now only taught in the infant school; formerly the girls used to go from the upper to the infant school, for a portion of the day, to learn needlework, &c., and this practice, as appears to me, ought to be resumed. Derryaghy, Parochial.

I examined in arithmetic, in which the children were backward. Those present were only just beginning geography. The writing from dictation by two was very good; by one, fair; and by three, middling.

The master stated that the attendance on Saturday (which was the day of my visit) was always thin, and that none of his best pupils were in school this day. I saw some specimens of writing by some of the pupils, which were good.—[E. P., 18th March, 1856.]

Derryaghy; Rushyhill School.—The late storm has stripped off some of the ridge tiles, some of those remaining are loose. The schoolroom is ceiled, but part of the ceiling has fallen off, owing, as the master says, to the slates not having been rendered. Rev. T. Thompson, the vicar of the parish, was absent, otherwise, the master states, the repairs would have been made before this. If these repairs are not soon attended to, much more injury will ensue. Derryaghy; Rushyhill.

The schoolhouse is situate out of the way, at the back of the hills, over Lisburn. The amount of instruction given in the school appears to be little. The report of the inspector, as appears by the report book, is unfavourable as to the progress of the pupils. There were but three pupils present when I visited the school; though the morning was wet, there was nothing in the weather to justify the non-attendance of the children. The children are very backward; and a farmer in the neighbourhood, who seemed interested in the success of the school, spoke of it as being in an unsatisfactory state: every thing about the school was calculated to give this impression. The provision for the master is miserably small.

Of the three pupils, none could answer in geography or in arithmetic, nor could they write from dictation; indeed only one of them could write, and he was but a beginner. The master states that the small-pox is very prevalent, which prevents the children attending the school.—[E. P., 19th March, 1856.]

Doagh, National School.—I examined five pupils, aged respectively fourteen, thirteen, thirteen, eleven, and ten years, in writing from dictation, grammar, geography, and arithmetic, and heard the master examine them in algebra. The writing and answering of all was extremely creditable and satisfactory. The schoolroom is totally unfit for the accommodation of so large a school as is usually assembled here. The discipline of the school is extremely bad; the noise intolerable. Perhaps this may be attributable in some degree to there being so large a number of scholars, packed together in so small a room.—[W. D. F., 19th August, 1856.] Doagh, National.

Drummaul; Magherabeg, National School.—I examined four of the most advanced pupils (aged twelve, eleven, ten, and nine years) in writing from dictation, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. Two wrote indifferently, and the rest could not write at all from dictation. I could get no answer in either grammar or geography. In arithmetic the answering was wretched; in spelling, very middling. Drummaul; Maherabeg, National.

The present master is too short a time in the school to be fairly answerable for the disgraceful state in which the school is at present.—[W. D. F., 16th August, 1856.]

Glenavy, National School.—The discipline of this school seems to me very imperfect.—[W. D. F., 25th August, 1856.] Glenavy, National.

Glenavy; Four Score, School.—The school during my visit was placed under unfavourable circumstances, as the children were dispersed by the recent prevalence of scarlatina. Glenavy, Four Score.

It is a very neat, comfortable house.

I examined five of the pupils present (aged thirteen, twelve, eleven, eleven, and eleven years) in writing from dictation, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. The writing only was respectable; the answering in grammar and geography absolutely nothing. In arithmetic three answered pretty well, and the other two very badly.

In consequence of the recent appointment of the master, and the total disorganization of the school by reason of scarlatina, it would not be just to arrive at a conclusion as to the value of the teaching from the specimen which I had.—[W. D. F., 28th August, 1856.]

Lisburn, Boys' School.—This school would be benefited by regular inspection by competent persons. The children are backward. Lisburn, Boys.

I examined the head class in arithmetic, the answering was middling. The master stated that they had only commenced learning geography, and that none of the boys wrote from dictation. I saw the exercise books in arithmetic of some of the boys (as well of those now in the school as of some who had left), the writing and figures in these were neat and good, as were the exercise books in book-keeping of some of the boys who had left school.—[E. P., 9th March, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

Endowments in Operation.

Lisburn, Ulster Provincial Boarding Schools of Society of Friends.

Lisburn, Ulster Provincial Boarding Schools of the Society of Friends.—I examined the boys in geography, in which they answered pretty well. I also examined in arithmetic, in which the answering was fair. The answering in English history was pretty good.

In the girls' school I examined in geography, in which the answering was good, by one very good. The answering of most of the girls in arithmetic was fair. They had not learned much of the history of England.

Both schools were very orderly, and it is almost needless to add, that every part of the premises was scrupulously clean.—[E. P., 15th March, 1856.]

Lisburn; Seymour-street, Girls.

Lisburn; Seymour-street, Girls' School.—I examined the head class in arithmetic and arithmetical tables; the answering, except by one girl, was very indifferent. I also examined in geography, of which they knew hardly any thing. They were not able to write from dictation. The age of the eldest was thirteen, of the youngest, nine.

The children in the school are backward. The school was orderly, and the children clean and well clad. The schoolhouse is a neat building, and well situated.—[E. P., 19th March, 1856.]

Magheramesk; Brookfield Agricultural, Boys and Girls.

Magheramesk; Brookfield, Agricultural Boys' and Girls' Schools.—The school premises have been erected on the security of a terminable lease, but a fee-farm grant of them is expected.

I examined the first and second classes in geography; the answering was ready and good.

I also examined them in arithmetic and arithmetical tables, in which they answered very well.

I did not examine in the girls' school, as the mistress was absent. I went over some of the farm, in which the work was neatly and well done.—[E. P., 18th December, 1855.]

Muckamore; Muckamore Abbey,

Muckamore; Muckamore Abbey, School.—The master, though an extremely intelligent person, and quite possessed of his mental powers during my visit, appears to have been afflicted with a bodily disease which disabled him from leaving his bed before, and ever since, his appointment to this school. His wife, however, supplies his place, and the specimen of the education which I had in my examination of the pupils was a very fair sample of a good school.

How long this state of things may continue, must depend upon an active surveillance and inspection, which the school at present happens to possess in the incumbent of the grange.

In my opinion, the trust created by the founder of the endowment is not faithfully executed, if the interests of this school are suffered to be made subordinate to any compassionate provision for a worthy and helpless man.

At the present moment I do not think this conflict of duty and compassionate consideration has taken place to any serious extent; but I think it is in imminent danger of happening: and it does suggest the remark, that this, and other privately endowed schools, stand in great need of constant and periodical inspection, which ought to bring them under the control of public opinion.—[W. D. F., 20th August, 1856.]

Raloo; Loughmorne, National, No. 2.

Raloo; Loughmorne, National, No. 2, School.—I examined five of the most advanced pupils present (aged respectively fourteen, eleven, ten, ten, and nine years) in writing from dictation, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. The writing of two, aged each ten years, was very good, and of two, aged eleven and nine, only middling, and of one boy, aged fourteen (lately come to the school) very bad. In grammar, one only answered well. In geography none answered. Their ignorance was shameful. In arithmetic, one answered respectably, the rest indifferently.—[W. D. F., 4th September, 1856.]

Rasharkin; Bellaghy, National.

Rasharkin; Bellaghy, National School.—I examined six of the most advanced pupils present (aged respectively fifteen, thirteen, eleven, ten, ten, and nine years) in writing from dictation, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. The writing of three, aged eleven, ten, and nine years, was very good. The answering of all in grammar was very good. In geography three, aged fifteen, thirteen, and eleven, answered very well; the rest, nothing. In arithmetic, all answered very well.

This appeared to me a very well-taught school.—[W. D. F., 16th August, 1856.]

Shankhill; Hannahstown, National.

Shankhill; Hannahstown, National School.—By deed, dated 1st May, 1828, John M'Cance, of Suffolk, Esq., granted to Matthew Charley and Robert Moate that piece of ground lying on the east side of the highway leading from Dunmurry to Antrim, on which the schoolhouse had been lately built; and also that piece of ground on the west side of said road, containing altogether one acre, two roods, and nineteen perches, statute measure, situated in the townland of Hannahstown, to hold for three lives, and such other lives as should be added for ever, in pursuance of a covenant for perpetual renewal of said grant, subject to a nominal rent of sixpence.

Since the date of this grant, Mr. M'Cance finding that the teacher's acre on the west side of the road injuriously trenched on the farm from which it was taken, substituted a piece of ground on the opposite side and behind the schoolhouse, by way of exchange, and which the teacher has occupied since. It is about two acres in quantity, but inferior in quality; however, it seems a fair equivalent, and more convenient to all parties. I could not ascertain that it is secured by any deed, but the continued possession and lapse of time will confer a title substantially good.—[W. D. F., 6th September, 1856.]

Skerry; Correan, National.

Skerry; Correan, National School.—I examined five of the most advanced pupils present in writing from dictation, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. The writing was very good, but the answering in grammar and geography was almost *nil*. In arithmetic three answered respectably in the multiplication table, but none could answer in the pence table. The school has evidently been much neglected, but the present teacher, perhaps, will improve it.—[W. D. F., 13th August, 1856.]

Templecoran; Ballycarry, National, Girls.

Templecoran; Ballycarry, National, Girls' School.—This is an old and poor house. Those of the children who were present were very backward; the day of my visit was Saturday, when, as reported to me, the attendance is always thin. The amount of instruction given in the school does not appear much.—[E. P., 16th June, 1856.]

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN OPERATION.

Endowments not in Operation.

Dunaghy; Cherois School.—There is a site, consisting at present of about two roods and thirty-three perches, on which a schoolhouse has been erected, at a cost of £350 Irish. The schoolroom is fifty feet three inches long, by sixteen feet three inches wide. It is situated in the small and not very thriving village of Newtown Crommelin, and within one mile of the schoolhouses called Russell and Montalto, and within two miles of the proposed schoolhouse called William, for each of which Mr. Crommelin received large grants of public money. The present site was well suited for a small school, but taken in connexion with the other three schoolhouses, intended to accommodate in the aggregate nearly 1,000 pupils, for a parish containing by the last Census 876 inhabitants (adults and infants included), and for a village containing 142 persons, a more preposterous waste of public money cannot be imagined than that involved in the erection of this and the other three schools. Dunaghy; Cherois.

By the deed one acre of land was granted, but I could only see two roods, thirty-three perches at present attached to the schoolhouse. This is let to a tenant, who uses the house as a weaving factory, and pays rent for it and the adjacent lands to Mr. Crommelin or his mortgagees.—[W. D. F., 16th August, 1856.]

Dunaghy; Montalto School.—There is a site consisting of about one acre and ten perches, statute measure, on which a schoolhouse had been built, at a cost of about £280. The schoolroom is forty feet ten inches long, by sixteen feet six inches wide, and ten feet eight inches high. It was stated to me by the incumbent that 300 pupils had been inspected here once by Dr. Drew. However, the situation did not appear to me suitable for so large a schoolhouse, and taken in connexion with the other schoolhouses, called Cherois and Russell, and the intended schoolhouse, called William, in the neighbourhood—it appears to me to have been a great waste of public money to have contributed so large a sum as £161 towards its erection. Dunaghy; Montalto.

There are no funds at present available for the support of the school; but it appears from an extract made from the register of the Lord Lieutenant's School Fund that His Excellency recommended a grant of £140, late currency, in aid of further sum of £140 for the erection of this house, which appears to have been a very extravagant waste of the public money. A school was kept here by the Wesleyan Methodist Society for several years, and then removed to the schoolhouse built in the town of Newtowncrommelin or Cherois. The house has been suffered to fall into dilapidation; the windows are broken, and the roof stripped. It is occupied by a caretaker; the incumbent's cattle graze on the piece of land. The incumbent has endeavoured to establish a school and teach it himself, but has failed to collect a sufficient number of pupils to obtain a grant from the National Board, and has, in consequence, discontinued the school.—[W. D. F., 16th August, 1856.]

Dunaghy; Russell School.—There is a site consisting of about one acre statute measure, upon which a schoolhouse has been built, at a cost of £430 Irish. The upper schoolroom is fifty feet three inches long by sixteen feet three inches wide, and eleven feet high. The situation appears to me most extraordinary for the site of a fourth schoolhouse of such very large dimensions, erected within a circle whose radius does not exceed one mile and a-half, and in a parish whose entire population, including adults, does not amount to the number of children which the four schools were intended to accommodate. Dunaghy; Russell.

There are no funds available for its support, but it appears from an extract made from the Register of the Lord Lieutenant's School Fund that a grant of a sum of £175 (Irish) from that fund was approved of in aid of a further sum of £255 (Irish), to be raised by private contributions for the erection of this school. It appears that Mr. Crommelin received this money, and acknowledged its receipt by the execution of a deed.

The erection of a schoolhouse of this nature in such a position was originally so absurd and preposterous that it is difficult to account for such a plan being conceived or sanctioned, and aided by so large a grant of public money. From want of pupils, and means to maintain a master, this school could not subsist. No school has been held for upwards of twenty years, and I could not ascertain with certainty that any school was ever held there. The house is now a farm-house, occupied by a tenant who pays a rent for the house and acre of land to Mr. Crommelin, or his mortgagee or representative.

I do not think it would be possible to re-establish the school without a further waste of public money.—[W. D. F., 23rd August, 1856.]

Dunaghy; William School.—With very great difficulty, and chiefly through the aid of the sergeant of police and the incumbent of the parish, the traces of this intended schoolhouse have been discovered. It appears that two miles from the village of Newtowncrommelin, on the road to Cushendall, and about one mile north-east of the schoolhouse called Russell, the site of an extensive schoolhouse, in some respects answering to the description given in the fee-farm grant, are to be seen, in which foundations have been cut out, and a few loads of stone cast into the middle. The space so marked out occupies fifty feet by twenty. It does not appear that any building ever was erected thereon. Dunaghy; William.

A more absurd site for a large school could scarcely be found; and, considered in connexion with the three other schools in the district, to accommodate over 1,000 children, where the entire population never could have amounted to 1,000 persons.

There should be one acre of ground attached to the schoolhouse; but it does not appear that it was ever marked out, or enjoyed, as pertaining to a school.

There are now no funds for the support of the school; but it appears that a grant of £175 (Irish) from the Lord Lieutenant's School Fund was sanctioned by the Lord Lieutenant, and actually paid to Mr. Crommelin for the erection of this schoolhouse. This is acknowledged under his hand and seal in the deed.

The project of establishing a school here was in the first instance utterly chimerical, inasmuch as it had no prospect of ever being attended by a sufficient number of scholars.

Without a further waste of the public money, I cannot suggest any means by which this school could be established.—[W. D. F., 30th August, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

Endowments not in Operation.

Killead; Killaly.

Killead; Killaly School.—There is no site specifically designated or marked out, further than that testator directed that a schoolhouse should be built on some convenient site of the lands of Killaly. This townland was the property of testator, and now belongs to his devisee; and I consider that a grant of so much lands as would be necessary is implied in this direction. His immediate successor (his son and heir), Richard Dunne, appears to have intended the house of a tenant named John Pitman for the schoolhouse, and to have taken two or three acres of land, then in the occupation of a tenant named Thomas Waters, for the purpose, it then being out of lease. The site I can scarcely report to be suitable for a schoolhouse, under existing circumstances, as there are few children in the district, and the National school at Killead, within thirty perches of the site so designated, has been closed in consequence of being unable to collect the number of pupils required by the National Board.

A sum of £400 was bequeathed by John Dunne, Esq., of Sackville-street, in the city of Dublin, to his son, Richard Dunne, and his two daughters, as the trustees and governors of a school; £100 was to be applied to build a schoolhouse and residence for the master, and the interest of the remaining £300 to pay the schoolmaster. Testator died in December, 1826, or January, 1827. Probate of his will was granted to Richard Dunne, who paid the schoolmaster of the Killead school a sum of £3 per annum, 10*s.* for fuel, and £2 10*s.* for the education of six of the children of the tenants and labourers of Killaly. Richard Dunne died on 24th December, 1852, without having applied the sum of £400, or any part of it, to the purposes directed by the will of his father. He left considerable personal estate, and devised the lands of Killaly to John Thomas Hamill Stewart, subject to an annuity. His will is dated 13th August, 1852, and Prerogative probate was granted to Mr. Stewart on 22nd January, 1853, who is joint residuary legatee with Miss Dunne. Mr. Stewart made one payment to the master in respect of this allowance; but has since discontinued it. The money has not been applied according to the intentions of the testator, and a serious question may arise, whether the annual payments made by Richard Dunne can be considered a part payment, so as to prevent the donation being lost by the Statute of Limitations. The last payment or allowance made by Richard Dunne, was on 18th December, 1852. The payment or allowance made by Mr. Stewart was somewhat later; but unless immediate steps are taken for the recovery of the endowment, it will be probably lost.

I annex minutes of the evidence taken by me in this case:—

"Thomas Waters sworn and examined.—Knew the late Richard Dunne, the son of testator; was a tenant of his for the lands of Killaly, about twenty-five perches distant from the Killead schoolhouse. John Dunne died in December, 1826, or early in 1827. Had a conversation with Richard Dunne after he became the proprietor. He said he wished to build a schoolhouse, and wanted a few acres of Waters's land for the site, and to give the teacher a cow's grass. Waters's land was the only land in Killaly then out of lease, and not wishing to lose his land, he suggested to Mr. Dunne, that as the Killead schoolhouse was so very near, a second schoolhouse would injure it, and that it would be better to apply the money to support the Killead school. Mr. Dunne seemed to approve of this suggestion, and said he would do so, if the executors would allow him. Richard Dunne did not mention the bequest in his father's will. Believes that he intended John Pitman's house (near his own) for the schoolhouse.

"The schoolhouse of Killead is in the townland of Tully, and is the property of the trustees of Killead Presbyterian Congregation. It is distant from the nearest part of Killaly not more than five perches.

"James Major Holmes sworn and examined:—Was teacher in Killead National School from September, 1836, till November, 1841. His father, Jeremiah Holmes, and his brother, William Joy Holmes, were tenants of Mr. Richard Dunne. Received as part of his remuneration as teacher a sum of £2 10*s.* for the education of six children, from Killaly, and 10*s.* for fuel. Was paid this money by William Holmes, who was the manager of the school, and who paid it—receiving it from Richard Dunne for that purpose.

"Was succeeded in the school, in 1841, by James White, who held it for two or three years, and was succeeded by Hugh Kelly, who held it until deponent was reappointed. Has heard that both White and Kelly received from Mr. Richard Dunne the same amount.

"Was reappointed to the school in 1847, and continued to be schoolmaster until the death of Richard Dunne. Received £3 from the agent of Richard Dunne, until the year 1850, when he became himself a tenant of Mr. Dunne of lands of Killaly, and was then allowed it in his rent as part payment.

"Deponent produced several receipts, amongst which were the following:—No. 1. Receipt, dated the 14th June, 1851, signed T. D. Bateson, as agent for Mr. Richard Dunne, for half a year's rent. It contains an allowance of £1 5*s.* for school. Thus—

	£	s.	d.
'Cash,	14	12	4
Drains,	2	14	6
School	1	5	0
	18	11	10.'

"No. 2. Dated 17th January, 1852, signed by William Boyd, as agent, is in the terms following:—

'17th January, 1852.

'Received from Mr. James M. Holmes the sum of £18 11*s.* 10*d.*, for half year's rent, due to Richard Dunne Esq., at May, 1851, out of holding, No. 10, Killaly.—W. BOYD.

	£	s.	d.
'Cash,	16	1	5
Poor Rate,	0	15	5
School,	1	15	0
	18	11	10.'

"No. 3. Dated 18th Dec., 1852, signed by William Boyd, which contains an allowance for school of £1 15*s.* Mr. Richard Dunne died very soon after the date of his last receipt, and was succeeded in this property by Mr. John Thomas Hamill Stewart. Mr. Stewart and his agent, Mr. Boyd, visited

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the school, and said to deponent, "You will get your allowance as usual for this time, *i.e.*, for May, 1853—and deponent accordingly received the allowance; but on his next payment of rent, due 1853, Mr. Boyd refused to make any allowance, and alleged that he received instructions to do so.

"Deponent also produced (when required on summons) a copy of the will of Richard Dunne, Esq., dated 19th August, 1852, by which it appears that probate was granted to John Thomas Hamill Stewart, of Dominick-street, Dublin, on 22nd January, 1853, from the Prerogative Court, and that said Stewart is the devisee of Killaly and sole proving executor, and the joint residuary legatee of Richard Dunne.

"The Rev. H. R. Macredy having been called, a letter of apology from him was handed in, stating that urgent business in England prevented his attendance, as requested by the Assistant Commissioner, in his letter dated 15th September, 1856."—[W. D. F., 22nd September, 1856.]

Killead; Killaly.

Layde; Brockaghs School.—There is a site of one acre of land on the townland of Brockaghs, about four miles from Cushendall, on the old road to Ballymoney. It is situated in a romantic glen abounding in beautiful scenery, but very thinly peopled. A schoolhouse had been partly erected by Mr. Crommelin, of stone, and two stories high. It is about sixty feet long by twenty feet wide, and about twenty-four feet high. It is in the wildest part of the glen. I cannot say it is totally unsuitable for a school of some kind, as there is a school in operation in the lower part of the glen; but the plan was absurdly extensive, and quite out of proportion to the existing or probable wants of the locality.

Layde; Brockaghs.

The land which formed the endowment has been either surrendered by Mr. Crommelin or his mortgagees to the proprietor, Mr. Turnley, or it has been suffered to be evicted for non-payment of rent. It consisted of one acre, statute measure, of the lands of Brockaghs, in which Mr. Crommelin, supposing himself to have an estate in fee, purported to grant in fee-farm. It appears that the grantor had not, in fact, such an estate in the lands, but a term of years, which was afterwards surrendered, or suffered to be evicted for the non-payment of rent.

It appears from the deed of endowment that a sum of £175, Irish, was granted from the Lord Lieutenant's School Fund in aid of a further sum of £255, Irish, to be contributed by Mr. Crommelin, for the erection of this schoolhouse. How far this money was expended I am unable to ascertain; but the house was completed only so far as the stone-work by Mr. Crommelin. It appears to have been roofed and finished by the present occupier. The public funds intended for the purpose of this endowment are therefore totally lost.

The establishment of this school and its intended fellow (called Glendun) formed part of an extensive scheme of colonization in this glen, in which Mr. Crommelin appears to have embarked, not only the public money, but his private fortune. The scheme was an improvident one, and signally failed, and all the money embarked has been lost. The colonists are gone, their former dwellings are ruins, and the glen has returned to its native solitude.

I cannot suggest any means by which the causes I have mentioned could be removed. The plan of erecting two extensive schoolhouses in a desolate glen was so essentially absurd, that to prosecute it further could only lead to greater disappointment, and waste of public money.—[W. D. F., 17th September, 1856.

Layde; Glendun School.—There is a site, consisting of one acre, two roods, and ten perches, statute measure, about four miles from Cushendall, on the road to Ballymoney. There is no house standing on it; but I was informed that the foundation of a house had been laid there, and the stones removed by the tenantry. A more absurd site for a schoolhouse could scarcely be imagined.

Layde; Glendun.

This school, together with its fellow, called Brockaghs, situated within a mile and a-half of each other, formed part of a very inconsiderate scheme of colonization of a wild mountain tract. The scheme failed, and the property is restored to its former condition of a wild mountain, inhabited only by grouse. The colonists remained no longer than the public works gave them employment.—[W. D. F., 17th September, 1856.]

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS LOST OR EXPIRED.

Endowments Lost or Expired.

Portglenone; Erasmus Smith's English School.—There is an excellent site immediately outside of the thriving little town of Portglenone, on which a very fine house of stone and lime was built, at a cost of £600, Irish, to which the Board of Erasmus Smith's Schools contributed £450, and £150 was raised by local subscriptions. The school has been closed for about ten years, and the house is now occupied as a weaving factory, by a tenant from year to year to the present proprietor of the estate, who became the purchaser under a sale in the Incumbered Estates Court.

Portglenone, Erasmus Smith's, English.

The house and land must have been surrendered, but whether by a legal instrument, or not, I was unable to ascertain.

To all appearance the position seemed peculiarly eligible for a school, and after an expenditure of so much money, dedicated to educational purposes, it must be a subject of regret that it has been for ever lost.—[W. D. F., 23rd August, 1856.]

Skerry; Freestone Quarry School.—A notification of the facts connected with this endowment having been made by the Commissioners of Endowed Schools to the Incumbered Estates Court, an order has been made in the latter court, awarding a sum of £20, and £4 costs, to the trustees and grantees out of the proceeds of the sale of the estate of the Earl of Mountcashel, by way of compensation for the loss of the endowment.

Skerry; Freestone Quarry.

A school has been established in the schoolhouse, and is continued in full activity, under the name of the Braidujle National School; but the house is the private property of the purchaser, Mr. J. W. Fulton. It has ceased to be an endowment. However, considering the poverty of the endowment, and that the original schoolhouse had fallen almost into ruin, the cause of education, I believe, has suffered no loss by the change. This school was one of the numerous class of starvelings which have been created through the country in a state of affected independence. When the endowment is not substantial it is generally worse than nothing, as it hinders or excuses the proprietor giving that active support to the school which a sense of duty or the force of public opinion would otherwise lead him to do. I should mention that Mr. Fulton has added a second story to the house, and greatly improved it in every respect.—[W. D. F., 6th October, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d		
Armagh, Drelincourt, Boys.	Burgesses and Commonalty, grant of 8A. 1R. 8P., 25 Sept., 1738; Primate Boulter, grant of 13A. 0R. 31P.; Mrs. Drelincourt, grant of fee-farm rent, £90; Mrs. Drelincourt, deed of confirmation, 12 June, 1747; Primate Robinson, renewable lease of 115 acres.	136 1 39 and fee-farm rents.	17 10 7	221 15 11	—	For the establishment of a Charity Working School for twenty boys and twenty girls, to be boarded and lodged and instructed in linen manufacture, husbandry, and housewifery; two scholars to be nominated by Rector of Clonfeacle, the remainder by Rector of Armagh. *Return from Rector of Armagh.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Armagh, Drelincourt, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Armagh, Mall Model (or Primate Stuart's), Boys.	Primate Stuart, deed of charge, 7 Nov., 1820, to Dean and Chapter of Armagh, house property, and £969 4s. Gov. Stock; £2,000 expended in building; site held in fee.	Site, and house property.	61 0 0	55 7 8	29 1 4	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to those who do not object.
Armagh, Mall Model (or Primate Stuart's), Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. Scriptures; Church catechism to those who do not object.
Armagh, Roman Catholic Chapel, National.	Rev. Henry Campbell, will, proved 2 June, 1827, £250.	—	—	—	7 10 0	For the support of the Chapel School at Armagh. *Extracts from Wills.*	—
Armagh, Roman Catholic Diocesan Seminary.	Archbishop Crolly, will, proved 5 May, 1849, devising buildings, offices, &c., and 5 acres of land (reserving a site for a convent), held in fee-farm at £31 10s., yearly rent.	5 0 0	*—	—	—	For the moral and religious education of candidates for the sacred ministry, in the archdiocese of Armagh. *Extracts from Wills.*	Greek; Latin; French; geometry; algebra. Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; book-keeping. Roman Catholic catechism and doctrine.
Armagh, Royal, Free.	James I., Order in Council on Plantation of Ulster, 1608; James I., Royal Letters, dated 30 January, 1613, 21 April, 1614, 1 August, 1618; Charles I., charter, 15 December, 1627; Stat. 14 & 15 Charles II., ch. 10; Stat. 53 Geo. III., ch. 107, ss. 11 & 12; Stat. 3 Geo. IV., ch. 79, s. 8: expended on building about £8,000.	1514 1 31 15 0 0	255 0 0	1265 17 9	—	One free school in county of Armagh, for education of youth in learning and religion. *Order in Council*, 1608. For maintenance of a grammar school. *Royal Letter*, 1614. For sole and proper use and behoof of master of the free school at Mountnorris, or at some other town in diocese of Armagh, to be named by Lord Lieutenant, with assent of Privy Council, and with approbation of Archbishop of province and Bishop of diocese. *Charter, and Stat. 14 & 15 Chas. II., ch. 10.* Profits of endowment to be applied as Commissioners of Education in Ireland shall think fit, in payment of head and under masters' salaries, in providing schoolhouse and school accommodation; the residue (if any), in maintaining and improving any other of the Royal Schools; in supporting, maintaining, and providing free scholars, and in endowing exhibitions in Trinity College, Dublin. *Stat. 53 Geo. III., ch. 107, and 3 Geo. IV., ch. 79.*	Classics; French; German; mathematics; English; drawing. Historical books of the Old Testament, and daily religious instruction for the boarders.

* Cost of buildings not returned.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
—	64 0 0	Trustees.	Apartments and garden, £10; School fees.	138	—	Small.	49	81	81	–	–	–	Fifty pupils free; the rest pay 4s. 4d.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner, p. 476.*
	3 0 0 Assistant.	Same.												
—	Share of master's salary.	Same.	Share of preceding.	113	—	Same.	37	49	49	–	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory; pupils clothed. *Rep. A. C.*
—	46 0 0	Trustees and Lord Primate.	Apartments, £4; Evening school, £6; Gratuity from Church Education Society, £4; School fees, £3.	147	—	Sufficient.	78	96	86	1	9	–	2s. 2d.; some free.	Satisfactory.
—	25 0 0	Trustees.	Apartments, £4; Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc. £4; School fees, £1 10s.	147	—	Sufficient.	64	90	74	10	6	–	2s. 2d.;	Satisfactory.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	32 0 0	National Board.	School fees, £8.	–	—	—	65	148	–	–	–	–	4s.	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when extract from will was furnished.
	14 0 0 Assistant.	Same.												
—	60 0 0	From school fees.	Apartments, £12.	78	42	Sufficient.	53	52	–	52	–	–	Boarders, £20; day scholars, £4.	Satisfactory, but cleanliness not sufficiently attended to. *Rep. A. C.*
	60 0 0 Assistant.	From school fees.	Apartments.											
Unascertained. *Vide Report.*	400 0 0	Commissioners of Education.	House and land, £180; School fees.	140	72	Ample.	*–	56	49	–	7	–	Boarders, £60; day scholars, £10; 10 free day scholars, by order of Board; others free at master's discretion.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 476.* For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 9334, *et seq.* As to estates, *vide Report of Inspector of Estates, App. to Rep., p. 24.*
	150 0 0 Senior assistant.	Same.	—											
	150 0 0 Second master.	Head master.	Board and lodging.											
	135 0 0 French master.	Same.	—											

* No regular register.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Armagh; Aughavilly, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.* Building grant from governors, £200; subscriptions, £150; Vicars Choral grant 22 Sept., 1840.	2 0 4	12 10 0	—	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For schoolhouse and residence of a schoolmaster, to teach children, under regulation of governors, and to instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Armagh; Aughavilly, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Ballymore; Old Clare, National, Boys.	Henry Harden, will, death 19 August, 1843, £500, producing £17 yearly, site held in fee.	Site.	8 18 9	—	17 0 0	£100 to build a schoolhouse, and £400 to assist in paying a master and mistress to teach a boys' and girls' school at the Clare [Presbyterian] Meeting-house. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration. Scriptures; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Ballymore; Old Clare, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Identical with preceding.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting and crochet. Vocal music. Scriptures; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Ballymore, Parochial.	Very Rev. T. Carter, grant, 1 April, 1829.	1 0 17	3 0 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of the Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	—
Ballymoyer, Boys.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £69 4s. 7d.; subscriptions, £69 4s. 7d.; Archbishop of Armagh, grant, 27 October, 1821.	1 2 19	5 15 5	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by Archbishop of Armagh and minister of Ballymoyer, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of Archbishop and minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Ballymoyer, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children, and to Presbyterians who do not object.
Ballymoyer; Lurginah, or Lurginall, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £9 4s. 7d.; subscriptions, £9 4s. 7d.; Archbishop of Armagh, grant, 8 July, 1825.	Site.	1 1 1	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by committee, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of committee. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children, and others who do not object.
Creggan, Parochial.	Association for Discountenancing Vice, £46 3s. 1d.; Rev. Henry Stewart, grant, 18 Dec., 1817.	3 0 38	6 0 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of the Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	—
Derrynoose; Madden, Parochial.	Rev. Mr. Smith, grant, about 1810.	2 0 0	7 14 7	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF ARMAGH—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
In governors. *Deed.*	£ s. d. 13 10 0	Vicars Choral, £10; Rev. A. Irwin, £1 10*s.*; subscribers, £2.	Apartments and garden, £3; School fees.	50	—	None.	14	60	20	24	16	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Satisfactory.
Same.	13 10 0	Same.	Apartments and garden, £3; School fees.	50	—	None.	11	45	19	10	16	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Satisfactory.
—	37 10 0	Rev. J. Bell, from bequest, £8 10*s.*; National Board, £29.	Apartments, £3; School fees, £2 10*s.*; Evening school fees, £2 10*s.*	49	–	None.	32	55	8	9	*38	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 8*s.* 8*d.*; some free.	Unsatisfactory; part of endowment not properly secured. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 477.
Same.	23 10 0	Rev. J. Bell, from bequest, £8 10*s.*; National Board, £15.	Apartments, £3; School fees, £2.	49	–	None.	20	47	8	6	†33	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 8*s.* 8*d.*; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide. Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 477.
In minister. *Deed.*	18 0 0	Rev. Dr. O'Sullivan.	Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc., £4; School fees.	–	–	—	–	60	–	–	–	–	4*s.*; some free.	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
In Archbishop and minister. *Deed.*	20 0 0	Mrs. Synott, the London Hibernian Ladies Society, Lord Primate, and Rector of Armagh.	Apartments and land, £3 17*s.*; School fees, £1 10*s.*	82	–	None.	13	28	11	1	16	–	4*s.* to 12*s.*	Satisfactory.
Same.	15 0 0	Same.	School fees, £1.	63	–	None.	9	34	10	4	20	–	4*s.*	Satisfactory.
In committee. *Deed.*	None.	—	Apartments, £1; School fees, £2 10*s.*; Gratuities from Ch. Ed. Soc., 7*s.*	42	–	None.	22	21	2	–	19	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 8*s.* 8*d.*	Unsatisfactory; school requisites deficient; school evidently declining. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 477.
In minister. *Deed.*	10 0 0	Rector.	—	–	—	—	–	108	–	–	–	–	Ten pay 4*s.* 4*d.*; rest free.	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
	10 0 0 Mistress.	Same.												
—	20 0 0 Master.	Rev. C. S. Mangan.	Apartments and land, £5.	191	—	None.	19	44	22	2	20	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 477.
	No salary, Mistress	—	Apartments and land, £5, and pasturage.											

* Including 3 Secessional Presbyterians and 1 Methodist. † Including 2 Secessional Presbyterians.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Drumcree, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £36 18s. 5d.; Rev. Stewart Blacker, grant, 3 July, 1824.	1 0 0	3 9 10	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Drumcree; Mahon or Drumnakelly. Adelaide, Scriptural.	Rev. Henry Willis, assignment of lease for a residue of a term of ninety-nine years.	0 2 7	6 18 0	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Eglish.	Primate Robinson, grant about 1775.	6 0 0	10 6 9	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; surveying; mensuration; Euclid; book-keeping. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children; creed, Lord's Prayer, to Roman Catholics; Commandments, creed, and Lord's Prayer to Presbyterians.
JACKSON'S SCHOOLS: FORKHILL.	Richard Jackson, will, dated 20 July, 1776; Stat. 29 Geo. III. c. 3. [25 May, 1789.] £415 16s. 6d. charged on Forkhill trust estate of 8379A. 3R. 33P.	Rentcharge.	—	415 16 6	—	For educating and clothing as many children of the United Church as the funds will allow, and for giving at the age of 25 years, to each £5 and a loom, and a small holding, in preference to other tenants who may offer. *Extract from Will.* Trustees at liberty to bring up the poor children to other trades than the weaving trade, and to give each of said children on their attaining the age of 25 years £10 and a loom, or other article of the value of a loom instead of £5 in said will mentioned, and the additional £5 to be considered as compensation for a preference in a holding. *Stat. 29, Geo. III., c. 3.*	—
No. 1. Aghadonoe.	Henry Alexander, lease for 999 years.*	0 2 2	13 12 2	(Salary from rentcharge.)	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction.
2. Churchhill.	Sir Geo. Jackson and Bishop of Meath, renewable lease, 17 July, 1839.	2 1 9 and 2 sites.	19 15 4	(Same.)	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction.
3. Churchhill, Infant.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	(Same.)	—	—	Spelling and reading; grammar questions; rudiments of geography. Vocal music. Scripture lessons.
4. Churchhill, Sewing.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	(Same.)	—	—	Needlework. Scriptures.
5. Mullabawne.	Henry Alexander, lease for 999 years.	Site.	10 2 0	(Part of salaries from rentcharge.)	—	—	Reading; writing; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures.
6. Mullabawne, Sewing.	Henry Alexander, lease for 999 years.	Site.	5 2 0	(Salary from rentcharge.)	—	—	Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures.

* Mr. Alexander is lessee of the trustees of Jackson's Charities, for lives renewable for ever.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF ARMAGH—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	10 0 0	Rev. Chas. Alexander.	Apartments and land, £4; School fees, £7.	87	—	None.	61	105	72	31	2	–	4*s.* 4*d.*	No examination by Assistant Commissioner, as no pupils were present, owing to schoolhouse being under repair.
—	12 0 0	Rev. F. Crawford, £7; Rev. Charles Alexander, £5.	Apartments and garden, £3; Gratuities from Ch. Ed. Soc., £3 10*s.*; School fees, £2 10*s.*	130	—	Sufficient.	32	62	60	2	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Satisfactory.
—	10 0 0	Rev. C. Waring, and two subscribers.	House and land, £8; Gratuities, £2 4*s.*	78	—	None.	37	62	35	17	10	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 477.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—
In trustees. *Stat.* 29 *Geo. III.*, *c.* 3.	30 0 0	Trustees.	Premises, £8.	187	—	None.	18	53	14	39	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory. School arrangements defective. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 477.
Same.	50 0 0	Same.	Apartments and land, £7.	57	—	None.	29	45	25	20	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory. School arrangements defective. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 477.
Same.	30 0 0	Same.	Apartments, £4.	66	—	None.	20	41	12	29	–	–	Free.	School closed on account of illness of mistress, when visited by Assistant Commissioner.
Same.	20 0 0	Same.	House and garden, £3.	66	—	None.	9	29	9	20	–	–	Free.	School arrangements defective. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 477.
Same.	40 0 0 25 0 0 Assistant.	Same. Trustees, £16; Rev. Dr. Campbell, £8; master, £1.	Apartments and garden, £8.	70	—	None.	21	40	12	28	–	–	Free.	School arrangements defective. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 477.
Same.	20 0 0	Trustees.	Apartments, £3.	70	—	—	7	23	4	19	–	–	Free.	School arrangements defective. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 477.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
7. Tullamacricve.	Mr. Read, grant, reserving yearly rent of £1 9s.	1 0 0	8 3 0	(Salary from rent-charge.	—	—	Reading; writing; geography. Scriptural instruction.
Forkhill; Lisnalee.	L. L. Fund, £36 8s. 5d.; subscription, £33 4s. 7d.; Rev. Jas. Campbell, grant, 7 Nov., 1823.	2 0 0	4 1 9	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister of Forkhill, or master, English or arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Keady; Hermitage, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. *I. Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £80 6s. 0d.; subscriptions, £80 5s. 11d.; Charles Fox, and others, renewable lease, 14 Dec. 1841.	0 2 26	5 9 7	—	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For schoolhouse and residence of a schoolmaster, to teach children, under regulation of Governors, and to instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*	—
Keady; Tullyglush.	A. D. V. £46 3s. 1d.; Charles and Barry Fox, grant, 19 May, 1829.	1 2 19	4 5 7	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Minister of Keady, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism, to children of members of the Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; arithmetic. The New Testament; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Kilclooney; Brackley.	Earl of Gosford, grant, 1826.	1 0 0	5 8 0	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Kilclooney; Cladybeg.	L. L. Fund, £78 9s. 2d.; subscriptions, £78 9s. 2d.; Earl of Charlemont, grant, 24 April, 1826.	3 0 32	7 18 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Minister of Mullabrack, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of Minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction.
Kilclooney; Derrycughan, National.	L. L. Fund, £66 9s. 2d.; subscriptions, £66 9s. 2d.; Andrew Trew and Kenrick Cope, grant, 20 June, 1825.	0 1 0	4 9 9	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by A. Trew and J. M. Trew, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of A. Trew and J. M. Trew. *Deed.*	English, according to the National system. Scriptures to Church and Presbyterian children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Killevy; Drumbanagher, National, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 2d.; subscriptions, £101 10s. 9d.; Maxwell Close, grant, 18 Dec. 1824.	1 0 0	6 16 3	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by Minister of Killevy, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	English, according to the National system. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Killevy; Drumbanagher, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Same, with addition of plain and fancy needlework and knitting.
Killevy; Mullaghlass.	Roger Hall, grant, 27 Sep., 1828.	0 3 5	3 10 0	—	—	For a school under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	—

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF ARMAGH—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.								
							Number.		Religion.						
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In trustees. *Stat.* 29 *Geo. III., cap.* 3.	30 0 0	Trustees.	House and land, £5.	105	–	None.	21	70	14	43	13	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 478.
In minister. *Deed.*	7 0 0	Rev. Dr. Campbell, £5; Rev. Wm. Foster, £2.	Apartments and land, £2; School fees, £2 10*s.*	63	–	None.	–	57	16	8	33	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Satisfactory, but limited.
In Governors. *Deed.*	10 0 0	Rector.	School fees, £7 10*s.*	–	–	—	–	–	80	–	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
In minister. *Deed.*	—	—	Apartments and land, £2; School fees.	76	–	None.	–	–*	4	10	4	–	4*s.* 4*d.*	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 478.
—	8 10 0	Earl of Charlemont, £5; Earl of Gosford, £2; Rev. N. H. Robinson, £1 10*s.*	Apartments and land, £3; Gratuities from Ch. Ed. Soc., £2 16*s.*; School fees, £3.	80	–	None.	29	60	4	20	36	–	4*s.* 4*d.*	Satisfactory.
In minister. *Deed.*	6 10 0	Earl of Charlemont, £5; Rev. N. H. Robinson, £1 10*s.*	House and land, £5; School fees, £3.	100	–	None.	16	34	1	10	23	–	4*s.* 4*d.*	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 478.
In A. Trew, J. M. Trew, and Managing Committee. *Deed.*	14 0 0	National Board.	House and garden, £3 10*s.*; School fees.	144	–	None.	–	92	29	1	62	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 8*s.* 8*d.*	School nominally open; schoolmaster soon to be appointed. *Rep. A. C.*
In minister. *Deed.*	41 0 0	National Board, £31; Colonel Close, £10.	Apartments and land, £10; School fees, £5.	66	–	Small.	40	61	11	9	41	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.*; some free.	Satisfactory.
Same.	51 0 0	National Board, £41; Colonel Close, £10.	School fees, £4.	66	–	Small.	40	68	20	15	33	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.*; some free.	Satisfactory.
—	15 0 0	Mr. Hall.	Rev. R. Allott, £5; Rev. J. Hewetson, £1; School fees, £2.	–	–	—	–	54	–	–	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
	10 0 0 Mistress.	Same.												

* No roll; 18 pupils present.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Kilmore; Ballinahinch, National.	Kildare-place Society, £50; William M'Crum, renewable lease, 10 June, 1826.	0 1 0	3 10 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster and mistress to teach children of the poor of the parish of Kilmore, according to the rules of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	English, according to National system.
Kilmore; Ballyloughan.	L. L. Fund, £15 13*s.* 10*d.*; subscriptions, £39 13*s.* 10*d.*; site to be granted by James Orr and Miss Richardson, 1823.	Site.	2 3 3	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.
Kilmore; Bottlehill, Boys.	Rev. E. Chichester, grant, 8 March, 1824; schoolhouse erected in 1844 by Rev. J. Jones.	1 0 0	5 2 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of Kilmore, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Kilmore; Bottlehill, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Same, with addition of plain and fancy needlework and knitting.
Kilmore; Mulladry.	K.P. Soc., £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; Elizabeth Richardson and others, grant, 1 November, 1825.	1 0 0	6 0 0	—	—	For the purpose of building a schoolhouse. *Deed.*	—
Kilmore; Mullavilly, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £369 4*s.* 7*d.*; subscriptions, £133 16*s.* 11*d.*; Hon. Jerome De Salis, grant, 1 May, 1811.	2 0 0	17 1 10	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Kilmore; Mullavilly, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	(Same.)	—	Same.	Same, with addition of plain needlework.
Lisnadill; Armabreague.	L. L. Fund, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, £47 1*s.* 6*d.*; Henrietta C. Scott, grant, 14 March, 1826.	1 0 0	3 15 11	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of Lisnadill, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children and Presbyterians.
Lisnadill, Parochial.	Primate Robinson, grant, 1772.	7 0 0	13 8 9	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; book-keeping. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF ARMAGH—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In local committee, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	26 0 0	National Board.	School fees, £12 4s. 4d.	—	—	—	56	81	–	–	–	–	From 4s. to 10s.; some free.	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
—	12 0 0	Mrs. Richardson.	Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc., £3 13s. 7d.; School fees, £2.	75	—	Sufficient.	36	51	15	1	35	–	4s.; some free.	Satisfactory.
In minister. *Deed.*	15 0 0	Rev. J. Jones.	House and land, £3; School fees, £2.	72	—	—	19	29	20	5	4	–	4s. 4d.; majority free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 478.
Same.	10 0 0	Same.	Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc., £4 15s.; School fees, £1 4s.	75	—	—	45	69	60	6	–	*3	Same.	Satisfactory.
—	12 0 0	Miss Richardson.	Land, £2; School fees, &c., £10.	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	4s.	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
In Governors. *Deed.*	20 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and land, £5; Gratuity from Governors, £5.	114	—	None.	42	64	54	7	3	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
Same.	15 0 0	Same.	Apartments; Gratuity from Governors, £5.	114	—	None.	37	57	44	10	3	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
In minister. *Deed.*	3 0 0	Rev. A. Irwin, £2; Rev. D. Donaldson, £1.	Apartments, land, and fuel, £4; Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc., £1 10s.; School fees, £4.	75	—	None.	27	64	36	10	18	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Satisfactory. As to Schoolmaster, *vide Ex Rep. A. C. p.* 478.
	4 0 0 Mistress.	Lord Primate.												
—	None.	—	Apartments and land, £12; Gratuities from Ch. Ed. Soc., £2 16s.; School fees, £3 10s.	48	—	None.	47	71	43	12	16	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 478.

* Members of Society of Friends.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Loughgall, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £337 16*s.* 11*d.*; subscriptions, £83 1*s.* 6*d.*; R. Camden Cope, grant, 30 March, 1810.	2 0 0	14 12 6	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; use of the globes, Euclid. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children and Presbyterians.
Loughgall; Kinnigoe, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £61 13*s.* 7*d.*; subscriptions, £61 13*s.* 7*d.*; John Parnell, renewable lease, 30 May, 1842.	0 1 0	4 4 0	—	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For schoolhouse and residence of a schoolmaster to teach children, under regulation of governors, and to instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Loughgilly; Baleek.	Earl of Gosford, grant, 15 July, 1820.	1 0 0	6 12 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of Loughgilly, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; arithmetic; book-keeping. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Loughgilly, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grants from Governors, £376 18*s.* 5*d.*; subscriptions, £50; Rev. Wm. Bisset, grant, 5 August, 1812.	1 2 19	14 8 6	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Geometrical drawing. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Loughgilly; Lisdrumchor.	L. L. Fund, £78 9*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £73 16*s.* 11*d.*; Earl of Gosford, grant, 29 Aug., 1825.	1 0 0	5 11 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of Loughgilly, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Loughgilly; Mullaghmore, Tenantry, Boys.	Commissioners of Education, 1835, grant of salary; house built on Armagh Royal School Estate.	*0 3 0	11 2 5	(Salary from rents of Armagh Royal School Estate.)	—	Tenantry school for tenants of Armagh Royal School Estate. *Annual Rep. Commissioners of Education*, 1836.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Loughgilly; Mullaghmore, Tenantry, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	(Same.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.

* Included in acreage of Armagh Royal School Estate.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF ARMAGH—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In Governors. *Rules of Board.*	28 0 0	Governors, £18; Rector, £10.	Apartments and land, £6; Gratuities from Governors and Ch. Ed. Soc., £6; School fees, £3.	112	—	Small.	31	50	35	12	3	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Satisfactory.
In Governors. *Deed.*	15 0 0	Rev. A. Nickson, £5; Board of Trinity College, £5; Mr. Parnell, £5.	Apartments and land, £2; School fees, £3.	68	—	None.	20	43	16	6	21	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Satisfactory, but limited; school-house out of repair. *Rep. A. C.*
In minister. *Deed.*	12 0 0	Earl of Gosford and Rev. J. Finlay.	Apartments and land, £4; Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc.; School fees.	87	—	None.	19	57	14	–	43	–	4s. 4d.; majority free.	Satisfactory.
In Governors. *Deed.*	25 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and land, £5; School fees, £2.	111	—	None.	25	50	20	1	29	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Satisfactory.
In minister. *Deed.*	18 0 0	Earl of Gosford, £10; Rev. W. H. Foster, £5; Mr. Gray, £3.	House and garden, £2; Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc., £3 3s.; School fees, £3.	106	—	None.	24	50	7	7	36	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Satisfactory.
—	35 0 0	Commissioners of Education.	Apartments and garden, £5.	102	—	None.	30	36	4	–	32	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
—	20 0 0	Same.	Share of preceding.	102	—	None.	20	38	4	1	33	–	Free.	Satisfactory

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Lurgan, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.	Stat. 10, Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £553 16*s.* 11*d.*; subscriptions, £184 12*s.* 4*d.*; house enlarged in 1834 at a cost of about £350; enlarged again in 1844 at cost of £160; William Brownlow, grant, 1 January, 1812.	1 1 0	38 14 0	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Lurgan, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	(Same.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments; Church catechism to Church children.
Mullabrack; Cabra, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £87 13*s.* 10*d.*; subscriptions, £69 4*s.* 7*d.*; Rev. A. M'Creight, grant 6 Oct., 1825; Andrew M'Creight, will, proved 16 July, 1824; rent-charge, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*	0 3 9 and rent-charge.	5 10 3	46 3 1	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by L. Creery, B. W. Mathias, & J. M'Creight, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of said trustees. *Deed.* For a daily and Sunday free school for the education of children of the poor, and for their instruction in religious knowledge, particularly in the Holy Scriptures. The schoolmaster to be a pious man and capable of preaching. *Extract from Will.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children, and to Presbyterians who do not object.
Mullabrack; Cabra, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; straw plaiting. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children, and to Presbyterians who do not object.
Newtownhamilton, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £415 7*s.* 8*d.*; subscriptions, £138 9*s.* 2*d.*: Alex. Hamilton, lease for 500 years, 1 Nov., 1810.	2 0 20	18 14 9	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; geometry; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptural instruction; Creed and Lord's Prayer; Church catechism to Church children.
Newtownhamilton, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	(Same.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Scriptural instruction; Creed and Lord's Prayer; Church catechism to Church children; Commandments to Presbyterians.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF ARMAGH—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In Governors. *Deed.*	26 0 0	Governors, £18; Committee, £8.	Apartments and garden, £10; Gratuity from Governors, £5.	*234	—	None.	89	149	113	26	10	–	2s. 2d.; some free.	Satisfactory
Same.	25 0 0	Governors, £17; Committee, £8.	Apartments and garden, £8; Gratuity from Governors, £5.	—	—	None.	74	117	85	24	8	–	2s. 2d.; some free.	Satisfactory.
In trustees. *Deed.* In Rev. B. W. Mathias and John Hall, or one of them. *Extract from Will.*	18 9 2	Rev. A. M'Creight	Apartments and land, £4 10s; Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc., £2 10s.; Gratuity from Rector, 17s. 6d.	66	—	None.	30	60	27	9	24	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
Same.	18 9 2	Same.	Apartments; Gratuity from Ch. Ed Soc., £3 2s. 6d.; Gratuity from Rector, 17s. 6d.	50	—	None.	17	42	21	5	16	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 478.
In Governors. *Rules of Board.*	20 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and garden, £6; Gratuity from Governor, £5; School fees, £2 10s.	66	—	None.	46	81	53	5	23	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 478.
Same.	14 0 0	Same.	Apartments; Gratuity from Governors, £5; School fees, £2 10s.	66	—	None.	30	49	27	5	17	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Satisfactory.

* Including girl's schoolroom.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Newtownhamilton; Tullyvallon, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. Building grant from Governors, £41 10s.; subscriptions, £20 15s.; Rev. Savage Hall, grant, 25 Aug., 1842.	0 3 20	2 14 10	—	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For schoolhouse and residence of a schoolmaster, to teach children, under regulation of governors, and to instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*	—
Richhill, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.* William Richardson, renewable lease of site, Feb., 1819; lease of 2 acres for 21 years at rent of £3 2s. 6d.	2 0 0 and site.	12 14 1	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Richhill, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	(Same.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Seagoe; Lisnamintry.	L. L. Fund, £69 4s. 7d.; subscriptions, £18 9s. 2d.; site to be granted by Lord Mandeville, 1823.	1 0 0	3 12 7	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Shankhill; Tanaghmore, National.	K. P. Soc., £30; subscriptions, £52 6s. 10d.; Charles Brownlow, promise of lease, 16 Dec., 1826.	Site.	2 19 5	—	—	For the Tanaghmore schoolhouse. *Promise of Lease.*	English according to the National system.
Tartarahan; Derrylard.	Thos. M'Clelland and Earl of Charlemont, grant, 25 July, 1826.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, provided same be consistent with principles of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	—
Tartarahan, Parochial.	Francis Obre, grant, 26 Nov., 1827.	1 2 19	6 12 9	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Tartarahan; Teagy, Girls.	Joseph Atkinson; grant, 18 September, 1826.	0 1 0	2 16 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Rector, Lessor, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to all except Roman Catholics.
Tynan; Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.* Subscriptions, £180; Archbishop of Armagh, grant, 1 May, 1815.	0 2 0	5 18 0	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF ARMAGH—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
In Governors. *Deed.*	£ s. d. 8 0 0	Rector.	School fees, £2 15s.	–	—	—	–	53	–	–	–	–	4s.; some free.	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
In Governors. *Rules of Board.*	17 10 0	Governors.	Apartments and garden, £6; Rent of land, £1 6s. 1d.; Gratuity from Governors, £5; School fees, £1 10s.	104	—	None.	41	62	50	7	2	*3	4s. 4d.; majority free.	Satisfactory.
Same.	13 0 0	Governors.	Apartments; Gratuity from Governors, £5; School fees, £1 4s.	76	—	None.	45	69	54	3	8	*4	4s. 4d.; majority free.	Satisfactory.
—	2 0 0	Rev. S. Foote.	Apartments and land, £2; School fees, £4.	64	—	None.	25	†–	–	–	–	–	4s. 4d. to 8s. 8d.	Very unsatisfactory; only half an acre of land in possession of teacher. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 478.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	24 0 0	National Board.	School fees, £9.	90	—	—	46	69	23	23	12	‡11	6s. to 20s.	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when document was received.
In minister and churchwardens. *Deed.*	11 17 0	Rev. C. Graham.	Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc., and School fees, £3.	–	—	—	–	97	–	–	–	–	4s.; some free.	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
In minister. *Deed.*	8 10 0	Rev. G. Robinson.	Apartments, and garden, £3 5s.; Ch. Ed. Soc. £2 3s. 4d.; School fees, £2.	113	—	None.	25	50	41	1	8	–	4s. 4d.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 478.
In minister, in connexion with lessor. *Deed.*	9 0 0	Mr. Atkinson, £7; Miss Atkinson, £1; Mr. Nicholson, £1.	Garden, 10s.; School fees, £2 10s.	77	—	None.	26	53	48	2	–	§3	4s. 4d.; some free.	Satisfactory.
In Governors. *Rules of Board.*	36 0 0	Governors, £20; subscribers, £16.	Apartments and garden, £4; Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc. £1; School fees, £4.	109	—	None.	53	98	81	–	17	–	6s. to 10s.; majority free.	Satisfactory.

* Methodists. † No roll. ‡ Protestant Dissenters unclassed. § Persons who call themselves Israelites.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Tynan; Crossdaul.	L. L. Fund, £73 16s. 11d.; subscriptions, £18 9s. 2d.; Nicholas George Johnson, grant, 8 July, 1822.	1 0 0	3 14 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by Minister of Tynan, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of Minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; arithmetic. Scriptures.
Tynan; Derryhaugh, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. 1. Building grant from governors, £75; subscriptions, £37 10s.; W. J. Armstrong, and others, grant, 23 Aug. 1841.	1 2 19	4 19 10	—	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo.* 1. For schoolhouse, and residence of a schoolmaster, to teach children, under regulation of governors, and to instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*	—
	Total, . .	1733 3 34 11 sites, house property, fee farm rents, & rentcharges.	718 2 7	2005 0 11	53 11 4		

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ballymoyer; Outlackan	Lord Lieutenant's Fund, £58 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £58 3s. 1d.; Wm. Reid and Marcus Synnott, grant, 25 November, 1823.	1 2 19	1 12 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister of Ballymoyer, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Forkhill; Aghanduff.	L.L. Fund, £55 7s. 8d.; subscriptions, £46 3s. 1d.; Walter M'Gough and Thomas Ball, grant, 28 August, 1822.	3 0 38	6 5 8	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister of Forkhill, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Kilmore; Annahugh.	Rev. E. Chichester, grant, 1 November, 1825.	1 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster. *Deed.*
Lisnadill; Drumbeebeg.	L. L. Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £50 16s. 4d.; Very Rev. the Viscount Lifford, grant, 3 July, 1824.	1 0 0	3 18 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster, to teach children, selected by Minister of Lisnadill, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Loughgall; Altaturk.	Earl of Charlemont, grant, 26 July, 1826.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For the use of a resident schoolmaster, to be appointed by minister and churchwardens of the parish of Loughgall. *Deed.*
Lurgan.	Saml. Watts, will, death, 1 Feb., 1850, £7,966 13s. 4d., producing £365.	—	—	—	365 0 0	To found an English classical and agricultural boys' school. No catechism nor religious creed to be taught, nor opinions of any religious sect or denomination inculcated during school hours, provided that the scholars are instructed in their different religions by their parents and the respective clergymen, at home, or at any seasonable time not set apart for the business of the school. *Extract from Will.*
Mullabrack, Parochial.	Rev. Samuel Blacker, grant, 1 March, 1829.	1 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF ARMAGH—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	—	—	Apartments and land, £2 10*s*; Subscription, £1; School fees, 5*s*.	80	—	None.	12	30	–	–	–	–	4*s*. 4*d*.; some free.	The general state of the school very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 478.
In Governors. *Deed.*	10 0 0	Board of Trinity College, £5; W. J. Armstrong, £3; Rector, £2.	School fees, £1 10*s*.	–	—	—	–	90	–	–	–	–	4*s*. 4*d*.; some free.	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when information as to endowment was received.
				5306	114		1905	4009 *	1856 †	628	878	24		

* Including 721 unclassed. † Including 98 not on roll.

OPERATION. COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
In minister. *Deed.*	—	—	Land in possession of Mr. Synnott. *Rep. A. C.*
In minister. *Deed.*	In existence.	Discontinued, because the land recovered in an ejectment on the title brought by Mr. Bond against Rev. Dr. Campbell, as rector of Forkhill. *Rep. A. C.*	Original lease was not in possession of rector, but in that of Mr. Litton, late secretary and law agent of the Lord Lieutenant's School Fund Commissioners, from whom the Commissioners obtained it. The ejectment was decided without lease being produced. A certified copy of the deed has been transmitted to the Rev. Dr. Campbell.
—	In existence.	Discontinued in consequence of withdrawal of Roman Catholic children. *Answer to Circular.*	—
In minister. *Deed.*	In existence.	Discontinued, because master holds forcible possession of premises. *Rep. A. C.*	It is expected that the possession of the premises will soon be recovered. *Rep. A. C.*
In minister and churchwardens. *Deed.*	In existence.	Discontinued for want of provision for a teacher. *Answer to Circular.*	Schoolhouse in possession of Lord Charlemont's agent. *Answer to Circular.*
In John Hancock, James Anderson, Fras. Forde, John W. Greer, and Henry Greer. *Extract from Will.*	Not yet built.	Not yet established, because testator directs that no part of the principal is to be applied in building; but the interest and profits out of the property are to accumulate, until the sum of £4,000 is realized, when it is to be expended on a schoolhouse. *Rep. A. C.*	This property is subject to an annuity of £300 to Mrs. Watt, widow of deceased, aged 71 years. *Answer to Circular.*
In minister. *Deed.*	In existence.	School closed.	The present Rector supports seven schools in the parish entirely at his own expense. *Answer to Circular.*

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Seagoe, Parochial.	Arabella Cope, grant, 11 May, 1829.	0 2 0	3 10 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster, to teach children, selected by Minister of Seagoe, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism, to children of members of Established church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Seagoe; Aghacommon.	Charles Brownlow, lease for two lives, 18 Nov., 1828.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For the purposes of a schoolhouse, under the rules and directions of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*
	Total, .	8 1 17 and 2 sites.	30 6 2		365 0 0	

TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Creggan; Crossmaglen.	Edward O'Callaghan, will, proved 10 August, 1830, rent-charge, land, and £500.	16 0 31 Rent-charge.	—	250 0 0	15 0 0

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Charlemont.	Lord Lieutenant's Fund, £92 6*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, £102 9*s.* 2*d.*; General Sir John Doyle, lease, for term of his governorship, 6 February, 1821.	Site.	6 6 10	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister of Loughgall, with consent of Arthur Richardson and John Campbell Nelson, or by master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, A. Richardson, and J. C. Nelson. *Deed.*
Killevy; Sturgan, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10, Geo. I. Building grant from Governors, £276 18*s.* 5*d.*; Jas. Bell, grant, 1 May, 1812.	2 0 0	10 6 1	—	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*
Lisnadill; Collone, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10, Geo. I. Building grant from Governors, £104 2*s.* 4*d.*; subscriptions, £52 1*s.* 1*d.*; grant, Feb., 1842.	Site.	5 3 8	—	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.*
		2 0 0 and 2 Sites.	21 16 7	—	—	

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF ARMAGH—*continued.*

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
In minister. *Deed.*	—	—	Endowment not reported on by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received. No reply to a circular addressed to principal master. No information from minister.
—	In existence.	Discontinued in consequence of the establishment of a National school in neighbourhood. *Answer to Circular.*	A Sunday school is now held in the premises. *Answer to Circular.*

ENDOWMENT. COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

Object.	Nature of Contingency.	Remarks.
For erecting and endowing a day school, on testator's estate in Armagh, on Lancasterian plan, and £500 for obtaining an act of incorporation. Managers to be testator's heir-at-law, *ex parte paterna*, rector, and Roman Catholic priest of parish, under control of Court of Chancery. *Extracts from Wills.*	Default of issue of testator's brothers, James and Hugh. *Extracts from Wills.*	—

LOST OR EXPIRED. COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Report, 1826, App., p. 290.	School in operation, but premises held at will from Commissioners of Woods and Forests, as the lease made by Sir J. Doyle has expired. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Same, p. 294.	The schoolmaster is the present occupier of the house and land; the schoolhouse is very much out of repair. *Rep. A. C.* The school having dwindled into an infant school, was discontinued in 1850. *Return from Governors.* By clause in lease, schools permanently discontinued revert to grantor.	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 9,314, *et seq.*
Return from Governors.	This school not being successful, the premises were reconveyed to the grantor. *Return from Governors.*	—

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TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Armagh, Cathedral.	The Lord Primate gave £75 annually to the cathedral school.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep. 1835, App. p. 536.	The Precentor of the cathedral states that there is no endowment whatever; that the Vicars Choral pay the schoolmaster, but that this is a purely voluntary act on their part. *Rep. A. C.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 9306 *et seq.*
Armagh, Protestant Charter.	Lease of 6 A. 1 R. 28 P. purchased by the society from Thos. Cust.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep. 1825, App. p. 26.	As the project of establishing a provincial nursery at Armagh was not carried out, the interest in the lease held by the society was sold in the year 1775, for the sum of £137, which went to the general funds. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	—
Creggan, Protestant Charter.	Grant of 30 acres of Armagh see lands.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep. 1835, App. p. 536, quoting Reports on Charter Schools, 1759.	School suppressed in 1809. The endowment of 30 acres (Irish), granted for 99 years, subject to a yearly rent, from 1 November, 1775, is still enjoyed by the Incorporated Society. A scholarship on the foundation of the Society's Institution, at Dundalk, has been granted to parish of Keady in consideration of income derived from this endowment. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	*Vide Report of Inspector of Estates, App. to Rep., p. 43.*
Forkhill; Carrickstickler.	Salary from trustees of Jackson's Charities.	Return from trustees.	In consequence of master refusing to allow curate of Forkhill to inspect the school, the trustees of Jackson's Charities deemed it desirable to withdraw the salary of £5 which they had previously given. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Forkhill; Mullabawne, Infant.	Same.	Return from trustees.	This school was discontinued in July, 1855, as the trustees of Jackson's Charities considered that the Infant school at Churchhill was all that was required. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Loughgall; Kinnigoe.	William Parnell, grant of salary of £25 per annum.	Commissioners of Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 290.	Mr. Parnell, of Avondale, County of Wicklow, is not aware that his father endowed any school on his Armagh property. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Markethill.	Earl of Gosford, grant of site.	Answer to Circular.	This school is situated in Lord Gosford's demesne. The schoolhouse, and a small garden attached, are held at will. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Tynan; Killylea.	House, given rent free by representatives of John Maxwell, subscriptions for building, £130.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 280.	The Rector of Tynan pays a yearly rent of 10s. 11*d.* for the schoolhouse and garden to Mr. W. Jones Armstrong, the present representative of Mr. Maxwell. There is no lease in the possession of the Rector. *Rep. A. C.*	—

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

Endowments in Operation.

EXTRACTS from REPORTS of EDWARD PENNEFATHER, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Armagh, Drelincourt, Boys.

Armagh, Drelincourt, Boys' School.—I examined one boy of the head class, two of the fourth class, and eight of the third, in geography and arithmetic; they were all backward in each, but as far as they had learned the answering was fair. I heard the master examine in the first part of English grammar, in which the answering was good. I saw some of the copy-books in which the writing was pretty good. There was no boy present who was learning Euclid, nor were there any present who could answer in mental arithmetic.

The master stated that the attendance on a market day (which this was) was always thin. The boys from the country have leave from the superintendent (Rev. B. Wade) to remain at home to assist their parents; and he further stated, that in taking the average of attendance the market days were not included. These occur once a week.

It was reported to me that fifty pupils are admitted free—any over that number pay 1*d.* a-week; and of the fifty free pupils, those who do not attend the school punctually at ten o'clock are fined 1*d.* a-week; the duration of this fine is at the discretion of the superintendent. Fifty boys are clothed annually out of the trust funds.

With the advantages this school possesses it appears to me worthy of a more efficient master.

It was stated to me that in 1834 a petition was presented to the Court of Chancery by the Lord Primate and the then Rector of Armagh, upon which an order of reference to the Master was made to approve of a proper scheme for the future regulation and management of this trust estate, including the school. The Master made his report, which was confirmed, and the present management is in accordance therewith.—[13th November, 1855.]

Armagh, Royal, Free.

Armagh, Royal, Free School.—I may be allowed to express the very favourable impression this institution has made upon me, after a close examination and minute inquiries. I cannot say that I am acquainted with schools of this class in Ireland, but I was, I confess, surprised to find the advantages that were afforded for the instruction and training of the boys; the admirable arrange-

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ments for their comfort, and for the formation of orderly habits, contributing to the one, and the attainments of the masters, and their conduct of the school, supplying the other.—[14th November, 1855.]

Ballymore; Old Clare, National, Boys.

Ballymore; Old Clare, National, Boys' School.—When I arrived at this school the master had not come into it; he shortly after appeared, but he had not finished dressing himself. The school was very noisy while I was in the girls' school; but I think it likely the statement made by the patron, may account for the one and the other, namely, that the master's mind is somewhat affected, and he is soon to resign. Part of Mr. Harden's bequest, to the extent of £100, is in the Tandragee branch of the Belfast Bank, standing in the name of the Rev. J. Bell, and is not severed from his private account there. This should not be.

I examined the head class in geography: the answering was very poor. The answering in arithmetic and arithmetical tables was very indifferent, and the writing from dictation, with one exception, was also very indifferent.—[15th February, 1856.]

Ballymore; Old Clare, National, Girls.

Ballymore; Old Clare, National, Girls' School.—In the girls' school the answering in geography was very poor; the mistress attributes this, in a great measure, to her having been absent at the Model School; but though this may, in part, account for it, it does not sufficiently do so. The answering in the girls' school, in arithmetic and arithmetical tables, was very deficient.—[15th February, 1856.]

Ballymoyer; Lurginah, or Lurginall, Boys.

Ballymoyer; Lurginah, or Lurginall, Boy's School.—The writing from dictation was fair; the answering in arithmetic and arithmetical tables good; in geography very limited indeed. The master accounts for this from the want of geography books and maps.

This school is evidently on the decline, and, under existing circumstances, I do not see how it can long be carried on. There are, however, several schools in the neighbourhood which, perhaps, will suffice for the district.—[21st January, 1856.]

Derrynoose; Madden, Parochial.

Derrynoose; Madden, Parochial School.—The master is postmaster of the Madden Post-office, and occupies, besides the acre attached to the school, between seven and eight acres of land; this appears to me objectionable, as his attention must, more or less, be diverted from his duties as schoolmaster.

The scholars who had learned geography were not present to-day; it was stated they were engaged at potato-digging. None present could answer in arithmetical tables. The girls come from their schoolroom into the boys' schoolroom, at twelve o'clock, every day, except Saturday, for general instruction. They are only taught plain needlework in the girls' school. The children in this school are backward, judging by those present to-day.—[23rd November, 1855.]

English.

English School.—I think it is a disadvantage to this school that the master should occupy so much land; his appearance and manner are more those of a farmer than a schoolmaster, and he was not in the school when I reached it.

I examined the head class in geography, they had only learned as far as the geography of Europe; the answering, with the exception of that by two of the children, was very indifferent. I also examined in arithmetical tables, in which some answered well, but the greater part indifferently.—[21st November, 1855.]

JACKSON'S SCHOOLS, FORKHILL: No. 1, Aghadonove.

JACKSON'S SCHOOLS, FORKHILL: *No. 1, Aghadonove School.*—The boys and girls are in the same school. There is no schoolmistress. On the roll there are nineteen girls and thirty-four boys; of these the eldest boy is sixteen, the eldest girl fourteen.

It would appear to me that the schoolmistresses employed by the trustees, at Churchhill and Mullabawn, should educate the girls as well as teach them needlework. Whether the funds are adequate for this purpose I cannot say; perhaps there might be a different allocation of salaries.—[6th November, 1855.]

No. 2, Churchhill.

No. 2, Churchhill School.—I think the girls' and boys' school should be separate. The master teaches all in the same school. The eldest boy on the roll is sixteen, the eldest girl thirteen. The trustees employ a mistress, in the sewing school, at a salary of £20 per annum, and the salary of the master is, as above mentioned, £50 per annum; and they have, besides, other benefits. If the salaries remain as at present, it appears to me that the master ought to complete the education of the boys without putting the estate to the cost of paying the expenses of young persons sent to training establishments. The master, it appears, holds thirteen acres of land and a share in a corn mill, and though these are managed by his son, to whom the master purposes transferring them when his son attains his age, care, I think, should be taken that his intention is carried into effect without delay.—[5th November, 1855.]

No. 4, Churchhill, Sewing.

No. 4, Churchhill, Sewing School.—It would appear to me that the mistress of the sewing school should educate the girls as well as teach needlework; at present the girls frequenting the sewing school only get education in the boys' school, or, such of them as attend there, in the Sunday school. I do not know whether the funds admit of a salary sufficiently high to remunerate a mistress competent to educate as well as to teach needlework.

The specimens of work appeared very good, and some of it executed by very young girls.—[5th November, 1855.]

No. 5, Mullabawne.

No. 5, Mullabawne School.—The master farms twenty-two acres of land near the schoolhouse. The schoolmistress, as appears to me, ought to educate the girls as well as teach them needlework. For the purpose of education they leave the sewing school and go into the boys' school; the eldest of these girls is eighteen, the eldest boy is thirteen. The number of boys on the roll, for the last quarter, is forty; girls, twenty-five; so that there would appear to be a sufficient number of each to warrant the expense of separate instruction, and, indeed, regard being had to salaries in other schools, this might be done without additional expense.—[5th November, 1855.]

No. 6, Mullabawne, Sewing.

No. 6, Mullabawne, Sewing School.—It appears to me that the schoolmistress ought to educate the girls as well as teach them needlework. For the purpose of education the girls leave the sewing school and go into the boys' school. There appears to be a sufficient number on the roll to warrant such an arrangement; the accommodation in the school is sufficient for the purpose, and the salary given would appear adequate to secure the services of a person who could instruct the girls in the ordinary branches of education for girls in the rank of life of those who attend this school.—[3rd November, 1855.]

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COUNTY OF ARMAGH

Endowments in Operation.

No. 7, Tullamacrieve.

No. 7, Tullamacrieve School.—I examined some of the children in geography and arithmetic; they were not as well taught as the children in the other Forkhill schools. I also heard them examined for a short time. I also saw some of their copies, which were good.—[5th November, 1855.]

Keady; Tullyglush.

Keady; Tullyglush School.—This school is in a lamentable way; the infirmity of the master, the want of books and school requisites, the dilapidated state of the house, and the absence of any salary for the master, all contribute to render this a very inefficient school.

The schoolhouse would require a good deal of repair to put it into moderate order. The school can be called nothing but a hedge-school.—[23rd November, 1855.]

Kilclooney; Cladybeg.

Kilclooney; Cladybeg School.—The head class were absent (the master reported) on account of the potato-digging. The eldest child present was ten years old, the youngest four. The master stated that they were all only beginners. I heard some of them read, which, considering their age, they did very fairly.

The masonry and slating of the schoolhouse appear substantial, and might be put in order without much expense. The window-frames and windows are, however, much dilapidated, and the school furniture is in a wretched condition.—[22nd November, 1855.]

Kilmore; Bottlehill, Boys.

Kilmore; Bottlehill, Boys' School.—I examined some of the boys in the geography of Europe; none present had learned any further. The eldest was ten years old. The answering was poor. I also examined in multiplication and pence tables; the answering was tolerably good.

This school is used occasionally as a place of worship on Sunday evening for the celebration of the service of the Church of England, when both schoolrooms are thrown into one by removing the partition that divides them. The original schoolhouse for which the Lord Lieutenant's grant was made does not exist; the present schoolhouse was built in 1844, by the Rev. J. Jones, out of his private resources.—[15th November, 1855.]

Lisnadill; Armabreague.

Lisnadill; Armabreague School.—The present master is old and infirm, but arrangements are on foot for his superannuation. He holds thirteen acres of land, which I think objectionable. In this case, however, remuneration could not, perhaps, be otherwise provided.—[23rd November, 1855.]

Lisnadill, Parochial.

Lisnadill, Parochial School.—I think the girls ought to be taught needlework. It is, in many ways, a disadvantage that the master should derive his remuneration from the cultivation of land, instead of having a fixed pecuniary salary. The schoolroom is small and low, and there is a considerable attendance of pupils; to remedy these defects the air-holes have been inserted. Judging from the answering made to me when I examined, the scholars appear backward.

I examined in geography, in which the answering was very indifferent. I also examined in the arithmetical tables, in which the answering was tolerably good. The eldest boy present, and examined, was about thirteen years old.—[19th November, 1855.]

Mullabrack; Cabra, Girls.

Mullabrack; Cabra, Girls' School.—I examined some of the children in geography, they were very backward, and the answering very indifferent; but the mistress reported all her best scholars as absent either from illness or employed at home.

I examined also in arithmetical tables, in which the answering was also very indifferent, but, as above mentioned, the mistress stated her best pupils were absent.

The children are taken from school at a much earlier age than formerly, for the purpose of weaving at their own houses, and females are employed in weaving where men were formerly alone employed.—[27th November, 1855.]

Newtownhamilton, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.

Newtownhamilton, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys' School.—I examined some of the children in geography and arithmetic; their answering was very satisfactory. The boys in this school appear to me very well taught. Divine service is held in this schoolhouse every Sunday evening.—[8th November, 1855.]

Seagoe; Lisnamintry.

Seagoe; Lisnamintry School.—There is a deficiency of books, school requisites, and school furniture of every kind, and, as a necessary consequence, the amount of instruction given in this school is very small. The school suffers from want of inspection and regular visiting. I was surprised to find, for such a salary, a mistress as competent as the present one.

The children present had not commenced either geography or arithmetic; they were very young, the eldest not ten years old. I examined them in spelling; they had not learned much. It appears from the books of the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund that the sum of £75 (Irish) was issued from the Irish Exchequer on the condition of a grant of one acre of land, and subscriptions to the amount of £20.—[24th March, 1856.]

Tartaraban, Parochial.

Tartaraban, Parochial School.—The girls should, I think, be taught needlework. Formerly there was a separate schoolroom for the girls; the boys and girls are now taught in the same room. I should think that the post-office being in the schoolhouse, and the master being postmaster, occasion interruption to school business.

I examined those of the head class who were present in geography, they had only learnt as far as the geography of Europe; two of them answered fairly, the rest poorly. I examined in arithmetical tables, in which the answering was good. The master reports that weaving and winding not only take away the children at an early age, but also prevent regular attendance. He also states that the measles are very prevalent in the neighbourhood, which, at present, much interferes with the attendance of the children.—[20th November, 1855.]

Tynan; Crossdaul.

Tynan; Crossdaul School.—The school is in a miserable way. Unthreshed oats were piled at one end of the schoolroom. The master was absent, at a fair, the day I called. The shell of the house is not bad, but it stands in need of general repair. It would appear to me useless to make any outlay with a master such as the present. The information I could obtain was scanty. I called on the incumbent, at Middleton, who has been, and still is, ill. I, however, saw him, and he was good enough to fill some of the return, on points of which I failed to obtain information.—[16th November, 1855.]

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COUNTY OF CAVAN.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Anna; Drumaloor.	Rev. Richard Wynne, grant, 28 May, 1822.	1 0 0	4 7 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction.
Annagelliffe; Drumlark.	Association for Discountenancing Vice, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, &c., £175 7*s.* 6*d.*; Robert Saunderson, grant, 26 Nov., 1816.	1 2 19	8 5 7	—	—	For resident Protestant schoolmaster to teach the English tongue and the principles of pure Christianity. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Arvagh, Parochial.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £73 16*s.* 11*d.*; subscriptions, £65 1*s.* 6½*d.*; Earl of Gosford, grant, 10 Sept., 1823.	Site.	4 13 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Elementary English. Scripture lessons.
Ashfield, Parochial.	Henry John Clements, grant, 26 May, 1821.	1 2 30	7 17 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Ballyconnell, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, £129 4*s.* 7*d.*; G. Montgomery, lease for three lives, or 31 years, about Jan. 1821.	2 0 0	7 5 0	—	—	—	Elementary English. Psalmody. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Ballyhaise; Castleterra, Parochial.	Mr. Humphreys, grant, 1823.	1 0 0	7 3 0	—	—	—	English; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration. Scripture Lessons; Church catechism.
Ballymachugh, Boys.	A. D. V., £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, &c., £203 1*s.* 6*d.*; Rev. Christopher Robinson, grant, 25 Dec., 1817.	1 0 0	8 9 6	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; arithmetic; geography. Scriptural instruction.
Ballymachugh, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Same.
Belturbet, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building Grant from Governors, £276 18*s.* 5½*d.*; Corporation of Belturbet, grant, 3 March, 1813.	1 2 19	9 18 0	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	English; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Scripture Lessons; Church catechism to Church children.
Belturbet, Girls.	L. L. Fund, £64 12*s.* 3*d.*; subscriptions, £80 6*s.* 1*d.*; Provost and Burgesses of Belturbet, grant, 1 September, 1825.	Site.	4 16 11	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by managing committee, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of managing committee. *Deed.*	Elementary English. Needlework. Psalmody. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF CAVAN.

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	10 0 0	Rev. Mr. M'Creight.	Land, £2.	79	—	None.	22	59	57	2	–	–	Free; a few pay 6*s.*	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner, p.* 492.
In minister of the united parishes of Urney and Annagelliffe. *Deed.*	20 0 0 8 0 0 Mistress.	Rev. Mr. Hogg. London Ladies' Hibernian Society.	Apartments and garden, £4; School fees, £2.	136	—	None.	39	61	40	21	–	–	Free; a few pay 4*s.*	No pupils present, day of Assistant Commissioner's visit being a holiday.
In minister. *Deed.*	10 0 0	Minister.	Apartments.	44	—	None.	18	–*	18	–	–	–	Free; a few pay 4*s.* 4*d.*	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 492.
In minister. *Deed.*	7 0 0	Mr. A. Clements, £5; Archdeacon of Ossory, £2.	Land, £3; Rent of Apartments in school-house, £2 3*s.* 4*d.*; School fees.	90	—	None.	25	57	40	5	–	12	Free; a few pay 4*s.* to 8*s.*	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 492.
—	10 0 0	Mrs. Creery.	Apartments and land, £3.	100	—	None.	55	80	80	–	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 492.
—	20 0 0	Rector.	Apartments and land, £4.	105	—	None.	30	61	61	–	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 492.
In minister. *Deed.*	12 0 0	Hon. Somerset Maxwell.	Apartments and land, £3; School fees; Pasturage and fuel.	120	—	None.	15	44	44	–	–	–	Free; a few pay 4*s.*	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 492.
Same.	12 0 0	Same.	Apartments and land.	120	—	None.	25	51	51	–	–	–	Free; a few pay.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 492.
In Governors. *Deed.*	25 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and garden, £3 10*s.*; Turbary; School fees.	106	—	None.	45	63	61	21	–	1	4*s.* 4*d.* to £1; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 492.
In managing committee. *Deed.*	18 0 0	Rector.	Apartments, £6.	80	—	None.	22	55	31	24	–	–	Free; a few pay 4*s.* 4*d.*	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 492.

* No roll.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Castlerahan; Ramonan, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £138 9s. 3d.; subscriptions, £138 9s. 3d.; Lord Farnham, grant, 11 July, 1825.	2 0 0	10 6 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor or such persons as he should appoint, or by master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor and his appointees. *Deed.*	Elementary English. Psalmody. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Castlerahan; Ramonan, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Elementary English. Psalmody. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Cavan; Farnham, Boys	L. L. Fund, £230 15s. 4d.; subscriptions, £230 15s. 4d.; Lord Farnham, grant, 1820.	2 0 0	15 16 11	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Cavan; Farnham, Girls	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Religious instruction, same as in Boys' school.
Cavan; Kilmore, Roman Catholic Academy or Diocesan Seminary.	Edward Magovern, devise of 171A. 2R. 29P.; Very Rev. P. O'Reilly, bequest of £400; John Brady, will, death, 6 Feb., 1849, £300, expended with other sums amounting to £4632 18s. 4d. on building and purchase of school premises assigned in fee-farm to Bishop Browne, 9 Sept., 1851.	171 2 29	148 0 0	43 15 4	12 0 0	In trust for the maintenance and education of boys. *Magovern's Will; Rep. A. C.* For founding a bourse or scholarship for testator's relations, with a preference for name of O'Reilly. *O'Reilly's Will; Rep. A. C.* In trust for the purposes of the institution. *Declaration of Trust; Rep. A. C.*	Greek; Latin; French; English history; grammar; geography; rhetoric; geometry; algebra; mensuration. Bible history; Scriptures; oral religious instruction; Roman Catholic prayers and catechism.
Cavan, Royal Free.	James I., Order in Council, on plantation of Ulster, 1608; James I., Royal Letters, dated, 30 Jan., 1613, 21 April, 1614, and 1 Aug. 1618; Charles I., Charter, 15 Dec., 1627; Stat. 14 and 15 Charles II., chap. 10; Stat. 53 Geo. III., chap. 107, ss. 11, 12; Stat. 3 Geo. IV., chap. 79, s. 8; expended on building, 1819, £8,000; grant of land attached to school in exchange for a rateable proportion of school estate, about 1817.	907 0 35 16 0 31	256 3 10	473 15 8	—	One free school in county of Cavan for education of youth in learning and religion. *Order in Council, 1608.* For maintenance of a grammar school. *Royal Letter, 1614.* For sole and proper use and behoof of the master of the free school at Cavan, or at some other town in diocese of Kilmore, to be named by Lord Lieutenant, with assent of Privy Council, and with approbation of archbishop of province and bishop of diocese. *Charter, and Stat. 14 & 15 Chas. II., ch. 10.* Profits of endowment to be applied as Commissioners of Education in Ireland shall think fit, in payment of head and under-master's salaries; in providing school-house and school accommodation; the residue, if any, in maintaining and improving any other of the Royal Schools; in supporting, maintaining, and providing free scholars; and in endowing exhibitions in Trinity College, Dublin. *Statutes 53 Geo. III., ch. 107, and 3 Geo. IV. ch. 79.*	Greek; Latin; French; Euclid; algebra; English; English history; geography. Scripture reading; Scripture lessons; Church catechism.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF CAVAN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In Lord Farnham and his appointees. *Deed.*	18 0 0	Lord Farnham.	Apartments and garden, £6 15s; turbary.	120	—	None.	28	42	25	3	–	14	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 492.
Same.	18 0 0	Same.	—	90	—	None.	25	33	20	2	–	11	—	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 492.
—	25 0 0	Same.	Apartments and garden, £25; Fuel.	216	—	None.	*–	165	82	76	–	7	Free.	Pupils absent, day of Assistant Commissioner's visit being a holiday.
—	25 0 0	Same.	—	216	—	None.	54	128	128	–	–	–	Free.	Pupils absent, day of Assistant Commissioner's visit being a holiday.
—	50 0 0	From pupils' fees.	Board and residence.	191	32	Large, with ball-court.	42	49	–	49	–	–	Day-pupils £1 1s. entrance, and £4 4s. a-year; Boarders, £24.	Satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 492. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 7786 *et seq.*
	30 0 0 First assistant.	Same.	Same.											
	50 0 0 Second assistant.	Same.	—											
Unascertained. *Vide Report.*	100 0 0	Commissioners of Education.	Apartments and 9 acres of land, £40; School fees.	102	38	Large.	26	34	34	–	–	–	Boarders, £20 to £34; Day pupils, £3 3s. to £6 6s.; two free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 493. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 7826 *et seq.* As to Estates, *vide Report of Inspector of Estates, App. to Rep. p.* 27.
	100 0 0 First Assistant.	Same.	—											
	25 0 0 Second Assistant.	Head master.	Board and residence.											

* Not stated.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Crossdoney.	L. L. Fund, £70; subscriptions, £70; Cosby Nesbitt, grant, 14 Jan., 1829.	1 0 0	5 4 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*	Elementary English. Needlework. Scripture lessons; Church catechism to Church children.
Denn, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, £23 1*s.* 6½*d.*; Rev. Joseph Druitt, grant, 5 June, 1821.	1 2 19	3 13 10	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Drumlane, Parochial.	Rev. John Isaac Beresford, grant, 1827.	1 0 0	5 15 7	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.
Kildallen, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £55 7*s.* 8*d.*; subscriptions, £47 12*s.* 2*d.*; Bedel Stanford, grant, 5 August, 1823.	1 2 10	4 14 1	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor for life, and afterwards by minister or by master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor for life, and afterwards of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing. Psalmody. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Kildrumferton; Kiffagh.	L. L. Fund, £138 9*s.* 3*d.*; subscriptions, £138 9*s.* 3*d.*; Lord Farnham, grant, 11 July, 1825.	3 0 38	11 10 10	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor or his appointees, or by master, English and arithmetic, under regution of grantor or his appointees. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Kildrumsherdan; Drumnatrade.	Trustees of the Moore Charity, allocation of £40 a-year, 1854. *Vide Kildrumsherdan, Tullyvin, below.*	—	—	—	(Salary from the Moore Charity.)	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.
Kildrumsherdan, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £73 16*s.* 11*d.*; subscriptions, £36 18*s.* 5½*d.*; Bishop of Kilmore, grant, 16 Jan., 1826.	1 2 19	4 18 9	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Elementary English. Psalmody. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Kildrumsherdan; Tullyvin, Boys.	William Moore, will, 21 Jan., 1823, £4,000 (since increased by accumulation of interest to £8,505 5*s.* 11*d.*, Government stock); Chancery decree, 8 July, 1814; conveyance of school premises to trustees in consideration of a sum of £128 15*s.*, 21 May, 1821.	5 0 33	15 0 0	—	255 3 0	For trustees to apply a portion of the interest, not exceeding £46 3*s.* 1*d.*, to pay a well-conducted and efficient Protestant master for keeping a public school, at or near Tullyvin, for Protestant children; residue to be applied annually in the purchase of books, paper, hats, shoes, and stockings, for as many as possible of such children, one-third of whom may be selected by the inheritor of the Tullyvin estate from children of tenants; or, at the discretion of trustees, a necessary part of residue to be applied to obtain board and lodging, near the school, for Protestant children residing at a distance from school. *Extract from Will.*	English grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scripture reading; Church Catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF CAVAN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In grantor. *Deed.*	33 0 0	Proprietor of Estate.	Apartments and land, £6.	65	—	None.	30	44	25	19	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 493.
In minister. *Deed.*	3 0 0	Rev. Mr. Nugent.	Apartments and land, £4.	63	—	None.	44	84	* –	–	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 493.
	10 0 0 Mistress.	Same.												
In minister. *Deed.*	4 0 0	Rector, from subscriptions.	Apartments and land, £3 10*s.*	76	—	None.	11	30	30	–	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 493.
In grantor, and after his decease in minister. *Deed.*	6 10 0	Rector.	Apartments and garden, £1 10*s.*	64	—	None.	27	62	58	4	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 493.
In grantor, and after his decease in his appointees. *Deed.*	6 0 0	Rector.	Apartments, £1 10*s.*	120	—	None.	25	30	25	5	–	–	Free; some pay 4*s.*	Satisfactory.
—	20 0 0	Commissioners of Education.	Apartments and garden, £4; Allowance for fuel, £5.	70	—	None.	30	44	44	–	–	–	Free.	Master and mistress absent at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 493.
	15 0 0 Assistant.	Same.												
In minister. *Deed.*	5 0 0	Archdeacon of Ossory.	Apartments and land, £5.	102	—	None.	18	31	31	–	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 493.
—	46 0 0	Commissioners of Education.	Apartments and garden, £6.	150	—	None.	45	60	12	37	11	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 493.

* Religions of pupils not stated.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Not Annual Income. From Land.	Not Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Kildrumsherdan; Tullyvin, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same as in Boys' school.	English grammar; geography; elementary arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scripture reading.
Killeshandra, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £36 18*s.* 5*d.*; subscriptions, £9 4*s.* 7*d.*; Nichola Anne Jackson, grant, 20 Jan., 1789.	0 3 6	9 3 9	—	—	For a schoolhouse in the parish of Killeshandra. *Deed.*	English; reading; writing; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Killeshandra; Derrylane, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £138 9*s.* 3*d.*; subscriptions, £138 9*s.* 3*d.*; Lord Farnham, grant, 11 July, 1825.	3 0 38	11 10 10	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor or his appointees, or by master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor or his appointees. *Deed.*	Elementary English. Scripture Lessons; Church catechism to Church children.
Killeshandra; Derrylane, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Same.
Killeshandra; Portlongfield, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £184 12*s.* 4*d.*; subscriptions, £184 12*s.* 4*d.*; Lord Farnham, grant, 11 July, 1825.	3 0 38	14 6 3	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor and his appointees, or by master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor or his appointees. *Deed.*	Spelling; reading; writing; English grammar; geography, with maps; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; trigonometry. Scriptures; catechetical instruction.
Killeshandra; Portlongfield, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Spelling; reading; writing; arithmetic. Knitting, netting, and other needlework. Catechetical and scriptural instruction.
Kilmore, Boys.	A.D.V., £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; Lord Farnham, presumed grant about 1810.	1 0 0	6 13 7	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scripture Lessons; Church catechism to Church children.
Kilmore, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	Same.
Lurgan; Coppenagh, National, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, £55 7*s.* 8*d.*; Rev. John Rowley, grant, 8 June, 1825.	1 2 19	4 13 3	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Lurgan; Coppenagh, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Roman Catholic catechism.
Mountaugent.	L. L. Fund, £68 6*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £60 18*s.* 5*d*; Christopher E. Nugent, grant, 22 December, 1825.	1 2 19	5 9 10	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor and minister, or by master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*	English grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Psalmody. Scripture reading; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION COUNTY OF CAVAN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
—	30 0 0	Commissioners of Education.	—	150	—	None.	–	60	9	42	9	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 493.
—	11 0 0	Archdeacon of Ardagh.	Apartments, £6.	80	—	None.	30	61	41	19	1	–	Free; some pay 4*s.* 4*d.*	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 493.
In grantor, and after his decease in his appointees. *Deed.*	28 0 0	Same.	Apartments and land, £8.	113	—	None.	30	61	54	3	–	4	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 493.
Same.	Share of preceding.	Same.	—	85	—	None.	36	60	50	4	6	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 493.
In grantor, and after his decease in his appointees. *Deed.*	36 18 5	Lord Farnham.	Apartments and land, £3 10*s.*	120	—	None.	18	54	41	5	–	8	Free.	Master having refused to answer questions, no examination of pupils was made. Full information was subsequently furnished by him. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 494.
Same.	Share of preceding.	—	—	90	—	None.	16	37	27	4	–	6	Free.	No examination, from same cause as in Boy's school.
—	28 0 0	Dean of Kilmore, £20; Bishop, £8.	Apartments and land, £5; Dean of Kilmore, £5.	56	—	None.	34	58	29	29	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 494. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 7822 *et seq.*
—	10 0 0	Mrs. Humphreys	—	49	—	None.	16	30	15	15	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 494.
In minister. *Deed.*	32 0 0	National Board.	Apartments and land, £1 10*s.*	61	—	None.	55	137	2	135	–	–	Free; some pay 4*s.* to 13*s.*	Satisfactory.
Same.	20 0 0	Same.	—	61	—	—	30	67	–	67	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
In grantor. *Deed.*	10 0 0	Lord Primate, Rector, and Mrs. Nugent.	Apartments and land, £3; turbary.	66	—	None.	18	26	21	5	–	–	Free; some pay 4*s.*	Satisfactory.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Stradone.	L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 2d.; subscriptions, £83 1s. 6d.; site to be granted by Major Burrowes, 1820.	0 2 0	5 15 2	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Swanlinbar.	L. L. Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £68 6s. 2d.; Rev. G. L. Gresson, grant, 1823.	1 1 30	4 17 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Elementary English. Psalmody. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Templeport; Moherlube	Luke M'Grath, grant, 27 March, 1826.	Site.	4 10 0	—	—	For the purposes of education, in accordance with the principles of the Society for promoting the education of the poor in Ireland. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church Catechism to Church children.
	Total, .	1137 2 32 and 3 sites.	611 0 0	517 11 0	267 3 0		

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ballintemple; Corduff.	Rev. Joseph Story, grant, 20 July, 1824.	1 0 0	3 10 0	—	—	In trust for support of a school. *Deed.*
Ballyhaise; Castleterra.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £124 12s. 4d.; subscriptions, £124 12s. 3d.; one acre from Lord Farnham, 1825.	1 0 0	8 9 6	—	—	—
Cavan, National.	John Brady, will, proved 22 February, 1849, £200.	—	—	—	6 0 0	To assist in building a National School for the education of poor children of the parish. *Extracts from Wills.*
Drumloman; Kilgola.	L. L. Fund, £73 16s. 11d.; subscriptions, £64 12s. 4d.; Lord Farnham, grant, 18 August, 1825.	1 3 27	6 1 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor or his appointees or by master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor or his appointees. *Deed.*
Kildallen; Dring.	L. L. Fund, £138 9s. 2d.; subscriptions, £138 9s. 2d.; two acres from Lord Farnham, 1825.	2 0 0	10 6 1	—	—	—
Kildrumferton; Carrig.	A. D. V., £32 6s. 2d., 28 February, 1805; Rev. H. Woodward, presumed grant of four acres.	4 0 0	7 0 0	—	—	—
Kilmore; Garbrattan.	L. L. Fund, £69 4s. 7d.; subscriptions, £69 4s. 7d.; Lord Farnham, grant, 18 August, 1825.	1 2 19	5 15 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to instruct children, selected by grantor or his appointees or by master, in English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor or his appointees. *Deed.*
Redhills; Killoughter.	A. D. V., £46 3s. 1d.; Rev. Richard Wynne, grant.	1 2 19	4 12 4	—	—	For the use of a resident Protestant schoolmaster. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*
	Total, . .	13 0 25	45 14 7	—	6 0 0	

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF CAVAN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
—	15 0 0	Mrs. Burrowes.	Apartments and land, £4.	105	—	None.	36	55	33	22	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 494.
In minister. *Deed.*	9 3 0	Rev. Mr. Fox, £5; Robt. Burrowes, £3 3s.; Parsons Crofton, £1.	Apartments and garden, £2 10s.	61	—	None.	50	92	56	36	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 494.
—	20 0 0	The Lord Primate and Earl of Annesley.	Apartments, £1 6s.	90	—	None.	20	76	58	18	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 494.
				3812	70		1090	2261 *	1433 †	672	27	63		

* Including 84 not classed. † Including 18 not on roll.

OPERATION. COUNTY OF CAVAN.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
—	In existence.	Discontinued about 1846 in consequence of the decline of attendance, and the temporary absence of the proprietor, on whom it mainly depended for support. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 494.	—
—	—	—	No information respecting this school could be procured in the locality *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 494.
—	—	The principal of the Roman Catholic Academy states on behalf of the patron of the Cavan National School, that this bequest was not received. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 494.	—
In Lord Farnham, and after his decease in his appointees. *Deed.*	In bad repair.	Discontinued on account of withdrawal of Lord Farnham's support, in consequence of the decline in attendance of pupils. *Rep. A. C.*	—
—	—	Discontinued eighteen years ago; the cause could not be ascertained. *Rep. A. C.*	—
—	—	School transferred to Kildrumferton, Kiffagh School, in *Table No.* 1, *p.* 484. *Rep. A. C.*	Land appears to have been alienated. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 494.
In Lord Farnham, and after his decease in his appointees. *Deed.*	In existence.	Discontinued in consequence of the decline of attendance. *Rep. A. C.*	—
—	In tolerable repair.	Lately discontinued in consequence of the inadequacy of master's salary. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Cavan, County.	Patrick Brady, will, proved 10th June, 1776, rent-charge for sixty years.	Rent-charge.	—	46 3 1	—	For maintenance and education of a boy named Brady, who should be of, or duly conformed to, the Protestant Established religion, in a good school, and subsequently in Dublin University, until he should become an A.M. *Will; Rep. A. C.*
Killeshandra; Losset.	Andw. Bell, grant, 1 March, 1826.	1 2 19	4 12 4	—	—	For a school, to be conducted according to the principles of the Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in Ireland. *Deed.*
Scrabby.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, £9 4*s.* 7*d.*; an acre from Mr. Fleming, 1824.	1 0 0	2 13 0	—	—	—
	Total, . .	2 2 19 and rent-charge.	7 5 4	46 3 1	—	

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF CAVAN.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Bailieborough.	A house and three acres of land, rent free.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 53 *a.*	It does not appear that the house and land referred to were ever secured to educational purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Ballintemple, Protestant, Parochial.	House and half a rood of land.	Same, p. 68 *a.*	It does not appear that the house and land alluded to were secured to school purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 7824–5.
Butlersbridge.	A house and one acre of land.	Same, p. 55 *a.*	It appears that the land was never secured to educational purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Castlerahan, Parochial.	A house and acre of land.	Same, p. 54 *a.*	Same. *Rep. A. C.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 7816 *et seq.*
Derryheen; Innishmore.	An acre of land.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 81 *a.*	It does not appear that this land was ever secured to school purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	The school is in operation. *Rep. A. C.*
Dooharrick.	House and acre of land.	Same, p. 80 *a.*	It does not appear that this land was ever secured to educational purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Drung; Magherintemple.	House and acre of land.	Same, p. 59 *a.*	Same. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Drung; Rathkenny.	An acre of land.	Same, p. 60 *a.*	Same. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Kildrumferton; Carrig.	Building Grant from Association for Discountenancing Vice.	Return made to House of Commons, 1821, relative to Funds and Revenues of Schools in Ireland, Parl. Pap., 553.	This is identical with Kildrumferton, Carrig, *Table No.* 2, *p.* 488. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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ENDOWMENTS. COUNTY OF CAVAN—[NONE.]

LOST OR EXPIRED. COUNTY OF CAVAN.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Select Committee of Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 536.	This endowment expired in 1836; it appears not to have been paid towards the close of the term. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 495.	—
Deed in custody of Kildare-place Society.	The school has not been in operation for fourteen years, having been closed, though in a flourishing condition, by the late proprietor. *Rep. A. C.*	The present proprietor has purchased the property without notice of the trust deed. *Rep. A. C.*
Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep., 1825, App., p. 652.	The estate has been purchased by Major Richardson from Major-General Fleming, discharged of any lease of the school premises. *Rep. A. C.*	Premises are used for school purposes.

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF CAVAN—*continued.*

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Kill, Protestant, Parochial.	House and acre of land.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 63 *a*.	This school is identical with Killdrumsherdan Parochial, in *Table, No.* 1, *p.* 484. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Killersherdiny; Cornabrahar.	A new schoolhouse in progress of building, and a bequest, £46 3*s.* 1*d.* per annum, from Mr. Moore.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 318.	Identical with Tullyvin School in *Table, No.* 1, *p.* 484. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Kinawley; Fino.	House and one acre of land.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 69 *a*.	Nothing could be ascertained regarding this alleged endowment in the locality. The denomination "Fino" is unknown. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Kingscourt.	L. L. Fund, £55 7*s.* 8*d.*; subscriptions, £48 18*s.* 4*d.*; site from Mr. Pratt, 1823.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep., 1825, App., p. 658.	It could not be discovered that the L. L. grant was ever made or the site ever conveyed.	The school is in operation. *Rep. A. C.*
Larah.	An acre of land.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 60 *a*.	Identical with Stradone School, in *Table, No.* 1, *p.* 488. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Larah; Dromole.	An acre of land.	Same.	It does not appear that this land was ever secured to educational purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	The school is in operation. *Rep. A. C.*
Lurgan.	A house and an acre of land.	Same, p. 72 *a*.	So far as could be ascertained, there is no endowment in this case. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Lurgan, National.	A house and two acres of land.	Same.	It seems that the premises in which the National School was held in 1835, were not secured to educational purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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COUNTY OF CAVAN.

Endowments in Operation.

EXTRACTS from REPORTS of GEORGE WHITLEY ABRAHAM, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Anna; Drumaloor.

Anna; Drumaloor School.—The pupils present, although quite of an age for greater proficiency, were hardly able to read the Second Book of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, or to get through a verse of Scripture; grammar or geography was therefore quite out of the question. The master has only been recently appointed; but this is not sufficient to account for the low stage of proficiency, which it is all, it seems, that can be reached in a school of more than thirty years' standing, having fifty-nine pupils upon its roll, and an average daily attendance of twenty-two. It is more satisfactory, of course, to see the pupils in a class suited to their knowledge and abilities, than to find them forced upwards by injudicious promotion, as I have most frequently noticed them; but, at the same time, there must be a want of energy and zeal on the part of the managers and inspectors of the school, as it is unreasonable to suppose that they should not be able to qualify some at least of fifty-nine pupils for the reading lessons of the Third Book of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and to fit them for the light studies which usually accompany it, and which are so much less trying than those followed by the third class in National Schools.—[12th March, 1856.]

Arvagh, Parochial.

Arvagh, Parochial School.—The school, as revived, is in its infancy; but it is completely neglected. There are no means whatever employed to secure regularity of attendance or uniformity of studies. The fault does not lie with the master, so far as I have seen.—[16th January, 1856.]

Ashfield, Parochial.

Ashfield, Parochial School.—The attendance was very small on the occasion of my visit, and the few pupils present were lamentably ignorant of the matter of the examination. The New Testament is the school-book most in use, and in answer to my questions upon a few verses, I was told that the Pharisees belonged to the Gentiles, and no one could assign a meaning to the word "persecution," or the word "synagogue."—[12th March, 1856.]

Ballyconnell, Boys.

Ballyconnell, Boys' School.—The few children present during my visit hardly knew any thing, and the school appears to be in a languishing condition.—[26th January, 1856.]

Ballyhaise; Castleterra, Parochial.

Ballyhaise; Castleterra Parochial School.—The answering of the pupils was bad; one only seemed to have any idea of parsing, and that to a very small extent. In geography, they knew or remembered nothing. The master stated that some of them were as far advanced in arithmetic as vulgar fractions. I accordingly examined one or two in "Reduction of fractions." They had never been taught the nature of a common denominator. They could not even repeat a rule for reducing fractions to equivalents, having a common denominator; and the master, in order to explain to them what was the operation I required, desired them to proceed as in addition of fractions, "omitting the addition." It is plain, therefore, they had no knowledge of the rule as a substantive process; and at all events they were unable to work it in any shape.—[19th January, 1856.]

Ballymachugh, Boys and Girls.

Ballymachugh Boys' and Girls' Schools.—I found the pupils in these schools as deficient as the pupils in most other schools of the same class. Not one of those examined could give me the meaning of the word "motionless." Their answering in geography, arithmetic, and English grammar, was of a similar description.—[11th April, 1856.]

Belturbet, Erasmus Smith's, English.

Belturbet, Erasmus Smith's English School.—The pupils were deficient in their answering generally, and understood little of what they read. They were evidently kept under scarce any restraint, as, during my examination of the master, they whistled, talked aloud, and came to him with complaints of each other. I have, however, visited schools where the amount of instruction was smaller than here.—[25th January, 1856.]

Belturbet, Girls.

Belturbet, Girls' School.—The amount of instruction given to the children is extremely small.—[25th January, 1856.]

Castlerahan; Ramonan, Boys and Girls.

Castlerahan: Ramonan, Boys' and Girls' Schools.—The state of instruction in this school is very low. This may in some degree be accounted for by the scanty supply of books, and also by irregularity of attendance on the part of the pupils. They all read badly; and their answering was bad even in the definitions of geography, the limit of their studies in that branch. Their answering in arithmetic, also, was bad. The girls, with one exception, were more backward still.—[21st January, 1856.]

Cavan; Kilmore, Roman Catholic Academy or Diocesan Seminary.

Cavan; Kilmore, Roman Catholic Academy or Diocesan Seminary.—I examined large classes in Tacitus (Annals) and the Iliad, 8th Book. The pupils translated and parsed with sufficient accuracy, but seemed quite unacquainted with criticism, verbal or general. I think, for many reasons, it would be desirable to give them some notion of comparative philology. The pupils showed a respectable knowledge of prosody, and translated into Latin, without dictionary or paper, and with more or less promptitude, such short sentences as occurred to me at the moment, involving the application of the more difficult rules of grammar. I examined a French class in "Télémaque." The translation was not strictly correct, and the pronunciation could not easily be worse. The pupils answered fairly in algebra and arithmetic; but here, as in most other instances, I found that the principle of the operation was not thoroughly understood, or, at least, that the pupils had not a facility of explaining it. I was not satisfied with the answering in geography, although the pupils have in their hands the excellent text-books of the Christian Brothers. The political divisions of Europe were not distinctly known; nor was it without some difficulty I got an enumeration of some of the countries comprised in the Austrian empire. The principal assistant, the Rev. Mr. Maginniss, and the second assistant, Mr. Curran, both stated that the pupils are exercised weekly in English composition, and that some of them have taken the highest distinctions in Maynooth College. Viewed as a preparatory school for that institution, I consider the Kilmore Academy an important establishment, well administered. The amount of instruction is very considerable, and the instruction itself I have ascertained to be solid. I should be glad, however, if a little more refinement could be communicated to it, more especially in the particulars I have noticed. I think great facility is afforded for this by the large attendance of pupils, which favours their classification, and would admit of the master lecturing the more advanced amongst them in a somewhat professorial way. Several of the pupils were young men of an age and degree of information such as to render lectures of this kind profitable.—[6th February, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF CAVAN.

Endowments in Operation.

Cavan, Royal Free.

Cavan; Royal Free School.—There is no regular curriculum in this school, and no distribution of the scholars into classes. This may be difficult at present, when the attendance is so limited; but I find there has been no attempt in that direction. A few elementary books, and the authors comprised in the College entrance course, spread over two or three years, according to a fixed scale, would supply the requisite materials. As things stand, the pupils start with whatever books they may have brought to school, and continue to read without system. This involves a great increase of labour, and a great waste of time for the master. Occasionally a Greek play is studied, and sometimes the most advanced pupil, as in the present instance, reads Homer or Lucian. I am disposed to fear, that in the existing state of things, when a pupil is under preparation for an exhibition, an exclusive degree of attention may be given to him highly prejudicial to the other pupils. This desultory kind of reading, I am well aware, is in part produced by the fewness of the pupils; but I am equally sure that it stands in the way of a more encouraging attendance. Take it in any way, there must be substantial reasons why so considerable an endowment, offering such valuable prizes to the competition of students, cannot draw together more than thirteen pupils, including six boarders, being all that were present at the time of my visit.

The Christmas vacation appears to me altogether too long. The pupils are allowed five weeks, and they seldom take fewer than eight. In Midsummer they have six weeks, which, it appears, they increase at discretion; so that they have in all, probably, three months recess out of the year. I examined, in Homer and Virgil, the only pupil who read those books. He translated and parsed with sufficient correctness; was rather less well prepared in prosody, and knew nothing of the simplest philological questions. I examined two or three in Sallust, and their answering was tolerable. I examined the only pupil capable of answering in French. He translated well, but his accent and pronunciation were extremely bad. The pupils are not exercised in English composition, and are unacquainted with the simplest rules of criticism. I think some share of the endowment might be appropriated with advantage to the establishment of a small classical library, to meet, to a certain extent, the difficulty of inducing parents to supply their children with somewhat expensive books. It might contain, for instance, two or three copies of such standard works as are indispensable to a competitor for high classical honours. I take the narrowest view of the requirements of the students, and leave out of consideration the necessity of furnishing them with a good library of English classics. I shall only add, that the school is susceptible of great improvement, and will require to undergo such before it can reach the prosperity which its resources are sufficient to command. I have to notice also that the infirmary is not kept in readiness for the admission of patients; I found it full of old iron and lumber of all kinds.—[6th February, 1856.]

Crossdoney.

Crossdoney School.—The pupils were barely able to mumble a few words of reading, without at all understanding what they read. This surprised me considerably, as the appearance of the schoolhouse, the cleanliness of the schoolroom, and the neatness of the children's persons, with the freshness and cheerfulness of every thing in the place, would seem to bespeak general care and attention. I am, of course, unable to speak as to the intelligence or capacity of the mistress who was not present; but I think it not unlikely that I should have found the pupils more advanced, had there been any efficient inspection in operation.—[18th January, 1856.]

Denn, Parochial.

Denn, Parochial School.—The pupils know nothing, and seem to have been taught scarce any thing. The school, though crowded, has every appearance of neglect and decay.—[17th January, 1856.]

Drumlane, Parochial.

Drumlane, Parochial School.—This school can only be said to exist; in fact, it would seem to be kept up for form sake merely. As at present conducted and attended, it can be of no use whatever to the district. Schools of all kinds are very numerous in the parish, and, perhaps, more so still in the neighbouring parish of Anna.—[12th March, 1856.]

Kildallen, Parochial.

Kildallen, Parochial School.—The schoolmaster is very ignorant. It can hardly be expected he should teach grammar, when he said to me, "We 'bes' very few on Saturdays." I examined the children in a verse of the Acts of the Apostles, and no one could explain the meaning of the word "consenting," in the passage, "And Saul was consenting to his death."—[26th January, 1856.]

Killdrumsherdan; Drumnatrade.

Kildrumsherdan; Drumnatrade School.—On the occasion of my first visit the school had not been re-opened, after a suspension of some months. In consequence of its connexion with the Tullyvin Charity, I thought it right to repeat my visit, and found that the master and mistress had absented themselves, without leave, more than half an hour before the usual time of closing school. I also learned that it is their habit to close school somewhat earlier on Fridays than on other days, Saturday excepted.—[1st November, 1856.]

Kildrumsherdan, Parochial.

Kildrumsherdan, Parochial School.—This school is a mere pretence. I found eight children sitting in the kitchen. It was not considered worth while to have a fire for them in the schoolroom. The master stated that the competing schools in the neighbourhood had withdrawn the greater portion of his scholars, and that the measles had dispersed the remainder, with the exception of the few I saw. —[24th January, 1856.]

Killdrumsherdan; Tullyvin, Boys and Girls.

Kildrumsherdan; Tullyvin, Boys' and Girls' Schools.—The answering of the boys was rather above the average for a school of this class. They parsed with tolerable accuracy, but were totally ignorant of the derivations of words. Their knowledge of the principles of arithmetic was also very limited, and in geography I found them very deficient. The girls were exceedingly backward in every thing.—[24th January, 1856.]

Killeshandra, Parochial.

Killeshandra, Parochial School.—The state of instruction is very low indeed in this school. The pupils could not give the meaning of any word in a simple verse of Scripture. In geography they answered quite wildly. One said Europe was in England; and another, that Paris was seated on the St. Lawrence. Altogether, I have met with few less promising schools.—[18th January, 1856.]

Killeshandra; Derrylane, Boys and Girls.

Killeshandra; Derrylane, Boys' and Girls' Schools.—These schools have only been lately revived, after a considerable interval of suspension. It is in a very backward state, and the pupils were completely ignorant of every thing I asked them. As in the Killeshandra School, which I visited subsequently, they were unable to assign a meaning to any word in a verse of Scripture, and gave the most random answers to my questions in geography.—[18th January, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF CAVAN.

Endowments in Operation.

Killeshandra; Portlongfield, Boys.

Killeshandra; Portlongfield, Boys' School.—The schoolmaster, Mr. John Watson, refused to answer any questions respecting the school, and assigned for reason a prohibition from Lord Farnham, contained in one of a set of printed rules applying to all schools under his Lordship's patronage, and according to which no one is permitted to visit or inspect the schools in question, without authority from Lord Farnham. Before withdrawing, I cautioned the master that he exposed himself to a penalty, and tendered the oath, which he refused to take.—[26th January, 1856.]

Further Report.—Since writing the foregoing report, returns have been forwarded by the master, and, from their completeness and accuracy, the writer may be presumed to be very intelligent.—[27th October, 1856.]

Kilmore, Boys and Girls.

Kilmore, Boys' and Girls' Schools.—The few pupils present in either of the schools were too young, with one or two exceptions, to afford a proper means of testing their efficiency. Such of the more advanced as I examined were very deficient in general knowledge. They had hardly any idea of parsing, geography, the principles of arithmetic, or the meaning of words.—[11th March, 1856.]

Stradone.

Stradone School.—This school is a rather favourable sample of the Church Education Society's Schools. The pupils are very deficient in the knowledge of parsing, geography, or the derivation or meaning of words. Their style of reading is hesitating and monotonous; but their general answering is not worse than I have met with in several schools of this class.—[12th March, 1856.]

Swanlinbar.

Swanlinbar School.—The schoolhouse is in a dilapidated state, and ill supplied with books and requisites. I consider the master very incapable, and the amount of instruction given to the pupils is, I need hardly say, very small. They know nothing of parsing or derivations; their knowledge of arithmetic is trifling. The school is not ill attended, which makes its inefficiency more to be regretted.—[25th January, 1856.]

Templeport; Moherlube.

Templeport; Moherlube School.—This school is a very bad specimen of its class. It would be useless to particularize the branches of instruction in which the pupils are most deficient, for in practice they cannot be said to know any thing.—[21st October, 1856.]

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN OPERATION.

Endowments not in Operation.

Ballintemple; Corduff.

Ballintemple; Corduff School.—In the case of this school, an instrument has been furnished to the Commissioners purporting to be a fee-farm grant from the Rev. Joseph Story to James H. Story and William Tatlow, Esqrs., and their assigns for ever, in trust for support of a school. It is very informally drawn. The object of the grantor was plainly to create a perpetuity; but the lease gives only a life estate. It is otherwise untechnically framed, and the interest it conveys is very doubtful. The almost total cessation of attendance begins with the year 1846, and was owing to the absence of the proprietor, on whose support the school depended. The proprietor is anxious to revive the school, and expects to do so, as soon as he shall have secured subscriptions to the master's salary.—[18th January, 1856.]

Ballyhaise; Castleterra.

Ballyhaise; Castleterra School.—This school is mentioned in the Report of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, 1825, p. 665, and in the Second Report of the same Commissioners, 1826, p. 312. In the latter Report it is described as existing, and we have the names of the master and mistresses given, (Charles Spenn, Margaret Spenn, and Eliza Dawson). In the Solicitors' Abstract of Law Proceedings, relative to schools endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's School Fund, I find it stated that a draft-deed of conveyance in perpetuity was forwarded to the late Lord Farnham from Mr. Litton's office, June 3, 1823, and returned by him, June 12, 1823. There is no evidence of any deed ever having been perfected by the supposed grantor. It further appears from certain returns made to the House of Commons, in March, 1839 (Parl. Pap. 540), of sums advanced out of the Exchequer for various purposes, that in 1825 a sum of £124 12*s.* 3*d.*, was paid to the Rev. F. Fox, in aid of building Castleterra schoolhouse. The school is not now in operation, nor could any one upon the spot inform me when it ceased to be so. Mr. Humphries, the present proprietor, assured me that, until within the last four years, there had never been two Protestant schools in the parish, as it now stands with the district of Butlersbridge detached from it. The Rev. Mr. Knox seemed to be under a similar misapprehension with regard to the circumstances of the case. The description of the locality taken from the Register of the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, would apply equally well to the Castleterra Parish School, and does not enable me to fix the site of the Ballyhaise School.—[19th January, 1856.]

Cavan, National.

Cavan, National School.—The Principal of the Kilmore Academy states, on behalf of Bishop Browne, the Patron of the Cavan National School, that he never received the bequest of £200; and further, that the schoolhouse in question is not secured to school purposes by any deed of trust. The bishop contributed the full amount of the bequest himself.—[19th January, 1856.]

Kildrumferton; Carrig.

Kildrumferton; Carrig School.—The school, after a period of suspension, has been transferred to the Kiffagh schoolhouse, which had itself been unoccupied for a considerable time previously. A new parish schoolhouse had been in process of erection, when the bishop, having other views, appointed gentlemen to make arrangements with the parishioners for building a school-house upon a different site. The conference, however, not having led to an understanding, the old schoolhouse has not been replaced. Although no lease of the schoolhouse or land attached is forthcoming, it is believed that Mr. Woodward, of the county of Tipperary, did execute a lease of four acres of land, upon which the schoolhouse stood, to the Rev. Mr. Skelton, the predecessor of the present incumbent. The land was alienated, acre by acre, and the entire is now in the possession of an individual as tenant.—[22nd January, 1856.]

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TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS LOST OR EXPIRED.

COUNTY OF CAVAN.

Endowments Lost or Expired.

Cavan, Brady's Endowment.

Cavan, Brady's Endowment.—A school is stated, in the Appendix to the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Foundation Schools (Par. Pap. 630, p. 536), to have been in operation under the endowment of Patrick Brady, Esq., and to have been in the receipt of £50, Irish, per annum, for the education of the poor of the name of Brady, such endowment to last for a period of sixty years, from a date not then ascertained. The endowment, as it really existed, did not contemplate the foundation of a school, nor did it attach to any school existing at the time of the testator's decease.

Mr. Brady, by his will, dated 1st January, 1774, charged his property in the hands of three devisees, his daughters, with the payment of £50 per annum, in the proportions therein directed, during the term of sixty years from the date of his (testator's) decease, for the maintenance and education of some boy of the name of Brady, who should be of or duly conform to the Protestant religion as by law established, in some good school, and subsequently in the University of Dublin, until he should have received the degree of Master of Arts. According to the terms of the will, the annuity of £50, constituting the endowment, was not receivable by more individuals of the name of Brady than one at the same time; but at the time marked for its cessation, in respect of any one individual, should be transferred to another, upon like condition and under like restriction.—[8th March, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
All Saints, Parochial, Robertson's.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, p. 510.* Robertson Committee, building grant, £41 10s. 9d.; Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £64 12s. 3d.; subscriptions, £61 19s. 5d.; Earl of Wicklow, grant, 13 Jan., 1819.	1 2 19	6 13 2	—	(Part of salary from Robertson Fund.)	Stated under Raphoe Diocese, *p. 510.* For resident Protestant schoolmaster to teach English and the principles of pure Christianity within the parish of All Saints. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Aughanunshin, Robertson's.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, p. 510.* Robertson Committee, building grant, £41 10s. 9d.; subscriptions, £15; Incumbent, grant, 1831.	0 2 0	2 4 0	—	(Salary from Robertson Fund.)	Stated under Raphoe Diocese, *p. 510.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Ballintra, Drumhome, Robertson's.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, p. 510.* Robertson Committee, building grant, £41 10s. 9d.; L. L. Fund, £88 12s. 3d.; subscriptions, £49 16s. 11d.; J. Hamilton, grant, about 1822.	Site.	5 18 0	—	(Part of salary from Robertson Fund.)	Stated under Raphoe Diocese, *p. 510.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; geometry; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Buncrana, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, 731.* Building grant from Governors, £27 18s. 5½d.; Wm. Todd, grant, 1 Nov., 1811.	3 0 38	11 11 1	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by Governors. Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Carrigans, Killea, Girls.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1845. *Vide Donegal, p. 500.*	—	—	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	For education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Donegal, p. 500.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; crochet; knitting. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Carrigans, Killea, Robertson's.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, p. 510.* Robertson Committee, building grant, £71 10s. 9d.; subscriptions, £30; Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1845; *vide Donegal, p. 500*; R. M'Clintock, grant of site, subject to 1s. yearly, 7 Aug., 1810.	Site.	3 11 0	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	(Part of salary from Robertson Fund.)	Stated under Raphoe Diocese, *p. 510.* For education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Donegal, p. 500.* For a schoolhouse for the education of the children of the parishioners of Killea. *Copy of Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Clondahorkey; Ballimore, Robertson's.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, p. 510.* A. R. Stewart, grant, about 1825.	Site.	3 4 0	—	(Salary from Robertson Fund.)	Stated under Raphoe Diocese, *p. 510.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Clondevaddog; Tamny, Parochial, Robertson's.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, p. 510.*	—	—	—	(Salary from Robertson Fund.)	Stated under Raphoe Diocese, *p. 510.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
—	£ s. d. 13 1 6	Robertson Committee, £11 1s. 6d.; Rev. Mr. Norman, £2.	Apartments and land, £4 10s.; School fees.	85	—	None.	44	70	20	28	22	–	4s. to 14s.; some free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner, p. 519.*
—	11 1 6	Robertson Committee.	Apartments and land, £3 10s.; School fees.	62	—	None.	18	35	10	6	19	–	4s. to 8s.; some free.	Not satisfactory; school accommodation defective. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 519.*
—	14 11 6	Robertson Committee, £11 1s. 6d.; Board of Trinity College, £2; Rev. Mr. Kincaid, £1 10s.	Apartments and land, £3; School fees.	116	—	Small.	21	44	43	1	–	–	4s. to 30s.; a few free.	Satisfactory.
In Governors. *Deed.*	25 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and land, £8; Gratuity from Governors, £5; School fees.	78	—	None.	34	60	48	12	–	–	4s. to 6s.; some free.	Satisfactory.
—	14 0 0	Hon. Irish Society, £3; Mr. M'Clintock, £5; Marquess of Abercorn, £3; Sir Robt. Ferguson, £2; Miss Harvey, £1.	Apartments, £3; School fees, £3 12s.	50	—	None.	29	46	14	13	19	–	4s. to 12s.; a few free.	Satisfactory.
—	14 1 6	Robertson Committee, £11 1s. 6d.; Irish Society, £3.	Apartments, £3; School fees.	96	—	None.	43	85	15	27	43	–	4s. to 10s.	Satisfactory; but school arrangements defective. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 520.*
—	11 1 6	Robertson Committee.	School fees.	90	—	None.	13	40	27	13	–	–	4s. to 6s.; one free.	Unsatisfactory; school arrangements defective. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 520.*
—	11 1 6	Robertson Committee.	Apartments, £3; School fees.	79	—	None.	36	48	14	31	3	–	6s.; some free.	Satisfactory.

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TABLE, No 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Culdaff; Grouse Hall, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £189 14*s.* 8*d.*; subscriptions, £94 17*s.* 4*d.*; Archdeacon Torrens, Grace Ball, and Catherine Ball, grant, 24 Aug., 1840.	2 0 8	10 10 9	(Salary from general fund).	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For schoolhouse and residence of a schoolmaster, to teach children, under regulation of Governors, and to instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Sacred music. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Donaghmore, National, No. 1.	Rev. Sir John Leighton, grant, 1826.	1 1 30	6 16 7	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; geometry; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures to those who do not object; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians; and Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Donaghmore; Carrickmagrath.	L. L. Fund, £20; subscriptions, £20; Viscount Lifford, and Jas. Armstrong, grant, 12 Nov., 1831.	1 2 19	2 16 6	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework; knitting. Scriptures; Church catechism.
DONEGAL, (COUNTY), THE HON. THE IRISH SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.	James I., charter, 29 March, 1613; Charles II., charter, 10 Oct., 1662; annual application by Society as part of the trusts of their estates, of £66 10*s.* to schools in county of Donegal. As to annual application of £1,424 10*s.* to schools in Londonderry, and £10 in Tyrone, *vide pp.* 600, 650.	(Trust of part of proceeds of Estates of Society.)	—	66 10 0	—	To stir up and recall the Province of Ulster, from superstition, rebellion, calamity, and poverty, to the true religion of Christ; and to obedience, strength, and prosperity. *Charter.* The education of the inhabitants of the district, as part of their trust the care of that which is closely connected with religion. *Judgment of Lord Cottenham, in Skinner's Company v. Irish Society, 12 Clarke and Finnelly, p.* 486.	—
Donegal, Robertson's.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, p.* 510. Robertson Committee, building grant, £41 10*s.* 9*d.*; subscriptions, £32; Bishop of Raphoe, grant of 3R. 9P., 20 June, 1734; Earl of Arran, grant of 1R. 15P., 15 Sept., 1828.	1 0 24	3 8 6	—	(Salary from Robertson fund).	Stated under Raphoe diocese, *p.* 510. For a Protestant schoolmaster, within the parish of Donegal, to teach the English tongue. *Copy of Deed*, 1734. For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of Donegal, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed*, 1828.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; book-keeping. Scriptures to Protestants; Church catechism to Church children.
Donegal; Townawilly, Tenantry.	Commissioners of Education, grant of salary, 1846; house built on Raphoe Royal School Estate.	(14 0 0*)	8 2 0	(Salary from rents of Raphoe Royal School Estate.)	—	For benefit of the tenantry of the Raphoe Royal School Estate. *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; elementary geography; arithmetic.
Drumhome; Drumchory.	Rev. John Alcock, grant, 1 Sept., 1797.	1 2 19	4 12 4	—	—	For resident Protestant schoolmaster to teach the English tongue in parish of Drumhome. *Copy of Deed.*	—
Drumhome; Rossnowlagh.	L. L. Fund, £15 13*s.* 10*d.*; subscriptions, £15 13*s.* 10*d.*; grant of land by Colonel Conolly.	Site.	1 8 9	—	—	—	Reading; writing; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

* Part of Raphoe Royal School Estate.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DONEGAL—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
In Governors. *Deed.*	£ s. d. 17 10 0 20 0 0 Mistress.	Governors. Miss Ball.	Apartments and land, £5.	128	—	None.	10	16	10	–	6	–	Free.	Very satisfactory; but attendance small. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 520.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	22 0 0	National Board, £20; subscribers, £2.	Apartments and land, £5; School fees.	64	—	None.	25	54	23	24	7	–	4*s.* to £1.	No pupils present at time of Assistant Commissioner's inspection.
In minister. *Deed.*	10 0 0	Viscount Lifford, £8; local subscribers, £2.	Land, 10*s.*	64	—	None.	15	22	22	–	–	–	Subscriptions by parents in lieu of annual charges.	Satisfactory.
—	—	—	—	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	As to distribution of funds in Co. Donegal, *vide p.* 520. As to history of endowment, *vide* General Report of Assistant Commissioner, *App. to Rep. p.* 16. As to management and distribution of endowment, *vide Co. Londonderry, Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 638.
In Bishop. *Copy of Deed*, 1734.	11 1 6	Robertson Committee.	Apartments and land, £2 10*s.*; School fees.	39	—	None.	34	52	19	28	–	*5	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Satisfactory; but limited. As to endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 520.
In Commissioners of Education.	20 0 0	Commissioners of Education.	Apartments and land, £6.	70	—	None.	50	87	2	84	1	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 520.
In minister. *Copy of Deed.*	—	—	—	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
—	12 10 0	Mr. Conolly, £10 10*s.*; Board of Trinity College, £2.	School fees.	93	—	None.	†–	55	38	17	–	–	Majority pay 2*s.*	Very limited. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 521.

* Protestant Dissenters unclassed. † Not stated.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Fahan, Upper; Gort, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 1d.; subscriptions, £111 13s. 10d.; Rev. William Hawkshaw, grant, 18 Sept., 1824.	1 1 6	7 8 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of parish or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children, and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Fahan, Upper; Gort, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same as in Boys' school.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Vocal music. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Gartan, Robertson's, Boys.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, p. 510.* Robertson Committee, building grant, £41 10s. 9d.; a former Bishop of Raphoe, grant of 2A. 2R. 13P.; Daniel Chambers, grant of 1A. 2R. 19P., 28 Dec., 1818; S. Marshall, grant of site and 1A. 3R. 29P., 13 Nov., 1856.	6 0 21 and site.	8 12 6	—	(Salary from Robertson Fund.)	Stated under Raphoe Diocese, *p. 510.* For resident Protestant schoolmaster, to teach the English tongue, and the principles of pure Christianity, in parish of Gartan. *Copy of Deed*, 1818.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Glencolumbkill, Robertson's.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, p. 510.* Robertson Committee, building grant, £41 10s. 9d.; Rev. Thomas Rollestone, grant, 5 Jan., 1815.	1 2 19	2 17 3	—	(Salary from Robertson Fund.)	Stated under Raphoe Diocese, *p. 510.* For resident Protestant schoolmaster, to teach the English tongue, in parish of Glencolumbkill. *Copy of Deed.*	Reading; writing; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Greencastle, Moville, Lower, Parochial.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1837. *Vide Donegal, p. 500.*	—	—	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	For education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Donegal, p. 500.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; geometry; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Inniskeel; Narin, Robertson's.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, p. 510.* Subscriptions, £55 7s. 8d.; Marquess of Conyngham, grant August, 1828.	1 0 0	2 13 0	—	(Salary from Robertson Fund.)	Stated under Raphoe Diocese, *p. 510.* For resident schoolmaster, to teach children selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Copy of Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Inver, Parochial, Robertson's.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, p. 510.* Robertson Committee, building grant, £32 6s. 1d.; subscriptions; Rev. Alex. Montgomery, grant, 10 Feb., 1807.	1 0 0	5 13 6	—	(Salary from Robertson Fund.)	Stated under Raphoe Diocese, *p. 510.* For resident Protestant schoolmaster, to teach the English tongue, and the fundamental principles of pure Christianity, within parish of Inver. *Copy of Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Kilbarron, Robertson's, Boys.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, p. 510.*	—	—	—	(Salary from Robertson Fund.)	Stated under Raphoe Diocese, *p. 510.*	Reading; writing; arithmetic; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DONEGAL—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	15 0 0	Rector, £7 10s.; Mrs. Norman, £7 10s.	Apartments, £1 10s.; School fees.	50	—	None.	16	35	17	2	16	–	4s.; a few free.	Not satisfactory; master recently appointed. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 521.
In minister. *Deed.*	15 0 0	Rector, £7 10s.; Mrs. Norman, £7 10s.	Apartments, £1 10s.; School fees.	61	—	None.	25	53	48	1	4	–	Majority free; a few pay.	Not satisfactory; mistress recently appointed. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 521.
—	11 1 6	Robertson Committee.	Land, £2; School fees.	66	—	None.	15	17	15	2	–	–	Majority free; Some pay 4s.	No pupils present at time of Assistant Commissioner's inspection.¶ As to endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 521.
In minister. *Copy of Deed.*	11 1 6	Robertson Committee.	Apartments and land, £4.	51	—	None.	20	32	30	2	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory, but limited; school declining. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 521.
—	13 0 0	Irish Society, £5; Rev. Charles Seymour, £8.	Apartments, £2; Gratuity from Church Education Society; School fees.	75	—	None.	33	51	–*	–	–	–	4s. 4d. to 8s.	Very limited and elementary. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 521.
In minister. *Copy of Deed.*	11 1 6	Robertson Committee.	Apartments and land, £3 10s. School fees.	62	—	None.	–	45	23	22	–	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 521.
—	11 1 6	Robertson Committee.	Apartments and land, £4; School fees.	56	—	None.	38	62	44	18	–	–	4s. 4d.	Satisfactory; but discipline defective. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 521.
—	11 1 6	Robertson Committee.	School fees.	53	—	None.	–†	49	46	1	2	–	4s. 4d. to 10s.	School closed for vacation at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit. Situation unsuitable.

* Religions of pupils not stated. †Not ascertained.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Kilcar, Robertson's.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, p.* 510. Robertson Committee, building grant, £32 6*s.* 1*d.*; Rev. J. Hamilton, grant, 1 July, 1806.	1 2 19	5 10 0	—	(Salary from Robertson Fund).	Stated under Raphoe Diocese, *p.* 510. For resident Protestant schoolmaster, to teach the English tongue, in parish of Kilcar. *Copy of Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Killaghtee, Robertson's.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, p.* 510. Robertson Committee, building grant, £41 10*s.* 9*d.*; Rector, grant about 1775.	1 2 19	6 5 2	—	(Part of salary from Robertson Fund).	Stated under Raphoe Diocese, *p.* 510.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; mapping; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping; navigation. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Killybegs; Commons, National.	James I., Charter, 1615.	3 0 38	6 11 0	—	—	Three roods and nine perches for site of a public school; remainder for play-ground for scholars. *Charter.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Killybegs, Robertson's.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, p.* 510. Robertson Committee, building grant, £41 10*s.* 9*d.*; subscriptions; Edward M. Conolly, grant, 1819.	Site.	5 7 6	—	(Salary from Robertson Fund).	Stated under Raphoe Diocese, *p.* 510.	Reading; writing; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Killygarvan, Robertson's.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, p.* 510. Robertson Committee, building grant, £41 10*s.* 9*d.*; Col. Knox, grant, about 1816.	0 2 0	3 0 0	—	(Salary from Robertson Fund).	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Killygordon, Boys.	Kildare-place Society, building grant, £57 4*s.* 7*d.*; subscriptions, £31 15*s.* 5*d.*; Johnston Mansfield, grant, site and house, 27 August, 1827.	Site.	3 3 4	—	—	For establishing a parish school for education of poor, under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; geometry; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Killymard, Robertson's.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, p.* 510. Robertson Committee, building grant, £41 10*s.* 9*d.*; Rev. William Smith, grant, 1823.	1 0 0	2 12 4	—	(Part of salary from Robertson Fund).	Stated under Raphoe Diocese, *p.* 516.	Reading; writing; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Kilmacrenan; Cashel, National.	General George Vaughan Hart, grant, 10 Oct., 1826.	Site.	2 8 4	—	—	For a schoolhouse for use of parish of Kilmacrenan. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Church catechism to Church children; Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Kilmacrenan; Leiter, National.	Rev. John Allen and Rev. Wm. Campbell, grant, 1 May, 1826.	Site.	2 1 9	—	—	For a schoolhouse for use of parish of Kilmacrenan, under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DONEGAL—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In grantor. *Copy of Deed.*	11 1 6	Robertson Committee.	Apartments and land, £4; School fees.	50	—	None.	67	56	17	39	–	–	4s.	Satisfactory; school arrangements defective. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 522.
—	13 1 6	Robertson Committee, £11 1s. 6d.; Rector, £2.	Apartments and land, £5; School fees.	42	—	None.	29	50	34	16	–	–	4s. to £1; some free.	School closed for vacation at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit. As to endowment and character of school, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 522.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules,* 1855.	28 0 0	National Board, £20; Mr. Murray, £8.	Apartments and land, £4; School fees.	85	—	None.	32	87	10	77	–	–	A few 4s. 4d.; most payments in labour by parents; some free.	Unsatisfactory. Master engaged in other pursuits. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 522.
—	13 1 6	Robertson Committee, £11 1s. 6d.; Rector, £2, in lieu of land.	Apartments and land, £3 10s.; School fees.	62	—	None.	22	22	15	7	–	–	4s. 4d.	Not satisfactory; supply of school requisites deficient. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 522.
—	11 1 6	Robertson Committee.	Land, £1; School fees.	67	—	None.	57	49	24	20	5	–	4s. to 6s.	Very satisfactory; salary insufficient. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 522.
—	23 0 0	Local subscribers.	Apartments, £3; School fees.	73	—	None.	29	50	20	–	30	–	4s.	Satisfactory; supply of school requisites deficient. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 522.
—	14 0 0	Robertson Committee and Rector.	School fees.	54	—	None.	–	52	33	19	–	–	Some pay 4s. 4d.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 522.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules,* 1855.	14 0 0	National Board.	School fees.	64	—	None.	*40	34	19	15	–	–	4s. to 10s.; some free.	Instruction limited; house in bad repair. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 522.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules,* 1855.	17 0 0	National Board.	School fees.	53	—	Small.	36	66	10	22	34	–	Majority 4s. 4d.; a few free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 523.

* Average attendance diminishes in Summer.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Kilmacrenan, Robertson's.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, p.* 510. Robertson Committee, building grant, £41 10*s.* 9*d.*; Trinity College, £94 12*s.* 3*d.*; subscription, £9 4*s.* 7*d.*; Rev. Anthony Hastings, grant, 20 Aug., 1812.	1 2 19	5 1 6	—	(Salary from Robertson Fund.)	Stated under Raphoe Diocese, *p.* 510. For an English Protestant schoolmaster. *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; geometry; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Kilteevogue, Robertson's.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, p.* 510. Presumed grant of site.	Site.	1 13 5	—	(Salary from Robertson Fund.)	Stated under Raphoe Diocese, *p.* 510.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; geometry; book-keeping; navigation. Scriptures; and Church catechism to Church children.
Leck, Robertson's.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, p.* 510. Robertson Committee, building grant, £41 10*s.* 9*d.*; Bishop of Raphoe, grant, 17 May, 1727.	2 1 31	3 14 0	—	(Salary from Robertson Fund.)	Same. For resident Protestant schoolmaster to teach the English tongue in parish of Leck. *Copy of Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Letterkenny, Conwall, Parochial, Robertson's.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, p.* 510.	—	—	—	(Part of Salary from Robertson Fund.)	Stated under Raphoe Diocese, *p.* 510.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Lettermacaward, Robertson's.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, p.* 510. Bishop of Raphoe, grant, 11 July, 1825; expended in building, £150.	1 2 19	6 2 4	—	(Salary from Robertson Fund.)	Same. For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, with consent of trustees of Col. Robertson's charity. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Mevagh, Robertson's, Boys.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, p.* 510. Robertson Committee, building grant, £41 10*s.* 9*d.*; Rev. Chr. Russell, grant, 20 August, 1818, one acre; William Stewart, and Lord Bishop of Raphoe, grant, 2 Nov. 1827, one acre.	2 0 0	3 5 0	—	(Salary from Robertson Fund.)	Stated under Raphoe Diocese, *p.* 510. For resident Protestant schoolmaster to teach the English tongue and the principles of pure Christianity in parish of Mevagh. *Copy of Deed*, 1818. For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of the Established church, under regulation of minister. *Deed*, 1827.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Milford, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p* 731. Building grant from Governors, £276 18*s.* 5*d.*; Earl of Leitrim, renewable lease, 1 May, 1813.	3 0 38	11 11 1	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DONEGAL—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
—	11 1 6	Robertson Committee.	Apartments and land, £5; School fees.	60	—	None.	27	52	16	18	*18	–	4s. to £1; some free.	Very satisfactory. School arrangements defective. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 523.
—	11 1 6	Robertson Committee.	School fees, £3 18s. 6d.	39	—	None.	45	72	39	28	5	–	2s. to 10s.; a few free.	Satisfactory. Schoolhouse unsuitable. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 523.
In Bishop. *Copy of Deed.*	11 1 6	Robertson Committee.	Apartments and land, £10; School fees.	45	—	None.	31	41	14	15	12	–	6s. to 10s.; some free.	Satisfactory. Schoolhouse unsuitable. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 523.
—	13 1 6	Robertson Committee, £11 1s. 6d.; Rector, £2.	School fees.	161	—	None.	24	33	17	1	15	–	Majority free; some 4s. to 8s.	Satisfactory, but limited. Schoolhouse unsuitable. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 523.
In minister, with consent of trustees of Robertson's Charity. *Deed.*	11 1 6	Robertson Committee.	Apartments and land, £2.	72	—	None.	23	29	3	26	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 523.
In minister. *Deeds*, 1818, 1827.	11 1 6	Robertson Committee.	Land, 15s.; School fees.	65	—	None.	51	37	19	18	–	–	Some pay 4s.; some free.	No pupils present at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit. As to state of endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 523.
In Governors. *Deed.*	30 0 0 10 0 0 Mistress.	Governors. Earl of Leitrim.	Apartments and land, £10; School fees.	63	—	None.	65	92	11	23	†58	–	6s. to 30s.; some free.	Very satisfactory. School arrangements imperfect. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 523.

* Including 1 Covenanting Presbyterian.

† Including 32 Covenanting Presbyterians.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.		
Mountcharles, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £276 18s. 5½d.; Earl of Conyngham, grant, 13 June, 1812.	3 1 22	11 13 7	(Salary from general fund).	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children and Presbyterians.
Moville.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1837. *Vide Donegal, p.* 500. Rev. S. Montgomery, terminable lease of schoolhouse and land, at nominal rent.	Site.	6 19 9	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	For education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Donegal, p.* 500.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework; knitting. Vocal music. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Moville, Lower; Carrowbeg, National.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1847. *Vide Donegal, p.* 500. Promise of lease for 900 years.	Site.	2 4 0	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; geometry; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures to Protestants; Scripture Lessons to Roman Catholics; catechisms, if brought.
Moville, Lower; Shrove, National.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1838. *Vide Donegal, p.* 500.	—	—	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; geometry; mensuration; book-keeping; navigation. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Moville, Moville, Upper, National.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1845. *Vide Donegal, p.* 500. Schoolhouse and land secured for residue of term of years, subject to £4 yearly.	Site.	—	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. General Lesson of National Board; Roman Catholic catechism.
Moville, Upper; Ballyratton, National.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from, 1841. *Vide Donegal, p.* 500. National Board, £26 19s. 3d.; subscriptions, £14 1s. 1d.; Sir Arth. Chichester, grant, 1835.	Site.	1 14 0	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; geometry; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Needlework; knitting. Scriptures to those who do not object; Church catechism to Church children.
Moville, Upper; Cabry, National.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1832. *Vide Donegal, p.* 500. National Board, £42 10s.; subscriptions, £31 8s.; site vested in trustees.	Site.	2 4 4	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; use of globes; arithmetic; algebra; geometry; mensuration; book-keeping. Needlework; knitting. Scriptures to those who do not object.
Moville, Upper; Carrickmaquigley, National.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1847. *Vide Donegal, p.* 500.	—	—	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures to those who do not object; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Moville, Upper; Drung, National.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1847. *Vide Donegal, p.* 500.	—	—	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; algebra; geometry; mensuration; book-keeping. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DONEGAL—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
In Governors. *Deed.*	£ s. d. 30 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and land, £5; School fees.	85	—	None.	32	55	40	12	3	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Satisfactory.
—	20 0 0	Irish Society, £5; Rector, from collections, £15.	Apartments and land, £3; School fees.	133	—	None.	35	44	28	1	15	–	4s. 4d. to 6s.	Satisfactory.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	22 0 0	Irish Society, £5; National Board, £17.	School fees.	57	—	None.	46	52	4	47	1	–	4s. 4d. to 8s.; some free.	No examination of pupils by Assistant Commissioner, owing to small number present. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 524.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	25 0 0	Irish Society, £5; National Board, £20.	School fees.	51	—	None.	37	58	5	53	–	–	4s. to 12s.; some free.	Satisfactory. House unfit for a school. *Rep. A. C.*
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	35 0 0	Irish Society, £5; National Board, £30.	School fees.	39	—	None.	45	73	–	73	–	–	4s. 4d.; a few free.	Satisfactory; but schoolhouse unsuitable. *Rep. A. C.*
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	31 0 0 8 0 0 Work-mistress.	Irish Society, £6; National Board, £24; Rev. Mr. Staples, £2. National Board.	Land, 5s.; School fees.	56	—	None.	31	41	12	19	10	–	4s.	Satisfactory.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	30 0 0 8 0 0 Assistant.	National Board, £20; Irish Society, £10. National Board.	School fees.	72	—	None.	55	86	14	47	25		4s. to 6s.; some free.	Satisfactory.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	27 0 0	Irish Society, £5; National Board, £20; Rector, £2.	School fees.	32	—	None.	27	74	9	59	6	–	4s. 4d. to 8s. 8d.	School closed at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit; master engaged in harvest operations.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	16 10 0 2 10 0 Work-mistress.	National Board, £14; Irish Society, £2 10s. Irish Society.	School fees.	56	—	None.	25	60	–	57	3	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 524.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Muff; Aught and Three Trees, National.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1836. *Vide Donegal, p.* 500.	—	—	(Part of salary from funds of Society).	—	For education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Donegal, p.* 500.	—
Muff; Clunelly, National.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1845. *Vide Donegal, p.* 500. National Board, £52 13*s.* 4*d.*; subscriptions, £31 4*s.* 11*d.*; Mr. Loughrey, lease for 61 years.	Site.	3 0 3	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	For education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Donegal, p.* 500. Land leased for a vested National School. *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Scripture Extracts to those who wish to read them; Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics; other catechisms if required.
Muff; Ture, National.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1845. *Vide Donegal, p.* 500. Thos. Dogherty, grant.	Site.	3 11 2	—	—	For education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Donegal, p.* 500.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; writing from dictation; composition; arithmetic; geometry; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures (Authorized and Douay versions on alternate days); catechisms.
RAPHOE DIOCESE: Colonel Robertson's Endowment.	Colonel Robertson, will, 25 September, 1790; Chancery Decree, 7 March, 1803, settling amount of bequest to be £8,584 12*s.* 3*d.* (since increased by accumulation of interest to £14,584 12*s.*, now invested in Government Stock); Report of Master in Chancery, in pursuance of decree, 11 Mar., 1805.	—	—	—	437 10 8	To pay £13 16*s.* 11*d.* a-year to each parish in diocese of Raphoe, towards establishing a school therein, and purchasing books, as well of entertainment as of instruction; those in the parish not of Established religion to share the endowment, which, it is to be hoped, will contribute to their conformation with the English Church, by enlightening their understandings. *Will.* £2 15*s.* 4½*d.* to be laid out annually, for each parish, on books, and for incidental expenses, and £13 16*s.* 11*d.* to be paid to schoolmaster if he has 25 boys and certificate from clergyman and visitor. Schools to be subject to visitation of visitors, to be appointed by Bishop at each annual visitation of diocese, and the affairs of the charity to be under a committee consisting of the Bishop, Dean, Archdeacon, and Vicar-General of diocese, and of clergymen of diocese to be selected by them. *Report of Master in Chancery.* Church of England children to be instructed in Church catechism and in a course of religious instruction; children of other denominations not required to receive religious instruction. *Rules for Robertson's Schools.*	—
Raphoe, Parochial, Robertson's.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, above.* Robertson Committee, building grant, £41 10*s.* 9*d.*; Bishop of Raphoe, grant, 16 Feb., 1730, 1R. 35P.; Bishop of Raphoe (preceding grant not having been legally executed), grant of tenement with same quantity of land, 8 March 1776.	0 1 35 and house.	6 10 4	—	(Salary from Robertson Fund).	Same. For resident Protestant schoolmaster, to teach the English tongue, in parish of Raphoe. *Copy of Deed*, 1776.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; geometry; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DONEGAL—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	25 0 0	Irish Society, £5; National Board, £20.	Apartments, £2; School fees.	50	—	None.	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	School closed at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit, master at Training School in Dublin.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	26 10 0	Irish Society. £2 10*s.*; National Board, £24.	Land, 15*s.*; School fees.	108	—	None.	28	67	1	60	6	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 8*s.* 8*d.*; a few free.	Satisfactory.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	27 0 0	Irish Society, £3; National Board, £24.	School fees.	102	—	Sufficient.	44	71	14	31	26	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 8*s.* 8*d.*; a few free.	Satisfactory.
—	—	—	—	–	—	—	–		–	–	–	–	—	For account of endowment and its administration, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 524. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 11118 *et seq.*
In Bishop. *Copy of Deed*, 1776.	11 1 6	Robertson Committee.	Apartments and land, £4; School fees.	84	—	None.	67	83	29	4	50	–	4*s.* to £2; a few free.	Very satisfactory. School premises unsuitable. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 525. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 11128 *et seq.*

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Raphoe, Royal, Free.	James I., Order in Council, on plantation of Ulster, 1608; James I., Royal Letters, dated 30 Jan., 1613, 21 April, 1614, 1 August, 1618; Chas. I., charter, 15 Dec., 1627; Stat. 14&15 Chas. II., ch. 10; stat. 53 Geo. III., ch. 107, ss. 11, 12; Stat. 3 Geo. IV., ch. 79, s. 8; Ecclesiastical Commissioners, grant of 9A. 2R. 33P. attached to school, reserving £22 11s. 2d., yearly rent, 1837; site presumed to be granted.	8,816 1 2 9 2 33 and site.	113 13 0	462 4 4	—	One free school in county of Donegal, for education of youth in learning and religion. *Order in Council*, 1608. Maintenance of a grammar school. *Royal Letter*, 1614. For sole and proper use and behoof of the master of the free school at Donegal, or at some other town in diocese of Raphoe, to be named by Lord Lieutenant, with assent of Privy Council, and with approbation of Archbishop of province and Bishop of diocese. *Charter, and Stat.* 14 & 15 *Chas. II., ch.* 10. Profits of endowment to be applied as Commissioners of Education in Ireland shall think fit, in payment of head and under masters' salaries; in providing schoolhouse and school accommodation; the residue, if any, in maintaining and improving any other of the Royal Schools; in supporting, maintaining, and providing free scholars; and in endowing exhibitions in Trinity College, Dublin. *Statutes* 53 *Geo. III., ch.* 107, *and* 3 *Geo. IV., ch.* 79.	Classics; mathematics; French; German; English. Drawing. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Rathmelton, National, Boys.	Subscriptions and interest of a legacy for charitable purposes, expended on building, £200; Sir Jas. Stewart, Bart., renewable lease.	Site.	6 10 0	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; geometry; mensuration. Scriptures and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Rathmelton, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework; knitting. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics; Scriptures and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Ray, Incorporated Society's.	John Leslie, renewable lease, reserving £5 10s. 9d. yearly rent, 24 April, 1739. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731.	28 1 25	8 12 0	24 0 1 (and part of salary from general fund).	—	For instruction of Roman Catholics and other poor natives of Ireland in English, writing, and arithmetic; in husbandry and housewifery; or in trades, manufactures, or other manual occupations; in Scriptures, and in principles of Protestant Established religion. *Charter.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. Vocal music. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Raymochy, Robertson's.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, p.* 510. Robertson Committee, building grant, £41 10s. 9d.; subscriptions, £166 3s. 1d.; Mr. Low, grant, Nov. 1803.	Site.	6 14 7	—	(Part of salary from Robertson Fund.)	Stated under Raphoe Diocese, *p.* 510.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; geometry; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Raymunterdoney; Ray, Robertson's.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, p.* 510. Robertson Committee, building grant, £41 10s. 9d.; Bishop of Raphoe, grant, 8 March, 1776.	3 0 38	4 15 0	—	(Salary from Robertson Fund.)	For resident Protestant schoolmaster to teach the English tongue. *Copy of Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Stranorlar, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £276 18s. 5½d.; Henry Stewart, grant, 1 May, 1810.	0 1 32	8 15 2	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; geometry; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DONEGAL—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
Unascertained. *Vide Report.*	£ s. d. 100 0 0	Commissioners of Education.	House and land, £100; School fees.	50	38	Sufficient.	50	55	45	2	8	–	Boarders, £52 10s.; Day scholars, £10 10s.; Drawing, extra; Four free pupils.	Very satisfactory. School premises disproportionate to the increasing requirements of the school. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 525. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 11203 *et seq.* As to Estates, *vide Report of Inspector of Estates, App. to Rep. p.* 29.
	100 0 0 Classical Assistant.	Head master.	Board and lodging.											
	60 0 0 Science Assistant.	Commissioners of Education, £40; Head master, £20.	Same.											
	100 0 0 English Assistant.	Commissioners of Education, £60; Head master, £40.	Same.											
	84 0 0 French Assistant.	Head master.	—											
	20 0 0 Writing Assistant.	Same.	—											
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules,* 1855.	20 0 0	National Board.	School fees.	120	—	None.	33	61	–	10	51	–	4s. 4d. to 13s.; some free.	School closed for vacation at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules,* 1855.	22 0 0	National Board.	School fees.	83	—	None.	36	67	5	16	46	–	8s. 8d. to 10s.; some free.	School closed for vacation at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit.
In Incorporated Society. *Charter.*	40 0 0	Incorporated Society.	Apartments, £5; School fees.	120	—	None.	72	120	16	32	81	–	12s.; some free.	School closed for vacation at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit.
	10 0 0 Assistant.	Same.	—											
	10 0 0 Assistant.	Same.	—											
—	13 1 6	Robertson Committee, £11 1s. 6d.; Rector, £2.	Apartments and land, £3.	64	—	None.	37	54	10	12	32	–	4s.	Satisfactory.
In Bishop. *Copy of Deed.*	11 1 6	Robertson Committee.	Apartments and land, £3 10s. School fees.	42	—	None.	23	42	30	7	5	–	4s.; some free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 526.
In Governors. *Deed.*	25 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and land, £4; Gratuity from Governors; School fees.	138	—	None.	24	48	36	3	9	–	4s. to £1; some free.	Satisfactory; but schoolhouse in bad condition; inspection inefficient. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 526.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Stranorlar, Robertson's.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, p.* 510. Robertson Committee, building grant, £41 10*s.* 9*d.*; subscriptions, £25; Rev. Robert Butt, grant, 1829.	1 0 22	3 0 0	—	(Part of salary from Robertson Fund.)	Stated under Raphoe Diocese, *p.* 510.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Taughboyne; Churchtown, Robertson's.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, p.* 510. Robertson Committee, building grant, £41 10*s.* 9*d.*; subscriptions, £55; grant of site, 1824.	Site.	3 7 11	—	(Part of salary from Robertson Fund.)	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Templecrone, Robertson's.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, p.* 510.	—	—	—	(Part of salary from Robertson Fund.)	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; arithmetic; mensuration. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Templemore; Carrowreagh, National.	Mr. Burgoyne, will, 30 Jan. 1837, £250, producing £12 10*s.*; Lord Templemore, promise of grant of schoolhouse and site.	Site.	2 18 0	—	12 10 0	For support of an English school in the townlands of Carrowreagh and Lisfannin. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures and Scripture Lessons to those who do not object; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Tullaghobegly; Killult, Robertson's.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, p.* 510. Robertson Committee, building grant, £41 10*s.* 9*d.*; Bishop Hawkins, presumed grant.	2 3 18	5 5 0	—	(Salary from Robertson Fund.)	Stated under Raphoe Diocese, *p.* 510.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Tullyfern; Ballinamona, Robertson's.	Colonel Robertson, will, 1790. *Vide Raphoe Diocese, p.* 510. Robertson Committee, building grant, £41 10*s.* 9*d.*; Trinity College, £100; subscriptions, £40; Rector, grant, 1843	1 0 0	6 8 11	—	(Part of Salary from Robertson Fund.)	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Tullyfern; Glenalla, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £23 1*s.* 6*d.*; subscriptions, £13 16*s.* 11*d.*; Rev. Geo. Vaughan Hart, grant, 9 Jan., 1824.	1 0 0	2 2 1	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Tullyfern; Glenalla, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework; knitting. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
	Total, .	8911 0 13 22 sites and house.	376 6 9	552 14 5	450 0 8		

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DONEGAL—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Salary.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
—	12 1 6	Robertson Committee, £11 1s. 6d.; Rector, £1.	Land, £1 10s.; School fees.	64	—	None.	27	41	30	1	10	–	4s. to 8s.; some free.	Satisfactory. Remuneration for teacher insufficient. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 526.
—	13 1 6	Robertson Committee, £11 1s. 6d.; Rev. Mr. Bowen, £2.	Apartments and land, £3; School fees.	90	—	None.	31	54	16	1	37	–	5s. to 10s.; some free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 526.
—	16 1 6	Robertson Committee, £11 1s. 6d.; Rector, £5.	—	65	—	None.	18	31	29	2	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory. School management defective. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 526.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	22 0 0	From endowment, £8;* National Board, £14.	School fees.	80	—	None.	34	56	2	10	44	–	4s. 4d. to 10s.; some free.	Satisfactory.
—	11 1 6	Robertson Committee.	Apartments and land, £4.	42	—	None.	24	28	18	10	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory. School management defective. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 526.
—	21 1 6	Robertson Committee, £11 1s. 6d.; Lord G. Hill, £5; Rev. Dr. Atkins, £5.	Apartments and land, £4; School fees.	89	—	None.	40	51	4	27	20	–	4s.; some free.	School closed for vacation at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit.
In minister. *Deed.*	8 0 0	Mr. Hart, £5; Rev. Dr. Atkins, £3.	Apartments and land, £1 10s.	43	—	None.	20	30	†–	–	–	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 526.
—	8 0 0	London Hibernian Society.	—	43	—	None.	23	30	†–	–	–	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 526.
				4708	38		2061	3421 ‡	1226	1272	807	5		

* Portion of income applied to repairs. † Religious of pupils not stated. ‡ Including 111 not classed.

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Clonea.	Rev. Edward Chichester, grant, 26 December, 1822. *Vide Table, No. 4, p. 518.*	0 3 35	2 8 4	—	—	For a school, under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*
Convoy; Corradooey.	John Verschoyle, lease, for forty years, 22 March, 1827.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For a school, under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*
Convoy; Drumkeen.	Bishop of Raphoe, grant, 18 June, 1735.	3 0 38	3 4 9	—	—	For resident Protestant schoolmaster to teach the English tongue within parish of Raphoe. *Copy of Deed.*
Conwall; Cabra Glebe.	Robertson Committee, building grant, £41 10*s.* 9*d.* *Vide Raphoe Diocese, Table, No. 1, p. 510.* Presumed grant.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	—
Culdaff.	Rev. Edward Chichester, grant, 1822.	1 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	—
Drumhome, Roman Catholic.	Edward Gallagher, will, proved, 3 July, 1838, bequest now represented by £108 17*s.* 3*d.*, Government Stock.	—	—	—	3 5 3	For educating and clothing the poor Roman Catholic children of the parish of Drumhome. *Extracts from Wills.*
Fahan, Lower; Luddon.	William, Anne, and Letitia Curry, lease for 31 years, 10 November, 1827.	Site.	—	—	—	For a schoolhouse, to be at disposal of Kildare-place Society if not used as such. *Deed.*
Inver; Dysart.	L. L. Fund, £18 9*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £14 15*s.* 4*d.*; Chas. Smith, grant, 25 June, 1824.	1 0 0	2 0 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Kilbarron; Cashelard.	L. L. Fund, £18 9*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £18 3*s.* 11*d.*; Edward Connolly, presumed grant, about 1824.	Site.	1 12 0	—	—	—
Killaghtee; Castlereagh	Kildare-place Society, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; Rev. John Irwin, grant, 3 Nov., 1825.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For a school under Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*
Killybegs; Ardara.	Rector, presumed grant.	1 0 0	3 10 0	—	—	—
Lifford, Free.	Sir Richard Hansard, will, 29 Sept., 1619.	Rent-charge and site.	9 10 0	46 3 1	—	For the entertainment and maintenance of a schoolmaster and usher, for the education and bringing up children in learning in a free school at Lifford. *Extract from Will.*
Ramelton.	Rector, grant, prior to 1823.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	House to be always appropriated for a school. *Par. Pap.*, 1823, *No.* 229, *p.* 42.
Raphoe; Milltown.	Bishop of Raphoe, grant, 16 February, 1730.	0 3 21	0 17 6	—	—	For resident Protestant schoolmaster to teach the English tongue in the parish of Raphoe. *Copy of Deed.*
Urney; Ault.	Rev. John Swinburne, grant, 1 May, 1829.	1 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—
	Total, . .	9 0 14 7 sites and rent-charge.	42 2 7	46 3 1	3 5 3	

TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
—	In bad repair.	Discontinued in consequence of want of funds, when Parliamentary grant to Kildare-place Society ceased. *Rep. A. C.*	Situation very suitable for a school, there being many children in the neighbourhood. *Rep. A. C.*
—	In existence.	Discontinued from want of funds when Parliamentary grant to Kildare-place Society ceased. *Rep. A. C.*	No school has been held here for more than fifteen years; schoolhouse used as a threshing floor. *Rep. A. C.*
In Bishop. *Copy of Deed.*	Dilapidated.	Discontinued from want of funds, the support given by the Association for Discountenancing Vice having been withdrawn. *Rep. A. C.*	—
—	Suitable.	Discontinued in consequence of a National School having been opened in the neighbourhood. *Rep. A. C.*	The salary from the Robertson Committee was transferred to the school at Letterkenny, as more suitably situated. *Rep. A. C.*
—	In existence.	Discontinued in consequence of establishment of a rival school in neighbourhood. *Rep. A. C.*	House not used as a school for more than twenty years. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 527.
—	—	This bequest becomes payable on the death of certain parties still alive. *Rep. A. C.*	—
—	—	—	School has not been in operation for several years. *Rep. A. C.*
In minister. *Deed.*	In existence.	No school has been held since 1846, when famine dispersed the children, and a National School being now opened in the neighbourhood, this school could not be made self-supporting. *Rep. A. C.*	Land transferred by late schoolmaster to a tenant who pays £1 10*s.* a year to representative of grantor. *Rep. A. C.* It appears that Mrs. Smith has another school in operation in lieu of this one. *Answer to Circular.*
—	In good repair.	Discontinued from want of funds to pay master. *Rep. A. C.*	A school wanted in this locality. *Rep. A. C.*
—	Suitable.	Discontinued on dismissal of late master; rector states that the existence of other schools in neighbourhood renders it impracticable to re-open it at present. *Rep. A. C.*	Schoolhouse and land at present in possession of adjoining tenant. *Rep. A. C.*
—	In existence.	Withdrawal of aid by Robertson Committee, in consequence of reduction of interest on the funds. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 527.	Schoolhouse now used for a Sunday school. *Rep. A. C.*
In Bishop of Derry and the wardens and burgesses of the borough of Lifford. *Extract from Will.*	Dilapidated.	In consequence of the inefficiency of the mistress, she and the master were dismissed by the Earl of Erne. *Rep. A. C.*	School to be shortly re-opened. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 527. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 11111 *et seq.*
—	In good condition.	Withdrawal of aid by Robertson Committee, in consequence of reduction of interest on the funds. *Rep. A. C.*	—
In Bishop. *Copy of Deed.*	Dilapidated.	Withdrawal of aid by Robertson Committee. *Rep. A. C.*	As to endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 528.
—	Dilapidated.	Discontinued in consequence of other Schools having been established in the neighbourhood. *Rep. A. C.*	Schoolhouse is being repaired by incumbent for a lecture room. *Rep. A. C.*

ENDOWMENTS. COUNTY OF DONEGAL—[NONE.]

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TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Donegal, Free.	James I., Letters Patent, 15 March, 1612.	3 0 36	3 4 9	—	—	Site and playground for a public school. *Letters Patent.*
Drumhome; Tullynaught, National.	James Johnston, lease for twenty years, 22 April, 1826.	1 2 19	1 12 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of Drumhome, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Killaghtee; Ballyotherland.	K. P. Soc., building grant, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; William M'Neely, terminable lease, 3 November, 1825.	Site.	1 17 6	—	—	For a school under Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*
Leck; Drumlodge.	Sir Samuel Hayes, Bart., lease for thirty-one years, from 1 May, 1827.	1 0 0	4 12 0	—	—	For a school under Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*
Stranorlar; Aughasheil.	K. P. Soc., building grant, £92 6*s.* 1*d.*; Sir Samuel Hayes, bart., terminable lease, 11 May, 1825.	1 0 0	3 15 4	—	—	To forward and promote the objects of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*
	Total, .	6 3 17 and 1 site.	15 1 11	—	—	

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Clonca.	Lord Donegal, £10 yearly, about 1772.	Commissioners of Board of Education, 1807–12, *p.* 309.	Appears to have been voluntary on the part of Lord Donegal. *Answer to Circular.*	Payment attached to Clonca school, in *Table, No* 2, *p.* 516.
Clonleigh; Ballindrate, Parochial, Boys.	Lord Erne, £12 yearly.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, *p.* 323 *a.*	This school appears to be the private property of the Earl of Erne. *Rep. A. C.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 11103 *et seq.*
Clonleigh; Ballindrate, Parochial, Girls.	Lord Erne, £12 yearly.	Same.	Same. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Conwal; Glencar.	L. L. Fund, £13 16*s.* 11*d.*; subscriptions, £11 16*s.* 11*d.*; Lord Southwell, grant of site, about 1824.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep., 1825, App., *p.* 660.	It could not be ascertained that these grants were carried into effect. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Convoy, Robertson's.	Aid from the Robertson Fund; one acre of land from Sir S. Hayes.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, *p.* 384 *a.*	On the reduction of the interest on the three and a-half per cent. Government Annuities, this school being a supernumerary one, was struck off their list by the Robertson Committee. It could not be ascertained that a conveyance of the land was perfected by Sir S. Hayes. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Donegal; Ardivir.	An acre of land and a house.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, *p.* 367, *a.*	No trace of an endowment answering the description could be discovered. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Donegal; Drumnahowl.	Same.	Same.	The house and land held at will. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Donegal; Keadue.	Same.	Same.	Same. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Donegal; Lighawny.	Same.	Same.	Same. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Drumhome; Ballina, Killiough.	A quarter of an acre of land and a house.	Same, *p.* 368 *a.*	This school has no endowment of any kind. The master has a house and a rood of land at will. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Drumhome; Brownhall, Girls.	House and turbary.	Same.	This school had no endowment whatever. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Drumhome; Derrics.	An acre of land and a house.	Same, *p.* 369 *a.*	This school has no endowment. *Rep. A. C.*	

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LOST OR EXPIRED. COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Reports from Commissioners of Municipal Corporations in Ireland, 1833, *vol. iii., p.* 1057.	No trace of this school, or of its endowment, could be discovered. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Lease in custody of Association for Discountenancing Vice.	Term of lease expired.	School in operation under the National Board. *Rep. A. C.*
Lease in custody of Kildare-place Society.	Grantor's lease, from the Marquess of Conyngham, having expired, the title to the site has also terminated. *Rep. A. C.*	A school is said to be much wanted in the locality, and a National one is about being erected. *Rep. A. C.*
Lease in custody of Kildare-place Society.	Term of lease nearly expired.	School in operation. *Rep. A. C.*
Deed in custody of Kildare-place Society.	Term of lease expired. *Rep. A. C.*	School still in operation. The land is continued to the use of the teacher, but at the will of the present proprietor, Sir E. Hayes. *Rep. A. C.*

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF DONEGAL—*continued.*

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Innismacsaint.	L.L. Fund. £9 4*s.* 7*d.*; subscription, £9 4*s.* 7*d.*; site from Col. Connolly, 1824.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep., 1825, App., *p.* 664.	It was not ascertained that the money was paid from the L. L. Fund, or that the site was ever granted. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Kilbarron, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £73 16*s.* 11*d.*; subscription, £73 16*s.* 11*d.*; grant of site.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., *p.* 350.	It appears that the money was expended on a site which, being part of a churchyard, could not be granted.	Identical with Robertson's School at Kilbarron, *Table, No.* 1, *p.* 502.
Killymard; Roman Catholic Chapel School.	A schoolhouse about to be erected by subscription, on land given by Mr. Murray.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, *p.* 376 *a.*	The grant of land was never made, as the attempt to raise funds for building the schoolhouse proved unsuccessful. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Manorcunningham, Girls.	A house.	Answer to Circular.	House held at will. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Taughboyne; Crahadoose.	Aid from the Robertson Fund.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, *p.* 346.	The entire of the Robertson Endowment, of which this school obtained part, has been attached to the school at Taughboyne, Churchtown, *Table, No.* 1, *p.* 514. *Rep. A. C.*	A schoolhouse built by Marquess of Abercorn, but not secured. *Rep. A. C.*

EXTRACTS from REPORTS OF WILLIAM DWYER FERGUSON, ESQ., LL.D., Assistant Commissioner.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Endowments in Operation.

All Saints', Parochial, Robertson's School.—This is an extremely well regulated and well taught school, and very gratifying in all respects to visit. It wants a time-piece. The master seems anxious to observe the directions of the time-table as far as possible. All Saints', Parochial, Robertson's.

I examined six of the most advanced pupils present (aged from ten to twelve years) in writing from dictation, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. The writing of three was extremely good; of the rest respectable. The answering in grammar by all was, on the whole, very good. Two answered very well in geography; the other four only tolerably. In arithmetic all answered very well.—[22nd July, 1856.]

Aughanunshin, Robertson's School.—The room in which the school is held is a wretched one, totally unfit for any number of children to remain together for several hours in summer time. Aughanunshin, Robertson's.

I examined six of the most advanced pupils (aged from ten to seventeen years) in writing from dictation, geography, arithmetic, and spelling. The writing of two was good; that of the other four very middling. In geography two answered well, aged respectively ten years; the other four were not taught. In arithmetic and spelling all answered respectably. None of the six were taught English grammar.

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COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

Endowments in Operation.

It is right to add, that most of the six I examined were either a short time in the school, or very irregular in their attendance.—[12th July, 1856.]

Carrigans, Killea, Robertson's.

Carrigans, Killea, Robertson's School.—Discipline is not well observed in this school; but the result of my examination of the pupils leads me to think the master a competent teacher. The occupation of the master, and the position of the school, in the post-office, are not, I think, conducive to the well-being of a school.—[23rd July, 1856.]

Clondahorkey; Ballimore, Robertson's.

Clondahorkey; Ballimore, Robertson's School.—The visitor makes no entries in the report-book. The bare salary of £11 1*s.* 6*d.*, and £6 6*s.*, as clerk of the church, is not adequate to provide an efficient teacher.

I examined four of the most advanced pupils present (aged from ten to twelve years) in writing from dictation, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. The writing was very indifferent. Two answered very badly in English grammar, and two were not taught. I could get no answer in geography. In arithmetic the answering was very indifferent.—[21st July, 1856.]

Culdaff; Grousehall, Erasmus Smith's, English.

Culdaff; Grousehall, Erasmus Smith's, English School.—There is an excellent schoolhouse here, which cost a considerable sum to build; and there is also an excellent teacher, yet the average attendance has fallen to ten. How this happens I am unable to say; but if this be the normal state of the school, the sooner it is transferred to a more suitable situation the better, as it cannot be considered a legitimate expenditure of the trust funds given by Erasmus Smith to support a school resorted to by no more than ten scholars. Six of the pupils present, who were examined by me, displayed an extent and accuracy of knowledge which I have very rarely, if at all, as yet seen equalled; it is, therefore, the more to be deplored that so competent a teacher should not have a wider sphere for the exercise of his abilities.

I examined six of the pupils present (aged from eight to twelve years) in writing from dictation, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. The writing of all six was excellent. The answering in arithmetic by all was remarkably good, and four of the more advanced answered equally well in geography and grammar; the other two were not so far advanced as to be able to answer.—[30th July, 1856.]

The HON. the IRISH SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

DISTRIBUTION of FUNDS of the IRISH SOCIETY applied to SCHOOLS in the COUNTY of DONEGAL.

Locality and Name of School.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Carrigans, Killea,	3	0	0
Carrigans, Killea,	3	0	0
Greencastle, Moville, Lower,	5	0	0
Moville,	5	0	0
Moville, Lower; Carrowbeg,	5	0	0
Moville, Lower; Shrove,	5	0	0
Moville, Moville, Upper,	5	0	0
Moville, Upper; Ballyratten,	5	0	0
Moville, Upper; Cabry,	10	0	0
Moville, Upper; Carrickmaquickley,	5	0	0
Moville, Upper; Drung,	5	0	0
Muff; Aught and Three Trees,	5	0	0
Muff; Clunelly,	2	10	0
Muff; Turc,	3	0	0
Total to schools in Donegal,	£66	10	0
,, ,, Londonderry (p. 600),	1,424	10	0
,, ,, Tyrone (p. 650),	10	0	0
	£1,501	0	0

Donegal, Robertson's.

Donegal; Robertson's School.—The school-house is entirely unfit for so many children as I saw present. The school is very inadequately provided with books and maps, and the school-house is not kept in proper repair.

I examined five of the most advanced pupils in writing from dictation, arithmetic, and English grammar; the eldest was thirteen, and the youngest twelve years of age. The writing was very fair, and the answering in both grammar and arithmetic respectable. None of them were taught geography. —[27th June, 1856.]

Further Report.—It appears that by deed, dated 20th June, 1734, the Bishop of Raphoe, with consent of his chapter, granted to the churchwardens of the parish of Donegal a piece of ground, being about half an acre of land belonging to the see of Raphoe, forming on the east fence of the churchyard of Donegal, known by the name of the Friar's Garden, as set out and excepted out of the lease to the Rev. James Phillips, to hold for ever, on trust, for the use of a Protestant schoolmaster to teach the English tongue. It also appears that by deed, dated 15th September, 1828, the Earl of Arran granted to the minister of the said parish that piece of ground, part of the lands of Garrerory, containing 33½ perches, Irish plantation measure, bounded on the north by the town tenements, on the south by the church lane, on the east by the glebe farm, and on the west by Captain Phillips's farm; to hold free for ever for the use of a resident schoolmaster, to be appointed by the minister, at a rent of 1*d.* The master, who was appointed in 1830, is in possession of a piece of land containing 3 roods, statute measure, which is 1R. 24P. less than has been granted to the school. The land attached to the school is more than that granted by Lord Arran, and would correspond in measurement, though not in boundaries, with that granted in 1734. The master could not account for the change; but I find that a new road has been run through the old allotment, and I conjecture that Lord Arran's grant was intended to make up the residue of the land to its original amount. At all events, the school has an equivalent for the grant by the Bishop of Raphoe, but is not in possession to the full extent of both the endowments.—[6th July, 1857.]

Donegal; Townawilly, Tenantry.

Donegal; Townawilly, Tenantry School.—This school, which can command the attendance of so very large a number of children having no other place of education, and, naturally looking to the funds of the Raphoe School Estate for assistance, is very singularly circumstanced. There is a very good house conveniently circumstanced, and a very intelligent and zealous master; but the difficulties he has to contend with are, to my mind, almost insuperable. The master keeps excellent order in the school, and has a most kind and judicious manner, and his method of instruction seemed to me good; but I was greatly surprised, when I asked for a class to examine, to find that, out of the forty-nine children present, there were not five who could speak English, and that the master does not speak or understand a word of Irish. This, of course, precluded the possibility of my conducting an examination, except in a very limited manner; the result of which was (so far as it went), that none of those presented to me were taught arithmetic, geography, or English grammar; that in writing they had only commenced to be taught. I then asked the master to pursue the ordinary course of his instruction. He made the pupils read and spell; but they appeared to me, from my examination (and, indeed, from the necessity of the case), to do so merely from rote, without understanding the sense of the words they read or spelled.

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Out of those present, twenty-five little children had no books whatever to use; and it seemed to me strange to bring so many little children from great distances in all weathers, without something to engage their attention and employ their time. The master said he did teach them something, as best he could, during the day.

The room is very large, and in a very bleak, wild place. It is flagged, and wholly unsuited for little barefooted children. The cold under foot in the midst of winter must be most severe and dangerous. Boarding would, I apprehend, have been laid for less money, and have been more suitable for the purpose.

Donegal; Townawilly, Tenantry.

The late schoolmaster entirely neglected the school; but it appears to me deserving of attention, whether any master, however zealous at the commencement, will continue to exert himself in a field that is, of necessity, barren of all cheering results. As the school is at present operating, it seems to me an almost total loss of time on the part as well of the master as of the pupils, both of whom, under proper circumstances, would, I make no doubt, spend their time to good purpose.—[1st July, 1856.]

Drumhome; Rossnowlagh School.—I examined five of the most advanced children (eldest aged fourteen, and youngest ten years) in writing from dictation, arithmetic, and spelling. One boy, aged ten years, wrote very well, two pretty well, and two badly. The answering in arithmetic was very middling, except by one boy (the master's son), and in spelling all answered well. Geography and English grammar are not taught. The master has the school under his charge but one month. I think that geography and English grammar might be taught in this school; for although the pupils' parents do not appreciate their value, a knowledge of elementary geography would tend to enlarge the understandings of the children.—[12th July, 1856.]

Drumhome; Rossnowlagh, Boys and Girls.

Fahan, Upper; Gort, Boys' and Girls' Schools.—Both the master and mistress are recently appointed, and, therefore, it would not be right to judge of the prospects of the schools from their present appearance, which, as regards the attainments of the pupils, is very miserable.

Fahan, Upper; Gort, Boys and Girls.

In the boys' school I examined three of the most advanced pupils, aged from eleven to fourteen years. The writing of one was respectable, of the other two bad. I could get no answer in grammar or geography. In arithmetic they all answered rather respectably.

In the female school I examined four of the most advanced pupils, aged from ten to twelve years. The writing was very fair, as regards two of them, and tolerably so as to the other two. The answering in English grammar and arithmetic was pretty good; and in geography two answered respectably, the other two very indifferently.

As regards both schools, the result of my examination was by no means satisfactory.—[23rd July, 1856.]

Gartan, Robertson's, Boys' School.—There appears to have been attached to this school, 2A. 2R. 13P. of the lands of Glebehill, part of the glebe of the parish, which, together with the rest of the glebe, was granted by a former Bishop of Raphoe, for the use of the rector and the master of the school respectively. I was unable to ascertain by what deed this conveyance was made. This land is set to a tenant, from year to year, at a rent of £2, which is received by the rector and paid by him to the master. It also appears that there was another acre, Plantation measure, of the lands of Tullybeg, belonging to this school, and on part of which the schoolhouse was built, and the benefit of which belonged to the master. This acre was granted for ever to the rector and churchwardens of the parish by Daniel Chambers, Esq., by deed dated 28th December, 1818. It, together with the schoolhouse erected upon it, have been disposed of by the rector and churchwardens of the parish to the proprietor of the estate, Mr. Stewart, for a sum of £27 10s.; the site of the school has been changed to a more eligible situation on the townland of Carrowtrasna.

Gartan, Robertson's, Boys.

I do not understand by what authority the rector and churchwardens of the parish have made sale of the former schoolhouse and acre of ground. I doubt not it was highly expedient to change the site of the school to a district where a greater number of pupils might be expected, but I question whether the sale of the endowment of the school was within the power of the rector and churchwardens.—[26th July, 1856.]

Glencolumbkill, Robertson's School.—This school is, I fear, on the point of expiration. Its monthly average attendance for the year 1856, is as follows:—January, thirty-four; February, twenty-nine; March, twenty-four; April, thirteen; May, twelve; June, eight. In its present condition it is impossible to expect that it could survive the establishment of a rival school of the most moderate efficiency. It certainly very little answers the benevolent purpose of Colonel Robertson. I find no trace or evidence of any effective supervision.

Glencolumbkill, Robertson's.

The master is in effect a respectable old farmer rather than a schoolmaster.

I examined four children (aged from ten to twelve years) in writing from dictation, reading, and arithmetic. Two wrote fairly, and the other two produced fair copy-books. The answering in arithmetic was very fair, and the reading was respectably accurate. The children were not taught English grammar or geography.—[5th July, 1856.]

Greencastle, Lower Moville, Parochial School.—There were no pupils present who could write from dictation. I examined three, aged from eight to nine years, in reading and spelling; they acquitted themselves tolerably. They knew nothing of geography or grammar. The schoolhouse is built on the corner of a churchyard.—[31st October, 1856.]

Greencastle, Lower Moville, Parochial.

Inniskeel; Narin, Robertson's School.—This school is much above the average of those I have seen; and though small in the number of its pupils, and remote from the intercourse of society, it is well conducted.

Inniskeel; Narin, Robertson's.

I examined four of the most advanced pupils present (aged from ten to twelve years), in writing from dictation, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. The writing of one boy, aged eleven, was particularly good, that of the others very fair. The answering in grammar of the three eldest boys was very good; in geography, two answered very well, one tolerably well, and one badly. In arithmetic, the three eldest boys answered very well, the fourth boy badly. I think this school very well taught. The fourth boy, whose answering was not respectable, appeared to me stupid, and that no blame is attributable to the master.—[7th July, 1856.]

Inver, Parochial, Robertson's School.—Discipline is not well observed in this school. There is a deficiency of books on arithmetic, and grammar.

Inver, Parochial, Robertson's.

Although I did not much admire the manner of the master, yet I think the quality of the instruction

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COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

Endowments in Operation.

given is good and adequate to the necessities of those who frequent the school. I examined five of the most advanced pupils present (the eldest aged nineteen, the youngest twelve) in writing from dictation, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, and spelling. The writing was very good, and the answering in grammar exceedingly respectable. The answering in geography was not good; that in arithmetic and spelling was very good.—[1st July, 1856.]

Kilcar, Robertson's.

Kilcar, Robertson's School.—The roll is not kept with regularity, nor, I fear, with accuracy, and names are kept upon it for an indefinite period of time. I was, at first, given the number of 194 pupils as being on the roll, and I found a great difficulty in ascertaining how the school was circumstanced. The inspection is inadequate. The ventilation is very bad. The lighting good, and the warming excessive for the season. When I entered there was a fire, the heat of which was overcoming.—[5th July, 1856.]

Killaghtee, Robertson's.

Killaghtee, Robertson's School.—It appears, from the master's statement, that a stone inserted into the wall of the schoolhouse contains an inscription to the effect that the schoolhouse was built and endowed with an acre of ground by the rector of the parish of Killaghtee, in the year 1775. I have not been able to ascertain the date of the deed, or its particulars, but the master has been for many years in the enjoyment of 1A. 3R. 20P. (statute measure) of land,* rent free, which formerly belonged to the glebe, and which, therefore, seems to be the endowment mentioned in the inscription.

The school being in vacation from the 1st July instant, I could not make the examination suggested. I regretted this, as I had heard the most favourable accounts of the school from the Inspector of the National Schools of the district, and from the Rev. Mr. Welsh; and having seen so many indifferent and neglected schools, I was the more anxious to see a favourable specimen.—[5th July, 1856.]

Killybegs, Commons, National.

Killybegs, Commons, National School.—I am disposed to think that the master's attention is too much occupied with the sewed-muslin business, and that his teaching is a secondary and subordinate matter with him. The school is certainly an inefficient one at present, and my opinion corresponds with the reports of the Inspectors of the National Board. There is no playground, although one and a-half acre of the endowment of land was given expressly for that purpose.

I examined a class of five (aged from seven to thirteen years) in writing from dictation, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. Only two were able to write from dictation, and one did so well. In English grammar four answered well, and one not at all. In geography and arithmetic two answered well, and three indifferently.—[3rd July, 1856.]

Killybegs, Robertson's.

Killybegs, Robertson's School.—There is, in this school, a want of spelling books, tables, Bibles, and maps.

This school seems to be dwindling down gradually until it reach cypher, which, I fear, is not distant. The weekly average attendance during the year 1856 has declined from thirty-six—at which it started—to eight; and on the day I visited there were but four pupils present, of whom one was a small child learning only the alphabet.

The qualifications of the master appear to me to be much above the wants of a school of this nature; and where there is no fair remuneration attending his exertions, it is too likely to disgust and dishearten a man who has received a liberal education to be set down to teach a small parochial school, at a salary of about £16. I think the selection of such a man for such a post not judicious; and I attribute the decline of the school, in some respects, to this cause.

I examined the only three pupils present who could answer me any questions, aged from eight to ten years. I examined them in reading, spelling, arithmetic, and tables. They read pretty fairly, and two could spell words of three syllables; but only one of them could answer the most common questions in arithmetical tables.—[21st July, 1856.]

Killygarvan, Robertson's.

Killygarvan, Robertson's School.—This is a very respectable school, and very well conducted and presided over by a good teacher, with a very inadequate remuneration.

I examined five of the most advanced pupils present (aged from eight to twelve years) in writing from dictation, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. The writing of one girl, aged ten, was very good; of a boy, aged ten, good; and of the other three pretty good.

The answering in grammar of one boy, aged ten, was extremely good; of all the rest respectable. In geography two answered extremely well, and the rest respectably. In arithmetic all answered respectably.—[21st July, 1856.]

Killygordon, Boys.

Killygordon, Boys' School.—There is no time-piece. There is a very inadequate supply of maps, books, and school requisites. The maps are, excepting one of the world, small and useless.—[10th October, 1856.]

Killymard.

Killymard School.—A portion of coarse land formerly belonging to the glebe of Killymard, and consisting of about one acre, was set apart for this school, but the master is not now in the possession of it.

The master is young and very inexperienced. I do not think him qualified at present for a teacher. There is a want of spelling-books suitable for small children.

I examined five of the most advanced children (eldest aged thirteen, and youngest aged eleven years) in writing, reading, and arithmetic. Only two were taught to write, which they did indifferently. Only two answered respectably in arithmetic; three could read tolerably well. None were taught geography or English grammar. The school is altogether very deficient, both in the quality and quantity of instruction given.—[27th June, 1856.]

Kilmacrenan; Cashel, National.

Kilmacrenan; Cashel National School.—This school has no time-piece, nor has it privies. It is in a wretched state of repair. The master is too young and inexperienced at present, though I do not doubt that he may make an efficient teacher hereafter.

I endeavoured to hold an examination out of the pupils present, but found it impossible to do so, except in reading and spelling in words of one and two syllables. The ages of the four pupils I examined were, from six to ten. Their reading and spelling were very indifferent; however, this may not have been a fair sample of a school at present numbering thirty-four, and rising in number to ninety-five. Saturday being devoted to religious instruction in the National schools, the attendance, as far as I have seen, falls almost to nothing on that day.—[21st July, 1856.]

* One acre in return from Secretary of Robertson's Schools.

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Kilmacrenan; Leiter, National School.—This schoolhouse and school are in very indifferent condition in all respects. The schoolhouse has a neglected appearance; it wants privies for the children, and a time-piece to enable the master to observe punctuality and follow the time-table. The school, from the specimen I had of the pupils, was ill-taught.

Kilmacrenan; Leiter, National.

I examined five of the most advanced pupils present (aged from ten to twelve years) in writing from dictation, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. The writing of two was scarcely respectable, of two others bad, and the fifth (aged eleven) could not write. In English grammar the answering of one was pretty good; of the rest, very bad. In geography all answered very badly—indeed scarcely at all. In arithmetic one answered respectably, the other four badly. Altogether, the school afforded a most indifferent specimen of education.—[26th July, 1856.]

Kilmacrenan, Robertson's School.—This school is much superior to the average, and has a master who is competent to teach a class of subjects more advanced than are usually required in such a school as this.

Kilmacrenan, Robertson's.

I examined four of the most advanced pupils present (aged from eleven to sixteen years) in writing from dictation, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. The writing and answering in grammar of three were very good, and of the fourth good. In geography two answered extremely well, and two respectably. In arithmetic all answered very well indeed. I was quite pleased at every thing I saw in this school.—[21st July, 1856.]

Kilteevogue, Robertson's School.—The master's remuneration is quite insufficient for his support. The schoolhouse is entirely unsuited for its purpose. I conceive it impossible for any man to conduct a good school under existing circumstances. There is no lack of pupils.—[9th October, 1856.]

Kilteevogue, Robertson's.

Leck, Robertson's School.—In this school there is a good teacher, and a good field for a large attendance, but the schoolhouse is totally unfit for the purpose. Nothing more unsuitable can well be imagined. The schoolroom is a low, dirty, ill-lighted, and ill-ventilated apartment.—[12th July, 1856.]

Leck, Robertson's.

Letterkenny, Conwall, Parochial School.—There is at present an annual income of £15 (Irish) allocated to this school from the Robertson Bequest. A schoolhouse was built from the funds of that bequest for the parish of Conwall, at Cabra Glebe, six miles from the town of Letterkenny, but the situation was found to be less eligible for a parochial school than the immediate town. The present parochial school to which the Robertson income is given is held in a place of worship, belonging to the Primitive Wesleyan Methodists.

Letterkenny, Conwall, Parochial.

This school shows evident symptoms of decline. No time-piece is provided, and the schoolhouse is entirely unsuitable for the purpose, and is in very bad repair.

The school had been dismissed at my first visit, which was before two o'clock. On my second visit I examined four of the most advanced pupils (aged from ten to fifteen years), in writing from dictation, arithmetic, and spelling. The writing of one boy, aged ten, was very good; of a second, aged thirteen, good; and that of the other two, indifferent. The answering in arithmetic of one boy was very good; of another, good; and of the other two very indifferent. In spelling all answered fairly. They were not taught English grammar or geography.—[12th July, 1856.]

Lettermacaward, Robertson's School.—It appears, from the Register of the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, that his Excellency approved of a grant of £193 (Irish) from that fund, in aid of a further sum of £250 (Irish) to be raised by private contributions, for the purpose of erecting this schoolhouse. Whether this grant was actually made I have not been able to ascertain; but I do not think it possible that any such sum as £443 could have been expended on the erection of the present schoolhouse, or more than £150 in all.

Lettermacaward, Robertson's.

In this school I found a deficiency in the supply of Bibles, spelling-books, slate-pencils, and copy-books.

The master is recently appointed, and inexperienced, and discipline is not observed in the schoolroom.

I examined four of the eldest pupils present (aged from twelve to fourteen years) in writing from dictation, geography, and arithmetic. The writing of one boy was very good; that of two others, pretty good; of the fourth, indifferent. One boy answered very well in geography, and three did so in arithmetic. None were taught English grammar.—[8th July, 1856.]

Mevagh, Robertson's Boys' School,—This school has no time-piece, and the master himself is unprovided with one. There are no privies attached to it. There being no pupils present, I made no examination.—[21st July, 1856.]

Mevagh, Robertson's, Boys.

Further Report.—By deed, dated 20th August, 1818, the Rev. Christopher Russell, rector of the parish of Mevagh, granted to the churchwardens of said parish one acre of the lands of Dundoan, being part of the glebe of Mevagh, to hold for ever, for the use of a resident Protestant schoolmaster. This land is not in the possession of the present master; and it appears from his statement, that the Rev. C. Russell having died shortly after the making of this grant, his successor, the Rev. J. Wilkinson, conceived the glebe land to be too remote from where the bulk of the inhabitants of the parish lived, for a school, and accordingly did not think it suitable to build a schoolhouse on it; but procured from Mr. Stewart, of Horn Head, a grant of an acre of land more in the centre of the parish, and upon which the present schoolhouse is built. The glebe land has ever since been in the possession of the incumbent. I am unable to say whether any legal surrender was made by the churchwardens to the rector, but after so long a lapse of time, it fairly may be presumed that an arrangement so reasonable was carried out, and the schoolmaster is now in the possession of the land granted by William Stewart, Esq., to the minister of the parish, by deed dated 2nd November, 1827.—[6th July, 1857.]

Milford, Erasmus Smith's, English School.—This is a very excellent school, and numerously attended, and with a large admixture of children of all religious denominations. In the way of defects I have nothing to notice, but the absence of a time-piece. The master himself has not one; and in a school, otherwise so well supplied, it appears a very great want, which might very easily be supplied. The state of the privies also calls for special censure.

Milford, Erasmus Smith's, English.

I examined five of the most advanced pupils in writing from dictation, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. The ages of the pupils were from eleven to fourteen years. The writing of three was very good, and of two respectable. The answering of all in grammar was extremely good. In geography the answering of four was good, and in arithmetic also four answered very well. The children were naturally smart, but I consider they were well and intelligently taught.—[26th July, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

Endowments in Operation.

Moville Lower; Carrowbeg, National.

Moville Upper; Drung, National.

Moville, Lower; Carrowbeg, National School.—There were but two pupils present during my visit, and, I believe, but three or four in attendance on the preceding day, in consequence of the prevalence of hooping-cough and the operations of the harvest. One of those present read for me fairly, and answered in spelling respectably.—[30th October, 1856.]

Moville, Upper; Drung, National School.—This school appears to be in a very declining state. I examined the only two children present who were able to do more than read their letters; they were aged about ten and eight years. They answered pretty well in elementary geography. One read well (aged eight years), the other badly.

There being no more advanced children present, I could form no opinion as to the general character of the education given; but judging from the reports of the Inspectors, and the appearance of things, it would seem to be very indifferent.—[1st October, 1856.]

RAPHOE DIOCESE: Colonel Robertson's Endowment.

Raphoe Diocese: Colonel Robertson's Endowment.—This valuable endowment for schools is derived from the late Colonel Robertson, who died about the year 1795: having by his will, dated 25th September, 1790, bequeathed to the parishes of the dioceses of Raphoe a sum of money, which, by its interest at £5 per cent., should be found sufficient to produce £15 annually to each parish for or towards establishing a school therein, and purchasing books, as well of entertainment as of instruction, in every parish of the diocese; and he declared that such as in said parishes, might not be of the Established Church should, notwithstanding, share equally in the legacy, which he hoped would contribute to their conformation with the English Church, by enlightening their understandings. He appointed the Lord Primate of Ireland, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Bishop, Dean, Archdeacon, and Rectors of the said diocese, trustees for said parishes, with power to form such regulations in the founding and conducting of the said schools as might seem best to them.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland, upon a suit instituted to regulate this charity, declared (by decree dated 7th March, 1803) that these bequests should be considered as a bequest of a sum of £300 for the benefit of each parish; and it appearing that there were thirty-one parishes in the diocese, he decreed the bequests to amount to a sum of £9,300, and he directed that the trustees should submit to the Master a scheme for the founding and conducting of the schools.

In pursuance of this decree, a report was made by the Master (Westby), bearing date the 11th March, 1805, in which, among other matters, the Master reported that it was highly necessary to the establishment of this charity that in every parish the clergyman thereof should procure the fee-simple of an acre of land, with a good title thereto; and that the plan of a schoolhouse should be laid before the Committee, and, when approved, that a sum of £30 should be paid for the building each schoolhouse.

He also found that £3 was a proper sum to be laid out on the purchase of books and incidental expenses for each school.

He further found that the bishop of the diocese should, at each annual visitation, appoint a visitor for the parishes contained in each barony, who should at least visit the schools on the foundation within the limits twice in the year, and report to the Managing Committee the state of the schools; and that the master of each school should keep a book, wherein any visitor who may choose to do so, might enter any remarks he might think proper, which should be returned by the visitors to the Committee at the ensuing visitation.

The income derived from the interest of the money invested in Government stock is now barely sufficient to contribute to thirty-one schools the annual sum of £15, Irish currency, of which £11 1*s.* 6*d.* is appropriated to the master's salary, and the rest to the purchase of books, school requisites, and sometimes to the repairs of the schoolhouse.

It must be remembered that from the fall in the rate of interest from five to three per cent., the annual income which Colonel Robertson intended for those schools, is not now available, besides that the value of money was much greater than it is now; while, on the other hand, the remuneration for educational labour is higher now than it was in 1790, and competent teachers cannot be procured for a sum of £11 1*s.* 6*d.*, with the insignificant addition of school fees in a country district. The endowment is, therefore, under existing circumstances, incapable, *per se*, of supporting an efficient school, though forming a valuable basis which, fairly supplemented, would support a school. The endowment has been almost invariably given to the parochial school of the parish; and though I do not see any thing in the will of Colonel Robertson absolutely entitling the parochial school to the benefit of the endowment, yet the circumstance of his constituting the bishop of the diocese and the rectors of all the parishes in the diocese collectively as trustees, renders the application natural and proper, so long as it does not defeat the intention of the testator, which was the establishment of an efficient school. Now, it appears to me, when the entire support of the master is thrown upon the endowment by the rector of the parish, who is, in many cases, under the obligation imposed by the Statute 28 Henry VIII., chap. 15, sec. 9, "to keep, or cause to be kept, within the parish, a school for to learn English," the bequest of Colonel Robertson becomes an evil rather than a benefit, as, by superseding all other support, it introduces a starveling, useless school; and I am bound to say that, with some honourable exceptions, I believe this diocese of Raphoe would have been provided with parochial schools of a better class if the endowment had never been made. More than one-half of the Robertson Schools are unprovided with an adequate supply of books, maps, and other school requisites; and the majority of them are held in houses in a state of disrepair; one is held in a small cabin (Kilteevogue), another in a large and dilapidated house of worship (Letterkenny). Several of the schools are unprovided with any external accommodation—some of them being in the immediate neighbourhood of towns, as Raphoe and Killybegs, some of places of worship, as Kilmacrenan and Letterkenny. This is not only a source of nuisance, but is prejudicial to the training of children of both sexes in habits of decency and morality. With very few exceptions, these schools are unprovided with a time-piece, and though sometimes the teacher may have a watch, it imperfectly supplies the want. It is useless, under such circumstances, to post up time-tables prescribing a particular order of business, for it is unreasonable to expect the master or the children to observe its directions, when neither of them can know the hour of the day. Punctuality of attendance and dismissal is impossible.

The funds at the disposal of the Robertson Committee may be inadequate to provide these requisites of an orderly and efficient school, but their cost is so moderate that they might reasonably be expected to be provided by local contributions; and, as the endowment is thrown away, where a competent teacher, adequate school requisites, and a suitable schoolhouse are not maintained, I

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think it is worthy of consideration whether the endowment should be given to any school in which they are not provided.

The want of an effectual system of visitation and inspection is very observable throughout these schools. The report of the Master in Chancery directs that there should be a visitor for each barony, and that there should be a report-book, in which the visitor might enter any remarks, to be returned to the Committee. In some instances the visitation is made by the rectors of adjoining parishes interchangeably. In the case of one visitor only did I find that any remarks were entered in the report-book, and as far as I could learn from the sworn testimony of the masters, the visitors do not generally offer suggestions or directions for their guidance or the improvement of their schools, and if such suggestions are given I saw no results flowing from them. The inspection in most instances is but a formality to entitle the teacher to his salary by ascertaining the number of pupils in attendance, and I believe it is of no further value. I have seen all the reports furnished by the visitors during the past half year, and the perusal of them does not alter my impression. No school can be kept up in a state of efficiency and progressive advancement without a system of vigilant and constant inspection. The continual visits of the clergyman of the parish, or the proprietor of the estate, are valuable, but cannot afford the advantages of external visitation by a trained inspector, who sees the merits and defects of a number of schools, and by comparison can correctly estimate what should be expected from any school placed under a given state of circumstances, and accordingly can suggest suitable remedies for ascertained defects. The want of external inspection, always impending, and frequently effected, appears to me to be the great desideratum in this class of endowed schools.

With reference to the evidence given by the Secretary of the Robertson Schools (Rev. Mr. Fullerton) before the Commissioners, to the effect that the Raphoe School which they had visited presented in his (Mr. Fullerton's) opinion a fair specimen of the Robertson Schools generally, I think it right to say that I cannot subscribe to that statement, if it refers to the efficiency and the competency of the teachers, as the context would lead me to suppose. Among all the Robertson Schools of which I had the opportunity of inspection, there were but four with which I was entirely satisfied in this respect, namely, All Saints, Inniskeel, Killygarvan, and Raphoe; ten were just satisfactory, and twelve were unsatisfactory. The rest were closed when I visited their localities. In three of them, namely, Killymard, Lettermacaward, and Killybegs,* English grammar was not taught. If Mr. Fullerton's evidence is to be understood as relating to the state of repair, or rather disrepair of the schools, in that sense I would concur with him, as the state of the Raphoe School is a fair sample of the general condition of the Robertson schoolhouses. In the case of the Raphoe School, which answers for a parochial school, the rector holds a valuable preferment, and contributes nothing to the school; and I cannot but think that the Robertson Endowment is abused when it is made instrumental in releasing the incumbent from the duty cast upon him by law, in a case such as this where the income reaches a certain amount, to keep, or cause to be kept, a school within his parish.—[17th November, 1856.]

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS OF COLONEL ROBERTSON'S ENDOWMENT.

	£	s.	d.
Application of annual income, in salaries of £11 1s. 6d. each, to following thirty-one schools, .	354	8	0
Balance of income applicable to purchase of books, school requisites, and repairs of schoolhouses,	83	2	8
	£437	10	8

All Saints.
Aughanunshin.
Ballintra, Drumhome.
Carrigans, Killea.
Clondahorkey; Ballimore.
Clondevaddog; Tamny.
Donegal.
Gartan.
Glencolumbkill.
Inniskeel; Narin.
Inver.
Kilbarron.
Kilcar.
Killaghtee.
Killybegs.
Killygarvan.
Killymard.
Kilmacrenan.
Kilteevogue.
Leck.
Letterkenny, Conwall.
Lettermacaward.
Mevagh.
Raphoe.
Raymochy.
Raymunterdoney; Ray.
Stranorlar.
Taughboyne; Churchtown.
Templecrone.
Tullaghobegly; Killult.
Tullyfern; Ballinamona.

Raphoe, Parochial, Robertson's School.—There is no adequate supply of school requisites.

Raphoe, Parochial, Robertson's.

The schoolhouse is not in a proper condition for its purpose; the flooring is of brick, very much worn and injured, and quite unfit for young children without shoes to stand upon in the winter season. The ventilation is also very imperfect. The schoolroom betrays painful evidence of neglect.

The schoolmaster appears to me to be a very deserving and competent teacher, and the school is well attended; the average attendance is respectable, and amounts to a larger per centage of the number on the roll than usual. The teacher, however, is very much underpaid. The only salary which the master has is the £11 1s. 6d. from the Robertson Bequest. I do not regard the salary which he receives as clerk of the church. I am informed that the benefice to which this is the parochial school is one of considerable value. And the master stated to me on oath that when appointed he was promised by the rector an additional salary of £5 per annum, which he has never received, and that the clerkship of the church has only fallen to him in comparatively recent times.

I examined five of the more advanced pupils, aged from eight to thirteen years. Four of them wrote from dictation well. They all answered very well in English grammar, geography, and arithmetic.

I consider the school a very fair one, and very much superior to the generality of the Robertson Schools.—[7th October, 1856.]

Raphoe, Royal, Free School.—It would seem from the terms of the charter that the original design was for a school near the town of Donegal, though power was given by Act of Parliament to change the site. Whether any free school ever was erected there I have not been able to ascertain, nor when the Raphoe School first came into operation. It appears from an inscription on a tablet, on the west end of the house, that it was rebuilt in the year 1737 by Bishop Forster.

Raphoe, Royal, Free.

The schoolroom is entirely too small for the purpose of the school; and there is a want of class-rooms, and a room for the elder boys to retire to read. There is no suitable dining-room, nor is there any infirmary or accommodation for an invalid or sick pupil, or provision in case of infectious diseases arising. The accommodation in the way of house room is extremely disproportionate to the require-

* For "Raymunterdoney," at p. 16 of Appendix to Report, read "Killybegs."

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COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

Endowments in Operation.

ments of the school, and the house has been made habitable only by a considerable expenditure by the present head master out of his own pocket.

The enterprize and energy of the head master cannot be too highly commended in establishing a flourishing school, with all its material and intellectual requirements, within a very short space of time.

Raphoe, Royal, Free.

The school is most unfairly circumstanced as regards its sister Royal schools. They have attached to them valuable exhibitions, which constitute strong inducements to parents to send their children to be educated in schools having these collateral advantages. The Raphoe school has none, and therefore is under a considerable disadvantage in this respect—[20th October, 1856.]

Raymunterdoney; Ray, Robertson's.

Raymunterdoney; Ray, Robertson's School.—There is at present allocated to this school an annual income of £15, late Irish currency, from the Robertson Bequest. There are attached to the school three acres of land. One acre in the townland of Myragh is (according to the statement of the rector, Rev. John R. Brougham), a voluntary addition made to the master's salary by the incumbent, and which may be withheld at pleasure. A former Bishop of Raphoe, by deed, dated 8th March, 1776, granted two acres, plantation measure, of the lands of Raymunterdoney, to the churchwardens of the parish, for the use of a resident Protestant schoolmaster. The lands were stated to have been separated from the lands held in lease by Thomas Finlay, Esq., with his consent.

This school, like most of its class, is without a time-piece, or accommodation in the way of privies.

I did not find any traces of an efficient inspection of this school. The visitor, as far as I can ascertain, gives no specific directions or suggestions to the master for his guidance. The writing of one boy, aged nine years, was very respectable; and of two others, aged twelve and ten, respectable; of another, bad; and the fifth could not write. Two answered very indifferently in geography (I went no higher than the names of the capital cities of Europe), and three answered nothing. In arithmetic one boy answered tolerably well, the other four children scarcely at all. The reading was not what might be expected from their years. None of them were taught English grammar. The specimen of education offered to me was most miserable.—[26th July, 1856.]

Stranorlar, Erasmus Smith's, English.

Stranorlar, Erasmus Smith's, English School.—The situation of this school is pretty good, but there is a cess-pool on the premises which is filled with every kind of filth. The house, which was originally a very fine one, is at present in a very wretched condition. The master informed me that arrangements have been made for its repair.

In this school, as in all other schools under the Erasmus Smith Board which I have visited, I have been unable to form any safe opinion as to the efficiency of the visitation. The visitor very rarely makes any entry or memorandum in the school register of his visit, what he observed, and what he wished to have remedied. Where the visitation merely is for the information of a board or commission in Dublin, this may be enough; but when the primary object is, or should be, the admonition and inciting of the master and pupils, some record should be made, which would always be before the master's eyes, and to which the visitor on his next visitation might refer, to see how far his admonitions have been attended to; without this, the great purpose of visitation is lost sight of.—[8th October, 1856.]

Stranorlar, Robertson's.

Stranorlar, Robertson's School.—The remuneration of the teacher is much too small, amounting in all to about £15 11*s.* 6*d.*, including the Robertson Endowment, pupils' fees, value of an acre of ground, and the contribution from the rector of £1. In a thriving town like Stranorlar, this is quite inadequate to reward the services of an efficient teacher. The floor of the schoolroom is of flags, and too cold for children's feet.

I examined three of the pupils present (none others being able to write from dictation); they were aged from ten to fourteen years. The eldest wrote well; the others pretty well. They all answered in grammar and geography very poorly. In arithmetic they answered very respectably.

The school was badly attended by the elder pupils, in consequence of the harvest operations.—[8th October, 1856.]

Taughboyne; Churchtown, Robertson's.

Taughboyne; Churchtown, Robertson's School.—I examined five of the most advanced pupils present (aged from eight to fifteen years) in writing from dictation, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. The writing of two was very good, and of the rest respectable. Grammar was not taught to any child present, except one, who answered pretty well. In geography two answered pretty well; the rest indifferently. In arithmetic the answering was merely respectable. The result of the examination on the whole was not satisfactory.—[30th July, 1856.]

Templecrone, Robertson's.

Templecrone, Robertson's School.—I examined five of the eldest pupils present (aged from twelve to fifteen years) in writing from dictation, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. The writing of three was very good, and that of the other two bad. Two answered very well in English grammar; the other three did not answer at all. Two answered respectably in geography, and three in arithmetic.

When I entered the schoolroom there were three or four young men and women, who seemed to be obstructing the business of the school. The school is at present in a very undisciplined condition—partly arising, no doubt, from the youth and inexperience of the present master. It is a very unfavourable circumstance for the school that it should be held in a room immediately adjoining to rooms occupied by a small farmer's family, members of which are continually dropping in and disturbing the teacher's attention.—[8th July, 1856.]

Tullaghobegly; Killult, Robertson's.

Tullaghobegly; Killult, Robertson's School.—There is at present allocated to this school an annual income of £15 (of the late Irish currency) from the Robertson Bequest. There are two acres of land, Irish plantation measure,* attached to the school, formerly belonging to the glebe of the parish; but neither the master nor the rector (Rev. A. Stewart) was able to inform me whether they were secured by any deed or conveyance. The rector informed me that the land was given to the school by Bishop Hawkins, at the same time that he appropriated the glebe for the parish out of the land held by Mr. Stewart, of Hornhead, under the see of Raphoe.

I found no trace of an efficient inspection of this school.—[26th July, 1856.]

Tullyfern; Glenalla, Boys and Girls.

Tullyfern, Glenalla, Boys' and Girls' Schools.—I examined four of the most advanced boys present (aged from seven to nine years), and three of the girls (aged from nine to ten years), in spelling and reading. The answering was very indifferent. They could not answer any thing in geography or

* 2A. 3R. 18P. in Return from Secretary of Robertson's Schools.

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grammar, nor could they attempt to write from dictation. Education seemed to me to be at the lowest possible point. The schoolhouse is in very indifferent repair; it wants privies and a time-piece.—[19th July, 1856.]

COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

Endowments not in Operation.

Tullyfern; Glenalla, Boys and Girls.

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN OPERATION.

Endowments not in Operation.

Culdaff.

Culdaff School.—There was an acre of land in Culdaff, on which a new schoolhouse was built in 1822. However, it has ceased to be used as such for more than twenty years, and is now in the possession of George Young, Esq., of Culdaff House, Culdaff.

It appears that in the year 1822 the Rev. Edward Chichester, then Incumbent of Culdaff, executed a deed of exchange, by which part of the glebe lands, called the "Gort," were exchanged for another piece of land, containing upwards of one acre, the property of George Young, Esq., of Culdaff House; but in consequence of the school having been closed shortly after this transaction, both parties resumed possession of their former lands, and the "Gort" has been in possession of the rectors for the last twenty-six years.

There are no funds, the subject of endowment, that I can discover. The £2 2*s.* per annum stated in the Report of 1823 as payable to the master, was the voluntary donation of the Rev. Edward Chichester, then Incumbent of Culdaff. It appears that the schoolhouse was built partly by grant from Kildare-place Society.

I have not been able to see the deed. Mr. Young, of Culdaff, admits the existence of it, and says he has mislaid his duplicate. I presume the deed was deposited with the Kildare-place Society in the usual way. It appears that the school was discontinued immediately after the erection of the schoolhouse, a rival school having been built at the Roman Catholic chapel, which took away all the pupils from the Culdaff school. The teacher emigrated.

I fear that some difficulties might arise in recovering the endowment; but perhaps the "Gorts" should still be considered subject to the educational trust in lieu of the acre which was intended in exchange. But without some assistance from the State, I believe it would be impracticable to re-open a school in the district on the same principles.—[22nd November, 1856.]

Killybegs; Ardara.

Killybegs; Ardara School.—There is a very suitable site, on which a schoolhouse has been built. The house was closed, and I was unable to obtain entrance to it. It is on the highway from Ardara to Glenties, about two miles from Ardara, on the townland of Garrowwert.

There is an acre of ground, part of the glebe land attached to the schoolhouse, which formerly belonged to the master; but since the school was closed it is in the possession of a person who holds it under the perpetual curate of Ardara.

I was informed by his son that he holds it, for the present year, without rent, as a remuneration for having repaired the schoolhouse, which is now occupied only for a Sunday school.

The incumbent informed me, that he believes there was a deed of this house and acre of land made by a former rector of the parish to trustees, of whom one was the Bishop of Raphoe.

This school was one of several belonging to perpetual curacies in the diocese of Raphoe which received assistance from the funds provided by the will of Colonel Robertson. The reduction of the annual interest on the funds occasioned the committee to withdraw their support from their supplementary schools.—[12th July, 1856.]

Lifford, Free.

Lifford, Free School.—Sir Richard Hansard, by his will, dated 29th September, 1619, bequeathed a sum of £30 per annum for the maintenance and entertainment of a schoolmaster, in Lifford, and £20 per annum for an usher, in the same school, both to be chosen by the Lord Bishop of Derry, and the warden and burgesses of the borough of Lifford, for the education and bringing up children in learning in a free school, to be built in Lifford, in which were to be taught all within the parish of Clonleigh, the Bishop of Derry being appointed visitor.

The two sums of £30 and £20, late currency, were charged on the estates of the late Sir Richard Hansard, and have been paid by the Earl of Erne, and his ancestors, for a considerable period of time. Some confusion appears to exist as to the exact manner in which Lord Erne's estates have become chargeable, but the rent-charge has been paid by the owners of these estates for a great many years past.

The school was in operation from the year 1697. For some time it went by the name of a grammar school. The last classical teacher was compelled to resign in the year 1840. The then Bishop of Derry committed his right of nomination to the Earl of Erne, who converted the school into a male and female English school, and appointed a master and mistress. Both were dismissed in March, 1856, by Lord Erne, in consequence of the inefficiency of the female teacher, as I am informed, and no other teachers have been re-appointed since.

A schoolhouse and two houses for a master and usher have been built by the executors of Sir Richard Hansard on his estate, or on lands purchased by them. The houses were closed and I was unable to procure an entrance to them. They have a good roof, but are otherwise in a state of considerable dilapidation. The situation is very suitable for a free school for the poorer inhabitants of the parish, but quite unsuited for a grammar or classical school, to which the endowment was diverted without any warrant from the terms of the will of the endower.

There is no land the subject of endowment, save the site on which the schoolhouse and master's houses have been built. The schoolhouse is vacant, and one of the houses. The other is occupied by a former master of the school, who holds it without payment of rent or other consideration to the school.

From communications I have received from the Lord Bishop of Derry, who has the right of appointment, I am led to believe the school will be re-opened upon its original footing as a free school for the poorer classes. It appears to me that the house, now occupied by the Rev. Mr Clarke, should be made productive in the way of rent, to support the fabric of the schoolhouse and teacher's apartments.—[18th October, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

Endowments not in Operation.

Raphoe; Milltown.

Raphoe; Milltown School.—There is a site, consisting of about three roods of the Bishop's lands of Raphoe, on which a schoolhouse has been built. It was suitable for a school. The house is now in a dilapidated state—the roof stripped in several places, the flooring of the upper story gone. It is used as a barn by the last teacher, who, as I am informed, pays a rent for it and the land to the rector.—[18th October, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF DOWN.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Aghaderg, Parochial, Boys.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £92 6s. 1d.; subscriptions, £150 18s. 5d.; Marquess of Downshire, grant, 1 July, 1822.	1 0 0	8 5 11	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism and Articles of Religion to Church children.
Aghaderg, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting; crochet. Vocal music. Religious instruction same as in Boys' School.
Annaclone, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £55 7s. 8d.; subscriptions, £55 7s. 8d.; Hon. and Rev. Pierce Mead, grant, 1 Feb., 1827.	1 0 0	4 6 5	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Annahilt, Boys.	Thomas Jameson, will, about 1796, £923 1s. 6d., producing £46 3s. 1d.; L.L. Fund, £122 3s. 6d.; subscriptions, £625 5s. 8d.; Marquess of Downshire to grant land, 1820.	6 1 36	28 18 0	—	46 3 1	For a Free School for boys and girls, under regulation of rector, Protestant Dissenting minister, and majority of assembly of heads of families of Annahilt parish. *Extract from Will.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Annahilt, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Ardglass, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731.	—	—	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Ardglass, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	(Same.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; English history; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Ballyculter, Boys.	Judge Ward, will, 10 March, 1759, yearly rents of 52a. 2r. 9p., £66; accumulations, &c., £473 8s. 6d., invested in Government stock, £14 4s., yearly; Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, minute, 27 Feb., 1847, directing £25 from annual income to be applied yearly to these schools. *Vide Killough Schools, p.* 540.	Rent-charge.	—	25 0 0	—	£20 yearly during the time the Incorporated Society keep a charity school at Killough, and maintain and educate twenty or more children. *Extract from Will.* £10 yearly for the master of Ballyculter school, and a like sum for the mistress, and £5 for the purchase of books and school requisites. *Records of Bequest Board.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; book-keeping. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptural instruction.
Ballyculter, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music (Hullah). Needlework; knitting. Scriptural instruction.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DOWN.

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	14 4 0	Marquess of Downshire, £10; Earl of Clanwilliam, £2 2*s.*; Rector, £2 2*s.*	House and land, £3; Gratuities from Church Education Society, £7; School fees, £10.	85	—	None.	35	94	36	1	57	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 13*s.*	Satisfactory.
Same.	Share of preceding.	—	Share of preceding.	85	—	None.	35	80	24	3	53	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 8*s.* 8*d.*	Not satisfactory. *Vide Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner, p.* 560.
In minister. *Deed.*	15 0 0	Marquess of Downshire; Church Education Society; and Incumbent.	Apartments and land, £3; School fees, 15*s.*	70	—	None.	18	44	8	16	20	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 560.
In committee. *Rep. A. C.*	25 0 0	Committee.	House and land, £18.	144	—	None.	75	111	8	1	102	–	Free.	Satisfactory; but school arrangements objectionable. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 560.
Same.	15 0 0	Same.	—	144	—	None.	65	90	11	2	77	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 560.
In Governors. *Rules of Board.*	25 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and garden, £5; Gratuities from Governors, £5; School fees, £3.	96	—	None.	44	62	33	27	2	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 13*s.*; some free.	Satisfactory.
Same.	17 0 0	Same.	Apartments; Gratuities from Governors, £5; School fees, £1 10*s.*	60	—	None	26	46	8	36	2	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 13*s.*; some free.	Satisfactory.
In Viscount Bangor. *Rep. A. C.*	21 0 0	Viscount Bangor, £11; out of Judge Ward's bequest, £10.	House and garden, £7.	122	—	Small.	23	41	33	8	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Satisfactory. As to endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 560.
Same.	21 0 0	Same.	Apartments.	119	—	Same.	26	32	20	12	–	–	Same.	Satisfactory.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Ballyhalbert; Ballyeasboro', National.	John Holmes Houston, grant, 1 Nov., 1825.	0 1 11	6 0 0	—	—	For a school and residence of schoolmaster and schoolmistress, under regulation of minister and elders in session of Presbyterian congregation of Glastry. *Deed.*	—
Ballymacarrett, National.	L. L. Fund, £27 13*s.* 10*d.*; Kildare-place Society, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, £36 18*s.* 5*d.*; Lord Templemore, grant, 20 December, 1834.	Site.	3 16 5	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; writing from dictation; arithmetic. Scriptures to those who desire; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians, and Wesleyan catechism to Wesleyans.
Ballymacarrett, Parochial, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £150; subscriptions, £75; Fras. Ritchie, grant, 31 March, 1840, reserving £3 10*s.* yearly rent.	Site.	3 15 0	—	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.*	—
Banbridge, National, (No. 2), Boys.	L. L. Fund, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £469 11*s.* 8*d.*; William Edmond Reilly, renewable lease, 11 June, 1827.	0 3 36	17 16 7	—	—	For the establishment of a schoolhouse on the lands of Edenderry. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction to those who do not object; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Banbridge, National, (No. 2), Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting; netting. Religious instruction same as in Boys' school.
Bangor; Ballymaconnell, National.	John M'Gowan, will, proved 8 April, 1835, £200, producing £6 10*s.*	—	—	—	6 10 0	The interest of £200 for educating in Ballymaconnell schoolhouse as many children as interest will pay for, under same regulations as at Crawfordsburn school (*below*). *Extract from Will.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Bangor; Ballymullen, or Crawfordsburn, National.	John M'Gowan, will, proved 8 April, 1835, £400, producing £13.	—	—	—	13 0 0	The interest of £400 for educating at Crawfordsburn schoolhouse as many children of the neighbourhood as the interest will pay for. If any difficulty should arise in obtaining free pupils, the interest to be paid to the schoolmaster, who would be enabled to charge the scholars less for instruction. The Church clergyman of Bangor and Lord Dufferin's agent to nominate the children, and to regulate how long they should remain before others are appointed in their place. *Extract from Will.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures.
Bangor; Ballysallagh, National.	John M'Gowan, will, proved 8 April, 1835, £200, producing £6 10*s.*	—	—	—	6 10 0	The interest of £200 for educating in Ballysallagh schoolhouse as many children as interest will pay for, under same regulations as at Crawfordsburn school (*above*). *Extract from Will.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; algebra; book-keeping. Scriptures; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians, and Unitarian catechism to Unitarians.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DOWN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister and elders in session. *Deed.*	32 0 0	National Board.	House and garden, £4; Gratuity from landlord, £2; School fees, £15.	–	—	—	–	61	–	–	–	–	6*s.*; two free.	Master absent at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit.
	8 0 0 Work-mistress.	Same.	Gratuity from landlord, £1.											
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	32 0 0	National Board.	School fees, £12;	105	—	None.	40	*56	18	5	24	†9	6*s.* 6*d.* to 13*s.*	Satisfactory.
In Governors. *Rules of Board.*	20 0 0	Incumbent and voluntary subscribers.	School fees, £10.	–	—	—	–	72	–	–	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	17 0 0	National Board.	Apartments and land, £10; School fees, £10.	140	—	Sufficient.	28	43	5	2	‡36	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 10*s.*	Unsatisfactory; schoolroom defective. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 561.
Same.	22 0 0	Same.	Apartments; School fees, £10.	140	—	Same.	28	45	10	13	§22	–	4*s.* to 8*s.*; three free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 561.
Same.	37 10 0	National Board, £26; trustee of Mr. M'Gowan's Bequest, £6 10*s.*; Lord Dufferin, £5.	House and garden, £4; School fees, £10.	96	—	None.	47	87	1	–	86	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 10*s.* 10*d.*; five free.	Satisfactory; right of nominating free pupils not exercised. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 561.
Same.	56 0 0	National Board, £38; trustee of Mr. M'Gowan's Bequest, £13; Lord Dufferin, £5.	Apartments, £3; School fees, £22 0*s.* 9*d.*	133	—	Sufficient.	72	130	7	6	117	–	6*s.* to 12*s.*; eleven free.	Not satisfactory; right of nominating free pupils not exercised. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 561.
	4 0 0 Monitor.	National Board.												
Same.	35 10 0	National Board, £24; trustee of Mr. M'Gowan's Bequest, £6 10*s.*; Lord Dufferin, £5.	Apartments, £2; School fees, £10.	72	—	None.	31	58	–	3	‖53	¶2	6*s.* to 12*s.*; six free.	Not satisfactory; right of nominating free pupils not exercised. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 561.

* 98 on the roll; but of these, only 56 have attended since the present master was appointed in November, 1855. † 2 Methodists; 7 Protestant Dissenters unclassed. ‡ Including Non-subscribing Presbyterians and Baptists. § Including 5 Non-subscribing Presbyterians. ‖ Including 8 Non-subscribing Presbyterians. ¶ Baptists.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Blaris.	Kildare-place Society, £75; subscriptions, £173 10s.; Marquess of Downshire, promise of lease 1829; James Coulson, will, death, 26 March, 1854, £50, producing £2 10s.	Site.	7 19 1	—	2 10 0	For Blaris school, of which Mr. Kane is master, £50, to be paid five years after testator's decease, and, in the mean time, interest at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Bryansford, Girls and Infant.	L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 2d.; subscriptions, £92 6s. 2d.; Earl of Roden, grant, 13 Feb., 1827.	0 2 0	6 0 9	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*	Spelling; reading; writing; English history; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. Scriptural instruction; Lord's Prayer and Commandments.
Comber, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £276 18s. 5d.; subscriptions, £92 6s. 1d.; Earl of Londonderry, grant, 8 May, 1813.	1 1 6 and site.	12 17 3	(Salary from general fund).	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Comber; Moneyrea, National.	L. L. Fund, £73 16s. 11d.; subscriptions, £124 12s. 3d.; Marquess of Downshire, grant to Committee of Presbyterian congregation, about 1821.	Site.	6 9 1	—	—	—	Re ading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures to those who do not object; Sacred Poetry of National Board.
Comber; Tullygirvin, National.	K. P. Soc., £50; subscriptions, £30 4s. 6d.; Daniel and Wm. Mussenden, grant, 7 April, 1826.	Site.	2 18 2	—	—	For accommodation of a public school without regard to religious distinction in master or scholars. *Deed.*	—
Donaghadee, Endowed.	Countess Mount Alexander, will, proved 14 Oct., 1771, rent-charge, £55 7s. 8d.; Daniel Delacherois, conveyance of premises to trustees, 10 Feb., 1842.	Rent-charge and site.	6 12 2	55 7 8	—	£18 9s. 3d. a-year, for salary of a licensed English schoolmaster, of the Protestant Established religion, to teach thirty poor children; £27 13s. 10d. a-year for clothing and £9 4s. 7d. for apprenticing them to Protestant tradesmen. *Extract from Will.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.
Donaghadee; Carrowdore, National.	L. L. Fund, £161 10s. 9d.; subscriptions, £161 10s. 9d.; N. D. Crommelin, grant, 18 Nov., 1824.	1 0 0	10 13 10	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Copy of Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Vocal music (Hullah). Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Donaghadee; Killaughey, National.	Robert Patton, lease for three lives, 27 June, 1829.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For the religious education of children of Killaughey and its vicinity. *Lease.*	—

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DOWN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
—	£ s. d. 14 0 0	Marquess of Downshire, £6; Ch. Ed. Soc., £4; proceeds of sermon, £4.	School fees, £6.	120	—	Sufficient.	34	34	18	4	–	*12	4s. 4d.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 562.
In grantor. *Deed.*	20 0 0	Earl of Roden.	Furnished apartments, £8; Fuel.	85	—	Sufficient.	–	40	20	16	4	–	Free; one pays 4s. 4d.	No examination by Assistant Commissioner, pupils being chiefly infants. As to endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 562, and Evidence at Public Court, 9766 *et seq.*
In Governors. *Deed.*	25 0 0	Governors.	Land and house, £6; Gratuity from Governors, £5; School fees, £8.	198	—	Small.	66	100	38	4	†58	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Satisfactory.
	10 0 0 Work-mistress.	Marquess of Londonderry, £5; subscribers, £5.												
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	32 0 0	National Board.	School fees, £28.	120	—	Small.	59	104	–	–	104	–	4s. 4d. to 17s. 4d.	Satisfactory.
In grantors. *Deed.*	25 0 0	National Board.	School fees, £14 7s. 8d.	–	—	—	–	70	–	–	–	–	8s.	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
In Bishop of Down, his Vicar-General, or officiating Surrogate. *Extract from Will.*	18 9 7	Proprietors of Countess Mount Alexander's estate.	Apartments and garden, £4; night school, £2 10s.; School fees, £1.	87	—	None.	–‡	32	32	–	–	–	Free; two pay 4s. 4d. to 8s. 8d.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 562.
In grantor. *Copy of Deed.*	17 0 0	National Board.	Apartments, £1; School fees, £5.	133	—	None.	39	74	7	67	–	–	4s. 4d. to 8s. 8d.; some free.	Not satisfactory. Endowment insecure. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 562.
	8 0 0 Work-mistress.	Same.												
—	20 0 0	National Board.	Hon. Catherine Knox, £2 2s.; School fees.	–	—	—	–	88	–	–	–	–	4s. 4d. to 8s.; some free.	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.

* Protestant Dissenters unclassed. † Including 4 Non-subscribing Presbyterians. ‡ No regular register.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Donaghmore; Derrycraw, National.	L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 2d.; subscriptions, £184 12s. 4d.; Trevor and Smithson Corry, grant, 13 May, 1829.	0 2 8	8 17 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster and schoolmistress to teach children, selected by grantors or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantors. *Deed.*	English, according to the National system; book-keeping. Roman Catholic catechism.
Donaghmore, Parochial.	Rev. John Mountgarrett, grant, 28 March, 1822.	1 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	—
Downpatrick, Blue, Boys.	Edwd. Southwell, codicil to will, dated, 28 July, 1750, premises and rent-charge, £133 5s. 8d.	Premises and rent-charge.	41 6 5	133 5 8	—	For schoolhouse and residence of schoolmaster, and for educating, boarding, and clothing ten boys, born within the manor of Downpatrick, to be brought up in the Protestant religion, as by law established, and apprenticed to Protestant masters. *Copy of Codicil.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; English history; arithmetic. Psalmody and Collects of United Church to Blue scholars. Scriptures; Church catechism to Blue scholars and Church children.
Downpatrick, Blue, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	For schoolhouse and residence of schoolmistress, and for educating, boarding, and clothing ten girls, born within manor of Downpatrick, to be brought up in the Protestant religion as by law established and apprenticed to Protestant mistresses. *Copy of Codicil.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; English history; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needle-work; knitting; clothes making. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Downpatrick, Diocesan Free School for Down and Dromore.	Stat. 12 Eliz. ch. 1, Ir. (1570); Stat. 53 Geo. III., ch. 107, ss. 22, 24; Order of Lord Lieutenant in Council, 17 April, 1824, £83 1s. 6d.; land attached to former diocesan school at Dromore, held in fee, £4 4s. yearly; Grand Jury presentment, £923 2s. 6d. expended on building about 1830; Lord De Clifford, grant, 1 May, 1826.	0 3 9 1 2 19	28 10 0	87 5 6	—	For a free school in which children of residents in diocese, of whatever religious persuasion, are entitled to a classical education as day scholars free of expense, the master being at liberty to receive voluntary remuneration from such as choose to pay. *Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Report*, 1831.	Greek; Latin; French; geometry; algebra; various branches of English and mercantile education. Scripture history; Scriptures to all except Roman Catholics; tenets of United Church to Church children; doctrines held in common by Protestants of different denominations to Protestants.
Dromara; Crossgar, Girls.	John Thompson, will, proved 22 May, 1824, site during his lease, and £20 towards building; Viscount Dungannon, grant, 17 Sept. 1827.	0 1 0	3 10 0	—	—	For a schoolhouse and accommodation of a master; three children, residents of Crossgar, selected by trustees, to be taught free so far as to read the Testament distinctly. *Extracts from Wills.* For the purpose of instructing the children of the parishioners of Dromara, upon moderate terms. *Copy of Deed.*	—
Dromara; Dree.	Viscount Dungannon, grant, 17 Sept. 1827.	0 1 0	3 10 0	—	—	For instruction of the children of the parishioners of Dromara upon moderate terms. *Copy of Deed.*	—
Dromara; Gransha, National.	Viscount Dungannon, grant, 17 Sept. 1827.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	Same.	—

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DOWN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In grantors. *Deed.*	17 0 0	National Board.	Apartments and land, £2; School fees, £2 9s. 6d.	160	—	None.	14	28	–	26	–	–	4s. 4d. to £1; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 562.
	17 0 0 Mistress.	Same.	School fees, £5 18s.											
In minister. *Deed.*	10 0 0	Rev. J. C. Quin.	—	59	—	None.	37	54	–	–	–	–	4s. 4d.	An infant school; officiating clergyman not aware of endowment. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 562.
In lord or lady of manor of Downpatrick, and, if Southwell and Cromwell families become extinct, or manor pass from them, in trustees. *Copy of Codicil.*	13 16 10	Mr. Ker.	House and garden, £15; School fees, £7.	72	—	None.	25	39	–*	–	–	–	10s. to 30s.; twelve Blue scholars, and two others free.	Very unsatisfactory. Scholars receive money in lieu of board. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 563. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 9836 *et seq.*
Same.	13 16 10	Same.	Apartments, £15; Rent of apartments let, £7; School fees, £16.	72	—	None.	–	–†	–*	–	–	–	£1 to 30s.; nine Blue scholars, and two others free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 563.
In Lord Lieutenant. *Stat.* 12 *Eliz. ch.* 1.	100 8 11	Bishop and Incumbents of Down, £40; Bishop and Incumbents of Dromore, £46 3s. 1d.; Impropriators and Appropriators, £10 1s. 10d.; rent of land, £4 4s.	House and land, £26; School fees, £70.	36	6	Sufficient.	18	23	8	3	‡10	§2	£2 to £4; one free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 563. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 10256 *et seq.*
—	8 0 0	Ch. Ed. Soc.	School fees, £3.	–	—	—	–	39	–	–	–	–	3s. 4d.; some free.	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
—	8 0 0	Ch. Ed. Soc., £5; Mr. Maginis, £3.	School fees, £2.	–	—	—	–	38	–	–	–	–	1s. 2d.; some free.	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules,* 1855.	32 0 0	National Board, £24; Viscount Dungannon, £5; Mr. Maginis, £3.	School fees, £5.	–	—	—	–	33	–	–	–	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.

* Not ascertained. † Nineteen pupils present; no regular register. ‡ Including 7 Non-subscribing Presbyterians. § Methodists.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Dromara; Moydalgan, National, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £73 16s. 11d.; Marquess of Downshire, grant, 25 April, 1821.	0 2 0	4 2 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by trustees and Marquess of Downshire, or master, English and arithmetic. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; book-keeping. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptural instruction.
Dromara; Moydalgan, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. Scriptural instruction.
Dromore; Ballykeel, National.	Thomas Johnson Smyth, grant, 1 January, 1822.	1 0 0	3 3 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of parish, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures to those who do not object; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Dromore; Drumlough, National.	L. L. Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £69 4s. 7d.; John M'Cance, grant, 28 August, 1823.	1 0 0	4 9 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of parish or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; book-keeping. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures to those who do not object; Church catechism to Church children; and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Dromore, Parochial, Boys.	Bishop of Dromore, grant, 17 Sept. 1818.	2 2 26	12 16 9	—	—	For resident Protestant schoolmaster to teach English and principles of pure Christianity within parish. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music (Hullah.) Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Dromore, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Same, with addition of plain and fancy needlework and knitting.
Drumbeg; Hill Hall, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. L. L. Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £138 9s. 3d.; Marquess of Downshire, grant, 4 Dec., 1823.	1 0 0	6 10 9	(Salary from general fund).	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of parish or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children, and to Presbyterians who do not object.
Drumbeg; Hill Hall, Girls.	Identical with preceding as to school premises.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework; knitting. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children, and to Presbyterians who do not object.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DOWN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In Marquess of Downshire, with approval of trustees. *Deed.*	58 0 0	National Board, £38; Trustees, £20.*	Apartments and garden, £3; School fees above guarantee, £3.	81	—	Sufficient.	48	60	11	12	37	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to £1.	Satisfactory.
Same.	27 0 0	National Board, £17; Trustees, £10.*	—	90	—	Same.	31	44	4	4	36	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 16*s.*	No examination of pupils by Assistant Commissioner, as play hour had commenced while inquiry was going forward.
In minister. *Deed.*	14 0 0	National Board.	Land, £1; School fees, £10.	72	—	None.	33	53	8	4	41	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 8*s.*	Very unsatisfactory; school accommodation defective. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 563.
In minister. *Deed.*	24 0 0	National Board.	Land, £2; School fees, £16.	100	—	None.	40	70	1	3	†66	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 12*s.*	Satisfactory.
In Bishop of Dromore. *Deed.*	8 0 0	Ch. Ed. Soc.	House and garden, £4; Land let at £3 10*s*; School fees, £4.	‡178	—	None.	29	44	36	2	6	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 564.
Same.	2 0 0	Same.	School fees, £2.	–	—	None.	19	26	21	3	2	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Pupils present formed little more than an infant school. *Rep. A. C.*
In minister. *Deed.*	20 0 0	Governors.	House and land, £4; Gratuity from Governors, £5; School fees, £5.	106	—	None.	34	48	11	3	34	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; one free.	Not satisfactory; school premises out of repair. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 564.
—	9 0 0	Ch. Ed. Soc. £8; Rector, £1.	Apartment, £1; School fees, £6.	74	—	None.	32	55	13	–	42	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 10*s.* 10*d.*	Satisfactory.

* The Trustees guarantee £20 to master and £10 to mistress, if school fees are less than these amounts.
† Including 5 Covenanting Presbyterians. ‡ Including girls' school.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Drumbo; Ballymacbrennan, National, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 2d.; subscriptions, £184 12s. 4d.; Marquess of Downshire, grant, 1 January, 1823.	1 2 19	9 18 6	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister of parish or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; psalms used in Presbyterian Church; Presbyterian catechism.
Drumbo; Ballymacbrennan, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. Vocal music (Hullah). Religious instruction same as in Boys' school.
Drumbo, Parochial, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. Building grant from Governors, £120; subscriptions, £120; W. H. Smith, grant, 26 Sept., 1840.	Site.	7 14 0	—	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For schoolhouse and residence of a schoolmaster, to teach children, under regulation of Governors, and to instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Creed; Commandments; Lord's Prayer; Church catechism to Church children, and to those who do not object.
Drumbo, Parochial, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. Religious instruction same as in Boys' school.
Drumbo; Purdysburn, National, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 2d.; subscriptions, £138 9s. 3d.; Narcissus Batt, lease for ninety years, 4 Feb., 1822.	0 2 0	7 8 5	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by lessor or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of lessor. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children, and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Drumbo; Purdysburn, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. Religious instruction same as in Boys' school.
Dunsfort; Ballyedock, National.	Mary Gilchriest, will, proved, 13 March, 1841, site and part of £50; National Board, £100; subscription, £50.	0 1 0	5 0 0	—	—	For the erection and accommodation of a schoolhouse. *Extracts from Wills.*	—
Garvaghy; Carnew, National.	Andrew Cowan, lease, ninety-nine years, 3 February, 1827.	0 1 28	3 10 0	—	—	For the purpose of erecting a public schoolhouse. *Deed.*	—
Garvaghy, Parochial.	Rev. Chas. Hamilton, grant, 4 Nov., 1824.	1 2 19	5 12 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Lord's Prayer; Creed; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DOWN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	20 0 0	National Board.	Land, £1 10*s.*; School fees, £7.	99	—	Sufficient.	28	54	–	–	54	–	4*s.* to 12*s.*; two free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 564. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 9699 *et seq.*
Same.	16 0 0	National Board.	School fees, £9.	75	—	Sufficient.	28	53	–	–	53	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 8*s.* 8*d.*	Satisfactory.
In Governors. *Deed.*	14 0 0	Rector, and Ch. Ed. Soc.	Apartments, £4; School fees, £3.	61	—	Sufficient.	10	17	12	1	4	–	8*s.* 8*d.*; one free.	No examination of pupils by Assistant Commissioner, as school had been dismissed.
Same.	10 0 0	Same.	Apartments; School fees, £2 14*s.*	61	—	Same.	5	15	13	–	2	–	Same.	No pupils present, in consequence of illness of mistress.
In lessor, with approval of Bishop of Down. *Deed.*	24 0 0	National Board.	House, £6; Night school, £2; Milk, £1; School fees, £10.	67	—	Sufficient.	22	44	30	–	14	–	8*s.* 8*d.* to 30*s.*	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 564.
Same.	17 0 0	Same.	House. £3; Fuel, £2; Milk, £1; School fees, £8 10*s.*	67	—	Same.	28	63	16	–	47	–	4*s.* to 10*s.*; some free.	Satisfactory.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	15 0 0 24 0 0 Mistress. 7 0 0 Monitress.	National Board. Same. Same.	—	–	—	—	–	176	–	–	–	–	4*s.* 2*d.*; majority free.	School closed at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit, in consequence of death of master's wife.
In committee. *Deed.*	26 0 0 4 0 0 Assistant.	National Board. Same.	School fees, £15.	–	—	—	–	107	–	–	–	–	4*s.* 6*d.*	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
In minister. *Deed.*	*8 0 0	Diocesan Branch of Ch. Ed. Soc., £4; London Hib. Soc., £3; E. Wakefield, £1.	House and land, £3 10*s.*; School fees, £5 10*s.*	75	—	None.	42	84	38	2	44	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 564.

* Depending to some extent on the Inspector's Report.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Grey Abbey; Mountstewart, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £276 18*s.* 6*d.*; subscriptions, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; Earl of Londonderry, grant, 8 May, 1813.	1 1 6 and Site.	12 17 3	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; English history; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures; Lord's Prayer; hymns; Church catechism to Church children.
Grey Abbey; Tullycavey, National.	Alexander Allen, will, proved 19 Nov., 1821, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*, expended in building, and £276 18*s.* 5*d.*, now producing £11 1*s.* 6*d.*; site held in fee.	Site.	4 19 0	—	11 1 6	£92 6*s.* 2*d.* to build, and £276 18*s.* 5*d.* to maintain and keep up a school at Tullycavey, for education of orphans and children of decayed persons in neighbourhood. *Extract from Will.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; book-keeping. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. Scriptural instruction; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Holywood, Parochial, National, Boys.	Rev. Joseph M'Cormick and Mrs. Kennedy, grant, about 1844; trust fund, arising from bequests, producing £5 to £6 a-year. *Vide Holywood Parochial, Table No.* 2, *p.* 546.	0 1 0	9 14 9	—	5 10 0	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures read by all except Roman Catholics; Church catechism to Church children.
Holywood, Parochial, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. Vocal music. Scriptures and hymns to all except four Roman Catholics; Commandments; Church catechism to Church children.
Inch; Annacloy.	K. P. Soc. and subscriptions, £204 18*s.* 9*d.*; Lord de Clifford and John W. Maxwell, grant, 1 February, 1828.	1 2 19	7 15 3	—	—	For the purposes of a school to be conducted according to principles of Kildare-place Society. *Copy of Deed.*	—
Inch; Ballygawley, National.	W. Gibson, grant, 1 Nov., 1825.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For a school according to principles of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	—
Kilbroney, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £75 13*s.* 10*d.*; subscriptions, £75 13*s.* 10*d.*; Eliz. Catherine Ross, grant, 25 February, 1826.	1 0 0	5 10 10	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister of parish, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children, and to Presbyterians who do not object.
Kilclief; Rossglass, National.	William Ogilvie, lease for ninety-nine years, 12 January, 1828.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For a school to be conducted on principles of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	—

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DOWN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In Governors. *Deed.*	40 0 0	Governors, £20; Marquess of Londonderry, £20.	Apartments and land, £7; Gratuity from Governors, £10; School fees, £8.	120	—	None.	109	192	15	4	*173	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*; ninety free.	Satisfactory.
In trustees and, on their death, in eldest son of testator's nephew. *Extract from Will.*	28 1 6 8 0 0 Sewing mistress.	National Board, £17; Robt. Allen, from trust fund, £11 1*s.* 6*d.* National Board.	School fees, £6 1*s.* 8*d.*	165	—	None.	30	64	–	4	†60	–	4*s.* 4*d.*	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 564.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules,* 1855.	48 0 0	National Board, £38; Local Patron, £10.	School fees, £7.	79	—	None.	40	69	43	8	†11	‡7	4*s.* 4*d.* to 14*s.*; some free.	Satisfactory.
Same.	27 0 0	National Board, £17; Local Patron, £10.	Apartments and garden. £5; School fees, £5.	79	—	None.	49	96	54	6	§34	‖2	4*s.* 4*d.* to 14*s.*	Pupils dismissed before Assistant Commissioner had finished inspection of Boys' school.
—	10 0 0	Mr. Ker and Mr. Maxwell,	—	–	—	—	–	46	–	–	–	–	6*s.*	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when copy of deed was received.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules,* 1855.	17 0 0	National Board.	School fees, £4 18*s.* 9*d.*	–	—	—	–	65	–	–	–		—	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
In minister. *Deed.*	¶ No salary.	—	Apartments and land, £3 10*s.*	94	—	None.	16	25	22	–	3	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 564.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules,* 1855.	17 0 0 10 0 0 Assistant. 8 0 0 Mistress.	National Board. Parents of pupils. National Board.	—	–	—	—	–	60	–	–	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.

* Including some Non-subscribing Presbyterians. † Including 3 Non-subscribing Presbyterians. ‡ 3 Methodists, 1 Jew, 3 unascertained.
§ Including 7 Non-subscribing Presbyterians. ‖ Jews. ¶ Master receives £10 as Parish Clerk.

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TABLE, No. I.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Killinchy, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £77 10*s.* 9*d.*; K. P. Soc., £105; subscriptions, £107 1*s.* 6*d.*; Hon. and Rev. Hen. Ward, grant, 1827.	0 3 12	9 10 3	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by managing committee, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of managing committee. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; book-keeping. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children; and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Killinchy, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Religious instruction; same as in Boys' school.
Killinchy; Ballydorn, National.	L. L. Fund, £50 15*s.* 4*d.*; subscriptions, £51 7*s.* 4*d.*; Allen Ralph, grant, 28 April, 1824.	Site.	3 11 3	—	—	For purpose of building a schoolhouse. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; composition; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians; and Unitarian catechism to Unitarians.
Killough, Boys.	Judge Ward, will, 10 March, 1759, yearly rents of 52A. 2R. 9P., £66; accumulations, &c., £473 6*s.* 6*d.*, invested in Government Stock, £14 4*s.*, yearly; Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, minute, 27 Feb., 1847, directing £25 from annual income to be applied to these schools. *Vide Ballycultter School, p.* 530.	Rentcharge.	—	25 0 0	—	£20 yearly during the time the Incorporated Society keep a charity school at Killough, and maintain and educate 20 or more children. *Extract from Will.* £10 yearly for the master of Killough school, and a like sum for the mistress, and £5 for the purchase of books and school requisites. *Records of Bequest Board.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; book-keeping. Scriptural instruction.
Killough, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; English history; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. Vocal music. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Kilmegan, Parochial.	Marquess of Downshire, grant, 23 January, 1821.	1 0 0	4 11 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Kilmood, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. L. L. Fund, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £252; Marquess of Londonderry and David Gordon, grant, 25 April, 1822.	0 1 38	10 16 4	(Part of salary from general fund).	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For a resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children; and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Knockbreda; Castlereagh.	L. L. Fund, £55 7*s.* 8*d.*; subscriptions, £92 6*s.* 1*d.*; Marquess of Downshire, grant, 1 July, 1822.	1 0 0	5 8 7	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Presbyterian catechism.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DOWN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
In managing committee, together with minister of parish and Presbyterian minister, and in default in churchwardens. *Deed.*	£ s. d. 25 0 0	Hon. and Rev. H. Ward.	Apartments and land, £4 10s.; School fees from £5.	100	—	None.	41	66	20	–	*46	–	5s. to 12s.; some free.	Satisfactory; rules of school not attended to. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 564.
Same.	4 0 0	Hon. and Rev. H. Ward, £2; subscriber, £2.	Apartments and garden, £4 10s.; Donation, £1.	66	—	None.	–	30	–	–	–	–	—	Satisfactory.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	24 0 0	National Board.	School fees, £14.	70	—	None.	58	72	15	–	†57	–	4s. 4d. to £1; three free.	Satisfactory.
In Viscount Bangor. *Rep. A. C.*	30 0 0	Viscount Bangor, £20; Bequest Board, £10.	School fees, £1 10s.	80	—	Sufficient.	11	23	23	–	–	–	4s. 4d.; four free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 565. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 9778 *et seq.*, 20305 *et seq.*
Same.	21 0 0	Viscount Bangor, £11; Bequest Board, £10.	Apartments, £5; Fuel, £2 8s.	144	—	Same.	36	56	51	2	3	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Satisfactory.
In minister. *Deed.*	10 0 0	Ch. Ed. Soc. £8; Rector, £2.	House and land, £2; School fees, £7, half paid by pupils, and half by Marquess of Downshire.	85	—	None.	37	59	19	12	28	–	2s. 2d.	Senior classes absent; supply of books deficient. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 565.
In minister. *Deed.*	22 0 0	Governors, £20; Vicar, £2.	Apartments and land, £7 10s.; Gratuity from Governors, £5; School fees, £6 10s.	113	—	None.	34	56	16	2	‡38	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Satisfactory.
—	10 0 0	Marquess of Downshire.	Land, £3; School fees, £10.	147	—	None.	§40	76	–	2	74	–	4s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; four free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 565.

* Including 8 Non-subscribing Presbyterians. † Including 36 Non-subscribing Presbyterians. ‡ Including 2 Non-subscribing Presbyterians. § No regular register.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Maghera, Parochial.	John Keown, will, proved 18 May, 1833.	Rent-charge.	—	5 0 0	—	For schoolmaster of Maghera school, if his appointment is made with concurrence of the person taking lands of Dunavil under testator's will. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Magheradroll, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £33 4s. 7d.; subscriptions, £31 7s. 8d.; Rev. Charles Boyd, grant, 12 December, 1825.	0 1 0	2 8 9	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children, and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Magherahamlet, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £69 4s. 7d.; subscriptions, £64 12s. 3d.; Matthew Forde, grant, 17 April, 1824.	1 2 19	5 12 8	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; book-keeping. Scriptures; and Church catechism to Protestants.
Magheralin, Parochial, Boys.	Bishop of Dromore, grant, 17 Sept. 1818.	1 2 19	12 19 7	—	—	For a resident Protestant schoolmaster to teach English, and principles of pure Christianity, within parish. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; book-keeping. Vocal music (Hullah.) Scriptures to those who do not object; Church catechism to Church children, and to Presbyterians who do not object.
Magheralin, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. Vocal music (Hullah.) Scriptures to those who do not object; Church catechism to Protestants.
Magherally, National.	Trustees of Meeting-house, grant, 1 Sept. 1828.	Site.	6 10 0	—	—	For a school under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	—
Moira, Parochial, Boys.	Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., grant, 20 Dec. 1820.	1 0 15	18 6 7	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children, Presbyterians, and one Roman Catholic.
Moira, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children, and others who do not object.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DOWN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
—	15 0 0	Ch. Ed. Soc., £8; Mr. Keown, from bequest, £5; Rev. W. Duffin, £2.	School fees, £3.	66	—	None.	18	41	29	–	12	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 565.
In minister. *Deed.*	9 0 0	Ch. Ed. Soc., £8; Mr. Ker, £1.	School fees, £8.	66	—	Small.	49	70	24	6	40	–	4s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; three free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 565.
In grantor. *Deed.*	10 0 0	Rev. W. Forde.	House and land, £3; Gratuity from Mr. Forde, £2; School fees, £3.	136	—	None.	35	26	23	1	2	–	4s. 4d.; two free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 565.
In Bishop of Dromore. *Deed.*	15 0 0	Rector, from subscriptions.	Apartments and garden, £8; School fees, £12.	83	—	Small.	–	58	55	1	2	–	4s. 4d. to 17s. 4d.; two free.	Satisfactory.
Same.	15 0 0	Same.	Apartments; School fees, £5.	83	—	Same.	28	63	58	5	–	–	Same.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 566.
In Committee. *Deed.*	24 0 0	National Board.	Apartments and garden, £3 10s.	–	—	—	45	–	–	–	–	–	—	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
In minister. *Deed.*	13 0 0	Sir R. Bateson, £8; Rector, £2; Ch. Ed. Soc. £3.	House and land, £8; School fees, £6.	122	—	None.	35	48	36	4	8	–	8s. 8d. to £1 1s. 8d.	Satisfactory.
Same.	12 10 0	Lady Bateson, £10; Ch. Ed. Soc. £2 10s.	Apartments and garden, £4; Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc. £1 2s. 10d.; School fees, £5.	89	—	None.	23	29	16	1	6	*6	4s. 4d. to 10s. 10d.; four free.	Satisfactory.

* 4 Members of Society of Friends, and 2 Methodists.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Newry, Christian Brothers.	House built by subscription in 1801, at a cost of £700; Bishop Lennon, will, proved 13 April, 1801, £500, producing £16 2s. 10*d*.; Earl of Kilmorey, grant. *Vide Newry Roman Catholic Poor School, Table, No. 2, p. 556.* Edmond Rice, will, proved 16 Nov., 1844. *Vide City of Dublin, Table, No. 2, p. 90.*	0 2 0	21 10 0	—	16 2 10	£100 for building school-house contiguous to the chapel, for education of children of poor Roman Catholics, and interest of £400 towards paying schoolmaster, or clothing or supporting such children. *Extract from Will.* For the instruction of poor boys in English, practical mathematics, and drawing; the institution being chiefly devoted to the communication of religious knowledge, and moral and religious influences being relied on for the maintenance of discipline. *Books of the Christian Brothers.*	Reading; writing; arithmetic; geometry; algebra; astronomy; mensuration; book-keeping. Vocal music for religious purposes; Roman Catholic catechism.
Newry, St. Clare Convent, National.	Michael Verdon, will, proved 23 June, 1831, rent-charge of £5; Mary Magennis, will, proved 17 May, 1832, £53 16*s*. 11*d*., invested, and with other bequests producing £23 3*s*. 11*d*. yearly.	Rent-charge.	—	5 0 0	23 3 11	Towards the support of the poor school in High-street, Newry. *Extracts from Wills.* For the schoolmistress of the Roman Catholic Poor Schools, Chapel-street, Newry. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; grammar; history; geography; arithmetic. Needlework; fancy work; knitting. Religious instruction in tenets of Roman Catholic Church; Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Newry, Scriptural, Boys.	Marquess of Downshire, Articles of Agreement for lease of premises, for twenty-one years from 1 November, 1852, if Lord Downshire live so long; trustees to expend £200 in improvements.	0 2 0	16 9 7	—	—	Solely for education of children, to be daily instructed in the Holy Scriptures. *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; history; composition; mensuration; book-keeping; Latin; Euclid; algebra. Drawing. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptural instruction; religious books of Church Education Society; Church catechism to Church children.
Newry, Scriptural, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; history; geography; arithmetic. Drawing. Plain and fancy needle-work; knitting. Vocal music (Hullah). Religious instruction same as in Boys' school.
Newry, Windsor-hill, National, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £184 12*s*. 3*d*.; subscriptions, £276 18*s*. 5*d*; Marquess of Downshire, grant, 15 January, 1827; Mary Sedgwick, will, proved 8 June, 1850, £300, of which £250 has been expended.	1 0 0	14 16 10	—	1 10 0	For resident schoolmaster and mistress to teach children, selected by trustees, or Marquess of Downshire, or his agent, English and arithmetic, under regulation of trustees, or Marquess of Downshire, or agent. *Deed.* For benefit of the Union School, Windsor-hill. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; arithmetic; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Vocal music (Hullah). New Testament to Protestants.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DOWN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In Superior General of the Christian Brothers. *Rep. A. C.*	—	Master and two assistant masters supported by trustees of Bishop Lennon's bequest; collections at charity sermon and donations.	Apartments and land, £10; School fees, £16 18s.	316	—	None.	180	*–	–	180	–	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 566.*
—	60 0 0 Two mistresses. 4 0 0 Monitress.	National Board. Same.	—	322	—	Sufficient.	296	448	5	443	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
—	40 0 0	Trustees.	Apartments, £7.	158	—	Sufficient.	53	108	75	2	†31	–	4s. 4d. to £2; £1 4s. extra for Latin.	Satisfactory; school regulations peculiar. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 566.*
—	30 0 0	Same.	None.	158	—	Same.	40	71	50	2	‡19	–	4s. 4d. to 17s. 4d.	Satisfactory.
In majority of trustees, and in default, in Marquess of Downshire. *Deed.*	32 0 0	National Board.	Apartments and garden, £10; School fees, £3.	165	—	Sufficient.	34	79	§–	–	–	–	4s. 4d. to 13s.; some free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 566.*

* No roll. † Including 1 Non-subscribing Presbyterian. ‡ Including 2 Non-subscribing Presbyterians.
§ Religions of pupils not stated.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Newry, Windsor-hill, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same as in Boys' school.	English, according to National system. Vocal music (Hullah). Needlework; knitting; fancy work. Scriptures to Protestants; Church catechism to Church children; and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Newry; Loughorne, National.	Robert Martin, will, proved 7 February, 1832.	Site and rent-charge.	5 6 5	7 0 0	—	To enable a proper teacher to make his charges moderate for instructing the poor of Loughorne and neighbourhood. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures to Presbyterians.
Newtownards, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £553 16*s.* 11*d.*; Earl of Londonderry, grant, 20 August, 1811.	0 2 5	17 2 3	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction.
Newtownards, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	(Salary from general fund.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music (Hullah). Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. Scriptural instruction; hymns; Lord's Prayer; Creed; commandments; Church catechism to Church children.
Portaferry.	L. L. Fund, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £103 7*s.* 8*d.*; Andrew Nugent, grant, 11 Feb., 1824.	0 1 0	6 7 5	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Rathfriland.	William Alexander, will, proved 13 June, 1850; £200 since increased to £212.	—	—	—	6 7 2	£20 a-year to be added to salary of a Protestant or Presbyterian schoolmaster, as long as principal and interest shall last. School to be under superintendence of Protestant and Presbyterian clergymen of Rathfriland, and not under any educational society. *Extract from Will.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children; and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Saintfield.	L. L. Fund, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £193 16*s.* 11*d.*; further expenditure, £350; N. Price to grant one acre of land.	1 0 0	20 11 8	—	—	For a school establishment at Saintfield, to be vested in four trustees, namely, Nicholas Price, John M'Burney, Rev. Henry Simpson, and Alexander Gordon. *Letter from A. Gordon to Commissioners of L. L. Fund.*	—
Saintfield; Ballyknockan, National.	John Macoughtry, lease for two lives, 12 November, 1824.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For a schoolhouse for education of children of Ballyknockan and neighbourhood. *Copy of Lease.*	—

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DOWN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
Same as in Boys' School.	35 0 0	Trustee of Mary Sedgwick's bequest, £20; National Board, £15.	Apartments and garden, £10; School fees, £1 10s.	165	—	Sufficient.	22	62	*–	–	–	–	4s. 4d.; majority free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 566.
In possessor of Loughorne. *Extracts from Wills.*	24 0 0	National Board, £17; Trustee of Robert Martin's bequest, £7.	Apartments and land, £4; School fees, £7 10s.	44	—	None.	44	78	–	37	41	–	4s. 4d. to 10s.	Satisfactory.
In Governors. *Deed.*	29 4 8	Governors, £20; Marquess of Londonderry, £9 4s. 8d.	House and garden, £6; Gratuity from Governors, £10; School fees, £10.	171	—	None.	92	129	24	1	†104	–	4s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; four free.	Satisfactory.
Same.	17 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and garden, £6; Gratuity from Governors, £5; School fees, £7.	126	—	None.	77	114	28	2	†84	–	Same.	Satisfactory.
In grantor. *Deed.*	20 0 0	Mr. Nugent.	Apartments and garden, £5; School fees, £10.	166	—	None.	–‡	34	12	10	12	–	4s. 4d.	Unsatisfactory; but master recently appointed. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 566.
—	15 0 0	Committee, from subscriptions, £5; Mrs. Meade, £5; Rev. H. G. Johnson, £5.	School fees, £6.	157	—	Sufficient.	40	44	9	–	35	–	4s. 4d.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 566.
—	30 0 0	Mr. J. C. Price.	—	–	—	—	64	–	–	–	–	–	4s. 4d. to £1 1s. 8d.	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to denial of endowment, since admitted. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 566.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules,* 1855.	24 0 0	National Board.	House and garden, £2; Viscount Dungannon, £5; School fees, £9.	–	—	—	27	–	–	–	–	–	6s.	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.

* Religions of pupils not stated. † Including some Protestant Dissenters unclassed.
‡ The late Master kept no roll or report book. The present Master was appointed 1st January, 1856.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Saintfield; Doran's Rock.	L. L. Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £61 16s. 11d.; site to be granted, about 1824.	Site.	3 14 9	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children, and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Saintfield; Tullywestnacunnaght, National.	Nicholas Price, grant, 1 Nov., 1825.	0 1 11	3 10 0	—	—	For schoolmaster to teach children, selected by managing committee or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of managing committee. *Deed.*	—
Seaforde, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £276 18s. 6d.; Matthew Forde, grant, 25 May, 1812.	3 0 38	11 10 11	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors. Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; book-keeping. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Seapatrick, Mulligan's, National.	Mary Mulligan, will, proved 17 July, 1824, residuary estate; presumed grant of site.	Site.	3 16 0	—	Unascertained.	For establishing and endowing a free school for education of children of all religious sects, no particular creed or catechism to be used therein; the Holy Scriptures, with a view to their respect and veneration, to be read not oftener than once a-week, and then in a solemn and devout manner. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Scripture Lessons; sacred poetry.
Seapatrick, Parochial.	Rev. Francis Burrowes, grant, 12 April, 1814.	1 2 19	11 6 2	—	—	For a resident licensed Protestant schoolmaster to teach the English tongue. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needle-work; knitting. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Strangford, National.	K. P. Soc., £92 6s. 2d.; subscriptions, £56 2s. 2d.; Lord Henry Fitzgerald, and the Hon. Henry Fitzgerald De Ros, grant, 20 Dec. 1825.	0 1 24	4 19 0	—	—	For education of children of persons of all religious persuasions residing within the manor and parish of Strangford, under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	—
Tyrella; Carricknab, National, Boys.	Nich. M'Grath, donation, 1853, £2,000, part expended in purchase of site, and in building; and £1,000 expended with other trusts funds in purchase of land.	1 2 19 and one-fourth of rents of trust estates.	31 12 4	32 0 0	—	£1,000 for building, and £1,000 for maintenance and support of a school in the parish of Tyrella, under regulation of Bishop Denvir. *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; geometrical drawing; book-keeping; navigation. Vocal music (Hullah). Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DOWN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
—	10 0 0	Mr. James Price and Rev. George Edmundson, aided by Ch. Ed. Soc.	Apartments and garden, £2; School fees, £2 15s.	80	—	None.	25	42	4	12	26	–	4s. 4d.; two free.	Satisfactory.
In committee. *Deed.*	22 0 0	National Board.	School fees, £14 17s. 5d.	–	—	Sufficient.	51	–	–	–	–	–	6s.	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
In Governors. *Deed.*	19 0 0	Governors, £15; Mr. Forde, £4.	Apartments and land, £6; Gratuity from Governors, £5; School fees, £7.	151	—	None.	32	42	20	13	9	–	4s. 4d. to £1; some free.	Satisfactory.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	38 0 0	National Board, £26; Mr. Mulligan, £12.	School fees, £6 10s.	110	—	Small.	38	87	5	63	*19	·	4s. 4d. to 30s.; five free.	Satisfactory. No local information obtained regarding endowment. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 567.
In minister. *Deed.*	37 0 0	W. Hayes, £30; R. Hayes, £3; Rector, £3; Ch. Ed. Soc. £1.	House and garden, £8; School fees, £4.	127	—	Small.	64	96	35	13	†48	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Satisfactory.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	—	—	—	–	—	—	60	–	–	–	–	–	—	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules* 1855.	46 0 0	National Board, £26; Bishop Denvir, £20.	Land, £3.	200	—	Sufficient.	28	59	–	54	5	–	Not yet fixed.	School but a short time in operation. As to endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 567.

* Including 5 Non-subscribing Presbyterians. † Including a few Non-subscribing Presbyterians.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Tyrella; Carricknab, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same as in Boys' school.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music (Hullah.) Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Warrenpoint, Boys.	Roger Hall, grant, 18 June, 1825.	0 3 9	19 19 9	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; book-keeping. Scriptural instruction; religious books of Church Education Society; Church catechism to Church children, and to Presbyterians who do not object.
Warrenpoint, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework; knitting. Scriptural instruction; religious books of Church Education Society; Church catechism to Church children.
	Total,	51 1 30 20 sites, rent-charges, premises, and trust estates.	617 2 2	374 18 10	138 8 6		

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ballyphilip; Kearney.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £84; Rev. Samuel Blacker, grant, 4 Dec., 1824.	0 2 35	6 0 0	—	—	For a resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Minister of parish, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Bangor.	Lord Clanbrassil, will, 18 June, 1659.	Rent-charge.	—	18 9 3	—	For the school of Bangor, to enable the masters to educate poor scholars. *Report of Commissioners of Municipal Corporations in Ireland*, 1833, *p.* 693.
Bangor.	Right Hon. R. Ward, will, proved 17 May, 1831, £1,000, since increased to £2,046 16*s.* 10*d.*	—	—	—	61 7 8	For use of the Provost and Burgesses of Bangor, to be expended by them in building and endowing a schoolhouse for the education of boys in mathematics, astronomy, and navigation, so as to qualify them to navigate and take charge of merchant vessels, as masters, on foreign voyages. *Extract from Will.*

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DOWN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In local patron, with approval of National Board, *Rules*, 1855.	12 0 0*	Bishop Denvir.	—	290	—	Sufficient.	22	63	2	59	2	–	Not yet fixed.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 567.
In grantor. *Deed.*	20 0 0	Mr. Hall.	Apartments and land, £6; School fees, £2.	140	—	None.	20	38	27	1	10	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; two free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 568.
Same.	16 0 0	Same.	Apartments and garden, £7; School fees, £4.	93	—	None.	17	32	20	1	†11	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to £1 6*s.*	Satisfactory; ventilation defective.
				9175	6		3376	5977	1394	1242	2362	40		

* Salary expected from National Board. † Including 1 Non-subscribing Presbyterian.

OPERATION. COUNTY OF DOWN.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
In minister. *Deed.*	In existence.	Discontinued in consequence of a National School being established in the immediate neighbourhood. *Rep. A. C.*	Premises likely to go to ruin if not immediately looked after. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 568.
—	—	Neither this bequest, nor that for Killyleagh, were paid in 1833, although charged by the will under which Lord Clanbrassil's estates are enjoyed. *Reports on Municipal Corporations in Ireland*, 1833.	Mr. E. Ward, of Bangor Castle, pays £16 a-year to the master of parochial school. *Rep. A. C.*
—	None.	Not established, no site having been obtained. *Return from Bequest Board.* The apprehension of a deficiency of assets, as reported to Commissioners of Municipal Corporations in Ireland, was unfounded. *Rep. A. C.*	The bequest is in the hands of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. A scheme for the erection and management of this school is now before one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery. *Rep. A. C.*

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Down; Hollymount.	L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 2d.; subscriptions, £92 6s. 2d.; Francis Savage, grant, 16 July, 1821.	0 3 9	6 6 10	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by grantor or master. English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*
Hillsborough.	L.L. Fund, £27 13s. 10d.; subscriptions, £41 10s. 9d.; Marquess of Downshire to grant one acre, about 1820.	1 0 0	3 1 6	—	—	—
Holywood, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £205 16s. 11d.; site vested in trustees 1821. *Vide Hollywood Parochial, National, p.* 542.	Site.	7 11 2	—	—	—
Holywood; Rockport.	Isabella Waddell, codicil to will, proved 15 March, 1826, £184 12s. 4d.	—	—	—	5 10 9	For the furtherance of education in the schoolhouse testatrix contributed to build at Rockport, under regulation of her sisters, Theodocia and Jane. *Extract from Will.*
Killyleagh.	Lord Clanbrassil, will, 18 June, 1659.	Rent-charge.	—	18 9 3	—	For the school at Killyleagh, to enable the masters to educate poor scholars. *Reports of Commissioners of Municipal Corporations in Ireland*, 1833, *p.* 928.
Killough.	Rev. James Hamilton, will, 1796, 20-23 parts of £230 15s. 5d., now invested by Board of Bequest in £251 5s. 1d., 3 per cent. stock, part of a fund of £552 15s. 3d., for school and church purposes.	—	—	—	6 13 9	For paying £10 Irish for salary of parish clerk, to act as schoolmaster in the town of Killough. (£1 10s. Irish being payable to sexton.) *Rep. A. C.*
Moira; Ballyknock.	L. L. Fund, £44 6s. 1d.; subscriptions, £43 7s. 8d.; Marquess of Downshire, grant, 1 July, 1823.	0 2 0	3 2 8	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of parish or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Newry, Roman Catholic Poor.	Bishop Derry, will, 5 Sept., 1819, £461 10s. 9d.; Mary Magennis, will, proved 17 May, 1832, £107 13s. 10d.	—	--	—	17 1 6	For the support of the Roman Catholic Poor School of Newry, and of poor children who shall be educated therein. *Dublin Gazette*, 1820. For schoolmaster of Roman Catholic Poor Schools, in Chapel-street, Newry. *Extracts from Wills.*
Newtownards; Ballyblack, Girls.	Marquess of Londonderry, grant, 10 June, 1831.	0 1 10	3 10 0	—	—	For a school under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*
Newtownards; Ballyrogan.	L. L. Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £63 13s. 10d.; Marquess of Londonderry, grant, 25 April, 1822.	Site.	3 15 10	—	—	For a resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of parish, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Saul; Ballintogher.	Lady Harriet Savage, renewable lease, 2 Aug. 1825.	0 2 1	0 10 0	—	—	For building and erecting a schoolhouse for the education of the poor, under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*
	Total, .	3 3 15 2 sites and rent-charges.	33 18 0	36 18 6	90 13 8	

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF DOWN—*continued.*

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
In grantor. *Deed.*	In good condition.	Resignation of master. *Rep. A. C.*	Lady Harriet Forde purposed re-opening the school in Spring, 1856. A church has been erected on a portion of the land granted by the deed. *Rep. A. C.*
—	—	—	Schoolhouse seems no longer to exist; a new one has been built by Lord Downshire. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 568.
—	—	—	Incumbent states that he is not aware of any school in the parish of Holywood, coming within the jurisdiction of the Endowed Schools Commission. *Answer to Circular.*
—	In good condition.	The sum bequeathed is not applied to this school, but has been paid over to Mr. James Crawford, of Belfast. *Rep. A. C.*	It does not appear that any arrangement has been made to render the bequest to this school unnecessary. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 568.
—	—	The rector states that there has never been any school known as Lord Clanbrassil school, nor any in operation under his will. *Rep. A. C.*	Lord Dufferin pays the teachers of the Killyleagh National Schools £20 per annum. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 568.
—	—	This school having been separated from Lord Bangor's school, the sum remitted to the incumbent by the Bequest Board was found too small for the salary of a schoolmaster, consequently there is now no school. *Rep. A. C.*	The interest is paid to the incumbent, who pays to the parish clerk £4 12*s.* 4*d.*, and to the sexton, £1 7*s.* 8*d.* The incumbent looks forward to establishing a school, but it does not appear how this expectation is to be realized. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 569. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 9778, *et seq.* and 20305, *et seq.*
In minister. *Deed.*	In good repair.	The school, which had been a long time languishing, is at present closed for want of adequate means to support a teacher. *Answer to Circular.*	Lord Downshire's agent expects shortly to arrange with the minister of Moira for its re-opening. *Rep. A. C.*
—	—	Bishop Derry's bequest was to be applied to this school after the death of two persons in his will named. *Extract from Will.*	No reply received from master of Christian Brothers' School in answer to letter addressed to him, enclosing extract from Bishop Derry's will. No benefit received, to the knowledge of master, from Mary Magennis's bequest. *Vide Newry Christian Brothers, p.* 548. *Rep. A. C.*
In managers. *Deed.*	—	—	No report by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received. Circular addressed to mistress returned through Dead-letter Office.
In minister. *Deed.*	In good repair.	Discontinued, because the master having been appointed to another school, refuses to give up the key, alleging that the committee owe him money. *Rep. A. C.*	As soon as possession is obtained, the school will be re-opened. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 569.
—	In ruins.	Discontinued, a National school being opened in the neighbourhood. *Answer to Circular.*	No report by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.

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TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ballymacarrett, Poor.	Flora Cummin, will, proved 17 March, 1853, moiety of residuary bequest.	—	—	—	Unascertained.

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ballinahinch, Protestant Charter.	Lord Rawdon, grant, twenty acres; Bishop of Dromore, grant, twenty acres.	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	For instruction of Roman Catholic and other poor natives of Ireland, in English, writing, and arithmetic; in husbandry and housewifery, or in trades, manufactures, or other manual occupations; in Scriptures, and in the principles of Protestant Established religion. *Charter.*
Comber; Ballymaglash.	James Blackwood, lease for three lives or thirty-one years, 30 April, 1827.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For a schoolhouse for the education of the poor of the neighbourhood, under regulation of Kildare-place Society.
Moira.	Sir John Rawdon, will, proved 8 May, 1724, schoolhouse and rent-charge.	Site and Rent-charge.	0 10 0	40 0 0	—	—
Newry, Rockvale.	William Gordon, grant, 1 October, 1824.	0 1 16	3 10 0	—	—	For public schoolhouse for admission of children of every denomination, under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Copy of Deed.*
Strangford, Protestant Charter.	Duke of Leinster, grant of 21A. 1R. 19P.; Countess of Kildare, grant of two acres.	23 1 19	—	23 7 4	—	For instruction of Roman Catholic and other poor natives of Ireland, in English, writing, and arithmetic; in husbandry and housewifery, or in trades, manufactures, or other manual occupations: in Scripture, and in the principles of Protestant Established religion. *Charter.*
Total, . .		63 2 35 2 sites and Rent-charge.	7 10 0	103 7 4	—	

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF DOWN.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Donaghadee.	A bequest from William Hunter, attaching to Donaghadee.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 583.	Testator left some property as a charity for poor women, and other purposes, but did not bequeath any thing for a school. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Drumbo.	House, garden, 10 acres of land, and £10 per annum from Lord Donegal, about 1767.	Commissioners of Board of Education in Ireland, Reports, 1807–12, p. 308.	Previous to the present rector coming to the parish of Drumbeg in 1843, this school existed in the county Antrim, district of the parish, and through neglect of the trustees, the grant of land lapsed. *Answer to Circular.*	—
Kilkeel.	An old church handed over by act of vestry to Viscount Kilmorey, for purposes of a free school.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 398.	In consequence of the unfit situation of the school in the church-yard, the old schoolhouse was pulled down. *Answer to Circular.*	Lord Kilmorey's trustees built a new schoolhouse at a cost of £380, which is at present in operation. *Answer to Circular.*

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ENDOWMENT. COUNTY OF DOWN.

Object.	Nature of Contingency.	Remarks.
For education of poor children resident in Ballymacarrett, under regulation of trustees of Presbyterian congregation, in connexion with Synod of Ulster, and of which the Rev. John Meneely is now minister. *Extracts from Wills.*	Death of testatrix's daughter, under age, or unmarried. *Rep. A. C.*	—

LOST OR EXPIRED. COUNTY OF DOWN.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 539.	School discontinued by a resolution of Incorporated Society, dated 1st February, 1775. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Lease in custody of Kildare-place Society.	The schoolhouse is at present closed, and the lease has been surrendered. *Answer to Circular.*	Kildare-place Society entitled to be reimbursed sum expended in building. *Clause in Lease.*
Same.	No trace of this school can be discovered at Moira. *Rep. A. C.*	This endowment was to continue for one year after testator's heir came of age, after which testator requests that his son will perpetuate the foundation. *Extract from Will.*
Copy of deed in custody of Kildare-place Society.	The schoolhouse is now held at the yearly rent of six-pence, under purchaser of property of grantor, and the school is in operation as a non-vested school under the National Board. *Answer to Circular.*	—
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep. 1835, App. p. 539.	School suppressed by order of Incorporated Society, dated 11th March, 1829, and by order of 4th July, 1832, the land and premises were surrendered to Lord De Ros. *Rep. A. C.*	—

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF DOWN—*continued.*

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Killinchy,	Mrs. Anne Hamilton, devise of £308 2*s.* 8½*d.*, for a school.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep. 1835, p. 539.	This endowment is attached to the Dundalk Incorporated Society's Institution. *Vide Louth Table, No.* 1, *p.* 176. *Vide* Report of Inspector of Estates, *App. to Rep., p.* 42.	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 9821 *et seq.*, and 12353 *et seq.*
Killough, Protestant Charter.	Judge Ward, grant of 14 acres, and of annual income of £20.	Same.	An order for the suppression of this school was made by the Incorporated Society, in their minutes, dated 4th November, 1772. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	The endowment thus described is at present in operation, and divided between the Killough and Ballyculter schools. *Vide Table No.* 1, *pp.* 530–544.

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TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF DOWN—*continued.*

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Moira; Kilwarney.	A house built of stone and slated; cost £90, of which £47 was granted from L. L. Fund.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App. p. 376.	Lord Downshire's agent states that there is no school called Kilwarney in this district, and believes that this school is identical with Moira, Ballynock, in *Table, No.* 2, *p.* 556. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Newtownards, Turnley's Schools.	A free house and garden bequeathed to each teacher by Francis Turnley.	Answer to Circular.	Two gentlemen on the committee of these schools, stated that there is no deed or conveyance of the schoolhouses or premises; that Mr. Turnley's will was contested and set aside, and the property is now in the Court of Chancery. *Rep. A. C.*	—

COUNTY OF DOWN.

Endowments in Operation.

EXTRACTS from REPORTS of EDWARD PENNEFATHER, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Aghaderg, Parochial, Girls.

Aghaderg, Parochial, Girls' School.—In the girls' school the answering in geography was indifferent; in arithmetic and arithmetical tables, by one fair, by the rest indifferent. The ages of those examined in the boys' school were considerably above those in the girls' school—one of the boys being eighteen, another sixteen; the eldest girl was only ten years old.—[12th February, 1856.]

Annaclone, Parochial.

Annaclone, Parochial School.—The supply of fuel in this school is not at all times sufficient. I examined the head class in geography, of which, however, they knew very little; and they were also very backward in arithmetical tables. The writing from dictation by one child of ten years old was very good; by two others, middling; of two others, very indifferent, indeed. The children in this school, at least such as I saw, were very young; the eldest examined was twelve years old.—[21st February, 1856.]

Annahilt, Boys.

Annahilt, Boys' School.—The schoolroom and residence for the master and mistress form one building, which is a respectable edifice, with a small lawn in front, skirted by trees.

It appears that, in the early part of the year 1800, Lord Downshire agreed to give a lease, for as long a term as he was empowered to do under his marriage settlement, if the premises then proposed as the site of the schoolhouse should be fixed upon. The premises proposed were those subsequently selected. I do not know what the leasing power* in the settlement was. If the power was the usual one, a lease made pursuant to it would probably have expired before this; it does not, however, appear that there ever was a lease executed; and the premises are held from year to year, at a nominal rent, from the present Marquess.

It appears that the school is not managed in strict accordance with the terms of Mr. Jameson's will. The rector of the parish of Annahilt now takes little or no part, and two Presbyterian clergymen, instead of one, are concerned in the management of the school; one of these, I understand, is not a resident in the parish, though a meeting-house in which he officiates is situated within it.

It appears that by a resolution of the managers and committee, bearing date the 10th September, 1855, it was resolved that Mr. John Beatty should be continued in charge of the school, as the responsible party; and that he should be permitted to employ his brother, William Beatty, of whose character and capability as a scholar and teacher the committee had received satisfactory testimony, as his substitute, from 1st November, 1855, till May, 1856, in order that Mr. John Beatty might attend college (*i.e.*, the College of the General Assembly, in Belfast) during the winter months. It was also agreed that the dwelling-house should be let, if an eligible tenant could be obtained; and that the terms on which he should be admitted, and the details of giving him possession, should be left to the Rev. Messrs. Moorhead and Greer, to whom applicants were to be referred.

I think the arrangements thus sanctioned for the absence of the master is open to great objection. The schoolmaster, as it appears to me, should himself be constantly resident, and should not be allowed, for months, to delegate his duties to another; if his holding the office is no assistance to him while resident in Belfast, there is no reason why he should not resign or be dismissed, and a regular master, whose attention is not called away by other pursuits, appointed in his stead; if, on the other hand, he derives pecuniary advantages from his continuing in the office of master, the fund is in part, at least, devoted to an object never contemplated by the testator.

The residence provided for the master and mistress is not occupied by either, nor by the person acting as assistant master;—the proposal to let it appears to me objectionable. The assistant master had not come to the school when I arrived there, though many of the scholars had assembled; nor did he appear till I had been at the school some little time.—[6th February, 1856.]

Annahilt, Girls.

Annahilt, Girls' School.—I think the mistress ought to keep a roll and report-book, neither of which is done. The school was not as orderly as it ought to be. The mistress, it appears, did not pass any examination previous to her appointment, nor has she even been at any training establishment. It would have been better if the mistress had had the advantages which a regular training school affords. There is a want of maps.—[6th February, 1856.]

Ballyculter, Boys.

Ballyculter, Boys' School.—This school is in part supported by moneys arising from property devised by the will of the late Judge Ward, bearing date the 10th March, 1759, whereby he devised certain premises to his son, Bernard Ward, and his heirs, in trust, among other things, to pay £20

* The General School Leasing Power Act, enabling grants in fee-farm to be made, was passed in 1810; and the money from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund was paid in 1820, when Lord Downshire is presumed to have promised to secure to this school in perpetuity the land which that Act enabled him to grant.

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COUNTY OF DOWN.

Endowments in Operation.

Ballyculter, Boys.

per annum during the time the Incorporated Society kept a charter school in Killough, and maintained and educated in the Protestant religion twenty or more children. The Incorporated Society's charter school has long since ceased to exist. It appears, by a Return from the Office of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, that a bill was filed, in 1838, to carry out the charity of which the above formed a part: a compromise was entered into, with the sanction of the then Attorney-General, by which a sum of £338 12*s.* 8*d.*, besides costs, was paid to the Board; and it appears, by the same document, that the premises devised were conveyed to them. As the original object of the testator had partially failed (the Incorporated Society's school having ceased to exist), a scheme was proposed in 1843, which was adopted, and for some years carried out. It further appears that, on 29th January, 1847, application was made to the Board in some degree to vary the original scheme, which was acceded to on 26th February, 1847; and by the arrangement then sanctioned, and which still subsists, £10 per annum is paid to the master of this school, and a like sum to the mistress; and a sum of £10 per annum was allotted for the purchase of books and school requisites for this and another school, of which £5 is applied to this.

In the document from the Office of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests the name of the school is given, when the salary of the master is referred to, as Ballyrennan; this, I understand, is a mistake for Ballyculter.

I think that even though this school is carefully looked after by the Bangor family, that inspection by a person who acts as a regular school inspector would be an advantage to the scholars, and a stimulus to the master and mistress.

In the boys' school I examined the only two of the head class who were present, and some of the next class, in geography; the answering was middling. I also examined in arithmetic, in which the answering was fair. The writing from dictation was good.

Some of Lord Bangor's family came to the school while I was there, as also did Lord Bangor's agent. He entered his protest, on Lord Bangor's behalf, against my visiting this school under the Commission; as he conceives that the arrangement by which this school (which is a private school of Lord Bangor's) derives any benefit under Judge Ward's will is but temporary, may be determined at any moment. As, however, it appears that an income is now applied, under the direction of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, for the support of this school, I continued the inquiry, and, subject to the above protest, I was assisted in it.—[29th January, 1856.]

Banbridge, National, (No. 2) Boys.

Banbridge, National (No 2), Boys' School.—The boys' and girls' school are held in the girls' schoolroom in winter; this arises in part from the scarcity of fuel, and in part from the dampness of the floor of the boys' schoolroom.

I examined those who were present, of the head class, in geography; they had only learned as far as the geography of Europe; the answering was middling. I examined also in arithmetic and arithmetical tables, the answering was fair; the writing from dictation was very indifferent.

This was market day in Banbridge, when, it was stated to me, that many of the best pupils are usually absent. One of the members of the school committee, who was present during the greater part of my visit, stated that children are not only taken away early to assist in the manufacture of linen, but their regular attendance is much interfered with for the same reason.—[14th February, 1856.]

Banbridge, National, (No. 2) Girls.

Banbridge, National (No. 2), Girls' School.—The answering both in geography and arithmetic was only middling; the writing from dictation, by one, was very good; by two, fair; and by one, indifferent.—[14th February, 1856.]

Bangor; Ballymaconnell, National.

Bangor; Ballymaconnell, National School.—It appears the right of nomination of free scholars in the three schools in this parish, endowed under Mr. M'Gowan's will, is not exercised by the clergyman of Bangor, or the agent of Lord Dufferin's estate. Lord Dufferin, shortly after he succeeded to the title and estates, placed this school in connexion with the National Board. The clergyman of Bangor understands that Mr. M'Gowan intended his bequest in aid of schools not under the National Board, and as this school has been placed in connexion with that Board, the clergyman does not nominate any free pupils. Considering the salary and emoluments of the master, amounting to £51 10*s.*, I do not think that five free pupils, out of eighty-seven, is a sufficient number; and it does not appear, however, regard being had to the will, that there is any sufficient abatement in the charges for the pupils, comparing this with many other schools. The master, states, that the pay of the pupils has been lowered, for, in 1842, the charges were from 2*d.* to 4*d.* a week; they are now from 1*d.* to 2½*d.* per week, and the master made this change as he considered he was in that way fulfilling the intention of Mr. M'Gowan, and no doubt he did so to the extent of the reduction made; but I think there ought either to be more free pupils, or a further reduction in the charge made to pupils. I should, in justice to the master, add, that this is the only school, of the three to which Mr. M'Gowan made bequests, in which it appears any reduction has been made.

I examined the two head classes in geography; they had only learned as far as the geography of Europe; the eldest boy was thirteen, the youngest, nine; the answering was fair. I also examined in arithmetic and arithmetical tables, in which the answering was good.—[7th December, 1855.]

Bangor; Ballymullen (or Crawfordsburn,) National.

Bangor; Ballymullen (or Crawfordsburn,) National School.—I do not think there are a sufficient number of free pupils in this school. The salary and emoluments of the master amount to £81 0*s.* 9*d.*; and out of 130 pupils there are only eleven free, and there is no abatement made in the charges for the pupils, pursuant to the terms of Mr. M'Gowan's will.

I examined the two head classes in geography; the answering by one of the boys was good, of some middling, and the rest indifferent. I also examined them in arithmetical tables, in which the answering was good.—[3rd December, 1855.]

Bangor; Ballysallagh, National.

Bangor; Ballysallagh, National School.—I do not think that there are a sufficient number of free pupils in this school, considering the salary and emoluments of the master, amounting to £47 10*s.* Out of fifty-eight pupils there should be more than six free; and it does not appear that there is any abatement in the charges made by the master for the other pupils.

I examined the head class in geography; two of them answered well, the rest indifferently. I also examined in arithmetic, in which the answering by some was good, of the rest middling. The master appears to be a painstaking man, and interested in the advance of the scholars.—[3rd December, 1855.]

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COUNTY OF DOWN.

Endowments in Operation.

Blaris.

Blaris School.—The children in this school are backward; fourteen read the Scriptures, three use books of arithmetic, one English grammar, and three geography. There was no class present who had learned geography. I examined two boys in arithmetic, of which they knew very little; these, the master stated, were the most advanced of the pupils present.—[22nd March, 1856.]

Bryansford, Girls and Infant.

Bryansford, Girls' and Infant School.—There is no school exactly answering the description in the deed of 13th February, 1827. I communicated with the Earl of Roden, and his Lordship's agent, neither of whom was aware of the existence of the deed; a search has been made through all the papers belonging to his Lordship's estate, and there is no document or trace of any thing connected with the deed, or the grant from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund. About thirty years ago, his Lordship applied to the then Government, for a grant of £100 out of the fund placed at the Lord Lieutenant's disposal, to build the schoolhouse in the village of Bryansford, opposite to the gate of Tollymore Park, which sum was granted on his Lordship laying out £100 to complete it. This was done, and the building has been used as a schoolhouse ever since. It has never been a boys' school.

A boys' school is in another part of the village; it was built in 1826, by Lord Roden, entirely out of his private resources, and his Lordship has paid the schoolmaster in the one school, and the schoolmistress in the other, ever since the opening of each.

There is no land attached to either school, except the garden, which is also used as a playground at the female and infant school, and a small garden in front of the boys' school. The master has a garden at the side of the road opposite the boys' schoolhouse, but this is held at will from Lord Roden.

Both parts of the deed, it appears, have remained in the hands of the law agent to the Commissioners of the Parliamentary Grant in Aid of Schools, from the time of their execution by Lord Roden till they were handed to the Commissioners of Endowed Schools; neither deed has been executed by the grantee.

As regards the maintenance of a school, it appears that the object for which the grant was made has hitherto been and now is carried out.

This being an infant school, with the exception of a few girls, I did not examine the pupils.—[23rd January, 1856.]

Donaghadee, Endowed.

Donaghadee, Endowed School.—No school has been held since 16th November, in consequence of the prevalence of small-pox and scarlatina. The master's entire family were just recovering from small-pox, are present in the schoolhouse. The spelling tablets in this school are in a lamentably worn state, some not fit for use. As there were no boys in attendance, I could see none of the books, but from the account given by the master, I should think the supply very deficient. The master has no roll, and, with his means, he could hardly be expected to supply one himself. This school ought to be visited by the trustees appointed by Lady Mount Alexander's will.

I called on the Rev. John Hill, Rector of Donaghadee. I was not so fortunate as to see him, but from a letter I subsequently received from him, I learn that he has given the schoolmaster notice that he must leave.—[7th December, 1855.]

Donaghadee; Carrowdore, National.

Donaghadee; Carrowdore, National School.—It appears that a lease was executed, by which a larger portion of land was demised for the purpose of this school, than is at present attached to it. The Rev. H. Stewart, incumbent of Carrowdore, states the lease is in the possession of Mr. Litton. This lease is registered. If Mr. Litton cannot produce the lease, a copy of the memorial should be procured; the lease was registered, 15 June, 1825. At the time of my visit Mr. Crommelin, was from home. It would seem that the land demised has been built upon, and the rents received by Mr. Crommelin. If, on reference to the lease,* this is found to be so, no time should be lost in securing them for the use of the school.

I examined the head class in geography; they had only learned as far as the geography of Europe; the eldest examined was thirteen, the youngest ten; the answering by one was good, by the rest indifferent. I also examined in arithmetic and arithmetical tables; the answering was fair. This school appears to be orderly and well conducted.

The boys and girls are taught in the same room; there is a schoolroom which was formerly used for the girls; the school, however, is not so well attended as formerly, as many schools, I was informed, have, within the last few years, been built in the neighbourhood, and use now is made only of one schoolroom.—[11th December, 1855.]

Donaghmore; Derrycraw, National.

Donaghmore; Derrycraw, National School.—The master did not come to the school this morning, till twenty-five minutes to eleven o'clock. As apartments are provided for him, I think he should reside on the premises; and I think also that it is a disadvantage to the school that the master should hold twelve acres of land.

I examined the head class, five of whom were present; the eldest was fourteen, the youngest eleven years old, in arithmetic and arithmetical tables; the answering was pretty good; of geography they knew very little; the writing from dictation by one was good, by the remaining four middling.

The mistress was absent, having gone to visit some member of her family.

The Messrs. Corry are not now the proprietors of Derrycraw, and this has ceased to be a school connected with the clergyman of the parish; it was placed under the National Board, or in connexion with it, in January, 1848.—[19th January, 1856.]

Donaghmore, Parochial.

Donaghmore, Parochial School.—This is little more than an infant school, and the mistress, who has been recently appointed, was unable to state whether there was any endowment, and referred me to the Rev. M. Mee, the vicar, and the Rev. J. C. Quin, at present the officiating clergyman of the parish. I called at Mr. Mee's house; he is, however, from illness, quite unable to attend to business; and I was referred to Mr. Quin, who informed me that there is no endowment of any kind; the schoolhouse is built on glebe land, and a small garden attached to it is also glebe land, held at will from the vicar of the parish. Mr. Quin, out of his private means, pays £10 per annum to the

* The memorial of the deed, dated 18th November, 1824, between Nicholas Delacherois Crommelin, the Bishop of Down, and the Rev. Francis E. Lascelles, shows that Mr. Crommelin granted one statute acre of land for ever, to the minister of Donaghadee and his successors, for the use of a resident schoolmaster to be appointed by Mr. Crommelin. The return of Samuel Delacherois Crommelin, given to the Commissioners, dated 22 September, 1855, states that the Carrowdore schoolhouse, which is the one to which the memorial relates, has now only one rood of land attached to it. He further states that this land does not constitute an endowment.

The incumbent of Carrowdore states that there are buildings on the land belonging to the school. The case has been referred to the Commissioners of Education.

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schoolmistress; this is entirely a voluntary payment on his part. There is no schoolmaster.—[16th January, 1856.]

COUNTY OF DOWN.

Endowments in Operation.

Donaghmore, Parochial.

It appears by deed bearing date 28th March, 1822, furnished to the Commissioners by the Secretary to the Commissioners of the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, that the then Rector of Donaghmore conveyed to the minister and churchwardens of the parish one acre of land, in trust for the use of a resident schoolmaster. The officiating clergyman, as mentioned above, was not aware of this grant.*—[4th April, 1856.]

Downpatrick, Blue, Boys.

Downpatrick, Blue, Boys' School.—These schools were endowed by Mr. Southwell, by codicil to his will, dated 28th July, 1750, whereby £237, late currency, being equal to £218 15*s.* 5*d.* British, was charged on two townlands, for the almshouse and two schoolhouses in Downpatrick. Of this sum, £145 5*s.* 6*d.*, late currency, equivalent to £133 5*s.* 6*d.* British, was charged by the testator for the purpose of maintaining the Blue Schools.

In each year, since Mr Ker purchased the Manor of Down, he has expended on the Blue Schools more than was directed by the testator. The highest expenditure for this purpose in any one year by him since 1845, the year he became the purchaser, was £177 1*s.* 4½*d.*, and the lowest was £144 12*s.* 1*d.*, each, present currency. The average expenditure has been £165 1*s.* 7½*d.*

Mr. Harrel, steward of the manor, keeps a register containing the names of the scholars on the foundation, the dates of their admission and leaving; to whom and to what trades they are bound.

The children on the foundation remain four years from their admission; if, however, there is good ground for supposing that the pupils will be much benefited by remaining longer, an exception is made in such cases.

An apothecary attends the scholars on the foundation when ill, and supplies the medicine to them free.

In lieu of board each Blue scholar is paid 13*s.* 10*d.* quarterly. Upon appointment each Blue scholar receives two suits of clothes and two pair of shoes. A suit of clothes and a pair of shoes are given annually. Each boy is supplied with three shirts and each girl with three chemises yearly. Each of the scholars is apprenticed with a fee of £2 15*s.* 4*d.*

I examined the head class in geography. The answering was very indifferent, and the answering in the same class by all, except one boy, in arithmetic was very poor. The writing from dictation by one was very good, by two middling, and by the remainder bad.

The maps in the boys' school are not mounted, which renders them, comparatively speaking, of little value. The school was very orderly.—[30th January, 1856.]

Downpatrick, Blue, Girls.

Downpatrick, Blue, Girls' School.—In the girls' school there are no regular classes. I examined in geography, in which the answering, except by one, was very bad. Two only of those present could write from dictation. It was well done by one of the girls, and badly by the other. I can hardly say there was any answering in arithmetic.

The state of attainment does not at all correspond with what one would expect from the return made by the mistress of the number of pupils using the different books.

Both these schools are in an unsatisfactory state. The master and mistress are quite unsuited for their places; they are much too far advanced in life. Their removal is now under Mr. Ker's consideration.† The girls' school does not commence at the hour directed by the rules given to the mistress; and the girls are not classed. The taking in lodgers by the mistress during the assizes ought not on any account to be permitted, and, I understand, will not in future be allowed.—[30th January, 1856.]

Downpatrick; Diocesan Free School, for Down and Dromore.

Downpatrick; Diocesan Free School, for Down and Dromore.—I think boarders ought to be received in this schoolhouse. A house has been erected by Grand Jury presentment, affording accommodation for them, and it appears to me that it should be used accordingly. At present this school is useless to pupils resident at any part of the dioceses except in its immediate neighbourhood. It appears to me, also, that inasmuch as the funds for this school arise from a limited locality, pupils from that locality should alone be admitted, or at least that they should be preferred. I think that such of the pupils as belong to the Church of England, should be taught the Church catechism; and that there ought to be periodical visitations of this school, and regular examinations of the pupils.

There appears to be no doubt of the efficiency and capability of the Rev. Joseph Cooper, as a master; but the advantages in this school would be much increased by an assistant, and some of the respectable inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood complain of the want of an assistant master; and it has been represented to me, that if such were appointed, the necessity for the Committee School in the town would cease, the number in this school would be greatly increased, and a better education afforded than exists in either at present. The accession of pupils might probably secure means adequate to the payment of an assistant master; and some of the parents, I understand, are willing to pay increased school fees, if a competent assistant were appointed.

I examined the only one of the head class that was present, in the Greek Testament; he construed well. I also examined him and the next class in geography, in which the answering was very indifferent. The answering in English history was very poor; in arithmetic middling, except by one boy, who answered well. The answering in Greek grammar by one boy was good; by the others, pretty good. The writing from dictation was, by some, very good; by the rest, fair. The eldest boy examined was sixteen; the youngest, eleven years old.—[26th January, 1856.]

Dromore; Ballykeel, National.

Dromore; Ballykeel, National School.—I think that it would be an advantage to this school if the master had been at a training establishment. The answering of the scholars was very poor. The occupation by the master of so much as sixteen acres of land appears to me objectionable. The ventilation is not good, as the windows that used to open are now fastened up.

I examined the head class in geography, in which, however, they could scarcely answer any thing. I also examined in arithmetical tables and arithmetic; the answering was very indifferent. The master reported that there were not any who could write from dictation.—[14th February, 1856.]

* A certified copy of the fee-farm grant has been transmitted to the Rev. J. C. Quin, who states that he was not aware of the endowment, but that the teacher has always held the land, as stated in the deed, rent free.

† The master and mistress were removed in July, 1856, and trained teachers appointed in their place.

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COUNTY OF DOWN.

Endowments in Operation.

Dromore, Parochial, Boys.

Dromore, Parochial, Boys' School.—This school seems in a very unsatisfactory state. Judging by the answering when I examined, the amount of instruction given is very limited indeed. I do not see the necessity of teaching the boys the Church catechism daily; there is a Sunday school, and I should think the boys might be properly prepared for it, and at the same time be instructed in other branches of education, in which they appeared to me wonderfully deficient. There is at present but one schoolroom for boys and girls; formerly there were two rooms, but they were thrown into one for the purpose of Church service, when the cathedral was undergoing repairs. I think the partition of the school should be restored.

I examined some of the boys in geography, of which they knew next to nothing. The answering in arithmetic was very bad, and the master stated that none present could write from dictation.

There is no regular supply of fuel.—[14th February, 1856.]

Drumbeg; Hill Hall, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.

Drumbeg; Hill Hall, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys' School.—This school stands in need of repair, and the internal fittings are much out of order. I examined the head class in geography—the eldest boy was fourteen, the youngest ten years old; the answering was indifferent. I also examined in arithmetic, in which the answering was good. The school is orderly.—[5th December, 1855.]

Drumbo; Ballymacbrennan, National, Boys.

Drumbo; Ballymacbrennan, National, Boys' School.—There was only one boy of the head class present; it was the fair day at Belfast, and some were at the fair, others at home during their parents' absence. The next class were only learning the elementary parts of geography; I examined them in arithmetical tables; the answering was very indifferent. The eldest boy was twelve, the youngest eight. The school is orderly.—[5th December, 1855.]

Drumbo; Purdysburn, National, Boys.

Drumbo; Purdysburn, National, Boys' School.—I examined the two head classes in geography, in which the answering of some was fair, and of others middling. I also examined in arithmetic, in which the answering of some was very good, of others middling.

This school was not as orderly as I should have expected from the appearance and manner of the master, and I was disappointed in the knowledge of the two head classes in geography.—[4th December, 1855.]

Garvaghy, Parochial.

Garvaghy, Parochial School.—This is an old, thatched house. There were but six pupils present; they were very young; none could answer in geography, and only two in the multiplication table, and the answering by them was indifferent; none present could write from dictation. The master states that the attendance on Saturdays is always thin, and that it was thinner to-day than usual, inasmuch as there had been no school on the preceding day, in consequence of a funeral in the parish, and some of the children thought there would be no school on the Saturday.—[9th February, 1856.]

Grey Abbey; Tullycavey, National.

Grey Abbey; Tullycavey, National School.—I examined in geography the two head classes—the eldest boy was thirteen, the youngest ten; the answering by one was pretty good, by the rest very indifferent. I also examined in arithmetic and arithmetical tables; the answering by two was fair, by the others indifferent.—[10th December, 1855.]

Kilbroney, Parochial.

Kilbroney, Parochial School.—There is a great want of books and school requisites in this school; and those of the children whom I examined plainly showed that they stood in need of both. There are not sufficient funds to keep it in efficient working order.

I examined some of the scholars; only one of the head class was present; two wrote from dictation, one tolerably well, the other badly. There was but one present who had learned any geography, and he knew very little. The answering in the multiplication table, except by one boy, was indifferent, as also was the answering in the pence table. In so small a school I do not see the occasion for four monitors.—[18th January, 1856.]

Killinchy, Boys.

Killinchy, Boys' School.—The following rules referred to were extracted from the Minute Book, and furnished by the Hon. and Rev. H. Ward, after I had visited the school.

"At a meeting of the Killinchy School Committee, held in the schoolhouse, on 3rd May, 1826, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

"Resolved—That the following be the rules and regulations of this school.

"1. The leading principle by which the school shall be guided, is to afford the same facilities for education to all classes of professing Christians, within the parish, without any attempt to interfere with the peculiar religious opinions of any.

"2. The Scripture, without note or comment, shall be read; all catechisms, and all books of religions controversy shall be excluded. The morals of the pupils shall be anxiously attended to; habits of decency and cleanliness shall be considered indispensable; reading, writing, and arithmetic, shall be taught, and good order and discipline strictly enforced.

"3. Although it be advisable that particular religious instruction be not introduced into the school, during school hours, yet as such instruction forms an indispensable branch of education, parents and pastors of children are invited to impart to them such religious instruction as they may think fit out of school hours.

"4. The observance of the above regulations shall be entrusted to the guardianship of a committee, one half to be members of the Presbyterian congregation; the other to be members of the Established Church; in conjunction with the Rector and Presbyterian minister.

"5. The committee shall meet quarterly, for the purpose of inquiring into the due observance of the above rules and regulations, and inspecting generally the internal management of the school.

"6. The committee, at quarterly meetings, shall have the power of making such minor arrangements as they may judge to be conducive to the welfare of the school, so far as said arrangements may be agreeable to the principles contained in the former regulations.

"7. None of the above laws shall be altered or repealed; nor shall any be enacted, except at an annual meeting, to be held the first Wednesday in May, of every year; two-thirds to constitute a quorum."

It will be observed that the Church and Shorter catechisms are taught to the children of the respective denominations by the master in the school every Saturday; this appeared a departure from the above rule, No. 2, and I wrote to Mr. Ward on the subject. I learned from him, in reply, that the relaxation of the rule on Saturdays, has been the uniform practice in the school from its commencement; and it would seem that the reading and examining in a chapter of the Bible by the rector is a practice of equally long standing. The girls' school is under the same roof with the boys'.

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It is open to the girls to attend either. In the female school needlework is taught by the mistress.—[14th April, 1856.]

Killough.

Killough School.—The late Judge Ward, by his will, bearing date 10th March, 1759, devised certain premises to his son, Bernard Ward, and his heirs, in trust, among other things to pay £20 per annum during the time the Incorporated Society kept a charter school in Killough, and maintained and educated in the Protestant religion twenty or more children. The Protestant Charter School has long ceased to exist. It appears by a return from the office of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests that a bill was filed in 1838, to carry out the charity, of which the above bequest formed a part. A compromise was entered into in 1840, with the sanction of the then Attorney-General, by which a sum of £338 12*s.* 8*d.*, besides costs, was paid to the board, and it appears by the same document that the premises, the subject matter of this devise, were conveyed to them. As the original object of the testator had partially failed (the Incorporated Society School having ceased to exist), a scheme was proposed in 1843, which was adopted, and for some years carried out. It further appears that on the 29th January, 1847, application was made to the board in some degree to vary the original scheme, which was acceded to on the 26th February, 1847, and by the arrangement then sanctioned, and which still subsists, £10 per annum was to be paid to the schoolmaster at Killough, and a like sum to the mistress; and £5 per annum for the purchase of books and school requisites.

These sums are remitted to the agent of Lord Bangor, and applied accordingly. Lord Bangor's agent entered his protest against my inspection under the Commission, as he conceived that the arrangement by which this school derives any benefit under Judge Ward's will is but temporary, and may at any moment be brought to an end. As it, however, appears that an income is now applied under the direction of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, for the support of this school, I carried on the inquiry, in which, subject to the above protest, I was assisted by his lordship's agent.

Maps are wanting; and, considering the locality of the school, I think navigation ought to be taught to such boys as desire to learn it. I examined the head class, of which two only were present, in geography; the answering was good. The answering in arithmetic by the second and third classes was also good. In writing from dictation, two of the head class acquitted themselves respectably; three of the second class indifferently.

I am informed that the boys are early removed from school to assist their parents in the fishing trade.—[28th January, 1856.]

Kilmegan, Parochial.

Kilmegan, Parochial School.—There is a deficient supply of books and requisites.

There were none of the sixth, fifth, or fourth classes present, and but one of the third; he was fifteen years of age. I examined the second class (whose ages were from eight to thirteen) in multiplication table, in the commencement of geography, and in spelling; the answering in the first and last was fair; and in the geography, as far as they had learned, the answering was good. The children are backward in geography, which the master attributes to a deficiency in books of geography. The school was orderly, and appears well conducted.

An adult school is held in the schoolhouse on Tuesdays and Saturdays, from six to nine o'clock, of which twenty-five are males and fifteen females—forty in all; they are instructed in writing and arithmetic, and they each pay one shilling per quarter. It is held in the winter months.—[25th January, 1856.]

Knockbreda; Castlereagh.

Knockbreda; Castlereagh School.—There was a large heap of potatoes in one of the corners of the room: this could not have been permitted were there any one to look after the master, although the room certainly is twice as large as is necessary. The master reported that no pupils present could answer in geography. I examined the head class present in arithmetic; the eldest boy was twelve years old, and the youngest eight. The answering, except by one boy, was very indifferent.

The supply of school requisites and fuel is deficient; and the management shows strikingly the want of superintendence. There is neither monitor nor assistant, and the master was absent when I arrived.—[4th December, 1855.]

Maghera, Parochial.

Maghera, Parochial School.—I examined the head class (of which the eldest was fourteen, and the youngest eight years) in arithmetical tables. The answering was fair. In geography they were backward. The master states that there was for some time a want of geography books, and that he has only lately recommenced teaching it. The writing from dictation was, with one or two exceptions, very indifferent.

The attendance in this school in the summer time is much interfered with by many of the children being occupied in herding cattle; and from the demand for workpeople, boys are early removed from school.

It was stated to me that Mr. Keown, the present proprietor of the estate, does not consider that he is bound to make the payment, and that his continuing to do so is a voluntary act on his part.—[24th January, 1856.]

Magheradroll, Parochial.

Magheradroll, Parochial School.—There should be a better supply of maps for the use of this school. I examined the head class in geography, in which the answering was very poor indeed; the answering in arithmetic was middling; the writing from dictation by one was good. I can hardly say the others were able to write from dictation. It appears that writing from dictation is never practised in this school.—[8th February, 1856.]

Magherahamlet, Parochial.

Magherahamlet, Parochial, School.—This school is at present in a very unsatisfactory state. There is a great want of regularity and method in the management of it. The master may have been efficient, but he is not so now: he is too far advanced in life, and suffers much from deafness. The pupils are very backward, and, under the instruction of the present master, I do not see any prospect of improvement. There is a want of books and school requisites; there are no maps, and there are no pupils learning geography.

The school suffers much from want of inspection and examination by regular school inspectors. The Rev. W. Mortimer stated that it was formerly very fully attended; the greater part of the children in the neighbourhood now frequent other schools; and were there no other reason, the state of instruction in this school would account for the change.

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COUNTY OF DOWN.

Endowments in Operation.

I examined some of the scholars in arithmetic, in which, with one exception, the answering was exceedingly poor. None of the pupils had learned any geography, nor could any write from dictation. The writing in some of the copy books was pretty good.—[5th February, 1856.]

Magheralin, Parochial, Girls.

Magheralin, Parochial, Girls' School.—Of the head class only two were present. I examined them, and one other child, in geography, which they were only just commencing, and I found they knew but little on the subject. I also examined in arithmetical tables, in which they were backward.

The mistress states that the children are removed at an early age for the weaving business; this also interferes with regularity in attendance. The school is orderly, and has many signs of being looked after.—[30th November, 1855.]

Newry, Christian Brothers.

Newry, Christian Brothers' Schools.—The Newry Chapel schools have been in operation since 1801; they have been under the Christian Brothers for nearly five years.

I examined some of the pupils in geography and arithmetic; the answering was very good. I also heard some of them examined by the master in mental arithmetic, in which the answering was also very good; and the pupils appeared to be instructed with great care and diligence in each department. Between twenty and thirty children receive their breakfast daily from funds supplied by the Right Rev. Dr. Blake, Roman Catholic Bishop. Formerly the number so supplied was much larger; but it has been reduced in consequence of the rise in wages and increase of employment for the lower orders.—[9th November, 1855.]

Newry, Scriptural, Boys.

Newry, Scriptural, Boys' School.—I think it doubtful whether it is beneficial that children of such different grades in society as are found here, should frequent a school of this kind. I do not know of any school in which a plan such as exists here has been adopted. The children of professional men sit at desks on a platform raised above the rest of the room, but any child paying fourpence per week may occupy the same place.

This building having been erected for a church, its plan, is, in some respects, unsuitable for a school. It is divided down the length of the centre by a wooden screen six feet high. When each school is in operation the noise must be inconvenient.—[19th January, 1856.]

Newry, Windsor Hill, National, Boys.

Newry, Windsor Hill, National, Boys' School.—I examined some of the children in geography and arithmetical tables; the answering, except by one boy, was unsatisfactory in both departments.

I heard the master examine in grammar, in which the answering of some was pretty good.

The master reported to me that Saturday was a day when the attendance of boys was always thin.—[10th November, 1855.]

Newry, Windsor Hill, National, Girls.

Newry, Windsor Hill, National, Girls' School.—I examined some of the children in geography and in arithmetic; the answering in both was indifferent. I also heard the mistress examine in grammar, and, with the exception of one child, the answering was deficient. The mistress, however, stated that none of the head class was in attendance; and, further, that the attendance on Saturdays is always thin.

The house is very cheerful, and appears good and substantial. A considerable portion of Miss Sedgwick's legacy has been spent in repairing the house. The Dean of Dromore states that about £50, after the various payments made, still remains.—[10th November, 1855.]

Portaferry.

Portaferry School.—I think it would be a benefit to this school if there were regular inspections and examinations; and, situated as this town is, I think it would be an advantage if navigation were taught. The children in this school were very backward, but the master has only been a few weeks appointed, and he seems a competent and energetic man.

I examined the head class in geography (the eldest boy was sixteen, and the youngest girl nine), of which they knew very little. I also examined in arithmetic and arithmetical tables, in which the answering was very poor. There was no pupil able to write from dictation.—[1st February, 1856.]

Rathfriland.

Rathfriland School.—The last master claims from the committee of the school £100 of the sum bequeathed, and the committee are about to consult counsel as to the proper mode of expending the bequest. The principal and interest amount to nearly £212. The committee has only been formed within the last two years; but the secretary informs me the school has been in operation about twenty years. I wrote to the executor of Mr. W. Alexander, requesting him to send me the date of the will, but have not received any reply. I was not furnished with a copy of the will, but only with an extract from it.

The children in this school are backward, and the school is manifestly in want of superintendence. There are no examinations, nor is there any regular inspection. The master and scholars show the want of both.

I examined the head class (which consisted of seventeen), but of these nine only were present, and three only could write from dictation, and of these three only one did so well. There are only two children in the school who know any thing of geography, and these are only just commencing it. I examined in arithmetic and arithmetical tables; the answering by all, except one, was indifferent. The eldest I examined was fourteen years old; the youngest, eight.—[16th January, 1856.]

Saintfield.

Saintfield School.—This school is situated in the town of Saintfield. It is not in operation at present. The schoolhouse, when I went to visit it, was in possession of keepers, who refused to admit me.* It appears that the schoolhouse, which is rather a large building for this class of school, was built, in 1822, by subscriptions, aided by a grant from the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund. Among the subscribers was Mr. Price, a gentleman of fortune in the neighbourhood, and the proprietor of the land on which the schoolhouse was built; he put down his name as a subscriber for £50 "and an acre of ground in perpetuity." It seems that no conveyance of this acre of land has ever been executed. The building of the schoolhouse was commenced, but, long before its completion, the funds contributed for its erection were exhausted. Mr. Price gave directions to finish the building,

* The Assistant Commissioner having been refused admission, the Commissioners entered into correspondence with J. C. Price, esq., who ultimately made a return, admitting the school to be endowed to the extent of half an acre of land, and offering to execute a conveyance to trustees, upon its being determined who the proper parties were. Both Mr. Price and the persons opposed to his views, who brought the case under the notice of the Commission, have been referred to the Commissioners of Education (Clare-street), to have trustees appointed by the Court of Chancery, under the powers conferred on them by Stat. 53 Geo. III., c. 107.

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undertaking to defray the expense out of his private resources, and in its completion he expended between £300 and £400.

Saintfield.

In 1823 the school was opened, under the management of a Committee, and continued in operation till some time in the year 1849, when, the school children having failed to pay any school fees, and there being no salary for the master, the school was closed; the key was given up to Mr. Price, who had all along paid the rates and taxes for the land.

In the year 1849, several of the inhabitants of Saintfield petitioned Mr. Price to allow the school to be put under the National Board. This he refused; but, at the same time, offered to give a salary to the master, and to let the school be managed by a committee, provided it was not put under any public board. This offer was rejected; and, some time in the month of October or November, 1849, while Mr. Price still retained the key, a person of the name of Lowry, a teacher in the National school at Saintfield, got into the schoolhouse; whereupon, a National school was opened in the premises, under the management of a newly constituted committee, of which, however, two of the committee who had previously conducted the school were members. This state of things continued till some time in the month of November, 1855, when the committee dismissed Lowry, who thereupon gave possession to Mr. Price's agent.

The committee then waited on Mr. Price, who stated he was willing to enter into arrangements for conducting the school, but still refusing to allow it to be placed under any public board; the committee declined to acquiesce in any arrangement, unless the school were placed under the National Board. Mr. Price then convened a public meeting, at which he expressed his readiness to pay £30 per annum to a schoolmaster, and his willingness that the books of the National Board should be used in the school. He proposed that a committee for the management of the school should be formed, consisting of eighteen in number, and composed of as many of the original committee as were then living, together with such other persons as should be chosen by the meeting. This proposal was carried by a large majority. I understand legal proceedings have been commenced, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the schoolhouse and acre of land are the property of Mr. Price or of the committee who appointed and subsequently dismissed Lowry from being schoolmaster. Mr. Price is in possession; but I do not apprehend that any school will be held on the premises until the right to the house and land is decided, or an amicable arrangement entered into. I fear there is little chance of the latter, the more so as the committee who claim the possession have appointed a master, and insist on his being continued in the school, although two of the Presbyterian ministers of Saintfield have objected to him as a schoolmaster, and have declared that the members of their congregations would not send their children to the school if he be the teacher there.—[14th December, 1855.]

Seapatrick, Mulligan's, National.

Seapatrick, Mulligan's; National School.—I saw Mr. Gilbert Mulligan on the 12th of February, and he stated to me that he was not then able to furnish information as to the time when, and by whom, this school was endowed, or how long it had been in operation. I left with him written queries on these matters, to which he said he would send me replies, as he was then just leaving home. Not having heard from him, I wrote on the 7th March, and I learn, in reply, that he has not been able to put his hand on any of the documents connected with the school, but, as soon as he can do so, he states he will communicate with me, but, he adds, that it is doubtful whether he can give the detailed information I asked for. I apprehend the only way to ascertain the amount of the endowment will be by procuring a copy* of the will from the court where Mrs. Mary Mulligan's will was proved. I, therefore, do not delay longer forwarding this report.—[12th March, 1856.]

Tyrella; Carricknab, National, Boys' and Girls'.

Tyrella; Carricknab, National, Boys' and Girls' Schools.—Mr. Nicholas Magrath, in 1853, sent to the Right Rev. Dr. Denvir, the Roman Catholic Bishop, £2,000; £1,000 of which was to be expended in building, and the remaining £1,000 to be invested, and the interest arising therefrom to be expended in the maintenance and support of the school, in such manner as the said bishop thought most desirable. £30 of the first named £1,000 has been expended in the purchase of one acre, plantation measure, on which a handsome schoolhouse has been erected, pursuant to plans furnished by an architect named by Mr. Magrath. The building was completed in the lifetime of the founder, and the remaining £1,000 has, together with other trust-money in the hands of the said bishop, amounting to £3,000, been invested in the purchase of two townlands (Kilmore and Carnacally) in the county of Down. The fourth of the rents and profits is applied in payment of part of the salaries of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress, and will be applied in building an enclosing wall, and keeping premises in repair, and in paying part of the salaries aforesaid. The school fees are to be applied in payment of the salaries, and any deficiency is to be made good by subscriptions obtained by the priest of the parish. Mr. Magrath was the son of a small farmer, and many years ago left the parish of Tyrella, of which he was a native, for Liverpool, where he prosecuted his trade, with success, and, having amassed some money, speculated successfully in the purchase of cotton. In the course of his dealings he felt the disadvantages he laboured under from the want of an early education, and to afford the children of his native place the advantages which he had not enjoyed himself, he established this school. The schoolhouse is a handsome building, well adapted to the object of the munificent founder.

I examined the head class of the boys' school, of whom five were present (the eldest was sixteen years old, the youngest twelve), in geography; the answering was not good. I also examined in arithmetic and arithmetical tables, in which the answering was pretty good. The writing from dictation by two was good; by three, bad. The school has been but a short time in operation.

* Mary Mulligan died on the 29th April, 1824, and probate granted 17 July, same year, to John and James Mulligan. Testatrix bequeathed the remaining money which she died possessed of to her executors, to expend so much as would purchase ground necessary to build and furnish a schoolhouse thereon, for the free education of children of all religious sects, and allow no particular creed or catechism of any kind to be used there, and that the children should be taught to venerate and respect the Holy Scriptures. That the Scriptures, or Inspired Writings, should not be read in the school oftener than once a-week; and those who are to read them should do it in a solemn, devout, and impressive style and manner. And if there should be any money remaining, after building and furnishing the schoolhouse, she allowed it to be appropriated to the payment of salary to the schoolmaster who should be appointed. And that a piece of ground, in the Milltown of Tullycorbett, commonly called the Corbett Milltown, should, if possible, be purchased for the aforesaid purposes; that piece of ground adjoining the old kilns yard, in her brother George Mulligan's farm, would answer that purpose . . . . ; but by no means to begin to build without first having a conveyance, under the hand and seal of the proprietor, of the ground. And if the ground in Milltown Corbett could not be had, then her executors might purchase as much in some other place, in parish of Seapatrick if possible, and if not, elsewhere, as they thought best. Her books to be sold by auction, in Belfast, and the produce appropriated to the benefit of the free school.

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COUNTY OF DOWN.

Endowments in Operation.

Tyrella; Carricknab, National.

In the girls' school there was but one of the head class present. I examined in geography the one girl of the head class, and the class next in order; they were backward. I also examined in arithmetic; the answering was middling. The writing from dictation by one of the head class was good. I cannot say that the others were able to write from dictation.

The schoolhouse is a handsome structure, both externally and internally, and the arrangements of the schoolrooms appear to be very suitable and convenient; there is accommodation in each school for many pupils. The rooms are lofty, with a high pitch in the roof, and the entrance to each schoolroom is through a porch, so that draughts from the outer air are prevented. A large sliding partition, to the full height of the aperture, separates the boys' and girls' schools.—[2nd March, 1856.]

Warrenpoint, Boys.

Warrenpoint, Boys' School.—The boys in this school ought to be instructed in navigation.

I examined the head class in geography, of which they had only learned that of Europe; the eldest boy was fourteen, the youngest nine years old, the answering was pretty good. I also examined in arithmetic and arithmetical tables; the answering was middling. The writing from dictation by some was pretty good, by the rest indifferent. A school in a town of this description, a seaport town, with nearly 1,800 inhabitants, should be provided with a better master. The salary, however, is not such as to secure a master of a high class.—[18th January, 1856.]

Endowments not in Operation.

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN OPERATION.

Ballyphilip; Kearney.

Ballyphilip; Kearney School.—The schoolhouse is a substantial building; the walls and slating are good; the outside woodwork is going to decay; outside wooden shutters prevented most of the windows from being seen; some not so protected are much broken; the land is waste, and the fence between it and the road, in places, broken down. There was no person on the premises, and I was unable to get into the house. I called at the house of the Rev. J. L. M. Scott, the rector of the parish, but he was from home.

I understand, however, that this school, which had been in operation since its erection (shortly after the grant from Rev. S. Blacker), was discontinued in November, 1853, and has ever since remained closed. If proper attention is not paid to the roof, woodwork, and windows, they will, of course, fall to ruin.—[1st February, 1856.]

Hillsborough.

Hillsborough School.—The schoolhouse, for which, as appears by Mr. Litton's return, a grant of £30 Irish was made from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, seems no longer to exist.

There is some doubt for what schoolhouse the grant was made; the Marquess of Downshire's agent believing that the grant was made and the money expended on one schoolhouse, and some of the people in the neighbourhood stating their belief that the money was laid out on another. In either case, the expenditure was many years ago, and it is not a matter of much importance which opinion is correct, as, in the one case, the schoolhouse, being in a dilapidated condition, was pulled down about four years ago, and, in the other, the schoolhouse is in a ruinous state.

A schoolhouse has been in part built near the meeting-house at Leggycurry, about a furlong from the site of the schoolhouse which was pulled down; it is not yet completed for want of funds. It is being built by subscription.

A schoolhouse and residence for a master has lately been built by Lord Downshire, at his own expense, to supply the place of the schoolhouse to which his Lordship's agent believes the grant was made by the Lord Lieutenant; this schoolhouse is at Magheradartin, in the neighbourhood of that now in a state of dilapidation. The school is in operation, and is connected with the Church Education Society.—[15th February, 1856.]

Holywood; Rockport.

Holywood; Rockport School.—By codicil to her will, Miss Waddell left to Messrs. Kennedy, Forbes, and Turnley, £200, in trust, to invest and pay the interest to Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Turnley, her sisters, and in the event of the school being placed on the Kildare-place or other foundation, or in any other manner arranged, so that the interest may not be thought necessary by her said sisters for its support, that then the trustees should deliver the said sum of £200 to Mr. J. Crawford, of Belfast, merchant. The trustees have paid* the sum of £200 to Mr. J. Crawford, but it does not appear that the school was ever placed on the Kildare place or other foundation, nor could I learn that any arrangement had been made which rendered this assistance to the school unnecessary.—[3rd December, 1855.]

Killyleagh.

Killyleagh School.—I have inspected the National School at Killyleagh, inasmuch as it is in part supported by Lord Dufferin. Lord Dufferin derives his title to a part of the Killyleagh estate under the will of Lord Clanbrassil, dated June, 1659. Captain Hamilton holds the other portion of the Killyleagh estate under the same title. It appears Lord Clanbrassil devised £20 Irish per annum to the schools at Killyleagh. The schools were built and supported by a previous Lord Dufferin; and as he may have done so in consequence of having derived his title under Lord Clanbrassil's will, and as it may be that the present Lord Dufferin contributes to the support of the school for the same reason, I thought it might be satisfactory that a report of the present state of a school, on the property, and in part supported by one of the proprietors, should be made. I have not seen Lord Clanbrassil's will, and I do not know whether the portion of the Killyleagh estate in Lord Dufferin's possession is liable to the charge made by Lord Clanbrassil in favour of the school. I called on the Rev. E. Hincks, who has been rector of Killyleagh for upwards of thirty years. I also called on the Rev. A. Breaky, and it appears that there never was any school known as Lord Clanbrassil's school, or any in operation under his will.—[4th February, 1856.]

Killough, Hamilton's Endowment.

Killough, Hamilton's Endowment.—For the advancement of the education of the children in Killough, it is very desirable that Lord Bangor and the Incumbent of Killough should co-operate; it happens, unfortunately, that they do not. It appears that the Rev. James Hamilton, by his will and codicil, in 1796, among sums bequeathed for other purposes, left a sum of £250, late currency, to the then Bishop

* An order in writing from testatrix's sisters would be sufficient security for their doing so. An application has been made for a copy of the order referred to, but no answer has been received.

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COUNTY OF DOWN.

Endowments not in Operation.

Killough, Hamilton's Endowment.

of Down and the Hon. E. Ward, to be invested; and directed, that out of the interest £10, late currency, per annum should be paid to the person undertaking the duty of parish clerk and schoolmaster in the town of Killough. The sum of £10 per annum was paid by the then Bishop of Down, and by his successor, Bishop Mant, till his death, to the Incumbent of Killough for a clerk and schoolmaster. The principal sum is now, I understand, under the control of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, who have invested same in the three per cents., and remit the interest to the Incumbent, but no part of this is applied for the payment of a schoolmaster. It appears that many years ago—perhaps, about 1828—Mr. Nelson, the clerk of the parish of Killough, opened a school in his own house, which was subsequently removed to the barracks, then unoccupied, and as schoolmaster and parish clerk he received the sum of £10 per annum under Mr. Hamilton's codicil. In 1836, when Lord Bangor's school at Killough was opened, Mr. Nelson was appointed to it, receiving an additional salary of £20 per annum. He continued in the office till 1838 or 1839, when, not being considered sufficiently attentive to his duties as schoolmaster, he was dismissed by the then agent of the Bangor estate, with the concurrence of the trustees of the estate. In 1840 Mr. Nelson opened a new school, which, however, did not succeed. He continued to be the parish clerk. In 1845, the then agent of Lord Bangor's estate communicated to the Bishop of Down that Mr. Nelson, the parish clerk, still received the bequest under Mr. Hamilton's codicil, though only discharging the duties of parish clerk; and, in 1847, a further representation was made to the Bishop by Lord Bangor's present agent on the subject. The Bishop directed the rector of a neighbouring parish to inquire into the matter, which resulted in an arrangement whereby the bequest was divided between Mr. Nelson, as parish clerk, and the master of Lord Bangor's school at Killough, on the terms that children unable to pay should be admitted free; and that the Incumbent of Killough should be at liberty to enter the school and give religious instruction at all reasonable times; this arrangement was for some time carried out. It appears that one of the rules of Lord Bangor's school is, that the Church catechism should not be taught in the boys' school during school hours; and by the desire of the agent of Lord Bangor, the schoolmaster, in July, 1850, wrote to the Rev. Mr. West, the Incumbent of Killough, to express the wish of the agent that the hearing of catechism might be deferred till after three o'clock, and stating, that when it was not convenient to Mr. West to attend at that hour, that the catechism would be taught by him, the schoolmaster. The Rev. S. M. West did not approve of, or choose to adopt this arrangement, and he ceased to visit the school. In the month of May, 1851, Lord Bangor's agent wrote to the Rev. S. M. West, apprizing him that he had free liberty to visit the school whenever he pleased; but it does not appear that any change was made in the rule with reference to the catechism. Mr. West did not, however, think proper to do so; and conceiving that the sum bequeathed by Mr. Hamilton could only be paid to a person filling at once the offices of parish clerk and schoolmaster, he brought the subject under the notice of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, whereupon Mr. Hamilton's bequest was withdrawn from Lord Bangor's school.

The result of all this is, that, as regards the bequest for a school, no benefit whatever is now derived from the sum left by Mr. Hamilton; the interest is remitted to the Incumbent, and out of the interest £4 12*s.* 4*d.* is paid to the parish clerk. The Incumbent looks forward to re-establishing the school; but I cannot see how this expectation can be realized. In the meantime, the Rev. S. M. West is opposed to Lord Bangor's school, and its efficiency is much impaired by the conflict.—[28th January, 1856.]

Newtownards; Ballyrogan.

Newtownards; Ballyrogan School.—This school has been closed for some months, the master having gone to the training school of the National Board in Dublin; he was afterwards appointed to the school at Killyleagh Mills. He alleges that there is money due to him by the committee of this school, and on such allegation has hitherto refused to give up the key. The committee conceive that they have a claim against the late master for rent of the premises, and this question is to be tried at the approaching sessions. Meanwhile, the committee have appointed a schoolmaster, and so soon as the key is obtained the school will be re-opened.—[12th December, 1855.]

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COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Aghalurcher; Moate, Boys.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £92 6s. 2d.; subscriptions, £336; 4A. 3R. 17P. to be granted by B. T. Balfour; Henry Leslie, will, dated 10 May, 1810, rent-charge, £6 18s. 6d., and profit rent, £8 15s. 4d.	4 3 17 Rent charge and profit rent.	17 13 2	15 13 10	—	For the support and maintenance of Moate school. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Aghalurcher; Moate, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Aghavea; Littlemount.	Kildare-place Society, £55 7s. 8d.; subscriptions, £13 16s. 11d.; Alexander Johnston Montgomery, promise of lease, 25 May, 1829.	Site.	2 11 6	—	—	For Littlemount schoolhouse. *Promise of Lease.*	Reading; writing; elementary geography; arithmetic. Church catechism to Church children.
Brookeborough.	Rev. Charles Stewart, will, proved 19 March, 1831, £100; site presumed to be vested in trustees.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For building a schoolhouse in Brookeborough. *Extract from Will.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration. Needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Churchhill.	Rev. John Nixon, will, dated 11 Sept., 1793. *Vide Table No. 4, p. 580.* Accumulation of income invested in building, about £200; presumed grant of site.	Site.	6 0 0	—	—	For a public free Sunday school; Protestant children to be catechised in church. *Extract from Will.*	Reading; writing; arithmetic. Church catechism to Church children.
Cleenish; Gardram.	General Mervyn Archdall, grant, 21 January, 1826.	0 2 0	3 10 0	—	—	For a school for education of the poor. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; writing from dictation. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Cleenish; Lattone.	Anne Hall, will, proved 30 Nov., 1841, bequeathing £600; £300 of this expended in building, but on land not secured.	—	—	—	18 0 0	£300 for building and furnishing a substantial schoolhouse, on the lands of Slieveahun, for boys and girls, and a dwelling-house near such schoolhouse for residence of master and mistress; the interest of £100 to keep premises in repair, and interest of £200 to pay salaries of master and mistress. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; writing from dictation. Church catechism to Church children; Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current years.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
—	None.	—	House and land, £16; Gratuity from Church Education Society, £5; Fuel; School fees of boys' and girls' school.	89	—	Small.	22	*63	–	–	–	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	State of instruction satisfactory, but defects in management of school. *Vide Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner, p. 582.*
—	7 10 0	Master of boys' school.	Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc.	89	—	Same.	20	*54	–	–	–	–	Same.	Satisfactory.
—	None.	—	Apartments; Land, £5; Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc.; School fees.	–	—	None.	8	16	11	5	–	–	2s.; the greater number free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 582.*
—	40 0 0 20 0 0 Mistress.	Lady Brooke, £55; Rector, £5.	Apartments and land, £5; Gratuities from Ch. Ed. Soc.; School fees.	46	—	None.	27	61	55	6	–	–	Majority pay 4s. 4d.; two free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 582.*
—	11 0 0	Rector, £6; Marquess of Ely, £5.	Apartments and garden, £2; Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc.	74	—	None.	24	60	40	20	–	–	4s.; the greater number free.	Unsatisfactory; house becoming dilapidated. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 582.*
—	6 0 0	Mr. Archdall, £5; Rector, £1.	Land; Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc.; School fees.	72	—	None.	32	83	83	–	–	–	4s.; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 582.*
—	None as yet.	—	Apartments and thirty-two acres of land, £40; School fees.	84	—	None.	42	72	5	67	–	–	4s. to 6s.; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 582.*

* Religions of pupils not stated.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Clones; Aghadrumsee.	L. L. Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £50 15s. 4d.; Rev. John Richardson, grant, 19 Dec., 1822.	1 0 0	3 18 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Clones; Clogh.	Charles Dudley Madden, and Corporation of Trinity College, grant, 1 March, 1821.	1 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, and Church catechism to members of Established Church, *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; elements of geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Derryvollen; Castle-archdall, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.* Building grant from Governors, £171 10s. 9d.; subscriptions, £35 14s. 11d.; assignment of site to Trustees of Castle-archdall Chapel of Ease.	0 1 0	8 4 4	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; writing from dictation; mensuration. Needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Devenish; Levally.	Rev. Hume Lawder, grant, 11 May, 1829.	1 2 19	4 12 4	—	—	For a school to be conducted on the principles of the Society for Promoting the Education of poor in Ireland. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Church catechism to Church children.
Drumkeeran; Dernasesk.	General Mervyn Archdall, grant, 1 May, 1826.	1 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	For a school to be conducted on principles of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; elementary geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Drumkeeran; Feddins.	L. L. Fund, £41 10s. 9d.; subscriptions, £41 10s. 9d.; Governors of Vaughan's Charity, grant, 1 December, 1825.	1 2 19	3 12 2	(Part of salary from Vaughan's Charity.)	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; arithmetic; writing from dictation. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Drumkeeran; Tubrid, Vaughan's Charity, Boys.	George Vaughan, will, date 23 June, 1735; Stat. 15 and 16 Geo. III., c. 38; trust money about £5,000, invested in building; trust money invested in Government stock, £6,065, 1718.	4178 0 14 110 0 0	260 0 0	1037 5 7	181 19 0	For the erection and support of a schoolhouse and charitable charter school, to contain 300 boys, preference to be given to children of testator's or his successors' tenants, or children of tenants on any future purchased estate belonging to charity, to be maintained, educated, and instructed in linen manufacture and husbandry, under regulation of trustees. *Copy of Will.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; geometry; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Agriculture and gardening; domestic labour. Vocal music. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Drumkeeran; Tubrid, Vaughan's Charity, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same as preceding, for 200 girls.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework; various branches of domestic service in kitchen, laundry, and dairy. Vocal music. Scriptures; Church catechism.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF FERMANAGH—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	None.	—	Apartments and land; School fees.	82	—	None.	10	29	17	12	–	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C p.* 583.
In minister. *Deed.*	6 10 0	Church Education Society, £2 10s.; Rector, £2; Board of Trinity College, £2.	Land, £2; One rood of bog; School fees.	65	—	None.	24	46	24	16	–	*6	Twenty pay 8s.; parents of remainder give a day's labour occasionally.	Very satisfactory. As to Endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 583.
In Governors. *Rules of Board.*	22 0 0	Governors, £15; Colonel Archdall, £6; Rev. Mr. Brook, £1.	Apartments and garden, £4; Gratuity from Governors, £5; School fees.	140	—	None.	25	35	35	–	–	–	3s. to 4s.; some free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 583.
—	15 0 0	Rector, £10; Marquess of Ely, £5.	Land and bog; Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc.; School fees.	60	—	None.	20	40	38	2	–	–	4s. to 6s.	Satisfactory.
—	8 0 0	Colonel Archdall, £6; Rector, £2.	Apartments and land, 10s.; Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc.; School fees.	66	—	None.	33	67	67	–	–	–	4s.; greater number free.	Satisfactory; school requisites deficient. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 583.
In minister. *Deed.*	7 0 0	Governors of Vaughan's Charity, £5; Rector, £2.	Apartments and land, £4; Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc; School fees.	72	—	None.	16	43	40	3	–	–	4s.	Unsatisfactory, owing to very irregular attendance of pupils. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 583.
In Governors. *Stat.* 15 *and* 16 *Geo. III., c.* 38.	50 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and land, £25; Rations; Contract for clothing.	76	18	Sufficient.	60	60	60	–	–	–	Free.	Very satisfactory; master in need of assistance in his duties. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 583.
Same.	21 0 0	Same.	Apartments, £25; Rations; Washing.	60	14	Same.	26	27	27	–	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 584. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 12184 *et seq.*

* Unascertained.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Enniskillen; Forthill, Church Education Society's Model and Training Schools. 1. Boys.	L. L. Fund, £50; and subscriptions; Corporation of Enniskillen, grant, 5 August, 1830.	0 1 24	16 18 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; English history; geography; arithmetic; algebra; book-keeping. Elementary drawing. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
2. Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; English history; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Outline drawing. Elements of music. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Enniskillen, Royal, Free.	James I., Order in Council on Plantation of Ulster, 1608; James I., Royal Letters, dated 30 January, 1613, 21 April, 1614, 1 August, 1618; Chas. I., Charter, 15 December, 1627; Stat. 14 & 15 Chas. II., c. 10; Stat. 53 Geo. III., c. 107, ss. 11, 12; Stat. 3 Geo. IV., c. 79, s. 8; expended on building, &c., at various times, £8,780 12s. 2d.	5512 2 22 53 1 20	316 15 10	1949 10 4	—	For one free school in County of Fermanagh, for education of youth in learning and religion. *Order in Council*, 1608. For maintenance of a grammar school. *Royal Letter*, 1614. For sole and proper use and behoof of master of the free school at Lisgoole, or at some town in diocese of Clogher, to be named by Lord Lieutenant, with assent of Privy Council, and with approbation of archbishop of province, and bishop of diocese. *Charter, and Stat.* 14 & 15 *Chas. II., c.* 10. Profits of endowment to be applied as Commissioners of Education in Ireland shall think fit, in payment of head and under masters' salaries; in providing schoolhouse and school accommodation; the residue, if any, in maintaining and improving any other of the Royal Schools; in supporting, maintaining, and providing free scholars; and in endowing exhibitions in Trinity College, Dublin. *Stat.* 53 *Geo. III., c.* 107; 3 *Geo IV., c.* 79.	A classical and scientific education, suited for the University of Dublin, and for the liberal professions. French; German. Drawing. An English education, suitable to mercantile pursuits.
Enniskillen; Clabby, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £100; subscriptions, £50; Rev. John Grey Porter, grant, 13 March, 1841.	2 0 0	6 10 0	—	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For schoolhouse and residence of a schoolmaster, to teach children, under regulation of Governors, and to instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*	—
Enniskillen; Derryheehan, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £46 3s. 1d.; Earl of Enniskillen, grant, 7 Dec., 1825.	1 2 19	4 7 8	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of Enniskillen, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; elementary geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Enniskillen; Derryheehan, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; elementary geography; arithmetic. Sewing. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Kinawley; Gortgorgan.	L. L. Fund, £55 7s. 8d.; subscriptions, £57 13s. 10d.; an acre of land to be granted by Earl of Erne, 1824.	1 0 0	4 7 10	—	—	—	Reading; writing; geography; writing from dictation; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF FERMANAGH—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	80 0 0	Committee.	Apartments and garden, £5 15*s.*; School fees.	103	—	None.	68	103*	–	–	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 17*s.* 4*d.*	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 584.
Same.	30 0 0	Committee.	Apartments, £5; School fees.	103	—	None.	29	43	43	–	–	–	Same.	Very satisfactory. *Vide preceding reference.*
Unascertained. *Vide Report.*	500 0 0 Head master.	Commissioners of Education.	Apartments and land, £250; School fees.	114	64	Sufficient, with ball-court, gymnasium, &c.	65	70	69	1	–	–	Boarders, forty to forty-two guineas; day pupils, four to eight guineas; French, German, and drawing, extra; thirteen free pupils.	Classics very satisfactory; English unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 584. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 11880 *et seq.* As to estates, *vide Report of Inspector of Estates, App. to Rep. p.* 25.
	250 0 0 First Assistant.	Same.	Board and lodging.											
	100 0 0 Second Assistant.	Same.	Same.											
	60 0 0 Third Assistant.	Principal master.	Same.											
	60 0 0 Fourth Assistant.	Same.	Same.											
In Governors. *Deed.*	2 0 0	Church Education Society.	School fees, £12.	–	—	—	–	52	–	–	–	–	4*s.*; some free.	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
In minister. *Deed.*	14 0 0	Rector.	Apartments and land, £4 10*s.*; Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc.	105	—	None.	33	24	†49	5	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A C. p.* 585.
Same.	None.	—	—	31	—	None.	33	30	–	–	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide preceding reference.*
—	15 0 0	Earl of Erne.	Apartments and land; Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc.; School fees.	84	—	None.	45	84	83	1	–	–	4*s.*; some free.	Unsatisfactory; master absent during inspection by Assistant Commissioner. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 585.

* Religions of pupils not stated.

† This number includes the pupils at the Girls' school.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Kinawley, Parochial,	L. L. Fund, £55 7s. 8d.; subscriptions, £60; Earl of Enniskillen, grant, 28 June, 1823.	1 0 0	4 9 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Magheraculmoney; Ardess.	Rev. William Atthill, grant, 27 Feb., 1829.	1 0 0	6 9 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration. Needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Tomregan, Parochial.	Association for Discountenancing Vice, £46 3s. 1d.; Dr. Jas. Clarke, grant, 10 Dec., 1817.	3 0 38	6 0 1	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church. *Deed.*	Spelling; reading; writing. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
	Total, . .	9876 0 32 3 sites, rent-charge, and profit rent.	684 9 3	3002 9 9	199 19 0		

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aghalurcher; Allmartin, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. Building grant from Governors, £50; subscriptions, £50; Rev. John Grey Porter, grant, 13 March, 1841.	2 0 0	5 0 0	—	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For schoolhouse and residence of a schoolmaster to teach children, under regulation of Governors, and instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*
Cleenish; Derryharney, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. Building grant from Governors, £100; subscriptions, £100; Rev. John Grey Porter, grant, 29 May, 1841.	2 0 0	8 0 0	—	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For schoolhouse and residence of schoolmaster to teach children, under regulation of Governors, and instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*
Cleenish; Skea.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £92 6s. 2d.; subscriptions, £92 6s. 2d.; George Hassard, grant, 1 June, 1821.	1 2 19	7 3 1	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*
Clones; Clonmacken.	L.L. Fund, £13 16s. 11d.; subscriptions, £13 16s. 11d.; one rood to be granted by J. M'Clintock, 1823.	0 1 0	1 6 7	—	—	—
Derryvollen; Lisnarrick.	John Richardson, lease for thirty-one years, 2 April, 1828.	Site.	—	—	—	For erecting a schoolhouse for education of the poor. *Deed.*

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF FERMANAGH—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	14 0 0	Earl of Enniskillen, £5; Rector, £5; Mr. Singleton, £4.	Apartments and garden, £3; Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc.; School fees.	93	—	None.	24	65	57	8	–	–	4*s.*; some free.	Satisfactory, but very limited. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 585.
In minister. *Deed.*	18 0 0 Master and mistress.	Rector, £17; Rev. W. West, £1.	Apartments and land, £3; Gratuities from Ch. Ed. Soc.; Fuel; School fees.	115	—	None.	24	48	47	1	–	–	4*s.*; some free.	Satisfactory; As to endowment. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 585.
In minister. *Deed.*	None.	—	Apartments and land.	65	—	None.	20	30	20	10	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 585.
				1888	96		730	1305	870	157	–	6		

OPERATION. COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
In Governors. *Deed.*	—	School discontinued. *Return from Governors.*	Not inquired into by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
In Governors. *Deed.*	—	School discontinued. *Return from Governors.*	Not inquired into by Assistant Commissioner, owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
In grantor. *Deed.*	Very much dilapidated.	The last schoolmaster having died about fourteen years ago, his widow continued to keep the school till 1847, when the famine dispersed the scholars. No school has been held since. *Rep. A. C.*	Schoolroom used as a Methodist preaching house. *Rep. A. C.*
—	In ruins.	The schoolhouse was lately burned down, and the sum of £20 6*s.* 2*d.* was awarded by presentment, at the summer assizes of 1854, to John M'Clintock, for malicious burning. The main cause of the discontinuance is, that the proprietor of the estate does not wish to support it at his own expense. *Rep. A. C.*	The money awarded by presentment not applied to rebuilding of schoolhouse. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 585.
—	In existence.	Want of funds to pay schoolmaster. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Drumkeeran; Letterkeen, Girls.	Rev. John Richardson, grant, 1 May, 1826.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For a female school to be conducted on the principles of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*
Enniskillen; Cross and Levagby.	William Frith, grant, 18 June, 1823.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For a daily and Sunday school, in which religious instruction is to be given. *Deed.*
Galloon; Kieranbeg.	James Haire, grant, 1 July, 1825.	Site.	0 10 0	—	—	For a school, under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*
Magheraculmoney; Ardverney (or Tulnaginn).	Simon Armstrong, lease for 99 years, 14 Nov., 1828.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For a school, under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*
	Total, . .	5 3 19 and 5 sites.	32 9 8	—	—	

TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Churchhill.	Rev. John Nixon, will, dated 11 Sept., 1793; bequeathing £200. *Vide Table, No. 1, p. 572.*	—	—	—	6 0 0	—
Derryvollen; Irvinestown, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. Building grant from Governors, £276 18s. 5d.; John Darcy Irvine, grant, 23 December, 1812.	2 0 0	10 6 1	—	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For a resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Clones; Maheravilly.	Dwelling house and land.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 16 *a.*	It appears that this schoolhouse has been built by the Earl of Erne, at his own expense, and upon his own land. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Derryvollen; Tamlaght.	Grant from Lord Belmore.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep. 1826, p. 414.	It does not appear that Lord Belmore divested himself of the absolute control over the school premises. *Rep. A. C.*	School in operation. *Rep. A. C.*
Drumkeeran; Aghalawn.	House and one acre of land.	Same, p. 26 *a.*	House and land, a voluntary appropriation merely. *Rep. A. C.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 12227 *et seq.*
Drummully; Annaghmore.	House and one acre of land.	Same, p. 27 *a.*	There was an acre of land attached to this school, but there is no trace of any deed, or other legal instrument, securing it. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Enniskillen; Schoolhouse-lane.	Premises in Schoolhouse-lane.	Reports of Commissioners of Municipal Corporations in Ireland, 1833, p. 1069.	In these premises the Royal School, now removed to Portora, was formerly kept; a rent is derived from them, which is paid to the Commissioners of Education. *Rep. A. C.*	It would be desirable to have a mercantile or English school in the immediate town deriving some support from the endowment of the Royal School. *Rep. A. C.*

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF FERMANAGH—*continued.*

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
—	In existence.	No information could be procured as to the causes which led to the discontinuance of this school. It has not been in existence during the present rector's incumbency, which commenced in 1847. *Rep. A. C.*	—
—	In good repair.	The death of Mr. Hassard, who was mainly instrumental in getting up the school, and was its manager; at his death the salary of the master was withdrawn. *Rep. A. C.*	A Sunday school is now held in the premises. *Rep. A. C.*
—	None.	The building of a very handsome schoolhouse in a convenient part of Mr. Haire's estate, and consequent withdrawal of his support from old school, which had declined. *Rep. A. C.*	—
—	In good repair.	The last master having neglected the school, and National Schools having been established in the vicinity, this one was deserted. *Rep. A. C.*	Premises used by Wesleyan Methodists as a place of meeting. *Rep. A. C.*

ENDOWMENTS. COUNTY OF FERMANAGH—[NONE.]

LOST OR EXPIRED. COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Copy of will.	The principal money appears to have been lost through the default or neglect of the Rev. Dr. Ovens, the trustee, who died in 1824. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Lease in custody of Governors.	Discontinued in 1841, and endowment lost owing to defective form of deed to Governors. *Vide Ev.* 24162.	The salary paid to this school was transferred, by the Governors, to the Castle-archdall School, in same parish. *Return from Governors.*

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF FERMANAGH—*continued.*

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Enniskillen; Garvery.	Grant from Lord Belmore.	Answer to Circular.	It does not appear that Lord Belmore divested himself of the absolute control over the school premises. *Rep. A. C.*	School in operation. *Rep. A. C.*
Galloon.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £13 16*s.* 11*d.*; subscriptions, £13 16*s.* 11*d.*; one rood to be granted.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep. 1825, p. 657.	It does not appear that the Building Grant from the Lord Lieutenant's School Fund was ever made. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Galloon; Kilgarrow.	L. L. Fund, £13 16*s.* 11*d.*; subscriptions, £13 16*s.* 11*d.*; one rood to be granted.	Same.	It does not appear that any grant of land was ever made, or any money advanced from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund towards building. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

Endowments in Operation.

EXTRACTS from REPORTS of WILLIAM DWYER FERGUSON, ESQ., LL.D., Assistant Commissioner.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Aghalurcher; Moate, Boys.

Aghalurcher; Moate, Boys' School.—This school is very far from being in a satisfactory condition, and does not appear to me to afford that amount of accommodation to the town of Lisnaskea which it is calculated to do. A most substantial house and a fair endowment is attached to it; and if there were an active and competent teacher, it forms the foundation for a flourishing school. The extent of the house accommodation is, perhaps, on a scale excessive, as compared with the class of schools which it belongs to, and with the other endowments of the schoolmaster; and this is made an excuse for the master endeavouring to help out a competent income by farming and trading, and acting as clerk of petty sessions. These employments must necessarily distract his attention from his proper business, and lead to an irregularity of attendance in the master which is the invariable cause of decline in a school. There is another unhappy circumstance connected with the present state of the school. Lord Erne, in the centre of whose estate it is, has no connexion with it, and has withdrawn the contribution of £8 yearly, which he used to give towards the salary of the master. His lordship, I am informed, would be very willing to assist the school substantially, if he were associated in the trusts of its management; but, by an unfortunate oversight, the last trustee who died had failed in his lifetime to exercise the power of nomination conferred upon him by the will of Mr. Leslie, and a proceeding in Chancery would be necessary to procure the appointment of Lord Erne as a trustee. The surviving trustee, the Rev. George S. Smith, is, I am informed by himself, willing and anxious that Lord Erne should be appointed; and it now rests with his lordship to take the necessary proceedings. Until some such thing is done, I fear this school will languish, if not expire. The master, for some reason or other, does not possess the confidence of the people as a competent teacher; and it would be essential to have a more active and devoted person in his place.

I examined four of the boys and four of the girls in English dictation, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, and spelling. The writing of the boys and of three of the girls was good; the answering in grammar by all was very good; the answering in geography by all was bad; in arithmetic the boys answered well, and the girls pretty well; in spelling all were good.—[17th June, 1856.]

Aghavea; Littlemount.

Aghavea; Littlemount School.—This is a very poor school; and though the master appears to be very willing to do his utmost, his capacity is small and his opportunity very restricted, for some cause or other which I have not been able distinctly to ascertain. His own apartments were very dirty. I was informed that the master has been placed under very distressing circumstances, owing to the state of health of his wife and daughter. The school is altogether a wretched one in every respect.

I examined five of the children present (the eldest about eleven, and the youngest eight years) in reading, geography, arithmetic, and writing from dictation. The writing was indifferent. They read well, and answered in arithmetic respectably; but they had no knowledge of English grammar or elementary geography.—[10th June, 1856.]

Brookeborough.

*Brookeborough School.**—In the boys' school I examined a class, consisting of seven, eldest about fifteen and youngest about ten, in spelling, geography, arithmetic, and in writing from dictation. Their answering and writing was very respectable, and they appeared to understand what they were taught. In the female school I examined a class of four of the most advanced girls in the same subjects, and their answering was very good.

This is an extremely well conducted school in both its departments, and shows the advantage to be derived from judicious selection of masters, and the benefits of training teachers for their very difficult occupations. It presents a most extraordinary contrast to the other schools which I have seen in this county, up to the date of my signing this report.—[10th June, 1856.]

Churchhill.

Churchhill School.—This school is not under any proper supervision, and is neglected. The house is rapidly falling into dilapidation, and the roof is in a dangerous state.

I examined six of the most advanced boys and girls (aged eleven to thirteen years) in writing from dictation, arithmetic, and spelling. Only four could write—one pretty well, and the other three badly. In arithmetic three answered well, and three badly. In spelling all answered pretty well. They were not taught either grammar or geography.—[21st June, 1856.]

Cleenish; Gardrum.

Cleenish; Gardrum School.—I examined a class of six pupils, eldest aged fourteen, and youngest eleven years, in writing from dictation, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, and spelling. The writing of two was fair, the rest only middling. The answering in grammar was bad as to all, and in geography bad as to all, except the eldest one. In arithmetic three answered respectably, the other three badly. In spelling four answered well, and two badly.—[11th June, 1856.]

Cleenish; Lattone.

Cleenish; Lattone School.—A very substantial schoolhouse has been built on the lands mentioned, conformably with the directions of the testatrix, and a detached two-storied dwelling-house for the master which, I am informed by the agent of Mr. Hall, cost a sum of £300 (as I am sure they did); but the money has been expended on a site not secured for the purpose of a school. The other £300, I am informed by James J. Clarke, Esq., of Maghera, the surviving executor in Miss Hall's will, is still unseparated from the rest of Miss Hall's assets.

I examined five of the most advanced pupils in writing from dictation, grammar, geography, arithmetic, and spelling. One boy was eighteen years of age, but recently under instruction; the others were, respectively, fifteen, thirteen, eleven, and ten years of age. Only three could write from dictation—one wrote well, the other two very indifferently. Only one boy of the five was taught English grammar or geography. His answering in grammar was good, in geography middling. Two of the pupils answered respectably in arithmetic, three badly; and in spelling only one acquitted himself respectably. I attribute this deficiency to the master's being untrained in the art of teaching. I have little doubt he will, when trained, make a good teacher.—[4th August, 1856.]

* In the Extracts from Wills filed in the office of the Commissioners of Donations and Bequests, on which evidence inquiry into this school was instituted, the amount of the Rev. Charles Stewart's bequest was stated to be £300. On search in the Prerogative Office this entry has been found to be incorrect, and the sum bequeathed only £100. This amount was duly paid by the executors to the trustees, and the schoolhouse built by the late Sir Henry Brooke, about the year 1833.

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Clones; Aghadrumsee School.—Though this is a male and female school, there is no female teacher. I fear that the master, though a very proper, respectable person, is not well qualified to give instruction to children; and I attribute the declining state of the school and the withdrawal of the support of the rector and of the Church Education Society to this cause. I think a man in his seventy-second year can scarcely be expected to retain his capabilities of instructing children; and it is to be regretted that there are no means of providing for teachers after they have passed their labour and spent the greater part of their life in an employment which is necessarily progressive in its requirements. Clones; Aghadrumsee.

The schoolhouse is altogether in a dilapidated and neglected state; and this school appears to me to be on the eve of extinction, if something is not done to keep it alive.

I required the master to examine five of the most advanced pupils present (the eldest aged about twelve, and the youngest eight years) in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and I examined them also myself. They were all extremely deficient but one, who read tolerably well, and answered pretty well in arithmetic. Of the five, only two could write, and that indifferently.

This being the first school I had visited, I can only judge of its positive merits and deficiencies, and not by any standard of comparison.—[31st May, 1856.]

Clones; Clogh School.—The schoolhouse is not built upon the plot granted by deed of 1st of March, 1821, nor was I able to ascertain by what title it was held; but an old person informed me that he heard the ground was given by Mrs. King, the then immediate lessee under the College, upwards of forty years ago; and there does not appear to have been any payment of rent or acknowledgment of title to her representatives since, though I was informed that the present proprietor claims title to it. Clones; Clogh.

This seems to me to be a very well conducted school, and the master capable of a more extensive range of instruction, if the requirements of the children called for it. Both the master and the resident curate stated that the establishment of crochet-work schools in the neighbourhood had seriously hindered the attendance of female children. I have heard this complaint repeatedly made throughout this parish, and I think it is a subject worthy of attention. These crochet-work schools are, in most instances, patronized by the clergymen of the parish; and though, no doubt, most valuable in affording industrial education, should not be made to preclude entirely all opportunity of a literary and religious education.

I examined four of the most advanced of the children (the eldest about thirteen, and the youngest ten years, and one being a girl) in reading, writing, arithmetic, tables, and geography. The answering was very fair, and the demeanour of the children good.—[2nd June, 1856.]

Derryvollen; Castle-archdall, Erasmus Smith's English School.—I examined a class consisting of six boys (eldest aged sixteen, and youngest eleven years) in writing from dictation, geography, English grammar, and arithmetic. The answering and writing were, on the whole, very creditable. I also heard the master examine the pupils in mental arithmetic, and I consider him very competent to teach.—[12th June, 1856.] Derryvollen; Castle-archdall, Erasmus Smith's, English.

Drumkeeran; Dernasesk School.—There is an excellent teacher connected with this school, but it is miserably deficient in all school requisites, particularly maps and books, without which geography or grammar cannot be taught effectually. It is a great pity that so competent and careful a teacher should not have proper facilities. Drumkeeran; Dernasesk.

I examined a class of fourteen boys and girls (the second class in the school, and most advanced then present) in reading, writing from dictation, arithmetic, and spelling. Their writing and answering were extremely satisfactory, on the whole—all answered creditably, and several very well.—[13th June, 1856.]

Drumkeeran; Feddins School.—I think the master is capable of teaching a school well; but, from the extreme irregularity of the attendance of the pupils, it would be impossible for any man, with the utmost diligence, to make an impression on their minds. He says this arises from the deficiency of hands to do the agricultural work of the small farmers, whose children might frequent the school. Drumkeeran; Feddins.

Certainly, the class which I examined was extremely deficient. I examined five pupils (the eldest aged fifteen, and the youngest eleven years) in writing from dictation, arithmetic, reading, and spelling. The writing was pretty fair; the answering in arithmetic was very bad, with the exception of one boy, who answered pretty well. Only two acquitted themselves respectably in spelling and reading. None of them were taught geography or English grammar, yet I am satisfied the master is quite competent to instruct a school in these matters. He says the parents are indifferent as to their children being taught any thing beyond reading, writing and arithmetic; and that even as regards them, many of the children will be sent only once or twice in a month to the school. I fear this has disheartened a very competent teacher, and rendered him careless and indifferent, as nothing could well be in greater contrast than the capacity of the teacher and the non-proficiency of the pupils.—[12th June, 1856.]

Drumkeeran; Tubrid, Vaughan's Charity, Boys' School.—By the will of George Vaughan, Esq., dated 23rd June, 1735, certain freehold and leasehold estates in the counties of Fermanagh and Donegal were devised to the then Primate of Ireland and other Bishops, in trust, to purchase lands of inheritance in fee-simple until the income of his estates so devised should amount to £4,000 a-year; and that when the said purchases should be complete, his trustees should appropriate a moiety thereof (£2,000 a-year) to the erection and support of a schoolhouse and school to contain 300 boys and 200 girls, to be maintained, educated, and instructed in the branches of the linen manufacture and in husbandry. The testator died in the year 1763, when his estates were found to produce only a yearly income of £1,284 15*s.* available for the purposes of his said will; whereupon an agreement was entered into between the trustees and the relatives of Mr. Vaughan to divide the estates equally between them; and this agreement was confirmed by an Act of the Parliament of Ireland passed in the year 1776 (15 and 16 Geo. III., chap. 38), and the Primate and certain other persons were nominated trustees and governors, and constituted a corporation, with power to supply vacancies, so that the number of governors might always be thirteen, and no more. The estate of this charity consists of 4,178A. 0R. 14P., in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh, and produces at present a net annual income of £1,037 5*s.* 7*d.*, in addition to the demesne lands attached to the house, which contain about sixty, acres of arable land, thirty acres of mountain, and twenty acres of plantation. The governors also have a sum of £6,065 17*s.* 8*d.* of new 3 per cent. Government stock standing in their names. Drumkeeran; Tubrid, Vaughan's Charity, Boys.

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COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

Endowments in Operation.

Drumkeeran; Tubrid, Vaughan's Charity, Boys.

Nothing can exceed the general excellence of the domestic arrangements of this house; every thing is clean, comfortable, and orderly. My only apprehension is, that perhaps too much attention and money may be expended in attaining a degree of comfort above the past or probable position in life of the pupils; and that thereby the benefits which this fine foundation is calculated to afford may be restricted within much narrower limits than the donor intended. His intention was, that a school-house should be built to accommodate 300 boys and 200 girls; and though the available income is not much more than one-half of what he intended for the purpose, yet the number of pupils accommodated is less than one-fifth of the number he mentioned. I by no means say that his scheme was practicable or judicious to its full extent, or in the proportions which the present income bears to the income intended; but it certainly should form a consideration not to be lost sight of in the management of the charity, and the money which is now being expended on fanciful matters and mere superfluities would enable the governors to enlarge the numbers of the pupils more in accordance with the express wishes of the founder. Again, I do not think that it is judicious that so many boys should be dependent upon the care and supervision of one master, who has besides many duties to perform—in the keeping the accounts of the governors, looking after the contracts, and providing for the dietary of the entire school. In case of his illness or absence, this school would be wholly without a head. The boys now sleep in dormitories by themselves, which is scarcely proper, but is unavoidable at present. The character of the education given by the master is extremely good, and he displays uncommon ability and aptitude in discharging such heavy duties, unassisted, so respectably; but such a state of things cannot always be expected to go on rightly; and I cannot but think it would be well to curtail all unnecessary expenditure in building additional rooms to this house, until the funds have first been applied to procuring further assistance for the master.

In the boys' school I examined the third class, consisting of sixteen boys, in mental arithmetic, writing from dictation, geography, and English grammar. The writing and answering were very respectable in all branches, except grammar. The master intelligently examined the pupils in my presence in fractions, geography, and grammar.—[30th June, 1856.]

Drumkeeran; Tubrid, Vaughan's Charity, Girls.

Drumkeeran; Tubrid, Vaughan's Charity, Girls' School.—The observations I have made as to the boys' school do not apply so strongly to the girls' school, so long as it is confined to its present limit of thirty pupils; but, in my judgment, the intentions of the donor should be kept in mind, and every thing that is superfluous or fanciful curtailed, in order that the school may be opened to a greater number of pupils, if possible.

I examined six of the most advanced girls in writing from dictation, grammar, arithmetic, and spelling. Two wrote well, three tolerably, and one badly. The answering in arithmetic and spelling was good; in grammar only one answered respectably.—[30th June, 1856.]

Enniskillen; Forthill, Church Education Society's, Model and Training, Boys' and Girls' Schools.

Enniskillen; Forthill, Church Education Society's, Model and Training, Boys' and Girls' School.—I was present when the master examined a class of twenty boys in mental arithmetic, geography, spelling, and English grammar; and I also examined them myself. The answering was extremely respectable as a whole. The children appear to be taught through their understanding, rather than their memory. The master's method is very good, though, perhaps, a little too rapid. He maintains discipline in the school very well. The female school is also very well ordered. I examined the pupils of both schools in their writing, which, on the whole, was very promising.

I should mention, that the Forthill school was closed on the 11th September, 1855, in consequence of the late master leaving it. It was re-opened on the 31st March, 1856, as a male and female model school and training establishment, in connexion with the Church Education Society, and under the immediate direction of several of the clergymen and laymen of the county Fermanagh.

This school is regarded by the people of the county Fermanagh with great interest, and very much good is expected from it, as a training school for masters, of which the local small schools are badly in want. It is, however, but an experiment, and has, I fear, many difficulties and risks to encounter, and its ultimate success on its present basis is as yet extremely problematical. Regarded as an English school for the populous and important town of Enniskillen, it is entitled to the greatest attention. It supplies (or is capable of supplying) the great want felt at Portora of a good English school, accessible to the middle and lower classes at a moderate cost. If it were well supported and efficiently conducted, it would, to a great extent, supply what Portora does not, and, in my opinion, cannot supply to the townspeople. It is, therefore, to be regretted that the funds of the corporation are in such a state as to compel them to withdraw the customary grant of £20 per annum to this school; for I do fear that, in the course of time, the enthusiasm and combined efforts by which the school is now sustained may die away, and its position become precarious. Considering the large endowment made by Royal Charter for a school at Enniskillen, and that the site of that school was for a long period of time in the town of Enniskillen, and that the removal of the school to Portora has rendered the endowment less accessible and less available to a great portion of the inhabitants, it would occur to me that it might be a very legitimate and beneficial mode of applying the surplus funds of the Royal School Estate to maintain a good English school in the town for the middle and lower classes; and that, at least, the £20 withdrawn by the Corporation might be supplied from the Portora fund, so as to place this Forthill school, which is already built and endowed from public resources, on a stable basis.

If it were an adjunct to Portora, and well conducted and supported, it would satisfy every reasonable requirement of the middle classes for what they are well entitled to—a good English school, at the lowest possible cost to them.—[17th June, 1856.]

Enniskillen Royal, Free.

Enniskillen Royal Free School.—The excellence of the classical education given at this school is indisputably evidenced by the distinguished success of its pupils, not merely at entrance, but in the sustainment of that success throughout the college course, which would go to show that the system is one under which the boys are thoroughly grounded. However, as the Commissioners have had themselves the opportunity of examining the pupils in this respect, I did not think myself called upon to do more than to observe the habit and manner of teaching which each master adopted. Hearing that complaints had been made of the deficiency of the instruction in another department equally important (English and mercantile education), I directed my attention more particularly to this. I examined a class consisting of five boys (aged from twelve to fifteen years) in writing from dictation, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, English history, and general topics of English literature. The writing was very good, the answering in arithmetic, grammar, and geography was

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good, but the knowledge of history, &c., was extremely limited. I observed the mode of instruction; and from the observations within my reach, I think the teaching in English and its departments is weak, and not successful. It, however, appears to me to be a subject of grave consideration how far it is practicable to combine, on one foundation, of moderate resources, a first-rate classical school with a good practical English grammar and mercantile school. It is rarely that the head master will combine an aptitude for both departments in any high degree; and unless his resources are, as in the case of this school, ample, he cannot afford to employ first-rate teachers in both. The town of Enniskillen has a sort of claim to a school more suitable to its wants and pecuniary means than the Royal School is at present; and though the number of free pupils is greater now than it has been under any head master in late times, still the gratuitous education of thirteen free pupils is a small return from so handsome an endowment.—[23rd June, 1856.]

Enniskillen; Derryheehan, Boys and Girls.

Enniskillen; Derryheehan Boys' and Girls' Schools.—The mistress is daughter of the master, and has no salary as distinct from him.

I examined a class consisting of six children—three boys and three girls, eldest aged fourteen, and youngest eleven years—in writing from dictation, arithmetic, grammar, and geography. The answering in grammar and geography was very indifferent, in arithmetic very fair. The writing of three of the children was scarcely respectable, two others very bad, and the sixth did not write.

I consider that the quality of the instruction given is very wretched, and that neither the master nor his daughter is qualified to conduct a school with success, or to afford even the low degree of instruction which the neighbourhood desires to have.—[10th June, 1856.]

Kinawley; Gortgorgan.

Kinawley; Gortgorgan School.—The master being absent from the school, and no pupils being in attendance (being the fair-day at Belturbet), I was unable to test the quality of the instruction or the discipline of the school, further than by examining the reports of the inspector of the Church Education Society, which were not very favourable. There is no mistress to teach the female pupils. I observed the master is more frequently absent from school than can be consistent with the discipline or steady progress of the pupils. I examined his eldest son, an intelligent lad. I called upon the curate of the parish, the rector being absent, as I was informed. I subsequently received a letter from the rector, containing answers to some questions which I forwarded to him respecting the school. —[14th June, 1856.]

Kinawley, Parochial.

Kinawley, Parochial School.—This school is well taught, so far as the instruction goes. English grammar is not taught, and geography is scarcely taught. The house is in great want of repair.

I examined a class of six pupils (eldest about fourteen, and youngest ten years of age) in writing from dictation, spelling, arithmetic, tables, geography, and reading. The writing was not good; the answering in spelling and arithmetic was good; in geography bad. Their reading was good; but they were not instructed in English grammar at all. The children were very well instructed in spelling, arithmetic, and reading.—[17th June, 1856.]

Maheraculmoney; Ardess.

Maheraculmoney; Ardess School.—I consider that the present arrangement, by which the master gets an increased salary in lieu of his acre of ground, is a very liberal one on the part of the rector, and decidedly beneficial to the master; but as the arrangement is entirely voluntary, I think the right of the master to the acre of land, by way of permanent endowment, should be clearly understood and declared. The rector was himself unaware of the fact of this grant until recently, and has of his own accord suggested that he would cause a memorandum of this grant to be made on the parish vestry book at the next vestry, in order that the fact of the endowment may be known to his successors, and that the right may not be lost by desuetude. This I think quite proper. And further than to inform the master of his exact rights (which I did) I do not consider it would be for his advantage, or that of his successors, to interfere in this matter.

I examined four of the most advanced boys, aged, respectively, thirteen, twelve, eleven, and ten years, in writing from dictation, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. The master stated the first class was entirely absent, it being Saturday. The writing was very middling. The answering in grammar by one boy, aged ten years, was respectable; the other three were not taught. The answering in geography and arithmetic was very good.—[18th June, 1856.]

Tomregan, Parochial.

Tomregan, Parochial School.—Nothing can exceed the state of neglect into which this school has fallen.

The endowment, small as it is, is entirely thrown away at present, and the school is deserted by everybody. The master, from his delicate state of health, appears quite unfit for his post; and I shuddered with horror at the sight of the cart-whip with which he corrects the boys.

The master says he instructs in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar; but I do not believe this to be true in point of fact, as he has no books suitable for such instruction. He admitted he had no books in use in the school but a Bible and a Testament. He had a mass of fragments of other books, but no perfect copy of any text-book on geography, grammar, or arithmetic. All read the Bible. There are no books, no maps, no desks, and the forms are wretched.

There was a bedstead and bedding at the top of the schoolroom, intended for the servant. The schoolhouse is in a state of dilapidation, and the school is unvisited. The neighbourhood requires a school badly; it is very populous, and there is no other school within a mile and a-half.—[10th June, 1856.]

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN OPERATION.

Endowments not in Operation.

Clones; Clonmacken.

Clones; Clonmacken School.—There is an excellent site of about a quarter of an acre of land, fenced in, on which stand the ruins of a former schoolhouse, about a mile and a-half from Clones, on a cross-road leading to Newtownbutler. It contained one schoolroom, twenty-nine feet nine inches long by nineteen feet one inch wide, and two apartments for a master. It is on rising ground, very suitable for a school, and in a neighbourhood where school accommodation seems to be much desired.

It appears, from an extract made from the Register of the Lord Lieutenant's School Fund, that

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COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

Endowments not in Operation.

Clones; Clonmacken.

the Lord Lieutenant approved a grant of £15 towards the erection of the schoolhouse, on condition that Mr. John M'Clintock, the proprietor (who was the applicant), should grant one quarter of an acre of land. The grant, sanctioned by the Lord Lieutenant, was actually made; but on application to the agent of Mr. M'Clintock, the present proprietor, he informed me that there never was any deed of endowment executed, to his knowledge.

The schoolhouse cost, perhaps, £60. It has lately been burned down, and the sum of £20 6*s.* 2*d.* awarded by presentment at the summer assizes of 1854, from the Grand Jury of the county, to John M'Clintock, Esq., as for a malicious burning. This fund, I conceive, is properly applicable to the restoration of the schoolhouse.

The school was in a declining state for some time past, before the house was burned down, and the former master is in the poorhouse. The main cause of the discontinuance of this school, I presume, is that the proprietor of the estate on which it stands does not wish to support it at his own expense, and it would probably fail to prove a self-supporting school.—[24th June, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Aghadowey, National.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1852. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.*	—	—	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.*	Reading; writing; grammar; writing from dictation; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures to those who do not object; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Aghadowey; Mullahinch, National.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £55 7s. 8d.; subscriptions, £38 8s. 2d.; the Beresford family and Ironmongers' Company, promise of grant, about 1823.	2 0 0	4 16 3	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework; knitting; crochet. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures to those who do not object; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Aghadowey; Ringsend, National.	Rev. Thos. Richardson, grant, 22 July, 1826.	0 2 23	3 12 10	—	—	For a school under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures to those who do not object; Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics; and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Ballyaghran; Agherton, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.* Building grant from Governors, £276 18s. 5d.; John Cromie, grant, 21 Dec. 1812.	2 2 13	10 17 8	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Ballyrashane, National.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1846. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.*	—	—	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.*	Reading; writing; grammar; writing from dictation; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures to those who do not object; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Ballywillin; Cloyfin, National.	L. L. Fund, £27 13s. 10d.; subscriptions, £36; Hugh Lyle, grant 17 Sept., 1825.	0 1 11	2 8 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by managing committee, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of managing committee. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; book-keeping. Scriptures to those who do not object; Church catechism to Church children, and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Balteagh; Ardmore, Parochial, Boys.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1837. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.* L. L. Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £46 3s. 1d.; Connolly M'Causland Gage, grant, 20 July, 1825.	1 1 6	4 1 2	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)		Education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of parish or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; geometry; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Balteagh; Ardmore, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding as to school premises. Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1837.	—	—	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

Master.				School.			Pupils.								
							Number.		Religion.						
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£. s. d.													
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	25 0 0	Irish Society, £5; National Board, £17; Ironmongers' Company, £3.	School fees.	85	—	None.	41	62	3	4	55	–	4*s.*	Satisfactory; senior pupils absent.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	33 0 0 8 0 0 Work-mistress.	National Board, £24; Ironmongers' Company, £9. National Board.	Land, £1 12*s.*; School fees.	129	—	Sufficient.	60	110	14	13	81	*2	2*s.* to 17*s.* 4*d.*	Satisfactory.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	20 0 0	National Board.	School fees.	100	—	Sufficient.	60	99	–	51	48	–	4*s.* to 8*s.*	Satisfactory; endowment infringed upon. *Vide Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner, p.* 615.
In Governors. *Deed.*	37 10 0	Governors, £32; subscribers, £5 10*s.*	Apartments and land, £10.	80	—	Small.	35	44	3	1	38	†2	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Satisfactory; premises dilapidated. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 615.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	29 0 0	National Board, £24; Irish Society, £5.	School fees.	84	—	None.	29	55	2	1	52	–	4*s.*; some free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 615.
In managing committee. *Deed.*	20 0 0	National Board.	School fees.	79	—	Sufficient.	37	61	2	2	‡57	–	2*s.* to 8*s.*; some free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 615.
In minister. *Deed.*	11 0 0	Irish Society, £5; Rector, £4; Mr. M'Causland £2.	Apartments and land, £5; Gratuity from Church Education Society; School fees.	100	—	None.	§66	99	18	2	79	–	4*s.* to 10*s.*	Not satisfactory; but weather inclement, and attendance unusually small on day of inspection. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 615.
Same.	8 0 0	Irish Society, £5; Rector, £1; Mr. M'Causland £2.	Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc.; School fees.	75	—	None.	–	–	–	–	–	–	Same.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 615.

* Protestant Dissenters unclassed. † Baptists. ‡ Including 3 Covenanters. § Including pupils attending Girls' School.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Banagher, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 2d.; subscriptions, £83 1s. 6d.; Rev. Alexander Ross, grant, 1 Feb., 1821.	1 0 0	6 5 3	—	—	—	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children, and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Bellaghy, Parochial, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £187 7s. 4d.; James Church, grant, 31 August, 1822.	Site.	7 10 3	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of Ballyscullion, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children, and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Bellaghy, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework; knitting. Religious instruction same as in Boys' school.
Bovevagh; Ballyharrigan, National.	William Osborne, lease for 999 years, 8 Feb., 1828.	Site.	2 0 7	—	—	For a school, under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures to those who do not object; each child who brings his catechism is taught it.
Bovevagh; Burnfoot, National.	L. L. Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £46 3s. 1d.; Edwd. Augustus Edwards, grant, 21 Sept., 1823.	0 2 23	3 8 3	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by the minister of parish or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures to those who do not object; Church catechism to Church children, and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Clondermot; Caw.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1837. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600. L. L. Fund, £78 9s. 3d.; subscriptions, £96 15s. 4d.; Joseph Orr, grant, 16 December, 1825.	Site.	5 15 1	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600. For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor or master, English or arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children, and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Clondermot; Clooney, Girls.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1841. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600. Sir R. Ferguson, Bart., grant, 1826.	Site.	6 11 9	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Londonderry, p.*600.	Reading; writing; elements of grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework; plain and fancy knitting. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children, and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Clondermot; Culkeeragh.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1836. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	—	—	(Salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework; knitting. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children, and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Clondermot; Glendermot.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1836. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600. House built by local subscription; presumed grant.	1 0 0	3 4 2	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; writing from dictation; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children, and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
In minister. *Rep. A. C.*	£ s. d. 18 10 0	Rector, £12 10s.; James Ogilvie, £6.	House and land, £4; Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc.; School fees.	65	—	None.	12	30	18	–	12	–	4s. to 10s.; some free.	Attendance too small to form an estimate. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 615.
In minister. *Deed.*	17 0 0	Proprietors of Estate, £10; Rector, £7.	Apartments and garden, £3; School-fees.	91	—	None.	25	57*	–	–	–	–	4s. 4d. to 8s.	Satisfactory.
Same.	21 0 0	Proprietors of Estate, £10; Hibernian Society, £8; Mr. French, £3.	Plot of ground, 5s.; School-fees.	91	—	None.	40	69*	–	–	–	–	Same.	Satisfactory.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	26 0 0	National Board.	School fees.	51	—	None.	44	53	11	17	25	–	4s. to 20s.	Satisfactory.
In minister. *Deed.*	20 0 0	National Board.	Garden, £1 5s.; School fees.	84	—	None.	38	63	34	15	14	–	4s. to 8s.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 616.
In grantor. *Deed.*	19 0 0	Irish Society, £10; subscribers, £9.	House, £4; School fees.	100	—	None.	41	64	25	15	24	–	4s. to 10s.; some free.	Satisfactory. Premises much neglected. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 616.
—	15 0 0	Irish Society, £5; Hibernian Ladies' Society, £7; subscribers, £3.	Apartments and garden, £5; School fees.	53	—	Small.	28	62	34	9	19	–	4s. 4d. to 6s.; some free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 616.
—	10 0 0 5 0 0 Work-mistress.	Irish Society. Miss Young.	School fees.	67	—	None.	28	*40	–	.	–	–	4s. 4d. to 6s.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 616.
—	16 10 0	Irish Society, £10; Dean of Derry, £4; subscribers, £2 10s.	House and land, £2 5s; School fees.	32	—	None.	34	31	5	6	20	–	4s. 4d. to 10s.	Satisfactory.

* Religions of pupils not stated.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Clondermot; Glendermot Church, Sunday.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1836. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.*	—	—	(£10 from funds of Society).	—	Education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.*	—
Clondermot; New Buildings, Wesleyan.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1855. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.*	—	—	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; book-keeping. Vocal music. Scriptures; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Clondermot; Rosnagallagh, National.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1845. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.* National Board, £80; subscriptions, £40; site vested in trustees.	Site.	4 2 0	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework; knitting; flowering. Scriptures to those who do not object; Church catechism to Church children, Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics, and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Coleraine; Beresford-place, Irish Society's, Boys.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1613. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.*	—	—	(Salaries and incidental expenses from funds of Society, £263.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; algebra; geometry; mensuration; book-keeping. Vocal music. Scriptures.
Coleraine; Beresford-place, Irish Society's, Girls.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1613. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.*	—	—	(Salaries and incidental expenses; part of preceding.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Vocal music. Scriptures.
Coleraine; First Presbyterian, Sunday.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1853. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.*	—	—	(£5 from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	—
Coleraine; Killowen-street, Girls.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1835. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.*	—	—	(Part of salary and premiums from funds of Society, £17.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework; knitting. Vocal music. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Coleraine; Killowen-street, National, Boys.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1846, £5. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.* National Board, £66 13s. 4d.; subscriptions, £33 6s. 8d.; site vested in trustees.	Site.	3 10 0	(£5 from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; algebra; geometry; mensuration. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Coleraine; Killowen-street, National, Girls	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Knitting; needlework; embroidery; crochet. Vocal music (Hullah). Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Coleraine, Parochial, Sunday.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1835. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.*	—	—	(£5 from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	—

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
—	£ s. d. —	—	—	—	—	—	[110]	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, being a Sunday school.
—	36 0 0	Irish Society, £10; Wesleyan Body, £26.	House, £5; School fees.	132	—	None.	26	50	4	4	40	2*	4s. 4d. to 13s.; some free.	Satisfactory.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	25 0 0	Irish Society, £10; National Board, £15.	Apartments, £3; School fees.	53	—	None.	36	61	2	23	21	15*	4s. to 10s.; some free.	No estimate could be formed, pupils present being nearly all infants. *Rep. A. C.*
—	65 0 0	Irish Society.	Apartments, £20; Fuel, £10.	220	—	Sufficient.	135	172†	—	—	—	—	Free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 616.
	15 0 0 Three monitors.	Same.												
—	40 0 0	Irish Society.	Apartments, £20; Fuel, £10.	220	—	Same.	111	184†	—	—	—	—	Free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C., p.* 616.
	26 0 0 Work mistress.	Same.												
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[140]	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, being a Sunday school.
—	22 0 0	Irish Society, £12; Cloth worker's Company, £10.	—	150	—	None.	20	60	44	6	10	—	Free.	Satisfactory. Premises unsuitable. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 616.
	6 0 0 Assistant.	Rev. W. W. Silleto.												
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	35 0 0	National Board, £20; Rev. C. Flanigan, £15.	—	81	—	None.	33	60	2	57	1	—	Free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 616.
Same.	20 0 0	National Board.	—	81	—	None.	31	66	1	65	—	—	Free.	No examination of pupils, as they were dismissed before inspection of Boys' school completed.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[145]	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, being a Sunday school.

* Protestant Dissenters unclassed.

† Religions of pupils not stated.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality, and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Not Annual Income. From Land.	Not Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Coleraine; Second Presbyterian, Sunday.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1853. *Vide Londonderry p.* 600.	—	—	(£5 from funds of Society.)	—	Education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	—
Coleraine; Stone-row, Infant.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1835. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	—	—	(£30 from funds of Society).		Same.	Reading; writing; elementary geography; natural history; elementary arithmetic. Vocal music. Scriptures; Scripture Lessons.
Coleraine; Third Presbyterian, Sunday.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1853. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	—	—	(£5 from funds of Society.)		Same.	—
Coleraine; Wesleyan, Sunday.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1846. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	—	—	(£5 from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	—
Coleraine; Bohill, Agricultural, National.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1832. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	—	—	(Parts of salaries from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; writing from dictation; geography; arithmetic; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Agriculture; needlework. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures to those who do not object; Church catechism to Church children; and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Coleraine; Tullands, National.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1846. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	—	—	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; needlework; knitting. Scriptures to those who do not object; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Cumber, Lower; Fawney and Cross.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1836. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	—	—	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Cumber, Lower, Erasmus Smith's, English, Parochial.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1842. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600. Stat. 10 Geo. I. Building grant from Governors, £140 7*s.* 8*d.*; subscriptions, £77 3*s.* 11*d.*; Rev. John Hayden, grant, 8 April, 1840.	2 0 0	8 10 6	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600. For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For schoolhouse and residence of a schoolmaster to teach children, under regulation of Governors, and to instruct them in the Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; geometry; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children during school hours; and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians after school hours.
Cumber, Lower, National.	L. L. Fund, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; James Acheson, grant, 1 August, 1823.	Site.	6 0 9	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by a committee, consisting of minister of Lower Cumber, Protestant Dissenting minister, and three principal subscribers, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of committee. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures to Protestants; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians; and Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[168]	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, being a Sunday school.
—	20 0 0 4 0 0 Assistant.	Irish Society. Same.	School fees.	96	—	Sufficient.	60	100*	—	—	—	—	4*s.* 4*d.*; great number free.	Very satisfactory; school accommodation too limited. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 616.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, being a Sunday school.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[94]	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, being a Sunday school.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	39 0 0 18 0 0 Work-mistress. 5 0 0 Monitor.	Irish Society, £10; National Board, £29. Irish Society, £10; National Board, £8. National Board.	House and garden, £3.	60	—	None.	60	106	11	3	89	†3	Free.	Satisfactory.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	20 0 0	Irish Society, £5; National Board, £15.	—	43	—	None.	27	42	—	4	38	—	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 616
—	9 0 0	Irish Society, £5; Rector, £4.	Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc.; School fees.	59	—	None.	30	39	8	6	25	—	4*s.* 4*d.* some free.	Master and pupils absent on day of Assistant Commissioner's visit. Master's salary inadequate. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 617.
In Governors. *Deed.*	13 0 0	Irish Society, £5; Grocers' Company, £3; Rector, £5.	Apartments and land, £3 10*s.*	86	—	None.	42	70	16	6	48	—	4*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.*	Satisfactory.
In Committee. *Deed.*	20 0 0 10 0 0 Monitor.	National Board. Same.	House and garden, £3; School fees.	72	—	None.	40	66	3	26	37	—	4*s.* 4*d.* to 12*s.*	Satisfactory

* Religions of pupils not stated. † Baptists.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Cumber, Upper, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £276 18*s.* 6*d.*; Rev. Francis Gooldsbury, grant, 14 Feb., 1812.	1 2 19	9 18 6	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; geometry; mensuration; algebra; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Cumber, Upper; Parke.	L. L. Fund, £44 6*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; Barrè Beresford, grant, 14 Oct., 1824.	1 0 0	3 14 3	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of Upper Cumber, or master, English and arithmetic under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures.
Desertoghill, Parochial.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1847. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	—	—	(Part of salary and donation to Sunday school from funds of Society, £6.)	—	Education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children, and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Dunboe; Altikeeragh, National.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1846. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	—	—	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Church catechism to Church children; Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics, and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Dunboe; Articlave, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £55 7*s.* 8*d.*; subscriptions, £40 12*s.* 4*d.*; Ven. Thomas Bewley Monsell, grant, 4 October, 1823.	0 3 36	3 17 1	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of parish or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Dunboe; Fermoyle, Sunday.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1846. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	—	—	(£5 from funds of Society.)	—	Education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	—
Dungiven; Termeel, Parochial.	Rev. Alex. Ross, grant, 16 Dec., 1826.	1 1 6	3 14 5	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of United Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework and knitting. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children, and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Faughanvale; Muff, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £276 18*s.* 6*d.*; Grocers' Company, grant, 29 May, 1812.	2 0 3	10 6 6	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Faughanvale; Templemoyle, Agricultural Model, National.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1835, £80. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	—	—	(Part of salaries from funds of Society.)	—	Education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Land surveying; levelling; mapping. Agriculture in all its branches.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
In Governors. *Deed.*	£ s. d. 32 10 0	Governors, £30; Rector, £2 10*s.*	House and three acres of land, £10; School fees.	110	—	None.	37	57	29	10	18	–	4*s.* to £1; some free.	Satisfactory.
In minister. *Deed.*	7 2 0	Mr. John B. Beresford, £5; Rev. J. S. Hunter, £2 2*s.*	House and land, £3; School fees.	105	—	None.	20	15	7	2	6	–	4*s.* 4*d.*	No pupils present at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit; situation of premises unsuitable. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 617.
—	12 0 0	Irish Society, £5; Weavers' Company, £4; Mr. Alexander, £1; Rector, £2.	Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc.	65	—	None.	30	51	12	5	34	–	4*s.* 4*d.*	Master and pupils absent on day of Assistant Commissioner's visit; teacher's salary inadequate. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 617.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules,* 1855.	23 0 0 8 0 0 Work-mistress.	Irish Society, £3; National Board, £20. National Board.	—	58	—	Sufficient.	49	58	8	20	30	–	Free.	Master and pupils absent on day of Assistant Commissioner's visit.
In minister. *Deed.*	19 0 0	Cloth Workers' Company, and Archdeacon of Derry.	Apartments, and land, £1 5*s.*; School fees.	56	—	None.	24	25	4	–	21	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; four free.	Master and pupils absent on day of Assistant Commissioner's visit.
—	—	—	—	–	—	—	[65]	–	–	–	–	–	—	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, being a Sunday School.
In minister. *Deed.*	8 0 0	Rev. A. Ross.	Land, £1 10*s.*; Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc.; School fees.	74	—	None.	14	47	35	–	12	–	4*s.* to 5*s.*	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 617.
In Governors. *Deed.*	37 0 0	Governors, £25; Grocers' Company, £10; Rector, £2.	Apartments and Land, £10; Gratuity from Governors; School fees.	80	—	None.	58	60	21	36	3	–	4*s.* to 10*s.*; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 617. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 10593 *et seq.*, and for Evidence before Assistant Commissioner, *vide Documents, Ev. Vol.* 2, *p.* 307.
In managing committee, with approval of National Board. *Rules,* 1855.	60 0 0 30 0 0 Assistant. 85 0 0 Agriculturist.	National Board, Irish Society, and Managing Committee. Same. Same.	Board and lodging. Same. Same.	145	40	Sufficient.	40	45	23	12	10	–	£12 for boarders.	No examination, the day of Assistant Commissioner's visit being a holiday. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 617.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Faughanvale; Willsborough.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1836. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	—	—	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration. Needlework; knitting. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children, and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Garvagh, National.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1818, £5. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600. House built by subscription in 1844; site vested in trustees.	Site.	3 0 5	(£5 from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Garvagh, Parochial, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £55 7*s.* 8*d.*; K. P. Soc., £62 6*s.* 2*d*; subscriptions, £64 12*s.* 3*d.*; Lord Garvagh, lease, three lives and thirty-one years, 8 August, 1825.	Site.	5 19 4	—	—	For the new schoolhouse in the town of Garvagh. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Garvagh, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography. Needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Kilcronaghan, Parochial.	L. L. fund, £32 6*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, £31 7*s.* 8*d.*; Sir Jas. R. Bruce, grant, 10 Jan., 1824.	1 1 6	3 3 11	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister of parish, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures and Church catechism to Church children.
Killelagh; Corleckey, National.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1847. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600. National Board, £66 13*s.* 4*d.*; subscriptions, £33 6*s.* 8*d.*; site vested in trustees.	Site.	3 10 0	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Londonderry p.* 600.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Killelagh; Tierkane, National.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1847. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600. National Board, £60; subscriptions, £30; site vested in trustees.	Site.	3 4 0	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Killowen; Cranagh Hill, National.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1835. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	—	—	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; writing from dictation; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures to those who do not object; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Killowen; Laurel Hill, Boys.	Robert Kyle, will, 18 Oct., 1831, premises and rent-charge.	Site and rent-charge.	3 7 7	50 0 0	—	For a public charity school under regulation of testator's representative, for salary of schoolmaster, the purchase of books and other necessaries for scholars, and for keeping premises in repair. *Extract from Will.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures to those who do not object.
Killowen; Laurel Hill, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Same, with addition of needlework and knitting.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges,	State of Instruction, &c.
—	£ s. d. 10 0 0 5 0 0 Work-mistress.	Irish Society, £5; Mr. Scott, £5. Mr. Scott.	House and garden, £3; School fees.	114	—	None.	36	56	23	17	16	–	4s.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 617.
In local patron, with approval of National Board, *Rules*, 1855.	14 0 0	National Board.	School fees.	84	—	Sufficient.	33	51	7	–	42	*2	6s. to £1.	Very satisfactory; but discipline not maintained. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 617.
—	12 0 0	Lady Garvagh, and Rev. M. Smyth.	House and garden, £8; School fees.	66	—	Sufficient.	35	60	27	14	19	–	4s. to 12s.; some free.	School closed at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit.
—	10 0 0	Same.	—	66	—	Same.	32	65	12	27	26	–	4s to 6s.; some free.	School closed at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit.
In minister. *Deed.*	17 0 0	Draper's Co. £10; Rector, £5; Sir Harvey Bruce, Bart., £2.	Land, £1 10s.; School fees.	82	—	Sufficient.	34	60	23	3	34	–	4s. 4*d.*; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 617.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	25 0 0	Irish Society, £5; National Board, £20.	School fees.	102	—	Sufficient.	47	122	4	114	4	–	4s. to 8s.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 617.
Same.	37 0 0 8 0 0 Work-mistress.	Irish Society, £5; National Board, £32. Manager.	School fees.	66	—	Sufficient.	69	111	–	110	1	–	4s. to 30s.	No examination of pupils by Assistant Commissioner, in consequence of illness of master.
In local patron, with approval of National Board, *Rules*, 1855.	47 0 0 5 0 0 Monitor.	Irish Society £5; Cloth Workers' Company, £10; National Board, £32. National Board,	School fees.	83	—	None.	62	107	14	16	72	†5	6s. to £1; some free.	Satisfactory.
In testator's representative. *Extract from Will.*	30 0 0	Henry Kyle.	Garden, 10s.	62	—	None.	‡56	66	22	4	38	§2	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 617.
Same.	10 0 0	Same.	—	34	—	None.	–	–	–	–	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 617.

* Protestant Dissenters unclassed. † Anabaptists. ‡ Including pupils in Girls' school. § Wesleyan Methodists.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Lissan, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat, 10 Geo. I., *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731.	—	—	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
LONDONDERRY (Co.): THE HON. THE IRISH SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.	James I. Charter, March, 1613; Charles II., Charter, 10 Oct., 1662; annual application by Society, as parts of the trusts of their estates of £1,424 10*s.* to schools in Co. of Londonderry. As to annual application of £66 10*s.* to schools in Co. of Donegal, and £10 in Tyrone. *vide pp.* 500 and 650.	(Trust affecting Estates of Society).	—	1424 10 0	—	To stir up and recall the Province of Ulster from superstition, rebellion, calamity and poverty, to the true religion of Christ, and to obedience strength, and prosperity. *Charter.* The education of the inhabitants of the district; as part of their trust, the care of that which is closely connected with religion. *Judgment of Lord Cottenham in Skinner's Company, v. Irish Society.*—12 *Clarke and Finnelly, p.* 486.	—
Londonderry; Bridge-street, Congregational, Sunday.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1837. *Vide Londonderry, above.*	—	—	(£5 from funds of Society.)	—	Education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Londonderry, above.*	—
Londonderry; Bridge-street, Infant.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1835, £10. *Vide Londonderry, above.*	—	—	(£10 from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework; knitting. Drawing. Vocal music (Unwin). Scriptures.
Londonderry, Derry Diocesan Free School, or Foyle College.	Stat. 12 Eliz., ch. 1, Ir. (1570); Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1613; Stat. 48 Geo. III., ch. 77; 53 Geo. III., ch. 107, sec. 24; Order of Lord Lieutenant in Council, 17 April, 1824; Grand Jury Presentment, with donations from some of the London Companies and Corporation, and subscriptions, together amounting to £12,923 1*s.* 6*d.*, expended on building, about 1814; Bishop of Derry, grant, reserving yearly rent of £14.	3 2 0	377 3 10	92 6 2 (Salaries £280, and exhibitions in Trinity College, Dublin, £150 from funds of Society.)	—	For a free school, in which children of residents in diocese of whatever religious persuasion, are entitled to a classical education as day scholars, free of expense, the master being at liberty to receive voluntary remuneration from such as choose to pay.—*Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Report,* 1831. Education in connexion with the Protestant religion. *Vide Londonderry, above.*	A classical and English education suitable for entrance into College, and into the public service. French; German. Drawing. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Londonderry, First Presbyterian, National, Boys.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1826. *Vide Londonderry, above.* L. L. Fund, £73 16*s.* 11*d.*; subscriptions, £97 16*s.* 11*d.*; Rev. George Hay and others, grant, 10 Oct., 1825.	Site.	5 13 0	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Londonderry, above.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by committee or master English and arithmetic, under regulation of committee. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; geometry; mensuration; book-keeping. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures to those who do not object; Church catechism to Church children; and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Londonderry, First Presbyterian, National, Girls.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1826, £20. *Vide Londonderry, above.*	—	—	(Part of salary and £10 pension to a former teacher from funds of Society.)	—	Education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Londonderry, above.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework; knitting. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures to those who do not object; Church catechism to Church children; and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In Governors. *Rules of Board.*	25 0 0	Governors.	House and garden £5; school fees.	155	—	None.	51	81	31	27	23	–	4s. to 30s.; some free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 618.
—	—	—	—	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	As to management and distribution of endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 618. As to history of endowment, *vide* General Report of Assistant Commissioner, App. to Report, p. 16.
—	—	—	—	–	—	—	[42	45]	–	–	–	–	—	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, being a Sunday school.
—	30 0 0	Committee.	School fees.	154	—	None.	30	43*	–	–	–	–	4s. 4d to £1; six free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 619.
In Bishop of Derry, with approval of Lord Lieutenant. *Stat.* 48 *Geo. III., ch.* 77.	330 0 0	Irish Society, £240; Bishop of Derry, £50; Clergy's fees, £40.	House and land, £150.	110	45	Insufficient.	50	51	46	–	5	–	Boarders, £38; Day boys, £8 8s.; eighteen free.	Satisfactory. As to endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 619. For history of connexion of school with the Hon. the Irish Society, *vide* General Report of Assistant Commissioner, *App. to Report, p.* 18. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 10751 *et seq.*
	90 0 0 1st Assistant.	Irish Society, £40; Head master, £50.	Board and lodging.											
	40 0 0 2nd Assistant.	Head master.	Same.											
	40 0 0 3rd Assistant.	Same.	Same.											
In Committee. *Deed.*	52 0 0	Irish Society, £20; National Board, £32.	School fees.	133	—	None.	44	76	21	–	55		4s. 4d. to 21s. 8d.; some free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 619.
In local patron, with approval of National Board, *Rules,* 1855.	22 0 0	Irish Society, £10; National Board, £12.	School fees.	181	—	None.	34	66	7	–	59	–	4s. 4d. to 13s.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 619.

* Religions of pupils not stated.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Londonderry, First Presbyterian, Sunday.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1835. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	—	—	(£5 from funds of Society.)	—	Education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	—
Londonderry; Fountain-street, Industrial, Ragged.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1850. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	—	—	(£20 from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; arithmetic. Needlework and knitting. Scriptures.
Londonderry; Fountain-street, Reformed Presbyterian, Sunday.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1846. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	—	—	(£5 from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	—
Londonderry, Fourth Presbyterian, Sunday.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1845. *Vide Londonderry. p.* 600.	—	—	(£5 from funds of Society).	—	Same.	—
Londonderry; Great James's-street, National, Boys.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1842. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	—	—	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration. Scriptures to those who do not object; Church catechism to Church children, and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Londonderry; Great James's-street, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding as to school premises. Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1842.	—	—	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework; knitting; netting and crochet. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Londonderry, Gwyn's Charitable Institution.	John Gwyn, will, 16 May, 1818, and codicils, 20 & 21 May, 1824; rents of land, house property & quarry, producing £88 7*s.* 4*d.* yearly, also the sum of £36,950 lent on mortgages, &c., producing £1670 11*s.* 6*d.* yearly. *Stat.* 1 *Wm. IV. ch.* 47. Expenditure on building, £9,609 19*s.* 6*d.*	23 2 30 House property and stone quarry.	268 6 0	88 7 4	1670 11 6	For clothing, boarding, educating, and apprenticing children of poor persons who have resided for three or five years in the city or North-west Liberties of Londonderry, the Derry side of the Foyle, or village of Muff, County of Donegal. Pupils to be taught English, and those of superior talents, book-keeping and navigation; no distinction as to religious persuasion; Roman Catholics to be taught Roman Catholic doctrines if their parents desire, but the principles of sound Christian morality, and the doctrine of salvation through Christ to be taught to all. Master and assistant to be Protestants or Protestant Dissenters. *Copy of Will.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; geometry; algebra; mensuration; natural history; book-keeping; navigation. Tailoring; shoemaking; gardening. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children, Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics, and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Londonderry; Naylor's-row.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1835. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	—	—	(Salary from funds of Society.)	—	Education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures to those who do not object; Church catechism to Church children, and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Londonderry; Pump-street, Dean and Curate's, Sunday.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1836. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	—	—	(£10 10*s.* from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	—
Londonderry; Pump-street, Girls.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1835. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600. Irish Society promise of grant of site.	Site.	12 2 9	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; history; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[130]	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, being a Sunday school.
—	15 0 0	Committee.	House, £7.	69	—	None.	25	28	11	5	12	—	Free.	Satisfactory.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[54]	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, being a Sunday school.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[30]	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, being a Sunday school.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	32 0 0	Irish Society, £10; National Board, £22.	School fees.	160	—	None.	35	61	13	—	48	—	4s. 4*d.* to £1.	Satisfactory.
Same.	34 0 0	Irish Society, £10; National Board, £19; Congregation, £5.	School fees.	160	—	None.	36	71	9	—	59	*3	4s. 4*d.* to 8s. 8*d.*; some free.	Satisfactory.
In trustees. *Copy of Will.*	130 0 0 60 0 0 Assistant.	Trustees. Same.	Apartments, £12. Board, washing, lodging.	125	†67	Sufficient.	73	71	12	33	26	—	Free.	Satisfactory. As to endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 619. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 11034 *et seq.*
—	10 0 0	Irish Society.	Apartments, £2.	114	—	None.	65	‡—	—	—	—	—	10s. to £1.	Satisfactory; school premises unsuitable; visitation required. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 620.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[270]	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, being a Sunday school.
—	30 0 0	Irish Society, £20; Committee, £10.	—	225	—	Small.	36	67	48	—	13	†6	4s. 4*d.* to 8s. 8*d.*; some free.	Satisfactory.

* Methodists. † One of the dormitories is used as a class-room. ‡ No roll.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Londonderry; Pump-street, Infant.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1838. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600. Part of preceding premises.	—	—	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	Spelling; reading; tables; natural history; English history; geography. Vocal music. Scripture lesson read by mistress; Church catechism.
Londonderry; St. Columb's, National, Boys.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1830. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600. L. L. Fund, £138 9*s.* 3*d.*; subscriptions, £230 15*s.* 5*d.*; site vested in trustees.	Site.	11 11 6	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Roman Catholic catechism.
Londonderry; St. Columb's, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding as to school premises. Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1830.	—	—	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; arithmetic. Needlework; knitting. Roman Catholic prayers and catechism.
Londonderry, Second Presbyterian, Sunday.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1846. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	—	—	(£5 from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	—
Londonderry; Strand-road, National.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1852. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	—	—	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mental arithmetic; geometry; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Needlework; knitting. Vocal music (Hallah). Scriptures to those who do not object; Church catechism to Church children, and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Londonderry, Third Presbyterian, Sunday.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1844. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	—	—	(£5 from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	—
Londonderry, Waterside, National, No. 1, Boys.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1842. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600. National Board, £140; subscriptions, £70; site vested in trustees.	Site.	6 16 0	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Each pupil is taught his own catechism.
Londonderry; Waterside, National, No. 1, Girls.	Identical with preceding as to school premises. Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1842.	—	—	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Londonderry; Waterside, National, No. 2.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from, 1846. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	—	—	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Plain needlework; knitting. Scriptures to those who do not object; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Londonderry, Wesleyan, Sunday.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1845. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	—	—	(£5 from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	—
Macosquin; Camus Macosquin, Boys.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1847. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	—	—	(Part of salary from funds of Society).	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; writing from dictation; geography; arithmetic; geometry; algebra; book-keeping. Scriptures.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
—	£ s. d. 35 0 0 10 0 0 Assistant.	Irish Society, £20; Committee, £15. Committee,	—	163	—	None.	75	140	*–	–	–	–	4s.; some free.	Satisfactory.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	30 0 0 14 0 0 Assistant.	Irish Society, £10; National Board, £20. National Board.	Apartments, £2; School fees.	209	—	None.	69	144	–	144	–	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 620.
Same.	22 0 0 19 0 0 Assistant.	Irish Society, £10; National Board, £12. National Board.	Apartments, £3; School fees.	209	—	None.	48	105	–	105	–	–	4s. 4d.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 620.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[50]	–	–		–	–	—	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, being a Sunday school.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	25 0 0 25 0 0 Workmistress.	Irish Society, £5; National Board, £20. National Board,	School fees.	96	—	Small.	41	66	9	–	†57	–	4s. 4d. to 30s.	Satisfactory.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[180]	–	–	–	–	–	—	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, being a Sunday school.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	25 0 0	Irish Society, £5; National Board, £20.	School fees.	102	—	None.	42	67	3	59	5	–	4s. 4d. to 10s.; some free.	Satisfactory.
Same.	22 0 0	Irish Society, £5; National Board, £17.	School fees.	102	—	None.	35	67	3	61	3	–	4s. 4d. to 6s.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 620.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	36 0 0	Irish Society, £10; National Board, £26.	Apartments, £3; School fees.	114	—	None.	56	91	28	3	60	–	4s. 4d. to £1.	Satisfactory.
—	—	—	—	–	—	—	[130]	–	–	–	–	–	—	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, being a Sunday school.
—	17 10 0	Irish Society, £2 10s.; Lady Richards, £10; Rector, £5.	School fees.	66	—	Sufficient.	20	38	8	2	28	–	4s. to 10s.; some free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 620.

* Religions of pupils not stated.

† Including 3 Covenanting Presbyterians.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Macosquin; Camus Macosquin, Girls.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1847. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.*	—	—	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography. Needlework; netting. Scriptures.
Macosquin; Castleroe, National.	Francis Bennett, will, proved 16 Aug., 1820, rent-charge, £18 9s. 3d. Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1851. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.*	Rent-charge.	—	18 9 3 (and part of salaries from funds of Society.)	—	For schoolmaster and schoolmistress of Camus and Castleroe school, £4 12s. 4d. each; for premiums and clothing poor children attending it, £4 12s. 4d., and for minister to preach occasionally in such school-house, £4 12s. 4d. *Extract from Will.* Education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures to those who do not object; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Maghera, National, Girls.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1853. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.*	—	—	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.*	Reading; writing; grammar; history; geography; arithmetic. Needlework; knitting; crochet. Scriptures to all except Roman Catholics; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Maghera, National, No. 1.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1847. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.* National Board, £40; subscriptions, £19 19s. 9½d.; site vested in trustees.	Site.	2 6 2	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Church catechism to Church children; Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics, and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Maghera, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 2d.; Mercer's Company, £124 12s. 4d.; subscriptions, £152 6s. 2d.; Rev. James Spencer Knox, grant, 30 Aug., 1821.	1 0 21	12 4 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, and Church catechism to children of members of the Established Church. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures.
Maghera; Lisnamuck, National, Boys.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1847. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.* National Board, £102 13s. 4d.; subscriptions, £51 6s. 8d.; site vested in trustees.	Site.	5 2 5	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; algebra; geometry. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics, and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Maghera; Lisnamuck, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	—
Magherafelt, Rainey's Charity.	Hugh Rainey, will, 11 April, 1707; Stat. 11., Geo. II, chap. 2, appropriating a rent-charge of £161 10s. 9d.	Rent-charge.	—	161 10 9	—	For educating, clothing, boarding, apprenticing, and instructing in prayer and Scripture, children of parents of good report, reduced to poverty. If any of the masters appointed be found defective, he is to be ousted, and another written for to the Presbytery or Synod of Ulster. *Copy of Will.* Yearly rent-charge of £161 10s. 9d. to be paid to Archbishop of Armagh, for supporting, maintaining, educating, and placing out to trades, twenty-four boys, under the trusts and subject to the nomination, as by testator's will devised. *Copy of Stat. 11 Geo. II., c. 2.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Farm and domestic labour. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Magherafelt; Coolshinney.	Rev. Richard Olpherts, lease for 99 years, 1 Jan., 1827.	0 1 31	3 8 10	—	—	For a school at Coolshinney, under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
—	17 10 0	Irish Society, £2 10s.; Lady Richards, £8; subscribers, £7.	School fees.	86	—	Sufficient.	20	45	13	1	32	–	4s. to 8s.; greater number free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 620.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	27 10 0	Thomas Bennett, £5; Irish Society, £2 10s.; National Board, £20.	School fees.	209	—	Sufficient.	34	52	–	12	40	–	4s. 4d. to 6s.; some free.	Satisfactory.
	7 10 0 Work-mistress.	Thomas Bennett, £5; Irish Society, £2 10s.												
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	35 0 0	Irish Society, £5; National Board, £30.	School fees.	80	—	Sufficient.	42	90	11	48	31	–	4s. 4d. to 14s.	No pupils present at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	29 0 0	Irish Society, £5; National Board, £24.	School fees.	90	—	None.	36	70	5	57	8	–	4s. 4d. to 13s.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 620.
In minister. *Deed.*	10 0 0	Rector.	Apartments and land, £5; School fees.	292	—	None.	42	69	32	17	20	–	4s. 4d. to 8s. 8d.	Very satisfactory; salary of master inadequate. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 620.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	19 10 0	Irish Society, £2 10s.; National Board, £17.	—	156	—	Sufficient.	27	71	–	65	6	–	4s. 4d. to 13s.	Satisfactory.
Same.	19 10 0	Same.	—	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	School closed at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit.
—	20 0 0	Trustee.	House £4, and overplus of profits of farm after dieting boys.	35	11	Small.	12	10	*10	–	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory; endowment inadequate to carry out trusts of will. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 620. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 10573 *et seq.* For further Evidence taken by Assistant Commissioner, *vide Doc. Ev. vol. ii, p.* 315.
—	9 10 0	Salters' Company, £7; Drapers' Company, £2 10s.	School fees.	98	—	Sufficient.	22	46	9	2	35	–	4s. 4d.	Unsatisfactory; accommodation very defective. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 621.

* 3 pupils children of Presbyterian parents.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Newtownlimivady; Irish Green-street, National, Boys.	Robert Conn, will, proved 4 March, 1848, rent-charge £6 10s.	Rent-charge.	—	6 10 0	—	For education of poor children attending the school attached to Presbyterian congregation of Drumachose, of which the Rev. George Steen is minister. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; geometry; mensuration. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures to Protestants; Church catechism to Church children, and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Newtownlimivady; Irish Green-street, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children, and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Newtownlimivady; Pound lane, Erasmus Smith's English, Parochial, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731.	—	—	(Part of salary from general fund.)		For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Newtownlimivady; Pound lane, Erasmus Smith's English, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	(Part of salary from general fund.)		Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework; knitting. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Tamlaght Finlagan, Parochial.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1838. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600. Marcus M'Causland, renewable lease, 15 March, 1830.	Site.	2 6 0	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children, and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Tamlaght Finlagan, Sunday Schools.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1838. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	—	—	(£5 from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	—
Tamlaght O'Crilly; Eden.	David York, grant, 13 October, 1824.	Site.	3 14 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of parish or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Templemore; Ballymagrorty, National.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1835. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	—	—	(£15 from funds of Society.)	—	Education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures to those who do not object; Church catechism to Church children, and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Templemore; Ballyougry.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1837. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600. Hon. the Irish Society, grant of land.	6 0 0	11 17 7	(Salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; natural history; arithmetic. Scriptures to those who do not object; Church catechism to Church children, and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Templemore; Culmore, National.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1837. *Vide Londonderry, p.* 600.	Site and small plot around the house.	—	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; geometry; mensuration; book-keeping. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting and cutting out. Scriptures to those who do not object; Church catechism to Church children; Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics; and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	29 5 0	Trustee of Conn's bequest, £3 5s.; National Board, £26.	School fees.	80	—	—	45	70	9	23	35	3*	4s. 4d. to 30s.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 621.
Same.	27 5 0	Trustee of Conn's bequest, £3 5s.; National Board, £24.	School fees.	80	—	—	38	50	8	10	32	–	4s. 4d to £1; some free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 621.
In Governors. *Rules of Board.*	30 0 0	Governors, £9; Rector, £21.	Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc.; School fees.	116	—	None.	35	50	30	2	18	–	4s. to 10s.; some free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 621.
Same.	18 12 0	Governors, £6; Rector, £12 12s.	School fees.	116	—	None.	20	37	20	3	14	–	Same.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 621.
—	12 3 0	Irish Society, £5; Rector, £4; Marcus M'Causland, £3 3s.	School fees.	60	—	None.	58	104	26	5	73	–	4s. to 6s.; some free.	Satisfactory; master's salary inadequate; school accommodation insufficient. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 621.
—	—	—	—	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, being Sunday schools.
In minister. *Deed.*	10 0 0	Subscribers.	Apartments, £2; School fees.	57	—	None.	30	45	33	5	7	–	4s. 4d. to 6s.	No pupils present at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit; school requisites very deficient. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 621.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	36 0 0	Irish Society, £10; National Board, £26.	School fees.	80	—	None.	29	47	3	5	39	–	4s. 4d. to £1.	Satisfactory; ventilation defective.
—	20 0 0	Irish Society.	House and land, £9.	96	—	Sufficient.	30	67	–†	–	–	–	4s. 4d. to 8s.; greater number free.	Satisfactory.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	31 0 0 8 0 0 Work-mistress.	Irish Society, £5; National Board, £20; Governor of Culmore Fort, £6. National Board.	Gratuity; School fees.	87	—	Small.	58	84	7	37	40	–	4s. 4d. to 30s.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 621.

* Protestant Dissenters unclassed. † Religions of pupils not stated.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Templemore; Eden-Ballymore, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.* Building grant from Governors, £903 13s. 10d.; subscriptions, £300; Bishop of Derry, grant, 12 Oct. 1810.	0 3 23	37 0 0	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For resident Protestant schoolmaster to teach English, and for such other uses and purposes as are expressed in the will of Erasmus Smith. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Templemore; Eden-Ballymore, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls.	Identical with preceding as to school premises. Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1826. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.*	—	—	(£40 from funds of Society for salary, Sunday schools, &c.)	—	Same. Education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework; knitting. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Templemore; Molenan, National, Boys.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1836. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.* National Board, £165 16s. 8d.; subscriptions, £123 5s. 10d.; site vested in trustees.	0 1 0	9 3 5	(Part of salary from funds of Society.)	—	Education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scripture extracts; Church catechism to Church children; Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics; and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Templemore; Molenan, Girls.	Identical with preceding as to school premises. Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1836.	—	—	(Salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework; knitting. Religious instruction same as in Boys' school.
Templemore; Racecourse, National.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1835. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.* Irish Society, promise of lease.	1 2 19	7 14 0	(Part of salary from funds of Society).	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; geometry; algebra; book-keeping. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting. Scriptures to those who do not object; Scripture extracts to Roman Catholics; Church catechism to Church children; Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics; and Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Templemore; Racecourse, Presbyterian, Sunday.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1855. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.*	—	—	(£5 from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	—
Templemore; Shantallow, National.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1836. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.* National Board, £78 6s. 8d; subscriptions, £59 6s. 3d.; site vested in trustees.	Site.	4 12 7	(Part of salary from funds of Society).	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scripture extracts; Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Templemore; Sheriff's Mountain.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1838. *Vide Londonderry, p. 600.* National Board, £78 6s. 8d.; subscriptions, £78 10s. 10d.; site vested in trustees.	Site.	5 4 1	(Salary from funds of Society.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework; knitting; flowering; embroidery. Scripture extracts; Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
	Total,	57 0 30 23 sites, rent-charges, house property, stone quarry, and land.	942 17 2	1841 13 6	1670 11 6		

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In Governors. *Deed.*	30 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and garden, £3; £6 in lieu of land; Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc.; School fees.	138	—	None.	50	65	48	2	15	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Satisfactory.
—	12 0 0	Irish Society.	Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc.; School fees.	138	—	None.	37	53	30	–	23	–	4*s.* 4*d.*	Pupils dismissed before Assistant Commissioner's visit.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	32 0 0	Irish Society, £15; National Board, £17.	Apartments and garden, £2; School fees.	116	—	Small.	20	36	1	26	9	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; greater number free.	Satisfactory.
—	5 0 0	Irish Society.	School fees.	116	—	Same.	18	34	2	22	10	–	Same.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 621.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	61 0 0 8 0 0 Work-mistress.	Irish Society, £15; National Board, £46. National Board.	House and garden, £5; School fees.	90	—	None.	70	109	11	11	84	3*	2*s.* to 20*s.* some free.	Very satisfactory; house accommodation for master very insufficient. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 621.
—	—	—	–	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, being a Sunday school.
Same.	19 0 0 21 0 0 Work-mistress.	Irish Society, £5; National Board, £14. Irish Society, £5; National Board, £16.	School fees.	92	—	Sufficient.	48	50	3	42	5	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.*	Not satisfactory; want of local visitation. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 622.
—	5 0 0	Irish Society.	School fees.	176	—	Sufficient.	24	56	1	27	28†	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.*; some free.	Mistress very insufficient; school premises in bad condition. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 622.
				9502	163		3655	5874	1092	1587	2276	48		

* Independents. † Including 3 Covenanting Presbyterians.

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Castledawson, Scriptural.	Rev. Thomas A. Vesey, will, proved, 7 November, 1844, £68 4*s.* 4*d.*	—	—	—	2 0 11	For a Scriptural school at Castledawson. *Extracts from Wills.*
Clondermot; Greenan.	John Cowan, lease for 91 years, 12 September, 1829.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For a school under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*
Cumber, Lower; Aughel.	William Hamilton Ashe, grant, 21 December, 1825.	Site.	0 10 0	—	—	For furtherance of the objects of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*
Cumber, Lower; Ballinamore.	Robt. Gilfinnin and others, grant, 1 November, 1826.	Site.	0 10 0	—	—	For education of children of parish of Cumber, under Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*
Londonderry, Royal, Free.	James, I., 29 March, 1613.	485 3 32*	—	—	—	For a free school, for education, in connexion with the Protestant religion. *Charters*, 1613. *Instructions of Corporation of London*, 1616.
Londonderry, Young's Charity, Girls.	Joseph Young, will, proved 15 July, 1843, bequeathing residue of real and personal estate, producing about £1,000 yearly, of which a sum of £700, and £50 a-year, has become available.	—	—	1000 0 0	21 0 0	£500 for building and furnishing a school-house in city or suburbs of Londonderry; and residue of real and personal estate, for maintaining, educating, and clothing as many girls under age of sixteen years, born of parents resident, and belonging to, said city or liberties, as funds will permit. Establishment to be under regulation of trustees, the senior officiating clergyman of the Presbyterian meeting-houses, and the officiating minister of Covenanting meeting-house, Fountain-street. *Extracts from Wills.*
Maghera; Colagh.	Andrew and Robert Johnston, grant, 21 August, 1827.	Site.	0 10 0	—	—	For use of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*
Tamlaght O'Crilly; Glenone.	L. L. Fund, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, £13 16*s.* 11*d.*; Rev. Robert Collis, grant, 30 Dec., 1820.	Site.	0 10 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of parish or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Tamlaght O'Crilly; Innishrush.	L. L. Fund, £18 9*s.* 3*d.*; subscriptions, £18 9*s.* 3*d.*; Henry Ellis, grant, 15 August, 1825.	Site.	0 10 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of parish, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Tamlaght O'Crilly, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £46 3*s.* 1*d.*; site to be granted.	Site.	0 10 0	—	—	—
	Total, . .	485 3 32 and 7 sites.	6 10 0	1000 0 0	23 0 11	

* Acreage not valued, as the Irish Society give £430 to Derry Diocesan Free School, or Foyle College, *vide p.* 600.

TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Coleraine; Commons, Roman Catholic, Schools.	Patrick M'Henry, will, proved 21 June, 1851, devise of house property, producing £20 yearly.	House property.	—	20 0 0	—

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
—	Not yet built.	Not established; at first from a difficulty in procuring a site, and now from a want of funds to carry out proposal. *Rep. A. C.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 10558 *et seq.*
—	In good condition.	The last teacher having left the school from ill health, it has since remained closed. *Rep. A.C.*	House well adapted for a school. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 622.
—	In bad repair.	Discontinued for want of funds to maintain a teacher. *Rep. A. C.*	This school could not support a master, without Parliamentary assistance. *Rep. A. C.*
—	Roofless.	Discontinued on account of establishment of Fawney School in the neighbourhood. *Rep. A. C.*	—
—	None.	School never established. *Rep. A.C.*	For General Report of Assistant Commissioner on the Hon. the Irish Society's Schools, *vide* App. to Rep., p. 16.
In trustees, senior officiating clergymen of Presbyterian meeting-houses, and officiating minister of Covenanting meeting-house, Fountain-street. *Extracts from Wills.*	Not yet built.	Not established. The entire endowment does not arise until after deaths of numerous annuitants. The funds in hands at present are £700, with an income of only £50 per annum, which would be far short of the amount trustees should have, before undertaking to build and maintain an establishment such as contemplated by testator. *Rep. A. C.*	For particulars of endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 622.
—	Dilapidated.	Discontinued, when the aid given by Kildare-place Society was withdrawn, school fees were inadequate for remuneration of teacher. *Rep. A. C.*	—
In minister. *Deed.*	In ruins.	Discontinued in consequence of withdrawal of annual grant by Kildare-place Society. *Rep. A. C.*	—
In minister. *Deed.*	In ruins.	Discontinued from want of funds to pay teacher. *Rep. A. C.*	—
—	None.	Discontinued for want of funds to pay teacher. *Rep. A. C.*	—

ENDOWMENT. COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

Object.	Nature of Contingency.	Remarks.
For supporting and maintaining the Commons Schools belonging to the Roman Catholic Chapel. *Extracts from Wills.*	Devisee's marriage without consent; or death after marriage without issue, or death unmarried. *Extracts from Wills.*	The devisee is still living, and has been married with consent. *Rep. A. C.*

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TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Desertlyn; Larrycormick.	L. L. Fund, £69 4s. 7d.; subscriptions, £73; Samuel Wright, renewable lease, 19 February, 1825.	0 2 23	4 18 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of parish or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Drumachose, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. Building grant from Governors, £276 18s. 6d.; Rev. Elias Thackeray, grant, 26 February, 1814.	1 0 0	9 6 1	—	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*
Kilrea, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. Building grant from Governors, £600; subscriptions, £200; Mercers' Company, grant, 24 December, 1812.	3 0 38	27 4 9	—	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*
Tamlaght Finlagan; Ballykelly, Protestant Charter.	Earl of Tyrone, renewable lease, 1748.	70 1 36	—	70 9 6	—	For instruction of Roman Catholics and other poor natives of Ireland in English, writing, and arithmetic; in husbandry and housewifery, or in trades, manufactures, or other manual occupations; in Scriptures, and in principles of Protestant Established religion. *Charter.*
	Total, . .	75 1 17	41 9 0	70 9 6	—	

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Clondermot; Prehen.	House and two acres of land from Colonel Knox; a grant of donation from Hon. the Irish Society, 1837.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 444, and Return of Irish Society.	This school has been some time closed, and the grant from the Irish Society transferred to another school. It does not appear that the land and house were secured for educational purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Kilcronaghan; Monashinare.	Rev. Marcus M'Causland, lease of site for one year, 29 August, 1826.	Lease in custody of Kildare-place Society.	The Rev. M. M'Causland leased the site for one year, and so year by year as long as the Society required same; no other grant has been made, and the school is now under the National Board. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Londonderry, Blue.	Premises held under Irish Society, and school supported by Bishop, Dean, and Corporation of Londonderry.	Reports from Commissioners on Municipal Corporations in Ireland, 1833, p. 1175.	It appears that this school never had any endowment, and was supported by voluntary aid from Bishop of Derry for choristers of Cathedral. It is no longer in existence. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Londonderry; Michelbourne's Charity.	John Michelbourne, will, bequeathing £18 a-year for charitable purposes.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 549.	It cannot be ascertained that any part of Mr. Michelbourne's bequest was applied to educational purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Magherafelt, Vesey's Charity.	Rev. Thos. A. Vesey, will, proved 7 Nov., 1844, bequeathing £100 to build two schoolhouses.	Books of Bequest Board, containing extracts from wills.	Testator during his life gave the sum of £40 towards the erection of this school, but no endowment appears to have been created. *Rep. A. C.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 10558 *et seq.*

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LOST OR EXPIRED. COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Lease in custody of John Litton, Esq., late secretary and law agent to Commissioners of Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund.	The term of twenty years has expired, and the lease has not been renewed. It is stated that the school dwindled away in consequence of the inefficiency of the teachers. *Rep. A. C.*	The premises were well suited for a school. *Rep. A. C.*
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 549.	This school was for some years in a very flourishing condition, but from neglect of teacher, and, perhaps, the introduction of National Schools into the neighbourhood, the school dwindled down to ten or fifteen pupils. The Governors having withdrawn their grant, the premises fell back into possession of rector. *Rep. A. C.*	The house having been stripped of every thing that could be removed, is now a complete wreck. *Rep. A. C.*
Same.	It is stated that the Board were obliged, from a failure in the rentals during the years 1846–8, to discontinue several of their establishments, and this amongst the number. Premises surrendered to the grantors. *Rep. A. C.*	School, though no longer endowed, is maintained in a liberal manner by the Mercers' Company. *Rep. A. C.*
Same.	The school was suppressed by order of Incorporated Society, dated 5 May, 1819, the assistance of Parliamentary grants having been withdrawn. No trace of former schoolhouse now appears. *Rep. A. C.*	—

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF WILLIAM DWYER FERGUSON, ESQ., LL.D., ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Endowments in Operation.

Aghadowey; Ringsend, National School.—By deed dated 22nd July, 1826, the Rev. Thomas Richardson, of Somerset, granted to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Aghadowey, that part of the lands of Shanlongford, containing two roods, Cunningham measure, whereon the Ringsend school then stood, to hold to them and their successors for ever, subject to a nominal rent of one peppercorn, in trust for the purposes of a school to be conducted on the principles of the Kildare-place Society. Aghadowey; Ringsend, National.

The two roods of land mentioned in the above-mentioned grant are not now attached to the school; more than three-fourths appear to have been detached from it at some time or other. I saw a space of ground fenced in and hedged, containing about two roods; but a new fence has been made detaching the greater part from it, and leaving but a few perches of land, now used for play-ground, connected with the school.—[18th September, 1856.]

Ballyaghran; Agherton, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys' School.—The house, which was originally a very substantial building, is now being suffered to fall into ruin. I consider the establishment on too large a scale for a school whose average attendance does not exceed thirty-five pupils. The master seems to be an efficient one; but either the locality is not capable of giving a large number of pupils, or circumstances, which I have not discovered, hinder their attendance.—[10th September, 1856.] Ballyaghran; Agherton, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.

Ballyrashane, National School.—I examined three of the eldest children present, aged from seven to ten years. They wrote from dictation very well. One answered very well in English grammar, and the other two respectably. They all answered particularly well in geography and arithmetic. I was quite pleased with the general appearance of the school.—[10th September, 1856.] Ballyrashane, National.

Ballywillin; Cloyfin, National School.—I examined four of the most advanced pupils present, aged from eight to eleven years, in writing from dictation, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. The writing of two was very good. The answering in grammar, geography, and arithmetic, of all was extremely good.—[10th September, 1856.] Ballywillin; Cloyfin, National.

Balteagh; Ardmore, Parochial, Boys' and Girls' Schools.—I am unable to offer any decided opinion respecting these schools. The specimen which I witnessed was not favourable; but it very probably was owing to the inclemency of the weather, and the period of harvest, keeping away the more intelligent and advanced pupils. Balteagh; Ardmore, Parochial, Boys and Girls.

I endeavoured to examine five of the best pupils present, aged from eight to ten years. One wrote from dictation well; two only pretty well; and two badly. I could get no answer to very simple questions in geography and English grammar. The answering in arithmetic was indifferent. They all read pretty well.—[20th September, 1856.]

Banagher, Parochial School.—From the small attendance of the pupils, I could form no safe opinion of the condition of the school. There is a very fine foundation for a school so far as a house and situation are concerned; but the average attendance is very insignificant. Of the pupils present only one could write from dictation. He did so tolerably well, and answered pretty well in grammar, geography, and arithmetic. The others were mere infants.—[20th October, 1856.] Banagher, Parochial.

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COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

Endowments in Operation.

Bovevagh; Burnfoot, National.

Bovevagh; Burnfoot, National School.—A complaint was made to me by a former pupil of the school, that the master practised great severity and cruelty towards the pupils. On examination he admitted that he did occasionally strike them on the head with a rule.

The master resides about three miles from the school, and his attendance is very unpunctual. The school is not in a satisfactory state. I examined three of the most advanced pupils present, aged from eight to ten years. One wrote well from dictation, and answered well in geography and arithmetic; the other two answered and wrote very indifferently.—[15th October, 1856.]

Clondermot; Caw.

Clondermot; Caw School.—The house generally seems to be greatly neglected. In the flooring of the schoolroom there are several apertures in which a child might break its leg. This would hardly be expected in a schoolhouse of this character, within a short distance of Londonderry.

I examined five of the pupils, aged from nine to thirteen years. The writing from dictation of four of them, was very good. One answered well in English grammar and geography. The rest respectably in grammar; but indifferently in geography. All answered well in arithmetic.

On the whole, I consider the school neither above nor below a moderate average.—[3rd October, 1856.]

Clondermot; Clooney, Girls.

Clondermot; Clooney, Girls' School.—No maps of a suitable kind; a very deficient stock of books; no efficient inspection. I examined five of the most advanced pupils present, aged from seven to ten years. Three wrote from dictation correctly; only one answered anything in grammar and geography; and three answered respectably in arithmetic.—[3rd November, 1856.]

Clondermot; Culkeeragh.

Clondermot; Culkeeragh School.—There is neither discipline nor instruction in this school. It is, in fact, a school but in name. I do not think it answers any of the purposes of a school, and I consider that the annual endowment bestowed by the Irish Society towards its support is thrown away. It virtually has no books. The Holy Scriptures are converted into mere reading-books, for want of books proper for that purpose. There are no maps, and, when I visited, but one slate-pencil. The other ordinary requisites of a school were equally deficient. The roll (if there be any) was not in the schoolroom. There is no register or report-book. There is no visitation, except by the members of the family of the proprietor of the estate, who, I doubt not, discharge their duty to the school in the most exemplary manner; but they can never supply the want of extern visitation.

The school is, in fact, a private school for the tenantry of the proprietor of the estate, supported entirely by a grant from the Irish Society. It appears from the master's evidence, that no part of his miserably small salary comes from the proprietor, whose tenants' children are educated in the school; and neither a suitable house nor the commonest school requisites are provided, nor is the school placed in connexion with the Church Education Society or the National Board, whence proper supervision and direction might be had. I therefore am obliged to say, that the grant of the Irish Society is not judiciously bestowed in this instance; and further, that no grant should be given in such a case as this, but in aid of some equal or adequate contribution given by the proprietor.

When a teacher's salary is limited to £10 and the trifle which school fees can produce, it is a mere pension or superannuation, and it cannot be available for the advancement of education.

I asked for five pupils who could write. Only one was produced, aged about twelve years, who wrote from dictation very indifferently. He answered in English grammar very badly. I examined him and three others in geography, but could get no answer, and scarcely any answer in arithmetic. I asked them to read—they did so rapidly, indistinctly, and badly. The school was like a bear-garden during my visit.—[3rd October, 1856.]

Coleraine; Beresford-place, Irish Society's, Boys and Girls.

Coleraine; Beresford-place, Irish Society's, Boys' and Girls' Schools.—These schools participate to a large extent in the benefit of the funds placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Irish Society by their charter for the plantation and improvement of the county of Londonderry. A portion of the funds of the Irish Society has been appropriated to these schools since the year 1613. At present, it appears, from the general statement of their receipts and expenditure, printed under their authority, that a sum of £263 had been expended for the support of these schools during the year ending 12th February, 1856. According to the statement of the Honourable Irish Society's Secretary, and which has been printed under their sanction, it appears that the original grant to this school was contemporaneous with the obtaining of their charter from King James the First, and so far furnishes a contemporaneous interpretation of its terms as put upon them by the Society itself.

It appears from a tablet on the house that the present schoolhouse was erected in the year 1705, and rebuilt in 1821.

These are very excellent schools of their class, and I have scarcely seen any superior to them.

I examined five of the pupils in the boys' school, aged from eleven to thirteen years. Their writing from dictation, and answering in English grammar, geography, and arithmetic, was extremely satisfactory—nothing could be better.—[2nd October, 1856.]

Coleraine; Killowen-street, Girls.

Coleraine; Killowen-street, Girls' School.—The place used for a schoolroom is most unsuitable for the purpose, both as regards its position, on the side of an old church-yard, and its construction as an old parish church. It is a large, gloomy, and unhealthy room, in which it is impossible to maintain a due degree of warmth in the winter time.

The warming is wretchedly deficient, and there is no constant supply of fuel.—[17th September, 1856.]

Coleraine; Killowen-street, National, Boys.

Coleraine; Killowen-street, National, Boys' School.—I examined four of the boys, aged from ten to twelve years. Their writing, and answering in grammar, geography, and arithmetic, were remarkably good.—[15th September, 1856.]

Coleraine; Stone-row, Infant.

Coleraine; Stone-row, Infant School.—The house is entirely too confined for an infant school; but the mistress informs me that a more suitable and better situated building is being erected by the Honourable the Irish Society.

The teacher examined the pupils, in my presence, in geography, natural history, and Scriptural subjects. Their answering was remarkably good and extremely gratifying.—[17th September, 1856.]

Coleraine; Tullands, National.

Coleraine; Tullands, National School.—The schoolhouse is a wretched hovel; the situation is bad, and the school, altogether, a very miserable one.

I examined five of the most advanced pupils present, aged from eight to nine years. They could

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not write from dictation, and knew nothing of grammar or geography, and scarcely any thing of arithmetic. Three of them read pretty well.—[13th September, 1856.]

Endowments in Operation.

Cumber, Lower; Fawney and Cross School.—The teacher's compensation in this school cannot exceed £12, which seems to me utterly insufficient to maintain or secure a competent teacher. When I visited the school the master was absent.—[8th November, 1856.] Cumber, Lower; Fawney and Cross.

Cumber, Upper; Parke School.—This school appears to be in a very neglected and miserable condition. The teacher's salary and compensation are wholly inadequate to support him in the humblest manner. The school is without books, maps, or fuel; it is placed in a corner of the demesne of Learmount, and so darkened with the shadow of the surrounding trees, that the light is almost entirely excluded. The teacher informed me, that he is charged a rent of 10*s.* per annum, instead of 1*d.* for the land which is secured by the deed of endowment. Cumber, Upper; Parke.

The incumbent, however, stated, that the rent charged is in respect of 1R. 10P. excess land beyond the acre of endowment and a turf bank.—[1st November, 1856.]

Desertoghill, Parochial School.—The teacher's salary is inadequate. The rector informs me he intends to add to his subscription, half-yearly, according as he sees the master deserving of aid. There seems to be a very large population around this schoolhouse, which it is unable to accommodate. The rector appears very solicitous about the education of his parishioners, and has expended his own money on the repair or rather restoration of the schoolhouse; but informs me he is unable at present to accomplish its enlargement, or to supply it adequately with school requisites without assistance. He states, that of the nine landlords in his parish who pay him rent-charge, not one is resident. It is much to be lamented that where so many elements of a good school are present, adequate pecuniary assistance has not been obtained. Desertoghill, Parochial.

The master being absent and school closed when I visited, the greater portion of my report is founded on written answers made by the master, under the superintendence of the rector, to queries forwarded by me.—[1st November, 1856.]

Dungiven; Termeel, Parochial School.—The warming in this school is very insufficient. Dungiven; Termeel, Parochial.

The teacher's emoluments do not exceed £12. It is vain to suppose that the work of education can be done efficiently at that rate.

I examined four of the pupils present, aged from six to nine years; three wrote well; one only answered in grammar and arithmetic; none in geography. They read pretty well.—[15th October, 1856.]

Faughanvale; Muff, Erasmus Smith's, English School.—I examined five of the most advanced pupils present, aged from eight to twelve years. Three wrote from dictation correctly. Only one answered me in the simplest questions in grammar and geography; the other four were ignorant of both subjects. The answering in arithmetic was barely respectable.—[3rd November, 1856.] Faughanvale; Muff, Erasmus Smith's, English.

Faughanvale; Templemoyle, Agricultural Model, National School.—This school was established in 1827, by subscriptions of the members of a society for the improvement of agriculture. It was placed in connexion with the National Board in the year 1855. It also participates in the benefit of the funds placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Irish Society, by their charter for the plantation and improvement of the County of Londonderry and its neighbourhood. It appears that an annual sum of £30 has been allocated to this school since the year 1835. Faughanvale; Templemoyle, Agricultural Model, National.

The boys having had a holiday, were dispersed over the grounds, and the school not in operation when I visited the place. I inspected the house and grounds; and the head master and secretary furnished me with written answers to my queries.—[18th November, 1856.]

Faughanvale; Willsborough School.—I examined four of the most advanced pupils present, aged from eight to thirteen years. The writing from dictation of four was good; the answering in grammar and geography was very indifferent. Two answered respectably in arithmetic; the other two indifferently. The pupils did not seem to me to be under a good system of teaching.—[3rd October, 1856.] Faughanvale; Willsborough.

Garvagh, National School.—Nothing can equal the confusion, noise, and absence of discipline which prevails in this school. It is a perfect bear-garden, and the master evidently has not control over the pupils. I examined five of the eldest pupils present, aged from eleven to thirteen years. Their writing from dictation was extremely good, and their answering in grammar, geography, and arithmetic was remarkably good. Garvagh, National.

I never saw so great a contrast between the proficiency and the discipline of a school.—[18th September, 1856.]

Kilcronaghan, Parochial School.—I examined five of the most advanced pupils present, aged from nine to thirteen years. The writing from dictation of one was good; of the rest, extremely indifferent. One answered respectably in grammar; the rest not at all. One answered very indifferently in geography; the rest not at all. The answering in arithmetic was extremely indifferent. They read pretty well.—[26th September, 1856.] Kilcronaghan, Parochial.

Killelagh; Corleckey, National School.—I endeavoured to examine five of the eldest pupils present, aged from six to thirteen years. They could not write from dictation, and they knew nothing of English grammar or geography; and scarcely any thing of the simplest tables in arithmetic. They read for me pretty well. Killelagh; Corleckey National.

The master said that the good pupils were all absent, engaged in harvest work.—[26th September, 1856.]

Killowen; Laurel Hill, Boys' and Girls' Schools.—These schools are in great want of some efficient visitation and inspection by trained and competent inspectors. The patron's family seem to discharge their duty to the schools very well, but there is no systematic inspection. I endeavoured to examine a class of pupils, three boys and four girls. Two, aged ten years, wrote from dictation well; the rest wrote and spelled a simple sentence very badly. The answering in grammar and geography was almost nothing; in arithmetic it was pretty fair.—[10th September, 1856.] Killowen; Laurel Hill, Boys and Girls.

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COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

Endowments in Operation.

Lissan, Erasmus Smith's English.

LONDONDERRY COUNTY: THE HON. THE IRISH SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

Lissan, Erasmus Smith's English School.— I examined six of the pupils present, aged from nine to fifteen years. The writing from dictation of all was very good. The answering in geography, grammar, and arithmetic of four, was very good; of two, pretty good. I was, on the whole, well satisfied with this school.—[23rd September, 1856.]

LONDONDERRY COUNTY: THE HON. THE IRISH SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.—The Irish Society may be described (in the language of the Royal Commissioners of Inquiry into the State of the Corporation of London) as a large charitable endowment for the North of Ireland, managed by an absentee committee in London: and of all the objects of the plantation, that which seems most to bear the character of a continuing and unfulfilled trust, is the education of the inhabitants of the district.

With the exception of the keeping of their own very excellent school in the town of Coleraine, the Irish Society cannot be said to superintend, in any proper sense of the term, the education of the district committed to their charge. They have no other school or establishment properly under their superintendence or control. They merely give grants in aid to the Foyle College, the Templemoyle Agricultural School, and to the other eighty-six schools which participate in the benefit of the funds placed at their disposal; but they do not exercise any control or supervision whatever over them. The greater part of these schools are, no doubt, under very efficient inspection, at the hands of other bodies, and this might be supposed to dispense with the necessity of inquiry on the part of the Irish Society as to the application of their grants; but I have found instances in which schools struck off the roll of the National Board from the incompetency or misconduct of the teachers (and upon grounds which, on examination, I highly approved of), still continued as recipients of the grants of the Irish Society. In such cases the grants were not merely thrown away, but made productive of positive mischief, by enabling the teachers to hold out against the National Board; and by keeping possession of the schoolhouses, to prevent the appointment of proper and efficient teachers. I beg to refer to my reports on the schools of Ballyougry, Molenan, and Sheriff's Mountain, in illustration of this statement. Indeed, from the very constitution of the Irish Society, its members being absentees, living in London, and in a constant state of mutation every second year, it is impossible that they could exercise any efficient supervision or superintendence over the schools which they contribute to; and I am obliged to say that their grants are, in a great many instances, given without discrimination, as they are continued without regard to the altered circumstances of the school and the locality. I cannot say that it is a judicious application of the large funds at their disposal to distribute them in driblets of £5 and £2 10s. to schools here and there, apparently with a view to please all parties, or to put an end to the importunities with which the deputations from the Society are assailed at their annual visits. Small grants, such as these, should be made with the utmost caution, as in certain cases they become instruments of mischief instead of benefit to a neighbourhood. The grant is in itself incapable of providing an efficient school, but may help to keep up a starveling and a useless one. The grant may become valuable in aid of adequate local contributions; but when given without regard to the existence of such support, it is thrown away. Several of the grants of the Irish Society are open to this observation, that they are conferred upon inefficient and useless schools, which either did not deserve or did not procure any sufficient local assistance. In one instance I observed that the grant was given to support a school upon a gentleman's estate for the benefit of his own tenantry, and to which the gentleman himself contributed not a farthing, nor would suffer it to obtain the benefit of inspection or assistance from either the National Board, or the Church Education Society. The teacher's salary was confined to the £10 given by the Irish Society. The school was without books, maps, slate pencils, discipline, or instruction. Some of the grants are made to schools held in miserable hovels, in which discipline and habits of cleanliness and order are impossible.

It appears to me to be contrary to the nature of things, that a trust of this nature could be discharged effectually by a fluctuating body of London merchants, having no personal interests, feelings, or sympathies in the matter. The political necessity which gave rise to the creation of the trust has, I believe, long since passed away; and as the members of the Irish Society have confessedly no beneficial interest in the funds which they distribute, the natural and sensible course would seem to be, to delegate the trust to local gentlemen, who would bring to bear upon the discharge of their duties the necessary information, the community of feeling and interest, and the opportunity of constant personal inspection and supervision which are essential to its due performance.

The Royal Commissioners on the state of the Corporation of London, have, upon other and independent grounds, made a recommendation to this effect. They say—"We recommend that the Irish Society be dissolved, and its charter repealed by Act of Parliament, and its property be vested in a new set of trustees, whose number and character should be defined by the Act."—[*Extract from General Report of Assistant Commissioner, Appendix to Report, p.* 16.]

The following table gives the distribution of the endowment:—

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS OF THE IRISH SOCIETY APPLIED TO SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

Locality and Name of School.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Aghadowey, National,	5	0	0
Ballyrashane, National,	5	0	0
Balteagh; Ardmore, Parochial, Boys,	5	0	0
Balteagh; Ardmore, Parochial, Girls,	5	0	0
Clondermot; Caw,	10	0	0
Clondermot; Clooney, Girls,	5	0	0
Clondermot; Culkeeragh,	10	0	0
Clondermot; Glendermot,	10	0	0
Clondermot; Glendermot, Church, Sunday,	10	0	0
Clondermot; New Buildings, Wesleyan,	10	0	0
Clondermot; Rossnagallagh, National,	10	0	0
Coleraine; Beresford-place, Irish Society's, Boys and Girls,	263	0	0
Coleraine, First Presbyterian, Sunday,	5	0	0
Coleraine; Killowen-street, Girls,	17	0	0
Coleraine; Killowen-street, National,	5	0	0
Coleraine, Parochial, Sunday,	5	0	0
Coleraine, Second Presbyterian, Sunday,	5	0	0
Coleraine; Stone-row, Infant,	30	0	0
Coleraine, Third Presbyterian, Sunday,	5	0	0
Coleraine, Wesleyan, Sunday,	5	0	0
Coleraine; Bohill, Agricultural, National,	20	0	0
Coleraine; Tullands, National,	5	0	0
Cumber, Lower; Fawney and Cross,	5	0	0
Cumber, Lower; Erasmus Smith's, English, Parochial,	5	0	0
Desert Toghill, Parochial,	6	0	0
Dunboe; Altikeeragh, National,	3	0	0
Dunboe; Fermoyle, Sunday,	5	0	0
Faughanvale; Templemoyle, Agricultural Model, National,	80	0	0
Faughanvale; Willsborough,	5	0	0
Garvagh, National,	5	0	0
Killelagh; Corleckey, National,	5	0	0
Killelagh; Tierkane, National,	5	0	0
Killowen; Cranagh Hill, National,	5	0	0

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DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS OF IRISH SOCIETY TO SCHOOLS IN COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—*continued.*

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

Endowments in Operation.

Locality and Name of School.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Londonderry; Bridge-street, Congregational, Sunday,	5	0	0
Londonderry; Bridge-street, Infant,	10	0	0
Londonderry; Derry Diocesan Free School, or Foyle College,	430	0	0
Londonderry, First Presbyterian, National, Boys,	20	0	0
Londonderry, First Presbyterian, National, Girls,	20	0	0
Londonderry, First Presbyterian, Sunday,	5	0	0
Londonderry; Fountain-street, Industrial, Ragged,	20	0	0
Londonderry; Fountain-street, Reformed Presbyterian, Sunday,	5	0	0
Londonderry; Fourth Presbyterian, Sunday,	5	0	0
Londonderry; Great James's-street, National, Boys,	10	0	0
Londonderry; Great James's-street, National, Girls,	10	0	0
Londonderry; Naylor's-row,	10	0	0
Londonderry; Pump-street, Dean and Curates, Sunday,	10	10	0
Londonderry; Pump-street, Girls,	20	0	0
Londonderry; Pump-street, Infants,	20	0	0
Londonderry; St. Columb's, National, Boys,	10	0	0
Londonderry; St. Columb's, National, Girls,	10	0	0
Londonderry, Second Presbyterian, Sunday,	5	0	0
Londonderry; Strand-road, National,	5	0	0
Londonderry, Third Presbyterian, Sunday,	5	0	0
Londonderry; Waterside, National, No. 1, Boys,	5	0	0
Londonderry; Waterside, National, No. 1, Girls,	5	0	0
Londonderry; Waterside, National, No. 2,	10	0	0
Londonderry, Wesleyan, Sunday,	5	0	0
Macosquin; Camus Macosquin, Boys,	2	10	0
Macosquin; Camus Macosquin, Girls,	2	10	0
Macosquin; Castleroe, National,	5	0	0
Maghera, National, Girls,	5	0	0
Maghera, National, No. 1,	5	0	0
Maghera; Lisnamuck, National, Boys,	2	10	0
Maghera; Lisnamuck, National, Girls,	2	10	0
Tamlaght; Finlagan, Parochial,	5	0	0
Tamlaght; Finlagan, Sunday,	5	0	0
Templemore; Ballymagrorty, National,	15	0	0
Templemore; Ballyougry,	20	0	0
Templemore; Culmore, National,	5	0	0
Templemore; Eden-Ballymore, Erasmus Smith's, English,	40	0	0
Templemore; Molenan, National, Boys,	15	0	0
Templemore; Molenan, Girls,	5	0	0
Templemore; Race-course, National,	15	0	0
Templemore; Race-course, Presbyterian, Sunday,	5	0	0
Templemore; Shantallow, National,	10	0	0
Templemore; Sheriff's Mountain,	5	0	0
National Schools at Coleraine and Londonderry,	15	0	0
Total to Schools in Londonderry,	£1424	10	0
,, ,, Donegal, (p. 500)	66	10	0
,, ,, Tyrone, (p. 650)	10	0	0
	£1501	0	0

Londonderry; Bridge-street, Infant School.—I examined four of the most advanced pupils present, aged from nine to fourteen years. Three wrote from dictation correctly; I could get no answer to any question in grammar, geography, or arithmetic. Londonderry; Bridge-street, Infant.

The mistress, at my request, asked a few questions according to the system of training in use (Unwin's); they were very abstruse, and I considered absurd, and were not answered correctly or intelligently.—[3rd November, 1856.]

Londonderry, Derry Diocesan Free School, or Foyle College.—This school has for a long period of time borne the character of a Diocesan and Free School; as a Diocesan School it has an endowment, under the 12th Elizabeth, chapter 1, charged on the bishop, clergy, and lay impropriators of the diocese of Derry. The present value of this endowment is about £90 per annum. The schoolhouse also was erected partly by public presentment, made by the Grand Jury of the county as a Diocesan Schoolhouse. In what sense it is a Free School, namely, whether as a Diocesan Free School or a Royal Free School, appears to be involved in controversy and obscurity.*—[12th November, 1856.] Londonderry; Derry Diocesan Free School, or Foyle College.

Londonderry, First Presbyterian, National, Boys' School.—I examined five of the more advanced pupils, aged from nine to twelve years. They all wrote from dictation very well, and answered in English grammar, geography, and arithmetic extremely well. Londonderry, First Presbyterian, National, Boys.

I was much pleased with the school in all respects.—[16th October, 1856.]

Londonderry, First Presbyterian, National, Girls' School.—I examined five of the most advanced pupils present, aged from nine to twelve years. Two only could write from dictation, they did so respectably. Three answered well in English grammar, one pretty well, and one not at all. In geography the answering of all was rather less than respectable. In arithmetic the same. Londonderry, First Presbyterian, National, Girls.

Of the £20 allotted by the Hon. the Irish Society for this school, a sum of £10 is given to a former teacher, by way of pension.—[16th October, 1856.]

Londonderry, Gwyn's Charitable Institution.—John Gwyn, late of Londonderry, merchant, who died in the year 1829, by his will, dated 16th May, 1818, and two codicils thereto, dated 20th and 21st May, 1824, bequeathed certain lands and personal property, amounting in value to about £40,000, to trustees, consisting of the Lord Bishop of Derry, the minister of the Presbyterian congregation of the city of Derry, and eighteen other persons, merchants and traders of Derry, as trustees, for the purpose, after payment of his debts and legacies, of founding a school, in which should be received and cared as many male children of the poor or lowest class of society, resident in and belonging to the city of Derry and its precincts, whose parents have resided, for the space of three or five years, in said city, or the north-west liberties thereof, on the Derry side of the Foyle, or in the village of Muff, in the county of Donegal, or one mile around said village, or, when the funds admitted, at the Waterside of Derry, or within a range around it, not exceeding the extent of the liberties. He directed that the said children should be clothed and fed, and educated in spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and that boys of superior talents might be taught the elements of book-keeping and navigation, and that when properly educated, that they should be bound apprentices to mechanical trades, or to a seafaring life. He also directed that in the reception of children, no distinction should be made as to their religious persuasions, but that all classes should be equally admitted, and that all children of the Roman Catholic persuasion should be educated in the principles of their own church, if it should be the wish of their parents and relations; but that the principles of sound Christian morality, and the doctrine of salvation, through the merits, sufferings, and mediation of our Blessed Lord, should be inculcated on the minds of the children, and that they should be frequently practised in reading passages of Scripture. He directed that vacancies, in the office of trustees, should be supplied by the nomination of respectable merchants and traders of Derry, so that the number should always amount to twenty; the ministers of the Presbyterian congregation being ex-officio members, and the Bishop of Derry president. He further directed that the master of the school, and his assistant, should be Protestants or Protestant Dissenters. Londonderry, Gwyn's Charitable Institution.

* For history of connexion of this school with the Hon. the Irish Society, *vide* General Report of Assistant Commissioner, App. to Report, p. 18.

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COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

Endowments in Operation.

Londonderry, Gwyn's Charitable Institution.

An Act of Parliament was passed in the year 1830, 16th July (Wm. IV., chap. xlvii.), by which the trustees were incorporated, and the provisions of the will slightly modified. The property of the charity at present consists of about thirty acres of land, in the parish of Templemore, and houses in the city of Derry and suburbs, producing a net rental of £88 7*s.* 4*d.* (the head rent to the Irish Society being £12 6*s.* 2*d.*), together with the ground on which the institute is built and some fields adjoining, the latter producing rent of £23 11*s.* 7*d.*, and the entire being subject to a head rent to the Bishop of Derry of £47 17*s.* 6*d.* The house, lands, and fields occupy about fifteen acres. There are also several sums amounting to £36,658 3*s.* lent on mortgages of estates, in the counties of Kildare and Donegal, and two bonds to the founder of the institution, producing an income of £1,665 18*s.* 6*d.* per annum, and there is a small amount of Grand Canal stock, valued at about £300, and producing an income of £4 13*s.* per annum.

I think it is to be regretted that the express terms of the will of Mr. Gwyn, prohibits the trustees from giving to the head master a retiring pension. He is now near his seventieth year, and has been thirty-three years in the service of the trustees; and though he is an intelligent person, and hale for his period of life, it is impossible that he can bring to bear that amount of energy and freshness, which is essential to the conduct of a large establishment such as this. The funds of the institution would afford a retiring allowance if the trustees were not precluded from giving it by the terms of the will, and they feel a natural reluctance to dismiss a faithful servant when advanced in life. If there should be any legislative enactment introduced, applicable to the management of such an institution as this, I would strongly recommend that power should be conferred on trustees of charities, under certain restrictions, to give retiring allowances to superannuated teachers.

The institution seems to me to be admirably conducted, and the directions of the donor faithfully carried out in the main. The expenditure upon the edifice itself was perhaps extravagant, and has confined the benefit of the charity within narrower limits than he intended. The defective ventilation of the school-room, which the Commissioners observed to occasion an offensive smell, has been remedied, and the school-room, during my visit at the corresponding period of the following year, was quite free from any such smell.—[8th November, 1856.]

Londonderry; Naylor's-row.

Londonderry; Naylor's-row School.—This school appears to me to have a very efficient teacher, and to be highly estimated by the parents of the pupils, if I can judge by the unusually high rates they pay for the education of their children. The Irish Society provides for the entire permanent salary, and, small as it is, I think it should be accompanied by a condition, that at least a more suitable schoolhouse should be provided.

There is no roll kept in the school, and therefore no certain means of ascertaining its progress. This is an essential defect, even in a private school.

I cannot help thinking that this school might be made infinitely more efficient by a proper system of external visitation. I examined five of the most advanced pupils present, aged from nine to fifteen years; all, except the eldest, wrote well from dictation. They answered well in English grammar, and three answered well in geography and arithmetic; the other two badly.—[17th October, 1856.]

Londonderry; St. Columb's, National, Boys.

Londonderry; St. Columb's, National, Boys' School.—I examined five of the pupils, aged from twelve to fourteen years. They all wrote from dictation well; only one answered respectably in grammar and geography. They all answered pretty well in arithmetic. I was not satisfied with the pupils.—[16th October, 1856.]

Londonderry; St. Columb's, National, Girls.

Londonderry; St. Columb's, National, Girls' School.—I examined four of the pupils, aged from nine to twelve years; only two could write from dictation, they did so well, and answered well in grammar and geography, but indifferently in arithmetic. The other two could neither write nor answer the simplest question in these branches. They read for me, but too quickly.—[16th October, 1856.]

Londonderry; Waterside, National, No. 1, Girls.

Londonderry; Waterside, National, No. 1, Girls' School.—In this school one girl wrote correctly, and one answered respectably in geography; the answering of two in grammar and geography was tolerable; three answered very indifferently in arithmetic.—[3rd November, 1856.]

Macosquin; Camus Macosquin, Boys and Girls.

Macosquin; Camus Macosquin, Boys' and Girls' Schools.—The mistress's books are not kept with any regularity, and I apprehend that the literary department in her school is neglected for the industrial, which brings a profit to the pupils. I think it is carried too far in a school intended principally for literary instruction. The children present were almost altogether of the youngest class, and none of them able to write from dictation, or to answer in geography or grammar, except in the most elementary parts. The mistress examined six, three boys and three girls, in my presence, in geography (the map of the world); they did not know much about it. I asked a few questions in the multiplication table, which they did not answer respectably. They read for me pretty well; the more advanced boys and girls were stated to be engaged in the harvest work.—[16th September, 1856.]

Maghera, National, No. 1.

Maghera, National, No. 1, School.—I examined five of the pupils, aged from eight to thirteen years. Four wrote from dictation very well, and the fifth respectably. They all without exception answered remarkably well in English grammar, geography, and arithmetic.

The school is in all respects very much above the average, so far as regards secular instruction.—[26th September, 1856.]

Maghera, Parochial.

Maghera, Parochial School.—I examined five of the pupils, aged from eight to fourteen years. The writing from dictation, and the answering in English grammar, geography, and arithmetic, was extremely satisfactory in all respects.

I have not visited a better school for a long time, and I regret extremely that the master's remuneration is not more adequate to his competency and experience.

I consider the master's salary and emoluments for conducting a very large and well taught school in a thriving town such as Maghera, should, after a great many years' service, be more than £20. It is not creditable that services so valuable to society should be so ill requited. The rector of the parish is by no means to blame on this account, inasmuch as his contribution, in salary and value of land and house, to the master's remuneration is extremely liberal, amounting on the whole to £15 per annum, which is as much as could reasonably be expected from him, and is much more than is usually given.—[26th September, 1856.]

Magherafelt, Rainey's Charity.

Magherafelt, Rainey's Charity School.—The school having been founded 150 years ago, and under limitations extremely precise and particular, it is scarcely to be wondered at, that the change of

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times, manners, and prices, has rendered the original scheme to a great extent obsolete, and given rise to many anomalies. The house is old fashioned, quite unfit for a schoolhouse, and having no fund for its repair, is falling into ruin. The endowment, which by an improvident arrangement under the Act of Parliament procured in 1711, was permanently settled at a rent-charge of £175 Irish, is quite inadequate to maintain a charity school, in which even a dozen pupils can be boarded, lodged, clothed, and apprenticed. The house is built upon the estate of the Salters' Company, who, I understand, are willing to contribute to its maintenance, and to erect a suitable schoolhouse, if certain arrangements can be carried into effect. Without some external aid of this kind, it is impossible that the charity can do more than drag out a miserable existence, giving little practical effect to the benevolent intention of the donor, and doing little credit to this estate or to the neighbourhood. Magherafelt, Rainey's Charity.

The trustee, who is His Grace the Lord Primate, has sanctioned a scheme by which the management of a farm forms part of the employment of the master and of the pupils. The propriety and usefulness of such a scheme cannot be doubted; at the same time the funds are so stinted, and the entire concern is so starved, that nothing liberal or really useful in the way of instruction, whether literary or agricultural, can be expected to be accomplished under existing circumstances; and, in truth, the charity seems to be productive of no results beyond giving shelter to so many orphans. I can see no means by which this state of things can be remedied, until there are additional funds placed at the disposal of the trustee, and a more suitable establishment is set on foot, and a more competent teacher provided, which plainly cannot be accomplished with the present resources of the charity. —[25th September, 1856.]

Magherafelt; Coolshinny School.—The warming is very defective, and indeed the room was wretchedly cold on the day of my visit. The flooring is of earth, and very unfit for poor children's feet in winter. Of those present, there were but two whom I could examine; they were aged thirteen and twelve years. Their writing from dictation was very bad. They could not answer any thing in grammar or geography; one boy said that Dublin was on the river Thames. In arithmetic they answered respectably. Magherafelt; Coolshinny.

The day having been very severe, and the harvest time at hand, I cannot say whether the eight pupils present formed a fair specimen.—[23rd September, 1856.]

Newtownlimavady; Irish Green-street, National, Boys' and Girls' Schools.—These schools are in an extremely efficient state, both as to discipline and proficiency of the pupils. There are excellent teachers, and five spacious schoolrooms. Newtownlimavady; Irish Green-street, National, Boys and Girls.

I examined three pupils out of each school, (boys, aged from nine to eleven years; and girls, aged from eight to twelve years). The writing from dictation of all was remarkably good; and their general answering in grammar, geography, and arithmetic was equally so.

I was very much gratified with the answering and bearing of the children.—[20th September, 1856.]

Newtownlimavady; Pound-lane, Erasmus Smith's, English, Parochial, Boys' and Girls' Schools.—These schools are, on the whole, in a very satisfactory state. Newtownlimavady; Pound-lane, Erasmus Smith's, English, Parochial, Boys and Girls.

I examined, in the boys' school, five of the pupils, aged from ten to fourteen years; the writing from dictation of four was very good, and of the fifth respectable; all answered respectably in English grammar and geography, and four answered very well in arithmetic, and the fifth pretty well.

In the girls' school I examined five, aged from ten to twelve years; the writing from dictation of three was very good, and of two respectable; all answered very well in grammar, geography, and arithmetic.—[20th September, 1856.]

Tamlaght Finlagan, Parochial School.—The house is quite unequal to accommodate even the number of children whom I saw present to day, much less the number of children who frequent the school in the winter season. Tamlaght Finlagan, Parochial.

The master's salary appears to me very inadequate to remunerate the services which he renders. He seems a very attentive and competent teacher, and has a well attended school, and his entire remuneration falls short of £17 per annum.

I examined five of the pupils present, aged from eight to fourteen years; four of them wrote from dictation well; three answered but poorly in English grammar and geography; all answered well in arithmetic.

The attendance of these children appeared to have been extremely irregular, and I attributed the indifferent results of my examination more to this cause, than the inefficiency of the teacher.—[13th October, 1856.]

Tamlaght O'Crilly; Eden School.—This school is in a very wretched condition, judging from the state of its books, maps, &c. Tamlaght O'Crilly; Eden.

There were no pupils present at the time of my inspection.—[18th October, 1856.]

Templemore; Culmore, National School.—I examined five of the most advanced pupils present, aged from ten to thirteen years. The writing from dictation of four was very good, and as many answered me very well in English grammar, geography, and arithmetic, including fractions.—[3rd November, 1856.] Templemore; Culmore, National.

Templemore; Molenan, Girls' School.—This school has been struck off the roll of the National Board; and, judging from the observation book of the district inspector, I am led to think it was in consequence of the incompetency of the teacher. If so, I must say, I entirely concur in the opinion of the Inspector, as I do not consider the present teacher is at all fit, either from manner, appearance, literary acquirements, or observance of habits of order and cleanliness, to conduct a female school. Templemore; Molenan, Girls.

I think it is quite absurd to have two schools maintained on this foundation: one school could be supported and supplied with pupils—two schools have neither employment nor support. It is only necessary to say, that in two large schoolrooms an average attendance of eighteen children is had without a fire, or any means of warming. The glass in the windows is broken; and it is impossible that young children can attend throughout the winter without serious danger to their health.

I examined a few of the girls in reading and spelling; their proficiency was not satisfactory.—[2nd October, 1856.]

Templemore; Race-course, National School.—I examined six of the more advanced pupils present, aged from twelve to thirteen years. The writing from dictation, and answering in English grammar, geography, and advanced arithmetic, was extremely good. Templemore; Race-course, National.

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COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

Endowments in Operation.

This is a remarkably good school, and favoured with a superior teacher, and the interests of education are badly attended to when he is not properly lodged. I have scarcely seen any thing worse than the accommodation intended for the teacher of this school, who is classed among the first of first-class teachers of the National Board.

The house accommodation for the master is very deficient, considering the character of the school, and the expenditure which I am informed has been made upon it.—[17th October, 1856.]

Templemore; Shantallow, National.

Templemore; Shantallow, National School.—The school stands in need of local and clerical supervision. A visit once a quarter, by one or more persons, does not satisfy the requirements of a school, and is not sufficient to encourage or to stimulate the teacher. The inspection by the District Inspector of the National Board is, I believe, very efficient. It should be supported by local visitation.

I examined four of the most advanced pupils present. They wrote from dictation respectably; two answered in grammar well, and one very well. The answering in geography and arithmetic was very indifferent.—[17th October, 1856.]

Templemore; Sheriff's Mountain.

Templemore; Sheriff's Mountain School.—This school is in a wretched condition, both as to the material fabric of the house, and the internal arrangements. It is neither inspected nor visited. It has been struck off the roll of the National Board, I conceive, very properly, as the present teacher is unfit to conduct a school. I could not discover that any clergyman of the Roman Catholic religion had visited the school for the last twelve months, although it is nominally under their patronage. There is no local subscription, of any description, to the teacher's salary, except the few pence paid by the children; and the teacher is holding on, on the miserable sum of £5, which she may receive from the Irish Society. If this were withdrawn, no doubt, the school would be closed for a time, and the teacher make place for a more efficient one.—[3rd November, 1856.]

Endowments not in Operation.

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN OPERATION.

Clondermot; Greenan.

Clondermot; Greenan School.—There was a site of about half a rood of land on the townland of Greenan, on which a substantial schoolhouse has been built, two stories high, containing schoolroom and teacher's apartments. It is suitable for its purpose, though on the top of a very high hill, yet there is no other schoolhouse in the immediate district.

I can suggest no means by which the school can be restored, save the co-operation of the parties who formerly contributed to its support, namely, the Irish Society, the National Board, the proprietor, Mr. Cowan, and the Marquess of Londonderry.—[3rd October, 1856.]

Londonderry, Young's Charity, Girls.

Londonderry, Young's Charity Girls' School.—Joseph Young, late of the city of Londonderry, merchant, who died 3rd January, 1843, by his will, to which probate was granted to John Cooke and Joseph Cooke, of said city, merchants, executors and trustees of said will, directed, that after the payment of certain legacies, the residue of his estate, real and personal, and the interest and annual proceeds, should be divided annually, share and share alike, among the children of his three sisters, Mary Nichols, Margaret Alexander, and Elizabeth Cooke, that might be living at the time of his death; and after the death of any of the children of the said sisters, or any of his legatees, directed that the legacy or share of the residuary estate of the person so dying, should be invested in good security by his trustees, until the same should amount to the sum of £500, to be expended in erecting a schoolhouse in the city of Londonderry, or its suburbs, for the purpose of clothing, maintaining, and educating as many children, under the age of sixteen years, as the funds at the disposal of the trustees should enable them.

There is at present a sum of about £700, accumulated out of the one-fifteenth share of one of the legatees of testator, who has died. There are fourteen other legatees still surviving. The entire fund which may be ultimately available for the endowment, consists of profit rents of houses in Derry, and interest of money on mortgage and bond securities, and produces a net amount somewhat exceeding £1,000 per annum; part of this fund arises from profit rent arising out of terminable leases.

The fund in hand at present is but £700, which would be far short of the amount which the trustees should have in hand, to undertake to build and maintain an establishment, such as that contemplated by testator. The fund is barely sufficient to erect the house, and only £50 per annum would at present be available for its maintenance.

It is premature to offer suggestions on this subject, as the fund has not become available according to the scheme of testator. When it does, I think that £500 (which is the sum mentioned by testator) will be inadequate to erect buildings commensurate with the requirements of this charity, which must prove a very valuable one, if the funds are properly husbanded.—[6th November, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

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EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF GEORGE WHITLEY ABRAHAM, ESQ., ASSISTANT-COMMISSIONER, 632

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Aghabog; Crappagh.	Rev. Dr. Harris, will, proved 10 August, 1841, £50, share of bequest of £200, expended in building; Dr. Moorehead, grant, July, 1855.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For building four schoolhouses in the parish of Killevan, and two in the parish of Aghabog, to be put in connexion with National Board of Education. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Aghnamullen, National	John M'Clelland, grant, 6 Aug., 1828.	0 1 13	4 10 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of Aghnamullen, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	National School course, with mensuration and book-keeping. Needlework.
Aghnamullen; Lisaniskea, National.	Rev. Patrick Murphy, will, proved 20 Nov., 1830, amount of bequest realized, £40, expended on schoolhouse; Mr. Tennison, promise of lease.	Site.	3 1 1	—	—	For the erection of a schoolhouse near chapel of West Aghnamullen. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Carrickmacross, Grammar.	Viscount Weymouth, grant of house and garden, and rent-charge of £70, 20 April, 1711.	Site and Rent-charge.	65 18 10	70 0 0	—	For maintenance of master of a grammar school in the town of Carrickmacross, and for repairs of schoolhouse. Master to be a graduate of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge, and a layman, or a Clergyman without benefice, and to instruct children of tenants of founder and other youth of Barony of Farney, gratis, and other pupils at the same rate of charge as in schools in Dublin and Drogheda, in Church catechism, in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, oratory, poetry, composition (English and Latin), antiquities, arithmetic, geography, surveying, and practical mathematics, under regulation of master and visitors; prayers to be read morning and evening; school to be visited yearly by the Lord Primate, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin, the Bishop of Clogher, and the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, or two of them. *Statutes Incorporated in Deed.*	Greek; Latin; French; German; Euclid; Algebra; trigonometry. English composition; Ancient and modern history; English grammar; geography. Scriptural instruction and Church catechism to boarders.
Clontibret, Parochial.	Association for Discountenancing Vice, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £72 18s. 5d.; Rev. John Brinkley, grant, 7 June, 1820.	1 0 0	4 11 5	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, and Church catechism to members of Established Church. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Glasslough; Donagh, Parochial.	Rev. Dr. Maxwell, will, 25 March, 1818; presumed grant of site.	Site.	4 2 0	—	6 18 5	£138 9s. 3d. for providing a house for education of the poor children of Donagh parish; interest of £138 9s. 3d. in aid of salary of master; interest of £92 6s. 2d. for maintenance and education of the poor children of parish, minister and churchwardens being trustees. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
—	—	—	Land, 10*s.*; School fees.	86	—	None.	57	98	13	85	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; a few free.	Not satisfactory; but school recently opened, and requisites deficient. *Vide Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner, p.* 632. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 9304.
In minister. *Deed*	22 0 0	National Board. £20; Rector, £2.	Apartments and garden, £2; School fees, £4.	80	—	None.	26	79	41	22	16	–	4*s.* to 10*s.*; some free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 632.
—	17 0 0	National Board.	School fees, £1 14*s.*	85	—	None.	26	80	11	60	9	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 12*s.*	Not satisfactory; superintendence insufficient. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 632.
In owner of estate, and, on lapse, in Bishop of Clogher, and Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. *Statutes incorporated in Deed.*	70 0 0	From endowment.	House and land, £60; School fees, £300.	40	17	A large yard used as such.	30	26	23	3	–	–	Boarders under eleven years, £35 14*s.*; over eleven years, £37 16*s.*; parlour boarders, £50; day pupils, £6 6*s.*; German and French, £4 4*s.* extra; Two free.	Very satisfactory; visitation neglected. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 632. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 9299.
	60 0 0 Teacher of modern languages.	Master.												
	52 0 0 English master.	Same.												
In minister. *Deed.*	6 0 0	From subscriptions.	Apartments and land, £5: Gratuity from Church Education Society, £3 10*s.*; occasional donation, £1; School fees, £4.	43	—	None.	31	52	28	13	11	–	4*s.* to 6*s.*; a few free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 633.
—	30 0 0	Maxwell Fund, £5 10*s.* 9*d.*; from subscriptions, £24 9*s.* 3*d.*	School fees, £5.	120	—	None.	25	54	27	2	25	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to £1; some free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 633.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Inniskeen.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £92 6s. 2d.; subscriptions, £92 6s. 2d.; Rev. John Blair Sterling, grant, 25 Oct., 1823.	0 1 0	6 0 9	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.
Kilmore, Parochial.	Rev. George Hay Schomberg, grant, 5 June, 1828; Margery Schomberg, will, proved 23 May, 1839, bequeathing £150, amount realized, £69 13s. 10d., invested, with £10 subscriptions, in building.	1 2 19	4 0 2	—	—	For use of a resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.* For the schools under the direction of the minister, to be regulated as thought best by executors. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; arithmetic; book-keeping. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Magheracloney, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 1d.; A. D. V. £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £138 9s. 2d.; Rev. Patk. Cumming, grant, 10 May, 1820.	1 2 19	9 18 6	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptural instruction.
Monaghan, Diocesan Free School for Raphoe, Kilmore, and Clogher.	Stat. 12 Eliz. c. 1 Ir., (1570); Stat. 53 Geo. III. c. 107, secs. 22 and 24; Order of Lord Lieutenant in Council, 17 April, 1824; Grand Jury presentment, £500, Lady Rossmore, donation of £100, arrears of Cairnes's bequest, £400, and proceeds of sale of old schoolhouse. £500, expended in building; Lady Rossmore, grant of site, 11 November, 1823.	3 0 38	46 4 9	120 0 0	—	For a free school in which children of residents in diocese, of whatever religious persuasion, are entitled to a classical education as day scholars, free of expense; the master being at liberty to receive voluntary remuneration from such as choose to pay. *Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Report,* 1831. For district school for dioceses of Raphoe, Kilmore, and Clogher. *Deed.*	Trinity College entrance course; mathematics. Writing; geography. Scriptural instruction and Church catechism to Church children.
Monaghan, Jackson's.	Lady Rossmore, grant of site, 29 Sept. 1824; Richard Jackson, will proved 22 March, 1834, rent-charge, £26 16s. 1d.; Margaret Jackson, will proved 14 Aug. 1834, rent-charge, £5.	Site and rent-charges.	8 9 2	31 16 1	—	£22 3s. a year for a master, to be a leader in the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Society holding an annual conference in Great George's-street, Dublin, and to instruct gratuitously children selected by rector and curate of Monaghan in spelling, writing, arithmetic, and reading the New Testament only; £4 13s. a year for stationery for school. *Rules, and Extract from Will of R. Jackson.* £5 a year to be applied by executors in making necessary repairs from time to time. *Extract from Will of M. Jackson.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF MONAGHAN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	20 0 0	Rector.	Apartments and land, £3.	53	—	None.	19	23	23	–	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 633.
In minister. *Deed.*	10 0 0	Rector, from local subscriptions.	Apartments and land, £310s.; Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc., £4; School fees, £7.	58	—	None.	38	62	30	15	–	*17	3s. to 4s.; some free.	Unsatisfactory *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 633. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 9305.
In minister. *Deed.*	8 2 0 8 0 0 Work-mistress.	Vicar, £1; Evelyn G. Shirley, £5; General Porter, £2 2*s.* London Ladies' Hibernian Society.	Apartments and land, £2.	64	—	None.	45	70	7	63	–	–	Free.	Pupils absent at time of Assistant Commissioner's inspection. Part of land not in master's possession. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 633. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 9300 *et seq.*
In Lord Lieutenant. *Stat.* 12 *Eliz. c.* 1.	120 0 0	Bishops and clergy of dioceses.	House and land, £40; School fees, £10.	50	9	Sufficient.	16	17	12	5	–	–	Some pay £2; one, £1; some free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 633. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 8686 *et seq.*
In trustees. *Extracts from Wills.*	16 12 0	Trustees.	Apartments and land, £4 10s.; Gratuities from Ch. Ed. Soc. £3.	82	—	None.	45	87	50	1	–	*36	Free.	Very unsatisfactory; superintendence deficient. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 634. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 8276 *et seq.*

* Protestant dissenters unclassed.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Monaghan, Jackson's, Work School.	Richard Jackson, will, proved 22 March, 1834, rent-charge, £16 12*s.* 3*d.*; Margaret Jackson, will, proved, 14 Aug. 1834, rent-charge, £5.	Rent-charges	—	21 12 3	—	£16 12*s.* 3*d.* a year to mistress, to be a member of same society as master of education school, and to instruct twenty-five girls, twelve years of age at least, and able to read the testament distinctly at time of admission, and selected by minister and curate of Monaghan, in useful needlework, and in reading the Testament daily, before closing; school to be temporarily changed into an educational one when no work to employ scholars. *Rules: and Will of R. Jackson.* £5 a year to be applied by executors in making necessary repairs from time to time. *Will of M. Jackson.*	Needlework.
Monaghan; Greaglass.	L. L. Fund, £36 18*s.* 5*d.*; subscriptions, £4 12*s.* 4*d.*; Kildare-place Society Building Grant, £47; Lord Cremorne, grant, 10 Sep., 1822.	1 2 19	5 6 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Monaghan; Killymarley.	L. L. Fund, £42 9*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £44 11*s.* 9*d.*; presumed grant from William Brooke, about 1824.	Site.	3 2 2	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Tullycorbet, Parochial.	Rev. Morgan Jellett, grant, 13 July, 1825.	1 2 19	3 15 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction.
Tydavnet; Ballinode, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £78 9*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £78 9*s.* 2*d.*; Rev. Sir Thos. Forster and Geo. Forster, grant, 18 Dec., 1824.	1 2 19	6 6 6	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by George Forster and his heirs, with approval of minister of parish, or by master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of George Forster, with approval of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Tyhallon, Parochial.	Rev. Dr. William Maxwell, will, dated 25 March, 1818, bequest now represented by £256 2*s.*, Government stock.	—	—	—	7 13 8	£138 9*s.* 3*d.* for providing a house for education of the poor children of Tyhallon parish; interest of £138 9*s.* 3*d.* in aid of salary of master; interest of £92 6*s.* 2*d.* for maintenance and education of the poor children of parish, minister and churchwardens being trustees. *Extract from Will.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
	Total,	12 3 26 Six sites and rent-charges.	180 16 6	243 8 4	14 12 1		

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF MONAGHAN—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In trustees. *Extracts from Wills.*	12 9 0	Trustees.	—	50	—	None.	–	16	16	–	–	–	Free.	—
In minister. *Deed.*	2 0 0	Rev. Mr. Moffatt.	Apartments and garden; School fees, £4.	75	—	None.	*	80	13	1	66	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.*	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 634.
—	15 0 0	Miss Brooke.	Garden, £2; Proceeds of needlework, £3.	74	—	None.	*	66	15	5	46	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; the greater number free.	Not satisfactory; inspection deficient. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 634.
In minister. *Deed.*	None.	—	Apartments and land, £2 10*s.*; Fuel; Mr. Drury, £2; School fees, 12*s.*	42	—	None.	20	41	7	29	5		Some pay 2*s.*; rest free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 634.
In George Forster and his heirs, with approval of minister. *Deed.*	8 0 0	Rector, £7; Rev. A. Gladwell, £1.	Apartments and garden, £1 5*s.*; Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc., £3 11*s.*; School fees, £2.	81	—	None.	37	64	42	14	–	†8	2*s.* to 4*s.*; some free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 634.
—	9 13 8	Maxwell Fund, £7 13*s.* 8*d.*; Rev. Mr. Tarleton, £2.	House and land, £3 10*s.*; Gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc., £2 3*s.*; School fees, £2.	47	—	None.	21	56	52	4	–	–	4*s.*; the greater number free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 634.
				1130	26		436	971	372	238	178	61		

* No regular register. † Protestant dissenters unclassed.

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Killeevan.	Rev. Wm. Harris, will, proved 10 Aug., 1841; share of a bequest of £200. For £50 expended in Aghabog, *see Table, No. 1, p. 624.*	—	—	—	4 10 0	For building four schoolhouses in the parish of Killeevan, and two in the parish of Aghabog, to be put in connexion with National Board of Education. *Extracts from Wills.*
Monaghan.	William Cairnes, will, dated 8 July, 1707.	Rent-charge.	—	18 9 3	—	For use, benefit, and support of a mathematical school intended to be erected and settled at Monaghan. *Extract from Will.*
Monaghan.	Rev. Patk. M'Ginn, will, dated 3 Sept., 1818; deed of appointment of new trustees 21 April, 1853; arrears of income in hands of trustees, £299 0*s.* 5*d.*	Rent-charge.	—	9 4 7	8 19 5	For the purpose of founding, erecting, establishing, and supporting, or assisting therein, a school then about or intended to be erected or established in the town of Monaghan, for the education of the children of poor parents, inhabitants of the parish of Monaghan. *Will; Rep. A. C.*
Monaghan.	Philip M'Kenna, will, 15 June, 1829, £1,000; amount realized, £724 19*s.*, invested, together with £27 13*s.* 6*d.*, in the purchase of £900 Consolidated Bank Annuities; trust declared in respect of same, 16 April, 1832.	—	—	—	27 0 0	For the education of the children of the parish of Monaghan. *Will; Rep. A. C.*
Monaghan; Edenbrone.	Edw. Lucas, will, proved 26 April, 1757, building grant, £27 13*s.* 10*d.*, rent-charge of £18 9*s.* 2*d.* and site.	Site and rent-charge.	1 6 5	18 9 2	—	£27 13*s.* 10*d.* for building a schoolhouse at Edenbrone, near Castleshane, for gratuitous instruction of children of poor parents in or near Castleshane; an annual rent-charge of £18 9*s.* 2*d.*, for support of school and master, payable to testator's executors, from date of building of schoolhouse and appointment of master, by the minister of Monaghan, and the proprietor of Castleshane, who are to be patrons and managers. *Extract from Will.*
	Total, . .	Site and rent-charges.	1 6 5	46 3 0½	40 9 5	

TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aghabog; Parochial.	An applotment of £150 for erection of schoolhouse; Thomas Cooke, terminable lease of site.	Site.	5 0 0	—	—	—
Donagh; Loogart.	Kildare-place Society, £22 10*s.*; Chas. Powell Leslie, lease for 30 years, 14 April, 1826.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For a school under Kildare-place Society. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*
Newtowncorry, Protestant Charter.	Rev. John Corry, terminable lease of fourteen acres, subject to £3 10*s.* per annum; same, grant of one acre.	15 0 0	11 10 0	—	—	For instruction of Roman Catholics and other poor natives of Ireland, in English, writing, and arithmetic; in husbandry and housewifery, or in trades, manufactures, or other manual occupations; in Scripture, and in principles of Protestant established religion. *Charter.*
	Total, . . .	15 0 0 and two sites.	20 0 0	—	—	

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
—	—	Not established in consequence of the difficulty of procuring sites. *Rep. A. C.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 9304.
—	—	On the death of the late Lord Rossmore, representative of testator, in 1842, the present Lord Rossmore declined further payment. *Rep. A. C.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 9140 *et seq.*
—	—	Charity neglected by trustees for many years. The funds now allowed to accumulate by Bishop M'Nally, with view of establishing a school under Christian Brothers. *Rep. A. C.*	£60 at present to credit of the charity in Provincial Bank, Monaghan; promissory note for £250 16*s.* 5*d.*, for arrears of twenty-five years, is held by the Bishop. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 8603 *et seq.*
—	—	Endowment until lately paid to National School in Monaghan. The funds are now allowed to accumulate by Bishop M'Nally, with view of establishing a school under the Christian Brothers. *Rep. A. C.*	Invested in purchase of £900 three per cent. Consols. *Rep. A. C.* For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 8603 *et seq.* *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 634.
In minister of parish of Monaghan, and proprietor of Castleshane estate. *Extract from Will.*	Not built.	The executors having neglected to build the schoolhouse, and the managers to appoint a schoolmaster, the inheritor of the Castleshane estate, though a patron and manager of this school, relying on neglect of executors, has always objected to pay this endowment. *Rep. A. C.*	There is a school in operation at Castleshane, under the National Board, to which the Right Hon. E. Lucas contributes £20 per annum, the result of an arrangement with the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, in 1848, the latter not feeling themselves called upon to press further a claim then urged for the first time. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 635. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 9288, *seq.*

ENDOWMENTS. COUNTY OF MONAGHAN—[NONE.]

LOST OR EXPIRED. COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, p. 452.	The Lease has expired. *Rep. A. C.*	House no longer used as a schoolhouse. *Rep. A. C.*
Deed in custody of Kildare-place Society.	The Lease has expired. *Rep. A. C.*	School continues in operation. *Rep. A. C.*
Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep., 1825, App., p. 25.	School suppressed by order of General Board of the Incorporated Society, 7th April, 1773. Mr. Corry having refused to grant the fourteen acres in perpetuity, the entire endowment was consequently ordered at same time to be re-conveyed. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	—

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TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Aghnamullen; Corlea.	Kildare-place Society building grant, £40; an acre of ground from Rt. Hon. Edwd. Lucas, 1824.	Letter in custody of Kildare-place Society.	It would appear that the letter on which the money was granted was not a binding contract, and no lease was ever granted.	Mr. Lucas has a school in the townland of Corlea, held at a rent from year to year under him.
Aghnamullen; Crossduff.	A school attached to Crossduff church, and probably endowed.	Answer to circular.	Schoolhouse built in 1830, by Rev. E. Mayne, in church-yard. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Aghnamullen; Lagan.	House and two and a half acres of land from Dacre Hamilton.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 448.	It could not be ascertained that the house and land were secured to educational purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Clontibret; Cremartin.	House and two acres of land given rent free by Dacre Hamilton.	Same, p. 450.	It is stated that the house and land were never secured to educational purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Monaghan; Drumacruttan.	Lady Rossmore, two acres of land, and £30 building grant	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 464.	The land not secured by lease to school. *Rep. A. C.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 9289 *et seq.*
Monaghan; Latlurkan, National, Boys.	Philip M'Kenna, £274 19s.; will, 15 June, 1829; declaration of trust, 16 April, 1832.	Letter, addressed to the Commissioners, by the master, soliciting inquiry.	Endowment not secured specially to this school, but to be at disposal of trustees for any school in parish. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. on Monaghan school in Table, No. 2, p. 634.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 8603 *et seq.*
Tydavnet.	House and garden, from subscription.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep. 1835, p. 48 *a*.	The agent to the proprietor states that the house and garden were not secured in any way to educational purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Tydavnet.	House and four acres of land.	Same.	Same. *Rep. A. C.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 9303.
Tydavnet.	House and garden, from subscription.	Same.	No information could be obtained as to any such endowment. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Tyhallon.	A moiety of the interest of £100 bequeathed by Capt. Richardson.	Commissioners of Education, 13 Rep., 1812, p. 305.	It could not be ascertained that any portion of the bequest was for educational purposes. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 635.*	—

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

Endowments in Operation.

EXTRACTS from REPORTS of GEORGE WHITLEY ABRAHAM, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Aghabog; Crappagh.

Aghabog; Crappagh School.—Considering that the school has been so recently opened, and that the variety of books in use interferes with system or classification, the pupils answered well in parsing, and their style of reading was good. They knew hardly any thing of geography; but the want of maps, and, to a great extent, of text-books, will account for the deficiency.—[2nd August, 1856.]

Aghnamullen, National.

Aghnamullen, National School.—I found the pupils of the fourth class very deficient in knowledge of derivations, in parsing, and in geography. This school is visited by the district inspector less frequently than any other in the neighbourhood. It is an outlying district; but this circumstance does not seem to afford any sufficient explanation of the infrequency of the inspector's visits.—[31st July, 1856.]

Aghnamullen; Lisaniskea, National.

Aghnamullen; Lisaniskea National School.—This is by no means a promising school. The answering in parsing was poor, and in geography decidedly bad. I think it unfortunate that the school should never be visited by the manager or by any other clergyman—a feature too frequently observable in the National schools that have fallen under my observation.—[31st July, 1856.]

Carrickmacross, Grammar.

Carrickmacross, Grammar School.—This school was endowed by the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Viscount Weymouth, April 20th, 1711. The deed of foundation provided that the school should be governed according to the statutes contained in a schedule to the deed, and such other statutes as the said Lord Viscount Weymouth should make or appoint.

The statutes are of even date with the deed of endowment, and eighteen in number. They have been evidently framed upon the statutes of Kilkenny College, and are so nearly identical with them as to render an abstract unnecessary. The Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland were therefore mistaken when they stated, in their Twelfth Report (1807–12), page 281, "that it did not appear there were any particular statutes or regulations for this school." It is quite possible, however, that then, as now, the statutes were altogether disregarded.

The sixteenth statute runs:—"That the Lord Primate for the time being, the Vice-Chancellor of the University in Ireland, the Bishop of Clogher for the time being, the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, for the time being, are hereby nominated and appointed visitors of the said school; and that two of them at least shall, yearly, some time in summer, and oftener if they shall see occasion, publicly visit the said school, when they shall first cause the statutes to be read, and afterwards proceed to

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examine the proficiency of the scholars, and to inquire after any breach of the statutes, and after the behaviour of the master, the sufficiency and manners of the usher, the authors that are read, manners, usages, and customs of the school; and if they should judge any alterations or amendment requisite, they shall express it to the master, who is hereby required readily to comply with their directions or advice." The seventeenth statute enables the visitors, upon cause found, to notify the same to the patrons or governors of the school, under their hands and seals. The governor is thereupon bound to remove the master, and to appoint another within the time specified in the statutes.

Carrickmacross, Grammar.

I have already adverted to the affinity (almost identity) of the Carrickmacross statutes with those of the Kilkenny College. The statutes are equally overlooked in both places; so that whatever observations I found it necessary to make in my report upon the Kilkenny College as to the particulars, apply in all their force to the school at present under notice.

The third statute, however, although to a great extent taken word for word from the corresponding section of the Kilkenny rules, seems to aim at giving a more decidedly practical character to the studies to be followed at Lord Weymouth's school. Not satisfied with prescribing a course of instruction in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, with the somewhat vague addition of poetry and oratory, open as it is to questions of construction, the Carrickmacross statute includes "antiquities, arithmetic, geography, surveying, and other parts of practical mathematics;" and settles "that the scholars be taught to compose in English, as well as in Latin, and to translate frequently into both languages."

I am happy to report that these studies are not altogether neglected in the Carrickmacross school, although it is not pretended they have been adopted in deference to the statute, nor are they pursued in the fulness which a close adherence to the spirit of the law, enforced by the remedies which the same law provides, would undoubtedly secure. The answering of the pupils in arithmetic, algebra, and geometry was satisfactory; but their exercise in English composition does not extend beyond drafting a *resumé* of one of the master's spiritual instructions, in which, however, he states their success to be very considerable. They are carefully trained to Latin composition; and I was quite satisfied with the attempt made by two or three of the more advanced pupils to re-translate into Latin hexameters the English of a couple of verses from Claudius, which it is almost impossible they could ever have seen. This was done without a dictionary. Their answering in Greek and Latin generally was good, and their knowledge of the principles of grammar accurate. I examined a class in Voltaire's "Charles XII.," and found both accent and pronunciation faulty; but I was pleased to find, that when I made use of French, in putting a question, as I sometimes did, the pupils understood me readily, and answered promptly in English. My knowledge of German did not enable me to apply the same test; but their translation of part of Schiller's "Maria Stuart" was correct, and their knowledge of grammar fair.

I have already stated the provision made by the statutes for the visitation of the school, and have only to add that it is never visited. I am under the impression that the master cannot, on the terms of the charity, require payment from the day scholars, natives of the barony of Farney. If he receive a fee, it should be from the mere bounty of the parents. The master (Mr. Ryder) stated to me, that Mr. Trench, Lord Bath's agent, is of a somewhat similar opinion. The master himself, however, believes that he is entitled to demand a fee from every pupil, and that the admission of free pupils is altogether at his own discretion.—[16th June, 1856.]

Clontibret, Parochial.

Clontibret, Parochial School.—This appears to me a badly managed school. The style of reading I found, as in most schools of the class, vulgar, hesitating, and slovenly. The answering of the pupils in geography and parsing was very discreditable.—[17th July, 1856.]

Glasslough; Donagh, Parochial.

Glasslough; Donagh, Parochial School.—I found the pupils somewhat more forward in this school than in very many of the parish schools which I have lately visited. They had some idea of the meaning of the passages which they were called upon to read, and made an attempt to parse. Their style of reading was bad, as a matter of course; and in the general knowledge to be expected from children of their age and condition, they were extremely deficient. However, considering the limited supply of books, such as they are, and the absence of efficient inspection, the answering of the pupils was less discreditable than usual.—[15th July, 1856.]

Inniskeen.

Inniskeen School.—The Bible is the principal, perhaps the only, reading book in use. The pupils read somewhat less ill than many I have examined. Their answering in geography was deficient, but less so than in other schools. For all practical purposes, the instruction of the pupils may be said to stop at the reading of the Scriptures, but upon other matters they are in almost absolute ignorance.—[30th July, 1856.]

Kilmore, Parochial.

Kilmore, Parochial School.—Nothing could be much worse or more unintelligible than the reading of the pupils. Their ignorance of parsing was such, that a grown pupil in the fourth class stated the numeral "six" to be a verb, and no other pupil ventured a different opinion. I am at a loss to understand, and cannot ascertain, upon what principle the inspectors of this school promote the pupils; because, even in cases of recent promotion, where although the pupil could not be supposed to be familiar as yet with the business of his actual class, he ought to know something of what had qualified him for promotion, the ignorance displayed was so extreme, that in no instance could the pupil have been sufficiently advanced for the class he had left. This I have ascertained by examining him in the text book of the class in question.—[16th July, 1856.]

Magheracloney, Parochial.

Magheracloney, Parochial School.—Up to within a late period the rector seems to have had no knowledge of the fee-farm grant executed by his predecessor, Mr. Cumming, and under the provisions of which the master is entitled to the enjoyment of an acre, described and set apart by that instrument. A copy of the lease has been furnished to the rector by the Commissioners; but the schoolmaster is, notwithstanding, allowed the use of not more than a few perches of the glebe, according to the convenience of the rector, and without reference to the original acre marked out in the lease, the boundary of which is no longer to be traced.—[30th July, 1856.]

Monaghan, Diocesan Free School for Raphoe, Kilmore, and Clogher.

Monaghan, Diocesan Free School, for Raphoe, Kilmore, and Clogher.—As regards the working of this school, nothing can be more discouraging. I examined one or other of the ten pupils present in Latin grammar, French grammar, writing from dictation, geography, English history, and arithmetic. The two pupils who learn mathematics were not present. I look upon the six hours a day spent by pupils in this school as worse than blank. I scarcely received an answer in Latin or French

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COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

Endowments in Operation.

grammar. Of those who wrote from dictation, one spelled the word "feel," "feale;" another spelled it "feal;" and a third wrote "ashamed" as follows, "a sheamed." Not one pupil could explain what he understood by a transitive verb, and only one or two had an idea of English history.—[19th June, 1856.]

Monaghan, Jackson's.

Monaghan, Jackson's School.—The pupils of this school are miserably deficient in every branch of instruction. They read and parse equally ill. I could get no better account of the word "rise" than that it was a noun; nor of Gibraltar than that it is "an island" in the Mediterranean. Some of the pupils could work the elementary rules of arithmetic badly; but knew nothing of the principles. After my own experience, I was surprised to read an entry by the inspector in the report book, to the effect that "a little more attention should be paid to geography and grammar." I cannot see any hope of improvement in this class of schools under the present system of inspection. The master mentioned to me, as part of his income, gratuities received each year upon the promotion of pupils from one class to another. His receipts last year from this source amounted to £3, representing sixty promotions, as he is entitled to a shilling for each pupil promoted; but I do not understand how an inspector can take upon himself to advance a pupil to the fourth class in the Church Education Society's scale of proficiency, before the pupil can understand the difference between a noun and a verb.

The Rev. Mr. Moffat, rector of the parish, and one of the trustees, observed to me, in extenuation of this circumstance, that the principal object of the school was the diffusion of Scriptural instruction, an object, I should think, easily attainable without excluding the moderate amount of secular learning required in a parish school.

The present master, an utterly ignorant, and in every way unqualified person, is not removable by the trustees: and at all times their choice is limited to a member of the Wesleyan religion.

Mr. Moffatt, himself, whose duty it is to visit the school in his two-fold character of trustee and clerical superintendent under the Church Education Society, has for a long time past discontinued his visits, owing to the hostility of the master. The school suffers, as a matter of course, from the absence of the rector, although I believe that under the present master no frequency of visits, or severity of inspection could avail to make the school useful.—[14th July, 1856.]

Monaghan; Greaglass.

Monaghan; Greaglass School.—The pupils are very ignorant, indeed. Their usual class-book is the New Testament. I examined them in the twelfth chapter of St. Luke, but so far from being able to assign a meaning to any passage, a thing I did not require of them, they were unable to give me the meaning of any word. They did not know the parts of speech, and could only name one island in Europe, and not one peninsula. The school is altogether useless. The teacher lives with his father, otherwise the small amount of remuneration could offer no inducement to any one to take charge of the school.—[16th July, 1856.]

Monaghan; Killymarley.

Monaghan; Killymarley School.—This school suffers from the want of inspection or system. The deficiency of the pupils in general information was not, however, as marked as I have observed in some schools more advantageously circumstanced.—[15th July, 1856.]

Tullycorbet, Parochial.

Tullycorbet, Parochial School.—The house is a wretched hovel, the picture of neglect and decay I consider the existence of schools like this an injury and a scandal to any parish. It is impossible. that children should learn any thing from an old man, not very capable at best, but in this instance dispirited by want of salary, and in no fear of inspection. Children are sent to places of this kind from the accident of neighbourhood, or under the idea that they are kept out of harm's way. As I have had occasion to notice in other reports, these places serve no other purpose than to thin the attendance at good schools.—[18th July, 1856.]

Tydavnet; Ballinode Parochial.

Tydavnet; Ballinode Parochial School.—The pupils read in the worst possible style. Out of a class of fourteen not one could give the meaning of the word "disengaged"—one only offered a guess that "common" was an adjective, but could assign no reason; and not one could name any peninsula of Europe.—[16th July, 1856.]

Tyhallon, Parochial.

Tyhallon, Parochial School.—Instruction is at a low ebb in this school. The style of reading is bad, and the meaning of the words nearly altogether unknown. Not one pupil, for instance, could explain the verb "associate" occurring in the lesson. I need hardly say the knowledge of grammar brought out by my examination was equally small, as no one could say what part of speech is "large." In geography, no one could answer what are the five parts or divisions of the globe.—[15th July, 1856.]

Endowments not in Operation.

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN OPERATION.

Monaghan, M'Kenna's Endowment.

Monaghan, M'Kenna's Endowment.—From the period when the dividends were at the disposal of Bishop M'Nally, in January, 1853, to November, 1855, the receipts of the charity amounted to £98 15*s.*, and the expenditure to £97 2*s.* 6*d.*, leaving a balance to the credit of the trust funds of £1 12*s.* 6*d.* These receipts include £47 7*s.* 2*d.* arrears of interest, which accrued during the two years, from 1851 to 1853, while the Bishop was unable to satisfy the forms required for proof of the death of deceased trustees.

I do not enter into the reasons which governed the Bishop's discretion in allocating the funds at his disposal or diminishing the allowance to the Latlurkan master, there being nothing in the will or declaration of trust to place any one, unless the trustees, in privity with these funds.

The items of expenditure are given by the Bishop in a return before me.

Up to the present period the interest has been applied in part payment of salaries to the various teachers of the parish. Henceforward they will be suffered to accumulate, so as to form a fund for the building and endowment of a school, to be placed under the superintendence of the Christian Brothers.—[30th August, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

Endowments in Operation.

Monaghan; Edenbrone.

Monaghan; Edenbrone School.—This school was endowed by Edward Lucas, the elder, of Castleshane, in the county of Monaghan, October 17, 1756, the date of the will of said Edward Lucas. Probate was granted to Francis Savage and Edward Lucas, Esqrs., April 26, 1757. After various other bequests, the testator bequeaths to his executor the sum of £30, Irish, to be applied in building a schoolhouse on the lands of Edenbrone, near Castleshane, for the use of the poor children of parents residing, or who have resided, in or near Castleshane. He further bequeaths to Francis Savage the fee-simple of the site of the intended schoolhouse, and charges the lands of Fategar and Carrivekeel, near Monaghan, with a rent of £20, Irish, payable to his executors half-yearly, in trust for the use of said school and schoolhouse, and of the teacher or teachers to be employed in same. He next appoints the minister of the parish of Monaghan or Buckwallis, for the time being, and the proprietor of the Castleshane estate, patrons and managers of the school. A power of distress is given to Francis Savage and his heirs, and the rent is made chargeable from the date of the building of the schoolhouse and appointment of the master by the managers, at whose discretion the apportionment of the rentcharge is declared to remain. The lands of Fategar and Carrivekeel aforesaid, subject to the rentcharge and to such other charges as the testator shall make, pursuant to a power reserved in the will, are devised to Francis Savage in trust for the use of the proprietor of the Castleshane estate for the time being.

The executors neglected to build the schoolhouse, and consequently the condition upon which the rentcharge was made to vest never came into existence. The matter was brought before the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in the year 1848, and a correspondence was entered into with the Right Hon. Edward Lucas, proprietor of the Castleshane estate, in the course of which Mr. Lucas stated that, although prepared to dispute at law the claims of the charity, he was willing during his own lifetime, to contribute £20 per annum to the salary of the National schoolmaster of the district, provided the National Board would agree to contribute a like sum. This arrangement was acceded to, and it would appear with some degree of alacrity, by the Commissioners, and the present school has been in operation since 1848.

I have no means of learning upon what grounds or under what advice the Commissioners accepted the compromise proposed by Mr. Lucas, and by which the perpetuity secured to the charity by the will of his ancestor, has been reduced to a life interest at best. The only reason put forward by the Commissioners would hardly appear to sustain the decision at which they arrived. "The Board," they write, in a letter addressed to Mr. Lucas, and which closes the correspondence, "considering the liberal proposal made by you, do not feel called on to press a claim, now, for the first time, as far as they can learn, brought against your property under a will of so old a date as 1757." Without pretending to measure the discretion of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests as guardians of the interests of a charity, I believe I am warranted in saying that nothing short of a strong opinion from the legal advisers of the Board against the claims of a charity, or the practicability of their enforcement, could justify a compromise of this description. It is extremely probable that the Commissioners have used a sound discretion, and acted under competent advice; but as this is a case involving nice questions of law, it is to be regretted that there is no record of the opinion which guided the Commissioners.—[17th July, 1856.]

Alleged Endowments inquired into.

Tyhallon.

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO.

Tyhallon School.—Mention of this alleged endowment is found in Dalton's Analytical Digest, on the authority of the Thirteenth Report from the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland, 1812, p. 305, where it is stated that Captain Richardson devised the interest of £100, at six per cent., to be divided equally between the parish schoolmaster and the poor of the parish.

I can find nothing of record with reference to this bequest, other than an entry in the Vestry Book of the Parish of Tyhalland, made at a vestry, held in the parish church, April 5, 1825, to the effect that "The sum of £100, now vested in the Savings' Bank, Monaghan, was a bequest from Henry Richardson, of Ballyclaire, to the minister and churchwardens, for the benefit of the poor of the parish."

The parish school derives no benefit from the £100 in question.—[31st August, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF TYRONE.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. B. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Aghaloo; Crilly.	Margaret Pettigrew, will, proved 14 July, 1842, £300 invested in £347 6s. 5d. Government Stock.	—	—	—	10 8 4	Interest to be paid equally and yearly to the schoolmaster and schoolmistress in Crilly schoolhouse built by testatrix. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; Euclid; book-keeping. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Aghaloo; Rahaghy, National.	Kildare-place Society, building grant, £50; subscriptions; Nathaniel Mayne, grant, 15 July, 1826.	0 1 24	3 4 0	—	—	For a schoolhouse. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; writing from dictation; arithmetic; algebra; mensuration; surveying; book-keeping. Scriptures to those who do not object; Church catechism to Church children; Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Arboe, Parochial, National.	Association for Discountenancing Vice, building grant, £28; subscriptions; Rev. Francis Hall, grant, 1 Sept., 1828.	1 0 0	4 1 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Vocal music. Singing of hymns. Scriptures to those who do not object; Church catechism to Church children; Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments to Roman Catholics and Presbyterians if they do not object.
Ardstraw; Clare.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £35 1s. 6d.; subscriptions, £33 4s. 7d.; Alexander Campbell, grant, 26 Dec., 1823.	0 1 0	2 11 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	—
Augher, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £140 8s. 3d.; subscriptions, £147 13s. 10d.; J. M. Richardson Bunbury, grant, 29 May, 1826.	0 2 0	9 14 9	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor and J. C. Moutray, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulations of grantor and J. C. Moutray. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Creed and Lord's Prayer to Roman Catholics; Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments to Presbyterians.
Augher, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Vocal music (by ear). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Aughnacloy, Parochial, Boys.	A. D. V., £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions; Hon. and Rev. Charles Knox, grant, 27 August, 1816.	1 0 19	7 17 9	—	—	For the promotion and encouragement of the education of children within joint parishes of Aughaloo and Carentiel, in the principles of the Protestant religion; for resident Protestant schoolmaster to teach English and the principles of pure Christianity within parish of Carentiel. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography and use of the globes; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; trigonometry; book-keeping. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF TYRONE.

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
In Committee of the Established Church Home Mission. *Extracts from Wills.*	£ s. d. 12 0 0	Mr. M'Creight, partly from endowment.	Apartments and land, £4; School fees, £8.	100	—	Sufficient.	32	64	20	3	41	–	4s. 4d.	Satisfactory. As to endowment, *vide Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner, p.* 658.
In grantor. *Deed.*	24 0 0	National Board.	School fees, £7.	90	—	None.	44	92	21	23	48	–	4s. to 6s.	Not satisfactory. As to endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 658.
In minister. *Deed.*	21 0 0	National Board, £17; Rev. Dr. MacNeece, £4.	Land, £1; School fees, £1 10s.	102	—	Small.	30	46	17	20	9	–	Majority free; some pay 2s. to 4s.	Unsatisfactory. School accommodation defective. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 659.
In minister. *Deed.*	18 0 0	Geo. T. Spiller.	—	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	School twice visited; schoolhouse closed on both occasions. *Rep. A. C.*
In grantor and J. C. Moutray, their survivor and heirs of survivor. *Deed.*	2 10 0	J. C. Moutray.	—	93	—	None.	10	26	8	16	2	–	Free.	Condition of school very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 659. No land in possession of master. See also Augher Endowment, *Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 676.
Same.	6 0 0	London Ladies' Hibernian School Society.	Apartments, £2.	42	—	—	20	36	23	13	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 659.
In minister. *Deed.*	20 0 0	Archdeacon of Armagh.	House and land, £4 4s.; Archdeacon of Armagh for free pupils, about £4; School fees, £8.	123	—	None.	41	63	34	12	–	*17	Majority free; rest 4s. 4d. to £1.	Satisfactory. As to endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 659.

* Protestant Dissenters unclassed.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Aughnacloy, Wesleyan Mission.	Edward Moore, will, proved 12 May, 1840.	Rentcharge.	—	10 0 0	—	For support of a Sunday and daily school in the town of Aughnacloy, to be superintended and directed by the Methodist preacher of Mill-street Preaching-house. *Extracts from Wills.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; history; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptural instruction.
Badony, Lower; Ruskey, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.* Building grant from Governors, £276 18s. 5½d.; Hon. Letitia C. Hamilton and Claudius C. Hamilton, grant, 1 May, 1813.	3 1 4	11 11 7	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Badony, Upper; Glenroan.	Claudius Hamilton, will, 7 June, 1780.	Rentcharge.	—	1 16 11	—	For a Protestant schoolmaster to keep a public school on any part of testator's estates in parish of Upper Badony, for the instruction of children to read and write. *Extract from Will.*	Reading; writing; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Ballyclog, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.* Building grant from Governors, £276 18s. 5½d.; Rev. Francis L. Gore, grant, 1 May, 1811.	1 1 6	9 11 11	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Caledon, Parochial.	Archdeacon Congreve, assignment of lease of site for 999 years, reserving £1 annual rent, 15 Nov. 1775; house property held rent free since 1783; present school-house built by Dowager Countess of Caledon, 1851.	0 3 0 and house property.	18 0 7	13 2 6	—	For support and maintenance of a school. *Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Vocal music (Hullah.) Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments to Roman Catholics.
Camus, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.* Building grant from Governors, £276 18s. 5½d.; Rev. Stewart Hamilton, grant, 25 March, 1813.	1 2 19	9 18 6	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; surveying; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Carnteel; Edentylone.	K. P. Soc. building grant, £27 13s. 10d.; Joseph Goff, lease for 99 years, 1825.	0 1 0	2 12 0	—	—	For a school under Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF TYRONE—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
—	26 0 0	Wesleyan Mission Society.	School fees, £2.	51	—	Sufficient.	41	61	26	8	–	*27	4s. 4d. to 10s. 10d.; half the pupils free.	Satisfactory. As to endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 659.
In Governors. *Deed.*	20 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and land, £4 10s.; Gratuity, £5; School fees, £6.	104	—	None.	55	47	20	22	5	–	No fixed charge; a few free.	Satisfactory, but supply of books inadequate; cleanliness not sufficiently attended to. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 660.
In Rector. *Extract from Will.*	8 16 11	From bequest of C. Hamilton, £1 16s. 11d.; Major Humphreys, £5; Rector, £2.	School fees, 5s.	56	—	None.	25	28	4	24	–	–	No fixed charge.	Very unsatisfactory; supply of books deficient; school premises negligently kept. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 660.
In Governors. *Deed.*	25 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and land, £4; Gratuity from Governors, £5; School fees, £2.	128	—	None.	21	29	14	3	12	–	Majority free; rest pay 4s. 4d.	Master and pupils absent during Assistant Commissioner's visit; schoolhouse negligently kept. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 660.
—	27 6 6 20 0 0 Assistant mistress.	From endowment, £9 6s. 6d.; trustees of late Earl of Caledon, £10; Archdeacon of Armagh, £5; Incumbent of Caledon, £3. Countess of Caledon.	Apartments and land, £12; Occasional gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc.; School fees, £3.	201	—	Small.	59	67	47	11	–	†9	4s.; some free.	Not quite satisfactory. For account of endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 660.
In Governors. *Deed.*	25 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and land, £3 5s.; Gratuity from Governors, £5; Occasional gratuity from Ch. Ed. Soc. from 10s. to £1; School fees, £2.	68	—	None.	26	35	6	4	25	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Satisfactory, but elementary; school premises in bad repair. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C p.* 661.
—	8 0 0	Mr. Goff.	School fees, £2.	70	—	None.	25	46	2	7	37	–	4s.	Unsatisfactory; school ill-managed; land granted not in possession of master. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 661.

* 2 Wesleyan Methodists, rest Protestant Dissenters unclassed.

† Protestant Dissenters unclassed.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Carnteel; Tullyvar.	Sidney Montgomery and Anna Maria Montgomery, grant, 8 August, 1825.	3 0 0	6 4 9	—	—	For a school under Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments to Roman Catholics and Presbyterians.
Castlecaulfield, Donaghmore, Parochial, Boys.	A. D. V., building grant; L. L. Fund, £48 18*s.* 5*d.*; Earl of Charlemont, grant, 6 Nov., 1820.	1 2 4	12 13 7	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of Donaghmore, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, and Church catechism to children of members of United Church. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Castlecaulfield, Donaghmore, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Singing of hymns. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Castlederg, Boys.	Hugh Edwards, will, 12 Oct., 1737, land and rent charge; part of accumulation of latter invested in building, and part, amounting to £247 2*s.* in Government Stock.	1 2 19 and rent-charge.	12 9 7	22 3 1	7 8 3	For providing a country house for entertaining a master and six poor Protestant boys, the latter to be taught reading, writing, ciphering, and Psalmody, and to be boarded, lodged, clothed, and afterwards apprenticed, with a fee of £1 16*s.* 11*d.*, to trades, particularly to that of weaving; under direction of rector of Urney, curate of Derge Chapple, and Dissenting minister of Derge. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; use of globes; English history; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration. Drawing (architectural and geographical). Scriptures.
Castlederg, Girls.	Act of trustees appropriating part of preceding endowment to a girls' school.	—	—	—	—	—	Reading; writing; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures.
Clogher, Endowed.	Bishop of Clogher, codicil to will, 20 October, 1780, £369 4*s.* 7*d.*, now invested in £484 12*s.* 4*d.* Government Stock; house built by Bishop Garnett; presumed grant of site.	—	6 17 0	—	14 10 10	For repairing the schoolhouse erected by testator; residue of interest to be applied towards support of an English parochial schoolmaster. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; use of the globes; English history; arithmetic; practical surveying; book-keeping. Plain needlework. Singing. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Commandments to Roman Catholics and Presbyterians.
Clogher; Beltany, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £415 7*s.* 8*d.*; subscriptions, £138 9*s.* 2*d.*; Rev. Francis Gervais, grant, 26 Feb., 1814.	3 0 38	19 17 0	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; use of the globes; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF TYRONE—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.								
							Number.		Religion.						
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
—	£ s. d. 11 0 0	Mr. Montgomery Moore, £10; Miss Montgomery, £1.	Apartments and land, £3; School fees, £1.	106	—	None.	25	57	10	4	43	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 661.
In minister. *Deed.*	10 0 0	Rector, £5; Curate, £5.	Apartments and land, £3 10s.; School fees, £2.	81	—	Small.	25	49	34	12	3	–	4s. 4d.; some free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 661.
—	15 10 0	London Ladies' Hibernian School Society, £8; Earl of Charlemont, £7 10s.	—	225	—	—	24	46	36	6	–	*4	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 662.
—	18 9 3	Trustees of Edwards' fund.	Apartments and land, £7; School fees, £8 3s. 5d.	66	—	Small.	21	21	1	5	15	–	8s. to £1.	Unsatisfactory. As to endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 662.
—	9 4 7	Same.	Apartments and land, £2; School fees, £4.	50	—	Same.	18	28	10	7	10	†1	6s. to 16s.; a few free.	Very elementary. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 662.
In Lord Primate, as Bishop of Clogher. *Will; Rep. A. C.*	19 10 10	From Bishop Garnett's fund, £14 10s. 10d.‡; Lord Primate, £5.	House and land, £3 17s.; School fees, £2.	100	—	None.	37	60	46	11		*3	4s. 4d.; some free.	Not satisfactory. As to endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 662. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 11635 *et seq.*
In Governors. *Deed.*	25 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and land, £6 10s.; Gratuity from Governors, £5.	130	—	None.	45	108	65	17	26	–	Free.	Elementary. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 663.

* Protestant Dissenters unclassed. † Methodist. ‡ A first charge on this fund for the repairs of schoolhouse.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Clogher; Beltany, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	(Salary from general fund.)	—	Same as in Boys' school.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Clogherney, National.	L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 2d.; subscriptions, £153 4s. 7d.; Rev. James Lowry, grant, 29 Aug., 1829.	1 2 19	8 19 8	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of Clogherney or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; Whately's logic. Scriptures to those who do not object; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Donagheady.	John Blair, grant of £200, 1 Mar., 1845, now invested in Bank deposit receipt. *Vide Strabane, National, Boys, p.* 650.	—	—	—	6 0 0	Interest to be applied for education of 12 poor children, selected by testator's trustees, the minister and elders of the second Presbyterian Church, Donagheady, who are to give the preference to the orphans and fatherless children of their own congregation; to hold half-yearly examinations of children, and to account to the Presbytery of Strabane and Glendermott; surplus (if any) to be laid out in purchase of books for the children. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	—
Donagheady; Grange, National.	L. L. Fund, £49 16s. 11d.; National Board, £72; subscriptions, £99 10s. 1d.; John Hutton, grant, 6 Jan., 1826.	Site.	7 2 9	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister of Donagheady, and his successors, conjointly with Robert M'Crea and William Hutton, jun., and the survivor of them and their appointees, to children selected by same, and master. *Deed.*	—
Donagheady; Loughash, National.	L. L. Fund, £64 12s. 3d.; National Board, £50; subscriptions, £112 1s. 7d.; William Pitt Kennedy, grant, 10 Dec., 1820.	1 2 19	3 8 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Rt. Hon. George Knox, or grantor, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; plane trigonometry; mensuration; surveying; book-keeping. Scripture extracts; Church catechism to Church children; Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Donaghmore, Parochial.	K. P. Soc., building grant, £23 19s. 2d.; subscriptions; Robert Blackall, 22 August, 1825.	Site.	6 8 10	—	—	For a school conducted on principles of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; English history; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Donaghmore, Sunday Schools.	Thomas Verner, will, £184 12s. 3d., of which £55 7s. 8d. expended in building, remainder invested in £143 3s. 10d. Government Stock; Rev. Geo. Evans, will, proved 19 Dec., 1807, two-thirds of dividends on £200 Grand Canal Debentures, now invested in £196 18s. Government Stock.	—	—	—	8 4 9	For Sunday schools of Parish of Donaghmore. *Rep. A. C.* Two-thirds of interest to be annually applied in support of the Sunday schools, and remaining third in support of the poor of the parish of Donaghmore. *Extract from Will.*	—
Dungannon, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.	Stat. 10, Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £553 16s. 11d.; subscriptions, £184 12s. 3d.; Thos. Knox Hanyngton, grant, 10 April, 1813.	Site.	22 13 0	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF TYRONE—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In Governors. *Deed.*	20 0 0	Governors.	Gratuity from Governors, £5.	130	—	None.	50	104	70	14	20	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
	5 0 0 Assistant.	Mrs. Gervais.												
In minister. *Deed.*	32 0 0	National Board.	Allowance for apartments by Rector, £5; School fees guaranteed by same, £20.	112	—	None.	67	111	55	8	48	–	4s. to £1; some free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 663.
In trustees. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	—	—	—	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	Not inspected, owing to delay in obtaining information as to application of funds. As to endowment, *vide Strabane National, Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 670.
In minister and his successors, conjointly with Robert M'Crea and William Hutton, jun., and the survivor of them and their appointees. *Deed.*	24 0 0	National Board, and manager.	Local subscriptions, £4; School fees, £5 16*s.* 3*d.*	–	—	Sufficient.	–	–	–	–	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to £1; a few free.	No examination of pupils, owing to doubt as to endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 664.
	15 0 0 Mistress.	Same.	Local subscriptions, £4; School fees, £3 16*s.* 9*d.*											
In grantor. *Deed.*	50 0 0	National Board.	Land, £1.	100	—	Small.	35	53	3	42	8	–	Free.	Satisfactory. Master too much engaged in the management of agricultural department. As to endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 664.
	14 0 0 Assistant.	Same.	Board.											
—	17 0 0	Rector, £5; Mrs. Lyle, £5; other subscribers, £7.	House from Mrs. Lyle, £3; School fees, £5.	196	—	None.	33	47	30	–	–	*17	4*s.* 4*d.* to £1; a few free.	Very satisfactory; schoolhouse in bad repair. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 664.
—	—	—	—	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner, being Sunday schools. As to endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 665.
In Governors. *Deed.*	20 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and land, £4; Gratuity from Governors, £5; School fees, £12.	70	—	None.	28	42	30	2	10	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to £1; some free.	Satisfactory.

* Protestant Dissenters unclassed.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Dungannon, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	(Salary from general fund.)	—	Same as in Boys' school.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; knitting; crochet; embroidery. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments to Presbyterians.
Dungannon, Royal, Free.	James I., Order in Council on Plantation of Ulster, 1608; James I., Royal Letters, dated 30 Jan., 1613, 21 April, 1614; James I., Charter, 13 May, 1614; Charles I., Charter, 15 December, 1627; Stat. 14 and 15 Charles II., ch. 10; Stat. 53 Geo. III., ch. 107, ss. 11, 12; Stat. 3 Geo. IV., ch. 79, s. 8; school premises presumed to be granted.	3,890 3 12	141 9 0	1404 1 1	—	One free school in County of Tyrone for education of youth in learning and religion. *Order in Council*, 1608. For maintenance of a grammar school. *Royal Letter*, 1614. For sole and proper use and behoof of master of the free school at Mountjoy [at Dungannon, *Charter*, (1614)], or at some other town in diocese of Armagh to be named by Lord Lieutenant, with assent of Privy Council, and with approbation of archbishop of province and bishop of diocese. *Charter* (1627), *and Stat.* 14 *and* 15 *Chas. II., ch.* 10. Profits of endowment to be applied as Commissioners of Education in Ireland shall think fit, in payment of head and under masters' salaries; in providing school-house and school accommodation; the residue, if any, in maintaining and improving any other of the Royal Schools; in supporting, maintaining, and providing free scholars; and in endowing exhibitions in Trinity College, Dublin. *Statutes, 53 Geo. III., ch.* 107; *and* 3 *Geo. IV., ch.* 79.	Greek; Latin; Hebrew; German; French; English; mathematics; rudiments of engineering, and surveying. Vocal music; drawing. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Gortin, National, Boys.	Claudius Hamilton, will, 7 June, 1780.	Rent-charge.	—	25 16 11	—	£22 3s. 1*d.* a-year for clothing twelve boys, children of inhabitants of parish of Lower Badony, to be selected by possessor of testator's Tyrone estates, and to be instructed and educated in the Protestant Established religion till fourteen years of age, by a schoolmaster of same religion; the latter to be paid £3 13s. 10*d.* a-year for keeping a public school in Gortin for the boys' instruction. *Extract from Will.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; algebra; mensuration. Mapping. Scriptures to those who do not object; Church catechism to Church children.
Kildress; Drumshambo, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £276 18s. 5*d.*; Rev. Richard Browne, grant, 15 April, 1812.	1 2 19	9 18 6	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; trigonometry; mensuration; practical surveying. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF TYRONE—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.								
							Number.		Religion.						
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In Governors. *Deed.*	13 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and land, £4 10s.; Gratuity from Governors, £5; school fees, £5.	70	—	None.	22	39	25	–	14	–	10s. to 16s.; some free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 665.
Unascertained. *Vide Report.*	400 0 0	Commissioners of Education.	House and land, £120; school fees.	147	45	Ample.	56	65	57	—	4	4†	Boarders, £30 to £50, and £2 for washing; day pupils, £4 to £10; drawing and music, extra charge; thirteen pupils free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. pp.* 665 and 677. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 11720, *et seq.* As to Estates, *vide* Report of Inspector of Estates, *App. to Rep. p.* 22.
	80 0 0 classical assistant.	*Commissioners of Education and head master.	Apartments and board.											
	80 0 0 second classical and science assistant.	Same.	Same.											
	60 0 0 teacher of modern languages.	Same.	—											
	60 0 0 teacher of science and English.	Same.	—											
	20 0 0 drill serjeant.	Same.	—											
In Rector. *Extract from Will.*	27 13 10	From Hamilton's Bequest, £7 13s. 10d.; National Board, £20.	School fees, £5.	57	—	None.	28	45	26	13	6	–	4s. to £1; some free.	Satisfactory, but limited. As to endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 666.
In Governors. *Deed.*	22 10 0	Governors.	Apartments and land, £5; Gratuity from Governors, £5; School fees.	80	—	None.	35	47	18	7	22	–	4s. to £1; some free.	Pupils absent for vacation at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit; school premises in bad condition. *Vide Ex. Rep. A.C. p.* 666.

* Commissioners of Education allow £200 for Assistants.

† 1 a member of Society of Friends.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Killieshel, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £276 18*s.* 5*d.*; Rev. Danl. Kelly, grant, 13 April, 1813.	1 0 0	9 6 2	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; trigonometry; mensuration; surveying; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments to Roman Catholics and Presbyterians.
Killieshel, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	(Salary from general fund.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain needlework. Religious instruction same as in Boys' school.
Killieshel; Mulnahunch.	K. P. Soc., building grant, £36; subscriptions; Joseph Goff, lease for 99 years, 10 Aug., 1826.	0 1 0	3 2 2	—	—	For a school under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Killyman, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £118 3*s.*; subscriptions, £118 3*s.*; Rev. Wm. Phelan, and churchwardens, grant, 30 Aug., 1825.	1 0 0	8 1 7	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of parish or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; surveying; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Kilskeery, Girls.	A. D. V. building grant, £27 1*s.* 4*d.*; subscriptions; Rev. John Grey Porter, grant, 4 March, 1819.	0 3 9	2 13 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of parish, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Singing. Plain and fancy needlework; crochet; knitting. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Leckpatrick, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £92 6*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, £91 7*s.* 8*d.*; Rev. Francis Brownlow, grant, 3 June, 1825.	0 3 21	6 7 10	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of parish, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Lissan; Crievagh, National.	K. P. Soc., building grant, £28 3*s.* 5*d.*; L. L. Fund, £18 9*s.* 2*d.*; Thos. Staples, subscription, £18 9*s.* 2*d.*; Thomas Staples, grant, 15 Dec. 1825.	1 2 19	3 11 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scripture lessons of National Board; Church catechism to Church children; Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics; Presbyterian Catechism to Presbyterians.
Mountfield.	L. L. Fund, £52 12*s.* 3*d.*; subscriptions, £51 18*s.* 8*d.*; Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. M'Mahon, Bart., grant, 15 Dec., 1825.	Site.	3 12 8	—	—	For resident schoolmaster and schoolmistress to teach English and arithmetic, under regulation of perpetual curate of Mountfield. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration. Plain needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children, and to Protestant Dissenters who do not object.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF TYRONE—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In Governors. *Deed.*	25 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and land, £5; Gratuity from Governors, £5; from Rector, £5; School fees, £2 5*s.*	56	—	None.	48	35	8	24	–	*3	Majority free; rest pay 4*s.* to £1.	No pupils present at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit; supply of school requisites very inadequate.
Same.	12 0 0	Governors.	Gratuity from Governors, £5; School fees, 15*s.*	36	—	None.	15	30	5	17	–	*8	4*s.*; fifteen free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 666.
—	8 0 0	Mr. Goff.	School fees, £3.	87	—	None.	20	36	2	15	19	–	4*s.* 4*d.*	Very elementary; school arrangements very defective; land granted not in possession of master. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 666.
In minister. *Deed.*	15 0 0	Rector.	Apartments, £2; School fees.	140	—	—	33	73	73	–	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	Not satisfactory; but likely to improve. As to endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 666.
In minister. *Deed.*	10 0 0	Miss Porter.	School fees, £1 10*s.*	62	—	—	18	35	32	3	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.*; a few free.	Satisfactory; but very elementary. Schoolroom unsuitable. As to endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 667.
In minister. *Deed.*	11 6 7	Marquess of Abercorn, £9 4*s.* 7*d.*; Rector, £2 2*s.*	Apartments, £2; School fees, £3.	172	—	None.	24	58	41	4	13	–	4*s.* 4*d.*	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 667.
In grantor. *Deed.*	22 0 0	National Board.	Apartments and land, £3 15*s.*; School fees, £4.	78	—	None.	34	62	5	55	2	–	4*s.* to 6*s.*	Satisfactory, but very elementary; entire of land granted not in possession of master. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 667.
In grantor, with approval of Bishop of Derry. *Deed.*	30 0 0	Trustees of late Sir William M'Mahon's estate, £25; Mrs. Francis Ellis, £5.	Apartments, £3; School fees, £2.	84	—	—	34	27	18	5	–	*4	4*s.*; one free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 668.

* Protestant Dissenters unclassed.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Moy.	Earl of Charlemont, grant, 24 Feb., 1830.	Site.	5 9 5	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of parish of Moy, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; arithmetic; book-keeping. Singing. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptures; their respective catechisms to Church children and Protestant Dissenters.
Pomeroy, Parochial.	Primate Robinson, grant previous to 1786.	8 0 0	—	8 0 0	—	For master, for time being, of Pomeroy parish school. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Strabane, Derry and Raphoe Diocesan Deaf and Dumb.	Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1846. Marquess of Abercorn, lease for 90 years.	1 2 19	1 12 4	10 0 0	—	Education in connexion with Protestant religion. *Vide Londonderry County, Hon. the Irish Society's Schools, p.* 600.	Same as at the Glasnevin, Claremont, Deaf and Dumb Institution, County of Dublin. The boys are employed on the land. The girls are taught needlework and embroidery. Drawing. Church catechism.
Strabane, National, Boys.	John Blair, 1 March, 1845, grant of £300 lent on mortgage at 5 per cent.; school premises held under lease for 91 years at a rent of £7 7s. *Vide Donagheady, p.* 644.	Site.	—	—	15 0 0	Interest to be applied for education of 12 poor children, selected by testator's trustees, the minister and elders of the 1st Presbyterian Church, Strabane, who are to give the preference to the orphans and fatherless children of their own congregation, to hold half-yearly examinations of children, and to account to the Presbytery of Strabane and Glendermott; surplus (if any) to be laid out in purchase of books for the children. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures to those who do not object; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians; religious instruction to other denominations who do not object.
Strabane, National, Girls	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework; crochet. Scriptures and Sacred Poetry to those who do not object; Church catechism to Church children; Presbyterian catechism to Presbyterians.
Strabane, Parochial.	J. Hamilton, 1666, rent-charge.	Rent-charge.	—	29 10 9	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Termonamongan; Aughnahoo, National.	K. P. Soc., building grant, £17 4s.; L. L. Fund, £12 18s. 5d.; subscriptions, £14 15s. 4d.; site to be granted by Sir J. Stronge, 1821.	Site.	1 16 11	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; surveying; book-keeping. Scriptures to those who do not object; catechisms of various denominations when brought by children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF TYRONE—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
In minister. *Deed.*	£ s. d. 5 0 0 4 0 0 Mistress.	Lord Charlemont.	Apartments and land, £2 10*s.*; School fees, £1.	99	—	None.	20	41	35	2	–	*4	4*s.* 4*d.*; a few free.	Unsatisfactory. Part of land granted not in possession of master, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C.*, *p.* 668.
—	5 5 0	Rector, £3 3*s.*; Mr. Lindsay, £2 2*s.*	House and land, £8.	53	—	None.	25	40	20	2	18	–	4*s.*	School closed at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit, and for several months previously. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 668. It has been since reopened.
—	60 0 0 12 0 0 Matron.	From subscription. Same.	Apartments and garden; Commons; Fuel and Light. Apartments; Commons; Fuel and light.	52	13	Sufficient.	20	11	6	5	–	–	Free.	Schoolhouse burned in spring of 1856; in process of restoration at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit.
In trustees. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	28 0 0 4 10 0 Assistant.	From Endowment, £8; National Board, £20. National Board.	School fees, £23.	82	—	Small.	52	74	20	15	39	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to £1; some free.	Satisfactory. For account of endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 669.
Same.	16 0 0	From Endowment, £4; National Board, £12.	School fees, £20.	82	—	—	†–	62	15	5	41	‡1	8*s.* to 16*s*; a few free.	Satisfactory.
—	30 0 0	From Endowment, £20; Marquess of Abercorn, £10.	Apartments.	84	—	None.	26	44	34	5	5	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 13*s.*; a few free.	Senior pupils absent. Knowledge of those present very elementary. As to endowment, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C.*, *p.* 670.
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	26 0 0	National Board.	Sir J. Stronge, £3; School fees, £8.	58	—	None.	37	77	31	16	30	–	4*s.* to 12*s.*	Satisfactory.

* Protestant Dissenters unclassed. † Not ascertained. ‡ Wesleyan Methodist.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Termonamongan; Killeter, National.	L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 1d.; subscriptions, £64 12s. 3d.; Henry Smith, grant, 1 Nov., 1825.	1 2 19	6 6 6	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of Termonamongan, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures to those who do not object.
Termonmaguirk, Parochial.	L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 1d.; subscriptions, £119 12s. 11d.; two acres from Mr. Beresford, 1823.	2 0 0	8 7 2	—	—	—	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Plain and fancy needle-work. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children; Lord's Prayer, Apostles' Creed, and Commandments to children of other denominations who do not object.
Tullynisken; Newmills.	L. L. Fund, £84 12s. 3d.; subscriptions, £67 7s. 8d.; Rev. Robert Kingsmore, grant, 19 Aug., 1822.	1 0 0	4 19 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of Tullynisken, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Lord's Prayer Apostles' Creed, and Commandments; Church catechism to those who do not object.
	Total, .	3,935 1 9 7 Sites and Rent-charges,	407 11 10	1524 11 3	61 12 2		

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Badony, Upper; Clogherny.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £55 7s. 8d.; subscriptions, £55 7s. 8d.; Rev. Thomas Stack, grant, 31 Dec., 1823.	1 2 19	1 12 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of parish or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Cappagh; Mountjoy Demesne, Endowment.	John M'Evoy, will, 6 May, 1816, bequest of £241 3s. 1d., (now invested with interest in £267 18s. 7d. Gov. Stock,) subject to annuity of one moiety of dividends for life of a person still living.	—	—	—	4 0 4	For finishing the education for business, of boys of ability and industry, bred in the demesne, no matter of what religion, who are to be instructed, for two years, in arithmetic, book-keeping, and the lower branches of the mathematics, particularly land surveying and such measurements as relate to buildings; not more than £1 16s. 11d. a-year to be allowed for each scholar. *Copy of Will.*

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF TYRONE—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In minister. *Deed.*	14 0 0	National Board.	House and land, £5; School fees, £2.	90	—	None.	31	48	32	16	–	–	4*s.*; some free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 670.
—	20 0 0	Rector, £14; London Ladies' Hibernian Society, £6.	Apartments, £3; land, £3; School fees, 15*s.*	175	—	None.	33	90	49	31	10	–	No fixed charge; majority free.	Satisfactory, but elementary.
In minister. *Deed.*	8 0 0	Rector.	Land, £1; School fees, £8.	123	—	Small.	55	65	38	9	–	*18	4*s.* 4*d.*; some free.	No pupils present, owing to master's absence during Assistant Commissioner's visit. *Vide Rep. A. C. p.* 670.
				4565	58		1503	2470	1222	543	585	120		

* Protestant Dissenters unclassed.

OPERATION. COUNTY OF TYRONE.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
In minister. *Deed.*	In ruins.	School closed in consequence of National Board having transferred its grant to another locality, the rector having ejected the master, on title, for holding over possession. *Answer to Circular.*	The rector, in whose possession the land now is, was not aware of the grant until the Commissioners' Inquiry; he is willing, however, to assist in the endowment of a school if other funds can be procured. *Answer to Circular.*
—	—	Discontinued, owing to superannuation of master of Knockmoyle school, to which the endowment had been attached, master being allowed to receive part of endowment as a pension. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 670.	The executrix of late trustee is anxious to account for the application of the endowment, and to transfer the capital sum to some other trustee. *Rep. A. C.*

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment.					
	Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Clogher.	Bishop of Clogher, will, death 1672, interest of £461 10s. 9½d.	—	—	—	13 17 0	For maintenance of master of a free school at Clogher. *Report of Commissioners of Education Inquiry, 1791, Doc. Ev., vol. ii., p. 375.*
Clogher, Royal.	Charles I., charter, 12 Feb., 1631, and 24 July, 1632.	182 0 25	—	44 0 8	—	For building a schoolhouse and maintenance of a schoolmaster in or near the town of Clogher or other place to be named by bishop. *Charter.*
Derrygortreavy.	L. L. Fund, £55 7s. 8d.; subscriptions, £55 7s. 8d.; Viscount Northland, grant, 12 November, 1824.	1 0 0	4 6 6	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of parish or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Donaghendry.	Association for Discountenancing Vice, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions; James Caulfield and Thomas Staples, grant, 27 August, 1828.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister of parish, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Donaghendry; ¼ Donaghy.	L. L. Fund, £36 18s. 5d.; subscriptions, £38 2s. 6d.; presumed grant of site, 1823.	Site.	2 15 0	—	—	—
Langfield, Lower; Cooel.	Kildare-place Society, Building Grant, £34 18s. 5d.; Robert Porter and John Speer, grant, 16 Feb., 1827.	Site.	0 10 0	—	—	—
Langfield, Lower; Dunwest.	K.P. Soc., Building Grant, £30 3s. 3d.; Rev. Robert Scott, grant, 30 Dec., 1824.	Site.	0 10 0	—	—	For a public school for education of the poor, under Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*
Newtownstewart.	Lord Mountjoy, grant.	1 0 0	1 0 9	—	—	—
Urney.	L. L. Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £92 6s. 1d.; Rev. James Jones, grant, 8 Aug., 1822.	Site.	4 13 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
	Total, . .	185 3 4 and 5 sites.	18 16 10	44 0 8	17 17 4	

TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF TYRONE—*continued.*

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
—	—	No information respecting Bishop Leslie's endowment could be obtained, except that up to the present time it has not been in operation. *Rep. A. C.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 11635, *et seq.*
—	—	Lands remained in possession of Bishops of Clogher, who seem to have made large contributions to school at Clogher, but which have not been continued since the lands of the bishopric have come to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. *Rep. A. C.*	Assistant Commissioner recommends Clogher Endowed School as having a strong claim on the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the income received by them out of the endowment. *Vide Rep. A. C. p.* 672. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 11635, *et seq.*
In minister. *Deed.*	In existence.	Discontinued in 1853, the Earl of Ranfurley having closed the school owing to fewness of pupils, and let the house and land. *Rep. A. C.*	The existence of the grant of land appears to have been unknown to both the proprietor and the trustee, the incumbent of the parish. On a copy of the deed being forwarded by the Commissioners, the Earl of Ranfurley immediately gave up possession to incumbent, and has offered to refund any rent received. Efforts are now being made to re-open the school. *Rep. A. C.*
In minister. *Deed.*	In tolerable repair.	Closed, in consequence of the falling off of pupils and the want of local subscriptions. *Rep. A. C.*	Rector endeavouring to raise subscriptions to have school reopened. *Rep. A. C.*
—	In bad repair.	School is held only at intervals, and entirely supported by proprietor of the estate, who is not aware of any grant having been made to it. *Rep. A. C.*	—
—	Removed.	Discontinued, in consequence of the want of funds to maintain it after the withdrawal from the Kildare-place Society of the annual Parliamentary grant. *Rep. A. C.*	No school held here for twenty years. The site is in possession of the representatives of the grantor. *Rep. A. C.*
—	Not in existence.	Discontinued, owing to want of funds consequent on the withdrawal from the Kildare-place Society of the Parliamentary grant. *Rep. A. C.*	This school has not been in operation for a period of about twenty years. The site is in the possession of the representative of the grantor. *Rep. A. C.*
—	—	No information could be obtained tending to identify this endowment with that of any school at present in the locality. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 675.	—
In minister. *Deed.*	In existence.	Discontinued, in consequence of the establishment of other schools in the neighbourhood. *Rep. A. C.*	The rector was not aware of a grant of land in perpetuity having been made to the school. *Answer to Circular.*

ENDOWMENTS. COUNTY OF TYRONE—[NONE.]

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TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment.					
	Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Augher.	James I., Letters Patent, 22 April, 1613.	Site.	0 10 0	—	—	For a public school. *Letters Patent.*
Clogher, Corporation.	Charles I., Letters Patent, 20 April, 1630.	200 0 0	—	200 0 0	—	For erection of a schoolhouse in town of Clogher, within two years from date of Letters Patent, and for maintenance of a schoolmaster, to be appointed by Bishop of Clogher, who was to have a servant to teach children English in same. *Letters Patent.*
Clonoe; Aughamullen.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £46 3s. 1*d.*; subscriptions, £23 1s. 6½*d.*; Rev. Richard Murray, lease for eight years, from 29 September, 1823.	0 1 0	2 11 6	—	—	For a resident schoolmaster, appointed by minister, to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Clonfeacle; Mullycar.	Joseph Goff, will, proved, 25 April, 1833, £200.	—	—	—	6 0 0	Interest of £200 four per cent. stock, to be paid annually to teacher of school, as long as there should be an average attendance of fifty scholars in each school, and the Sacred Scriptures read daily in each by every child having attained sufficient proficiency in reading. *Extracts from Wills.*
Donacavey; Carriglass.	Rev. John Grey Porter, lease for 31 years, 21 September, 1826.	Site.	0 10 0	—	—	For a school on the principles, and according to the regulations of the Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*
Donaghmore; Kinaslee.	Joseph Goff, will, proved, 25 April, 1833, £200.	—	—	—	6 0 0	Same as Clonfeacle, Mullycar (*above*).
Dungannon.	James I., Letters Patent, 4 March, 1612.	4 0 7	—	—	—	Half an acre (Irish) for the site of a public school, and an acre and a-half for the exercise of the scholars. *Letters Patent.*
Kilskeery; Effernan.	Rev. John Grey Porter, lease for 31 years, 28 December, 1826.	Site.	0 10 0	—	—	For a school on the principles, and according to the regulations of the Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*
	Total, . . .	204 1 7 and 1 site.	4 1 6	200 0 0	12 0 0	

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF TYRONE.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Ardstraw; Newtown, Parochial.	House free.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 211, *a.*	It could not be ascertained that the house referred to was ever secured to educational purposes. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 677.	—
Ardtrea, Parochial.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £48; subscriptions, £63 4s. 7*d.*; grant of site.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep., 1825, App. p. 663.	The schoolhouse erected on part of Churchyard. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Clogher.	Charge on the Middleton Estate.	Answer to Circular.	Identical with Clogher Endowed School, *in Table, No.* 1, *p.* 642. The fund left by Bishop Garnett for the school at Clogher, was a debt due to him by the trustees of Bishop Sterne's charity, which was afterwards paid, and the funds of the latter charity invested in the purchase of the Middleton estate. There is no charge now on the funds or property of Bishop Sterne's charity for schools at Clogher. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Donagheady; Altnacree.	L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 1*d.*; subscriptions, £104 6s. 1*d.*; Hugh Lyle, grant, 19 November, 1824, site for a school.	Original deed of grant.	Deed of grant not valid. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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LOST OR EXPIRED. COUNTY OF TYRONE.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Letters Patent.	Endowment held adverse to the charity for upwards of 200 years, as it does not appear that there was any school established pursuant to the directions in the Patent, or any land set apart for a site. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 675.	—
Letters Patent.	Endowment held adverse to the charity for upwards of 200 years, as there does not appear to have been any such school as was contemplated by the Letters Patent ever established. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 676.	—
Lease in custody of John Litton, Esq., late secretary and law agent of the Commissioners of the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund.	The lease has long since expired. The school is situate on the Dungannon Royal School estate, and is in operation. *Vide Report of Inspector of Estates, App. to Rep. p.* 23.	—
Books of Bequest Board, containing extracts from wills.	This school was not inspected, but is stated to have been closed at same period and under same circumstances as Kinaslee school below, but has not been re-opened. *Vide Donaghmore; Kinaslee, Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 676.	—
—	Lease expired. The school was discontinued about three years ago, in consequence of small attendance of pupils. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Books of Bequest Board, containing extracts from wills.	This school was closed in July, 1852, the weekly average attendance having fallen below fifty from January, 1851. The fund was then transferred to the person in whose favour it was limited, on failure of the condition mentioned in will. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 676.	The school was re-opened on 5th May, 1856.
Letters Patent.	Endowment apparently held adverse to the charity for upwards of 200 years, as it could not be ascertained that any school was ever established in pursuance of this Patent. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 677.	—
—	Discontinued for several years, and replaced by a National School. Lease now expired. *Rep. A. C.*	—

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF TYRONE—*continued.*

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Donaghmore; Dernaseer, National.	L. L. Fund, £18 9*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £17 0*s.* 6*d.*; grant of site, 1822.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep. 1826, p. 490.	No evidence could be obtained of the deed of grant having been executed. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Dungannon.	Joseph Goff, interest of £400, 4 per cent. stock.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 554.	Mr. Goff's bequest related to schools at Mullycar and Kilnaslee, Table No. 4, and seems to have been erroneously attributed as applicable to schools at Dungannon. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Magheracross.	Aid for building from Association for Discountenancing Vice.	Returns made to House of Commons, 1821, relative to Funds and Revenues of Schools in Ireland, Parliamentary Paper, 553.	Assistant Commissioner unable to identify the school which received the alleged aid. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Mayne, Wesleyan Mission.	£10 per annum from estate of Sir William M'Mahon.	Answer to Circular.	The payment referred to is voluntary. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Termonamongan; Altamullen, National.	L. L. Fund, £27 13*s.* 10*d.*; subscriptions, £28 12*s.* 3*d.*; grant of site, 1822.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep. 1825, p. 653.	No evidence could be obtained of the deed of grant having been executed. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Termonamongan; Lisnacloon, National.	Same.	Same, p. 651.	Same.	—
Tyrone.	Rev. William Burke, will, 24 September, 1818, £553 16*s.* 10*d.*	Same, p. 554.	The money was left for charities generally, and no information of its having been allocated to education could be obtained. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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COUNTY OF TYRONE. EXTRACTS from REPORTS of ARTHUR SHARMAN CRAWFORD, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.

Endowments in Operation.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Aghaloo; Crilly.

Aghaloo; Crilly School.—The existing schoolhouse was erected at the expense of Miss Pettigrew, a few years before her decease, upon the property of her brother, Mr. George Pettigrew; but I am unable to discover that the site was in any way secured for the purposes of a school; and, so far as I could ascertain, it was not so secured.

After the decease of Mr. Pettigrew, on whose estate the house was built, the property of Mr. Pettigrew appears to have vested in his daughters, now Mrs. Vaughan Montgomery and Mrs. Andrew William M'Creight, between whom a partition took place under the direction of the Court of Chancery. From the statements made to me it appears the schoolhouse premises were not included in the valuation made by the Commissioners; but that they formed part of the estate awarded to Mrs. M'Creight; and Mr. M'Creight, her husband, has claimed them in her right, and has exercised the right of ownership over them. He was for some time in possession, and has appointed the present master and mistress.

It appears that during the lifetime of Miss Pettigrew the dwelling-house, which forms part of the house built by her, was occupied by an old domestic of her family, the teachers of the school residing elsewhere; that after her death, in order that the old servant should not be disturbed, a subscription was raised in the neighbourhood to build a dwelling house for the master, which was accordingly erected in the rere of, but attached to the original schoolhouse. This house, until the death of the old servant, was occupied by the teacher of the school; but, on the death of the former, the centre house, which was originally intended for such purpose, became the residence of the latter. The new house so erected, contained two apartments, a cow-house, and turf-house.

This back house has lately, with the sanction of Mr. M'Creight, been used as a place of meeting for a lodge of Orangemen, and is still so used, and is not in any way of present benefit to the school.

With respect to the endowment of the school by Miss Pettigrew, I have to state that I called upon Dr. Joseph Scott of Caledon, who is her surviving executor, who states that since the death of Miss Pettigrew, until a late period, interest at the rate of five per cent. was paid, on the bequest to the school, to the teachers of it; but on the settling of the final account of the assets of Miss Pettigrew, the principal sum was invested in the funds in his name, and until the resignation of the late master and mistress, Charles and Mary J. Macartney, in May last, the dividends were also paid to them; that he has given a power of attorney to Mr. Moore, a solicitor, to draw the dividends and pay them to the proper persons; but he has no account of the payments. When I saw Dr. Scott, he was ignorant that any master or mistress had been appointed since the resignation of the Macartneys; but it appears that the present master and mistress were appointed to the school by Mr. M'Creight on the 13th of August, 1856.

There seems to be some difficulty as to the person or persons now authorized to appoint the teachers. I am informed by the Venerable Archdeacon of Armagh, that there is no such body in operation as the Established Church Home Mission, in whom, by the will of Miss Pettigrew the appointment was vested. Whilst they existed, they had deputed their powers to the Archdeacon; but the latter has not been consulted in respect of the appointment of the present teachers, and he does not recognize the appointment as a valid one, and does not interfere in the present management of the school.

The archdeacon disapproves of the appropriation of the back house to the purposes of an orange lodge; and the present master stated to me that he would probably not continue in the school if such an appropriation was continued. I may add, that I was informed by several persons that they believe that this was the principal cause of the resignation of the late master.—[10th November, 1856.]

Further Report.—Since the above was written, and my return to Dublin, I applied to Mr. J. H. Moore, the solicitor to whom Dr. Scott has given the power of attorney before alluded to, for information in reference to the funds constituting the endowment. He states, that on the 12th January, 1856, the sum of £300, which was bequeathed by Miss Pettigrew, was invested in the name of Dr. Joseph Scott, in the purchase of £347 6*s.* 5*d.*, three per cent. Consols, being at the rate of 86¼ per cent. The dividends on this, since investment, have not been drawn: so that Dr. Scott was under a misapprehension when he stated to me that they had been paid to the last master. Mr. Moore also states, that until the investment above-mentioned, interest at five per cent. had been paid to the master of the school by him.

Aghaloo; Rahaghy, National.

Aghaloo; Rahaghy, National School.—This school has been for a considerable time in connexion with the Board of National Education; but neither Mr. Mayne or the schoolmaster could state how long. No persons claiming as representatives of the grantees appear to have interfered in any way in the management of the school for a great number of years.

The present master holds the land comprised in the grant, in common with the adjoining lands, making together 7A. 3R. 7P., statute measure, as tenant to Mr. Mayne, at an annual rent of £7 7*s.* 3*d.* He states that this is an acreable rent, and includes the rood granted by deed of 1826. Mr. Mayne, however, states that the rent paid by the master is not an acreable rent, and that the land for which he pays it does not necessarily include the above-mentioned rood.

There is a portion of land immediately surrounding the schoolhouse, and being part of that occupied by the master, which, from the way it is fenced off, was probably the portion originally attached to the school; but it does not contain more than half a-rood, Irish plantation measure, and there are no appearances which indicate that any greater quantity was so attached originally.

Mr. Mayne, however, considers that as the Kildare-street Society has (as he says) ceased to exist, the grant ceased; but there is on the face of the grant no trust for that society in particular; and the school, as at present regulated, does not appear to be inconsistent with the trusts of the deed.

Owing to the season of the year, the attendance of pupils was small, and those present were

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generally very young; but even allowing for this, I think the proficiency of the pupils present was not entirely satisfactory. The answering in the elements of geography and in grammar was not good. The style of reading was bad. In dictation, however, they acquitted themselves better: three out of four wrote with accuracy. There were none present who were learning any of what are denominated extra branches, such as mensuration, book-keeping, &c.—[27th October, 1856.]

Arboe, Parochial, National.

Arboe; Parochial, National School.—The standard of education in this school is low; and what is given seems to be given badly. I examined pupils in geography and grammar; in the former one boy alone answered satisfactorily. The knowledge of all was, however, very small. None of the pupils could distinguish the parts of speech in a sentence.

I tried them in English dictation, but all wrote very inaccurately. The only extra branches taught are mensuration and book-keeping; but there is only one pupil on the roll in these branches. In arithmetic two of the boys answered a question in proportion.

I think the school not a very satisfactory one in any respect.

The roof of the schoolhouse is defective; the floor is a bad earthen one; the schoolroom requires cleaning and whitewashing, and is not ceiled.—[15th October, 1856.]

Augher, Boys.

Augher, Boys' School.—By deed dated 29th May, 1826, James Mervin Richardson Bunbury, of Castlehill, Co. of Tyrone, granted to the Honourable and Very Rev. Robert Maude, Dean of Clogher, minister of the parish of Clogher, and his successors, for ever, a plot of ground, part of the lands of Augher, containing two roods, statute measure, or thereabouts, bounded as therein mentioned, situate in the parish of Clogher, county of Tyrone, upon the trusts usual in cases of grants for building schoolhouses from the Lord Lieutenant's School Fund. The right of appointing and removing the schoolmaster, and the management of the school, being reserved to the grantor and John Corry Moutray, Esq., and the survivor of them, and his heirs. The deed recited a grant from the Lord Lieutenant's Fund to the grantor of the land of £148 Irish, which, with a further sum of £160, to be advanced by the said grantor, and other persons, the grantor covenanted to expend in erecting a schoolhouse on the said premises. The now existing schoolhouse seems to have been erected on the premises purporting to be granted by the above-mentioned deed out of the funds therein mentioned. It is situated on what is now a common, entirely unenclosed. There is no land to any extent whatever attached now to the schoolhouse; and, so far as I could ascertain, none was ever so attached.

The Very Rev. Dean Maude, to whom the grant was made, states that the ground mentioned in the deed was of so unprofitable a nature that it was not worth the expense of enclosing. It was stated to me by the present master of the school, that former masters attempted to fence off a portion of the land described in the deed; but that some of the people living in the vicinity threw down the fences, denying the right of the master to appropriate it to himself, on the ground that it was commonable public property. I could not ascertain this from any one who personally knew the fact; but Dean Maude states his belief that such occurrence did take place.

Nothing can be more unsatisfactory than the condition of this school in every respect. The only branches of education professed to be taught are, reading, writing, and arithmetic. As no pupils were in attendance, I was unable to ascertain the quality of the education given in these; but on reference to the register book of the school, I found the following observations of the Rev. Charles Magennis, Inspector of the Church Education Society, dated October, 1855, viz., "I find the attendance bad; the school in a state of dilapidation; the few children ignorant in every branch; and yet I find a well qualified teacher; a steady, respectable man. The anomaly I cannot explain. (Pupils present, fourteen.)" Having called the master's attention to these observations, he stated that the unfavourable part was not justified by the facts, because the pupils could say the Lord's Prayer and Creed, and spell and read words of two syllables.

The school was inspected by Rev. W. B. Ashe, curate of the parish, for inspector of the Society, on 19th June, 1856; but he made no observations on the state of the school.

I have no doubt that the anomaly referred to by Mr. Magennis is explained by the master having no interest in maintaining the efficiency of the school, as he derives from it the miserable pittance of £2 10*s.* a-year only.

Dean Maude states, that being dissatisfied with the condition of the school, he has given notice to the master that his continuance in the office of Secretary of the Savings' Bank will depend on the efficiency of the school, and is endeavouring to procure the services of another master; but he has not succeeded in getting one.

The master receives a salary of £16 per annum as Secretary to the Clogher Savings' Bank, to which he was appointed by Dean of Clogher, for the purpose of enabling him to maintain the school.—[30th October, 1856.]

Augher, Girls.

Augher, Girls' School.—The pupils in this school are very ignorant, except of a general knowledge of the Scriptures. Only six of the pupils on the roll, and two present, could write, and that very badly. Three on the roll, and one present, had learned arithmetic; but that one did not know the multiplication table. One only on the roll, and present, was said to have commenced grammar; but she knew nothing of it. Geography was not taught at all. The whole attention of the mistress seems to be devoted to Scriptural instruction, which appears to be not inefficiently given, and to sewing. Most of the pupils were infants; but three or four were as old as twelve, and should have been much more advanced in education under a competent teacher.—[30th October, 1856.]

Aughnacloy, Parochial, Boys.

Aughnacloy, Parochial, Boys' School.—A part of the premises granted by the deed dated 27th August, 1816, was some years ago severed from the remaining portion by a new road, which was made through the premises. This part consisted of about five or six square perches; but rather more than the same quantity has been annexed to the school premises by the present rector, the Archdeacon of Armagh, and the severed part became a portion of the glebe lands. No grant of the part added has been made by deed; but the master of the school is in possession of it.—[25th October, 1856.]

Aughnacloy, Wesleyan Mission.

Aughnacloy, Wesleyan Mission School.—Edward Moore, late of Aughnacloy, who died 20th January, 1840, left to trustees certain property, consisting of houses in Aughnacloy, Co. of Tyrone, upon trust, among other purposes, after the decease of his wife, to pay out of the rents, issues, and profits thereof, £10 yearly, for ever, to the support of a Sunday and daily school

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COUNTY OF TYRONE.

Endowments in Operation.

Aughnacloy, Wesleyan Mission.

in the town of Aughnacloy, to be superintended and directed by the Methodist preacher of Mill-street Preaching-house, or other preaching-houses as might be erected, as in his will mentioned. He left £500 to build a preaching-house. The testator's wife died before him. The £10 a-year has, since the death of the testator, with deductions for poor rate, and latterly of income tax, been paid to the resident Wesleyan minister of Aughnacloy, and transmitted by him from time to time to the Superior of Wesleyan Mission Schools in Dublin, as part of the local contributions to the Wesleyan Mission Society, which pays to the master of the Mill-street Wesleyan Mission School at Aughnacloy a salary exceeding the above named annuity.—[25th October, 1856.]

Badony, Lower; Ruskey, Erasmus Smith's, English.

Badony, Lower; Ruskey, Erasmus Smith's, English School.—The highest class in the school when I visited it was the third class—all the senior pupils being absent. I examined this class in reading, grammar, arithmetic, and geography, and they exhibited a very fair knowledge of these subjects, considering their age. In arithmetic they knew something of fractions, decimals, and proportion. There is only one pupil at present learning mensuration and book-keeping; none Euclid or algebra; but the master states that in winter he has generally a good class in these branches. So far as education is given in the school, it seems to be of a good quality; and the master appears efficient. I regret that he does not attend more to neatness and cleanliness in the schoolhouse and premises generally.

In reference to the supply of books, which at present is very inadequate, the master states that he has been, until the last year, in the habit of advancing out of his own funds one-half of the cost, the Governors bearing the other half; but as the Governors declined to allow the books to be used as task books for home use, the pupils declined to pay for them; and the master does not think he ought to be called on to bear this expense, and has declined to pay a moiety. From this results the present inadequate supply; the Governors declining to relax the above rule.

The schoolhouse is in substantial repair; but is disgracefully dirty, both internally and externally. The entire premises are negligently kept and devoid of neatness.—[3rd October, 1856.]

Badony, Upper; Glenroan.

Badony, Upper; Glenroan School.—The state of education in this school is as low as it is possible to be. There is not a single pupil in the school learning geography or grammar; only one learning arithmetic; none in mensuration, Euclid, book-keeping, &c. The master admits that he is incapable of teaching the two latter; and states that he can teach mensuration to a very limited extent only.

There were only two pupils in the school when I visited it (the oldest six years old) who could not do more than read words of three letters. The master states that he has generally a large attendance of pupils in the winter season.

The supply of books is exceedingly insufficient; there is not a map in the school. The schoolhouse is in a wretched state of repair, and unless the roof, which is a thatched one, and lets in the wet in almost every part, is immediately repaired, no school can be held in the house during the winter. Application has been made to the proprietor of the estate, Major Humphreys (who gives an annual subscription of £5 to the school), to repair the roof. The floor, which is an earthen one, is in most places mud; and the entire house is in a miserable condition.—[4th October, 1856.]

Ballyclog, Erasmus Smith's, English.

Ballyclog, Erasmus Smith's, English School.—The schoolhouse is situate on the glebe of Ballyclog. It is externally in substantially good repair; internally it is in a dirty and neglected condition, and wants whitewashing, &c. The floor of the schoolroom is earthen.

When I visited the school, I found that the master was absent at Stewartstown fair, where he had been permitted to go by the patron. I am unable, therefore, to answer some of the queries. The answers I have given, were on information obtained from the master's daughter and wife, from written queries answered by the Rev. Mr. Greene, who was too ill to see me, and from answers transmitted to me by the master.—[16th October, 1856.]

Caledon, Parochial.

Caledon, Parochial School.—From certain documents forwarded to me by the Archdeacon of Armagh, it appears that the premises on which the schoolhouse stands, and the bog, had originally formed a portion of a tenement of fourteen acres, held by a person of the name of George M'Cabe, under a lease from the Earl of Cork and Orrery; but for what term I could not ascertain; and which were by a deed, dated 10th March, 1759, in consideration of £11 7*s.* 9*d.*, assigned to Archdeacon Congreve by George M'Cabe, subject to the payment of 12*s.* per annum to the Earl of Cork and Orrery. The Archdeacon having erected a schoolhouse on the premises, and surrendered his interest in the same, in consideration thereof, the said Earl of Cork and Orrery, by a lease dated 31st January, 1774, demised the same premises, including the said acre of bog, to the Archdeacon, for a term of 999 years, at the yearly rent of 20*s.* of lawful money of Great Britain. I have not seen the original, or any copy of this lease, but I have been furnished with a document professing to be a memorial of same, and to be signed by the lessor, whose execution of it is attested by an affidavit attached. It does not appear from it that any trusts of the premises were declared in the lease; but it appears from a statement drawn up by the late Dr. Stopford, Bishop of Meath, formerly rector of the parish, that there was a clause in the lease, making it void in case of the premises not being appropriated to the maintenance and support of the schoolhouse thereon erected. It appears from the same statement, that on the 15th of November, 1775, Archdeacon Congreve, by an indorsement on the lease, assigned it to the Dean and Chapter of Armagh, in trust, for the use of the curate and a school for girls in Caledon; that the Archdeacon died in 1777, and that his executrix delivered the lease to the Dean and Chapter. With respect to the acre of bog comprised in the lease, and which is situate in the townland of Culligan, I have ascertained by the production of the lease, that the Dean and Chapter of Armagh, on the 21st of March, 1843, demised the same to the then Earl of Caledon, for a term of 930 years (being the unexpired residue of the term granted by the lease of 1774), at an annual rent of £5. This is paid to the incumbent of the parish, who thereout pays an annual rent of £1 4*s.* to the Earl of Caledon, to which the property bequeathed, as above mentioned, is subject; the residue is applied to the purchase of books, school requisites, repairs, and in liquidating a debt which was contracted in levelling grounds, banking, hedging, and gravelling the grounds about the new schoolhouse. The entire premises (exclusive of the bog land), bequeathed for the purposes of a school, contain about half a statute acre.

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The greater part of this is occupied as a pleasure ground and shrubbery, connected with the new schoolhouse; the master holds the rest, about ten perches, as a garden.

It appears also that the master of this school receives a sum of about £9 6*s.* 6*d.* out of some tenements adjoining the school. It appears that these tenements were, by an agreement, dated 18th May, 1752, agreed to be demised by the Earl of Orrery and the Countess of Orrery to the then churchwardens of the parish of Caledon, and their successors, from the 1st of May, 1752, for a term of thirty-one years, in trust, to apply the premises to and for the use of a schoolhouse for said parish, and paying a pepper-corn for rent. There was a covenant by lessees to apply the premises to the above purposes, and to keep them in good repair. The premises were described as all that and those the two houses, commonly called the old pound, containing one rood. This lease has long since expired; but the owners of the estate of the lessor, from time to time (now the trustees of the late Earl of Caledon), have not made any claim that I could discover, to the property; and the same has been appropriated uninterruptedly for the benefit of the school. It is at present set to yearly tenants, at an annual rent of £10; but, after deducting poor rates, the annual net proceeds are £9 6*s.* 6*d.*, or thereabouts, which are, in the first instance, paid by tenants to the incumbent, and by him to the master of the school. Caledon, Parochial.

The old schoolhouse, which was on the premises, was thrown down on the erection of the one now existing on a different part of the same premises.

In regard to the education given in this school, I think it is of average quality. It is not so good as I would have calculated on from the intelligence of the master, but he does not seem very skilful as a teacher. I examined some of the pupils in geography and grammar; in both the answering was not quite up to the average in similar schools. In English dictation, which is not practised in the school, I observed a very great deficiency in spelling; one boy alone making no mistake. In Euclid and arithmetic I had more reason to be satisfied with the answering; several of the pupils acquitting themselves respectably in the first book of Euclid, fractions, common and decimal, and in proportion. On the whole, I think I may pronounce the school a satisfactory one, although not at all equal to what it ought to be, considering the emoluments of the teachers.

The parochial clergyman seems to pay very great attention to the school.—[10th November, 1856.]

Camus, Erasmus Smith's, English School.—The standard of education given in this school is low. There is no instruction in Euclid, algebra, or navigation; and there is only one pupil on the roll learning book-keeping, mensuration, or surveying. This may be accounted for in a great degree by the youth of the pupils, who are for the most part very young. In consequence of harvest, none of the elder pupils were present, the age of the eldest being ten; but, considering this as an elementary school, it is one of the best I have visited. Several of the pupils exhibited a most satisfactory proficiency in reading, grammar, geography, and arithmetic. One boy, aged ten, could do proportion, fractions, and practice. I tried two in dictation, one aged ten, the other eight; the former wrote a sentence without one mistake; the latter made two only. The writing, too, was exceedingly good. The master evidently understands and is careful in teaching. Camus, Erasmus Smith's, English.

There is, however, no provision made in the school for teaching needlework to females. I am sorry to be obliged to state that the condition of the schoolroom as to cleanliness was not what it ought to be. It does not appear to be regularly cleaned or swept out; it requires whitewashing very much; and the house generally requires a thorough repair. It appeared to me that there was rather a want of attention to the school on the part of the parochial clergy, the school having been only twice visited by a clergyman since January, 1856; and the master states that the school has no regular visitors of any class. The schoolhouse is in a bad state of repair—the roof is sinking, and the gutters let in water.—[3rd October, 1856.]

Carnteel; Edentylone School.—There is no land now attached to the school; and I ascertained that such was the case from the period of its erection, although by the deed referred to, one rood would seem to have been granted for its use. The land adjoining the school is in possession of Mr. Craig as tenant to Mr. Goff. Carnteel; Edentylone

Mr. Brown was the survivor of the trustees mentioned in the grant, but I could not ascertain who was his personal representative.

This is a very elementary school. Of those present, the oldest was nearly ten years of age. He did not know the multiplication table; could not do a sum in subtraction correctly; and could not write at all.

The master is not much more than a lad. He has received no rules to guide him. There is no superintendence over the school by clergyman, inspector, or otherwise; and there is no supply of books or school requisites, with the exception of Bibles. It is evident, therefore, that the management of the school is not satisfactory.—[27th October, 1856.]

Carnteel; Tullyvar School.—The attendance of pupils when I visited the school was small, owing to the potato digging, which was proceeding in the neighbourhood. Those that were present were generally very young; but a few who were present, belonging to the third class, did not appear to me to be as proficient as they should have been in geography, arithmetic, and reading. One alone knew any thing of geography, and his knowledge was confined to a few elementary definitions; he knew the multiplication table tolerably well; none of them had in arithmetic learned any thing beyond reduction of money, and were not very skilful in that. Only one boy in the school could make any attempt at writing, and this very imperfectly. Carnteel; Tullyvar.

Although I had not the advantage of examining the senior pupils in the school, I came to the conclusion that the school is not an efficient one, even in the elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic. None of the pupils present had learned grammar to any extent.—[29th October, 1856.]

Castlecaulfield, Donaghmore, Parochial, Boys' School.—The day I visited this school was the second after vacation, and the pupils in attendance were only ten, and none of these were more than nine years old. I could not ascertain, therefore, the extent of education given in the school, except by the books in use. It appears to be rather elementary. None of the pupils present knew any thing of geography, except a few definitions. They knew nothing of grammar, and could not go further than simple addition in arithmetic. I find from the Report of the Diocesan Castlecaulfield, Donaghmore, Parochial, Boys.

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COUNTY OF TYRONE.

Endowments in Operation.

Castlecaulfield, Donaghmore, Parochial, Girls.

Church Education Society for 1855, that the master was awarded only £1 15s. gratuity for that year, which was in the twelfth class in order of merit.—[22nd October, 1856.]

Castlecaulfield, Donaghmore, Parochial, Girls' School.—The pupils present when I visited the school were all infants, and knew scarcely any thing more than the elements of reading. They could not write on a slate, and knew nothing of geography or grammar.—[22nd October, 1856.]

Castlederg, Boys.

Castlederg, Boys' School.—From an old copy of the will of Hugh Edwards, of Castlegore, in the county of Tyrone, Esq., dated 12th October, 1737, which was produced to me by the Rev. Edward Edwards, perpetual curate of Derg, and who, as such, is one of the trustees of the school, it appears that the testator bequeathed all his estates, real and personal, to trustees, upon certain trusts; and among other things he directed his trustees, and the survivors of them, and the heirs of such survivors, within one year immediately after his decease, to build a convenient country house for entertaining a master and six poor boys, on the road leading from Derge Bridge to Ireglagh houses; and that they should also lay out about one acre for a garden to said house, to be free of rent for ever, and that they pay the sum of £24 sterling (late Irish currency) to the then rector of Urney, then curate of Derge Chapple, and the then dissenting minister of Derge congregation, and to their successors, for ever, which was to be by them laid out to teach six poor Protestant boys to read, write, cipher, sing psalms, and to supply them in meat, drink, washing, and lodging; also to furnish them with clothing, their coats and caps to be of coarse blue cloth, their linen suitable, and as soon as they are well instructed, as above, then he desired they might be put to several trades, but more particularly to the weaving trade of different kinds, and to give each of them £2 sterling (late Irish currency) as an apprentice fee, which sum he, the testator, expected would be saved out of £24 per annum, after paying all manner of charges which they were at in teaching them. The testator further left the sum of £6, Irish currency, to be paid to the same trustees, to be by them distributed annually among six of the old decayed inhabitants of the manor of Hastings.

The aforesaid bequest was not carried into operation until the year 1841, when it appears the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests took proceedings to enforce it. I am unable to state the cause of the delay in bringing the bequest into operation, the nature of the proceedings which were taken, or the amount of funds recovered. The trustees have not been furnished with the accounts, and do not know the state of them. The present schoolhouse seems to have been erected out of the funds recovered by the Commissioners, and by the return to the Endowed Schools Commission it appears that at date of that return, there was vested to the credit of this charity, in the names of the Commissioners, £247 2s., three per cent. stock. The two annuities of £24 and £6, late currency, mentioned in the will, as above stated, appear to be charged on the estate of the Earl of Castlestuart (who, I believe, became entitled to the estates of the testator), whose agent transmits the amount to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, who transmit it to the present local trustees, who are Rev. B. B. Gough, rector of Urney, Rev. John Crockett, Presbyterian minister of Castlederg, and Rev. Edward Edwards, perpetual curate of same, who apply it to payment of salaries of a male and female teacher in the schoolhouse erected as above-mentioned—the former receiving two-thirds, and the latter one-third of the amount, £30 Irish.

It will be perceived from the above statement, that this application of the fund is not in strict accordance with the trusts of the will, which could not, from the present value of money, be literally carried out. No boys are fed, clothed, lodged, or apprenticed, and part of the entire fund is paid to a teacher of the female school. It is also to be observed, that as to £6 Irish, which was left for the benefit of six old decayed inhabitants of the manor of Hastings, the fund seems to be altogether misapplied; but the trustees state this application is made with the consent of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests.

The school is not in a very satisfactory state in relation to the amount or quality of instruction given in it. Book-keeping is not taught at all; and only one pupil is in mensuration, Euclid, and algebra; but he could not do any proposition in the first book of Euclid, which was the extent to which he had studied it. It did not appear that he had been studying it for several months. The master states that parents are averse to the pupils devoting time to Euclid, and branches of that nature. The answering of four boys in geography was fair; in grammar very good; and in English dictation, out of four boys who wrote a sentence, three boys made no mistake, and one made three.

The schoolroom and premises generally are dirty and in bad order. The walls have not been whitewashed or coloured for a long time; and the floor of the schoolroom did not appear to have been swept for weeks. There is a want of books. Each pupil seems to be taught out of any book which he chooses to bring, which causes a great diversity in the books in use in school. There is also a bad supply of maps. There seems to be no fund for the supply of any books or requisites. —[7th October, 1856.]

Castlederg, Girls.

Castlederg, Girls' School.—This is a very elementary school. When I visited it there were only five pupils present, who were learning to spell words of three letters. I had, therefore, no opportunity of testing the qualifications of the mistress by an examination of more advanced pupils. Nothing is taught but the earliest rudiments of reading and arithmetic. The miserable pittance which the mistress receives as a salary could not secure the services of a more efficient mistress; and the bad supply of books must have a tendency to limit the usefulness and efficiency of any teacher.

The schoolroom, though in want of whitewashing, was in other respects clean and in good order.—[7th October, 1856.]

Clogher, Endowed.

Clogher, Endowed School.—The only endowment which this school seems to possess is under the will of the Right Rev. John Garnett, Bishop of Clogher. By a codicil thereto, dated 20th October, 1780, reciting that on the 14th December, 1772, it had been ordered by the trustees of Bishop Sterne's charities that a sum not exceeding £100 annually should be paid to the Dean and Chapter of Clogher, to be expended in repairs of the cathedral, and that testator had on

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credit of said order, expended out of his own private funds £400 in repairing the said church, and that no part of the said sum had been paid to the Dean and Chapter to enable them to repay testator, he bequeathed the said sum of £400 so due to him to the said Dean and Chapter, upon trust, to lay out the same in Government securities only, and to receive the interest and produce thereof, and pay thereout what should be necessary for repairing the schoolhouse erected by him at his sole expense, near the town of Clogher, and to pay the remainder of such interest, from time to time, towards the support of an English parish schoolmaster, who should be nominated by the bishop to the said school. The sum so bequeathed seems to have been afterwards invested by the Dean and Chapter of Clogher in the Government funds, and there is now standing to the credit of the Dean and Chapter, on account of this bequest, the sum of £484 12*s.* 4*d.*, three per cent. stock, the dividends on which amount, annually, to £14 10*s.* 10*d.*, and are paid by the Dean and Chapter of Clogher to the master of the school at Clogher, erected by Bishop Garnett. During the life of the late bishop, Lord Robert Tottenham, the dividends were paid to him in consideration of his paying to the master of the school £40 per annum, and keeping the schoolhouse in repair. It will be observed the first charge on the fund are the repairs of the schoolhouse; but since the appointment of the present master, no part of it has been so expended. I could not discover that the site of the schoolhouse, and land attached thereto, are secured to the school by any deed or writing of any kind. They have been used as at present for a period antecedent to memory of any person living in the locality. When, on the death of the late Bishop of Clogher, in the year 1849, the see lands became vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, they required that a nominal rent of 1*s.* per annum should be paid to them in respect of the schoolhouse and lands; and the Dean of Clogher, not being aware of any title to them as against the Commissioners, consented to pay 1*s.* per annum; this, however, has not since been demanded or paid.

It having been alleged by the master of the school that former masters, as such, had been in possession of two fields in addition to, and adjoining the lands now attached to the school, containing 5A. 2R. 25P., I made inquiry on the subject. Two very respectable and intelligent residents in Clogher—Mr. James Trimble and Mr. William Simpson—whose recollections extended back seventy years or thereabouts, assured me that such was not the case within their memory, and that they had never heard that such had been the case.

The only evidence to support the master's allegation is derived from a grant made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to a Mr. James Alexander of a tenement lying to the eastward of those lands which intervene between the present school lands and those contained in grant to Mr. Alexander. The premises granted to Mr. James Alexander are described as "lying between the school park to the Archdeacon's Hill." They are, in fact, separated from the present school lands by the two fields above mentioned: it is from thence inferred that those two fields, being denominated "the school park," must have belonged, at one time, to the school, but I could not obtain any evidence to sustain this inference.

I have no reason to suppose that the master of this school has not average attainments as a teacher of a rural parochial school, but I was not satisfied with the answering of the pupils, who were present, in several elementary branches. No pupils belonging to the two most advanced classes were present; only three of those present were learning geography; but one alone—a girl, aged twelve—knew any thing more than a few definitions of the several divisions of land and water. This girl could point out the several countries of Europe, but could not name the capitals or chief cities: she was unable to point out accurately the position of the several provinces of Ireland. I should, in reference to geography, state, that there is a great deficiency of maps in the school, there being none of the World, South America, or Africa. Two pupils alone had made any progress in arithmetic. One girl (aged twelve) was stated to have learned practice, but she failed in doing a simple question in it. One boy (aged twelve) succeeded in doing a sum in reduction of money; they were both very ignorant of notation; these two only could write to dictation, and that imperfectly. Their style of reading was bad—of writing, very middling; and on the whole I came to the conclusion, that the state of education in the school was not satisfactory. The course of instruction shows that the standard of education professed to be given is not high. No Euclid, algebra, or trigonometry is taught.—[6th November, 1856.]*

Clogher; Beltany, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.

Clogher; Beltany, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys' School.—Very few pupils are receiving any education in what are called the extra branches—such as Euclid, algebra, and mensuration; book-keeping is not taught at all, nor surveying. When I visited the school I found the pupils present generally very young, and there had lately been a lengthened suspension of the school, in consequence of the master's illness, from which he does not seem to have entirely recovered. I cannot, therefore, form an accurate opinion of the education usually given in the school. The answering of some of the pupils in geography and grammar was not generally good; but one boy exhibited a tolerable proficiency. In arithmetic the senior boys failed to do questions in fractions and proportion, but they were acquainted with the primary parts of arithmetic. If it had not been for the circumstances I have mentioned, I would have thought the state of education in the school unsatisfactory; but I am unwilling, under these circumstances, to pronounce it so.

In consequence of the master's delicacy, as he states, he had been allowed to bring his pupils up to the female schoolroom, which was warmer, and I found both schools going on in the same room, which is a large one.

The male schoolroom has been used by some of the neighbours as a temporary store for flax, of which there is a great quantity in it.—[9th October, 1856.]

Clogherney, National.

Clogherney National, School.—There are not many pupils receiving a very advanced education, there being only five who were learning mensuration, algebra, or Euclid, and book-keeping is not taught at all—the master stating that the manager of the school did not approve of the time of the pupils being taken up with it.

The education given in the other branches taught in the school seems, however, to be very good. I examined the senior classes in geography, grammar, and English dictation. The answering in the former was extremely good; in the second, very fair (one boy very good); and in English

* As to claim of this School to endowment of Clogher Royal School, *vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 672.

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dictation, out of seven boys who wrote a sentence, four made no mistake, two made one mistake, and one made two trifling mistakes. The only boy present who had learned Euclid to any extent (he had gone through the two first books) answered extremely well in the first book. On the whole, the instruction given in the school is efficient. The rector and curate of the parish pay very great attention to the school.

It is intended to separate the male and female pupils, and a schoolmistress is already engaged. Mr. Dixon, the rector, is about to build a schoolroom for the girls, at his own expense.—[9th October, 1856.]

Donagheady; Grange, National.

Donagheady; Grange, National School—By a deed, dated 6th January, 1826, John Hutton, of Summerhill, in the county of Dublin, Esq., granted to the Rev. Charles Douglass, minister of the parish of Donagheady, county of Tyrone, and his successors for ever, part of the lands of Grange, containing in breadth, in the front, forty feet, and in depth, eighty feet, bounded as therein mentioned, and situate in the parish aforesaid, upon the trusts usual in cases of aid for building schoolhouses being granted from the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund (the deed recited a grant of £54 to the said John Hutton). The right of appointment of schoolmaster and management of school was vested in the said minister of the parish for the time being, conjointly with Robert M'Crea and William Hutton, jun., both of Grange, Esqrs., and the survivor of them. The deed contained a provision enabling the minister and survivor of the above persons (R. M'Crea and Wm. Hutton), to nominate a successor to the one dying, resigning, or refusing to act, and in default of such a nomination within six months, enabling the said John Hutton, his heirs, or assigns, to make the nomination. It appears that a school was held in the house erected on the said lands and maintained by private subscriptions and pupils' fees until about the year 1835, when the then proprietor, Mr. Thomas Hutton and Mr. Robert M'Crea named in the above deed, being desirous to place the school in connexion with the National Board of Education, and to enlarge the schoolhouse, and Mr. M'Crea having forgotten, or, perhaps, having never known, of the existence of the above-mentioned deed (Mr. M'Crea not having executed it), Mr. Hutton granted the same premises, with some additions, to trustees, for the Commissioners of National Education, who expended a considerable sum in improving and enlarging the schoolhouse; and the schools (male and female) held in it, have ever since continued to be vested schools in connexion with the Board. There is no land attached but a small garden in front, and a yard in rere occupied as a play-ground. The entire premises contain about 1 R. 14 P.—[11th October, 1856.]

Donagheady; Loughash, National.

Donagheady; Loughash, National School.—There appears to have been a school in operation, from the period of the grant referred to, for several years, but it was discontinued for some time previous to 1834. At that period, Captain, now Colonel John Pitt Kennedy, who was trustee of the estate of his deceased brother, Mr. William Pitt Kennedy, re-established it, and placed it under the National Board of Education. The schoolhouse had become dilapidated, and repairs and additions were made to it, partly at the expense of the National Board, and partly by contributions from Colonel Kennedy and others. A boarding establishment and about forty acres of land, with scholarships, supported by the Board and by Lady Bunbury, were united with it, so as to constitute it an agricultural seminary. The teacher of the school holds this land and a dwelling-house thereon, which is about a quarter of a mile from the old schoolhouse, as tenant from year to year, to Mr. Kennedy, the present owner of the estate, paying therefor a rent of £33. This land includes that granted by the deed above referred to, and the teacher holds the land granted by the deed as part of his entire holding; but it is not known whether the rent which he pays was intended to be payable in respect of that land, as the rent is not an acreable one; the rent paid is below the real value of the land. The master receives from the Board £45 towards the support of six agricultural pupils, who are boarders, and from Lady Bunbury £36, for six others. But both these sums are voluntary, and not secured in any way. These pupils receive all their literary instruction in the farm-house and not in the schoolhouse, and the agricultural school department seems to me to receive no aid from the grant that was made in the year 1820, and to be independent of the education given in the schoolhouse erected on the lands granted by the deed of that date, and does not come within the scope of the Commission of Inquiry into Endowed Schools.

I, therefore, report on the day school alone, which is held in the old schoolhouse, which is not connected with the former, save as having the same head master.

There are at present eleven agricultural pupils boarders, each of whom works daily for six hours on the farm. These are not included in the numbers given in my report.

The head master of this school is an intelligent, respectable person, but he seems to take very little part in the instruction given in it. He, however, visits it every day, and exercises a superintendence and control over the assistant master and school generally. The assistant master is a very young man, not more than eighteen. He is in the probationary class of the Board of National Education. He seems very intelligent, and apparently has average qualifications as a teacher. When I visited, the pupils present were generally very young, all the older ones being engaged in harvest operations, which were then actively proceeding in the neighbourhood. From my examination, however, of some of the pupils present, in geography, grammar, and arithmetic, I had no reason to be dissatisfied with the answering, considering the age of the pupils; some of them, indeed, exhibited considerable proficiency; and I have reason to think that to the extent instruction is carried on in the school the quality of it is pretty fair. The extra branches, such as geometry, book-keeping, &c., are not extensively taught, but this is owing in a great measure, I believe, to the pupils not being left long enough in the school, being withdrawn as soon as their labour becomes of any value. I cannot, however, avoid stating that I think it would be much better if the head master took more part in the education given in the school, and that he is too much engaged in the management of the agricultural department to be at the head in the literary one in this school.—[1st October, 1856.]

Donaghmore, Parochial.

Donaghmore, Parochial School.—The quality of the instruction given in the several branches taught in this school is of more than an average quality. I have visited few schools in which the pupils exhibited more proficiency in geography, English grammar, and arithmetic, in all of which the answering was extremely accurate and quick. I found also one of the pupils had made good progress in Euclid, and he was able to do several propositions in the fourth book

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Several of the younger pupils knew something of the first book. On the whole, I think the school is creditable to the master.

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The schoolhouse is in a very bad state of repair. The walls are in many places cracked, and could not well be repaired. Exertions are making to raise subscriptions to erect a new schoolhouse. The site of the present, as being close and mearing on the burial ground, is unsuited for a school.—[22nd October, 1856.]

Donaghmore, Parochial.

Donaghmore, Sunday Schools.—It appears from an entry in the registry of the parish of Donaghmore, under the date of 3rd April, 1809, that of the sum of £200, Irish, bequeathed by the late Thomas Verner, Esq., towards the establishment of Sunday schools in the parish, the sum of £60 had been expended in the erection of two schoolhouses, one in Donaghmore, and the other in Castlecaulfield; and that it was resolved that the sum of £140 then remaining as a fund bearing interest, to be applied to the maintenance of said schools, should be borrowed for the use of the parish by the vestry, and applied to the repair and improvement of the church; the interest of the same, at six per cent, to be applied according to the will of testator. The Rev. Thomas Carpendale, rector of the parish, now receives the annual sum, £4 6*s.* 6*d.*, from the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, being the interest on £143 3*s.* 10*d.* now standing to the credit of the Commissioners in Government Consols in this charity. This sum is applied in manner following:—

Donaghmore. Sunday Schools.

Master in Castlecaulfield Sunday school, 9*s.* 6*d.*; mistress of same, 9*s.* 6*d.*; master in Donaghmore do., 9*s.* 6*d.*; mistress of same, 9*s.* 6*d.*; master in Aghintobber do., 9*s.* 6*d.*; school requisites and premiums for pupils, £1 19*s.*

The fund bequeathed by Rev. George Evans for the same purpose as the above was invested in Government Stock in the name of the then rector and churchwardens of the parish, the Rev. Alexander Staples, Daniel M'Kenzie, and Thomas Tener. It is still invested in the same names, and the dividends are received by Messrs. R. Williams and Sons, under a power of attorney, from the persons in whose names the fund was originally invested and transmitted to the present rector. The amount of stock is £196 18*s.*, producing £5 18*s.* 2*d.*, and net, £5 7*s.* 4*d.* Of this sum £2 10*s.* are applied to the schools above named, in sums of 10*s.* each; and £2 17*s.* 4*d.* to the poor of the parish.—[19th December, 1856.]

Dungannon, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls.

Dungannon, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls' School.—This appeared to me rather an inferior school. Most of the pupils were very young, but those who were of a more advanced age did not exhibit proficiency in any branch; they knew scarcely any thing of grammar—not even the parts of speech. One girl alone knew any thing of geography, and very little of that; she was the only one who could attempt to write a sentence to dictation; in this she made no mistake in spelling, but misapplied capital letters. In arithmetic, several of the pupils knew something of the compound rules, and reduction, but had not learned proportion. The schoolroom was neat and orderly.—[20th October, 1856.]

Dungannon, Royal, Free.

Dungannon, Royal, Free School.—The school, on the whole, seems to me to be efficiently managed, and with considerable liberality as to terms, although some of the residents of Dungannon complain that the terms are too high for the majority of residents in the district, and consider that the rates of payment from non-resident pupils should not be left altogether in the discretion of the master, who receives £600 a-year from the endowment, for the salary of himself and assistants, besides his other advantages. The education given in the school seems to be of a superior class, and adapted for all classes of the higher and middle ranks of society. The head master, Mr. Ringwood, has a high reputation as a classical scholar, and devotes a great part of his time to the personal tuition of the head or exhibition class, but exercises a constant supervision over the education of all the pupils. I did not institute any examination in classics, as I felt that the career in the University of pupils educated in the school was a much more efficient test of the instruction given than any examination by myself; and it appears that pupils from this school every year obtain classical sizarships and honors. It does not, however, appear that any of Mr. Ringwood's pupils have gained much distinction in the University in the department usually distinguished as "Science." It is possible that this is attributable, in some degree, to the course prescribed for the examination of candidates for Royal scholarships, inasmuch as, according to the statement of Mr. Ringwood, the preparation for that examination requires the pupils, for a period of nearly two years, to devote themselves almost exclusively to that course, particularly to acquiring "skill in making Greek and Latin verses," in which candidates for scholarships are required to be proficient; and Mr. Ringwood advocates the abolition of that acquirement as a qualification for scholarships. The character and success of the school depends, in a very great degree, on the success of the pupils at the examination for scholarships; and having no doubt, therefore, that the several subjects of that examination are well attended to, I confined my inquiry to those branches which I generally found more neglected in schools of this class; and I examined some of the pupils in the following subjects, viz.:—algebra, Euclid, modern geography, English dictation, and grammar and arithmetic, and I had reason to be satisfied with their answering and proficiency in all.

All except three of the pupils in the school are learning Greek and Latin—all but one, French and German. The exceptions in both these cases are those of pupils whose parents desire that they should devote their entire time to English, and the acquirement of knowledge suited to mercantile pursuits.

The arrangements of the entire establishment seem good, discipline well maintained, and the health and morals of the pupils carefully attended to.

The pensions paid by the pupils are—nominally—for boarders, £50, and for day pupils, £10 per annum; but these rates are not uniformly observed, and are varied by special arrangements, in each case, according to the discretion of the head master, which is exercised mainly in reference to the means of the parents. There were, at the time I visited the school, thirty-three boarders: of these, twelve pay £50; eight, £50 or less; six, £40 or less; and seven, £30 or less. There were thirty-three day pupils; of these, seven pay £10; eleven pay £6; one pays £4; and thirteen pay nothing. The master states that he has never refused a free pupil, except on the ground of badness of character or similar disqualification.—[29th November, 1856.]

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Gortin, National, Boys.

Gortin, National, Boys' School.—It appears from an extract from the will of Claudius Hamilton, dated 7th June, 1780, which extract was obtained by the Rev. C. Galway, rector of the parish of Lower Badony, from the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, that the testator charged his estates in the county of Tyrone with an annual rent-charge of £28, late Irish currency, payable for ever to the rector of the parish of Lower Badony, for the time being, in trust, as to the sum of £24, part thereof, for clothing twelve boys, the children of the inhabitants of said parish, until the age of fourteen years, to be brought up, instructed, and educated in the Protestant religion of the Church of Ireland, as by law established; and as to the remaining £4—to pay the same to a schoolmaster, of same religion, to be employed by the said rector, for the purpose of keeping a public school in the town of Gortin, for the education and instruction of said twelve boys for ever. The testator directed that such person or persons as should, under the limitations in his will, be entitled to his Tyrone estates, should, for ever, have the power of nominating such twelve boys.

The present proprietor of these estates is, I believe, Mr. Cole Hamilton of Beltrim, by whom the rent-charge is now paid. I am unable to state, from local inquiry, in what manner the fund was administered before the present rector was appointed to the parish.

The £4, late Irish currency, was paid to the master of the former parochial school in Gortin, which was discontinued in 1853, on the erection of the present school, which is now connected with the National Board of Education. The fund is now applied as follows:—

Twelve boys are clothed annually. They receive two suits of clothes in the year—one an entire fustian suit; the other consists of fustian trousers, scarlet vest, and blue jacket, with crimson cuffs and collar, from which they are denominated "Blue Boys." They also receive, annually, two pairs of shoes and a cap. It was found that the sum of £24, late currency, was more than sufficient to provide the clothing above mentioned; and instead of paying to a schoolmaster the sum of £4, late Irish currency, that sum, together with £4, present currency, is paid to the present master of the Gortin male National school, for educating eight free pupils, on the foundation; and £2, present currency, is paid to James Craig, master of Grennan National school, in same parish, for educating four other boys, also on the foundation. The balance is applied to clothing the twelve boys, as already mentioned.

This application of the fund is not, it will be perceived, in strict accordance with the trusts of the will—first, in paying more than £4 Irish to the schoolmaster in Gortin; and secondly, in paying £2 to a master elsewhere than in Gortin; but supposing the clothing supplied is adequate, the present application of the fund does not seem to be objectionable, although not strictly legal.

I now report on the Gortin male National school, the master of which receives a portion of the fund, as above mentioned. I also visited Grennan National school in same parish, but in consequence of harvest vacation there were no pupils present, and the master was absent, and I am, therefore, unable to report on it; but it appears to me not to be an endowed school, notwithstanding that the master participates in the fund. As to him, it seems, in strictness, to be a misapplication of the fund. His school is five miles from the town of Gortin.

The school at Gortin is an average one in respect of the quantity and quality of the instruction given in it. There are no pupils receiving instruction in Euclid or book-keeping, which seems an unusual circumstance, and there are but four learning mensuration, and one algebra; but with these exceptions, the education given in the school seems satisfactory. The answering of some of the pupils in grammar and arithmetic was very fair. I thought they were deficient in English dictation. Of four boys, two wrote quite accurately; one made two mistakes, and one three; but the pupils, with two exceptions, were very young. The senior pupils in the school were generally absent, in consequence of harvest operations.—[3rd October, 1856.]

Kildress; Drumshambo, Erasmus Smith's, English.

Kildress; Drumshambo, Erasmus Smith's, English School.—The schoolhouse is in substantially good condition, but the premises generally are kept in a dirty state; the windows of the schoolroom are in a very broken condition; and the master's fowl seem to have access to the schoolroom, and to make it a roosting-place.

The master states that, since 1835, with the exception of some trifling repairs by himself, none have been made.—[14th October, 1856.]

Killieshel, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls.

Killieshel, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls' School.—The present state of this school is not much different from a professedly infant school. The education is of the most elementary character. All the children present, with the exception of one, who was aged about thirteen, were very young. I examined the eldest girl, and found that she was ignorant of geography; she could not tell me the name of any island. She knew no grammar; and although the mistress stated that she had learned reduction of money, she could not reduce £40 to shillings.—[28th October, 1856.]

Killieshel; Mulnahunch.

Killieshel; Mulnahunch School.—The existing schoolhouse on the lands of Mulnahunch seems to have been erected about the time of the grant referred to, on the property of Mr. Goff, and therefore, I presume, on the lands intended to be demised thereby; but the quantity of land mentioned in the deed—viz., one rood—is not, and, so far as I can ascertain, never was attached to the schoolhouse. The house is surrounded by a very narrow skirt, enclosed by fences, and the entire area so enclosed does not contain more than a quarter of a rood. The greater part of this margin consists of the bank forming the fences, and is of no value whatever to the school.

It is a mere infant school, and the education very elementary. The pupils present were only six, and were learning the alphabet, and spelling words of two letters. Only three pupils on the roll of the school are learning writing or arithmetic; they were not present.

There are no books in the school; there is no inspection or superintendence, nor have any rules been given to the master for his guidance. A clergyman very seldom visits the school.—[30th October, 1856.]

Killyman, Parochial.

Killyman, Parochial School.—It appears that no schoolhouse was ever erected on the land granted by the deed, dated 30th August, 1825; but, about this period, the present schoolhouse was erected on land adjoining the parish church of Killyman, and not on the glebe land. The portion of glebe granted by the deed is somewhat remote from the schoolhouse, and was, for some time after the grant, held by the teacher of the school, but has not been so since a period antecedent to the incumbency of the present rector, Rev. James Disney, who was ignorant of the

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grant having been made until the existence of it was communicated to him by the Secretary to the Commission.

COUNTY OF TYRONE.

Endowments in Operation.

Killyman, Parochial.

The land, as described in the deed, is in the possession of Mr. Disney, as part of the glebe land, and forms part of a large field, not severed, in any way, from the rest of the field. Since the existence of the grant has been made known to Mr. Disney, he has communicated with his predecessor, the Rev. Mortimer O'Sullivan, and has been informed by the latter that, during his incumbency, in consequence of the distance of the land from the schoolhouse, and the passage between them being only through the glebe land, he made an agreement with the master to give him £2 per annum for the land; and from that period (I do not know the exact date) the land has been thrown into and formed part of the glebe land in possession of the incumbent. The present rector, Mr. Disney, contributes to the salary of the present teacher the sum of £15, £2 of which he now considers as paid for the land; but he is most willing to sign any document, or to come to any arrangement that may be deemed necessary to secure the lands granted by the deed for the use of the schoolmaster, or to put him in possession of them, as may be deemed most advisable.

The existing schoolhouse stands, apparently, on the ground attached to the church. Mr. Disney is not aware of the title to it, but no rent is paid for it.

The amount of education professed to be given in the school appears to be rather elementary; but the pupils in the school are generally very young.

I examined some of the pupils in geography, grammar, and arithmetic; the answering in first and third was fair, but in the second the pupils were not at all proficient. Rev. Mr. Disney informed me that the school has much improved since the appointment of the present master at the end of last month; and, from the very short time he has been there, I cannot give any decided opinion as to his general fitness.

I have reported on this school as a day school, but it is proper to mention that a night school is held also, in winter and end of autumn, from 6 to 9, P.M. This is attended principally by adults, who do not attend any day school, and are all aged above fourteen years; forty is the average attendance at present; and they pay from 1*s.* to 5*s.* per quarter (half generally in advance). They learn reading, writing, and arithmetic; two alone are learning mensuration, and one book-keeping. They are all members of the Church of England, except six, who are Roman Catholics. All read a chapter in the Scriptures every evening.—[23rd October, 1856.]

Kilskeery, Girls.

Kilskeery, Girls' School.—The schoolhouse seems to have been erected at the date of the grant, March 4, 1819, by the Rev. J. Grey Porter, aided by the Association for Discountenancing Vice. The portion of the building used for the purposes of education is miserably small. A lower room was, until about the commencement of the present year, used as a boys' school, and residence of the master, who occupied a very small apartment taken off the original schoolroom, and divided from it by a wooden partition: leaving for the schoolroom a space of about fifteen feet by eight feet, capable of accommodating not more than half a dozen pupils. This school was discontinued about the month of February last, in consequence, I believe, of the resignation of the master, owing to the smallness of his emoluments, as he had nothing but pupils' fees and a rood of ground granted by the deed. No successor has been appointed.

An upper room, which is scarcely better than a garret, is used as a girls' school, supported by Miss Porter, daughter of the rector. It is quite unsuitable for the purpose. It is, in dimensions, only twenty-three feet by sixteen feet nine inches; its height, to the wall-plate, being only five feet six inches. It is miserably lighted, and must have been nearly quite dark until, at the expense of Miss Porter, within a few months, a sky-light was inserted in the roof. The rest of the house is used, in part, as a residence of the sexton, and in part as a stable for the horses of persons frequenting the parish church.

The apartment formerly used as a male school-room is now used as a post-office, of which the schoolmistress has the management.

The Rev. John Grey Porter seems to consider that the grant made by him of the land, terminated with the cessation of support from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, who, when the school was first established, gave an annual gratuity to the teacher.

The half rood granted by the deed seems to have been in the possession of the master of the male school whilst in operation; but it is not now severed by any fence from the adjoining land, which is in the occupation of Mr. Porter. There appears to have been originally a fence, but it is nearly obliterated.

The school is a very elementary one, and the pupils are generally very young, most of them, indeed, infants. I examined some of the more advanced ones in geography, reading, and grammar. In the first, the answering was not very good, but perhaps, considering the age of the pupils, was fair. The style of reading was not good; and in grammar only two knew the parts of speech. I tried six of the pupils in writing a sentence to dictation, and was rather surprised to find so much proficiency in that department. Three of them wrote with perfect accuracy; one made two mistakes, and two made one.

On the whole, considering that the pupils were young, I was not dissatisfied with the result of my examination. The entire maintenance of the school, under difficulties, falls on the Misses Porter, whose attention to it is unremitting, and most creditable to them.—[11th October, 1856.]

Leckpatrick, Parochial.

Leckpatrick, Parochial School.—So far as I could ascertain from inspection and inquiry, this school is not much better than an infant school. With one exception (which was the master's own son), all the children in the school were of an age which would bring them within the class of infants. The state of education is in accordance therewith. Only one pupil (the master's son) could, in arithmetic, do any thing more than simple addition. The one boy above mentioned could do compound division, but had no knowledge of any more advanced rule. None of the pupils knew any thing of grammar, and scarcely any thing of geography. The writing was very bad. On the whole, I have not visited a more inferior school. I am quite satisfied that the master is incompetent to teach even children of the age of those in the school. There is a most miserable supply of books, maps, &c.—[2nd October, 1856.]

Lissan; Crievagh, National.

Lissan; Crievagh, National School.—This is a very elementary school. None of the extra branches are taught. The education given in the ordinary branches is of an average quality.

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COUNTY OF TYRONE.

Endowments in Operation.

Lissan; Crievagh, National.

The pupils present were, in general, very young. These answered fairly in geography and grammar, as also in arithmetic. Several girls who were in the school were more advanced in years, but were more ignorant than some of the younger ones. The mistress stated that they had very lately commenced to come to her school.

There were no pupils on the roll who were advanced beyond the Third Reading Book of the National Board. As an elementary school, it seems to be fairly conducted, but the mistress does not seem qualified to give any more extended education.

Sir Thomas Staples, Bart., is the only person who seems to visit the school with any frequency, and when he is at home he constantly inspects it.

By the deed, one acre, Irish plantation measure, is expressed to be granted; but there does not appear to be, or ever to have been, so much attached to the school. The mistress states that the land now attached (which she believes is all that ever was so), does not amount to more than half an acre. The contents were ascertained by her father, who had been master of the school. —[14th October, 1856.]

Mountfield.

Mountfield School.—With one exception the pupils present were either very young or had been a short time only in the school. I do not feel myself, therefore, competent to form a very accurate opinion of the general state of education in the school. In winter the attendance of pupils is considerable; but the pupils present, when I visited the school, were receiving a very elementary education. I examined four of the most advanced, but, with the exception of one boy, they exhibited very little knowledge of arithmetic or geography. None of the four knew any thing in grammar but a few definitions. One boy, however, showed a fair knowledge of geography and arithmetic. The master states that he can teach Euclid, mensuration, and algebra, and does so in winter when the elder class of pupils attend; but he is incompetent to teach the important branch of book-keeping; and in this respect the education given in the school is unsatisfactory.—[6th October, 1856.]

Moy.

Moy School.—The existing schoolhouse seems to have been erected at the period of the grant, 24th February, 1830, on the lands mentioned in the deed, by the minister of Moy (which is a district curacy belonging to the parish of Clonfeacle), aided by a grant from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and from subscriptions. The amount of expenditure I could not ascertain. The land not occupied as site was, until a period of about fourteen years ago, all in the possession of the then master of the school, and used by him as a garden, but the present master is not in possession of more than one-half of it. It appears that about the period I have mentioned, the most northern portion was thrown into the adjoining burial ground, and has since been used as such. There are at least a dozen tombstones now on the land. This was done in the time of the predecessor of the present incumbent, who is unable to state under what circumstances it took place; but a portion of the land granted for the use of the school has been thus alienated from it. The remainder of the land is not fenced off in any way from the burial ground.

The standard of education in this school is extremely low. The pupils present were generally very young, but, for their age, very ignorant. One boy alone knew any thing of geography, but his knowledge was very elementary. He knew nothing of grammar, except the names of the different parts of speech, which he could not distinguish. He alone, also, had made any progress in arithmetic, in which he had gone as far as fractions, but he failed in doing a sum in proportion.

I came to the conclusion that the master was a very inefficient teacher. The mistress seemed to be more so.

The books in use in the school are not suited for any thing more than mere elementary education of a very low kind. The only book in general use for teaching reading, is the Bible. —[23rd October, 1856.]

Pomeroy, Parochial.

Pomeroy, Parochial School.—Pomeroy parochial school is situated in the churchyard of parish church of Pomeroy. The endowment seems to be derived from a grant made of eight acres, statute measure, in the townland of Tullinagal, parish of Pomeroy, situate nearly a mile from the present schoolhouse, by the late Primate Robinson. I was unable to ascertain the existence of any instrument by which the grant was made; but the land in question seems to have been appropriated to the use of the schoolmaster of the parochial school of Pomeroy some time previous to the year 1786, and has since that period been in the occupation of the successive masters of that school. The Rev. Thomas Twigg, the present rector, states that, so far as he can learn, the grant was for the master, for the time being, of the parish school; and that the lands so granted have been excepted in every lease made of the townland ever since, and are also excepted in the purchase of the perpetuity by Col. Sir William Verner. As bearing on the subject of endowment and the school generally, it may be right to give the substance of two documents which are in the possession of the Rev. Thomas Twigg, the rector of the parish, and which he forwarded to me at my request. The first is an affidavit of John M'Cormick, who had been master of the school, and purports to have been sworn before a commissioner for taking affidavits, at Dungannon, on the 28th May, 1834. In that he states that he was appointed clerk and schoolmaster of Pomeroy parish, in the year 1786, by the Hon. and Rev. William Knox, afterwards Bishop of Derry; that previous to his appointment the Right Rev. Richard Robinson, then Archbishop of Armagh, purchased or laid off five acres of land in the townland of Tullinagal, for the sole use and occupation of deponent, as clerk and schoolmaster; that the Rev. Hugh Stewart, who was rector previous to Mr. Knox, left in the hands of the latter twenty guineas to build a schoolhouse for the use and occupation of deponent as schoolmaster and clerk; that Mr. Knox allowed deponent to mark out a plan of a house suitable to the twenty guineas; but Dr. Knox, fearing that the money could not build so large a house, he advised deponent to advance some pounds to make it "agreeable" to said place; that deponent proposed £6 as an addition to the twenty guineas, and Mr. Knox then "allowed" deponent to go over to the Rev. David Shuter and give him his promissory note for the same; that the Easter vestry shortly came on, and when Mr. Knox stated thereat, that he wished to "lay on" money for a stable, to be built at the church, the parishioners refused; Mr. Knox then "retracted," and laid out the said twenty guineas and six pounds to build a stable and schoolhouse "under one" at the church of Pomeroy. That since deponent's appointment, he had expended on the five acres (eight acres statute) in building and other improvements, the sum of £80 and upwards, together with the

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£6, as above stated, for which deponent had never received any compensation, "in cash, bank notes, or otherwise, save and except the use and occupation of the said lands;" that, had his then rector, Rev. James Graham, not obtained a certificate he deponent obtained from Rev. Hugh Stewart at that time, to forward it to "the then living Primate," he, deponent, would have got back the said twenty guineas and £6, as the Rev. Hugh Stewart had told deponent that Rev. James Graham kept said certificate twenty years from deponent, "which certificate is to be seen enclosed in this affidavit."

Annexed to the affidavit is the certificate referred to therein, and is as follows:—

"I do hereby certifie that the late Primate made a grant of five acres of land in the parish of Pomeroy, for the use of the schoolmaster of said parish, and that the said grant did not, in the most remote degree, relate to the parish clerk; but that J. M'Cormick, who was appointed parish clerk by me (with the full consent and entire approbation of the parishioners at vestry assembled), was paid £5, ...* without any consideration of said land; and I also do further declare, that I paid to the Hon. and Rev. William Knox, my successor in said parish, twenty guineas, which the late primate directed to be expended on building a house upon the said five acres, for the use of a schoolmaster, which sum, I hear, has never been so laid out; but that J. M'Cormick, the present schoolmaster, has been driven to the disagreeable necessity of erecting some buildings (at his own expense) upon said lands.

"Given under my hand the 3rd day of October, 1799.

"HU STEWART."

I have thought it right to state the above two documents as containing matter relative to the history of the endowment. The affidavit of J. M'Cormick is in some points not very intelligible; but the certificate of Mr. Stewart as to the twenty guineas for building on the land, relates to matters within his own knowledge, and may, therefore, I think, be relied on.

I find that in the Report of 1826, p. 494, it is stated that the schoolhouse cost £33; that the master (J. M'Cormick) gave £6; parish, £4 11*s.*; and £22 15*s.* was received from the land, before given to the master. This statement requires to be modified to be consistent with those contained in the documents above referred to. The Report is inaccurate in stating the school to be in Mulnagore. M'Cormick, it seems, after he had ceased to be teacher of the parochial school, opened a small school in Mulnagore, which was not the parochial school, and which was held in his own private house. The parochial school had been closed for several months previous to my visit, in consequence of the late schoolmaster leaving it. The rector, however, has appointed a successor who is to open the school on the 1st November.—[28th October, 1856.]

Strabane, National, Boys.

Strabane, National, Boys' School—The only endowment which this school possesses is under an instrument, of which the following is a copy, viz.:—"Know all men, by these presents, that I, John Blair, of Yorkville, South Carolina, do hereby constitute and appoint Alexander Gwynne, of Derry, Rev. A. P. Goudy, of Strabane, and the Rev. — Porter, of Donagheady, Ireland, either jointly or severally, to be my lawful attorneys, to purchase for me stock in the Provincial Bank, Ireland, to the amount of £500 sterling (for which purpose there is herewith sent to Alexander Gwynne a bill of exchange for that amount), and to invest the same in the said bank in the names of the minister and elders, for the time being, of the first Presbyterian Church, Strabane, and in the name of the minister and elders of the second Presbyterian Church, Donagheady, for the time being, as my trustees; and I do hereby authorize and empower my trustees of Strabane, for the time being, to draw all dividends that may arise upon three fifths of said stock; and my trustees of Donagheady, for the time being, to draw the remaining two-fifths of all dividends which may arise upon said stock; and it shall be the duty of my said trustees to appropriate and apply the said dividends to the education of twelve poor children continually at or near the said church in Strabane, and twelve poor children continually at or near the said church in Donagheady, giving the first preference to the orphans and fatherless children connected with their own congregation respectively; and should any surplus remain of said dividends after paying for their tuition, let it be laid out in books for the said children. My trustees aforesaid will select and admit to each school twelve children as above directed, make contracts with the schoolmasters respectively, hold examinations in said schools semi-annually, to see that the teachers do their duty.

"And, as a discretionary guarantee for the due performance of said trust permanently, I request the Presbytery of Strabane and Glendermott to take order upon the subject, and require my said trustees to make annual reports of their receipts and expenditure, and the proper government and management of the aforesaid schools. Given under my hand and seal this 1st day of March, A.D. 1845.

"JOHN BLAIR (L.S.).

"Witness present—John H. Adams."

The sum of £300, being three-fifths of the above-mentioned fund was paid over to the minister and elders of the first Presbyterian congregation of Strabane; according to the terms of the above-mentioned document, it should have been invested in the purchase of Provincial Bank shares; but it appears, and it was so stated to me by two of the elders of the said congregation, Mr. George M'Carter and Mr. James Crosbie (the latter of whom is the manager of the Provincial Branch Bank of Strabane), that according to the rules of the bank, shares in that bank cannot be vested in more than one name; and that in order to maintain a plurality of trustees, the money, instead of being applied to the purchase of bank shares, was lent out on a mortgage of land in the county of Donegal, the reserved interest being five per cent., and the mortgage was made in the names of the minister and elders of the above-mentioned congregation. The interest amounts to £15 per annum; £8 of this is paid to the teachers of the school, on which this is a report, for the instruction of eight boys, selected and nominated by the minister and elders; £4 is paid to the mistress of the female National school, for the instruction of four girls, nominated in the same way; and the residue, £3, is applied in purchasing books and school requisites for these twelve children, except a small sum, which is appropriated to the purchase of fuel for the two schools, as the contribution of the foundation pupils to the fuel fund.—[1st October, 1856.]

* Illegible in original.

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COUNTY OF TYRONE.

Endowments in Operation.

Strabane, Parochial.

Strabane, Parochial School.—It appears that previously to the year 1829, a school existed in the town of Strabane, which was denominated the "Blue School," from the colour of the dress which was worn by some of the pupils. This school seems to have been endowed by J. Hamilton, Esq., afterwards the Earl of Abercorn, with a rent-charge issuing out of certain lands in the county of Tipperary, to the amount of £32, late Irish currency. I was unable, from local inquiry, to ascertain the origin or nature of the instrument by which the endowment was created, or the exact terms of the endowment. Neither Lord Abercorn's agent, Major Humphreys, or Rev. James Smith, rector of Camus, who administers the fund, has any document relating to it. The knowledge of the latter is merely traditionary. He states that, according to the practice antecedent to his appointment to the parish, the fund is applied for the education and clothing of twelve Protestant children. The master of the school, which, previously to 1829, was denominated the Blue School, received this endowment, but for some years he kept but a nominal school in a house in Strabane, the nature of the title to which is unknown. On his death his family kept possession, and the opinion of counsel being taken, proceedings for their ejectment were instituted, but for some reason were not prosecuted; and the house was afterwards assigned in some way to a third person, who now keeps a shop in it. For some years after this there seems to have been a suspension of the payment of the annuity, and no school supported by it was in operation; but the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests having taken up the matter, payment was enforced, and it is believed that those Commissioners have the documents which would show what was the nature and origin of the endowment. The present parochial school was soon after established. It is erected on the part of the churchyard of Strabane, otherwise Camus juxta Mourne, by subscription, and the accumulation of the above mentioned annuity during the suspension I have stated. It cost about £150, and was erected about the year 1838, and the fund has been since applied to the education and clothing of twelve boys in this school. For about fifteen months the school was not in operation, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining the services of a competent master in place of the former one, who had resigned in April, 1855, but it was re-opened in July, 1856, under the present master, who receives £20 per annum out of the fund as salary. The rest of the fund, about £9 10*s.* 9*d.*, is applied in purchasing school requisites and clothing for twelve boys in the parochial school, the rector of the parish making up, out of his own funds, any deficiency for the latter purpose. The boys receive each a suit of clothes annually, but it does not appear that it is of a peculiar character. The boys who receive the benefit of the fund are nominated by the rector of the parish.

There is a female school held in the same house, which receives no benefit from this or any other endowment, and is supported by voluntary contributions. I should observe that at present there are only four pupils receiving a free education in the school. The other eight have not been nominated.

In consequence of the absence of the senior pupils I do not feel myself qualified to report on the state of education in the school in the several branches taught in it. The highest class present was the third, in which there were three pupils only. I examined these in grammar, geography, and arithmetic, and found their knowledge very elementary indeed. It appears, however, that in the extra branches, such as Euclid, book-keeping, mensuration, &c., there are no pupils on the roll receiving instruction. The master states that this is owing to the suspension of the school for fifteen months, during which period most of the pupils were not receiving any education, and to his own late appointment to the school. Under these circumstances I do not consider that the present state of education in the school can fairly be attributed to the present master. He is very badly supplied with books and maps—of the latter there is only one miserably small one in the school. There seems to be a want of superintendence by the clergy of the parish, who have visited this school only four times since 1st July.—[2nd October, 1856.]

Termonamongan; Killeter, National.

Termonamongan; Killeter, National School.—This is a very elementary school. Neither Euclid, mensuration, book keeping, trigonometry, surveying, or algebra is taught, although the master states that, with the exception of the last, he is capable of teaching these branches if required. The master seems capable of teaching the branches of education he professes to teach; but, with one exception, all the children in the school when I visited it were young, and had made but a small advance in geography and grammar; in the former, knowing the principal divisions and cities of Europe; and in the latter, the parts of speech only. In arithmetic, one boy alone could do a sum in any but the simple rules; he could solve a question by rule of three or proportion.

This school has suffered very much by repeated changes of the system of education pursued in it. It was first in connexion with the Kildare-place Society; next it was placed under the National Board; then under the Church Education Society; and has been again (December, 1855) replaced under the National Board. It is to be hoped that it will improve under a steady system of superintendence and inspection. Since the school has been placed in connexion with the Board, the number of pupils (especially Roman Catholics) has increased, according to the statement of the master. The house is not in a good state of repair.—[7th October, 1856.]

Tullynisken; Newmills.

Tullynisken; Newmills School.—This appears to be an elementary school, and the standard of education is evidently low. Book-keeping and mensuration have not been taught for more than a year. The master states that the pupils leave the school before they are qualified to enter on these branches.

The schoolhouse is kept in a very creditable state; and a very considerable amount of attention is paid to the school by Mr. Kingsmore, the rector, who is its only support.—[17th October, 1856.]

Endowments not in Operation.

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN OPERATION.

Cappagh; Mountjoy Demesne Endowment.

Cappagh, Mountjoy Demesne Endowment.—John M'Evoy, of Mountjoy Forest, county of Tyrone, by his will, dated 6th May, 1816, bequeathed to the Rev. Dr. M'Gee and Rev. Mr. Creggan, of the parish of Cappagh, and to the succeeding rectors and curates in succession, the sum of £500, late Irish cur-

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rency, due to him by the bond of the late Luke, Viscount Mountjoy, upon certain trusts; and in the first instance he bequeathed, of this sum, £233 6*s.* 8*d.*, late currency, to Jacob Bell and his wife, Mary Bell. His will then proceeded as follows:—"I bequeath to Alice M'Rory £8 yearly, during her life, upon condition [not necessary to state.] After her decease, the £8 allowed her to be applied annually, and for ever, 'to the schooling of boys.' At present, the sum I allow is £8 annually, for the education of boys bred in the demesne, no matter of what religion, to be instructed in arithmetic, book-keeping, and the lower branches of the mathematics, particularly land surveying and such measurements as allude to buildings—no more than 40*s.* yearly to be allowed for the education of each scholar, nor can any be admitted for a longer time than two years. This, at present, allows four scholars to Alice M'Rory's death, when the number is to be doubled, and to continue a permanent thing for ever. It is my desire that none be admitted to the benefit of this fund except lads of ability and industry. I wish a preference to boys who are capable of writing a fair, legible hand, and who are well advanced in arithmetic, before they commence the benefit of this fund, as my object is to have them well finished for business, which, indeed, ought to be the case in two years." The testator then disposed of his other property, and appointed the said Rev. Dr. William M'Gee, rector, and the Rev. Claudius Creggan, curate of the parish of Cappagh, to be the executors of his will, and to see the different trusts executed.

This will was proved in the Prerogative Court by the Rev. Claudius Creggan alone, who, also, survived the said Rev. Dr. M'Gee.

The Rev. Claudius Creggan himself died about the year 1848. His executor was Mr. Thomas Houston, of Coney Warren, near Omagh, who died in the year 1855, leaving his widow, Mrs. Houston, his personal representative.

In consequence of the absence of almost all the parties who could give me information in reference to this bequest, I could ascertain very little regarding it, when in the locality of Cappagh. I called on the Rev. James Byrne, the present rector of the parish on the 6th October, 1856. He stated, that since his appointment to the parish he had not interfered in the management of the fund bequeathed by J. M'Evoy, and that he believed that a person of the name of William M'Taggart, who had formerly kept a school at Knockmoyle, was in receipt of the fund provided by the will of J. M'Evoy, for education; that although M'Taggart had long ceased to have any school, yet having been in receipt of the fund for a long time, and being old and having no other means of support he (Mr. Byrne) had not interfered in any way to prevent this application of it. I then visited M'Taggart, and he stated that he had not received any thing from this fund for six years prior to the year 1854* (but in this he appears to have made a mistake); that so long as the property of the late Earl of Blessington was administered in the Court of Chancery he received, either from the receiver or Mr. Houston, the sum of £8, Irish currency, annually. I find that the last payment made by the receiver, on foot of the bond, was for interest to 1st May, 1848.

Mr. Buchanan, who had been receiver in the cause, Mrs. Houston, the executrix of Mr. Thomas Houston, and Mr. Stuart, her agent, were all absent. Since my return to Dublin I have applied to Mr. Matthew Anderson, who was the solicitor having the carriage of the proceedings in the cause of Gardiner *v.* Blessington, in the Court of Chancery, where the estate of Lord Blessington was sold, who most readily afforded me all the information in his power.

It will be observed that the testator describes the bond from Lord Blessington as one for £500; and from the bequests which he made in relation thereto, he evidently seems to have considered that the sum thereby secured was to that amount. He, in the first instance, bequeathed thereout £233 6*s.* 8*d.* to Jacob and Mary Bell; and in the bequest of the residue in favour of Alice M'Rory, and for education, he evidently calculated the yearly interest thereon as £16, which would be the interest on £266 13*s.* 4*d.* (the balance of £500), at £6 per cent. On referring to the report of the Master, in the cause of Gardiner *v.* Blessington, which was made in the year 1849, I find that it is stated, that there was due to the Rev. Claudius Creggan, as executor of John M'Evoy, on foot of bond for £500 Irish, the sum of £246 3*s.* 1*d.* for principal, and £13 15*s.* for interest, making, together, £259 18*s.* 1*d.* This sum of £246 3*s.* 1*d.*, in British currency, is exactly equivalent to the sum of £266 13*s.* 4*d.* Irish currency, which would remain, after deducting from £500 the sum of £233 6*s.* 8*d.* bequeathed to the Bells. But I can obtain no information as to when or how the principal of the bond was reduced to the above amount, or that the legacy to the Bells had been paid thereout; but it seems probable that some payment had been made previously, on foot of the principal, in order to discharge the legacy to the Bells.

It has been suggested to me that J. M'Evoy, the testator, made a mistake in reference to the amount of his bond, and confounded the penal sum with that due on it; but the amount of the latter sum in that case would have been £250, Irish currency, whereas the report of the Master in the cause finds there was due on it for principal the sum of £246 3*s.* 1*d.*, present currency, equivalent to £266 13*s.* 4*d.*, Irish.

I find that, pursuant to an order of the court, founded on the said report, that a sum of £282 6*s.* 6*d.*, three per cent. consols, equivalent, at the price of the day, to said sum of £259 18*s.* 1*d.*, so reported due to the Rev. Claudius Creggan for principal and interest, was transferred to Thomas Houston, as executor of Claudius Creggan, on 9th June, 1849, as appears from the Accountant-General's account.

These facts show that the representatives of Mr. Thomas Houston are bound to account for the said amount of stock from the 9th of June, 1849.—[17th November, 1856.]

Further Report.—Since the date of my report I have communicated with Mr. Hamilton Stuart, who had been agent to Mr. Thomas Houston, and is now acting in the same capacity for Mrs. Houston, his representative. He has furnished me with an account of the fund

*In reference to what I have reported as to the statement of M'Taggart, that he had not received any thing from this fund for six years prior to the year 1854, I have to observe that his statement to me was not very intelligible, and that I may have misunderstood him; and, on referring to my notes of his statement, I think it is probable what he meant to state was, that there was due to him in 1854 the interest for six years. This would be consistent with the alleged payments made by Mr. Houston since 1848.

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COUNTY OF TYRONE.

Endowments not in Operation.

Cappagh; Mountjoy Demesne Endowment.

since Mr. Houston became personal representative of Rev. Claudius Creggan, and which is as follows:—

Representative of Thomas Houston, in account with Mr. John M'Evoy's bequest

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1848, Aug. 9.—To one year's interest, per J. Buchanan, Esq., Receiver, to 1st May,	14	15	4½	1848, Nov.—Paid M'Taggart, . £7 7 3			
1849, June 9.—One year's interest, 1st May, 1849, per Receiver-General,	13	15	0	1849, July.—Paid Do., . 10 0 0			
,, Interest on £267 18s. 7d., 3 per cent. stock, for seven years and a-half, from 1st May, 1849, to 1st Nov., 1856,	60	5	7½	1851, Nov.—Paid Do., . 10 0 0	27	7	3
				,, Nov.—Paid Alley M'Rory, annuity of £4 4s., for nine years and a-half, from 1st May, 1847, to 1st Nov., 1856,	39	18	0
				1854.—One year's Income Tax, at 7d., 4s. 8d.			
				1855.— Do. Do., at 1s. 2d., 9s. 4d.			
				1856.— Do. Do., at 1s. 4d., 10s. 8d.			
				,, Half a-year, Sept., at 1s. 4d., 5s. 4d.	1	10	0
				,, April.—Paid M'Taggart, by Mr. Byrne's recommendation,	1	0	0
				,, Sept.—Cash balance to Rev. J. Byrne,	2	5	4
				,, Sept.—Balance due by representative of late Thomas Houston, Esq.,	16	15	5
	£88	16	0		£88	16	0

I believe the above statement to be correct, and have vouchers for the majority of the payments.

HAMILTON STUART,
Agent to Capt. Houston.

Dublin, June 15, 1857.

Although the vouchers were not produced to me, I entertain no doubt that the account of payment is accurate.

The amount of stock now representing the principal fund, as stated in the account, is £267 18s. 7d., which at the price of the day, when transferred to Mr. Houston, was the value of the sum reported by the Master in Chancery as due for principal, viz., £246 3s. 1d.; and credit is given in the account for £13 15s., which was the sum reported due for interest, and which was represented by the stock transferred to Mr. Houston, over and above the said sum of £267 18s. 7d. The result is, that the latter sum now represents the capital of the charitable foundation; and there was, on the 1st November, 1856, a balance of cash in the hands of Mr. Houston's representative, amounting to £16 15s. 5½d., which, as the annuitant, Alice M'Rory, has been paid up to the same date, seems all applicable to the educational purposes indicated in the will of John M'Evoy. The deductions for income tax which are charged in the account could probably be recovered on application to the proper quarter, and the fund would thereby be by so much increased.

The amount of annuity which has been paid to Alice M'Rory, viz., £4 4s., is intended, I presume, to represent one-half of the annual income of the fund, but it exceeds by a few shillings the annual dividends, which are £8 0s. 9d.

The stock stands in the name of the late Thomas Houston, but it has not been separated from a larger and general sum of stock standing in the same name.

Mrs. Houston is desirous to transfer the fund, and to be discharged from the trust; but there is a difficulty in pointing out how this can be done.

The payment of £2 5s. 4d. to Rev. James Byrne was made after my interview with him. I think it may be assumed, from the statement of William M'Taggart, that he received the balance of the interest, after payment of annuity to Alice M'Rory, up to 1st May, 1848.

With respect to M'Taggart's right to have received any part of the fund, I may state, that up to the year 1848, he seems to have kept a school in the neighbourhood of Mountjoy Demesne, at a place called Knockmoyle, in a wretched house, to which was attached an acre of land. It appears that this house and land had been occupied by his predecessors, masters of a school held in the same house, rent free, for a great number of years. These premises were situated on the estate of Lord Blessington; but I could not find that there had ever been any grant thereof, securing it to the school; and it appears that this part of the estate of the late Earl of Blessington was sold under the Court of Chancery, in the year 1848, and that M'Taggart was dispossessed soon after by injunction of the court, and possession given to the purchaser, and that thereupon M'Taggart agreed to become tenant to the purchaser at a rent of £2 per annum.

It seems to me that the present rector of the parish, and his successors, are the persons who are entitled to the management of the fund, and are bound to see it applied to the purposes indicated in the will of J. M'Evoy. From the diminution in the annual income of the fund, those purposes cannot be entirely carried out; but, on the death of Alice M'Rory, the fund will be released from her annuity.—[20th June, 1857.]

Clogher, Royal.

Clogher, Royal School.—By letter under the sign manual, of fifth year of reign of King Charles I., 12th February, 1631, directed to Adam, Viscount Loftus, of Ely, Chancellor of Ireland, and Richard, Earl of Cork, the then Lords Justices of Ireland, after providing for the establishment of a new Dean and Chapter of Clogher, and the building of a new town there—

The King, "to the intent that a school may be maintained and some English houses built in or near the said town of Clogher, or in some other place where the said bishop should think fit," required and authorized the said Lords Justices to accept from James, Bishop of Clogher, a surrender and grant in fee farm, unto the king, his heirs and successors, of 100 acres of land, at 120* feet to the perch, lying in or as near unto the said old town of Clogher, or elsewhere, as the said bishop, by the king's assent and advice, should think convenient; to be measured and set out by a sworn measurer; and to make a grant and confirmation from the king, his heirs and successors, of said so surrendered one hundred acres to the said bishop and his successors or, at his election, to such persons, their heirs and assigns, as the said bishop should nominate, in that

* *Sic* in translation of Charter, Par. Pap. 1851, No. 475, p. 41.

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behalf, to be held of the king, his heirs and successors, in free and common soccage; "and, nevertheless, in trust and for the building of a schoolhouse, and maintenance of a schoolmaster, in or near the said new or old town of Clogher, or in such other place as the said bishop shall appoint; the said schoolmaster to be nominated and appointed by the said bishop and his successors."

By letters patent, dated 14th July, 1632, reciting those of the 12th February, 1631, and reciting that according to directions therein contained, the Chancellor and Master of the Ward had conceived and certified that the said one hundred acres for the school might be as well secured, and with much more convenience and less charge, by license to be made under the great seal unto the said bishop, to assign the said land for the use of the said school, than by new letters patent upon surrender, as in the former letters expressed; and had also certified that the parties to be named in said grant of license who should be trusted with the said land for the said school should be the Lord Viscount Valentia, the Lord Chief Baron, and Sir Adam Loftus, knight; and that as well the said land for a school as other two hundred acres for fee farmers in the former letters mentioned, should be particularly mentioned in the grant, as they were already designed by the surveyor being duly sworn to lay forth the same; and that the Dean and Chapter of Clogher be required to confirm the said estates. The king granted to the said bishop full power, license, and authority to grant, assign, and confirm unto the said Lord Valentia, Sir Richard Bolton, Lord Chief Baron, and Sir Adam Loftus, their heirs and assigns for ever, "the baliboe of Skeoge, containing thirty-six Irish acres of land, at twenty-one feet to the perch; the baliboe of Ratora, containing forty-eight acres of land, of the like measure; and sixteen acres of land, of the like measure, of the west corner of the baliboe of Carrigcloughan, divided from the rest of the said baliboe on the north-east by the bog, and on the south by a right line from the south corner of the bog unto the place where Freaghmore and Lisbegge do close with Carrowcloughan aforesaid, with every their rights, members, and appurtenances, all lying in the barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone, and amount unto one hundred acres of land, of the measure aforesaid, according to the admeasurement of our trusty and well-beloved John Woodhouse, measurer duly sworn to admeasure and lay forth the same; to be holden of the bishop and his successors, in pure and perpetual franckalmoyne;" but upon trust that the grantees, their heirs and assigns, &c., should stand seized of the premises for the use of the building of a schoolhouse, and for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, in or near the town of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone, or in such other place as the said bishop should appoint; the said schoolmaster to be nominated and appointed by the said bishop and his successors.

By the same letters patent the said bishop was authorized to give, grant, and assign to trustees the residue of said baliboe of Carrigcloughan, with other lands, containing, together with it, 200 acres. It was alleged that this grant was also for the school, but on examining the letters patent, and the preceding ones of the 12th day of February, 1631, it is clear that these 200 acres were intended for building dwelling-houses on.

The 100 acres so described in the letters patent last mentioned are situated in the vicinity of Clogher, county of Tyrone, but in consequence of no such denomination as Skeoge mentioned in the patent, being now known as a distinct denomination, and not appearing at all in the Ordnance Survey, and the acreable contents of another denomination, Ratora, as mentioned in the patent not corresponding with the contents of the denomination now called Ratory, as ascertained by the same survey, I experienced considerable difficulty in distinguishing the precise lands mentioned in the letters patent under the denomination of Skeoge and Ratora.

These two denominations are differently circumstanced from the other denominations, Carrigcloughan, and I shall in the first instance refer to them.

I have already stated that there is no denomination which is known at present by distinct metes and bounds as Skeoge, but, so far as I could ascertain, the name Skeoge was in former times given to a district which embraces parts of the two townlands now known as Ratory, or Ratora, and the adjoining townland of Carntalmore. Whether any part of it was in Carntalmore is not very clear, but if so I am satisfied, for the reasons following, that the letters patent referred only to that part of it situate within the limits of the present townland of Ratora.

First—Carntalmore has never been see or diocesan land, and no part of it could therefore have been included in the lands described in the letters of license, whilst the whole of Ratory is bishop's land, and on the abolition of the bishopric of Clogher became vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Secondly—The entire of the denomination now called Ratora, or Ratory, is held by virtue of three instruments, or deeds, under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. One part is in possession of Misses Catherine Trimble and Anne Trimble, to whom it was conveyed by James Birney, by a deed dated 8th of June, 1849. Mr. James Birney held under two fee-farm grants from the late Bishop of Clogher, dated respectively the 3rd January, 1838, and 25th November, 1840, executed pursuant to the Church Temporalities Acts. It appears by one certificate of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, deposited in the diocesan registry of Clogher, pursuant to the said acts, that the lands granted to James Birney by the first-mentioned deed, 3rd January, 1838, had been held by him by lease from the bishop, dated 29th June, 1835, in which they were described as "All that and those, the moiety of the townland of Ratory and Skeogh, in the parish of Clogher and county of Tyrone, containing forty acres, or thereabouts, be the same more or less."

And from another like certificate it appears that the parcels granted to James Birney by deed of 25th November, 1840, were described in the lease thereof as "All that and those, the moiety of Ratory, in the parish of Clogher, county of Tyrone, containing (as mentioned by surrendered lease) twenty-eight acres, or thereabouts."

It will be observed that by the description of the parcels granted by the deed of the 3rd January, 1838, the denominations, Skeogh and Ratory, are treated as one townland, and not two.

The remaining part of the present denomination of Ratory, or Ratora, is held under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners by Mr. Henry Falls, solicitor, Dublin, by virtue of a lease from the late Bishop of Clogher, to James Falls, of Aughnacloy, dated 12th March, 1839. The premises demised are described as "All those, the moiety of Skeogh, in the parish of Clogher, county of Tyrone, containing 16A. 3R. 24P., or thereabouts, as mentioned in surrendered lease."

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COUNTY OF TYRONE.

Endowments not in Operation.

Clogher, Royal.

The acreable extent of land granted and demised by these three instruments, which embrace the entire of the present townland of Ratory, as particularized in deeds, is as follows:—

	A.	R.	P.
Deed of 3rd January, 1838, moiety of Ratory and Skeogh,	40	0	0
Deed of 23rd November, 1840, moiety of Ratory,	28	0	0
Lease of 12th March, 1839, moiety of Skeogh,	16	3	24
	84	3	24

This is Irish plantation measure.

It appears by the Ordnance Survey that the area of Ratory is, in the same measure, 96A. 1R. 33P., being an excess over the contents stated in deeds as above of 11A. 2R. 9P.

This difference, however, does not seem to me to present any difficulty in coming to the conclusion, that the lands described in the letters of license as "the baliboes of Skeoge and Ratora" are identical with the present townland of Ratory. For, in the first place, on reference to the Reports of Commissioners on Ecclesiastical Revenue and Patronage in Ireland, made in the years 1833 and 1834, there will be found (at page 9) the following statement:—"We are led to believe, from the returns received, that the acreable contents of tenants' holdings, as set forth in the leases, or otherwise ascertained, fall short of the real quantity held by each;" but secondly, in the case of the part of Ratora held by the Misses Trimble, under the deeds I have referred to, and in which deeds the acreable contents are stated to be, together, sixty-eight Irish acres, a survey was made for Mr. Birney, the then owner, by a surveyor of the name of Thomas Elliott, in the year 1838. This was produced to me by Mr. James Trimble, of Clogher; and by that survey it appears that the acreable contents are 76A. 3R. 33P., Irish plantation measure, being an excess over contents, as stated in leases, of 8A. 3R. 33P., an error of more than one-eighth. This would reduce the difference between areas of Ratory, as stated in leases and in Ordnance Survey, to 2A. 2R. 13P.; and allowing for a similar result in the case of Mr. Falls's holding, on a survey being made—viz., an increase of one-eighth—it would, as nearly as possible, make the dimensions stated in leases and Ordnance Survey correspond.

For these reasons, it is evident that the baliboes of Skeoge and Ratora, mentioned in letters of license, are identical with present townland of Ratora.

With respect to the residue of the 100 acres mentioned in letters of license, sixteen acres in the baliboe of Carrigcloghan, there is a difficulty of ascertaining the bounds, so far as this land is described as being bounded on the north-east by a bog, inasmuch as no bog now exists in the townland. There is a low-lying tract of land in the western corner of the present townland of Carrigclogher (which is, undoubtedly, identical with Carrigcloughan in letters of license) which was, in all probability, a bog in former times; and I have no doubt that a surveyor could easily mark off sixteen acres, which would answer the description in the letters of license; but the difficulty with respect to this part of the 100 acres arises from the circumstance, that this townland has not been, within the memory of any person living, see or bishop's land. It is attached to the deanery, or is part of the glebe lands of Clogher—I am unable to state which—and is all in the possession of the incumbent (who is also Dean of Clogher) or his tenants.

There is a tradition, that this land was formerly see land, and was exchanged for a part of the townland of Drumkirk, one portion of which is now see land, and another portion attached to the deanery, but I could not obtain any evidence of such an exchange having been made, probably from the loss of records hereafter mentioned. It is, however, observable, that in the letters patent of 24th July, 1632, there is an injunction to the Dean and Chapter of see of Clogher, for time being, to confirm the said estate of 100 acres, to be made for the use of the said school and schoolmaster.

I could not ascertain that any grant was made by the then Bishop of Clogher or any of his successors, in pursuance of the letters patent—at least I could not discover any deed in the registry of the diocese by which any land was granted for a school; but as an accident is stated to have destroyed the greater part of the records of the see of Clogher, about forty or fifty years before 1833 (see Report from Commission on Municipal Corporations in Ireland, page 998), the failure to discover such deed is not deserving of much weight. There is not, however, any tradition that the master of any school at Clogher was ever in the actual possession or enjoyment of the lands mentioned in the letters patent.

A school, supported by the successive bishops of the diocese, appears to have existed at Clogher for a time beyond the memory of any living person. I have already reported on this school, which is in operation, and now maintained principally by a bequest in will of Dr. John Garnett, Bishop of Clogher. It is situated on about two acres of land belonging to the see, which do not form any part of the 100 acres mentioned in the letters of license, and do not appear to have been ever granted by deed for the use of the school. These two acres are in the occupation of the master of that school, free of rent. It does not appear when that school was first established, but the present schoolhouse was erected by Bishop Garnett in 1780, and there is no doubt that it was built on or adjoining to the site of a former schoolhouse, situate on the same lands.

The school was, up to the year 1849, when the late bishop, Lord Robert Tottenham, died, liberally supported by the successive bishops of the diocese, who kept the schoolhouse in repair, and paid a salary to the master.

I could not ascertain the amount of annual support given to the school by the predecessors of the late bishop, Lord Robert Tottenham; but the latter gave to the master of the school a salary of £40 a-year, clothed a number of boys (twelve or upwards), who were educated at the school; kept the schoolhouse and offices in repair, and supplied school requisites. He, however, received as against this expenditure, from the Dean and Chapter, the interest on Bishop Garnett's bequest for the school, amounting to about £15 per annum; but this could not have been more than sufficient for the three last-mentioned objects, and the expenditure out of his own funds must have been £40 at the least. But since the suppression of the bishopric of Clogher as a distinct see, on the death of the late bishop, its only means of support have been the interest, at three per cent., on a sum of £484 12*s.* 4*d.*, Government stock, derived from the bequest of Bishop Garnett, and an annual subscription of £5 per annum from his Grace the Lord Primate.

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COUNTY OF TYRONE.

Endowments not in Operation.

Clogher, Royal.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who are now in possession of the rents and profits of the see lands, contribute nothing to its support, except by permitting the master to occupy the schoolhouse and two acres of land above mentioned; but they have required the incumbent of the parish, the Very Rev. Dean Maude, to undertake to pay therefor 1*s.* a year. There is no fund for keeping the schoolhouse in repair, except that derived from the bequest of Bishop Garnett, before mentioned, and the annual proceeds of which, amounting now to about £14 10*s.*; repairs are the first charge, and the balance is alone applicable to the payment of schoolmaster, aided by the before-mentioned voluntary subscription of his Grace the Lord Primate.

It is observable that, by the terms of the letters patent, the bishop might establish the school contemplated therein at any place he should appoint; and that its site was not necessarily to be on the one hundred acres of land.

It appears to me, therefore, that there are very strong grounds on which to rest a claim on behalf of the existing school at Clogher to the rents of the lands mentioned in the letter of license, at least those derived from what is now called Ratory.

We find that, on the petition of the then bishop of the diocese, King Charles I., by his letters patent above referred to, authorized the appropriation of one hundred acres of land, designated by metes and bounds (about the identity of which there is no reasonable doubt), for the establishment of a school at or near Clogher. We find that a school has existed there for a period of time, which there is no evidence to show might not have had its commencement in the time of the said bishop, supported and maintained exclusively by the successive bishops of the diocese; who, if no actual grant was made in conformity with the letters of license (and of this there is no certainty), gave an equivalent in an annual contribution for its support. We find that, on the abolition of the bishopric, the property of the see, including part of the lands so appropriated to the school, passing into the management and control of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and at the same time the withdrawal of the support which the school had constantly received from the revenues of the see, and the school left without any sufficient means of support, and dependent, in a great degree, on voluntary and inadequate aid, which may be withdrawn from it at any time. All these circumstances seem to me to constitute a strong ground, if not a legal right, to claim for the existing school at Clogher, the benefit of the appropriation of land which was intended, if not actually made, for a school there.

By sec. 27 of 4 & 5 William IV., cap. 90, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, may apply, out of any surplus or balance which may arise in any year after making due provision for the several objects to which their funds are applicable under the Act of preceding year, such sums as they shall think proper for or to such charitable purposes as the bishops whose temporalities may become vested in the Commissioners may have annually subscribed or contributed towards.

The legislature have, by that enactment, endeavoured in some degree, though very imperfectly, to mitigate the injury which would be done to charitable institutions by the suppression of bishoprics; but the claim of the school at Clogher to aid from the property of the see of Clogher, now vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, seems to me to rest on much stronger and independent grounds.

With respect to the revenue at present derived from the denomination of land called Ratory, I cannot state it with any certainty, as I did not see the original deeds under which the premises are held, except the lease to Mr. Falls; but, by the certificates of the Commissioners before mentioned, it would appear that the rents reserved in the grants in perpetuity to Mr. Birney, amount to a sum of £26 14*s.* The Commissioners must also have received some consideration for the grants in perpetuity. The rent reserved in lease to Mr. Falls (12th March, 1839), was £1 6*s.* 8*d.*, but the amount of renewal fines does not appear.

As to sixteen acres of Carrigcloughan, I have stated that the particular lands are not defined, and the rents are not received by the Commissioners; I am, therefore, unable to state the annual income derived from them by the Dean of Clogher, but they are worth, I think, at least £1 per Irish acre.

In inquiring into this case, I received much information and assistance from the Rev. J. G. Porter, rector of Kilskeery; Rev. W. B. Ashe, curate of Clogher; Mr. Rollston, master of Clogher school; Mr. James Trimble, and Mr. William Simpson, of Clogher.—[3rd December, 1856.]

Newtownstewart.

Newtownstewart School.—In the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee on Foundation Schools (1835), it is stated that there was a school at Newtownstewart having an endowment of one acre from Lord Mountjoy. The mode in which the endowment was created is not mentioned.

I was unable to ascertain any thing in reference to this endowment. There is no school at present at Newtownstewart which could be the one referred to; and I could not discover that any other school had ever existed there which had such an endowment, unless it was one of which William Noble was master, and on which I have made a report. Vide *Ardstraw; Newtown, Parochial*, p. 677. William Noble, in his return, mentions a grant by the ancestors of the late Earl of Blessington, about 200 years ago, but I could not discover any corroboration of his statement. The premises, however, attached to Noble's school were not more than a rood in extent, and from their position I do not think they were ever larger.*—[10th November, 1856.]

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS LOST OR EXPIRED.

Endowments Lost or Expired.

Augher.

Augher School.—The documents connected with this case were submitted to me since I returned from the county of Tyrone, and there has not been time for me to visit the locality to which they have reference. I have, however, corresponded on the subject with the Rev. W. B. Ashe, curate of

* Since the date of the Assistant Commissioner's Report, the following passage relative to an endowment by Lord Mountjoy at Newtownstewart, has been discovered in Mason's Parochial Survey, vol. i., pp. 125–6, Dublin, 1814:—"Nor is any thing to be regretted but the want of an endowed Protestant school. However, as Lord Mountjoy has had the goodness to grant an acre of ground near Newtownstewart, for the purpose of erecting one on it, I expect that the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools will build and endow the same as soon as the state of their funds will permit; they have been already memorialed on the subject."

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COUNTY OF TYRONE.

Endowments Lost or Expired.

Augher.

Clogher, who, in compliance with my request, has made inquiry in reference to it. From his letter, and other sources of information to which I referred, and the inquiries which I made at Augher when there, in reference to the existing school, I am able to give the following information.

It appears from the Patent Roll, Chancery, Ireland, 22nd April, 11th James I., that the King granted to Sir Thomas Redgwaile, Knt. and Bart., in the barony of Clogher, county of Tyrone, the towns and lands of Ballyany, Ballagh, Tullynequiran, Ballyneslatty, Ballynekan, each one baliboe, thirty acres, rent, £1 12*s.* English; Sir Thomas, within four years, to settle on a parcel of land called Agher, twenty English or Scotts, chiefly tradesmen or artificers, to be burgesses of a town called Agher, to be incorporated and made a body politic within said four years, with convenient places for the site of said town, a church-yard, market-place, and public school. He was also to assign to the burgesses houses and lands, and thirty acres for a common, at a rent of 4*d.* each burgess.

The lands mentioned in the patent seem to be all somewhat remote from the present town of Augher, or Agher, and are vested in several proprietors. It does not appear that there was any school established pursuant to the direction in the patent; nor is it clear that the other conditions mentioned therein were complied with. The Commissioners on Municipal Corporations, in their report of an inquiry held 26th December, 1833, page 976, state, that there are some very unsatisfactory traditional accounts of the existence of commons, said to have belonged to the corporation, but enclosed for at least 100 years by the lords of the manor. There is in the town at present a small portion of ground, not exceeding one acre and a-half, which is used as a common, it is called the Commons Hill, or Fair Green, and was used for the purpose of fairs in former times. Sir James Richardson Bunbury, in the year 1826 (being then, I believe, owner of the manor), granted two roods, English measure, described as bounded on the west by Markethill, to the minister and churchwardens of the parish, for the site of a schoolhouse, which was erected thereon by subscription and aid from the Lord Lieutenant's School Fund. That school is now in operation, and I have reported on it; but the land so granted has not been enclosed, and an attempt to do so was resisted by the inhabitants, on the ground that the premises formed part of the public common. I cannot find that any other school existed at any time at Augher, for which a site was appropriated by the proprietors of the manor.—[28th November, 1856.]

Clogher, Corporation.

Clogher, Corporation School.—By letters patent, dated 20th April, 1630, 5 Car. I., the king, at the humble suit of James, Bishop of Clogher, required and authorized the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to create a perpetual corporation, consisting of a Dean and Chapter for that see; and also to make said town of Clogher a corporation, consisting of a portriffe and twelve burgesses, and to accept a grant and surrender "by deede," to be enrolled in the Court of Chancery from the said bishop to the king, his heirs and successors, of 700 Irish acres of land, lying as near the said town of Clogher as may be, and to grant out the same to the portriffe and burgesses, to be holden of the Bishops of Clogher, in free and common soccage, at a yearly rent of 8*d.* English for each acre.

The letters patent further directed that the portriffe and burgesses should covenant with the king, his heirs and successors, that they would, within two years after the date thereof, erect and build a schoolhouse in the said town of Clogher, and maintain a schoolmaster for a grammar school there, who was to have a servant to teach children to read and write English, with the rents and profits of 200 acres of the said land, reserving unto the said James, Bishop of Clogher, and his successors, the nomination from time to time of the said schoolmaster.

There does not appear to have been any such school, as was contemplated by the above letters patent, ever established.

The Commissioners on Municipal Corporations in Ireland, in their report on Clogher, page 998, state they could not discover any documents belonging to the corporation directed to be established by the letters patent, and that an accident is said to have destroyed the greater part of the records of the see of Clogher about forty or fifty years previously. They further state, that the condition imposed on the bishop by the letters patent—to grant land to the corporation—appears not to have been complied with, or if it was, the portreeve and burgesses abused the privileges conferred upon them, by conveying to the Bishop of Clogher property over which they were only given a limited power,—that the bishops of Clogher were reputed to hold all the manor in fee, and no account, even of a traditionary nature then existed, of the 700 acres referred to in the charter.

I can add nothing to the above statements of the Commissioners, which correspond with the results of my own inquiries; and I think it may be considered as certain, that no such school as contemplated by the letters patent was ever established.—[28th November, 1856.]

Donaghmore; Kinaslee.

Donaghmore; Kinaslee School.—It appears by the books of the Bequest Board, that Joseph Goff, late of the city of Dublin, granted by will, in the year 1833, the sum of £400, four per cent. stock, the interest of which was to be paid annually, in equal shares, to the two teachers, for the time being, of the Mullycar and Kinaslee schools, in the barony of Dungannon, county of Tyrone, as long as there was an average attendance of fifty scholars in each school, and the sacred Scriptures were read daily by every child having attained sufficient proficiency in reading. Kinaslee is situate in the parish of Donaghmore. The schoolhouse there is situate on the estate of the late Joseph Goff and now of his son (J. Goff, Esq.); and the schoolmaster seems to have received the interest on a moiety of the above-mentioned fund until the school was closed in the month of July, 1852. I am informed by Mr. J. K. Tener, agent to Mr. Goff, whom I met casually after I had visited the locality, that the average attendance previously to the school being closed had fallen below fifty, and that the fund above mentioned, both as to this school and Mullycar, was then transferred to the person entitled thereto on failure of the condition mentioned in the will. The school has been again re-opened on the 5th May, 1856, and I visited it. I referred to the daily report book, which had been kept before the close of the school, and I found that the average weekly attendance for the week ending 24th July, 1852, which was the last entry, was thirty, and that, with two exceptions, viz.—for the weeks ending, respectively, 18th January, 1851, and 8th February, 1851—that there had not been an average weekly attendance of fifty since the 1st January, 1851. On the first of the above-mentioned days the number was fifty, and on the second, fifty-four.

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COUNTY OF TYRONE.

Endowments Lost or Expired.

The present master of the Kinaslee school receives £8 a-year from Mr. Goff. The school seems never to have had any endowment, except under the above-mentioned will. There are forty-one pupils at present on the roll.

Donaghmore; Kinaslee.

Mullycar school is situate in the parish of Clonfeacle, county of Tyrone. It was closed at the same period as Kinaslee, but has not been re-opened. I could not obtain a reference to the register; but Mr. J. K. Tener, above mentioned, stated that, as in the case of Kinaslee, the average attendance in the school had fallen below fifty.—[10th November, 1855.]

Dungannon.

Dungannon School.—It appears from an extract from letters patent of the date 9 James I. (4th March), that King James I. granted to Sir Arthur Chichester, Knight, the castle, site, &c., of Dungannon, the water mill in or near the town of Dungannon, together with several other denominations of land, containing in the total 1,140 acres, at a rent of £9 2*s.* 6*d.*, English. The premises are created the manor of Dungannon; together with other lands, comprising 500 acres. Sir Arthur Chichester was to set apart portions of land for several purposes, and among others, two acres, viz., half an acre for the site of a public school, and one acre and a-half for the exercise of the scholars.

Having enclosed the extract to the Rev. William Quain, the incumbent of the parish, with a request that he would make inquiry as to whether the conditions as to a school had ever been fulfilled, he replied that his knowledge of Dungannon did not furnish him with any evidence that the provision had been acted on, except so far as a grant made in 1813 of one rood of land, to the Governors of Erasmus Smith's charity, might be considered as a partial compliance with it. The result of my own general inquiries into educational endowments in the neighbourhood of Dungannon, leads me to come to the conclusion that the condition was not fulfilled; at the same time it is right to observe, that I have been unable to ascertain the title to the premises on which the Royal School of Dungannon is erected, and it is possible that part of the lands immediately adjoining and attached to that school may have been appropriated to it, in fulfilment of the provision in the letters patent referred to.

Mr. Quain states that he had often heard "a tradition" of two acres of land being connected with a school, but it seems to me that there is no good ground to suppose that there is any school in operation, which may be considered as having been established in pursuance of the patent.—[28th November, 1856.]

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO.

Alleged Endowments inquired into.

Ardstraw; Newtown, Parochial.

Ardstraw; Newtown, Parochial School.—In the Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, (1835), p. 311 *a*, under title of "Ardstraw," there is mentioned a school by the description of "Newtown Parochial School, kept by William Noble," who, it was alleged, had a house rent free. The only other information which has been furnished is contained in the return made to the present Commission by the said William Noble. The school has been closed since May, 1848. Of the statements contained in that return I could obtain no evidence; and William Noble himself has, since its date, emigrated to Australia. He left some relatives in possession of the schoolhouse and garden attached, who have given up the possession of it to a Mr. Baird, who has purchased the property contiguous thereto under the Court of Chancery, and, I believe, gave to the occupants of it £7 for the possession; and the house and garden, which are situate in Mill-street, Newtownstewart, are in possession of the tenants of Mr. Baird. It appears that the school held here was, for a great number of years, the parochial school; but for some time, owing to the inefficiency of Mr. Noble, who could not be got rid of, the rector of the parish did not interfere with it, and it was latterly the private school of the master. There does not appear to have been any distinct title to the premises, as applicable to a school, but they were held rent free. I believe that, about the year 1817 (as alleged by William Noble), the former master claimed the premises as his own, and it being desirable to get rid of him, some subscription was made to buy him out, and that a sum of £50 or thereabouts was paid to him, and William Noble put into possession, as his successor; and on this ground the latter claimed a property in the premises. The entire premises do not contain more than half a rood of ground, and the house is not one well adapted for a school. Other schools have been established, which render it unnecessary to have any school held in the former schoolhouse.—[10th November, 1856.]

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PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Ahascragh.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £27 13s. 10d.; Kildare-place Society, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £119 1s. 6½d.; the Very Rev. Dean Malon and Sir Ross Mahon, renewable lease, 8 March, 1825.	1 2 19	7 8 1	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by grantors and heirs of Sir R. Mahon, or by master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantors, and heirs of Sir R. Mahon. *Deed.*	—
Annaghdown; Corrundulla.	Rev. Raymond Hargadan, will, death, 1824, £184 12s. 4d., lent for building Roman Catholic Cathedral of Tuam, at £9 4s. 7d. a-year interest.	—	—	—	9 4 7	Establishment of a poor school for instruction of 50 children, of Annaghdown, in reading, English, and catechism, Irish or English. *Copy of Will.*	English; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic catechism.
Aughrim; Lisheen.	L. L. Fund, £73 16s. 11d.; subscriptions, £57 4s. 7d.; T. Wade, grant, 20 Dec., 1822.	Site.	4 8 8	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	English; arithmetic; Euclid. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.
Claren Bridge, Christian Brothers.	Sir T. N. Redington, grant of site, with premises erected thereon, at cost of £750, 30 December, 1844; Frances X. E. Redington, assignment of above to trustees, and grant of rent-charge of £40, 31 Dec., 1844; Edmond Rice, will, proved, 16 November, 1844. *Vide City of Dublin, Table No. 2, p. 90.*	0 3 9 and Rent-charge.	23 6 0	40 0 0	—	For use of the Christian Brothers or other persons devoted to education as part of their religious discipline, or, if impossible from any circumstance to procure same, of other competent persons to reside upon and occupy the premises, and teach gratis the male children on estates of Sir T. N. Redington and his heirs. *Deed; Rep. A. C.* For the instruction of poor boys in English, practical mathematics, and drawing, the institution being chiefly devoted to the communication of religious knowledge, and moral and religious influences being relied on for the maintenance of discipline. *Books of the Christian Brothers.*	English, according to the system of the Christian Brothers; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Instruction in the tenets of the Roman Catholic religion, and Roman Catholic catechism.
Clifden, Mission, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £73 16s. 11d.; subscriptions, £64 12s. 4d.; John D'Arcy, grant, 7 June, 1824.	3 0 38	7 7 9	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Minister of Omey, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; Euclid; book-keeping. Agricultural instruction. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism and Baxter's catechism.
Clifden, Mission, Girls and Infant.	House by subscription; site, portion of preceding.	—	4 13 7	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy work. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.
Clonfert.	Association for Discountenancing Vice, £32 6s. 2d.; subscriptions, &c., £60; Bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, grant, 30 Oct., 1822.	1 2 19	4 7 8	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to children of members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	—

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF GALWAY.

Master.				School.			Pupils.								
							Number.		Religion.						
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom Paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£. s. d.													
In grantors and heirs of Sir R. Mahon. *Deed.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Master absent at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit. *Vide Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner, p.* 690.
The teachers are Monks of the Order of St. Francis.	4 12 3	Archbishop MacHale.	Two acres of land.	183	—	Small.	70	140	—	140	—	—	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 690. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 5409 *et seq.*
In minister. *Deed.*	24 0 0	Rev. J. F. T. Crampton.	Apartments, £1.	42	—	None.	11	14	14	—	—	—	Free.	Scholars absent at time of inspection; school premises neglected. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 690.
In Mrs. F. X. E. Redington and heirs. *Deed.*	70 0 0	From endowment, £40; Sir T. N. Redington, £30.	Apartments, £10.	320	—	None.	60	141	—	141	—	—	Free.	Not satisfactory; attendance irregular. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 690.
In minister. *Deed.*	50 0 0	Committee of Irish Church Missions.	Apartments, £5.	126	—	None.	40	45	45	—	—	—	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 691.
Same.	*Mistress of girls' school. 27 0 0 Mistress of infant school.	Same. Same.	—	156	—	None.	80	100	33	67	—	—	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 691.
In minister. *Deed.*	45 0 0	Archdeacon of Clonfert.	House and land.	—	—	—	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	Not inspected by Assistant Commissioner owing to lateness of period when deed was received.

* Not stated.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Cummer; Corrofin.	L. L. Fund, £44 6s. 2d.; subscriptions, £45 18s. 3d.; Pierce J. Blake, grant, 1 Jan., 1825.	1 2 19	4 6 5	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by grantor or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*	Spelling; reading; writing. Needlework. Roman Catholic catechism.
Eyrecourt, Endowed.	Rev. Richd. Banks, will proved September, 1730, £700, of which £500 now invested in Government Stock; schoolhouse erected out of accumulation of income, at a cost of £600, on land held under renewable lease from Lord Eyre.	1 0 0	19 0 0	—	15 0 0	For founding a charity school at Eyrecourt for maintenance and education of poor children of parish of Donanaghta, to be nominated by Bishop of Clonfert, John Eyre, and minister of said parish. *Copy of Will.*	Classics; mathematics. English.
Galway, Claddagh, Convent, National.	Rev. Neal Campbell MacLachlan, lease for 91 years, 1826.	Site.	4 13 5	—	—	For school purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	English according to National system. Plain and fancy needlework. Roman Catholic catechism and prayers.
Galway, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £366 14s. 7d.; subscriptions, £833 5s. 4d.; site, part of Governors' estate.	Site.	36 10 0	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.*	Writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; Euclid; book-keeping. Scripture lessons; Church catechism.
Galway, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	(Salary from general fund.)	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; English history; arithmetic. Sewing. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children; Wesleyan catechism to Wesleyans.
Galway, Erasmus Smith's, Grammar.	Erasmus Smith, under Royal Charter, 1669. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from Governors, £8,985 16s. 10d., 1812; land attached to school, part of Governors' estate.	13 1 18	282 18 0	(Salaries, &c., from general fund.)	—	For a free grammar school for the benefit of the children of the tenants of Governors, and of residents in and about Galway; twenty of the children of residents recommended by three or four Aldermen of Galway, and all the children of tenants to be free of charge, to be taught Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, according to their respective capacities, and fitted for the University if their parents desire it; others of them to write and cipher, that they may be fit for disposement to trades or other employments. Master to be permitted to receive other children at reasonable rates. Children, before admission to grammar school or to be under head master, must be fit to learn some introductory classical book. Usher to teach as many children of tenants to read, write, and cast accounts, as will not prejudice his attendance on grammar school. Master to be a Protestant, and to read the Scriptures, and have prayers in school. Children to be instructed in the Scriptures and Usher's catechism. *Rules of Erasmus Smith, under Charter, Doc. Ev. Vol. II. p.* 390. As to salaries, repairs, exhibitions, &c., *vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731.	Greek; Latin; Euclid; writing from dictation; English grammar; geography; history; arithmetic; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Galway, Market-street, National, Free, Boys.	A. J. Lynch, will, proved 17 June, 1834, £92 6s. 2d.; Laur. B. Bourke, will, proved 23 April, 1840, £100; various other donations and bequests lent on bond or mortgage, or invested in Bank shares, producing in all about £100 a-year; Bishop Ffrench, deeds of assignment of site, 1824 and 1836.	Site.	30 10 0	—	100 0 0	Upon trust for the building and endowing of the school. *Deeds*, 1824 *and* 1836; *Rep. A. C.*	English, according to National system; geography; arithmetic; algebra; Euclid; mensuration; principles of navigation. Roman Catholic catechism and prayers.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF GALWAY—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom Paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In grantor. *Deed.*	—	—	Apartments, £3; occasional gratuity from parish priest.	108	—	None.	35	*–	–	35	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*; some free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 691.
—	13. 1 4	Commissioners of Education.	Apartments and land, £9 14*s* 5*d.*; School-fees, £12.	38	—	None.	8	10	6	4	–	–	£4.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 691.
The teachers are Nuns of the Order of Sisters of Mercy.	†—	National Board.	—	139	—	None.	82	242	–	242	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory; attendance irregular. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 692.
In governors. *Rules of Board.*	20 0 0	Governors.	Apartments, £4; fuel, £3.	136	—	Sufficient.	16	21	21	–	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 692. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 5718 *et seq.*
Same.	20 0 0	Same.	Apartments, £4; fuel, £4.	113	—	Same.	10	12	9	–	–	‡3	10*s.* to £1; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 692. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 5883 *et seq.*
In Governors. *Charter.*	100 0 0	Governors.	House and land; £21 compensation for ground taken by governors; school fees, £80.	120	50	Sufficient, with ball-court.	20	20	17	3	–	–	£4 4*s.* to £6 6*s.*; eight free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 692. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 5466–5717, 6015–6024, 6030–6062–20111 *et seq.* 23120 *et seq.*
	90 0 0	Same.												
	18 0 0	Head master.												
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	132 0 0	Treasurer and National Board.	Apartments and garden.	1000	—	None.	345	802	–	802	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory; endowment insecure. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 693.

* No roll. † The salary of Convent National Schools is regulated by a scale of £20 for each 100 pupils up to 300; £17 per hundred from 300 to 600; above 600, £15 per hundred, with a modified rule for intermediate numbers. *Rules of Board*, 1855. ‡ Wesleyan Methodists.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Killaan; Woodlawn, National, Boys.	Lord Ashtown, will, proved 23 June, 1840, £1,500; act of Trustees expending £600 of above in building (£400 expended in building at Brackna, *vide* King's County, *Table, No. 1, p.* 154).	Site.	18 10 0	—	15 0 0	£1,000 to be expended according to discretion of trustees, for advantage of poor tenants on testator's Galway and King's County estates, or either of them, by the establishment of schools; £500 in trust to be vested in the public funds, for the support and establishment of a school or schools as above. *Extracts from Wills.*	—
Killaan; Woodlawn, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework.
Loughrea; Piggot's-lane	L. L. Fund, £184 12*s.* 4*d.*; subscriptions, £276 18*s.* 5½*d*; Earl of Clanricarde, grant, 16 May, 1824.	Site.	14 6 11	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Minister of Loughrea, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	English; mensuration; book-keeping. Scripture lessons; Church catechism.
Moycullen, National, Boys.	Rev. Francis X. Blake, lease 1832.	1 0 0	16 9 7	—	—	On trust for the maintenance of schools. *Rep. A. C.*	English, according to the National System; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic catechism
Moycullen, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	English, according to system of National Board. Roman Catholic catechism.
Omey; Kingstown, Irish Church Mission, Boys.	John D'Arcy, lease for 99 years, 5 October, 1825.	1 1 4	9 5 1	—	—	For a school for education of children of peasantry of the vicinity, to be conducted according to the principles of the Kildare-place Society. *Lease.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Agriculture. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism and Lancaster's controversial catechism.
Omey; Kingstown, Irish Church Mission, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Religious instruction same as in Boys' school.
Tuam, Bishop-street, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £184 12*s.* 4*d.*; Archbishop of Tuam, grant, 23 Jan., 1824.	Site.	5 19 9	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by the Archbishop of Tuam, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of Archbishop. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; English history; mensuration. Scriptural instruction, historical and controversial.
Tuam, Bishop-street, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; geography; English history. Plain needlework. Religious instruction same as in Boys' school.
Tuam, Diocesan Free.	Stat. 12 Eliz., ch. 1 Ir. (1570); stat. 53 Geo. III., ch. 107. s. 24; Order of Lord Lieutenant in Council, 17 April, 1824; proceeds of sale of old school premises, now invested in £558 18*s.* 8*d.* Government Stock.	—	—	64 12 4	16 15 4	For a free school in which children of residents in diocese of whatever religious persuasion, are entitled to a classical education as day scholars free of expense, the master being at liberty to receive voluntary remuneration from such as choose to pay. *Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Report,* 1831.	—
Total, . .		25 2 6 7 sites and rent-charge.	494 0 11	104 12 4	155 19 11		

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF GALWAY—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom Paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	—	—	—	111	—	None.	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	Assistant Commissioner could not obtain full information on account of master's illness.
Same.	34 0 0	National Board, £22; Patron, £12.	Apartments and garden, £2.	111	—	None.	34	66	4	62	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 693.
In minister. *Deed.*	30 0 0	Rector and Irish Church Mission Society.	Apartments.	90	—	None.	8	10	10	–	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 693. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 5405 *et seq.*
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	24 0 0	National Board.	Apartments and land, £10; school fees.	108	—	None.	52	114	–	114	–	–	Free; some pay 2s. to 4s.	Not satisfactory, but improving. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 693.
Same.	*—	—	Apartments; school fees.	108	—	None.	42	70	–	70	–	–	Free; some pay 2s. to 4s.	Not satisfactory, but improving. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 693.
In minister of Ballynakill, with approval of grantor. *Lease.*	36 0 0	Irish Church Mission Society.	Apartments, £3.	83	—	None.	26	40	20	20	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 694.
Same.	18 0 0	Same.	—	83	—	None.	26	40	40	–	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 694.
In Archbishop of Tuam. *Deed.*	30 0 0	Agent of Bishop of Tuam.	Apartments, £4; Fuel.	73	—	None.	25	32	32	–	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 694.
Same.	20 0 0	Same.	—	73	—	None.	23	34	34	–	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 694.
In Lord Lieutenant, *Stat.* 12 *Eliz., ch.* 1.	81 7 8	Bishop & clergy, £64 12s. 4d.; Commissioners of Education, £16 15s. 4d.	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	School vacant at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit, on account of death of master. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 694. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 6063.
				3321	50		1033	2048 †	285	1700 ‡	–	3		

* Salary not fixed at time of inspection. † Including 95 unclassed. ‡ Including 35 not on roll.

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ballymacward.	L. L. Fund, £27 13s. 10d.; subscriptions, £27 13s. 10d; site from Earl of Clancarty, 1825.	Site.	2 3 3	—	—	—
Ballymacward, Roman Catholic, Parochial.	Bernard Brown, will, proved 17 Sept., 1844, £10 a-year for 900 years.	—	—	—	10 0 0	To be paid to the parish priest for the support and maintenance of Roman Catholic school of parish. *Extract from Will.*
Ballynakill; Newtown-costello.	John Costello, grant, 1 December, 1826, an acre with house thereon.	1 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	For a school under Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*
Dangan.	L. L. Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £46 3s. 1d.; Rev. J. Galbraith, grant, 19 May, 1823.	0 2 5	3 6 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster, to teach children selected by minister of Killereran, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Drumtemple; Ballymoe.	L. L. Fund, £55 7s. 8d; subscription, £55 7s. 8d.; Thomas N. Bagot, grant, 12 July, 1823.	1 0 0	4 6 5	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor for life, and after his decease by minister, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor for life, and afterwards of minister. *Deed.*
Killinane; Illerton.	Parsons Persse, will, proved 21 Sept., 1812, rent-charge of £23 1s. 6d.; Chancery Scheme, 14 Oct., 1853; accumulation of rent-charge, invested in Government Stock by Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, £507 2s.; Dudley Persse, promise of lease of site.	Site and rent-charge.	0 10 0	23 1 6	15 4 2	For a free school for poor children of tenants on testator's estate, at Illerton, in County of Galway. *Chancery Scheme.*
Kilmoylan; Ballinderry.	John Nolan, grant, 20 January, 1827, site and house.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For a public school for free education, on principles of Kildare-place Society. *Deed.*
Loughrea, Diocesan Free School for Clonfert and Kilmacduagh.	Stat. 12 Eliz., ch. 1 Ir. (1570); Stat. 53 Geo. III., ch. 107, secs. 22 and 24; Order of Lord Lieutenant in Council, 17 April, 1824.	—	—	36 18 5	—	For a free school in which children of residents in diocese, of whatever religious persuasion, are entitled to a classical education as day scholars, free of expense, the master being at liberty to receive voluntary remuneration from such as choose to pay. *Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Report,* 1831.
Tynagh; Limehill.	L. L. Fund, £23 1s. 6d.; subscriptions, £23 1s. 6d.; an acre of land from Earl of Clancarty, 1825.	1 0 0	2 7 8	—	—	—
	Total, . .	3 2 5 3 sites and rent-charge.	20 3 4	59 19 11	25 4 2	

TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kilbeaconty, Roman Catholic, Parochial.	Colonel Nelly, will, proved 14th October, 1830, interest of £500.	—	—	—	15 0 0

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF GALWAY.

Master's Appointment.	School-house.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
—	In existence.	Discontinued many years since; from what cause not ascertained. *Rep. A. C.*	It does not appear that a deed securing the site has been executed. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 694. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 6067 *et seq.*
—	Not yet built.	Unascertained. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 694.	The building of schoolhouse is stated to have been commenced. *Rep. A. C.*
—	—	—	No report in this case, deed not having been received until inspection of county concluded. No reply has been received to circular addressed to master.
In minister. *Deed.*	—	Discontinued, not being required in the district. *Rep. A. C.*	The rector, who is one of the trustees, was unaware of the endowment. *Rep. A. C.*
In grantor for life, and afterwards in minister. *Deed.*	In tolerable repair.	Discontinued lately, in consequence of the establishment of a National school. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 694.	—
In Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. *Chancery Scheme.*	None.	The establishment of the school delayed in consequence of defects in the powers of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, in the first instance, and subsequently, of litigation. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 694.	Arrangements for building a schoolhouse are being made. *Rep. A. C.*
—	—	—	No report owing to lateness of period when information regarding endowment was received. No reply to circular addressed to master.
In Lord Lieutenant. *Stat.* 12 *Eliz., ch.* 1.	None.	No appointment made by Lord Lieutenant. No schoolhouse built by Grand Jury.	In consequence of no appointment having been made by the Lord Lieutenant, endowment has not been paid by the bishop and clergy.
—	In existence.	Discontinued, owing to the competition of the National schools and the opposition of the Roman Catholic clergy. *Rep. A. C.*	It does not appear that any deed of grant has been yet executed. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 695.

ENDOWMENT. COUNTY OF GALWAY.

Object.	Nature of Contingency.	Remarks.
For education of poor children of parish of Kilbeaconty, under control of parish priest. *Extracts from Wills.*	Death of testator's son and daughter without issue. *Extracts from Wills.*	—

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TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Value. From Land.	Net Annual Value. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Clonfert, Protestant Charter.	Archbishop of Tuam, grant of two acres.	2 0 0	2 0 0	—	—	For instruction of Roman Catholic and other poor natives of Ireland in English, writing, and arithmetic; in husbandry and housewifery, or in trades, manufactures, or other manual occupations; in Scriptures, and in principles of Protestant Established Religion. *Charter.*
Craughwell.	Richard Rathborne, lease of house for two lives, 13 Dec. 1824.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For a school for education of poor and destitute children. *Lease.*
Enniscaltra, Protestant Charter.	James Daly, grant of twenty acres.	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	Same as that of Clonfert Protestant Charter School, above.
Galway, Protestant Charter.	John Cox, grant of one acre.	1 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	Same.
Lavally or Clondahamper.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £73 17*s.*; subscriptions, £13 17*s.*; and one acre from Marquess of Sligo.	1 0 0	3 12 7	—	—	—
Loughrea, Protestant Charter.	Earl of Clanrickarde, grant of 1A. 2R. 19P., and rent-charge, £18 9*s.* 2*d.*, also terminable lease of 40A. 0R. 20P., at £5 yearly rent.	41 2 39	38 14 10	18 9 2	—	Same as that of Clonfert Protestant Charter School, above.
Minola, Protestant Charter.	Grant of thirty acres.	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	Same.
Monivea, Protestant Charter.	Robert French, grant of two acres.	2 0 0	2 0 0	—	—	Same.
Newtown Eyre Protestant Charter.	Stratford Eyre, grant of forty-one acres.	41 0 0	41 0 0	—	—	Same.
Tuam, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £184 12*s.* 4*d.*; assignment of bishop's lease, from lessees, at £6 yearly rent, 21 January, 1824.	1 0 26	3 6 2	—	—	For a master to teach children to be selected by trustees or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of trustees. *Deed.*
Tuam, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.
	Total, . . .	139 3 25 and site.	145 3 7	18 9 2	—	

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF GALWAY.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Annaghdown; Woodpark.	Rev. Raymond Hargadan, will, interest of £100 (Irish).	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Report, 1835, p. 48 *d.*	The school has not been in operation for more than twenty years. The interest of the money is paid, partly to the present master of the Annaghdown Corrundulla School, and partly to a former master, a relative of testator. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Ballinacourty; Gurrane.	A house and garden.	Same, p. 76 *a.*	The school not in operation. Assistant Commissioner unable to discover that it ever had any endowment. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Clonliskail.	Grant from Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Report, 1825, App., p. 658.	It does not appear that the alleged grant was ever made. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Clontuskert; Boula, National.	House and garden.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Report, 1835, p. 9 *d.*	Nothing could be discovered about this school. The denomination Boula is unknown in the locality. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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LOST OR EXPIRED. COUNTY OF GALWAY.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Report, 1835, p. 545, quoting Reports on Charter Schools, 1759.	This school is not in operation. The Secretary to the Incorporated Society is unable to find any trace of it in the minutes of the General Board down to the year 1761. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	—
Lease in custody of Kildare-place Society.	Lease expired.	—
Same as for Clonfert Protestant Charter School, above.	The Secretary to the Incorporated Society is unable to find any trace of this school in the minutes of the General Board down to the year 1761. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	—
Same.	Suppressed in 1791 by order of General Board of Incorporated Society. Premises surrendered, in 1792, to heir of original grantor. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	—
Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 1228, and Books of Commissioners of Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund.	The school-house has been taken down, and the materials have been used in the erection of another school at Lavally. The ground of the latter school is not secured to educational purposes, and it appears that no grant of the former site was ever executed by the Marquess of Sligo. Since the removal of the school the latter has reverted to the donor. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Same as for Clonfert Protestant Charter School, above.	Suppressed in 1809, chiefly because the house was entirely out of repair. Land, school premises, and annuity surrendered in 1810. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	—
Same.	Premises reconveyed to Sir John Browne, Bart., in 1777, the school having been previously discontinued. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	—
Same.	Suppressed in 1826 as being one of the least useful of the Society's schools. Premises reconveyed in 1827 to Mr. R. French. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	—
Same.	Suppressed in 1773 as being one of the least favourably circumstanced of Society's schools. Premises surrendered to representative of original grantor. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	—
Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep., 1825, App., p. 657.	The lease, which was renewable, on payment of one year's rent renewal fine for every fourteen years gained by such renewal, has been allowed to expire by the trustees, on account, as is stated, of the excessive amount of the renewal fine. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Same.	Same.	—

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF GALWAY—*continued.*

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Cong; Ashford.	Endowment of £60 a year.	Answer to circular.	There is no endowment for this school. The house appears to have been built by Mr. Guinness at his own expense. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Galway.	Jane Eyre, £24 a-year.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep. 1835, App. p. 545.	This bequest is not for education. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Galway.	Unascertained revenues attaching to the town of Galway.	Same.	No information could be procured with reference to this supposed endowment. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Galway, Boys.	Charles Browne, will, proved, 1 March, 1834, devise of a reversion in land.	Books of Bequest Board, containing extracts from Wills.	Interest expired before reversion took effect. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Kilcloony; Brakernagh.	L. L. Fund, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £461 10*s.* 9*d.*, and sites for houses.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep. 1825, App. p. 647.	It does not appear that there was a grant of land promised by Lord Clancarty as a condition of obtaining the grant, though such is stated to have been the case in the 1825 Report. Lord Clancarty's agent denies that there is any grant for schools on the property. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF GALWAY—*continued.*

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Kilcloony; Garbally.	Identical with preceding.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Rep., 1835, p. 647.	Same as preceding.	—
Kilcloony; Macknay.	Same.	Same.	Same.	—
Kilmacduagh College.	Ancient endowment attaching to College.	Answer to Circular.	Neither Provost nor Registrar of Kilmacduagh could afford any information as to this supposed endowment. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Kilnadeema; Cahertrim.	L. L. Fund, £23 1*s.* 6*d.*; subscriptions, £23 1*s.* 6*d*; an acre from Lord Clancarty.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 15, *d.*	It could not be ascertained that the proposed grant was ever made, or any lease of the land ever executed in this case. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 695.	—
Kilnadeema; Sunnagh.	House, and half an acre of land.	Same.	No information could be obtained as to the existence of an endowment for the Sunnagh school. Lord Clancarty's agent deposed that no lease or deed of trust existed in respect of it. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Kiltormer, Protestant Charter.	Hon. Stratford Eyre, grant of one acre of land.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App. p. 545, quoting Reports on Charter Schools, 1759.	This school appears to be identical with Newtown Eyre, in *Table No.* 4, *p.* 688.	—
Kiltullagh; Esker Agricultural.	Allocation of £3,000 (residue of money voted for relief of poor of West of Ireland) by Lords of Treasury, on recommendation of Grand Jury of County of Galway.	Answer to Circular.	The £3,000, though at present allocated to educational purposes, is not secured as such, but is liable to be withdrawn on an unfavourable report by an Inspector, and applied to other charitable purposes, in no way connected with education. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 696.	—
Kiltullagh; Esker, National.	House and garden.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 12 *d.*	The premises are not secured in any way to educational purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Tuam; Dublin Road.	Mr. Richmond, will, a good house, worth £250.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App. p. 1206.	Nothing is known in Tuam of this bequest—it is not recorded in the Registry office there. A portion of the house referred to is standing, but unroofed. *Rep. A. C.*	—

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

EXTRACTS from REPORTS of GEORGE WHITLEY ABRAHAM, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.

Endowments in Operation.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Ahascragh.

Ahascragh School.—The master was absent from school on the occasion of my visit, having obtained leave, it was stated, from the Rector to attend to private business elsewhere, I visited the rectory; but in the absence both of the master and of the Rector, I was unable to procure any information relative to the school beyond the fact of its being in operation.—[16th April, 1856.]

Annaghdown; Corrundulla.

Annaghdown; Corrundulla School.—The state of instruction I found to be backward. There were only two pupils of the third or more advanced class present. They knew nothing of the derivations of the words in the reading lesson, although they are given conspicuously at the head of each chapter in the books of the Christian Brothers. They knew somewhat of parsing and geography, but were quite ignorant of any thing respecting the principles of arithmetic. I do not think I have found in any school one of the younger children to tell me of what other process or rule multiplication is a short method. The master stated with reference to this school, that he found the scholars a very stupid and unmanageable race, that they and their parents were alike apathetic about education, and that their highest aspirings stopped short at reading and writing. He cannot induce them to attend with regularity, and the larger proportion he states to be absent five days out of six: even some in comparatively easy circumstances he cannot prevail upon without the utmost difficulty to take the books from the community at cost price. I think, however, that making every allowance, communities such as this are far less successful than purely educational institutes like that of the Christian Brothers or than the trained National teachers. I think almost any system closely followed would lead to more satisfactory results than I saw to day. The endowment was paid subsequent to 1837, in support of a Corrundulla school, no longer in operation, and is at present divided equally between the master of the discontinued school and the Religious Society at present in charge of the Corrundulla school. The amount is, however, not regularly paid to the Society.—[28th November, 1855.]

Aughrim; Lisheen.

Aughrim; Lisheen School.—I had not an opportunity of examining the scholars, as Saturday is a vacant day. The school-house is a miserable shed, and every thing round it bespeaks neglect and decay.—[8th December, 1855.]

Claren Bridge, Christian Brothers.

Claren Bridge, Christian Brothers' School.—The state of instruction did not appear to me such as one might expect in a school conducted by a master of such eminent qualifications as Mr. Locke, the superior of the Community, appears to possess. The pupils read and parsed well, but they knew little

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COUNTY OF GALWAY.

Endowments in Operation.

of the derivation of words or of the principles of arithmetic. They did not seem to understand the reduction of fractions to a common denominator as an independent rule, although they were able to work it as part of any other operation. Their knowledge of geography was limited, but accurate so far as it went. The master assured me that the schools of the Christian Brothers reach a very imperfect development in the country; that parents regard any thing not purely practical as quite useless; and that questions upon the corn tables, and calculations of a similar description, are found to have most interest for parents and pupils. He further stated that the entire attendance of any pupil during the year would hardly make up three months, and he would almost be disposed to exchange the attendance such as it is at present for three consecutive months of regular attendance. —[30th November, 1855.]

Claren Bridge, Christian Brothers.

Clifden Mission Boys' School.—Both as to discipline and instruction, this is the least well conducted school that has fallen under my observation. While examining the senior boys, I observed the others idle and agape. I directed the attention of the master to the circumstance, and inquired of him had he no means of providing occupation for them; he answered that "Connemara boys" are all of the same stamp. As the result of my examination I may state, that their reading was nearly unintelligible —one only had any idea of parsing. They had never been taught the derivation of words; they were quite ignorant of geography, and had never, to my belief, been taught the principles of any rule in arithmetic, as far as they had gone. I inquired of Mr. Burke, the local superintendent under the Irish Church Missionary Society, whether he thought the master efficient, and he admitted that he did not. The master, however, he said, was generally useful, had some knowledge of medicine, having at one time been a medical student, and could not easily be replaced. Mr. Burke added, that the best of his scholars had lately been drafted into the militia, and that the schools I visited (male and female), were the worst sample of the Society's schools to be seen. As well as I could collect from the answers of the Rev. Mr. Burke and the master, the Church of England Catechism would appear to be taught for form sake, and under pressure—as for instance, while the children were being prepared for confirmation. Scriptural instruction and Baxter's Controversial Catechism, I understood were most in favour.—[7th November, 1855.]

Clifden Mission, Boys.

Clifden Mission Girls' and Infant School.—This school as far as the senior pupils are concerned is in the most backward state. The present mistress acts only *ad interim*, and the late mistress was in the same position. The children have not the most elementary notions of parsing, arithmetic, or geography. Of the Shannon, for instance, I was told it was a sea, a river that flowed into the Mediterranean, that it ran through England, and through America. The answering in other matters was equally bad. The infant school appeared to be under more effective management, and the working department seemed, as far as I could judge, to be in considerable forwardness.—[9th November, 1855.]

Clifden Mission, Girls and Infant.

Cummer; Corrofin School.—This is little more than the pretence of a school. The children are taught to read and write, but learn no arithmetic beyond their tables, no geography, and no grammar. They have only what books (Universal Spelling Books) they can afford to buy; and the few I examined seemed to understand scarce any thing of what they read. The pupils are obliged to kneel when writing—their forms (few in number), being used as desks. The shell of the house is good, and with a little expense the schoolroom, which is spacious, might be made to accommodate a mixed school very well. I have seen schools where the state of instruction was perhaps as low, but none that appeared so neglected as this.—[27th November, 1855.]

Cummer; Corrofin.

Eyrecourt Endowed School.—This school was endowed by the Rev. Richard Banks, formerly incumbent of the parish, July 20th, 1730, the date of his will, the probate of which was granted to William Smith, M.D., and Hunt Calcott Chambers, two of the executors. After directing payment of debts and funeral expenses, testator bequeaths to his sister, Jane Banks, the interest of £700, payable half-yearly, during life, and after other bequests to his said sister, follows the bequest creating the endowment in these terms—"Item, I will and bequeath the interest of the aforesaid £700 for ever, after my said sister's decease, for the founding of a charity school at Eyrecourt, for the maintenance and education of such poor children of the parish of Donaghanta, as the Lord Bishop of Clonfert, John Eyre, Esq., and the minister of the parish of Donaghanta, and their successors, shall think fit." I find it stated in the Thirteenth Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland, 1812, page 306, that the schoolhouse was built by the Rev. Thomas Hackett, first master, at a cost of £600; chiefly the proceeds of interest accumulating upon the Banks fund. Mr. Hackett, it appears, contributed a small advance. The schoolhouse stands upon an acre of land, granted, according to the Report in question, by Lord Eyre, upon lease for lives renewable for ever, to the Rev. Thomas Hackett, who is further stated to have paid £30 to the outgoing tenant, for his interest in the plot. Part of this sum of £30 was advanced by Mr. Hackett from his own funds, and on this advance he grounded a claim to half the property. The lease of this acre was renewed in 1812, to the Rev. John Hackett, jun., and successor of the Rev. Thomas Hackett, individually, and not as master of the school—a circumstance noticed with disapprobation by the Commissioners. The Report states the salary of the master to be derived from the interest at six per cent. of £700—the Banks bequest—lent to Launcelot Sandys, Esq., of Kilcavan, in the Queen's County, and secured by bond of Launcelot Sandys and George Sandys, Esqrs., since deceased. The interest at the date of the Report was regularly paid. The endowment, as circumstanced at present, consists of the house and land, worth about £12 per annum, and the interest of £500 Government stock (new three per cent.); of which, however, the master receives only £13 1*s.* 4*d.* on account of deductions for income tax and occupation tax. It would appear that some years ago, the schoolhouse being out of repair, the sum of £200 was taken from the capital fund of the trust, and applied in repairs. Up to that period I am informed by Mr. Wilson, the salary of the master was double its present amount, and free pupils were received in the school. The diminution of salary is accounted for by that of the trust fund, and also by its transfer from private to public securities.

Eyrecourt Endowed.

With respect to the state of instruction in the school, I found one pupil only, learning Latin, and a little Greek. I examined him in Virgil, and he knew nothing of construction or parsing. Such of the others as I examined in reading, parsing, writing from dictation, geography, and arithmetic, were very deficient. Their answering in arithmetic was the worst in my experience. There was observable an utter want of order, discipline, or respect for the master. Each boy has a different set of books, such as they are; and this circumstance, coupled with the extreme

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COUNTY OF GALWAY.

Endowments in Operation.

Eyrecourt Endowed.

irregularity of the attendance and small number of pupils, renders any attempt at classification useless. As far as I can pretend to understand the will of the founder, this establishment does in no one particular carry out his wishes. A reputed classical school where nothing is actually learned, and all the pupils pay; and where a species of tenant-right custom prevails with regard to the mastership, inasmuch as each master is obliged to purchase "the good will" of his predecessor; does not answer the description of "a charity school for the maintenance and education of poor children." According to Mr. Wilson's statement, the admission of free pupils was discontinued in consequence of the master's salary having been diminished. It appears to me that under the provisions of the will, the maintenance and education of poor children cannot be contingent upon the increase or diminution of the master's salary, unless in so far as that maintenance and education may be enlarged or contracted according to the state of the fund. But to discontinue absolutely the admission of free pupils so long as any sum, however small, is available for the purposes of the charity, and enjoyed by any one as the bounty of the founder, is quite irreconcilable with the terms of the will. The original trustees are open to grave censure for having allowed the fund to be diverted from its destination. The maintenance of a charity school is of the essence of the trust, and from the beginning this should have been a charity school in the most emphatic and vulgar sense of the word. There is a mitigated blame attaching to the present trustees for acting in a trust without making themselves acquainted with its nature, when a search in the Prerogative Court could have put them in possession of the will of the founder and enabled them to carry out its provisions.—[11th December, 1855.]

Galway, Claddagh Convent National.

Galway, Claddagh Convent National School.—The answering was very indifferent in every thing but spelling and parsing—I might also add arithmetic. Several of the pupils wrote remarkably well; but in general they made a very poor attempt at writing from dictation, knew nothing about the derivation of words, and were quite ignorant of geography.

Although the Religious Society have had charge of the school for three years, it is still in a transition state, having been very ill-managed previously by a teacher whom the Commissioners dismissed.

The scholars are of an exceedingly primitive, indigent, and laborious class. The school is open from 10 o'clock, but there is never full attendance before half-past eleven, and most of the pupils are obliged to return home to breakfast at 12 o'clock. Nearly all leave at half-past two; and as their parents cannot spare them on Saturdays, the school is closed on that day. Girls as they are, they had contracted some of the vices of their class, and were even in the habit of profane swearing, but probably without much advertence, when the Religious Society took them into hands. They still continue, to some extent, not insubordinate by any means, but impracticable. Gradual progress, however, is being made. The attendance of the sisters is an over-tax upon their strength, and though two of the community are always present, they do not consider themselves justified in diminishing the efficiency of their school proper, to give all the development they could wish to the Claddagh school.

I cannot say I observed any defect in management; neither of the sisters present appeared to spare herself. They were in attendance for the day only—the sister in charge of the infants having been recently appointed, and the senior sister doing duty for another of the community confined to her convent from indisposition.—[6th November, 1855.]

Galway, Erasmus Smith's English Boys.

Galway, Erasmus Smith's English Boys' School.—The state of instruction in this school is imperfect. I examined the pupils in reading, writing from dictation, parsing, arithmetic, and Euclid. They read and parsed pretty fairly; they had some idea of the derivation of words, and answered in geography very well. The answering in Euclid was not bad. They wrote from dictation poorly, except in one instance.

The master complained that when he applied to the Governors for books of a certain class, they invariably sent him very elementary books, indeed. He is unable to keep the copy books of the pupils, with a view to noticing their progress, as the copy books are their own property. He has frequently applied to the Governors for engraved head-lines, but without success. The Warden of Galway bears out his statement in this particular. He finds it next to impossible to set the Board in motion; in point of fact, it has allowed the school to remain without a master for a year and a half; after breaks of this kind the school has to be formed anew, and is continually in an infant state. The maps in use are old and bad, otherwise the school books are cleanly and useful.—[2nd November, 1855.]

Galway, Erasmus Smith's English Girls.

Galway, Erasmus Smith's English Girls' School.—The mistress was appointed in June, 1855, and according to her statement the schoolhouse was under repair for six weeks subsequent to that date. The school has, therefore, been too short a time in operation to admit of great proficiency in the pupils. The senior pupil has been at school only four months. The pupils wrote from my dictation, and parsed. One took down a couple of sentences passably, three others made gross mistakes in spelling. There was no attempt at punctuation. Upon my asking the derivation of a word, the mistress said she only taught English. No one understood the difference between verbs transitive and passive, or knew what tests to apply to their discovery. They answered sufficiently well in arithmetic, as far as they had gone, and brought out correct results in compound multiplication and simple division.

I am not to be understood as ascribing all the shortcomings of the school to the mistress. Where there are very few pupils, and each in a different stage of progress, classification and discipline are not easily attained.

Coupling the fact of the admission of boys, with the premium for regularity of attendance, to the exclusion of any other merit, the great desire of the Governors seems to be that their schools should be full rather than well managed; and, I think I am correct in saying that, on one ground or another, the local clergy are completely dissatisfied with the administration of the Erasmus Smith's Schools. The evidence of the Warden of Galway, in regard to the male school, as given in my report on that establishment, applies also to the female school; and I may add, that the Rev. John D'Arcy, one of the vicars, is equally strong in his expression of disapproval.—[3rd November, 1855.]

Galway, Erasmus Smith's Grammar.

Galway, Erasmus Smith's Grammar School.—I found the instruction limited in amount and imperfect in quality. The deficiency in amount, I attribute in a great measure to the causes assigned by the master, and which I shall notice presently. Its faultiness in kind, is, I think, ascribable, in some degree, to the discouragement which the masters must feel from the fewness of their pupils. I examined three or four of the more advanced pupils a little in classics, and noticed only one very gross mistake in grammar; but the answering, on the whole, was creditable. The writing from dictation was rather backward, and the pupils had very little idea of the derivation of words. With one exception, a somewhat large class answered well in geography and took up historical questions

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about Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle. In algebra the few that learned any thing were sadly deficient in the knowledge of principles; no one could explain how fractions reduced to a common denominator retained their original value, and one to whom I gave a simple equation, brought out a correct result, but was totally ignorant of the principle. The answering in Euclid was rather better. The master told me he exercised the pupils in composition; but upon inquiry, it appeared that he had not done so within the present year, the pupils not being in sufficient forwardness. He exerted himself with considerable zeal to obtain the advantage of instruction in French for his pupils from the Professor of Modern Languages in the Queen's College. After a tedious negotiation with the Governors, an arrangement was entered into with Dr. Bensbach, the professor in question, under which, if from fifteen to twenty pupils attended his lectures he was to receive £20 per annum, if a larger number, £25. The paying pupils attended during the whole of the last session; they were originally sixteen, but dropped subsequently to five. The arrangement no longer exists. Upon the whole, Mr. Hallowell did not meet with corresponding zeal on the part either of the Board or of the parents of pupils. There are no Boarders in the school.

Galway, Erasmus Smith's Grammar.

He attributes the decline of the school to various causes; amongst others, to apathy on the part of parents generally; to the want of discrimination on their part as to the kind of education required by their children; to their preference for cheaper schools; to an impression very generally prevalent that the funds in the hands of the Governors are perverted from their original purpose; and also, as far as Roman Catholics are concerned, to their repugnance to any system of instruction from which the teaching of their own catechism is excluded.

Subsequently to the Synod of Thurles, several Roman Catholics were withdrawn without any cause assigned, and proselytism is feared by the Roman Catholic body generally. I inquired whether the Scriptures were read and church catechism taught in presence of the Roman Catholic pupils; the master informed me the case is so, but that the Roman Catholics were not within hearing. On one occasion, however, a Roman Catholic pupil requested permission to join the class of sacred history, and obtained it, after having been warned by Mr. Hallowell that nothing of the kind was required from or expected of him.

With reference to the working of the Erasmus Smith Board, the Very Rev. Warden Daly observed that it was exceedingly difficult to set it in motion, and that for six months together it was impossible for the inspector, the Rev. Hugh Hamilton, to obtain a meeting of the Governors for the despatch of business, on the urgent application of the local clergy in Galway. I shall state further particulars from the evidence of the Warden in my report upon the male and female English schools upon the foundation of Erasmus Smith.—[31st October, 1855.]

Galway, Market-street, National Free Boys' School.—I cannot say I noticed any defect in discipline or internal management. The pupils all appeared to be attentive and intelligent. The numerous monitors seemed proud of their office—they were, perhaps, too magisterial.

Galway, Market-st. National Free, Boys.

In examining the copy-books, I found that few wrote from engraved head-lines—in most instances extracts were copied from books; the writing was generally very good, but somewhat affected. The answering in geography was as bad as any I have heard. The knowledge of derivations, the force of prefixes, and the meaning of words in general was very respectable. The pupils parsed correctly and readily. In algebra and arithmetic the results were rapidly and correctly made out; and the principles seemed to be tolerably well understood by some, but they had great difficulty in expressing them.

A good deal of delay and interruption to my inquiries has been caused by the facility with which children get or take holidays in Galway. On the occasion of my first visit to the Erasmus Smith English School the boys were absent, with, as I believe, the consent of the master; and from an entry in the book, I perceived that they absent themselves without leave on Roman Catholic holidays. On Saturday, the 3rd instant, I found that the pupils had absented themselves, without leave, from the Claddagh school, as it happened to be market-day; and on the occasion of my visit to the male school, the subject of the present Report, there were nearly an hundred absent. If there were some means taken of establishing recognized holidays, or enforcing attendance where the holiday is not recognized, it would be greatly to be desired, as it is impossible to punish the fault of an entire school, or a very large section of it, without some regulation *ad hoc*. The attendance at present is exclusively Roman Catholic; Protestants have attended occasionally, but were never required to take part in the religious exercises of the Roman Catholics.

Part of the endowment proceeds from bequests, and part from donations (*inter vivos*). The trust funds so accumulating now form a bulk sum; and have increased considerably by transposition and the investment of surplus. I believe them to be honestly and advantageously administered; but I cannot find that they are secured to the purposes of the trust by any instrument in the possession of the trustees, whose good faith is the only guarantee for the proper application of the sums in their hands. They have not themselves declared any trust. The deponent as to this particular matter, the Very Rev. Dr. Roche, showed me a bond executed to the trustees, in which the trust moneys secured thereby were blended with other sums, and the entire made payable to the consuees absolutely, and not as trustees. I have no doubt of the simplicity and good faith of the parties, as Dr. Roche volunteered the statement; but nothing can be more slovenly than the management of the fund, or I should rather say the state of the accounts.—[3rd November, 1855.]

Killaan, Woodlawn National Girls' School.—The answering of the pupils was indifferent; I can see no reason why it should be so. The inspections are regular, and the mistress is intelligent.—[16th April, 1856.]

Killaan, Woodlawn National, Girls.

Loughrea, Piggott's Lane School.—There were only four pupils present, and they seemed to know nothing. This was fair day, and the remaining six upon the roll absented themselves, most probably, for that reason. The schoolhouse is in a most unsuitable place; but under management, I dare say, the school might become more prosperous, and the house not be found too inconvenient.—[5th December, 1855.]

Loughrea, Piggott's Lane.

Moycullen, National Boys' and Girls' Schools.—The state of instruction in this school is low, but seemingly on the advance. I found the boys deficient in every thing but reading and parsing. They read remarkably well, and parsed fairly. Of geography or the principles of arithmetic they knew next to nothing. They had not learned to write from dictation, or attended to the derivation of words.

Moycullen, National Boys and Girls.

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COUNTY OF GALWAY.

Endowments in Operation.

Moycullen, National Boys and Girls.

The girls were similarly deficient, but the mistress has been quite recently appointed, and can not have had time to effect much good. She has had much experience, and seems qualified in every respect for her position.

The discipline of both branches appeared to be sufficiently strict; but the master complains that it is little short of an impossibility to secure any tolerable attendance, particularly at the present season. I think it is matter of regret that the comfortable apartments in the schoolhouse should not be occupied by the master and mistress.—[29th November, 1855.]

Omey; Kingstown, Irish Church Mission, Boys and Girls.

Omey; Kingstown, Irish Church Mission Boys' and Girls' Schools.—There was nothing like discipline, or a pretence of discipline, amongst the boys; the girls were more orderly. The secular instruction actually retained by the pupils was next to nothing, whatever may have been attempted to be given, and the answering was equally bad in every thing.—[15th November, 1855.]

Tuam, Bishop-street, Boys and Girls.

Tuam, Bishop-street, Boys' and Girls' Schools.—The writing of the pupils was not by any means good; the head lines were written by the master for both boys and girls not over well. The boys read pretty well, and had some knowledge of parsing and geography, but knew nothing, and had been taught nothing, of the derivation of words or the principles of arithmetic. The girls understood rather less of parsing and geography than the boys, and might be said to know nothing of arithmetic. With regard to the girls, a very undue portion of time seems allotted to needlework; they are taught plain work by the mistress in school, and leave school every day at half-past one o'clock, to learn embroidery, a circumstance to which their backwardness is probably in a great measure attributable. Neither boys nor girls have been exercised in writing from dictation.—[26th November, 1855.]

Tuam Diocesan, Free.

Tuam Diocesan Free School.—The school while in operation was never very flourishing. The inconvenient method of levying the payment of the master, and the precarious provision made for repairing the schoolhouse, are unfavourable to the working of a diocesan school.

There is, moreover, at Tuam, a Roman Catholic college which cannot fail to operate adversely upon a competing institution which the diocesan school would be to a certain extent.—[26th November, 1855.]

Further Report.—Since writing the foregoing I have received the following letter from the Rev. B. J. Clarke, dated 29th November, 1855:—

"In reply to your queries relative to the Diocesan School of Tuam, I am to inform you (as far as I am able to do so), first, that the Rev. Wm. Thynne, late master, died on or about the 2nd October ultimo; second, that the school has not been in actual operation for upwards of a year, and that even then there were not more than four or five pupils attending it; thirdly, that, in my opinion, a diocesan school would, to a certain extent, have met with support, were it conducted on proper principles, and the terms such as the middle class of people (Protestants) in the town and neighbourhood of Tuam could give. I do not think that the clergy would be likely to avail themselves of it, however. I am not aware whether it is in contemplation to appoint another master, &c."—[30th November, 1855.]

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN OPERATION.

Endowments not in Operation.

Ballymacward.

Ballymacward School.—The schoolhouse of Ballymacward, stated, in the First Report of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, 1825, p. 658, to have been built upon a site granted by the Earl of Clancarty, is now used as a police barrack. It is a pretty and convenient building; the Rev. Mr. Seymour, the rector, is ignorant of all the circumstances connected with its erection—Mr. Burke, Lord Clancarty's agent, is equally unacquainted with them. It appears from the solicitor's abstract of law proceedings that a draft deed was forwarded to Lord Clancarty on the 14th October, 1823, and again on the 18th July, 1825, and there is no entry of the return of the draft, or of the perfecting of a grant by his lordship. In the Report Book of the Lord Lieutenant's Commissioners, though "W. I." is affixed to the Report, which in almost every case has been found to indicate that the warrant for the payment of the grant has been issued out of the Exchequer, yet a careful search of the return of sums issued out of the Exchequer for building schoolhouses, and other purposes (Parl. Pap. 540), failed to discover that the grant was, as a fact, paid.

Considerable additions and improvements must have been made subsequent to the erection of the building, as, judging from its present appearance, the estimate of £60 is much too low. The school has not been in operation for many years, and there would seem to be no chance of its revival, at least as a "scriptural" school.—[11th December, 1855.]

Ballymacward Roman Catholic Parochial.

Ballymacward Roman Catholic Parochial School.—I visited Ballymacward in the hope of obtaining information from the parish priest, the Rev. Patrick Conallin, who, however, was absent from home on the occasion of my visit. I left a letter, containing the necessary inquiries, at his residence, but have received no answer.—[11th December, 1855.]

Drumtemple; Ballymoe.

Drumtemple; Ballymoe School.—The school continued in operation until within the last two years, when a National School was established by the Roman Catholic clergy, and the male pupils immediately resorted to it—the female pupils, to some extent, continued their attendance at the Ballymoe School under the inducement of the industrial training given there, but finally withdrew to the National School about six months ago.

The Diocesan Society of Elphin withheld its support, on which the school depended, as soon as the latter fell below the required average.—[20th December, 1855.]

Killinane; Illerton.

Killinane; Illerton School.—This endowment is created by the will of Parsons Persse, late of Castleboy, in the county of Galway, Esq., deceased, bearing date June 4th, 1812, and of which probate was granted to Robert Parsons Persse, Esq., sole executor.

By his said will testator bequeathed to his son and executor above named, the sum of £50, to be expended in building a schoolhouse on the lands of Illerton, in the county of Galway, and he further charged the lands of Ballinruane with an annuity of £25 Irish, to be paid thereout by way of salary to a schoolmaster for said school, with powers of entry and distress to said schoolmaster in case the above annuity should be allowed to fall into arrear.

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COUNTY OF GALWAY.

Endowments not in Operation.

Killinane; Illerton.

After considerable litigation a decree was pronounced in the cause, 21st January, 1842, whereby the above annuity was declared duly charged; and it was ordered that the relators, the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, should have the arrear of said annuity from the 25th day of October, 1830; and it was further ordered that Burton Persse, the elder, one of the defendants in the cause, should bring in and lodge to the credit of the cause the said arrears within three months from date of said order; and all further gales of said annuity within three calendar months after same should accrue, and it was referred to the master in the cause to settle and report a proper scheme for the due application of the trust funds.

Accordingly, Master Henn made his report, bearing date 14th October, 1853, in which he found first, as to the sum of £50, bequeathed for building the schoolhouse, that the said sum is irrecoverable, having been barred by the statute of limitations, inasmuch as forty years had elapsed from the death of testator before complaint was made by the relators; secondly, as to the lands of Illerton, that the same had passed from the defendants to the possession of Dudley Persse, Esq., under power of the court; thirdly, as to the site of a schoolhouse, that the said Dudley Persse, Esq., had, by consent in writing produced to the master, agreed to allot a site for a schoolhouse upon said lands of Illerton; fourthly, as to the erection of the schoolhouse, that the directions of the testator should be carried into effect; and that with a view to the same, the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests had proposed that the sum of £300 5*s.* 3*d.*, Government stock, and £56 18*s.* 5*d.* cash, or a proportion thereof then standing to the credit of the charity, should be expended in the erection of the said schoolhouse; fifthly, that the Commissioners had further proposed the appointment of a schoolmaster by them, to whom the annuity should be payable pursuant to the provisions of the bill, and that in case there be any residue of the arrears of the annuity due up to the date of such appointment, such residue should be applied from time to time in the purchase of school requisites, necessaries, or premiums for the children attending the school; sixthly, that the master had approved of such scheme, and directed it to be carried into execution without delay; seventhly, the master certified that the previous delay had been caused by the title to said lands having been in litigation from a period prior to January 1st, 1842, until January 12th, 1850, the date of the decree pronounced in the cause of Persse *v.* Persse.

It will be perceived that the interval between 1812, when the charity might have been brought into operation, and 1842, the date of the decree in the chancery suit, is not accounted for in the decree or master's report. Through this dilatoriness on the part of those whose duty it was to protect the interest of the charity, the bequest of £50 became irrecoverable, as stated in the master's report, and the arrears of the annuity from 1812 to 1830 were all lost. The matter was not brought under the notice of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests until 12th May, 1835, and no legal proceedings were instituted by them for the recovery of the charity until June, 1839, the interval between 1835 and 1839 having been wasted in an attempt at amicable arrangement.

This is a striking instance of the insufficiency of the powers given to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests under the 12th sec. of the 7th and 8th Vic., chap. 97, whereby the funds of a charity must have been withheld, concealed, or misapplied, before they can attract the jurisdiction of the Commissioners. Proceedings have been adopted by the Commissioners for the recovery of all arrears.

Plans and specifications for the erection of a schoolhouse have also been furnished to the Commissioners, but as the estimated cost would exceed the means at their disposal, the erection of the schoolhouse has been delayed, pending an arrangement in negotiation, according to which Mr. Dudley Persse, the proprietor, should advance an additional sum over and above the available funds of the charity, on condition that he shall be repaid out of the first fund that can be made available for the purpose.—[29th February, 1856.]

Tynagh; Limehill.

Tynagh; Limehill School.—Lord Clancarty's agent deposed on oath to the effect that there was no entry in his books of a lease of the above schoolhouse having been executed by the late Lord Clancarty to any party in trust for the support of the school. He further deposed that no instrument creating a trust for the endowment of a school upon the Clancarty estates, executed by the late or present Lord Clancarty, could be in existence without record of the same being to be found in his office.

It appears, notwithstanding, from the reports relative to the schools endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, under date 13th September, 1823, that on a grant of one acre of land from Lord Clancarty, and a house being built on the plan approved, and estimate of £50, His Excellency had approved of a grant of £25.

From the Solicitor's Abstract of law proceedings, relative to schools endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, it appears that a draft deed of grant was sent to Lord Clancarty, 14th October, 1823, and a second, 18th July, 1825. There is no entry of the draft having been returned, or any instrument perfected by Lord Clancarty. And it further appears from a Return made to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1839 (Parl. Pap. 540), of sums advanced out of the Exchequer for various purposes, that in 1825, a sum of £23 1*s.* 6*d.*, was paid for "Feenagh," which, from the facts of the coincidence in other particulars, appears to be Tynagh School, to Rev. S. Medlicott, who, in the books relative to the schools endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, is mentioned as the "correspondent" in this case.—[28th February, 1856.]

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO.

Alleged Endowments inquired into.

Kilnadeema; Cahertrim.

Kilnadeema; Cahertrim School.—In reference to this school, I examined, upon oath, Lord Clancarty's agent; I also inspected his books, and found no entry of a lease made by the late Lord Clancarty in trust to any parties for the support of the school in question. In the Second Report from the Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 1835, p. 15 *d.*, among the sources of support of this school are enumerated a house and half an acre of land, and £5 subscription, from Lord Clancarty. It is sufficiently probable, however, that no lease was actually executed, as in the Solicitor's Abstract of law proceedings relative to schools endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund, I find an entry of a draft fee farm grant having been forwarded to Lord Clancarty for approval, 14th October, 1823, and of a second having been forwarded, 18th July, 1825; but no entry of the draft having been returned, or an instrument perfected by Lord Clancarty. In the Report from the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep. 1826, App. p. 1219, it is stated that the house was built by his Lordship, and no evidence to the contrary has come before the Commissioners.—[28th February, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF GALWAY.

Alleged Endowments inquired into.

Kiltullagh; Esker, Agricultural.

Kiltullagh; Esker Agricultural School.—Eighteen pupils of the labouring class receive their literary instruction in the Esker National School, and agricultural training from a master under the supervision of the National Board. The Rev. Dr. Smith receives annually, from the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury, the interest of £3,000 for the support of an agricultural school. It is applied in payment of the agricultural teacher, and the maintenance of the pupils. This aid may, however, be withdrawn should the Agricultural Inspector of the National Board report unfavourably of the system or state of instruction.

The £3,000 in question were originally the residue of monies voted by Parliament for the relief of the poor in the west of Ireland during a season of distress. For some time it was administered as a loan fund, subsequently it was called in by the Treasury, and finally restored to the county of Galway, on condition that the county authorities should fix upon some useful charity to which it might be applied. The County Grand Jury recommended its present allocation to the Lords of the Treasury, and the latter adopted the recommendation.—[3rd December, 1855.]

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COUNTY OF LEITRIM.

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EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF GEORGE WHITLEY ABRAHAM, ESQ., ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, 702

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Annaduff; Corrick.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £46 3s. 1d.; Sir Josias Rowley, grant, 25 July, 1826.	0 3 9	3 11 6	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by grantor or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*	Elementary English; arithmetic. Psalmody. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Annaduff; Lisduff, National, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £46 3s. 1d.; subscriptions, £46 3s. 1d.; Lady De Clifford, grant, 29 Dec., 1825.	0 3 9	3 11 6	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by Sir Josias Rowley or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of Sir Josias Rowley. *Deed.*	English, including grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Annaduff; Lisduff, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Same.
Carrick-on-Shannon.	L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 2d.; subscriptions, £120; site from C. M. St. George, 1824.	Site.	6 17 4	—	—	—	—
Carrigallen; Drumshangore, National.	L. L. Fund, £72 18s. 5d.; subscriptions, £36 18s. 5d.; John Godley, grant, 11 Jan., 1825.	1 0 0	4 5 10	—	—	For a school under regulation of grantor. *Letter from Grantor.*	English; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Church catechism to Church children.
Carrigallen; Drumshangore, Parochial.	Colonel Story, grant of site and money for building, amounting, with subscriptions, to £500.	Site.	15 10 0	—	—	For a parish school under the Church Education Society. *Letter from Grantor.*	—
Drumreilly; Corrawalleen, National.	L. L. Fund, £27 13s. 10d.; Kildare Place Society, and subscriptions, £138 9s. 2d.; John Godley, grant, 1 Feb., 1821.	1 2 19	6 12 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by grantor or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*	English; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures and Church catechism to Church children.
Feenagh.	L. L. Fund, £41 10s. 9d.; subscriptions, £41 10s. 9d.; James Barber, renewable lease, 1 May, 1824.	1 0 0	3 9 10	—	—	—	Elementary English. Psalmody. Scripture lessons; Church catechism to Church children.
Manorhamilton.	Jas. John Masterson, will, proved 10 May, 1809, residuary bequest, invested in £900 Government stock.	—	—	—	27 0 0	For education of such of poor of parish of Manorhamilton as minister and churchwardens may think proper. *Extract from Will.*	English; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; book-keeping. Vocal music (Hullah). Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Mohill.	Balance of subscriptions for building schoolhouse, remaining to credit of treasurer, invested in £235 15s. 5d. Bank stock and in Canal stock, producing £8 10s. a-year; Sir H. M. Crofton, terminable lease of site.	0 1 24	3 10 0	—	8 10 0	—	English; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Psalmody. Scripture lessons; Church catechism.
		5 2 21 and 2 sites.	47 8 0	—	35 10 0		

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF LEITRIM.

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In grantor. *Deed.*	15 0 0	Rector.	Apartments, £1.	85	—	None.	*	26	26	–	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner, p.* 702. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 6920 *et seq.*
In Sir Josias Rowley. *Deed.*	30 0 0	National Board, £24; Earl of Albemarle, £6.	—	65	—	None.	26	52	5	47	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 702.
Same.	17 0 0	National Board.	—	72	—	None.	33	63	4	59	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C., p.* 702.
—	20 0 0	Mr. St. George.	—	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	Not inspected, owing to lateness of period when evidence of endowment was obtained. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 6841 *et seq.*
In grantor. *Letter from Grantor.*	17 0 0	National Board.	Land, £5.	64	—	None.	28	96	28	68	–	–	Free.	No pupils present at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit. *Vide Ex Rep. A. C. p.* 702.
—	Salary to master and mistress.	Colonel Story.	—	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	Not inspected, owing to lateness of period when information respecting endowment was obtained.
In grantor. *Deed.*	20 0 0	National Board, £14; Rector, £6.	Apartments and land, £6.	43	—	None.	22	54	38	16	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 702. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 6914.
—	12 0 0	Rector.	Apartments and land, £3.	79	—	None.	13	20	4	16	–	–	Free.	Veryunsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 702.
—	27 0 0	Rector.	School fees, £20; Gratuity from Kilmore Diocesan Society, £4.	114	—	None.	34	75	71	4	–	–	4*s.* to 30*s.*; some free.	Not satisfactory, but promising. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 702.
—	14 0 0	Endowment, £7; Sir H. M. Crofton, Bart., £5; Rev. Mr. Hyde, £2.	Apartments.	90	—	None.	28	50	50	–	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 702. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 6909, *et seq.*
				612	—		184	436	226	210	–	–		

* No regular register.

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment.					
	Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Annaduff; Aughamore.	Francis Nesbit, lease for three lives, or sixty-one years, 1 April, 1825.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For a school, to be conducted on principles recommended by Kildare-place Society. *Abstract of Lease.*
Cloone; Diffin.	Kildare-place Society, £50; subscription, £40; Lieut. R. W. Story, lease for 91 years, 8 Nov. 1825.	1 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	For use of the public as a schoolhouse. *Deed.*
Drumreilly.	John Percy, grant, 1 June, 1823.	1 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by minister of Drumreilly, English and arithmetic, and to children of members of Established Church the Church Catechism, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Drumreilly; Killafort.	John Percy, grant, 24 May, 1825.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For resident schoolmistress to instruct children committed to her charge, under regulation of Kildare-place Society. *Copy of Deed.*
		2 0 0 and 2 sites.	9 0 0	—	—	

TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENT

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment.					
	Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jamestown.	Earl of Mountrath.	—	—	60 0 0	—	For a free school. *Report on Foundation Schools*, 1835, *p.* 548.

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF LEITRIM.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Anna, Erasmus Smith's English.	Annual income of £20.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Report, 1835, p. 548.	No such school could be discovered in Leitrim. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Drumreilly.	House and garden rent free.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Report, 1835, p. 77 *a.*	No school such as described in the 1835 Report could be found in Drumreilly. *Rep. A. C.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 6931 *et seq.*
Mohill.	House and garden free, value about £2 a year.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Report, 1835, p. 98, *a.*	It could not be discovered that there is any endowment in this case. *Rep. A. C.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 6910.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF LEITRIM.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
—	—	—	No report, owing to lateness of period when deed was received. No answer to Circulars.
In grantor. *Deed.*	In ruins.	The grantor supported the school for many years, but, owing to the inefficiency of its working and the opposition of the Roman Catholic clergy, it gradually declined, and its support was discontinued. *Answer to Circular.*	Grantor has since endowed and supports the Carrigallen Parochial School. *Vide Table No.* 1, *p.* 699.
In minister. *Deed.*	—	—	No report, owing to lateness of period when deed was received. No answer to Circulars.
In minister. *Copy of Deed.*	—		No report, owing to lateness of period when deed was received. No answer to Circulars.

ENDOWMENTS. [NONE.]

LOST OR EXPIRED. COUNTY OF LEITRIM.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Report, 1835, p. 548, quoting Reports on Education, 1809.	The Assistant Commissioner was unable to obtain any information relative to this endowment.	For Evidence at Public Court respecting the existence at one time of this endowment, *vide* 6804, *et seq.*

TABLE, NO. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF LEITRIM—*continued.*

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Mohill.	House and garden free, built by subscription, value, about £6 a year.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Report, 1835, p. 98, *a.*	Identical with Mohill School, in Table No. 1, *p.* 698. *Rep. A. C.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 6910.
Mohill.	House and garden free, value, about £3 a year.	Same.	Appears to have been identical with Mohill School, in Table No. 1, *p.* 698. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 702.	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 6910.
Outragh.	Three acres of land, and a schoolhouse is in progress of erection.	Same, p. 73 *a.*	No information obtained tending to show that this was an endowment. *Rep. A. C.*	—

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COUNTY OF LEITRIM.

EXTRACTS from REPORTS of GEORGE WHITLEY ABRAHAM, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.

Endowments in Operation.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Annaduff; Corrick.

Annaduff; Corrick School.—The school has been too short a time in operation under the present master to enable me to judge of his merit as a teacher. The scholars know very little, but the fault cannot be said to lie with the master as yet.—[28th January, 1856.]

Annaduff; Lisduff, National Boys' and Girls'.

Annaduff; Lisduff, National Boys' and Girls' Schools.—The attendance was small so late as eleven o'clock, and in information the scholars were very far below the average of National school pupils; their reading was bad, their knowledge of parsing small, and of derivations equally so. This applies to the male and female departments alike.—[28th January, 1856.]

Carrigallen; Drumshangore, National.

Carrigallen; Drumshangore, National School.—The pupils had been dismissed before my arrival, I consequently had no opportunity of examining them. It would seem to be the general practice to close school on Saturday at one o'clock, P.M. In some places school is not held at all on Saturday.—[26th January, 1856.]

Drumreilly; Corrawalleen, National.

Drumreilly; Corrawalleen, National School.—The children appear to have been indifferently taught, or at least to be indifferent scholars, in this school. They answered scarcely any of my questions in derivation, the meaning of words, grammar, or geography. It was altogether one of the least promising specimens of a National school I have seen.

The master, it must, however, be observed, is very young, and as yet only on probation with the Board.—[29th January, 1856.]

Feenagh.

Feenagh School.—This school can hardly be said to be in operation. There were only two children present on the occasion of my visit, and the master was away in search (as he replied to my inquiries on his return), of some of his pupils.—[29th January, 1856.]

Manorhamilton.

Manorhamilton School.—The general answering was of average merit, where the pupils had received instruction on the matter of the examination. In some instances, however, the answers were as random as any I have heard: one pupil told me there were three empires in Europe, namely, England, Ireland, and Scotland; another said Bordeaux was seated on the Shannon. They had no knowledge of derivations, and their knowledge of arithmetic was very limited.

Making allowance for the small supply of books, and for the short period during which the pupils have been under their present master, the result of my examination was not discouraging. I have to observe that the geography used in the Church Education Society's schools is of far too clementary a character for the more advanced pupils.—[4th February, 1856.]

Mohill.

Mohill School.—By the lease conveying the school-site Sir H. M. Crofton "grants and demises to the Rev. Arthur Hyde, and his heirs, the schoolhouse in Mohill, and the garden, containing in all one rood, Irish plantation measure, during the term, space, and time that the said Arthur Hyde should continue vicar of the parish of Mohill, he and his heirs paying the yearly rent of 1*d.*"

In this way the lease has been made not to the Rector in his corporate character, but to the Rev. Arthur Hyde absolutely.

The schoolmaster also enjoys the interest of £235 15*s.* 5*d.*, Bank stock, amounting to £7 10*s.* yearly, and £1 per annum dividend upon canal stock; these sums so invested, being the balance of moneys contributed by different parties towards the erection of the school, and remaining to the credit of the treasurers after the completion of the schoolhouse.

With regard to the state of instruction, the pupils had very little idea of grammar and none of geography: Carrick-on-Shannon and Roosky were the only towns mentioned in answer to my question as situated near the Shannon. I could not draw any of those examined, even by broad hints, to name Limerick, Athlone, or Killaloe. They knew nothing of derivations and scarce any thing of the meaning of words.—[28th January, 1856.]

Alleged Endowments inquired into.

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO.

Mohill.

Mohill School.—The evidence I have collected regarding this school is inconsistent with several particulars in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, 1835. Francis Reynolds is there stated to have been the master, and the schoolhouse would appear to be distinct from that in which William M'Carroll was master.

My informant, successor to William M'Carroll, and master of Mohill school, endowed by Sir H. Morgan Crofton, Bart., states that the school in question was only the female department of William M'Carroll's school, and in charge of a mistress named Frances Reynolds. It is therefore included in the Crofton endowment.—[28th January, 1856.]

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COUNTY OF MAYO.

Page

TABLE I. ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION, ... 704
,, II. ENDOWMENTS NOT IN OPERATION, ... 708
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EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF GEORGE WHITLEY ABRAHAM, ESQ., ASSISTANT-COMMISSIONER, 712

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Aghagower; Knappa, National.	Marquess of Sligo, lease for 99 years, 1852.	Site.	5 18 7	—	—	On trust for endowment and support of a school. *Lease; Rep. A. C.*	English, according to system of National Board. Plain work and knitting. Roman Catholic catechism.
Aghagower; Letterbrook, National, Girls.	Marquess of Sligo, lease for 31 years, 31 Dec., 1852.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	On trust for endowment and support of a school. *Lease; Rep. A. C.*	Very elementary English. Plain needlework and knitting. Roman Catholic catechism.
Aghagower; St. Joseph's, National.	Marquess of Sligo, lease for 31 years, 12 Feb., 1850.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	On trust for endowment and support of a school. *Lease; Rep. A. C.*	English, according to system of National Board. Plain work, embroidery, and knitting. Roman Catholic catechism.
Aglish; Cloonkeen.	Alex. M'Donnell and others, lease for 3 lives, 10 August, 1825.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	In trust for the Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor of Ireland. *Lease.*	—
Ballisakeery; Mullafarry, Erasmus Smith's English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from governors, £276 18s. 5½*d.*; Earl of Arran, grant, 5 Nov., 1811.	3 0 38	11 10 10	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	English, including book-keeping and mensuration. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Castlebar.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £83 1s. 6½*d.*; subscriptions, £120; site from Lord Lucan, 1823.	Site.	6 11 10	—	—	—	Reading; writing; arithmetic; geography. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Claremorris; Kilcolman, Parochial, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £109 16s. 11*d.*; subscriptions, £109 16s. 11*d.*; Right Hon. D. Browne, grant, 8 Nov., 1827.	1 2 19	8 4 2	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Minister of Kilcolman, conjointly with others, and the survivor of them, or by master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister, conjointly with others, as above. *Deed.*	Elementary English. Scripture lessons.
Claremorris; Kilcolman, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Elementary English. Plain and fancy work. Scripture lessons.
Crossmolina, Parochial, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £115 7*s.* 8*d.*; subscriptions, £184 12*s.* 4*d.*; Elizabeth Palmer, grant, 11 May, 1827.	3 0 38	12 4 9	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, conjointly with grantor or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister and grantor. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; book-keeping. Church catechism to Church children.
Crossmolina, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Same, with the addition of plain and ornamental needlework.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF MAYO.

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	24 0 0	National Board.	School fees.	181	—	Small.	47	119	–	119	–	–	Free; a few pay from 4s. to 10s.	Satisfactory; but attendance irregular. *Vide Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner, p.* 712.
	8 0 0 work-mistress.	Same.												
Same.	12 0 0	Same.	A small gratuity from the parish priest.	87	—	Small.	20	85	–	85	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 712.
Same.	17 0 0	Same.	—	90	—	None.	40	91	–	91	–	–	4*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*; some free.	Not satisfactory; but neatness and order attended to. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 712.
	8 0 0 work-mistress.	Same.												
—	—	—	—	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	Not inspected owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
In governors. *Deed.*	15 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and garden, £5; Gratuity from governors, £5.	84	—	None.	15	31	17	12	2	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C p.* 712.
—	20 0 0	Rector.	Apartments, £2.	132	—	None.	20	37	33	4	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 712. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 6080, also 6107, *et seq.*
In minister, conjointly with others, and the survivor of them. *Deed.*	8 0 0	Rev. J. W. Moore.	Land.	80	—	None.	11	21	12	9	–	–	Free.	Scholars absent. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 712.
Same.	18 0 0	Mr. Paget. £10; London Ladies' Hibernian Society, £8.	Apartments and land, £4.	80	—	None.	10	20	8	12	–	–	Free.	Scholars absent. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 712.
In minister, conjointly with grantor. *Deed.*	10 0 0	Sir W. H. R. Palmer, Bart.	Apartments and garden, £4.	100	—	None.	76	90	20	70	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 713.
Same.	10 0 0	Same.	—	100	–	None.	62	76	62	14	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 713.

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TABLE No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and ame of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Killala, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. *I. Vide Table of General Endowments, p.* 731. Building grant from governors, £276 18s. 5½*d.*; Bishop of Killala and Achonry, grant, 1 Nov. 1811.	1 2 19	9 18 5	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of governors. *Deed.*	English; arithmetic; mensuration; Euclid; book-keeping. Scripture lessons; Church catechism to Church children.
Kilmoremoy, Parochial, Boys.	L. L. Fund, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; Rev. Jos. Verschoyle, grant, 20 Oct. 1823.	0 3 29	6 9 4			For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; Euclid; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Kilmoremoy, Parochial, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Newport, Parochial.	Rev. Agmondisham Vesey, will, 4 July, 1786, £625, of which £500 now invested and producing £20 a-year.	—	—	—	20 0 0	Towards procuring a schoolhouse and defraying the expenses of an English school in Newport, according to a scheme to be planned by the Archbishop of Tuam and Sir Neal O'Donnell. *Will.*	Reading; writing; English grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures.
Turlough, Free.	L.L. Fund, £55 7*s.* 8*d.*; Kildare-place Society and subscriptions, £83 1*s.* 6*d.*; one acre from Colonel Fitzgerald, 1823.	1 0 0	5 3 0	—	—	—	Elementary English. Plain and fancy needlework. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Westport, National, Boys.	L.L. Fund, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £184 12*s.* 4*d.*; Margaret M'Hugh, assignment of renewable lease, 27 Aug., 1823.	Site.	8 16 2	—	—	For endowment of school. *Lease; Rep. A. C.*	English, according to the National system; arithmetic; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic catechism.
	Total, .	11 2 23 and 6 sites.	85 7 1	—	20 0 0		

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF MAYO—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In governors. *Deed.*	22 0 0	Governors.	Apartments and garden, £10.	70	—	Small.	17	25	23	2	–	–	Free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 713.
In minister. *Deed.*	10 0 0	Rev. Mr. Verschoyle.	Apartments and land, £5.	105	—	None.	15	32	12	20	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 713.
Same.	12 0 0	Same.	—	105	—	None.	19	34	13	21	–	–	Free.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 713.
In lord of manor of Burrishoole, with licence of Archbishop of Tuam. *Will.*	18 0 0	Marquess of Sligo's agent.	Apartments and garden, £5.	103	—	None.	25	56	10	45	1	–	Free.	Satisfactory; but discipline defective. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 713.
—	20 0 0	Rev. Mr. Stoney.	House, £4; London Ladies' Hibernian Society, occasional gratuity of £8.	91	—	None.	32	63	20	43	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 713. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 6083, also 6107, *et seq.*
	20 0 0 Mistress.	Same.												
In local patron, with approval of National Board. *Rules*, 1855.	24 0 0	National Board.	Apartments and garden, £5; School fees.	260	—	Small.	116	265	–	265	–	–	Free; a few pay 4s. 4*d.* to 10s.	Satisfactory; but superintendence deficient. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 713.
	17 0 0 Assistant.	Same.												
				1669	—		525	1045	230	812	3	–		

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ballina; Diocesan Free School for Killala and Achonry.	Stat. 12 Eliz. ch. 1. Ir. (1570); Stat. 53 Geo. III. ch. 107, ss. 22, 24; Order of Lord Lieutenant in Council, 17 April, 1824.	—	—	46 3 1	—	For a free school, in which children of residents in diocese, of whatever religious persuasion, are entitled to a classical education as day scholars, free of expense; the master being at liberty to receive voluntary remuneration from such as choose to pay. *Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Report*, 1831.
Ballinrobe.	L. L. Fund, £63 1s. 6½*d*.; subscriptions, £63 1s. 6½*d*.; Colonel Cuffe, grant, 10 March, 1826.	1 2 19	1 12 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed*.
Ballisakeery; Ballybroony.	John Perkins, lease for three lives, 31 March, 1824.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	For a school for the poor of the neighbourhood, to be conducted on principles recommended by Kildare-place Society. *Lease*.
Kilgeever; Tully.	William Garvey, lease for 3 lives, and 31 years after the death of the survivor, 26 May, 1825.	0 2 0	3 10 0	—	—	In trust for the Society for promoting the Education of the Poor in Ireland. *Lease*.
Lackan.	Roger Palmer, will, 14 May, 1827, £300, and in default of payment of interest, a rent-charge of £18.	Rent-charge.	—	18 0 0	—	The interest of bequest to pay a schoolmaster to instruct the poor children of parish of Lackan. *Extract from Will*.
		2 0 19 site and rent-charge.	8 12 4	64 3 1	—	

TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Achill.	James Huffington, will, proved 26 November, 1851, remainder of property.	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ballinrobe, Protestant Charter.	Michael Cuffe, grant.	1 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	For instruction of Roman Catholic and other poor natives of Ireland in English, writing, and arithmetic; in husbandry and housewifery, or in trades, manufactures, or other manual occupations; in Scriptures and in principles of Protestant Established religion. *Charter*.
Castlebar, Classical.	Rev. Mr. Gordon, will, proved 25 March, 1725, £150, subsequently increased to £200.	—	—	—	6 0 0	For support of a Scriptural Charity School in the town of Castlebar, under management of Bishop of Diocese, landlord, and minister of Castlebar. *Extract from Will*.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF MAYO.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
In Lord Lieutenant. *Stat. 12 Eliz. ch. 1.*	None.	No appointment ever made by Lord Lieutenant; no schoolhouse ever built by Grand Jury. *Commissioners of Education Inquiry, 5 Report, 1827, p. 17. Annual Reports of Commissioners of Education, 1829, 1830, 1831, &c.*	In consequence of no appointment having been made by Lord Lieutenant, endowment has not been paid by the Bishop and Clergy.
In grantor. *Deed.*	Removed about twenty years since.	The present proprietor states, that his father ceased to support the school, in consequence of the falling off in the attendance of pupils caused by the interference of the Roman Catholic Archbishop. *Rep. A.C.*	It appears that the present proprietor is willing to make an arrangement as to the endowment. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 714.*
—	—	—	No report owing to lateness of period when lease was received. No answer to circulars.
—	In existence.	There has been no school held in the schoolhouse for more than nine years. The house has been remodelled, and is in possession of grantor's heirs. *Answer to Circular.*	No report owing to lateness of period when deed was received.
In Thomas Palmer, trustee of testator. *Extract from Will.*	None.	The endowment was paid by trustee till 1845, when the prevalent distress rendered him unable to continue to do so. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 714.*	—

ENDOWMENT. COUNTY OF MAYO.

Object.	Nature of Contingency.	Remarks.
To be devoted to the most deserving objects testator's executors may agree on, as orphans, or widows, or schools, particularly Trinity and Achill. *Extracts from Wills.*	In case no survivor named in will should be left to enjoy the remainder. *Extracts from Wills.*	Nothing has been ascertained respecting this endowment, save that it is not in operation.

LOST OR EXPIRED. COUNTY OF MAYO.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 550, quoting Reports on Charter Schools, 1759.	Suppressed in 1805, in consequence of the impossibility of getting a satisfactory renewal of the land attached to the school. The premises and land attached were ordered to be given up to Lord Tyrawley in the same year. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	In the Report on the authority on which inquiry was instituted, the land is stated to be thirty-four acres. It appears, however, from the return from the Secretary to the Incorporated Society, that there was only one acre of this an endowment.
Same, quoting Reports on Schools, 1788.	All trace of this endowment and of its securities (which were, in 1786, deposited with the Archbishop of Tuam) is now lost. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 714.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 6078.

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TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Castlebar, Protestant Charter.	Earl of Lucan, grant.	3 0 38	3 4 9	—	—	Same as that of Ballinrobe Charter School, p. 708.
Kilcommon; Hollymount Agricultural.	£3,000 expended on house by Mansion-house Relief Committee in 1822; an acre of land given by Mr. Lindsay.	1 0 0	91 0 0	—	—	—
Kilgeever; Fallduff.	Julia Garvey, lease for 21 years, 15 April, 1825.	Site.	3 10 0	—	—	In trust for the Society for promoting the Education of the Poor in Ireland. *Deed.*
Kilgeever; Bundorragha.	Edward Coyle Burke, will, proved 9 December, 1846, £50.	—	—	—	1 10 0	The interest to be applied to educate the poor children of Bundurra district. *Extracts from Wills.*
Louisburgh.	Same, £100.	—	—	—	3 0 0	Interest to be applied by parish priest for support of a school in Louisburgh. *Extracts from Wills.*
Oughaval; Drummin.	Same, £100.	—	—	—	3 0 0	For same, in neighbourhood of Drummin chapel, or for any other improvement that the parish priest of Westport may see necessary for said chapel. *Extracts from Wills.*
Westport, Sunday.	Same, £100.	—	—	—	3 0 0	Interest to be applied for clothing the poor children attending the Sunday school held in Westport chapel. *Extracts from Wills.*
		5 0 38 and site.	98 14 9	—	16 10 0	

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF MAYO.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Ballina, Girls.	James Daly, will, proved 2 March, 1847, devising his interest in the plot given by the late Mrs. Bury for the site of school-house.	Books of Bequest Board, containing extracts from wills.	The Assistant Commissioner could obtain no information respecting the nature of this devise. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 714.	—
Burrishoole.	Sir Neil O'Donnell donation of £200 for endowing this school.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 550.	This school is identical with Newport Parochial School; *Vide Table No.* 1, *p.* 706. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Castlebar, Classical.	An annual income of £20 granted by Lord Lucan.	Same, quoting Reports on Education, 1809.	This school is identical with Castlebar Classical School, in *Table No.* 4, *p.* 708; during continuance of that school the Earl of Lucan paid the master £20 per annum, but this payment was purely voluntary. *Rep. A. C.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 6078.
Castlebar.	Unascertained revenues attaching to this locality.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep. 1835, App. p. 550.	No information could be procured with reference to the revenues alluded to. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Cong; Funsanagh.	Endowment to the amount of £80 a-year.	Answer to circular.	So far as can be ascertained, the appropriation to school purposes is perfectly voluntary. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Drummonahan; Balcarra.	A house and two acres of land, by grant from the late Colonel Cuffe.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep. 1835, p. 60 *d.*	It could not be ascertained that the premises were secured to educational purposes. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 714.	—
Hollymount.	An annual income of £6, bequest of Mrs. M. Ladovize, 1806, for charities generally.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep. 1835, App. p. 550.	This bequest consisted of a sum of £200, the interest of which was to be applied equally between the parishes of Lucan, in County of Dublin, and Hollymount, in County of Mayo, in purchase of warm clothing for the poor; Protestants to be preferred.	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 6084, *et seq.*

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LOST OR EXPIRED. COUNTY OF MAYO—*continued.*

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Reports from Commissioners of Board of Education, 1807–12, p. 69.	School suppressed in 1810 as one of the least favourably circumstanced of the Society's schools. In same year Society agreed to surrender its interest in the land and premises. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	Besides the endowment in perpetuity, there were 9A. 2R. 4P. attached to school, and held under lease, which were surrendered at same time. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 6075.
Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Report, 1835, p. 64 *d.*	The school was supported by contributions from the local gentry, who were entitled to have agricultural pupils trained at the rate of £10 a-year for each. In course of time it failed, and the lease was surrendered to the proprietor. The house is now in possession of a Scotch agriculturist, who holds it under lease. *Rep. A. C.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 6220, *et seq.*
Deed in custody of Kildare-place Society.	The endowment has expired. The school has not been in operation for more than nine years. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Books of Bequest Board containing Extracts from wills.	The assets of the testator have been irrecoverably wasted by the executor, now in America. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Same.	Same.	—
Same.	Same.	—
Same.	Same.	—

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF MAYO—*continued.*

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Hollymount.	Unascertained revenues attaching to this locality.	Select Committee of Commons, on Foundation Schools. 1 Rep. 1835, App. p. 550.	It appears probable that this is identical with Kilcommon Hollymount Agricultural School in *Table No.* 4, *p.* 710. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Kilcommon.	Same.	Same.	No information could be obtained with regard to the revenues alluded to; the authority quoted gives no clue to the discovery of the application or existence of the sum, whatever it may have been. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Kilglass; Frankford.	Endowment by Dr. Valentine for a Protestant charity school, producing £52 10*s.* a year.	Same; quoting Reports on Education, 1809.	Identical with Kilglass, Dr. Valentine's school which appears in County of Sligo, *Table No.* 1, *p.* 726. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Kilglass; Frankford.	Grant of two acres of land by Bishop of Killala.	Same.	This endowment is applicable to Kilglass, Dr. Valentine's school which appears in County of Sligo, *Table No.* 1, *p.* 726. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Kilmolara; Neale, Free.	A house and garden rent free.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Report, 1835, 66 *d.*	It does not appear that the premises referred to are secured as an educational endowment. The school is still in existence. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Lackan, Roman Catholic.	An annual income of £15 by bequest from the late Mrs. Palmer.	Returns to orders of the House of Commons for Accounts relating to Diocesan and Parish Schools in Ireland, 1823, *p.* 32.	No information obtained respecting the bequest alluded to. Neither the minister nor parish priest ever heard of it. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Mayo County—Marquess of Sligo's schools. Aasleigh, Boys. Aasleigh, Girls. Ardgommon. Ayle. Bundurra, Girls. Bunlahinch. Carrowhowley. Kilmaclasser, Girls. Knappa, Boys. Knappa, Girls. Slingen. Westport, Boys. Westport, Girls.	Free houses and gardens.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, and Answers to Circulars.	It does not appear that any of these schools are endowed. There are leases for the sites of some of them, but they are to the lessees absolutely, and no trust is raised on them for any purpose whatever. *Rep. A. C.*	For Evidence at Public Court respecting Knappa school, *vide* 6089, *et seq.*

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TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF MAYO—*continued.*

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Minola, Protestant, Charter.	Sir John Browne, grant of ten acres of land.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Report, 1835, App. p. 550, quoting Reports on Charter Schools, 1759.	From the return received from the Incorporated Society, this school appears to be identical with that of the same name in County of Galway, *Table No.* 4, *p.* 688.	—
Newport-Pratt.	Unascertained revenues attaching to this locality.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Report, 1835, p. 550.	This endowment is identical with that of Newport Parochial School, in *Table No.* 1, *p.* 706. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Swineford.	Grant from L. L. Fund; subscriptions; site from Sir W. Brabazon.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1 Report, 1825, App. p. 657.	It does not appear, so far as can be ascertained, either that the land was in fact granted or the money paid. The present proprietor has purchased the property under the Incumbered Estates Court, free from any endowment, if such ever existed. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Turlough, Roman Catholic, Free.	A free house and half an acre of land.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 79*d.*	It appears that the allocation described was altogether voluntary on the part of the then Roman Catholic curate of the district. *Rep. A. C.*	—

COUNTY OF MAYO.

Endowments in Operation.

EXTRACTS from REPORTS of GEORGE WHITLEY ABRAHAM, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Aghagower; Knappa National.

Aghagower; Knappa, National School.—The principal thing to be complained of in this school was the poor attendance. The pupils being the children of small farmers or agricultural labourers, were, in many instances, detained by their parents to dig and store potatoes, and this was observable particularly of the senior boys; the entire of the fourth and fifth, the two highest classes, being absent. Such of the others as I examined had some knowledge of derivations, read and parsed with tolerable accuracy, but did not appear to understand the principles of the rules of arithmetic. The answering in geography was not very bad.

The school is only in process of formation, and the attendance of girls is not as yet sufficiently considerable to entitle them to a mistress. The schoolroom intended for them is consequently unoccupied, and their proficiency is not remarkable. They, however, spelled very well.—[12th November, 1855.]

Aghagower; Letterbrook, National, Girls.

Aghagower; Letterbrook, National, Girls' School.—The senior children were absent, and those whom I examined were quite deficient, unless in spelling. I think it unfortunate that the mistress cannot have apartments attached to the schoolhouse in this and some other instances. The mistress seemed well-disposed and attentive, but it is difficult to find a person so disinterestedly zealous as to get a new school into working order, with no higher inducement than £12 per annum, while she is obliged to live in a wretched hovel.—[13th November, 1855.]

Aghagower; St. Joseph's, National.

Aghagower; St. Joseph's, National School.—The answering was poor in everything but spelling; few appeared to know the meaning of the words; some plainly knew it, but were at a loss to express themselves. Most could point out the parts of speech, but understood nothing of construction. The attempt at writing from dictation was wretched.

Here, as in the schools of this class generally, I was told that the senior pupils were engaged in helping their parents to store potatoes; and therefore the pupils I examined could hardly be considered an average sample. I saw in the report book very favourable entries from visitors. They were usually in general terms, and particularly commended the neatness and order of the pupils. The same matter of commendation was observable to-day.—[13th November, 1855.]

Ballisakeery; Mullafarry, Erasmus Smith's, English.

Ballisakeery; Mullafarry, Erasmus Smith's, English School.—With reference to this school I have only to observe that it seemed to be in a state of complete decay. The pupils were ignorant of everything upon which I examined them. One girl only seemed to have some slight knowledge of reading and spelling.

As far as I can judge, there is no life or vigour in the inspection or administration of the school, and the season of the year is insufficient to account for the wretched attendance on this, not a market-day.—[20th November, 1855.]

Castlebar.

Castlebar School.—This school is the one mentioned in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 1826, p. 1256, as the school of Aglish, endowed under the Lord Lieutenant's Fund. The master is not a well-informed man, but he can hardly be made responsible for the pitiable state in which I found the school, as he has been only a few weeks appointed.

The pupils are in a state of utter ignorance, unless that they can spell their way a little through the trifling books in their hands.—[17th March, 1856.]

Claremorris; Kilcolman, Parochial, Boys and Girls.

Claremorris; Kilcolman, Parochial, Boys' and Girls' Schools.—The scholars were all absent, this being market-day; of course I am unable to speak to their proficiency, or the reverse; but

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from the daily attendance, as deposed to by the master and mistress, the school cannot be in a very flourishing condition.—[23rd November, 1855.]

COUNTY OF MAYO.

Endowments in Operation.

Crossmolina, Parochial, Boys' and Girls' Schools.—These schools are completely disorganized. The scholars know absolutely nothing, and seem to have received no instruction. It would be useless to particularize their deficiencies; they had just what books and school requisites they could pick up; and "Lord Chesterfield's Instructions to Young Gentlemen," or the story of "Tommy and Harry," to be found in the spelling books, were the only pieces of print I could lay my hand upon in the nature of reading lessons. Every one of those whom I examined read "knowledge" as "acknowledgment," and no one could spell "business." In reply to my question, what were the islands of Europe, I could get no other answer than "Ireland," and no one could work the simplest calculation in arithmetic. Some of the girls read a verse of the Bible tolerably well, but had no idea of the meaning of any word. One only of the boys was considered sufficiently advanced to read the Bible. Everything had the appearance of neglect and disorder. I noticed candles in bottles, and streams of tallow guttering down the necks of the latter. The master informed me that he keeps a night school, which some of the boys examined by me attend. The schoolrooms, especially that of the girls, are in a state of dilapidation. The girls' room is, I may say, quite a wreck. The decay of the school appears to be owing to a conflict of jurisdiction between the proprietor, Sir Roger Palmer, and the rector, the Rev. Thomas St. George, who have, according to the terms of the endowment, a joint power of nomination and dismissal of master and scholars. They have not been able to agree as to the government of the school; the rector has consequently withdrawn his support, and the proprietor can do nothing without his co-operation. The versions of the matter given me by the master and the Rev. Mr. St. George, respectively, differ materially. The master affirms that Mr. St. George opposed the connexion of the school with the National Board; and Mr. St. George states, that although not altogether in favour of the National system, and much preferring other systems, he was willing to consent to an arrangement, but that the unwillingness was on the other side, as in the event of the connexion of the school with the National Board, Sir Roger Palmer, it was supposed, would discontinue the allowance to the schoolmaster. The schoolmaster states that the school was at one time the most flourishing in the province.—[18th November, 1855.]

Crossmolina, Parochial, Boys & Girls.

Killala; Erasmus Smith's, English School.—This is one of the best managed schools I have visited. With the exception of the derivation of words, which the master frankly stated he did not teach his pupils, I found the proficiency of those whom I examined very considerable. They wrote from dictation better than most I have met with, but seemed rather deficient in the knowledge of the principles of arithmetic. Here, as elsewhere, the operation seems quite mechanical; and in addition of fractions for instance, or in the reduction of fractions to a common denominator, unless the figures be placed one over the other, the pupil is disconcerted; and not one in fifty understands that in the latter process you must produce new fractions equivalent to the original.

The promising state of this school is entirely owing to the capacity and skill of the master; very nearly all examined by me gave the correct meaning of each word, and parsed readily and well. —[20th November, 1855.]

Killala, Erasmus Smith's, English.

Kilmoremoy, Parochial, Boys' and Girls' Schools.—In the boys' school nothing could be more slovenly or irregular than everything I saw. I may say the pupils knew nothing; they stumbled over a little reading, and made an attempt at spelling, but knew nothing thoroughly. In the girls' school the answering was slightly better, and the mistress seemed clever and zealous; but as yet her teaching has not brought out any thing like proficiency in her pupils; one only made some good answers in geography; none knew the meaning of the simplest words in a verse of the Bible. —[19th November, 1855.]

Kilmoremoy, Parochial, Boys & Girls.

Newport, Parochial School.—The attendance was very thin when my visit commenced (at eleven o'clock), and it was only during its course that the pupils began to drop in. One was engaged in sweeping the floor, and some had been previously sent to the rectory on an errand. At this period of the year attendance is irregular everywhere, but, I think, less pains than usual have been taken to enforce it here. The pupils knew nothing of derivations, and scarce any thing of parsing. They read very tolerably, and spelled well; one wrote very correctly from dictation, and all that I examined answered respectably in geography, with one exception.—[15th November, 1855.]

Newport, Parochial.

Turlough, Free School.—Mrs. Fitzgerald, widow of the late proprietor, states that one of her late husband's ancestors, being a strict tenant for life, executed a conveyance to the minister of the parish, in exercise of his own power, previous to the 50th Geo. III. Mrs. Fitzgerald had not the instrument in her possession, and could not describe its exact nature. She should not have cared to open the question, but that she was dissatisfied with the proceedings of the Rev. Mr. Stoney, who wished to have the exclusive management of the school. Under existing circumstances Mrs. Fitzgerald was anxious to evict Mr. Stoney. Mrs. Fitzgerald's statement, however, is at variance with the evidence of the original reports relative to the administration of the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, kept by John Litton, Esq., where it is stated that the Lord Lieutenant approved in 1823 a grant of £60 (Irish), on condition of a grant of an acre of land by Colonel Fitzgerald, and of a house being built according to the estimate of £120, subsequently reduced to £100.

With respect to the state of instruction, the answering in the school was miserably bad; perhaps in strictness I should say there were no answers given. The pupils had never been taught grammar, the derivation of words, or geography. Their instruction is limited to a little reading, writing, and arithmetic, in each of which they were quite deficient.—[18th November, 1855.]

Turlough, Free.

Westport, National, Boys' School.—There is no particular defect observable in the management of the school. The rules of the National Board seem to be strictly adhered to, and the pupils appeared generally docile and attentive. A good proportion of them wrote rapidly and correctly from dictation, understood the derivations of rather difficult words, and parsed quite accurately. They understood, however, nothing more than the mechanical operations in arithmetic and algebra.

The visits of the clergy to this school appear far too few, and it does not satisfy me to see the religious instruction committed altogether, or nearly altogether, to the master.—[12th November, 1855.]

Westport, National, Boys.

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COUNTY OF MAYO.

Endowments not in Operation.

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN OPERATION.

Ballinrobe.

Ballinrobe School.—The schoolhouse appears to have been taken down, and the land appropriated by various parties, without any regard to the terms of the trust, until it came into the possession of the present proprietor, Colonel Knox. The Rector states that he believes Colonel Knox is quite prepared to do whatever may be shown to be right. There is, therefore, no obstacle to an amicable arrangement.—[24th November, 1855.]

Lackan.

Lackan School.—Roger Palmer, Carrowmore, in the county of Mayo, Esq., deceased, bequeathed to his trustee, Thomas Palmer, of Summer Hill, in said county, the sum of £300 on trust, out of the interest thereof to pay a schoolmaster, for the instruction of the poor of the parish, and in default of such payment, through any neglect, charged the lands of Carrowmore and Abyscarragh with the payment of £18 per annum. The assets to the amount named were realized by the trustee, Thomas Palmer, but never funded. He himself paid the master's salary out of his own moneys, until about the year 1845, when the prevalent distress deprived him of the means of doing so.

Failing the will or ability of the defaulting trustee to make good the breach of trust, I see no means of reviving the school, other than a suit in Equity.—[21st November, 1855.]

Endowments Lost or Expired.

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS LOST OR EXPIRED.

Castlebar, Classical.

Castlebar, Classical School.—With regard to Castlebar school, endowed by Mr. Gordon, I have made out the following particulars in the Registrar's Office, Tuam. First, in a letter from George Ralph, the then master of the school, to a former registrar of the diocese, dated December 1, 1786, I find that the school was at the time in a promising condition; that it was under the government of a principal master, two assistant masters, a writing master, and a French master; that the Rev. Mr. Gordon, former incumbent of the parish, had bequeathed £150 for the foundation of a school; that his death took place in 1725; that by careful management the £150 had increased to £200; that the trustees were the Archbishop of Tuam, the Earl of Lucan, and the Rector of the parish, for the time being; and that the securities in which the money had been invested were deposited with the Archbishop. It occurred to me that the will must have been proved in the Diocesan Court of Tuam, as in point of fact it was, and upon its production I made from it the following extract (*sic.*):—"I bequeath, and my will is that my executors hereinafter named, shall lay out the sum of £150 sterling, in mortgage of purchase of lands, in fee-simple, absolute for the support of a Scriptural charity school, in the town of Castlebar, the rent or interest thereof to be yearly distributed and paid, as the Archbishop of the diocese, the landlord of the town of Castlebar, and the minister in being shall direct, or think most convenient.—Proved, 25th March, 1725, by Charles Gordmand, THOMAS ELLISON."

From this it appears that Mr. Ralph was in receipt of the interest of the trust money, and that the trustees regarded this school as a "Scriptural Charity School." It would also seem that the money was profitably invested, and there is no doubt now that all trace of itself and its securities is lost. The purchase of land for the site of a school does not seem to have been contemplated by the instrument, but merely as a source of income.

The mortgagors may have redeemed, and that might account for the disappearance of the security, if in the nature of a mortgage; but that there should be no entry of the circumstance, or the transfer of the trust fund to any other security, is not so easily explained.—[27th November, 1855.]

Alleged Endowments inquired into.

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO.

Ballina, Girls.

Ballina, Girls' School.—There is no school in existence, endowed by James Daly, that I can ascertain. The interest of the testator in the plot of land given by Mrs. Bury, for the site of a schoolhouse, is equally obscure. I waited upon Bishop Feeny, upon the principal of the Roman Catholic seminary, and upon the ladies of the Killala convent, in charge of the National female school, without being able to procure any information as to the nature of the above interest. I also wrote to the Rev. Michael Conway, who I was told might be able to supply some information, but with no greater success.—[17th November, 1855.]

Drummonahan; Balcarra.

Drummonahan; Balcarra School.—The schoolhouse is under repair, and is a good substantial building. The school is not in operation.

The Rev. R. W. Maxwell states that he believes it to have been built in 1822 or 1823, by the Kildare-place Society. It was subsequently transferred to the management of the Diocesan Society, and in 1838 the school closed for want of funds. The late Colonel Cuffe is believed to have promised, by letter, a lease of the schoolhouse to the Kildare-place Society, but there is no trace of such a document in the locality, nor in the Registry Office, Tuam.—[15th November, 1855.]

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COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Athlone, Incorporated Society's, Ranelagh Institution.	Earl of Ranelagh, grant, 27 Aug., 1708; Stat. 1 Geo. III., vesting bequest in Incorporated Society; trust money invested in Government stock, £901 12s. 8½d. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.*	9,729 0 13 and rent-charges.	36 0 0	1366 19 10	27 1 0	For schools at Athlone and Roscommon under the Incorporated Society. *Stat. 1 Geo. III.* For instruction of Roman Catholics and other poor natives of Ireland, in English, writing, and arithmetic, in husbandry and housewifery, or in trades, manufactures, or other manual occupations; in Scriptures, and in principles of Protestant Established religion. *Charter.*	Classics. English. Psalmody. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Ballinasloe, Irish Missionary College.	Earl of Clancarty, grant, 21 April, 1855, reserving £9 yearly rent; subscriptions invested in building, £2,900.	6 0 0	84 0 0	—	—	For the education of Irish speaking clergymen in connexion with the Church of Ireland, and for the education of other pupils, and their gratuitous instruction in the Irish language; the basis of education of all students to be the Holy Scriptures, and the standard of religious instruction to be Articles, Liturgy, and Homilies of the United Church of England and Ireland. *Fundamental Rules. (8th Report.)*	Greek; Latin; French; Irish; Euclid; algebra; trigonometry. Reading; writing; grammar; geography; English and Roman History; Irish Ecclesiastical History; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Drawing. Psalmody. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Boyle, Parochial.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £73 16s. 11d.; subscriptions, £110 15s. 4d.; Lord Lorton, grant, 3 April, 1822.	Site.	6 0 9	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism to Church children.
Elphin, Diocesan, Free.	Stat. 12 Eliz., ch. 1, Ir. (1570); Stat. 53 Geo. III., ch. 107, s. 24; Order of Lord Lieutenant in Council, 17 April, 1824.	—	—	73 16 11	—	For a free school in which children of residents in diocese, of whatever religious persuasion, are entitled to a classical education as day scholars, free of expense, the master being at liberty to receive voluntary remuneration from such as choose to pay. *Commissioners of Education in Ireland, Report, 1831.*	Greek; Latin; French; Euclid; algebra; trigonometry. Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; English and Roman history; book-keeping. Scriptural instruction, and Church catechism to Church children.
Roscommon, Incorporated Society's, Ranelagh Institution.	Identical with that of Athlone Incorporated Society's Ranelagh Institution, above.	64 3 6	36 0 0	—	—	Same as that of Athlone Incorporated Society's Ranelagh Institution, above.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; English history. Plain and fancy needlework. Psalmody. Scriptural instruction; Church catechism.
	Total, .	9,799 3 19 Site and rentcharges.	162 0 9	1440 16 9	27 1 0		

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In Incorporated Society. *Charter.*	100 0 0	Incorporated Society.	Apartments, £20; fuel, £35; servants, £24; soap and candles, £10.	134	42	Ample.	–*	76	73	3	–	–	Boarders, £16; Eighteen free on foundation; Day-pupils learning classics, £4; Day-pupils learning English, £2 to £3; some day-pupils free, at discretion of master.	Not satisfactory. *Vide Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner, p. 720.* For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 7007 *et seq.*; 7128 *et seq.* As to Estates, *vide Report of Inspector of Estates. App. to Rep. p. 40.*
	35 0 0 Classical assistant.	Incorporated Society, £25; Head master, £10	Board, lodging, washing, and fuel.											
	35 0 0 English assistant.	Incorporated Society, £25; Head master, £10	Board, lodging, washing, and fuel.											
—	100 0 0	Committee.	Apartments, board, fuel, and washing.	61	20	Ample.	31	37	37	–	–	–	Foundation Boarders, £15; other boarders, £42; Day-pupils £6 to £10; Day-pupils on foundation, free.	Not quite satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 720.*
	£30 to £50 Classical assistant.	Same.	Same.											
	£30 to £50 English assistant.	Same.	—											
	£40 to £60 Irish assistant.	Same.	Apartments, board, fuel, and washing.											
In minister. *Deed.*	17 0 0	Vicar.	Apartments, £3 10s.	87	—	None.	14	21	18	3	–	–	Free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 721.*
In Lord Lieutenant. *Stat. 12 Eliz., ch. 1.*	73 16 11	Ecclesiastical Commissioners and Beneficed Clergy of Diocese.	Apartments and land, £32.	29	12	Sufficient.	–†	30	17	13	–	–	Boarders, £30 to £36; Day pupils, £4.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 721.* For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 7336 *et seq.*
	36 0 0 Assistant.	Head master.	Board, lodging, and washing.											
In Incorporated Society. *Charter.*	52 5 0	Incorporated Society.	Apartments, £10; Fuel, soap, and candles.	69	17	None.	–†	29	29	–	–	–	Free; one boarder pays £18 18s.; two, £20.	Satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 721.* For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 7103 *et seq.*
	10 0 0 Assistant.	Same.												
	10 0 0 Monitress.	Mistress.												
				380	91	—	45	193	174	19	–	–		

* Not known. † No regular register.

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TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Boyle.	Rev. M. J. Devine, will, proved, 30 July, 1853, amount of bequest realized, with accumulations, &c., £210.	—	—	—	6 6 0	For the poor children attending National schools of Boyle. *Extracts from Wills.*
Boyle, Baronial, or Kingston College.	Lord Kingston, grant, 19 and 20 December, 1693.	Rentcharge.	—	—	129 4 7	For the establishment of a Free School in the town of Boyle, for the educating of children of inhabitants of town or barony of Boyle, selected by trustees, in the Greek, Latin, and English tongues; and for paying £120, Irish, to a master, and £20, Irish, to a chaplain. *Abstract of Deed, in Lodge's Index to the Rolls.*
Easter Snow; Camlin.	L.L. Fund, £55 7*s.* 8*d.*; subscriptions, £55 7*s.* 8*d.*; John Irwin and Guy Lloyd, grant, 27 April, 1825.	1 2 19	4 18 10	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by John Irwin, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of John Irwin. *Deed.*
Elphin, Grammar.	Bishop of Elphin, grant, 20 June, 1685; and will, dated 20 July, 1685; Daniel Hodson, release, 19 April, 1697.	264 3 18	—	20 0 0	—	For the maintenance of a grammar school in the town of Elphin, to be approved by Bishop of Elphin, for the benefit of the children of inhabitants of Elphin; those of them whose parents are poor to be taught gratis. *Copy of Deed.*
Elphin, Roman Catholic Diocesan Seminary.	Bishop Burke, will, proved 28 Dec., 1843, amount realized, £350.	—	—	—	10 10 0	For the establishment of a Diocesan Seminary in the Diocese of Elphin. *Extracts from Wills.*
Kilbride; Holywell.	L. L. Fund, £27 13*s.* 10*d.*; subscriptions, £23 1*s.* 6*d.*; acre to be granted by Rev. Thomas Blakeney, 1824.	1 0 0	2 10 5	—	—	—
Kilenvoy.	Rev. Henry Hunt, grant, 23 October, 1828.	0 1 0	3 10 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, English and arithmetic, and Church catechism to members of Established Church, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Kiltoom.	L. L. Fund, £22 3*s.* 1*d.*; subscriptions, £21 4*s.* 7*d.*; Frederick William Trench, grant, 12 Oct. 1824.	1 2 19	2 18 6	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*
Moore.	Sir Richard B. St. George, renewable lease, 30 April, 1823.	1 2 19	1 12 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Lady St. George, and after her decease by minister, English and arithmetic, under regulation of Lady St. George, and after her death, of minister. *Deed.*
Roscommon.	L. L. Fund, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; subscriptions, £92 6*s.* 2*d.*; site to be granted, 1825.	Site.	6 0 0	—	—	—
Roscommon.	Anne Hall, will, proved 13 Nov., 1841, £250.	—	—	—	7 10 0	For building a schoolhouse in the town of Roscommon, for male and female children, and for furnishing same with such forms and tables as shall be necessary, and also for a residence of a master and mistress. *Extract from Will.*
	Total,	270 3 35 site and rentcharge.	21 10 1	20 0 0	153 10 7	

TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
—	None.	Not yet established because the manner of applying the charity having been left discretionary with trustee, he proposes to allow it to accumulate until it reaches an amount that will enable him to build a new schoolhouse. *Rep. A. C.*	The Rev. Mr. M'Tucker, the trustee, has placed the sum in bank, and endorsed a declaration of trust on the bank receipt. *Rep. A. C.*
—	—	Assistant Commissioner unable to discover any evidence of the endowment having been ever in operation. *Rep. A. C.*	The abstract in Lodge's Index to the Rolls was not before Assistant Commissioner until inspection of county had been completed.
In John Irwin and his heirs. *Deed.*	In bad repair.	Discontinued because Mrs. Hall, the owner of the estate, compelled the minister to relinquish all connexion with the school, he not being acquainted with the nature of his interest in the premises. *Rep. A. C.*	On the expiration of an existing lease, depending now on one very old life, the endowment will be worth £150 a-year.
In Bishop of Elphin. *Copy of Deed.*	None.	Early misapplication of funds, and subsequent desire of trustees to allow the funds to accumulate. *Rep. A. C.*	For evidence at Public Court, *vide* 7223 *et seq.*
—	None.	Not established, because the money had not been invested for the charity, owing to the misconduct of trustee. *Rep. A. C.*	Trustee has been compelled to lodge the money since the inquiries of the Commissioners. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 721.
—	In good repair.	Discontinued on account of the gradual decline of attendance, and change of ownership of the property. *Rep. A. C.*	For evidence at Public Court, *vide* 7454.
In minister. *Deed.*	In tolerable repair.	Discontinued on account of the disappearance of the Protestant population of that part of the parish. *Rep. A. C.*	—
In minister. *Deed.*	Out of repair.	Discontinued because the present incumbent dismissed the mistress and appointed no other. *Rep. A. C.*	—
In Lady St. George, and after her decease in minister. *Deed.*	—	Discontinued in consequence of the fewness of Protestant scholars, and success of rival schools. *Rep. A. C.*	Assistant Commissioner unable to determine site of schoolhouse. *Rep. A. C.*
—	—	—	Assistant Commissioner failed to identify this endowment with any school in Roscommon. *Rep. A. C.*
—	None.	Not established because trustees do not believe the school likely to succeed on account of decrease of population since death of testatrix. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 722.	The trustees are desirous to apply the charity to some other purpose, as nearly as possible in accordance with the will of testatrix. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 722. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 7449 *et seq.*

ENDOWMENTS. COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON—[NONE.]

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TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENT

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Castlerea. Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. Building grant from Governors, £553 16s. 11d.; subscriptions, £184 12s. 4d.; Lord Mountsandford, grant, 1 August, 1811.	1 0 0	23 3 1	—	—	For an English school. *Stat.* 10 *Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*

TABLE No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Athlone.	Bequest of £18 9s. 2d. per annum in 1705, by William Handcock.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 1 Rep., 1835, App., p. 552.	This endowment belongs to the County of Westmeath, and appears under that head in *Table No.* 1, *p.* 216.	—
Ballintobber.	Stated to be on the foundation of Erasmus Smith.	Same.	As far as can be ascertained it is identical with Castlerea Erasmus Smith's English School, in *Table No.* 4, *above.*	—
Elphin, Diocese.	Grant from Rev. Edward Nicholson, £108 18s. 6d. per annum.	Same.	Identical with the Primrose Grange school, which appears in County Sligo, *Table No.* 1, *p.* 726. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Killukin.	£4 per annum, the interest of money raised by subscription.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 34 *d.*	The sum in question was not held in trust for school purposes necessarily, and the school is not now in the enjoyment of this or any other fixed source of support. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Kiltullagh.	Partly built from Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 1288.	The school was built originally on land conveyed for the site of a church. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Tibohine, Parochial.	Grant of five acres of land from an ancestor of Lord De Freyne.	Answer to circular.	No evidence of any such grant could be discovered. *Rep. A. C.*	—

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

Endowments in Operation.

EXTRACTS from REPORTS of GEORGE WHITLEY ABRAHAM, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Athlone, Incorporated Society's Ranelagh Institution.

Athlone, Incorporated Society's Ranelagh Institution.—The answering in English, parsing, algebra, and Euclid was bad; in geography, not bad. Several pupils wrote correctly from dictation. Considerable attention appears to have been directed to their handwriting, which I found in several instances very good. Two pupils had just begun to read Virgil, and there is a small Sallust class; one boy answered fairly in Virgil, and moderately well in Homer and Greek Testament; the remaining five or six knew hardly any thing. I think that to be an unfortunate arrangement under which classical studies are admitted into an English school of this description, especially where the principal master is himself unacquainted with the classics, and consequently cannot exercise any control over the teaching of his assistants. The English studies of the classical pupils suffer, without any compensating advantages, in the soundness of their classical instruction. The principal master in such cases cannot be a judge of merit in the master he selects, and the standard of merit must be proportionably low for the pupils. I have also to observe, that the master does not seem to attach importance to regularity in the distribution of time—he allows duties to overtake, and run into each other, as he considers it desirable, under all circumstances, to finish the matter in hand, without regard to what ought to follow in proper course. In other respects the school appears to work satisfactorily, and the wants of the pupils to be properly cared for.—[13th December, 1855.]

Ballinasloe, Irish Missionary College.

Ballinasloe, Irish Missionary College.—The answers of the pupils in Greek and Latin were not unsatisfactory upon the whole, although there was considerable deficiency in some particulars. No one, for instance, of the first class, could tell the quantity of *e* in *aggredi*, or knew that *aggredi* was a deponent verb. More searching questions, however, were answered, and not glibly, but after reflection. Algebra and arithmetic were very ill known; and the pupils have never been exercised in writing from dictation. Such as I examined translated the French book with sufficient readiness; their accent, pronunciation, and knowledge of grammar I found very imperfect. I also consider five weeks at Christmas an undue length of vacation, and an injurious breach of continuity in the studies of young boys. I think the principal master might take with advantage a larger share in the classical instruction of the pupils, and release the assistant masters from duties not strictly connected with their respective departments. At present, the science master, and even the Irish teacher, are obliged to take classes in Latin and Greek, for dealing with which they are not supposed to be qualified in

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LOST OR EXPIRED. COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Return from Governors.	Discontinued in 1840, and endowment lost, under terms of clause of surrender contained in deed. *Vide Ev.* 24056 *et seq.*	—

the same degree as one who had made the classics his principal study. The principal master, to whom I do not impute the slightest consideration of his own case in the arrangement, seemed to think that a superior class of assistants could hardly be expected in an infant establishment. I am of opinion, however, that by confining the labours of each master, as far as may be, to a department of his own, three teachers of more than average ability might be had for the management of some thirty or forty boys.—[8th December, 1855.]

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

Endowments in Operation.

Boyle, Parochial School.—The answering in everything, except geography, was very poor. The pupils were nearly quite ignorant of parsing, and absolutely ignorant of derivations. In attempting to write from dictation, only one pupil spelled "operation," correctly, and all made numerous mistakes in a single sentence.—[17th December, 1855.]

Boyle Parochial.

Elphin, Diocesan, Free School.—The answering of the pupils in Virgil, Sallust, Lucian, and French translation, was extremely bad. Their translation of the classic authors was a loose paraphrase, not by any means what difference of idiom might require, but evidently taken from print; false quantities were the rule; and the knowledge of syntax, shown by most, was very limited. The examination in algebra brought out a similar ignorance of principles. However, the pupils wrote from dictation with sufficient readiness and accuracy. Making every allowance for nervousness or discomposure in pupils under examination by a stranger, there must be something wrong in the method of communicating instruction, or enforcing attention, that leads to answering such as I heard to-day, in a school that enjoys a good name and is certainly thriving. The latter circumstance may, perhaps, be accounted for, by the care which Rev. Mr. Flynn evidently bestows upon the material wants and comforts of his pupils—a care which is doubly meritorious, as the rooms, from their size and distribution, are most inconvenient. I apprehend Mr. Flynn would require to use a great deal more firmness with his pupils, and to pay particular attention to their knowledge of grammar and construction, in both of which they are at present so deficient. The schoolroom furniture is mean and old, and that of the dormitory very miscellaneous. I think it is rather a hardship that the entire furnishing of the school should be thrown on the master, who, in the present instance, is obliged to do not what he thinks right, but the best he can.—[15th December, 1855.]

Elphin, Diocesan, Free.

Roscommon, Incorporated Society's Ranelagh Institution.—The only thing in which I found the pupils very deficient was parsing. They read remarkably well, wrote pretty correctly from dictation, had more than an average knowledge of geography, and answered well and promptly some questions in English history. The want of an infirmary is greatly to be regretted, as the occupation of the dormitory by patients, even though the illness be not infectious, interferes with its ventilation. The lavatory arrangements I found bad and uncleanly. The tin basins were bad in quality, and insufficient in number. On the whole, however, I consider this a well-arranged and orderly school.—[14th December, 1855.]

Roscommon, Incorporated Society's Ranelagh Institution.

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN OPERATION.

Endowments not in Operation.

Elphin, Roman Catholic Diocesan Seminary.—This endowment is created by a codicil to the will of the Right Rev. Patrick Burke, late Roman Catholic Bishop. The date of the will is July 17, 1843, and that of the codicil, August 30, 1843. The testator died September 17, 1843; and probate of his will was granted to Walter Burke, of Cams, in the County of Roscommon, Esq., and Walter John Burke, of Ballymore, in the County of Galway, Esq., December 28, 1843.

Elphin, Roman Catholic Diocesan Seminary.

By his said will testator, after directing payment of his debts, and bequeathing various specific legacies, appointed the Rev. Bartholomew Hester, parish priest of Ardcadna, Mr. Walter Burke, of Cams, and Mr. Walter John Burke, of Fortlodge, his executors and residuary legatees.

The codicil, creating the endowment, is in the following terms:—

"This is a codicil to my last will. I bequeath all my property to John Cheevers, Esq., of Killyman House, in the County of Galway, and the Rev. John Madden, parish priest of Roscommon, in trust, for the purpose of investing half the proceeds of said property when sold in good security, as funds, principal and interest, for the foundation or establishment of a Diocesan Seminary in my diocese; and the remaining half to pay, in due and relative proportions, the various bequests of my will, all of which I now confirm as regularly reduced in amount by this codicil to one-half. This my codicil to my will I direct my executors therein named to afford every facility to execute."

With reference to this foundation I examined the Rev. James Madden, Roman Catholic curate of Roscommon, and nephew of the Rev. John Madden, late parish priest of Roscommon, one of the trustees named in the codicil. My information from this source was limited to the fact that no portion of the bequest had come into the hands of the trustees; but I was not able to learn that the late Mr. Madden, or his co-trustee, had ever acted in the trust, or interposed in any way for the protection of the charity.

I further examined Mr. Walter Burke, of Cams, the acting executor, who was evidently hostile to the trust, and confessed to an amount of ignorance, both as regards his duties and the manner in

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COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

Endowments not in Operation.

Elphin, Roman Catholic Diocesan Seminary.

which he discharged them, not easy to reconcile with his natural acuteness and the carefully prepared documents which he subsequently furnished. Mr. Burke, under examination on oath, was unable to state the gross amount paid by him to the legatees; he could not say, even at a rough calculation, how much had been paid on foot of debts and funeral expenses; in the course of thirteen years that elapsed since the death of the testator he had not obtained discharges from all the creditors of the deceased; he was uncertain as to whether his accounts had been left in a Dublin hotel or were in the keeping of his solicitor; he believed there was a small balance in favour of the charity, but he could not venture even to guess at the amount; it was not in bank, or in public or private securities, and no trust had been declared in respect of it.

The statement as to the existence of a balance to the credit of the charity would seem to have been grounded on the residuary account, which was passed the 2nd October, 1851, and upon which is endorsed the proper receipt for £3 16*s.* 4*d.*, legacy duty payable upon £38 18*s.* 4*d.*, the residue applicable to the purpose of founding a Diocesan Seminary. It appears, however, that subsequently to his examination by me, Mr. Burke discovered vouchers for sums due to him by the testator, and not included in the residuary account, amounting in all to £122 10*s.* Mr. Burke, under these circumstances, placed the £38 3*s.* 8*d.* above mentioned to his own credit, and claimed as due to him still a balance of £86 0*s.* 1*d.* being somewhat more than the difference between the £38 3*s.* 8*d.*, applicable as before stated, and £122 10*s.*, the amount of the testator's debt to the executor. It is, however, observable, that amongst the payments made by Mr. Burke, as executor, was one of £75 to himself, the alleged amount of one of the testator's legacies; so that Mr. Burke, assuming the correctness of all his statements, would have been a loser to a larger extent than £8 16*s.* 4*d.*, the difference between the amount of his debt and £113 3*s.* 8*d.*, the sum of his receipts as legatee, and of the residue retained by him as creditor.

I cannot but consider Mr. Burke's conduct in this matter as tainted with suspicion. So late as December 21, 1855, the date of his examination, he believed there had been a balance to the credit of the charity, which balance was not forthcoming, and the title of the charity to which Mr. Burke was prepared to dispute, on grounds altogether distinct from the testator's liabilities to himself. The executor's explanation does not, therefore, in any way account for the non-appearance of the residue at the period of his examination, and before the discovery of the vouchers, on which he relies, had even in his own mind entitled him to appropriate the residue.

The amount of assets realized was £2,078 0*s.* 3*d.*; the payments on account of debts (including that of the testator to the executor) and of funeral, and other expenses, amounted to £1,559 0*s.* 4*d.* The balance, therefore, a moiety of which should have gone to the charity, was £518 19*s.* 11*d.*, and the amount affected by the trust was consequently £259 9*s.* 11*d.*, a fund which, at the lowest rate of interest, must have accumulated at the period of my visit to a considerable sum.

The actual claims of the charity are not, however, represented by these figures. The executor thought proper to interpret the codicil as entitling the legatees to an exact moiety of each legacy, instead of a rateable distribution of half the above residue, and according to this view has paid over to them the sum of £565. Assuming his construction of the codicil to have been wrong, the general fund has been diminished to the extent of the legacy duty, payable upon £565, beyond what should have been paid upon the reduced amount, to which the legatees were entitled upon a proper construction of the codicil; while, on the other hand, the charitable bequest rightly apportioned must have paid a larger amount of duty than has been already paid. The fund was further diminished by the costs of unexplained litigation between the executor and legatees; and there was, in addition, an unexplained delay in realizing the assets, which greatly increased the amount of duty.

I also find that legacy duty was paid upon £50, the alleged amount of a bequest to Walter John Burke, the co-executor of Mr. Walter Burke, of Cams, and I have before me the receipt of the proper officer for that payment, but the entry of payment to Mr. Walter Burke, in schedule of pecuniary legacies, has been cancelled without any explanation of the circumstance. Mr. Walter Burke, in the course of his examination, spoke disparagingly of his co-executor; and one of the legatees whom I examined in Boyle, seemed to be upon terms of anything but intimacy with the acting executor. Coupling these circumstances with Mr. Burke's own hostility to the trust, and the fact of his having been sued by the legatees generally in enforcement of their claims, I am disposed to look upon the entire transaction as a scramble amongst the parties concerned, in which, as the charity had no friend, the charity had no chance.

This case appears to me to be a strong illustration of the defective working of the Bequest Board, whose jurisdiction requires to be attracted by the abuse, and too often by the loss of the charity. Were that, or any similar Board enabled to take cognizance of charities from the moment their interest should vest, mal-administration of the kind I have had occasion to refer to would become impossible, and it would be an acceptable relief to executors of good faith to have their responsibility sheltered by the intervention of such a Board, under whose protection, even should the charity fail to establish its claim, the failure at least would be placed beyond suspicion.

Further Report.—Since the above report was written, steps have been taken by the Bequest Board, on the suggestion of the Commissioners, for the recovery of Bishop Burke's bequest, and the result has been that Mr. Walter Burke has lodged in the Bank of Ireland, to the credit of the Board, the sum of £350.—[22nd April, 1857.]

Roscommon, Hall's Endowment.

Roscommon, Hall's Endowment.—I have learned from a correspondence between Mr. Clarke, one of the executors, and Mr. M'Dermott, secretary to the Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests, that negociations are in progress between Mr. Clarke and Mr. Hall, whom he describes as proprietor of the estate, for the establishment of the school. Mr. Hall, it would appear, considers the establishment of the school unlikely to be attended with success, owing to the diminution of the population since the death of Miss Hall. He is anxious, however, to have the charity applied as nearly as possible in conformity with the wishes of the testatrix, and Mr. Clarke seems disposed to take the same view. He hopes he may be able to begin building during the ensuing spring.—[16th February, 1855.]

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COUNTY OF SLIGO.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Ahamlish; Cliffoney, National, Boys.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £184 12s. 4d.; subscriptions, £198 9s. 3d.; Viscount Palmerston, grant, 20 Sept., 1825.	0 3 9	12 6 0	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; mensuration; book-keeping. Roman Catholic catechism.
Ahamlish; Cliffoney, National, Girls.	Identical with preceding.	—	—	—	—	Same.	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Plain and fancy needlework. Roman Catholic catechism to Roman Catholics.
Ardvally.	Rev. Dr. Valentine, will, dated, 10 Sept., 1763, £400, since increased to £998 0s. 4d., of which two-fifths are applicable to this school. *Vide Castleconnor below, and Kilglass, p. 726.*	—	—	—	11 19 6	For a Protestant charity school in the Union of Frankfort, and the putting out of a few of the Protestants apprentices to trades. *Copy of Will.*	Reading; writing; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Calry; Ballinorly.	Kildare-place Society, £40; Owen Wynne, grant, 19 Oct., 1830.	Site.	3 16 0	—	—	For the purpose of education, on the principles of the Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in Ireland. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Castleconnor; Scurmore.	Rev. Dr. Valentine, will, dated 10 Sept., 1763, one-fifth of £998 0s. 4d. *Vide Ardvally above.*	—	—	—	5 19 9	For a Protestant charity school in the Union of Frankfort, and the putting out of a few of the Protestants apprentices to trades. *Copy of Will.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Vocal music. Scriptures.
Dromard, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.* Building grant from Governors, £276 18s. 6d.; Jno. Irwin, grant, 2 Nov., 1812.	2 0 0	10 6 1	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children selected by Governors, Church catechism, together with English and arithmetic, under regulation of Governors. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scripture lessons; Church catechism to Church children.
Dromard, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.*	—	—	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Drumcliffe; Drum.	Kildare-place Society, £40; Owen Wynne, grant, 1831.	Site.	6 16 0	—	—	For the purposes of education, on the principles of the Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in Ireland. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Drumcliffe; Muninean, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.* Building grant from Governors, £49 6s. 7d.; subscriptions, £49 6s. 7d.; Owen Wynne, grant, 20 Oct., 1841.	0 2 0	3 9 2	—	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For a schoolhouse and residence of schoolmaster to teach children, under regulation of Governors, and to instruct them in Holy Scriptures. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Easkey; Killeenduff.	Colonel Irwin, lease for 99 years of school premises, and rent-charge, 1 Nov. 1842.	3 0 38 and rentcharge.	9 1 6	10 0 0	—	For the maintenance of a school for the education of children, tenants and persons residing on the lands of Killeenduff, and for repairs of schoolhouse, and part payment of schoolmaster. *Copy of Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF SLIGO.

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll	United Church	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
	£ s. d.													
In grantor. *Deed.*	37 0 0 5 0 0 Monitor.	National Board, £17; Viscount Palmerston, £20. National Board.	None.	120	—	None.	62	147	–	147	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory. *Vide Extract from Report of Assistant Commissioner, p. 728.*
Same.	49 0 0 12 0 0 Assistant.	National Board, £24; Viscount Palmerston, £25. Same.	None.	120	—	None.	62	134	5	129	–	–	Free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 728.*
—	20 0 0	Rev. Saml. Stock.	Apartments, £2.	42	—	None.	16	*–	–	–	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 729.*
—	30 0 0	Mr. Wynne.	Apartments, £2; School fees, £5.	59	—	None.	15	40	22	15	–	†3	4s. to 10s.; some free.	Satisfactory.
—	40 0 0	Colonel Wingfield, £20; guaranteed payment of pupils, £10; Rev. Samuel Stock, £10.	Apartments, £5.	54	—	None.	38	35	28	5	2	–	Variable, payments being guaranteed	Very unsatisfactory; master only recently appointed. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 729.*
In Governors. *Deed.*	17 0 0	Governors.	Apartments, £5; Gratuity from Governors, £5.	96	—	None.	20	27	18	9	–	–	Free.	Assistant Commissioner had no opportunity of examining pupils; school seems not flourishing. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 729.*
In Governors. *Rules of Board.*	10 0	Governors.	None.	70	—	None.	22	32	23	9	–	–	Free.	Satisfactory.
—	35 0 0	Mr. Wynne, £30; guaranteed payment of pupils, £5.	Apartments, £5.	60	—	None.	25	53	49	4	–	–	Boarders, £12; Day-pupils 4s.; some free.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 729.*
In Governors. *Deed.*	Not yet fixed.	—	Apartments and garden, £3.	60	—	None.	‡–	36	36	–	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory; description of punishment reprehensible. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 729.*
—	12 0 0	Rector, from endowment, £10; Rector, £2.	Apartments, £5.	28	—	—	19	34	30	2	–	†2	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p. 730.*

* No roll. † Protestant Dissenters unclassed. ‡ No regular register.

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TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment: Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income: From Land.	Net Annual Income: From Trust Funds.	Object.	Course of Instruction.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Kilglass.	Rev. Dr. Valentine, will, dated 10 Sept. 1763, two-fifths of £998 0s. 4d., *vide Ardvally, p. 724*; presumed grant from Bishop of Killala, prior to 28 May, 1828.	2 2 2	8 5 0	—	11 19 6	For a Protestant charity school in the Union of Frankfort, and the putting out of a few of the Protestants apprentices to trades. *Copy of Will.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Killaspicbrone; Primrose Grange, Incorporated Society's Institution.	Rev. Edw. Nicholson, grant, 1721, and will, 1726; Stat. 17 Geo. II. (Irish); Adam Ormsby, will proved, 6 June, 1784, rent-charge, £32 6s. 2d.; trustees under Stat. 17 Geo. II., lease for 21 years, 1 May, 1849; Edw. Nicholson, lease for 31 years, 3 Nov. 1852, reserving £18 yearly rent.	143 0 13 and rent-charge.	12 15 7	148 2 3	—	For the maintenance, clothing, and education, of such number of poor boys (not less than fifteen), as funds will allow, the boys to be educated in the Protestant Established religion. *Stat. 17 Geo. II.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Agriculture. Scriptures; Church catechism.
Kilmactigue.	Association for Discountenancing Vice, £37 2s.; Bishop of Killala, lease, 29 Nov., 1823.	2 0 0	5 8 0	—	—	For schoolmaster of parish of Kilmactigue. *Deed; Rep. A. C.*	Reading; writing. Plain needlework. Scriptures.
Sligo, Erasmus Smith's English, Boys.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.* L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 2d.; subscriptions, £230 15s. 5d.; Owen Wynne, grant, 27 June, 1823.	Site.	10 3 10	(Salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.* For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by minister or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of minister. *Deed.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic; Euclid; algebra; mensuration; book-keeping. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
Sligo, Erasmus Smith's English, Girls.	Stat. 10 Geo. I. *Vide Table of General Endowments, p. 731.* L. L. Fund, £92 6s. 2d.; subscriptions, £184 12s. 4d.; Viscount Palmerston, grant, 14 June, 1825.	Site.	8 16 1	(Part of salary from general fund.)	—	For an English school. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.*	Reading; writing; grammar; geography; arithmetic. Needlework. Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children.
	Total, .	154 0 22 4 sites and rentcharges.	91 3 3	158 2 3	29 18 9		

TABLE, No. 2.—ENDOWMENTS NOT IN

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment: Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income: From Land.	Net Annual Income: From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ahamlish; Moneygold.	Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £64 12s. 4d.; subscription, £67 7s. 8d.; Viscount Palmerston, grant, 20 September, 1825.	0 3 9	4 15 4	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by grantor or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of grantor. *Deed.*
Killaraght; Knockadoo.	L.L. Fund, £51 13s. 10d.; subscriptions, £46 3s. 1d.; Robert Elwood and Viscount Lorton, grant, 1824.	Site.	3 8 1	—	—	For resident schoolmaster to teach children, selected by Robert Elwood, or master, English and arithmetic, under regulation of Robert Elwood. *Deed.*
	Total, .	0 3 9 and site.	8 3 5	—	—	

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OPERATION. COUNTY OF SLIGO—*continued.*

Master.				School.			Pupils.							
							Number.		Religion.					
Appointment.	Annual Salary.	By whom paid.	Nature and Annual Value of other Emoluments.	No. of Pupils School-room suited for.	No. of Boarders Dormitories suited for.	Play-ground.	Average during current year.	On Roll.	United Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Others.	Annual Charges.	State of Instruction, &c.
—	£ s. d. 25 0 0	Rev. Samuel Stock.	Apartments and garden, £6.	75	—	None.	45	98	55	43	–	–	A few pay 5s. 4d.	Unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 730. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 6322 *et seq.*
—	50 0 0 30 0 0 Assistant.	Incorporated Society.	Apartments, £5; Land; Allowance for fuel, £10; For soap and candles, £6.	114	12	—	20	36	36	–	–	–	Boarders, £14 10s.; Day scholars, 10s.; Eleven boarders free.	Very satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 730. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 6801 *et seq.*
—	10 0 0	Rector, £3; Major Gore, £5; Ch. Ed. Soc. £2.	Apartments, £2 10s.	30	—	None.	7	10	6	4	–	–	Free.	Very unsatisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 730.
In minister. *Deed.*	70 0 0	Governors.	Apartments, £10; School fees.	146	—	None.	70	96	49	33	–	*14	14s. to £1; the greater number free.	Not quite satisfactory. *Vide Ex. Rep. A. C. p.* 730.
—	17 0 0	Governors, £12; London Ladies' Society, £5.	Apartments, £3.	133	—	None.	33	46	43	–	–	*3	4s. 4d.; the greater number free.	No pupils present at time of Assistant Commissioner's visit. For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 6676 *et seq.*
				1207	12		454	824	400	400	2	22		

* Protestant Dissenters unclassed.

OPERATION. COUNTY OF SLIGO.

Master's Appointment.	Schoolhouse.	Cause of discontinuance or non-establishment of School.	Remarks.
In grantor. *Deed.*	In ruins.	Discontinued on account of decline and final cessation of attendance. *Rep. A. C.*	—
In Robert Elwood and his heirs. *Deed.*	In good repair.	Discontinued on account of the non-attendance of pupils, in consequence of competition of National school. *Rep. A. C.*	–

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TABLE, No. 3.—CONTINGENT

TABLE, No. 4.—ENDOWMENTS

Locality and Name of School.	Endowment. Foundation.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Emlafadd.	Lord Bishop of Killala, lease for 21 years, 10 May, 1825.	1 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—
Sligo; Protestant Charter.	Owen Wynne, renewable lease.	4 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	For instruction of Roman Catholics and other poor natives of Ireland in English, writing, and arithmetic; in husbandry and housewifery; or in trades, manufactures, or other manual occupations; in Scriptures, and in principles of Protestant Established Religion. *Charter.*
	Total, . .	5 0 0	5 0 0	—	—	

TABLE, No. 5.—ALLEGED ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO. COUNTY OF SLIGO.

Locality and Name of School.	Description of alleged Endowment.	Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Calry, Erasmus Smith's, English.	Stated to be on the foundation of Erasmus Smith.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 2 Rep., 1835, App., p. 552.	There was no endowment attached to this school other than an annual income from the Board of Erasmus Smith, which has been withdrawn. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Clonoghil; Ballymote.	House built by subscription and land attached to school value £5 per annum.	Commissioners of Public Instruction, Ireland, 2 Rep., 1835, p. 92 *d.*	It does not appear in what way this land was attached to the school, nor is any lease of it forthcoming. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Killaspicbrone; Knocknaree.	Unascertained revenues attaching to Knocknaree.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 2 Rep., 1835, App., p. 552.	Identical with part of endowment of Primrose Grange in *Table, No.* 1, *p.* 726. *Rep. A. C.*	—
Kilmoremoy.	Built from Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 1324.	This school is in the county of Mayo, and appears under that head in *Table, No.* 1, *p.* 726. *Rep. A. C.*	—
St. John's, Lungy, Parochial.	Grant from L.L. Fund.	Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, 2 Rep., 1826, App., p. 1314.	Identical with Sligo, Erasmus Smith's English School, in *Table, No.* 1, *p.* 726. *Rep. A. C.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 6685 *et seq.*
Sligo.	Bequest from Adam Ormsby of £35 per annum.	Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 2 Rep., 1835, App., p. 552.	This endowment is applied to the Incorporated Society's, Primrose Grange, Institution, which appears in *Table, No.* 1, *p.* 726. *Rep. A. C.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 6685 *et seq.*
Sligo.	Bequest from William Draper of £18 per annum.	Same.	This bequest was not for educational purposes. *Rep. A. C.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 6670 *et seq.*

COUNTY OF SLIGO.

Endowments in Operation.

EXTRACTS from REPORTS of GEORGE WHITLEY ABRAHAM, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.

TABLE, No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.

Ahamlish; Cliffoney National, Boys and Girls.

Ahamlish; Cliffoney National, Boys' and Girls' Schools.—The general answering of the boys was good; they gave the derivation of words, for the most part, correctly. Their answering in parsing was accurate, but not prompt; and they did not altogether please me in geography and arithmetic. The answering of the girls was nearly perfect throughout. Their knowledge of grammar, geography (including political divisions), the derivation and meaning of words, was the most complete I have yet found in any school. A large class, or rather two classes, wrote a sentence, from my dictation, without one case of false spelling; and such as I required to do so marked the punctuation correctly.—[31st January, 1856.]

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ENDOWMENTS. COUNTY OF SLIGO—[NONE.]

LOST OR EXPIRED. COUNTY OF SLIGO.

Authority on which Inquiry was instituted.	Result of Inquiry.	Remarks.
Return made to House of Commons, 1823, relative to Diocesan and Parish Schools in Ireland, Parliamentary paper, 229, p. 34.	The land in question has been leased by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to the person out of whose land it was originally reserved. *Letter from Ecclesiastical Commissioners.*	For Evidence at Public Court, *vide* 6305 *et seq.*
Select Committee of Commons on Foundation Schools, 2 Rep. 1835, App. p. 552.	The Charter School was discontinued in 1833, and a day school opened instead, which was discontinued in 1843, when the premises were surrendered to the original owner. *Return from Incorporated Society.*	—

COUNTY OF SLIGO.

Endowments in Operation.

Ardvally School.—There was only one pupil, a mere infant, present at the time of my visit, so that I am not in a position to speak from actual observation of the state of instruction in the school. Seeing, however, that the teacher is an illiterate man, without any knowledge of grammar, and just able to read and write; that the school is wanting in books, furniture, and requisites; that there is no roll, no report-book, no inspection, and that it is visited not oftener than once a quarter by a clergyman; I believe I am warranted in concluding that the school must be essentially a bad one; and that it would be difficult to fix upon a less profitable application of so considerable a sum as £20 per annum than to the support of such a school. I confess to having heard, with much surprise, from the Rev. Mr. Stock, that the master is an efficient teacher, and most successful in bringing on his pupils. I, of course, had no opportunity of ascertaining how far he has brought them on; but he must be a more remarkable man than I supposed, if, without knowledge of his own, rules for his guidance, books for his pupils, advice, direction, or control, he can have had any measure of success whatever.—[23rd October, 1856.] Ardvally.

Castleconnor; Scurmore School.—The present master having been appointed so recently as last August, is accountable in a very limited degree, if at all, for the deficencies of this miserable school. I examined some pupils of the fourth and third classes; their style of reading was the worst conceivable. They were quite ignorant of grammar and of geography, and their handwriting was clumsy and unformed. Altogether I have never seen the want of system and inspection more strikingly exemplified than in the present instance.—[23rd October 1856.] Castleconnor; Scurmore.

Dromard; Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys' School.—I had no opportunity of examining the pupils; but, from what the master stated, the school is not in a flourishing condition. This is mainly owing to the successful competition of the National schools.—[1st February, 1856.] Dromard, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.

Drumcliffe; Drum School.—I have again to notice the unfortunate system of classification belonging to the parish schools. In the present instance I found boys promoted to the fourth, or highest form, whose answering would hardly qualify them for easy lessons in words of two syllables. The master informed me that he had represented to the inspector, the inconvenience of this classification, but with no other result than a direction from him "to work the pupils up to it." As if, however, to shut out the possibility of success, this school is ill supplied with books and requisites, so that I was obliged to examine the "fourth class" in reading, from the Third Book, which was, notwithstanding, very far beyond their strength. Their manner of reading was the worst. One pupil alone gave me the meaning of "transparent," and not one could name the great island lying beside Ireland. After having explained to them that it is Great Britain, I inquired of what country did Munster form a part, and received for answer, "of Great Britain." I have only to add, that although the present master is by no means without intelligence, and cannot be made accountable for all the shortcomings of the school, I see no prospect of a better state of things while the present system of inspection and promotion is adhered to.—[22nd October, 1856.] Drumcliffe; Drum.

Drumcliffe; Muninean, Erasmus Smith's, English School.—It is right to state that the school has hitherto been under the conduct of inefficient teachers. Appended to a somewhat unfavourable notice of the working of the school, from the Church Education Society's inspector, appearing in the report-book, is a comment of the late master, to the effect that the report was malicious and untrue. My experience of these cases leads me to consider this circumstance proof sufficient of the unfitness of the late master for his place; and additional proof is furnished by the ignorance of the pupils in the most elementary branches of instruction. The Scriptures may be said to be the only reading and general lesson book in use. The style of reading is as bad in this as in any other parish school, and the meaning of words as little known. All were alike ignorant of grammar; and I could not obtain the name of a single European island. The master, in reply to the question, what punishments were resorted to, in the course of examination upon oath, enumerated, amongst punishments to which he resorted, the practice of making offenders read verses of Scripture. I expressed my surprise that he should resort to the Scriptures as a means of punishment, when he at once retracted his statement, and said he had made it through inadvertence. I was not satisfied with his explanation, and, accordingly, examined one of his pupils, upon oath, as to the nature of the punishments to which he Drumcliffe; Muninean, Erasmus Smith's, English.

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County of Sligo.

Endowments in Operation.

was habitually subjected, and he swore distinctly that he had been obliged to read the Scriptures by way of punishment. The master, however, having interrupted my examination to ask the witness whether such punishment had proceeded from himself, the witness answered that it had not; but the answer was manifestly suggested by the master's question.—[22nd October, 1856.]

Easkey; Killeenduff.

Easkey; Killeenduff School.—This school hardly deserves to be called more than a pretence. The few children collected were ill supplied with books. I regard their classification as quite imaginary, not one of those examined by me having had the appearance of knowing any thing.—[1st February, 1856.]

Kilglass.

Kilglass School.—The attendance at this school appears very poor, even making allowance for the scantiness of attendance everywhere at this season. The pupils examined by me read pretty well, but had no knowledge whatever of parsing or derivations. In attempting to write from dictation, no one could spell "altogether," each writing it as two words. In geography, the pupils were supposed to have learned the map of England and Ireland before studying the map of Europe; no one, however, could say into what sea or ocean the Shannon flowed. The school appears to be in a languishing state, through the want of system and active inspection.—[19th November, 1856.]

Killaspicbrone; Primrose Grange, Incorporated Society's Institution.

Killaspicbrone; Primrose Grange, Incorporated Society's Institution.—The result of my examination in this school was very satisfactory, as far as the foundation pupils are concerned. They read correctly, understood the meaning of words, and parsed with ease and accuracy; their knowledge of arithmetical "operations" was good, but I have to notice the same ignorance of "principles" here that is a feature in most country schools. I proposed some general questions upon agriculture, with regard to the difference between thorough and transverse draining, the situation of main and sub-main drains, rotation of crops, and similar matters; the answering was tolerable, but the master informed me that the agricultural lectures had been greatly interrupted for some time past; he could not assign any reason for the circumstance.—[31st January, 1856.]

Kilmactigue.

Kilmactigue School.—This school can barely be said to exist. The few children present, whom I examined in a verse of Scripture, could neither explain the sense of the passage, nor give me the meaning of any words. There are only three or four Protestants in the parish, and the Roman Catholic children attend the National school, according to the recommendation of their clergy.—[2nd February, 1856.]

Sligo, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys.

Sligo, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys' School.—This is a promising school, and the master seems to deal with it conscientiously. He is rather deficient, however, in the spirit of order, and, consequently, the hours assigned to different duties run into each other. The answering in grammar and geography was inaccurate, but much less so than I commonly find it; with one or two exceptions, a large class wrote a single sentence from dictation very badly; I have rarely seen a less successful attempt. —[30th January, 1856.]

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TABLE OF GENERAL ENDOWMENTS,

BEING THOSE GENERALLY APPLICABLE FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES THROUGHOUT IRELAND.

Trustees of Endowment.	Foundation.	Acreage.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Object.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq.	Erasmus Smith, under Charter, Charles II., 26 March, 1669; Laws of Erasmus Smith, under power in Charter; Stat. 10 Geo. I., 1723; Stat. 21 and 22 Geo. III., ch. 27; Stat. 25 Geo. III., ch. 55; Wm. IV., Charter, 27 July, 1833; Proceeds of sales of portions of Estates to Railway Companies, &c., invested in Government Stock, £2,431 5s. 10d.	12,958 3 16 *	7,389 7 5 †	72 18 9	For three Free Grammar Schools, with additional classes for children learning English alone, to be established at Drogheda, Galway, and Tipperary; masters and ushers to be Protestants, to be approved of by the Bishop of the diocese, and subscribe the two first Canons of the Church of Ireland; masters, and in their absence the ushers, to read the Scriptures, and have prayers in school; and children to be instructed in the Scriptures and Ussher's Catechism; £66 13s. 4d. to be paid to each schoolmaster, and when rent exceeds £300 a-year, such yearly expenditure to be made in repairing and beautifying the school-houses as Governors may think convenient; a treasurer to be appointed, also three or more ushers, at such yearly stipends as Governors may think proper. *Charter, Charles II.; Charter, William IV.; and Laws of Erasmus Smith.* Surplus rent after above charges to be applied in the payment of twenty exhibitions of £8 a-year each, and fifteen exhibitions of £6 a-year each, in the University of Dublin, to poor scholars educated in the schools, until they shall have been otherwise provided for, or have obtained the degree of M A., or been of standing to obtain it, such exhibitioners to be taught gratis at the lectures on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, and to be exempt from chamber rent; and for the maintenance and education in the Blue Coat Hospital, Dublin, and the subsequent apprenticeship of twenty boys, to be nominated by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's schools. Increase of rents over and above aforesaid, and certain other charges, to be disposed of for some public work or use in Trinity College, or Blue Coat Hospital, in putting out poor children to school or apprenticeships, or in setting up and founding one or more English school or schools, in such places in Ireland as Governors may think most proper. *Stat. 10 Geo. I.; and Laws of Erasmus Smith.*	There are other endowments attaching to the majority of schools on this foundation, besides the salaries payable from the general fund, but being local, they appear in the Tables of Schools and Endowments of the Counties in which they are situated.
The Incorporated Society in Dublin for Promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland.	George II., Charter, 24 October, 1733; George III., Charter, 10 January, 1792; Baron Vryhouven, will, 1790, £56,666 13s. 4d., Government Stock; Anonymous Donor, 1790, £40,000, Government Stock; John Somerville, amount of bequest, as settled by Lords of Counsel and Session, Scotland, 1851, invested in £1,563 6s. 8d. Government Stock; £286 3s. 1d. mortgage on Dublin Trust Roads; Topham Mitchell, will, 21 Oct., 1773, 2,878A. 0R. 29P., and house property; Very Rev. R. Stewart, will, 21 December, 1774, 360A. 0R. 31P., and house property; John Rogerson, will, 4 April, 1785, 205A. 0R. 27P., and house property; other grantors and testators, grants and bequests, 859A. 1R. 35P., and house property.	4,303 0 2 ‡	2,147 18 9 §	2,955 9 7 ¶	Annual income of endowment to be applied, under regulation of Society, to the establishment and support of English Protestant Schools in Ireland, for instruction, by masters appointed by Society, of children of Roman Catholics, and other poor natives of Ireland, in English, writing, and arithmetic; in husbandry and housewifery, or in trades, manufactures, or other manual occupations; in Scriptures, and in principles of Protestant Established religion; Society providing school requisites, diet, and lodging, for such poor children as it shall judge proper, until fit to be apprenticed to trades. *Charter.*	Same.
Total,		17,261 3 18	9,537 6 2	3,028 8 4		

* Exclusive of 34 acres attached to Schools on Governors' Estates, and included in Tables of Schools and Endowments.

† This sum does not include £100 a-year payable to Christ's Hospital, London, under the Charter of Chas. II., or £600 a-year, the average of three years prior to 1846, of the sums applied by the Governors under the trusts in the Charter, and Act of Geo. I., for Fellowships and Lectureships in the University of Dublin.

‡ Exclusive of 12,927A. 0R. 4P. included in Tables of Schools Endowments, and 575A. 1R. 13P. Farra (Carroll) and Farra (Jessop) Estates, from which the Society derives no profit rent. *Vide* App. to Rep., p. 43.

§ Exclusive of £2,988 13s. 2d. net annual income from land included in Tables of Schools and Endowments.

¶ Exclusive of £87 9s. 8d. net annual income from Trust Funds included in Tables of Schools and Endowments.

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SUMMARY OF TABLES.

I. Endowments in Operation.—Table, No. 1, and Table of General Endowments.

—	Endowment.						School		Pupils.				
	No. of Endowments.	No. of Schools.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Total Value and Income.	No. of Pupils school-room suited for.	No. of Boarders dormitories suited for.	Number. Average during current Year.	Number. On Roll.	Religion. United Church.	Religion. Roman Catholic.	Religion. Presbyterian.	Religion. Others.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
Carlow,	18	24	21 2 12	137 17 10	110 15 5	101 11 5	350 4 8	1,483	–	442	868	377	427	–	–
Dublin,	56	83	3,247 3 11	637 4 5	1,464 3 4½	1,479 11 1	3,580 18 10½	9,538	612	2,878	5,483	1,880	3,572	19	12
Dublin, City of,	63	110	1,491 2 38	1,607 19 7	2,931 17 1	4,335 7 11	8,875 4 7	15,237	445	5,906	10,195	3,463	5,896	257	134
Kildare,	13	16	917 1 22	262 1 4	697 1 4	151 10 9	1,110 13 5	1,211	75	325	495	439	48	8	–
Kilkenny,	18	22	1,165 3 4	300 8 5	764 12 7½	69 17 0	1,134 18 0½	2,606	66	967	2,008	277	1,672	–	–
King's,	14	20	607 1 4	86 16 5½	191 11 7	18 0 0	296 8 0½	1,842	25	584	1,059	492	464	15	–
Longford,	13	17	16 0 18	89 2 6	110 7 8	67 13 2	267 3 4	1,383	–	437	748	403	345	–	–
Louth,	20	25	369 1 19	454 19 9	408 19 8	—	863 19 5	4,421	113	1,669	3,134	640	2,431	53	10
Meath,	22	28	1,100 3 30	357 17 9	852 12 0	794 15 8	2,005 5 5	3,572	28	1,053	1,658	323	1,333	2	–
Queen's,	23	27	652 1 16	188 17 5	369 11 1	84 0 0	642 8 6	2,801	47	679	1,377	718	621	3	20
Westmeath,	29	34	5,138 3 36	384 1 11	2,931 13 4	457 8 6	3,773 3 9	4,127	125	835	1,946	695	1,249	2	–
Wexford,	26	34	31 1 2	291 0 5	120 14 3	40 0 0	451 14 8	3,697	52	1,110	1,791	1,159	632	–	–
Wicklow,	19	29	611 0 26	132 0 9	267 6 4	5 11 2	404 18 3	2,421	4	753	1,256	1,115	135	–	6
Clare,	6	7	5 1 13	132 12 5	—	—	132 12 5	831	37	224	382	119	253	–	–
Cork,	73	89	3,111 2 32	775 17 0	1,376 18 4	588 3 4	2,740 18 8	11,177	134	4,041	4,146	1,371	2,418	7	33
Kerry,	13	17	10 1 7	119 2 3	—	87 0 0	206 2 3	1,793	–	896	1,451	143	553	1	5
Limerick,	19	30	11 0 5	478 4 3	466 1 1	994 13 1	1,938 18 5	5,917	44	2,379	1,341	438	2,207	37	27
Tipperary,	31	38	1,508 2 27	733 9 6	932 2 3	80 8 0	1,745 19 9	4,792	124	863	1,941	412	960	2	14
Waterford,	23	27	2,342 1 18	463 15 0	1,849 2 10	270 1 10	2,582 19 8	5,387	157	1,146	1,834	321	1,917	8	59
Antrim,	70	100	264 1 37	1,563 14 5	415 8 5	612 13 5	2,591 16 3	8,492	277	3,315	6,067	1,492	787	2,700	164
Armagh,	55	69	1,733 3 34	718 2 7	2,005 0 11	53 11 4	2,776 14 10	5,306	114	1,905	4,009	1,856	628	878	24
Cavan,	29	38	1,137 2 32	611 0 0	517 11 0	267 3 0	1,395 14 0	3,812	70	1,090	2,261	1,433	672	27	63
Donegal,	56	68	8,911 0 13	376 6 9	552 14 5	450 0 8	1,379 1 10	4,708	38	2,061	3,421	1,226	1,272	807	5
Down,	74	97	51 1 30	617 2 2	374 18 10	138 8 6	1,130 9 6	9,175	6	3,376	5,977	1,394	1,242	2,362	40
Fermanagh,	21	25	9,876 0 32	684 9 3	3,002 9 9	199 19 0	3,886 18 0	1,888	96	730	1,305	870	157	–	6
Londonderry,	50	109	57 0 30	942 17 2	1,841 13 6	1,670 11 6	4,455 2 2	9,502	163	3,655	5,874	1,092	1,587	2,276	48
Monaghan,	17	17	12 3 26	180 16 6	243 8 4	14 12 1	438 16 11	1,130	26	436	971	372	238	178	61
Tyrone,	44	51	3,935 1 9	407 11 10	1,524 11 3	61 12 2	1,993 15 3	4,565	58	1,503	2,470	1,222	543	585	120
Galway,	19	24	25 2 6	494 0 11	104 12 4	155 19 11	754 13 2	3,321	50	1,033	2,048	285	1,700	–	3
Leitrim,	9	10	5 2 21	47 8 0	—	35 10 0	82 18 0	612	–	184	436	226	210	–	–
Mayo,	13	16	11 2 23	85 7 1	—	20 0 0	105 7 1	1,669	–	525	1,045	230	812	3	–
Roscommon,	5	5	9,799 3 19	162 0 9	1,440 16 9	27 1 0	1,629 18 6	380	91	45	193	174	19	–	–
Sligo,	13	15	154 0 22	91 3 3	158 2 3	29 18 9	279 4 3	1,207	12	454	824	400	400	2	22
General Endowments,	2	–	17,261 3 18	—	9,537 6 2	3,028 8 4	12565 14 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	976	1321	75,600 0 12	14,615 9 7½	37,564 4 2	16,391 2 7	68570 16 4½	140,003	3,089	47,519	80,074	27,057	37,400	10232	876

Table, No. 2.—Endowments not in Operation.

—	Endowment.					Total Annual Value and Income.
	No. of Endowments.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carlow,	5	3 2 28	29 19 5	—	—	29 19 5
Dublin,	11	1 0 0	25 7 8	—	159 8 10	184 16 6
Dublin, City of,	17	290 2 10	56 15 10	890 6 3	658 10 3	1,605 12 4
Kildare,	1	3 0 38	7 1 3	—	—	7 1 3
Kilkenny,	3	2 0 8	9 11 2	—	—	9 11 2
King's,	5	2 3 0	19 17 0	—	36 0 0	55 17 0
Longford,	3	200 3 9	4 6 6	200 0 0	—	204 6 6
Louth,	1	1 0 34	9 13 8	—	—	9 13 8
Meath,	8	3 2 32	19 6 3	5 0 0	12 6 0	36 12 3
Queen's,	6	4 0 7	18 13 10	—	—	18 13 10
Westmeath,	5	617 1 12	163 12 7	493 5 11	110 3 5	767 1 11
Wexford,	11	8 2 26	28 2 2	12 0 0	265 4 2	305 6 4
Wicklow,	9	23 0 10	24 2 1	172 6 2	18 6 10	214 15 1
Clare,	7	7 1 5	21 13 2	—	3 0 0	24 13 2
Cork,	31	243 3 23	86 1 4	308 8 5	80 19 7	475 9 4
Kerry,	9	15 0 8	43 1 9	113 16 11	45 0 0	201 18 8
Limerick,	12	22 3 9	45 14 3	20 0 0	179 13 0	245 7 3
Tipperary,	21	8 1 17	39 1 2	99 6 2	59 10 9	197 18 1
Waterford,	4	1 2 19	3 12 4	83 1 6	20 0 0	106 13 10
Antrim,	15	7 1 4	64 0 4	—	84 1 0	148 1 4
Armagh,	9	8 1 17	30 6 2	—	365 0 0	395 6 2
Cavan,	8	13 0 25	45 14 7	—	6 0 0	51 14 7
Donegal,	15	9 0 14	42 2 7	46 3 1	3 5 3	91 10 11
Down,	14	3 3 15	33 18 0	36 18 6	90 13 8	161 10 2
Fermanagh,	9	5 3 19	32 9 8	—	—	32 9 8
Londonderry,	10	485 3 32	6 10 0	1,000 0 0	23 0 11	1,029 10 11
Monaghan,	5	—	1 6 5	46 3 0	40 9 5	87 18 10
Tyrone,	11	185 3 4	18 16 10	44 0 8	17 17 4	80 14 10
Galway,	9	3 2 5	20 3 4	59 19 11	25 4 2	105 7 5
Leitrim,	4	2 0 0	9 0 0	—	—	9 0 0
Mayo,	5	2 0 19	8 12 4	64 3 1	—	72 15 5
Roscommon,	11	270 3 35	21 10 1	20 0 0	153 10 7	195 0 8
Sligo,	2	0 3 9	8 3 5	—	—	8 3 5
Total,	296	2,459 3 13	998 7 2	3,714 19 7	2,457 5 2	7,170 11 11

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Table, No. 3.—Contingent Endowments.

—	Endowment.					Total ascertained Annual Value and Income.
	No. of Endowments.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carlow,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin,	2	—	—	—	30 0 0	30 0 0
Dublin, City of,	8	—	—	150 0 0	82 13 6	232 13 6
Kildare,		—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny,	—	—	—	—	—	—
King's,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louth,	1	16 0 31	16 4 0	250 0 0	15 0 0	281 4 0
Meath,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford,	2	—	—	5 0 0	—	5 0 0
Wicklow,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clare,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork,	2	—	—	—	—	—
Kerry,	1	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary,	3	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford,	2	—	—	—	22 10 0	22 10 0
Antrim,	3	—	—	—	12 0 0	12 0 0
Armagh,	1	16 0 31	—	250 0 0	15 0 0	265 0 0
Cavan,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Down,	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry,	1	—	—	20 0 0	—	20 0 0
Monaghan,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galway,	1	—	—	—	15 0 0	15 0 0
Leitrim,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo,	1	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	29	32 1 22	16 4 0	675 0 0	192 3 6	883 7 6

Table, No. 4.—Endowments Lost or Expired.

—	Endowment.					Total Annual Value and Income.
	No. of Endowments.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carlow,	4	—	3 10 0	3 3 0	10 10 0	17 3 0
Dublin,	9	7 1 19	3 0 0	98 6 1½	17 19 6	119 5 7½
Dublin, City of,	12	188 2 2	14 17 9	277 7 6	91 10 5	383 15 8
Kildare,	8	58 1 30	102 8 9	76 3 1	7 4 0	185 15 10
Kilkenny,	4	38 0 38	11 10 10	62 13 10	—	74 4 8
King's,	3	22 0 0	21 0 0	—	—	21 0 0
Longford,	3	95 0 0	96 15 5	—	4 15 4	101 10 9
Louth,	1	3 0 38	3 4 9	—	—	3 4 9
Meath,	7	26 2 38	37 7 9	—	89 1 5	126 9 2
Queen's,	1	2 0 0	10 6 2	—	—	10 6 2
Westmeath,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford,	8	55 0 0	69 2 10	9 4 7	—	78 7 5
Wicklow,	3	40 0 0	—	130 3 1	—	130 3 1
Clare,	4	7 3 5	13 17 5	—	—	13 17 5
Cork,	20	107 1 0	128 17 6	13 16 11	52 19 2	195 13 7
Kerry,	5	44 2 6	63 8 9	—	12 0 0	75 8 9
Limerick,	5	84 3 24	54 16 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	86 16 0
Tipperary,	9	2 2 28	24 11 4	—	21 0 0	45 11 4
Waterford,	4	0 1 24	7 0 0	10 0 0	2 10 0	19 10 0
Antrim,	11	11 3 19	53 4 7	9 4 7½	—	62 9 2½
Armagh,	3	2 0 0	21 16 7	—	—	21 16 7
Cavan,	3	2 2 19	7 5 4	46 3 1	—	53 8 5
Donegal,	5	6 3 17	15 1 11	—	—	15 1 11
Down,	5	63 2 35	7 10 0	103 7 4	—	110 17 4
Fermanagh,	2	2 0 0	10 6 1	—	6 0 0	16 6 1
Londonderry,	4	75 1 17	41 9 0	70 9 6	—	111 18 6
Monaghan,	3	15 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	20 0 0
Tyrone,	8	204 1 7	4 1 6	200 0 0	12 0 0	216 1 6
Galway,	11	139 3 25	145 3 7	18 9 2	—	163 12 9
Leitrim,	1	—	—	60 0 0	—	60 0 0
Mayo,	9	1 0 0	1 0 0	—	6 0 0	7 0 0
Roscommon,	1	1 0 0	23 3 1	—	—	23 3 1
Sligo,	2	5 0 0	5 0 0	—	—	5 0 0
Total,	178	1,314 2 31	1,020 16 11	1,208 11 10	345 9 10	2,574 18 7

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NATIONAL VESTED SCHOOLS.

TABLE SHOWING ESTIMATED ANNUAL VALUE OF SCHOOL PREMISES OF NATIONAL VESTED SCHOOLS HAVING NO ENDOWMENTS DISTINCT FROM SUCH PREMISES AND THE ANNUAL PARLIAMENTARY GRANT.

Provinces and Counties.	Model Schools.		Ordinary Schools.						Total.		
			Vested or assigned to Commissioners.		Vested in Trustees.		Secured by Bond.				
	Number of Schools.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Number of Schools.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Number of Schools.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Number of Schools.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Number of Endowments.	Number of Schools.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
LEINSTER.											
Carlow,	–	–	–	–	24	94 10 0	9	–	15	33	94 10 0
County, and County of the City of Dublin,	11	559 11 4	3	15 5 4	18	81 9 8	2	–	14	34	656 6 4
Kildare,	3	166 10 3	2	8 1 8	23	79 17 4	4	–	16	32	254 9 3
Kilkenny,	4	148 19 4	4	17 15 3	26	87 2 2	1	4 11 0	21	35	258 7 9
King's,	1	7 5 7	5	16 16 5	14	60 13 3	–	–	14	20	84 15 3
Longford,	–	–	2	8 2 1	17	56 9 10	2	5 10 7	11	21	70 2 6
Louth,	–	–	–	–	27	119 1 5	5	–	15	32	119 1 5
Meath,	3	141 12 3	3	6 14 7	44	165 11 2	2	8 17 0	28	52	322 15 0
Queen's,	–	–	8	27 3 3	10	39 0 0	1	3 10 3	12	19	69 13 6
Westmeath,	–	–	2	6 13 5	30	105 9 11	–	–	17	32	112 3 4
Wexford,	–	–	4	15 19 5	11	42 0 2	–	–	10	15	57 19 7
Wicklow,	–	–	6	7 5 1	6	26 3 1	–	–	7	12	33 8 2
Total,	22	1,023 18 9	39	129 16 6	250	957 8 0	26	22 8 10	180	337	2,133 12 1
MUNSTER.											
Clare,	1	13 10 0	38	126 5 10	23	103 19 5	–	–	36	62	241 15 3
Cork,	7	198 13 5	49	155 19 8	114	406 13 3	11	22 16 7	111	181	784 2 11
Kerry,	–	–	45	160 3 11	54	226 3 0	4	7 5 9	67	103	393 12 8
Limerick,	7	405 3 9	17	53 9 6	21	68 0 5	–	–	26	45	526 13 8
Tipperary,	8	177 2 6	6	12 12 0	18	137 11 10	1	–	20	33	307 6 4
Waterford,	6	192 13 8	9	30 7 2	16	48 19 4	2	–	17	33	272 0 2
Total,	29	987 3 4	164	538 18 1	246	969 7 3	18	30 2 4	277	457	2,525 11 0
ULSTER.											
Antrim,	13	739 11 9	19	59 9 3	34	88 13 8	2	–	46	68	887 14 8
Armagh,	5	43 4 7	5	16 5 7	15	52 15 5	3	–	17	28	112 5 7
Cavan,	–	–	10	35 14 6	44	102 12 4	–	–	28	54	138 6 10
Donegal,	2	20 9 0	29	86 17 1	49	166 3 3	2	2 17 8	70	82	276 7 0
Down,	–	–	11	30 19 0	32	93 1 11	6	13 2 9	33	49	137 3 8
Fermanagh,	1	6 0 0	12	35 15 1	15	40 3 0	7	13 7 2	30	35	95 5 3
Londonderry,	3	103 11 2	11	30 9 7	18	51 11 8	–	–	23	32	185 12 5
Monaghan,	1	29 8 7	8	26 12 0	22	73 5 7	3	0 15 4	25	34	130 1 6
Tyrone,	1	16 18 4	29	72 8 0	40	90 10 7	4	7 17 9	61	74	187 14 8
Total,	26	959 3 5	134	394 10 1	269	758 17 5	27	38 0 8	333	456	2,150 11 7
CONNAUGHT.											
Galway,	6	127 18 0	25	98 19 5	49	210 9 3	–	–	52	80	437 6 8
Leitrim,	2	28 12 5	6	21 18 6	18	54 18 3	1	1 13 5	20	27	107 2 7
Mayo,	–	–	58	216 14 9	25	74 18 3	–	–	61	83	291 13 0
Roscommon,	–	–	19	63 17 3	22	72 14 0	–	–	27	41	136 11 3
Sligo,	–	–	7	28 7 8	18	81 8 11	1	–	17	26	109 16 7
Total,	8	156 10 5	115	429 17 7	132	494 8 8	2	1 13 5	177	257	1,082 10 1
SUMMARY.											
Leinster,	22	1,023 18 9	39	129 16 6	250	957 8 0	26	22 8 10	180	337	2,133 12 1
Munster,	29	987 3 4	164	538 18 1	246	969 7 3	18	30 2 4	277	457	2,525 11 0
Ulster,	26	959 3 5	134	394 10 1	269	758 17 5	27	38 0 8	333	456	2,150 11 7
Connaught,	8	156 10 5	115	429 17 7	132	494 8 8	2	1 13 5	177	257	1,082 10 1
Total,	85	3,126 15 11	452	1,493 2 3	897	3,180 1 4	73	92 5 3	967	1,507	7,892 4 9

TOTAL OF SCHOOLS AND ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO, WITH THE ACREAGE, ANNUAL VALUE, AND INCOME.

	Number of Endowments.	Number of Schools.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Value of School Premises.	Net Annual Income. From Land.	Net Annual Income. From Trust Funds.	Total Annual Value and Income.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SCHOOLS AND ENDOWMENTS IN OPERATION.							
Table No. 1, and Table of General Endowments,	976	1,321	75,600 0 12	14,615 9 7½	37,564 4 2	16,391 2 7	68,570 16 4½
National Vested Schools, having no Endowments distinct from School premises,	967	1,507	–	7,892 4 9	–	–	7,892 4 9
Endowments in Operation, Totals,	1,943	2,828	75,600 0 12	22,507 14 4½	37,564 4 2	16,391 2 7	76,463 1 1½
OTHER ENDOWMENTS INQUIRED INTO.							
Table No. 2, Endowments not in Operation,	296	–	2,459 3 13	998 7 2	3,714 19 7	2,457 5 2	7,170 11 11
,, No. 3, Contingent Endowments,	29	–	32 1 22	16 4 0	675 0 0	193 3 6	883 7 6
,, No. 4, Endowments Lost or Expired,	178	–	1,314 2 31	1,020 16 11	1,208 11 10	345 9 10	2,574 18 7
,, No. 5, Alleged Endowments inquired into,	385	–	–	–	–	–	–
Endowments inquired into, Totals,	2,831	2,828	79,406 3 38	24,543 2 5½	43,162 15 7	19,386 1 1	87,091 19 1½

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Donaghendry, Tyrone, 654.
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2. Girls.
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2. Girls.
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2. Girls.
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2. Girls.
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2. Girls.
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2. Girls.
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1. Boys,
2. Girls.
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1. Boys,
2. Girls.

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2. Girls.
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2. Girls.
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Termonamongan, Aughnahoo National, Tyrone, 650.
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2. Girls.
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2. Girls.
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1. Boys,
2. Girls.
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